SPATIAL DYNAMICS OF PRODUCER SERVICES IN ANKARA

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ABSTRACT

SPATIAL DYNAMICS OF PRODUCER SERVICES IN ANKARA

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In the last three decades, depending on advances in communication technologies, there is a popular discussion that urban functions can be located independent from space. In other words, each urban function can locate to any zones of a city due to communication technology-based connections, in a so called "deterritorialization". These new sprawl-based locations can be seen in the central business districts (CBD) of cities, especially by producer service functions. This thesis will investigate the validity of "deterritorialization"-based post-modern theoretical studies concerning recent transformation of CBDs based solely on the Western city, with reference to the distribution of such activities in Ankara and its CBD structure. Producer services can be used to test the space relations of urban functions due to their complexity and more flexible connection capacities.

For this purpose, first the concepts and the fields of concepts that are based on CBDs and producer services are examined. Thereafter, these theoretical and analytical frameworks are tested in a comprehensive evaluation of urban and central growth. Ankara has been chosen as the subject of the case study due to the new locational nodes in the city and the significant threat of decline in the CBD of Kızılay, which is still the main core of city. The relations between urban space and the locational preferences of producer services in Ankara are assessed to illustrate the "reterritorialization"-based movements within the urban space. Finally, the implications and contributions of the study and also suggestions for possible further studies are presented as concluding remarks.

Keywords: reterritorialization, central business district, producer services, locational dynamics-patterns

ÖZ

ÜRETİCİ SERVİSLERİN MEKANSAL DİNAMİKLERİ-ANKARA ÖRNEĞİ

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Son yıllarda, iletişim teknolojilerindeki gelişmelere paralel olarak kentsel işlevlerin kentsel mekanda rastlantısal olarak yer seçebileceği ve mekansızlaşma adı verilen bir mekandan kopuş süreci yaşandığı iddia edilmektedir. Bu anlamda, kentsel fonksiyonların kent mekandan bağımsız bir biçimde iletişim teknolojilerinin sağladığı olanaklara paralel bir biçimde yer seçtikleri yönünde bir hakim post-modern söylem gündeme getirilmektedir. Bir başka deyişle, iletişim teknolojileri bağımlı bir ilişki sisteminin sonucu olarak, tüm kentsel fonksiyonların kentin her bir bölgesinde mekansal etkilerden bağımsız olarak dağılabildiği iddia edilmektedir. Bu söylemin doğruluğu, iletişim teknolojilerini en yoğun kullanan ve mekansal yer seçim kısıtı en az olan işlevler olarak üretici servislerin yer seçimlerinde ve bunların geleneksel olarak yoğunlaştığı merkezi iş alanlarında test edilebilecektir.

Bu amaçla, üretici servislerin yer seçim dinamikleri kentsel ve merkez gelişim süreçleri bağlamında analiz edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu anlamda, görgül çalışma alanı olarak seçilen Ankara'da, üretici servislerin mekanla ilişkilenme ve yer seçme özellikleri araştırılmış, mekandan bağımsız bir dağılma yerine mekanla yeniden ilişkilenen ve her alt türü bağlamında özgünleşen bir yer seçim dinamiği olduğu gözlenmiştir. Mekandan kopuş olduğu yönündeki genellemeleri çürüten bu tespit, Ankara'nın merkezi çekirdeği olarak tanımlanabilecek Kızılay'da önemli bir çözülme eğilim ve tehlikesi olduğunu da ortaya çıkarmıştır. Bunlara ilaveten çalışmanın son bölümünde, çıkarım ve katkılar ortaya koyularak, tezden hareketle yapılması olası çalışma alanları tanımlanmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: mekanla yeniden ilişkilenme, merkezi iş alanı, üretici servisler, mekansal yerseçim dinamikleri-örüntüleri

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ABBREVIATIONS

Ankara Metropolitan Municipality : **ABB**

Canadian Economic Research Institute : **CERI**

Center of Civil Society : **STGM**

Central Business District : **CBD**

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate : **FIRE**

Foreign Direct Investment : **FDI**

Foreign Investment Association : **YASED**

Gaziosmanpaşa : **GOP**

Industry Chamber of Istanbul : **ISO**

Industry Chamber of Ankara : **ASO**

Information Communication Technologies : **ICT**

Metropolitan Ankara Planning Office : **AMANP**

State Planning Organization : **SPO**

The Association of Turkish Real Estate Investment Companies : **GYODER**

The Unions of Chambers and Commodity Exchange of Turkey : **TOBB**

Trade Chamber of Ankara : **ATO**

Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association : **TUSIAD**

Turkish Statistical Institute : **TUIK-TURKSTAT**

The Unions of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects : **TMMOB**

Union of Turkish Banks : **TBB**

Union of Turkish Contractors : **TMB**

Union of Turkish Insurance Reinsurance Agencies : **TSRSB**

United Nations : **UN**

United States of America : **USA**

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In the last three decades, depending on advances in communication technologies, there is a popular discussion that urban functions can be located on urban space randomly. In other words, according to popular post modern approaches, communication technologies, as a independent variable, can be eliminate urban spatial pattern. In this manner, there is a conceptualization efforts that are claimed that almost all urban functions may be locate in urban form independently so called "deterritorialization". This thesis will interrogate the validity of this type of conceptualizations in Ankara case.

Advances in manufacturing techniques, rapidly developing information and communication technologies, improvements in transport and infrastructure and innovations in building technologies have all played a part in the reshaping of the urban structure. It is claimed in most of literature that the unlimited and uncontrolled flow of capital, which accelerated the globalization process, has been accompanied by a reshaping of the socio-spatial and economic structures of cities. Almost all urban functions have faced trends of decentralization, dispersion and sprawl, as a result of the advances in information and communication technologies and improvements in transport and infrastructure. For this reason, cities and the city centers, which have come under threat in the past, have gone through a new process of transformation and restructuring, and sustaining the vitality of cities and the city centers has become a new agenda.

Recent theoretical discussions have suggested that rapid transformation processes not only change the socio-economic balance of a city, but also define cities (especially the "World Cities" and "Global City Networks") as the new decision-making centers (Sassen, 1991, 2003, Friedman, 1986, Soja, 1996). Technological advances and innovation have altered the dynamics behind the decision-making attributes of cities, and the structure of the city centers has been forced to change accordingly (Şengül, 2003). This process, which forces cities to become specialized and diversified in function, is having a similar affect on their centers. Moreover, such a process is carried out by the centers that override the city as the cities become integrated into global system beyond the limits and rules of the nation-state. In such a situation, cities become "nodes" that are recognizable as a part of different networks, and make use of the externalities associated with these networks. In other words, cities are important spaces that are transforming according to internal and external dynamics (Tekeli et. al, 2006).

Recently, communication technologies have been evaluated as an independent argument for urban systems. Therefore, this type of post-modern evaluation has eliminated spatial organizations of urban systems. In this manner, most of the urban functions can be locate each part of cities in a sprawl tendency. It is claimed that edge or edgeless cities are the main findings of this space-independent dispersions in Western cases. In this context, it can be suggested that the structure of a city changes according to two main spatial processes.

1. **Deterritorialization:** A process in which the existing territory and the boundaries of the urban functions change. Independent locational preferences from urban space and, dispersion trends within the urban form.

2. **Reterritorialization:** A process which identifies a new place on the urban space, dispersing urban functions with new forms and concepts. This can be explained by a socio-spatial approach (Tekeli et. al, 2006).

Deterritorialization means losing connections with space, and can also be interpreted as cities and centers left by traditional urban activities. It can be said that cities without centers has resulted from deterritorialization. In the West, and particularly in the United States, urban functions have become located on space in a random pattern due to the development of information and communication technologies. This process of location is known as "sprawling" (Shearmur & Alvergne, 2002). On the other hand, the reterritorialization process explains a new relation between the dispersing civil services and urban space. Urban functions have located according to some special dynamics on the urban space, however this sprawling cannot be described as a totally random process. This thesis will try to test this deterritorialization based post modern hypothesis in Ankara case.

The simultaneous occurrence of these two processes explains the recent transformations in urban forms. Actually, civil services and central decision-making activities have become sprawled over a wider area more rapidly. Decentralization is still going through a process of evolution and maintains its validity, however it is not only for the residential areas and suburbs that this is occurring, as it can also be seen in the working functions and central business activities. The location of industries and the functions of the urban center have been recently affected by the changing trends in transportation. Private transportation trends are promoting a new urban macroform, producing new types of services, such as "call centers", "tele-working" etc., reshaping the inner structure of cities (Goodwin 2001). In this context, the rapid adaptation process of information technologies is affecting the organizational aspect of services, the nature of work and the way tasks are accomplished (Stanback, 1991). This adaptation and rapid change, however, is not typical of all urban activities, in particular those that necessitate "face-to-face" relations and communications (Daniels, 1983).

In this manner, different from before, not only residential functions but also decision making activities which traditionally locate in central business cores of cities, have started to relocate outer zones of core areas. Thus, the post modern theoretical conceptualizations can be interrogate bestly with decision making functions. The study, for this reason, try to analyze locational preferences of producer services as a decision making functions of urban systems. In this process, business services and small/middle scale companies have gained importance because of their flexibility for adapting rapidly changing conditions. This applies not only to manufacturing companies, but also to producer and business services. By being connected to the global network system with high technologies, such enterprises become less dependent on the CBDs of the cities, and for this reason some of the functions that were taking place in the core of the city centers have begun to disperse into the urban area (Tekeli et al, 2006). In other words, new working areas that may include business services can be located on the fringes of metropolitan cities. It is claimed that the decentralization process of companies on the urban form is not a random process. In some cases it can be seen that dispersing companies have been located on critical points of the urban system, where urbanization and agglomeration economies have developed. Although the development of communications and accessibility has become a criterion in the selection of location, companies and central functions have also been restructured on the urban form according to the requirements of urbanization and agglomeration economies (Malecki, 1994; Gray & Lawrence, 2001).

The decentralization of services has changed the structure of the suburbs, and hence the suburbs are no longer the edges of the cities, having evolved as a new concept, "the edge city". These cities have high accessibility; abundant commercial units; and provide a high quality of life (Tekeli et. al, 2006). Besides the "edge city", a form of sprawling office development known as "edgeless cities" has developed, especially in the United States, however they have not yet reached the scale, density or cohesiveness of the edge cities. Edgeless cities are characterized mostly by isolated office buildings spread across vast swathes of urban space. This type of sprawling lacks a discernible boundary and is therefore "edgeless" (Lefurgy & Lang, 2003). This Western-originated sprawling trend, which is dependent on information technologies, accessibility and transport, has had a marked affect on cities, and the central business districts (CBD) in particular.

It would be safe to say that it is the producer services in the CBDs that have been most affected by the recent developments. In this communication technology era, many of the enterprises that tended to locate in the CBDs may decentralize in order to retain contact with the decision-making mechanisms. Through advanced communication systems, the suburbs may also welcome new functions from the CBD (Lang, 2000, 2003).

This process also encourages tele-working and home offices, and many of the central operations may be realized from home offices through the use of powerful communication hardware (Stead and Banister, 2001). Additionally, shopping malls with their office units seem to change the formation of center structures since they are located near transportation networks. This process, which increases and accelerates communication improvements have reflected on urban space as a diffusion or dispersion. This dispersion has also affected the socio-cultural and economic characteristics of the city (Harvey 1985, 1991; Lefebvre 1991). These changes to the socio-economic structure have deeply affected the spatial landscapes of cities. In this process, both the interrelation of the city, the internal structure of the decision-making centers has changed. It can particularly be said of US cities that the population shifts and changing land-use patterns resulting from advancements in technology, such as the internet, along with social and economic factors, alter the dynamics of the CBD. The city used to represent the nucleus for all commercial, residential and industrial activities, however cities are now re-evaluating their land uses in order to determine the best methods to attract people back to the urban core, and re-establish the vitality that once defined city life. The most recent endeavors in this direction incorporate a mix of residential, commercial, cultural, entertainment and governmental uses, in an effort to make the downtown area a place of vitality (Lang, 2000, 2003, Byrd, 2004).

In this respect, it can be said that the dynamics of the center and the office function are in a "cause and effect" relation. Simultaneously, the changing center structure alters the locational criteria for producer services. Altering the dynamics governing the location of offices affects the internal structure, and also the formation of the centers. Therefore, it is possible to observe the "detterritorialization" or reterritorialization" processes on producer service locations in urban form.

Transforming necessities and face-to-face relation capacities of offices also alters the way cities, society and urban processes are perceived. Office use, which can be identified as the main component of decision-making in center structure, now locates taking into account communication technologies, while their locations were previously based on location economics. As a result, the former functions of the CBD are decentralized, and new central formations begin to emerge. When technological innovations all but remove the need for face-to-face relations, both the form and intensity of uses in the cities and city centers are affected, and new center-subcenter formations and sprawling trends are seen (Osmay, 1998). New decision-making centers could be located on out of the CBDs; consumer services have decentralized to the subcenters, shopping malls and new nodes; while the CBD has become home to the producer services. For this reason, since face-to-face relations are becoming obsolete with the advancement of high technology (described by Castells as "network society" Castells, 1996), it can be said that CBDs are losing the importance they held prior to the suburbanization process in cities of the United States, and since the early-1980s in the case of Turkish cities.

Some scholars have claimed that, for developing and specified subcenters, tele-working possibilities and increasing communicative infrastructures could be created without centers, like in Los Angeles; while another train of thought follows that CBDs preserve their importance owing to social needs and the transformation of the service sector. Although accessibility and communications have caused decentralization, the centers of cities have concentrated and specialized in high level administrative functions, social facilities, socialization tools etc. From this standpoint, the factors affecting growth and location could be based on decision-making functions according to different paradigms.

While socio-economic-based approaches have stressed agglomeration and evolving markets, behavioral framework have discussed the personal motives, linkages; leadership etc. (Gray & Lawrence, 2001). All of the different paradigms have different explanations for analyze urban form and structures. For this reason, in order to understand the dynamics of the inner structure of cities and centers it is necessary to research the locations and changes of the decision-making units and examine different theoretical frameworks.

These changes, transformations and claims on urban socio-economic and socio-spatial forms, should be especially researched for Turkish cities. Innovations in production, transportation and communications have also brought about a change in cities and their environment, in Turkey, especially since 1980, while CBDs across the United States have, since the 1950s, been changing according to suburbanization trends (Lang, 2000, Byrd, 2004). In the Turkish case, although there is a trend, it could be said that the Edgeless City formation has not yet been observed.

This thesis will attempt to define such changes and transformations based on the dynamics and processes of the spatial movement of producer services in the case of Ankara. The thesis will also attempt to test the new theoretical hypothesis of "deterritorialization" using the Ankara case, and establish whether this hypothesis could be generated and universed. The thesis initially aims to explain the dynamics and transformations of the Ankara case, and then discusses the dynamics of the decision making functions and producer services in Ankara case. Finally, this study intends to test the spatial relations of urban functions, if there are any random locational preferences from space in the urban form or this type of tendencies can be applied to other cities in the world? In this context, the thesis will investigate the validity of theoretical studies concerning the recent transformation of CBDs based solely on the Western city example, with reference to the distribution of such activities in Ankara and its CBD structure.

1.1. The Statement of the Problem

Offices as decision-making units play a crucial role in the city structure. Office space was one of the main land uses of the city center, which was, for many decades defined as the brain of the city. As communication technologies have increased, depending on increased car ownership and the sprawling process of the residential areas, city center structures have also started to change. This process of dispersal, which has seen consumer services relocate to the subcenters and shopping malls, and which have become more attractive owing to the strong transportation networks, has been mirrored by the producer services, which have relocated to the city centers and/or have created new centers in the cities (Osmay, 1998). In some cases, predominantly in the United States, an office sprawl process has been observed on the whole city (Lang, 2003).

In this respect, Turkish cities have different dynamics by the way of population density and size. The small and medium-sized Turkish cities, which have still only one center and urban sprawl process are limited, have almost all offices in their CBDs. On the other hand, the metropolitan cities have experienced residential and center-based dispersion processes, related to residential sprawl. In Ankara, the Turkey's capital and second largest city, changes in the CBD structure can be observed and producer services have brought some new spatial dynamics on the city; and it is these spatial dynamics that this thesis is aiming to reveal. However, to understand and analyze the dynamics governing the location of producer services, the CBDs and the general spatial organization of the inner and intra urban systems should be analyzed.

Main Subject of the Thesis

In line with the general framework defined above, the subject of this thesis is designated as "Spatial Dynamics of Producer Services in Ankara". If there is a deteroritorialization process for urban functions, this randomly sprawling trend can be bestly observed on producer service locations. For this reason, this thesis try to test whether communication technologies eliminate or not urban spatial patterns? In this respect, producer services will be investigated by posing such questions as, "How are they located in the urban system and in the center?" and "How have they shifted in space and in time?" How these location criteria and spatial dynamics interact with urban processes and city centers, and what have been the structural transformations in the economic and spatial organization dynamics of producer services in the case of Ankara, will also be one of the main research interests.

Recently it has been claimed that Ankara, home in the past to the functions of the capital city, is losing some of its distinctive services. Its status as the financial center of the nation-state; as the location of public services, as the main component of economy; and as the media center of national radio and television, is changing. Ankara and its center structure have evolved towards a commercial decision-making attitude under the global and national based conditions (Gökçe, 2006). In addition, it has been claimed that a dispersion and withdrawal process has been experienced in the CBD that has resulted from the decentralization of central services; the change in locations of retail trade and changing consumption behaviors; the lack of alternative areas for central uses in developing zones; and the rapid transportation policies. In this dispersion process, producer services have also been affected in parallel with the development of transport and communication technologies (Levent, 2007).

Nonetheless, since there was no development of significant alternative strategies for the producer services in the economic structure of Ankara, the decentralization and sprawl processes also supported the departure of office-based enterprises from the city center. In this sprawl process, decision-making functions have located to new areas in the urban macroform, however it has been discussed whether this new locations has occurred independent from space or not, or whether the new office use has created new nodes and concentrations on the urban space or not. These types of locations should be analyzed taking into account the internal and external dynamics of office use. This thesis aims to analyze the main factors of dispersion, new location process and solve the causalities behind the location dynamics of producer services. In this context, office locations and new theoretical hypotheses (such as detrerritorialization) should also be analyzed both theoretical and empirical studies on Ankara.

Main Aim of the Study

The aim of this thesis is first to define the qualitative and quantitative changes in the decision-making processes that have affected the location of producer services, being one of the main center functions in Ankara over the last three decades. Additionally, it is aimed to contribute to existing theoretical approaches by testing the deterritorialization process, identifying the dynamics behind the locations of producer services, and explaining the interaction between capital city functions and producer service locations, and also the spatial dynamics of office use. Finally, strategic intervention methods and policies will be discussed.

The city center has been identified as the "brain" or the "heart" of the city. In the city center, decision-making functions and office use have special importance for this brain activity. However, over the last three decades, cities and their centers have undergone a rapid evolution, during which some of the central and decision making functions have become dispersed or sprawled. These processes are strongly linked to producer services. Evaluating the socio-economic and socio-spatial dynamics of services will contribute to the literature aimed at providing an understanding of the location of decision-making units in the urban macroform. On the other hand, these types of analysis contribute theoretical framework by the way of analyzing originalities of Ankara case. Some of the main questions raised regarding the case of Ankara in this study are:

- Where are producer services located in the urban macroform?
- If there is a dispersion process are living on producer service activities, what kind of location dynamics are there on urban system?
- Is the random dispersal or sprawl in the urban macroform independent from the spatial dynamics?
- Is there deterritorialization process face on locating whole urban system or is there any new kind of location trends on urban space for producer services?

Ankara, along with the characteristics associated with being a capital city, is home to many producer services and is the decision-making center of the country. Ankara, as a center and breaking point of nation wide relations, experiences a significant transformation and erosion in its services of finance, trade, culture etc., parallel to paradigm changes. In this respect, a change in the conditions determining spatial movement of office use for Ankara is more important than for other cities, as a change in office use has a great influence on urban economics and the macroform.

In this manner, it is aimed that this thesis will contribute to the existing literature related to city centers and producer services in general, put forward the causes and effects of the changes and transformations that have occurred in the centers and center functions, and contribute to the theoretical explanations on intervention methods based on a case study. Additionally, this thesis will contribute to interrogate on post-modern conceptualizations so called deterritorialization. Whether this type of conceptualizations can be generate or not?

Scope of the Study

The scope of this study focuses on from general processes to city, from city to center and from center to producer services. This thesis also focuses on the evaluation will be considered on interactivity of these processes by setting inductive and deductive methods. For constituting such a scope, a specific program that determines the method of study, have been investigated. In the first step, the global and regional location dynamics of producer services will be analyzed, and then centers and CBDs will be evaluated according to their internal dynamics and their location within the city. Secondly, producer services will be discussed with emphasis on their structure and dynamics in the urban system. Following this, Ankara's centers and producer services, as well as their structural characteristics, will be examined. In the fourth step, studies, analyses, applications and decisions related to producer services in Ankara will be discussed, and finally, the last step of the study aims to research new strategic operation strategies and suggest further studies on producer services and the centers of Ankara.

This program will make it possible to evaluate socio-economic and socio-spatial research analyses simultaneously, and in this regard, first of all an analysis of the location processes of producer services in Ankara will be realized. This is an appraisal analysis of the dynamics and locational changes of producer services in Ankara. To achieve to this type of evaluation, the causes of supply and demand for office space, which is at the center of location trends, must be described, and the effects of the location of producer services in the urban structure must be investigated. Therefore, the scope of the study will be set forth both from urban scale to producer services. It can be said that this interactive approach and processes have determined the method of study.

1.2. General Definitions of Centers, Central Business District, Service and Producer Services

Service Sector

Generally, in economic literature, there are three types of productions, being agriculture, industry and services. Although economic production types and their details are unrelated to the scope of this study, the main characteristics of economic production will be mentioned briefly in this chapter.

From a historical perspective, three main production typologies have been handled with their historical priorities. The Primary Sector, covering raw material extraction and including agriculture, forestry and mining, could be observed in non-urban areas or fringes of the urban areas. The Secondary Sector, which includes all kinds of manufacturing and production activities, or the transformation process from raw materials to the semi- or fully-processed tangible goods, have brought about the establishment of industrial zones, especially in the metropolitan areas. After the industrial revolution, cities, and especially metropolitan cities, were the most important growth nodes, with their big industrial zones. While agglomeration and scale economies, and advantages of scale economies in accessible regions, are very important in the industrial city. In the information era, communication technologies have changed not only production models, but also the urban form and the inner spatial organization of cities. Finally, the Tertiary Sector includes all other types of activities. Also known as the Service Sector, it includes construction, retail, trade, wholesaling, transportation, communication, finance, management, consultancies, advertising etc. Until the last three decades, these activities were identified as CBD functions (Kellerman, 1985, Stevens, 1985).

Although services are identified by what and whom they serve, there have been several studies into the classification of services. Bell (1973) proposes three categories of services, being 1) transportation and recreation; 2) trade, finance, insurance and real-estate; and 3) economic and governmental activities, health, education and social functions. Categories 1 and 2 can be defined as decision making functions. Chapin (1967), on the other hand, stressed that the service sector should be located in the CBDs of cities and classified service sector activities:

- Business Services: Offices, insurance companies, banks, financial institutions, center and brunch of firms.
- Professional Services: Health services, technical (engineering, architecture etc.) services, advocacy, real estate agencies.
- Private Services: Tailors, hairdressers, photographers, opticians, etc.
- Consumer Services:
    - Resident-Oriented: Food, white goods, furnishings, supermarkets.
    - Industry-Oriented: Construction goods, hard goods.
    - Automotive-Oriented: Replacement goods, maintenance and service centers.

- Social Services: Public Institutions, social services, non-governmental organizations, chambers, unions, education and health facilities.
- Transportation Services: Transport terminals, travel agencies, automotive agencies, carting agencies
- Producer Services: Confectionary, metallic goods production, electronics, printing activities, small production activities.
- Wholesale Services: Wholesaling and warehousing.
- Entertainment Services: Restaurants, cafe-bars, discos, bakeries etc.
- Culture-Tourism Services: Hotels, guest houses, museums, theatres, cinemas, convention centers, courses and event centers.

Chapin stressed that, each of the classified groups is related all the others interactively (Chapin, 1967). Briefly, service sector activities could be analyzed on service production, bartering services and administrative functions. On the other hand, control coordination, research and development activities mentioned and identified fourth sector activities by Gottman (1960).

Contrary to the post-industrial revolution era, when manufacturing industry was the leading sector, in the information technology era it is service sector that is the main production model, in which activities have been diversified and enlarged in parallel with the advances in communication and information technologies.

The above classifications, which were in use and remained valid up until the early 1980s, had to be changed after the formation of new activities and the changes in the structure of the classic existing services. In the information technology era, business and media services have diversified enormously. Especially after 1980s, numerous new service activities, such as insurance, research, media, transportation, communications and even telemarketing subsectors have emerged. Analyzing the new diversification and relations, Stein (2002) declared a new classification for the service sector, in which services were divided into two main categories, being producer and consumer. Consumer Services include *welfare services,* like education, health, social security; *household services,* like entertainment oriented restaurant, travel agencies, cultural, personnel activities, tourism oriented facilities etc; and *distributive services,* like retail, wholesaling. The Producer Services will be handled in next chapter.

Table 1.1 : Classification for the Service Sector (Stein, 2002)

Consumer Services			**Producer Services**	
Welfare Services	**Household Services**	**Distribution**	**Financial Services**	**Business Services**
Education	Restaurants	Retail **	Banking **	Computer & related services
Training	Hotels	Wholesale **	Other credit inst. **	Professional Services **
Health	Repairs	Intermediaries **	Insurance **	Marketing Services **
Social Security	Travel Agencies **		Real Estate **	Technical Services
	Recreation		Pension Schemes **	Research & Development *
	Cultural Activities		Venture/risk capital **	Renting & Leasing Services
	Home Services			Labor Recruitment and Provision of personnel *
	Other Services			
				Operational Services
				Other Business Services *
*: Activities are partially of transactional nature **: Activities are mainly of transactional nature				

Analyzing the new diversification and relations, Stein (2002) declared a new classification for the service sector, in which services were divided into two main categories, being producer and consumer. Consumer Services include *welfare services,* like education, health, social security; *household services,* like entertainment oriented restaurant, travel agencies, cultural, personnel activities, tourism oriented facilities etc; and *distributive services,* like retail, wholesaling. The Producer Services will be handled in next chapter.

Stein's advanced and contemporary classification model will be used in this study. It can be said that, from a historical perspective, producer services have generally been located in the CBDs of cities. After the revolution of information technologies, a sprawling trend by not only residents but also producer services could be observed in the CBDs. In this thesis, these new trends and location dynamics will be analyzed, especially those related to producer services.

Center, Downtown-Central Business District

Using the term "Center" to define only the center of the city is restrictive, as a city contains many different forms of central areas. High accessibility, communications, scale economies, concentration and decision-making are the main defining factors of central areas. While in a broader sense these factors define cities as nodal points in a region or nation, in a narrow sense they identify city centers in the urban arena.

In a classical approach, the central area grew around on the focal point with the highest accessibility. The spatial organization of human activity is strongly related to both internal and external factors. Both on geography of human settlements and spatial organizations of human and urban activities there could be mentioned about an order. In this sense, it could be possible to evaluate that, whole human settlements are a kind of center.

The city center, referred to in different sources as "Downtown", "Centrum", "Market Place", "Central Business District-CBD", "Central Commercial District–CCD" or "Core", incorporate different types of socio-economic activities and are of crucial importance for decision-making functions, not only for the inner city, but also for the related region and socio-economic and socio-spatial systems. Although in European-oriented literature the city center is referred to as "downtown", in US-oriented literature, it is known as the "central business district", or CBD. Whole theoretical frameworks about city centers have stressed that the city center analyzed with decision-making functions. For this reason much of the previous literature has referred to the city center to the "brain" or "heart" of the city. In addition to decision-making oriented identifications, socio-cultural-oriented capacities also identified very crucial and common for downtowns. However, in classical theoretic approaches, CBDs have been put forward as the most important nodes of cities; there is a strong discussion about these decision-making characteristics of CBD.

The center should be analyzed according to functional, organic and socio-cultural dimensions about urban phenomenon to explicate center's meanings and value in whole city. Cornier (1968) identified that the city center, as a core of the city, could be affected the urban socio-economic and socio-spatial systems. Cornier also stressed that city centers may not actually be bordered, and that a "transition zone" could be observed around the city center. On the other hand, Gottman (1976) handled the city center according to its social dynamics. In this respect, the city center could be commented a representative of urban social life.

In the CBD conceptualization, there are three main subregions: the "central core", the "peripheral belt" and the "fringe area". The core is the most intensive and accessible point of the urban area. The peripheral belt is a transition zone that can include both core and fringe functions. The fringe area has rezerv growth potential for central business activities. In this classification model, central business and trend activities have an “oil spot” growth trend (Gökçe, 2000). On the other hand recent innovations and communication technologies have created spatial and economic changes on these types of enlargement tendencies. For this reason this classifications should be revised, taking into account new spatial and locational dynamics.

In economic theory framework, metropolitan economies are generally based on the internal organization of urban systems and their external relations and capacities with other economies. In the historical growth process these relations and activities mostly occur in CBDs. In other words, CBDs, as the control and coordination node in metropolitan economies, produce “Scale and Agglomeration Economies”. For this reason, until the last three decades, most of decision-making functions of cities took place in the core of the CBDs of cities. Depending on growth enormously on technological infrastructure, research and development activities, for which face-to-face relations are unnecessary, have undergone a new location trend to the outside of the CBDs. In this respect, it could be said that the scale economy-oriented characteristics of CBDs have undergone a structural transformation (Osmay, 1998).

Although agglomeration economies have had an enlargement effect on CBDs, new location dynamics for national and international capital, changing spatial dynamics for the inner structure of industrial and trade functions, transportation-accessibility capacities and employment dynamics could be identified new location tendencies that out of the saturated central areas. Especially in the information-communication era, new producer services might be located on not only in the subcenters, but also in edge cities or across the whole urban macroform.

This study will not provide an in-depth look at all of the characteristics and processes of the CBDs, but will rather analyze the common features of the central business areas and the new spatial dynamics of producer services. There are several features for CBDs in literature depending on cultural, economic, social and spatial characteristics. As mentioned, some of the classic features of CBDs have been changing. On the other hand, it can be claimed that there is a consensus about main characteristics of central business districts independently scale and location of cities.

- Decision making: Although there is a dispersion trend, CBDs are still decision-making centers.

- Dense employment: Generally the CBD can be observed the most dense employment node in the urban area.
- Accessibility: The CBD is one of the most accessible areas in the metropolitan region.
- Concentration: Although there is a dispersion tendency on the urban macroform, the CBD is one of the most concentrated areas of not only economic activity, but also built-up characteristics.
- Sociality: The CBD, mostly handled as a representative node for urban life and systems, presents a major capacity for socio-cultural and communicative relations (Nelson, 1969; Akçura, 1971; Murphy, 1974; Levent, 2007).

Until recent decades the above features were the main factors determining location of the CBDs. Limited areas for whole demands to locate on CBD, over concentrating problems, transportation and parking difficulties for limited infrastructure could be ordered for searching new locations for companies, that retail and office, on larger urban area. In addition to problems for inner central areas, increasing transport facilities and car ownership, as well as rapidly-developing information technologies that allow communications all over the world by computer, have brought about a tendency of dispersion to the outside of the CBDs. This process will be analyzed in depth on another chapter of study.

Producer Services

Stein's classification of services will be used for the purpose of this study, in which services are divided into two main groups by the way of production and relation capacities-necessities. In this era, related to changing consumer accession capacities locational preferences of producer services have seemed to live crucial differentiations. In other words, face-to-face relation necessities can be determined locational preferences of producer services.

In Stein's classification, producer services are divided onto two main groups, being financial and business services. Financial services, such as banking, insurance, crediting, factoring etc. have quite strong relations with information technologies. These companies use information technologies in their internal systems and activities, while there is also an increasing trend towards the use of computer technologies for customer banking instead of face to face relations. For this reason, the classic location dynamics the brought about a concentration of financial institutions in the CBDs is changing. In addition to transform for relation capacities of finance activities, it could be said that there is a diversification and differentiation process for financing activities. In this era, the finance sector is not limited to banking and insurance activities, with factoring, bartering, leasing, differentiated credit and insurance mechanisms, capital management for risks, pension schemes and real estate functions all now able to be classified as financial services. These activities need both face-to-face relations and information technology-oriented back units, such as call centers and internet-based services.

Financing services, which include FIRE activities (Finance, Insurance and Real-Estate), have a crucial importance for both urban economic and spatial growth due to capital, qualitative and quantitative of employment, which affect the capacity of other economic activities and urban functions. Business services which are one of the main decision-making activities for urban and regional economics have a steering effect on the new locational dynamics of cities because of "role model", and "prestige" capacity. According to Gottmann (1976), producer services make a vital contribution to the performance of companies because they cover almost all of the decision-making activities.

As is the case with financial services, business services are also undergoing a process of major enlargement and diversification. In particular, computing and related technologies have undergone an incredible growth and specialization trend. The Research and Development Sector is also handled with its big capacity of innovation field and new location demands. Marketing services, technical necessity oriented services; coordination focusing new service necessities and professional services are growing rapidly and are rising in terms of economic importance, not only in economic relations but also in the urban space and the inner urban spatial organization arena.

Briefly, producer services provide special knowledge for both locational preferences of business services and last term urban spatial dynamics within urban macroform. They are supervisory activities, and their significance is due to their qualitative efficiency and the quality, which is based of reproduction and reorganization of information (Levent, 2007). It could be said that producer services that financing and business activities are more difficult location attributes than consumer services. Although consumer services locate on urban form with the effect of the "jobs follow people" principle and behavioral oriented spatial dynamics, producer services locations are more complex, diversified and have a trend to structuring according to not only internal, but also external factors. These dynamics will be handled in the next chapter.

1.3. The Method

This study will apply a method that improves and tests theoretical approaches by the way of empirical studies. For this reason, the theoretical framework will be evaluated in the context of the case study, and will be tested with proposal methods of searched theoretical approaches. In this manner, locational preferences of producer services will be analyzed in a comprehensive method that include urban and center growth process of city and related systems.

In this regard, the method for the case study of the research is constituted by literature. These are land use researches and differentiations which are crucial in urban studies, statistical allocations, population distributions which are important in positivist approaches, distributions of employment and uneven developments which are very crucial for structuralist approaches will be used in this study. Similar to this, segregations for urban spatial and economic relations which are important for problems for urban morphology and post-structuralist studies, inner city structures and possibilities for new location trends which are taken into consideration by behavioral theories, face-to-face interviews and testing the proposals of post-structural approaches on agglomeration economies and labor force market as effective dynamics of office location will be analyzed within the case study. On the other hand, since each methodological preference is integrated with others a sophisticated methodological approach will be developed.

The studies put forward in the content of the thesis are differentiated into five main issues. The proposed method of each main issue can be described as: The second chapter aims to introduce a historical and theoretical framework of the decision-making centers. There are two main focal points in this chapter: The first being the historical growth process, from which it is intended to explain what kinds of transformations and developments have been observed in the decision-making centers The second part of this chapter analyzes the general theoretical framework of city structures, the spatial organization of cities and the central nodes of regions on cities through different theoretical approaches. Although the main issue of this thesis producer services that decision making activities, they could not be analyzed with independently from general center structure and CBDs of cities. In this chapter, with historical and theoretical framework existing situations of cities, CBDs and producer services analyze in a comparative approach and evaluate not only the producer service concept, but also global and regional location dynamics and comprehensive urban growth. This chapter concludes with a criticism and discussion for the existing dispersion trend.

In the third chapter, the location dynamics and the attributes of producer services will be analyzed. Concentration and dispersal patterns, the parameters of locational preferences, and the link between location dynamics and socio-economic relations will be analyzed in three main parts. The fourth and fifth chapters illustrate the case study. The main goal of this chapter is to test the generalities of the theoretical frameworks, and clarify the location and spatial dynamics of producer services in the city of Ankara. For this reason, global, regional and comprehensive urban macroform-based analyses will be used in this study before deeply analyze to locational dynamics of producer services. For this aim there are some questions for analyzing main hypothesis of study.

- If a "deterritorialization" process has been living in urban functions, there should be observed wholly dispersion trend on urban space almost smoothly.
- If deterritorialization trend could not be universed or generalized for whole urban systems, what are the new location dynamics for producer services as the main decision-making functions of cities?
- If there is a reterritorialization process for the dispersing functions of cities, what are the new concentration and dispersion dynamics of Ankara? What kind of theoretical explanations could be used to explain this dynamic?

To answer these questions, there are five main assumptions:

1. The location dynamics and trends of Producer Services in Ankara, and the related international systems, need to be researched and a general comparison with other global and regional nodes should be made.
2. The urban development process, in terms of both its socio-economic and socio-spatial dimensions, should be analyzed by looking at the growth trends and dynamics of the CBD.

3. The decision-making activities in the whole urban area of Ankara have to be analyzed from the perspective of internal and external dynamics in its historical growth.

4. The main decision-making functions should be classified, and each classification analyzed according to their attributes and spatial location dynamics. Face-to-face relation requirements, back units and possible internal and external locational factors should be analyzed and clarified for each different type of office use.

   - Public producer services
   - Semi-public producer services
   - Private producer services
     - Multinational foreign companies in Ankara (source: YASED-foreign capital ass.)
     - Company groups and "holdings" in Ankara (source: internet survey and TOBB)
     - Commercial companies in Ankara (source: ATO, limited only producer service firms, others categorically omitted)
     - Special professions (engineer, architect, advocate etc.) in Ankara (Chambers, Bar Council of Ankara registrations)

5. The planning history of Ankara in terms of CBD growth. Crucial planning decisions and producer service locations, both spontaneous and planned, to be discussed.

The sixth and final chapter provides an evaluation and conclusion. After a synopsis, the study will discuss possible interventions, implications and conclusions for producer service dynamics and the CBD growth of Ankara. The second part of the chapter will attempt to explain the possible contributions of study to literature and the planning process of Ankara. In this context, if the thesis are lighting the spatial dynamics of producer services especially in Ankara case and producing new data which focused in centers and office structures in Ankara, for new studies about producer services, the thesis will be successful.

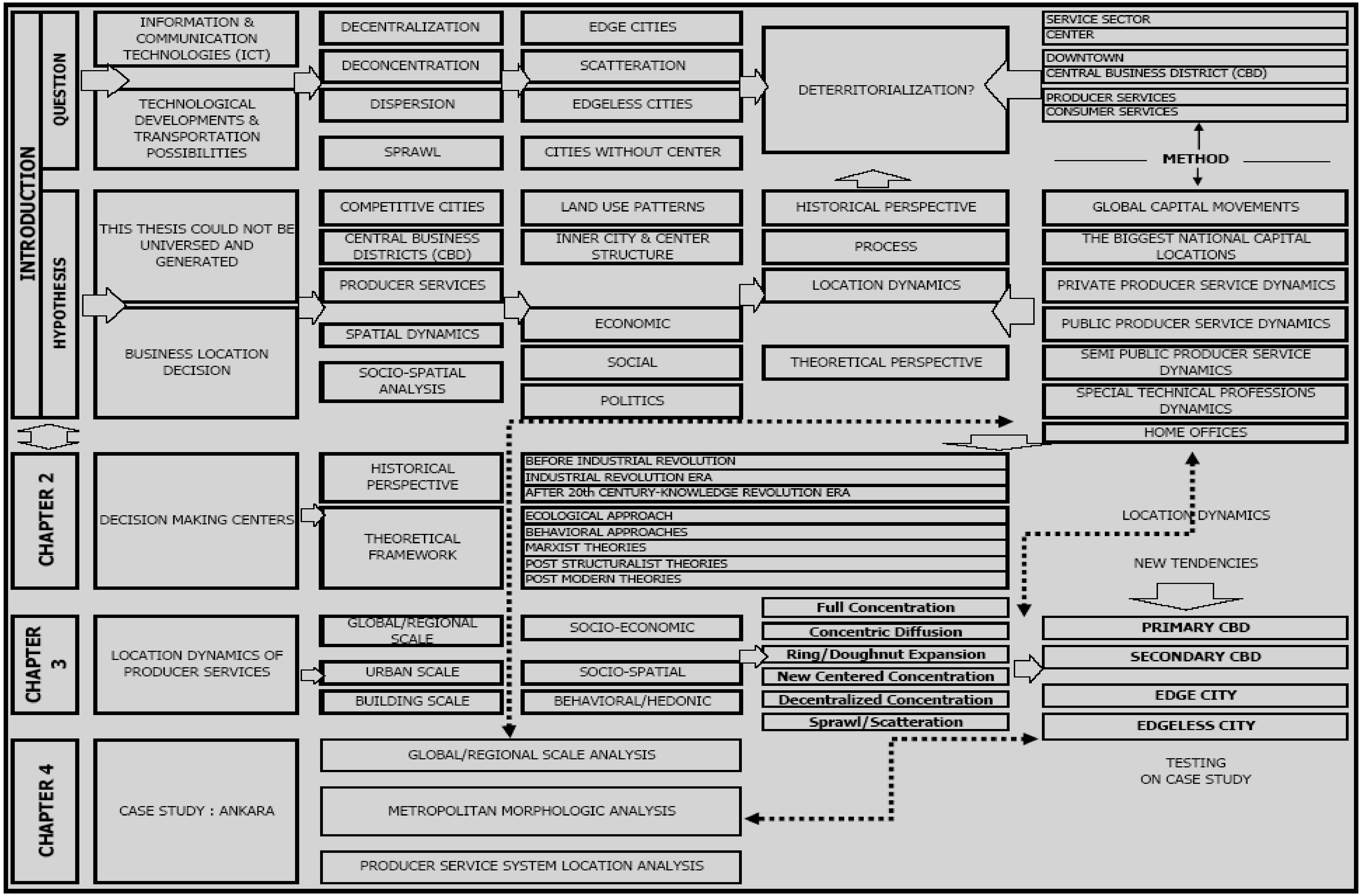


Figure 1.1.: Starting Algorithm for Study

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ON DECISION MAKING CENTERS, PRODUCER SERVICES

As stated in the first chapter, a major dispersion and transformation process has been experienced on the entire inner- and intra-urban area that is interrelated with the socio-economic and socio-spatial processes. It can be said that, owing to the advances in communication-information technologies, this dispersion trend has not only affected residential areas but also central business district (CBD) activities, and even urban spatial organization. In this thesis, the decision-making centers will be analyzed according to their spatial location dynamics.

In this context, this chapter aims to introduce the historical and theoretical framework of the decision-making centers in order to analyze spatial organization and the growth process of producer services, which may be identified as a steering factor on the center and even residential locations in cities. There are two main focal points in this chapter: First, the historical growth process; and second, the general theoretical framework of city structures, the spatial organization of cities and the central nodes of an urban system.

2.1. Development of the Central Business Districts - Historical Perspective

2.1.1. Before the Industrial Revolution

In ancient times, cities were trade centers for the bartering of excess crops. This was an agriculture-based capital accumulation model, in which the trade and barter-oriented central pattern was strengthened with limited agricultural production units and religious and administrative functions (İ. Kılınçaslan, 1981). Religious and administrative units could be defined as the decision making units in the urban pattern. In this era, natural and topographical dynamics, strategic defense needs and rural-agricultural trade-based economic relations determined the city location patterns and dynamics.

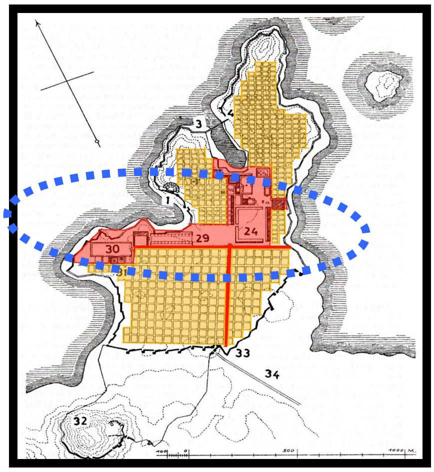


Figure 2.1: Decision-Making Centers in Ancient Cities-Miletus
(Source: Günay, B., 2007)

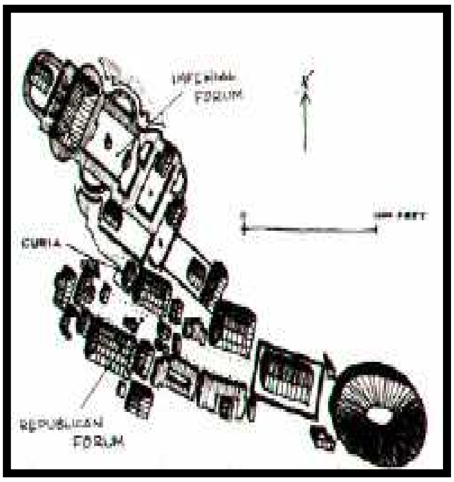
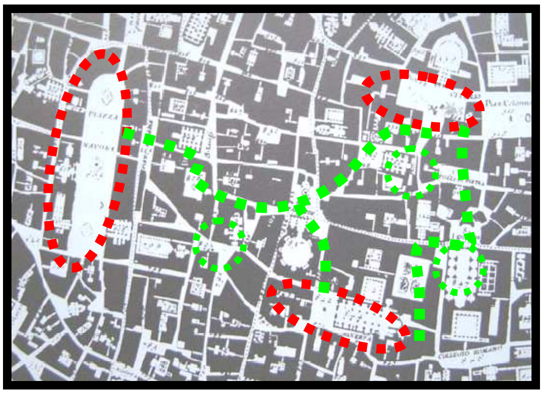


Figure 2.2: Imperial & Republican Forum and Decision-Making Center in Roman City
(Source: Spreiregen, 1965)

In the Middle Ages, religious-oriented locations gained in importance. Especially in commercial centers, churches functioned not only as spiritual centers, but also as places where administrative decisions on urban social and economic life were made. In addition to the church and trade-based "downtown", the "manor house", located topographically in a dominant position, has been described as the administrative center and as representative of aristocracy. It can be said that cities of the Middle Ages cities that formed human and pedestrian scale evolved having more commercial activities and a more concentrated downtown structure in the Baroque and Renaissance eras due to the increasing overseas trade capacity. In the 15th century there emerged a need for communication between the dealers and bankers. In this period of monumental growth, this was described as a nucleus of "bourse" and heralded the first use of professional offices. This period also witnessed segregation between the wholesale and decision-making finance activities. It can be seen from the Baroque and Renaissance cities that decision-making centers were diversified and featured not only buildings, but also open spaces, squares, bazaars, closed and open public spaces and buildings (Benevolo, 1975).

It can be claimed that, in this era, property relations, commercial organizations, transportation facilities, coastal relations and generally imperial buildings determined both the decision-making activities and the urban pattern. In the spatial organization systems, the decision-making functions, which were generally the oligarchic administration, and partly religious and commerce-based, were located in the central areas of cities. In this era, the scale economies within the catchment area of the main economic functions and the spatial-economic relation needs were the main dynamics behind the decision making functions of cities. Different from the square-based forms of European cities, in Turkish cities it was the mosque and its hinterlands that represented the social way of life.



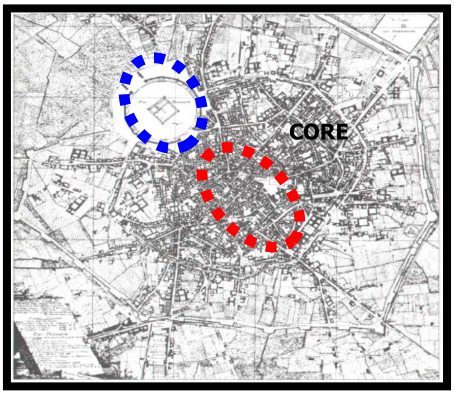


Figure 2.3: Public Spaces and Decision-Making Figure Functions in G.Battista's Rome Plan 1748
(Source: Tripod, 2007)

2.4: Milano-1801, Downtown
(Source: Rossi, A., 1966)

2.1.2. Industrial Revolution Era

In this era, the invention of the steam engine invention transformed entire production models. In this context, the industrial production model based on the steam engine and new machines provided an important alternative to classical production, and heralded the arrival of the Industrial Revolution. This revolution affected not only the production models in agriculture and industry, but also the spatial organization and macroforms of cities. It can be said that this was a fundamental era of change in terms of scale, spatial organization and economic relations, as well as the social dynamics of cities and their related settlement systems.

Industrial growth brought about the need for a new labor force, and a large number of people moved from agricultural to industrial production, subsequently moving to the city and its fringes, close to the new industrial zones. In this era, it could be said that location dynamics of producer services firstly leaped on industrial zones that outside of the downtown. The new industries also took on decision-making roles in the cities due to the mass industrial production and different class movements for participating decision making activities. The industrial revolution brought about new residential requirements for the labor force within the catchments area of industries, and also changed the agricultural landscape. Furthermore, this economic change to the production model effected not only the residential locations within cities, but also the Central Business Districts (CBD) and the decision-making functions that were diversifying with the contributions of unions, public institutions, services etc. of the cities (Gottmann, 1976).

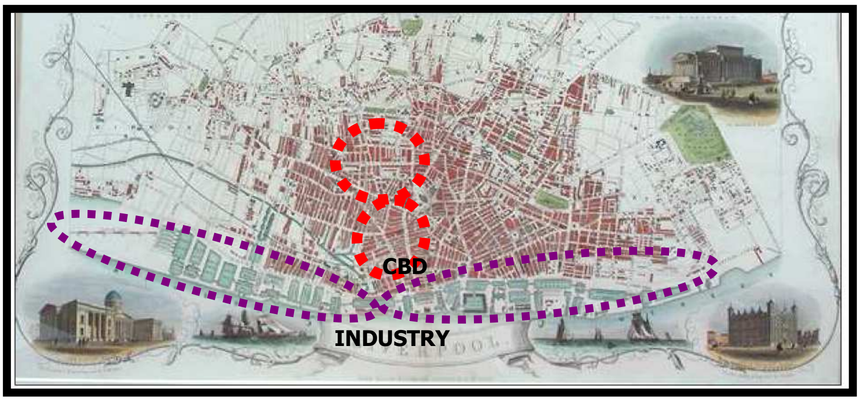


Figure 2.5: Liverpool-England after Industrial Revolution Era
Source: (themaphouse, 2007).

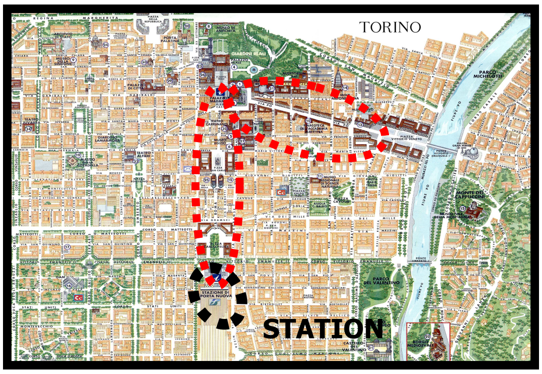


Figure 2.6: Turin Railway Station and CBD First Concentration Zones at the beginning of Century Source: (Günay B., 2006)

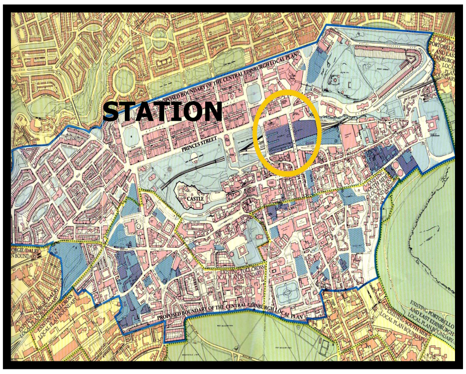


Figure 2.7: Edinburgh Railway St. and CBD, 1900's Source: (Günay B., 2006)

In this era, industrial zones emerged near the cities, and especially between the cities and their sea and river waterfronts as the demand for mass transportation of the industrial inputs and outputs grew. It could be said that for first time in history, the downtowns of cities were transforming into not only retail and trade centers, but also central business areas, including financing, banking and office use. Furthermore, starting in Europe, and especially in the cities of London, Liverpool and Manchester in Britain, the urban form and the inner spatial organizations tried to steer not only the industrial zones, but also the downtown areas that had started to concentrate near the railway stations.

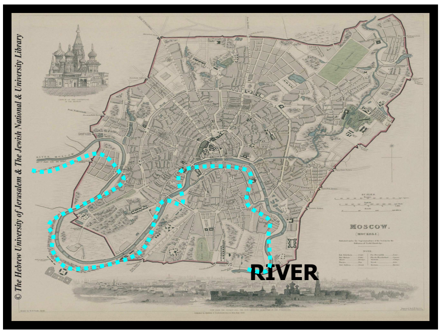


Figure 2.8: Moscow, 1836
(Source:historic-cities,2008)

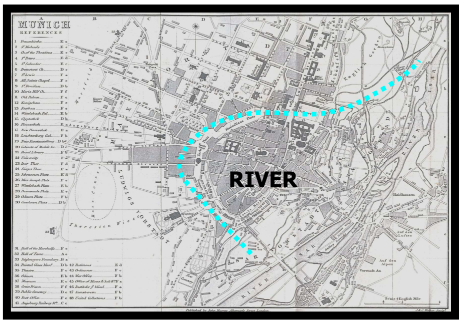


Figure 2.9: Prague, 1858 (River-Oriented Growths)
(Source:historic-cities,2008)

Urban functions, which were concentrated in one center, started to disperse in the urban space in new core areas affected by industrial growth in the 19th, and in first part of the 20th century. While transportation facilities and work-residence relations demanded better and new residential suburbs, the downtown areas rapidly enlarged and new specialized urban nuclei emerged. "Central Business District-CBD" identification was the special description of this age for the downtown areas of cities (Ocakçı, 1996). In this concentration, financial and business activities became the main downtown activities for industrial cities in this era.

Figure 2.10: European Water System, The Relation Between Coastalization and Urbanization (Source:ec.europa, 2007)

In CBDs, the functions in the service sector, diversified, became concentrated and developed rapidly. In this era, the physical landscape of cities, and especially the CBDs underwent significant change. Skyscrapers and prestige buildings were built in the CBDs of industrial cities in the West, and transportation nodes, such as railway stations and coastal regions with ports, gained value because due to the input-output relations between the raw material and market regions. In this manner **coastal regions, river cities** and **railway stations,** stand out also in terms of the service activities that concentrate on the CBDs of cities. From an observation of a European map it can clearly be seen that the relatively largest industrial cities have developed in coastal areas and along rivers. In this period, the downtowns of cities transformed into central business areas that became decision-making nodes and its hinterland of metropolitan regions.

2.1.3. After the 20th Century and Knowledge Revolution Era

During the first half of the 20th century, most major cities in the economically advanced nations had a powerful industrial infrastructure, with manufacturing also being an integral component of their labor force and economic system. However, in the second half of the century, manufacturing jobs in many cities markedly diminished as a result of several processes, the single most important of which was relocation, not only between countries, but also between the inner countries and inner city structures. Manufacturing employment also declined in the established industrial countries due to automation – the use of sophisticated machines to replace manual labor. The first part of the 20th century was shaped on the whole by automobile-based transportation policies and the related settlement trends; while especially in the last three decades of the century, communication technologies started to innovate and urban structures also started to reform to become not only automobile-based, but also around communication infrastructure (Abrahamson, 2004).

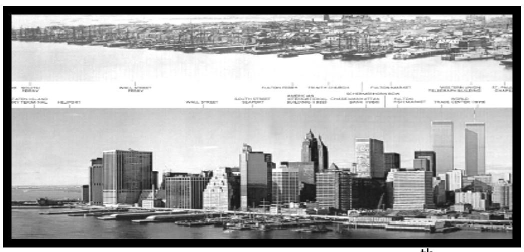


Figure 2.11: Urbanization of Capital, 20th Century City-New York Source: (Günay B., 1999)

Figure 2.12: Urbanization of Capital, Houston (Günay B., 1999)

With the new waves of innovation in communication and transportation technologies, the headquarters of many large corporations moved their manufacturing facilities from cities in the developed countries to those of developing nations; from the inner industrialized metropolitan cities to the urban regions of metropolitan areas; and from the central areas of cities to new nodes in the cities. Companies moved their production facilities to formerly non-industrial countries to take advantage of the low costs of labor due to the absence of unions, and to take advantage of the readily available and/or cheaper minerals, crops and other raw materials used in production. This **"uneven development"** process depend on the liberation effort of capitalist economies by way of the independent circulation of goods, services and people (Cisneros, 1993; Danielsen et al., 1999; Abrahamson, 2004).

Figure 2.13: Urban Renewal Implementation in London; Docklands (Günay B., 1994, 1999)

In the first part of the century, owing to transportation development and the necessities of scale economies, the central business areas of metropolitan cities saw dramatic growth and faced structural transformations in both the physical and economic space. There is a vast amount of literature that has identified this capital accumulation-based development as an **"urbanization of capital"** (Harvey, 1985). In this capital accumulation-based urbanization process, cities attracted big company and office buildings This process could be observed clearly in the CBDs of such US cities as New York, Houston, and Chicago etc. From the beginning to last three decades of the century, depending on socio-economic structures of nations and global systems, the CBDs of cities were representative of the power of the nations and city. For this reason, skyscrapers, multi-storey office buildings and even shopping malls could be built on central areas of cities.

The spatial problems of traffic congestion, increased car parking requirements, over density inadequate infrastructure and new requirements for the decision-making functions in the central areas brought new locational dynamics for the central business activities. In addition, transportation nodes, which are vital for industrial-based development, moved away from the central areas of cities. New, large and well-organized ports and railway stations emerged outside of the CBDs, and old transportation nodes faced to declining process. In this context, new locational dynamics and renewal necessities at the old nodes brought a process of new central business area construction in the West, especially in the old industrial cities.

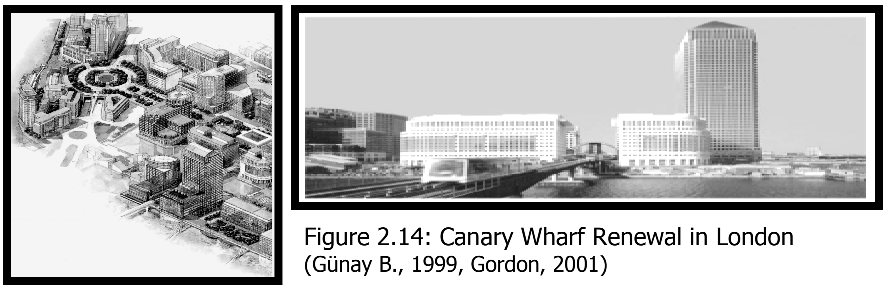


Figure 2.14: Canary Wharf Renewal in London
(Günay B., 1999, Gordon, 2001)

In addition to renewal efforts for building a new central business area, old industrial and transportation nodes have attracted central activities in western cases. Especially in the metropolitan cities of Europe, public and private decision-making buildings steered the arrival of new CBDs. In this context, Paris underwent a new planned "decentralization process" for preservation and also business development-targeted activities. Decentralization was the crucial alternative for the core of Paris, not only in terms of the central business activities, but also the newly planned suburbs (Gülmez, 1981).

In the second half of the century, crucial changes in the urban and central structures took place. In parallel to "suburbanization process" which depend on the increasing private automobile ownership and developing road infrastructure, and starting in the cities of the US, consumer services began locating away from the CBDs in shopping malls (Sawyers, 1975).

Figure 2.15: A Photo in La Defense
(Günay B., 1999)

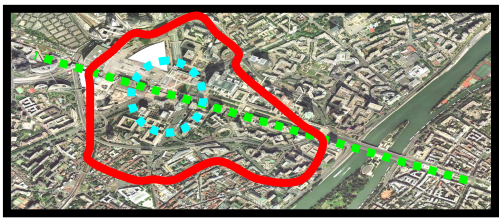


Figure 2.16: La Defense Transportation System (google earth, 2007)

On the other hand, in Europe, the historical background and historical sites and centers have lived a different urban history. Most European cities have preserved their historical city centers with functional renewal efforts. In European cities, such as Paris, London, Munich etc., there were plans for the decentralization of the urban activities of not only residential areas but also central functions and working areas. In addition to the diversified urban functions, public transportation in the new and old parts of the cities was established as part of the decentralization process. A successful example of this can be found in the case of in La Defense, Paris.

Although the decentralization process from the classical center activities of cities began in the second part of the century in the United States, European cities witnessed this decentralization trend especially from the 1960s onwards. The structure of the decentralization was also different in the US cities from the European example. While renewal efforts in the United States began in the old parts of the cities, in particular around the transportation nodes, the decentralization process in Europe was not solely based on private car ownership and automobile accessibility.

Figure 2.17: Piazza Navona Square-Rome Historical Site (Günay, 1999)

Figure 2.18: Vatican, a State Center on Business and Tourism Center (Günay, 1999)

Different from previous, dramatic changes to not only the social and economic structures of cities, but also urban space, especially in the central business areas of cities, have occurred over last three decades. To recover, many cities tried to move in a new direction with what could be described as "the globalization response": To recruit transnational corporations and the specialized firms that follow these corporations, and provide an attractive environment for investments by international goods and service providers (Abrahamson, 2004). It might be said that these changes in the socio-economic field depended on **"communication and information technologies-ICT"**. Some literature defines this growth in the communication field as the **"Information Revolution"**. Until the second half of the 20th century there was a great deal of movement of goods, services and people among the cities of a nation, but relatively little cross-border movement. At this point, people, products, and new ideas began moving with unsurpassed speed among the major cities of the world. Cities that lagged in this transformation process have typically experienced urban sprawl, central business district withdrawal and other related problems (Cisneros, 1993; Squires, 2002).

Recently, four main scenarios have been discussed to understand the transformations to the world and its settlements in this information technology era. **The first scenario** looks at the transformation from a nation state world to a globalized world, which depends on advances in communication and transportation technologies, and the lessening in importance of national borders, and thus the growth of flow relations between countries. **The second scenario** is defined by the transformation from the society of industry to a society of knowledge, or the capacity of human beings from muscle to brain. **The third scenario** stresses upon the change in methods of production. In this scenario, it is said that the organization modal of production is changing from Fordism to Post-Fordism, meaning more flexible and varied production. **The fourth scenario** is based on the shift from modernism to post-modernism, which can be explained by tacit knowledge, locality, participatory approaches etc. These four scenarios are still being discussed in academia (Tekeli, et. al., 2006).

With the advent of this fully-competitive and rapidly innovative growth-reliant milieu, research and technology-oriented services have become necessary. These new informational and research-based new production models have not concentrated on industrial zones. In addition, these types of service sector-originated growths have incubated in not only CBDs, but the more concentrated outer zones of the central nodes of metropolitan cities (P.Hall, 1966; D.Hall, 1996).

The second point in the transformation of cities is from an industrial society to a knowledge society. This approach depends on communication and information infrastructures. On the other hand, it has been claimed that cities are losing their importance in decision making and production capacity due to the increasing accessibility of the entire global system to communication infrastructure. This problematic position for cities is felt the strongest in the central areas of cities. In this regard, there have been two key evaluations of the central business areas of cities. One of them stresses that "the CBD is dead" due to deterritorialization. This point to free accessibility to the entire knowledge and interrelation infrastructure, without limitations of space as the cause. The second approach is focused on the new decision-making capacities concentrated on the producer services in the central business areas of cities. In other words, "the CBD is still living with producer services".

The third scenario of transformation in settlements is from Fordism to post-Fordism production models. This scenario also relates strongly to the central business activities of cities. It means flexible and small- to medium-sized company organizations are gaining importance on not only industrial production field, but also in service sector activities. In other words, "home offices", "small brunches", "companies combining industry and trade", "multinational and multifunctional organizations" etc. have been observed in the urban arena. These new types of service systems and organizations affected urban center structures and the new locational dynamics of business services.

The fourth and final scenario about transformations puts forward that a post-modern system can be found not only in the arts, but also in thinking systems. In this respect, locality is of crucial importance. Centers that represent classical modern approaches are less crucial than localities. Wholeness replaces partness, and this trend is strongly related with urban spaces. It may be claimed that these technological developments have made possible not only high-tech buildings, skyscrapers but have also made connections with the entire world stronger than before. For this reason, in this era decision-making functions have become located in prestige buildings or on a computer in a home office. In this regard, producer services have a large potential to reshape the urban economic structure and form.

Figure 2.19: Okawabata River New Center Dome (Chuo Ward, Tokyo) (Gökçe, 2007, pers. archive)

Figure 2.20: Tokyo Central Area (Gökçe, 2007, pers. archive)

In this era, Turkish cities have witnessed both similar and different issues. In a similar vein, after the mid-1980s and throughout the 1990s, the development of the major Turkish cities, especially the Istanbul metropolitan area, has been characterized by a variety of factors, ranging from the implementation of neo-liberal policies on a national level, to the changes in the metropolitan government at a local level. Although the roots of this transformation can be traced back to the late-1970s, the most important changes have taken place in the last two decades (Özdemir, 2002).

Moreover, in parallel to the global trend of the rising importance of producer services, the share of service sector investments in the total amount of foreign direct investment inflows into Turkey has also increased. During this period, Turkish cities, in particular Istanbul and especially its business area were affected in a big way by the implementation of private sector-led projects realized by both foreign and Turkish firms operating in diverse activities as retailing, tourism, real-estate, finance and other producer services. In this era, starting with Istanbul, Turkish metropolitan cities such as the capital Ankara and İzmir also affected these global movements. In addition, information technologies occurred for new node cities such as Denizli in textiles, Antalya in tourism, and Gaziantep and Kayseri in industry (Özdemir, 2002).

Although there are limited similarities with Western cases in terms of decentralization, skyscrapers and shopping malls, it might be said that Turkey has different dynamics from Western cases. In the next chapters, the dispersal trend and the efforts towards a new theoretical framework on Western cities in recent decades will be investigated, with reference to the distribution of such activities in Ankara and its CBD structure.

Figure 2.21: A Landscape of Istanbul-Maslak, New CBD Trend in the 1990s (Günay, 1999)

Figure 2.22: A Landscape of Ankara CBD, after the 1990s (Günay, 2006)

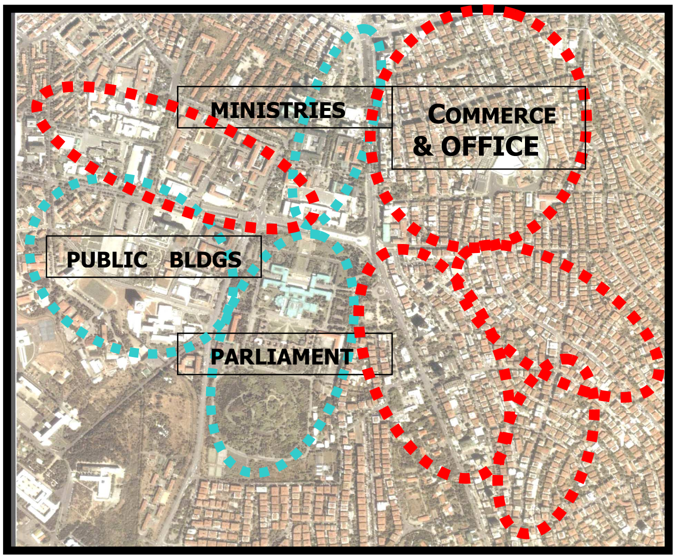


Figure 2.23: Satellite Photo of Kızılay-CBD in Ankara after the 1990s.

2.2. General Theoretical Framework on Downtowns-Central Business Districts

The theoretical framework on the downtowns and central business districts (CBD) of cities can be analyzed on urban growth theories, which are divided into two main fields: These are, Empirical-Behavioral Theories and Normative CBD Theories (Tekeli, 1993). Urban Growth Theories, especially empirical-behavioral theories, may be used in analyzing the dynamics of decision making functions. However, these theoretical classifications are inadequate for analyzing all of the dimensions of central business district activities. Therefore, a new classification method will be researched in this thesis. In this context, the theoretical framework will be analyzed by way of understanding and solving paradigm transformations and their effects on cities. After this, cities and their central structures will be investigated, and finally, the decision making functions and producer services in the central structure will be researched with their interrelation processes. For this reason, a literature research should be classified and detailed.

It is preferred to make a new classification of the theories, as indicated above, in terms of especially their political approaches. In this respect, the researched resources of this study are classified into six main groups. Therefore, the most recent dispersion process on the urban arena and decision-making centers will be investigated according to a theoretical framework. These theoretical approaches tend to emphasize the dynamic natures of cities, highlighting the structures that influence spatial organizations, the inner structures of centers and the urban arena from different perspectives.

Table 2.1: A Classification for Different Theoretical Perspectives

<table>
<tr><th>ECOLOGICAL APPROACH</th><th>BEHAVIORAL APPROACHES</th><th>MARXIST APPROACH</th><th>POST STRUCTURALIST APPROACH</th><th>POST MODERNIST APPROACH</th></tr>
<tr><td>Concentric Zone Hypothesis</td><td>REGIONAL GROWTH BASED THEORIES</td><td>POLITICAL ECONOMY APPROACH</td><td>POST POLITICAL ECONOMY THEORIES</td><td>LOS ANGELES SCHOOL</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Sector Theory</td><td>Central Place Theory</td><td colspan="2">World System Theory</td><td>Edge Cities</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location Theory</td><td colspan="2">Baltimore-California Schools</td><td>Edgeless Cities</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Multiple Nuclei Theory</td><td>Income Equalization Modal</td><td colspan="3">Urban Growth Machine</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rank-Size Rule, Primate City</td><td colspan="3">SYSTEM APPROACH</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td rowspan="2">UTILITY MAXIMIZATION THEORIES</td><td colspan="2">Top-Down Strategy</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td rowspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">Bottom-Up Strategies</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Land Rent Based Modals</td><td colspan="2">Chaos, Self Organizing Systems</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Isolated State</td><td colspan="2">REGULATION THEORIES</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Law of Bid-Rent</td><td colspan="2">URBAN MORPHOLOGY APPROACH</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Min. Differentiation</td><td colspan="2">UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT APPROACH</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Spatial Interaction Theory</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

2.2.1. Ecological Approach

From beginning to the middle of the 20^{th} century, first, theoretical efforts that focused on analyzing urban structures and land use systems were proposed. These were generally based upon US cities and used parameters such as specialization, land values and land use concentration to analyze the overall urban form and organization (Reisman, 1964). In basic terms, the ecological complex identifies the relationship between four concepts or classes of variables: population, organization, environment and technology.

To analyze urban ecology theories, biological ecology-based implications should be analyzed. In this manner, it can be said that some biological-based terms, such as *"competition", "adaptation", "dominance", "natural process"* and *"symbiosis"* handle and recommend in urban ecology approaches. In urban ecology theories, "competition" means the struggle for existence in a limited environment for different uses and people. The major driving force behind location decisions on the urban space is based upon competition for urban land. This competition, as a kind of environmental adjustment, brings rational growth and location dynamics. In other words, locations and growth process are not random (Palen, 2005). "Adaptation" means the main location motivations behind the location decisions and the living environment. "Dominance" means the domination of different land uses in their surrounding area and community. "Natural Process" means produce functional location and cluster part of cities. "Symbiosis" means that dominant land uses may invade to other land uses existence. It may be summarized that the ecological approach is motivated by the search for "balance" and "negotiation" within the urban arena (Gottdiener, 1994; Flanagan, 1993; Reisman, 1964).

For this group of studies, called the Chicago School, the city center is taken as an important factor in the development of the urban macroform as a decision center, at the geometrical center of the city, where offices are located. Although these studies identify a unique center for a city, several approaches on multi-centered concepts have also emerged. These vital scientific efforts attempt initially to identify the central zones of cities, to compare these central zones with other uses, and to research the interactions between the different land use patterns. These theories have much important inputs and outputs for city centers. Such as; the central functions follow high-level income group movements. Moreover some processes have determined city and central structure like: Centralization & Decentralization, Integration & Segregation, Invasion & Succession, Dominance & Gradient, Nucleation & Dispersion. If it is considered that the first definition of CBDs developed within the urban ecology theories, the centralization tendency of urban functions was related to the economy-based concentration and the concomitance of commerce and service activities. From this standpoint, CBD's are the best location in which all competition can occur. On the other hand, non-residential uses may be preferred at the peripheries of cities (Chapin, 1967, Brill, 1967, Gist & Halbert, 1956).

Competitive cooperation took the form of social and functional segregation, in which the urban area dispersed into diverse residential, commercial and financial areas. The various regions of the city fought hard for commercial and financial dominance, a struggle that was almost inevitably won by the city's core, which evolved into the CBD. The commercial growth of the outlying areas only served to reinforce the commercial dominance of the CBD, as long as the former were tied to the latter through effective means of transportation and communication. Park labeled this process as "decentralized centralization" (Leidenberger, 2000).

The nucleation-dispersion trend depended on a decentralization-centralization duality. Nucleation can be described as the spatial clustering of economic, institutional and social dimensions. The major nucleus is the CBD, where economic activities and social relations are concentrated. From a historical perspective, the CBD-based nucleation process evolved by the way of increasing accessibility possibilities. Integration can be defined as the locating on urban space of people originated from different social groups. People have generally tended to segregate from people they are not similar to, choosing to associate themselves with people with similar interests, values and social positions (Levent, 2007). Invasion-succession is a continuing process on the urban arena that includes the abandonment of an urban space and a move into other groups and institutions. Each zone that that contains a concentration of one urban function in the urban growth process develops by invading another zone. This conceptualization represent from inner to outer area. Therefore, CBDs have an invasion and succession tendency to other zones. This continued expansion evolved with polycentric urban growth tendencies in the historical perspective (Chapin, 1967). It is claimed that the history of the American city is a story of the invasion of one land use by another (Palen, 2005).

The dominance-gradient duality refers to the relationship between the weak & powerful, economically valuable & invaluable, low & high income etc. in different urban land-use patterns. That is, there is a powerful relation between the CBD and slum areas, and the high and low income group settlements. This might be commented as being "uneven" in terms of socio-economics. From the ecological approach, theories have been put forward by such people as Burgess, Bablock, Hoyt, Hurd and Mckenzie with Harris and Ullman, like the Concentric Zones Theory, the Sector Theory and the Multiple Nuclei Theory.

Concentric Zone Hypothesis: This theory is essentially based on Chicago's growth pattern, identified by Burgess (1925). He theorized that there were five concentric zones in a city, which were determined by spatial competition. Burgess suggested that city growth was not random or haphazard, but rather the consequence of ecological factors. The Concentric Zone Hypothesis generally represents a static picture of a city structure. Burgess' hypothesis is a model, or "ideal type", of how industrial cities evolve spatially as a result of competition for prime space (Flanagan, 1993, Palen, 2005).

Burgess suggested that the most valuable property goes to those functions that can use space intensively and are willing to pay the costs. Thus, the ecologist would expect land located at the center of the transportation network to be occupied by intensive space users, such as department stores, major business headquarters and financial institutions. An economic model of land use developed by William Alonso points out that only those who can pay the most can occupy land in the CBD (Alonso, 1971). Costs include not only price, but also taxes and nuisance factors (congestion, noise, pollution, etc.) from other nearby land users (Palen, 2005).

A more developed type of Concentric Zone Hypothesis is **the Axial Growth Hypothesis**. According to Bablock (1932), concentric zones distort under the affect of natural and artificial thresholds. This distortion is observed least on transportation routes. In other words, intensive developments follow transport corridors, and development expands outwards from the corridor with the widest spread, being at the more central end. Therefore, urban growth can implemented on the most accessible corridors, bringing a so called "star pattern" (Everson and Fitzgerald, 1972).

The Sector Theory: This theory is essentially a critique of the Concentric Zone Hypothesis proposed by Hoyt (1939). Based on his study of 142 cities, Homer Hoyt proposed what has become known as the "sector theory." In this approach, rather than growth through rings, growth took place in homogenous pie-shaped sectors that extended radially from the center towards the periphery of the city. Hoyt proposed that spatial competition is not the only source of a city's growth, as other factors like prestigious locations (hills, waterfronts), social kinship, urban rents, property values and affinity also play a role. Thus, cities grow in sectors, rather than in concentric zones. Lower income districts are not necessarily in a separate zone, but could co-exist with more fashionable/prestigious areas (Richardson, 1977, Flanagan, 1993, Palen, 2005).

It can be evaluated a variant of the Concentric Zone Hypothesis. Even Hoyt found that over time, the more prestigious locations moved out of the city along a radial path begun by the sectors in earlier years. Residential areas extended rapidly along established lines of travel where economic resistance was least. A pattern of land use was said to develop in which each use – industrial, commercial, high-income residential, or low-income residential – tended to be pushed out from the city core in specific sectors or wedges that cut across concentric zones (Palen, 2005).

According to Hoyt, land uses begat similar land uses. Residential land use tended to be arranged in wedges or sectors radiating from the center of the city along lines of transportation. This theory emphasizes the importance of "rent", and claims that high-rent areas tend not to locate randomly, but rather that location dynamics are dependent on affordable land values. In this theory the CBD is the single nuclei of decision-making and the main commerce activities. Therefore deluxe and high rise buildings locate and concentrate in the CBDs that attract office buildings, banks and stores along with them in the cities (Richardson, 1977).

In addition to the Sector Theory, there is another sector and zone based hypothesis, the so-called "**Polycentric City**". In this theory, as a city grows outward, other-smaller CBDs emerge near the new areas. Businesses relocate to these newer CBDs because of lower rents and less problems in comparison to city centre. Polycentric cities thus have more than one CBD. Transportation patterns are more complex in a polycentric city as compared to a monocentric city, since there is significant traffic between the secondary CBDs (in a monocentric city, there is traffic only between the residential districts and the single CBD). This hypothesis firstly adds in literature sub or secondary center terms. This contribution developed after second part of 20th century (Leidenberger, 2000).

Multiple Nuclei Theory: This theory, advanced by Harris and Ullman, argues that there are distinctive districts where activities are concentrated. The multiple-nuclei theory of spatial growth rejects the idea of a unicentered city altogether and instead holds that as a city grows it develops distinct centers of activity, and that in contemporary cities these different land uses have different centers. While the Concentric Zone Hypothesis proposed that cities grow in zones from the center out, the Multiple Nuclei Theory proposes that these are not necessarily zones, but that similar activities are grouped together in certain districts. The spatial distribution of these districts is more complex than that of the monocentric city (Harris & Ulman, 1959; Leidenberger, 2000).

In many respects the multiple-nuclei hypothesis better describes the entire metropolitan area than it does the central city. Contemporary suburbia, with its mixture of outlying shopping malls, offices and industrial parks, and residential areas, does indeed exhibit a multinucleated pattern when seen from the air. Hawley (1981) stressed the importance of the transportation network in a multi-nucleated theory of growth. Within metropolitan areas there is not one retail business district, but rather a hierarchical, multi-nucleated system of districts. In particular, second- and third-rank business districts develop at transportation intersections where traffic converges from four directions. A greater specialization of both services and products is found at the CBD, while outlying centers offer more standardized services and items (Palen, 2005).

A distinctive aspect of the multiple nuclei theory is the fact that the cities are conceptualized as the composition of different land use categories presents different spatial patterns of land uses, although CBDs continue to possess the preferential position in the urban spatial structure (Flanagan, 1993).

Criticism: Although ecological approaches are crucial for explaining central functions and location trends. In understanding the inner structure of city and its dynamics, urban ecology theories were seriously criticized after World War II due to experiments in cities of third world countries. In addition to this, these theories were criticized with the sublimating wholeness of city and describing the city as a living organism, ignoring the political, economic and social dimensions. Although these theories have crucial analysis on urban space, they also provide limited explanations for the planning process of the city. For these reason, the critical points of these theoretical frameworks should not be used individually. The Chicago School's contributions have enriched other important theoretical approaches.

The Burgess concentric-zone pattern of urban growth, which suggests an increasing status gradient as one that goes from the city core to the periphery, has never a satisfactory model of urban growth outside North America (Sjoberg, 1960). In such cities, it is common to find a pattern in which the upper-class and upper-middle-class groups occupy the city proper, and poor immigrants settle on the "suburban" periphery in squatter shantytowns. These *barriadas* or*gecekondu* can be found on the periphery of almost every major city in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Turkey (Palen, 2005).

It is true to say that if the transformations and changes of the central structure and the dynamics of office use could consult sensitively, some of the important claims of these theories (such as decentralization, invasion etc.) could be verified. Although new explanations and theoretical frameworks have important points for city center and office use, these classical points must be taken into consideration.

2.2.2. Behavioral Approaches

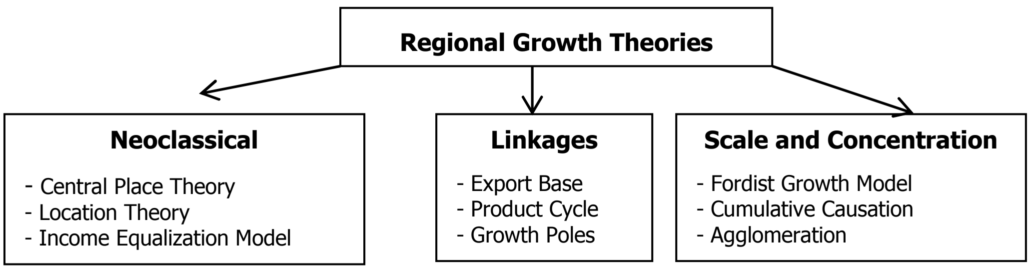
This group of theories highlights the claim that the urban form is directed by the basic factors behind the behaviors of individual actors. Although these behavioral-based approaches were formulated in 1920s, these theories have been dominant in the second half of the 20^{th} century and are usually given the title of the utility maximization approach. On the other hand, regional growth theories provide some clues to explain the spatial organizations and locations of inner- and intra-city structures. Behavioral approaches generally depend upon quantitative techniques and classical economic theories. Therefore, in this thesis behavioral theories will be evaluated with both utility maximization-oriented hypotheses and the related parts of regional growth theories.

2.2.2.1. Regional Growth Based Theories

If regional growth theories are analyzed with main resources, it can be said that neo-classical growth theories are strongly related with behavioral approaches because of their utility maximization and individual location dynamics resources, and in this context, neo-classical economy-based growth theories will be analyzed.

Neo-classical Regional Economic Growth Theories can be evaluated in three main parts. Although the Central Place Theory, Location Theory and Income Equalization Model have mainly been used to research regions and settlements by the way of the location of industry, these theoretical frameworks have some implications upon the urban inner structure and central locations.

Table 2.2: Three Main Fields of Regional Growth Theories (Garlic, Taylor, and Plummer, 2004)



Central Place Theory: In the 1930s, Christaller introduced the Central Place Theory, which determined that the growth of urban centers was dependent upon their role in providing a core of regional service functions. The Central Place Theory is based on certain assumed laws of behavior and identical consumers from which a model of a settlement pattern and system of central places has been developed (Berry, 1967).

Taking into consideration Thünen's "Theory of Isolated State" and Weber's "Theory of Industrial Settlements", Christaller claimed that each settlement aims to serve its hinterland. For this reason both rural and urban settlements may be evaluated as a center. The center locates on the most accessible point for both consumers and producers. Each center occurs according to the demand and threshold of the hinterland. In this theory, each place as a center located in a hierarchical system. There is a uniform distribution of identical, equally-affluent and fully-informed consumers (Johnson, 1983).

Theory developed by Losch in 1954 has depended on flexible market areas. In this flexible implication of Losch, the hierarchical order of centers and the telescopic form of centers may be distorted. Apart from a higher order of health, finance and education provision, a central place would typically include a range of government agencies and court facilities. It may also effectively be a growth center, but its function is to provide a service level necessary to maintain the population in the hinterland through improved access and conditions. This may be viewed as a more efficient use of resources than mechanisms to support the industries of the smaller towns within the immediate region. It is also less reliant upon the spill-over or spread effect, supposedly flowing from growth poles (Higgins & Savoie, 1995) or growth centers (Garlic, Taylor and Plummer, 2004).
The Central Place Theory can be based on center systems and the urban inner structure. In this respect, all centers are located in the city by the way of their hinterland. The theory claims that there is a strong hierarchy between the CBDs and other subcenters. The CBD as a decision-making center has hosted almost all offices, and related services must be located at the centers by the way of scale economies and their specialization.

This theory has been criticized, particularly in relation to the distortions induced by transport developments, socio-economic relations and local administrative arrangements, and appears to be more relevant to agricultural rather than industrial areas. The assumptions of the theory about both transportation and population depend on uniformity that takes root from the normative character of the theory. The uniformity in its assumptions, however, implies an ignorance of the possible existence of contrasting modes of transportation and of the variation in morphological structures (Johnston, 1966; cited in Levent, 2007). The most important limitations of this theory are its static, equilibrium seeking assumptions, which do not suit the highly dynamic physical environment of the retail function (Marshall, 1969; Dawson, 1979).

Location Theory: Location theory, which was originally codified by Weber (1929), was later developed by Hoover (1939), Isard (1956) and Moses (1958). The theory has as its crux the impact of the geography of production and consumption, with "transportation as the most important factor determining the location of economic activities" (Galston & Baehler, 1995). In this approach, location is treated as a problem of the individual decision-making process relative to a given spatial environment (Scott, 1988). Perhaps less of a regional development planning tool, it nevertheless "goes a long way in explaining what has happened with regard to the location of industry, and thus in explaining why some regions have grown rapidly while others have grown slowly, stagnated or declined (Higgins & Savoie, 1995)".

According to Location Theory, each function try to maximize of theirs economical utilities and rents (Richardson, 1977). Galston and Baehler (1995) consider that there have evolved a number of factors which have eroded the utility of location theory: the electronic transmission of communications and intangible goods; the growing emphasis on market penetration rather than access to production inputs; the importance of amenities and lifestyle considerations; and a greater interconnectivity between industries, services and institutions that favor particular localities.

To these factors could be added the reduction of transport costs in general, which have further weakened the contribution of location theory. Nevertheless, it might be argued that another perspective on location theory, which focuses on capitalizing on the geography and all local resources and amenities – physical, environmental and human – as the basis of maximizing competitive strengths, and incorporating elements of innovation, quality and design, entrepreneurship, etc., might preserve the relevance of Location Theory (Garlic, Taylor, and Plummer, 2004).

The theory is important for not only regional growth, but also urban expansion by the way of industrial location. This regional-based expansion may be based on service location on the inner city. It can be claimed that all the utility maximization approaches have been based on the Location Theory.

Income Equalization Model: This supposedly convergent model has as its basis the assumption that both labor and capital are fully mobile, with labor moving to better paid employment and capital moving to where it can generate the best return (Galston & Baehler, 1995). These assumptions have become unrealistic, particularly in the context of mobility of labor, for a number of reasons (Garlic, Taylor, and Plummer, 2004).

The Rank-Size Rule: Although the Rank-Size Rule can not be evaluated as a regional growth theory and is an old-fashioned principle, it can be analyzed due to its concentration approach. One of the most striking regularities in the location of economic activity is how much of it is concentrated in cities. Since cities come in different sizes, one enduring line of research has been in describing the size distribution of cities within an urban system. The idea that the size distribution of cities in a country can be approximated by a Pareto distribution has fascinated social scientists ever since Auerbach (1913) first proposed it. The Rank-Size Rule states that not only does the size distribution of cities follow a Pareto distribution. According to this rule, the relationship between the ranks of cities and their populations can be indicated by the formula Pn=P1/n, where Pn is the population of towns ranked n, P1 is the population of the largest town and n is the rank of the town. This theory brings together the "primate city" approach (Kwok, 2002) Although the primate city and Rank-Size Rule approach can not be used with the deterministic base of the urban system and the inner locations of urban functions, it can be used in terms of the concentration capacities and structures of cities, especially in developing countries (Günay, 2006).

All regional development theories are strongly related to urban growth and the central structures. To understand and evaluate CBD dynamics and inner city locations, it is necessary to research regional dynamics and macro-scale locations and economics.

2.2.2.2. Utility Maximization Theories

Utility maximization approaches also shares a common analytical basis with neoclassical economic theories. Therefore, these theoretical efforts use generally deterministic types of mathematical models that involve the application of consumer theory onto an urban location analysis. These mathematical models provide insights into three major aspects: the rationale behind the emergence of core dominated cities; the negativity of the slope of urban rent function; and the decline of building heights away from the downtown (Alao, 1974; cited in Levent, 2007).

There are different types of theoretical efforts in this approach, which are generally land rent-based and can be handled in two main parts: Land rent-based models that are directly dependent on land rent; and the spatial interaction theory that is dependent not only on land rent but also on a central location.

Table 2.3: A Classification of the Utility Maximization Approach (Based on, Brown, 1993)

UTILITY MAXIMIZATION THEORIES
Land Rent Based Modals
Isolated State-Thunen
Law of Bid-Rent-Alonso-Ricardo
Scarcity of Rent, Min. Differentiation- Hotelling
Spatial Interaction Theory-Reilly

Land Rent-Value Based Models: This model was begun by von Thunen, who was a farmer in 1820s Germany, who conceptualized the spatial distribution of crops. Along with planning theories, location planning also depends on land value theories, also known as the Bid Rent Theory and Urban Rent Theory, which first achieved recognition in a retailing context from the early work of Haig (1926) and modified by Hotelling (1929). Haig argued that competition for an inelastic supply of land ensures that, in the long term, all urban sites are occupied by the activity capable of paying the highest rents, and land is thereby put to its "highest and best" use. According to Clarkson et al (1996), Land Value Theory proposes that the location of different activities (retailing formats) will depend on competitive bidding for specific sites.

In this approach, land allocation occurs through competition or a bidding process. Land is an amenity with a cost associated with accessibility; and rent is thus a charge of accessibility. Von Thunen's *"Isolated State Theory"* can identify the milestones of the land rent-based approaches. This model generally depends on transportation costs for agricultural products (Isard, 1956). The model generated four concentric rings of agricultural activity. In this theory, technology is fixed and accessibility introduces scarcity (Richardson, 1977).

Table 2.4: Bid-Rent Function and Location Dynamics (Source: sjsu, 2007)

"Bid-Rent Function"-based interventions can be defined as leading milestone of the utility maximization approach. This hypothesis depended on the *"Law of Rent",* which states that the rent of a land site is equal to the economic advantage obtained by putting the site to its most productive use, relative to the advantage obtained by using marginal land for the same purpose given the same inputs of labor and capital (Brown, 1993).

The Bid-Rent Theory has some openings for further empirical studies. In this manner, there are some empirical cases on different land values, biddings and rents. If this theoretical effort, based on the location dynamics of services which are mainly related to CBDs, it can be said that producer-based services are locating at CBDs. On the other hand, wholesaled and households have different locational dynamics because of the restrictive land values in the CBDs. Therefore, households may be located on the periphery or edge parts of the cities.
On the other hand, especially in the last three decades, accessibility and bid-rent functions have eroded. It is claimed that there is edge and edgeless cities with producer services. For this reason, that the theory explain this functions should be only in CBD, the theory has some disadvantages.

"Scarcity of Rent, the Principle of Minimum Differentiation" formulated by Hotelling's Law referred to as the principle of minimum differentiation, as well as Hotelling's "linear city model". According to this theory, not every activity depends on the accessibility of the entire market or the general accessibility of a location within the CBD. Hotelling makes key assumptions concerning location, pricing, transport costs, consumer behavior, conjectural variations, market and competitors; which in reality are not always consistent. These theories explain most of the economic behaviors of a person, but neglect many of their social and emotional behaviors. In addition, these types of explanations do not contain operational strategies. In other words, behavioral studies have been interested the "what and why" of what happened, and not what should be done. These points are criticized by socially-oriented approaches and urban studies.

Spatial Interaction Theory: This is based on the hypothesis that consumers trade off the attractiveness of alternative shopping areas against the deterrent effect of distance (Clarkson et al. 1996). This offers an alternative normative model to explain behavioral interaction. In doing so, it discards the assumption made by central place theory that behavior is explained by consumers using the nearest offering of goods or service. The origins of the Spatial Interaction Theory come from the pioneering studies of William Reilly (1931). Reilly based his "Law of Retail Gravitation" on an analogy of Newtonian physics linked with empirical observations of shopping behavior, placed in an inter-urban structural context. The basic problem with the original gravity model is that its variables; being population and road distance, and the parameters on these variables, being unity and the inverse square, do not always perform well in practice (Skogster, 2006). This theory is more useful for the parameters of the locational dynamics of consumer services than producer services.

General Evaluation on Theories of Land Rent-Value Theories: In these theories, individual behavior is assumed to change according to such criteria as transportation and parking opportunities, land prices, convenience of buildings etc. Therefore, it is assumed that the city and city center changes according to the process determining behavior. In this approach, city center decentralization could be explained as a new location process. Especially industry and consumer service-oriented locational dynamics have been analyzed using behavior-based approaches since the beginning of the century. Contrarily, land value-based evaluations have not provided sufficient explanation for multi-central or sprawl-based locational trends. It can be said that all of these theories define cities as monocentric structures. Moreover, this approach is dependent on single goods, and for this reason agglomeration economics are not given enough importance.

2.2.3. Marxist Theories

Although Marxist theory is not directly related with urban structure, urban studies or planning, Marxist the approach has had a marked affect on both the urban arena and almost all urban-based theoretical frameworks. Since the 1970s, conflict-oriented political economy models have stressed the importance of power. Such models emphasize the crucial role played around the world by capitalist economic systems. Marxist approaches, defining urban space as a focus of capital movements and class struggles from the point of a socialist view, take factors behind urban processes in terms of capital accumulation processes and the social division of labor.

Political Economy Approach: Political economy advocates argue that one must look beyond the city to national patterns to understand such massive changes as city declines, suburbanization or deindustrialization (Gottdiener & Feagin, 1988).

The urban political economy thus looks at social power and how urban decisions favor the powerful at the expense of others. Also, while the Chicago School of researchers initially concentrated on cities of North America and the developed world, the urban political economy has given considerable attention to cities in the developing world. In this approach, the city's (or nation's) role is seen as being shaped and constrained by the particular historical period or particular economic specialization required during times of economic expansion or contraction (Feagin, 1997; cited in Palen 2005). In a Marxist oriented approach, the city and its center represent the node of capital accumulation. Moreover, the city and center can be defined as a meeting point for socio-cultural interaction. In this respect, economy-based evaluations of the city and downtown are inadequate for analyzing and explaining the urban phenomenon. Therefore, locational dynamics cannot be analyzed only based on individual and behavioral dynamics. Agglomeration economies, where concentrated on cities and the CBDs of cities, and socio-economic and socio-cultural dynamics should be analyzed together. This social dimension-based evaluation focuses on post-structuralist theories.

Uneven Development Theory: The uneven development theory places the state squarely in the realm of economic affairs that serve business interests. The rules created by the state ensure that capitalist interests continue to appropriate the share of the profits of powerful states, nations, regions or parts of cities from commercial activities, while non-capitalists, predominantly workers, receive little. On the other hand, weak states, nations, cities and undeveloped parts of cities cannot share in the economic output of production. The basis of the uneven development position, also known as the under-development position, is that international exchange is inherently unequal (Gilpin, 1987; Roxborough, 1979).

Over time, the gap between the "favored" developed countries (highly-skilled workers) and the "unfavored" underdeveloped countries (low-skilled workers) becomes greater. The Marxist doctrine is that international capitalism is imperialistic, expansionary, conflict-provoking and inherently unstable. International capitalism reaches from the core for the bountiful raw materials and labor of the periphery, which in turn diffuses technology and industry from the developed to the developing nations. In the long term, this process is destructive to the developed countries, as they are unable to compete with these low-wage and newly-industrialized countries. After reaching saturation in developed countries in terms of input-outputs and market mechanisms, developing countries are gaining advantages with their cheaper labor market, raw materials, transportation costs etc. This process can be called "Uneven Development" in international and regional systems (Martin 1993; Krugman, 1991).

The uneven development theory can be used not only for general economic systems, but also for the inner spatial systems of cities. If metropolitan cities are observed in terms of their unevenness, it can be said that every metropolitan area in both developed and developing countries has relatively undeveloped parts. These parts, which are mostly ethnic-based slums in the cities of developed countries, and squatters or gecekondus in developing countries, can be defined as unevenly developed regions. In uneven development theory, these unevenly developed residential areas have faced a gentrification process (Smith, 1996).

In the uneven development process, relatively undeveloped or developing countries have some advantages for new global investments, while undeveloped or blighted parts of cities, especially metropolitan areas, offer some potentials for new building or re-functioning processes. In this manner, especially in the blighted squatter areas of developing countries, which are detached from the relatively developed city parts of the city, such as the CBDs, have faced renewal or regeneration attacks by not only local investors, but also national- or global-based investors. This process can see the development of new retail- and commerce-based zones such as shopping malls, office buildings etc. (Gökçe, 2006).

2.2.4. Post-Structuralist (Marxist) Theories

Post-structuralist theories will be analyzed in four main parts, which are: post-political economy theories, regulation theories, urban morphology theories and system theories. These four theoretical frameworks are related to both Marxist and Post-Modern approaches. Although the Political Economy approach is generally based on the Marxist approach, one of its sub-theories, the so called Growth Machine, is related to the Post-modern theoretical framework. System Theories are also related both to Marxist and Post-modern theories.

2.2.4.1. Post Political Economy Theories

The ecological approach has been challenged by the emergence of a variety of political economy models. These conflict-based paradigms or models are commonly referred to as political economy models (Logan, Bouregard, Gans, 1995).

Ecological approaches have been criticized as being historical and mechanistic, that social conflict is an inevitable consequence of capitalistic political economies. In political economy-based explanations, greater emphasis is placed on the deliberate and conscious manipulation by real estate and government interests in order to promote growth and profit. Suburbanization, for example, can not be explained as resulting from individual choices made possible through access to outer lands by automobile, but rather as the deliberate decision of the economic elites to disinvest in the city and to manipulate the suburban real estate markets (Feagan & Parker, 1990).

World Systems Theory: Although the World System Theory has been developed and updated in this era and will therefore be analyzed in this chapter. When taken to the level of the global economy, the urban political economy is often associated with the World Systems Theory, which suggests that what happens to individual cities is not a result so much of what happens in their own region, as to where these cities fit into the world hierarchy of cities. Capitalism organizes cities around the globe into overarching geopolitical and economic systems (Wallerstein, 1979). Cities in the economically developed "core" of North America, Europe and Japan are home to multinational corporations that dominate the world economy. Professionals working for the corporations make good livings, and the urban areas in which they live provide a wide range of housing and social choices. The core region is seen as exploiting the rest of the globe (Palen, 2005, Wallerstein, 1979).

Contrary to developed countries, countries in the "peripheral" underdeveloped Third World provide raw materials and raw labor. Their cities have small elites living in luxury and large numbers living in slums in poverty. Third World cities offer few social amenities to their residents. Cities in "semi-peripheral" countries and most of Eastern Europe fall in between these. They are tied to the core, but lack the control and resource base of the core cities (Wallerstein, 1979). World Systems Theory emphasizes that there is a hierarchy of cites in the world, and that this hierarchy is based upon the economic power the city commands. The major core global cities manage the global economy and offer the most advanced financial, service and production operations (Palen, 2005). World System Theory can be used in analyzing the globalization process from an alternative angle. In the information technology era, investments, capital, labor and services can flow without borders. In this process, by analyzing the dualities and uneven development process of the world system, the opportunity arises for an in-depth analysis and intervention potential of not only the world system, but also inner city structures.

The Baltimore-California Schools: Especially after the 1980s, non-industrial-based growth, or the capital accumulation process, gained importance in urban studies. Starting from cities in the United States, real estate-originated capital accumulation and new service sector-based labor dynamics have been analyzed. In this manner, Harvey's Baltimore city-based empirical study, which explains a second circuit on capital, denominated similar type of analysis so called Baltimore School? In addition to this, Scott's study, "Metropolis: From the Division of Labor to Urban Form", are of crucial value in this group of evaluations, the so called California School.

David Harvey, in a well-known study, analyzed the real estate market in Baltimore as an example of how capitalists, motivated by profit, use government programs to change the spatial use of the city (Harvey, 1985a). Harvey discussed that the city was not one housing market, but rather a number of different markets. Harvey suggested that the capitalist economy builds the city it needs, and uses government policies and programs to protect its profits and investments. Real estate investors see little financial sense in putting capital into decaying and poorer neighborhoods when the profits are greater in high-rent neighborhoods and the outer suburbs. Thus, they deliberately disinvest in the central city and, in effect, create blight. Afterwards, the unevenly-developed areas have offer major potential for wild capitalist investment demands (Harvey, 1985a; 2006).

According to Harvey, capitalism consistently produces more surplus investment than can be used (over accumulation) and that changes in the built environment, such as suburbanization, gentrification and urban renewal, are ways of using surplus capital (Harvey, 1985a; 1985b). In this era of free flows of investment, economy-based crises have affected not only macro-scale economics, but also urban economics (Harvey, 1985b, 1989; Smith, 1996, 2000).

Allen Scott, conducting careful research into the high-tech manufacturing and advanced service industries of Southern California, developed a "transaction cost" framework that showed how the end of organized capitalism had actually accentuated the importance of location (Scott, 1988). Allen Scott's research showed that small- and medium-sized, flexible companies interacted repeatedly and thus benefited from being located near to one another (Palen, 2005; Leidenberger, 2000; Scott, 1988, Harvey, 1985a).

The Californian post-structuralist approach emphasized the vertical division of the labor process. According to Scott, beyond their unit characteristics, the quality of office products like consultation, information, mapping, etc. should be focused upon, as behind these kinds of products/services there is a production process and they take place in the city center to integrate with other services (Scott, 1988). On the other hand, vertically integrated complexes start to decentralize at the threshold of exceeding the agglomeration economies. This integration has necessitated some concentrations and new centralizations. In this concept, new shopping malls and dispersed concentrations should be explained, not only in terms of individual behaviors but also according to socio-economic locations, agglomerations and socio-spatial organization models.

It can be summarized that real estate market-based capital circuits have an enormous effect on urban systems and macroforms. In this context, unevenly-developed countries and undeveloped, blighted parts of developing countries are becoming "profit pies" for global investment demands. In this context, the old parts of CBDs and the transition zones of cities have great potential for renewal investments. Moreover, new residential zones with shopping malls and office units have a big transformation potential in the central business areas of cities. This trend can be referred to as "destructive creativity" for central areas.

Urban Growth Machines: John Logan and Harvey Molotch present a conflict, and while it cannot be evaluated as being fully Marxist, it may be seen as a post-modern concept analysis of urban growth. They say that an "urban growth machine" ideology influences American urban growth (Palen, 2005; Logan & Molotoch, 1987). This "competitive city" opinion built on developing cities for new investments or facilities. In this manner, cities are driven by local elites, being the bankers, developers, corporate officials, and real estate investors etc. The growth machine ideology influences local governments to view cities not as places where people live, work and have social relationships, but only as places where it is necessary to create a "good business climate". A good business climate means that a growth machine is created in which increasing the value of commercial property comes ahead of community values, neighborhood needs or a livable city. In their terms, "Cities become organized enterprises devoted to (raising) the aggregate rent levels through the intensification of land usage (Logan & Molotoch, 1987)."

This popular approach has a major affect on shaping city systems and urban structures. In this good investment climate, building skyscrapers with offices, shopping malls can have a negative affect on the central business areas of cities. This trend prepare a withdraw and decline process in CBDs.

2.2.4.2. Regulation Theories

These theories are built mainly on criticisms of the political economy. The theoretical background of regulation theories follows the Marxist approach. According to what is sometimes referred to as the Parisian School, the concepts necessary to overcome this reductionism are the following: "regime of accumulation", which refers to the organization of consumption as well as that of production; "mode of growth", which relates the regime of accumulation to the international division of labor; and "mode of regulation", which refers to the national and international, institutional, and ideological framework, which facilitates the reproduction of particular regimes of accumulation and modes of growth. The best-known claim made by the regulationists is that the use of these concepts enables one to distinguish two successive modes of regulation in the history of 20th-century capitalism —Fordism and Post-Fordism (Jessop, 1989).

This approach can be evaluated as being opposite to post-modern-based deregulation suggestions. This approach intends to regulate the world economics system in a labor-based production, accumulation and institutional regulations. Opposite to the "growth machine", in this approach the urban arena can be controlled and regulated with specified regulations. In this manner, adopting new information technologies and flexible productions that are concentrated in the service sector, and planning and controlling urban rents with all the related shareholders and citizens of cities, such as unevenly developed blighted areas of cities, are crucial in regulatory-based approaches.

2.2.4.3. Urban Morphology Approach

Urban Morphology is also considered as a study of the urban tissue, or fabric, as a means of discerning the underlying structure of the built landscape. This approach challenges the common perception of unplanned environments as chaotic or vaguely organic through understanding the structures and processes embedded in urbanization (Moudon, 1997). In some literature, urban ecology theories can be classified using urban morphology approaches. Because, basically both two theoretical approaches based on urban physical form and backgrounds that social based of this forms (Vance, 1990).

In the urban morphology approach, special attention is given to how the physical form of a city changes over time, and to how different cities compare to each other. Another significant part of this subfield deals with the study of social forms, which are expressed in the physical layout of a city, and conversely, how physical form produces or reproduces various social forms (Moudon, 1997).

Using the urban morphology approach, human settlements are considered as generally unconscious products that emerge over long periods through the accrual of successive generations of building activity. This leaves traces that serve to structure subsequent building activities and provide opportunities and constraints to city-building processes, such as land subdivision, infrastructure development or building construction.

The morphological approach, conceptualizes the city as the accumulation and integration of many individual and small group actions, which are governed by cultural traditions and shaped by social and economic forces over time. In other words, all social, historical, institutional and behavioral issues in cities and urban life "inscribe into space" (Moudon, 1997; Harvey, 1990, Massey, 1994, Lefebvre, 1991).

In this approach, the city is analyzed in terms of the "Key Elements" that focus land use, being: building structure and the related physical systems, spaces, urban network, plots and lots. The tool for analysis in Urban Morphology includes spatial resolution. Urban forms can only be understood in a historical perspective. Elements of cities, experiences of urban life, continuous transformations, changes, replacements and displacements should be analyzed for the planning process.

As a decision-making unit of a city, CBDs are defined as the "brain" of the urban fabric. In this manner, the CBD is the main concentration node of the urban macroform. The Morphologic Approach analyzes the inner structures of CBDs, having specified different land use zones and network structures. This type of delimitation study can reveal different concentrations, intensifications and causes of the locations of the internal structures of CBDs (Smith, 1971). In addition to deeply understanding and analyzing the CBD, internal analyses of CBDs can reveal comparable data for the CBDs of different cities (Günay, 2000; 2005; 2007; Mayer & Kohn, 1959).

The Morphologic Approach generally depends on monocentric- and downtown-dominated structures. Different from the ecological approaches, morphologic evaluations focus on the spatial processes of the urban system. In addition to this, instead of individual location dynamics of the utility Maximization Approach, the whole urban fabric and its location dynamics are focused upon in the Morphologic Approach. The city, as an accumulation and integration unit of socio-cultural and socio-spatial dimensions, should be analyzed as a "place". The capacity in spatial description of CBDs is much more improved in morphological approach.

On the other hand, the monocentric city aspect of the Morphological Approach is limited to defining decentralization and the dispersal process of cities. Although Morphological Approaches provide proper and useful analytical tolls for planning implementations, and produce comparative data for analyzing different cases, this type of conceptualization has some limits when explaining the spatial organizations of functions, especially service activities (Harvey, 1990, Massey, 1994, Lefebvre, 1991; Levent, 2007).

Poststructuralist approaches have claimed that spatial dynamics are related to the socio-spatial process. Centralization and decentralization, and even dispersal, processes contain not only behavioral causalities, but also socio-economic and spatial causalities too. In this context, deterritorialization and reterritorialization processes have gained importance. Then new location process and the basic dynamics of a firms' movements have been steering on identification of space. For this reason the decentralization or sprawl process of the CBD should be researched within a socio-spatial context (Tekeli, 2001).

2.2.4.4. System Approach

The System Approach has various conceptualizations. It can be said that the conceptualization effort of this approach began with the "Top-Down Theory" that originated from the Marxist Approach. On the other hand, "Top-Down Strategies" and "Chaos-Self Organizing System Approaches" have "deconstruction", which based on postmodern theory, ideas. For this reason, the System Approach may be evaluated from the Marxist Approach to the Post-Modern Approach.

Both in the analyzing of urban spatial organizations and the planning of urban systems, the System Approach have been generally used in a comprehensive "top-down" method. In this manner, in determining the locational position of urban functions in a planning process and discovering internal causalities, the entireties of locational dynamics, a System Approach can be used (Roger, 1967; Bourne, 1971; Wong, 2001). Top-down and bottom-up are strategies of information processing and knowledge ordering, mostly involving software, but also using other humanistic and scientific theories. In many cases, top-down is used as a synonym of analysis or decomposition, and bottom-up of synthesis (Couclelis, 2000).

Top-Down Approach is essentially breaking down a system to gain insight into its compositional subsystems or sub-sub systems. This approach intends to clarify the internal structure of complex systems. In the urban case, this complex system is the whole urban system. Top down control refers to when a top predator controls the structure dynamics of the urban system and/or macroform. This approach researches relationships between the levels of urban functions or hierarchical systems. A top-down model is often specified with the assistance of "black boxes" that make it easier to manipulate because of neglecting partial details (Couclelis, 2000).

Bottom-Up Approach is originated on individual or partial relations, and can therefore be evaluated as being opposite to the top-down approach. The bottom-up approach essentially pieces together systems to give rise to grander systems, thus making the original systems subsystems of the emergent system. In a bottom-up approach the individual base elements of the system are first specified in great detail. These elements are then linked together to form larger subsystems, which are then, in turn, linked, sometimes at many levels, until a complete top-level system is formed. This strategy often resembles a "seed" model, whereby the beginnings are small but eventually grow in complexity and completeness. In the urban case, each urban part can be considered as a seed. However, "organic strategies" may result in a tangle of elements and subsystems, developed in isolation and subject to local optimization, as opposed to meeting a global purpose. In other words, this is a "holistic" method. This approach has the disadvantage of neglecting wholeness and predicting from the most detailed part to the whole complex system (Wong, 2001; Lozano, 1990; Couclelis, 2000).

Recently, there have been many evaluations of urban systems which are different from the "rational choice" and "classical order"-based theoretical frameworks of the modern era. Especially **the Chaos Theory** has had a crucial effect. The Chaos Theory, which depends on "chaotic thought" and "order in chaos", brings together short-term, flexible prediction necessities. In this manner, public-private partnerships and bottom level-based organizations have a crucial role to play in the decision-making process. For this reason, it is claimed that a rigid order-based long-term planning process cannot be sustained (Elster, 1990; Cartwright, 1991; Finke & Bettle, 1996).

These evaluations, which can be classified as post-modern approaches, refer to the metaphor of **"Self-Organizing Systems"** for the urban system, rather than the "living organism" metaphor of the modern era. In urban planning experience, preserving the balance between parts and the whole is of vital importance. Therefore, although bottom-up based incrimentalist approaches alone are inadequate; top-down only-based approaches have fragilities due to the lack of detail for the making of decisions (Moles, 1993; Viscek, 1989; Couclelis, 2000).

2.2.5. Post-Modernist Approach

Post-modern evaluations generally depend on rapid technological developments and innovations. In particular, communication possibilities and the related infrastructure of transportation and information technologies affected strongly social and economic life and the social structures. In this respect, there are crucial conceptualizations on "time-space" relations, being: "time-space compression" and "time-space distanciation".

Time-Space Compression is a term used to describe processes that seem to accelerate the experience of time and reduce the significance of distance during a given historical moment. It refers to "*processes that ... revolutionize the objective qualities of space and time*" (Harvey, 1990). Time-space compression often refers to technologies that seem to accelerate or elide spatial and temporal distances, including technologies of communication, travel and economics (open up new markets, speed up production cycles and reduce the turn-over time of capital) (Decron, 2001).

Time-space compression refers to the dissolution or collapse of traditional spatial structures because of rapid transformation (May & Thrift, 2001). Related to time-space compression, technological innovations produce new types of relations between societies and inner social structures. These innovative transformations bring together crucial distanciations and sprawl processes on both spatial and social relations.

Time Space Distanciation is a phrase coined by Anthony Giddens. According to Giddens, social life consists of interactions that are face-to-face or remote. Time-space distanciation describes the process whereby remote interaction has become an increasingly significant feature of human life, and through which social systems that were previously distinctive have become connected and interdependent (Giddens, 1984). Social activity becomes disconnected from the context of presence, and opens up to the possibilities of change by breaking free from the restraints of local habits and practices. For Giddens, modernization and modernity was based upon a process whereby a fixed and narrow idea of "space" as "place" is gradually eroded by an increasingly dominant concept of universal time. Two types of dis-embedding mechanisms: Symbolic Tokens and Expert Systems are dependent on technological revolutions and virtual, not face-to-face, relations (Baumann, 1993, 1996; Giddens, 1984).

It can be said that the time-space compression and time-space distanciation processes affected urban spatial systems and organizations. Depending on information technology-based growth and changing social-commercial relations prepare effective use of time. Therefore, spatial relations and organizations especially in decision making activities and central business functions, have been transforming. Deterritorialization-based conceptualizations are generally oriented from these remote relations. This process can be observed on urban space, disperse-based new locations and "edge-edgeless cities".

2.2.5.1. Edge Cities

After the World War II, starting in the United States, the "suburbanization" process affected housing policies and the implications of urban systems. This suburban-oriented decentralization process brought together, shopping mall locations related to suburbs, or the relocation of consumer services outside of the CBDs. The extensive shopping mall construction in the 1960s and 1970s in the US and Canada, and an "automobile-oriented" consumption trend started to change the internal structure of CBDs. This decentralization process finally caused employment to move out to join where the workforce lived and shaped (Garreau, 1991).

Especially after the 1980s, depending on informational innovations and developments transportation and communication technologies, traditional suburbanization processes started to change. In this new type of urbanization process, not only residents and consumer services, but also producer services start to locate outside of the CBDs and even out of the subcenters as a demand arose for large-scale buildings that would not always have been possible to have been built in the old downtowns (Garreau, 1991).

This new form of urban center, the so called Edge City, contains all functions in a spread out form. They are typically situated on lands some distance from old downtowns. Differing from typical suburbs, Edge Cities contain tall office buildings, white-collar jobs, shopping and entertainment facilities, prestige hotels, corporate headquarters, hospitals etc. They have been known as major diversified centers, suburban cores, mini-cities, suburban activity centers, cities of realms, galactic cities, urban sub-centers, superburbia, technoburbs, disurbs, service cities, perimeter cities, peripheral centers, urban villages and suburban downtowns, but the name that's now most commonly used is "edge cities."

A typical edge city can be found at Tysons Corner, Virginia, outside Washington. Tysons Corner was little more than a village a few decades ago, but today it is home to the largest retail area on the east coast south of New York City (Lang, 2006). The variety of functions can be confusing: office buildings are situated juxtaposed to shopping malls, strip shopping centers, rich beside poor (Garreau, 1991). There is a crucial transformation from the "human scales" of traditional cities and downtowns to the pure "automobile scale" of edge cities.

A key component of an Edge City is office space. Proximity to highways and airports is also important. Factors in the attraction to Edge Cities from the downtowns are the typical push factors of dirt, crime, stress, congestion and costs. The pull factors include greater safety, new housing and "A-class office space". Large corporations move out for the advantage of being near major transportation interchanges (Lang, 2003; Garreau, 1991). Garreau established five determining features of an edge city:

1. The area must have more than 5 million square feet of office space (about the size of a good-sized downtown)

2. The area must include over 600,000 square feet of retail space (the size of a large regional shopping mall)
3. The population must rise every morning and drop every afternoon (i.e. there are more jobs than homes)
4. The area is known as a single-end destination (the place "has it all" – entertainment, shopping, recreation, etc.)
5. The area must not have been anything like a "city" thirty years ago.

In this era, a region can be conceptualized as a basic unit of social life, more than only politic-economic processes. This new type of regional growth is defined by Storper in his "**Reflexivity Theory**" in two main processes: Regional Urbanism and Post-Fordism. In a regional urbanism process, depending on spatial and time based sprawl for all human activities, "edge cities" occur out of the suburbs. In other words, in this era, suburbs are not the edge of urban macroforms. Urban Regions can include new working nodes and edge cities with office buildings and producer services (Storper, 1997; Castells, 1996).

In Europe, edge cities are less common than in North America. However, like in the United States, shopping mall-oriented consumer service decentralizations are popular in European cities and Turkey, and the office decentralization and sprawl process' of European and Turkish cities should be analyzed and compared with US cities to determine whether a deterritorialization process is occurring or not?

2.2.5.2. Edgeless Cities

Starting in US cities, there is a different kind of urban sprawl process that has been observed, so called "edgeless cities". Contemporary metropolitan areas in most US cities are characterized by decentralized population and employment, extensive suburbanization, decline of the CBD, and the emergence of employment concentrations outside the CBD. There is extensive literature on the evolution of metropolitan areas (Muller, 2004; Chinitz, 1991; Castells & Hall, 1994). Although there is a generally-accepted downtown identification, in observing US cities, there is a popular CBD classification. One such classification is:

Table 2.5: Popular Central Business District Classification in US Cities (Lang, 2006)

Downtowns	**Edge Cities**	**Edgeless Cities**
Primary Downtown	Cluster	Urban
Urban Envelope	Corridor	Suburban
Secondary Downtown		Exurban

Lang and Lefurgy (2003) introduce the notion of *edgeless city,* which is characterized by mostly isolated buildings spread across a vast area, and without a discernable boundary. Most edgeless cities are not edge cities "waiting to grow up", but are rather a new form of spatial dispersion. The emerging spatial structure is interspersed employment and population without formation of any discernable "center".

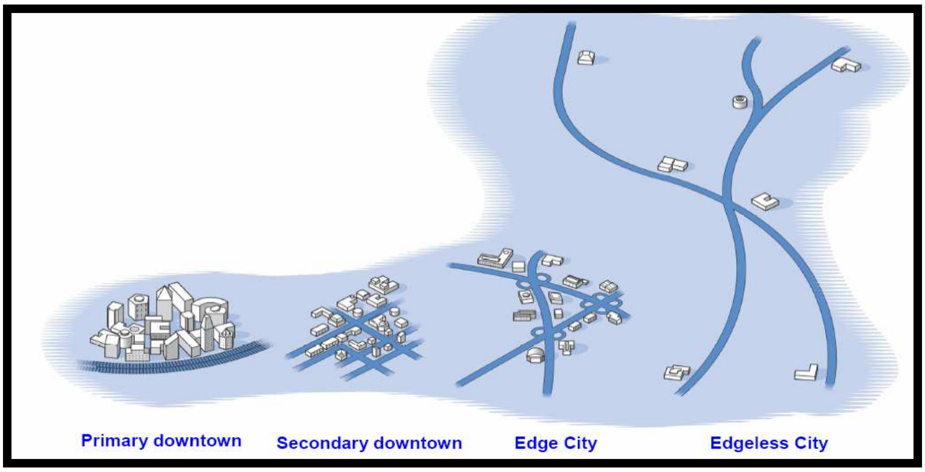


Figure 2.24: The Basic Illustration on Center Structures (Source, Lang, 2006).

A large amount of researches have illustrated that the suburbs of US cities have recently come to contain the majority of office space in many of the country's top metropolitan office markets, according to a new study by the Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy-2006. In this manner, US-oriented classifications and comparisons on CBD and new types of center locations can be used in information technology-based dispersal activities.

In US cities, the dispersion process has reached urban form which without central business agglomeration. This type of dispersal or sprawl has brought together "death of CBD's" (Garreau, 1991; Freestone & Murphy, 1998). These deconcentric side evaluations have stressed that centrifugal forces and scatterations of activities have prepared not only residents and consumer services but also producer service-based sprawl (Kumar, 1990; Freestone & Murphy, 1998).

Table 2.6: A Comparison Between Center Structures in US Cities (Lang, 2006)

Category	Scale	Office Density	Basic Units	Boundary
Primary Downtown	A Mile or a Few Square Miles	High to Very High	City Blocks	Sharp, Well Delineated
Secondary Downtown	A Mile or a Few Square Miles	High to Medium	City Blocks	Mostly Well Delineated, but Some Soft Edges
Edge City	Several Miles	Medium	Freeway Interchanges	Fuzzy, but with a Recognizable Edge
Edgeless City	Tens or Hundreds	Low to Very Low	Municipalities or Counties	Indeterminate, Very Hard to Delineate

In addition to examining the city-suburban trend in office space, Lang (2006) compares the amount of office space in a metropolitan area's primary downtown with the amount found in "edgeless cities." An edgeless city is defined as a highly dispersed office cluster, lacking clear boundaries, and containing less than 5 million square feet of office space (as compared to an "edge city," which has recognized borders and contains at least 5 million square feet). A 1999 research into office locations in US cities found that nationwide, 38 percent of office space was found in the traditional downtown areas, while 37 percent was found in edgeless locations (Lang, 2003; Lang & Lefurgy; 2003; Lang, 2006).

Table 2.7: Office Space Locations in US Cities (Lang, 2006)

Metropolitan Area	Downtown Percent	Urban Envelope Percent	Secondary Downtown Percent	Edge City Percent	Corridor Percent	Edgeless Percent
Atlanta	6.7%	38.6%	0%	16.4%	0%	38.4%
Boston	38.7%	4.6%	0%	6.7%	0%	50.1%
Chicago	49.2%	0.8%	0%	10.7%	0%	39.4%
Dallas	20.6%	0.0%	6.5%	17.3%	21.7%	33.9%
Denver	27.3%	0.0%	0%	21.9%	0.0%	50.8%
Detroit	17.2%	1.6%	0%	27.1%	0%	54.1%
Houston	22.8%	3.3%	0%	33.9%	5.4%	34.7%
Los Angeles	16.1%	0.0%	13.6%	15.6%	8.7%	46.0%
Miami	8.7%	0.0%	5.0%	14.2%	0%	72.1%
New York	54.5%	0.0%	6.8%	6.3%	0%	32.3%
Philadelphia	29.6%	2.1%	4.0%	10.1%	0%	54.3%
San Francisco	39.2%	0.3%	6.7%	14.4%	0%	39.4%
Washington, DC	22.7%	18.4%	1.5%	23.3%	11.6%	24.0%

Based on the percentage of office space in a traditional downtown versus an edgeless city, the study of Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy of the United States classifies 13 top metropolitan office markets as either "core dominated," "balanced," "dispersed" or "edgeless." New York and Chicago are "core dominated"; Boston, Washington D.C., Denver, Los Angeles, and San Francisco are "balanced"; "Dispersed" cities include Dallas, Houston, Atlanta and Detroit; while the "edgeless" cities identified in the study are Philadelphia and Miami (Lang & Lefurgy; 2003; Lang, 2006).

Differing from the CBDs of cities, edgeless cities can be reflecting on space with deconcentration. Although traditional downtowns in Europe and the central business areas of North American cities represent concentration and agglomeration, edgeless cities represent a process of dispersal and sprawl. Even in an edge city location, it can be said that there is a concentration and reterritorialization in a decentralization process. Contrary to this decentralized concentration, the edgeless city approach represents purely dispersal and sprawl. This type of post-modern office location is fundamentally different from the basic central place, centrality and agglomeration/urbanization economies.

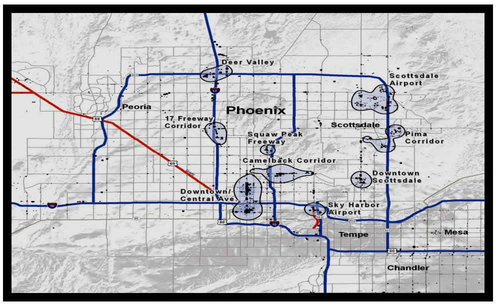


Figure 2.25.: Phoenix Regional Office Distribution "Dispersed"(S: Lang, 2006)

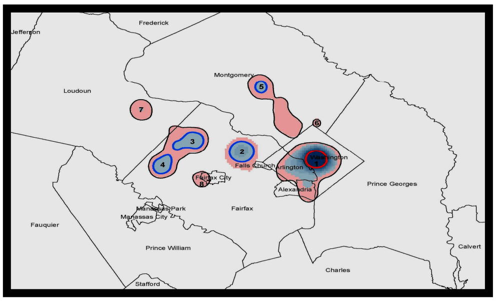


Figure 2.26.: Washington Regional Office Distribution "Balanced"(S: Lang, 2006)

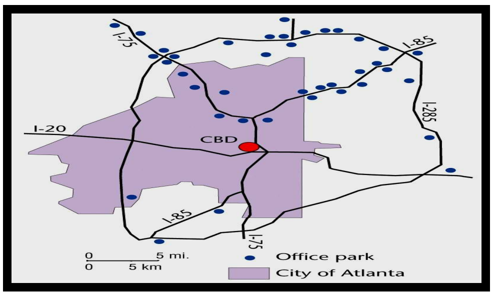


Figure 2.27: Atlanta Regional Office Distribution "Dispersed" (Source: utexas, 2007)

Figure 2.28: Philadelphia Edgeless City Sample (Source: Lang, 2006)

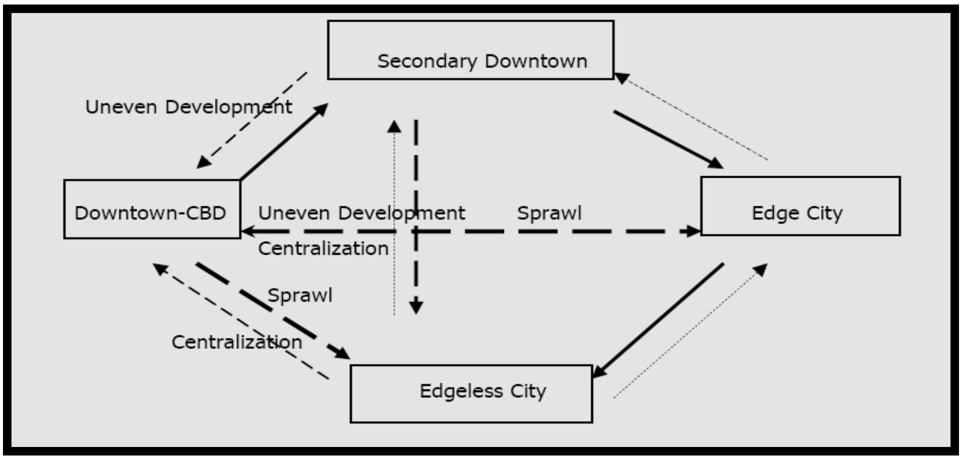


Figure 2.29: The Location Trend for CBD Activities of US Cities (Based on Lang; 2003, 2006)

Even in US cities which have a dispersion trend, it is claimed that there is a circulation from downtown to edge or edgeless cities, and also from edge or edgeless cities to traditional CBDs. This circulation can be explained with uneven development and the gentrification processes of the central business areas and producer service agglomerations on downtowns. Although European cities and the Turkish urbanization experience are different from the US's edgeless city concept, there is highly noteworthy dispersal process occurring in European-oriented experiments.

2.3. Evaluation of the Historical Perspective and Theoretical Framework

If the historical perspective of urban growth is analyzed, it can be observed that almost all cities are located on crucial nodes of the earth. In this manner, accessible points such as riversides and transportation routes; secure zones at the highest points of geography; castles and religious buildings; and water are of vital importance for a location.

While decision-making units had located around ancient "agora" and "forum" zones with religious-oriented facilities and buildings in the Middle Ages, depending on the diversifying and increasing private and public decision-making units, a pattern and transportation system with related units emerged the in the downtown area. Although this transportation refers to pedestrian catchments, after the industrial revolution, not only the pedestrian catchments, but also the commercial zones expanded. In the industrial growth era, port districts and railway stations played a steering role in urban and downtown growth. It can be said that since the industrial revolution, the location of decision-making units has been independent from solely religious-oriented units and locations. This was an era of foreign and national trade, and in this industrial growth process the cities went through real and uncontrolled expansion with industrialization problems. This period of industry-based growth can be defined as a **"concentration"** and **"agglomeration"** period in the downtown areas with the effect of "scale economies", "transportation node" and "face-to-face commerce necessities".

It can be claimed that the growth in the industrial city structure continued until the early 20th century. Due to service sector growth and diversification and also crises in capitalist economies, "retail" and "diversified services" have played a role in the urban and central growth in the old industrial cities. While consumer services and retail-oriented shopping malls located on main transportation nodes in the effect of residential zones, on the other hand, producer services have started to locate out of the traditional centers and old industrial zones. In this era, the urban technical infrastructure became connected to the old and new parts of the cities and centers. In other words, it can be claimed that there was a **"decentralization"** process, especially of the residential areas and consumer services of the old industrial cities, after the second part of the 20th century.

After the 1980s, this decentralization process of residents and consumer services had changed not only the old industrial cities of the West, but also developing countries. In addition to consumer services, producer services such as banking, finance, real estate, business services etc., have started to disperse. Different from the concentration of industrial cities, in this era agglomeration economies expanded not only in the CBD's but also in the whole urban region. **"Dispersion"** and "sprawl" based this new location dynamics restructured urban macroforms that emerging edge and edgeless cities. In this era, the CBDs of the old industrial cities, which were the most important and valuable parts of the city 50 years ago, have faced a dramatic "uneven development" process.

Is this dispersal process of all urban functions independent from space or not? Are there any deterritorialization processes being experienced in all cities? If there is a reterritorialization process in the location of urban functions, what affects and dynamics have played a role? This thesis will attempt to answer these questions. An analysis of the theoretical framework of CBD reveals that different methods may be used in analyzing this transformation process in the case study. In this respect:

- The competitive position and international dynamics of the case study can be compared with the Regional Growth, World System approaches.
- Ecological Approaches should be tested with a "zone-based analysis", urban core occurrences and urban function classifications.
- Urban rents and real estate market-based locations may be analyzed using Behavioral Approaches.
- Marxist Approaches can be used to analyze urban and central growth by the way of social and economic dimensions.
- Systems and networks between central business functions and inner urban structures can be handled with the System Approach and Bottom-Up Strategies.
- The historical perspective of urban and central growth can be handled with Urban Morphological approaches, based on general land-use differentiation.
- The dispersion and sprawl process of decision-making producer services can be tested with "non-centered" "edge" and "edgeless city" examples.

In next chapter, the special locational dynamics of producer services will be analyzed, after which the case study will investigate both the historical and theoretical frameworks of the CBDs and producer services.

CHAPTER 3

LOCATION DYNAMICS OF PRODUCER SERVICES

As stated in the previous chapter, the decision-making functions of a city play a major role in the shaping of regional and urban spatial organizations. As a crucial dynamic for steering urban and central business district (CBD) patterns, producer services can be used to analyze concentration or dispersion trends for urban systems. After analyzing historical and theoretical frameworks of CBDs, as decision-making centers, in this chapter the locational dynamics of producer services will be focused.

Service activities concentrated in metropolitan areas until the second part of the 20th century in Western countries. After the development of transportation and communications, starting in Western countries almost all over the world, services started to decentralize, both to other cities and to the peripheries of metropolitan cities. It can be said that the determining factors in the choice of location of services are much more complex than industrial location. In addition to this, in this decentralization-dispersal era, analyzing the choices of service activities has become more difficult to identify (Aguilera-Belanger & Arabeyre-Petiot, 2001).

Different to the locational dynamics of consumer services, which can be summarized with the "jobs follow people and residents" principle, producer services locational attributes have difficulties that require analysis. Producer service functions can be independent from manufacturing companies, and organic connections of other services are more limited than consumer services. Therefore, the locational dynamics of producer services are different to those of industrial-based manufacturing firms. In addition to this differentiation, information and knowledge technologies have been radically differentiated the relations between producer services locations and consumer accession attributes. Even the face-to-face relations of consumer services have been changing, producer service activities, which were much more dependent on information technologies, can be decentralized in metropolitan areas and even out of metropolitan agglomerations (Brown, 1987, Aguilera-Belanger & Arabeyre-Petiot, 2001, Levent, 2007).

Similar to the needs of consumer services, producer services require good access to their customers. On the other hand, contrary to consumer services, the customers of producer services are located both inside and outside the metropolitan areas and even global commerce systems. This dispersed service hinterland, which is less dependent on face-to-face relations and different markets, and has different labor force needs has brought together complex locational attributes for produce services (Shearmur and Alvergne, 2002; Levent, 2007).

In this thesis, the location dynamics of producer services will be analyzed from a wide perspective. All the location dimensions of producer services, from global-multinational producer service locations to national and regional location dynamics, and from urban system based location trends to building scale behavioral location dynamics should be researched. While global-regional and building scale-based locational dynamics will be handled in brief, urban scale (intra-metropolitan level) socio-spatial location dynamics will undergo a more in-depth analysis.

Table 3.1. : A Classification for Location Dynamics of Producer Services

(Based on Garlic, Taylor, & Plummer, 2004; Shearmur & Alvergne, 2002; Lang, 2003, 2006)

<table>
<tr><th>Global/Regional Scale</th><th>Urban Scale</th><th>Building Scale</th></tr>
<tr><td>Socio-Economic</td><td>Socio-Spatial</td><td>Hedonic/Behavioral Based</td></tr>
<tr><td>Agglomeration, Urbanization Economics</td><td>Size and Macroform of City</td><td>"A" Class Office Space</td></tr>
<tr><td>Labourforce</td><td>Centripetality, Centrifugality Forces</td><td>Carpark/Accesibility</td></tr>
<tr><td>Networking, Linkages and Incubators</td><td>Concentration-Dispersion Patterns</td><td>Building Technology</td></tr>
<tr><td>Innovation, Entrepreneurship Capacity</td><td>Transportation, Infrastructure</td><td>Neighbourhood Environment</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3"></td><td>Technological Capacity, Infrastructure</td><td>Prestiged Design</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consumer Accession</td><td rowspan="5"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Accesibility</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Land Values, Uneven Development</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Planning and Govermental Policies</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Historical Perspective, Community, Culture,Trust</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Leadership, Role Models</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Personal Motives, Advices</td></tr>
</table>

3.1. Main Characteristics of Producer Services

Service products are distinct from manufacturing according to the following characteristics: Services are ephemeral, lasting only for the period of any service transaction; Services are intangible or immaterial in nature; and Services cannot be owned, stored or exchanged (Marshall & Woods, 1995).

Further classifying services as "producer and consumer services", Daniels (1985) and Stein (2002) differentiate them on the basis of the destination of their outputs and durability. The key characteristics of producer services can be identified as:

- Producer services produce outputs which are utilized by other companies, which may be from the service or manufacturing sector,
- The factors of production as well as the product are non-tangible and non-material. The main factor of production is labor,
- Production takes place in offices, not requiring the physical movement of raw materials or finished products, but rather using computers that are linked to global networks through advanced communication systems,
- The product of producer service companies is predominantly durable and semi-durable (Daniels, 1985; Aranya, 2008).

According to Ota and Fujita (1993), there are two major domains related with the internal nature of producer services: Front and Back Units.

3.1.1. Front Office Units

According to the Bryson, Keeble and Wood (1993), strategic advice is the main component of the front units. In front units, tangible and embodied information is given individuals. Therefore, front unit activities are strongly dependent on individuals. These types of producer service, such as real estate agencies, some business professions, legal firms, consultancy etc., need face-to-face relations more than research-based units. They generally choose to reach a high capacity of information and high potential of face-to-face relations. Therefore, it can be said that front units have a concentration type of locational dynamic. In this regard, CBDs and secondary business district zones include front type units.

3.1.2. Back Office Units

This type of unit does not generally need direct communications with other companies or customers. Although historically this type of unit has been behind the front unit, in this era relations between the front and back units is less dependent than before the knowledge revolution. This type of research-development unit needs less face-to-face relations, and uses information and communication technologies. For this reason, back units are relatively independent from the needs of concentration and even urban space. Therefore, back offices have flexible locational attributes on urban space. In other words, dispersal and peripheral locations that unevenly developed by the way of urban rent and accessibility are more attractive than before for back office units (Atkinson, 1998; Aguilera, 2003, Garreau, 1991; Lang, 2003, 2006).

On the other hand, differing from the internal characteristics and locational dynamics of producer services, external factors such as technology and buildings can create more complex locational attributes. In addition to this, building technologies and design also influence the locational dynamics of producer services (Park, 2004, Levent, 2007).

Even though producer services are exchanged among companies, a certain level of face-to-face contact is required for the service transaction, making proximity an important criterion for location. As opposed to ICT firms that are generally classified as "back units", they can undertake the execution of a project from a remote location after an initial agreement has been made by the firms. The person actually producing the software might have little or no contact with the end user of the product. The concept of "durability" in producer services implies that the service interaction is one-to-one and the product cannot be used by multiple users, whereas the software produced by ICT firms is at another level of durability than. The product in the case of ICT firms, though intangible, can be used by multiple users (Daniels, 1985; Aranya, 2008).

3.2. Global and Regional-Based Location Dynamics for Producer Services

3.2.1. Agglomeration & Urbanization Economies

In basic means, agglomeration and urbanization are creating scale economies. Cities, as a growth pole, can be defined as agglomeration economy nodes. Agglomeration and geographic concentration are central to establishing a competitive advantage. The central tension in determining an urban structure is the relative strength of the economies and diseconomies of agglomeration. The traditional element that determined city shape was transportation costs, but much more elements have been introduced to the discussion in recent years (Taylor, 1993; Dunn, et. al, 2006; Weeks 2002; Harrison, 2006).

Galston and Baehler (1995) have identified "collaboration economies", which result in close relations between firms engaged in overlapping activities. They believe these firms readily respond to changes in the market and also develop greater specializations. However, in the quest for benefits from agglomeration, there is also a potential downside that must be recognized. A balance must be achieved "between agglomeration economies and agglomeration diseconomies, such as traffic congestion, high costs of land and labor costs" (Boschma & Lambooy, 1999; Garlic, Taylor& Plummer, 2004).

After the 1980s, the great wave of globalization that was based on new technologies in communication and information processing has altered agglomeration economics in the world system. These structural shifts in the functions of cities have "impacted both the international agglomeration economic activity and the urban form, where major cities concentrate control over vast resources, while financial and specialized service industries have restructured the urban social and economic order (Brenner 1998; Hall 1996; Friedmann 1995; Chase-Dunn, Kawano and Brewer 2000)". Although dependences on agglomeration, and especially the metropolitan-based urbanization economy, have been changing, scale economies and their advantages are still quite crucial for investments. In this era, small- and medium-scale firms have been gaining importance, and these firms use scale economy advantages and avoiding diseconomies of agglomeration. For this reason, cities that have integrated into the world system with transportation, infrastructure and unevenly developed regions can use the advantages of agglomeration economies and diseconomies in a classical view. The CBDs of cities are the relatively most disadvantaged parts of the regions and cities.

3.2.2. Labor Force Characteristics

Labor force characteristics can be defined as a deterministic factor on not only industrial location but also service sector location. Although industrial-based investments generally search for a cheaper labor force, producer services tend to search for a skilled and qualified labor force. Depending on office-based service presentations, generally a well-educated labor force with foreign language capabilities has a pull effect for internationally-based producer service locations (Watts & Kirkham, 1992).

On the other hand, Scott (1988) and Smith (1994) stress that the uneven development process includes cheaper and disadvantaged labor force-based investment locations. In other words, peripheral countries, regions and cities have a strong pull effect for multinational investment demands because of the cheaper labor force. These peripheral investment costs have defined new agglomerations on relatively unevenly developed nations and regions, but also internal city structures. Researches have indicated that a consistent picture in the link between the qualifications of the labor force and the rate of new firm births and growth, although there is some variation in the manner of the relationship, is expressed (Epps, 1999; Garlic, Taylor and Plummer, 2004).

Inner city structures, especially the skill capacity of the labor force –the "human capital" and "social capital" of society– could be determined on local growth and the establishment of the firms. The CBDs of the cities, which have relatively one of the most skillful and qualified labor forces requirements of the city, could attract a large and varied labor force. Especially in developing countries, central areas are also attracting marginal sector activities. Therefore, it can be said that CBDs are one of the most fragile spaces in the cities because of the labor force. In the new central nodes, which are using technologies in achieving international relations, the skilled and qualified labor force is affected by the inner economic structure, spatial and environmental comfort, and the organizational capacity of the new firms (Tekeli, et. al, 2006; Putnam, 1993).

3.2.3. Networking, Linkages, Incubators

In this era, the most important assertion in the literature on global cities is the idea that global cities are cooperating with each other more than the world cities did in earlier periods. In other words, linkages and networks between cities are much more important, and most integrated cities have a larger agglomeration potential than before the knowledge revolution.

Networks may have a major impact on the success of smaller firms through reducing costs and improving turnover. This can be realized through many avenues, including: "*joint solutions to common problems, sharing strengths and skills, sharing costs, improving purchasing power, developing quality sub-contracting, new product development and critical mass for export* (Wright, 1996)".

In the context of addressing these issues, the function of a business incubator, an agglomeration of young firms with guidance available from experienced personnel, or links to business networks may well overcome difficulties in firms where such knowledge can be observed, learned and shared (Malecki, 1994). However, the physical constraints on the nature of activity involved in a typical incubator restrict the type of business that can benefit from such a facility (Garlic, Taylor, and Plummer, 2004). A high degree of sharing of managerial, organizational and auditing experience and strategic information that has developed at any one locality will have a positive effect on business growth. This reflects in economic factors such as the importance of interrelationships between the firms, copying of successful strategies of business and the efficient circulation of information (Garofoli, 1994).

3.2.4. Entrepreneurship and Innovation

After the rapid developments in knowledge and technology on a global scale, innovation has been defined as one of the most important causes of growth and investment. Urbanization or core regions stimulate entrepreneurs "because agglomeration economies are linked to strategic inputs required by innovative firms". Entrepreneurship is the basis of local economic development because entrepreneurs respond, as large organizations cannot, to the skills of local workers and to the local values embedded in both production and consumption patterns and routines. Banking, finance, insurance, real-estate and professional business services have been using innovative technologies in an increasing trend (Guesnier, 1994; Malecki, 1994).

These are areas which have provided windows of opportunity for international producer services, such as courier agencies, computer service agencies, website design, tele-working units, call centers etc. These innovations define new working styles and produce new working zones in cities that can be located away from the CBDs. In this regard, the presence of a university, a research or science park, venture capital, or research and development activity are established variables focused on by regional policymakers, and provide a stimulus for technology-based enterprises. On the other hand, the evolution of markets and new firms can cause a decline and can be viewed as a threat, especially for traditional structures of cities and CBDs (Malecki, 1994).

It can be said that in this era manageralism has been transforming into entrepreneurialism. Depending on the erosion of borders and the arrival of information technologies and overseas investments, entrepreneurships have expanded worldwide.

Therefore, in the capitalist real-estate market based era, global investments and entrepreneurships have been affecting urban space and forms (Harvey, 1991).

3.3. Urban Scale-Based Location Dynamics for Producer Services

3.3.1. Existing Empirical Studies and Results

While the restructuring of metropolitan economies had physical implications centered on the congestion in central cities in the 1960s, and a consequent suburbanization from the 1970s, service distribution in cities also started to change. After the suburbanist decentralization process, location change within the city and the city region has been theorized in the *"Multinucleation Model"* put forward by Daniels (1985). The process of relocation of producer service firms away from the city centre has resulted in a dispersal of back office functions to suburban locations, with the major control functions remaining in the CBD. The *"Seed Pod Model"* put forward by Schiller (2001) explains the dynamics of dispersal tendencies from the centre and suggests a cyclical process whereby firms initially locate in prime central locations, expand, and then disperse to suburban locations as it becomes too expensive to expand in the CBD. The space vacated by dispersed firms is then taken up by other firms. However, Schiller points out those certain critical functions, such as finance, government and headquarters, are retained in their original locations (Aranya, 2008; Hartshorn & Muller, 1986; Lang, 2003).

Recent research has been carried out looking at the distribution of producer services at the submetropolitan level. These can be categorized into two streams. The first group of studies examines the location of producer services within a metropolitan area using broad geographic units. The second stream of research uses the actual location of producer services within a metropolitan area to identify concentrations of activity. The first series of studies describes the intra-metropolitan location of producer services of Sydney (Searle 1998), Montreal (Coffey and Shearmur 2002) and Paris (Shearmur and Alvergne 2002). These studies show that in these cities there is a seemingly contradictory spatial pattern, with agglomeration in the CBD on the one hand, and dispersion on the other. In Sydney, business services are starting to move out of the CBD, with the exception of high order financial services, into the inner suburbs (Searle 1998). In Paris it was found that in the finance sector and large global banks located within the CBD area, while smaller consumer branches and branches designed to service the needs of small businesses are located across the metropolitan area. Management consultancies also displayed a similar pattern, with some employment located in the CBD area, particularly large global firms, and with many small firms located in the metropolitan Paris (Eliot, 2005 cited in Shearmur and Alvergne 2002).

Coffey and Shearmur (2002), observing Montreal, suggest that the relative decline of producer services jobs in the CBD is due to the increasing specialization of high order producer services, particularly finance and legal services, and the fact that the CBD cannot absorb all the employment growth in producer services. They also found that the growth in non-CBD producer services is concentrated in a small number of suburban locations, and is not being dispersed across the metropolitan area. This body of work is a useful start in the intra-metropolitan location of producer services; however there are a number of shortcomings. First is the use of a mixture of pure producer services, such as management consulting, with mixed producer services, such as finance. These two services have very different markets and inputs, and so would be expected to have different locational requirements. Secondly, administrative boundaries, like those used for various censuses, do not necessarily align with major economic activities. Third, this stream of research has a CBD-centric view of producer services location. The CBD is seen as the primary location for producer services, however especially in US cities there is another office location tendency, the so called edge city (Eliot, 2005).

The second body of work uses the actual geographic location of producer services firms to identify concentrations of firms, free from the distorting effects of pre-determined spatial units. Within this stream of literature work has been completed for London and Vancouver. The work on London (Taylor et al 2003) found that firms were scattered across the central London area, however there are distinct and sharply defined geographic agglomerations of firms. Some industries are very highly concentrated, with nearly 60% of insurance firms and 55% of banks within these clusters. Unlike the work on Paris and Montreal, different industries agglomerate in different parts of London, such as insurance firms concentrating in the City of London area, banks were found to cluster in the City of London and Mayfair, while advertising firms were concentrated in Soho (Taylor et al 2003). London is a different type of city compared to Montreal or Paris, as its CBD is spread across a comparatively wide area (Eliot, 2005).

Even in a city with a clearly defined CBD, the actual geography of producer services firms is more complex matter than CBD vs the rest of the metropolitan area. Hutton (2000, 2004a) has developed a body of work looking at the location of producer services, particularly design orientated industries such as graphic design, multimedia and commercial photographers, in Vancouver. Hutton found that design-intensive producer services concentrate within particular parts of the inner city around the CBD, as well as parts of the CBD itself. This illustrates that there is a degree of variety in the locational requirements of producer services, and that the CBD is not necessarily the most concentrated, or desired, location for certain producer services (Eliot, 2005).

According to Bondenman, 1998, quality of life, taxation and regulation, life cycle of firms, initial contacts and image considerations in Metropolitan Philadelphia are the main determining factors in producer service location. In addition to these determinants, site attributes and establishment attributes are crucial parameters for producer service preferences in Montreal (Coffey, 1996). According to Campbell and Harrington, 1997, producer service location can be affected as a result of subcontracting by federal agencies in Washington. On the other hand, creative milieus, cultures, environments and neighborhoods are a very determining factor for the location of producer services, especially advertising firms, in New York (Leslie, 1997). According to Zhou, 1998, ethnic enclaves and connections can determine producer services, especially among the Chinese producer service locations in Los Angeles. These empirical studies illustrate that different determinants may steer office locations city by city.

Empirical studies on the determinants of locations for producer service firms can be grouped into three broad categories. The first relates to role of communications and technology, and the associated decrease in face-to-face relations; the second relates to organizational restructuring and its spatial repercussions, that referred dispersal and sprawl process and "edge-edgeless cities"; and finally, the last is related to other locational determinants that refer to internal or external characteristics of the firm, and local advantages and disadvantages for locations (Coffey, 2000; Aranya, 2008).

In addition to these, there are two important empirical studies which raise location circulation phases or main locational tendency issues about producer service locations. The first of these is related to historical forces and the existing physical structure in Milan. According to Airoldi et al, 1997, producer service locations can not be considered as existing city structures socio-spatial parameters. In addition to this, the size of Milan population characteristics and existing urbanization more similar to Ankara than Los Angeles, Washington, New York or Tokyo. Therefore, the results of the Milan case study will be analyzed in this thesis. Similar to this study, the result of Aranya's study of Bangolore in India is also useful for the Ankara case, due to Bangalore and India's urbanization experiments. Both Turkey and India are rapidly developing countries. In addition to this, although Bangalore is defined as a Silicon Valley of Asia, Ankara has the half of the national "technopolises" and capacity in technological innovations (ABB, 2007). Finally, the population of the Bangolore (app. 5 million) is similar to that of Ankara, making comparison simple.

3.3.1.1. Milan Case

According to Airoldi et. al, there are five main location dynamics at an intra-metropolitan level in Milan.

1. Central Business District Concentration: This is a classical concentration tendency using agglomeration economies in the CBD. Although central locations mean higher land rents and centrifugal forces in the central core, many producer services, generally the headquarters of the manufacturing sector, prefer to locate in the CBD.

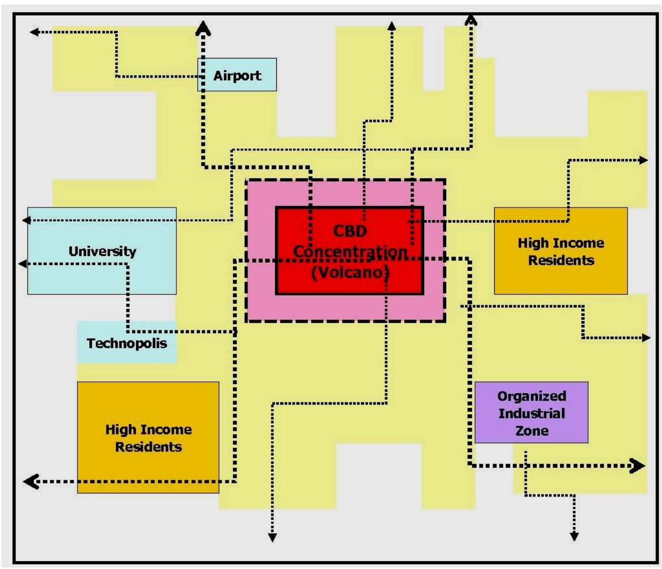


Figure 3.1.: Central Business District Concentration Modal for Producer Services (Based on: Airoldi, 1997)

2. Secondarial Polarization: Producer services can be located on polarized nodes around the CBDs. In this tendency, economically attractive nodes or important agglomerations pull the producer services. In this model, although there are new and secondarial business poles in the city, the CBD has more strategic services. Attractive nodes are universities, technopolises, organized industrial zones or historically important or relatively high quality built up environment etc.

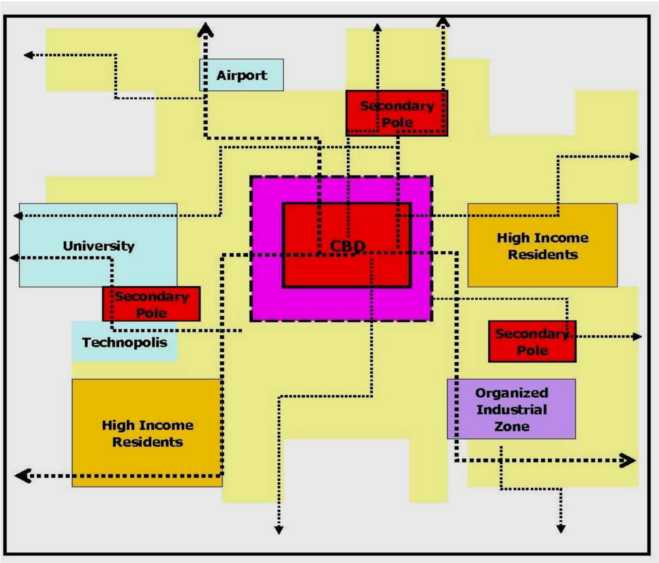


Figure 3.2.: Secondarial Polarization Modal for Producer Services
(Based on: Airoldi, et. al.1997)

3. Peripheral Location: Depending on the centrifugal forces of traffic congestion, car park problems, high land values etc. central business districts have faced saturation.

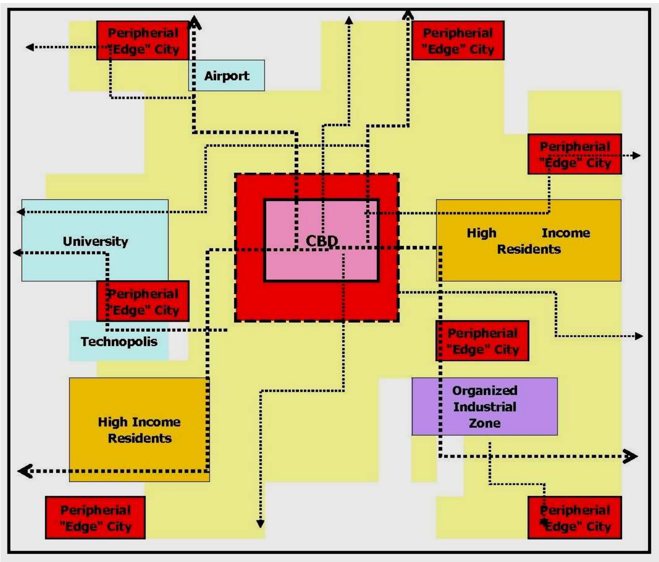


Figure 3.3.: Peripheral Location-Edge City Modal for Producer Services
(Based on: Airoldi, 1997; Gareau, 1991)

Both population and building densities can be defined as push factors, and have brought together new locational necessities out of the CBD. On the other hand, peripheral zones have relatively low land values, powered transportation and car parking facilities and strong accessibility. This pull factors have created an uneven development process for new locational preferences. Parallel to these tendencies, information and communication facility-based potential makes peripheral locations possible. Some literature called these new types of locations "suburban offices", or the more popular name, "edge cities". It can be said that in this dispersal process there is a kind of concentration. On the other hand, other contemporary literature mentions that the full sprawl process is creating "deterritorialization" independent from urban space, a so called "edgeless city" (Airoldi, et. al., 1997; Gareau, 1991; Lang, 2003).

4. Corridor-Based Fringe Location: In this tendency, affecting the main transportation axes, corridor-based producer service locations can be located on linear zones. If there is a high degree of interaction between demand and supply, accessibility is the most important of location dynamics. In addition to this, owing to the increase in private automobile use, some business and comfort based prestige producer services such as headquarters, high degree international businesses etc. have sought most accessible zones in the urban area. For this reason, existing accessibility patterns and new developing transformation infrastructure zones have a pull effect for producer services.

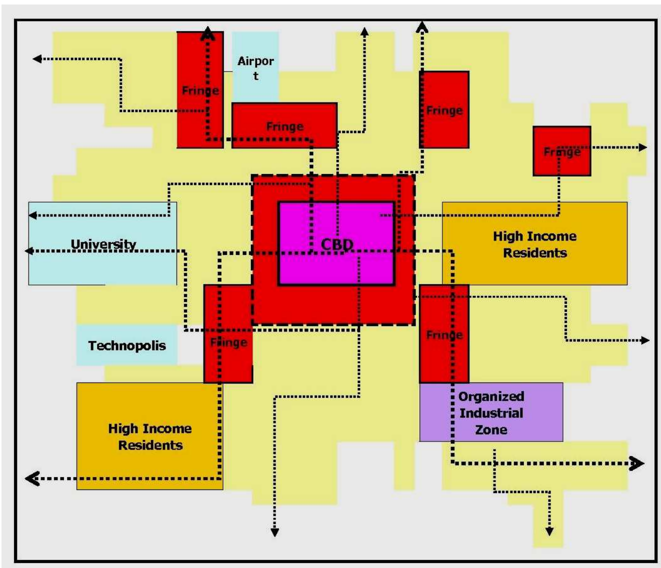


Figure 3.4.: Corridor-Based Fringe Modal for Producer Services (Based on: Airoldi, et. al.1997)

5. *High Quality Built-up Area Location:* A built-up environment and building quality can play a crucial role for producer service location. These are attractivity factors depending on the saturation of the CBDs. In this manner, while new building zones that have new high technological building infrastructure are attractive new locations, high-income residential zones also can attract producer services.

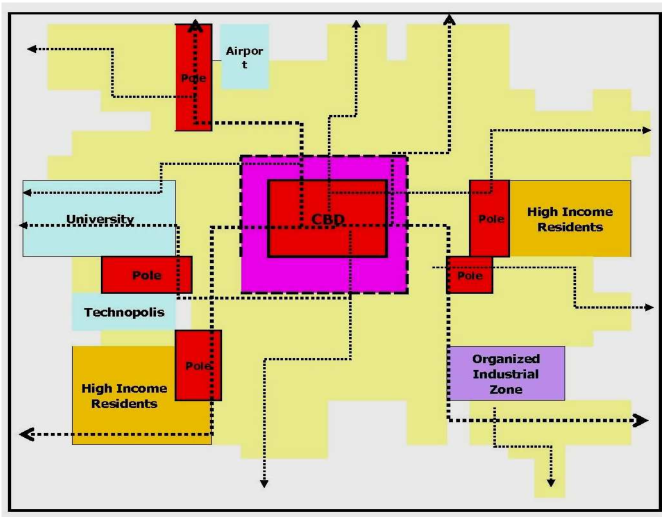


Figure 3.5: High Quality Built-up Area Location Model for Producer Services (Based on: Airoldi, et. al.1997)

3.3.1.2. Bangalore Case

Bangalore, which is an Indian city, known as one of the largest techno cities in eastern Asia. With a population reaching 5 million and developing producer service zones, Bangalore is quite a popular subject for empirical studies into producer services. A contemporary empiric study of Bangalore was carried out by Aranya, 2008. According to Aranya, 2008, the cycle of location of the firm can be divided into the following three phases:

- Phase 1: Initial location of Headquarters and Development Centers in the CBD and Secondary CBDs in Commercial Complexes
- Phase 2: Expansion of Development Centers into independent buildings and commercial space in Residential Area
- Phase 3: Decentralized Development Centers in various locations, both suburban and Municipal Areas, and centralization of Corporate Headquarters in suburban location (Aranya, 2008).

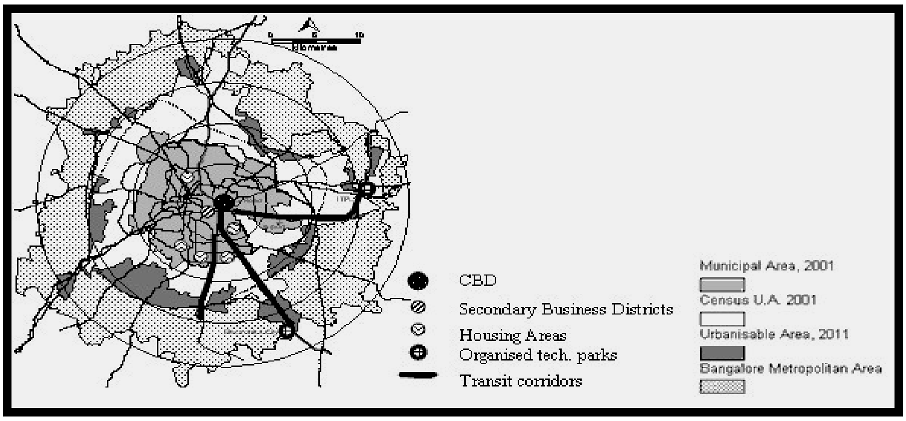


Figure 3.6. : Areas of Concentration of the Producer Services, esp. ICT Industry in Bangalore

In this location cycle, the second phase, referring to expansion into independent residential buildings, is different from Western cases, but similar to cities in other developing countries. However, the third phase of recentralization of corporate headquarters is similar to the Western cases. If urban macroform and producer service locations of Bangalore are analyzed, it can be observed that the CBD, located on geographical center of the metropolitan area, is the main core for service locations. On the other hand, there is a secondary business district and organized technology parks to attract producers, especially information and communication technology (ICT) services.

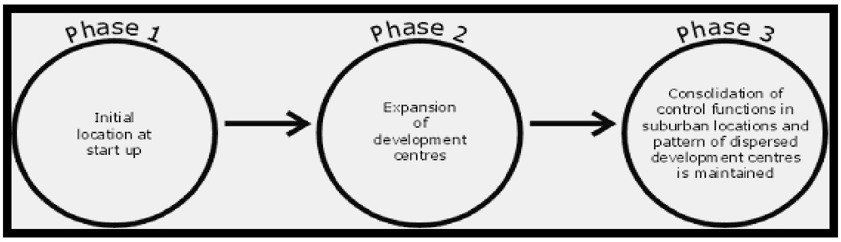


Figure 3.7. : Theoretical Model of Location Change in ICT Firms

In this manner, although both the transportation corridors and technopolises have defined a dispersal process for producer services, a sprawl or "edgeless city" structure is not evident in Bangalore. According to Aranya, 2008, producer services have a tendency for relocation and shift in the metropolitan area. This tendency can be distinguished in three phases:

- Phase 1: Initial location near the airport in leased offices in a Commercial Complex
- Phase 2: Expansion into prime Commercial Complexes in the CBD and Secondary

CBD locations

- Phase 3: Relocation to a location along the highway into a Single User Occupied Building while the original office is maintained.

Observing the Bangalore case, Aranya modeled the ICT based producer service relocation process. According to this empirical study, in the first phase, firms select an initial location in the city. The choice of initial location can be dependent on a number of factors, such as ownership of the firm and its existing size, local partnerships and initial contacts, size of initial capital investment trade off between quality of infrastructure and the cost of transport. In the second phase, firms expand their centers and start to assume multiple office patterns in the city. While the original office is retained and most control functions are not moved, the production centers are either expanded or multiplied. In some cases the control functions or the Head Office is also moved to a more prestigious location. In the third phase, firms consolidate control functions and some key centers in user specific campuses while a dispersed pattern of centers is maintained. Because only suburbs and peripheral locations offer the possibility of large campuses these are located outside the city with a high quality of firm owned infrastructure. Thus upgraded infrastructure and image becomes an important factor in this third phase of firm relocation (Aranya, 2008).

This relocation cycle shows economic, behavioral and spatial causalities that can change from city to city. On the other hand, there are other relocation tendencies that pull and push effects, information technology-based commerce, relation potential, attractive zones such as universities, technopolises, transportation corridors etc. for producer services that can be generalized for other cities. After an in-depth analysis of empirical studies and two cases, the main characteristics of locational dynamics of producer services can be established. However, the (re)location dynamics of producer services try to classify to use other empirical and theoretical cases.

3.3.2. Locational Attributions - A Classification Modal

Empirical studies illustrate that the locational attributes of producer services when taken case by case have special and diversified dynamics with both general and changeable points. In this part of the study, by observing case studies and analyzing theoretical frameworks, the development of a classification model will be attempted. Although each different producer service units has different locational dynamics, it can be said that following issues should be researched for each different case to better analyze producer service locational attributes.

3.3.2.1. Size and Macroform of City

The urban arena, which always pulls service activities, can be evaluated with the urbanization and agglomeration economies for investment and locational preferences. Metropolitan cities have offered a major agglomeration potential for producer service locations since the beginning of the commerce movements (Garofoli, 1994).

According to Keeble and Walker, 1994, whilst determining that a larger urban location may foster new firm establishments on the one hand, there are indications that, on the other hand, such areas tend to have higher death rates of new businesses. If the location preferences of the largest multinational firms are researched, it can be observed that transportation, accessibility, information infrastructure and quality of life parameters that attract workers and visitors and public transformation potential are crucial affects for global and regional investment movements. In summary, metropolitan cities and peripheral zones where unevenly developments are and relative communication possibilities have competitive preferences for producer service locations.

The changing dynamics of industrial and office structures can be reshaped the city macroform and CBDs of cities. iI the knowledge technology era, office uses can be located anywhere on the city macroform; there is no need for some of the large industries to have a head office in the CBD. In parallel to the new offices, some head offices have located in "edge cities" and residential areas, while others that were located in the CBDs have decentralized from the CBDs to even the whole city area. In summary, producer services have seemed to choose special concentrated cities and urban macroform can be determined producer service locations.

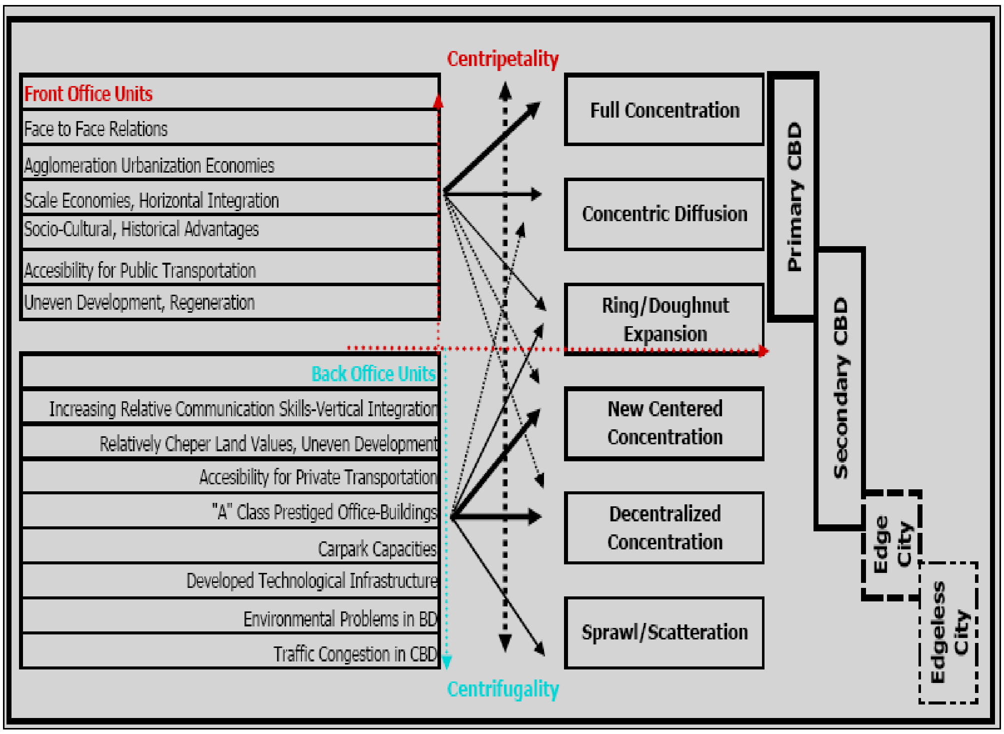
3.3.2.2. Centripetal-Centrifugal Forces

Contemporary metropolitan areas are characterized by decentralized employment in two forms: Dispersed in concern with the population; and clustered in "centers." In the context of standard urban economic theory, centers are formed for the same reasons that were initially responsible for the formation of the CBD i.e. agglomeration economies, internal and external scale economies of production, and diseconomies of transportation (congestion). As a metropolitan area grows, the existence of employment centers is more likely. Over time, the size of the CBD grows to a point where the negative externalities (congestion costs, land prices) outweigh the positive externalities of locating in the CBD (Giuliano, et. al., 2005; Ota & Fujita, 1993; Goldberg, 1999).

The spatial organizations within the urban scale are continuously evolving with reference to the dynamic process of relocation. This evolution includes some pull and push effects that can be called centripetal and centrifugal forces (Colby, 1959; Goldberg, 1999). In this relocation process, generally CBDs have some push effects, especially after saturation. Not only might new firms then choose to locate outside the CBD, but existing firms may choose to relocate there as well. Firms that realize the agglomeration benefits will tend to cluster in another location outside the CBD, eventually forming a new employment center.

Table 3.2. : Spatial Organization Attributions of Producer Services

(Based on Shearmurv&vAlvergne, 2002 and Lang, 2003, 2006)



Helseley and Sullivan (1991) argue that development of an employment center outside the CBD begins when transportation diseconomies reduce the social value of labor in the CBD to the point at which the social value of labor in the employment center exceeds the social value of labor in the CBD by the fixed cost of employment center infrastructure. These are main push effects opposite of agglomerative scale economies that can be called centrifugal forces. **"Centrifugal Forces"** provoke urban functions to move from central zones of the city to the periphery and promote the dispersion of business activities (Colby, 1959; Medda, Nijkamp and Rietveld, 1998). Centrifugal forces can be classified into five main parts. Table 3.2. illustrates centripetal and centrifugal forces and their relocation dynamics. These new location dynamics have tried to related with centrality and decentrality tendencies and new central area formations. They are strongly inter-related with concentration-dispersion patterns.

1. Expensive and unsatisfactory transportation facilities of the central zone, traffic congestion, car park necessities and limited road infrastructure have produced crystallized patterns, and time and cost constraints. These effects provoke not only consumer but also producer services.

2. Social and economic evolution-originated increases in land and property value can produce new location dynamics for service activities. In addition, high taxes, inhibitions, limitations on office buildings and road infrastructure and other legal restrictions in central zones create a desire to move to a newly-developing periphery embodying the opposite conditions.

3. Spatial based forces, which appear when congestions force economic activities, built-up area characteristics, related or unrelated neighbor functions to move from central zones to vacant spaces, available conditions especially in the outer zones.

4. Site forces, which involve mainly over density-based problems and the disadvantages of the intensively used central zone, population and building densities, the limited supply of available spaces in central zones, and the high demand directed towards them, in contrast to the relatively less-used natural landscape of the periphery.

5. Situational forces, which result in unsatisfactory functional spacing and alignments in the central zones. It can be said that these forces are more hedonic than others and the promise of more satisfactory alignments in the periphery (Nelson, 1969; Levent, 2007).

It can be said that back units are more affected by centrifugal forces than front units. In other words, although almost all urban functions have been dispersing in recent times, the tendency of back units is to relocate to the peripheral areas more than front office units due to the diminishing need for face-to-face relations.

On the other hand, **"Centripetal Forces"**, as an agglomeration force, pull lots of central functions, According to these forces, urban functions tend to agglomerate in central locations. Centripetal forces increase a number of the attractive qualities of the central portion of the cities (Colby, 1959; Nelson, 1969; Medda, Nijkamp and Rietveld, 1998):

1. Site and spatial attraction, in terms of the quality of urban landscapes, built-up area and neighborhood.

2. Functional convenience in terms of transportation, infrastructure and accessibility. An exogenous change in transportation technology could result in an employment center formation, as lower transportation costs and a decrease in agglomeration economies will loosen ties to the central city (Chen, 1996). In this decentralization process, not only to the metropolitan area but also to the entire surrounding region, there are pull effects for new locational demands that depend upon uneven development.

3. Functional magnetism, which emerges with the concentration of functions in the central zone, operating as a powerful magnet in the attraction of other functions.

4. Functional prestige, which stems from a developed reputation that forces certain activities to be clustered at central prestigious locations (Levent, 2007; cited in Colby, 1959; Nelson, 1969; Medda, Nijkamp and Rietveld, 1998).

There is, however, another force, the human factor, which acts both as a centrifugal and centripetal force. In other words, advices, leaderships and individual choices can be affected locational references. Contrary to centrifugal forces, centripetal forces obviously affect more the front units, which have more need of face-to-face relations than others.

3.3.2.3. Concentration-Dispersion Patterns

From the beginning of history, cities as agglomeration nodes represent a concentration of population, employment and built-up area. However, this concentration started to disperse under pressure from the centrifugal and centripetal forces. The structure of population density, both ancient and in the most modern industrial cities, conforms to the same concentric ***"volcano model"***. A central non-residential district (business, monumental or both) is surrounded by concentric rings of decreasing density, with low-density suburbs as the outer ring (Chase-Dunn, Kawano and Brewer 2000).

With the advent of mass automobile transportation the volcano model has been greatly altered, though the structure of older cities still reflects the volcano pattern. The "postmodern" (automobile) city has a different spatial structure, which is sometimes characterized as all suburbs, but actually there are multiple smaller centers, interspersed among the vast suburban residential, industrial and commercially specialized tracts. This is part of Michael Dear's (2000) depiction of the transition from Chicago to Los Angeles as a journey to the post-modern city. Differing from the traditional city and volcano model, producer services can be located on the peripheries of the postmodern city (Chase-Dunn, Kawano and Brewer 2000).

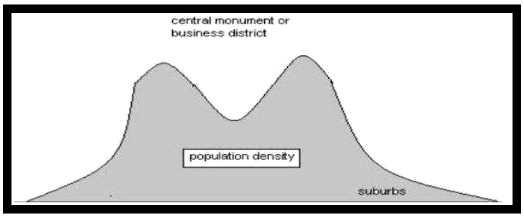


Figure 3.8. : The Volcano Model of Urban Population Density (Dear 2000).

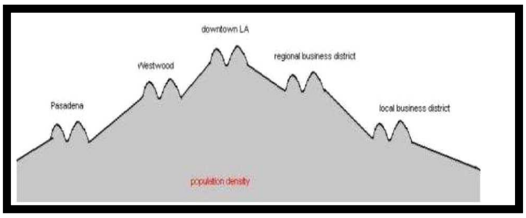


Figure 3.9.: Low Density Postmodern City Structure (Dear 2000).

Recently, it has become obvious that there is a dispersal tendency, starting in Western cities. It is further argued that people's preferences for low-density living environments will motivate continued dispersion. As work becomes more mobile, workers have more choice of where to live. Telecommuting and mobile working have made it possible to live further from the office or from one's client base. The expert knowledge worker has particular mobility; as such workers increasingly serve regional, national and even international markets. Moreover, since the availability of a labor force is a key factor in company location choice, the residential preferences of its workers may lead firms to decentralize. Finally, quality of life factors enter into the choice of location of a company, and these factors are associated with suburban or exurban locations and may also foster job decentralization (Beyers 2000; Gottlieb, 1995; Halstead & Deller, 1997).

Reduced costs of information transmission and processing reduce the value of physical proximity. To the extent that physical flows can be substituted for virtual flows, the value of proximity declines even more. Reduced communication and transportation costs allow firms to exploit the comparative advantage of different locations, no matter how distant from one another. Decreased communications costs have enabled vertical disintegration, out-sourcing and the emergence of networked firms. Hence firms may locate their "control center", while dispersing back-office activities to less costly suburban or rural locations. As the value of agglomeration declines, the costs of agglomeration become a deterrent to further concentration (Kloosterman & Musterd, 2001; Giuliano, et. al., 2005).

Contrary to the dispersal tendency, there are still reasons for locating in the central zones. Although one of the most popular issues of urban patterns is that dispersion for not only residents, but also central business activities, some literature mentions that there is also a centralization tendency for some urban functions, even in Los Angeles, which is known as a "non-centric city" (Giuliano, et. al., 2005).

There are five main reasons behind this concentration: First, the complexity of many aspects of knowledge-based activity creates the need for face-to-face communication, and expert managers to control and direct information flows from central locations. Creativity and innovation are dependent upon dense informal networks, serendipitous exchanges and a rich "creative milieu." All of these factors suggest a strong tendency towards agglomeration (Castells & Hall, 1994). Second, it is argued that the historic development of major cities has established a pattern of concentration that is self-reinforcing. Large cities have the most diverse labor force, the most highly trained experts, and the largest numbers of workers, creating a significant competitive advantage. Large cities also have the densest transport and communication networks and generally best access to global networks (Graham & Marvin, 1996).

Third, industry restructuring favors agglomeration. In a world of flexible production, subcontractors must be in continuous contact with existing and prospective customers to compete for and secure business (Scott, 1988). Contractors benefit from this clustering by having access to a competitive supply of potential subcontractors. Fourth, labor pooling benefits may be important. Increased numbers of temporary jobs, owner-operated business, and decreased job stability imply that workers must constantly seek new business and attempt to balance out the variability in demand for their services.

Therefore, the most accessible zones and points are attractive zones for the location of services (Giuliano, 1998). Finally, it is argued that major cities have the advantage of being cultural and educational centers, as well as destinations for consumption activities (Giuliano, et. al., 2005).

If producer service locations researched within recent examples, concentration and dispersion-based location dynamics can be deeply understood. As stated in the previous part, primerial central business location, secondarial polarization, new-secondarial CBD formation and dispersal-based edge city occurrences are strongly related with producer service locations (Stanback, 1991). According to Beyers (1993), the patterns of spatial concentration differ from one city to another one. Shearmur and Alvergne (2002) define six different types of locational patterns for producer services: Three are related with concentration, while the other three are based on dispersal tendencies.

1. Full Concentration: This refers to pure agglomeration and volcano-style concentration in the CBD. In such a concentration, most of the producer and consumer services are located within the central zones. Although contemporary tendencies have brought together dispersal-based relocations with the effect of centripetal and centrifugal forces, it can be said that most of the world cities have CBDs which have strongly facilitated producer services.

2. Concentric Diffusion: If some of the service activities, especially producer services begin to lose their positions within the CBD, but could not locate very far from the central zones, this relocation or expansion trend for new offices refer to concentric diffusion modal. In this type of diffusion, with the effect of a core zone, most of the producer services locate as near as possible, and in the most accessible position, of the CBDs. This model also refers to a strong core-based central business location.

3. The Ring-Doughnut Modal: This model refers to a more expanded location type than concentric diffusion. If the central core has some saturation and centrifugal forces for new demands or existing services main necessities, new zones can emerge, both outside and at easily accessible points of the CBD. In such an expansion, producer services look to maintain strong ties with the central business activities, which do not permit them to locate far from CBDs, but out of the centrifugal effects of the core zone.

4. New Centered Concentration: In some cases, centrifugal forces-push effects that the limited capacity of central areas, high rents, limited office space etc., may cause a new concentration of economic activities outside the central zones. This can be defined as a fourth type of concentration, centered outside the CBD formation. This is the start of the polycentric form of urban development that can be implemented by the way of planning policies or spontaneous dispersion. However, these developments do not provide evidence that CBDs are losing their significance as the centers of service activities (Shearmur and Alvergne, 2002; Moulaert and Gallouj, 1996).

5. Decentralized Concentration: In defining and analyzing dispersal locations and patterns, it can be claimed that services have spread out over large areas without restriction. The first type of dispersion refers to both decentralization and new concentration. In other words, under the effect of centrifugal forces, services try to locate to more feasible nodes. In this manner, although consumer services have decentralized to the inner residential zones, producer services search for new agglomerations that have accessibility, a strong transportation infrastructure, prestige, a qualified urban neighborhood, scale economy capabilities and easily relations with both core and the periphery. In this decentralization process, producer services can be located outside and even far from the CBDs. In this dispersal process, there can be observed a minor agglomeration with the related service locations and refers to a decentralized concentration out of the CBD. In Western cases, this new dispersal-based location can be referred to as an "edge city".

6. Sprawl-Edgeless City: The last dispersal trend refers to the sprawling of producer services not only to a few new nodes, but to almost all of the urban, and even metropolitan, space. This random or accessibility-based sprawl is much more dependent on back office units that are using communication technologies effectively, than front office locations that need face-to-face relations. This type of dispersal creates "edgeless cities" and refers to a "non-centered city", and has been experienced in many cities of the United States. In most of US cities, this type of dispersal has caused a decline in the CBD (Lang, 2003, 2006; Shearmur and Alvergne, 2002; Leinberger, 2001). These concentration-dispersion patterns are visualized in Figure. 3.12., and should be read in conjunction with both Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5 .

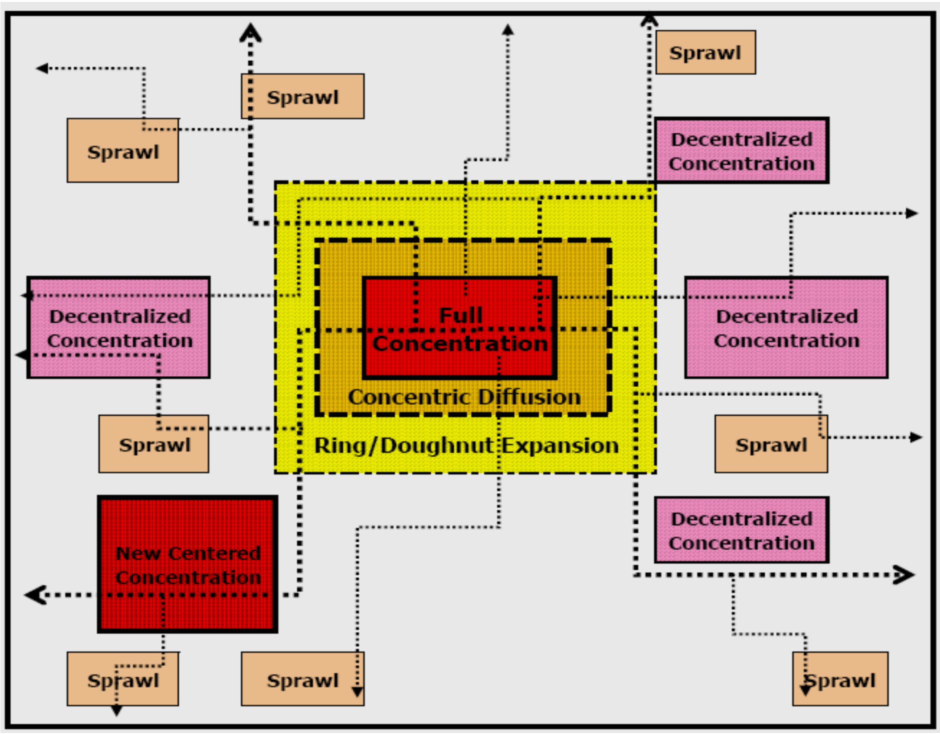


Figure 3.10.: A Spatial Organization Model Simulation of Producer Services Concentration-Dispersion Trends for CBD Activities (Based on Shearmur & Alvergne, 2002 and Lang, 2003, 2006)

3.3.2.4. Transportation-Infrastructure

Transportation and infrastructure availability can be defined one of the main factors defining location for all services and even industries. The traditional element that determined city shape was transportation costs, but much more has been introduced into the discussion in recent years. The empirical academic interest in the physical distribution of services on an intra-metropolitan and regional scale was in response to the growing significance of services as a part of the post war economy of the United States and Western Europe. The restructuring of the metropolitan economies had physical implications which centered on the congestion in central cities in the 1960s and the consequent suburbanization in the 1970s. Starting from these years in US cities, individual automobile ownership and accessibility started also reshaping the urban spatial organization and decentralization tendency, beginning with the residents (Aranya, 2008).

Similar to agglomeration causalities in the CBDs, the occurrence of secondary business districts and new locational dynamics are also strongly related to transportation and infrastructure. Although information and communication technologies allow businesses to operate without face-to-face relations, almost all (re)locations seemed to relate to the main transportation facilities. Even in "edge city" locations, a strong transport infrastructure is the main determinant in preferences. Therefore, in most dispersal tendencies, or all relocation dynamics, transportation and the related main urban infrastructures, are defined as a **"sine qua non"** facilities, but not the only determining factor for all services (Giuliano, 1998; Moulaert & Gallouj, 1996).

3.3.2.5. Accessibility

Accessibility is one of the main determining factors for not only urban system locations in a region, but also urban functions such as industry, services etc. in spatial systems. CBDs emerge historically and geographically at the most accessible zones, the so called "core". On the other hand, after developments in transportation infrastructure, depending on centripetal and centrifugal forces and saturation in the CBDs, the most accessible zones of cities have started to change. In other words, new accessible zones or nodes started to occur in the urban arena related to strong transportation infrastructures. This decentralization process, brought another meaning to accessibility (Quah 1996).

After the knowledge revolution era, accessibility has changed and changing meanings because of "relative access". Furthermore, the location of companies in cities is now not necessarily based on the direct functional relations between companies, but rather relies on ready access to common goods such as "highways" and "airports". Proponents of the weightless economy point out that large, geographically dispersed corporations operate successfully, as they exploit *"closeness in corporate structure"* rather than geographical proximity (Quah 1996; Coffey, 2000). The Internet is used for a myriad of business and consumer uses, such as for the ordering of goods and services, to name but a few. This *"new accessibility and mobility"* is central to the creation of new patterns of production in a weightless economy (Eliot, 2005, Coffey, 2000; cited in Quah 1996).

The **"weightless economy thesis"** also rests on the assumption that use of, and access to, infrastructure that supports ICT, such as fiber optic networks, is free and unencumbered. However, access to ICT is not evenly distributed across space. Within cities there are areas with high levels of accessibility to ICT infrastructure, while other areas are relatively devoid (Walcott and Wheeler 2001). The weightless economy thesis has also been criticized for being too technologically deterministic by suggesting that many face-to-face interactions that would have taken place prior to the introduction of ICT have now been replaced by electronic means (Pratt 2000). There is empirical evidence that information and communication technologies actually facilitate face-to-face communications rather than replace them (Hall 1998; Pratt 2002; Hall 2003).

3.3.2.6. Technological Capacity

Advances in information technology (ICT) are revolutionizing the image of services. Until recently it was common to view the services sector as a collection of mainly non-tradable activities with a low productivity-growth potential. However, as ICT transforms service industries, and as awareness grows of the importance of efficient producer services, the development of these services is coming to be regarded not as a consequence but as a precondition of economic growth (Braga, 1996).

There is no doubt that advances in information and communication technologies have changed, and continue to change the way businesses and people undertake their activities and interactions. However "the weightless economy thesis" over-plays the role of information and communication technologies at the exclusion of other means of communication, such as face-to-face interaction (Coffey, 2000; Eliot, 2005). Producer services tend to become more dependent on capital and human-capital inputs. Developing countries are already carving out areas of comparative advantage in ICT-based services, a process that will continue to evolve. Efficient producer services are increasingly relevant to the pursuit of an outward-oriented strategy of development. Innovative service providers are enhancing transportation and communication systems, and developing an advanced services infrastructure. The availability of such infrastructure, in turn, is becoming a major criterion in the locational decisions of exporters (Braga, 1996, Airoldi et al., 1997).

"Back-office" service activities are also being traded internationally. In manufacturing, service activities such as product design, logistics management, Research and Development and customer service are also being outsourced internationally. The most dynamic trade routes of the 21st century will be dominated by transactions in intangibles rather than goods. Service industries will be responsible for the "roads" of the global "infostructure", and will be the main providers of the content to be traded by electronic means (Braga, 1996, Airoldi et al., 1997). In this manner, new nodes or specially organized technological zones, have gained in importance in regions and cities. In this context, airports, strong transportation routes and university campuses are attractive locations for technopolises (Eliot, 2005, Coffey, 2000; cited in Quah 1996).

In summary, depending on ICT facilities and the advantages of ICT-based relationships, the "periphery" has gained in importance, at both a regional and intra-metropolitan level. Especially back office units have many more alternatives for location than before the knowledge revolution era. ICT facilities make "home offices" possible, as they do not need to locate to the central zones of cities. The coming years will see the creation of new locational dynamics for service activities, even for front offices and consumer services, depending on the new developments in ICT.

3.3.2.7. Consumer Accession

Since research into service activities began, it has been widely agreed that supplier–client interaction is a major factor in the tendency of services to co-locate with markets. The need for face-to-face contact between client and supplier is found to be a requirement for many service activities. Although consumer services need a much closer relation with consumers, producer services also need to contact their consumers, which can be expand from local to global scale. Differing from the consumer services, a producer services hinterland can not be limited to its neighborhood (Coffey and Shearmur 2002).

The time intensive nature of face-to-face communication promotes producer services firms to locate close to one another in order to minimize the time spent outside of meetings. Face-to-face communication and spatial proximity are important for the production process of producer service companies; however, it is not the exclusive method of communication used by the company. It is the spatial nature of face-to-face communication that encourages firms, particularly producer services, to agglomerate in specific locations (Leamer & Storper 2001; Powell et al 2002, Pratt 2004).

Although internal dynamics and tendencies of back office units make peripheral producer service locations possible, consumer access to both front and back units requires face-to-face communication. Whether or not developing communication technologies may reduce the need for face-to-face meetings and consultancy work carried out at the clients' premises will depend on a number of conditions. On the other hand, face-to-face communication provides a range of advantages that cannot be replicated and replaced by electronic communication (Leamer and Storper 2001; Coffey and Shearmur 2002).

Moreover, locating at a particular place can be of vital importance for locational preferences (Clark 2002). In order to be recognized as an important player in a particular service, firms may need to be located in a particular, and especially prestigious, space. This means that just as global finance institutions need to locate in "world cities", such as London, New York, Tokyo etc., at an intra-metropolitan level most of the producer services intend to locate in the prestigious or "brand" zones of cities (Cook et al 2003). As stated in the previous chapter, front offices, such as banking, finance, insurance, real estate etc. are still searching for primary or secondary business districts, or subcenters, for location. Back office units, such as ICT services, web-graphic design, advertising, etc., on the other hand, are more flexible than front service units. In this context, as consumers of back services are strongly related with "remote communications" and require less face-to-face communication, these offices can be located in the peripheral zones of agglomerated-concentrated metropolitan areas (Coffey, 2000).

3.3.2.8. Land Values, Uneven Development

Land values and uneven development processes have affected locational dynamics at all levels, from local to regional. On a metropolitan and regional scale, an uneven development process can be handled with "core-periphery" dilemma. Opposite to the mid-20th century, peripheral zones have gained crucial location demands depending on accessibility facilities. When relatively cheaper lands are accessible and the distances between core-residents and peripheries become shorter by the way of transportation-based developments, unevenly developed peripheral zones started to develop with not only residential-based suburbanization, but also service locations. These unevenly-based developments have boomed along with technological innovations and new access potential. In short, this is the peripheral concentration or dispersion era for almost all economic functions, however some key literature has stressed that in this decentralization-dispersion process some locations have important unevenness in this decentralization process (Coffey, 2000).

The core-periphery dilemma can be glanced at an intra-metropolitan level. According to the uneven development theory, in this post-modern era, in metropolitan cities with uneven development, those parts with relatively cheaper land values than central zones can be in high demand for new development projects by national and foreign direct investments, wherever they are in the city. These "investment"-based developments seek out cheaper and unevenly developed zones in metropolitan areas for new producer service locations (Smith, 1996). It can be said that opposite to the Bid-Rent Theory, in this era, depending on the decline of CBDs, wholesale units, residential properties etc. can be locate central zones because of the different and more accessible location alternatives of producer services. In this dispersion process, transition zone functions and other activities which could not previously afford land in the central zones, can now locate to the CBDs because of uneven development. Eroding accessibility, bid-rent functions and uneven development can be observed both in the central zones and at the peripheries of cities. This is an invasion-succession process on unevenly developed areas. Dominant urban functions such as producer services, that can be more rentable than residents, have invaded gradient function zones, which can be defined as a "gentrification" process within the metropolitan area (Smith, 1996; Gökçe, 2006).

Numerous studies have demonstrated that the growth of producer services creates uneven development; producer services tend to concentrate in large metropolitan areas, leaving non-metropolitan, and even smaller metropolitan areas, relatively disadvantaged (Coffey, 2000; Shearmur, 2007). Briefly, while uneven development can lead to agglomerations in bigger metropolitan cities, almost all service activities have a decentralization tendency from the central zones. In this decentralization process relatively cheaper and accessible nodes, can be host new concentrations on urban arena. In this dispersion era, locational preferences for some producer services have many more alternatives than previous. In other words, almost all the urban space has location possibilities for producer services because of the gain in accessibility, intra metropolitan level; new producer service locations have searched unevenly developed zones, such as squatters, corridors with high accessibility, proximity and cheaper land values.

3.3.2.9. Planning and Governmental Policies

Planning decisions that are directly or indirectly related to investments and locational trends could be accepted as one of the most crucial factors in the urban and regional growth process. Especially in Western countries, where planning decisions are the main factor in selecting a location, governmental policies could be determined by planning processes. In most of the Western cases, producer services can be steered by the way of central and local government policies and planning decisions. Depending on the saturation problems and push effects of CBDs, most local governments have tried to steer new locations of central business activities by way of secondary business district plans, implementations and infrastructure and transportation regulations. In addition to this, local governments can regulate locational zones for service activities, especially in Western cases. Moreover, some restrictions can be formulated to steer service locations. Tax and subventions based regulations, providing subsidies are also used as an implementation tool, depending on the planning decisions. Therefore, it can be said that, locational preferences can be controlled, or at least tried to be controlled, by way of planning decisions and policies (Fujita, 1989; Sullivan, 1986; Zhang and Sasaki, 1997).

Moreover, administrative boundaries and special boundaries or statuses have played curial roles in producer service locations. Although municipal and metropolitan boundaries can create some advantages for producer service locations, specially bounded or planned zones with some special subventions can be much more advantageous than others. In this context, especially free trade zones, technopolises, techno parks and organized industrial zones have producer service offices because of information technology facilities and legal and administrative subventions.

On the other hand, there is another dynamic that depends on private sector and an investment-based liberal approach. According to this, market mechanisms and developer's decisions are the main determinants for producer service locational preferences. Contrary to the Western cases, in most developing countries, locational preferences can be formatted by the way of spontaneous investment demands that have shaped accessibility, economic feasibility, transportation facilities and uneven development (Henderson and Mitra, 1996; Anas et al, 1998).

3.3.2.10. Historical Perspective, Community-Culture, Trust

From a regional perspective, agglomeration tendencies and preferences can be affected by the socio-economic, socio-cultural and historical perspective of a city. Apart from the necessary ingredients of self-actualization and determination, societies which place a high value on trust may be in a better position to realize mutually beneficial relationships. Trust is the expectation that arises within a community of regular, honest and cooperative behavior on the part of other members of that community (Fukuyama, 1996). Garofoli (1994) considered the social structure at any locality as being of great important in terms of business start-ups in Italy, whilst Davidsson et al. (1994) arrived at results which confirmed that regional variations in the availability of motivated and capable individuals is an important determinant in business growth.

3.3.2.11. Leadership-Role Models

The variations in economic performances of communities has been associated with the extent of contact between the leaders and outside organizations and key individuals elsewhere in the region, and their ability to relate to one another in their respective communities. Additionally, the location of a firm may depend on idiosyncratic preferences of entrepreneurs, knowledge-workers, chief executive officers, or others involved in decision making (Judd & Parkinson, 1990; Garlic, Taylor & Plummer, 2004). If highly prestige and/or popular firms make first movements to new center nodes or decentralization points, other firms will be affected by these movements. Thus, it can be said that sometimes individual or institutional leadership can steer locational preferences (Logan and Molotoch, 1987).

3.3.2.12. Personal Motives, Advices

In general, the human equation covers the human factor and individual choices. Although it can be change from country to country, a large amount of personal dynamics are quite anonym. The range of personal factors that influence an individual’s decisions regarding business activity are exceedingly broad. Apart from being dependent upon inherent abilities, other matters such as levels of education, attitude to challenges, confidence and readiness to test one’s capability in the business arena, disposition towards the necessary administrative matters, access to advice, family circumstances, stage in life cycle, and responsiveness to change are just a few that may have a significant bearing on the location of a business. As a centrifugal force, personal motives include potent migratory impulses, which arise with personal religious beliefs, real estate booms, manipulated politics and the like. On the other hand, as a centripetal force, personal motives pair themselves with the desire to be close to the dense cultural and social life of the city (Colby, 1959; Garlic, Taylor, and Plummer, 2004; Medda, Nijkamp and Rietveld, 1998).

3.4. Building Scale Based Location Dynamics for Producer Services

This scope of this thesis is based solely on the metropolitan scale locational dynamics of producer services. Therefore, building scale hedonic-based locational preferences will be only mentioned briefly. The physical characteristics that affect locational preferences of producer services of buildings are as follows: "Size, Vertical Location and Internal Accessibility, Functional Efficiency, Physical Structure of the Building, Construction Components and Internal Services, Physical Depreciation" (Fisher and Robert, 1994; Ustaoglu, 2003 cited in Brennan, Cannaday and Colwell, 1984; Greer and Farrell, 1993).

3.4.1. "A-Class" Office Space

Located at one of the most accessible nodes, in a trendy and popular environment; having enough parking space; being very well built, with electronic and electric infrastructure – so called "intelligent building"; high quality furnishing, prestige internal design, and being located in a relatively quite prestige neighborhood could be identified as an important part of "A-Class Office" necessities. In recent decades, most of the companies, such as international business services, financial headquarters, advertising etc. have been seeking "A Class Offices" for location.

3.4.2. Car parking/Accessibility

Car parking are indispensable elements in urban spatial organization systems. Therefore, adequate car parking for the owners, consumers and visitors, and easy access from the car park to the office space, can be determined as factors affecting locational preference.

3.4.3. Building Technology

The durability of a building is the most important aspect in building-based preferences. However, building technologies is a broad subject, starting with durability and security. Comfort-based building technologies have a major affect on producer service locations.

3.4.4. Neighborhood Environment

The environmental characteristics of the built area which influence the site value are called *neighborhood influences* (Greer and Farrell, 1993). The general state of the built environment determines the reputation of the area through visual impressions. Although building-based locational preferences basically depend on one building structure and its internal facilities, the neighborhood of building and the quality of environment are strongly related to building preferences. In other words, neighborhood landscape, built-up area quality, population characteristics etc., can determine locational preferences. Therefore, high income residents, edge cities, universities, technopolises and specially arranged zones are highly attractive in locational preferences (Jencks and Mayer, 1990).

3.5. Evaluation

As it has been discussed both in the second and third chapters, producer service locations can not be limited within CBDs. The urban and metropolitan growth processes, and the regional and global locational demands for both locally- and globally-based services, are strongly related with producer service locations. Furthermore, it can be implicated that information and communication technologies have affected almost all urban functions. In this manner, new accessibility on relative ways has produced decentralization and even a dispersal process from the core to the periphery. Different from decentralizations based only on the automobile, metropolitan suburbs have experienced new resident-based demands, while peripheries and relatively smaller cities, as well as the peripheries of metropolitan areas, have seen an influx of residents and also new offices. This accessibility-based dispersion process has attracted producer services to the outer zones of CBDs. In this process, the central zones and peripheries have faced new dispersions and also concentrations.

Different from the "jobs follow people" principle seen in consumer services, producer services have diversified, and more complex locational dynamics both follow people and escape people and congestion. Therefore, it can be identified that even in a decentralization process, in most case there may be other concentrations or reterritorialization processes. In the next chapters, these theoretical implications will be tested, starting from global-regional dynamics and urban morphology to the internal dynamics of metropolitan location dynamics of producer services.

CHAPTER 4

PRODUCER SERVICE LOCATION PROCESS, FROM GLOBAL TO URBAN SCALE: ANKARA CASE

After analyzing the theoretical framework of decision-making centers and producer service locations, this chapter will begin to look at the Ankara case in terms of its producer service locations. As stated in the theoretical framework, an understanding and analysis of the locational attributes of producer services will be provided through a study of the metropolitan growth process, global and regional locational demands and central business district (CBD) structures, which will be carried out in two basic parts. The first part of the chapter will try to analyze and compare global and regional trends in the locating of producer services with the Ankara case. The second part will focus on the urban and central growth process of Ankara using a "Morphological Approach". This section will attempt to compare the urban and central growth processes with theoretical implications.

4.1. Global and Regional Producer Service Location Tendencies vs. Ankara

As stated in the previous part, the locational dynamics of producer services in Ankara cannot be understood without also considering urban socio-economic and CBD growth. Similar to this, in this globalizing world system, producer service locations cannot be limited by urban or country boundaries due to the erosion of these boundaries, capital and labor force flows at the global level. Therefore, global and regional producer service movements and their dynamics should be researched in order to analyze producer service movements and agglomerations in Ankara. This comprehensive and detailed analysis method will include comparisons with other cities in both the world and Turkey.

4.1.1. International Producer Service Dynamics: the World System and Ankara

Since the revolution in information technologies there are much more attractive incubators and zones for international and overseas producer service movements than before. In this period of rapid development, on the one hand, "world cities", which are defined the most attractive nodes for almost all international and regional producer services, have strengthened their positions and affects on their hinterlands, and even on the world system. On the other hand, the eroding of national boundaries has brought "unevenly-developed peripheries". Although this peripheral areas offer relative advantages for new investments, such as more reasonable labor and investment costs, some of the localities have continued in their disadvantaged positions. In this era of international capital, service and labor force flow, while relatively smaller "centers" are eroding, "localities" are gaining importance in new locational tendencies. At a metropolitan level, this decentralization process has been reflected in dispersals to the outer zones of the core areas (Sassen, 1991, Tekeli et. al, 2006).

Table 4.1. : The Top 100 Biggest Urban Regions, 2006

Rank	City/Urban area	Country	Population in 2006
1	Tokyo	Japan	35.53
2	Mexico City	Mexico	19.24
3	Mumbai (Bombay)	India	18.84
4	New York	USA	18.65
5	São Paulo	Brazil	18.61
6	Delhi	India	16.00
7	Calcutta	India	14.57
8	Jakarta	Indonesia	13.67
9	Buenos Aires	Argentina	13.52
10	Dhaka	Bangladesh	13.09
15	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	11.62
20	Metro Manila	Philippines	10.80
21	Istanbul	Turkey	10.00
22	Paris	France	9.89
28	London	UK	7.61
30	Hong Kong	China	7.28
45	St Petersburg	Russia	5.35
47	Madrid	Spain	5.17
55	Singapore	Singapore	4.47
58	Barcelona	Spain	4.43
61	Boston	USA	4.37
62	Washington DC	USA	4.25
68	Milan	Italy	3.96
73	Casablanca	Morocco	3.83
75	Frankfurt, Wiesbaden	Germany	3.73
76	Melbourne	Australia	3.71
77	Ankara	Turkey	3.69
90	San Francisco, Oakland	USA	3.36
98	Athens	Greece	3.25
100	Cape Town	South Africa	3.21
134	Izmir	Turkey	2.56
266	Bursa	Turkey	1.47
321	Adana	Turkey	1.28

Source: UN, 2006, Human Settlements Report, (Source: citymayor, 2007)

In this global city network concept, urban growth and producer service location dynamics can only be understood through a comparative analysis with other urban systems and global city structures. There have been many comparative analyses on world cities in terms of population, city budget, welfare, location-investment tendencies etc. In this study, the main socio-economic characteristics, such as population, per capita income etc. of Ankara will be compared with other cities. Furthermore, a research into the locational dynamics of the biggest firms in Europe will be carried out in this comparison.

To compare cities in terms of populations, the UN Human Settlements Report, which includes not only the populations of municipal borders, but also those of the metropolitan urban region, can be used. According to classification of this report, there are only two Turkish cities that made the 2006 list of the world's 100 largest cities: İstanbul (21st), and Ankara (77th) (Table 4.1).

Table 4.2: World City Economics, 2005-2020 Estimations

Rank	Cities Ranked by Estimated 2005 GDP at PPPs	Estimated GDP in 2005 ($bn at PPPs)	Cities Ranked by 2020 GDP at PPPs	Estimated GDP in 2020 ($bn at 2005	Real GDP Groth Rate (% pa: 2006-2020)	GDP Growth Ranking (out of 151)
1	Tokyo	1191	Tokyo	1602	2.0%	140
2	New York	1133	New York	1561	2,20%	135
3	Los Angeles	639	Los Angeles	886	2,20%	134
4	Chicago	460	London	708	3,00%	92
5	Paris	460	Chicago	645	2,30%	129
6	London	452	Paris	611	1,90%	144
10	Washington DC	299	Washington DC	426	2,40%	124
15	San Francisco-Oakland	242	Dalas-Forthworth	384	2,40%	116
20	Seoul	218	Houston	339	2,50%	111
25	Moscow	181	Madrid	299	3,20%	89
27	Phoenix	156	**Istanbul**	287	5,20%	44
30	Rio de Janerio	141	Metro Manila	257	5,90%	36
34	**Istanbul**	133	Delhi	229	6,20%	26
35	Denver	130	Phoenix	228	2,50%	107
40	Milano	115	Singapore	218	3,60%	79
45	Cairo	98	Rome	187	2,90%	95
50	Vienna	93	Riyadh	167	5,00%	47
55	Bangkok	89	Baltimore	157	2,40%	121
60	Guangzhou	84	Johannesburg	131	3,40%	84
65	Johannesburg	79	Vienna	127	2,10%	137
70	Athens	73	Cape Town	121	3,30%	86
75	Belo Horizonte	65	Jiddah	111	4,80%	53
80	Jiddah	55	Wuhan	96	6,40%	13
85	Leeds	48	Athens	91	1,50%	148
87	Tianjin	45	**Ankara**	87	5,00%	48
90	Helsinki	43	Turin	84	2,50%	108
94	**Ankara**	42	Ahmadabad	78	6,20%	24
95	Amsterdam	42	Hamburg	78	2,00%	141
100	Brussels	39	Munich	73	2,60%	104

Source: PriceWaterhouseCoopers, 2007, Largest City Economies of the World, London, UK.

Although population-based classifications offer a potential for comparison, it is not necessary to analyze regional based locational agglomerations. This inadequateness can be read by the way of analyzing the ranks of London, Paris, New York etc., and therefore this classification should be enriched with socio-economic and agglomerative characteristics. It can however be said that when compared with İstanbul, Ankara has significant disadvantages in terms of its producer service agglomeration capacities.

There are also economy-based researches that compares the urban economic capacities of the cities of the world, and one such analysis, carried out by PriceWaterhouseCoopers, illustrates that there are only two Turkish cities in the top 100 urban economies. According to this research, while İstanbul is the 34th biggest urban economy in the world, Ankara is in the 94th rank. This research makes projections for 2020 that predict İstanbul as 27th biggest economy in the world with a 5% annual growth rate; while Ankara is predicted to reach 87th place.

Although this classification, which is based on estimations of growth in economy and population, has some limitations in only focusing only the economic capacity and annual growth rates, it does supply a further opportunity for comparison between cities. This classification does not include social and cultural parameters, or interrelations between cities, and locational preferences

To gain a better understanding of the socio-economic and welfare-based situations of cities, the economic value of a city can be consolidated with the per capita income. A comparative study of economic welfare and wealth in European cities was produced by Barclays Bank in 2001, however no Turkish city came higher than 61. Although Turkish added value accounts are generally based on central economic characteristics, this comparison has provided an analogical evaluation. According to the State Planning Organization (SPO) and the Turkish Statistics Institution, the richest Turkish city is Kocaeli in terms of its per capita income. Although Kocaeli is ranked 60th rank in European cities, relatively developed cities such as İstanbul, Ankara and İzmir may not be compared with European cities with similar populations.

It can be said that when compared with European cities, Turkish cities have unevenly developed and are classified as being in a "peripherial position". Although agglomeration economies have attracted new producer service locations, unevenly developed regions have also different attractions for investment and location demands by the way of economic, social and spatial costs. Therefore, location and investment dynamics cannot be dependent only upon economy and population-based agglomerations. The growth potential of cities and the locational dynamics of producer services should be analyzed according to local dynamics, potentials, uneven development processes and the internal characteristics of cities. In this manner, specific producer service necessities and urban space-based facilities are gaining in importance as international locations.

Table 4.3: The Top 61 Richest Cities in Europe vs Turkish Cities, 2001 (GDP (€) per capita)

Rank	City	€ per capita	Rank	City	€ per capita
1	Frankfurt	74,465	32	The Hague	30,110
2	Karlsruhe	70,097	33	Essen	29,760
3	Paris	67,200	34	Bristol	29,437
4	Munich	61,360	35	Lyon	28,960
5	Düsseldorf	54,053	36	Bologna	28,282
6	Stuttgart	53,570	37	Bochum	27,900
7	Brussels	51,106	38	Parma	27,491
8	Copenhagen	50,775	39	Dortmund	26,548
9	Hanover	47,223	40	Rotterdam	26,227
10	Hamburg	43,098	41	Strasbourg	26,015
11	Mannheim	41,674	42	Florence	25,693
12	Nuremburg	41,456	43	Leeds	25,619
14	Augsburg	39,360	44	Duisburg	25,259
14	Cologne	39,108	45	Eindhoven	25,226
15	Amsterdam	38,203	46	Turin	25,042
16	Münster	38,149	47	Toulouse	24,852
17	Wiesbaden	37,454	48	Rome	24,766
18	Dublin	36,591	49	Bordeaux	24,252
19	Vienna	36,572	50	Malmo	24,233
20	Stockholm	35,733	51	Gothenberg	24,065
21	Gelsenkirchen	35,688	52	Grenoble	24,026
22	Helsinki	35,322	53	Verona	23,954
23	London	35,072	54	Berlin	23,428
24	Bremen	35,022	55	Marseilles	22,809
25	Edinburgh	35,018	56	Birmingham	22,099
26	Bonn	34,112	57	Manchester	22,069
27	Antwerp	33,090	58	Newcastle	20,499
28	Milan	32,122	59	Lille	20,191
29	Glasgow	31,893	60	Barcelona	18,449
30	Utrecht	31,712	61	Liverpool	16,466
31	Saarbrücken	30,368	Source:	Barclays Bank	
	Kocaeli	19.743*		Bolu	13.508*
	İzmir	10.298*		İstanbul	9.810*
	Ankara	8.812*			

*: Original data based on US Dollar in 2001; Ankara, $7,861, İstanbul $8,752, İzmir $9,185, Bolu $12,043, Kocaeli $17,612. This data is consolidated with Euro according to Turkish Central Bank parites.

Source: UN, 2006, Human Settlements Report (Source: citymayor, 2007)

When this economic and population-based illustration is analyzed together with locational preferences of producer service firms, global and regional agglomerations may be better understood. In this manner, a comprehensive survey of the top 501 European companies will be used. The "European Cities Monitor" research, carried out by the Cushman & Wakefield Instutition, evaluated the locational attributes of companies at the end of 2005. This study illustrates that İstanbul was the only Turkish city classed as appropriate for new investments or as preferred locations. This is confirmed by several global researches, that aside from İstanbul, Turkish cities are not classed as preferred locations. However, all the İstanbul-based scenarios for locational preferences strongly effected not only İstanbul, but also Ankara, because of the relations and pull-push affects between the two cities.

Although economic capacities, labor and production characteristics, market and consumption potential and the population dynamics of cities can be determined in locational preferences, the socio-cultural climate, infrastructure, transportation facilities, built-up characteristics, human and social capital characteristics and other local dynamics may be much more important as factors determining locational dynamics. Therefore, cities which have a smaller population and economic capacity than both Ankara and İstanbul can be more attractive in locational preferences.

Obviously metropolitan cities as agglomeration nodes are attractive as international locations. However, relatively smaller cities can offer much in the way of new investments. In this uneven development process, peripheral zones and relatively smaller cities which have available economics and spatial and social dynamics can create attractivity nodes for new locations. In this manner, some of the smaller cities, in terms of their population and economic volume, can become secondary agglomerations. In this manner, some of the old industrial cities such as Liverpool, Birmingham, Hamburg etc., and some of the socially developed urban systems such as Milan, Warsaw, Amsterdam, Barcelona, Copenhagen, Prague, İstanbul etc. can be more popular as new locations for producer services. This tendency, known as "core city jumping", is strongly related with labor force characteristics, urban transport and spatial dynamics, and cultural-social and investment climates. This uneven development tendency can define new focal points in Turkey, such as Ankara and Izmir, by the way of retrospective perspective, socio-economic and spatial characteristics.

The 2005 European Cities Monitor Research analyzed the investment climate and locational preferences of the top 501 European cities in 1990, 2004 and 2005. According to this research, accessibility, connection to markets and other cities, labor force characteristics, transportation infrastructure, quality of life, office space etc. can be classified as locational preference dynamics.

The Locational Preference Indexes of 1990, 2004 and 2005 in Europe illustrate that no Turkish cities are classified in Europe. However, the study projected that İstanbul would be of significant importance as a new location by 2010. Certainly, being in this projection is no surprise for İstanbul given the city's socio-economic and historical capacities. It can be said that Istanbul's agglomerations should be related with other Turkish cities, especially Ankara, by the way of causalities and results. All indicators, both economic and social-based, illustrate that İstanbul has a large capacity for attracting new producer services. This agglomeration tendency in İstanbul in has had positive and negative effects on other Turkish cities, especially for Ankara (Ozdemir, 2002). If European and worldwide locational tendencies and estimations for 2010 are analyzed in depth, it can be seen that İstanbul has gained importance rapidly. According to this research and estimation, three of the largest companies in the world and nine of the largest in Europe will be located in İstanbul by 2010.

Table 4.4.: Locational Preference Index in Europe, 1990, 2004, 2005

City	Rank			Weighted Score
	1990 *	2004	2005	2005
London	1	1	1	0.87
Paris	2	2	2	0.60
Frankfurt	3	3	3	0.33
Brussels	4	4	4	0.30
Barcelona	11	6	5	0.28
Amsterdam	5	5	6	0.24
Madrid	17	7	7	0.24
Berlin	15	9	8	0.19
Munich	12	8	9	0.18
Zurich	7	10	10	0.18
Milan	9	11	11	0.15
Dublin	-	12	12	0.14
Prague	23	13	13	0.14
Lisbon	16	16	14	0.12
Manchester	13	14	15	0.12
Düsseldorf	6	18	16	0.10
Stockholm	19	15	17	0.10
Geneva	8	17	18	0.10
Hamburg	14	19	19	0.09
Warsaw	25	20	20	0.09
Budapest	21	23	21	0.09
Glasgow	10	24	22	0.08
Vienna	20	22	23	0.07
Lyon	18	21	24	0.07
Copenhagen	-	26	25	0.06
Rome	-	25	26	0.05
Helsinki	-	28	27	0.04
Moscow	24	27	28	0.03
Oslo	-	30	29	0.03
Athens	22	29	30	0.03

Source: European Cities Monitor, 2005, Cushman and Wakefield, London, UK.

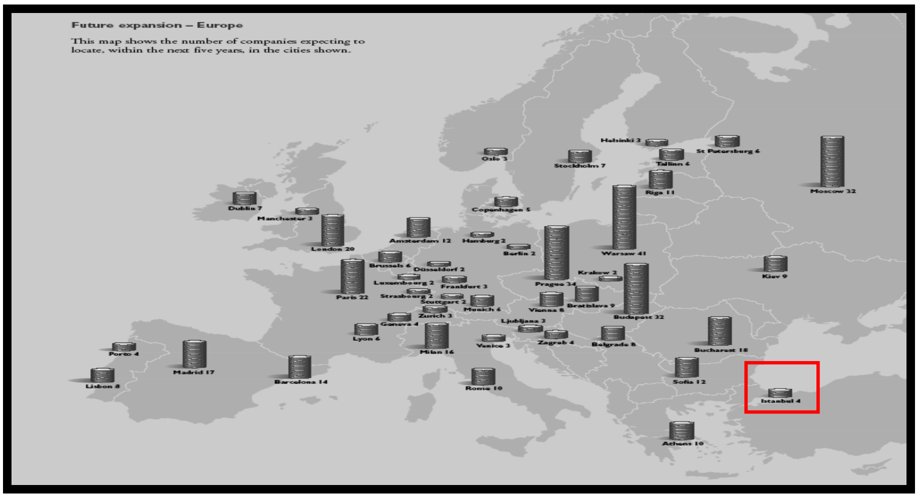


Figure 4.1: Estimation of Locations of Top 501 Producer Firms in 2010 in Europe
Source: European Cities Monitor, 2005, Cushman and Wakefield, London, UK.

Although İstanbul has potential for growth and attractiveness for international services, and is classified as an important new location, both Ankara and İzmir have failed in obtaining similar recognition.

Table 4.5.: Worldwide Location Tendency of Top 501 Company; 2010

City	No. of companies
Shanghai	41
Beijing	25
Mumbai	16
Mexico City	15
New Delhi	11
Tokyo	11
São Paulo	11
Buenos Aires	10
New York	10
Sydney	8
Miami	6
Johannesburg	6
Singapore	6
Cape Town	4
Seoul	4
Washington DC	4
Bangalore	3
Bangkok	3
Chicago	3
Hong Kong	3
Istanbul	3
Manila	3
Rio de Janeiro	3

Table 4.6.: European Location Tendency of Top 501 Company; 2010

City	No. of Companies
Valencia	21
Bucharest	15
Birmingham	14
Leeds	14
Rotterdam	14
Bristol	12
Marseille	12
Luxembourg	11
Bilbao	10
Edinburgh	10
Istanbul	9
Newcastle	9
Sofia	9
Stuttgart	9
Toulouse	8
Turin	8
Cardiff	7
Cologne	7
Seville	7
Bratislava	6
Lille	6
Liverpool	6
St. Petersburg	6

Source: European Cities Monitor, 2005, Cushman and Wakefield, London, UK.

The research of 2005 European Cities Monitor illustrates the main parameters in the locational preferences of producer service firms. According to this survey, the first parameter is "easy access to markets, customers and clients"; followed by, in order of preference, "availability of qualified staff"; and "transportation and accessibility to other cities". These parameters strongly stress that although in a deterritorialization process, as mentioned in some literature, the classical location theory parameters are still important in locational preferences. In other words, transportation, accessibility, market and consumer access are the main factors determining tendencies in producer service locations. On the other hand, labor force characteristics have significantly changed due to the post-Fordist production model, and therefore a qualified labor force has become of vital importance for a location.

If top 501 companies are classified according to their field of activity, it may be said that locational preferences are quite similar for industrial, trade or producer service firms. On the other hand, different from trading and industrial firms, for producer service firms, the "communication facilities", "financing connections-flows", "available office space", "easy travel possibilities" and "quality of life" parameters are much more important than for the other firms. In addition, for producer service firms, connections to other cities and staff costs were less important factors.

Table 4.7: Location & Investment Parameters of Top 501 Firms in Europe in 2004, 2005

	2004 %	2005 %
Easy access to markets, customers or clients	61	60
Availability of qualified staff	56	57
Transport links with other cities and internationally	50	52
The quality of telecommunications	47	50
Cost of staff	39	35
The climate governments create for business through tax and the availability of financial incentives	36	32
Value for money of office space	29	31
Availability of office space	27	30
Languages spoken	28	24
Ease of travelling around within the city	25	22
The quality of life for employees	18	16
Freedom from pollution	16	13

	Industrial	Trading	Service
Sample Size	207	102	192
	%	%	%
Easy access to markets	58	65	60
Availability of qualified staff	62	51	55
Transport links to other cities	59	47	47
Quality of telecommunications	48	42	57
Cost of staff	39	34	31
Climate created by government	35	27	32
Value for money offices	26	29	36
Languages spoken	27	22	23
Availability of offices	27	30	34
Ease of travel within the city	19	28	23
Quality of life	15	14	18
Freedom from pollution	17	7	13

Source: European Cities Monitor, 2005, Cushman and Wakefield, London, UK.

According to the European Cities Monitor Research, improving transportation links, urban public transport and circulation facilities are the main expectations for Europe-based firms. In addition to this, low community taxes, less pollution, improved parking facilities and security may be important elements in their locational preferences. Unplanned determining factors for new locations were also researched, revealing that the Summer Olympics, the Football World Cup, "Expo" and European City of Culture" events can result in unplanned locational decisions. Such large international events may change agglomerations and locational preferences, and thus attract international investments. Following an analysis of such organizations in Turkey, it can be seen that while İstanbul and even İzmir have been candidates as the host city of such events, Ankara has made no effort in this regard. Such local and central government-based preferences have fostered a process of decline in Ankara.

Table 4.8: Main Expectations of Top 501 Companies on Existing Investment Cities

	2004 %	2005 %
Improve transport links with other cities	32	33
Improve traffic circulation	32	30
Improve public transport	36	29
Lower community taxes	13	15
Reduce bureaucracy	6	7
Improve telecommunications	5	6
Improve shopping/leisure for workers	8	6
Better supply of qualified workers	4	5
Less pollution	6	5
Improve parking	4	3
Improve security	-	2
Cleaner streets	2	1

Table 4.9: Possible Reasons of Unplanned Investment Decisions of Top 501 Companies

	%
Summer Olympics	56
World Cup football	14
Expo	8
European city of culture	5
Euro...(football championship)	2
Other business event	2
G8 Summit	1
World Climate Summit	1
Americas Cup	1

Source: European Cities Monitor, 2005, Cushman and Wakefield, London, UK.

According to the Canadian Economic Research Institute (CERI), which researched Asian, European and American cities in terms of comparative investment demands, quite similar locational preferences can be observed with examples in Europe. Similar to European firms; transportation, accessibility and communication facilities are the most important factors defining locational preferences, both worldwide and in Canada. On the other hand, according to the research of CERI, contrary to European firms, investment climate, government incentives, tax rates and land costs strongly affect locational preferences.

Table 4.10: Location & Investment Priorities of Producer Services in the World; 2003, 2005

Business Factors, by Indicated Frequency of Importance[1]	Percentage of Respondents Citing as Important (Rank)				Analyzed in Competitive Alternatives
	2005		2003		
Highway accessibility	91.4	(1)	88.9	(4)	
Labor costs	87.9	(2)	89.7	(2)	✓
Availability of skilled labor	87.2	(3)	89.0	(3)	
State and local incentives	86.0	(4)	92.7	(1)	✓[2]
Availability of high-speed internet	85.7	(5)	n/a		
Corporate tax rate	85.0	(6)	85.1	(7)	✓
Occupancy or construction costs	83.7	(7)	86.3	(5)	✓
Tax exemptions	83.6	(8)	86.2	(6)	✓[2]
Proximity to major markets	83.2	(9)	80.0	(9)	
Energy availability and costs	82.8	(10)	80.8	(8)	✓
Availability of telecommunication services	79.8	(11)	77.9	(11)	
Cost of land	79.1	(12)	76.6	(12)	✓
Low union profile	77.0	(13)	71.6	(14)	
Availability of land	75.7	(14)	78.1	(10)	
Environmental regulations	71.1	(15)	72.9	(13)	

Source: Canadian Economic Research Institute, 2006, Competitive Alternatives

In addition to this, there is also a relation between investment and location tendencies and the quality of life parameters. In this context, low crime rates, improved health facilities, housing costs, educational, cultural and recreational facilities can affect locational preferences.

Table 4.11: Relation Between Investment Tendencies and Quality of Life; 2003, 2005

Quality of Life Factors	Percentage of Respondents Citing as Important (Rank)	
	2005	2003
Low crime rate	67.8 (1)	69.8 (1)
Health facilities	62.1 (2)	64.2 (2)
Housing costs	60.0 (3)	56.3 (5)
Housing availability	59.3 (4)	59.0 (3)
Ratings of public schools	56.8 (5)	57.3 (4)
Cultural opportunities	48.8 (6)	46.3 (9)
Climate	46.5 (7)	49.5 (6)
Colleges and universities in area	46.0 (8)	49.0 (7)
Recreational opportunities	44.8 (9)	47.9 (8)

Source: Canadian Economic Research Institute, 2006, Competitive Alternatives

If all of the international locational preference indicators are briefly evaluated, it can be said that İstanbul has noteworthy attractiveness for international producer services; while Ankara, the second largest city in Turkey, has not been classified as an attractive city for producer service location. Furthermore, locational tendencies of international firms can be shaped with different factors. In this manner, socio-economic and socio-spatial characteristics are quite important for the movements of both existing and new firms. It can be said that socio-spatial factors such as transportation, accessibility, quality of life parameters, and environmental regulations are of vital importance for locational preferences, and the importance of these factors is likely to increase in the coming years.

4.1.2. National, Regional Producer Service Dynamics: İstanbul vs. Ankara

Urbanization economies and world cities have been gaining in importance in terms of world capital, service and labor force flows, and in the case of Turkey, it can be said that İstanbul has adapted best to the global service movements. Although this thesis is not focused on İstanbul and its service agglomeration, the basic pull and push effects of İstanbul on other Turkish cities, and the attractiveness of İstanbul for new producer service demands are analyzed in order to understand the recent situation in Ankara. In this decentralization-based globalization era, Ankara represents the "center". Contrary to Ankara, İstanbul is experiencing agglomeration and even over-concentration because of using global system adaptation capacity. İstanbul can be classified as a center; this agglomeration tendency pulls international and national producer service investments. In this process, it can be seen that while Ankara is losing attractiveness for producer service demands and institutions, İstanbul is gaining in attractiveness.

Table 4.12: Laborforce Distributions of Ankara & İstanbul; 2000(Source: TUİK,2000)

	İSTANBUL		ANKARA	
	Labor Force	%	Labor Force	%
AGRICULTURE	9810	0,3	4773	0,5
Mining	2346	0,1	2596	0,2
Manufacturing Industry	971604	34	137016	13,6
Electricity, Gas, Water	13081	0,5	11567	1,2
INDUSTRY	987031	34,6	151179	15
Construction	168946	5,9	69534	6,9
Wholesaling, Commerce	590801	20,7	168174	16,7
Communication, Transportation	200813	7,1	60611	6
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	264269	9,3	112826	11,2
Social, Private Services	622821	21,8	437826	43,4
Other Services	5531	0,2	3410	0,3
SERVICE	1684235	59,1	782847	77,6
Total	2850022	100	1008333	100

The relationship between Ankara and İstanbul has been discussed in depth in literature. If this relation is analyzed from the perspective of historical growth, it can be seen that from the establishment of the Turkish Republic up until the 1980s, Ankara developed rapidly, especially in the service sector. Although İstanbul has developed with industry and trade, Ankara has specialized on public services related with its status as the country's capital. Labor force distribution figures of Turkey show that Ankara comes top in terms of employment in the service sector. This economic structure illustrates that the urban economy of Ankara is generally based on the service sector and its extensions. On the other hand, the urban economics of İstanbul are diversified, specializing in both industry and the service sector.

Table 4.13: Employment Profile of Ankara and İstanbul; 2000

	İSTANBUL		ANKARA	
	Labor Force	%	Labor Force	%
Scientific and Technical Services, Private Companies	364601	12,8	200638	19,9
Capitalists, Directors, Higher Managers	83196	2,9	48705	4,8
Administrative Personnels	386581	13,6	174752	17,3
Trade, Commerce Personnel	415140	14,6	112248	11,1
Service Personnel	345712	12,1	140940	14
Manufacturing (Exluding Agriculture)	1238864	43,5	322658	32
Agriculture and other	15928	0,5	8392	0,9
Total	2850022	100	1008333	100

Source: TUİK, 2000, cited in Günay, 2006.

When the labor force distributions of Ankara and İstanbul are compared, the most important differences are observed in industry, trade and public services. Although the service employment in both cities is relatively larger than in other cities, specializations in service sector are diversified. Public services, finance and insurance services are more specialized in Ankara, however in İstanbul, trade, wholesaling, tourism, transportation and communication services are the more important sectors.

To better understand producer service locations at a regional level in Turkey, specializations and diversifications in the service sector in Ankara and İstanbul should be analyzed. According to Günay (2006), there are two main theoretical frameworks to explain the reasons of existence of Ankara. The first is the Rank-Size Rule, and the second is the Primate City Approach. Although these theories are not popular in analyzing regional relations, they can be use to compare Ankara and İstanbul by the way of their historical growth perspectives.

In the **Primate City Theory**, economic growth, qualified labor force intensification and service sector specializations may be created primate cities, depending on geographical and capitalist relations. Although primate cities played important roles in the economic growth of third world cities in the 19th century, this economic, social and cultural based concentration has been one of the main causes of uneven development in the 20th century. Furthermore, the globalization process is strongly related with concentration and unevenness. According to Günay (2006) and Tankut (1991), all new capitals have rolled for over agglomerations of balancing primate cities. In summary, Ankara can be defined as the most successful capital of balancing agglomeration of primate cities. This success can be read labor force distributions of Ankara (Günay, 2006).

Table 4.14: A Comparison of Population Growth from 1970 to 2007

Yıllar	İstanbul				Ankara				İzmir			
	Toplam		Şehir		Toplam		Şehir		Toplam		Şehir	
1970	3019032	100	2132407	100	2041658	**67,6**	1236152	**58,0**	1427173	**47,3**	753041	**35,3**
1980	4741890	100	2772708	100	2854689	**60,2**	1877755	**67,7**	1982529	**41,8**	1691526	**61,0**
1990	7195773	100	6629431	100	3236378	**45,0**	2583963	**39,0**	2694770	**37,4**	2137721	**32,2**
2000	10018735	100	8831805	100	4007860	**40,0**	3203362	**36,3**	3370866	**33,6**	2732669	**30,9**
2007	12573836	100	11174257	100	4466756	**35,5**	4140890	**37,1**	3739353	**29,7**	3175133	**28,4**

Source: TUİK, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000.

If the population growth in Turkey's three largest cities is compared from 1970 to 2007, it can be observed that there was quite balanced population distribution until 1980. After the implementation of liberal economic politics and capital-labor force flows, this balance has started to distort. This distortion and the İstanbul-based over-agglomeration may be read in Table 4.14.

The **Rank-Size Rule Theory**, which is defined as an extension of the Central Place Theory, claims that there is a relationship between population size and development. In this theory, if the ranking place of a city is multiplied by its population, the first city's population can be reached. For instance, the relation between İstanbul, as a first city, and Ankara, as a second city, should be doubled. Although this theory has not been confirmed as yet, it has given some clues for comparisons. If this theory is adopted for Turkish metropolitan cities, it may definitely be observed that İstanbul is the most dominant city in Turkey. In a balanced national development, the population of Ankara should be half that of İstanbul, but this balance has been deeply distorted because of liberal economic politics and privatization of the industry and service sectors. In summary, the İstanbul-based agglomeration is strongly related with the declining process of the economic structure of Ankara (Günay, 2006).

According to Table 4.14., in parallel to the population growth and İstanbul-based agglomerations, producer services have tended to locate to İstanbul. Therefore, not only private and multinational direct and indirect investments, but also public based producer service institutions have started to move to İstanbul since the 1980s. The main indicators of this movement can easily be read from the locational preferences of the public finance institutions. In this period, the headquarters of İşbank, Garanti Bank and Vakıfbank have moved from Ankara to İstanbul. Recently, the government has declared a strong interest in moving the Turkish Central Bank from Ankara to İstanbul. Although this intention originated from The Scenario of İstanbul Finance Center, Ankara has negatively affected this policy. In this manner, the continued existence of Ankara has been related to the diversification of services, especially private producer service locations.

In summary, Although there is a dispersion tendency on producer service activities in worldwide, relatively largest world cities, such as London, Tokyo, New York, have still vital importance for producer service locations. Similar to this, some of the other world cities that can be defined relatively uneven developed cities, such as Warsow, Prague, İstanbul are rapidly growth with producer service agglomerations. On the other hand, some of the old industrial and service based concentrated cities, such as Birmingham, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Ankara etc., can be expected that are secondarial core concentration nodes for producer services.

4.2. Urban & Central Growth Process of Ankara: A Urban Morphology Attempt

Ankara is the capital city of Turkey, and the country's second largest city after İstanbul. The municipal boundary has a population (as of 2007) of 4,146,212 (Province 4,446,756). Centrally located in Anatolia, Ankara is an important commercial and industrial city. It is the center of the Turkish Government. It is an important crossroads of trade, strategically located at the center of Turkey's highway and railway networks, and serves as the marketing center for the surrounding agricultural area (Akçura, 1971).

The land on which Ankara is located is undulating to a certain degree; yet, most of its sections are suitable for settling, at between 800 and 1200 m above sea level. According to Akçura (1971), the geomorphological structure of Ankara forms a horseshoe shape, oriented to the west. During the War of Independence in 1920, Ankara was chosen as a military base, and in 1923 was declared the new Turkish capital by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, who chose the city according to geographic, strategic and political considerations, as well its role in the War of Independence (Tankut, 1990).

4.2.1. Urban and Central Growth Process of Ankara: Morphological Evaluation

Although Ankara had lived bright periods in ancient times and in the Middle Ages, the most brilliant period of the history of Ankara began with the beginning of the Republic of Turkey, when it was chosen as the Capital of the Republic. This part of the thesis will provide a period by period analysis of Ankara’s planning and urban growth, in which the decision-making centers and producer service locations will be analyzed.

4.2.1.1. Development of the Capital: 1919-1939

After being selected as the capital, there was a major development effort in Ankara, aimed not only at the physical development of the city, but also at the establishment and institutionalization of the young Turkish Republic (Tankut, 1990). In this early era of the Republic, Ankara was a small city with a traditional city center, located around a castle. Although the traditional centre has diversified and specialized commerce activities, office uses were limited and detached with commerce units. The first plan of Ankara, which was approved in 1925, put forward the basic decisions of Kızılay and Yenişehir that are today’s symbolic center. Although the first plan, which was called the Lorcher Plan aimed to produce new residential zones, where new office and commercial activities have located later, around the old city and the traditional downtown (Cengizkan, 1998).

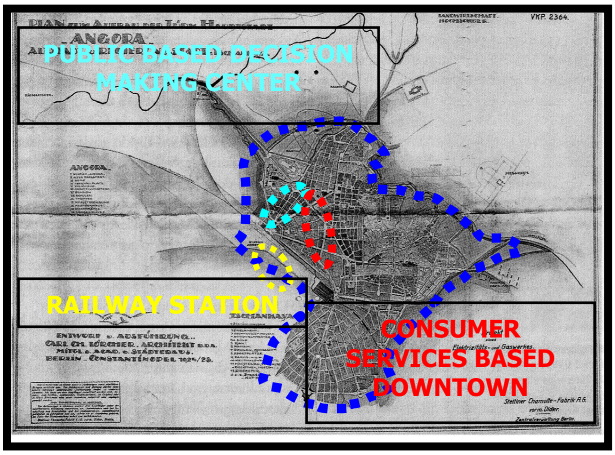


Figure 4.2.: Downtown Structure in Lorcher Plan (Based on Cengizkan, 1998)

The Assembly Building of the new Turkish Republic, which can be defined as the first modern producer service location in Ankara, was built between the railway station and the traditional “Ulus-Taşhan” center. The Jansen Plan, which was produced by way of a competition, was as a “garden city” that projected a population of 300,000 by 1978. Although this plan was produced in 1928, the competition plan was approved in 1932. The Jansen Plan suggested concentration on the traditional center. The railway station-Ulus and Ulus-Opera corridors, which were the first finance and administrative centers of the Turkish Republic, were defined as a CBD of Ankara by the way of the Jansen Plan. In addition to this, the plan suggested a new administrative zone called the “Ministries Site” around Kızılay. This public-based producer service location, to house the main characteristic functions of the capital Ankara, changed the central concentration and dynamics of Ankara. The Ministries Site attracted both private and public producer and consumer services to Yenişehir-Kızılay (Bademli, 1987; ABB, 2007).

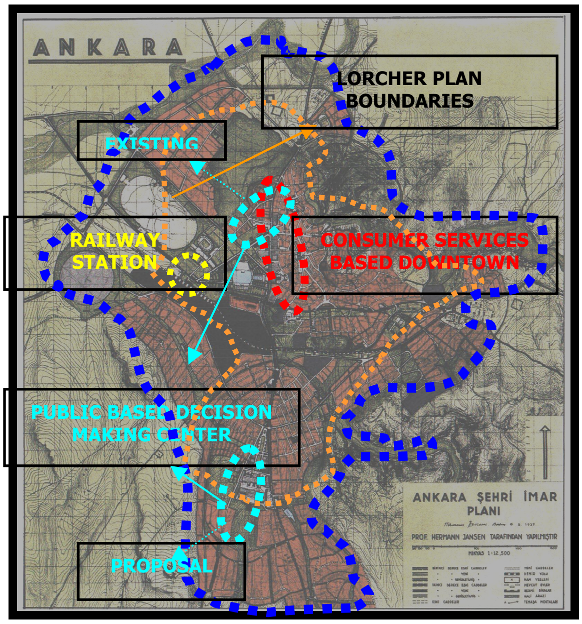


Figure 4.3.: Downtown Structure and Producer Services in the Jansen Plan
(Based on Tankut, 1990; Bademli, 1987; Gökçe, 1999)

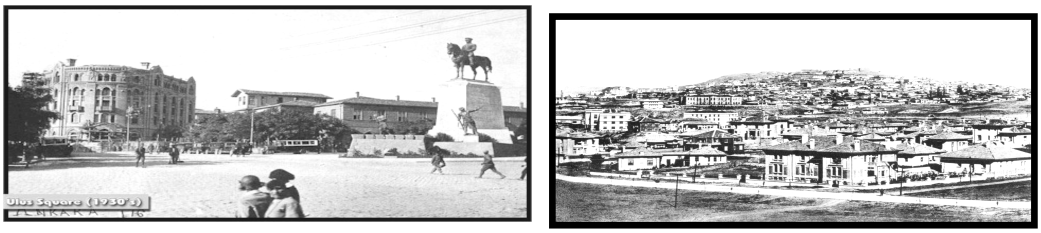


Figure 4.4.: Ulus Downtown Square and Pattern in the 1930s (Source: Günay, Pers. Archive).

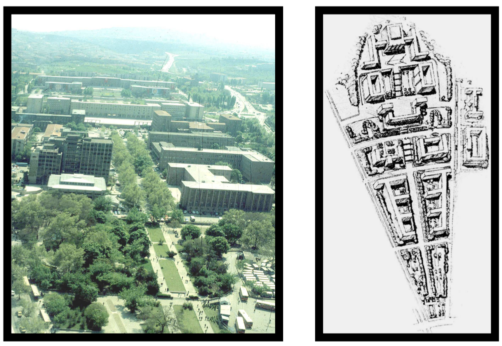


Figure 4.5.: Ministries Site, Plan and View in the 1980s (Source: Günay, 2005).

4.2.1.2. "Ulus" Originated Concentration: 1940-1955

The Jansen Plan was implemented with Jansen's consultancy until 1939. After Jansen's resignation because of development and rent speculations, a rapid immigration process deeply effected Ankara. Although at end of this process Ankara had reached the projected population of the Jansen Plan, both the residential and central necessities could not afford by the way of planning tools and public organizations. Therefore, in parallel to the growth of squatter zones, known as gecekondu, both the population and building concentrations observed and main consumer and transportation service necessities tried to solve spontaneously by the way of marginal sector. In this period, producer services, especially business services such as engineering, architecture and legal services, emerged around the court in the traditional Ulus center and the new public and financial units of Ulus. This period saw the rise of the concentrated Ulus downtown as a CBD due to producer and consumer service combinations and agglomerations (Tankut, 1990; Bademli, 1987, Tekeli, Gülöksüz and Okyay, 1976).

Figure 4.6.: Intensification on Ulus Site (Source: Günay, Pers. Archive).

The Yenişehir neighbourhood, a modern area with some high-income residents, became the only consumer service-based sub-center in this period. Briefly, from the beginning of the Republic to the mid-1950s, producer services concentrated around the Ulus center.

Figure 4.7.: Views From Kızılay Residental Area in 1940s (Source: Günay, Pers. Archive).

4.2.1.3. Beginning of the Two Fragmented Center Structure: "Kızılay"-1956-1970

After the 1950s, a major wave of migration from rural areas to the especially metropolitan areas was seen in Turkey. The population of Ankara almost doubled, and squatters surrounded both the geomorphologically suitable and unsuitable parts of the city. In this rapid and uncontrolled development process, although the eastern and southern terraces of the "geomorphologic crock" became "gecekondu" settlements, depending on the "Ministries Site" and the "Presidents Palace", located in the southern part of the city, the Yenişehir and Kızılay sites started to experience commerce-based concentration demands. These demands altered the characteristics of Kızılay from a residential zone, which included a small sub-center, to an alternative and high-class commerce and service center. This western-style new center concentration was strongly related with the middle and high income groups, which were mostly public servants and bureaucrats, who settled in the southern part of the city (Akçura, 1971, Bademli, 1987).

Rapid migration brought a need for a new planning process that included illegal settlements and newly planned settlement zones. In this manner, a limited national competition was arranged and the winning plan, known as the Yücel-Uybadin Plan, was approved in 1957. Although this plan intended to solve new planned plot necessities and suggested new social residential areas, such as Yenimahalle and Etlik in the western and northwestern parts of the city, a new CBD, or hierarchic sub-center system, aimed at resolving the needs of the rapidly-increasing population, were not suggested. Therefore, while the traditional Ulus CBD lived new and over concentrations, the Kızılay-based public producer service location tendencies diversifed, and became specialized and combined with the related public and private service concentrations. Different from the decisions of the Yücel-Uybadin Plan, a spontaneous central concentration started to emerge in Kızılay. In addition to this agglomeration, peripherialization trend from Kızılay to the southern residential areas was started to be seen in this period (Gökçe, 2003).

Figure 4.8.: Views From Kızılay Downtown in 1950s–1960s (Source: Günay, Pers. Archive).

In 1970, there were only few technical and professional consultancy service providers in Ankara. Legal consultancy activities, however, were concentrated in Ulus. The reason for this concentration was their desire to be close to the Courthouse, which was located in Ulus at that time. Although the public administration institutions were mainly concentrated in this Ulus, the decision-making services of the private sector were not represented as much as those of the public sector in Ulus. In this sense, it is difficult to claim that Ulus was a finance and business center in 1970 (Akçura, 1971).

To understand the central structures and decision making unit locations of Ankara in this period, the monographic study of Akçura should be analyzed. According to Akçura (1971), the city center of Ankara had two fragmented sections, Ulus and Kızılay, with different activity compositions in 1970. The traditional center, Ulus, had more commercial units and covered a larger area than the Kızılay center. Moreover, the distinctive aspects of the Ulus section of the city center were the Directorates General of various banks, the Central Post Office and the Ministry of Finance in 1970. It can be said that in this period, Ankara was the main financing center of Turkey. In this period, the spatial boundaries of the Ulus service concentration were clearly evident. In the southwestern part, there was the Railway Station and Gençlik Park (Central Park). Although in the northwestern part, where there were a university, and health and public administration facilities, there were not enough private producer service locations, aside from some law offices due to the close proximity of the courthouse (Akçura, 1971).

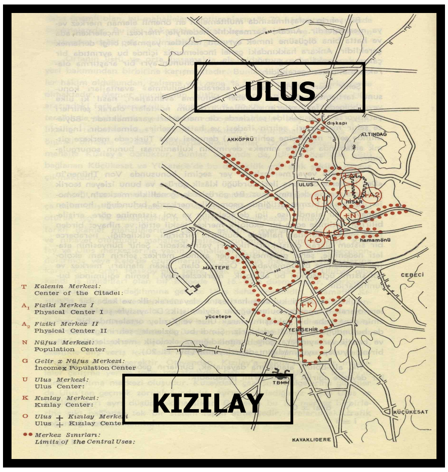


Figure 4.9.: Two Fragment Center Sections of Ankara in 1970 (Source: Akcura, 1971)

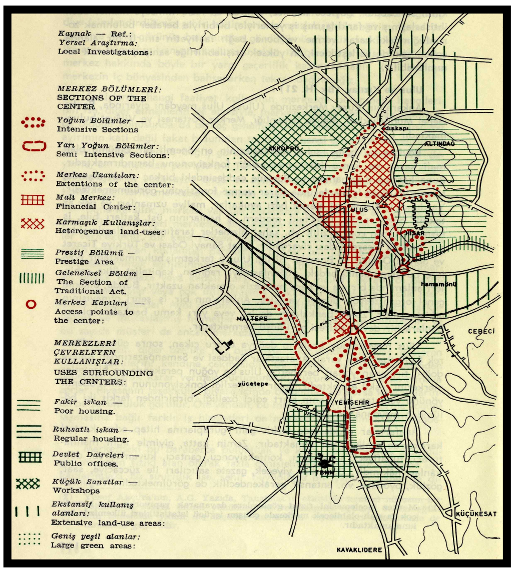


Figure 4.10.: Center Sections and Characteristics of Ankara in 1970 (Source: Akcura, 1971)

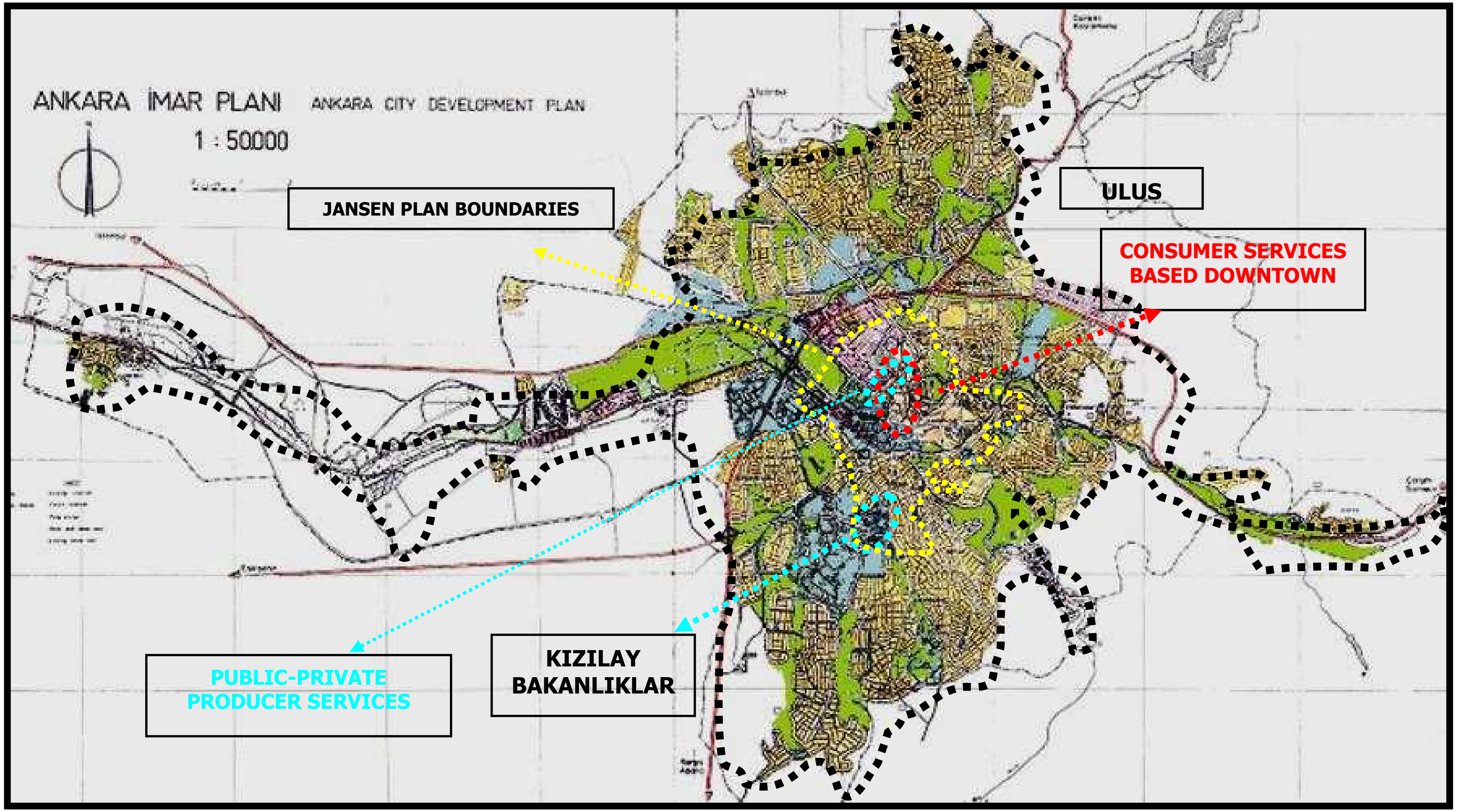


Figure 4.11.: Downtown Structure and Producer Services in Yücel-Uybadin Plan (Based on ABB, 2007; Bademli, 1987; Gökçe, 2000)

Different from Ulus, starting in the mid-1950s, the structure and density pattern of Kızılay changed fundamentally. Although the service concentration was too small to compare with Ulus, a high quality producer and consumer service location tendency started to be observed after the 1960s. In the upper floors of Kızılay, the certain welfare and business service concentrations were observed. However, business service densities, even along the Atatürk Boulevard, were lower than Ulus in 1970 (Akçura, 1971).

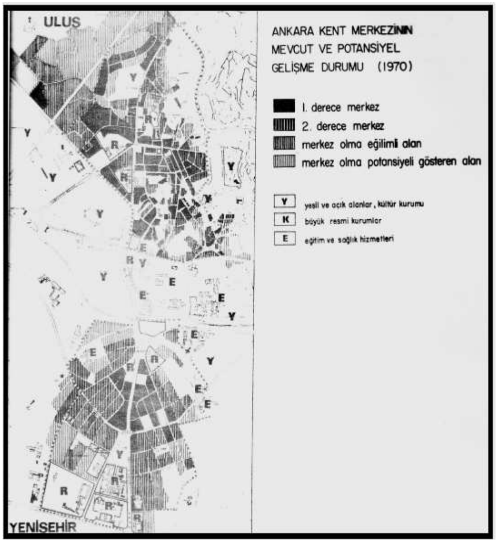


Table 4.15: Quantitative Comparison of Ulus and Kızılay in 1970 (Source: Akcura, 1971)

BAZI FAALİYET KOLLARINDA ULUS - KIZILAY KIYASLAMASI

Kaynak : 1969 Telefon Rehberi, Mimarlar Odası, Turistik Oteller Listesi

İşkolu	İncelenen Sayı	Ulus %	Kızılay %
Perakende tuhafiyecilik	203 Dükkân	78.3	21.7
Avukatlar	740 Büro	81.7	18.3
Emlâk komisyoncuları	113 Büro	51.5	48.5
Dahiliyeci doktorlar	105 Muayenehane	52.3	47.7
Sinir doktorları	24 »	45.7	54.3
Kadın kuaförleri (1)	57 Kuaför	33.3	66.7
Dernek ve cemiyetler	170 Dernek	34.1	65.8
Oteller	176 Otel	95.3	14.7
Turistik oteller	1850 Yatak	27.0	73.0
Toptancı bakkallar	116 Dükkân	98.1	1.9
Canlı hayvancılar	24 Komisyoncu	100.0	0.0
İthalât mümessillikleri	58 Mümessillik	29.5	70.1
Gazete mümessillikleri	24 Mümessillik	12.5	87.5
Mimarlar (2)	72 Büro	12.5	87.5

Not : (1) Şehrin güneyindeki alt - merkezlerde de 18 kuaför tespit edilmiştir. Bunlar hesaba katıldığında incelenen sayı 75, Ulus'un payı % 25.2, Kızılay'ın % 50.4 olmaktadır.

(2) Kavaklı ve civarında da 43 organize mimarlık bürosu vardır. Bunlarla beraber incelenen büro sayısı 115, Ulus'un payı % 7,8. Kızılay'ın payı % 54.9 olmaktadır.

Figure 4.12: A Physical Comparison of the Ulus-Kızılay Centers in 1970 (Source: AMANP, 1977)

In summary, Ulus contained almost all of the distributive services, including both retail (food and clothing) and wholesaling activities. However, Kızılay was superior to Ulus, when certain welfare and business services were considered. Therefore, it can be said that starting in the mid-1960s, and especially in the 1970s, Kızılay gained decision-making activities, including both public and private producer services. This was a bright era for Ankara, including financing and administrative decision-maker units (Akçura, 1971; AMANP, 1977, Bademli, 1987, Gökçe, 2000; 2003; 2006).

4.2.1.4. "Kızılay" Saturation and "Tunalı" Jumping: 1971-1985

After the Kızılay-oriented office location tendency of the 1960s, depending on the "Flat Ownership Law" and the "District Height Regulation", there were a big building concentration in Kızılay. According to this storey rising based plans, new and multi-storey buildings built on the same plots and the same infrastructure facilities in Kızılay. This internal concentration, both building and population-based, over-agglomeration had push effects on the central business core of Ankara. Inadequate car parking facilities and transportation infrastructure, and increasing land values and office-shops rents brought about new locational tendencies. Depending on centrifugal forces and "saturation" on the Kızılay center, commercial and office functions moved with high income residents.

In this manner, the main transportation artery of southern high income residents, the so called "Tunalı Hilmi Street", faced an invasion of new central activities. This new jumping process began an important structural and functional transformation on the southern residential zones. Starting in Tunalı Hilmi Street and its near surroundings, the existing two storey garden houses started to be replaced with multi-storey buildings that combined residential and commercial uses. This new jumping movement was not limited to consumer services in the high quality shops, but also new and prestige business services started to locate around the Tunalı center (Akçura, 1971; AMANP, 1977, Bademli, 1987, Gökçe, 2000; 2003; 2006).

According to Bademli (1987), who aimed to describe the city center of Ankara and compare the picture with the 1970 description of AMANPB and Akçura, in 1985, Kızılay was the main and more concentrated business and producer service center, rather than Ulus. The basic difference within this period was the spatial growth of economic activities in Kızılay, which was mainly in the southern direction along the Atatürk Boulevard.

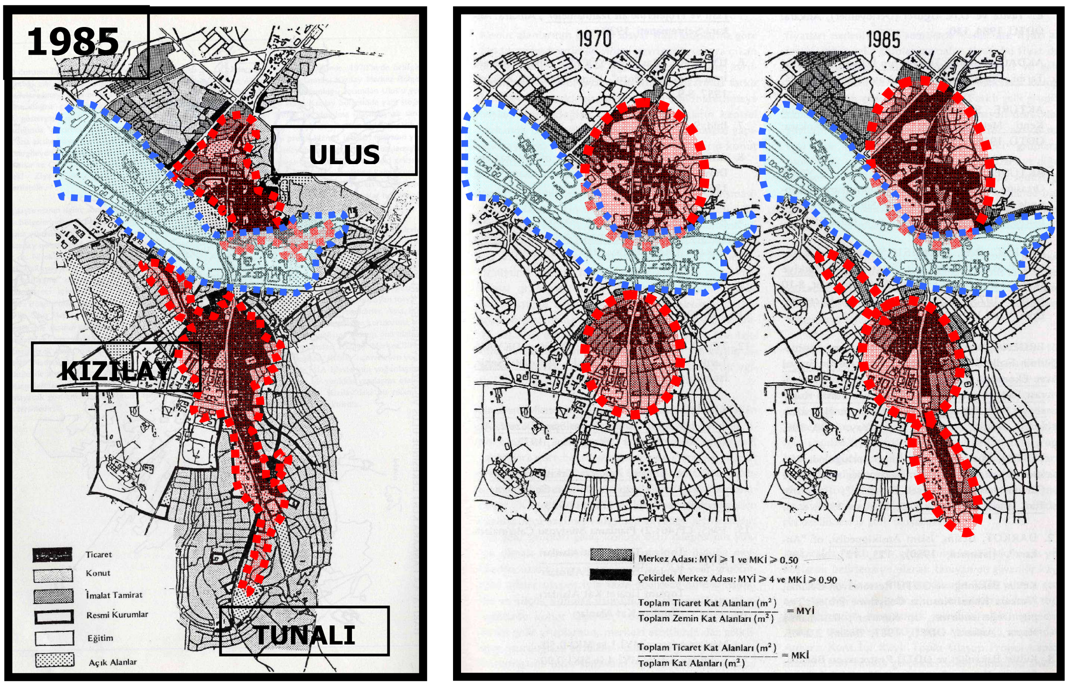


Figure 4.13: Comparison of the Ankara City Center 1970-1985 (Source: Bademli, 1987)

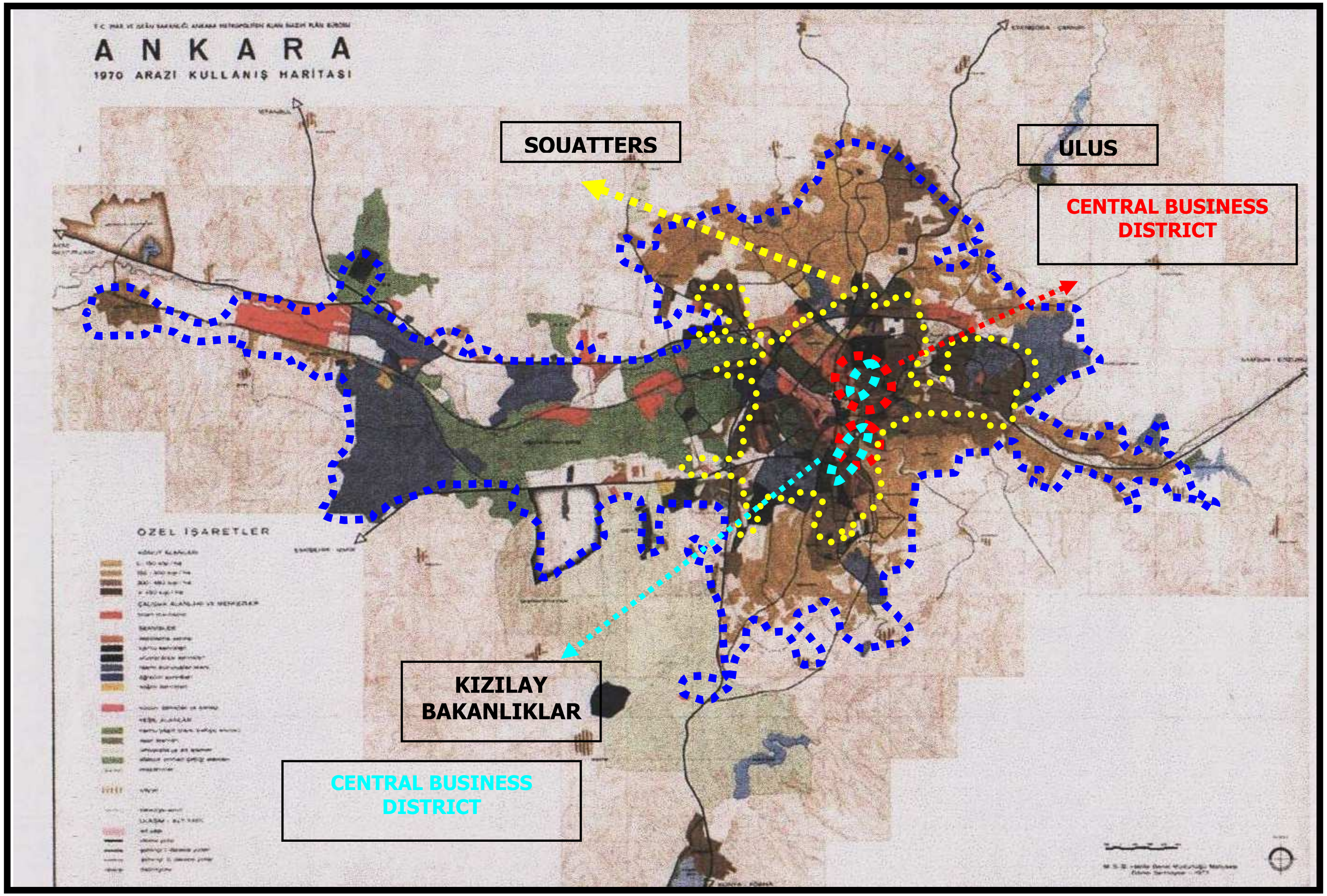


Figure 4.14.: Land Use and Downtown Structure in 1970 (Based on AMANP, 1977; ABB, 2007; Bademli, 1987; Gökçe, 2000)

In Ulus, on the other hand, the direction of the spatial growth of economic activities was northwest, especially on and around Rüzgarlı Street. Although there was an internal concentration of consumer services in the Ulus region, service activities, especially business and public services, were radically outspread in the Kızılay region (Bademli, 1987, Levent, 2007). In this period, there was a relative deceleration of immigration, and both legal and implemetative arrangement efforts were focused on solving the squatter problem. A fundamental decision was made to create mass social housing areas, parallel to housing decentralization, new sub-centers and secondary business area preferences.

The 1990 Ankara Development Plan, which prepared beyond 1970's, suggested a "Western Corridor"-based housing decentralization and the establishment of a new CBD on the marginal industrial zone known as Kazıkiçi Bostanları, located in the northwestern part of Ulus. This new location decision was crucial for the urban macroform and the central growth of Ankara due to transportation, infrastructure and building limitations and problems in the southern part of Kızılay. In other words, the southern peripheries of Kızılay, which were gaining importance ac new commercial and office locations, had to be controlled on new central business concentrations in northern Ulus (Bademli, 1987).

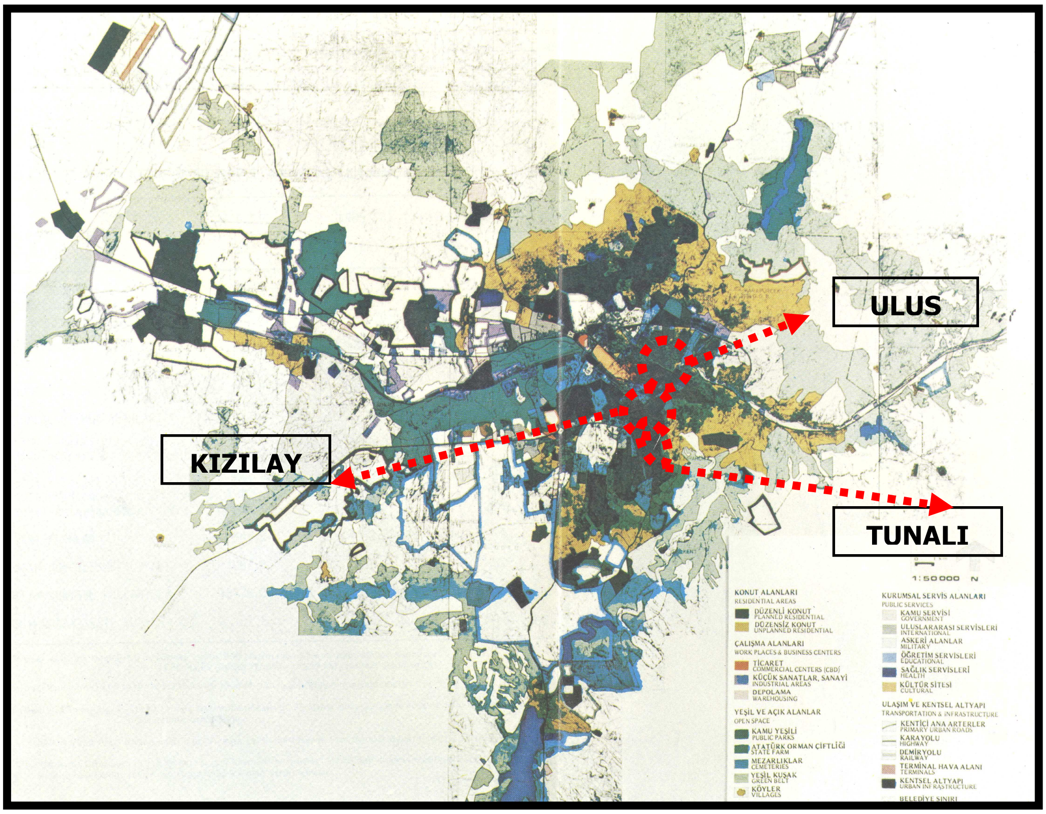


Figure 4.15.: Land Use Map and Center Structure in 1985 (Source : ABB, 1986).

Figure 4.16.: Intensification and Saturation of Kızılay Site in the 1980s (Source: Günay, Pers. Archive).

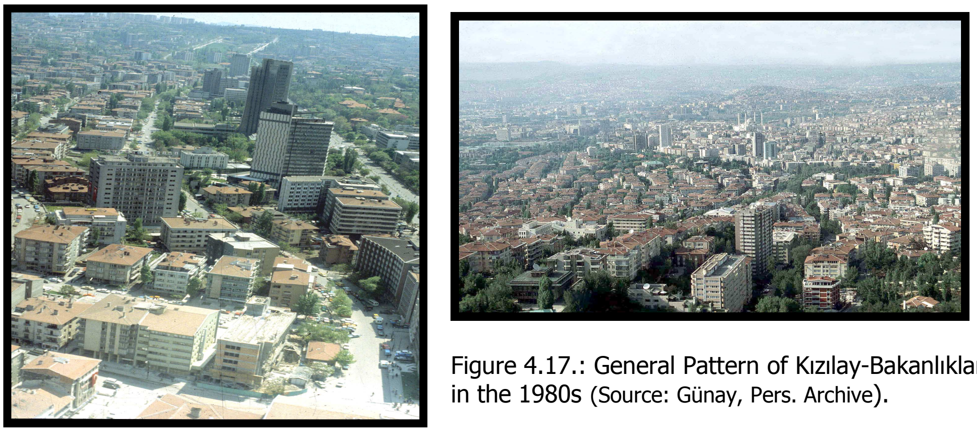


Figure 4.17.: General Pattern of Kızılay-Bakanlıklar Site in the 1980s (Source: Günay, Pers. Archive).

According to the 1990 Ankara Development Plan, depending on western corridor growth and northern and northwestern-originated development tendencies, two main central CBD decisions were made. The first was to establish Kazıkiçi Bostanları, the old marginal industrial area in the north, as a private-based producer service and office location node. The second central decision in the 1990 Plan was the Eskişehir Road Public Services Corridor, located in the southwestern part of Ankara. Although the second decentralization suggestion was implemented through the ministries and central government institutions, the first suggestion had not been implemented by the beginning of the 1980s. Therefore office locations searched new alternative locations around the southern and southwestern residential parts of the city (AMANP, 1977, Bademli, 1987, ABB, 1987; Gökçe, 2000; 2003; 2006).

In summary, related to the urban growth and central saturations in both Ulus and Kızılay, the central business and commercial activities had a southern decentralization tendency, following the high-income residents. This can be said to be the beginning of the decentralization of central activities. On the other hand, despite the decentralization tendencies and Tunalı jumping of central business activities, in this period, the Ulus and

Kızılay CBD's were still vital. The specialization tendency of consumer services in Ulus continued to increase. Contrary to Ulus, the Kızılay and Tunalı centers saw a specialization and diversification tendency in terms of producer services and business locations. It can be said that by the end of this period there was a three fragmented center structure in Ankara, covering Ulus, Kızılay and Tunalı (Bademli, 1987, ABB, 1987).

4.2.1.5. South Peripheralization, Preparation for Decentralization: 1986-1999

The 1980s were generally known as a period of "liberalization" in Turkey in terms of socio-economics. Liberal economic policies, both at central and local government levels deeply affected the urban macroforms and socio-spatial structures of cities. Central government-based liberalization and adaptation policies brought İstanbul to the foreground. In parallel to governmental policies and capitalist economic agglomeration tendencies, financial institutions, mostly the headquarters of public–owned banks, moved from Ankara to İstanbul. It can be said that this was the start of the decentralization process of producer services from Ankara to İstanbul. This decentralization was not experienced only from the capital to the primary city, but also in the internal structure of Ankara. Due to transportation facilities and urban peripherialization, central business activities decentralized to the southern part of the Kızılay (Altaban, 1998; Osmay; 1998).

Starting with Tunalı center jumping in the last part of the 1970s, central business activities moved to the southern part of Tunalı in this period. This southern peripherialization was divided into two basic directions: One in a southeasterly direction to Gaziosmanpaşa, and the other in a southwesterly direction to Çankaya. These decentralizations, combined with the preliminary multi-storey shopping malls. In the southwestern area, Ankara's first shopping mall at Atakule had a crucial pull effect on central business activities. Similar to the southeastern part, business activities fringed from Kavaklıdere to Köroğlu Street combined with the Karum shopping mall, where the old wine fabric site regenerated (Bademli, 1987; Gökçe, 2000; 2006).

However, bingo major difference was seen in the general boundaries of the Ulus center. The existing service concentration could not exceed the spatial limits of 1970 and 1985, since delimiting thresholds such as the residential areas on the eastern side and small-scale manufacturing and repair activities in the northwest restricted invasions by service activities in this period.

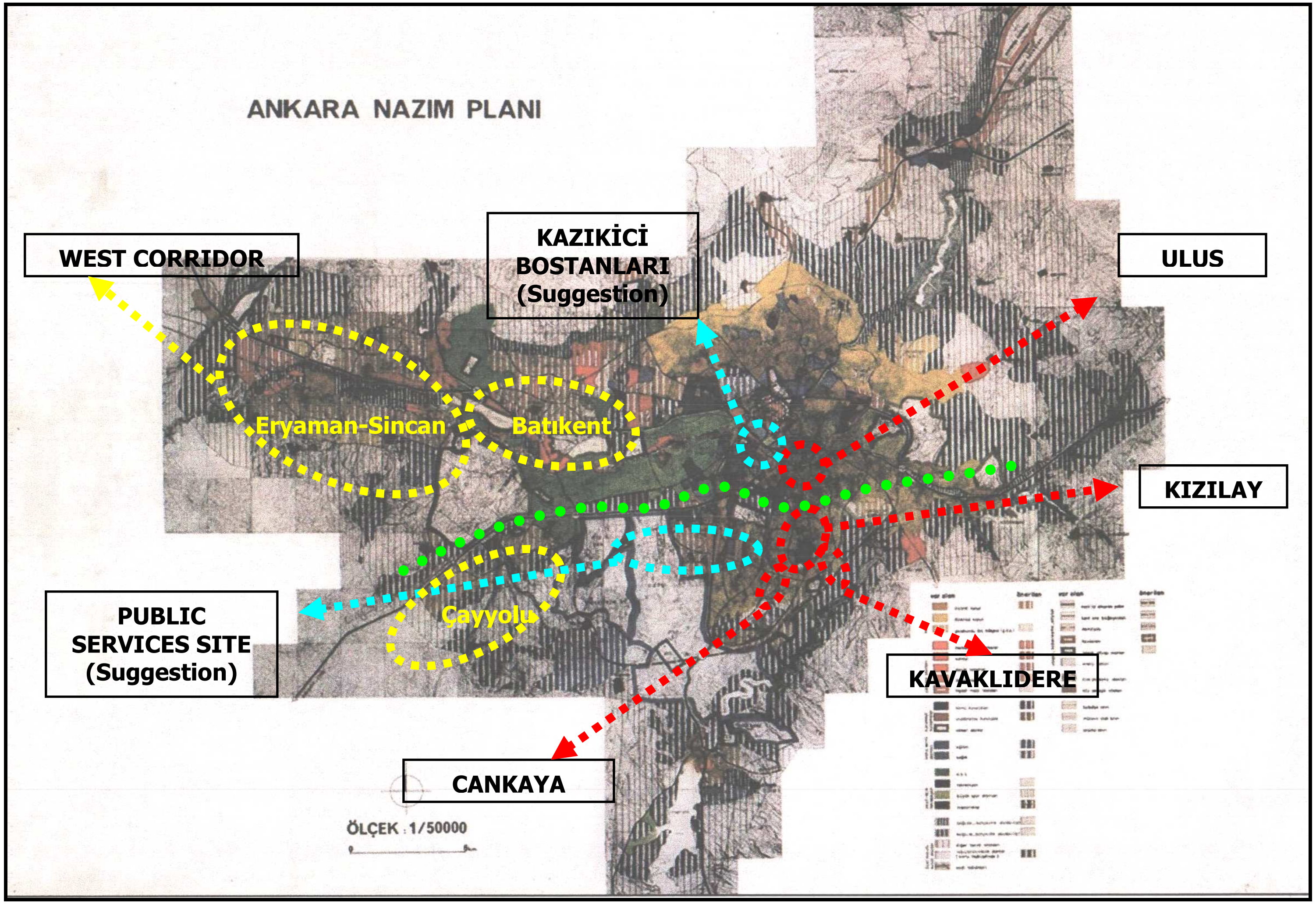


Figure 4.18.: 1990 Ankara Development-Master Plan and Center Structures (Source : ABB, 1987).

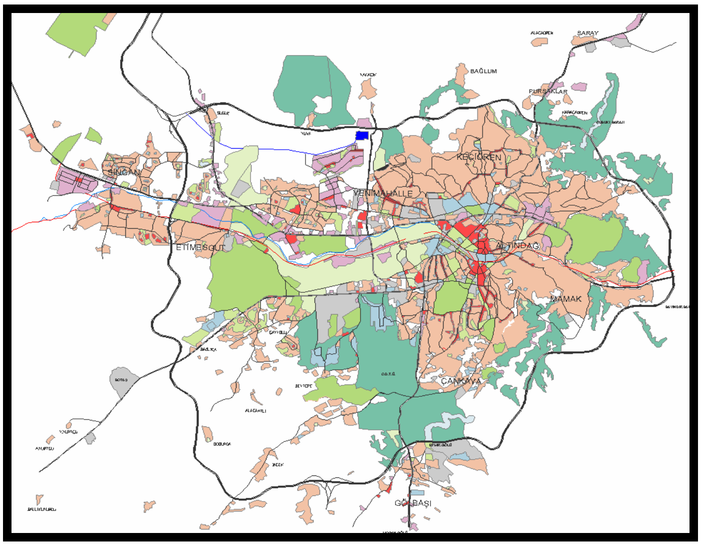


Figure 4.19.: Land Use Map and Center Structure in 1997 (Source : ABB, 2007).

The pattern of Ulus was not suitable for the development of service activities, especially producer services. Business services tended to locate in Kızılay, or to develop in a southerly direction. The decision to locate the main court in Sıhhiye and to locate the ministries along Inönü Boulevard can be seen as the causes of spatial development of producer services in the southern parts of the city (Levent, 2007).

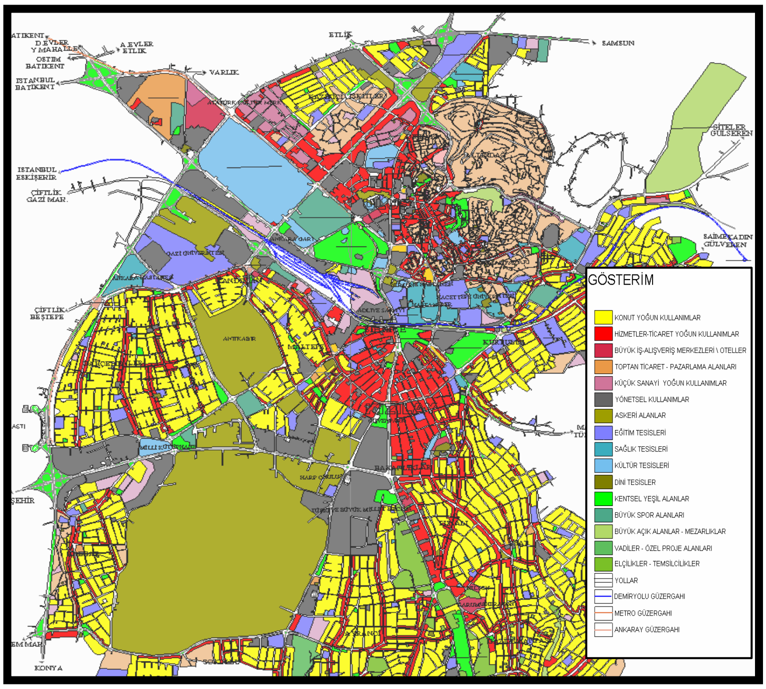


Figure 4.20.: Detailed Land Use and Peripherializations Tendency in Center Structures of Ankara-1998 (Source : Gökçe; 2000).

Analyzing the central structure of Ankara in 1998, it can be observed that although the boundaries and functions of the Ulus center were similar to those of 1985, the Kızılay and Tunalı centers had almost detached and had fringed the southern part of the Tunalı center. A structural analysis of Ankara's centers illustrates that although the northern parts of the CBD was surrounded by low-income group residents and transition zone activities, the southern part of the center surrounded by high-income residents, embassies, foreign representatives and public institutions. Therefore, it can be said that the basic implications of concentric zone and sector theory can be ascertained for the central growth of Ankara. In other words, strong and prestige transportation infrastructure and high-income residents steered the movements of service activities from the beginning of the Republic (Bademli, 1987; Tekeli, 1993; Gökçe; 2003).

Figure 4.21: Landscape from the Southern Fringe (Source: wowturkey, 2008).

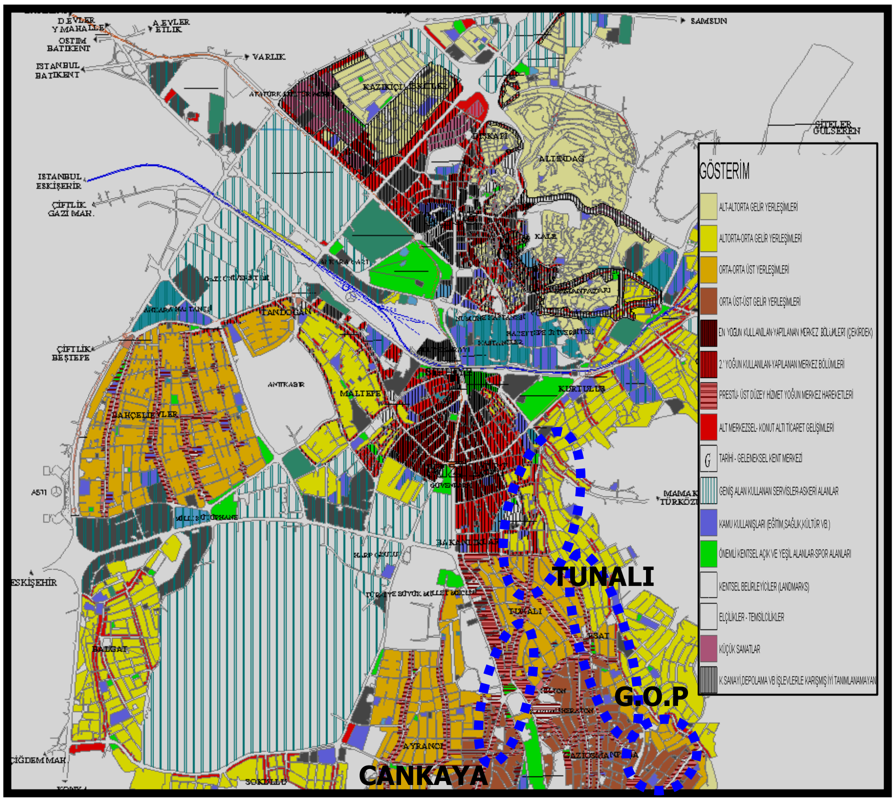


Figure 4.22.: Structural Analysis of Ankara Centers, 1998 (Source : Gökçe; 2000).

On the other hand, if the functional structure of the service activities is analyzed from the end of this period, it can be said that business services generally located on the southern peripheries of the Kızılay center. Related to public producer service locations, private producer service buildings chose to relocate in the southwestern and especially southeastern parts of Ankara. In this manner, the Gaziosmanpaşa (GOP) and Kavaklıdere sites, which house high-income residents, were invaded by business service buildings or offices. Similar to this, through the Cinnah Avenue, the southwestern part of this periphery has been invaded by offices (Gökçe, 2000; 2002).

In this period, although the northern fragment of the CBD, known as Ulus, had been losing business services, both the southern periphery of Kızılay and additionally the western residential district of Bahçelievler started to gain some business, education and welfare services. This new jumping tendency can be said to be related to public producer service decentralization upon the Eskişehir Road, due to the 1990 Ankara Master Plan. In addition, that the one from Kızılay and the southern periphery to Bahçelievler can be assessed as an indicator of the beginning of the dispersal trend (Gökçe, 2003).

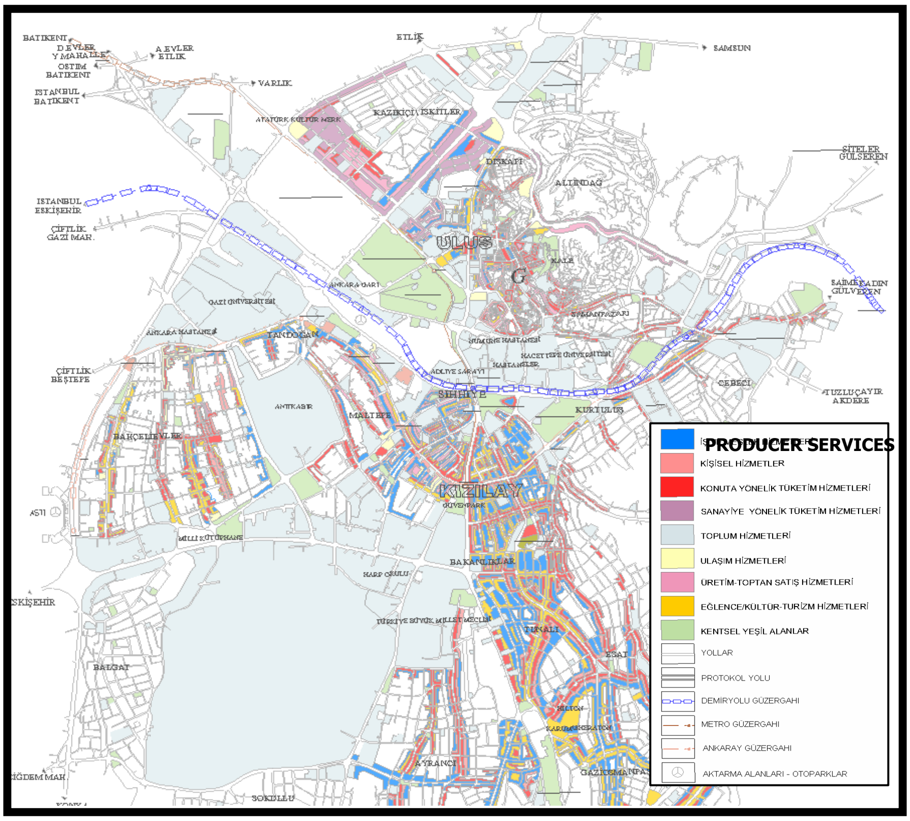
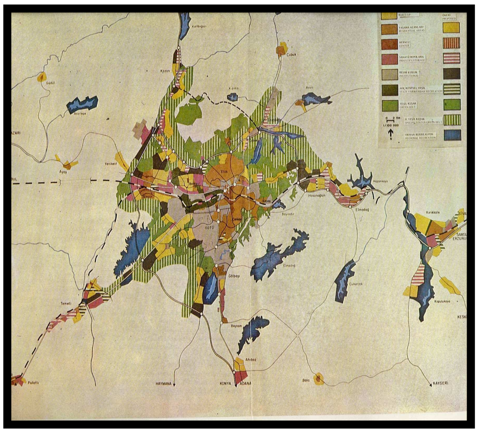


Figure 4.23.: Functional Analysis on Ankara Centers, 1998 (Source : Gökçe; 2000).

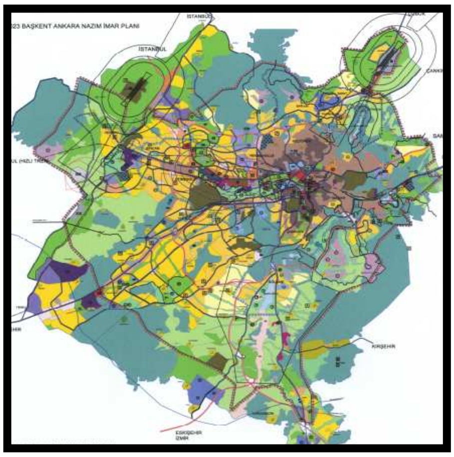
Although Ankara experienced two master plan experiments in this period, neither received approval. The two experiments did not make a direct decision on service and business district locations; however urban growth strategies and macroform alternatives of these plans should be analyzed deeply.



The first plan of this period was the 2015 Structure Plan, prepared by a study group from the Department of City and Regional Planning, in Middle East Technical University (METU). The Plan proposed to direct the investments of public transportation. The main strategy of this plan was "decentralization", aiming to decentralize not only residences, but also industrial areas and service sites.

Figure 4.24.: 2015 Structure Plan Suggestion (Source : ABB, 1986).

The 2015 Structure Plan continued the proposals regarding the city centers and the spatial organization of services put forward in the 1990 Plan. Although there had been no development in Kazıkiçi Bostanları, the 2015 Structure plan again put forward the area for CBD development. In addition, the sub-centers of Batıkent and Çayyolu, also put forward in the 1990 Master Plan, were repeated in the 2015 Plan. The Plan did not agree with the spatial developments of services in the southern part of Kızılay due to existing morphological and geomorphological conditions, although it was not focused the service areas, not proposed within the 1990 Plan, but developed by the market mechanisms in the southern part of Kızılay (Levent, 2007 cited in Altaban, 1998).



The 2025 Plan mainly focuses on new residential areas, and does not develop any noteworthy propositions for the city center, but continues those of the 2015 plan. In other words, uncontrolled decentralization and market mechanism-based locational dynamics were the main keywords of the Plan.

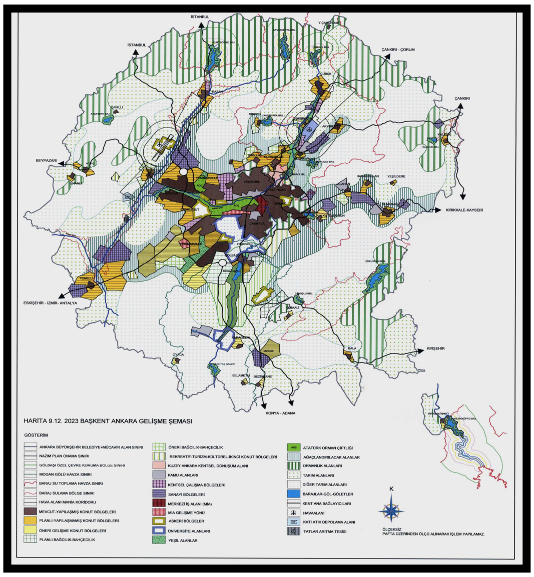
Figure 4.25.: 2025 Development Plan Suggestion (Source : ABB, 2007).

Figure 4.26.: A landscape from the Ulus Site in the 1990s (Source : Günay, Pers. Archive).

Figure 4.27.: A landscape from Çankaya to Kızılay in the 1990s (Source: Günay, Pers. Archive)

In this period, most of the public and private services moved from Ankara to İstanbul. Especially the headquarters of national banks, insurance companies and financial institutions underwent an agglomeration tendency to İstanbul in this period, therefore, the main public producer and related private producer services-based development trend of Ankara was distorted. This decentralization from Ankara to İstanbul, and even from Ankara to other new nodes in Anatolia, strongly related service intensification and gradually urban economic structure of Ankara (Bademli, 1987; Altaban, 1998).

4.2.1.6. Dispersion and New Location Seeking Tendency: Post 2000



In this period, a master plan known as the 2023 Capital Ankara Master Plan was approved in February 2007. According to the research report of the plan, there is a dispersion tendency in both producer and consumer service functions from the CBD to the southwestern parts of Ankara. This report states that the Turan Guneş and Çetın Emeç Boulevards, and Eskişehir and Konya Roads have a pull effect on central business activities because of the accessibility needs of services.

Figure 4.28.: 2023 Capital Ankara Master Plan (Source : ABB, 2007).

In parallel to the expansion in the use of information and communication technologies in production and consumption processes, most of services have moved from the central business or core areas of cities to the peripheral parts of metropolitan areas. This new technology-based movement capacity has pushed the services to the outer parts of the CBDs. In this manner, although consumer services have moved to residential zones, sub-centers or shopping malls, producer services undergo more complex movements in the urban arena (Osmay, 1998). To analyze and understand the dynamics of urban services in this period in Ankara, spatial, functional and structural transformations should be researched. In this manner, land use differentiations and functional changes to the urban parts can be compared with previous situations.

This accessibility has two basic dimensions: the first is accessibility to all urban functions, residential zones and other related services. In this manner, public producer service locations are located generally along Eskişehir Road, along with extensive governmental, semi-governmental and non-governmental organizations, such as political parties, trade chambers etc. The second accessibility necessity is generally based on although relatively outer part of central business district, have not been locating so far from core area. In this manner, Öveçler-Çetin Emeç, Mebusevleri, Bahçelievler and Kazım Karabekir which located northern fragment are the so called core of Kazıkici Bostanları.

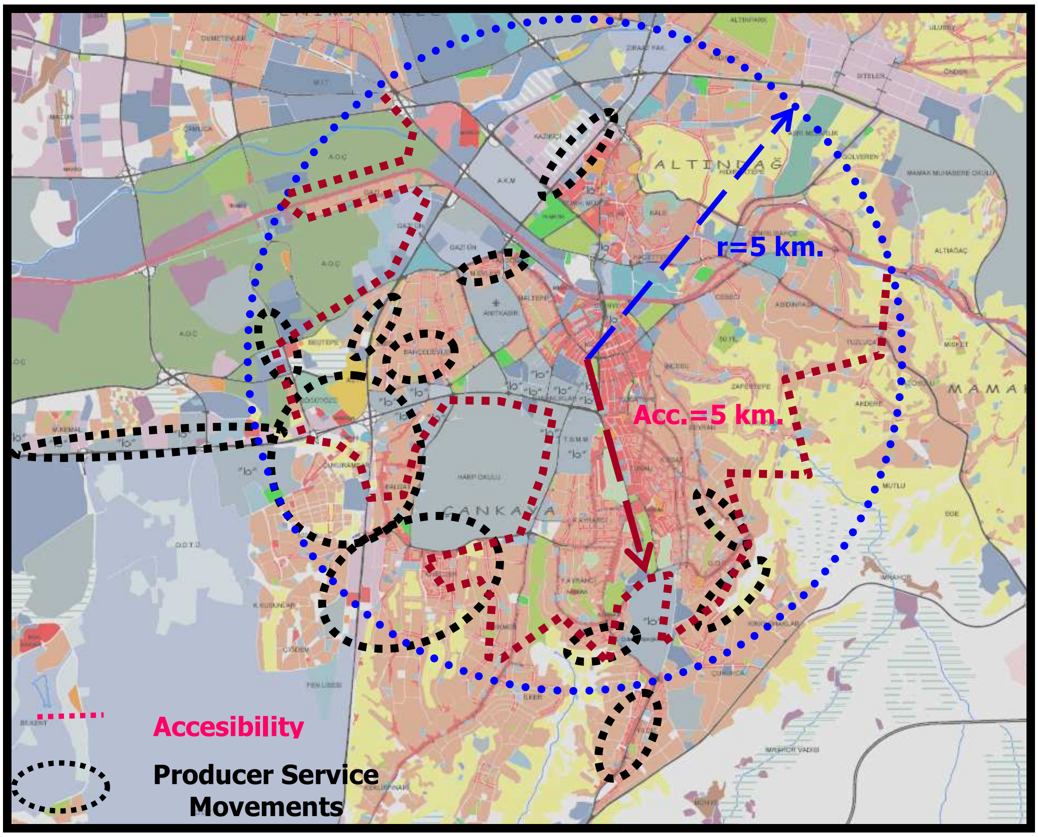


Figure 4.29.: Producer Service Movements on 2005 Land Use Map (Based on: ABB, 2007, Levent, 2007)

In a comparison of the Land Use Map-2005 of Ankara (ABB, 2007) and that of 1997, in parallel to the urban peripherialization, and even the sprawl of residents, urban services have also moved to the saturated central business core, and even southern fringe, which have inadequate transportation infrastructure for business agglomerations. In the 1997 Land Use Map, the central business functions and producer service locations are generally located in the Kızılay-Tunalı-Çankaya and GOP corridor, in this period, most producer services appear to have locates in the western and southwestern parts: Söğütözü, Öveçler and Balgat, and on the Eskişehir and Konya Roads. Although there is a decentralization and dispersal trend among central business activities, the new attraction nodes of service activities are not so far from the central business core, most of the new service attraction nodes falling within a 5 km radius of Kızılay Square.

Öveçler and the Konya Road have connected with the Bakanlıklar, Dikmen and Ayrancı districts by the way of the Çetin Emeç Boulevard, which was constructed at the beginning of the 1990s. This transportation route deeply affected both the old squatter zones of Öveçler and Sokullu, and the Konya Road route.

Figure 4.30: Çetin Emeç-Öveçler District in 2002 Satellite Map (ABB, 2007)

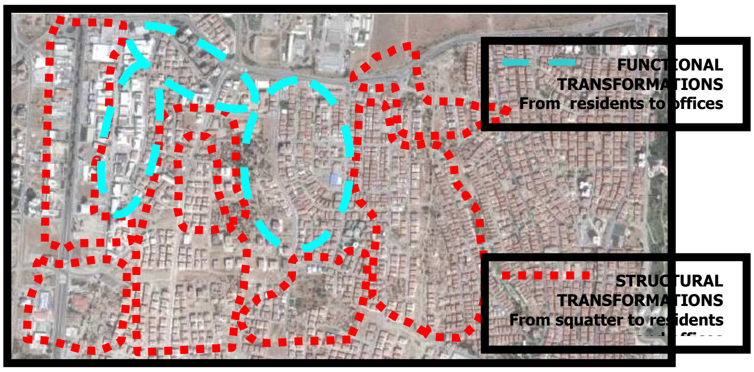


Figure 4.31.: Transformations in Çetin Emeç-Öveçler District in 2008 Satellite Map (Source:googleearth,2008)

The squatter regenerations in the Öveçler district can be blamed on an uneven development process and a dominance-gradient duality. The closeness of dominance CBD and high accessibility triggered producer service-based transformation on gradiance Öveçler district. In other words, both being far from push effects of CBD and benefit from fringe and outer zones can be brought together business invasion on Öveçler squatters.

In this context, only the Turan Güneş-Oran and Eskişehir Road-Mustafa Kemal zones fall outside the 5 km catchment area. On the other hand, if this catchment area adopted transportation distances by the way of accessibility, it can be said that although the northern fragment of the CBD in Ulus has no other producer service jumping, in the southwestern part there are significantly new jumping nodes, even outside of the 5 km accessibility catchment area. Balgat, Çukurambar, parts of Öveçler and the Eskişehir and Konya Roads are more than 5 km from Kızılay Square, and these zones have been facing both producer and consumer service invasions. An in-depth analysis of the structural and functional transformations of these areas will be attempted.

Figure 4.32.: A Landscape from Konya Road-Producer Service Buildings (wowturkey, 2008)

Figure 4.33.: Political Party & Condominium Buildings on Konya Road (wowturkey, 2008)

Figure 4.34.: Öveçler New Office Buildings (ex-squatter areas) (wowturkey, 2008)

The Konya and Eskişehir Road intersections are connected to both CBDs and the western and southwestern residential zones that can be classified as generally for middle- and high-income residents. In this zone, there are four main districts, known as Söğütözü, Bahçelievler, Balgat and Çukurambar. **Söğütözü,** which is one of the most popular zones for both public and private services, has undergone a significant transformation within the last decade. A large shopping mall and office building complex, known as Armada, as well as political party centers and media centers have located in Söğütözü, which is planned to be a high accessibility zone.

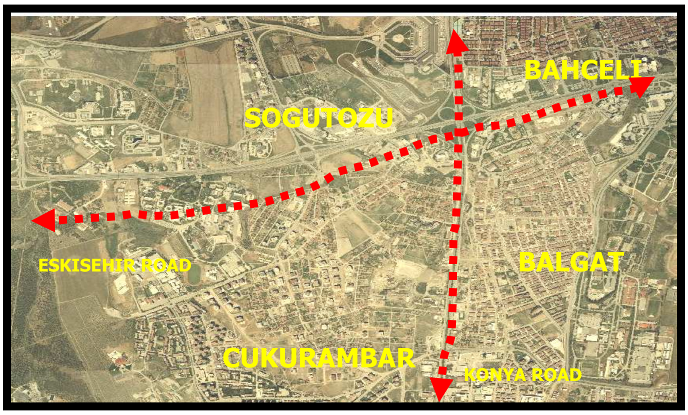


Figure 4.35: The Balgat, Söğütözü & Çukurambar Districts inform a 2002 Satellite Map (ABB, 2007)

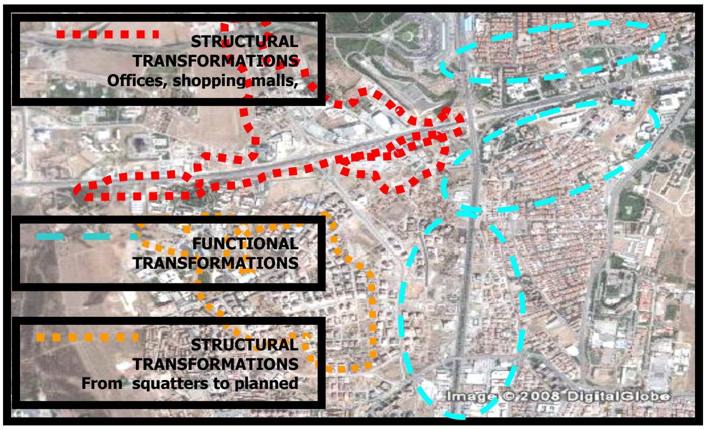


Figure 4.36.: Transformations in Balgat, Söğütözü & Çukurambar in a 2008 Satellite Map (Source:googleearth, 2008)

Figure 4.37: A Landscape from Söğütözü-Media Center (wowturkey, 2008)

Contrary to the structural transformation tendency of Söğütözü, **Balgat and the Bahçelievler-Emek** districts have generally faced functional transformations. Public institutions and real estate and advertising services seem to have been drawn to these zones. On the other hand, in **Çukurambar** there has been a resident-based transformation tendency, along with consumer services. **Turan Güneş** Boulevard underwent significant regeneration through the 1990s, and this urban renewal process diversified and specialized with service locations. Unlike the classical squatter transformations, in Turan Güneş and the Sancak District, both consumer and producer services have started to locate there in the last fifteen years.

Figure 4.38.: Konya-Eskişehir Roads Intersection (wowturkey, 2008)

Figure 4.39.: From METU Technopolis to Tekel Twin Towers (wowturkey, 2008)

Figure 4.40: Landscape from Eskişehir Road, Bahçeli, Söğütözü (wowturkey, 2008)

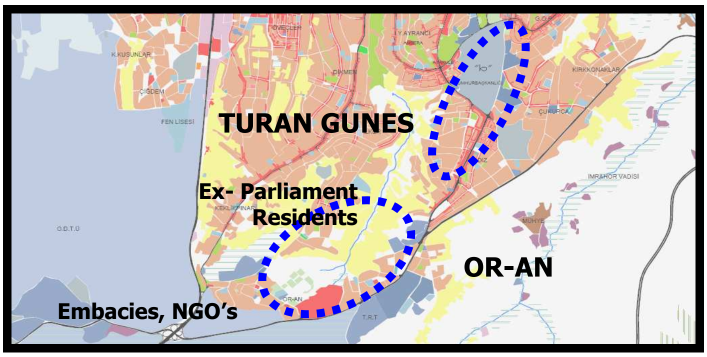


Figure 4.41.: Land Use Map of the Turan Güneş and Or-an Districts in 2005 (ABB, 2007)

It can be observed from the Ankara land use map that Turan Güneş and the Sancak district are more than 5 km from the Kızılay center. On the other hand, connecting with both Turan Güneş and Ziya ur Rahman Boulevards, this district has high accessibility with both the CBD and also the Konya and Eskişehir Roads. Therefore, not only showrooms and restaurants, but also diversified private firm centers and national media institution have located on Turan Güneş Boulevard. At the end of the Turan Güneş Boulevard, there are crucial functions at the where it intersects with the Konya Road. Old parliament residents, which privatized and transformed shopping mall newly and embassies, foreign representative buildings, have located in the Or-an district. Moreover, some non-governmental organizations, such as Conrad Adenaure and the Turkish-Japanese Culture Centers, have chosen to locate in the Or-an district.

Figure 4.42.: Landscape from Turan Güneş Boulevard (wowturkey, 2008)

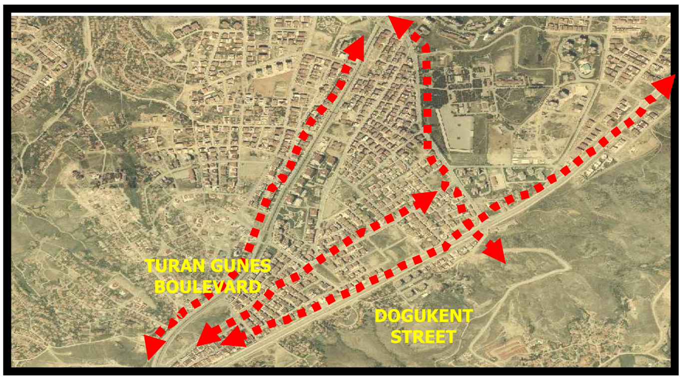


Figure 4.43.: Turan Güneş, Sancak Districts in 2002 Satellite Map (ABB, 2007)

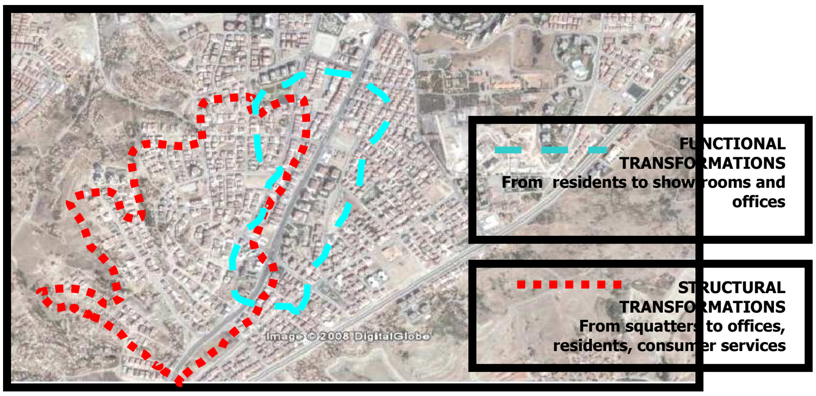


Figure 4.44: Transformations in Turan Güneş-Sancak Districts in 2008 Satellite Map (Source:googleearth, 2008)

In addition, the Mebusevleri, Beysukent, Çayyolu and Bilkent districts have seemed to have grown as service locations, according to the Ankara 2005 Land Use Map. These zones, and especially the organized industrial areas and technopolises, have major potential as locations for information communication technology (ICT) companies. In other words, the decentralization of back office units has been to areas much further away from the CBDs than the front offices.

Figure 4.45.: Office Buildings; Çayyolu-Mesa, Beysukent, Mebusevleri (wowturkey, 2008)

Figure 4.46.: Producer and Consumer Service Combinations in Bilkent (wowturkey, 2008)

Evaluation: In parallel to the İstanbul-originated agglomerations in Turkey, Ankara has been losing its attractiveness for new producer service locations. Furthermore, some of the Ankara-originated public producer services have been relocated to İstanbul by the government. In other words, main capitality based producer services have moved from Ankara to İstanbul in line with global capital movements and due to governmental policies. Therefore, it can be said that the economic growth balance between İstanbul and Ankara has been distorted. If Ankara is defined as the main center of the Turkey, it can be stated that there is a "decentralization process" in service sector locations. In addition to this regional decentralization, there is a dispersion tendency in producer service functions parallel to the urban peripherialization and sprawl process. However, producer services do not appear to have become randomly sprawled across the urban space. If this dispersion trend fundamentally independent from spatial characteristics, producer services can be located along the Samsun, İstanbul and Esenboğa Roads, and in the Keçioren, Mamak and Yenimahalle districts. While producer services are decentralizing or seeking new location nodes, in the southwestern part of Ankara, where generally middle- and high-income residents are located and where the quality of the built-up area is high, there are pull effects for public and especially private producer service demands. On the other hand, organized industrial zones and technopolises offer some advantages as producer service locations in terms of their information and communication technologies, subventions and scale economies. In addition, the Sincan district, a historically semi-independent settlement of Ankara, has some business service activities to cover its hinterland.

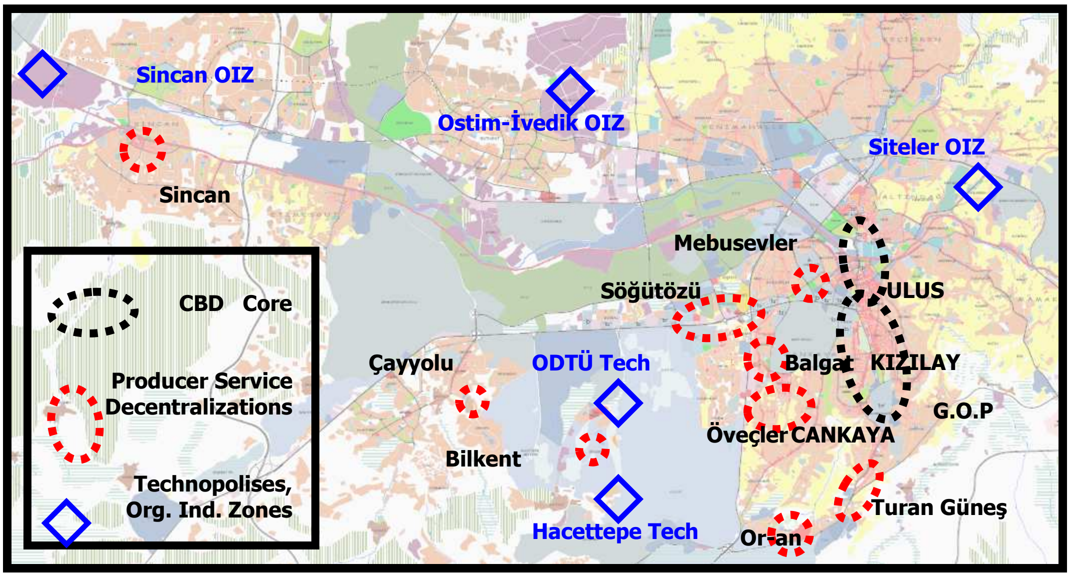


Figure 4.47: CBD and Producer Service Decentralizations after the 1990s (Based on: ABB, 2007, Gökce, 2006)

If these new location nodes and attractive zones for producer service locations are analyzed in depth, it can be said that they are generally not so far from the CBD of Ankara. While the southern fringe type of decentralization of producer services, the so called "concentric diffusion", was the main characteristic from the mid-1980s to the late 1990s, in the 21st century the new location tendencies are beyond the "ring-doughnut expansion". New locations can be outside the 5 km radius from the CBD along the western and southwestern routes, in an "elitist location approach". While the eastern and northern parts of the city are not seen as attractive locations, the most accessible, unevenly developed and well built-up zones of the southwestern parts have small-scale producer service agglomerations. Moreover, while dispersing to the outer and peripheral zones, new concentrations or small agglomerations on urban space, depending on accessibility, transportation infrastructure, quality of built-up area and relations to both the CBD and other related urban-global functions, can be observed. These new location dynamics may be called "decentralized concentration". In summary, it cannot be said that, there is a "deterritorialization" in Ankara, but rather a new relation model, which can be differentiated from each sub-categories of services, can be observed within each different cities, a so called **"reterritorialization"**.

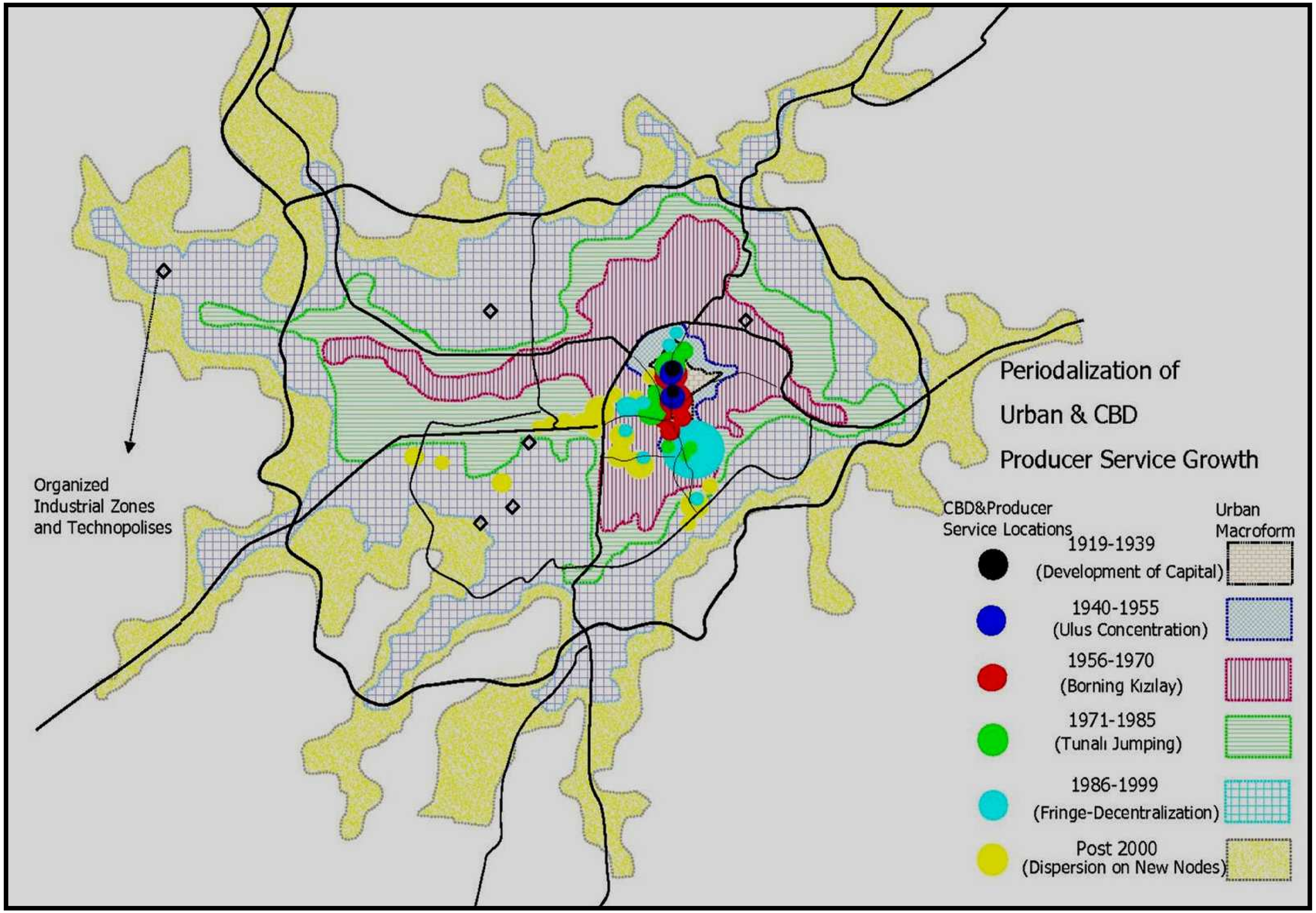


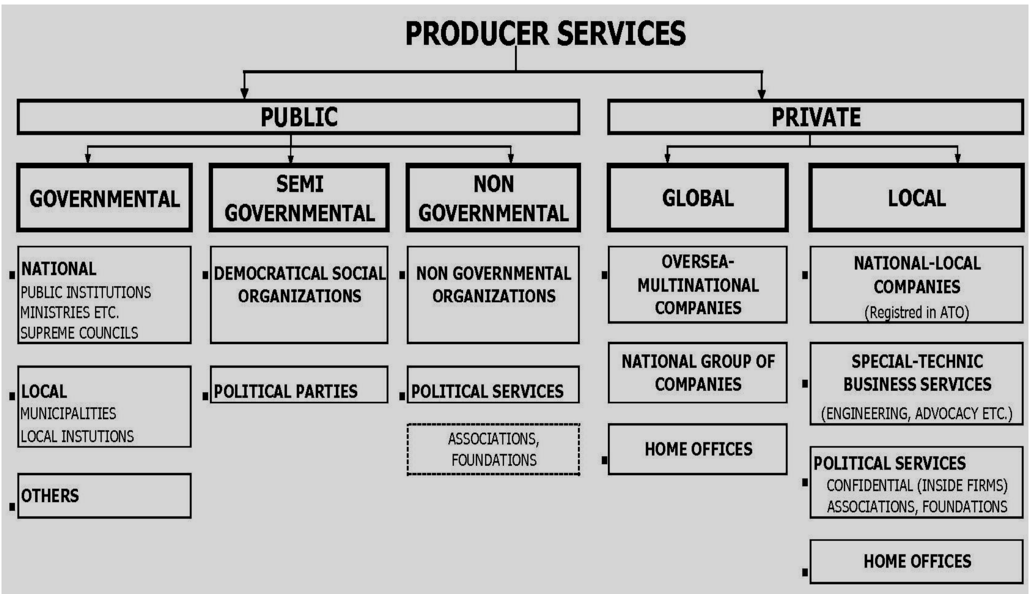
Figure 4.48.: Morphologic Evaluation Summary of Ankara & Producer Service Growth: from the 1920s to 2007 (Based on ABB, 2007; Akcura, 1971; Bademli, 1987, Gökce, 2000, 2006, Levent, 2007)

CHAPTER 5

LOCATIONAL ATTRIBUTES OF PRODUCER SERVICES WITHIN METROPOLITAN ANKARA

As stated in the theoretical framework, to understand the locational dynamics of producer services it is necessary to carry out a comprehensive evaluation of the urban and central growth processes, and the locational preferences of CBD functions. Therefore, a morphological evaluation of the central growth structure of Ankara has been researched in the previous chapter. After analyzing these dynamics, the locational attributes of producer services within metropolitan Ankara will discussed in this chapter.

Table 5.1.: A Classification of Producer Services in the Ankara Case (Based on; ABB, 2007)



Producer services within Ankara have special attributes. Ankara's status as the capital city makes it necessary to analyze both private business and producer service locations and public and semi-public producer services in order to understand the overall structure of producer services. In this respect, this thesis classifies producer services into two categories: public producer services, including semi-public and non-governmental organizations; and private producer services, which include global and local companies.

5.1. Public Producer Services

When talking about producer services, it is generally private producer service companies that are being alluded to, however those in the public domain are of equal importance in the Ankara case. In parallel to capital-driven urban growth processes, national public institutions that take decisions for the control and distribution of capital are located in Ankara, and steer not only the central functions, but also the socio-spatial structure. From the earliest days of the Turkish Republic, public institutions have strongly interacted with land-use decisions of Ankara (Tankut, 1991). Although in this period public institutions, such as the assembly, ministries etc. were located in the traditional Ulus center, after the 1930s, according to the Jansen Plan and starting with the ministries, most public institutions moved to the Yenisehir-Bakanlıklar site. This movement had a pull on both private producer and consumer service functions, and it can be said that public producer service locations steered the new CBD functions. This movement, which through south fringe and Presidency of Republic attracted foreign representatives and business services (Bademli, 1987).

If public service locations are evaluated alongside the urban growth of Ankara from a historical perspective, it can be observed that the central functions followed both public institutions and the high income residents. This pull effect may be explained with the Concentric Zone Hypothesis. After the saturation of Kızılay, it was decided in the 1990 Ankara Master Plan to decentralize the public institutions to Eskişehir Road. This crucial decentralization decision deeply affected the locational dynamics of both residents and the central business functions. In parallel to new liberal economic policies and increasing private car ownership, the high-income residents moved from the southern fringe of the CBD in Gaziosmanpaşa and Çankaya, to the southwestern and southern parts of metropolitan Ankara. This high-income resident-based decentralization firstly pulled consumer services, and in this process, not only high income residential districts, but also other sub-centers started to concentrate with consumer services, especially retail activities. Shopping malls and supermarkets, which were located at strong transportation nodes, were main points of attraction for consumer service demands after the 1990s in

Ankara. In this decentralization tendency, the CBD of Ankara has faced a process of decline, and this decentralization may be explained through the Sector Theory.

On the other hand, different from the consumer service decentralization to the residential zones and the strong transport connections, public producer services decentralized generally to the planned Eskişehir Road corridor, while some of the back offices of public producer services and public research-development units relocated to other transport corridors, such as the Istanbul and Konya Roads. In this process, the eastern and northeastern corridors have developed unevenly, and this unevenness in public producer service locations has strongly effected private producer service relocations. This unevenness can be seen on the Esenboga (Airport) Road, which despite the pull effect of the international airport, different from most of the metropolitan cities, has extremely limited producer services.

Briefly, public producer service locations have affected not only the central business activities in the central core of Ankara, but also the urban growth process. In addition to governmental public institutions, also semi-governmental producer services (including democratic social organizations, chambers, unions etc.), political parties and non-governmental organizations (such as foundations, associations etc.) are predominant in Ankara. This originality is strongly related to the city's status as a capital city. Therefore, governmental, semi-governmental and non-governmental producer services should be subjected to an in-depth analysis.

5.1.1. Governmental Producer Service Locations

As mentioned in the urban morphology section in the previous chapter, metropolitan Ankara has experienced six distinct periods in its urban growth process. Governmental producer services have played a crucial role in the metropolitan growth process of Ankara, which is a newly-developed capital. In other words, urban and governmental producer service growths have been dependent on each other with cause-reason relation. In this manner, the historical growth perspective of governmental producer services may be analyzed according to the periods of urban growth.

From a historical perspective, governmental decision-making services have seen four main locational periods. From the beginning of the Republic until the late-1930s, almost all public producer services related to Ankara and the Turkish Republic were located around the traditional Ulus center. The second locational preference for public institutions was the Yenisehir-Kızılay-Bakanlıklar corridor. Starting in the 1940s, especially after the opening of the new Parliament Assembly Building, the decision-making governmental units were concentrated around the Kızılay-Bakanlıklar center. The third home for public institutions was the southern fringe of the Kızılay center, Çankaya-Gaziosmanpaşa. Different from the other two locational nodes, this central business movement was not shaped by public institutions, as the south peripherialization depended on private producer service locations. Furthermore, Ankara was the crucial growth and control node of Turkey until the 1980s, depending on a public-based central national economy. After the 1980s, in parallel to the improving private sector, Ankara started to lose central control functions, while Istanbul-based private producer service concentrations attracted both population and other economic activities. This liberalization process can clearly be read on the urban space of Ankara. Although private producer services fringed and diversified on both the southeastern and southwestern peripheries of the Kızılay-Tunalı corridor, improvements in governmental producer services were quite stable in this period. The fourth locational step of public producer services was the Eskisehir Road decentralization. According to the 1990 Ankara Master Plan, public institutions were (re)located to Eskişehir Road, under a planning decision that not only steered ministries, but also related private producer and consumer services. This trend continued into the 1990s as a dispersion tendency. These main four locational dynamics can be observed on then morphological periods of urban growth in Ankara (Figure 5.1).

Recently, governmental producer services, which can be defined as capital city functions, have mostly located to the Kızılay-Bakanlıklar CBD and in the southern peripheries of the CBD in a concentric diffusion. On the other hand, the back offices of public institutions such as ministries and research and development organizations have begun to locate away from the CBD. This decentralization tendency has depended on strong transportation facilities, especially along the Eskisehir Road corridor (Figure 5.2). Despite critical planning decisions, which included 400 hectares of expropriation on Yenisehir in the earliest years of the Republic, the western corridor decentralization and the location of public institutions on the Eskisehir Road under the 1990 Master Plan determined producer service locations, and it can be said that especially private producer services and central business functions have not been located according to planning decisions. This uncontrolled process is evident on the Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa fringes.

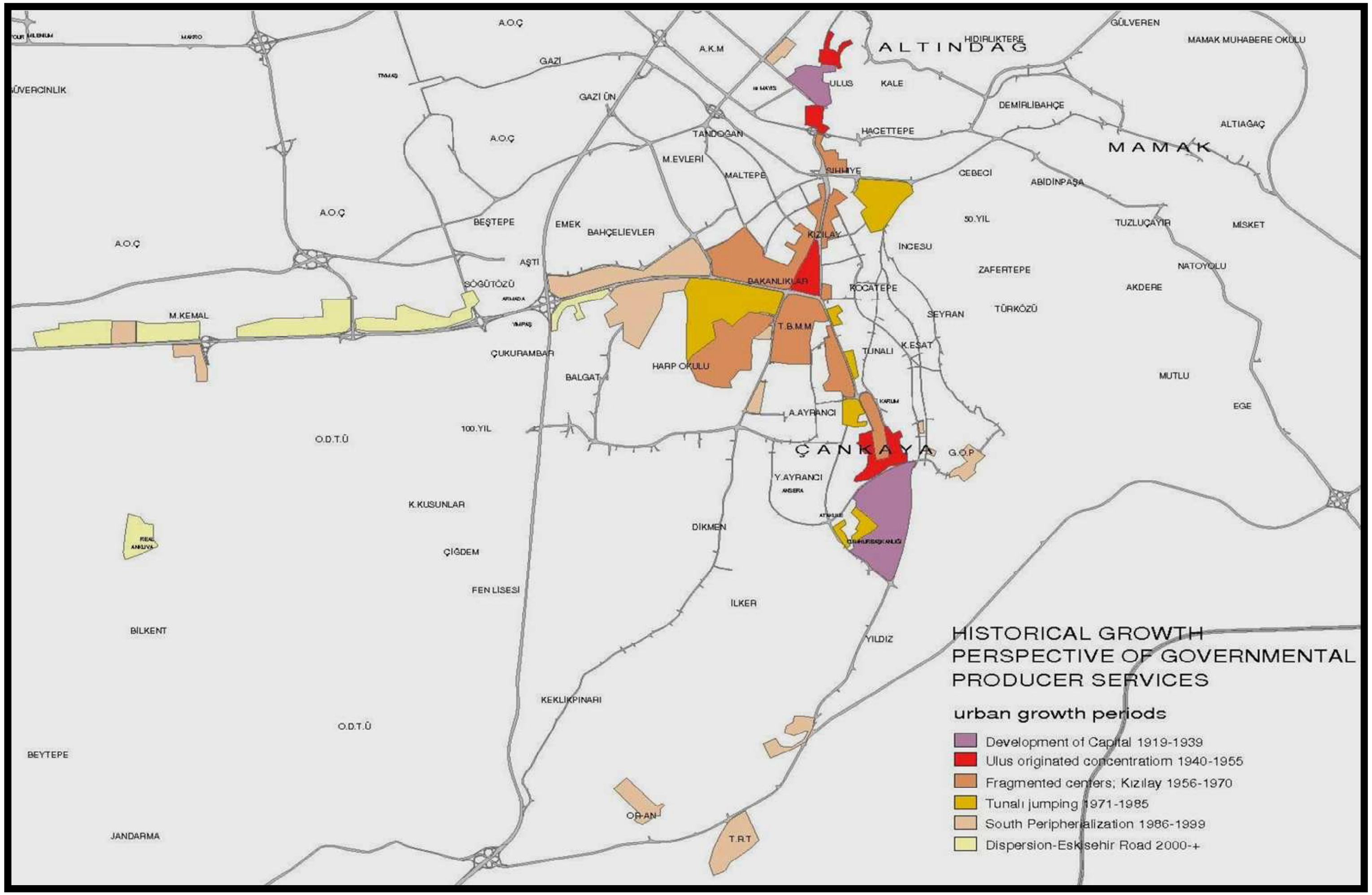


Figure 5.1: Historical Growth Perspective of Governmental Producer Services in Ankara-2007 (Source: ABB, 2007).

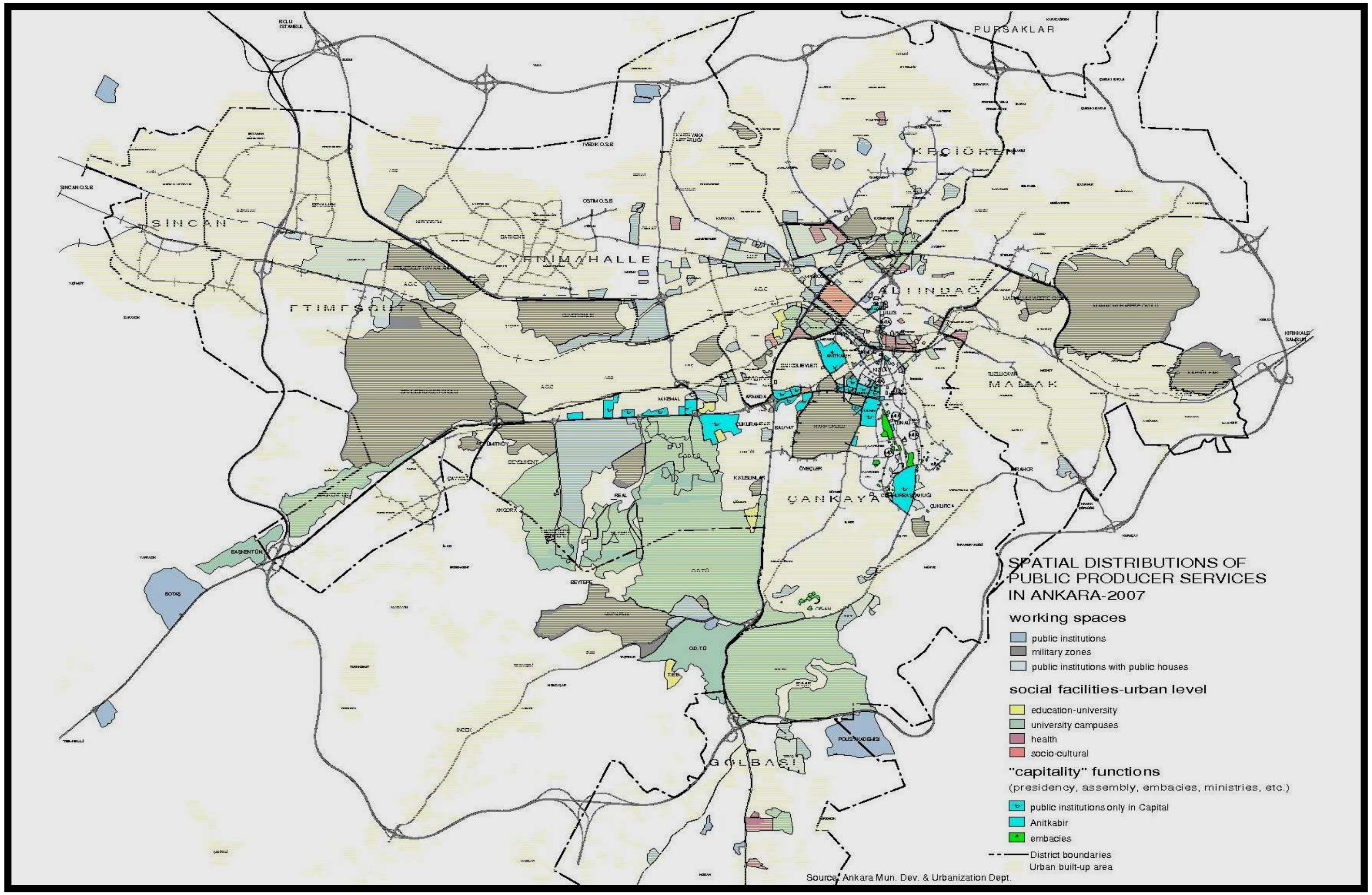


Figure 5.2: Spatial Distributions of Governmental Producer Services in Ankara-2007 (Source: ABB, 2007).

The Eskisehir Road decentralization, with prestigious public buildings, affected the surrounding residential areas. Starting with the Bahçelievler district, gradually the Balgat, Sogutozu and Mustafa Kemal districts have taken on central business activities. Furthermore, in parallel to the decentralization of political parties to the Balgat and Sögütözü districts, some producer services have located on the Eskişehir Road route. In this decentralization process some of the squatter areas have been regenerated and have been transformed into both new residences and producer service buildings. This process can be explained by Uneven Development Theory and the Invasion-Succession process.

5.1.2. Semi-Governmental Producer Service Locations

Semi-governmental producer services, including chambers, unions evaluated as decision making units in urban arena. According to the Turkish Constitution, these institutions are defined as being semi-public, and therefore these democratic social organizations have not only regulated their responsibility area but also related local and national issues and crucial decisions. For this reason, chambers and unions should be thought of as producer service units. Ankara’s status as a capital city means the importance of its semi-governmental units may be more than other cities. This originality will be analyzed taking into account the locations of these semi-governmental services, using locational data obtained from the Ankara Governorship and the Ministry of Interior.

An analysis of the spatial distribution of semi-governmental producer services by district reveals that almost 63% are located around the Sıhhiye-Kızılay-Bakanlıklar area, while Ulus, the traditional CBD, contains 8%. Therefore, it may be claimed that more than 70% of chambers and unions are located on two CBD areas. A further 14% of chambers are located in Maltepe, which can be defined as the western fringe of Kızılay.

Different from the concentration around the CBDs, there has also been a limited decentralization trend, starting with the Ankara Trade Chamber (ATO), to the Sögütözü and Çankaya-Gaziosmanpasa districts. In summary, it is clear that most of the semi-governmental institutions have located around the CBDs. This concentration can be commented as one of the attractiveness reason of CBD. A detailed list of the addresses of semi-governmental producer services may be found in Appendix A.

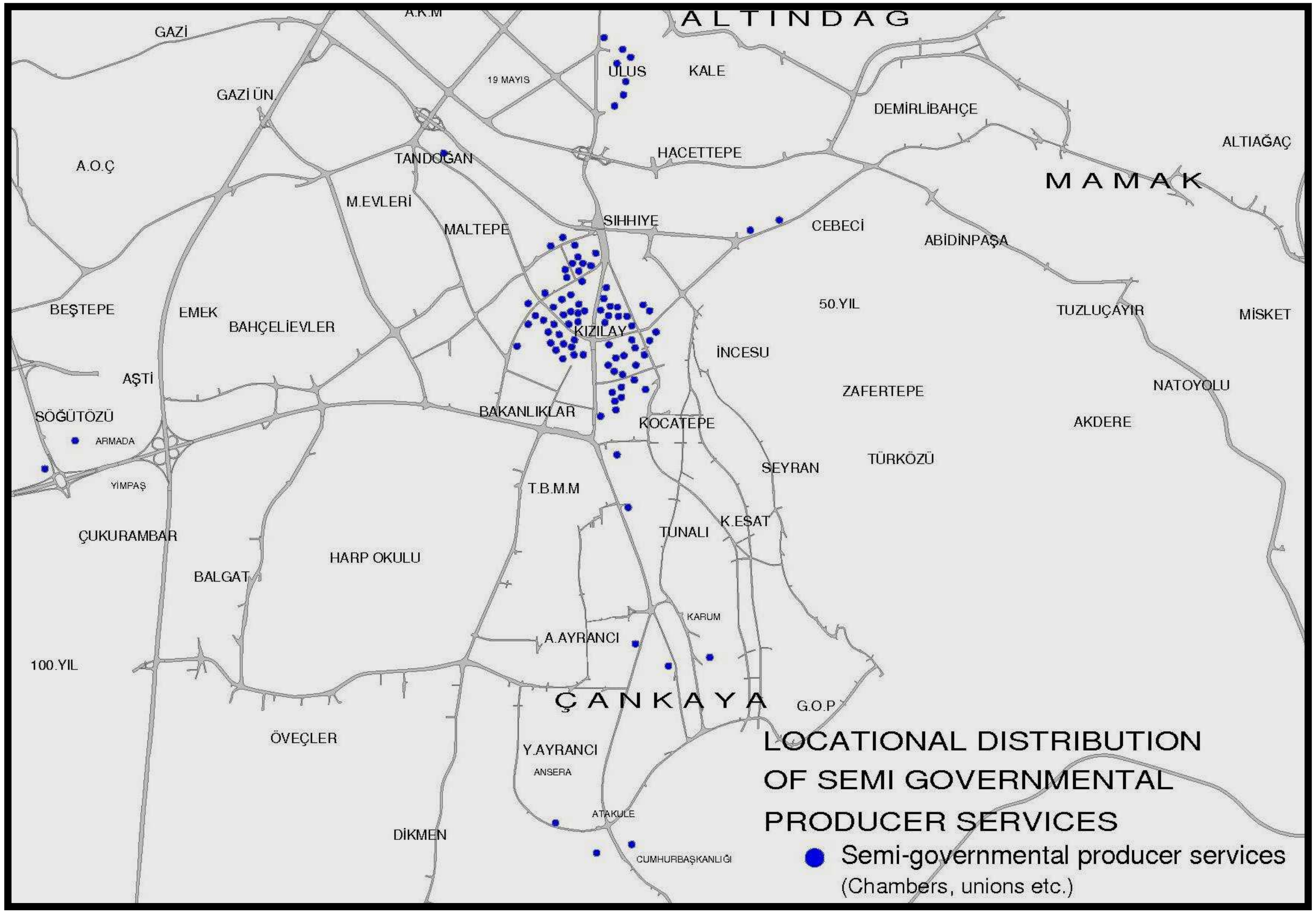


Figure 5.3: Spatial Distribution of Semi-Governmental Producer Services, 2007 (Source, Ankara Governorship, 2007; ABB, 2007)

Table 5.2: Turkish Political Party Center Locations in Ankara (Source; Ministry of Interior, BYEGM, 2007)

TURKISH POLITICAL PARTY CENTERS IN CAPITAL ANKARA

	NAME OF POLITICAAL PARTY		ESTABLISHED	FIRST ADRESS	MOVE TIME	EXISTING ADRESS
1	ADALET PARTİSİ	AP	11.04.1995			Büklüm Sokak 7/15 Kavaklıdere
2	**ADALET VE KALKINMA PARTİSİ**	**AKP**	14.08.2001	Ceyhun Atıf Cad. No: 202 Balgat	2007	Söğütözü Caddesi Söğütözü
3	**ANAVATAN PARTİSİ**	**ANAP**	20.05.1983	Necatibey Caddesi Kızılay	1988	13. Cad. No:3 Balgat
4	ANAYOL PARTİSİ	ANAYOL	05.05.1994			İzmir Cad. Sümer Sok. Sümer Han Kat 4 No: 20-21 Kızılay
5	AVRASYA PARTİSİ		09.05.2002			Çetin Emeç Bulvarı No: 57 Öveçler
6	AYDINLIK TÜRKİYE PARTİSİ	ATP	27.11.1998			Çetin Emeç Bulvarı A.Öveçler 4. Cad 52.Sok. No: 21 Öveçler
7	BAĞIMSIZ CUMHURİYET PARTİSİ	BCP	24.07.2002			Güvenlik Caddesi 7/5 A. Ayrancı
8	BAĞIMSIZ TÜRKİYE PARTİSİ	BTP	25.09.2001	K.Esat Cad. No: 23 Çankaya	2004	Bestekar Sok. no: 45 K.dere
9	BÜYÜK ADALET PARTİSİ	BAP	12.04.1995			Güvenlik Cad. No: 25/25 A.Ayrancı
10	**BÜYÜK BİRLİK PARTİSİ**	**BBP**	29.01.1993			Tuna Cad. No: 28 Yenişehir
11	**CUMHURİYET HALK PARTİSİ**	**CHP**	09.09.1923	Çevre Sok. No: 38 Çankaya	2006	Anadolu Bulvarı No: 12 Söğütözü
12	CUMHURİYETÇİ DEMOKRASİ PARTİSİ	CDP	19.07.2002			Ergün Sok. No: 2 Maltepe/
13	ÇÖZÜM PARTİSİ	ÇP	25.12.2001			Saklambaç Sok. No: 66/16 Keçiören
14	DEĞİŞEN TÜRKİYE PARTİSİ		24.02.1998			6. Cadde 78 Sokak 15/2 Öveçler
15	DEMOKRASİ VE BARIŞ PARTİSİ	DBP	11.03.1996			Menekşe Sokak 10A/7 Kızılay
16	DEMOKRAT HALK PARTİSİ		15.12.1999			Rüzgarlı Mah. Soydaşlar Sok. 4/6 Ulus
17	DEMOKRAT PARTİ	DP	29.11.1992			Ziyabey Cad. 13. Sok. No: 26 Daire: 4-5-6 06520 Balgat
18	DEMOKRAT TÜRKİYE PARTİSİ	DTP	07.01.1997			Mesnevi Sok. No: 27 Çankaya
19	**DEMOKRATİK HALK PARTİSİ**	**DEHAP**	24.10.1997			İzmir Cad. Ihlamur Sok. 7/13 Kızılay
20	**DEMOKRATİK SOL PARTİ**	**DSP**	14.11.1985			Mareşal Fevzi Çakmak Cad. No: 17 Beşevler
21	DEVRİMCİ SOSYALİST İŞÇİ PARTİSİ	DSİP	25.04.1997			Menekşe 1.Sokak 8-A/16 Kızılay
22	**DOĞRU YOL PARTİSİ**	**DYP**	23.06.1983	Selanik Cad. No: 40 Kızılay	2000	Çetin emeç Bulvarı no 117 Balgat
23	EMEĞİN PARTİSİ	EMEP	26.11.1996			Necatibey Cad. Sezenler Sok. Lozan Apt. 2/3
24	EŞİTLİK PARTİSİ	EP	25.05.2001			Selanik Cad. No: 6/21 K.3 Kızılay
25	**GENÇ PARTİ**	**GP**	10.07.2002			Çetin Emeç Bulvarı Oğuzlar Mah. 55. Sok. No: 3 Balgat
26	GÖNÜL BİRLİĞİ YEŞİLLER PARTİSİ	YEŞİL	03.11.2000			Strasburg Cad. No: 26/15 Sıhhiye
27	HAK VE ÖZGÜRLÜKLER PARTİSİ	HAKPAR	11.02.2002			Menekşe 2. Sok. 33/7 Kızılay
28	HALKIN YÜKSELİŞİ PARTİSİ	HYP	16.02.2005			Nenehatun Cad. No: 103 G.O.P
29	HÜRRİYET VE DEĞİŞİM PARTİSİ	HÜRP				Hilal Mahallesi 4. cad. 19.sok. No:10 Yıldız-Çankaya
30	**İŞÇİ PARTİSİ**	**İP**	02.03.1992	Mithatpaşa Cad. No: 10/13 Kızılay	2004	Toros Sok. No : 9 Sıhhiye
31	LİBERAL DEMOKRAT PARTİ	LDP	26.07.1994			G.M.K. Bulvarı No: 47/14 Maltepe
32	LİDER TÜRKİYE PARTİSİ	LTP	03.09.2001			Harf Devrimi Cad. Özügüzel Kent Sitesi 4/8 Eryaman
33	MİLLET PARTİSİ	MP	22.11.1992			Atatürk Bulvarı No: 73/37-38 Kızılay
34	**MİLLİYETÇİ HAREKET PARTİSİ**	**MHP**	09.02.1969	Karanfil Sokak No: 69 Bakanlık	2001	Ceyhun Atıf Cad. No: 128 Balgat/ANKARA
35	ÖZGÜRLÜK VE DAYANIŞMA PARTİSİ	ÖDP	21.01.1996	Necatibey Cad. No: 23/10 Sıhhiye	2005	G.M.K. Bulvarı No: 87 Maltepe
36	RADİKAL DEĞİŞİM PROJESİ PARTİSİ	RDP	16.05.2001			Güniz Sok. No: 12/3 Kavaklıdere
37	**SAADET PARTİSİ**	**SP**	27.07.2001			Ziyabey Cad. 2. Sok. No:15 Balgat
38	**SOSYAL DEMOKRAT HALK PARTİSİ**	**SHP**	24.05.2002			Uğur Mumcu'nun sokağı No: 47 G.O.P
39	SOSYAL DEMOKRAT PARTİSİ	SODEP	29.11.2001			Kuleli Sok. No: 33/4 G.O.P
40	SOSYALİST BİRLİK HAREKETİ PARTİSİ	SBHP	05.08.1999			Bankacı Sok. No: 15/3 Kocatepe
41	TOPLUMCU DEMOKRATİK PARTİ	TDP	29.01.2002			Yıldız 4. Cad. 19.Sok. No: 10 Çankaya
42	TÜRKİYE ADALET PARTİSİ	TAP	12.04.1995			Cinnah Cad. Ahenk Sok. No: 10/8 Çankaya
43	TÜRKİYE KOMÜNİST PARTİSİ	TKP	11.11.2001	Selanik Cad. 41/7 kat:4 Kızılay	2005	Konur Sokak No:5/5 Kızılay
44	TÜRKİYE ÖZÜRLÜSÜ İLE MUTLUDUR P.		26.09.1996			Bahçelerüstü 40. Sok. Cami Yanı No: 41 Cebeci
45	TÜRKİYE SOSYALİST İŞÇİ PARTİSİ	TSİP	03.01.1993			Lale Sok. No: 4/8 Sıhhiye
46	ULUSAL BİRLİK PARTİSİ	UBP	23.10.1998			Necatibey Cad. Lale Sok. 3/14 Sıhhiye
47	ULUSAL MUHTARİYET PARTİSİ	UMP	13.08.2001			İzmir Cad. Sümer 1 Sok. No: 12/6 Kızılay
48	VARLIĞIMIZ PARTİSİ	VP	11.05.2001			Demetevler İvedik Cad. No: 99
49	**YENİ TÜRKİYE PARTİSİ (*)**	**YTP**	22.07.2002			Hoşdere Cad. 144 Yukarı Ayrancı
50	**YURT PARTİSİ**	**YP**	14.03.2002			Aşağı Öveçler 8.Cad. No:25 Öveçler
51	YENİ YÜZLER PARTİSİ	YYP	08.08.2002			

Son seçimlerde % 0,50'nin üzerinde oy alanlar koyu renkle yazılmıştır.

Kaynak: İçişleri Bakanlığı, Başbakanlık BYEGM

(*) 2005 yılında CHP'ye katıldı.

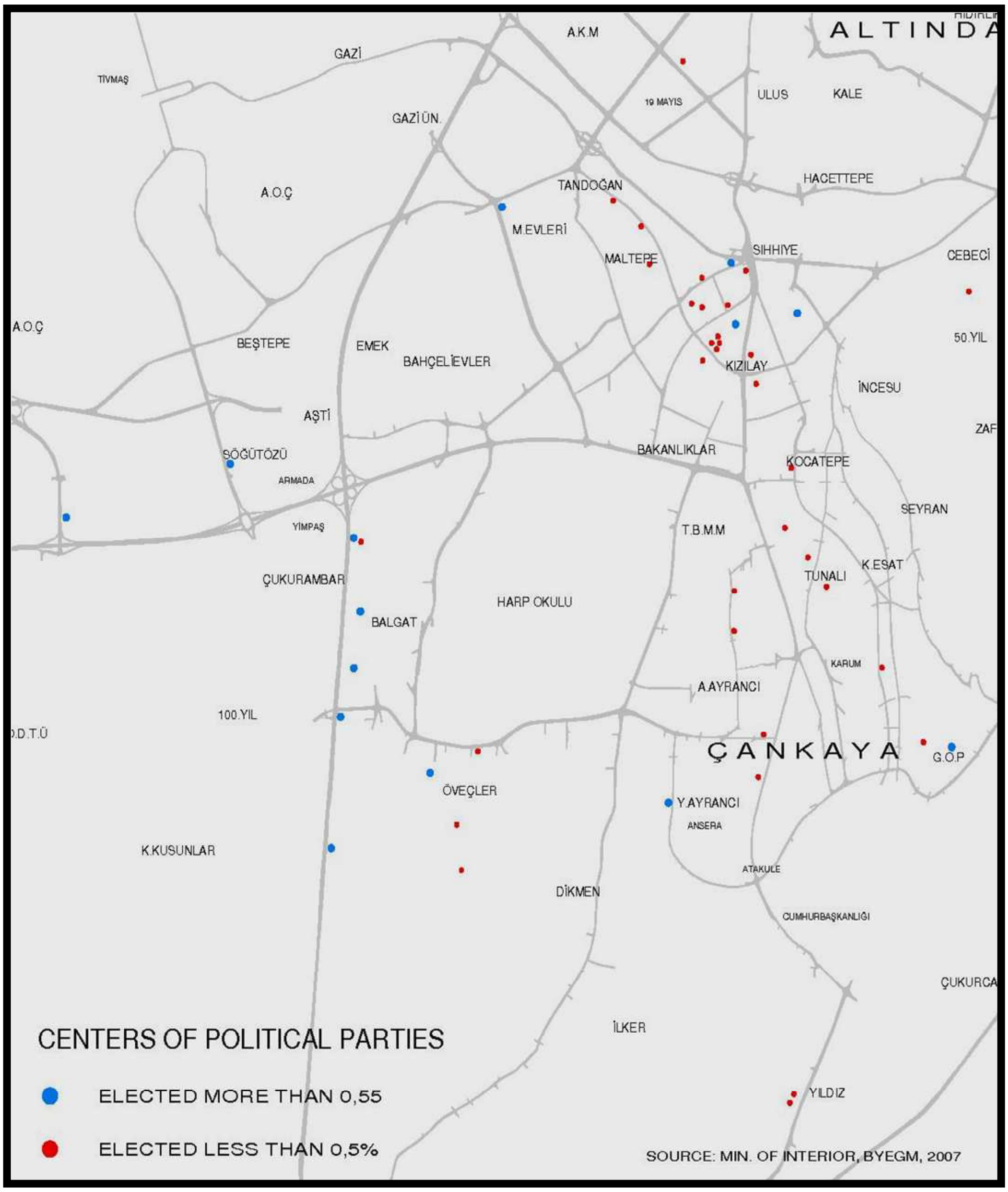


Figure 5.4: Spatial Distribution of Political Parties, 2007 (Source; Min. of Interior, BYEGM, 2007)

Political parties, which are crucial for Ankara as the capital and the center of Turkey's political functions, can be classified as semi-governmental producer services. If the spatial distribution of political parties is analyzed it can be observed that the relatively larger parties, those which gained more than 0.5% of vote in the last election, have decentralized to the Öveçler, Sögütözü and Balgat corridor. This decentralization appears to overlap the movements of other producer service functions. In particular the, locations of the ruling party and the main opposition party may pull other private producer services.

5.1.3. Non-Governmental Producer Service Locations

Although associations and foundations have played a crucial role in the decision-making mechanisms since the beginning of the 20th century, in parallel with democratic improvements and regulations this role has become increasing significant in line with the post-modern decentralizations of the democratic-administrative mechanisms. However there is an opposing view that stresses that it is only the role of capital-based organizations that is increasing in the democratic decision making mechanisms, while the importance of labor and public benefit-based organizations is on the wane.

Recently, the quantitative capacities, affects and roles of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been increasing that may be directly related to governmental institutions, like public agents. Although there is a crucial difference between capital and labor-based non-governmental organizations and their positions, it can be claimed that non-governmental agents, as decision-making or participatory organizations, may affect business activities and producer service locations.

Ankara, as the country's capital, has a number of noteworthy non-governmental organizations, associations and foundations, and while non-governmental organizations can be located in other cities, many have branches or offices in Ankara. Social life and movements strongly related with the capacities of non-governmental organizations. In this manner, Ankara, as one of the most educated cities in Turkey, is home to a number of social movements and citizenry-based associations. Although related to rural migration, citizenry associations can be found in almost all residential zones, while most of the rural solidarity associations are located in squatter zones.

Using data from the Governorship of Ankara and from the Civil Society Development Center (STGM – www.stgm.org), Ankara's non-governmental organizations may be classified and their locations on the urban space can be defined. For the purpose of this study the rural-based small-scale organizations will be disregarded.

An analysis of data from the Ankara Governorship and the STGM reveals that almost half of the non-governmental organizations are located in the Kızılay CBD, which encompasses the Sıhhıye, Kızılay and Bakanlıklar districts, where 45% of all NGOs are concentrated.

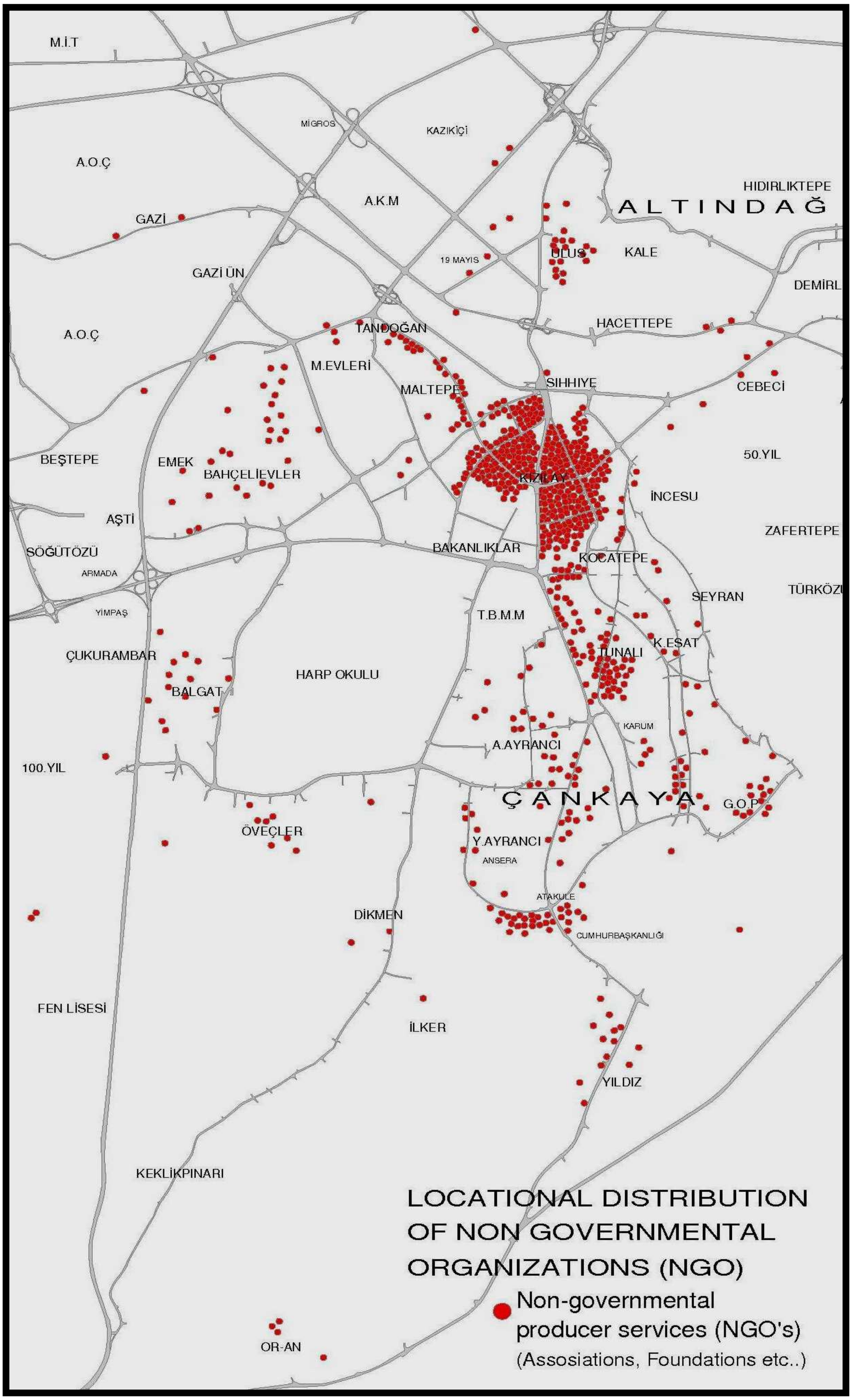


Figure 5.5: Spatial Distribution of NGOs, 2007 (Source: Ankara Govornership, 2007)

This concentration is fringed on the western side of Maltepe and on the southern fringe of the Tunalı, Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa districts. These districts, which can be defined as a core or concentric diffusion zone, are home to almost 70% of all NGOs, revealing a Kızılay-Çankaya-based concentration and concentric diffusion of NGOs. On the other hand, there has also been a small-scale dispersion trend to the Öveçler, Turan Güneş-Oran and Balgat districts, and these new dispersal zones can be defined as new central nodes. The detailed addresses of non-governmental producer services can be found in Appendix B.

Table 5.3.: Spatial Distribution of NGOs in Urban Districts-2007

District	Nu	%	District	Nu	%
KIZILAY	260	35,23	CANKAYA	77	10,43
SIHHIYE	39	5,28	BAKANLIKLAR	35	4,74
MALTEPE	49	6,64	TUNALI	44	5,96
GOP	29	3,93	BAHCELIEVLER	29	3,93
TURAN GUNES	18	2,44	AYRANCI	18	2,44
ULUS	30	4,07	BALGAT	15	2,03
SEYRAN	10	1,36	OVECLER	8	1,08
KECIOREN	8	1,08	DIKMEN	7	0,95
TANDOGAN	7	0,95	CEBECI	7	0,95
OSTIM	7	0,95	CAYYOLU	7	0,95
YENIMAHALLE	6	0,81	100YIL	5	0,68
MAMAK	5	0,68	SINCAN	4	0,54
KURTULUS	4	0,54	ODTU	2	0,27
BATIKENT	3	0,41	BILKENT	2	0,27
SOGUTOZU	2	0,27	PURSAKLAR	1	0,14

Although public institutions are of crucial importance for urban growth and the location of producer services in Ankara, the structure of producer services and central business activities cannot be analyzed without taking into account private producer services. Therefore, the dynamics of private producer services will be handled in the next part of study.

5.2. Private Producer Services

Recently, cities have been classified in terms of their private producer service concentrations and attractiveness for global-level business activities. In this manner, especially business services, including finance, insurance, real estate etc., have determined the socio-economic position of a city in the global city system. For this reason, an analysis of private producer services is quite important, not only in revealing the internal center structures of cities, but also the global positions and attractiveness of urban regions. In this study, private producer services will analyze from two perspectives: global and local.

5.2.1. Global Producer Service Locations

In parallel to the rapid developments in communication and information technologies and innovations, global investments, especially for producer service locations, have tended to locate to unevenly-developed and/or relatively more accessible regions in the global base. These flows of capital, service and labor force have brought together huge global capital companies that are not limited by national boundaries. In this process, cities that are more concentrated on global investments than others have started to be defined as global nodes and decision-making centers. Therefore, direct or indirect foreign investments can determine the integration capacity of cities in the world system.

In this part of the thesis, global-based private producer services will be analyzed at three main levels: overseas multinational companies, national groups of private producer service companies and home offices of global producer services. While an analysis of company-based services is a fairly simple matter, analyzing home offices is difficult due to the limited access to locational registers. For this reason, home offices will only be mentioned in brief.

5.2.1.1. Locations of Oversea-Multinational Producer Service Companies

The historical perspective of foreign direct or indirect investments in Ankara will analyzed using the database of the Association of Foreign Capital (YASED). According to YASED's 2005 records, the first foreign investment in Ankara, known as the Turkish Agriculture and Tractor Factory, was in 1954. This was an industrial foreign investment partnership, and the branch office of this factory was established in the Kızılay center.

Up until 1980 there had been only six foreign investments in Ankara, all of which were industrial based, and the Kızılay CBD was an attractive location for the branch offices. Due to the hierarchical central structure and absolute dominancy of the CBDs, there was a concentration tendency on prestige central business locations for foreign business services. In this manner, it can be said that starting in the mid-1950s Kızılay became an attractive central node for not only local, but also global business services.

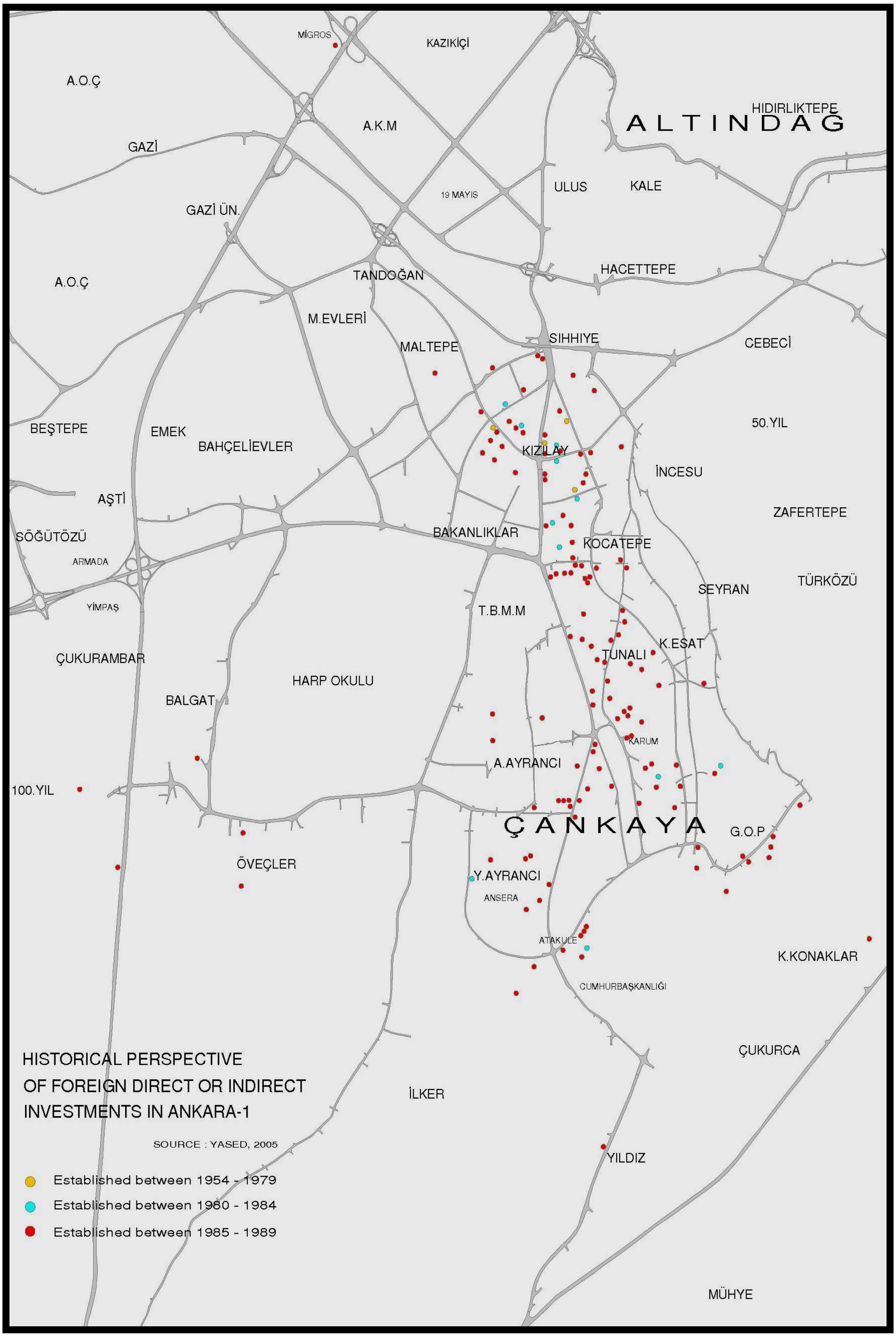


Figure 5.6: Historical Perspective of Foreign Direct or Indirect Investments in Ankara from 1954 to 1989 (Source: YASED, 2005)

Due to national economic policies, no foreign investments were made in Ankara between 1966 and 1980. After 1980, in parallel to the economic liberalization policies, there was a significant movement towards the establishment of service-based foreign investments in the city. Different from the previous locations and types of investments, service and business-based companies started to establish on the southern fringe of the Kızılay center after 1980. It can be observed that the Tunalı-Çankaya route became more attractive as a business location in this period.

There was a boom in foreign investments in Ankara in the 1985-89 period, when 130 foreign investments were made in Ankara, which accounting for 23% of the total number of investments in Ankara. In this period, foreign investments were diversified and specialized in producer services, especially in the finance, insurance, consultancy, construction and tourism sectors. In this period, it can be observed that the Kavaklıdere-Çankaya-Gaziosmanpaşa corridor became concentrated with the offices of business services. This concentration created a concentric diffusion in the Kızılay center that overlapped with the decentralization of the CBDs of Ankara. On the other hand, the Balgat-Öveçler districts also began to attract business activities, including foreign investments. These new movements can be related to the new transportation route along Çetin Emeç Boulevard (Bademli, 1987, Gökçe, 2000). It can be said that the decentralization-dispersion tendency of central business activities was mainly due to the transportation facilities and accessibility of the new locations.

This decentralization-dispersion tendency continued in the 1990-1994 period, when 125 foreign investments, which accounting for 22% of the total number of investments in Ankara, were made. In addition to finance, insurance services, real estate and consultancy companies started to concentrate not only the southern fringe of Kızılay, but also to the new jumping nodes of Turan Güneş, Öveçler, Balgat, Bahçelievler, Mebusevleri and the Eskişehir Road corridor. The current period can be defined as a time when the dispersion tendency among businesses activities is becoming stronger. On the other hand, organized industrial zones such as Ostim and Sincan have started to attract producer service functions, facilitated by the advances in communication technologies. Of all foreign investments, approximately 45% of companies settled in the urban space between 1985 and 1994. It can be claimed that new foreign investments have determined the growth and direction of the CBD.

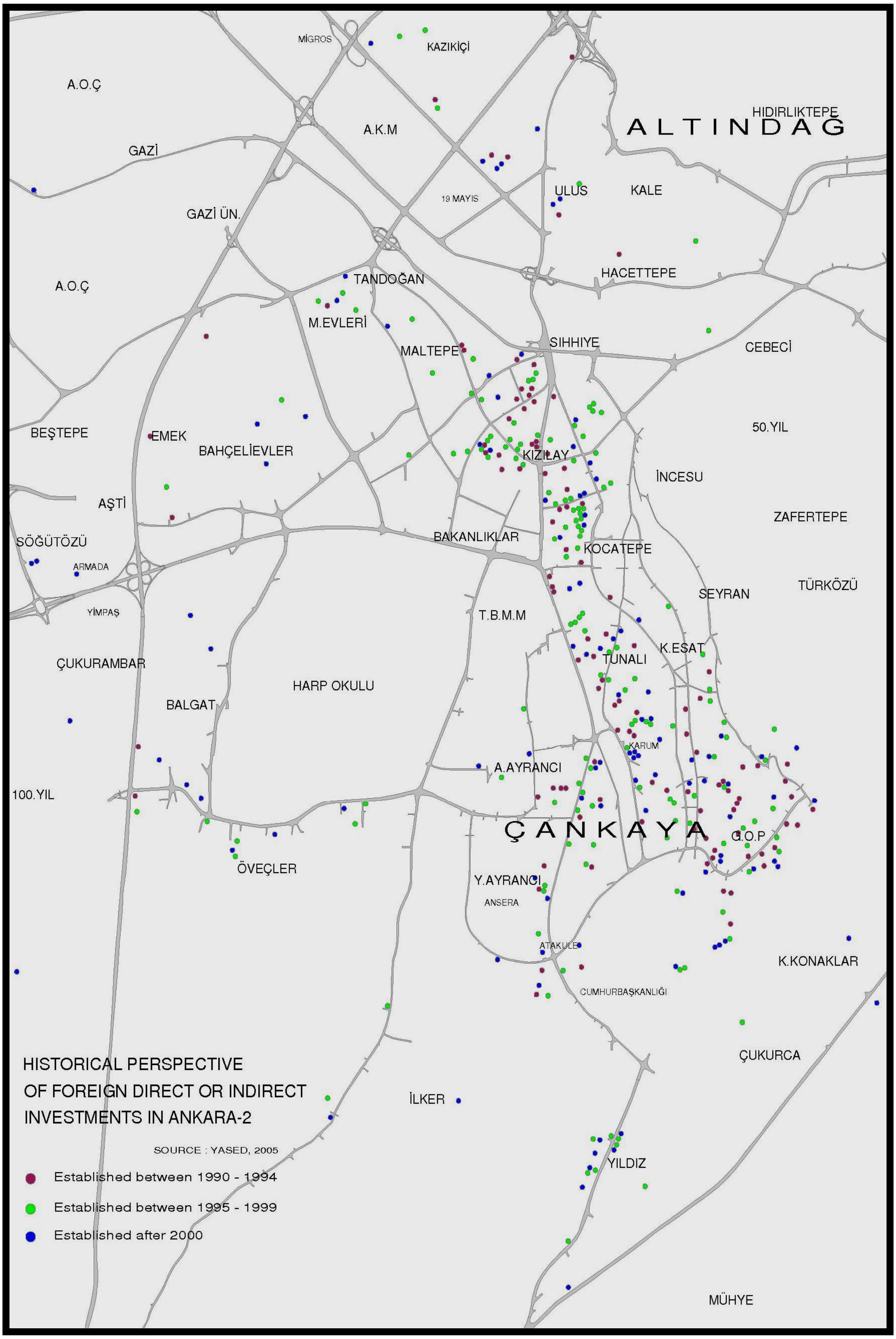


Figure 5.7: Historical Perspective of Foreign Direct or Indirect Investments in Ankara From 1990 to 2005 (Source: YASED, 2005)

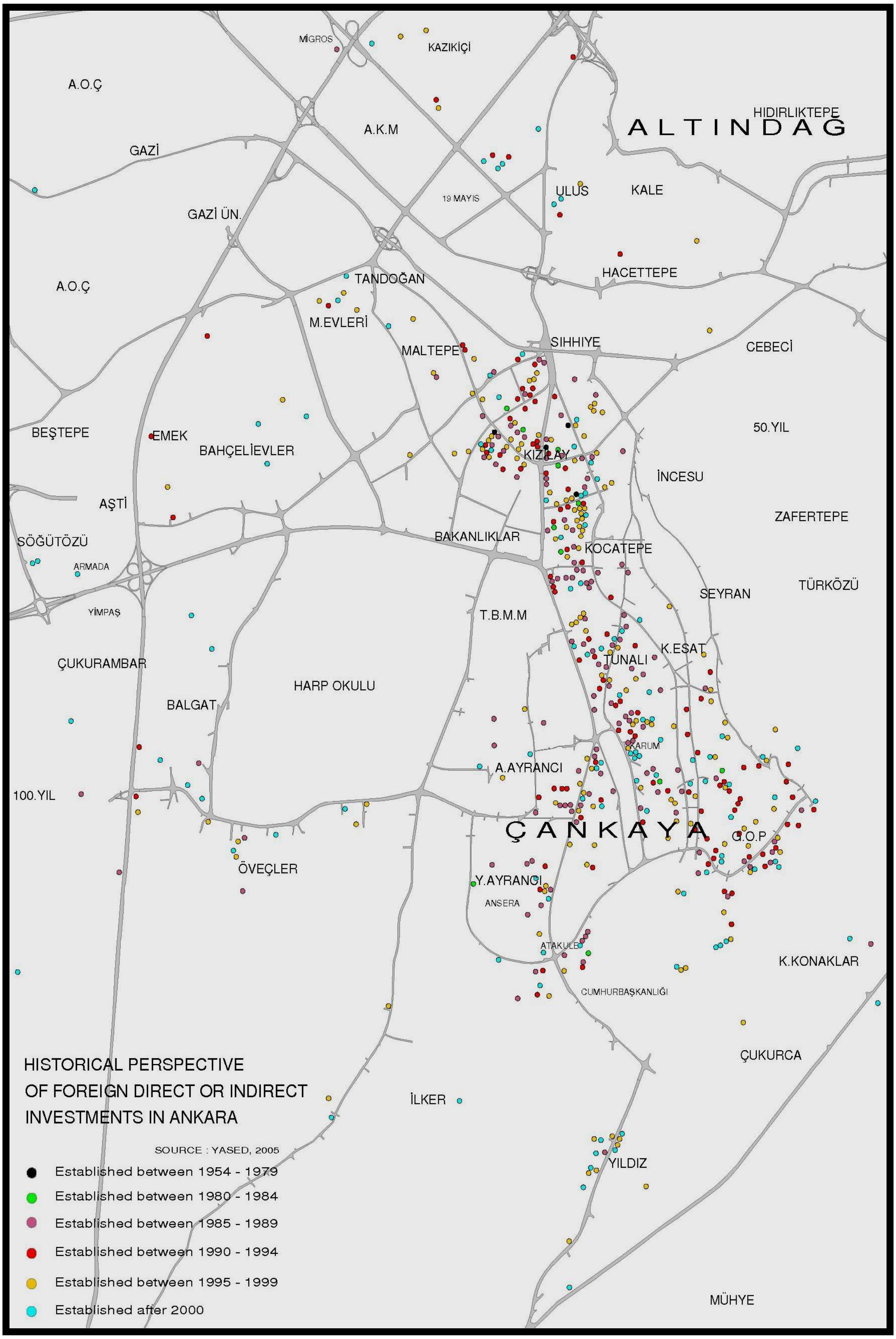


Figure 5.8: Historical Perspective of Foreign Direct or Indirect Investments in Ankara-Total From 1954 to 2005 (Source: YASED, 2005)

In the 1995-1999 period, 171 foreign investments, which accounting for 30% of the total number of investments in Ankara, were made. In addition to the earlier sectors, investments into energy, medical, infrastructure-construction and communications were dominant in this period. Furthermore, different from previous periods, foreign direct investments have seen a boom in Ankara due to the national and global economic structure and related policies. The locations in the southern periphery of the Kızılay center reached saturation point in this period, and therefore new concentrated dispersion nodes gained in importance. In addition to the previous locations, the Söğütözü, Bilkent and Çayyolu districts became home to foreign producer services in this period.

Since 2000, the diversification and specialization of private producer services has gained in strength. Logistics, tourism, insurance, real estate, communication technologies and consultancy functions have located to the outer parts of the central core of Ankara, however the dispersion tendency of private producer services has not been limited to the fringed zones of the CBDs, but also to the peripheral zones of cities, and even to the residential zones. In this manner, organized industrial zones, technopolises and the most accessible and prestigious outer zones of the city can attract foreign producer service investments. Direct connections through communication infrastructure have brought a relative independency to producer service functions. In this respect, a process of decline has been experienced in the CBDs of Ankara. Although there is a significant dispersal tendency, private foreign services have not become located randomly on the urban space, with decentralized concentrations clearly seen in the Öveçler, Balgat, Söğütözü, Mebusevleri and Turan Güneş-Yıldız-Birlik districts. Details of the foreign private producer services from a historical perspective can be found in Appendix C.

5.2.1.2. Locations of National Groups of Producer Service Companies

In the spirit of capitalism, relatively larger capital cannot only invade smaller capital, but can also determine the location of markets and investments. Therefore, groups of companies, so called "holdings", which include more than one firm and control relatively more capital and power, may steer the socio-spatial structure of urban functions. In other words, the locations of headquarters or branches of holding companies not only define business or tourism centers, but also pull and steer other related service locations. In this manner, Turkish holding companies with headquarters in Ankara or other cities are deeply analyzed in this study. Based on data obtained from the Union of Chambers and

Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB) and the Industry Chamber of Istanbul (ISO-2005), the top 500 capital company locations are analyzed. In addition to this, companies classified as "holdings" by TOBB and the Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association matched to reach data base. In this way, 825 holding companies are classified according to their city locations.

After adjusting database of holdings in Turkey, companies with headquarters or branch offices in Ankara are regathered in terms of their inner city locations. In this manner, official address knowledges searched on websites of each group company. Thus, data on the inner city addresses of the companies can be learned and classified, and their representation on the urban space can be defined. Details of this research and the resulting reclassifications can be found in Appendix D. In this chapter the results, causalities, attributes and spatial dynamics of holding companies will be discussed.

A study of the locations of Turkey's holding companies reveals that almost half (49.82%) were located in Istanbul. Furthermore, almost all of the holding companies that are headquartered outside of Istanbul have Istanbul branches. This concentration on one hand creates a world city, and on the other hand pulls investments beyond the agglomeration of a primate city. In other words, well organized, large-scale companies with more than one firm have a tendency to locate in Istanbul due to the city's better relations with the international markets.

In parallel to its second placing in terms of socio-economic growth and population, Ankara is also the second city in terms of the numbers of holding companies choosing it as their base. Ankara is home to 102 holding company headquarters, corresponding to 12.36% of the total. Although this figure is relatively low in comparison to Istanbul, it can be said that this agglomeration has a significantly bigger concentration than İzmir. In other words, the figure for Ankara is one-quarter that of Istanbul, but almost double that of İzmir grouping terms of holding companies. Even though the populations of Ankara and İzmir are relatively equal, group company locations have indicated a preference for Ankara.

Bursa, Kocaeli, Denizli, Kayseri, Konya, Gaziantep and Adana, which can be defined as industrial cities, follow İzmir in terms of holding company concentrations. Antalya, Eskişehir, Mersin, Manisa and Hatay may be added to this classification. The holding companies in Ankara tend to specialize in the service sector, meaning a concentration of companies involved in the consultancy, finance, insurance and real estate sectors.

Table 5.4.: National Group Company Locations in Turkish Cities-2007

Center Location	Number of Group Company	%	Center Location	Number of Group Company	%	Center Location	Number of Group Company	%
İstanbul	411	49,82	Adapazarı	5	0,61	Uşak	2	0,24
ANKARA	**102**	**12,36**	Balıkesir	5	0,61	Zonguldak	2	0,24
İzmir	58	7,03	Samsun	4	0,48	Amasya	1	0,12
Bursa	36	4,36	Çanakkale	4	0,48	Aydın	1	0,12
Kocaeli	27	3,27	Bolu	4	0,48	Burdur	1	0,12
Denizli	20	2,42	Ordu	4	0,48	Çankırı	1	0,12
Kayseri	17	2,06	Afyon	3	0,36	Giresun	1	0,12
Konya	17	2,06	Kütahya	3	0,36	Isparta	1	0,12
G.Antep	15	1,82	Tekirdağ	3	0,36	Karabük	1	0,12
Adana	14	1,70	K.Maraş	2	0,24	Kastamonu	1	0,12
Antalya	10	1,21	Niğde	2	0,24	Muğla	1	0,12
Eskişehir	8	0,97	Karaman	2	0,24	Rize	1	0,12
Mersin	6	0,73	Düzce	2	0,24	Sivas	1	0,12
Manisa	6	0,73	Elazığ	2	0,24	Yalova	1	0,12
Trabzon	6	0,73	Erzurum	2	0,24	Yozgat	1	0,12
Hatay	6	0,73	Tokat	2	0,24	TOPLAM	825	

Source: TOBB, ISO, 2005; TUSIAD, 2007, web search

In addition to Ankara-based holding company headquarters there are also 180 branch offices of holding companies based in other cities, and if the numbers are combined, it can be said that 34.18% of Turkey's holding companies are either located in, or have premises Ankara.

Table 5.5.: Internal Spatial Distribution of National Group Companies in Ankara-2007

District	Number of Group Company	District	Number of Group Company	District	Number of Group Company
GOP	25	Maltepe	9	Akyurt	7
Cankaya	22	Mebusevleri	8	Temelli	2
Kızılay-Bakanlıklar	22	Kazım Karabekir	8	Pursaklar	2
Kavaklıdere	21	Emek-Bahceli	6	Polatlı	1
Ovecler	21	Ulus	5	Lalahan	1
Balgat	20	Siteler	5	Kazan	1
Sögutozu	13	Ankamall	5	Gölbaşı	1
Sasmaz	13	Cayyolu	2	Elmadag	1
Gimat	13	Mamak	2		
Bilkent	11	M.Kemal	2		
Ostim	10	Gazi	2		
Turan Gunes	9	Etimesgut	2		
Sincan	9	Dikmen	1		

Source : Web search, address classification

Looking at the fields of activity of holding companies with headquarters or branch offices in Ankara, it can be seen that construction, infrastructure and public works companies have a tendency to locate in the capital. Even though those companies with headquarters in Istanbul, İzmir and other cities oriented towards construction have at minimum branches in Ankara. This concentration may be related with the public contracting process and capital city functions. In addition to this, consultancy, technical business services such as engineering, architecture and planning activities are clustered in Ankara. Additionally, the headquarters of a number of public-oriented companies, such as Aselsan, Makina-Kimya, Eti, Turkish Petroleum, Havelsan and Sugar Factories are located in Ankara, although the factories of these companies may be located elsewhere. Electronics, communications, optic devices, media and transportation-based producer services are also concentrated in Ankara. These sectors are defined as service-based specializations in economic activities. Moreover, education and health services, which can be classified in consumer services, have tended to be specialized and diversified in Ankara.

When the locational preferences and attributes of holding company headquarters and branches are analyzed, there are two main types of locational model that can be defined: concentric diffusion and decentralized concentration.

Concentric Diffusion growth includes the Kızılay-Bakanlıklar, Tunalı-Kavaklıdere, Cinnah-Cankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa districts. Holding company locations illustrate that two fragmented center structure of Ankara have tend to specialized consumer service activities. In particular, the Ulus center appears to have been losing attractiveness for producer service headquarters or office locations. Although the main core of Ankara is defined as Kızılay, holding companies are more concentrated in the Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa districts to the southern fringes of the core. In particular, Ankara-based holding companies have tended to concentrate in Gaziosmanpaşa, which can be defined as the most concentrated node of holding company locations. On the other hand, in the northern part of the core, there is also two diffusion tendency. The first is in Kazım Karabekir Street, which contains transportation and production based services; and the second is Mebusevleri, which was a planned residential zone located in the southwestern part of the Kızılay core. Both of these areas have been attracting Ankara branches and even headquarters of consultancy, construction and medical service providers.

A large concentration of holding companies can be found within a 5 km radius catchment area centered on Kızılay, specifically in the Balgat, Ovecler and Sogutozu districts. On the effect of Eskişehir and Konya transit roads and Çetin Emeç Boulevard, these districts strongly connected with both CBD core and residential zones of city. These highly-accessible and relatively unevenly developed areas can create transformations, regenerations on gradient zones such as squatters.

In this process, old residential or squatter zones have attracted producer service demands. Although these new concentrations are within the Kızılay catchment area, they cannot be defined as part of a ring-doughnut expansion due to the extensive zones between Kızılay and the new nodes. Military School and extensive public institutions are separated core and southwestern fringes. Therefore, these concentrations can be defined as **decentralized concentrations**. In this respect, Öveçler, which has attracted medical service branches, construction, consultancy and technical business service headquarters, has been developed in the last decade. Similar to Öveçler, Balgat has attracted energy, consultancy and medical holding company offices; while Sogutozu has attracted media, business, transportation and marketing services. All of these new development nodes have been attracting new services, such as political party centers and condominiums.

The Turan Güneş and Bilkent districts and the special industry-technology zones also seem to attract a concentration of holding companies. In these decentralized concentrations, Turan Güneş Street has diversified and specialized both in consumer and producer services. Not only have entertainment and consumer-based sub-center activities been drawn to the node, but also holding company headquarters and branch offices. Bilkent, which has consumer and producer service combinations in its shopping mall and business center structures, has also headquarters and branches of holding companies. The Bilkent concentration has been attracting communications and construction groups since the second part of the 1990s.

Organized industrial zones and technopolises have become the new location nodes of branches of group companies or industrial-based headquarters because of the capacity of their communication infrastructures. Different from the 1980s, factories and research-development units can be connected to the world system by the way of communication technologies. Therefore, the need to locate factories close to the city center has decreased. In this manner, the Sincan Organized Industrial Zone, the Ostim Small-Scale Industrial and Technological Zone, the Gimat Wholesale Center, the Siteler Furniture Industry Zone and the Istanbul Road working corridors may be defined as decentralized concentration nodes.

In addition to decentralized concentrations around the central and urban core, there are also outer nodes which can be classified as being industry-based connection parts of holding companies. In this manner, Akyurt which is the closest district to Esenboga Airport has branches of industry-based holding companies. Similar to Akyurt, Pursaklar also has growth potential related to its proximity to the airport and its transit road connections. The Polatlı, Temelli, Kazan, Gölbaşı and Elmadağ districts have also holding company branches related to existing factories.

If the internal locations of group companies are evaluated according to their field of activity, it can be said that consultancy, construction and medical service companies or branches generally tend to locate in the Öveçler district. Similar to Öveçler, the Turan Güneş district has some construction and consultancy headquarters. As a result of the 1990 Ankara Master Plan for the western corridor decentralization, the Söğütözü and Balgat districts have developed with governmental institutions, and have attracted private firms involved in public contracting to the Balgat, Söğütözü and Öveçler districts. For this reason, national large-scale construction, infrastructure and medical-optical service companies have located in these zones. In addition, political party centers have located on the Balgat and Söğütözü corridor. These concentrations have attracted headquarters, or at least branch offices, of holding companies. Furthermore, the accessibility and transportation infrastructure supplied by the Eskişehir and Konya Roads and Çetin Emeç Boulevard, as well as car parking facilities and "A-Class Office" space seem to have affected company locations in these zones.

The Mebusevleri-Tandoğan-Maltepe corridor contains the Ankara branches of medical and consumer service holding companies. In particular, the attractiveness of the Mebusevleri district for holding companies may be related with well built environment and spatial quality. In addition, the relatively higher accessibility than Kızılay may pull locational demands on Mebusevleri.

Söğütözü, which is located around Eskişehir Road and Anadolu Boulevard, has tended to attract media and business services. Real estate firms and consultancy groups have chosen Söğütözü due not only to its accessibility and transportation facilities, but also due to the proximity of the Armada shopping and business center. Although the office space in the Armada center had not been filled as of last year, it has been said that there is a significant demand for offices in Armada after the ruling AK political party relocated to Söğütözü. In this respect, the Ankara branches of Istanbul-based public relations, advertising, consultancy, communication and web design companies have started to relocate to Armada (Conversation, 2008).

Another important locational preference of holding companies can be found at Bilkent. The presence of Bilkent University, high income residents, state institutions such as the Housing Development Administration (TOKI) and the State Pipeline Corporation (BOTAS), and shopping mall units have inspired some holding companies to locate around the Bilkent center. Furthermore, the ODTU and Bilkent technopolises seemed to relate strongly with the Bilkent center. This process can be connected with high income and university-based locational preferences. Moreover, governmental locations, a well built-up environment and accessibility have all affected the Bilkent concentration.

In summary, although there is a strong decentralization-dispersion trend from the central business core of Ankara, national holding companies seems to have created new locational nodes. In other words, this dispersion process can not be defined as random or fully sprawled, but rather there is an order and concentration tendency in the dispersal process. In this manner, behavioral dynamics such as accessibility, transportation, car parking, quality of the built environment, scale-agglomeration economies and connections with other related governmental or private services have seemed to steer national holding company locations.

Recently, in parallel to advances in communication technologies, some companies have shown a preference for "**Home Offices**" to solve the local connection problems. Although in the West home offices are quite common, it can be said that they are not so common in the Turkish case. Furthermore, there is no register of home offices, and thus the scale of home offices cannot be confirmed. For this reason in this study, home offices will be disregarded.

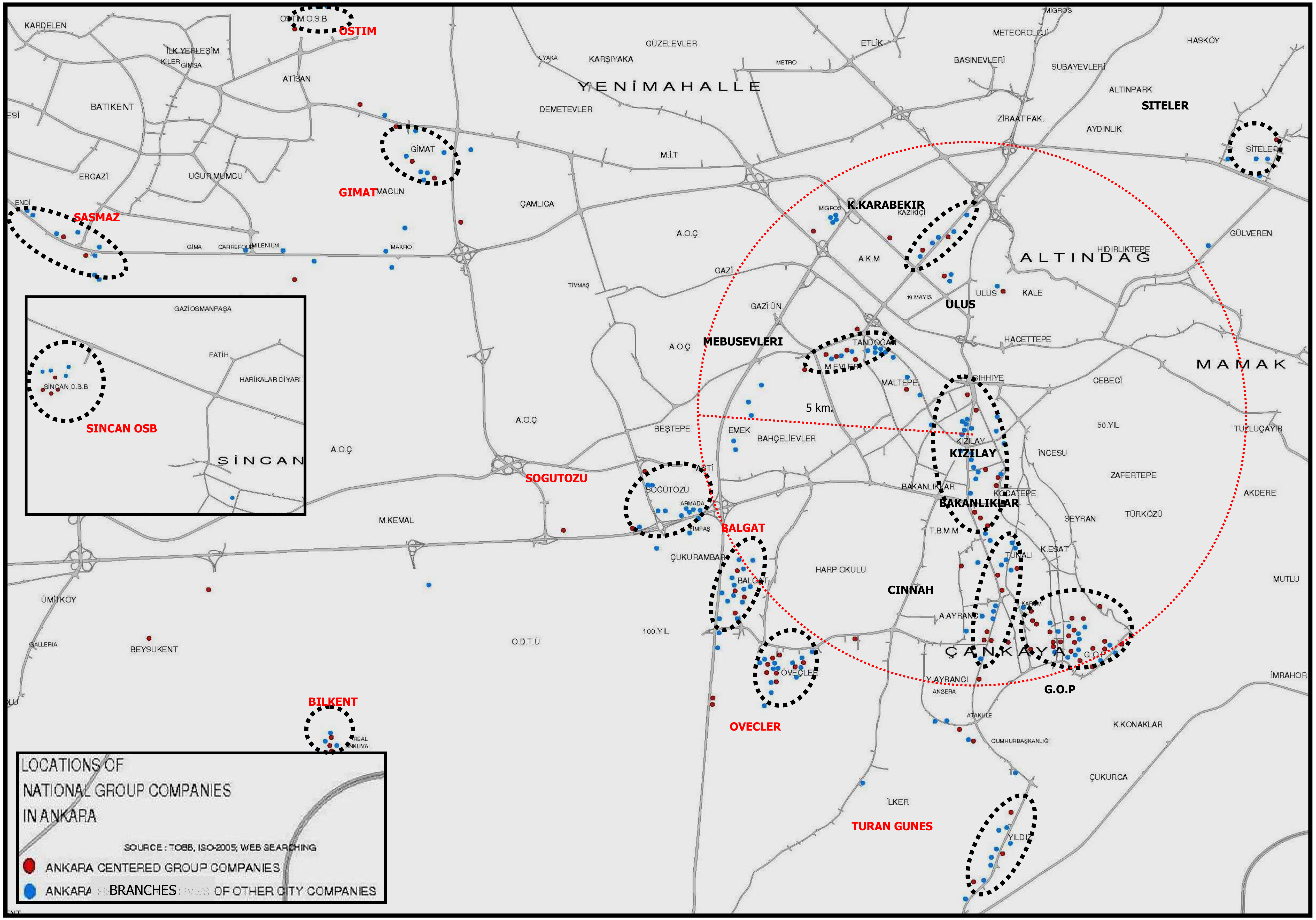


Figure 5.9: Locations of National Group Companies in Ankara (Source: TOBB, ISO-2005, Web Searching)

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate (FIRE) Sectors

Previous literature mentions that within the producer service functions, the sectors of Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE) are of crucial importance. Most world cities are compared to each other according to their FIRE function concentrations. Therefore, to better analyze the global-based producer service attractiveness of Ankara, the FIRE sector functions will be studied.

Banking, Finance-Insurance Sector

Although Ankara was planned as an administrative and financial control node of the Turkish Republic at the beginning of the 20th century, in parallel to capital accumulation and liberalization process, most of the financial control units have preferred to locate in İstanbul, especially since the 1980s. The headquarters of a number of semi-public and private banks have moved from Ankara to Istanbul, such as Isbank, Vakifbank, Pamukbank and Sekerbank. This decentralization from Ankara has created an agglomeration in Istanbul, while triggering a process of decline in Ankara.

However, Ankara is still an important node of capital accumulation and control for Turkey. If the profile of Turkish banks is analyzed, it can be observed that although most of the headquarters of banks are located in Istanbul, public-based capital and investment bank headquarters still remain in Ankara. Furthermore, capital accumulation data illustrates that Ankara is the first city of having deposit of per capita. Even though deposit of per capita is 9,859 YTL in Ankara in 2005, this value is 9,584 YTL in İstanbul and 3,873 YTL in İzmir. In addition to this, if the branches of capital banks are analyzed in depth, it can be seen that although the number of bank branches in both İstanbul and İzmir decreased between 1995 and 2005, those in Ankara saw an increase. From this it can be deduced that although most of the headquarters and economic functions of the banks have tended to agglomerate in İstanbul, the economic structure and growth capacity of Ankara is still relatively powerful.

When financial institutions, bank branches and other financial activities are classified and analyzed in terms of spatial distribution, it is observed that the Kızılay and Bakanlıklar districts, which can be defined as the CBD, have approximately 25% of the total financial units. If Gaziosmanpasa and Çankaya are added to this, it is seen that approximately 42% of financial units concentrated in Kızılay and on its southern fringe.

Table 5.6: Profile of Turkish Banks-2005 (Source: Unions of Turkish Banks, 2005)

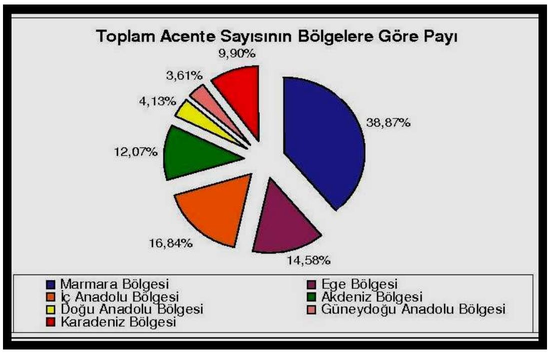
Name of Bank	Address of Headquarter	Date of Move From Ankara	Branch Number					
			Ankara		Istanbul		Izmir	
			1995	2005	1995	2005	1995	2005
A. BANK OF DEPOSITS			**527 (1)**	**607**	**1550**	**1812**	**517**	**475**
A.1. Public Capital Banks			**241 (2)**	**182**	**344 (3)**	**300**	**198**	**136**
Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası A.Ş.	Bankalar Caddesi No 42 Ulus Ankara	Ankara	94	91	117	115	71	59
Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.	Söğütözü Mah. 2. Cad. No 63 Söğütözü Ankara	Ankara	54	52	64	116	53	51
Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.	Atatürk Bulvarı No 207 Kavaklıdere Ankara	Ankara	33	39	69	69	26	26
A.2. Private Capital Banks			**286**	**359**	**1160 (4)**	**1123**	**303**	**272**
Adabank A.Ş.	Büyükdere Cad. Rumelihan No 40 Kat 2 Mecidiyeköy İstanbul	İstanbul	5	0	19	1	3	0
Akbank T.A.Ş.	Sabancı Center 4. Levent İstanbul	Istanbul(54Adana)	43	62	136	199	42	62
Alternatif Bank A.Ş.	Cumhuriyet Cad. No. 22-24 Elmadağ İstanbul	İstanbul	5	3	5	13	1	2
Anadolubank A.Ş.	Cumhuriyet Mah. Silahtar Cad. No 77 Bomonti Şişli İstanbul	İstanbul	.....	6	.....	34	.....	5
Koçbank A.Ş.		İstanbul	4	18	22	83	1	12
MNG Bank A.Ş.	Cumhuriyet Cad. No 139 Elmadağ Taksim İstanbul	İstanbul	.....	1	.....	6	.....	0
Oyak Bank A.Ş.	Eski Büyükdere Cad. Ayazağa Köy Yolu No 6 Maslak Sarıyer İstanbul	İstanbul	1	53	1	72	1	28
Şekerbank T.A.Ş.	Büyükdere Caddesi No 171 Metrocity A Blok 1. Levent İstanbul	1998	19	28	26	45	8	9
Tekfenbank A.Ş.	Eski Büyükdere Cad. Tekfen Tower, No 209 4. Levent İstanbul	İstanbul	0	2	1	13	0	1
Tekstil Bankası A.Ş.	Büyükdere Cad. No 63 Maslak Şişli İstanbul	İstanbul	3	2	13	22	2	3
Turkish Bank A.Ş.	Vali Konağı Cad. No 7 Nişantaşı Şişli İstanbul	İstanbul	2	1	7	7	1	1
Türk Ekonomi Bankası A.Ş.	Meclis-i Mebusan Cad. No 35 Fındıklı İstanbul	İstanbul	1	7	11	53	4	8
Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.	Levent, Nispetiye Mah. Aytar Cad. No 2 Beşiktaş İstanbul	1950	14	41	89	188	11	31
Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.	İş Kuleleri Levent Beşiktaş İstanbul	2000	75	90	202	219	79	76
Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.	Büyükdere Cad. Çamlık Sok. Yapı Kredi Plaza D Blok Levent İstanbul	İstanbul	41	45	160	168	34	34
Birleşik Fon Bankası A.Ş.	Büyükdere Cad. No 143 Kat 1-2 Esentepe Şişli İstanbul	İstanbul	1	0	2	0	1	0
Pamukbank T.A.Ş.**		1997	12	0	63	0	14	0
A.3. Foreign Capital Banks			**11**	**66**	**46**	**390**	**16**	**67**
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	Tamburi Ali Efendi Sok. No 13 Etiler Beşiktaş İstanbul	İstanbul	0	0	1	1	0	0
Arap Türk Bankası A.Ş.	Valikonağı Cad. No 10 Nişantaşı İstanbul	İstanbul	1	1	1	2	1	0
Banca di Roma S.P.A.	Büyükdere Cad. Üçyol Mevkii Noramin İş Merkezi Kat 5 Maslak Ist.	İstanbul	0	0	1	1	1	0
Bank Mellat	Büyükdere Cad. Binbirçiçek Sok. No 1 Levent İstanbul	İstanbul	1	1	1	1	1	1
BankEuropa Bankası A.Ş.		İstanbul	.....	1	.....	10	.....	1
Bnp-Ak Dresdner Bank A.Ş.***		İstanbul	0	0	1	1	1	0
Citibank A.Ş.	Inkilap Mah. O. Faik Atakan Cad. Yılmaz Plaza No 3 Ümraniye İstanbul	İstanbul	1	2	2	15	1	4
Credit Lyonnais Turkey****		İstanbul	0	0	1	1	0	0
Deutsche Bank A.Ş.*****	Abdi İpekçi Cad. No 63 Polat Palas Maslak İstanbul	İstanbul	.....	0	.....	1	.....	0
Denizbank A.Ş.******	Büyükdere Cad. No 106 Esentepe Şişli İstanbul	İstanbul	.....	14	.....	89	.....	22
Finans Bank A.Ş.******	Büyükdere Cad. No 129 Mecidiyeköy İstanbul	İstanbul	1	19	15	93	3	16
Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.*		İstanbul	2	0	19	0	3	0
Fortis Bank A.Ş.*	Yıldız Posta Cad. No 54 Gayrettepe İstanbul	İstanbul	.....	14	.....	91	.....	12
Habib Bank Limited	Abide-i Hürriyet Cad. Geçit Sok. Hacıonbaşılar İşhanıNo 12 Şişli İstanbul	İstanbul	0	0	1	1	0	0
HSBC Bank A.Ş.	Ayazağa Mahallesi, Ahi Evren Caddesi, Dereboyu Sokak Maslak Şişli Ist.	İstanbul	.....	14	.....	80	.....	11
JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.	Emirhan Cad. No 145 Atakule A Blok Kat 10 Dikilitaş Beşiktaş İstanbul	İstanbul	0	0	1	1	1	0
Société Générale (SA)	Nispetiye Cad. Akmerkez E-3 Blok Kat 10 Etiler İstanbul	İstanbul	0	0	1	1	0	0
WestLB AG	Ebulula Mardin Cad. Maya Park Towers II, Akatlar İstanbul	İstanbul	0	0	1	1	1	0
B. INVESTMENT BANKS			**2**	**4**	**13**	**11**	**3**	**3**
A.1. Public Investment Banks								
İller Bankası	Atatürk Bulvarı No 21 Opera Ankara	Ankara	1	1	0	0	0	0
Türk Eximbank	Milli Müdafaa Cad. No 20 Bakanlıklar Ankara	Ankara	0	0	1	1	0	1
Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	İzmir Cad. No 35 Kızılay Ankara	Ankara	1	1	1	0	1	0
A.2.Private Investment Banks								
Bank Pozitif Kredi ve Kalk. Bankası A.Ş.	Meydan Sok. No 28 Beybi Giz Plaza Kat 7 Maslak İstanbul	İstanbul	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Calyon Bank Türk A.Ş.	Büyükdere Cad. Yapı Kredi Plaza, C Blok, Kat 14 Levent İstanbul	İstanbul	.....	0	.....	1	.....	0
Çalık Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	Büyükdere Cad. Tekfen Tower No 209 Kat 16 4. Levent İstanbul	İstanbul	.....	0	.....	1	.....	0
Diler Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	Tersane Cad. No 46-48 Diler Han Kat 8 Karaköy İstanbul	İstanbul	.....	0	.....	1	.....	0
GSD Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	Aydınevler Mah. İnönü Caddesi, Geçit Sok. No 14 Küçükyalı İstanbul	İstanbul	.....	0	.....	1	.....	0
IMKB Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.	Abide-i Hürriyet Cad. Mecidiyeköy Yolu Sok. No 286 Şişli İstanbul	İstanbul	0	0	1	1	1	0
Nurol Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	Büyükdere Cad. Nurol Maslak Plaza No 71 Kat 15 Maslak İstanbul	İstanbul	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Taib Yatırımbank A.Ş.	Büyükdere Cad. Özsezen İş Merkezi No 122 A Blok Kat 6 Zincirlikuyu Ist.	İstanbul	.....	0	.....	1	.....	0
Tat Yatırım Bankası A.Ş.	Büyükdere Cad. No 185 Kanyon Ofisi Blok 11. Kat Levent İstanbul	İstanbul	0	0	1	1	0	0
Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş.	Meclis-i Mebusan Cad. No 161 Fındıklı İstanbul	İstanbul	0	0	1	1	1	0
Total			**542 (1)**	**611**	**1563**	**1823**	**520**	**478**

It can also be seen that the spatial distribution of the financial units in Ankara depends largely upon small-scale industries and wholesale centers. In particular, the Ostim and Gimat districts contain some 10% of the total number of financial units in Ankara. Additionally, high-density residential zones also have a significant number of bank branches and currency exchange offices. In this respect, the Keçiören, Etlik, İncirli, Yenimahalle and Demetevler districts contain more financial units than Ulus. It should be noted, however, that residential zones expand across large areas, while CBDs are concentrated on a limited area, and so the number of financial units in Ulus and Kızılay and their fringes cannot be compared with those of the residential areas.

Table 5.7: Spatial Distribution of Financial Units in Ankara (Source: ATO, 2005)

District Name	Number of Finance Inst.	%
Kavaklıdere	101	12,44
Kızılay	99	12,19
Ostim-Gimat	82	10,10
Gop	72	8,87
Yenimahalle-Demetevler	70	8,62
Cankaya	66	8,13
Keçiören-Etlik	64	7,88
Ulus	48	5,91
Bahceli	44	5,42
Kazım k.	36	4,43
Siteler	27	3,33
Cebeci	25	3,08
Balgat	20	2,46
Mamak	18	2,22
Turan Güneş	15	1,48
Aydınlık	11	1,35
Dikmen	11	0,74
Söğütözü	9	0,62
Ovecler	5	0,37
Tandoğan-mebusevler	4	0,25
Çukurambar	3	0,12
Total	812	

A close look at Table 5.7 reveals that financial functions are still concentrated in the CBD and on its southern fringe. Also, the parameter of consumer access can determine the locations of bank branches and currency exchange offices in residential and industrial-wholesale nodes. Furthermore, in parallel to other producer service concentrations, the Öveçler, Söğütözü, Turan Güneş, Balgat and Bahçeli districts seem to have attracted financial functions. As is the case for banking, İstanbul is also the main concentration node of insurance agencies in Turkey. While 38% of all insurance agencies are located in the Marmara region, which is dominated by İstanbul, approximately only 17% are located in the Central Anatolian Region, which is dominated by Ankara. It is clear that Istanbul is the main concentration node for financial units, in parallel to population and economic agglomerations. On the other hand, Ankara, which has a similar population to İzmir, has more financial units, including bank branches, currency exchange offices and insurance agencies than the Aegean city.



Insurance Agencies				
City	**Number of Agencies**	**Number of Branch**	**Total**	**(%)**
ANKARA	1488	1409	2897	10,613
İSTANBUL	4591	5033	9624	35,258
İZMİR	1036	1062	2098	7,686
TOTAL OF TURKEY	**13692**	**13604**	**27296**	**100,000**
Source : Union of Turkish Insurance Reinsurance Agency TSRSB				

Figure 5.10: Regional Distribution of Insurance Agencies (Source:TSRSB, 2006)

Real Estate Sector

In the secondary circulation of capital, the real estate market can (re)shape the urban space and the economic dynamics of an urban system. In this manner, in most countries real estate agencies have boomed in parallel to liberal economic policies. In Turkey's case, starting from 1980s the urban space has started to shape according to real estate market demands. In this manner, relatively larger and national or global-based real estate agencies or interest groups have started to play a crucial role in the urban growth process. In parallel to socio-economic capacity and agglomerations, national and even global real estate agencies have mostly preferred to locate in Istanbul. However, especially since the 1990s, the economic dynamics of Ankara have been shaped with housing-based construction and real estate-based development activities (Gökçe, 2006, Günay, 2007).

If real estate and investment corporations in Turkey are classified, it can be seen that 95% of companies, some of which are overseas-based international firms, have located in Istanbul. Although only 4% of real estate and investment development agencies are based in Ankara, a total of 22% have Ankara branches (GYODER, 2007). This structure illustrates that the international-based real estate and investment movements are concentrated in Istanbul. If the spatial distributions of companies registered with GYODER in Ankara, are studied it can be seen that Ankara has branches in the Gaziosmanpasa, Bilkent, Balgat, Çankaya and Turan Güneş districts. These locations overlap with the dispersal trend of the central business activities in Ankara. In this manner, the locational preferences of real estate agencies can be given a rough opinion for urban growth process and producer service locations. Therefore, the spatial distribution of real estate units will be analyzed to test this structure.

Table 5.8: Real Estate and Investment Corporations in Turkey (Source: GYODER, 2007)

	Name of Real Estate Agency	Center	Ankara Branch		Name of Real Estate Agency	Center	Ankara Branch
1	5M Yapı Mimarlık	İSTANBUL		51	İstanbul Finansman	İSTANBUL	
2	Aareal Bank*	İSTANBUL		52	İş GYO	İSTANBUL	
3	Akbank GYO	İSTANBUL		53	Kaleseramik	İSTANBUL	
4	Akfen GYO	ANKARA	Koza Sok. No:22 Gaziosmanpaşa	54	Kantaş	İSTANBUL	
5	Akmerkez GYO	İSTANBUL		55	Koç Tüketici Finansmanı	İSTANBUL	Atatürk Bulvarı No:134
6	Aktüel Emlak	İSTANBUL		56	Koçtaş	İSTANBUL	Ankamall AVM
7	Alarko GYO	İSTANBUL		57	Kone	İSTANBUL	
8	Atakule GYO	ANKARA		58	Koray GYO	İSTANBUL	Karum AVM
9	Albayrak GYO	İSTANBUL		59	Körfez GYO	İSTANBUL	
10	Bahadır İnşaat Emlak	İSTANBUL		60	Krea GYO	İSTANBUL	
11	Bank Pozitif GYO*	İSTANBUL	Ceyhun Atıf Kansu Cad. 100/25 Balgat	61	Kuzeybatı GYO	İSTANBUL	
12	Bayraktar GYO	İSTANBUL		62	Martı GYO	İSTANBUL	
13	Besa İnşaat	ANKARA	Armada İş M.A Blok 10. Kat Söğütözü	63	Metro Group	İSTANBUL	
14	BPI Real Estate Inv.*	İSTANBUL		64	Milenium Bank*	İSTANBUL	Arjantin Cad. Budak Sk. No:1 GOP
15	Büyükhanlı GYO	İSTANBUL		65	Nurol GYO	İSTANBUL	Koza Sok 128 GOP
16	Reality World GYO*	İSTANBUL	Birlik Mahallesi	66	Oda Project Man.	İSTANBUL	
17	Capital Partners*	İSTANBUL		67	P&D GYO*	İSTANBUL	
18	Cer Metal	İSTANBUL		68	Park Insaat Turizm	İSTANBUL	
19	Colier International*	İSTANBUL		69	Pega Gayrimenkul*	İSTANBUL	
20	Çelen Değerleme Danışmanlık	İSTANBUL		70	Pekdemir İnşaat	KOCAELİ	
21	Çukurova GYO	ADANA		71	Pera GYO	İSTANBUL	
22	DD Konut Finansman	İSTANBUL		72	Proje Yönetim AŞ*	İSTANBUL	
23	Düren Akol Law Real Estate	İSTANBUL		73	Propa Proje Pazarlama	İSTANBUL	
24	Doğuş GYO	İSTANBUL		74	Rea Gyo	İSTANBUL	
25	DTZ Türkiye*	İSTANBUL		75	Regnum GYO	İSTANBUL	
26	Dumankaya GYO	İSTANBUL		76	Remax Ant	İSTANBUL	
27	Dundas Unlu Menkul Degerler	İSTANBUL		77	Remax Turkiye	İSTANBUL	Uğur Mumcu C. Kızkulesi S. 21/4
28	Dundar Insaat	İSTANBUL		78	Sama Dubai*	İSTANBUL	
29	E.R GYO*	İSTANBUL		79	Servotel Corp	İSTANBUL	
30	Ece Turkiye Proje Yönetim*	İSTANBUL		80	Sorn GYO	İSTANBUL	
31	Eczacıbaşı Interna	İSTANBUL		81	Soyak Yapı İnş	İSTANBUL	
32	Elit GYO	İSTANBUL		82	Tadem Değerleme	İSTANBUL	Turan Güneş Blv. No:29 Güneş Apt.
33	Emaar GYO*	İSTANBUL		83	Tekfen İnşaat	İSTANBUL	
34	Emlak GYO	İSTANBUL	Bilkent Plaza	84	Tepe Emlak	ANKARA	Beytepe Köyü Yolu Bilkent
35	Emlakchı Gayrimenkul	İSTANBUL		85	Tepe İnşaat	ANKARA	Beytepe Köyü Yolu Bilkent
36	Epos Gayrimenkul	İSTANBUL		86	TSKB GYO	İSTANBUL	Öveçler Cevizlidere C. No:1, Kat:2/7
37	Eroglu İnsaat	İSTANBUL		87	Turkent Yatırım*	İSTANBUL	
38	Eston Yapı	İSTANBUL		88	Turkmall Market Yatırım	İSTANBUL	Bilkent Center
39	European Future Group*	İSTANBUL		89	Turyap	İSTANBUL	Atakule
40	Euroserve *	İSTANBUL		90	Uzel GYO	İSTANBUL	
41	Fiba Gayrimenkul	İSTANBUL		91	Vakif GYO	İSTANBUL	
42	Finansbank GYO	İSTANBUL	Atatürk Bulvarı No:140 Kat: 5	92	Varyap Yapı	İSTANBUL	
43	Firs Title*	İSTANBUL		93	Vektör GYO	İSTANBUL	
44	Garanti Koza	İSTANBUL		94	Y&Y GYO	İSTANBUL	
45	Gusto Mimarlık	İSTANBUL		95	Yamaner&Yamaner	İSTANBUL	
46	Hektaş GYO	İSTANBUL		96	Yapı Merkezi	İSTANBUL	
47	IMS Danışmanlık*	İSTANBUL		97	Yapı Kredi Koray	İSTANBUL	Mustafa Kemal Mah.5. Cad. No:5
48	İle Planlama	İSTANBUL		98	YKS Tesis	İSTANBUL	Balgat
49	İmego Remax	İSTANBUL	Uğur Mumcu C. Kızkulesi S. 21/4	99	Zihni Holding	İSTANBUL	
50	İnanlar	İSTANBUL		100	Real Hipermarketler*	İSTANBUL	Bilkent Plaza

* Oversea Corperations

It can be said that most of the real estate businesses registered with the Ankara Trade Chamber (ATO) are "local agencies", given their locations in residential zones. Such concentrations can be found in Keçiören, Etlik, İncirli, Yenimahalle and Demetevler.

Table 5.9: Spatial Distribution of Real Estate Units in Ankara (Source: ATO, 2005)

District Name	Number of Real Estate Agency	%
Keçiören-Etlik	115	20,57
Yenimahalle-Demetevler	110	19,68
Ostim-Batıkent	73	13,06
gop	36	6,44
cankaya	36	6,44
kavaklıdere	33	5,90
mamak	26	4,65
dikmen	21	3,76
kızılay	19	3,40
balgat	19	3,40
bahceli	18	3,22
ovecler	8	1,43
ulus	7	1,25
siteler	7	1,25
aydınlık	7	1,25
turan g.	6	1,07
kazım k.	5	0,89
cebeci	4	0,72
tandoğan-mebusevler	3	0,54
Söğütözü	3	0,54
çukurambar	3	0,54
Total	559	

Contracting Sector

Most of the large-scale contracting companies have been established in Ankara. Different from the real estate investment-based agglomeration preferences in Istanbul, contracting companies, which traditionally have strong relations with, and dependency upon, public institutions prefer to locate in Ankara. According to the Turkish Contractors Union, of its 135 members, 63% were established in Ankara. In other words, despite the dominancy of Istanbul, the large-scale capital of the contracting sector has located in Ankara on the strength of the city's status as the capital.

Table 5.10: Locational Distribution of Contracting Companies Registered in the TMB in Turkey

	Company Number	%
Adana	2	1.48
Ankara	86	63.70
Antalya	1	0.74
İstanbul	46	34.07
Mersin	1	0.74
Kocaeli	1	0.74
Total	135	

(Source: TMB, 2007)

Table 5.11: Spatial Distribution of Contracting Companies in Ankara (Source TMB, 2007)

CONTRACTING COMPANIES REGISTRED IN TURKISH CONTRUCTORS UNION

	Name of Company	Adress
	Türkiye Müteahhitler Birliği	Ahmet Mithat Efendi Sokak 21, Çankaya, Ankara
1	AGE İNŞAAT VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Tahran Caddesi 19 Kavaklıdere, 06700, Ankara
2	AHMET AYDENİZ İNŞAAT A.Ş.	Ayten Sokak 9 Tandoğan, 06580, Ankara
3	AKFEN İNŞAAT TURİZM VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Koza Sokak 22 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
4	AKTÜRK YAPI ENDÜSTRİSİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Akdeniz Caddesi 19 Anıttepe, 06580, Ankara
5	ALİ OSMAN ÖZMEN İNŞAAT TAAHHÜT TİCARET A.Ş.	Nenehatun Caddesi 56/13 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
6	ALPTEKİN İNŞAAT TAAHHÜT TURİZM SANAYİ VETİCARET LTD.	Simon Bolivar Caddesi 10 Çankaya, 06550, Ankara
7	AS-KA İNŞAAT A.Ş.	Süslü Sokak 18, Mebusevleri Tandoğan, 06580, Ankara
8	ASTUR İNŞAAT VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Armada İş Merkezi, 6/A Blok, Kat 9, No 11 Eskişehir Yolu, Söğütözü, 06520, Ankara
9	ATAÇ İNŞAAT VE SANAYİ A.Ş.	Cinnah Caddesi, Ahenk Sokak 5 Çankaya, 06690, Ankara
10	ATTİLA DOĞAN İNŞAAT VE TESİSAT A.Ş.	Abdullah Cevdet Sokak 13 Çankaya, 06680, Ankara
11	AYDINER İNŞAAT A.Ş.	Yeni Foça Sokak 2 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
12	AYSEL İNŞAAT TAAHHÜT VE TİCARET A.Ş.	SİM-Söğütözü İş Merkezi, Söğütözü Caddesi 14/B Beştepeler, 06560, Ankara
13	BE-HA-ŞE İNŞAAT TİCARET VE SANAYİ LTD. ŞTİ.	Ayten Sokak 8 Tandoğan, 06580, Ankara
14	BURÇ TAAHHÜT MÜHENDİSLİK VE TİCARET A.Ş.	1. Organize Sanayi Bölgesi, Büyüktimur Caddesi 5 Sincan, 06930, Ankara
15	CCG İNŞAAT SANAYİ YATIRIM VE TURİZM A.Ş.	Reşit Galip Caddesi 83 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
16	CESAŞ İNŞAAT TİCARET ve SANAYİ A.Ş.	Sancak Mahallesi, 203. Sokak 3 Yıldız, 06550, Ankara
17	ÇALIK ENERJİ SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Yaşam Caddesi 7/17, Akplaza Söğütözü, 06510, Ankara
18	ÇELİKLER TAAHHÜT İNŞAAT VE SANAYİ A.Ş.	Tahran Caddesi, Billur Sokak 29/3 06700, Kavaklıdere, Ankara
19	DOĞA TAAHHÜT İNŞAAT TURİZM TİCARET A.Ş.	Bağdat Caddesi 361 Ostim, 06370, Ankara
20	ECETUR ŞİRKETLER GRUBU	Nenehatun Caddesi 32 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
21	EKO İNŞAAT VE TİCARET LTD. ŞTİ.	Turan Güneş Bulvarı 84 Yıldız, 06550, Ankara
22	EKSEN PROJE İNŞAAT TURİZM VE TİCARET A.Ş.	4. Cadde, 75. Sokak 4/2 Öveçler, 06460, Ankara
23	EMT ERİMTAN MÜŞAVİRLİK TAAHHÜT TİCARET A.Ş.	Cinnah Caddesi 102/3-7 Çankaya, 06550, Ankara
24	ENİ ENERJİ İNŞAAT TAAHHÜT TİCARET ve SANAYİ A.Ş.	Cinnah Caddesi, Ahenk Sokak 5/4-5 Çankaya, 06690, Ankara
25	EREN İNŞAAT TİCARET VE SANAYİ LTD. ŞTİ.	Kızkulesi Sokak 12 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
26	ERG İNŞAAT TİCARET ve SANAYİ A.Ş.	Çankaya Caddesi 26 Çankaya, 06551, Ankara
27	ERKEM İNŞAAT SANAYİ VE TİCARET LTD. ŞTİ.	Tunus Caddesi 76/5 06680, Kavaklıdere, Ankara
28	ESER İNŞAAT VE TİCARET A.Ş.	4. Cadde, 18. Sokak 7 Yıldız, 06550, Ankara
29	ETS ESER TİCARET VE SANAYİ A.Ş.	Turan Güneş Bulvarı 15. Cadde, 288. Sokak 18 06550, Yıldız, Ankara
30	FERNAS İNŞAAT LTD. ŞTİ.	Elçi Caddesi 21 Yukarı Ayrancı, 06550, Ankara
31	GAMA ENDÜSTRİ TESİSLERİ İMALAT ve MONTAJ A.Ş.	Kırkpınar Sokak 20 Çankaya, 06540, Ankara
32	GÖÇAY İNŞAAT TAAHHÜT VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Saniye Sokak 6 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
33	GÜLSAN İNŞAAT SANAYİ TURİZM NAKLİYAT ve TİCARET A.Ş.	Sedat Simavi Sokak 32/1 Çankaya, 06550, Ankara
34	GÜNGÖR ELEKTRİK SANAYİ VE TİCARET LTD ŞTİ.	6. Cadde, 37. Sokak 44/2 Bahçelievler, 06500, Ankara
35	GÜNSAYIL İNŞAAT TİCARET VE SANAYİ LTD. ŞTİ.	Vedat Dalokay Caddesi 109 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
36	GÜRİŞ HOLDING A.Ş.	Ankara-Konya Devlet Karayolu 23. Km P.K. 15, Gölbaşı, 06831, Ankara
37	HAŞEMOĞLU İNŞAAT SANAYİ LTD.ŞTİ.	Uğur Mumcu Caddesi 3 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
38	IC İÇTAŞ İNŞAAT SANAYİ ve TİCARET A.Ş.	Kızılırmak Sokak 31 Kızılay, 06640, Ankara
39	İLCİ İNŞAAT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Birlik Mahallesi, 2. Cadde, 14. Sokak 11 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06610, Ankara
40	İLKE İNŞAAT VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Koza Sokak 103/2 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
41	İSMAİL ÇELİK İNŞAAT SANAYİ VE TİCARET LTD. ŞTİ	Şerefli Sokak 13 Tandoğan, 06580, Ankara
42	KAS İNŞAAT TESİSAT VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Ahmet Rasim Sokak 13/1 Çankaya, 06550, Ankara
43	KAYA İNŞ. İTH. İHR. TAAH. TURİZM DOĞALGAZ TİCARET LTD. ŞTİ	Hoşdere Caddesi, Halit Ziya Sokak 19 Çankaya, 06540, Ankara
44	KİSKA İNŞAAT TAAHHÜDÜ İŞLERİ A.Ş.	Mithatpaşa Caddesi 13 Kızılay, Ankara
45	KOÇOĞLU İNŞAAT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Mşk Grup Merkezi, Abidin Daver Sokak 37 Çankaya, 06550, Ankara
46	KOLİN İNŞAAT TURİZM SANAYİ ve TİCARET A.Ş.	Horasan Sokak 24 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
47	KUR İNŞAAT TİCARET VE SANAYİ A.Ş.	Oğuzlar Mahallesi, 39. Sokak 5 Balgat, 06520, Ankara
48	KUZU GRUP	Murat Mahallesi, Suna Sokak 3 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
49	LİMAK İNŞAAT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Hafta Sokak 9 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
50	MAPA İNŞAAT A.Ş.	Uğur Mumcu Caddesi 88 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
51	MEHMET GÜNEŞ İNŞAAT TİCARET VE SANAYİ LTD. ŞTİ.	Cinnah Caddesi, Cinnah Apt. 55/1 Çankaya, 06550, Ankara
52	MESA ŞİRKETLER TOPLULUĞU	Mesa Plaza, Koru Sitesi, Ihlamur Caddesi 2 Çayyolu, 06810, Ankara
53	METİŞ İNŞAAT ve TİCARET A.Ş.	Abidin Daver Sokak 33 Çankaya, 06550, Ankara
54	MNG HOLDİNG A.Ş.	Uğur Mumcu Caddesi 88 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
55	MÖN İNŞAAT VE TİCARET LTD. ŞTİ.	Kennedy Caddesi 57 Kavaklıdere, 06660, Ankara
56	MUSTAFA ÖZCAN ŞİRKETLER GRUBU	Tahran Caddesi 3, Mimhan Kavaklıdere, 06700, Ankara
57	NUR İNŞAAT VE SANAYİ A.Ş.	Mahatma Gandhi Caddesi 31 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
58	NUR-AK İNŞAAT TİCARET LTD. ŞTİ.	4. Cadde, 91. Sokak 11 Yıldızevler, 06550, Ankara
59	NUROL İNŞAAT VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Buğday Sokak 9 Kavaklıdere, 06700, Ankara
60	ONUR TAAHHÜT TAŞIMACILIK VE TİCARET LTD. ŞTİ	Hatay Sokak 6/5 Kızılay, 06640, Ankara
61	ÖZALTIN ŞİRKETLER GRUBU	Arjantin Caddesi 9 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
62	ÖZDEMİR İNŞAAT TURİZM ENERJİ SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Tunus Caddesi, Bülten Sokak 13 Kavaklıdere, 06680, Ankara
63	ÖZIŞIK İNŞAAT VE ENERJİ A.Ş.	Gençlik Caddesi 9 Tandoğan, 06570, Ankara
64	ÖZKAR İNŞAAT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Çetin Emeç Bulvarı, 8.Cadde, 74 Sokak 18 A. Öveçler, 06580, Ankara
65	ÖZTAŞ İNŞAAT, İNŞAAT MALZEMELERİ TİCARET A.Ş.	Mebusevleri, İller Sokak 10 Tandoğan, 06580, Ankara
66	PALET İNŞAAT VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Ahmet Mithat Efendi Sokak 30 Çankaya, 06550, Ankara
67	PASİNER ENDÜSTRİYEL TESİSLER SANAYİ ve TİCARET A.Ş.	Pasiner İş Merkezi, 3. Cadde 9 Birlik, Çankaya, 06610, Ankara
68	PEKER İNŞAAT TİCARET VE SANAYİ A.Ş.	Uğur Mumcu Caddesi, Uğur Mumcu\'nun Sokağı 6 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
69	PEKERLER İNŞAAT ve TİCARET KOLLEKTİF ŞTİ.	İlkbahar Mahallesi, 249. Sokak, Burak Apt. 44/4 Çankaya, 06550, Ankara
70	SER-HAT TAAHHÜT İNŞAAT TURİZM SANAYİ TİCARET LTD. ŞTİ.	Kaptanpaşa Sokak 13 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
71	SUMMA TURİZM YATIRIMCILIĞI A.Ş.	27 Aralık Sokak 3 Çankaya, 06680, Ankara
72	SUTA İNŞAAT ve MÜHENDİSLİK LTD. ŞTİ.	Cinnah Caddesi 40/8-13 Çankaya, 06690, Ankara
73	ŞEREFOĞLU İNŞAAT SANAYİ VE TİCARET LTD. ŞTİ.	İncesu Caddesi 12 Kolej, 06670, Ankara
74	TAŞELİ İNŞAAT TİCARET VE SANAYİ LTD. ŞTİ.	Yıldızevler Mahallesi, 4. Cadde, 83. Sokak 12 Çankaya, 06550, Ankara
75	TEFİROM İNŞ. ENERJİ TUR. TAŞ. SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	Nenehatun Caddesi 91/1 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
76	TEKNOTES MÜHENDİSLİK İNŞAAT TAAHHÜT TİCARET VE SANAYİ	Turan Güneş Bulvarı 61 Çankaya, 06450, Ankara
77	TEPE İNŞAAT SANAYİ A.Ş.	Beytepe Köyü Yolu 5 Bilkent, 06530, Ankara
78	TİSAN İNŞAAT VE SANAYİ A.Ş.	Filistin Sokak 49 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
79	TÜRKERLER İNŞ. TURİZM MAD. ENERJİ ÜR. TİC. VE SAN. A.Ş.	Turan Güneş Bulvarı 15. Cadde No:11 Çankaya, 06550, Ankara
80	USLUEL ENERJİ TESİSLERİ TAAHHÜT VE TİC. A.Ş	Turan Güneş Bulv., Ürdün Caddesi 48. Sokak, 10 Oran, 06450, Ankara
81	ÜNAL İNŞAAT VE TİCARET LTD. ŞTİ.	Ceyhun Atıf Kansu Caddesi 61. Sokak 5 Balgat, 06520, Ankara
82	YAŞAR ÖZKAN MÜHENDİSLİK VE MÜTEAHHİTLİK A.Ş.	Reşit Galip Caddesi, Gölgeli Sokak 8 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara
83	YENİGÜN İNŞAAT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Tunus Caddesi 91/7 Kavaklıdere, 06680, Ankara
84	YILDIZLAR İNŞAAT TİCARET A.Ş.	Mahatma Gandhi Cad. 47 GOP, 06700, Ankara
85	YÜKSEL İNŞAAT A.Ş.	Sim-Söğütözü İş Merkezi, Söğütözü Caddesi 14/A Beştepeler, 06560, Ankara
86	ZAFER TAAHHÜT İNŞAAT VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Hatır Sokak 20 Gaziosmanpaşa, 06700, Ankara

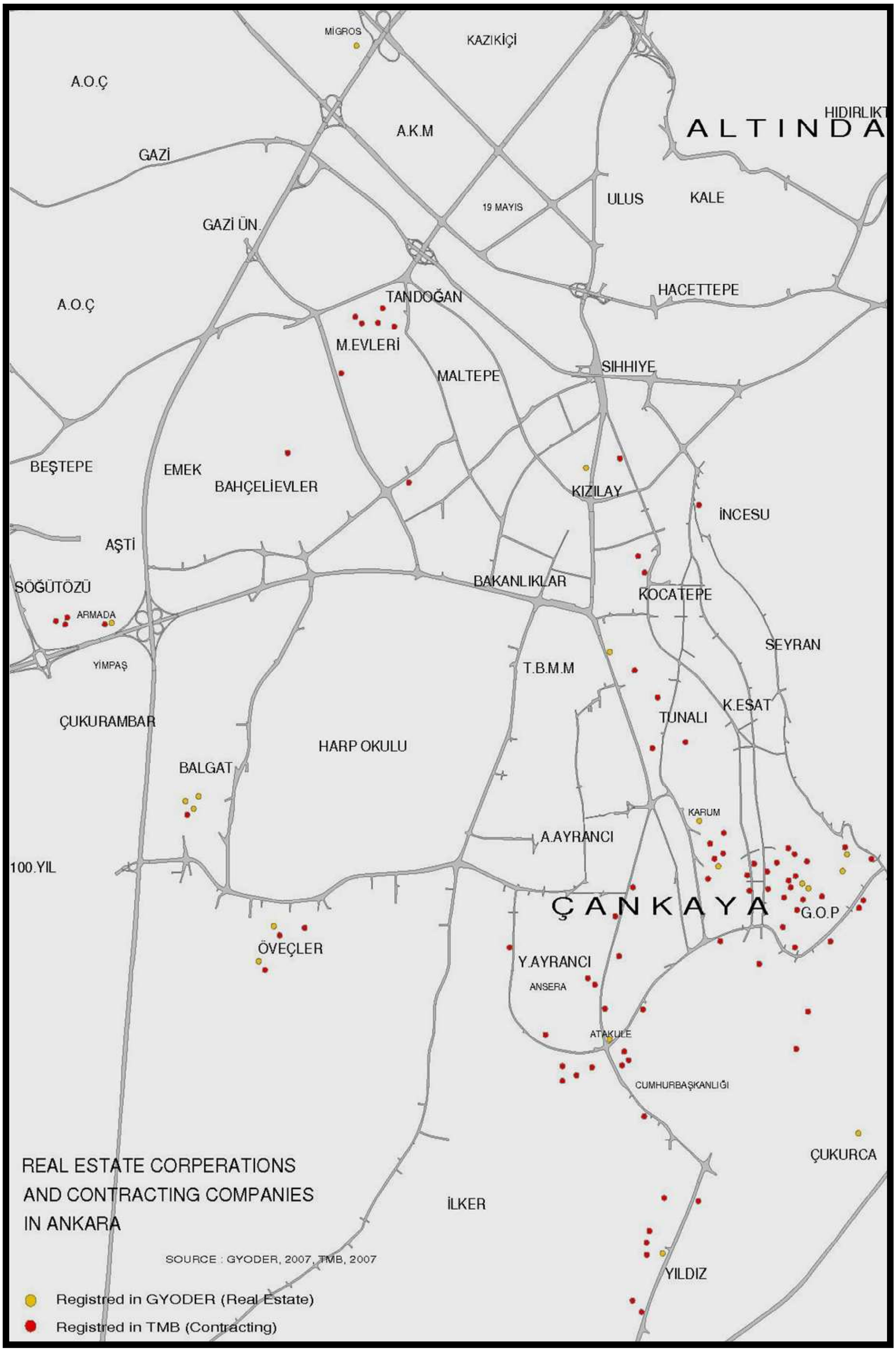


Figure 5.11: Spatial Distributions of Real Estate and Contractor Companies in Ankara
(GYODER, 2007, TMB, 2007).

When the locations of contracting companies in Ankara are analyzed, it may be observed that they are decentralized from the CBD. In other words there is a new concentration tendency out of the central business core. In this manner, especially the Gaziosmanpaşa district has been gaining importance as a location for the prestigious independent office buildings of contracting companies since the mid-1980s. When the southern fringe concentration started to reach saturation after the end of the 1990s, new dispersal nodes emerged: Turan Güneş-Yıldız, which is located on the southern part of Cankaya-Gaziosmanpaşa; the Mebusevleri district, which is located in the northwestern part of Kızılay; the Balgat, Öveçler and Söğütözü districts, which are located at the intersections of the Eskişehir and Konya Road and Cetin Emec Boulevard; and Bilkent, which can be defined as a new center on the southwestern residential corridor of Ankara.

5.2.2. Local-Based Producer Service Locations

Ankara-oriented and relatively local-based producer services, when compared with holdings and global-multinational companies, may be analyzed in three main categories: those registered with the Trade Chamber of Ankara (ATO); special technical business services that are registered with the Advocacy Council and the Chambers of Engineers and Architects; and lastly home offices, which are not registered. Although home offices have been gaining in importance in producer service functions worldwide, they may be disregarded in the Ankara case due to the relatively limited concentrations when compared with the largest cities in the world. On the other hand, even though almost all of the companies are registered with the Trade Chamber of Ankara, some of the special business services may be registered with their special legal organizations, such as the Advocacy Council and the Chamber of Engineers. Therefore, this relatively small group will also be analyzed in this chapter.

5.2.2.1. Local-National Producer Service Companies in Ankara

Local producer services in Ankara will be analyzed according to data obtained from the Trade Chamber of Ankara. According to the Turkish legal framework, all trading companies must register with the relevant Trade Chamber. Thus, companies established in Ankara must be registered with the Trade Chamber of Ankara (ATO). For in the purpose of this study, ATO registrations have been separated into two main parts: producer and consumer services. According to ATO data, although Ankara had approximately 90,000 service units in 2000, this number had reached approximately

104,000 by 2005 (Table 5.12). About 16% of all services may be defined as a producer services in Ankara. The sub-categories of producer services are shown in Table 5.13 (Levent, 2007).

Table 5.12: Increasing Rates of Services from 2000 to 2005

	2000	2005	Rate of Increase
Producer Services	16.076	18.451	14,77%
Consumer Services	70.155	85.738	22,21%
Total	86.231	104.189	20,83%

Source: ATO, 2000; 2005
TURKSTAT-TUIK, 2005

Table 5.13: Sub Categories of Producer Services According to ATO Classification

PRODUCER SERVICES	
FINANCIAL	**BUSINESS**
Banking	Real Estate
Insurance	Building Contracting
Currency	Consultancy
Fınancal Management	İmport-Export, Custom Works
	Medical
	Planning, Architecture Engineering
	Travel Agencies
	Public Building Constructions
	Telecommunication
	Advertising, Public Relations
	Research-Development

When the ATO registration data from 2000 and 2005 is rearranged and compared according to subcategories of producer services, it can be observed that the number of producer service firms has increased by 14.77% in the five-year period, which is below the total service sector growth in Ankara. Although consumer services increased by 22.21% from 2000 to 2005 and the average service sector growth reached 20.83%, producer service growth was limited to 14.77%. This illustrates that unlike most world cities, the economic growth of Ankara has depended on consumer service rather than producer service activities. Therefore, relative importance and attractiveness of Ankara as an international producer service location seems to have declined.

On the other hand, when the internal accretions of sub-categories of local producer services are compared, some crucial points can be ascertained in Ankara. Firstly, there was a significant increase in the real estate and insurance sectors in the 2000–2005 period. According to ATO registrations, the number of Real Estate firms saw a dramatic increase of 75.79%, which is a clear sign of the socio-economic structure of Ankara in the last decade. Since 1990, the real estate and construction sectors have been significant economic activities for Ankara. This tendency appeared to boom after 2000 (Günay 2007). It can be said that most of the real estate units are limited to a local and neighborhood scale in Ankara. This local-based structure can be read on the relatively larger-scale real estate investment company concentrations in İstanbul. Thus, it can be said that the growth in the real estate sector in recent times in Ankara has not been reflected on the national and global-scale agglomerations. In other words, real estate-based activities seem to be more related with speculative movements than capital accumulation and financial control-based agglomerations in Ankara. The insurance sector has seen a significant process of growth since 2000, which has generally depended on the internal capacities of the financial sector, and has reflected on small-scale agencies which tend to sprawl in the residential zones. Similar to the large finance and real estate investment units, the headquarters of insurance companies have agglomerated in İstanbul. Therefore, the rapid growth process of insurance agencies in last five years period in Ankara can be related to internal development and the expansion of the insurance sector nationwide. Residential zone-based small-scale insurance agencies have supported this structure.

Table 5.14: Quantitative & Comparative Information on the Number of Producer Service Firms

		Number of Companies					
Sector Code	Sector Name (ATO)	2000	2005	Accrual (number)	Rank	Rate of increase	Rank
1	Banking	652	812	160	7	24,54	5
2	Real Estate	318	559	241	3	75,79	1
3	Constructing, Developing*	4.550	5.014	464	1	10,20	11
10	Contracting, Consultancy	875	895	20	13	2,29	13
18	Import-export, custom commisioning*	1.894	2.092	198	5	10,45	8
47	Consultancy, Advisory*	478	633	155	8	32,43	3
52	Medical apparatus corp.	1.593	1.660	67	12	4,21	12
53	Project, engineering, architecturing	1.667	1.874	207	4	12,42	7
54	Travel agencies	1.020	1.124	104	11	10,20	10
55	Public development bidding corp.	1.118	1.234	116	10	10,38	9
57	Insurance	601	930	329	2	54,74	2
60	Telecommunication, electronic	448	591	143	9	31,92	4
64	Advertising, public relations	862	1.033	171	6	19,84	6
	Total	16.076	18.451	2375		14,77	
	* : Including financial companies						

Secondly, Consultancy-Advisory and Telecommunications-Electronics companies have seen a steady increase in recent times. Although the growth of telecommunication units may have depended on advances in information technologies, the growth of the consultancy sector has different development parameters. From a historical perspective, the consultancy sector is strongly related to the contracting and construction functions in Ankara. On the other hand, there has been a diversification and specialization tendency in the consultancy sector in the recent period. Financial, technological, business and technological advisory functions have been gaining importance. In addition to this, and in parallel to national economic movements, the number of bank branches has increased; however, banking headquarters have become concentrated in İstanbul in this period.

Thirdly, there is a crucial diagnosis on significant increase in the Advertising and Public Relations sector. This movement may be related with the global and national popularity of the advertising sector and developments in information-communication technologies. Lastly, it can be said that there is somewhat of a contradiction between the construction-oriented functions and the real estate sector. Although there has been a major increase in the real estate function, there has been a relative stability in the areas of Construction, Public Development, Contracting, Consultancy and Project Engineering services in same period. This dilemma indicates speculative real estate movements in Ankara, especially in the recent period.

Following an analysis of the distributions of the sub-categories of producer services in the internal zones of Ankara, it was observed that producer services are still concentrated on the Kızılay-Kavaklıdere-Çankaya and Gaziosmanpasa corridor. The southern zones of Kızılay, started to become concentrated with business activities after the 1980s. This tendency reached saturation and resulted in problems of over-concentration in the mid-1990s. As a result, prestigious business services began to search for new locations, while the location process from Kızılay to Kavaklıdere, Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa started to be seen in business activities. This tendency can be seen in the Consultancy, Advisory, Contracting, Real Estate and Advertising sub-sectors, while medical apparatus, travel agencies, telecommunication units and insurance agencies are still concentrated in the Kızılay center. The location of university hospitals such as Hacettepe, İbni-Sina etc. have compelled medical services to locate to the Sıhhiye-Yenişehir sub-districts of Kızılay, however there has been a new location trend for medical services to locate on the Gaziosmanpaşa fringe and at the Öveçler and Mebusevleri nodes.

Travel and insurance agencies and bank branches are predominantly located in the Kızılay district, although new jumping nodes such as Sogütözü, Balgat, Gaziosmanpaşa and Öveçler are emerging. It may be said that even though business and financial services have become concentrated in the Kavaklıdere, Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa districts, there is a significant jumping tendency for some business services, beginning with construction, public development and contracting units. In this manner, the Öveçler, Balgat, Söğütözü and Bahçelievler districts have gained strategic importance as new locational preferences. This new concentration tendency may be dependent on the locations of political party headquarters, ministries and other public institutions. In addition, some of the construction and real estate-based producer services have tended to locate in the Mebusevleri and Turan Güneş districts, which are relatively well built-up environments and have strong relational capacities with the Kızılay-Çankaya corridor. In other words, these locational preferences may be dependent on centripetal forces and under the influence of the CBD.

Siteler, Ostim-Gimat and Sincan organized industrial zones, which may be defined as the largest working nodes in Ankara, also have significant producer service units. In particular, contracting and consultancy units and import-export oriented companies have seemed to concentrate in the Ostim-Gimat districts. This concentration may be explained with the communication technology-based connection potential, which deterritorialized production-based industries from the CBDs to the main production zones. Similar to the Ostim-Gimat districts, Siteler, the traditional furniture center, appears to have undergone a crucial transformation from furniture-based industrial production to marketing and even advertising and public relations-oriented services.

According to the ATO 2005 database, 12.70% of producer services are located in the Kızılay center. Kızılay would appear to have become specialized in consumer services rather than producer services. If producer service specializations are analyzed, it can be seen that Kızılay loom larges in terms of medical, insurance and travel units. On the other hand, Ulus, as a traditional center, has been losing producer service functions since the beginning of 1970s. In other words, Ulus can be defined as specialized and diversified consumer service center in the most concentrated area in Ankara. When the Kazım Karabekir district is included within the Ulus boundary, Ulus can be said to contain 9.53% of all producer service units. The same database illustrates that 13.13% of producer services are concentrated in the Kavaklıdere-Tunalı Hilmi center. Different from the Kızılay center, Kavaklıdere is specialized in advertising, public relations, telecommunications, electronic services and especially travel-oriented business services. On the other hand, more important producer service zones are located in the southern parts of Kavaklıdere, in Gaziosmanpaşa and Çankaya. Gaziosmanpaşa, which is located in the southeastern part of the Kızılay-Kavaklıdere corridor, contains 13.24% of all producer services. The headquarters of construction, contracting and public development service providers began to locate in the Gaziosmanpaşa district at the beginning of the 1990s.This prestigious independent office building construction process brought a specialization to the Gaziosmanpaşa center.

Table 5.15: Quantitative and Percentage Distributions of Subcategories of Producer Services in Internal Zones of Ankara (2000-2005) Source: ATO, 2000; 2005.

	Kızılay				Kavaklıdere				Gop				Cankaya				Ulus				Kazım k.				Balgat				Ovecler				Turan Günes				Ankara Total	
Sector Name (ATO)	2000	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	2000	2005
Banking	78	11,96	99	15,18	83	12,73	101	12,44	61	9,36	72	8,87	56	8,59	66	8,13	39	5,98	48	5,91	25	3,83	36	4,43	5	0,77	20	2,46	1	0,15	5	0,62	3	0,46	15	1,85	652	812
Real Estate	21	6,60	19	5,97	29	9,12	33	5,90	34	10,69	36	6,44	33	10,38	36	6,44	13	4,09	7	1,25	1	0,31	5	0,89	2	0,63	19	3,40	1	0,31	8	1,43	1	0,31	6	1,07	318	559
Constructing, Developing	352	7,74	376	8,26	578	12,70	603	12,03	637	14,00	688	13,72	718	15,78	747	14,90	314	6,90	321	6,40	138	3,03	152	3,03	36	0,79	127	2,53	12	0,26	88	1,76	21	0,46	104	2,07	4550	5014
Contracting, Consultancy	96	10,97	93	10,63	106	12,11	100	11,17	102	11,66	111	12,40	86	9,83	87	9,72	76	8,69	78	8,72	88	10,06	99	11,06	19	2,17	27	3,02	2	0,23	4	0,45	6	0,69	11	1,23	875	895
Import-export, custom	286	15,10	245	12,94	308	16,26	298	14,24	331	17,48	346	16,54	294	15,52	289	13,81	86	4,54	98	4,68	80	4,22	95	4,54	21	1,11	49	2,34	12	0,63	48	2,29	29	1,53	52	2,49	1894	2092
Consultancy, Advisory	69	14,44	57	11,92	96	20,08	89	14,06	106	22,18	111	17,54	97	20,29	102	16,11	26	5,44	21	3,32	8	1,67	25	3,95	9	1,88	38	6,00	1	0,21	22	3,48	9	1,88	38	6,00	478	633
Medical apparatus corp.	306	19,21	341	21,41	303	19,02	309	18,61	175	10,99	208	12,53	201	12,62	209	12,59	164	10,30	165	9,94	18	1,13	29	1,75	34	2,13	48	2,89	16	1,00	36	2,17	22	1,38	35	2,11	1593	1660
Project, eng., arch.	151	9,06	167	10,02	197	11,82	212	11,31	192	11,52	203	10,83	470	28,19	483	25,77	79	4,74	71	3,79	26	1,56	43	2,29	45	2,70	81	4,32	35	2,10	108	5,76	44	2,64	63	3,36	1667	1874
Travel agencies	172	16,86	188	18,43	163	15,98	176	15,66	126	12,35	134	11,92	173	16,96	171	15,21	58	5,69	51	4,54	36	3,53	54	4,80	15	1,47	32	2,85	10	0,98	21	1,87	6	0,59	28	2,49	1020	1124
Public development	72	6,44	78	6,98	103	9,21	112	9,08	205	18,34	221	17,91	190	16,99	213	17,26	66	5,90	59	4,78	20	1,79	48	3,89	25	2,24	61	4,94	14	1,25	54	4,38	27	2,42	56	4,54	1118	1234
Insurance	111	18,47	147	24,46	86	14,31	104	11,18	68	11,31	108	11,61	74	12,31	107	11,51	49	8,15	51	5,48	25	4,16	48	5,16	19	3,16	34	3,66	4	0,67	29	3,12	8	1,33	39	4,19	601	930
Telecom., electronic	73	16,29	91	20,31	113	25,22	115	19,46	76	16,96	81	13,71	97	21,65	103	17,43	15	3,35	23	3,89	2	0,45	11	1,86	10	2,23	26	4,40	9	2,01	21	3,55	8	1,79	33	5,58	448	591
Advertising, public rel.	132	15,31	141	16,36	158	18,33	167	16,17	118	13,69	124	12,00	157	18,21	171	16,55	61	7,08	57	5,52	58	6,73	63	6,10	12	1,39	21	2,03	6	0,70	18	1,74	15	1,74	36	3,48	862	1033
Total	1919	11,94	2042	12,70	2323	14,45	2419	13,11	2231	13,88	2443	13,24	2646	16,46	2784	15,09	1046	6,51	1050	5,69	525	3,27	708	3,84	252	1,57	583	3,16	123	0,77	462	2,50	199	1,24	516	2,80	16076	18451

	Bahceli-Emek				Söğütözü				Çukurambar				Tandoğan-M.evler				Çayyolu				Bilkent				Siteler				Ostim-Gimat				Sincan OSB				Ankara Total	
Sector Name (ATO)	2000	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	%	%	2005	%	2000	%	2005	%	2000	2005
Banking	32	4,91	44	5,42	1	0,15	9	1,11	0	0,00	3	0,37	2	0,31	4	0,49	5	0,77	9	1,11	2	0,25	6	0,74	23	3,53	27	3,33	63	9,66	82	10,10	1	0,15	3	0,37	652	812
Real Estate	7	2,20	18	3,22	1	0,31	3	0,54	0	0,00	3	0,54	1	0,31	3	0,54	6	1,89	19	3,40	3	0,54	11	1,97	2	0,63	7	1,25	12	3,77	23	4,11	0	0,00	3	0,54	318	559
Constructing, Developing	102	2,24	178	3,55	1	0,02	22	0,44	1	0,02	3	0,06	18	0,40	47	0,94	2	0,04	7	0,14	1	0,02	3	0,06	140	3,08	145	2,89	298	6,55	333	6,64	3	0,07	3	0,06	4550	5014
Contracting, Consultancy	33	3,77	37	4,13	1	0,11	3	0,34	0	0,00	1	0,11	7	0,80	19	2,12	5	0,57	18	2,01	3	0,34	9	1,01	43	4,91	46	5,14	68	7,77	88	9,83	5	0,57	3	0,34	875	895
Import-export, custom	86	4,54	98	4,68	1	0,05	12	0,57	2	0,11	8	0,38	12	0,63	34	1,63	1	0,05	5	0,24	2	0,10	4	0,19	81	4,28	89	4,25	132	6,97	182	8,70	10	0,53	3	0,14	1894	2092
Consultancy, Advisory	19	3,97	34	5,37	1	0,21	15	2,37	1	0,21	3	0,47	2	0,42	16	2,53	2	0,42	8	1,26	3	0,47	6	0,95	2	0,42	7	1,11	14	2,93	21	3,32	1	0,21	3	0,47	478	633
Medical apparatus corp.	89	5,59	92	5,54	1	0,06	11	0,66	1	0,06	3	0,18	15	0,94	38	2,29	2	0,13	5	0,30	1	0,06	2	0,12	16	1,00	26	1,57	41	2,57	64	3,86	0	0,00	3	0,18	1593	1660
Project, eng. arch.	65	3,90	73	3,90	1	0,06	25	1,33	1	0,06	6	0,32	15	0,90	37	1,97	4	0,24	10	0,53	1	0,05	4	0,21	35	2,10	54	2,88	71	4,26	97	5,18	2	0,12	3	0,16	1667	1874
Travel agencies	38	3,73	59	5,25	4	0,39	23	2,05	2	0,20	12	1,07	7	0,69	17	1,51	3	0,29	9	0,80	2	0,18	3	0,27	7	0,69	12	1,07	15	1,47	25	2,22	2	0,20	3	0,27	1020	1124
Public development	50	4,47	59	4,78	2	0,18	33	2,67	1	0,09	5	0,41	11	0,98	43	3,48	2	0,18	5	0,41	3	0,24	8	0,65	39	3,49	42	3,40	38	3,40	47	3,81	5	0,45	3	0,24	1118	1234
Insurance	29	4,83	51	5,48	2	0,33	21	2,26	2	0,33	7	0,75	10	1,66	32	3,44	1	0,17	8	0,86	2	0,22	6	0,65	17	2,83	26	2,80	18	3,00	41	4,41	2	0,33	3	0,32	601	930
Telecom. electronic	6	1,34	12	2,03	1	0,22	9	1,52	1	0,22	2	0,34	2	0,45	8	1,35	2	0,45	9	1,52	1	0,17	7	1,18	1	0,22	2	0,34	1	0,22	16	2,71	0	0,00	0	0,00	448	591
Advertising, public rel.	39	4,52	53	5,13	1	0,12	28	2,71	1	0,12	3	0,29	6	0,70	19	1,84	1	0,12	9	0,87	2	0,19	9	0,87	16	1,86	31	3,00	47	5,45	61	5,91	1	0,12	2	0,19	862	1033
Total	595	3,70	808	4,38	18	0,11	214	1,16	13	0,08	59	0,32	108	0,67	317	1,72	36	0,22	121	0,66	26	0,14	78	0,42	422	2,63	514	2,79	818	5,09	1080	5,85	32	0,20	35	0,19	16076	18451

Red fields illustrate most concentrated districts in 2000

Green fields illustrate most concentrated districts in 2005

Blue fields illustrate rapid growth process on producer service functions from 2000 to 2005

Table 5.16: Quantitative and Percentage Exchange of Subcategories of Producer Services in the period of 2000-2005 in Ankara Source: ATO, 2000; 2005.

	Kızılay			Kavaklıdere			Gop			Cankaya			Ulus			Kazım k.			Balgat			Ovecler			Turan Güneş			Ankara Total	
Sector Name (ATO)	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005
Banking	78	99	26,92	83	101	21,69	61	72	18,03	56	66	17,86	39	48	23,08	25	36	44,00	5	20	300	1	5	400	3	15	400	652	812
Real Estate	21	19	-9,52	29	33	13,79	34	36	5,88	33	36	9,09	13	7	-46,15	1	5	400	2	19	850	1	8	700	1	6	500	318	559
Constructing, Developing	352	376	6,82	578	603	4,33	637	688	8,01	718	747	4,04	314	321	2,23	138	152	10,14	36	127	253	12	88	633,33	21	104	395,24	4550	5014
Contracting, Consultancy	96	93	-3,13	106	100	-5,66	102	111	8,82	86	87	1,16	76	78	2,63	88	99	12,50	19	27	42,11	2	4	100	6	11	83,33	875	895
Import-export, custom	286	245	-14,34	308	298	-3,25	331	346	4,53	294	289	-1,70	86	98	13,95	80	95	18,75	21	49	133	12	48	300	29	52	79,31	1894	2092
Consultancy, Advisory	69	57	-17,39	96	89	-7,29	106	111	4,72	97	102	5,15	26	21	-19,23	8	25	213	9	38	322	1	22	2100	9	38	322,22	478	633
Medical apparatus corp.	306	341	11,44	303	309	1,98	175	208	18,86	201	209	3,98	164	165	0,61	18	29	61,11	34	48	41,18	16	36	125	22	35	59,09	1593	1660
Project, engineering, arch.	151	167	10,60	197	212	7,61	192	203	5,73	470	483	2,77	79	71	-10,13	26	43	65,38	45	81	80	35	108	208,57	44	63	43,18	1667	1874
Travel agencies	172	188	9,30	163	176	7,98	126	134	6,35	173	171	-1,16	58	51	-12,07	36	54	50	15	32	113	10	21	110	6	28	366,67	1020	1124
Public development	72	78	8,33	103	112	8,74	205	221	7,80	190	213	12,11	66	59	-10,61	20	48	140	25	61	144	14	54	285,71	27	56	107,41	1118	1234
Insurance	111	147	32,43	86	104	20,93	68	108	58,82	74	107	44,59	49	51	4,08	25	48	92,00	19	34	78,95	4	29	625	8	39	387,50	601	930
Telecom., electronic	73	91	24,66	113	115	1,77	76	81	6,58	97	103	6,19	15	23	53,33	2	11	450	10	26	160	9	21	133,33	8	33	312,50	448	591
Advertising, public rel.	132	141	6,82	158	167	5,70	118	124	5,08	157	171	8,92	61	57	-6,56	58	63	8,62	12	21	75,00	6	18	200	15	36	140	862	1033
Total	1919	2042	6,41	2323	2419	4,13	2231	2443	9,50	2646	2784	5,22	1046	1050	0,38	525	708	34,86	252	583	131,35	123	462	275,61	199	516	159,30	16076	18451

	Bahceli-Emek			Söğütözü			Çukurambar			Tandoğan-M.evler			Çayyolu			Bilkent			Siteler			Ostim-Gimat			Sincan OSB			Ankara Total	
Sector Name (ATO)	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005	%	2000	2005
Banking	32	44	37,50	1	9	800	0	3	300	2	4	100	5	9	80	2	6	200	23	27	17,39	63	82	30,16	1	3	200	652	812
Real Estate	7	18	157,14	1	3	200	0	3	300	1	3	200	6	19	217	3	11	267	2	7	250	12	23	92	0	3	300	318	559
Constructing, Developin	102	178	74,51	1	22	2100	1	3	200	18	47	161,11	2	7	250	1	3	200	140	145	3,57	298	333	11,74	3	3	0	4550	5014
Contracting, Consultancy	33	37	12,12	1	3	200	0	1	100	7	19	171,43	5	18	260	3	9	200	43	46	6,98	68	88	29,41	5	3	-40	875	895
Import-export, custom	86	98	13,95	1	12	1100	2	8	300	12	34	183,33	1	5	400	2	4	100	81	89	9,88	132	182	37,88	10	3	-70	1894	2092
Consultancy, Advisory*	19	34	78,95	1	15	1400	1	3	200	2	16	700	2	8	300	3	6	100	2	7	250	14	21	50,00	1	3	200	478	633
Medical apparatus corp.	89	92	3,37	1	11	1000	1	3	200	15	38	153,33	2	5	150	1	2	100	16	26	62,50	41	64	56,10	0	3	300	1593	1660
Project, engineering, arch.	65	73	12,31	1	25	2400	1	6	500	15	37	146,67	4	10	150	1	4	300	35	54	54,29	71	97	36,62	2	3	50	1667	1874
Travel agencies	38	59	55,26	4	23	475	2	12	500	7	17	142,86	3	9	200	2	3	50	7	12	71,43	15	25	66,67	2	3	50	1020	1124
Public development	50	59	18,00	2	33	1550	1	5	400	11	43	290,91	2	5	150	3	8	167	39	42	7,69	38	47	23,68	5	3	-40	1118	1234
Insurance	29	51	75,86	2	21	950	2	7	250	10	32	220	1	8	700	2	6	200	17	26	52,94	18	41	127,78	2	3	50	601	930
Telecom. electronic	6	12	100	1	9	800	1	2	100	2	8	300	2	9	350	1	7	600	1	2	100	1	16	1500	0	0	0	448	591
Advertising, public rel.	39	53	35,90	1	28	2700	1	3	200	6	19	216,67	1	9	800	2	9	350	16	31	93,75	47	61	29,79	1	2	100	862	1033
Total	595	808	35,80	18	214	1089	13	59	353,85	108	317	193,52	36	121	236	26	78	200	422	514	21,80	818	1080	32,03	32	35	9,38	16076	18451

Red fields illustrate most concentrated districts

Blue fields illustrate decreasing tendency on producer service concentrations from 2000 to 2005

Red fonts illustrate rapid growth process on producer service functions from 2000 to 2005

The Çankaya district is home to 15.04% of all producer services, specialized in project, engineering and architecture-based technical services. Furthermore, advertising services have tended to locate in the Çankaya and Ayrancı districts. In summary, 54.14% of producer services are located in the Kızılay, Kavaklıdere, Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa districts. The Ulus center is concentrated on a limited area, while Kızılay and its southern fringe have expanded over a much larger area. Therefore, the Kızılay-Çankaya locations can be defined as a peripherialization rather than concentralization.

In addition to then Ulus, Kızılay, Kavaklıdere and Çankaya corridor there are new locational preferences for producer services. In this manner, the most popular movements can be observed in the Balgat, Öveçler, Söğütözü and Çukurambar districts, which are located on the Eskişehir and Konya Road intersections. Starting with Balgat in the mid-1990s, contracting, construction and project-based technical units started to jump beyond the extensive military zone. This decentralization can be explained by both the uneven development process, which includes the squatters of Balgat, Öveçler and Çukurambar; and by the accessibility and transportation supplied by Çetin Emeç Boulevard. The Balgat decentralization has steered new office and residential developments in the Oveçler, Söğütözü and Çukurambar districts. Especially after the construction of the Armada business and consumer service center, the Söğütözü district has started to attract soft business activities, including advertising, public relations, travel, insurance, real estate investment agencies etc. These four districts of the southeastern jumping node of producer services have rapidly gained new producer services. Although approximately 3% of the total producer services were located in these districts in 2000, according to the 2005 database, this concentration had reached 7.14%, and has continued to rise after 2005.

On the other hand, the Bahçelievler and Emek districts have attracted both consumer and producer service concentrations. Bahçelievler, one of oldest residential zones, has seen both functional and spatial transformations inform a historical perspective. It can be said that since the decentralization of governmental institutions to Eskişehir Road, the Bahçelievler district has started to attract both consumer and producer service units. Especially banking and insurance businesses, as well as some soft business services, such as advisory, advertising and public relations, have tended to locate in the Bahçelievler district. This process has strongly affected the Mebusevleri and Tandoğan sites, which are located geographically between the Kızılay and Bahçelievler nodes. Public development, construction and contracting companies, which are both local and multinational, have started to locate at the Mebusevleri residential site, from which it can be deduced that the quality of the built-up environment has seemed to influence office locations. The Turan Güneş-Yıldız site, located in the southern part of Çankaya and backboned on the Turan Güneş Boulevard, is home to significant business and consumer service units. Especially since the early 1990s in Yıldız, not only have squatter regenerations taken place in the planned residential zones, but also office buildings and entertainment-oriented consumer services. Construction and consultancy companies, as well as telecommunications, advertising and financial service companies have increasingly located to the Turan Güneş backbone.

The fringed based diffusion type CBD structure, seem to have transformed a new structure where new nodes appeared. In this context, the Turan Güneş, Öveçler and Söğütüzü jumpings can be defined as decentralized concentration nodes. Furthermore, there are new dispersal tendencies which are relatively independent from the core, being the Bilkent and Çayyolu districts and the organized industrial zones. All of these zones are located close to residential areas, different from the edgeless city examples of the West. Thus, it may be stated that new producer service nodes that are close to residential areas, especially those aimed at high income residents, are fundamentally different from the edgeless city typologies.

Starting with high income residential movements, the Çayyolu and Bilkent sites have also attracted service activities. Although it is mostly consumer services that have located in Çayyolu, there are also producer services, such as real estate, banking, insurance and advisory-consultancy units. On the other hand, Bilkent, which contains shopping malls, a university and high income residents, has attracted both governmental and private producer services. These include not only some public institutions, but also the headquarters of construction and real estate investment companies.

Aside from residential zone-based jumpings, other dispersion nodes include industrial zones, technopolises and wholesale centers. Although these nodes are mainly defined as industrial and wholesale-oriented units, some of the producer services and branches of industrial oriented headquarters may be located in these zones. Different from 20 years ago, companies can now choose to locate both their offices and production facilities in the organized industrial zones due to the advances in communication technologies. In this respect, the Ostim small industry zone, the Gimat wholesale and business center, the Siteler small industry zone and the Sincan organized industrial zone are now highly attractive for consumer-producer service branches and the back offices of producer services. The producer service concentrations in these zones are Ostim-Gimat 5.85%, Siteler 1.79% and Sincan OSB 0.20%.

If the spatial distributions of the main sub-categories of producer services are analyzed, the main locational tendencies may be accurately observed. Finance-oriented services, including not only banks but also currency exchange offices, insurance agencies and financial management companies, tend to located in Kızılay and in its southern fringe of Kavaklıdere, Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa. On the other hand, there are notable concentrations in Kazım Karabekir, which has attracted Ulus-oriented construction and travel services, and in the Turan Güneş, Bahçelievler, Balgat, Söğütözü, Öveçler, Ostim and Çayyolu districts. Although the headquarters of many banks have moved to Istanbul as a result of the liberalized economic policies, currency in Ankara, insurance agencies and financial management units such as leasing, renting, advising etc. have seen an increase in both the CBD and in the industrial zones of Ankara (Figure 5.12, Table 5.16).

When real estate and construction-oriented company locations are analyzed, a more decentralized and complex system than that of financial units can be observed. While in terms of the dispersion trend, financial units have a more concentric and "jobs follow people"-oriented movement, real estate and construction units appear to be more dispersed and decentralized in their concentrations. Additionally, if the spatial concentration exchange diagram of construction and real estate services is analyzed, it can be seen that in the Kızılay, Kavaklıdere, Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa concentric diffusion type central business location system has reached saturation. Thus, the Balgat, Bahçelievler, Söğütözü, Öveçler, Turan Güneş and Mebusevleri districts have grown rapidly in terms of real estate and construction units. Furthermore, the Bilkent and Çayyolu districts, which can be defined as "edge" and high income residential zones, have seen an influx of real estate and construction-oriented producer services.

On the other hand, Ulus, which is the oldest producer service node, lost real estate and construction units between 2000 and 2005; and in the same period, contrary to Ulus; Kazım Karabekir street and environment seemed to gain construction companies, similar to Balgat, Öveçler, Mebusevleri and Turan Güneş districts (Figure 5.13).

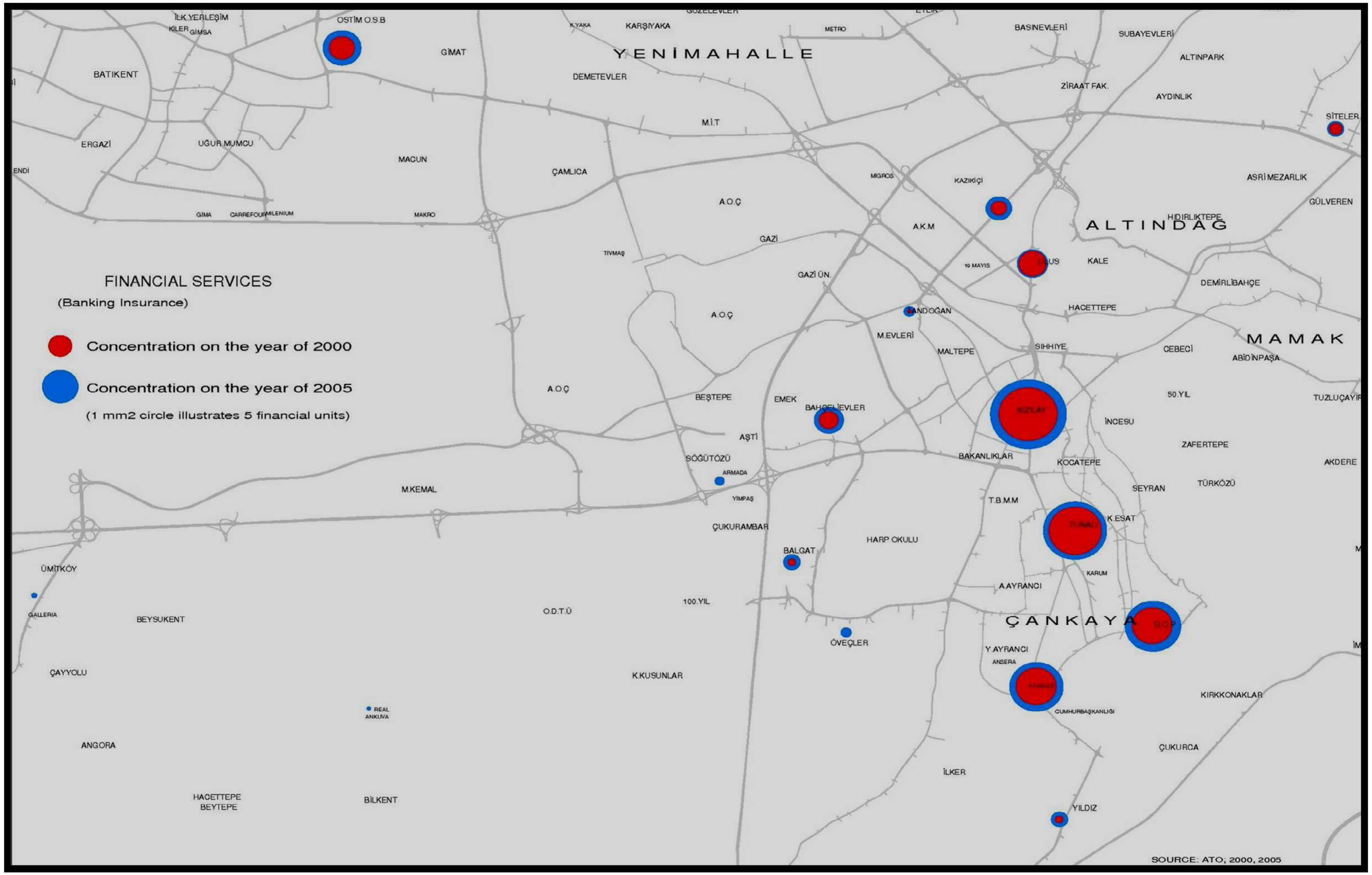


Figure 5.12: Spatial Concentration Exchanging Diagram of Financial Services in Ankara (Source: ATO, 2000, 2005)

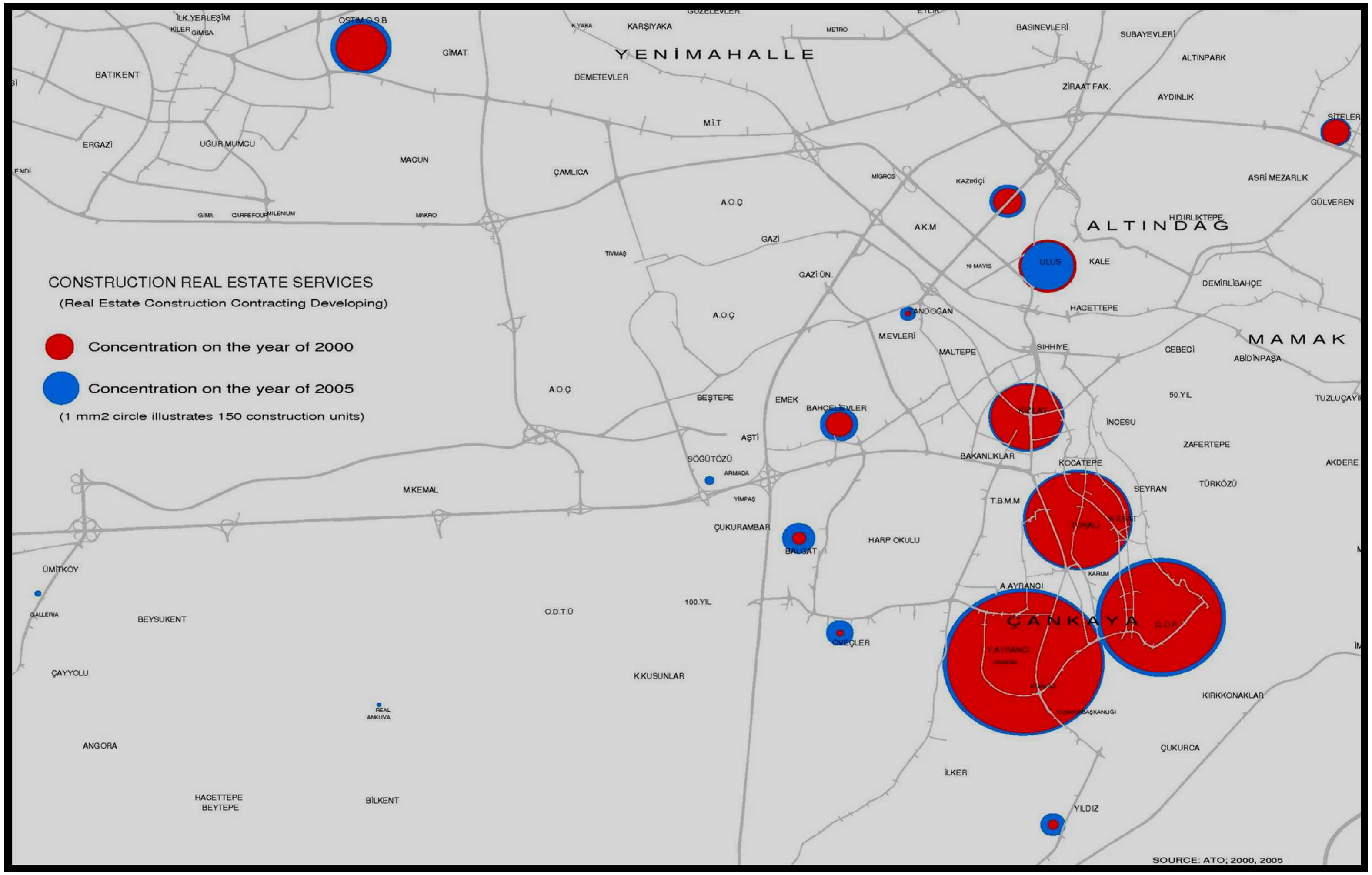


Figure 5.13: Spatial Concentration Exchange Diagram of Construction and Real Estate Services in Ankara (Source: ATO, 2000, 2005)

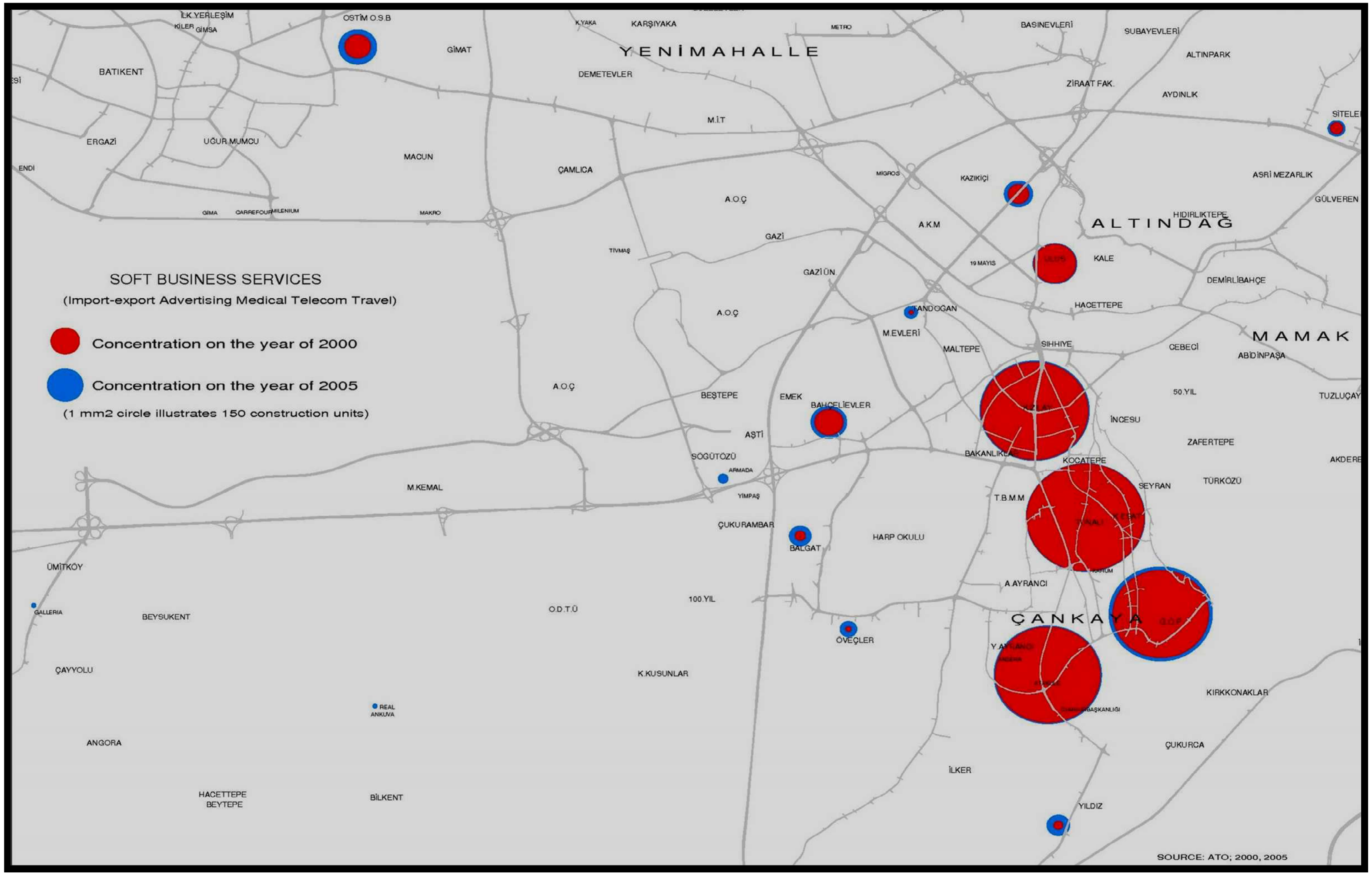


Figure 5.14: Spatial Concentration Exchanging Diagram of Other Business Services in Ankara (Source: ATO, 2000, 2005)

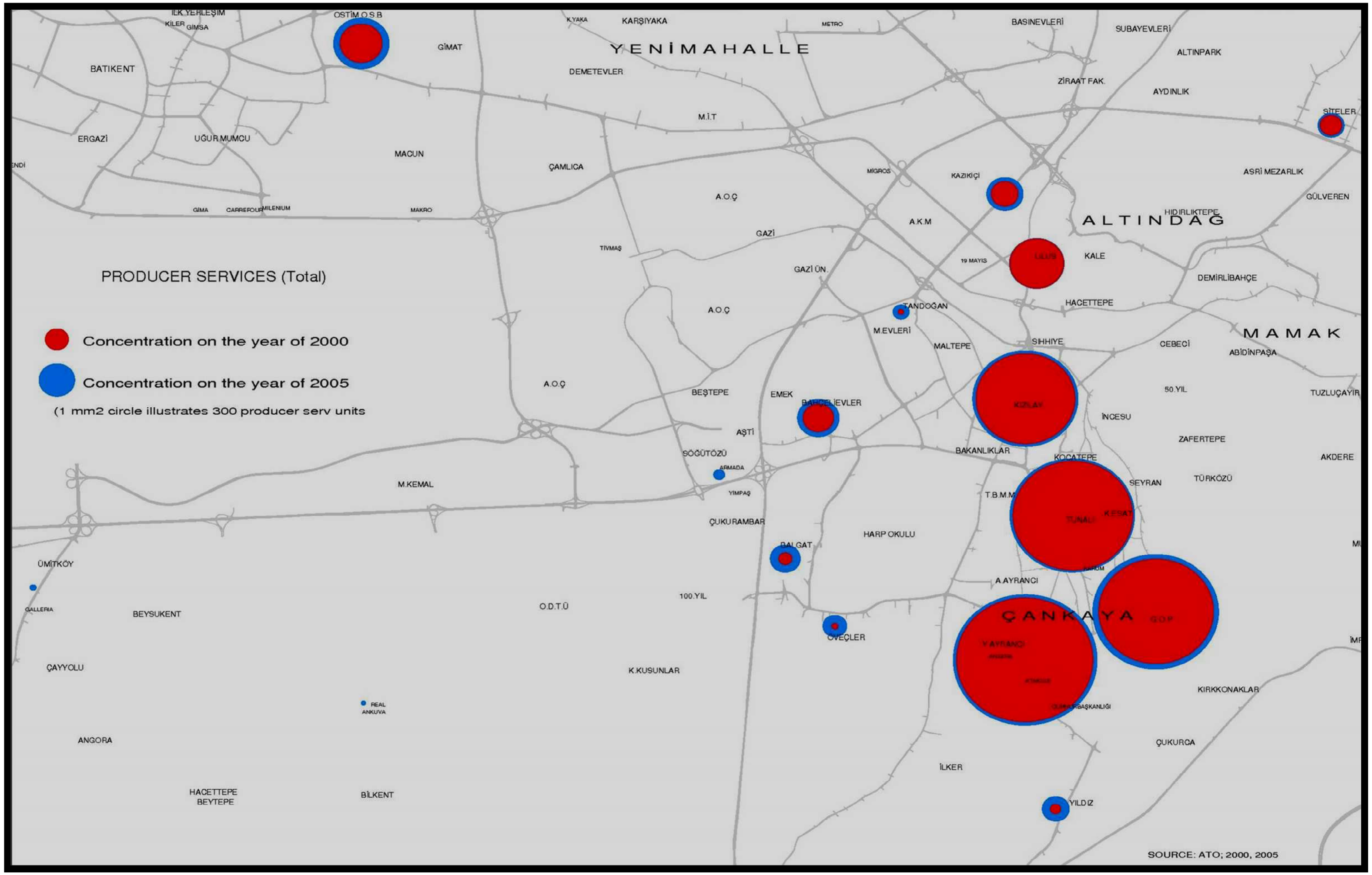


Figure 5.15: Spatial Concentration Exchange Diagram of Total Producer Services in Ankara (Source: ATO, 2000, 2005)

The saturation of the Kızılay-Kavaklıdere-Çankaya corridor can be easily read on business service concentrations and new location dynamics; and like financial and real estate-construction services, business services have also been seeking new nodes at which to locate. Although the Bahçelievler, Balgat, Öveçler and Söğütözü districts have quickly become attractive for financial and business services, business services appear to be more flexible in their locational preferences. In this context, organized industrial zones, small industry and wholesale centers and even technopolises have tended to specialize in diversified business services and soft office uses (Figure 5.14).

These tendencies illustrate that the private producer service companies registered with the Ankara Trade Chamber (ATO) have been through a process of dispersal that may be classified as a concentrated dispersion. Details of private producer service company registrations can be found in Appendix E.

5.2.2.2. Special-Technical Business Services

According to the Turkish legal framework, some special technical services, such as advocacy offices, and architecture and engineering companies, are obliged to register with special non-governmental colleague organizations, which control and arrange their responsibility fields, and the locations of which have been analyzed earlier in the thesis. Although these special technical business services have to register with their chambers or councils to start and continue their activity, there is no obligation to register with the Trade Chambers unless you are establishing company. Therefore, not all businesses are registered with the Ankara Trade Chamber (ATO), and so in addition to the classifications of ATO, these special technical business services will be analyzed in this chapter.

Advocacy-Law Services

According to Advocacy Council of Ankara (Ankara Barosu), there were 8,002 solicitors' offices in Ankara in 2005 (Ankara Barosu, 2006), most of which are concentrated around the Court House in Sıhhiye. Some 52.70% of solicitors' offices are located on the Sıhhiye-Kızılay-Bakanlıklar corridor, which can be defined as a core of the CBD. The location of the Ankara Court House Building has brought a concentration of solicitors to the Sıhhiye district, especially around the Strazburg and Necatibey Streets. In other words, 28.21% of all solicitors' offices are concentrated around Sıhhiye, and a further 21.73% in the Kızılay center, meaning approximately 50% are concentrated on the limited area of the central core. If the southern fringe of Kızılay is included in the Sıhhiye-Kızılay-based concentration, it can be said that 76.14% of solicitors' offices are located on the Sıhhiye-Kızılay-Kavaklıdere-Çankaya corridor. Although the Sıhhiye and Kızılay-based locations illustrate a concentration on a limited area, the southern fringe locations have expanded over a relatively larger area.

Table 5.17: Spatial Distribution of Advocacy-Law Offices in Ankara in 2005

DISTRICT NAME	ADVOCACY-LAW OFFICE		DISTRICT NAME	ADVOCACY-LAW OFFICE	
	NUMBER	%		NUMBER	%
ULUS	275	3,44%	BEŞTEPE	10	
OPERA	10		ETİLER	10	
ALTINDAĞ	9		TANDOĞAN	31	
DIŞKAPI	9		MEBUSEVLERİ	38	
HASKÖY	4		BEŞEVLER	16	
İSKİTLER	11		BAHÇELİEVLER	105	
AYDINLIKEVLER	22		EMEK	58	
SİTELER	87		**BAHÇELİ CORRIDOR**	**268**	3,35%
TOTAL OF ALTINDAG	**427**	**5,34%**	BEYSUKENT	13	
SIHHİYE	2305	28,81%	BİLKENT	50	
KIZILAY	1739	21,73%	ÇAYYOLU-ÜMİTKÖY	92	
KOCATEPE	34		M.KEMAL	35	
BAKANLIKLAR	129		**ESKİŞEHİR ROAD CORRİDOR**	**190**	2,37%
CBD-CORE	**4207**	**52,57%**	BİRLİK-YILDIZ	79	
ANITTEPE	17		ORAN	61	
YÜCETEPE	18		**TURAN GUNEŞ**	**140**	1,75%
DEMİRTEPE	89		KARAKUSUNLAR	5	
MALTEPE	152		ÇUKURAMBAR	4	
CBD-WEST	**276**	**3,45%**	ÖVEÇLER	19	
AŞAĞIAYRANCI	101		SÖĞÜTÖZÜ	19	
YUKARIAYRANCI	48		100.YIL	6	
ÇANKAYA	409		BALGAT	101	
GAZİOSMANPAŞA	264		**BALGAT CORRIDOR**	**154**	1,92%
KAVAKLIDERE	572		**DİKMEN**	**143**	1,79%
KÜÇÜKESAT	70				
BÜYÜKESAT	6				
SEYRANBAĞLARI	15		TOTAL OF CANKAYA	6988	87,33%
CBD-SOUTH	**1485**	**18,56%**	TOTAL OF ETİMESGUT	68	0,85%
KOLEJ	10		TOTAL OF GÖLBAŞI	35	0,44%
KURTULUŞ	45		TOTAL OF KEÇİÖREN	118	1,47%
CEBECİ-DÖRTYOL	70		TOTAL OF MAMAK	59	0,74%
CBD-EAST	**125**	**1,56%**	TOTAL OF SİNCAN	88	1,10%
KIZILAY CBD TOTAL	**6093**	**76,14%**	TOTAL OF YENİMAHALLE	219	2,74%
TOTAL OF ANKARA	**8002**				

(Source : Ankara Barosu, Advocacy Council of Ankara, 2006)

Although the western and eastern fringes of the Sıhhiye-Kızılay core have significant solicitors' offices, the southern fringe locations which are, the Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa districts, contain more law offices than all the other districts of Ankara combined. Furthermore, the solicitors in Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa tend to be more specialized than those in Sıhhiye. In this respect, the Cinnah Avenue and Uğur Mumcu Streets are a backbone for multi-disciplinary law offices, including those specialized in management, economy, public administration and development-based technical services. These types of relatively larger and more complex law office organizations tend not to locate around the Court House.

Unlike the Sıhhiye-Kızılay concentration, Ulus, which can be defined as a traditional business district, lost most of its business services, especially law offices, after the Court House moved from Ulus to Sıhhiye. This loss of business services form the traditional center may be one of the reasons of the process of decline in Ulus.

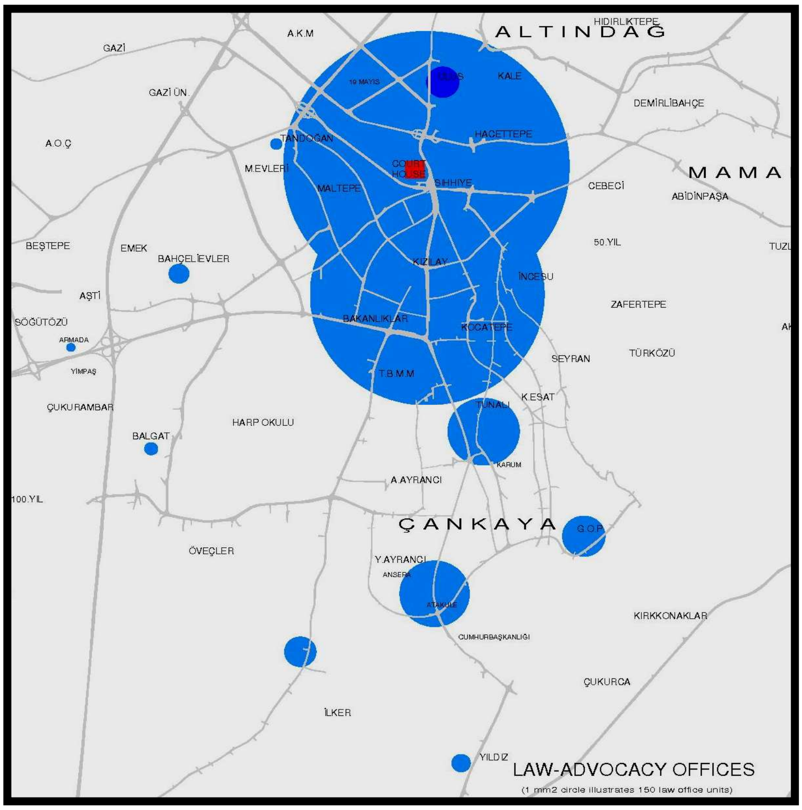


Figure 5.16: Spatial Distribution Diagram of Law Office Concentration Nodes in Ankara
(Source: Ankara Barosu, Council of Advocacy 2006)

In summary, the locational dynamics of law offices call for easy access to the Court House, and in this respect the Sıhhiye and Kızılay districts have a large number of law offices. However, it should be noted that Cinnah Avenue and Uğur Mumcu Street backboned complicated law offices rapidly relocated. In addition to the proximity and accessibility-based central concentration, there is another locational dynamic on the sub-centers and large working nodes. In this manner, the Yenimahalle-Demetevler, Keçiören-Etlik, Mamak, Etimesgut, Gölbaşı and especially Sincan sub-centers have attracted a significant number of law offices. These sub-center concentrations can be explained with the residential-based population density and the "job follows people" principle. On the other hand, the Sincan sub-center is quite different from other sub-centers by the way of business services. Related to the distance from the central business core (approximately 30 km) and the historical independent growth process, Sincan seems to host more concentrated business activities than other sub-centers. This tendency can be clearly read on law office locations. Although the population of Mamak is approximately double that of Sincan, there are 50% more law offices in Sincan than in Mamak. Moreover, in addition to the main Court House of Ankara, there is independent small Court House in the Sincan metropolitan district. The Sincan sub-Court House has obviously brought a large number of law offices to the area. Similar to Mamak, the Altındağ and Keçiören districts have quite a small number of law offices for the population density. On the other hand, large industrial zones such as Ostim, Gimat and Siteler have also a significant number of law offices due to supply and demand and the closeness of work.

Different from other private producer service movements, law offices are less decentralized from the central core. In other words, although there are law offices in the Balgat, Sögütözü and Öveçler districts, the numbers are lower than in the Sıhhiye-Kızılay concentration. It may be mentioned that in parallel to the dispersion tendency of other producer services, there is a limited relocation tendency to the Bahçeli, Balgat and Söğütözü-Armada districts. In this respect, the Dikmen district, which is quite close to Çankaya, and the Turkish Parliament and Balgat-Öveçler districts have significant numbers of law offices.

Architecture, Engineering, Planning Services

As defined in Law number 6235, all engineering, planning and architecture offices have to register with their related chambers to work in nationwide. Although almost all of them, which are company, registered into Trade Chambers, some of the offices, which work as a singular bureau not as company or group company, can be give their services as registered into related chamber of Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers Architects (UCTEA). Therefore, to better understand the locational preferences of these technical services, the registers of all the engineering and planning chambers should be analyzed.

Although there are 23 specialized chambers in the Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects (UCTEA), some of the specialist disciplines, being marine, marine civil, textile, physical, petroleum, metallurgy, forestry, chemistry, agricultural and meteorology engineering have no, or only limited, private office services in Turkey. Therefore, these disciplines may be disregarded from the analysis of locational preferences. On the other hand, some disciplines, being electric-electronic, civil, geological, mechanical, cadastre engineering, urban planning, landscape architecture and architecture, have significant private service offices in the urban area. In terms of the numbers of private offices and memberships, these chambers are of crucial importance for public development, construction and project-based producer services. In order to analyze the businesses registered with these chambers, the official registers of these organizations and related chambers were attempted to be accessed, however rules of confidentiality in the organizations in a number of cases prohibited access to the principle addresses of their members. In this respect, the registers of only two chambers, those of civil engineers and urban planners, were able to be accessed.

According to the Chambers of Civil Engineers, there were 399 private civil engineering offices in Ankara in 2006, and 116 urban planning offices. An analysis of Table 5.18 reveals that most of the project service-based producer businesses are located around Kızılay and the southern fringe. Although 93.77% of urban planning businesses were located within boundaries of the Çankaya district, only 71.98% of civil engineers were located in the same area. This illustrates that civil engineering services are more decentralized than urban planning offices. In this decentralization, the working nodes of Ostim-Gimat, Siteler, Sincan and some sub-centers appear to have gained importance. Within Çankaya, there are the concentration nodes of the Sıhhiye-Kızılay core, the Kavaklıdere-Tunalı node, the Çankaya-Cinnah Avenue backbone and the Gaziosmanpaşa-Ugur Mumcu Street backbone. Although both civil engineers and urban planners tend to locate mainly around the Çankaya-Cinnah backbone, there is a higher concentration of urban planners.

Table 5.18: Spatial Distribution of Civil Engineering-Urban Planning Services in 2006

DISTRICT NAME	CIVIL ENGINEERS		URBAN PLANNERS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ULUS	**14**	**3,24%**	**1**	**0,86%**
SİTELER	3		1	
TOTAL OF ALTINDAĞ	**17**	**5,01%**	**2**	**1,72%**
SIHHIYE	**14**	**4,13%**	**4**	**3,45%**
KIZILAY	**33**	**9,73%**	**13**	**11,21%**
CBD-CORE	**47**	**13,86%**	**17**	**14,66%**
MALTEPE	17		8	
CBD-WEST	**17**	**5,01%**	**8**	**6,90%**
ÇANKAYA	46	13,57%	28	24,14%
GAZİOSMANPAŞA	21	6,19%	9	7,76%
KAVAKLIDERE	27	7,96%	10	8,62%
CBD-SOUTH	**94**	**27,73%**	**47**	**40,52%**
KOLEJ	4		0	
CBD-EAST	**4**	**1,18%**	0	
KIZILAY CBD TOTAL	**162**	**47,79%**	**72**	**62,07%**
TANDOĞAN	2			
MEBUSEVLERİ	1		2	
BAHÇELİEVLER	4		2	
BAHÇELİ CORRIDOR	**7**	**2,06%**	**4**	**3,45%**
ÇAYYOLU-ÜMİTKÖY	7		5	
LODUMLU	2			
ESKİŞEHİR ROAD CORRIDOR	**9**	**2,65%**	**5**	**4,31%**
BİRLİK-YILDIZ	11		1	
ORAN	5		1	
TURAN GUNES	**16**	**4,72%**	**2**	**1,72%**
KARAKUSUNLAR	2			
ÖVEÇLER	25	7,37%	12	10,34%
SÖGÜTÖZÜ	1		1	
BALGAT	18		10	
BALGAT CORRIDOR	**46**	**13,57%**	**23**	**19,83%**
DİKMEN	4	1,18%	3	1,18%
TOTAL OF ÇANKAYA	**244**	**71,98%**	**109**	**93,97%**
TOTAL OF ETİMESGUT	**9**	**2,65%**	**1**	**0,86%**
TOTAL OF GÖLBAŞI	**5**	**1,47%**	**1**	**0,86%**
TOTAL OF KEÇİÖREN	**13**	**3,83%**	**1**	**0,86%**
TOTAL OF MAMAK	**5**	**1,47%**	**0**	**0,00%**
TOTAL OF SİNCAN	**15**	**4,42%**	**1**	**0,86%**
TOTAL OF YENİMAHALLE	**31**	**9,14%**	**3**	**2,59%**
TOTAL OF ANKARA	**339**		**116**	

(Source: Chambers of Civil Engineering and Urban Planners, 2006)

In parallel to the urban growth and dispersal process, business services have also undergone decentralization from Kızılay and its southern fringe to the Balgat, Öveçler, Söğütözü and Çayyolu districts. The traditional Ulus center had lost most of its business services by the 1980s, and it can be said that different from the 1970s and even the 1980s, technical business services moved from the Kızılay core. In other words, the main locational preference of technical business services may be defined as the Kavaklıdere-Çankaya corridor, which includes Cinnah Avenue and its connecting streets. It can be commented that the relatively well built-up environment, closeness to both public and other private services, scale and agglomeration economies and relatively better accessibility than the Kızılay core have made the Çankaya-Cinnah corridor attractive for technical business services.

Related to the decentralization of public institutions and the ministries on Eskişehir Road, the political party office dispersions on the Eskişehir and Konya Roads and the unevenly developed squatter zones have undergone a regeneration-based relocation of business services to the Balgat, Öveçler and Söğütözü nodes. In this context, relatively larger real estate investment corporations and construction companies also preferred to locate around the same nodes. Thus, it can be mentioned that there has been a significant dispersion tendency of technical business services from the central core and its fringe to the southwestern nodes that has depended on the related service movements. Furthermore, Çayyolu which can be defined as a high income suburb would appear to have gained some technical business services, which can also be thought of as dispersion.

Different from the concentration and decentralized concentration tendency of urban planning offices, civil engineering offices are more dispersed in both residential and industrial zones. In addition to this, civil engineering offices have combined and diversified with construction, contracting and real estate investment companies. In summary, although technical business services have shown decentralization and dispersion tendencies, it can be observed that there is a clustering or decentralized concentration tendency on the southwestern corridor of Ankara.

Political services, which include political parties, governmental, semi-governmental and non-governmental oriented clear or **confidential political units,** have been analyzed earlier in this chapter. Although some of the political activities are confident within private producer services, identifying these activities is extremely difficult. Therefore, confident political services will not be handled separately, and, as mentioned in the previous section, home offices will also be disregarded in this study.

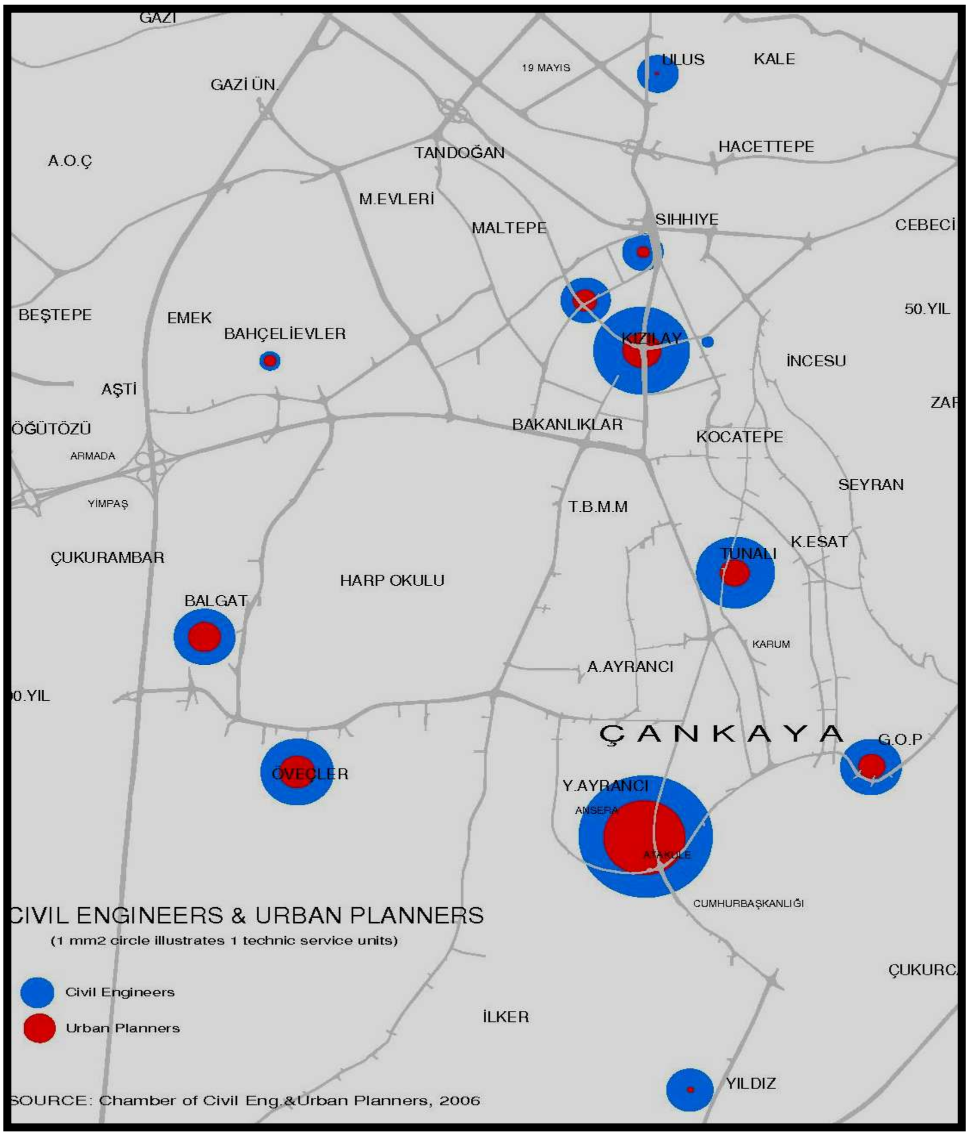


Figure 5.17: Spatial Distribution Diagram of Concentration Nodes of Civil Engineers & Urban Planners in 2006 (Source: Chambers of Civil Engineering and Urban Planners, 2006).

5.3. Evaluation

Producer services, including public and private office uses, undergo in-depth analysis in this chapter. As stated earlier, there have been different types of decentralization processes from the central business structures of Ankara since the beginning of the second part of the century. In this context, invasion-succession, dominance-gradient, integration-segregation and centralization-decentralization processes have (re)shaped not only the CBD, but also residential zones, which include the squatter areas by the way of structural and functional urban regenerations. As it is known, central business activities have followed high income residents and moved from Ulus to Kızılay, from Kızılay to Kavaklıdere, and from Kavaklıdere to Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa. This central peripherialization from the north to the south began reaching saturation at the beginning of the 1990s. Depending on the limited transportation infrastructure, centrifugal forces that include car parking, over density, traffic jams etc., both producer and consumer services have moved from the central business core in parallel to the growth in private car ownership and improvements in the road infrastructure. In this manner, although consumer services, including those related to education, health, households and distribution, have preferred the internal areas of the residential zones, sub-centers or strong transportation routes that are strongly related to residents, producer services can locate both in the residential and industrial areas, or on the edges of cities. In other words, different from the "jobs follow people" principle of consumer services, producer services follow much more complex locational preferences.

When Ankara is analyzed in terms of its producer service locations within the urban and central growth process, new locational dynamics may be observed. In parallel to the saturation of the southern fringe of Kızılay and new communication technology-based locational preferences, starting with the back offices, which have only limited face-to-face consumer access requirements, dispersion tendency is gradually increasing.. Thus, it can be said that the obligation to locate within the central business core has started to wane. For this reason, some producer services have selected to locate to the edge parts of cities, or operate from home offices, although this is not so common in Turkey, while others have opted to locate at the important nodes. In this manner, different from Western cases, it cannot be said that, there has been a deterritorialization process among the producer services in Ankara. In other words, although there is a strong decentralization process among both public and private producer services, there is also a reterritorialization process in Ankara in which some crucial nodes can be of strategic importance for producer service (re)locations. Strong transportation and relatively accessible nodes which are strongly related to both the inner and outer city, well built-up environments, peripheries of airports, proximity to high income residents and in technopolises and organized industrial zones have seemed to attract new producer services in the Ankara case. These relocations can be seen in Figures 5.18 and 5.19.

Ulus, the northern fragment of the CBD, has become specialized in diversified consumer services, but it can be said that most producer services, both public and private, have moved out of Ulus to the southern fragment and to its fringe. In this manner, some of construction, travel and import-export companies have begun to relocate around Kazım Karabekir Street, which is strongly connected with both the Ulus and Kızılay CBDs and the northern residential zones.

It can be commented that the Kızılay center has rapidly been losing producer service concentrations. Since the beginning of the 1980s, joint stock companies and financial and business service providers have started to relocate around the Kavaklıdere-Tunalı and Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa centers. In this manner, even though the Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa fringes have become specialized in consultancy, construction and project-based business services, it may be stated that there is a secondary producer service core on the Çankaya-Gaziosmanpaşa fringe. In the Kızılay core there is a small but dense producer service concentration, while the larger areas of the southern fringe have facilitated producer service functions. Although in the Ulus and Kızılay cores consumer service concentrations seem to be more concentrated than producer services, the opposite can be observed in the southern fringes.

Additionally, there are two main nodes around the central business core, Turan Güneş-Yıldız and Mebusevleri. Although Mebusevleri, which is a well built-up residential zone that is relatively close to central core and has a geographically flat topography; and Turan Güneş, which has undergone regeneration from squatters since the beginning of the 1990s, seem independent from the Çankaya fringe in both their physical conditions and extensive functions. Therefore, Mebusevleri can be defined as a concentric diffusion from Kızılay to the Maltepe-Tandoğan-Mebusevleri route. However, Turan Güneş may be defined as a sub-center or jumping node, containing limited finance and small-scale real estate, construction based business concentrations within the consumer service zone.

It can be commented that in parallel to the urban growth processes and public producer service decentralizations on the Ekişehir Road, the corridor and the intersections of the Eskişehir and Konya Roads have become attractive for non-governmental and semi-governmental organizations, and almost all types of private producer-consumer services. In this context, four parts of this intersection have come to be preferred by overseas investment companies, holding company locations and both producer and consumer local company demands. In the northeastern part of this intersection, Bahçelievler-Emek, has gained financial and soft business-based producer services within a consumer service-based sub-center. Furthermore, related to the entertainment and welfare-based specializations of Bahçelievler, travel agencies and advertising companies have preferred to locate in this well built-up residential environment.

The northwestern part of the Eskişehir-Konya Road intersection, Söğütözü, has started to reshape after the 1990s, starting with the arrival of travel agencies and public institutions, as well as some complicated services. In addition to this, the presence of a high-rise office building combined with the Armada shopping center, the semi-governmental organization building of the Ankara Trade Chamber, one of the largest political parties' headquarters and a media center reveal a significant attraction for producer services.

The southeastern part of this intersection, Balgat, has started to see a functional regeneration in terms of both residential properties and service activities since the mid-1990s. Starting with three of the biggest political party centers, financial and business services including real estate investments, import-export, medical apparatus and contracting-construction companies have seemed to concentrate around Balgat. Additionally, the southwestern part of this intersection has recently started to regenerate from squatters to high income-oriented residential zones, which including limited service functions scarcely.

Similar to the accessibility of the Eskişehir-Konya Roads to the inner city from the edge parts, the Çetin Emeç Boulevard route has regenerated from squatter housing to residential and office uses. In this uneven development process, most of contracting-construction units, project-based activities, medical apparatus companies and real estate companies have started to build "A-class offices" in Öveçler. In addition to this, there are certain jumping nodes around the Eskişehir Road-Çayyolu district for both consumer and producer services. Although Çayyolu has started to gain welfare, household and distributive-based consumer services due to its distance from the central business core, there can be observed limited producer service activities around Çayyolu, including home offices and business services. Related to high income residential preferences, financial, real estate and soft business services have located around the Çayyolu-Konutkent corridor. In addition to this, different from Çayyolu, there is a special concentration that combines shopping malls and business plazas in the Bilkent center. Although public institutions and real estate investment or construction-based company location oriented activities, there are still limited producer services around Bilkent. It can be expected that the Çayyolu and Bilkent districts will gain new producer services in the future.

Finally, there are two main locational preferences for producer services, being the most developed consumer service oriented sub-centers and special working zones. Sub-centers such as Demetevler, Yenimahalle, Etlik, Tepebaşı, Keçiören, Aydınlıkever-Subayevleri, Önder and Abidinpaşa have some financial-based and limited business services within consumer service concentrations. On the other hand, the Sincan sub-center, which has grown relatively independently from the central core, has much more financial and especially business services depending on distances. Organized industrial zones, wholesale and small industrial or marketing nodes and technopolises have attracted producer services, including the Ankara branches of holding or overseas companies, due to the direct connections to industrial companies. Depending on the subventions of research-development units and these special working zones, it may be expected that the number of producer service providers will increase in these special working nodes.

Briefly, there is a strong saturation tendency on the south fringe of the central business core of Ankara. In addition, communication technologies make it possible for activities which require less face-to-face relations to locate to the zones outside the central core, while even for front offices location within the central core seems to be losing importance. In other words, new locational preferences can be shaped with relatively outer residential based zones of central core. For this reason, the outer parts and edge nodes of the city, as well as the special industrial zones, have been gaining in attractiveness for not only industrial activities, but also producer services. On the other hand, different from Western cases, within the dispersion process it can be said that producer services have not sprawled randomly on the urban macroform. In other words, although some producer services need to locate to the outer zones of the central core, they still choose accessible locations with strong connection nodes or well built environments etc. In this respect, it may be commented that there are new relations on urban space which can be referred to as "reterritorialization", which may have different parameters for each individual city. For this reason, a deterritorialization-based hypothesis cannot be generated.

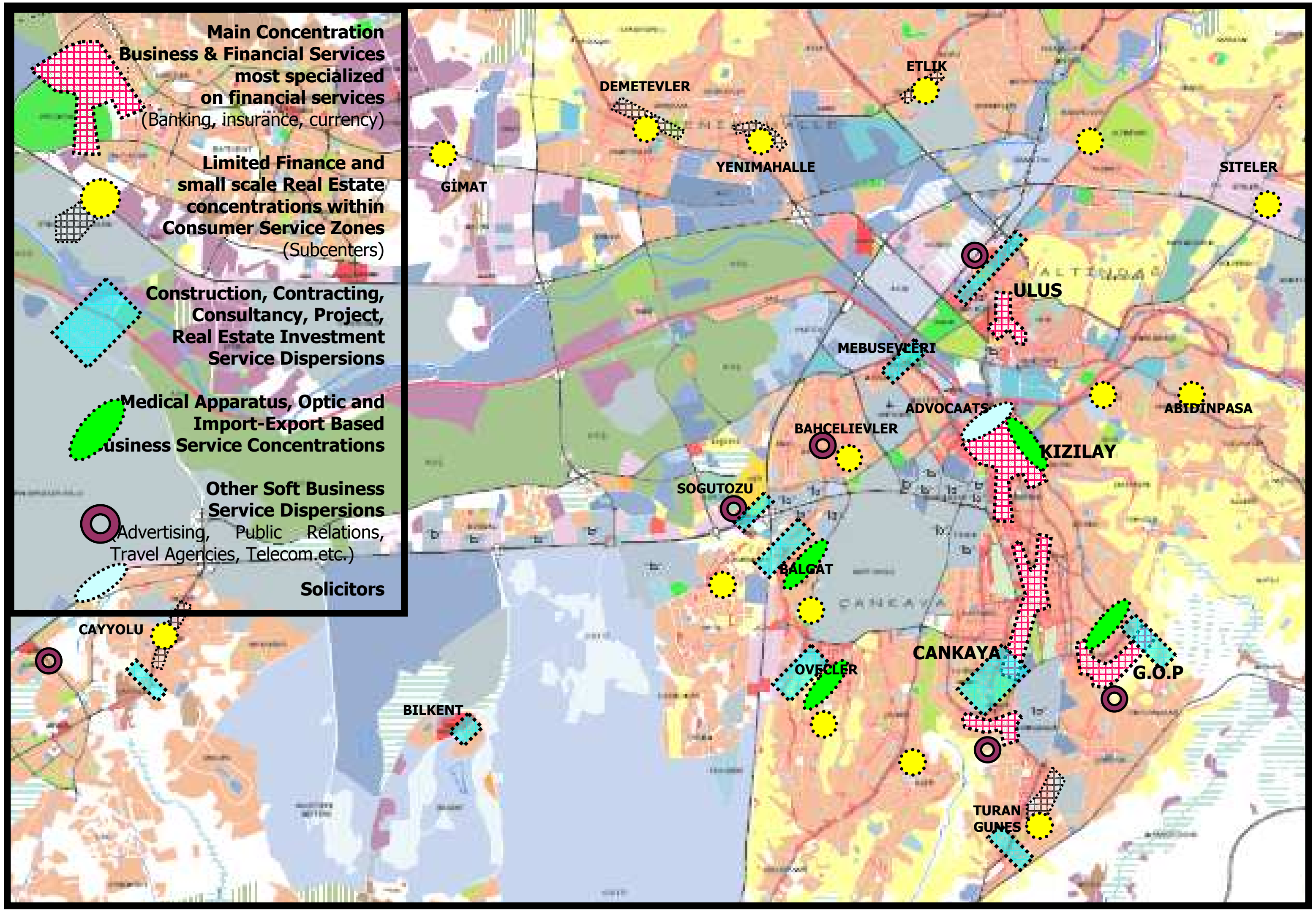


Figure 5.18: Concentration and Dispersion Tendencies of Producer Service Sub-Categories on Urban Macroform

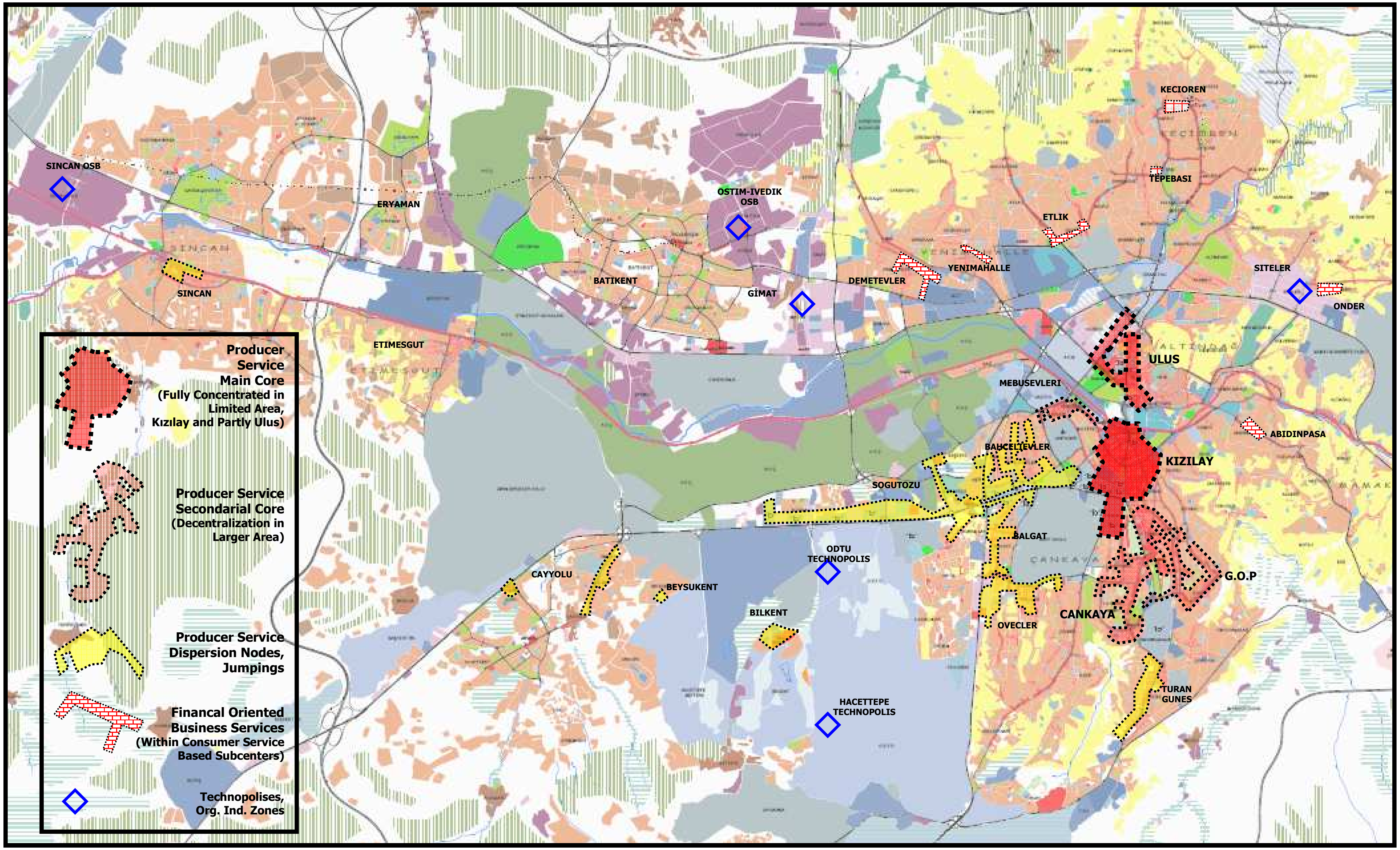


Figure 5.19.: General Evaluation on Producer Service Locations in Urban Macroform

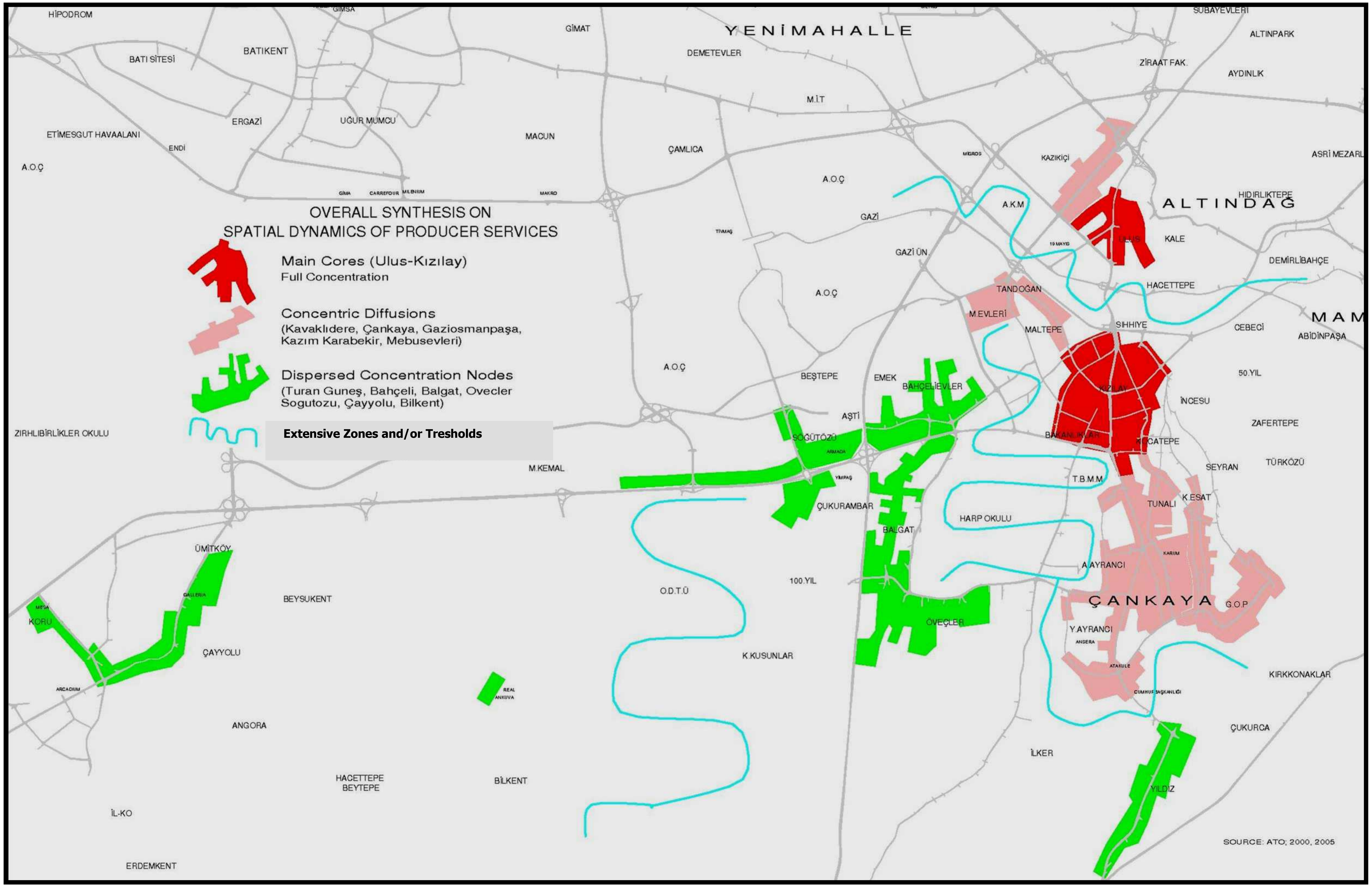


Figure 5.20.: Overall Synthesis on Spatial Dynamics of Producer Services; Concentrations, Dispersions-Reterritorializations

CHAPTER 6

GENERAL EVALUATION AND CONCLUSION

This chapter provides a general evaluation of the study, before putting forward the implications and conclusions. After a short synopsis, the implications on global, regional and urban scales will be analyzed. The chapter will then provide a discussion on how the study contributes to existing literature, based both on theory and the practical results of the case study, and the main points of each chapter will be re-emphasized briefly. The final part of the chapter will discuss the open ends and suggest possible future studies that can be based on this study.

6.1. Synopsis-Implications

Communication technologies seem to have brought about "time-space distanciation" and "time-space compression" that are strongly related to urban spatial organization and locational preferences. In this respect, there is a strong emphasis on independent locational preferences from space because of communicative-based interrelation capacities. Recent literature has emphasized that this is an era of independent location, which means that almost all urban activities can be located on any part of the city. Therefore, strong dispersal and even sprawl tendencies can be observed in the peripheral parts of the cities, not only by residents and industries, but also by service, and especially business activities, which may relocate to the outer parts of the cities due to advances in communications and the development of transportation infrastructure. This affect can be defined as deterritorialization.

This study aims to test and analyze the following popular arguments in the case of Ankara: Whether urban functions have preferred to locate to each part of city independently; or whether or not a deterritorialization process can be observed on the urban space of Ankara. If urban functions show a tendency to sprawl on urban space randomly, service activities, and especially producer services, should be evident in almost all parts of the city. This deterritorialization-based dispersal can best be confirmed through an analysis of producer service activities due to the scale economies and agglomeration tendencies on the central business cores. This thesis chiefly intends to investigate this point in the case of Ankara.

For this reason, the diversities of producer service activities and their locational attributes are analyzed within this study to investigate deterritorialization-based post-modern theoretical implications. In this respect, if the concentration, dispersion or sprawl patterns of producer services can be ascertained, the hypothesis, which is oriented towards independency from space, will be tested. As mentioned at the beginning of the study, there are fragilities in making these types of generalizations. Although there is a strong dispersion tendency, space can not be evaluated as a passive element of locational preference. Even in the most dispersed cases, space-based locational attributes can be observed, and therefore it can be said that a new type of interrelation between urban functions and urban space has been emerging. Reterritorialization, which is different in each city, basically refers to a new relationship with urban space depending on the new accessibility framework and the special characteristics of each case.

From this point of view, the main framework of this study is based on locational dynamics, preferences, patterns and internal reasons behind the locational preferences of producer services. Ankara, which is undergoing a significant residential dispersion and functional decentralization from the center to the periphery, can be put forward as an ideal case for the testing of producer service dispersion.

In this context, the introductory chapter begins by asserting the aim and the main question of the study, before investigating the basic definitions and theoretical frameworks of the CBDs, service functions, and especially producer services. After this, the method of the study, which is not only focused on existing internal situations, is defined with the help of a starting algorithm to provide a better understanding of the questions, hypothesis, aims and path of thesis.

The second chapter is divided into two main parts: the historical perspective of decision-making activities, and the theoretical framework of the CBD within an urban spatial system. The historical perspective is analyzed in three main eras, which are: pre-industrial revolution, the industrial revolution era, pose-knowledge technology revolution.

It is especially the decentralization from the central zones to the periphery of the city in this final period that is analyzed in this part of the study. The theoretical frameworks are investigated in five main ways: the ecological approach, behavioral approaches, Marxist theories, post-structuralist theories and post modern approaches. All theoretical frameworks are investigated according to their concepts, conceptualizations, and assumptions, units of analysis, methodological concerns, and weaknesses in explanations. As a result, each of the frameworks will provide a certain level of theoretical explanation for the structures of the decision-making functions and producer service locations.

However, there can be no overall explanation for the location of producer services, either globally or locally, or even the internal dynamics of the urban arena. It can be said that in this era, producer service locations can not be demoted to having atomistic locational attributes within urban systems. In other words, global, overseas-based producer service investments and communication technology-based connection capacities have appeared to create new locational preferences, not only in terms of internal spatial organizations, but also in global and regional frameworks. In this manner, explaining the concentrations or attractions of a city for producer services is gaining in importance in the new locations of inner city systems. In this regard, an important result learned in this chapter is that producer service locations can not be treated independently from urban and regional growth and the morphological perspective. To better understand the locational dynamics of producer services, an overall and comprehensive evaluation is necessary, as covered in Chapter 3, which includes a comprehensive analysis of the attributes, distinguishing characteristics and locational preferences of producer services. Locational preferences are analyzed on three scales: global-regional, urban-metropolitan and building-neighborhood. Although all three issues are mentioned, the main focus is on the metropolitan-urban scale, for which the regional dynamics of agglomeration, labor force, networking, entrepreneurship etc. are attempted to be explained. Afterwards, urban scale dynamics are handled within two basic fields: existing studies, which analyze different urban cases; and locational attributes, which allow for a conceptualization of locational causes and results.

It has been ascertained that information-communication technologies have affected almost all urban functions. In this manner, new accessibility on remote ways has brought about a decentralization and even dispersal from the core to the periphery. In this manner, a new dispersion process based on accessibility has attracted producer services to the zones away from the CBDs. In this process, central zones and peripheries have faced new dispersions, but also concentrations. On the other hand, different from the "jobs follow people" principle found in consumer services, producer services have diversified and more complex location dynamics both follow people and escape from people and congestion. **Therefore, an important finding of this chapter is that even in a decentralization process, in most cases there may be another concentration or reterritorialization process. In other words, deterritorialization hypothesis cannot be generated for all cities.** Another implication of this chapter is that decentralization-dispersion, integration-segregation, dominance-gradient and invasion-succession processes can still be observed on the urban systems within original, specific and differentiated contexts.

The next two chapters provide the analytical framework based on the Ankara case. These chapters search the possible ways in which the predetermined sets of concepts may be analyzed. Within this context, and in parallel to the theoretical framework, a case study based on two comprehensive and interrelated chapters is made. The Chapter 4 attempts to analyze the historical perspective of the decision-making centers within the urban growth process of Ankara. In this manner, both the dynamics of global-regional growth and attractiveness, and the internal growth processes of Ankara are analyzed within special periods based on previous studies. The first part of this chapter includes the global-based locational preferences of producer services and the causalities of the preferences of the largest world companies to locate in cities. In this manner, the largest city in Turkey, Istanbul, is compared with Ankara in terms of producer service locations, economic activities, relative attractiveness and priorities. After that, producer service locations are tried to be analyzed within a specific morphologic evaluation on the urban growth process of Ankara.

The fifth chapter, which is based on general evaluations of globally- and regionally-based implications, focuses on the subcategories of producer services and their locational preferences within the urban macroform of Ankara. In this context, producer services are divided into two parts: public and private, and each is analyzed in depth and discussed in terms of the Ankara case. Public producer services which are of vital importance for Ankara, are grouped into three main fields: governmental, semi-governmental and non-governmental. Each of the three subcategories of public producer services and their locational attributes within the urban macroform are tried to conceptualized and visualized in the first part of this chapter. The second part of the chapter focuses on private producer service locations and their spatial patterns. Private producer services are analyzed in two main parts. Within the first part, global producer services, which include overseas multinational companies and national groups of companies, are attempted to be analyzed in terms of their central- and branch-based locational preferences. The second part focuses on the local producer services that are registered with special chambers. The findings of this chapter illustrate that **although there is a dispersion process for producer services, there are also new concentrations within this dispersion. In other words, producer service functions are not sprawled all over the urban space randomly.**

Contrary to claims of deterritorialization, there is new type of relation system with space to locate on the urban macroform. This type of reterritorialization can also be known as a **"decentralized-dispersed concentration"**, which may expand over a larger area than the central business core. In this respect, deterritorialization-based generalizations cannot be made for all cities. The other interesting finding of this chapter is that although going experiencing a dispersion tendency, Ankara can be defined as a "center-oriented city", which is different to cases in the West that are defined as "edge and/or edgeless"-oriented cities. In this manner, although the southern part of Ankara's CBD is fringed and has expanded towards the southern parts, it cannot be said that there is a second CBD structure within Ankara. **The pattern of the central core of Ankara can be defined as "two fragmented, fringed and limitedly-dispersed special nodes".**

The final chapter provides a general evaluation, as well as implications and conclusions. The contributions to existing literature, both theoretical and empirical, and open ends for further studies are also covered in this chapter.

6.1.1. Global-Regional Scale Implications

Global and regional locational dynamics were analyzed under four fields in this thesis, being: Agglomeration & Urbanization Economies, Laborforce Characteristics, Networking, Linkages, Incubators, Entrepreneurship and Innovation. Ankara can be classified among the biggest cities and urban economies of the world by most literature and international illustrations. However, population and economic growth-based economies are not adequate for evaluating the "world city concept". Although some European cities have a smaller population, they can be considered to be world cities. Therefore, it can be said that Ankara has not converted its economic and social capacities sufficiently to become a world city. Despite Ankara's fragile production-based economic framework, which hinders its path to becoming a world city, in basic terms its agglomeration economies, laborforce characteristics (among the best educated in Turkey), networking, connection facilities with the world system and innovation capacities are significant potentials for producer service locations. On the other hand, the public sector-dominated urban economy, inadequate industrial capital accumulation, geographically limited accessibility compared with coastal cities, the Primate City effect and attractivity of Istanbul, and the historically-limited integration of Ankara into the world system can be listed as potential weaknesses in the attracting of new producer services to Ankara.

In addition to these general evaluations, the specific implications are as follows:

- Ankara has significant advantages for producer service locations in terms of its socio-spatial and socio-economic characteristics. Ankara **has quite successful illustrations for producer service preferences** within the world system, including: international connection facilities, transportation, accessibility, quality of life, environment regulations, pollution, crime rates, education-health-recreation facilities etc.

- Contrary to the successful locational illustrations, most of the new producer services have preferred Istanbul-oriented locations. In addition to this, **central governmental policies have strongly encouraged this agglomeration on Istanbul**, and most services have located around Istanbul because of the central government in the recent period. Banking headquarters and the National Central Bank are the best examples of this policy.

- Ankara has appeared to lose its attractiveness for new global, national and regional producer service activities. Even some of the Anatolian cities that are smaller than Ankara have gained importance as regional producer service locations by using their relative advantages and competitive capacities. **Ankara has failed to use its well-educated population and innovation capacity effectively for new producer service demands.**

- Although industrial-based production capacity has been limited in Ankara from a historical perspective, service production and producer service concentrations are significantly high compared when with other cities. These **relative advantages and concentrations do not seem to have been used effectively.**

- **Compared with Istanbul, the relative capacity and attractiveness of Ankara rapidly decreased between the 1980s and 2000s.** Multinational, overseas producer services have tended to locate in Istanbul. Furthermore, Ankara has also lost attractiveness for national companies, joint stock corporations and new production-based investments.

- Even though important international events such as the summer Olympics, expositions, (especially expo) Capital of culture, sports championships etc. provide major potential for new investments or producer service locations, **Ankara has never been a serious contender for these events, and therefore an important economic boom potential has been missed.**

- There is **not enough awareness of shrinkage** in attractiveness for economic production-based investments, especially at an **administrative and city government level**.

- Ankara's technological and knowledge production capacity and the **well-educated human capital of Ankara**, with its technopolises, universities, public institutions and research & development units, **can be used to create a specialized producer service** city in Ankara.

6.1.2. Urban Scale Implications

Metropolitan and urban-level locational attributes are attempted to be classified in the third chapter. According to this classification, the macroform of cities, centripetal-centrifugal forces, concentration-dispersion patterns, transportation infrastructures, accessibility, technological capacity, consumer access, land values and uneven development, planning and policies, historical perspective culture, leadership-role models and personal motives may be highlighted as determining factors for metropolitan locational preferences. The parameter-based implications for the case of Ankara are as follows:

- The **Macroform** of cities can shape the locational attributes of producer services within the metropolitan area. In Western cases, in parallel with accessibility and the communication possibilities, a significant sprawl-dispersion tendency has been observed. Through this dispersion, producer services may become located in peripheral zones instead of in the central business core. **Although transport and communication-based dispersion trends have affected Ankara, it cannot be said that the city has experienced an edge or edgeless type of sprawl.** Although the urban macroform has expanded, with residential zones becoming oriented at a radius of approximately 30 km, producer service locations are not sprawling as much.

- **Centripetal-centrifugal forces** can be defined as one of the main factors defining the location of producer service activities. From a historical perspective, the central structure of Ankara has been shaped according to the effects of centrifugal forces. In other words, from Ulus to Kızılay, and from Kızılay to Kavaklıdere and Çankaya-Gaziosmanpaşa, there is over density, traffic jams, car parks and service problems, land values, well built-up environment, or **"saturation"**, which has had a strong affect on producer service movements. In this manner, following the services activities of the generally **high-income residents**, business services have especially become fringed in the southern part of Kızılay. On the other hand, **unlike in the pre-1980s, centrifugal forces have not only created fringes, but also new nodes in Ankara**.

- **Concentration-dispersion patterns** have seemed to be favored by circumstances of dispersion tendency. In parallel to the transportation, communication-based infrastructures, new dispersal zones, and even fully-sprawled patterns, can occur, especially in Western cases. However, **while Ankara can be said to be undergoing a dispersion process, there has been no random sprawling process on the urban macroform**. It can be implicated that **"concentric diffusions" and "dispersed concentrations"** within its jumping nodes have been occurring in Ankara; although within the dispersion tendency, almost all service activities, including both consumer and producer services, it can be clearly said that there is still one main CBD of two fragments and their southern fringes. This does not mean, however, that there is no dispersal of the service activities in the Ankara case. On the contrary, specialized producer service concentrations exist within the central core and on its fringes and new dispersed concentrations. Furthermore, **if these specialized producer services have combined or integrated with the residential zones, they can be more sustainable in the Ankara case**. This can be seen on differentiations of northern and southern parts of the central business core.

- While solicitors' offices are generally concentrated around the Court House, medical and import-export based services have seemed to locate around eastern part of Sıhhiye-Yenişehir, where the hospitals are concentrated. In other words, **"closeness of job supply" and "consumer access" are still of crucial importance for some business services**. On the other hand, new medical service branches have tended to locate in both the Gaziosmanpaşa fringe and the Öveçler node. Construction-Contracting and the relatively larger real-estate investment companies appear to have relocated around the relatively outer parts of the central core. In this manner, Öveçler, Balgat, Sogütözü, Mebusevleri and Turan Günes districts have rapidly gained importance, not only for construction-based services, but also other finance and business functions. It can be said that all of these jumping nodes have combined within the residential zones. Furthermore, it is not only commercial concentration that has appeared within these nodes.

- **Transportation infrastructure and accessibility** are the vital elements in the locational dynamics of service activities. In an analysis of new nodes and dispersed concentrations it can be clearly seen that strong transportation routes, and thus the most accessible points of the central core and the outer parts of city, are significant in attracting service companies to new locations and for the regeneration of unevenly-developed parts of the city. In this respect, the attractiveness of the **Eskişehir and Konya Roads, and the Turan Günes and Çetin Emeç Boulevards, as well as the built-up residential districts of Bahçelievler, Çayyolu and Yıldız for producer services can be defined as accessibility-based movements.**

- Different from consumer services, **consumer access** relations of producer services cannot be explained only with the "jobs follow people" principle. It can be commented that **face-to-face relations are still of vital importance for both the front and back offices of producer services.** In this manner, back offices and web-based business services can be located around relatively outer residential zones, such as Çayyolu-Bilkent-Bahçelievler, in technopolises and organized industrial zones, which have high **technological connection capacities**. On the other hand, proximity for possible consumer access is much more important for front office locations. Public institutions, political party centers and construction-based services have preferred to locate in the most accessible zones. In summary, direct and indirect consumer access, and the related service access capacities, can steer producer service locations.

- **Land values and uneven development processes** have had a determining role in the growth of central Ankara. Different from the central core concentration periods, not only high income residents but also squatters, which can be defined as a dominance-gradient duality, can be regenerated by central business activities. For this reason, **relatively low land values and unevenly-developed areas invaded from the central business functions in an invasion-succession process.** In this respect, the attractiveness of the Turan Güneş-Yıldız, Balgat, Öveçler and Çukurambar nodes can be commented to have seen an uneven development process.

- Although Ankara is defined as a planned capital, it is difficult to say that the central business locations of the recent past have been shaped according to **planning decisions**. Market mechanisms and high income-based peripherializations have appeared to have determined CBD locations in Ankara. Although the 1990 Master Plan of Ankara was based on the decentralization of public institutions, it cannot be claimed that a secondary central business core was suggested within the planning decisions. Furthermore, **there is no comprehensive central business master plan or vitality program for central Ankara, different to the cases in Europe**. Thus, **a serious process of decline in the central business core** and uncontrolled central business jumpings can be observed in Ankara. The Mebusevleri and Sögütözü producer service concentrations, and the trend of decline in Kızılay-Ulus, can be given as examples of the unplanned or pseudo planning mechanisms of Ankara in the last period.

- **Historical perspective and social infrastructure** have significant affect on new locational dynamics. In this manner, **historically well built-up**

environments have seemed to determine the locational preferences of business activities in Ankara. The Kavaklıdere, Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa fringes and the Çayyolu-Bilkent and Bahçelievler nodes can be evaluated within this context.

- It is not easy to analyze the affects of **leadership, role models, personal motives and advices** in the locational preferences of producer services. It may be said that demands for prestige "A-class offices" and prestigious locations for institutions have created a role model effect. In this manner, **political party locations, and prestige public and private office buildings** around Söğütözü, Balgat and Öveçler, **have created personal motives** and leadership-based reasons in the new locational decisions of producer services.

- In addition to these, **building and neighborhood-based locational motives** can be determined in the preferences of producer services. In this respect, building characteristics, "A-class office infrastructure", car parking facilities and neighborhood environments are crucial for locations. The new producer service nodes, Öveçler, Balgat, Söğütözü, Çayyolu and the technopolises may be given as building environment-based locational preferences in Ankara.

6.2. Contributions

Due to the limited studies into CBDs and producer services in Turkey compared to Western cases, there have been limited theoretical contributions and implications put forward based on Turkish cases. For this reason, this study has tried to produce a comparable and reproducible database for not only Ankara, but also other cases, by the way of a comprehensive urban and center system analyses.

There are also content-based contributions provided by this study. These contributions, which may be reproduced or broaden the horizons of the existing literature, provides new openings for more studies in the future.

6.2.1. Analysis Method-Oriented Contributions

Different from many of the previous studies, this thesis has produced a comprehensive analysis systematic to provide a better understanding of the locational attributes of producer services, and can be defined as the first method-based contribution of this study.

Due to the weaknesses and fragilities of the existing theoretical frameworks, a new analysis method has tried to be developed in this study, in which producer service locations cannot be explained roughly within the overall urban growth process. In other words, an atomistic location preference-based analysis alone is not sufficient for investigating the locational dynamics of producer services, and likewise, trying to understand the atomistic locational dynamics of producer services is not sufficient for solving locational attributes within the metropolitan system. Historical background, geography, spatial originalities, urban growth perspective, and the socio-economic and socio-spatial dynamics of the CBDs should be analyzed to provide more meaningful evaluations. Furthermore, within this communication era, internal locational dynamics cannot be claimed to be independent from global and regional dynamics. For this reason, **the analysis method of this study should comprehend both global and regional preferences within a comparative evaluation and an overall urban growth perspective, within morphological, ecological, socio-economic and socio-spatial approaches.** Locational preferences of producer service companies cannot be postulated as the most functional position for companies. These locations have different internal dynamics, unusual circumstances and/or chaotic orders. Therefore, atomistic and/or reductionist analysis's have serious weaknesses for evaluating locational attributes of producer services.

Therefore, it has been attempted to treat producer services as "decision-making centers" within a historical perspective. An analysis of the backgrounds of the decision-making functions can highlight changes, growths or stabilities in modern producer service locations. However, this historical-based analysis has clearly shown that producer service locations cannot be evaluated independently from the CBD. Thus, **the historical locational preferences and popular locational tendencies of producer services should be discussed within the urban and central growth process of cities, otherwise evaluations may be atomistic or over-reductionist.**

In other words, if locational preferences of producer services are not evaluated within the global and regional dynamics and backgrounds, the historical perspectives of urban growth, and the causes, processes and results of new locational preferences cannot be analyzed clearly. For this reason, the historical framework of the study covered a significant period of time, starting with ancient decision-making locations until the onset of the popular sprawling tendencies. Similar to this, the theoretical framework of the study generally depends on CBD-based conceptualizations due to the historical decision-making duties of the central business areas. However, the theoretical analysis was not limited to central business-based approaches in this study. The special locational dynamics of producer services were handled within a comprehensive framework due to the global-, regional- and metropolitan-based dynamics of producer services in this era. Therefore, urban and central growth-oriented and CBD-originated public and private producer service functions, based a comprehensive analysis, have been produced and used in this thesis.

Moreover, **there is a special classification attempt in this study, the metropolitan-urban-based locational dynamics of producer services**, According to the classifications of locational dynamics, there is a simple and grouped issue for producer services. In other words, from the macroforms of cities to centripetal-centrifugal forces, from accessibility-transportation facilities to uneven development, there is a new analytic evaluation method in this study, from which the parameters can be used furthering future studies.

In addition to this, **this study strongly emphasizes that producer services should not be evaluated only as private-based services**. Different from existing studies, this study suggests a classification framework which can be used before a deeper evaluation of the subcategories of producer services. According to this framework, producer services are initially separated into two main fields: **public and private**. Similar to the Ankara case, public producer services can be important for other world capitals or public sector economy-based cities. Secondly, both public and private producer services can be analyzed within the service catchment fields and/or special attributes. In this respect, although public producer services are handled in governmental, semi- and non-governmental-based subcategories, private producer services are analyzed mainly as being global or local in origin. In this manner, overseas multinational companies, national groups of companies and national private businesses and financial services are analyzed in depth within different databases.

In summary, there is a diversified and specialized database within the analytic content of this study. Thus, (re)classifications for better and deeper analysis, and (re)evaluations based on both general urban and central growth and atomistic attributes have produced a special synthesis for the locations of producer services. This type of special analytical backbone has displayed significant convenience and openings for further analyses of producer services. Furthermore, a morphological urban growth process is combined with the locational distributions of each sub-category within the urban macroform. This method makes comparative and comprehensive evaluations possible in an analysis of the locational dynamics of producer services from historical, macroform-based and socio-economic and socio-spatial dimensions.

6.2.2. Contentual Contributions

The contributions to existing content of this study will be handled in four main parts: theoretical, global-regional agglomeration, center structure and producer service dynamics.

6.2.2.1. Theory-Based

As stated in the previous chapters of study, the main question of study is **whether the deterritorialization process can be generated or universed?** In other words, have urban functions been locating independently from spatial conditions within each part of the urban macroform in parallel to developments in communication technologies? **It is implied from this thesis that this type of suggestion or hypothesis cannot be generated; this is the first contribution of this study**. According to the findings of this thesis, there is no deterritorialization process, even in producer services, which are the urban function most adaptive to communication technologies. Urban functions have appeared to have established new (inter)relations with the urban space in the communication technology era, and spatial characteristics such as geography, transportation, accessibility, macroform, consumer access, centripetal-centrifugal forces, built-up quality etc. may still play vital roles in locational preferences. Due to the original characteristics of each city, the spatial and socio-spatial conditions can be changed, however space cannot be said to be the most passive element for locational preferences within the urban macroform, as space-originated socio-spatial characteristics have a determining role in locational preferences, although they have been changed or reshaped by communication technologies. Therefore, it can be said that there is a **reterritorialization** process which may differ from city to city.

Within the reterritorialization process, **special nodes of cities** can gain in importance and attractiveness according to new locational demands. Depending on legislative subventions, accessibility, transportation and infrastructure, global communication technologies, research & development and production access, quality of life parameters etc., some nodes of a city can loom large within the urban macroform. In this respect, a close proximity to transportation nodes and universities may provide advantages for producer service relocation. Similar to this, it can be expected that attractiveness of technopolises, which offer legislative tax advantages to companies in Turkey, will increase. In this manner, **locational preferences of producer service back offices seem more related with subventions, land and office values, connection capacities with both production and marketing by the way of the Internet and the research & development capacity of the location nodes.** For these reasons, organized industrial zones, with combined production; technopolises, with tax breaks and strong global connection capacities; and the edge parts of cities, which have relatively low land costs and space for large offices can be expected to gain in importance for the back offices of producer service. In addition, it can be commented that high income residents and well built-up zones are still significantly attractive for central business activities, as explained in the Concentric Zones Hypothesis.

It is clear that although an Internet-based global connection capacity is extremely important for producer services, **transportation facilities** and **highly-accessible nodes** are still indispensable for producer services; this can be said even of the edgeless city cases in the West. Different from the classical accessibility approach, there is a new type of accessibility which combined with remote/relative connection facilities, indirect relation possibilities and expanded more large area than central core. With the more developed transportation and accessibility, the locational potential of producer services has become diversified and enlarged within the urban space. Therefore, **even though there is a new relation between space and infrastructure for service units, it can be commented that transportation and accessibility-based urban ecology theories are still valid from this perspective.**

Similar to this, classical locational explanations can be recommented within this technological revolution era. An **invasion-succession** process can be confirmed with producer service locations. High-income residential areas, well built-up environments, unevenly developed squatter areas or the agricultural or semi-rural edge parts of cities can be regenerated or transformed for producer service activities within the urban growth process. This kind of market mechanism-originated regeneration can be explained with the invasion-succession movements of urban functions. Moreover, within such regenerations, unevenly developed zones are of vital importance for both new locational demands and urban socio-spatial systems. In market mechanisms, there is pressure on unevenly developed zones to regenerate. Neglecting the social structures of unevenly developed zones, urban regeneration projects, which combine office, trade and residential units, can be produced with a heavy hand. This process can be explained according to **evaluated location theory-based explanations**, the **uneven development theory** and the **dominance-gradient, integration-segregation principles** of urban ecology approaches.

Although there is an evolution on the **Concentration-Dispersion patterns** of central business, and especially producer service functions, locational preferences can be still explained with this pattern. In parallel to the centripetal-centrifugal forces and transportation facilities, there is a strong dispersion tendency on all urban functions. Within service function movements, this tendency can best be observed on consumer services which have dispersed within residential zones. On the other hand, **producer services have undergone both concentration and dispersion tendencies, even in same subcategory activities.** This assumes that both concentration/centralization and deconcentration/decentralization can coexist at the same time, even in the same service activity. In other words, although some producer services have become dispersed or even sprawled on the urban macroforms, some producer services have specialized and diversified within the central business core, or at its fringe at the same time. Furthermore, even though some business functions have appeared to have decentralized to the outer parts or edge nodes of the cities, other similar business activities have preferred to relocate to the central business core. It can be said that **there is a combination and interrelation within the concentration and dispersion patterns for producer services, even in strong dispersion tendencies.**

Another important contribution of this study is that **even in the most dispersed cases it can be observed that there can also be concentrations**. In other words, when producer services begin dispersing from the central core to the periphery, there are small concentration tendencies or scale-agglomeration economy searchings within this dispersion. Therefore, it can be commented that **"dispersed concentrations"** at special nodes are possible for producer service activities. In other words, within the dispersion process there can be observed new smaller concentrations, or new scale economies rather than a random sprawl. In this manner, some urban nodes may gain attractiveness for producer services depending on socio-spatial and socio-economic conditions.

On the other hand, **different from Western cases, "edge" or "edgeless cities" may not be evident as a new type of urban pattern of each city**. In other words, although within the dispersion tendency some cases can produce edge and/or edgeless cities, other cases can produce fringe-based decentralizations or dispersed concentrations or, contrary to this, new concentrations at the central core. All of these locations depend on the originalities and socio-spatial conditions of each city. Therefore, **deterritorialization or edgeless city-based theoretical explanations should not be generated or universed for each city.**

6.2.2.2. Global-Regional Producer Service Agglomeration Based

According to this study, producer service locations should be analyzed according to the global and regional agglomeration and locational preferences of producer services. As mentioned in previous chapters and summarized within the implications section of this chapter, the producer service locations in Ankara can only be analyzed through a comparison of other cities, especially Istanbul. If the implications of this thesis are analyzed, it can be observed that the "equilibrium" between Ankara and Istanbul in economic activities has been distorted since the 1980s. Since 1985 in particular, private producer service activities started to concentrate around Istanbul due to governmental policies and the market mechanism conditions of a liberal economic system. In this respect, **there has been a relative decline, or at least a significant stabilization, in the producer service locations of Ankara since the 1980s.** It can be said that this relative deconcentration of Ankara has occurred not only from the center to the periphery, but also from the center to the relatively bigger center of Istanbul. This Istanbul-oriented concentration within the "peripheralization period" of producer service functions seems to have had a negative affect on the urban economies of Ankara. At the same time, this new Istanbul-oriented concentration of producer services may illustrate the space relations of the new locational preferences in a global-regional manner. The new global and world city-oriented locational agglomerations of producer services can be seen clearly in world metropolitan cities such as New York, London and Tokyo.

The attractiveness of Ankara to new national and international producer services has not increased significantly, regardless of the socio-economic, socio-spatial and quality of life-based advantages of the city. There is a weakness in the industrial-based economic accumulation of Ankara within its historical growth perspective. If these two implications are taken together, it can be said that **the urban economy of Ankara has serious fragilities in its service concentrations.** Contrary to this weakness, Ankara can provide significant advantages to producer services. As mentioned previously, the quality of life parameters, transport accessibility and infrastructure, the well-educated population, and the university and technopolis-based production capacities of Ankara have attracted producer services. However, it can be added that **there has been limited awareness of this comparative decline and the advantages of Ankara at the levels of both central and local government in recent times.**

6.2.2.3. Center Structure-Based

The first contribution of this thesis within central structures of Ankara is that there is a dispersion tendency parallel to residential dispersion, especially of producer services. If producer service locations are analyzed from the perspective of urban growth, it can be commented that **in parallel to the decline of business services in Ulus, there is a strong threat to the Kızılay core**. Although the Kızılay core still constitutes the most concentrated producer service node for Ankara, **there is a strong producer service relocation tendency to the southern fringe of Kızılay and to new special nodes**. It can be seen that Kavaklıdere, and especially the Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa fringes, have totally appeared to more business service activities than Kızılay core. Although these activities have expanded over a much larger area, and have combined with the middle- and high-income residents, it can be said that a large number of business services have relocated to the outer parts of Kızılay due to centrifugal forces. In other words, it can be said that the Kızılay core is at the starting point of the declining process, although it is still the main concentration node for overall services.

The main support for the claim that Kızılay-based decline claim of this study comes from public and private producer service location tendencies to the southern parts of Kızılay, and even new nodes such as Turan Günes, Balgat, Öveçler, Söğütözü, Çayyolu-Bilkent and the technopolises. It can be said that the Kızılay core has activated well, with a combination of consumer services, including education (especially courses), health (especially private hospitals), non-governmental and semi-governmental organizations (chambers, associations, foundations), travel insurance companies and a number of communication-based producer services. Other **crucial financial and business services seem to have relocated to the outer parts of the Kızılay core. In particular, foreign investments, joint stock companies, construction, real estate investment, consultancy, contracting-based financial and business activities and national groups of companies have shown a strong dispersal tendency from Kızılay to new nodes.** For this reason, although Kızılay can be said to be Ankara's most concentrated core, if the locational dynamics of producer services are addressed from an urban growth perspective, it can be clearly observed that Kızılay has faced a severe declining tendency, similar that of the Ulus core, in the last three decades.

The second contribution of center structures of Ankara is that, **there are two main locational patterns for the CBD for Ankara, being: "concentric diffusion" and "dispersed concentration"**. It can be mentioned that, in parallel to the background of urban growth, central business activities still follow high-income residents or well built-up environments. Thus, Kızılay-originated producer services have fringed within the Kavaklıdere, Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa residential areas. This tendency would appear to have created a limited secondarial business concentration, especially along the Çankaya-Cinnah Avenue backbone. If spatial patterns of the Kızılay-Çankaya-Gaziosmanpaşa fringes are analyzed, it can be said that there is a spatial continuity that extends from Sıhhiye-Yenişehir to Çankaya-Gaziosmanpaşa in terms of central business activities. Therefore, this dispersion from Kızılay to the outer zones cannot be called a "newly-centered concentration", but rather **"concentric diffusion"** around Kızılay and its southern fringe.

In addition to this, some of producer services appear to have (re)located away from the Kızılay CBD and its southern fringe. In this manner, there are new smaller but more dispersed concentrations of producer services at Bahçelievler, Balgat, Söğütözü, Oveçler, Turan Günes and Çayyolu-Bilkent. Even with this dispersion tendency, new types of concentration patterns can be observed in Ankara. **If the spatial distributions of**

these new nodes within the urban macroform are analyzed in depth, it can be concluded that they generally concentrate around the central business core. However, there is no spatial-functional continuity between the central core and the new nodes. Owing to the existence of geographical or functional thresholds, such as valleys, a Military School, extensive public institutions etc., these new nodes cannot be called concentric diffusion or ring expansion. There is a jumping from the central core to thresholds. If this jumping tendency and the smaller but more dispersed concentration patterns are analyzed together, it can be said that there exist **"dispersed concentrations"** in the central structures of Ankara. This can be called an original space-based relation for the producer services in Ankara, or **reterritorialization**.

In this manner, the Çayyolu-Bilkent concentrations differ from other nodes in terms of their distances from then core and the relative urban functions. In this respect, while the other nodes are approximately 6-8 km from the central core, the Çayyolu-Bilkent districts are approximately 16-20 km away. Even though the concentrations of producer services are much more limited than in other cores, this type of jumpings have brought about **new center or edge city potentials,** resulting from planning decisions and urban growth processes.

If the new locational preferences of producer services are analyzed, it can be observed that **direct transportation infrastructure and high accessibility to both the central core and the outer zones** of the city are vital elements in the attractiveness of an area. Furthermore, the proximity of related services within the urban macroform can also play crucial role for new locations. In this respect, Eskişehir Road, which is dominated by public institutions and ministries; and the Balgat-Söğütözü districts, where political party centers have been built, can be given as examples of this tendency.

Another important contribution provided by this study is that **central business activities can be preferred to combine residential zones in the Ankara case**. If there has been purification from residents within central business activities have lived, these zones can face a serious decline; Ulus and the northwestern part of Yenişehir provide a dramatic example of this. In this manner, especially middle- and high-income resident combinations and well built-up environments are significantly attractive for prestige producer service locations.

On the other hand, **there is also a trend of limited sprawl among producer services, with home offices** or within consumer services, depending on communication technologies and sub-center agglomerations. Although this sprawl tendency can be of great importance for producer service locations and center structures, this type of sprawl, which can occur in all parts of city, is not evident in Ankara. For this reason, home office-based, residential zone-originated producer service locations may be neglected in the Ankara case. In other words, the center structure of Ankara is still to be conceptualized within the "centrist theory" concept.

An overall evaluation of the central structure of Ankara can define it as a **"two fragmented, fringed and limitedly-dispersed on special nodes"** central structure within the urban macroform. Although there are two fragmentations, i.e. Ulus and Kızılay, the producer service locations of Kızılay are much more dominant than those of Ulus. In other words, within this fragmentation, Ulus seems to have become more specialized and diversified in consumer services rather than business activities, and within a more limited area, than Kızılay. On the other hand, Kızılay, which can be defined as a main core, has a strong fringe tendency in its southern parts. As mentioned previously, this type of fringe based peripheralization can cause threats of decline to the Kızılay core, which is not as specialized or diversified in consumer services when compared with the Ulus center. In addition**,** even though there is a dispersal tendency for producer services, this cannot be defined as a secondarial CBD concentration. These types of dispersed concentrations, combined with residents within a larger area, have included different types of producer service activities, although limited when compared with the central core. This dispersion tendency can be expected to continue within the residential-based sprawl in Ankara, depending on dispersion and private car ownership-based urban growth.

Locations of central functions and central business structure of Ankara illustrate that although over 2 million people living in northwestern, north and northeastern backbones of Ankara i.e. Yenimahalle, Keçiören, Altındağ, Mamak, decision making functions and most of the central business activities have appeared to locate only southwestern corridors or south fringe enlargements. This is also very crucial spatial organization attribute of Ankara. In addition to these, if urban macroform of Ankara deeply observed, it may be analyzed that geomorphologic and urban functions based thresholds i.e. METU, Atatürk Farm (AOÇ), appeared to limit the urban and central growth of Ankara in only western and southwestern backbones. For this reason, main core of Ankara i.e. Kızılay and Kavaklıdere may be rebuilt as a real central business district of Capital Ankara as in reason of preserving cultural and social heritage.

6.2.2.4. Producer Service Dynamics-Based

The existing theoretical frameworks of producer services can be defined as limited evaluations of the overall locational dynamics. Most case studies into producer service locations have been limited to the behavioral dynamics of companies or have been morphology-based. Different from these types of limited evaluations, as mentioned in the methodological contributions chapter, a comprehensive evaluation of locational dynamics of producer services has been attempted. In this regard, in this era of advanced communications, producer service locations should be analyzed as much possible in broad terms, including worldwide attractions and movements of producer services. Furthermore, the global- and regional-based implications of producer services should be evaluated taking metropolitan scale issues into account, which are tried to define generally. Finally, neighborhood-building scale dynamics can be combined with these two main evaluation fields.

While most of the earlier studies into producer services have been based on private producer service locations, this thesis offers special classifications can be conceptualized that public and private producer services-based. Although each city has different specializations and originalities, the evaluation model of locational dynamics of producer services can be used within a special adaptations.

According to these comprehensive parameters of locational dynamics in producer services, there are different motivations and determinations in each of the sub-categories of producer services. **Even though public-based producer services have appeared to locate within planning decision mechanisms, there can be crucial differentiations within public producer services.** Governmental producer service locations have mainly been shaped upon central government-based policies in the Ankara case. In particular, Istanbul-oriented locational preferences of the central governments seem to have been carried out with relative stability on the urban economics of Ankara. A limited awareness of, and reaction to, this movement from Ankara to Istanbul, especially at the local government level, can be said to have been one of the reasons for this stabilization.

Semi-governmental public producer services have tended to locate around the Kızılay core. It can be commented that, this concentration tendency have occurred one of he strongness of Kızılay core. Contrary to this concentration tendency, there has been a limited but significant dispersion among the semi-governmental producer services. The Trade Chamber of Ankara is the most important example of this tendency. In addition to this, similar to big scale joint stock companies, relatively bigger scale political parties have appeared to decentralized on Eskişehir-Konya Road routes.

Non-governmental organizations have also fully concentration tendency on the Kızılay core and on its southern fringes. If small neighborhood-scale associations neglected, it can be said that non-governmental organizations have quite similar locational dynamics as the general center structure of Ankara.

Private producer service locations have extremely different dynamics within each of their sub-categories. Different from people concentration movements based locations of consumer services, producer services can be both concentrated within the central core and dispersed around the urban macroform, even in the same sub-categories of companies. If private producer services are classified according to their origins and catchment areas, it can be said that **relatively larger capital companies and global originated or having global based catchment based private producer services have significantly moved from Kızılay core.** In this respect, this new location tendency has not only produced new concentrations within a larger dispersion area, but has also decreased the attractiveness of the Kızılay core.

Accessibility is one of the main determining factors for all producer service locations in this era. The "New accessibility", which includes relative/remote connection potentials and rapid transportation and connection infrastructures, can create special nodes or dispersions within the urban macroform. Dispersal concentrations based on strong transportation facilities illustrate that "being close and far from the CBD and outer zones of cities at the same time" is a vital principle behind locational preferences. In this respect, Turan Güneş, and the Eskişehir-Konya Road intersections are significantly attractive for dispersions in Ankara.

It can be said that **globally- or regionally-interrelated companies are less dependent on the central core than local companies because of the differences**

in their connectivity and accessibility requirements. Furthermore, central core originated branch necessities of foreign companies are seriously changed because of their communication technology-based connection possibilities. Therefore, **industrial or wholesale-based zones can be attractive for producer service company branches. This new tendency can be explained by the reterritorialization process, based on the closeness of production supply**. On the other hand, some private producer services still have a need for direct connections to their customers. **Face-to-face relations are still important for producer services, especially in real estate, public relations, and insurance and consultancy-based business activities.** For this reason, some of these enterprises can relocate to the central business core or its fringes, while some may prefer new nodes, sub-centers or highly accessible parts of the cities. This can also be explained by the reterritorialization process on urban space.

Locally-originated private producer services have been analyzed in depth within the sub-categories of classification of the Trade Chambers of Ankara. It can be said that each sub-category of producer services has a different locational preference. Although joint stock business companies have tended to locate in the Çankaya and Gaziosmanpaşa districts, other financial units have a concentration tendency within the Kızılay core, and secondarial cores in Çankaya and Ulus. Contrary to this, the dispersion tendency in financial services has been limited to currency exchange offices and bank branches. The attraction of financial services to the areas of Balgat, Öveçler and Söğütözü is based on other business service concentrations and population densities.

It can be noted that **there are different concentrations, specializations and dispersions within the Kızılay core and on its southern fringe**. Although the northeastern part of Kızılay, known as Yenişehir, is home to significant medical apparatus import-export companies, the northwestern part of the Kızılay core, known as Sıhhiye-Strazburg, has a large number of solicitors' offices. These specializations located to the north of the Kızılay core are related to consumer access and service supply proximity; in other words, close to the court and hospital areas. On the other hand, there has also been a dispersion tendency in both business services. While new and complicated group Law Companies have tended to relocate around Cinnah Avenue, some medical services have tended to relocate around Mebusevleri, and the Gaziosmanpaşa-Ugur Mumcu-Koza Streets. In summary, it can be said that concentration-dispersion patterns can be observed within some of the sub-categories of producer services.

Other business service locations have also taken on different locational patterns within the urban macroform. Most of the business services have tended to locate to southern fringe based peripheralization from Kızılay. The Çankaya-Cinnah Avenue and Kavaklıdere-Tunalı Hilmi Street corridor has large business service locations. In particular, special technical services and project-based offices have tended to locate around Cinnah Avenue. A number of construction-contractor-consultancy-based business services, which can be defined as one of the main characteristic functions of producer services in Ankara, have located around the Çankaya-Gaziosmanpaşa fringes, while others have (re)located around the Söğütözü, Balgat, Öveçler, Mebusevleri and Turan Günes nodes. It can be said that the establishment of public institutions and political party offices at the Eskişehir-Konya Road junction is evidence of this locational preference. Although neighborhood-based real estate services have seriously dispersed within the consumer service-based subcenters, relatively larger scale real estate investment companies follow similar locational preferences to the construction-contracting-based companies. In this respect, the Beytepe, Çayyolu and Bilkent districts have significant potential as new producer service locations, while some business services can locate in the technopolises and industrial zones.

Different from the front offices, providing face-to-face relations, back offices have much more flexibility in their locational preferences within the urban macroform. In this manner, web-based services, telemarketing centers, industrial-web, graphic design and advertising services can locate within industrial-wholesale nodes, technopolises, in well built-up residential zones, in business units of shopping malls etc. In this respect, the Çayyolu-Bilkent, Bahçelievler residential zones, KazımKarabekir, Ostim and Siteler industrial-based working nodes can be attractive for the back offices of private producer services.

In summary, each sub-category in producer services has a complex and different locational dynamic. Furthermore, each city has specialized and diversified aspects that are strongly related to its locational attributes. For this reason, any deterritorialization-based generalizations and theoretical efforts may have serious weaknesses.

6.3. What Should be Done?

Although it was not the main issue of this thesis to discuss possible suggestions to central structures of Ankara, a brief discussion will be made on producer service agglomerations within Ankara, in its region and the world system, and also producer service expansions within the urban macroform. Global-regional based suggestions include:

- The respective advantages of the producer service locations in Ankara, as indicated in previous chapters, should be developed effectively in order to attract new producer services.

- In order to create a balance between Ankara and Istanbul in terms of economic concentrations, the relocation of producer services out of Ankara should be controlled, for which central and local government-based policies are necessary.

- New attractiveness and locational causalities should be created within Ankara to stop the decline and instability in Ankara, when compared with Istanbul. In this manner, it will be started with international important event organizations at least candidates.

- Local awareness of the shrinkage in attractiveness for production-based investments, especially in the administrative and city government should be increased systematically.

- The technological and knowledge production capacity of Ankara, with its technopolises, universities, public institutions and research & development units, should be used to create a specialized producer service city in Ankara.

To control center structures and dispersion originated problems:

- Central structures and producer service locations should be determined within macro scale planning studies, combined with transportation, green systems and population-building densities. In this respect, labor-resident relations and balances, density patterns and urban growth processes are of vital importance for new central business locations.

- The most important problem for the central structure of Ankara is that there is a threat of decline at the Kızılay core. Therefore, a "Central Master Plan" should immediately be produced, to include all the socio-spatial and socio-economic dimensions of the urban and central structures of Ankara.

- In parallel to the residential-based urban dispersion tendency, there is also a producer service tendency in Ankara. New locations of producer services appear to have been shaped according to market mechanisms and spontaneous locations. Therefore, new locations can be create not only declining process for central core but also uncontrolled and unevenly urban regenerations on squatter zones or strong transportation corridors. For this reason, a **pseudo planning mechanism** should be evolved.

- Urban level locational preferences of producer services do not commented only spontaneous and market mechanism based movements. There can be better locations for producer services than spontaneous locations. Therefore location dynamics of producer services can be steered with planning policies.

- To stop the decline and increase the attractiveness of the central cores, special projects, business development programs and internal organizational systems should be produced within a harmonious master plan.

- Urban economic growth of Ankara cannot be sustained with shopping mall oriented consumer services. For this reason public, semi public and producer service locations within Ankara should be strengthened from local and central governments.

- Unevenly developed squatter zones are of major importance and provide potential for new producer service locations. However, **there have been uncontrolled and palliative urban regeneration projects on the squatter zones that are generally neglecting the people who live in these areas**. Therefore, urban regeneration projects should be considered with all their effects and socio-economic dimensions

- Producer service locations should be combined with residential zones to provide sustainability, spatial continuity and to solve security-based problems.

- Centrifugal forces, especially transportation, car parks and negative accessibility-based affects have significantly determined, or steered, new locational preferences. Thus, the central zones should be rearranged according to transportation and car park-based parameters and available building technologies.

- The technopolises, universities and airport districts can be arranged specially for new producer service locations within overall urban functions.

These suggestions can be developed and diversified in further studies of Ankara and other cities.

6.4. Open Ends-Further Studies

This study focuses on the locational dynamics of producer services within their sub-categories. There are implications that are based both on theory and on the case study. In this regard, all of the basic implications, analyses and contributions can be used and/or developed with further studies. In other words, this study opens up new theoretical frontiers to a certain extent, and thus can be considered as a starting point for other studies.

Firstly, the methodological model of producer services can be used for further studies. According to one of the main implications of this study is that, special implications, contributions of this study should not be generated. On the other hand, model attempt of this study on the locational dynamics of producer services can be used and developed for other studies.

Secondly, the theoretical contributions and implications can be developed or rediscussed within further case study-based work. Thirdly, central structure-based analyses and producer service locations based detailed implications; findings of this study on Ankara may be used in further studies that are related with central structure-based special studies of Ankara. In this manner, further studies can be observed structural and functional transformations within urban growth process of Ankara. Using a similar method and database, possible transformations and new locations may be analyzed easily. In summary, it can be said that there are open ends or new openings for further studies within the content, context and method of this study.

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APPENDICES

Table A.1: Detailed Data Base of Semi-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF SEMI GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS	ADRESS	
MULKIYELILER BIRLIĞI GENEL MERKEZ	YUKSEL CAD KONUR SOK NO:1	KIZILAY
TURK MUŞAVIR MUHENDISLER VE MIMARLAR BIRLIĞI MMMB	AHMET RASIM SOKAK NO:35/2	ÇANKAYA
TURKIYE MUTEAHITLER BIRLIĞI (TMB)	AHMET MITHAT EFENDI SOK NO:21 D:3	ÇANKAYA
TURK VETERINER HEKIMLER BIRLIĞI	SAĞLIK SOK NO:21 D:3	KIZILAY
TURKIYE NOTERLER BIRLIĞI	ÇANKIRI CAD NO:18	ULUS
TURKIYE BAROLAR BIRLIĞI	KARANFIL SOK NO:62/5	KIZILAY
ANKARA BAKKALLAR VE BAYILER ODASI	ANAFARTALAR CAD SAMANPAZARI IŞHANI NO:82 D:11	ULUS
ANKARA ELEKTRIK,ELEKTRONIK TEKNISYENLERI VE ESNAF ODASI	HISARPARK CAD NILUFER SOK NILUFER APT D:2	ULUS
TURKIYE ESNAF VE SANATKARLAR KEFALET KOOPERATIFLERI MERKEZ BIRLIĞI / ESKOMB	IŞIKLAR CAD ŞENYURT SOK NO:14 D:2	ULUS
TURKIYE ESNAF VE SANATKARLARI KONFEDERASYONU	TUNUS CAD NO:4	BAKANLIKLAR
TURKIYE BAKKALLAR VE BAYILER FERDERASYONU	TALATPAŞA BULVARI DORTYOL APT NO:136 D:10	CEBECİ
ALTINOKTA KORLER DERNEĞI GENEL MERKEZI	CEBECI G.SOK NO:21	CEBECİ
SANAYI ODASI	ATATURK BULVARI NO:193	KAVAKLIDERE
TICARET ODASI	SOĞUTOZU MAHALLESI 2.CADDE NO.5 SOĞUTOZU	SÖĞÜTÖZÜ
ANKARA BAROSU	ANKARA ADLIYESI-SIHHIYE	SIHHIYE
TURK ECZACILAR BIRLIĞI	FARABI SOKAK NO:35	KAVAKLIDERE
TEB 2.BOLGE ANKARA ECZACI ODASI	KONUR SOK. NO:36/13	KIZILAY
TURK DIŞ HEKIMLERI BIRLIĞI	MEŞRUTIYET CAD. OZAY APT. NO32 D:8	KIZILAY
TURK TABIPLER BIRLIĞI, ANKARA TABIP ODASI	MITHATPAŞA CAD 62/8	KIZILAY
TURK TABIBLER BIRLIĞI (TTB)	GMK BULVARI ŞEHIT DANIŞ TUNALIGIL SOK NO:2 K:4	MALTEPE
TURKIYE AĞAÇ IŞLERI ESNAF VE SANATKARLAR FEDERASYONU	G. MUSTAFA KEMAL BULVARI NO:107 D:4	MALTEPE
ANKARA ESNAF VE SANATKAR KEFALET KOOPERATIFI	HISARPARK CAD KALE APT NO:16/14	ULUS
TURKIYE LOKANTACILAR, KEBAPÇILAR, PASTACILAR VE TATLICILAR FEDERASYONU	SANAYI CAD SANAYI HAN NO:23 D:46	ULUS
TURKIYE BERBERLER VE KUAFORLER FEDERASYONU	SELANIK CAD ITIR APT NO.51 D:12	KIZILAY
ANKARA ESNAF VE SANATKAR ODALARI BIRLIĞI	ANAFARTALAR CAD KONYA SOK NO:18 K:3	ULUS
TURKIYE KAHVECILER FEDERASYONU	GMK BULVARI NO:29 D:1	MALTEPE
TURKIYE SAKATLAR KONFEDERASYONU	Ziya Gökalp Caddesi Soysal Işhanı Kat:1 No:108 Kızılay	KIZILAY
TURKIYE SERBEST MUHASEBECI, MALI MUŞAVIRLER VE YEMINLI MALI MUŞAVIRLER ODALARI BIRLIĞI	Gençlik Cad. No:107 Anıttepe	MALTEPE
TURKIYE BAYINDIRLIK VE YAPI IŞÇILERI SENDIKASI / ANKARA	CINNAH CAD NO:38/1	ÇANKAYA
MEMUR SENDIKALARI KONFEDERASYONU / MEMUR-SEN	ŞEHIT ADEM YAVUZ SOK NO:9 D:17	KIZILAY
SES SAĞLIK VE SOSYAL HIZMET EMEKÇILERI SENDIKASI GENEL MERKEZ	MITHAT PAŞA CAD NO:56/13	KIZILAY
TOPRAK-SU-TARIM IŞÇILERI (TIS	MITHATPAŞA CAD NO:44 D:13	KIZILAY
TUM ÇALIŞMA VE SOSYAL GUVENLIK ÇALIŞANLARI SENDIKASI TUM SOSYAL SEN	MITHATPAŞA CAD. SULEYMAN SIRRI SOKAK NO:2 D:17	KIZILAY
TUM EMEKLILER SENDIKASI EMEKLI SEN	IZMIR CAD. NO:42 D:14	KIZILAY
TURK-IŞ	BAYINDIR SOK NO:10	KIZILAY
TURKIYE HARB SANAYII VE YARDIMCI IŞKOLLARI IŞÇILERI SENDIKASI / TURK HARB-IŞ	INKILAP SOK NO.20	KIZILAY
TURKIYE IŞVEREN SENDIKALARI KONFEDERASYONU	MEŞRUTIYET CAD KORAY HAN NO:1 D:1-4-5	KIZILAY
TURKIYE KAMU ÇALIŞANLARI SENDIKASI (KAMUSEN)	DR.MEDIHA ELDEM SOK NO:85	KIZILAY
TUM BELEDIYE VE GENEL HIZMET IŞÇILERI SENDIKASI HIZMET IŞ	GMK BULVARI NO:86	MALTEPE
TURK HABER SENDIKASI TURK HABER SEN	KUBILAY SOKAK NO 45 D:1	MALTEPE
TURKIYE DEVRIMCI IŞÇI SENDIKALARI KONFEDERASYONU, ANKARA MERKEZ TEMSILCILIĞI	NECATIBEY CAD PARK APT NO:96/1-3	MALTEPE
TURKIYE EĞITIM VE OĞRETIM IŞKOLU ÇALIŞANLARI SENDIKASI / TURK EĞITIM-SEN	KUBILAY SOK NO:45 D:7	MALTEPE
TURKIYE IMAR VE INŞA HIZMET KOLU KAMU ÇALIŞANLARI SENDIKASI / TURK IMAR-SEN	KUBILAY SOK NO:45/6	MALTEPE
TURK-METAL / ANKARA	AKINCILAR SOK NO:14	MALTEPE
TEZ KOOP-IŞ SENDIKASI ANKARA 2 NO.LU ŞUBE	NECATIBEY CAD. NO:84/1	MALTEPE
TEZ KOOP-IŞ SENDIKASI ANKARA 4 NO.LU ŞUBE	NECATIBEY CAD. SEZENLER SOK. NO:2/18	SIHHIYE
SOSYAL HIZMETLER ÇALIŞANLARI SENDIKASI	NECATIBEY CAD BALIKÇIOĞLU IŞHANI NO:4 D154	SIHHİYE
TUM SAĞLIK SEN ANKARA	AMBARLAR CAD. NO:10/32	SIHHİYE
TURKIYE AĞAÇ SANAYII IŞÇILERI SENDIKASI / AĞAÇ-IŞ	NECATIBEY CAD UYSAL APT NO:20/22	SIHHİYE
TURKIYE BASIN YAYIN GRAFIKER VE AMBALAJ IŞÇILERI SENDIKASI / BASIN-IŞ	NECATIBEL CAD HANIMELI SOK NO:26 D6-7	SIHHİYE
TURKIYE DEMIRYOLU IŞÇILERI SENDIKASI / DEMIRYOL-IŞ	NECATIBEY CAD SEZENLER SOK NO:5	SIHHİYE
TURKIYE DEVRIMCI IŞÇI SENDIKALARI KONFEDERASYONU, ANKARA BOLGE TEMSILCILIĞI	MITHATGAŞA CAD SULEYMAN SIRRI SOK NO:2 D:7	SIHHIYE

Table A.1-Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Semi-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF SEMI GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS	ADRESS	
TURKIYE LIMAN VE KARA TAHMIL-TAHLIYE IŞÇILERI SENDIKASI / LIMAN-IŞ	NECATIBEY CAD SEZENLER SOK ALP APT NO:4 K:5	SIHHİYE
TURKIYE MADEN, MADENI EŞYA VE MAKINA SANAYII IŞÇILERI SENDIKASI / TURK MADEN-IŞ	STRASBURG CAD NO:7 D:3-4-5	SIHHİYE
AGAÇ,SUNTA,MOBILYA VE MANTAR SANAYI IŞÇILERI SENDIKASI (OZ AGAÇ-IŞ)	KUBILAY SOK NO:23 D:3	TANDOĞAN
OZ AGAÇ-IŞ SENDIKASI (TURKIYE AGAÇ IŞÇILERI SENDIKASI)	KUBILAY SOK NO:23/3	TANDOĞAN
TURKIYE AGIR SANAYI VE HIZMET SEKTORU KAMU IŞVERENLERI SENDIKASI (TUHIS)	ALI SUAVI SOK NO:1/11	TANDOĞAN
TURKIYE GENEL HIZMETLER IŞÇILERI SENDIKASI (GENEL-IŞ)	NO:28	ULUS
Türkiye Odalar ve Borsalar Birliği	Atatürk Bulv. No.149 Bakanlıklar	BAKANLIKLAR
TURKIYE BAROLAR BIRLIGI	KARANFIL SOK NO:62/5	KIZILAY
TURK KOOP IŞ ANKARA	IZMIR CAD. FEVZI ÇAKMAK SOKAK NO15/11	KIZILAY
Türkiye Şoförler ve Otomobilciler Federasyonu TŞOF	Fevzi Çakmak Sk. No.5 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
HAK İŞÇİ SENDİKALARI KONFEDERASYONU (HAK-İŞ)	Tunus Cad. No:37 Kavaklıdere/Ankara	BAKANLIKLAR
TURKIYE DEVRIMCI MADEN ARAMA VE IŞLETME IŞÇILERI SENDIKASI / DEV MADEN-SEN	NECATIBEY CAD SEZENLER SOK LOZAN APT NO:2/9	KIZILAY
EGITIMCILER BIRLIGI SENDIKASI (EGITIM-BIR)	ŞEHIT ADEM YAVUZ SOK BURÇ APT NO:9 D:17	KIZILAY
ENERJI, YAPI, ALTYAPI HIZMETLERI IŞKOLU ÇALIŞANLARI SENDIKASI / ENER-SEN	ATATURK BULVARI NO:143 D.32	BAKANLIKLAR
ILAÇ VE KIMYA IŞVERENLERI SENDIKASI	MITHATPAŞA CAD. NO:44/12	KIZILAY
KAMU IŞLETMELERI IŞVERENLERI SENDIKASI /KAMU-IŞ	FILISTIN SOK. NO:23	GOP
Memur Sendikaları Konfederasyonları MEMUR-SEN	Strazburg Cad. No.30/25 Sıhhıye	SIHHIYE
PETKIM-IŞ SENDIKASI /ANKARA	IZMIR CAD ÇAKMAK SOK NO:7/13	KIZILAY
Petrol Kimya Lastik İşçileri Sendikası	Yenişehir Mah. Adakale Sk. No.6	KIZILAY
Petrol Kimya Metal ve Maden İşkolu Kamu Emekçi.Sen	Söğütözü Mahallesi 1. cadde	SÖĞÜTÖZÜ
TURKIYE KOOPERATIF VE BURO IŞÇILERI SENDIKASI / KOOP-IŞ	IZMIR CAD FEVZI ÇAKMAK SOK NO:15 D:11-12	KIZILAY
TURK MUHENDIS VE MIMAR ODALARI BIRLIGI	ATATURK BULVARI NO:131 KAT:9	BAKANLIKLAR
TMMOB MAKINA MUHENDISLERI ODASI ANKARA ŞUBESI	SUMER 2 SOK NO 36/1 A	DEMİRTEPE
TMMOB ÇEVRE MUHENDISLERI ODASI GENEL MERKEZ	ATAÇ 2 SOK. NO:66/9	KIZILAY
TMMOB METALURJI MUHENDISLERI ODASI, GENEL MERKEZ	MEŞRUTIYET CAD HATAY NO:10 D:9	KIZILAY
TMMOB METEOROLOJI MUHENDISLERI ODASI / ANKARA	SUMER 1 SOK NO:12/8	KIZILAY
TMMOB PETROL MUHENDISLERI ODASI, GENEL MERKEZ	IZMIR CAD NO:46 D.10	KIZILAY
TMMOB PEYZAJ MIMARLARI ODASI, GENEL MERKEZ	MEŞRUTIYET CAD FATIH APT NO:41 D:31	KIZILAY
TMMOB ZIRAAT MUHENDISLERI ODASI, GENEL MERKEZ	MEŞRUTIYET CAD KARANFIL SOK HISAR APT NO:28 D:19	KIZILAY
TMMOB GEMI MUHENDISLERI ODASI ANKARA	AMBARLAR YOLU CAD. NO:10710	SIHHIYE
TMMOB ORMAN MUHENDISLERI ODASI, GENEL MERKEZ	NECATIBEY CAD GUNEŞLI APT NO:16/13	SIHHİYE
TMMOB FIZIK MUHENDISLERI ODASI GENEL MERKEZ	HOŞDERE CAD. OLMESEK AP. NO:88 D:9	Y.AYRANCI
TMMOB ELEKTRIK MUHENDISLERI ODASI GENEL MERKEZ	IHLAMUR SOK. NO:10 D:1	KIZILAY
TMMOB HARITA VE KADASTRO MUHENDISLERI ODASI GENEL MERKEZ	SUMER SOK. NO:12 D:10	KIZILAY
TMMOB IÇ MIMARLAR ODASI GENEL MERKEZ	KONUR SOK. NO:4 D:1	KIZILAY
TMMOB INŞAAT MUHENDISLERI GENEL MERKEZ	SELANIK CAD. NO:19 D:1	KIZILAY
TMMOB JEOFIZIK MUHENDISLERI ODASI	BAYINDIR SOKAK NO:7/7	KIZILAY
TMMOB JEOLOJI MUHENDISLERI ODASI	BAYINDIR SOK. ZAFER AP. NO:7	KIZILAY
TMMOB MIMARLAR ODASI ANKARA	KONUR SOK N0:4 D:2	KIZILAY
TMMOB MIMARLAR ODASI, GENEL MERKEZ	KONUR SOK NO:4 D:3	KIZILAY
TMMOB GIDA MUHENDISLERI ODASI	SUMER SOK. NO:12/8	KIZILAY
TMMOB MAKINA MUHENDISLERI ODASI	Sümer Sok. 36/1 A Demirtepe	MALTEPE
TMMOB ŞEHIR PLANCILARI ODASI	Hatay Sokak 24/17 Kocatepe	KIZILAY

Table A.2: Detailed Data Base of Non-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	ADRESS	
68'liler Vakfı Ankara Şubesi	Hatay Sk. No.6/27 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Açıköğretimliler Bir.Eğitim-Kültür Dayanışma Vak.	GMK Bulv. No.59/17 Maltepe	MALTEPE
Adaleti Savunanlar Derneği ASDER	İzmir 1 Cad. No.33/12 Kızılay	KIZILAY
AFS Gönüllüleri Derneği	Cinnah Cad. Türk Amerikan Derneği Binası 20/	CANKAYA
Afyon ve İlçeleri Dayanışma Derneği	Selanik cad. no.1/13 Kızılay	KIZILAY
AHLAT KÜLTÜR VAKFI	PK.484 KIZILAY	KIZILAY
AHMET MUHİP-MÜNİRE DIRANAS VAKFI	SİMON B BULVARI EBRU APT NO:15 D.6	CANKAYA
Ahmet Yesevi Vakfı	Taşkent cad.10.sk.No.30/1 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
AKDENİZ FOKU ARAŞTIRMA GRUBU	KAZAKİSTAN CAD. 94/5	BAHCELIEVLER
ALMAN KADIN GRUBU	43.SOK TUNA CANTÜRK SİT 1.BLOK NO:5	TURAN GUNES
ANADOLU BASIN BİRLİĞİ DERNEĞİ	KONUR SOK YAYLA APT NO:71 D:8	KIZILAY
Anadolu Beşiktaşlılar Derneği	Hoşdere Cad. No.194/3 Çankaya	CANKAYA
ANADOLU ÇAĞDAŞ EĞİTİM VAKFI	ATATÜRK BULVARI TÜBİTAK APT NO:221	BAKANLIKLAR
ANADOLU EĞİTİM KÜLTÜR BİLİM VAKFI	NECATİBEY CAD GÜNEŞLİ APT NO:16 D:14	KIZILAY
ANADOLU ERENLERİ KÜLTÜR VE SANAT VAKFI/ERVAK	KORKUT REIS MAH NECATİBEY CAD ANKARA İŞHANI NO:8/101	KIZILAY
ANADOLU FOLKLOR VAKFI	YÜKSEL CAD RÜYAM İŞMERKEZİ NO:5 D:2	KIZILAY
ANADOLU İZCİLER DERNEĞİ	İNKİLAP SOK.NO:3/7	KIZILAY
ANADOLU KADINI KÜLTÜR VE DAYANIŞMA DERNEĞİ	A.ÖÇEVLER 74.SOKAK NO:8/10	OVECLER
ANADOLU KALKINMA VAKFI	ATATÜRK BULVARI NO:121 D:181	KIZILAY
ANADOLU KÜLTÜRÜNÜ KORUMA ARAŞTIRMA VAKFI	MENEKŞE SOK ORKİDE APT NO:8 D:25	KIZILAY
Anadolu Madencileri Derneği	GMK:Bulv.Onur İşhanı No.35	MALTEPE
Anadolu Medeniyetlerini Araştırma ve Tanıtma vakfı	39.Sk. No.22 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
Anadolu Sağlık ve Araştırmalar Vakfı ASAV	Mithatpaşa Cad.No.66/5 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Anadolu Sanat Tarihçileri Derneği ASTAD	Güzelyaka Mah.135.Sk. No.26 Yenimahalle	YENIMAHALLE
ANADOLU STRATEJİK ARAŞTIRMALAR VAKFI	6.CAD 78.SOK NO:15 D:9	BAHCELIEVLER
Anadolu Turizm İşletmecileri Derneği ATİD	Konur Sk. No.57/1 Bakanlıklar	KIZILAY
ANKARA 100.YIL LİONS KULÜBÜ	YAPRAK SOK 31/21	SEYRAN
ANKARA ANITTEPE LEO KULÜBÜ	14.SOK NO:13/4	ANITTEPE
ANKARA ANITTEPE LİONS KULÜBÜ	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD 32/1	TUNALI
ANKARA ATATÜRK ANADOLU LİSESİ MEZUNLARI DERNEĞİ/AAAL	GMK BULVARI NO:53/5	MALTEPE
Ankara Aydınlar Ocağı Derneği	Bestekar Sk. No.22/2 Çankaya	TUNALI
ANKARA AYRANCI LEO KULÜBÜ	SERPME EVLER 6.CAD NO:3/15	AYRANCI
ANKARA AYRANCI LİONS KULÜBÜ	REŞİT GAİP CAD NO:88/3	GOP
ANKARA KONUTKENT LİONS KULÜBÜ	MESA KORU SİT MENEKŞE BLOK D:13	CAYYOLU
ANKARA BAHÇELİEVLER LİONS KULÜBÜ	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD 108/7	TUNALI
ANKARA BAŞKENT LİONS KULÜBÜ	TURAN GÜNEŞ BULVARI 42.SOK. NO:42/20	TURAN GUNES
ANKARA BEYSUKENT LİONS KULÜBÜ	BOSNA HERSEK CAD 20/17	BAHCELIEVLER
ANKARA BİLKENT LEO KULÜBÜ	ÇAMLIK SİT E-4 NO:39	100YIL
ANKARA BİLKENT LİONS KULÜBÜ	KENNEDY CAD 107/12	TUNALI
ANKARA BİOLOGLAR DERNEĞİ	DR.MELİHA ELDEN SOK NO:49/2	KIZILAY
ANKARA BOĞAZİÇİ LİONS KULÜBÜ	GMK BULVARI NO:72/15	MALTEPE
Ankara Caz Derneği	Nenehatun cad. 72/5 GOP	GOP
ANKARA CEBECİ LİONS KULÜBÜ	BAĞLAR CAD NO:18/8	SEYRAN
ANKARA ÇANKAYA LİONS KULÜBÜ	HALİT ZİYA SOK 5/11	CANKAYA
ANKARA ÇAYYOLU LİONS KULÜBÜ	GÜVENLİK CAD DEFNE SOK NO:4/9	AYRANCI
ANKARA ÇEVRE KORUMA VAKFI	MARMARA SOK NO:4/8	CANKAYA
ANKARA ÇOCUK DOSTLARI DERNEĞİ	BÜKLÜM SOK SAĞLIK APT NO:76 D.1-2	TUNALI
ANKARA ÇOK SESLİ MÜZİK DERNEĞİ	ELÇİ SOK NO:5/3	GOP
ANKARA ÇUKURCA LİONS KULÜBÜ	PARİS CAD BİRLİK APT NO:37/7	AYRANCI
ANKARA DEMETEVLER LİONS KULÜBÜ	CİNNAH CAD NO:82/9	CANKAYA
ANKARA DENİZLİLER DERNEĞİ GENÇLİK PLATFORMU	SÜMER 1 SOK. NO:12/8 KAT:3	KIZILAY
ANKARA DİKMEN LİONS KULÜBÜ	NECATİBEY CAD NO:88/16	KIZILAY
Ankara Diyabet Derneği	Gazi Mustafa kemal Bulv.No.61/9 Kızılay	KIZILAY

Table A.2-Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Non-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	ADRESS	
ANKARA EĞİTİM DERNEĞİ TEVFİK FİKRET EĞİTİM VAKFI	BANKACI SOK NO:3/5-8	KOCATEPE
ANKARA EĞİTİM VAKFI	BAYINDIR SOK NO:23 D:7	KIZILAY
ANKARA ERYAMAN LİONS KULÜBÜ	MESA KORU SİT YASEMİN BLOK D:12	CAYYOLU
ANKARA ESAT LİONS KULÜBÜ	BEYAZ GÜL SİT B 133	TUNALI
ANKARA ETLİK LEO KULÜBÜ	AZERBAYCAN CAD 64/6	BAHCELIEVLER
ANKARA ETLİK LİONS KULÜBÜ	REŞİT GALİP CAD NO:2/4	GOP
ANKARA FOTOĞRAF SANATÇILARI DERNEĞİ	F.ÇAKMAK SOK GÜL APT NO:14 D:12	KIZILAY
Ankara Galatasaraylılar Birliği Derneği	İzmir cad. No.19 Kızılay	KIZILAY
ANKARA GAZİOSMANPAŞA LEO KULÜBÜ	4.CAD NO:93/7	TURAN GUNES
ANKARA GENÇ DENİZCİLER BİRLİĞİ	BARDACIK SOKAK NO:27/16	TUNALI
ANKARA GENÇ İŞADAMLARI DERNEĞİ	TÜRKOCAĞI CAD NO:24/B	BALGAT
Ankara Giyim Sanayiciler Derneği	Türkocağı Cad. No: 32/7 06520 Balgat	BALGAT
ANKARA HACETTEPE LİONS KULÜBÜ	TURAN GÜNEŞ BULVARI AKTÜRK 1.SİT A BLOK NO:20	TURAN GUNES
Ankara İli Çankaya İlçesi Muhtarlar Derneği	Tunus Cad. No.1 Kavaklıdere	BAKANLIKLAR
ANKARA İLİ ÇEVRE KORUMA VAKFI	RÜZGARLI CAD İBRAHİM MÜTEFERRİKA SOK NO:5 K:5	ULUS
Ankara İli Muhtarlar Derneği	Işıklar Cad. No.25/3 Ulus	ULUS
ANKARA İLKADIM LİONS KULÜBÜ	TURAN GÜNEŞ BULVARI NO:39/1	TURAN GUNES
ANKARA İNŞAATÇI MÜTEAHHİTLER DERNEĞİ	K.KARABEKİR CAD ÇETİNKAYA-ARAT İŞHANI NO:93 D:73	ULUS
Ankara İş Kadınları Derneği ANİKAD	Koza sk. No.142/15 GOP	GOP
ANKARA KADIN KOMİSYONU	HOŞDERE CAD NO:25 D:7 YUKARI AYRANCI	AYRANCI
ANKARA KADIN PLATFORMU	DR.MELİHA ELDEN SOK NO:67	KIZILAY
ANKARA KADIN RESSAMLAR DERNEĞİ	AŞAĞI ÖVEÇLER 79 SOK. NO:4/3	OVECLER
Ankara Kanarya Sevenler ve Yetiştirenler Derneği	Sakarya Mah.Başşehir sk.No.6/B Cebeci	CEBECI
Ankara Karadeniz Sanayici ve İşadamları Derneği	Karanfil Sk. No.44/9 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Ankara Kavaklıdere Rotary Kulubü	Büklü Sk. No.17/2 kavaklıdere	TUNALI
ANKARA KIZILAY LİONS KULÜBÜ	CEYHUN ATIF KANSU CAD 45.SOK NO:19/4	BALGAT
ANKARA KOCATEPE LİONS KULÜBÜ	NECATİBEY CAD LALE SOK İZMİR APT 19/15	KIZILAY
ANKARA KORU LİONS KULÜBÜ	SANCAK MAH 249.SOK DOSTLAR APT 39/5	TURAN GUNES
Ankara Kulubü Derneği AK	Bayındır Sk. No.17/2 Kızılay	KIZILAY
ANKARA KUŞ GÖZLEM TOPLULUĞU	100.YIL BLOKLARI 12.YILDIZ BLOK C KANAT NO:11	100YIL
ANKARA KÜLTÜR ARAŞTIRMA GENÇLİK VE SPOR DERNEĞİ (AKAD)	NECATİBEY CAD NO:66/8	KIZILAY
Ankara Lions Kulubü Derneği	Güz Sk.Milli Kütüphane Evleri No.15/2 B2 Blk. A.Ayrancı	AYRANCI
Ankara Lions Merkezi	Ziya Ül Rahman Cad.No.17/3 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Ankara Özel Okullar Derneği	Yüce Koleji İsmet Eker Sk.No.5 PTT Yanı Oran	TURAN GUNES
Ankara Profesyonel Turizm Rehberleri Derneği ARED	Göreme Sk. No.6/8 Kavaklıdere	TURAN GUNES
Ankara Sağır ve Dilsizler Derneği	Necatibey cad.No.23/3 Çankaya	KIZILAY
Ankara Sinema Derneği	abay Kunanbay cad. No.20/13 Kavaklıdere	TUNALI
Ankara Sinema Kültürü Derneği (ASKD)	Tunalı Hilmi Cad. 85/31 Kavaklıdere ANKARA	TUNALI
Ankara Ticari Araç Sahipleri ve Şoförleri Vakfı	Rüzgarlı sk. No.28/502 Ulus	ULUS
Ankara Turizm Eski Eserleri Müzeleri Sevenler Der.	39.Sk. No.22 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
Ankara Türk Müziği Derneği ATMD	Kumrular Sk. No.3 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Ankara Türk Ocakları	Necatibey Cad.No.84/11	KIZILAY
Ankara Umum Servis Araçları İşl. Odası	Kazım Karabekir Cad. Devrez	ULUS
Ankara Veremle Savaş Derneği	Erzurum Mah.Dumlupınar Cad.Ecebat Sk.No.9/6 Cebeci	CEBECI
Ankara'daki Müze Amaçlı Tarihi BinalarıSevenlerDer	Cumhuriyet Bulv.No.22 Ulus	ULUS
Ankaralılar Vakfı	Sanayi Cad.No.58 Ulus	ULUS
ANNE ÇOÇUK EĞİTİM VAKFI(AÇEV) -ANKARA ŞUBESİ	AHMET RASİM SOKAK NO:10/1	CANKAYA
Arama, Kurtarma ve Araştırma Derneği Ankara Şubesi	Necatibey Cad. No.45/B Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Arkeoloji ve Arkeologlar Derneği AAD	Atatürk Kültür Merk.2 nolu Alan Hipodrum	ULUS
Artvin Kültür ve Yardımlaşma Derneği	Ataç Sk. No.66/1-2 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Asya Avrupa Araştırma ve Eğitim Kurumu ASYAV	Yüksel Cad. No.8/9 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Atatürk sanat sağlık Eğitim ve Ekin Vakfı ATASEV	Gökdelen Emek İşhanı 1311 K.13 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Atatürkçü Düşünce ve Laik Eğitim Vakfı	Korkutreis Mah. Necatibey Cad. Yeşılırmak Sk. No.8/7-9-10 Sıhhıye	SIHHIYE
Atılımcılar Ocağı Derneği	Çetin Emeç Bulv.6.Cad. No.25/5 Öveçler	OVECLER
Av ve Yaban Hayatı Koruma Geliştirme ve Tanıtma Vakfı	Hoşdere Cad. Reşat Nuri Sk. No.11/1 Ayrancı	AYRANCI
Avrasya Vakfı	Kelebek Sk. No.26/7 GOP	GOP
AVRUPA GENÇLİK BİRLİĞİ DERNEĞİ	19 MAYIS GENÇLİK VE SPOR SİT. ANKARA MERKEZİ	ULUS

Table A.2- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Non-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	ADRESS	
Ayaz Tahir Türkistan İdil Ural Vakfı	Anıttepe Gülseren Sk. No.13/3 Maltepe	MALTEPE
Aydınlılar Eğitim Kültür ve Dayanışma Derneği	Mithatpaşa Cad.no.27/5 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Balalılar Kültür ve Yardımlaşma Derneği	İzmir Cad. Ihlamur Sk. No.7/9 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Balkan Barış, Özgürlükler ve Geliştirme Derneği	Anıttepe Mah. GMK Bulv. Kültür Sk. No.1/1	MALTEPE
BANKA UZMANLARI DERNEĞİ	KARANFIL SOK. FENMEN AP. NO:19 D:6	KIZILAY
Bankalar Yeminli Murakıpları Vakfı	Bülten sk. No.50/4 Kavaklıdere	TUNALI
BASIN KONSEYİ YÜKSEK KURULU	ANAFARTALAR CAD NO:70	ULUS
Başkent Ekonomisini Geliştirme Vakfı BEGEV	1.cad. no.77 K.4 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
Başkent Turizm Derneği	Gökdelen Emek İşhanı No.95 1709-1710 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Batıkent Zihinsel Engellileri Koruma Derneği	Alınteri Bulvarı A Blok No.31/23 Batıkent	BATIKENT
Bayburt Kültür ve Yardımlaşma Derneği	Bayındır Sk. No.22/2 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Bayındır Sağlık ve Eğitim Araştırma Vakfı BAYSEV	Çiğdem Mah.5.Cad. 362.Sk.No.5 Karakusunlar	100YIL
BEDENSEL ENGELLİLER GÜÇLENDİRME VAKFI	KIZILIRMAK SOK. NO:13 D:4	KIZILAY
Behice Eren Çocuk ve Gençlik Merkezi Geliştirme Derneği	Strazburg Cad. No:43 Maltepe	MALTEPE
Belediye Çalışanları Dayanışma ve Eğitim VakBELVAK	Hisarpark Cad. Firuzağa Sk.No.11/5 Ulus	ULUS
Beyaz Et Sanayicileri ve Damızlıkçılar Birliği Derneği	Çetin Emeç Bulv.8.Cad.No.4/6 Öveçler Dikmen	OVECLER
Beyaz Nokta Vakfı BNV	Simon Bolivar Cad. No: 19/3 Çankaya 06450 ANKARA	CANKAYA
BİLGİ EĞİTİM SOSYAL ARAŞTIRMALAR VAKFI	SÜMER-1 SOK. NO:12 D:9	KIZILAY
BİLİM VE KÜLTÜR ARAŞTIRMA VAKFI	KONUR SOK. NO:36/14	KIZILAY
Bilimsel ve Teknik Araştırma Vakfı	Atatürk Bulv. TÜBİTAK No.221 Çankaya	BAKANLIKLAR
Birleşik Altyapı Müteahhitleri Derneği	Kırkpınar Sk. No.14/8 Çankaya	CANKAYA
BİRLEŞİK İNSANLIK REALİTESİ DERNEĞİ (BİR-DER)	STRAZBURG CAD. NO:18/14	SIHHIYE
Birleşik Kafkasya Konseyi Derneği KONSEY	Şenyuva Meriç Sok. No: 44 Beştepe/Ankara	BESTEPE
BİRLEŞİK METAL-İŞ SENDİKASI ANADOLU ŞUBESİ	İZMİR 2.CAD. NO:42/14	KIZILAY
Birleşik Taşımacılık Çalışanları Sendikası	Mithatpaşa cad. No.56/4 D.2 Çankaya	KIZILAY
BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER ÇOCUKLARA YARDIM FONU TÜRKİYE MİLLİ KOMİTESİ (UNICEF)	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD. NO:88/114	TUNALI
BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER TÜRK DERNEĞİ	ARJANTİN CAD. HALICI SOK. ÜÇÇAM AP. NO:8 D:1	GOP
Bitkisel Yağ Sanayicileri Derneği	Atatürk Bulvarı 231/15 06680 Kavaklıdere	BAKANLIKLAR
Bitlis Eğitim ve Tanıtma Vakfı	Selanik Cad.Çamlı Apt. No.17/13 Kızılay	KIZILAY
BİYOLOGLAR DERNEĞİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	NECATIBEY CAD. YEŞİLIRMAK SOK. NO:8 D:9-10 MALTEPE	MALTEPE
Bor Kültür ve Dayanışma Derneği	Selanik cad. No.20 kalabalık İşhanı No.17 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Böbrek Nakli ve Hemodiyaliz Hastaları Derneği	Atatürk Bulv. No.115/19 Bakanlıklar	BAKANLIKLAR
Bulgaristan Türkleri Kültür ve Yardımlaşma Derneği	Atatürk Bulv.No.147/27 Bakanlıklar	BAKANLIKLAR
Burdur İli ve İlçe.Tanıtma Kalkındırma veYardımDer	Yalım Sk. No.9/4 Küçükesat	TUNALI
Büyük Anadolu Gazeteciler Birliği	Uğur Mumcu Cad. No.99/3 GOP	GOP
Büyük Anadolu Vakfı BAV	1.cad.No.77 K4 Bahçelievler.	BAHCELIEVLER
CENTER FOR COMMUNICATION PROGRAMS LIASON OFFICE	ABİDİN DAVER SOK 7/5	CANKAYA
CONRAD ADENAUER VAKFI	HOŞDERE CAD AHMET RASİM SOK NO:27 D:5	CANKAYA
Cumhuriyet Kadınları Derneği Genel Merkez	Necatibey cad. No.27/15 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
ÇAĞDAŞ GAZETECİLER DERNEĞİ	SELANİK CAD HUZUR APT NO:46 D:12	KIZILAY
Çağdaş Heykeltraşlar Derneği	Hürriyet Cad. No.181/9 Dikmen	DIKMEN
ÇAĞDAŞ HUKUKÇULAR DERNEĞİ	İNKILAP SOK İNKILAP APT NO:5 D:6	KIZILAY
ÇAĞDAŞ HUKUKÇULAR DERNEĞİ ANKARA ŞB KADIN KOMİSYONU	KONUR SOK . NO: 9/1	KIZILAY
ÇAĞDAŞ HUKUKÇULAR DERNEĞİ KADIN KOMİSYONU-ANKARA	İLKİZ SOK. NO:18/3	SIHHIYE
ÇAĞDAŞ KADIN GENÇLİK VAKFI	Boğaz Sok. 5/8 06700 Gaziosmanpaşa	GOP
Çağdaş Kadın ve Gençlik Vakfı	Tuzlu Çayır Tıp fak.Cad.No.243 Mamak	MAMAK
Çağdaş Sanatlar Vakfı	Beykoz Sk. No.5/9 Kavaklıdere	TUNALI
Çağdaş Toplum Platformu Derneği	Çehre Sk. No.11/8 GOP	GOP
Çağdaş Yaşamı Destekleme Derneği Ankara Şubesi	Konur 2 Sokak 51/6 06640 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Çağrı İlim Araştırma ve Yardımlaşma Vakfı	Tıp Fak.Cad. No.123/3 Abidinpaşa	MAMAK
Çamlıhemşin-Hemşin Doğa ve Kültür vakfı ÇAHEV	Bayındır Sk. No.50/2 Kızılay	KIZILAY
ÇANKAYA SOROPTİMİST KULUBÜ	TURAN GÜREŞ BULVARI ŞAHİNLER APT. NO:43/41	TURAN GUNES
Çankırılılar Kültür ve Sosyal Yardımlaşma Vakfı	GMK Bulv. No.32/6 Demirtepe	MALTEPE
ÇAYYOLU BÖLGESİ AĞAÇLANDIRMA DERNEĞİ (ÇABA)	PLANLAMACILAR SİTESİ YÖNETİM BİNASI NO:1 BEYSUKENT	CAYYOLU
Çevre Eğitim Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardımlaşma Vakfı	Meşrutiyet Cad. Bayındır 2 Sk. No.59/6 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Çevre Sağlığını Koruma Vakfı	Nenehatun Cad.No.77/6 GOP	
ÇEVRE VE DANIŞMANLIK VE MÜHENDİSLİK BİRLİĞİ DERNEĞİ(ÇEVBİR)	REFİK BELENDİR SOK NO:46/6	GOP

Table A.2- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Non-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	ADRESS	
Çırak Eğitim ve Öğretim Vakfı	31/A Sk.No.5 Ostim	AYRANCI
Çiğdem Eğitim, Çevre ve Dayanışma Derneği	Çiğdem Mah. 29.Cad.Muhtarlık Karşısı 06530	100YIL
Çocuk Hastalıkları Araştırma Vakfı CHAV	HOŞDERE CAD AHMET RASİM SOK NO:27 D:5	CANKAYA
Çocuk İstismarını ve İhmalini Önleme Derneği	Meşrutiyet Cad.Hatay Sk.No.8 Osmanbey İşhanı No.5 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Çocuk Sevenler Derneği ÇSD	Hüseyin Onat Sk.No.12/3 A.Ayrancı	AYRANCI
Çorum - Der	Gmk Bulv. Fevzi Çakmak 1.Sk. No.24/11 Demirtepe	MALTEPE
Çorum Yardımlaşma Dayanışma ve Kültür Derneği	GMK Bulv. Şehit Danış Tunagil Cad.No.14 Maltepe	MALTEPE
Dağıstanlılar Kültür Derneği	Cihan Sk. No.7/7 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
Dağıtıcılar Kültür Yardımlaşma Derneği	Ulus Mah. Şehit Teğmen Kalmaz Cad. No.10/3 Altındağ	ULUS
Darende İlçesi Yardımlaşma Ve Kültür Derneği	Necatibey Cad.No.34/6 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
Dayanışma Derneği	Karanfil Sk. No.5/57 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Demir Çelik Üreticileri Derneği DÇÜD	Cinnah cad. Alaçam Sk. Cıngıllıoğlu İşhanı No.1/24 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Demir Çelik Vakfı	Boncuk Sk. No.4-5/4 Kurtuluş	KURTULUS
DEMİRYOLUNU SEVENLER DERNEĞİ	TALATĞAŞA BULVARI GARI ÜSTÜ NO:4	ULUS
DEMOKRASİDE BİRLİK VAKFI / DE-VA	ZİYA BEY CAD . 2. SOK. NO: 16 D: 1	BALGAT
DEMOKRATLAR KULUBÜ DERNEĞİ	TUNIUS CAD. NO:6 KÖPRÜLÜ HAN NO:4	BAKANLIKLAR
DENGE DOĞA KORUMA VE ARAŞTIRMA DERNEĞİ	KAFKAS SİTESİ 410. SOKAK NO:52 ÇAYYOLU	CAYYOLU
DENİZ FENERİ YARDIMLAŞMA VE DAYANIŞMA DERNEĞİ-ANKARA ŞUBESİ	IŞOKLAR CAD. KARDEŞLER SOK. NO:5	PURSAKLAR
Denizli Kültür ve Dayanışma Derneği	Mithatpaşa Cad.No.62/20 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Develiler Kültür ve Yardımlaşma Derneği	İzmir cad. 13/6 Kızılay	KIZILAY
DEVLET DENETİM ELEMANLARI DERNEĞİ	İZMİR CAD NECİPBEY APT	KIZILAY
DEVLET TİYATROLARI OPERA BALESİ ÇALIŞANLARI YARDIMLAŞMA VAKFI	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD KÖSEOĞLU APT. NO:72 D:1-2	TUNALI
DİL DERNEĞİ	KONUR SOK. NO: 30 D: 1	KIZILAY
Din Görevlileri Kültür Vakfı	Necatibey Cad.No.56/10-12 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Diş Malzemeleri Sanayi ve İşadamları Derneği	Ziya Gökalp cad. Metrohan No.24/72 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Doğa Araştırmaları, Sporları ve Kurtarma Derneği DASK	Yaşam Kent Mah.769. Sk. Ankara Hekimler Sit. No.34 Çayyolu	CAYYOLU
Doğa Derneği	Kenedy Cad. Boylu Apt. No.50/19 Kavaklıdere	TUNALI
DOĞA GEZGİNLERİ DERNEĞİ	KÜÇÜKESAT AKAY CADDESİ AKAY PASAJI NO:20/11	BAKANLIKLAR
Doğa Kültürü Derneği	Mithatpaşa Cad. No.63 K.8 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Doğa Tarihi Araştırmaları Derneği	P.K.229 Bakanlıklar	BAKANLIKLAR
Doğa Ve Hayvan Severler Derneği	Bayındır Sk. No.58/1 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Doğal Denge Ekolojik Yaşam Üretim ve Tüketim Derneği DDD	Reşat Nuri Sok.. 6/3 A. Ayrancı	AYRANCI
DOĞAL HAYATI KORUMA DERNEĞİ-ANKARA OFİSİ	ANAFARTARLAR CAD. NO:17/3	ULUS
Doğal Hayatı Koruma Geliştirme Vakfı	Çankaya	CANKAYA
DOĞAYI DUYANLAR DERNEĞİ	HAS EMEK SANAYİ SİTESİ 22 CD 676 SK NO 19 OSTİM	OSTIM
DOKTOR MUSTAFA KEMAL GAVUZOĞLU VE BEDRİYE GAVUZOĞLU VAKFI	EBUZZİYA T.SOK. NO:10 D:1	BALGAT
Dostlar Dayanışma Derneği Ankara Şb.	Atatürk Bulv. No.105/714 Kızılay	KIZILAY
DÜNYA DOSTLARI DERNEĞİ/ANKARA	BAYINDIR SOK NO:45 D:9	KIZILAY
EDEBİYATÇILAR DERNEĞİ	ÖZVEREN SOK. NO:3 D:8	MALTEPE
EĞİTİM SAĞLIK KURUMLARI YAPTIRMA VE YAŞATMA DERNEĞİ	ÜSKÜP CAD ÇEVRE SOK ÇEVRE APT NO.20 D:4	CANKAYA
Eğitim Vakfı	Nenehatun Cad.No.77/4 GOP	GOP
EĞİTİM VE KALKINMA VAKFI (EKAV)	İNKILAP SOKAK NO 31/9 KIZILAY	KIZILAY
Eğitim Yayıncıları Derneği	Meşrutiyet Cad. No.1/15 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Eğitim-Bir	GMK Bulv. Şehit danış Tunagil Sk.No.3/13 Maltepe	MALTEPE
EĞİTİMCİLER BİRLİĞİ VAKFI	BAYINDIR 1.SOK FAZIL BEY İŞHANI NO:15 D:20	KIZILAY
Eklem Hastalıkları Tedavi Vakfı	Buğday Sk. No.6/27 Kavaklıdere	TUNALI
Ekoloji Kolektifi	Tuna Cad. Sağlık sk. No.13/9 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Ekolojik Araştırmalar Derneği	Olgunlar cad. No.36/10 Kocatepe	BAKANLIKLAR
EKONOMİK VE SOSYAL ARAŞTIRMALAR MERKEZİ (ESAM)	ZİYABEY CAD 4.SOK YENİBİNA İŞHANI NO:10 D:12	BALGAT
Ekonomik ve Sosyal Araştırmalar Vakfı ESAV	Karanfil Sk. No.40/15 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Ekonomistler Platformu Ankara Şb.	Reşat Nuri Sk. No.90/2 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Elazığ Kültür Derneği	GMK Bulvarı No: 37/10 Demirtepe	MALTEPE
Elazığ Kültür ve Tanıtma Vakfı	Konur Sk. No.39/3 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Elektrik Üreticileri Derneği	Nenehatun Cad. No.81/1 Çankaya	CANKAYA
ELEKTROMEKANİK SANAYİCİLER DERNEĞİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI ATAYURT İŞHANI NO.169 D:57	BAKANLIKLAR
ELSA Avrupa Genç Hukukçular Derneği Ankara	Cinnah Cad. Kuloğlu sk. No.16/1 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Emekçi Kadınlar Birliği	Generel Zeki Doğan Mah. 3.Cad. 42/12 Mamak	MAMAK

Table A.2- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Non-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	ADRESS	
Emekli Beden Öğretmenleri Derneği	İzmir 2 cad. No.55/14 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Emlek Ozanları Kültür Derneği EMOD	İlker 1. Cad. No.136/2 Dikmen	DIKMEN
Enformasyon ve Dökümantasyon Hizmetleri Vakfı	7.cad. Kültür Sitesi No.104 Batıkent	BATIKENT
Ermenek Kültür ve Yardımlaşma Derneği	Selanik Cad. No.53/4 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Eski Oto Parçacıları Derneği	Yıldız Sanayi Sit.2.blk.No.24/8 Ostim	OSTIM
Eskişehir Mezunları ve Eskişehirden Yetişenler Vak	GMK Bulv. No.59/18 Maltepe	MALTEPE
Eskişehirliler Yardımlaşma Ve Dayanışma Derneği	Mithatpaşa cad.No.16/30 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Ethos Kültür ve Sanat Derneği	yaprak Sk. No.9/3 Küçükesat	SEYRAN
ETİBANK TOPLULUĞU YARDIM VAKFI	ZİYA GÖKALP CAD KÖSE APT NO:22 D:30	KIZILAY
EVLİYA ÇELEBİ ORMAN KÜLTÜR VE TANITMA VAKFI	TURAN GÜNEŞ BULVARI NO: 14/9	TURAN GUNES
EVRENSEL KARDEŞLİK VE BİLGELİK DERNEĞİ / ANKARA	GMK BULVARI LEVENTLER APT NO:42 D:3	MALTEPE
Eyvan Folklor Derneği	Strazburg Cad.No.18/15 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
Fas Dostluk ve Kültür Derneği	Bilir Sk. No.22/4 Kavaklıdere	TUNALI
Folklor Araştırmaları Kurumu Derneği FAKD	Necatibey Cad.Yeşilırmak sk. No.10/16 Kızılay	KIZILAY
FOTO MUHABİRLERİ DERNEĞİ	FEZA GÜRSEY BİLİM MERKEZİ YANI ALTINPARMAK	ALTINPARK
Fotoğraf Sanatı Kurumu Derneği	Menekşe Sk. No.10-A/10 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Friedrich Ebert Vakfı Ankara Ofisi	Abidin Daver Sk. No.5/9 Çankaya	CANKAYA
FRİEDRİCH NEUMANN VAKFI	ÇANKAYA KUŞKONDU SOK 7/8	CANKAYA
GAZİLER KÜLTÜR VE YARDIMLAŞMA VAKFI GAZİLER VAKFI	CİHAN SOKAK ÖZBEKÇİ APT. NO:39 D:15 SIHHİYE	SIHHIYE
Gelecek Kültürü ve Sanatı Vakfı	Başak Sk. No.30/3 Küçükesat	TUNALI
Genç Anlayış ve Değişim Derneği	Mithatpaşa Cad. No.31/1 Kızılay	KIZILAY
GENÇ DEMOKRATLAR VAKFI	KIZILIRMAK CAD. NO:5/6	KIZILAY
Genç Engelliler Gençlik ve Spor Kulubü Derneği	Atatürk Bulv. No.127/323 Bakanlıklar	BAKANLIKLAR
Genç Liderler Derneği	Cevizlidere Cad. 10/2 Balgat	BALGAT
GENÇ MÜTEŞEBBİSLER DERNEĞİ (JAYCEES)	TURAN EMEKSİZ SOKAK NO:5/6	CANKAYA
Genç Ziraat Mühendisleri Derneği	Sakarya Cad. No.30/1 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Gençlik Değişim Kulubü	Necatibey cad. No.26/71 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
Gençlik Federasyonu	İzmir Cad.No.22/31 C 8 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Gençlik Kültür Evi Derneği Gençlik Kulübü (GENÇEV)	Bayındır 2 Sokak 45/9 Kızılay	KIZILAY
GENÇLİK SPOR VAKFI	TANDOĞAN CAD. KÜLTÜR SOK. NO:3 D:18/8	SINCAN
Gercüslüler Kültür Kalkındırma ve Dayanışma Der.	İzmir Cad. No.33/4 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Geriatri Derneği	Kültür Mah. Ziya Gökalp Cad. İçel Sk. Hatıra Apt. No.3/23 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Geriatri ve Gerontoloji Derneği	Turgut Reis cad. Tuncer Sk. No.21/4 Tandoğan	TANDOGAN
GESİ KALKINDIRMA YARDIMLAŞMA VAKFI	TALATPAŞA BULVARI NO:154 D:11	CEBECI
Gıda İhtiyaç Maddeleri Ankara Toptancıları Der.	GİMAT Toptancılar Sit.Tesisleri No.371/54 Gimat	GIMAT
Giresunlular Kültür ve Dayanışma Derneği	Adakale Sk. No.8/15 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Görme Özürlü Evrensel Hukukçular Derneği	SSK İşhanı A2 Blok No.410 Kızılay	KIZILAY
GÖRSEL SANATLARI DESTEKLEME DERNEĞİ SANART	MAHATMA GANDHİ CAD. NO:28/2	CANKAYA
Gübre Üreticileri Derneği	Atatürk Bulv. No.231/13 Kavaklıdere	BAKANLIKLAR
GÜÇSÜZLER VE KİMSESİZLER VAKFI	FATİH CAD. TEPEBAŞI DURAĞI	KECIOREN
GÜÇSÜZLER YURDU DERNEĞİ	ATAÇ SOKAK NO:63	KIZILAY
Gündem Çocuk: Çocuk Haklarını Tanıtma, Yaygınlaştırma,Uygulama ve Uygulamaları İzleme Derr	İncesu Cad. No: 10/3 Kolej/ Ankara	KOLEJ
Haber Kameramanları Derneği	İzmir Cad. No.42/16 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Haber Kameramanları ve Televizyon Habercileri Der.	Hanımeli Sk. No.24/16 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
Haberal Eğitim Vakfı HEV	Taşkent cad. No.77 K.4 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
HACETTEPE ÇOCUK CERRAHİSİ DERNEĞİ	MİTHATPAŞA CAD NO:14 D:9	KIZILAY
HACETTEPE ÇOCUK SAĞLIĞI VE EĞİTİMİ MEZUNLARI DERNEĞİ	MEŞRUTİYET CAD KONUR SOK NO:29 D:5	KIZILAY
HACETTEPELİ YERBİLİMCİLER DERNEĞİ	BESTEKAR SOK 80/7	TUNALI
Hacı Bayram-ı Veli Sosyal Hizmetlerve Kültür Vakfı	Hükümet Cad.Hükümet han No.27 Ulus	ULUS
HACI BEKTAŞ-İ VELİ KÜLTÜR VE TANITIM DERNEĞİ / ANKARA ŞB.	SOKOLLU MEHMET PAŞA CAD NO:116 PTT KARŞISI	DIKMEN
Hakyol Eğitim Yardımlaşma ve Dostluk Vakfı Ankara	Strazburg Cad.No.28/30 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
Halk Bilimi Araştırma ve Müzikle Anlatım Derneği	Bayındır Sk. No.7/10 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Halk Müziği ve Oyunları Araştırma Eğitim Gençlik Derneği Kulübü	Meşrutiyet cad. Konur 2 Sk. No.51/10 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Halk Oyunları Turizm Derneği HOY-TUR	Akay Cad.No.15/11Bakanlıklar	BAKANLIKLAR
HALK OZANLARI KÜLTÜR DERNEĞİ / OZAN-DER	ADAKALE SOK D:9	KIZILAY
HALK SAĞLIĞI KURUMU DERNEĞİ / HASAK	SÜLEYMAN SIRRISAK SOK NO.12 D:5	SIHHIYE
Halkevleri Derneği Ankara	GMK Bulv. No.20/5 Demirtepe	MALTEPE

Table A.2- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Non-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	ADRESS	
Halkevleri Derneği Genel Merkezi	Yüksel cad. Konur Sk. No.8/9 Kızılay	KIZILAY
HAYVAN SEVENLER DERNEĞİ / ANKARA	AHMET MİTHAT EFENDİ SOK NO.37/5	CANKAYA
Hayvanları Koruma Derneği	35.Sk. no.10 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
Hekimler Birliği Vakfı HEKİM-BİR	Sakarya Mah. Başşehir Sk. No.23 Cebeci	CEBECI
HEMAR-G Derneği	Mithatpaşa Cad. 52/ 7 Çankaya- Ankara	KIZILAY
Hipertansiyon ve Böbrek Hastalıkları Derneği	De Gaulle cad. Gazi Ünv. Tıp Fak.K.2 Beşevler	BESEVLER
Hizmet Vakfı	Nenehatun Cad.No.77/4 GOP	GOP
Hopalılar Kültür ve Dayanışma Derneği	Ataç Sk. No.66/1 Çankaya	KIZILAY
Hukukçular Birliği Vakfı	GMK Bulv. No.106/10 Maltepe	MALTEPE
Hukuki Araştırmalar Derneği HU-DER	Ziyabey Cad.4.Sk.No.10/5 Balgat	BALGAT
Hukukun Eğemenliği Derneği	Necatibey Cad. No.25/2 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
Huzur Köşkleri Derneği	60.sk.No.72 Emek	BAHCELIEVLER
Hür Sanayici ve İşadamları Derneği	Plevne Cad. No.30/A K.2 Akit Plaza Aktaş Demirlibahçe	MAMAK
Hürriyetçi Türk-Alman Dostluk Cemiyeti HÜRTÜRK	Özveren Sk. No.14/13 Demirtepe	MALTEPE
Hüsamettin Tugaç Vakfı	TÜBİTAK Atatürk Bulv. No.221 Kavaklıdere	BAKANLIKLAR
Iğdır Kültür ve Turizm Derneği	Necatibey Cad.No.44/13 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Ilgazlılar Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Derneği	Karanfil Sk. No.12/4 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Inflamatuvar Bağırsak Hastalıkları Derneği	Bayındır Cad. No.17/7 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Isıtma Cihazları ve Basınçlı Kap Sanayicileri Der.	Cevat Dündar Cad. No.42 Ostim	OSTIM
Ispartalılar Eğit KültürSağlık Yardım.ve Dayan.Vak	İzmir Cad. No.46/1 Kızılay	KIZILAY
İ.T.Ü YÜKSEK MÜHENDİSLİĞİ BİRLİĞİ VAKFI	BÜKLÜM SOK. İ.T.Ü EVİ NO:71	TUNALI
İç Anadolu Sanayici ve İşadamları Dernekleri Federasyonu(İÇASİFED)	Uzayçağı cad. No.12 06370 Ostim	OSTIM
İÇİŞLERİ BAKANLIĞI MENSUĞLARI EŞLERİ DAYANIŞMA KÜLTÜR EĞİTİM VAKFI	2.MENEKŞE CAD. NO:29/12	KIZILAY
İHSAN DOĞRAMACI VAKFI	5.CAD. BİLKENT ÜNİVERSİTESİ KÜTÜPHANE BİNASI C KATI	BILKENT
İlim ve Piyasa Araştırmaları Vakfı	1.Cad. 54'ler Apt. No.26/A Yenimahalle	YENIMAHALLE
İlköğretim Okullarına Yardım Vakfı İLKYAR	Hoşdere Cad.No.149/A Y.ayrancı	AYRANCI
İmranlı Toplumsal Yardım.Kültür EğitimveSağlık Vak	Bestekar Sk. No.30/20 Kavaklıdere	TUNALI
İNÖNÜ VAKFI	ŞEHİT ERSAN CAD. PEMBE KÖŞK SİT. B-2 BLOK D:1	CANKAYA
İNSAN HAKLARI DERNEĞİ(İHD)	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD. NO:104/4	TUNALI
İnsan Hakları Ve Mazlumlar İçin Dayanışma Derneği	Mithatpasa Cad. No: 21/14 Kızılay / ANKARA	KIZILAY
İnsangücü ve Çıraklık Eğitimi Geliştirme Derneği	Gazi Mah.Çıraklık Eğitim Merkezi.Akşam Sanat Okulu Teknik Okullar	BESEVLER
İnsanlığa Hizmet Derneği İNHİZDER	12.cad. 33.Sk. özelif Sit. 5.Blk. No.75-76 Demetevler	YENIMAHALLE
İnsanlık Güneşi Vakfı	Dö Gol Caddesi 5/2 Tandoğan	TANDOGAN
İnşaat Mühendisleri Sosyal Yardımlaşma Vakfı İMV	Bayındır Sk. No.23/7 Kızılay	KIZILAY
INTERNATİONAL LABOUR ORGANİZATİON (ILO)	ATATÜRK BULVARI 197	BAKANLIKLAR
İris Eşitlik Gözlem Girişim Grubu İRİS	Yıldızevler Mah. Görkem Sitesi 6. Blok D.25 Çankaya	CANKAYA
İskilip Kültür ve Tanıtma Vakfı	Esat cad. No.64/1 Küçükesat	TUNALI
İst.YükTic ve Mar.Ünv.İktve İdari BilimFakMezunDer	Mithatpaşa Cad.Ticaretliler Sarayı No.16/A Yenişehir	KIZILAY
İstatistik Mezunları Derneği	Atatürk Bulv. Emek işhanı No.95/901 Kızılay	KIZILAY
İş Vakfı İV	Fevzi Çakmak Cad.2:sk. No.40/8 Demirtepe	MALTEPE
İşçi Sağlığı ve İş Güvenliği Vakfı İŞGÜN	Necatibey Cad.Lale Sk. No.3/19 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
İşitme Engelli Çocuklar Eğitim ve Dayanışma Derneği	Kızılbey Sk. 3. Vakıf İşhanı No.5/18 Ulus	ULUS
JAPONYA ULUSLARARASI İŞBİRLİĞİ AJANS (JICA)	UĞUR MUMCU CAD 88/6 B BLOK	GOP
Jeolojik Mirası Koruma Derneği	Dö Gol Cad. AÜMF Jeoloji Mühendisliği Bölümü F blok No.102 Tandoğan	TANDOGAN
Junior Chamber International JCI	Firuzağa Sk. No.6/6 Ulus	ULUS
Kaan İnce Kültür ve Sanat Vakfı	Tokay Han No.6/16 Kızılay	KIZILAY
KADER-GENEL MERKEZ	ÇEVRE SOKAK NO:29/2	CANKAYA
KADIN DAYANIŞMA VAKFI	Sanayi Cad. 27/26 Ulus/Ankara	ULUS
KADIN DERNEKLERİ FEDERASYONU	AKAY SOK. NO:15 D:2	BAKANLIKLAR
Kadın Girişimcilerin Desteklenmesi Derneği	Çayhane Sk. No.47/4 GOP	GOP
KADIN KÜLTÜR SANAT VE DAYANIŞMA DERNEĞİ	MESNEVİ SOKAK NO:38	CANKAYA
Kadın Sağlığı İnfertilite Araştırma Derneği	mahatma Gandi Sk. No.102/5 GOP	GOP
KADIN SAĞLIĞINI KORUMA DERNEĞİ	MEŞRUTİYET CAD. MEŞRUTİYET HAN NO:10/68	KIZILAY
KADIN SİYASETÇİLER DERNEĞİ KASİDE	TAHRAN CAD. NO:22/2	GOP
KADIN SOSYAL HAYATI ARAŞTIRMA İNCELEME DERNEĞİ	AKAY CAD. LALE AP. NO:5 D:2	BAKANLIKLAR
KADIN TARTIŞMA GRUBU	KONUR SOK. NO:13/3	KIZILAY
KADININ İNSAN HAKLARI BİLGİ BELGE MERKEZİ	ARJANTİN CAD. NO:22/10	GOP

Table A.2- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Non-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	ADRESS	
KADININ SOSYAL HAYATINI İNCELEME VE ARAŞTIRMA DERNEĞİ	DEDE KORKUT SOKAK NO:4/2	GOP
KADINLAR KÜLTÜR VE DAYANIŞMA BİRLİĞİ DERNEĞİ(KAD-BİR)	SEZENLER SOKAK NO:12/2	SIHHIYE
KADINLARI KORUMA VE DAYANIŞMA DERNEĞİ-GENEL MERKEZ	SEDAT SİMAVİ SOKAK DÜNYA SİTESİ C BLOK NO:8/4	CANKAYA
Kafkaslılar Kültür ve Dayanışma Derneği	İnkılap Sk. No.15/8 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Kahramanmaraşlılar Eğitim Yardımlaş.ve Dayanış.Vak	Bayındır Sk. No.5/16 Kızılay	KIZILAY
KALESERAMİK EĞİTİM VAKFI	KONYA YOLU KALESERAMİK NO:82 D:1	OVECLER
Kamer Eğitim Öğretim Dayanışma ve Yardımlaşma Vak.	Strazburg Cad.No.18/8 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
Kamu Araştırmaları Vakfı	Meşrutiyet Cad.Hatay Sk. No.6/16 Kızılay	KIZILAY
KAMU HİZMETLERİ ARAŞTIRMA VAKFI	M.KEMAL MAH. E.ŞEHİR YOLU NO:94	SOGUTOZU
Kamu İşletmeciliğini Geliştirme Merkezi Vakfı	Sağlık 1 Sk. No.53 Sıhhıye	SIHHIYE
Kaos GL	Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulv. No.29/12 Demirtepe	MALTEPE
KARADENİZ'İN ÖZELLİKLERİNİ KORUMA DERNEĞİ (KÖK DERNEĞİ)	BAĞLAR CAD. YENİ FOÇA SOK. AYDINER İNŞAAT A.Ş. NO:2	GOP
KARAYOLLARI VAKFI	ETLİK CAD. NO:39	ETLIK
KARİKATÜR VAKFI	SEZENLER SOK. NO:9/11	SIHHIYE
KARİKATÜRCÜLER DERNEĞİ	KONUR SOKAK 31/10	KIZILAY
Kars Ardahan ve Iğdırlılar Birliği Dayanışma Platformu	Fevzi Çakmak 1 Sk. No.19/13 Kızılay	KIZILAY
KAVAKLIDERE DAYANIŞMA VE GÜZELLEŞTİRME DERNEĞİ	BÜLTEN SOK. NO:2573	TUNALI
Kayseri İli Yardım Derneği	Libya Cad. no.34 Ahmetler	SEYRAN
KEÇİÖREN DOĞA SEVENLER DERNEĞİ	ŞEVKAT MAH. ERDOĞAN SOKAK NO:75/A	KECIOREN
KEÇİÖRENLİ KADINLARIN SOSYAL YARDIMLAŞMA VE DAYANIŞMA DERNEĞİ	YUNUS EMRE KÜLTÜR MERKEZ KAT:1 NO:29 İNCİRLİ	KECIOREN
KIBRIS TÜRK ARAŞTIRMA TANITMA DAYANIŞMA VAKFI	GÜVENLİK CAD. NO:22/10	AYRANCI
Kıbrıs Türk Kalkınma Platformu Derneği	Hoşdere Cad. Ahmet Rasim Sk. No.27 Çankaya	CANKAYA
KIBRIS TÜRK KÜLTÜRÜ DERNEĞİ	TUNA CAD. HALK SOK. KÜLTÜR SİT. NO:17 D:2	CANKAYA
Kıbrıs-Balkanlar-Avrasya Türk Edebiyatları Kurumu	Meşrutiyet Cad. Hatay Sk. No.9/19 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Kırım Türkleri Kültür ve Yardımlaşma Derneği	Meşrutiyet Cad. No.20/14 Kızılay	KIZILAY
KIRSAL ÇEVRE VE ORMANCILIK SORUNLARI ARAŞTIRMA DERNEĞİ	BESTEKAR SOK. NO:24/4	TUNALI
KIRSAL VE KENTSEL GELİŞME VAKFI	HALK SOK NO:3/8	SIHHIYE
Kırşehir Öğrenim Gençliğine Yardım Derneği	Bayındır Sk. No.7/2 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Kırşehir ve İlçeleri Dayanışma Kültür Derneği	GMK Bulv. No.117/2 Maltepe	MALTEPE
KIZ İZCİLERİ DERNEĞİ GENEL MERKEZ	G.M.K. BULVARI NEYZEN TEVFİK SOK. GÖZDE AP. NO:4 D:3 MALTEPE	MALTEPE
KIZ TEKNİK ÖĞRETMENLER DERNEĞİ	GAZİ MUSTAFA KEMAL BULVARI NO:123/ 10 4.KAT	MALTEPE
KIZILAY (TÜRKİYE KIZILAY DERNEĞİ)	ATAÇGÜR SOK NO:32 MİTHATPAŞA	KIZILAY
Kilis Kültür Derneği	Libya Cad. no.38/3 Ahmetler	SEYRAN
Konrad Adenauer Vakfı	Ahmet Rasim Sk. No.27 Çankaya	CANKAYA
KONRAD ADENAUER VAKFI TEMSİLCİLİĞİ	HOŞDERE CAD. RESİM SOK. NO:27 D:5	CANKAYA
KONYA EĞİTİM, KÜLTÜR VE SAĞLIK VAKFI	İZMİR2, CAD.nO.44/8 KIZILAY	KIZILAY
Konya-Ereğliler Kültür ve Yardımlaşma Derneği	GMK Bulv. No.36/19 emirtepe	MALTEPE
Koruma ve Restorasyon Uzmanları Derneği	Menekşe 2 sk. No.20/16 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Kök Sosyal ve Stratejik Araştırmalar Vakfı KÖKSAV	Gülseren Sok. 13/9 06570 Maltepe / ANKARA	MALTEPE
Köksal Eğitim Vakfı KEV	Koza Sk. No.43 GOP	GOP
KÖRLERE IŞIK VAKFI	GÜVENLİK CAD. ZEYNEP HAN NO:56 D:7 A.AYRANCI	AYRANCI
Köy Öğretmenleri ile Haberleşme ve Yardımlaşma Der	GMK Bulv. Onur İşhanı 7.K No.175 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Kuzey Türk-Rus Kültür Derneği	Oran Mah. 10.Cad. o.26/9 Çankaya	TURAN GUNES
KÜLTÜR SANAT VAKFI	KORKUT REYİS MAH. NECATİBEY CAD. ANKARA İŞHANI NO:8/101	KIZILAY
Kültürel Araştırmalar Vakfı	İncesu cad. No.48/13 Seyranbağları	SEYRAN
KÜLTÜRLERARASI ARAŞTIRMA VE DOSTLUK VAKFI	KARANFİL SOK. HEVENK AP. NO:12	KIZILAY
KÜRESEL DENGE DERNEĞİ	ZİYA GÖKALP CAD. NO:17 D:1	KIZILAY
Kütahya Yardımlaşma Derneği	Necatibey Cad.No.19 50.Yıl İşhanı No.6 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
LİBERAL DÜŞÜNCE TOPLULUĞU DERNEĞİ (LDT)	G.M.K. BULVARI NO:108/ 17	MALTEPE
LİBERAL GENÇLİK DERNEĞİ (LİGED)	BÜKLÜM SOKAK NO:19/2	TUNALI
Lila Kadın-Çocuk Dayanışma Derneği	Çayhane Sk. 38/3 Gaziosmanpaşa	GOP
MAĞARA ARAŞTIRMALARI DERNEĞİ (MAD)	HALK SOK NO:9 BODRUM APT SAĞLIK	SIHHIYE
Mahalli İdareler Derneği	Cihan Sk. No.31/9 Çankaya	SIHHIYE
Mahalli İdareler Kontrolörleri Derneği	Akay cad. No.15/3 Kavaklıdere	BAKANLIKLAR
Mahalli İdarelere Hizmet Derneği	Hatay Sk. No.8/18 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Maharishi Birleşik Alan Teknolojisi Derneği Ank.Şb	Abdullah Cevdet Sk. No.37/5 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Makama Sanayicileri Derneği MAK-SAN-DER	Cinnah Cad. no.59/5 Çankaya	CANKAYA

Table A.2- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Non-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	ADRESS	
Makedon Dostluk, Kültür,Sanat ve Turizm Derneği	Necatibey Cad. Cihan Sk. Özbayrak İşhanı No.1/30 Sıhhıye	SIHHIYE
MALİ MÜŞAVİRLER VE MUHASEBECİLER BİRLİĞİ DERNEĞİ/ANKARA	MİTHATPAŞA CAD NO:16/24	KIZILAY
MALİYE VE GÜMRÜK MEMURLARI KÜLTÜR VE SANAT DERNEĞİ	KARANFİL SOK NO:19 D:9	KIZILAY
Manisalılar Mesir ve Dayanışma Derneği	GMK Bulv. No.24/12 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Mardinliler Eğitim ve Dayanışma Vakfı MAREV	Akay cad. No.15/6 Bakanlıklar	BAKANLIKLAR
MARMARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ MEZUNLAR DERNEĞİ / GENEL MERKEZ	MİTHATPAŞA CAD NO:16/6	KIZILAY
MAVİ ÇORAP KADIN GRUBU	SAKARYA CAD İNKILAP SOK NO:5/7	KIZILAY
MAZLUMDER	NECATİBEY CADDESİ NO: 22/23	KIZILAY
Mehmet Akif Ersoy Fikir ve Sanat Vakfı	Bayındır Sk. No.15/17 Kızılay	KIZILAY
MEKSA MESLEKİ EĞİTİM VE KÜÇÜK SANAYİİ DESTEKLEME VAKFI	CİNNAH CAD. 9/10	CANKAYA
Meliha Yılmaz Doğal Hayatı Koruma Geliştirme Sağlık Eğitim ve Kültür Vakfı	Halit Ziya Sok. No:21/1 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Memurlar Vakfı MEVA	İzmir Cad. no.24/5 Kızılay	KIZILAY
MERHUM NURGAN ARICAN VAKFI	ATATÜRK BULVARI NO:221	BAKANLIKLAR
MESLEKİ EĞİTİM VE KÜÇÜK SANATLARI DESTEKLEME VAKFI	ÜSKÜP CAD. 24/9	CANKAYA
Mesudiye Geliştirme Vakfı MEGEV	Menekşe 1 Sk. No.5/13 Kızılay	KIZILAY
MİLLİ EĞİTİM VAKFI / MEV	ZİYA GÖKALP CAD DAMAR ARIKOĞLU İŞHANI NO:21/6	KIZILAY
MİLLİ GENÇLİK VAKFI / ANKARA	GAZİ MUSTAFA KEMAL BULVARI ERCİYES APT NO:88 D:1-2	MALTEPE
Mimarlar Derneği MD	Ergin Sk. No.24 Mebusevleri	MEBUSEVLERI
Mobil İletişim Sistemleri ve Araçları İşadamları Derneği	İzmir cad. Menekşe Sk.Moda İşhanı No.21/126 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Motorlu Taşıt Sürücüleri Kursları Birliği Derneği	GMK Bulv. No.31/15 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Mucitler ve Araştırmacılar Derneği	İzmir Cad. No.20/17 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Muğla Eğitim Çevre Koruma ve Dayanışma Vakfı MEÇEV	Fevzi Çakmak Sk. No.33/9 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Muğla Kültürel ve Sosyal Yardımlaşma Derneği	7.Cad.No13/Bbahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
MURADİYE GENÇLİK VE SPOR KULÜBÜ DERNEĞİ	BAYINDIR SOK. NO:15/15	KIZILAY
MURADİYE KÜLTÜR VAKFI	FATİH CAD NO:99/2	KECIOREN
MÜSTAKİL SANAYİCİ VE İŞ ADAMLARI DERNEĞİ, ANKARA ŞUBESİ	ANIT CAD ALGUR APT NO:10/11	MALTEPE
Müteşebbis Gelişim Vakfı MESVAK	Bayındır 2 Sk. No.30/7 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Müzik Sahne ve Gösteri Sanatçıları Derneği	Akay Cad. no.25/1 Kavaklıdere	BAKANLIKLAR
Natoyolu Toplum Merkezi	Şirintepe Mahallesi 1. Cadde No:180 Natoyolu	MAMAK
NEZİH DANYAL KARİKATÜR VAKFI	NECATİBEY CAD. SEZENLER SOK. SEZEN HAN NO:9 D:11 SIHHİYE	SIHHIYE
NİLÜFER DAMALI EĞİTİM KÜLTÜR VE ÇEVRE VAKFI	HALİT ZİYA SOKAK NO:23/C Çankaya	CANKAYA
NÜKLEER TEHLİKEYE KARŞI BARIŞ VE ÇEVRE İÇİN SAĞLIKÇILAR DERNEĞİ (NÜSED)	NECATİBEY CAD. NO:27 D:11	KIZILAY
Obez Hasta Derneği	İnönü Cad. No.173/2 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
ODTÜ MEZUNLAR DERNEĞİ MERKEZ	Vişnelik Balgat	100YIL
ODTÜ Öğretim Elemanları Derneği	ODTÜ Güneşevi Çankaya	ODTU
ODTÜ SUALTI TOPLULUĞU	ODTÜ ESKİŞEHİR YOLU	ODTU
OPERA VE BALE SANATINI GELİŞTİRME VAKFI	ATATÜRK BULVARI NO:50	OPERA
Optik ve Optometrik Meslek İşadamı ve Sanayici Der.	Atatürk Bulv. No.72 Nemutlu İşhanı No.23 K.6 Kızılay	KIZILAY
ORAN ŞEHRİ ÇEVRE KORUMA DERNEĞİ	ORAN ORAN SİTESİ C-2 BLOK D.12	TURAN GUNES
ORDU İLİ KÜLTÜR VE KALKINMA VAKFI	LİBYA CAD. ORDU APT. NO:11/1 D:1-2 AHMETLER	SEYRAN
Organ Nakli Hasta.Dayanışma ve Sosyal Yardım. Der.	3.Cad.17.Sk.No.57/10 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
Orman Çevre Eğitim Gönüllüleri Derneği ORÇED	Tunus Caddesi No: 19/1 Kavaklıdere	BAKANLIKLAR
Orman Teknikerleri Vakfı	Tuna Cad. No.5/9 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Ormancı Personelin Çocuklarını Okutma Vakfı	Tuna Cad. İnkilap Sk. No.3/5 Çankaya	KIZILAY
ORMANCILIK VE TABİATI KORUMA VAKFI	AND SOKAK NO:6 D:3	CANKAYA
ORTADOĞU ARAMA KURTARMA DAĞCILIK VE DOĞA SPORLARI DERNEĞİ (ORDOS)	HOŞDERE CAD 168/1 AYRANCI	CANKAYA
Ortadoğu Yanık ve Yangın Afetleri Derneği	1.cad. No.77/4 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
Ortopedik Özürlüler Dayanışma Derneği OPÖD	2.Cad. 9.Sk. No.6/1 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
ORTOPEDİK TIBBİ MALZEME İMALATÇILARI VE İTHALATÇILARI DERNEĞİ ORDER	DR. MEDİHA ELDEM SOKAK NO:33/8	KIZILAY
OSTİM SANAYİCİ VE İŞADAMLARI DERNEĞİ (OSİAD)	UZAY ÇAĞI CAD. NO:12	OSTIM
Oto Galericileri ve Bayileri Derneği	Üsküp Cad. no.6/B-11 Çankaya	CANKAYA
OZAN SUNGURLU BİLİM EĞİTİM VE YARDIM VAKFI	2. CAD. TPAO GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ NO:86 MUSTAFA KEMAL	SOGUTOZU
ÖĞRETİLEBİLİR ÇOCUKLARI KORUMA DERNEĞİ / ÖÇKD	KUYUYAZISI CAD KIVRIMLI SOK N:25 D:27	CANKAYA
ÖZBEKİSTAN ULUSLAR ARASI ALTIN MARS VAKFI	SEYRAN CAD NO:90/1	SEYRAN
ÖZEL DERSANELER BİRLİĞİ DERNEĞİ / ÖZ-DE-BİR	GMK BULVARI ÇİM APT NO:99 D:1	MALTEPE
ÖZEL OKUL ÖĞRENCİ VELİLERİ DERNEĞİ / ÖYED	STRAZBURG CAD NO:29/4	SIHHIYE
Özel Okul Öncesi Eğitim Kurumları Derneği	Öğretmenler Cad. No.112/2 100.Yıl Balgat	BALGAT

Table A.2- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Non-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	ADRESS	
Özel Radyo ve Televizyon Yayıncılan Derneği	Bülten Sk. No.4/4 Kavaklıdere	TUNALI
Özürlüler Kültür ve Dauyanışma Derneği	GMK Bulvarı No.59/12 Demirtepe	MALTEPE
Pazarlılar Kültür ve Dayanışma Derneği	Ziya Gökalp Cad. İnkilap Sk. No.25/5 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Pediatrik ve Perinatal Patoloji Derneği	Ali Suavi Sk. No.23/32 Maltepe	MALTEPE
Perinatoloji Endokrinoloji Derneği	Mithatpaşa Cad.No.49/8 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Pir Sultan Abdal Kültür Derneği Ankara Şb.	Yenişehir Mah. Mithatpaşa Cad. Süleyman Sırrı Sk. Nurdan Apt. No.2/8 Çankaya	KIZILAY
POLİFONİK KOROLAR DERNEĞİ	364.SOK NO:18 10. CADDE NO:33/1 ERDEM ÇARŞISI BATIKENT	BATIKENT
Radyo Televizyon Gazetecileri Derneği RTGD	Tunus Caddesi No: 48/8 06540 Kavaklıdere /ANKARA	BAKANLIKLAR
Rahmi Pehlivanlı Plastik Sanat.Kültür ve Sanat Vak	Abdullah Cevdet Sk. No.27/18 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Rastgelebalıkçı Amatör Olta Balıkçıları Derneği (Rastgele-DER)	Mithatpaşa Caddesi No: 24f/34 Yenişehir-Kızılay	KIZILAY
REFİKA DAĞLI ANKARA MEZARLIKLARINI KORUMA KOL. BAK. VE ONARMA VAK	MESNEVİ SOK NO:46/12 BURAK APT	CANKAYA
Sağır ve Dilsizler Derneği	Necatibey Cad.No.23/3 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
Sağlık Eğitimcileri Derneği	Ataç 2 Sk. No.44/17 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Sağlık Gereçleri Üreticileri ve Temsilcileri Der.	Meşrutiyet Cad. Hatay Sk. No.23/8 Kocatepe	KIZILAY
SAĞLIK VE SOSYAL YARDIMLAŞMA VAKFI	MİTHATPAŞA CAD SÜLEYMAN SOK GÜLGEÇ APT NO:12 D:5	SIHHIYE
Samsun İli Kültür Tanıtma ve Yardım Vakfı	Necatibey Cad. no.13/4 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Sanat Eğitim Derneği SED	Karanfil Sk. No.14/11 Kızılay	KIZILAY
SEKRETERLER DAYANIŞMA DERNEĞİ	TUNUS CAD. NO:57/2	BAKANLIKLAR
SEMA YAZAR GENÇLİK VAKFI (SEMAV)	2.CAD 110. SOK D:5 SANCAKLI MAH	TURAN GUNES
SEVDA-CENAP AND MÜZİK VAKFI	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD NO:114 D:43	TUNALI
SIĞINMACI VE GÖÇMENLERLE DAYANIŞMA DERNEĞİ	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD 79/20	TUNALI
Sığınmacılar ve Göçmenlerle Dayanışma Derneği (SGDD)	Cinnah Cd. 27/7 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Sırça Yaşamlar Derneği	Hasemek sanayi sitesi 676 sk.no:21/D Ostim-ANKARA	OSTIM
Sincan İşitme Engelliler Dayanışma Derneği	Atatürk Mah. Meltem Sk. No.13/3 Sincan	SINCAN
SİNCAN KADINLARI YARDIM DERNEĞİ	AZİZİYE MAH. DEDEKORKUT SOK. NO:3/5	CANKAYA
SİNCAN SANAYİCİ VE İŞADAMLARI DERNEĞİ	TANDOĞAN MAH BİLLUR SOK NO:5/8	SINCAN
SİNCAN'I GELİŞTİRME VE KALKINDIRMA VAKFI / SİGEV	TANDOĞAN MAH ZEKİ UĞUR CAD HÜKÜMET KONAĞI	SINCAN
Sokak Çocuklarını Koruma Derneği SOKAKDER	Denizciler cad. 10/20 Ulus	ULUS
Sosyal Güvenlik ve Eğitim Vakfı SOGEV	Necatibey Cad.No.27/8 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
Sosyal Hizmetler Araştırma Belgeleme ve Eğitme Vakfı	Ataç Sk. No.33/23 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
SOSYAL HİZMETLER UZMANLARI DERNEĞİ	İZMİR CAD ELGÜN SOK PINAR APT NO:13 D:6	KIZILAY
SOSYOLOJİ DERNEĞİ	MARAŞAL FEVZİ ÇAKMAK CAD. NO:9/7	KIZILAY
SP'li Çocuklar Derneği	Şehit Adem Yavuz Sk. No.16/19 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Stratejik Araştırmalar Vakfı SAV	3.sk. No.26/3 Balgat	BALGAT
Sualtı Araştırmaları Derneği	4.Cad.No.94/5 Emek	EMEK
Suşehri Kültür ve Dayanışma Derneği	Bayındır Sk. No.7/9 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Sürdürülebilir Kırsal ve Kentsel Kalkınma Derneği	Çetin Emeç Bulv. 5.cad. No.5/3 06460 Y.Öveçler	OVECLER
Şanlıurfa ve İlçeleri Kültür Dayanışma Derneği	GMK Bulv. No.24/13 Demirtepe	MALTEPE
Şarkikaraağaç Kültür ve Kalkınma Vakfı KARVAK	GMK Bulv. No.56/11 Maltepe	MALTEPE
ŞEVKİ VANLI MİMARLIK VAKFI	RAFET CANITEZ CAD. ORMAN AP. NO:7 D:2	CANKAYA
Şizofreni Hastaları ve Yakınları Dayanışma Derneği	Kuveyt Cad. No.7/18 Aşağı Ayrancı	AYRANCI
T. Harp Malülü Gaziler Şehit Dul ve Yetimler Derneği	Meşrutiyet Cad. No.41/1 Kızılay	KIZILAY
TARIM VE TABİİ BİLİM ARAŞTIRMALARI DERNEĞİ	NECATİBEY CAD. NO:22	KIZILAY
Tarımsal Ekonomi Araştırma Enstitüsü TEAE	Milli Müdafa Cad. No.18 TMO Ek Bina K.3-4 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Tarımsal Enerji ve Mekanizasyon Araştırma ve Eğitim Vakfı TEMAV	Kafkas Sitesi 410. Sokak No:44 Ümitköy ANKARA	CAYYOLU
TARIMSAL GELİŞME EĞİTİM VE SOSYAL DAYANIŞMA VAKFI (TARGEV)	KARANFİL SOKAK NO:28/19 KIZILAY	KIZILAY
TEKNİK EĞİTİM VAKFI	1.MENEKŞE SOK. NO:6/12	KIZILAY
TEKNİKERLER BİRLİĞİ GENEL MERKEZİ	ÇANKIRI CAD. FATİH İŞHANI NO:26 K:7 D:19	ULUS
Teknoloji ve Yaratıcı Düşünce Teknikleri Geliştirme Merkezi Derneği	Cinnah Cad. 74/10 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Tekstil ve El Sanatları Derneği	Ataç 2 Sk. No.55/1 Kızılay	KIZILAY
TEMA Vakfı Ankara Şubesi	Bakanlıklar	BAKANLIKLAR
TEMİZ ENERJİ VAKFI	ATATÜRK BULVARI TUBİTAK NO:221	BAKANLIKLAR
TESİSAT MÜHENDİSLERİ DERNEĞİ	ZİVERBEY CAD. İRFANLI SOK. EMO İŞHANI NO:59	BALGAT
Tirebolu Kültür ve Yardımlaşma Derneği	Tuna Cad. Bayındır sk. No.11/5 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
TİS / ANKARA	MİTHATPAŞA CAD. HÜRRİYET AP. K:5 NO:44713	KIZILAY
Tiyatro Opera ve Balesi Çalışanları Vakfı TOBAV	Tunalı hilmi Cad.No.72/1-2 Kavaklıdere	TUNALI
Tokat İli ve İlçe EğitimKültür ve SosyalYardım.Vak	GMK Bulv. No.105/15 Maltepe	MALTEPE

Table A.2- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Non-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	ADRESS	
TOPLUM SORUNLARINI ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ	ATAÇ 1 SOK NO:33/26	KIZILAY
TOPLUMCU YEŞİLLER GRUBU	KONUR SOK NO:14/2	KIZILAY
TOPLUMSAL ARAŞTIRMALAR KÜLTÜR VE SANAT İÇİN VAKIF / ANKARA ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI NO:127 K:10	KIZILAY
Toplumsal Duyarlılık ve Engelliler Entegrasyon Gönüllüleri Derneği - TODEG	Selanik-2 Cad. No:72/6 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Toplumsal Düşünce Derneği	İlkiz Sk. No.21/17 Sıhhıye/Ankara	SIHHIYE
TOPLUMSAL EKONOMİK SİYASAL ARAŞTIRMALAR VAKFI	GÜVENLİK CAD ESENLİK SOK KÖŞK APT NO:11 D:2	AYRANCI
TOPLUMSAL UZLAŞMA HAREKETİ	NECATİBEY CAD 74/8	KIZILAY
TORAKS DERNEĞİ GENELMERKEZ	TURAN GÜNEŞ BULVARI KOYUNLU SİTESİ NO:179/19	TURAN GUNES
TOSYÖV(TOrta Ölçek İşlt.Ser Meslek MensupveYön Vak	Paris Caddesi No:16/5 06550 Kavaklıdere / Ankara	AYRANCI
TRABZON İLİ VE İLÇELERİ EĞİTİM KÜLTÜR SOSYAL YARDIMLAŞMA VAKFI	NECATİBEY CAD AKALTUN APT NO:88 D:3	KIZILAY
TRABZON KALKINMA DERNEĞİ	LİBYA CAD NO:31/1	SEYRAN
TRABZON KÜLTÜR VE DAYANIŞMA DERNEĞİ (TRABZON DERNEĞİ-ANKARA)	İNKİLAP SOK SARAY APT NO:18/10	KIZILAY
TUNCELİLER VAKFI	SÜMER SOKAK NO:8/11	KIZILAY
TURİZM FOLKLOR ARAŞTIRMA KURUMU DERNEĞİ TUFAK	HALK SOKAK KÜLTÜRAPT. NO:20/3	KIZILAY
TURİZM GELİŞTİRME VAKFI	DİKMEN CAD. 50. YIL APT. NO:148 D:2	DIKMEN
TÜKETİCİ HAKLARI DERNEĞİ	EMEK İŞHANI NO:804	KIZILAY
Tüketiciyi Koruma Vakfı	Nenehatun Cad.No.77/4 GOP	GOP
TÜKETİCİYİ KORUMA VE DAYANIŞMA BİRLİĞİ DERNEĞİ (TÜKO-BİR)	NECATİBEY CAD. NO:112	KIZILAY
Tüm Kiracı Haklarını Koruma Derneği	Hoşdere Cad. No.186/6 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Tüm Muhtarlar Derneği	İzmir Cad. No.20/24 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Tüm Sanat Galerileri Derneği TÜGSAD	Kavaklıdere sk. No.3/2 Kavaklıdere	BAKANLIKLAR
TÜRK AMERİKAN KADINLARI KÜLTÜR VE YARDIMLAŞMA DERNEĞİ	CİNNAH CAD. NO:20	CANKAYA
TÜRK ANNELER DERNEĞİ GENEL MERKEZİ	MENEKŞE 1 SOKAK 8B/22	KIZILAY
TÜRK AYDINLAR VAKFI	NECATİBEY CAD. NECATİBEY SOKAK MUTLU APT. NO:33 D:2	KIZILAY
TÜRK BELEDİYECİLİK DERNEĞİ TBD	MİTHATPAŞA CAD. NO45 D:2	KIZILAY
Türk Belediyeler Birliği Der.	Tunus caddesi No 12 Kavaklıdere	BAKANLIKLAR
TÜRK DEMOKRASİ VAKFI ANKARA	A.RASİM SOKAK NO:27	CANKAYA
TÜRK DERMATOLOJİ DERNEĞİ	PARİS CAD. NO:6/5	AYRANCI
Türk Dış Ticaret Vakfı TDV	Ankaralılar Cad. No:5 Çayyolu ANKARA	CAYYOLU
TÜRK DİL DERNEĞİ ANKARA	KONUR SOKAK NO:3071	KIZILAY
TÜRK DÜNYASI KADINLARI DOSTLUK VE DAYANIŞMA DERNEĞİ	EHLİBEYT MAH. CEYHUN ATIF KANSU CAD. NO:124 KAT:7 DAİRE:44 A-2 BLOK	BALGAT
Türk Dünyasında Demokrasiyi Geliştirme Vakfı	Nenehatun cad.No.77/6 GOP	GOP
Türk Eczacılar Birliği TEB	Willy Brant Cad. No:9 Çankaya/Ankara	CANKAYA
TÜRK EĞİTİM DERNEĞİ	KIZILIRMAK SOKAK NO:8	KIZILAY
TÜRK EL CERRAHİSİ VE REKONSTRÜKSİYONU DERNEĞİ	KIZILIRMAK SOKAK NO:53 D:5	KIZILAY
Türk El Sanatlarını Tanıtma Derneği	Karanfil Sk. No.5/53 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Türk Erdem Vakfı TÜRKEV	Atatürk Bulv.No.127/421-423 Kızılay	KIZILAY
TÜRK FELSEFE DERNEĞİ TÜFED	NECATİBEY CAD. NO:8 D:122	KIZILAY
TÜRK FİZİK VAKFI	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD. BÜKLÜM SOK. NO:48 D:15	TUNALI
Türk Fransız Mühendisleri Dostluk Derneği	Ziya Gökalp Cad.No.15 K.3 Kızılay	KIZILAY
TÜRK GASTROENTEROLOJİ DERNEĞİ TGD	BAYINDIR SOKAK PINAR NO:14 D:7	KIZILAY
TÜRK GÜREŞ VAKFI	NECATİBEY CAD. UYSAL APT. NO:20 D:13	KIZILAY
Türk Halk Kültürünü Araştırma ve Tanıtma Vakfı	İzmir Cad.No.7 Moda İşhanı B Blk.No.75 K.3 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
TÜRK HEMŞİRELER DERNEĞİ-GENEL MERKEZİ	YÜKSEL CAD. HUZUR APT. NO:35/2	KIZILAY
TÜRK HİSTOLOJİ VE EMBRİYOLOJİ DERNEĞİ	SÜSLÜ SOKAK NO:4 D:1	CANKAYA
TÜRK HUKUK KURUMU	ADAKALE SOKAK NO:28/1	KIZILAY
TÜRK İDARECİLER DERNEĞİ TİD	SAKARYA CAD.İNKİLAP SOKAK NO:17	KIZILAY
Türk İslam Kültürünü Geliştirme ve Eğitim Vakfı	Dr.Mediha Eldem Sk. No.89 Kocatepe	KIZILAY
Türk Japon Vakfı	Ferit Recai Ertuğrul cad.no.2 Oran	TURAN GUNES
TÜRK KADININI GÜÇLENDİRME VE TANITMA VAKFI	CİNNAH CAD. NO:33/3	CANKAYA
Türk Kadınlar Birliği Derneği	Tunus Cad. Çim Ap. 81/2 Kavaklıdere	BAKANLIKLAR
TÜRK KADINLAR BİRLİĞİ GENEL MERKEZİ	TUNUS CAD. NO:81/ 2	BAKANLIKLAR
TÜRK KADINLAR KONSEYİ DERNEĞİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	AKAY CAD. NO:15 D:2	KIZILAY
TÜRK KADINLARI KÜLTÜR DERNEĞİ	FEVZİ ÇAKMAK SOKAK GÜRKAN APT. NO:17 D:2	KIZILAY
Türk Kan Araştırmaları Vakfı TÜKAV	Abidin Daver Sk. No.19/7 Güzeltepe	CANKAYA
TÜRK KANSER ARAŞTIRMA VE SAVAŞ KURUMU	TUNA CAD.ATAÇ SOKAK SOKAK NO:21 D:1	KIZILAY
Türk Kanser Araştırma ve Savaş Vakfı	Tuna Cad. Ataç Sk. No.21 Yenişehir	KIZILAY

Table A.2- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Non-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	ADRESS	
TÜRK KOOPERATİFÇİLİK EĞİTİM VAKFI TKEV	MİTHATPAŞA XAD. NO:38/A	KIZILAY
TÜRK KORE KADINLARI DOSTLUK VE KÜLTÜR DERNEĞİ	CİNNAH CAD. GAYE APT.NO:33 D:18	CANKAYA
TÜRK KÜLTÜRÜNÜ ARAŞTIRMA ENSTİTÜSÜ TKAE	7.CAD. 17 SOKAK NO:38	TURAN GUNES
TÜRK KÜTÜPHANECİLER DERNEĞİ	NECATİBEY CAD. ELGÜN SOKAK 8/8	KIZILAY
Türk Ocakları Eğitim ve Kültür Vakfı TOEKV	Fevzi Çakmak Sk. No.7-1/17-20	KIZILAY
TÜRK OCAKLARI GENEL MERKEZİ	OSMAN TURAN SOKAK NO:1	BALGAT
Türk Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji Birliği Derneği TOTB	Kızılırmak Cad. no.53/5 Kocatepe	KIZILAY
Türk Pazarlama Vakfı TPV	Alper Sk. No.9/1 Çankaya	CANKAYA
TÜRK PSİKOLOGLAR DERNEĞİ	MEŞRUTİYET CAD 22/12	KIZILAY
Türk sanatı ve Eğitimi vakfı	Gazi Mah. Çelmen Sk. No.3	GAZI
Türk Sanayici ve İşadamları Vakfı TÜSİAV	Necatibey Cad. Yeşilırmak Sk. No.17/19 Çankaya	CANKAYA
TÜRK SİLAHLI KUVVETLERİ GÜÇLENDİRME VAKFI	ZİYA GÖKALP CAD ATAÇ 2 SOK EVİN İŞHANI NO:43	KIZILAY
TÜRK SİLAHLI KUVVETLERİ MEHMETÇİK VAKFI	MİTHATPAŞA CAD ORKİDE APT NO:61 D:11	KIZILAY
TÜRK SOSYAL BİLİMLER DERNEĞİ	BÜYÜKELÇİ SOK NO:14 D:2	CANKAYA
Türk Tarım Alet ve Makinaları İmalatçıları Derneği	Meşrutiyet Cad. no.31/6 kızılay	KIZILAY
TÜRK TARIMCILAR DERNEĞİ	KIZILIRMAK SOK NO:21 D:4	KIZILAY
TÜRK TESİSAT MÜHENDİSLERİ DERNEĞİ	TUNUS CAD FİLİZ APT NO:8/7	BAKANLIKLAR
TÜRK ÜNİVERSİTELİ KADINLAR DERNEĞİ-GENEL MERKEZ	BAŞAK SOKAK NO:4371	CANKAYA
TÜRK ZİRAAT YÜKSEK MÜHENDİSLERİ BİRLİĞİ / BİRLİK	SAKARYA CAD NO:30	KIZILAY
Türk.Küç.veOrtaÖlçekİşlt. Ser.MeslekMen.veYönetVak	Ahmet Rasim Sk. No.27 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Türk-Alman Dostluk Derneği	Yeşilırmak Sk. No.10/16 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Türk-Belçika Dostluk ve Kültür Derneği	Mithatpaşa Cad. no.62/19 Kızılay	KIZILAY
TÜRK-ÇİN KADINLARI DOSTLUK VE KÜLTÜR DERNEĞİ	Billur Sk. No.21/2 Kavaklıdere	TUNALI
Türk-İngiliz Kültür Derneği TBA	Bestekar Sk. No.32 Kavaklıdere	TUNALI
TÜRKİYE ACİL YARDIM, KURTARMA YANGIN VE EĞİTİM VAKFI	AHMET MİTHAT EFENDİ SOK. NO:20/1 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Türkiye Aile Planlaması Derneği TAPD	Cemal Nadir Sokak 11 Çankaya Ankara	CANKAYA
Türkiye Amatör Spor Kulüpleri Konfedersayonu	Karanfil Sk. No.30/11 Bakanlıklar	BAKANLIKLAR
Türkiye Ana Çocuk Sağlığı ve Aile Planlaması Vakfı	Bilir Sk. No.53/6 Küçükesat	TUNALI
Türkiye Anıtlar Derneği T.A.D	Menekşe 1.Sk. No.9/6 Kızılay	KIZILAY
TÜRKİYE AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ DERNEĞİ	AHMET RASİM SOK NO:27	CANKAYA
TÜRKİYE BİLİŞİM DERNEĞİ	ÇETİNEMEÇ BULVARI 4.CAD NO:3/12	OVECLER
TÜRKİYE BÖBREK NAKLİ VE DİYALİZ HASTANESİ HİZMET VAKFI	ATATÜRK BULVARI NO:115 D:19	KIZILAY
TÜRKİYE ÇEVRE EĞİTİM VAKFI	GMK BULVARI NO: 121/28	MALTEPE
TÜRKİYE ÇEVRE KORUMA VAKFI (TÜÇEV)	TUNUS CADDESİ NO:19/1 KAVAKLIDERE	TUNALI
TÜRKİYE ÇEVRE VAKFI	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD NO:50 D:20	TUNALI
Türkiye Devlet Hastaneleri ve Hastalara Yardım Vak	Atatürk Bulv. Emek İşhanı No.95/406 Kızılay	KIZILAY
TÜRKİYE DİYANET VAKFI	DR. MEDİHA E. SOK NO:72	KIZILAY
TÜRKİYE DİYETİSYENLER DERNEĞİ	YILDIZ BLOKLAR NO:A-3 D:26	TURAN GUNES
TÜRKİYE EKONOMİ KURUMU DERNEĞİ	HOŞDERE CAD NO:24 D:12	AYRANCI
Türkiye Ekonomik ve Kültürel Dayanışma Vakfı	Talatpaşa Bulv. No.112 Hamamönü	CEBECI
Türkiye Emekli Astsubaylar Derneği	Hanımeli Sk. No.13/2 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
Türkiye Emekli Öğretmenler Derneği	76.Sk. No.4 Emek	BAHCELIEVLER
TÜRKİYE EMEKLİ SUBAYLAR DERNEĞİ / TESUD	SELANİK CAD BİRLİK APT NO:34 D:6	KIZILAY
TÜRKİYE ESKİ ESERLERİ KORUMA TANITMA VE ARAŞTIRMA VAKFI (TEKTAV)	AŞKAABAT CADDESİ 40/4 BAHÇELİEVLER	BAHCELIEVLER
TÜRKİYE ESNAF VE SANATKARLAR VAKFI	ANAFARTALAR CAD KONYA SOK ESNAF SAR. NO:18 D:5	ULUS
Türkiye Esnaf ve Sanatkarları Vakfı TESVAK	Işıklar Cad. No.16 K.3 Anafartalar Ulus	ULUS
Türkiye Fahri Trafik Müfettişleri Derneği Genel Merkezi	Atatürk Bulv. No.83/10 Kızılay	KIZILAY
TÜRKİYE FELSEFE KURUMU (TFK)	AHMET RASİM SOK NO:8/2	CANKAYA
Türkiye Filarmoni Derneği	Talatpaşa Bulv. No.38 Hamamönü	CEBECI
Türkiye Fizyoterapistler Derneği	Fizik Tedavi Rehabilitasyon Yüksek Okulu Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
TÜRKİYE FUTBOL ANTRENÖRLERİ DERNEĞİ	FECZİ ÇAKMAK 2. SOK NO:38 D:19	KIZILAY
Türkiye Futbol Hakemleri ve Gözlemcileri Derneği	Karanfil Sk. No.30/14 Kızılay	KIZILAY
TÜRKİYE GENÇ İŞADAMLARI DERNEĞİ, ANKARA ŞUBESİ	HİLAL MAH 4. CAD NO:85/2	TURAN GUNES
Türkiye Gençlik Birliği Derneği	19 Mayıs Gençlik ve Spor Sitesi Ankara Gençlik Merk.06050 Ulus	ULUS
Türkiye Güzel Sanat Eseri Sahipleri MeslekBir.Der	GMK Bulv. No.63/4 Maltepe	MALTEPE
TÜRKİYE HALK SAĞLIĞI KURUMU DERNEĞİ (HASAK)	MİTHATPAŞA CAD 62/14	KIZILAY
TÜRKİYE HARP MALULU GAZİLER, ŞEHİT, DUL VE YETİMLER DERNEĞİ	MEŞRUTİYET CAD FATİH APT NO:41 D:1	KIZILAY

Table A.2- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Non-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	ADRESS	
Türkiye İktisadi Ticari İlimler Talebe.StajKom.Der	39.Sk. No.24 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
Türkiye İlim ve Edebiyat Eseri Sahipleri Meslek Birliği Derneği	İzmir Cad. no.33/16 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Türkiye İnfertilite (Kısırlık) Vakfı TİVAK	Selanik Cad.No.36/3 Kızılay	KIZILAY
TÜRKİYE İNSAN HAKLARI VAKFI, GENEL MERKEZ (TİHV)	MENEKŞE 2 SOK 16/5	KIZILAY
Türkiye İnşaat Sürveyan ve Kalfa Derneği	Sanayi Cad. Sanayi Han A Blk. No.57 K.4 Ulus	ULUS
Türkiye İşçi Emeklileri Derneği	İzmir Cad. No.22/5 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Türkiye Kadın Dernekleri Federasyonu	Akay Cad. No.15/2 Küçükesat	TUNALI
TÜRKİYE KALKINMA VAKFI	ÇETİN EMEÇ BULVARI 8. CAD NO:14/8	OVECLER
TÜRKİYE KAMP VE KARAVAN DERNEĞİ, GENEL MERKEZ	BESTEKAR SOK NO:62/12	TUNALI
Türkiye Kamu Çalışanları Kalkınma ve Dayanışma Vak	Kubilay sk. No.45/3 Maltepe	MALTEPE
Türkiye Kemalist Yazarlar ve Sanatçılar Derneği	Gökdelen Emek İşhanı 1107 K.11 Kızılay	KIZILAY
TÜRKİYE KIZILAY DERNEĞİ / KIZILAY	ZİYA GÖKALP CAD KARANFİL SOK NO:7	KIZILAY
Türkiye Körler Federasyonu	G.M.K. BLV.no:32/6 Demirtepe/ANK.	MALTEPE
TÜRKİYE KÖRLER TOPLUM DERNEĞİ	POSTA CAD KIZILBEY SOK NO:6 D:81/82	ULUS
TÜRKİYE KÖRLER VAKFI / TKV	İZMİR CAD FEVZİ ÇAKMAK SOK GÖL APT NO:14 D:3	KIZILAY
Türkiye Kültür,Sanat ve Eğitim Vakfı	Ataç 1 Sk. No.23/9 Sıhhiye	KIZILAY
TÜRKİYE MADENİ EŞYA SANATKARLARI FEDERASYONU	GMK BULVARI NO:114 D:2	MALTEPE
TÜRKİYE MİLLİ KOOPERATİFLER BİRLİĞİ / TÜRKİYE KOOP	IŞIKLAR CAD NO:14 D:3 ANAFARTALAR	ULUS
TÜRKİYE MUHARİP GAZİLER DERNEĞİ / TMGD	GMK BULVARI FAZİLET APT NO:40 D:274	MALTEPE
Türkiye Muhtar.Güçlendirme Yardımlaşmave EğitimVak	Sümer 2.Sk. No.31 Kızılay	KIZILAY
TÜRKİYE MUHTARLAR DERNEĞİ	MENEKŞE 2 SOK 2017	KIZILAY
Türkiye Okul Öncesi Eğitimini Geliştirme Derneği	57.Sk.No.11 Emek	BAHCELIEVLER
Türkiye Organ Nakli ve Yanık Tedavi Vakfı TONYTV	Taşkent Cad. No.77 K.3 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
TÜRKİYE ORMANCILAR DERNEĞİ	TUNA CADDESİ NO:5	KIZILAY
TÜRKİYE ORMANCILIK KOOPERATİFLERİ MERKEZ BİRLİĞİ OR-KOOP	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD. 83/10 KAVAKLIDERE 06700	TUNALI
Türkiye Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji Birliği Derneği	Kızılırmak Sk. No.53/5 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Türkiye Öğretmenler Dayanışma ve Eğitim Vakfı	Atatürk Bulv. No.72/37 Kızılay	KIZILAY
TÜRKİYE PSİKİYATRİ DERNEĞİ	TUNUS CAD 59/5	BAKANLIKLAR
Türkiye Sakatları Koruma Vakfı	SSK İşhanı B1 Blk.K.5 No.235 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Türkiye Sinir ve Ruh Sağlığı Derneği	Büklüm Sk. No.89/3 Kavaklıdere	TUNALI
TÜRKİYE SU ÜRÜNLERİ EĞİTİM ARAŞTIRMA VE GELİŞTİRME VAKFI	CEMAL NADİR SOK. 4/4 Çankaya	CANKAYA
Türkiye Tabiatını Koruma Derneği TTKD	Menekşe 2 Sk. No.29/4 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Türkiye Teknik Elemanlar Vakfı	Kızılırmak sok. No:16/2 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Türkiye Ticaret Sanayi Deniz Ticaret Odaları ve Ticaret Borsaları Birliği	Atatürk Bulv. No.149 Kavaklıdere	TUNALI
Türkiye Tohumculuk Endüstrisi Derneği TÜRK-TED	Mithatpaşa Cad No.50/4 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Türkiye Trafik Kazaları Yardım Vakfı	Trafik Hast.Balgat	BALGAT
Türkiye Ulusal Verem Savaşı Dernekler Federasyonu	Ziya Gökalp cad. Sağlık Sk. No.63/10 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Türkiye ve Ortadoğu Formu Vakfı	Bayındır Sk. No.16/3 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Türkiye veTürk Dünyası İktisadi ve Sos.Araştır.Vak	GMK Bulv. No.101/13 Maltepe	MALTEPE
Türkiye Yazarlar Birliği Derneği TYB	Milli Müdafaa cad. No.13 k.7 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Türkiye Yeşilay Cemiyeti TYC	İnkılap 2 sk. No.24/1 Kıalay	KIZILAY
Türkiye Zeka Vakfı	Meşrutiyet cad. No.2 Kök İşhanı K.6 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Türkiye-Azerbaycan Dostluk derneği	Özveren Sk. No.16/4 Demirtepe	MALTEPE
Türkiye-Kazakistan Dostluk Derneği	Taşkent Cad.10.sk. No.30/1 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
Türkiye-Makedonya Dostluk Derneği	Yeşilırmak Sk.No.10/16 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
TürkiyeOto.Kom.Bayi.veŞoförler Yardım.ve Dayan.Vak	Üsküp cad. No.6/11-B Çankaya	CANKAYA
Türkiye-Pakistan Kültür Derneği	Yeşilırmak Sk.No.10/16 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Türkiye-Türkmenistan Dostluk Derneği	TaşkentCad. 10.sk.No.30/1 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
Türk-Japon Kadınları Dostluk ve Kültür Derneği	Uğur Mumcu Cad. No.97/3 GOP	GOP
TÜRK-PAKISTAN KADINLARI DOSTLUK DERNEĞİ-ANKARA	GELİNCİK SOK NO:3A/5	CANKAYA
TürkSosyalSig eğitim büro Tic KoopveGüzelSanatİşçi	Sezenler Sok. Lozan Apt. No: 2 D: 14 Necatibey	KIZILAY
Türk-Tunus Dostluk Derneği	Necatibey Cad. no.21/7 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
TVHB Ankara Bölgesi Veteriner Hekimler Odası AVHO	Sağlık sk. No.21 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
UÇAN SÜPÜRGE	BÜYÜKELÇİ SOK. 20/4	GOP
UĞUR MUMCU ARAŞTIRMACI GAZETECİLİK VAKFI	UĞUR MUMCU SOKAK NO:65/7	GOP
Ulusal Cerrahi Derneği UCD	Sağlık Sk. no.11/5 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Ulusal Dayanışma Hareketi	Balıkçıoğlu İşhanı 8.Kat No.161 Sıhhıye	SIHHIYE

Table A.2- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Non-Governmental Producer Services in Ankara

NAME OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	ADRESS	
ULUSAL POLİTİKA ARAŞTIRMALARI VAKFI	SEDAT SİMAVİ SOKAK 4/1	CANKAYA
ULUSLAR ARASI KÜLTÜREL DEĞİŞİM PROGRAMI BURS VAKFI	UĞURMUMCU CAD. KAHRAMAN KADIN SOK. DALKILIÇ APT. NO:18 D:3	GOP
Uluslararası Af Örgütü Türkiye Girişimi	10.Sk. No.43/5 Bahçelievler	BAHCELIEVLER
ULUSLARARASI LİONS KLÜPLERİ BİRLİĞİ 118-U YÖNETİM ÇEVRESİ	KULOĞLU SOKAK 28/5	CANKAYA
Uluslararası Siyasal Sosyal Dayanışma Vakfı USVAK	Hatay sk. No.8/17 Kızılay	KIZILAY
UN SANAYİCİLERİ DERNEĞİ (USD)	SELANİK CAD. NO:82/30 TANKUT İŞ MERKEZİ	KIZILAY
UNHCR (BM MÜLTECİLER YÜKSEK KOMİSERLİĞİ)	ABİDİN DAVER SOKAK NO:17	CANKAYA
UNITED NATIONS WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)	ATATÜRK BULVARI NO.197	KIZILAY
Unicef Birleşmiş Milletler Çocuk Yardımlaşma Fonu Türkiye Milli Komitesi Derneği	UNICEF Türkiye Milli Komitesi Bilkent Üniversitesi Merkez Kampüs 2.cad. Bilkent	BILKENT
Uzman Çevreciler Vakfı UÇEV	strazburg Cad. no.32/6 Sıhhiye	SIHHIYE
ÜNİVERSİTE VE ARAŞTIRMA KÜTÜPHANECİLERİ DERNEĞİ , ÜNAK	AHMET MİTHAT EFENDİ SOK. NO:7 D:3-4	CANKAYA
Üniversiteli Kadınlar Derneği	Başak Sk. No.43/1 Küçükesat	TUNALI
Ürgüp KültürTurizmTanıt GeliştirDayanışveYardımDer	2.sağlık Sk. No.21/11 Kolej	KOLEJ
Üstün Zekalıları Destekleme ve Geliştirme Vakfı	Gökdelen Emek İşhanı No.803 K.8 Kızılay	KIZILAY
VAHDET EĞİTİM, YARDIMLAŞMA VE DOSTLUK VAKFI	KONYA YOLU FİLM RADYO TELEVİZYONLA EĞİTİM BŞK. TEKNİKOKULLAR	GAZI
Vakıf 2000	Koza Sk. No.66/3 GOP	GOP
Vakıf Sosyal Kuruluş Yöneticileri Derneği	Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulv. No.135/4 Tandoğan	TANDOGAN
VATANDAŞIN VERGİSİNİ KORUMA DERNEĞİ	CİHAN SOK.MUTLU APT.NO:19 D:6	SIHHIYE
VEHBİ KOÇ VE ANKARA ARAŞTIRMALARI VAKFI (VEKAM)	PINARBAŞI MAH. ŞEHİR HAKAN TURAN SOK. NO:9	KECIOREN
VEREMLE SAVAŞ VAKFI	ERZURUM MAH. DUMLUPINAR CAD. ECEABAT SOK ŞİFA APT..NO:9 D:5	CEBECI
VERGİ DENETMENLERİ DERNEĞİ	İZMİR-2 CAD. OYA APT. NO:45 D:9 (PK.9)	KIZILAY
VETERİNER HEKİMLERİ DERNEĞİ(VHD)	SAĞLIK SOK. NO:21/3	KIZILAY
VETERİNER SAĞLIK TEKNİSYENLERİ DERNEĞİ / VESTED	ZİYA GÖKALP CAD. NO:43 D:1	KIZILAY
Video Görsel İşitsel Araştırmalar Derneği	Çınar Sokak 65/B Yenimahalle	YENIMAHALLE
WORLD BANK	ATATÜRK BULVARI NO.211/6	KIZILAY
YAPI KOOPERATİFLERİ MERKEZ BİRLİĞİ / TÜRKKONUT	ATATÜRK BULVARI YENER İŞHANI NO:79/81 D:28	KIZILAY
YARATICI ZEKA BİLİM VE KÜLTÜR DERNEĞİ	AND SOK NO:20 D:5	KIZILAY
YAŞLILARI KORUMA DERNEĞİ	NEYZEN TEVFİK SOK NO:5/A D:5 DEMİRTEPE	MALTEPE
Yem Sanayicileri Birliği Derneği	Tuna Cad. Halk Sk. No.20/7 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Yeni Haber İş Sendikası	Özveren Sk. No.3/7 Demirtepe	MALTEPE
YENİ YÜKSEKTEPE KÜLTÜR DERNEĞİ, GENEL MERKEZ	HOŞDERE CAD FUAR SOK NO:11/13	AYRANCI
Yenimahalle Yerel Gündem 21	Yenimahalle Belediyesi Yenimahalle	YENIMAHALLE
Yerel Televizyonlar Birliği	Portakal Çiçeği Sk. No.40/10 Çankaya	CANKAYA
YEŞİL ÇEVRE ÇOCUK KULÜBÜ	ÇİĞDEM SOK NO:1/5	CANKAYA
YEŞİL TÜRKİYE ORMANCILAR DERNEĞİ	ŞEHİT ADEM YAVUZ SOK NO:14/2	KIZILAY
Yetkili Döviz Mümesseseleri Yöneticileri Derneği	Anafartalar Cad.Vakıf İşhanı No.318 anafartalar	ULUS
YOKSULLARA YARDIM VE EĞİTİM VAKFI	LİBYA CAD NO:32 D:4-5-6	SEYRAN
YOLSUZLUKLA MÜCADELE DERNEĞİ	Balgat	BALGAT
Yozgat Bürokratları ve İşadamları Derneği	GMK Bulv. No.105/2 Maltepe	MALTEPE
Yönetişim Derneği	GMK Bulv. No.38/9 Demirtepe	MALTEPE
YURTDIŞI İŞÇİ ÇOCUKLARI EĞİTİM VAKFI	SEZENLER CAD NO:4/12	SIHHIYE
Yurtkur Sosyal Yardımlaş Dayanış.ve GüçlendirmeVak	Mithatpaşa cad. no.54/11 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Yükseliş İktisadi ve Stratejik Araştırmalar Vakfı	Mithatpaşa Cad.No.49/8 Yenişehir	KIZILAY
Zihinsel Engelliler Federasyonu	Alınteri Bulvarı E Blok No:31/23 06370 Ostim/Yenimahalle	OSTIM
Zihinsel Özürlüler Federasyonu	Gündoğdu Mah. Dumlupınar cad. No.13 Kurtuluş	KURTULUS
ZihinveBedenÖzürlüÇocukve AileKorumaYardımveDayanD	Konya Sk. No.13/1 Ulus	ULUS
ZİRAATÇILAR BİRLİĞİ DERNEĞİ	STRAZBURG CAD TASHAN NO:38/20	SIHHIYE
Zonguldak İli Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Derneği	Konur Sk. No.44/15 Kızılay	KIZILAY
Zübeyde Hanım Şehit Analarını Koruma Vakfı	Dumlupınar Cad.No.13 Demirlibahçe	MALTEPE
Zührevi Hastalıklarla Savaş Derneği	Menekşe Sk. Çiçek Apt. No.13/11 Kızılay	KIZILAY

APPENDIX C

Table A.3: Detailed Data Base of Foreign Direct or Indirect Investments in Ankara

	NAME OF COMPANY	ADRESS	ESTABLISHED
1	TÜRK TRAKTÖR VE ZİRAAT MAKİNALARI A.Ş.	GÜVERCİN YOLU,111-112 GAZİ - ANKARA	22.01.1954
2	PAN TOHUM ISLAH VE ÜRETME A.Ş.	MİTHATPAŞA CD. NO.19/2 ANKARA	27.03.1955
3	TÜRK OTOMOTİV ENDÜSTRİSİ A.Ş.	SELANİK CAD. NO.62/6 KIZILAY/ANKARA	28.07.1955
4	EREĞLİ DEMİR VE ÇELİK FAB. T.A.Ş.	Atatürk Bulvarı,127,Kat:5-6,ANKARA	01.01.1960
5	SANDOZ KİMYA SAN. LTD.ŞTİ.	GAZİ BULVARI 1338 SOK 32/8 ANKARA	01.01.1965
6	MAN TÜRKİYE A.Ş.	ESENBOĞA HAVALİMANI YOLU 22 KM AKYURT 06750 ANKARA	01.10.1966
7	BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERC.INTERN.OVERSEAS LTD.	ARJANTİN CAD. 22/7 G.OSMANPAŞA/ANKARA	01.01.1980
8	TÜRKİYE LİBYA ORTAK TARIM VE HAYVANCILIK A.Ş.	KARANFİL SOK.NO:71 KIZILAY/ANKARA	01.01.1981
9	GENTAŞ GENEL METAL SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	MENEKŞE SOK.10-B D:17 YENİŞEHİR /ANKARA	01.01.1982
10	HORTAŞ MADEN VE MADEN ÜRÜNLERİ İTH.İHR.SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	KARANFİL SOKAK NO. 40 ANKARA	01.01.1983
11	CÜNEYD INTERNASYONAL İHRACAT İTHALAT VE MÜŞAVİRLİK LTD.ŞTİ	MEŞRUTİYET CAD.29/14 YENİŞEHİR-ANKARA	01.01.1984
12	İMEKS HAYVANCILIĞI GELİŞTİRME VE ET ENTEGRE TESİSLERİ A.Ş.	ZİYAGÖKALP CAD. NO:9/2 KIZILAY-ANKARA	01.01.1984
13	KARELS KAAN LAMBA AVİZE İMALAT A.Ş.	HOŞDERE CAD. ETİBANK BLOKL. 119 ANKARA	01.01.1984
14	PB-TSB MÜŞAVİRLİK	HATIR SOK.NO:23 G.OSMANPAŞA-ANKARA	01.01.1984
15	TANBEL PAZARLAMA LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	NECATİBAY CAD.LALE SOK.3/20ANKARA	01.01.1984
16	ETSUN ENTEGRE TARIM ÜRÜNLERİ SAN.ULUSLAR.NAKLİYAT TİC.A.Ş.	SELANİK CD. N:28 1 KAT. KIZILAY /ANKARA	25.01.1984
17	TUSAŞ HAVACILIK VE UZAY SANAYİİ A.Ş.	İSTANBUL YOLU 35 KM AKINCI 06371 KAVAKLIDERE -ANKARA	19.07.1984
18	HİMA İNŞAAT,TURİZM,İTHALAT,İHRACAT VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	BÜKLÜM SOK.2/25-26,AKAY - ANKARA	01.01.1985
19	ISA PAMUK TİCARET VE İHRACAT LTD.ŞTİ.	G.M.KEMAL BULVARI NO:69/14 MALTEPE-ANKARA	01.01.1985
20	MIDLEKS İHRACAT İTHALAT VE TEMSİLCİLİK A.Ş.	HÜSEYİN RAHMİ GÜRPINAR SOK.NO:7/5 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	01.01.1985
21	NASIR İTHALAT-İHRACAT-NAKLİYAT VE PAZARLAMA LTD.ŞTİ.	ESAT CAD.NO:33/3 KÜÇÜKESAT-ANKARA	01.01.1985
22	NUR DERİ VE KONFEKSİYON SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	Konur Sok.24/19,Kızılay - ANKARA	01.01.1985
23	SEISMOGRAPH SERV CORP.	NENEHATUN CAD. NO:66 GAZİOSMANPAŞA-ANKARA	01.01.1985
24	SENER MÜŞAVİRLİK,MÜHENDİSLİK,ENDÜSTRİ VE TİCARET LTD.ŞTİ.	BUDAK SOK.NO:6 GAZİOSMANPAŞA-ANKARA	01.01.1985
25	SOMER DIŞ TİCARET LTD.ŞTİ.	PORTAKAL ÇİÇEĞİ SOK.71/19ÇANKAYA -ANKARA	01.01.1985
26	STANDART ELEKTRİK VE TELEKOMÜNİKASYON LTD.ŞTİ.	ATATÜRK BULVARI 169/4 D:52-53 ANKARA	01.01.1985
27	TARIK İTHALAT İHRACAT VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KUŞKONDU SOK.15/6 A.AYRANCI-ANKARA	01.01.1985
28	T.M.T. TULGA MÜHENDİSLİK VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	Paris Cad.54/7,Kavaklıdere - ANKARA	01.01.1985
29	VEFA İNŞAAT NAKLİYAT,SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	AZİZİYE MAH.KUŞKONDU SOK 15/1 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	01.01.1985
30	VETCO INSPECTION MERKEZİ B.ALMANYA TÜRK.ANKARA ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI BÜKREŞ SOK. NO. 3/5 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1985
31	VOYAGER MEDİTERRANEAN TURİZM ENDÜSTRİSİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	Çankaya Caddesi,4/2,ANKARA	01.01.1985
32	HİSS KAMIŞ SAN.TİC.VE İHRACAT LTD.ŞTİ.	ATAKENT SİTESİ C-3 BLOK NO.3 ANKARA	22.01.1985
33	SANGARİ ULUSLARARASI TİC.A.Ş.	KENEDİ CAD. NO. 71 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	19.05.1985
34	ENTAŞ ENTEGRE TAVUKÇULUK SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	TUNALI HİLMİ CD.22 K.ESAT/ANKARA	22.05.1985
35	TEXAKO PETROL A.Ş.	TUNUS CAD.50/12 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	10.07.1985
36	AKMİR TURİZM İŞLETMECİLİK VE TİCARET A.Ş.	NENEHATUN CADDESİ,56/3,GAZİOSMANPAŞA - ANKARA	01.01.1986
37	CAM İÇ VE DIŞ TİCARET LTD.ŞTİ.	2.CD. NO.65/1 BALGAT-ANKARA	01.01.1986
38	DELOITTE HASKINS AND SELLS DENETİM DANIŞMANLIK HİZ.A.Ş.	KÖROĞLU CAD.54,GAZİOSMANPAŞA - ANKARA	01.01.1986
39	GE-SA SANAYİ ÜRÜNLERİ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ATATÜRK BULVARI NO:69/234 KIZILAY -ANKARA	01.01.1986
40	GEVHER SANAYİ ÜRÜNLERİ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ATATÜRK BULVARI NO:69/234 KIZILAY/ANKARA	01.01.1986
41	GRAF İTHALAT İHRACAT VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	HOÇDERE CAD.23/5 Y.AYRANCI/ANK	01.01.1986
42	HAMDO İTHALAT İHRACAT VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	2.MENEKŞE SOK.27/3 KIZILAY/ANK.	01.01.1986
43	KOST-ER İNŞAAT TİCARET VE SAN. A.Ş.	CİNNAH CAD.ALABAŞ SOK.2/11 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	01.01.1986
44	MARAŞAL BRANDA VE ÇADIR FABRİKALARI LTD.ŞTİ.	Bilezik Sok.6/1,Kavaklıdere - ANKARA	01.01.1986
45	MOHER YÜN TİCARET LTD.ŞTİ.	GÜNEŞ SOK.NO:17/5 ÇANKAYA/ANK	01.01.1986
46	MOUKAHAL TURİZM A.Ş.	EBUZZİYA TEVFİK SOK. NO:21/5,ÇANKAYA - ANKARA	01.01.1986
47	PERS DIŞ TİCARET LTD.ŞTİ.	KADER SOK.24/1 G.OSMANPAŞA-ANKARA	01.01.1986
48	PLASTİK SANAYİİ BLOW MOULDİNG LTD.ŞTİ.	Mahatma Gandi Cad. 87/2,Gaziosmanpaşa - ANKARA	01.01.1986
49	SANAZ İNŞAAT İTHALAT İHRACAT VE PAZARLAMA LTD.ŞTİ.	SEDAT SİMAVİ SOK.NO:19/9 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	01.01.1986
50	SURDAŞ A.Ş.	Çevre Sokak,16/12,Çankaya - ANKARA	01.01.1986
51	TOURENT AKDENİZ TURİZM YATIRIM VE İŞLETME A.Ş.	BÜKLÜM SOKAK,NO:2,KIZILAY - ANKARA	01.01.1986
52	TÜPRAG METAL MADENCİLİK SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	TUNUS.CAD.76/5 KAVAKLIDERE/ANK	01.01.1986
53	ULUSLARARASI ARAZİ VE TOPOGRAFİK ARAŞTIRMALARI LTD.ŞTİ.	Ahmet Mithat Efendi Sok.13/1,ÇANKAYA - ANKARA	01.01.1986
54	VASSER TEKNİK SU ARITMA TEKNİKLERİ SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD.62/1 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1986
55	VESTAŞ İNŞAAT SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	ÇANKAYA,CİNNAH CADDESİ,43/10,ANKARA	01.01.1986
56	WESTERN GEOPHYSİCAL COMP. TÜRKİYE ANKARA ŞUBESİ	BAŞÇAVUŞ SOK. NO: 160/1 KÜÇÜKESAT-ANKARA	18.06.1986
57	TURSER TURİZM SERVİS VE TİC.A.Ş.	ARJANTİN CD. N.7 GAZİOSMANPAŞA/ANKARA	15.07.1986
58	AINSGREEN ANKARA GÜBRE SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	Şehit Adem Yavuz Sok.17-B,Kızılay - ANKARA	01.01.1987
59	BELEVİ TARIM ÜRÜNLERİ İTHALATI İHRACATI LTD.ŞTİ.	S.S.K.İŞHANI A-1 BLOK K:12 NO:922 KIZILAY/ANKARA	01.01.1987
60	BİKABA BİRİNCİ KALİTE BAĞ FİDANI ÜRETİMİ LTD.ŞTİ.	Arjantin Cad.32,Gaziosmanpaşa - ANKARA	01.01.1987
61	BİM İNŞAAT TAAHHÜT TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	TUNALI H\LM\ CAD. NO.57/57 K.DERE/ANKARA	01.01.1987
62	CALIŞ İTHALAT İHRACAT LTD.ŞTİ.	SAĞLIK SOK.9/11 SIHHİYE/ANKARA	01.01.1987
63	DARYUS İNŞAAT VE İTH.İHR.LTD.ŞTİ.	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD. 82-B/6 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1987
64	HAZAR DIŞ TİCARET A.Ş.	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD.NO;70/13 ANKARA	01.01.1987
65	IPEK YOLU TURİZM TİC.VE SAN.A.Ş.	Bestekar Sok.88/B,Kavaklıdere - ANKARA	01.01.1987
66	LEKSHOLD DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	BİLİR SOK.6/7 KAVAKLIDERE/ANK.	01.01.1987
67	SELİN İÇ VE DIŞ TİCARET A.Ş.	GÜZİN SOK.NO:29/11 KAVAKLIDERE ANKARA	01.01.1987
68	TİTAN KİMYA SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	Bayındır Sok. 47/2,Kızılay - ANKARA	01.01.1987
69	VİNSAN VEZİROĞLU İNŞAAT SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	TURAN GÜNEŞ BULVARI NO:68 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	01.01.1987

Table A.3-Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Foreign Direct or Indirect Investments in Ankara

	NAME OF COMPANY	ADRESS	ESTABLISHED
70	FERHAT DIŞ TİCARET LİMİTED ŞTİ	MENEKŞE SOK.N0:32/22 KIZILAY -ANKARA	25.01.1987
71	YALI KAVAK TURİZM VE YAT İŞLETMECİLİĞİ A.Ş.	REŞİT GALİP CD.NO.101/5 G.O.P./ ANKARA	15.02.1987
72	NOKSEL ÇELİK BORU SAN.A.Ş.	ÇETİNEMEÇ BULVARI 2.CAD.NO.10 ÖVEÇLER/ANKARA	16.02.1987
73	İTEM TİCARET VE MÜMESSİLLİK LTD.ŞTİ.	BÜKLÜM SK.NO.86/7 KAVAKLIDERE ANKARA	23.09.1987
74	AKA DIŞ TİCARET VE NAKLİYAT LTD.ŞTİ.	BİLLUR SOKAK,22/3,KAVAKLIDERE - ANKARA	01.01.1988
75	ARIKAN OTELCİLİK TURİZM TİC.A.Ş.	ALAÇAM SOK.10/4 CANKAYA/ANKARA	01.01.1988
76	ASA İNŞAAT İTHALAT İHRACAT VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	AKINCILAR SOK.27/12,MALTEPE - ANKARA	01.01.1988
77	BAK KOUR DIŞ TİCARET LTD.ŞTİ.	KONUR SOK.28/7,KIZILAY - ANKARA	01.01.1988
78	CİHAN KONFEKSİYON VE TİC.LTD. ŞTİ.	MENEKŞE SOK.MENEKŞE PASAJI NO:123 ANKARA	01.01.1988
79	DESEN MERMER SANAYİ VE TİCARET LTD.ŞTİ.	GÜNEŞ SOKAK,3/1,KAVAKLIDERE - ANKARA	01.01.1988
80	DORİDAŞ OTELCİLİK VE TURİZM İŞLETMELERİ A.Ş.	CİNNAH CAD.ALAÇAM SOK.10/18 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1988
81	ERÇAĞ TURİZM SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	ATATÜRK BULVARI,85/4,KIZILAY - ANKARA	01.01.1988
82	HEKİMOĞLU DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	FEVZİ ÇAKMAK SOK.13/16 DEMİRTEPE / ANKARA	01.01.1988
83	HIGH TECH OPTİK SANAYİ VE TİCARET LTD.ŞTİ.	BİLLUR SOK.NO.31/9 GOP ANKARA	01.01.1988
84	HILL AND KNOWLTAN ULUSLARARASI HALKLA İLİŞKİLER A.Ş.	ABDULLAH CEVDET SOK.33/7,ÇANKAYA - ANKARA	01.01.1988
85	KÖYTÜR BALLICA SÜT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD.22,ANKARA	01.01.1988
86	MARCONİ SELENIA KOMİNİKASYON A. Ş.	KONYA YOLU 25. KM. GÖLBAŞI-ANKARA	01.01.1988
87	MARUBENİ CORP.ANKARA ŞUBESİ MERKEZİ İSTANBUL	BUĞDAY SOK.YELOĞLU İŞHANI,N:5,K:3-4, KAVAKLIDERE - ANKARA	01.01.1988
88	MEREDİTH JONES TARIMSAL SAN.A.Ş.	BÜLTEN SOK. 35/2 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1988
89	MITSUBİSHİ CORPORATION ANKARA ŞUBESİ	KARUM İŞ MRK.427 İRAN CD.NO.21 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1988
90	RAN KİMYA SAN. PAZ. İTH. VE İHR. LTD. ŞTİ.	KENEDİ CAD.KAVAKLIDERE- ANKARA	01.01.1988
91	RANTUR MADENCİLİK SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ALAÇAM SOK.31/1,A.AYRANCI - ANKARA	01.01.1988
92	STEYR ANKARA DANIŞMANLIK VE TİC.A.Ş.	BÜKREŞ SOK. 8/3,ÇANKAYA - ANKARA	01.01.1988
93	TİM DIŞ TİCARET A.Ş.	BESTEKAR SOK 36/6 06680 - ANKARA	01.01.1988
94	TİVİK İTHALAT İHRACAT TİCARET LTD.ŞTİ.	100. YIL SİTESİ,97/8,ANKARA	01.01.1988
95	TROPHY RÖNTGEN SANAYİ A.Ş.	TUNUS CADDESİ,8/21,ANKARA	01.01.1988
96	YASEMİN İTH. İHR. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	BÜKLÜM SOK. NO.9/1 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	10.04.1988
97	KÖY-TÜR ENTEGRE TAVUKÇULUK SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	2.CAD. NO: 45 ÖVEÇLER-DİKMEN-ANKARA	22.04.1988
98	NİTROMAK MAKİNA KİMYA NİTRO NOBEL KİMYA SANAYİ A.Ş.	CİNNAH CD.PİLOT SK.NO.17 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	29.04.1988
99	CORE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT KAYNAK YÖNETİMİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	KARUM İŞM. NO: 437 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	05.05.1988
100	TECK COMINCO MADENCİLİK SAN. A.Ş.	FARABİ SOK. 3/3 ÇANKAYA - ANKARA	21.05.1988
101	SA-Mİ OTOMOTİV TİCARET,İTHALAT İHRACAT LTD.ŞTİ.	ÇEVRELİ SOK.74/1,AYDINLIKEVLER - ANKARA	11.06.1988
102	PBMİ MÜŞAVİRLİK MÜHENDİSLİK A.Ş.	ABDULLAH CEVDET SK. 33/7 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	24.06.1988
103	RİM İTHALAT İHRACAT VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	BÜKLÜM SOK. 9/1,KAVAKLIDERE - ANKARA	25.06.1988
104	UNTA GIDA VE SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	G.M.K. BULVARI 23/13 ANKARA	05.08.1988
105	SERDAR İTHALAT İHRACAT VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	SÜMER SOK.9/6, KIZILAY - ANKARA	09.08.1988
106	DMC TEKSTİL TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	BESTEKAR SOK. NO.3-3 BAKANLIKLAR/ANKARA	11.09.1988
107	MESA İMALAT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	ATATÜRK MH.KAYI CD. NO:44 Y.KENT-ANKARA	01.10.1988
108	BEYER MAKİNA SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KONYA KARAYOLU 3 KM. GÖLBAŞI / ANKARA	26.10.1988
109	AZER İTHALAT-İHRACAT VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	TUNALI HİLMİ CAD.101/24 KAVAKLIDERE ANKARA	21.11.1988
110	ZEMZEM DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	NECATIBEY CAD.SEZENLER SOK.4/1 ANKARA	21.11.1988
111	ALKAD DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	OLGUNLAR SOK. NO.20/11 BAKANLIKLAR/ANKARA	01.01.1989
112	ANGORA TURİZM YAT İŞLET.A.Ş.	İRAN CAD.25/A GAZİOSMANPAŞA/ANKARA	01.01.1989
113	ARTAŞ ANKARA RAYLI TOPLUTAŞIMA A.Ş.	GAMA BİNASI ATATÜRK BULVARI 229 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1989
114	DETÜ TURİZM YATIRIMLARI VEİŞLETMECİLİĞİ LTD.ŞTİ.	BAYINDIR SOK. 3/4 ANKARA	01.01.1989
115	DK DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ALAÇAM SOKAK NO.1/23-24-25 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	01.01.1989
116	EJS-ASOC. TİC. VE DAN.LTD.ŞTİ.	İRAN CAD. 25/A G.OSMANPAŞA/ANKARA	01.01.1989
117	E.M.L. ELEKTRONİK SİSTEMLER SAN. A.Ş.	BAYINDIR SOK. 50/1 KIZILAY/ANKARA	01.01.1989
118	ET VE BALIK SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	ET BALIK KUR.GN.MD.NO.104 AKKÖPRÜ-ANKARA	01.01.1989
119	FIELD SUPPORT SERV.MÜH.LTD.ŞTİ	MAHATMA GANDİ CD.107/2 GAZİOSMANPAŞA/ANKARA	01.01.1989
120	GABAY AYAKKABI SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	YENİ MAH.542.SOK.19/2 GAZİOSMANPAŞA/ANKARA	01.01.1989
121	GERSEL ISI SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	TUNUS CAD. NO.5 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1989
122	GROSSER VE GROSSER YATIRIM VEDIŞ DAN.LTD.ŞTİ.	MAHATMA GANDHİ CAD. NO. 71/5 ANKARA	01.01.1989
123	HE-WA TURİZM VE TİC.A.Ş.	G.M.K.BULVARI FEVZİ ÇAKMAK SOK.NO.31/5 DEMİRTEPE/ANKARA	01.01.1989
124	INTERTRADE PARK VE SPOR ALANLARI DÜZENL.SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	YENİŞEHİR HALK SOK. 16/13 ANKARA	01.01.1989
125	JOHN CHIEN TURİSTİK İŞLET. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	KÖROĞLU CAD. 37/7 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	01.01.1989
126	KARO TURİZM VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KÖROĞLU CAD. 56/2 GAZİOSMANPAŞA/ANKARA	01.01.1989
127	MAKSİNS LOK.İŞL.A.Ş.	ZİYA GÖKALP CAD.N0.20/8 KIZILAY/ANKARA	01.01.1989
128	MBB KUTLUTAŞ HELİKOPTERLERİ LTD.ŞTİ.	ATATÜRK BULVARI 193/6 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1989
129	MEG İNŞAAT SAN. TİC. A.Ş.	HOŞDERE CAD. NO.24/18 Y.AYRANCI/06550/ANKARA	01.01.1989
130	NISSHO IWAI CORP. MERK.TOKYO ANKARA MERK.VE İST.ŞUBELERİ	GÜNEŞ SOK. NO.1/1-2 ŞİŞLİ MEYDANI KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1989
131	NRT-ARK TURİZM GİRİŞİMLERİ A.Ş.	TUNUS CAD. NO.50/A-4 06680-KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1989
132	OPTİM OBERMEYER PROJE TEKNİK BİLGİ İŞLEM MERK.A.Ş.	KIRKPINAR SOK.9/8 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	01.01.1989
133	ORTADOĞU ORMANCILIK PROJE ETÜD VE MÜŞ.TİC.A.Ş.	GÜNİZ SOK. NO. 44/4 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1989
134	ÖZER VE KIRSCHBAUM TUR.SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	SOYSAL SİTESİ İŞH. K.1 N0.107 ANKARA	01.01.1989
135	PARADISE TURİZM SAN. TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	ATATÜRK BULVARI NO. 223/14 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1989
136	PELKA İMALAT ELEKTRİK MALZEMELERİ SAN.TİC A.Ş.	İSTANBUL YOLU 25.KM. SARAYKÖY/ANKARA	01.01.1989
137	PETSA PETROL SAN. YAĞL. TİC. A.Ş.	BESTEKAR SOK. NO.3/3 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1989
138	RULTUR TURİZM İŞL.A.Ş.	AKAY CAD. NO.21/15 BAKANLIKLAR/ANKARA	01.01.1989
139	YEK İÇ VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	TOROS SOK.NO:37/10SIHHIYE /ANKARA	01.01.1989
140	ELŞAM KAĞIT İŞLEME VE BASIM SAN.İTH.İHR.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ZİYA GÖKALP CAD.İÇEL SOK.NO:7/10 KIZILAY/ANKARA	21.02.1989
141	ALSAT DIŞ TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	MAHATMA GANDİ CD. 24/3 G.O.PAŞA/ANKARA	14.04.1989
142	PASTEUR MERIEUX SERUM VE AŞI SAN. A.Ş.	CİNNAH CAD. 33/2 ANKARA	16.06.1989

Table A.3- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Foreign Direct or Indirect Investments in Ankara

	NAME OF COMPANY	ADRESS	ESTABLISHED
143	HİDRO-OTV ŞEHİR VE ENDÜSTRİ SULARINI ARITMA LTD.ŞTİ.	İZCİ SK. NO.6/2-4-6 G.O.P./ANKARA	21.07.1989
144	FSP TURİZM VE YATIRIM A.Ş.	CİNNAH CD. 74/7 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	12.09.1989
145	ARLEKİN HALICILIK VE EL SANATLARI SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	PÜRÇÜKLÜ MAH.MEVLANA CAD.KIZILAY ÇARŞISI NO:PO3 ANKARA	26.09.1989
146	BERLITZ LİSAN MERKEZLERİ LTD.ŞTİ.	ABDULLAH CEVDET SOK. NO.33/7 ANKARA	14.11.1989
147	FADIL JARBOE İTH.İHR.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	MAREŞAL FEVZİ ÇAKMAK CAD.65/1 ANKARA	05.12.1989
148	ALBORA OTELCİLİK TUR. VE TİC. A.Ş.	57.SOK. 7/5 EMEK/ANKARA	01.01.1990
149	ALLGON BAŞARI TELEKOMÜNİKASYON SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	ATATÜRK BULVARI 53/6 SIHHİYE/ANKARA	01.01.1990
150	AYMET SINGAPORE LAND TURİZM A.Ş.	KÖROĞLU CAD. 54/4 GAZİOSMANPAŞA/ANKARA	01.01.1990
151	DOĞUŞ ELEKTRONİK SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	İZMİR CAD. 48/19 KIZILAY/ANKARA	01.01.1990
152	EGEMEN GIDA TEKSTİL MADD. İTH.İHR.LTD.ŞTİ.	SOYSAL ÇARŞISI K.2 NO.202 KIZILAY/ANKARA	01.01.1990
153	GAGEO GÜNEYDOĞU ANADOLU GAZİANTEP ENT.OTELC.A.Ş.	ATATÜRK BULV.92/6 YENİŞEHİR/ ANKARA	01.01.1990
154	HOMAN İTHALAT İHRACAT VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ÇEVRE SOK. 10/17 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	01.01.1990
155	KOOHİJİ ELEKTRONİK TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ATTAR SOK. 9/2 GAZİOSMANPAŞA/ANKARA	01.01.1990
156	LUCON SERVİS BAKIM VE EĞİTİM LTD.ŞTİ.	MAHATMA GANDİ CAD. 25/9 GAZİOSMANPAŞA-ANKARA	01.01.1990
157	ORIENT OTOMAT SİSTEMLERİ OEZGEN AUTOMATEN TİC.A.Ş.	CEMAL NADİR SOK. 23/1 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	01.01.1990
158	PASKAL İHR.İTH. TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	İZMİR CAD. IHLAMUR SOK. 9/15 KIZILAY/ANKARA	01.01.1990
159	SAİD DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	MENEKŞE SOK.32/22 KIZILAY/ANKARA	01.01.1990
160	SETAŞ ELEKTRİK MALZEMELERİ PAZ.TAAH.SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	SANAYİ CAD. KAYNAR HAN NO.27/A ULUS/ANKARA	01.01.1990
161	SÜPERYAT MARINA VE TURIZM A.S.	FARABI SOK. NO.12/8 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	01.01.1990
162	ŞEMSETTİN İTH.İHR. VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	FEVZİ ÇAKMAK CAD. NO.65/1 ANKARA	01.01.1990
163	TEKİLA TURİZM YAT İŞL. A.Ş.	TAHRAN CAD. NO.4/8 GAZİOSMANPAŞA/ANKARA	01.01.1990
164	THOMSON TEKFEN RADAR SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	GÖREME SOK. NO. 8/8 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	01.01.1990
165	UNITHERM ISI ÜRETİM SAN. A.Ş.	ŞEHİT ERSAN CAD.ÇOBANYILDIZI SOK.NO.7/3 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	01.01.1990
166	VENEER TİMBER INC. ANKARA TÜRKİYE ŞUBESİ	KOZA CAD.GEZEGEN SOK.3/5 GAZİOSMANPAŞA/ANKARA	01.01.1990
167	VERAP ANKARA ELEKTRONIK A.S.	K.K.BEKİR CD.ESNAF SK.N:99/B İSKİTLERANKARA	01.01.1990
168	ZEYNEP TURİZM A.Ş.	TUNUS CAD. 91/B ANKARA	01.01.1990
169	RIOTUR MADENCİLİK A.Ş.	UĞUR MUMCU CD. 80/3-4 G.O.PAŞA-ANKARA	19.01.1990
170	ANSAN ANKARA GIDA MEŞRUBAT VE MEYVE SUL.SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	REŞİTGALİP CD. İLKADIM SK.NO.1 G.O.P./ANKARA	23.01.1990
171	AYDIN YAZILIM VE ELEKTRONİK SAN. A.Ş.	M.KEMAL MAH. 19.SOK. ESKİŞEHİR YOLU 7 KM. ANKARA	18.02.1990
172	NAB-TAT DIŞ TİC. VE PAZ.LTD.ŞTİ.	TUNUS CD.57/8 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	06.04.1990
173	KARADENİZ ELEKTRİK A.Ş.	REŞİT GALİP CAD. 88/4 GAZİOSMANPAŞA/ANKARA	22.04.1990
174	HYDER MÜHENDİSLİK MÜŞAVİRLİK LTD.ŞTİ.	KIBRIS SK.NO.15/4 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	10.06.1990
175	COMPUTER GRAFİK YAZI SİSTEMLERİ LTD.ŞTİ.	GHANDİ CAD. 71/4 GAZİOSMANPAŞA/ANKARA	11.07.1990
176	AYMET MİKROFAZ ELEKTRONİK SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	KÖSEOĞLU CAD. KIZKULESİ SOK. NO.23/3 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	15.08.1990
177	GALMEK GEC ALSTHOM-BARMEK ELEKTRİK ENDÜSTRİSİ A.Ş.	ESENBOĞA HAVALİMANI YOLU 23 KM. AKYURT-ANKARA	11.11.1990
178	BABCOCK AND WILCOX GAMA KAZAN TEKNOLOJİSİ A.Ş.	ATATÜRK BUL. 211 KAT: 10 06680-KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	19.11.1990
179	ELİN ELMAK ELEKTRONİK SİSTEM. TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	BİLLUR SOK. 23/7 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	01.01.1991
180	INSUTI JEOLOJI JEOTEKNIK SONDAJCILIK LTD.STI.	KIRKPINAR SK.NO. 4/6 06690 CANKAYA-ANKARA	01.01.1991
181	ÖZBARI GIDA SAN.İTH.İHR.A.Ş.	ATATÜRK BULVARI 92/6 YENISEHIR-ANKARA	01.01.1991
182	REMPA DIŞ TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	ÇANKIRI CAD. 67/B - 11 DIŞKAPI/ANKARA	01.01.1991
183	SOLADUR GÜNES ENERJISI SAN. VE TIC.LTD.STI.	HALE SK. 10/3 MALTEPE-ANKARA	01.01.1991
184	SPORTEKS SPOR TEKSTİL TİC.İHR. İTH. LTD.STI.	HALE SOK. 10/3 MALTEPE-ANKARA	01.01.1991
185	SUR OTOMOTIV YAN SAN.TIC.A.S.	KARLI SK. 15/4 G.OSMANPASA-ANKARA	01.01.1991
186	DOGALGAZ DÖNÜSÜM SISTEMLERI TIC. LTD.STI.	BILIR SOK. 6/7 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	21.01.1991
187	NEWMONİ MADENCİLİK VE TİC. A.Ş.	ZİYA UR RAHMAN CD. 17/3 G.OSMANPAŞA-ANKARA	05.03.1991
188	TURBELCO DIS TIC. LTD.STI.	10.CD. L-3 BLOK 18/30 EMEK-ANKARA	09.04.1991
189	VOEST-ALPİNE ANK.MÜH.TAAH.LTD.ŞTİ.	NENEHATUN CAD.NO.81/2 G.O.PAŞA/ANKARA	20.04.1991
190	DARDANEL MADENCİLİK SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	İLKADIM SK.3/3 G.O.P-ANKARA	23.04.1991
191	ESDAŞ ELEKTRONİK SİST.DESTEK SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	GOP MAH. 245.SOK.NO.2 GOLBAŞI ANKARA	17.06.1991
192	GENERAL TRADING EKSPORT-IMPORT DIS TIC. LTD.STI.	BARBAROS MH.B.ELÇİ SK.NO.10/1 KÜÇÜKESAT/ANKARA	30.06.1991
193	INPRO PROJE VE MÜHENDİSLİK LTD.ŞTİ.	ATATÜRK BULV.199/31 K.DERE/ANKARA	16.09.1991
194	BURAK İTHALAT İHRACAT ANONİM ŞİRKETİ	NECATİBEY CAD. SEZENLER SOK. NO:4-11 ANKARA	18.09.1991
195	ERICSSON TELECOMUNICAZ. SPA ANKARA ŞUBESİ	REŞİT GALİP CD.HİRFANLI SK.16/7 G.O.P./ANKARA	26.09.1991
196	KSB POMPA ARMATÜR SAN.TİC. A.Ş.	MAHATMA GANDHİ CAD.54 G.O.PAŞA/ANKARA	10.10.1991
197	TÜP GAZ TİC.SAN. A.Ş.	ESKİ BÜYÜKDERE CD.OYCAN PLAZA NO.15 K.7 MASLAK/İST.	15.11.1991
198	H.P. DIŞ TİC. VE NAKLİYAT LİMİTED ŞTİ.	BİLİR SOK. NO:6/1 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	24.11.1991
199	COMESA TIBBİ ALETLER LTD.ŞTİ.	KÖROĞLU CAD. 43/7-8 G.O.PAŞA-ANKARA	25.11.1991
200	PFM ANKARA TIBBİ PLASTİK TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	KÖROĞLU CD. NO: 14/6 G.OSMANPAŞA-ANKARA	17.12.1991
201	AKGÜRÇAY GIDA SAN. TİC. İML. VE İHR. A.Ş.	SELANİK CAD. 46/17-22 ANKARA	25.12.1991
202	VÖLKER İHRACAT, İTHALAT YURTİÇİ TİC. VE TUR. LTD.ŞTİ.ADINA	SYN. EROL BİLGEN İZMİR CD. 3/7 KIZILAY-ANKARA	28.01.1992
203	MEROSA İTH. İHR. SAN. VE PAZARLAMA LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	MEŞRUTİYET CD.HATAY SK.N:1614 KIZILAY-ANKARA	08.02.1992
204	DOSTROY ALTYAPI PROJE VE İNŞAAT A.Ş.	YEŞİLYURT SOK. NO:15/5 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	19.02.1992
205	R.K.BLOOM BİLGİSAYAR VE TEKNİK HİZM. TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	KIZKULESİ SOK. 17/10 G.O.PAŞA-ANKARA	05.03.1992
206	STANDART TEKNİK SERV.A.Ş.	ATATÜRK BULV. 169/51 ANKARA	10.04.1992
207	POSEİDON YACHTS SCANDINAVIA A.B.	FEVZİ ÇAKMAK SOK.NO:33/6 KIZILAY-ANKARA	27.05.1992
208	ALTERNATİF YATIRIMLAR OTELCİLİK TUR. TİC. A.Ş.	MAHATMA GANDHİ CAD. 24/4 G.O.P./ANKARA	29.05.1992
209	ÇİMENKENT EMNİYET MALZEMELERİ İMAL VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	TUNUS CAD. NO:65/2 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	04.06.1992
210	DROSSBORU PLASTİK VE TİC. A.Ş.	KARANFİL SOK. 36 KIZILAY-ANKARA	30.06.1992
211	MONOKON İNŞ.TAAHH.SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	KONUR SOK. CAN APT. 65/10 BAKANLIKLAR/ANKARA	04.08.1992
212	METRO GROSMARKET ANKARA ALIŞVERİŞ HİZ.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	HİLAL SEZER ERKUT CAD. ETLİK/ANKARA	18.08.1992
213	İRATÜR GIDA SAN. İTH.İHR. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	ESAT CD.KOZLAR İŞHANI NO:61/42 KAT:6 KÜÇÜKESAT/ANKARA	31.08.1992
214	DOEK SAĞLIK SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	YEŞİLYURT SK.15/5 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	10.09.1992
215	AZER ALTIN İTHALAT İHRACAT VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ANAFARTALAR CAD.111/V-3-4 VAKIF İŞHANI NO.111 ULUS/ANKARA	22.09.1992

Table A.3- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Foreign Direct or Indirect Investments in Ankara

	NAME OF COMPANY	ADRESS	ESTABLISHED
216	SAHARA İTHALAT-İHRACAT VE DAHİLİ TOPTAN TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	RÜZGARLI SK.NO. 18/17 DEVECİ İŞH. ULUS/ANKARA	06.10.1992
217	TU-KO EV ALETLERİ TİC.ŞTİ.	HANIMELİ SOK.NO:19/21 SIHHIYE-ANKARA	21.10.1992
218	BELEK GOLF KLÜBÜ TURİZM İNŞAAT SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	KONYA YOLU 63 BALGAT/ANKARA	10.11.1992
219	NTTI BİLVAK TEKNİK VE DANIŞMANLIK A.Ş.	HALICI SOK.NO.4/4 G.O.P./ANKARA	09.12.1992
220	NASA TURİZM YATIRIM LTD.ŞTİ.	BAĞLAR CAD. 234/3 ANKARA	14.12.1992
221	BAŞLAN İNŞAAT VE İMALAT SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	STARAZBURG CAD.16/20 SIHHIYE-ANAKARA	18.12.1992
222	GEMEREK EKSPORT İMPORT VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KOZA SOK.NO:116/18 GAZİOSMANPAŞA-ANKARA	21.12.1992
223	ARİTE MOTOR VE TİC. A.Ş.	SEBZE BAHÇ.SK.NO.74/60 İSKİTLER/ANKARA	20.01.1993
224	YILDIZ TURİZM İŞLETMECİLİK VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	KULELİ SOK. 45/4 G.O.PAŞA-ANKARA	03.03.1993
225	OKAN TURİZM YATIRIMLARI VE İŞL. A.Ş.	ŞEHİT ADEM YAVUZ SOK. 9/13 KIZILAY/ANKARA	16.03.1993
226	CİTY HOSPİTAL SAĞLIK YATIRIM HİZMET A.Ş.	BÜKLÜM SK.NO.53 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	13.04.1993
227	SİGMATEK MİMARLIK MÜHENDİSLİK MÜŞ. LTD. ŞTİ.	KAPTANPAŞA SK. NO: 30 G.O.P./ANKARA	13.04.1993
228	CAE-LINK ALTAY SİMÜLATÖR A.Ş.	KIZILIRMAK SOK. NO: 2 BAKANLIKLAR-ANKARA	05.05.1993
229	JINGFA TURİZM VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ÇİN RESTAURANT ALTINPARK İRFAN BAŞTUĞ CAD.ANKARA	25.05.1993
230	PENDY PLASTİK ÜRÜNLERİ TİC. A.Ş.	ARJANTİN CAD. NO.22/7 G.O.P./ANKARA	25.05.1993
231	SARBA İÇ VE DIŞ TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	CİNNAH CAD.ALAÇAM SOK.N0.36/15 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	10.06.1993
232	TAYSAN ULUSLARARASI GIDA HİZMETLERİ LTD. ŞTİ.	SARIÇAM SOK. NO: 16 SİTELER-ANKARA	30.06.1993
233	NEAR EAST İNŞAAT SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	KIZKULESİ SOK. 32/1 GAZİOSMANPAŞA-ANKARA	06.07.1993
234	ALHAMD ESTABLISHMENT DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	EMEK 8.CAD. 215/A ANKARA	08.07.1993
235	GAMA GAZPROM TAAHH.PAZ.VE TİC.A.Ş.	ATATÜRK BULVARI GAMA İŞ MERK.97/47 KIZILAY/ANKARA	14.07.1993
236	MÖNCH YAYINCILIK VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	A.MİTHAT EF.SK. 20/2 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	17.08.1993
237	EBSCO ULUSLARARASI ABONE CD,ROOM VE İL.HIZ.LTD.ŞTİ.	KONUTKENT 2 A1 BLOK NO.39 ANKARA	23.08.1993
238	COMEX INTERPARTNERE PAZ.TİC.A.Ş.	ATATÜRK BULV.GAMA İŞ MERK.NO.41 KIZILAY/ANKARA	02.09.1993
239	LONGŞANS DIŞ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	DOLUNAY SK. 9/12 K.ESAT-ANKARA	21.09.1993
240	İNPAŞ TURİSTİK TESİSLER İŞL. ORG. LTD. ŞTİ.	CİNNAH CAD. ALABAŞ SOK. 16/2 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	08.10.1993
241	İLİN-BATI ULUSLARARASI TİC. A.Ş.	BOSTANCIK CAD. 49 ÇİGİLTEPE-ANKARA	03.12.1993
242	NERGİS MODERN SEBZECİLİK VE TARIM ÜRÜNL.SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	İSTASYON MH. KÖPRÜBAŞI KÜMEEVLER NO.14 SİNCAN ANKARA	20.12.1993
243	FRANZ EMELE TEKSTİL BASKI SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ÖRNEK SAN.SİTESİ 4.CD. NO.6 OSTİM/ANKARA	22.12.1993
244	HERAEUS ELECTRO NITE TERM.SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	ORG.SAN.BÖL ORHAN IŞIK CD.NO.9 SİNCAN/ANK.	29.12.1993
245	BOJE PEDERSEN İNŞ.TAAH.SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	MEŞRUTİYET CD. 14/2 KIZILAY-ANKARA	18.01.1994
246	SPORTS INTERN.BİLKENT FİTNESS VE SPOR MERKEZİ A.Ş.	BİLKENT 1.CD.NO.501 ANKARA	02.02.1994
247	GRESCHBACH SAĞSIZ MEKANİK OTOPARK İŞL.LTD.ŞTİ.	İLKİZ SOK. 8/19 SIHHİYE ANKARA	23.03.1994
248	MARİMPEKS DIŞ TİC.A.Ş.	FEVZİ ÇAKMAK SOK. 13/16 DEMİRTEPE/ANKARA	04.04.1994
249	AMBER TURİZM VE OTELCİLİK TİC.A.Ş.	ÜNYE SOK.NO.7/8 G.O.P. ANKARA	10.04.1994
250	SCANDINAVIAN HOUSES MARK.İNŞ.TAAH.SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	MEŞRUTİYET CD. NO.15/2 KIZILAY/ANKARA	20.04.1994
251	BAŞTAŞ BAŞKENT ÇİMENTO SAN. A.Ş.	ANK.-SAMSUN KARAYOLU 35. KM. ELMADAĞ/ANKARA	10.06.1994
252	P.P. UKTUR ULUSLARARASI İNŞ.SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	İLLER SK. NO.5 MEBUSEVLER/ANKARA	13.06.1994
253	RFC REKLAM FİLM PROD.AJANS LTD.ŞTİ.	KUMKAPI SK. 34/1 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	15.06.1994
254	URMET ÇİLİNGİR ELEKTRONİK TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	REŞİT GALİP CD. 13/3 G.O.P. ANKARA	15.07.1994
255	TELERAC ELEKTRONİK SİST.SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	HÜLYA SK. 21/6 G.O.P./ANKARA	11.08.1994
256	AVRASYA ANİMASYON VE TURİSTİK HİZMETLER LTD.ŞTİ.	ATATÜRK BULV. NO:92/6 YENİŞEHİR-ANKARA	12.08.1994
257	DÜNYA ULUSLARARASI İÇ VE DIŞ TİC.A.Ş.	TUNALI HİLMİ CD.94/6 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	02.09.1994
258	AVRASYA TURİZM YATR. VE İŞL.A.Ş.	R.GALİP CD. GÖLGELİ SK. NO.1 G.O.P. ANKARA	15.09.1994
259	SCHOMBURG İNŞ.MALZ.SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	A.DAVER SK. NO.27/1 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	27.09.1994
260	WILCO INTERNATIONAL PAZARLAMA VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	FETHİYE SK.NO.6/11 GOP /ANKARA	17.10.1994
261	GİAT SAVUNMA SAN.HİZM.A.Ş.	MAHATMA GANDHI CD. NO: 102/1 G.O.PAŞA-ANKARA	19.10.1994
262	TODDS INTERNATIONAL KONFEKSİYON TEKSTİL SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	OSTİM 2.CD.NO.28 YENİMAHALLE/ANKARA	24.10.1994
263	TICKNER DANIŞMANLIK MÜŞ.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KULELİ SK. NO.41/7 G.O.P./ANKARA	03.11.1994
264	ALSTOM ENERJİ VE NAKİL A.Ş.	TAHRAN CD. NO.3/7 K.DERE/ANKARA	04.11.1994
265	UNİ-MAR ENERJİ YATIRIMLARI A.Ş.	İRAN CD. NO.2/2 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	07.11.1994
266	CAN ELEKTRONİK SAN. VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	İSTASYON MH.SINIR SK.NO.17-B ETİMESGUT/ANKARA	22.11.1994
267	EUROPE TRADE CENTER DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	NECATİBEY CD. 18/12 ANKARA	25.11.1994
268	EADS SAVUNMA SİSTEMLERİ A.Ş.	KAPTANPAŞA SOK.NO.2/3 06700 GOP ANKARA	30.11.1994
269	ASCOTEC MÜHENDİSLİK-MÜMESSİLLİK HİZ. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	SELANİK CAD. 17/13 KIZILAY-ANKARA	06.12.1994
270	COMPUTER ASSOCIATES B.SAYAR YAZILIM PAZ.LTD.ŞTİ.	İRAN CD. 45/10 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	21.12.1994
271	BAŞARI ELEKTRONİK SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	ESENBOĞA KARAYOLU 28.KM BALIKHİSAR KÖYÜ MEVKİİ 06750 AKYUR	28.12.1994
272	MEGA TRADE İTH.İHR.LTD.ŞTİ.	HANIMELİ SK. 19/16 SIHHİYE/ANKARA	30.12.1994
273	İTN İNŞ.MALZ.VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	HÜRRİYET CD. 170/3 DİKMEN/ANKARA	03.02.1995
274	NİGARLI İNŞ.MALZ.DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	BÜKÜLMEZ SK. 6/22 DİKMEN/ANKARA	03.02.1995
275	COOK VE MATZ PAZARLAMA VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	BİLLUR SOK. NO: 23/8 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	13.02.1995
276	GLOBAL MEDİKAL ALETLER TIBBİ CİH.LTD.ŞTİ.	Ş.TEĞMEN KALMAZ CD.MODERN ÇARŞI NO.425 ULUS/ANKARA	15.02.1995
277	TEMPA KLİMA TEKNİK MALZEME PAZARLAMA LTD.ŞTİ.	FEVZİ ÇAKMAK SOK.NO.: 33/6 DEMİRTEPE-ANKARA	09.03.1995
278	AKTAŞ İNŞ.MALZ.SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	DEMİRCİLER SİTESİ NO.178 SİTELER/ANKARA	10.03.1995
279	TAMTAŞ YAPI MALZ.SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	DEMİRCİLER SİTESİ NO.178 SİTELER/ANKARA	10.03.1995
280	REGULUS TURİZM A.Ş.	CİNNAH CD. NO.28/3 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	13.03.1995
281	SHAHRIAR DIŞ TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	GAZİOSMANPAŞA BOYABAT SOK. 15/6 ANKARA	15.03.1995
282	İLEKS DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	PLEVNE CD. NO.137 ALTINDAĞ/ANKARA	30.03.1995
283	NOVA OTOMOTİV SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	ALINTERİ BULVARI NO.146 OSTİM - ANKARA	30.03.1995
284	PAS.INT.DIŞ.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	SELANİK CAD. NO.:39/20 KIZILAY-ANKARA	02.05.1995
285	ANIOS DEZENFEKTAN SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	MİTHATPAŞA CAD. 24/14 YENİŞEHİR-ANKARA	08.05.1995
286	DL DALCA-LISMACC TOLLS DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	BOZYER MEVKİİ BÜĞDÜZ KÖYÜ AKYURT-ANKARA	06.06.1995
287	ASLAN DERİ İTHALAT İHRACAT LTD.ŞTİ.	FEVZİ ÇAKMAK SOK. NO.: 33/6 DEMİRTEPE-ANKARA	15.06.1995
288	ATY DIŞ TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	SELANİK CAD. 39/19 ANKARA	20.06.1995

Table A.3- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Foreign Direct or Indirect Investments in Ankara

	NAME OF COMPANY	ADRESS	ESTABLISHED
289	IEC TELEKOMÜNİKASYON CİHAZLARI LTD.ŞTİ.	ESKİŞEHİR YOLU BEYSUKENT DİCLE CD. NO.5 ANKARA	21.07.1995
290	MARS TURİZM TİC. VE SAN. A.Ş.	SELANİK CAD. 1/1 KIZILAY-ANKARA	04.08.1995
291	DİCTATOR ULUSLARARASI DIŞ TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	CEVAT DÜNDÜR CD. KAVACIKLI İŞM. NO.:18 OSTİM-ANKARA	17.08.1995
292	TÜR-KAF İTH.İHR.A.Ş.	BAĞLAR CD. 23413 K.ESAT-ANKARA	28.08.1995
293	MEDİKAL SERVİS VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	BÜLTEN SOK. 37/2 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	29.09.1995
294	BUCHART HORN MÜHENDİSLİK MİMARLIK PLANLAMA VE TİC.A.Ş.	TURANGÜNEŞ BULV. AYKON SİTESİ 51/D ORAN/ANKARA	04.10.1995
295	VİLDAN İTHALAT İHRACAT SAN. TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	ATAÇ 2 SOK. 66/4 KIZILAY-ANKARA	06.10.1995
296	ALTAI MADENCİLİK SAN. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	BİLLUR SOK. 23/8 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	17.10.1995
297	EKA DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	YILDIZ MH. EBUZİYA TYEVFİK SOK. NO.: 1/10 ANKARA	17.10.1995
298	KELVİN HOTEL MUTFAK EKİPMANLARI İMALAT SAN. LTD.ŞTİ.	DEMİRHENDEK CD. N0: 156 SİTELER-ANKARA	19.10.1995
299	MEDİTEK MÜHENDİSLİK SAN. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	AND SOK.NO: 8/8 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	23.10.1995
300	ALFANUR İNŞAAT TEKSTİL GIDA MAD. VE OR.ÜR.İTH.İHR.LTD.ŞTİ.	TUNA CD. 18/3 YENİŞEHİR-ANKARA	21.11.1995
301	ERGENEKON İNŞ.GIDA MAD.TEK.OR.ÜR.PET.ÜR.İTH.İHR.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	TUNA CAD. 18/3 YENİŞEHİR-ANKARA	21.11.1995
302	ASENA GIDA MAD. OR.ÜR. VE TIBBİ MALZ. İTH.İHR. VE PAZ. LTD.ŞTİ.	TUNA CD. 18/3 YENİŞEHİR-ANKARA	31.12.1995
303	TURALEX TUR.TİC.İNŞ.A.Ş.	ALİ SUAVİ SOK.EMA İŞMERKEZİ 1/20 MALTEPE/ANKARA	10.01.1996
304	CAT KARGO HAVA TAŞIMA A.Ş.	GÜLSEREN SK. NO.6/7 MALTEPE/ANKARA	01.02.1996
305	ALMET METAL END.VE TİC.A.Ş.	31.SK. NO.118-120 OSTİM-ANKARA	09.02.1996
306	AKHİNDİ TARIM GIDA SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	NASUH AKAR MAH. 6. SOK. 6/1 BALGAT/ANKARA	10.02.1996
307	IMPEX İTH.İHR. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	KARANFİL SOK. 16/66 KIZILAY-ANKARA	28.03.1996
308	PAKPEN INTERNATIONAL DIŞ .TİC.A.Ş.	TURAN GÜNEŞ BULV.NO:72/3 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	02.04.1996
309	ORICA NITRO PATLAYICI MADDELER SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	HÜLYA SK. NO.45 G.O.P. 06700/ANKARA	25.04.1996
310	BALFOUR BEATTY İNŞAAT VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	CAYHANE SK. NO.23/8 GAZİOSMANPAŞA/ANKARA	23.05.1996
311	BEH-SAN MAKİNA TAAHH.SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	FETİH SK. 46/2 SİTELER/ANKARA	02.07.1996
312	MANEŞ DİZEL MOTORLARI SAN. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	BÜYÜK SAN. 1.CD. ELİF SOK. 7/193 İSKİTLER-ANKARA	11.07.1996
313	YENİ ANADOLU MİNERAL MADENCİLİK SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	SÜSLÜ SK.NO: 2 MEBUSEVLERİ TANDOĞAN-ANKARA	16.07.1996
314	BSY BİLİM EĞT.SAĞLIK VE SPOR YER İŞL.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	GÜVENLİK CD. 16/7-8 A.AYRANCI/ANKARA	17.07.1996
315	GTECH AVRASYA TEKNİK HİZMETLER VE MÜŞ. A.Ş.	CİNNAH CD.NO: 54/3 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	05.08.1996
316	BBG TARIMSAL ÜRÜNLER VE TARIM MAK.TİC.VE MÜH.HİZ.LTD.ŞTİ.	SELANİK CD.52/21 KIZILAY/ANKARA	09.09.1996
317	KB THERMİT METALURJİ İNŞ. SAN.A.Ş.	KARANFİL SOK. 40/5 BAKANLIKLAR-ANKARA	10.09.1996
318	ETİZEOLİT KİMYA SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	TUNUS CAD. NO.33 KAT:4 06680 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	23.09.1996
319	İFAR GÜVENLİK SİS.ÇEV.YÖN.DAN.HİZ.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	8.CD. NO.10/3 A.ÖVEÇLER/ANKARA	24.09.1996
320	FİNNMAP-AS HORİTACILIK SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	UĞUR MUMCU CAD.89/6 G.O.P./ANKARA	26.09.1996
321	DÜNYA DIŞ TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	İZMİR CD. NO: 36/6 KIZILAY-ANKARA	30.09.1996
322	METTİCO TURİZM VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	GENÇLİK CD. SAVAŞ SOK. NO: 10/1 TANDOĞAN-ANKARA	17.10.1996
323	SCT FİLTRE OTOMOTİV SAN. VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	NENEHATUN CD. NO: 103/6 G.O.P./ANKARA	08.11.1996
324	KESSEL VE HARTMANN İNŞAAT İTHALAT İHRACAT LTD.ŞTİ.	G.M.K. BULV. 64/11 MALTEPE-ANKARA	22.11.1996
325	TOSCANA PEYZAJ VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	2.MENEKŞE SOK. 32/6 KIZILAY-ANKARA	04.12.1996
326	AK TARIM ÜRÜNL.İTH.İHR.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KONUR SOK. 32/8 KIZILAY-ANKARA	09.12.1996
327	TURSTOY TURİZM VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	CİHAN SK.ÖZBAYRAKİŞH. NO: 1/21 SIHHIYE-ANKARA	11.12.1996
328	TURUS TURİZM VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	CİHAN SOK.ÖZBAYRAK İŞH. 1/21 SIHHIYE-ANKARA	11.12.1996
329	ERŞAN PETROL ÜR. TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	NECATİBEY CD. 84/12 YENİŞEHİR-ANKARA	18.12.1996
330	TİLLO DIŞ TİC. VE MÜMESSİLLİK A.Ş.	ÇEŞME MH. GAZETECİ K.AŞIK CD.NO:17 ULUCANLAR-ANKARA	19.12.1996
331	BİF BESİCİLİK SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	HÜLYA SK.NO.41/10 G.O.P./ANKARA	20.12.1996
332	ASENA 2 TURİZM VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	CİHAN SK.1/21 SIHHİYE/ANKARA	06.01.1997
333	NİLAY DIŞ TİC.TUR.İŞL.PAZ.LTD.ŞTİ.	MEŞRUTİYET CD. 17/22 KIZILAY/ANKARA	07.01.1997
334	LORD İÇ VE DIŞ TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	TUNALI HİLMİ CD. 85/34 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	17.01.1997
335	SANKOK MEYVE SULARI İTH.İHR.LTD.ŞTİ.	GÜNİZ SOK.METHİ APT. 23/6 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	30.01.1997
336	İNTA TIBBİ ÜRÜNLER TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ADAKALE SK.16/12 SIHHİYE/ANKARA	12.02.1997
337	CENNHOLL TURİZM DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	DEFİNE SOK. NO: 12/4 AYDINLIKEVLER-ANKARA	28.02.1997
338	ANKARA EKSPORT DIŞ TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	G.M.K.BULVARI ONUR İŞH. 14/8 KIZILAY-ANKARA	03.03.1997
339	WUG BAUTRAEGER GMBH TÜRKİYE ŞUBESİ	ORAN ŞEHRİ Z.TİGREL CD. 26/B ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	06.03.1997
340	ARENA BİS TUR.DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	GÜNİZ SK.29/14 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	13.03.1997
341	GESAN GIDA SAN. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	HÜLYA SOK.6/1 ANKARA	17.03.1997
342	VİTRO ANTALYA TARIM ÜR.VE TOH.ÜR.SAN. VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	MEYVELİ SOK. NO: 28/22 ETLİK-ANKARA	20.03.1997
343	WİSDOM FOREST İTH.İHR.MÜŞ.TUR.TİC. VE SAN.LTD.ŞTİ.	3. Cd.No. 87/A B.EVLER/ANKARA	25.03.1997
344	PİMAKS PNÖMATİK İŞ MAKİNALARI İM.SAN.MÜH.LTD.ŞTİ.3	YENİ OSTİM SAN.SİT.28 SK.NO.12 OSTİM/ANKARA	14.04.1997
345	TURAN DIŞ TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	ÇAYHANE SOK. NO:24 G.O.PAŞA-ANKARA	01.05.1997
346	J-TYM TURİZM VE DANIŞMANLIĞI TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	KONUR SOK.NO: 51/4 BAKANLIKLAR-ANKARA	21.05.1997
347	AE ENERJİ VE ÇEVRE KORUMA TEKNİĞİ MÜHENDİSLİK MÜŞ. VE DIŞ TİC.LT	BİLLUR SOK.5/5 06700 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	05.06.1997
348	SODHAN TIBBİ CİHAZLAR SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	MEŞRUTİYET CD.HATAY SK.NO.18/1 KIZILAY/ANKARA	16.06.1997
349	GBS EMLAK VE TİCARET .A.Ş.	Ç.EMEÇ BULVARI 8.CD.NO.20 ÖVEÇLER/ANKARA	19.06.1997
350	ASTON TONER VE F.KOPİ MALZ.SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	HALK SK. NO.22/1-2 YENİŞEHİR/ANKARA	25.06.1997
351	TEPEFONBİR MARKET YATIRIM İNŞAAT VE TİC. A.Ş.	BEYTEPE KÖYÜ NO:5 BİLKENT-ANKARA	04.07.1997
352	PHARMA MONDİAL İLAÇ PAZ.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	MEŞRUTİYET CD.HATAY SK.NO.18/1 ANKARA	01.08.1997
353	YAYMAR DENİZCİLİK TUR.İNŞ.TAHH.İTH.İHR.SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	SANCAK MH. 219 SOK.NO:3/9 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	26.08.1997
354	BARHUMİ DIŞ TİC.VE TURİZM LTD.ŞTİ.	SELANİK CAD.39/20 KIZILAY /ANKARA	03.09.1997
355	A-D İTHALAT İHRACAT LTD.ŞTİ.	YÜCETEPE MHİLK.SK.NO.12/A ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	23.09.1997
356	ESEL ENERJİ ÜRETİM VE TİCARET A.Ş.	CİNNAH CD NO.37/30 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	23.09.1997
357	ULUS ASSARAH DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	İZMİR CAD. 42/6 KIZILAY/ANKARA	09.10.1997
358	AHİKÖY ENERJİ SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	KADER SK. 6/4 G.O.P.ANKARA	14.10.1997
359	AŞSA İTH.İHR.LTD.ŞTİ.	ÖZANKARA TOPTANCILAR SİT.3 BL.NO:95 MACUNKÖY-Y.MAHALLE-ANK	17.10.1997
360	TEPE SİNEMA KÜLTÜR ETKİNLİKLERİ VE ORGANİZASYON A.Ş.	BEYTEPE KÖYÜ NO:5 BİLKENT-ANKARA	14.11.1997
361	TEPE-AKFEN-VIE (TAV) YATIRIM YAPIM İŞL.A.Ş.	BEYTEPE KÖYÜ NO.5 BİLKENT/ANKARA	20.11.1997

Table A.3- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Foreign Direct or Indirect Investments in Ankara

	NAME OF COMPANY	ADRESS	ESTABLISHED
362	TURKISH PETROLEUM INT.COMP.LTD.(TPIC) ANKARA ŞUBESİ	BAHÇELİEVLER MH.148 SK.NO.2 GÖLBAŞI/ANKARA	27.11.1997
363	ANAHİTA DIŞ TİCARET TURİZM LTD.ŞTİ.	ZİYA-ÜL RAHMAN CD. 11 SOK. NO: 38/6 G.O.PAŞA/ANKARA	01.12.1997
364	FITZ PATRICK İNŞAAT VE TİCARET LTD.ŞTİ.	UĞUR MUMCU SOK.21/2 GOP/ANKARA	09.12.1997
365	BORZ DIŞ TİC. VE PAZ.LTD.ŞTİ.	Z.GÖKALP CD. 22/25 KIZILAY-ANKARA	17.12.1997
366	THAMES WATER ALTYAPI HİZMETLERİ LTD.ŞTİ.	KIRLANGIÇ S.NO.28/11 G.O.P./ANKARA	30.12.1997
367	WIETMARSHER AMBULANS ÖZEL DON. VE SAĞ.GER. SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	TURAN GÜNEŞ BULV. 52/6 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	31.12.1997
368	ATAYURT İNŞ.TAAH.TUR.VE SAN.LTD.ŞTİ.	KOZA SK.154/16 GOP./ANKARA	16.01.1998
369	BOSTON SCİENTİFİC TIP GEREÇLERİ LTD.ŞTİ.	KULELİ SK. NO.3 G.O.P./ANKARA	19.01.1998
370	ENVIRONMENTAL TECTONICS CORPORATION TÜRKİYEOFİSİNE	TURAN GÜNEŞ BULV.AYKON SİTESİ NO.51/H ANKARA	23.01.1998
371	PARİS PARFÜMERİ TEKSTİL GIDA SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KOCATEPE M.KIZILIRMAK S.NO.43/4 YENİŞEHİR/ANKARA	23.01.1998
372	İSKENDERUN ENERJİ ÜRETİM VE TİC.A.Ş.	TURAN EMEKSİZ SOK. NO:3/3 B BLOK 06700 G.O.P. /ANKARA	27.01.1998
373	KONYA ILGIN ELECTRİC PRODUCTION B.V.TÜRKİYE ŞUBESİ	ZİYA ÜR RAHMAN CD. NO.17/3 GOP/ANKARA	27.01.1998
374	BAYMİNA ENERJİ A.Ş.	ANK.DOĞALGAZ SANTRALI ANK. ESKİŞEHİR YOLU 40 KM MALIKÖY ME	12.02.1998
375	GÜNEY EGE ENERJİ İŞLETMELERİ LTD.ŞTİ.	İZCİ SOK. NO:18/5 GAZİOSMANPAŞA-ANKARA	13.03.1998
376	ÖZGE BASIM YAYIN LTD.ŞTİ.	KIZILIRMAK SK.NO.23/6 KOCATEPE/ANKARA	01.04.1998
377	BİLENERJİ BİLKENT ENERJİ ÜRETİM OTOPROD.SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	BİLKENT 5.CD.NO.4 BİLKENT/ANKARA	14.04.1998
378	KANEL KANGAL ELEKTRİK LTD.ŞTİ.	İZMİR CD.25/7 KOÇ HAN KIZILAY/ANKARA	29.04.1998
379	MEHMETOĞULLARI İHR.İTH.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	BESTEKAR S.28/14 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	18.05.1998
380	ANADOLU PETROL ÜRETİM HİZMETLERİ LTD.ŞTİ.	KARUM İŞMERKEZİ NO: 437 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	21.05.1998
381	YENİ HAYAT İÇİN SPORTİF HİZ.GIDA TUR.NATUREL ÇİN VE TAR.ÜR.TİC.VE	FISKIYE SK. N:17/6 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	26.05.1998
382	BİLLY GOLD DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	FEVZİ ÇAKMAK SOK. 13/16 DEMİRTEPE-ANKARA	28.05.1998
383	ASİL INTERNATİONAL TRADE AND TRAWEL TUR.DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	SELANİK CD. 39/20 KIZILAY/ANKARA	02.06.1998
384	ÖZDEMİR HOBAS BORU ÜRETİM SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	TUNUS CD.BÜLTEN SK. NO. 13 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	02.07.1998
385	ALTAŞ ALİAĞA ELEKTRİK ÜRETİM VE TİCARET A.Ş.	CİNNAH C.NO.9/4 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	08.07.1998
386	VİLDAN GIDA PAZARLAMA VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	ERZURUM MAH. GEÇİM SOK. NO.15/A ANKARA	14.07.1998
387	YILDIZ ARAMA VE MADENCİLİK SAN. VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	FARABİ SK.NO.15/11 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	14.07.1998
388	SANCAK FARYABİ DIŞ TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	ZİYA GÖKALP CAD. nO: 24/65 KIZILAY/ANKARA	16.07.1998
389	YUE LONG TUR.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.X	MEŞRUTİYET CD.NO.43/B KIZILAY/ANKARA	10.08.1998
390	SAAB İNŞAAT TURİZM.SAN.PAZ.İC.VE DŞ.LTD.ŞTİ.	TUNUS CD. NO. 21/5 K.DERE/ANKARA	18.08.1998
391	ENSR INTERNATİONAL DAN.VE MÜH.LTD.ŞTİ.	SEDAT SİMAVİ SK.19/2 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	19.08.1998
392	A.C.L. İNŞAAT MOBİLYA TEKSTİL LTD.ŞTİ.	REŞİT GALİP CD.NO: 68/1 G.O.PAŞA-ANKARA	25.08.1998
393	MANTEROL TEKSTİL LTD.ŞTİ.	KARACAKAYA CD.165 SİTELER/ANKARA	28.08.1998
394	BON FOOD GIDA ÜRÜNLERİ DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	MEŞRUTİYET CD.17/22 KIZILAY/ANKARA	10.09.1998
395	ADIYAMAN GÖLBAŞI TERMİK SANT.SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	KADER SOK. 6/4 G.O.PAŞA-ANKARA	14.09.1998
396	ANKARA PEKİN ULUSLARARASI TURİZM İTH.İHR.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	MAHATMA GANDİ CAD. 65/1 G.OSMANPAŞA-ANKARA	06.10.1998
397	SEVİNÇ YAYINCILIK DAĞITIM PAZ.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KIZILIRMAK SOK.NO.27/3 KIZILAY /ANKARA	12.10.1998
398	CORBİCO KÖMÜR MADENCİLİK TARIM ÜRÜNLERİ İTH.İHR.İŞL.VE PAZ.LTD.	BESTEKAR SOK.NO: 176 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	18.11.1998
399	LUKOVA İTH.İHR.VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ÇETİNEMEÇ BULVARI NO: 17/9 DİKMEN-ANKARA	10.12.1998
400	AL-TÜR OTOMOTİV SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	BİŞKEK CAD. NO: 65/A EMEK-ANKARA	25.12.1998
401	AZER TUR İNŞ. MİM. MÜH. HALI KİLİM TEKS. GIDA TURZ.TAAH.İTH.İHR.S	BÜLBÜLDERESİ CAD.NO: 65/1 ANKARA	29.12.1998
402	PROSET YÖNETİM DAN.VE HİZ.LTD.ŞTİ.	PİYADE SK.PORT.ÇİÇ.APT.NO.18/7 C BLOK ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	14.01.1999
403	K.B.M. OTOMOTİV ÜRÜNLERİ İTH.İHR.TİC VE HAC ORG.SLTD.ŞTİ.	İZMİR CD.KONAK APT.NO.55 /3 KIZILAY/ANKARA	01.02.1999
404	KAAN PAZARLAMA VE TİCARET LTD.ŞTİ.	Ç.EMEÇ BULV.NO. 117 K.2 BALGAT/ANKARA	11.02.1999
405	YENİ YOLLAR KOZM.KİŞİSEL BAK.TEM.OTO BAK.SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	MEŞRUTİYET CD.MENDERES İŞ MRK.NO.9 K.7 D.15-16 KIZILAY/ANKAR	16.02.1999
406	ECI TELEKOM LTD.ŞTİ.	ÇOBAN YILDIZI SK.NO. 9/10 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	17.02.1999
407	REYSAŞ TAŞIMACILIK VE LOJİSTİK TİC.A.Ş.	KATİP ÇELEBİ SK.NO. 2/2 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	23.02.1999
408	DALSAN ALÇI SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	BÜYÜK SAN.SİNCAP SK.NO.12 ANKARA	02.03.1999
409	MAVİ AY İTH.VE İHR.LTD.ŞTİ.	KULELİ SK. 49/26 G.O.P./ANKARA	09.03.1999
410	NOVAGENIX BIO ANALİTİK İLAÇ AR-GE MERK.SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	FARABİ SK.NO.35 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	15.03.1999
411	GÖSA MOBİLYA TEKSTİL GIDA SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KARPUZLU 73/17-24 SİTELER/ANKARA	22.03.1999
412	MUSTAFA INV.YATIRIM MÜŞ.HİZ.DIŞ TİC.İNŞ.LTD.ŞTİ.	W.BRANT SOK. 7 A/2 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	24.03.1999
413	NEWAY PARK A.Ş.	MEBUSEVLERİ ŞEREFLİ SOK.NO:3 TANDOĞAN/ANKARA	27.03.1999
414	REWE RÜZGAR ENERJİSİ LTD.ŞTİ.	SEÇİM SK.NO. 26 İSKİTLER/ANKARA	26.04.1999
415	KRISTIANSEN DANSKE BAGERİ GIDA SAN.TİC.TUR.A.Ş.	KUZGUN SK.64/7 AYRANCI/ANKARA	06.05.1999
416	SİSTEMLİ PROJE MÜŞ.İNŞ.NAKL.OTO YAN ÜR.SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ZİYAUR RAHMAN CD.BİRLİK 14.SK.NO.2 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	17.05.1999
417	SİLM YATIRIM HOLDİNG A.Ş.	G.M.K.BULVARI NO. 95/4 MALTEPE/ANKARA	26.05.1999
418	UNİVERSAL ENSCO AURASI A ENERJİ SAN.TİC.AŞ.	BİRLİK MH.ZİYAÜRRAHMAN CD.14.SK. 2/3 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	26.05.1999
419	GM RESTORANT LOKANTACILIK TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ORAN YOLU TURAN GÜNEŞ BULV. 112/10 ÇANKAAYA-ANKARA	01.06.1999
420	BARENT GROUP LLC.TÜRKİYE ŞUBESİ	NENEHATUN CD.NO. 28/2 G.O.P.ANKARA	03.06.1999
421	ORMAZABAL ELEKTROMEKANİK SAN.İÇ VE DIŞ TİC.A.Ş.	İSTANBUL YOLU 25.KM.SARAYKÖY/ANKARA	03.06.1999
422	RANT İNŞAAT TİC.VE SAN.A.Ş.	FEVZİ ÇAKMAK SK. 33/6 KIZILAY/ANKARA	11.06.1999
423	AWAN DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	FEVZİ ÇAKMAK SOK.31/1 KIZILAY/ANKARA	15.06.1999
424	CHINA HONG KONG TİC.MERK.ULS.TUR.İTH.İHR.LTD.ŞTİ.	SELANİK CD.NO. 82-36 KIZILAY/ANKARA	22.06.1999
425	HARZA MÜHENDİSLİK VE MÜŞ.LTD.ŞTİ.	KAPTANPAŞA SOK. NO. 2 B.ESAT/ANKARA	12.07.1999
426	STRABAG AG.(MERKEZİ LİNZ AVUSTURYA) TÜRKİYE ANKARA ŞUBESİ	HATIR SK.NO.18/3 GOP/ANKARA	14.07.1999
427	AQUA CONSULT SAĞSÖZ ARITMA SİST.DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KARDELEN MH.12.CD.DOSTLAR SİT.NO.33 BATIKENT/ANKARA	19.07.1999
428	RMG CEM GAZ KONT.SİS.İTH.-İHR. LTD.ŞTİ.	ANK.ORG.SAN.BÖL. TÜRKMENİSTAN CAD.NO: 13 SİNCAN-ANKARA	19.08.1999
429	LOCKHEED MARTIN OVERSEAS SER. COR. ANK. ŞB. MERK.İ MARYLAND	TUNUS CD. NO.40/7 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	21.09.1999
430	GOLSPOR K.KALE TEKSTİL DERİ ÜRETİM SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	TUNUS CD.NO. 40/14 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	27.09.1999
431	AGRAZUR SOC.A RESPONSABILITE LIM.ANKARA ŞUBESİ	KIRLANGIÇ SK.NO. 41/6 G.O.P.ANKARA	05.10.1999
432	NEW CENTURY TURİZM VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	MAHATMA GANDİ CD.NO.84/A G.O.P./ANKARA	13.10.1999
433	TRADIGRAIN TARIM ÜRÜNLERİ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KOZA SK. NO. 20/2 G.O.P.ANKARA	26.10.1999
434	GARANTİ MOBEL REKLAM DEKORASYON DANŞ.İÇ VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	T.GÜNEŞ BULV.71.SK.NO. 19/10 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	03.11.1999

Table A.3- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Foreign Direct or Indirect Investments in Ankara

	NAME OF COMPANY	ADRESS	ESTABLISHED
435	REJOICE ÖZGÜR DIŞ TİC.TUR.LTD.ŞTİ.	TUNALI HİLMİ CD.NO.59/G K.DERE/ANKARA	03.11.1999
436	ANGLO ANATOLIAN TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	BİRLİK MH.43. SK. NO. 17/3 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	05.11.1999
437	WRP TÜRKİYE LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	S.ADEM YAVUZ SOK.NO: 9/16 KIZILAY-ANKARA	11.11.1999
438	ROSS BREDERS ANADOLU ANA DAMIZLIK TAV.SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	ÇAYYOLU CD.SEÇKİNLER SİT.606 SK.NO. 23 ÇAYYOLU/ANKARA	17.11.1999
439	SMARTMETER ELEKTRONİK SİST.ARŞ.VE GEL.SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KUŞKONDU SK.NO. 7/1 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	19.11.1999
440	INFONET TELEKOMÜNİKASYON HİZM.A.Ş.	CİNNAH CD. NO.38/8 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	07.12.1999
441	OHS TURİZM VE İŞLETMELERİ A.Ş.	İLLER SK.NO. 16/2 TANDOĞAN/ANKARA	17.12.1999
442	DOĞU BATI YAYINCILIK B.SAYAR TUR.DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	AYDINLAR MH.DİKMEN CD. 246/40 ANKARA	24.12.1999
443	EZSE ENERJİ ÜRETİM SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	TANDOĞAN MAH. TURGUT REİS CAD. NO:28/1 ÇANKAYA-ANK.	25.12.1999
444	DONAIL LTD.LIABILITY COMP.ANKARA ŞUBESİ	KARUM İŞ MRK.NO. 437 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	14.01.2000
445	INCHBROOK INV.LTD.ANKARA ŞUBESİ	KARUM İŞ MERK.İRAN CD.NO. 21 K.DERE/ANKARA	14.01.2000
446	DÜZEN NORWEST ÇEVRE SAĞLIK HİZM.EĞT.DAN.TİC.A.Ş.	ZİYAÜRRAHMAN CD.NO. 25/3 G.O.P./ANKARA	24.01.2000
447	ÇAİN SEDDİ TURİZM VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	BESTEKAR SK.NO. 88/B K.DERE/ANKARA	28.01.2000
448	SOM CİVATA SOMUN SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	TÜRKMENİSTAN CD.NO.23 ORG.SAN.BÖL.SİNCAN/ANKARA	01.02.2000
449	MEKRA LANG OTOMOTİV YAN SAN.A.Ş.	İVEDİK ORGANİZE SANAYİ SİTESİ NURBİRLİK KOOP. 24 CADDE NO:6 (	02.03.2000
450	SATÜRN AGENTUR TEKSTİL SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	M.AKİF CD. 1. SOK. KOCASİNAN İŞM. A BLOK KAT: 2 BAHÇELİEVLER-A	22.03.2000
451	ADC TELEDATA TELEKOMÜN.MALZ.SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	FEVZİ ÇAKMAK SK.NO. 33/20 KIZILAY/ANKARA	30.03.2000
452	SECURITY SOLUTIONS INT.GÜVENLİK VE SAV.SİST.DAN.EĞT.HZM.TİC.LTD	ELÇİ SK.NO. 7/1 A.AYRANCI/ANKARA	12.04.2000
453	EGİ ENERJİ İNŞ.SAN.İÇ VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	H.NUSRET ZORLUTUNA SOK. 13/3 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	14.04.2000
454	T.O.T. TEKSTİL ORGANİZASYON TASARIM SAN.LTD.ŞTİ.	DİKMEN CAD. NO: 334/B DİKMEN-ANKARA	17.04.2000
455	EDUSYSTEMS TEKNİK EĞT.DANŞ.DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KENEDİ CD.NO. 38/14 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	21.04.2000
456	THE ASSOCİATED PRESS-ANKARA TÜRKİYE ŞUBESİ	İRAN CD. KARUM İŞM. NO: 21/393 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	03.05.2000
457	DOĞADAN GIDA ÜRÜNLERİ SAN.VE PAZ.A.Ş.	OĞUZLAR MH.28.SK.NO. 7/D BALGAT/ANKARA	12.05.2000
458	ÇETLIN CONSULTING LTD.ŞTİ.ANKARA ŞUBESİ	KAPTANQAŞA SOK.NO:32/A G.O.PAŞA-ANKARAY	18.05.2000
459	DS MEDİA ENFORMASYON LTD.ŞTİ.	KIRKPINAR SOK.NO: 17/1 ÇANKAYA-AKARA	23.05.2000
460	PAY OPTİK VERİ TAŞIYICILARI SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	MEŞRUTİYET CAD. NO: 17/18 BAKANLIKLAR-ANKARA	05.06.2000
461	ETC-IS ENVİRONMENTAL TEC.CORP.IN.SYS.BİLGİ İŞL.TEKN.A.Ş.	T.GÜNEŞ BULVARI KORMAN SİTESİ 51/J ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	13.06.2000
462	LİNPAC PLASTİK AMBALAJ PAZ. VE TİC.A.Ş.	HÜLYA SOK. NO: 37/3 G.O.PAŞA-ANKARA	14.06.2000
463	AD KONUT İNŞ.MAKİNA ELEKTR.TAHH.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	RÜZGARLI SK. NO: 14/243 UYUB/ANKARA	05.09.2000
464	İMAJ İÇ VE DIŞ TİC.A.Ş.	RÜZGARLI SOK. PİLEVNE SOK.NO: 14/4 ULUS-ANKARA	13.09.2000
465	DE WİND RÜZGAR ENERJİ SİSTEMLERİ LTD.ŞTİ.	MİTHATPAŞA CD. NO: 71/12 KIZILAY-ANKARA	25.09.2000
466	PETROPAD İÇ VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	GÖREME SK.NO. 6/7 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	29.09.2000
467	CANNON GÜÇ SİST. GELİŞTİRME İNŞ. MÜH.MÜT.DAN.VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KULELİ SOK.NO.87/1 06700 GOP ANKARA	06.10.2000
468	REYSAŞ SANATSAL GÖSTERİ MERK.TURİZM A.Ş.	GÖLGELİ SK.NO.18 G.O.P./ANKARA	12.10.2000
469	HALAT BAĞIRSAK LTD.ŞTİ.	HATAY SOK. 9/13 KIZILAY-ANKARA	16.10.2000
470	RİO TİNTO MİNİNG EXPLORATİON LTD.ŞTİ.TÜRKİYE ŞUBESİ	BİRLİK MAH. 11. SOK. NO: 14/1 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	09.11.2000
471	P & T ELEKTRIK TEKNOLOJİ LTD.ŞTİ.	ABAY KUMANBAY CAD. NO:7/8 ÇANKAYA /ANKARA	16.11.2000
472	KRAIBURG KAUÇUK ÜRÜNL.DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ARI SİTESİ 19077 ADA 691 SK.NO.77 OSTİM/ANKARA	20.11.2000
473	MAATS İNŞAAT MAKİNALARI TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	R.GALİP CD.NO. 56/1 G.O.P./ANKARA	30.11.2000
474	MEYPA İTH. İHR. GIDA PAZ. TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	TUNALI HİLMİ CD.NO:70/2 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	05.12.2000
475	TEPE FONBEŞ MARKET YATIRIM İNŞ.VE TİC.A.Ş.	BEYTEPE KÖYÜ NO.5 BİLKENT ANKARA	05.12.2000
476	HANTUR MADENCİLİK TURİZM DIŞ TİCARET A.Ş.	KOZA SOK. 122/5 GAZIOSMANPAŞA-ANKARA	08.12.2000
477	STAHLS İTH.İHR.LTD.ŞTİ.	TOROS SK.NO. 7/9 SIHHIYE/ANKARA	08.12.2000
478	FORTEC KOMÜNİKASYON TİC. VE SAN. A.Ş.	BÜKLÜM SOK. NO: 68/1 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	12.12.2000
479	COMAS MADENİ AKSAM SAN.VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	GAZİ MAH.POLATLI CD.NO: 93 ANKARA	04.01.2001
480	P&T ELEKTRİK TEKNOLOJİ LTD.ŞTİ.	BOĞAZ SK. N:5/11 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	17.01.2001
481	EUPEC PIPE COATINGS GMBH ANK.ŞUBESİ	PİYADE SOK. 18/10 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	22.01.2001
482	KORES KOCADAĞ RÜZGAR ENERJİ SANTRALI ÜRETİM A.Ş.	FİLİSTİN SOK.NO.14/5 G.O.P. ANKARA	07.02.2001
483	EPHESUS INT.İNŞ.MOBİLYA SAN.İÇ VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	20 CD.NO.13/B ÖVEÇLER/ANKARA	19.02.2001
484	ESPRO MÜZE REHB.VE KÜL.HİZM.İTH.İHR.TİC.SAN.A.Ş.	T.GÜNEŞ BULV.49.SK.FUNDA SİT.B.BL.N:20 ORAN-ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	19.02.2001
485	HUİ YUAN DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KOZA SOK. NO:60/1 GAZİOSMANPAŞA ANKARA	28.02.2001
486	GALATİA TURİZM VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KARANFİL SOK.NO: 39/10 KIZILAY-ANKARA	04.03.2001
487	KALECİK BAĞCILIK YAT. İNŞ.TİC. VE SAN A.Ş.	MAHATMA GANDİ CD.NO: 77/5 G.O.P.-ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	09.03.2001
488	UMUT GÖRÜNTÜLEME VE LABORATUVARLAR GRUBU LTD.ŞTİ.	SELANİK CAD. NO: 45 KIZILAY-ANKARA	20.03.2001
489	DYWIDAG İNŞ. LTD.ŞTİ.	ÇETİN EMEÇ BULVARI OĞUZLAR MH. 61 SK.3/7 BALGAT-ANKARA	10.04.2001
490	TOFSUN İNŞ. MADEN GIDA KIRT.İTH.İHR.LTD.ŞTİ.	BAYINDIR SOK.NO:37/7 KIZILAY-ANKARA	23.04.2001
491	İNKO MAKİNE TUR.SAN.TİC.VE İNŞ.LTD.ŞTİ.	GÜNEŞ SOK.NO.15/1 06690 KAVAKLIDERE /ANKARA	07.05.2001
492	MASSIMO DUTTI GİYİM İTH.İHR.VETİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	LEVENT ALİ KAYA SK.POLAT PLAZA B BLOK K.5 NO.501 ŞİŞLİ/İST.	07.05.2001
493	PULL & BEAR GİYİM İTH.İHR.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ALİ KAYA SK.POLAT PLAZA B BLOK K.5 NO.501 ŞİŞLİ/İST.	07.05.2001
494	CENTURION PHARMA İLAÇ SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	CİNNAH CAD.NO.27/12 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	06.06.2001
495	QUARDIGA EMEA LTD.ANKARA ŞUBESİ	KULELIL SOK.NO.37/16 GOP/ANKARA	11.06.2001
496	HONEST BRAVE TUR.MÜŞ.İTH.İHR.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	AŞKABAT CD. NO: 64/B BAHÇELİEVLER-ANKARA	12.06.2001
497	OSTWIND ENERJI SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	TÜRKOCAĞI C 65.SOK.NO.6/7 BALGAT ANKARA	12.06.2001
498	KIM AND LEE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ÇUKURAMBAR MH.455 SOK.NO: 5/46 BALGAT/ANK.	22.06.2001
499	UMMAN İNŞAAT VE TUR.İŞL.A.Ş.	ÇETİN EMEÇ BULVARI 75.SK. 14/2 AŞAĞIÖVEÇLER-ANKARA	22.06.2001
500	BEARINGPOINT GLOBAL SOLUTIONS TEK. DAN. LTD. ŞTİ.	KUVEYT CD. NO: 31/1 A.AYRANCI-ANKARA	25.06.2001
501	ETA TURİZM YATIRIM VE İŞLETMELERİ A.Ş.	M.GHANDİ CD. 88/2 G.O.PAŞA-ANKARA	28.06.2001
502	ASLAN INTERNATIONAL DIŞ TİC.VE DANIŞ A.Ş.	KARUM İŞ MERK.İRAN CAD.NO.21/437 KAVALIDERE/ANKARA	02.08.2001
503	TRADE MARKS ANGENCIES CO.LTD. ANKARA TÜRKİYE ŞUBESİ	SETEKAR SOK.NO.49/15 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	08.08.2001
504	ILF MÜH.TEK.DAN.TAAH. VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	AHMET RASİM SK. NO: 11 KAT: 2 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	15.08.2001
505	GOLDEN DRAGON İTH.İHR.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KORKUT REİS MAH. CİHAN SOK.NO.37/4 SIHHIYE/ANKARA	20.08.2001
506	N.ACER HOLDİNG B.V. TÜRKİYE ANKARA ŞUBESİ	F.ÇAKMAK 2.SOK. 36/4 KIZILAY-ANKARA	21.08.2001
507	THE LANGUAGE CONNECTION DIL HİZM.VE EVİRMENLİK DAN YAY.TUR.İÇ	FEVZİ PAŞA MAH.SOYDAŞLAR SOK.10/B ULUS/ANKARA	05.09.2001

Table A.3- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of Foreign Direct or Indirect Investments in Ankara

	NAME OF COMPANY	ADRESS	ESTABLISHED
508	STEFFEN ROBERTZÖR ARO TIDZÜER (UZ) INC. ANKARA TÜRK.ŞUB.	ABDULLAH CEVDET SOK.NO.26/2 ÇANKAYA ANKARA	10.09.2001
509	MEYAKO İNŞAAT LTD.ŞTİ.	TURAN EMEKSİZ CID.PARK SİTESİ A 3 BLOK K.12 NO.26 ANKARA	20.09.2001
510	BSM TIP GEREÇLERİ LTD. ŞTİ.	KULELİ SOK NO.3 G.OP/ANKARA	27.09.2001
511	GÜLMAY SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ EGT.TUR.İNŞ.GIDA SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	YEŞİLÖZ MH.İRFAN BAŞTUĞ CAD.4.SOK.NO.2 HASKÖY ANKARA	01.10.2001
512	BHP MADENCİLİK LTD.ŞTİ.	TAHRAN CAD.NO.23/1 KAVAKLIDERE 06700 ANKARA	09.10.2001
513	DESERT STONE DEKORASYON PEYZAJ SAN.V EDIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ÇETİN EMEÇ BUL.SOKULLU CAD.NO.3/A DİKMEN ANKARA	11.10.2001
514	ALPİNE MAYREDER BAU GMBH TÜRKİYE ŞUBESİ	KIRÇİÇEĞİ SOK.NO.8/1 GOP MAH.ÇANKAYA ANKARA	18.10.2001
515	PRETTL ENDÜSTRİ SİSTEMLERİ SAN. VE TİC.A..Ş.	ATATÜRK BÜL.117/18 BAKANLIKLAR /ANKARA	22.10.2001
516	MKS İNŞAAT TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	RÜZGARLI SOK 14/243 ULUS-ANKARA	15.11.2001
517	SNC-LAVALİN MÜH.VE TAAH.LTD.ŞTİ.	BÜKLÜM SOK. NO.8/8 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	19.11.2001
518	MACAHEL GIDA TARIM ÜRÜN.MOTORLU ARAÇ.PETROL ÜRÜN.MAK.PAR.İHR	NACİ ÇAKIR MH.9.SOK.İLAYDA APT.33/6 DİKMEN ANKARA	27.11.2001
519	MAKEY İNŞAAT MAKİNE SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	4. CADDE NO. 65/6 YILDIZ ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	04.12.2001
520	GENO MÜH. END. VE TEK. SİS.SAN. İT. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	İVEDİK ORGANİZE SAN. SİT. ÖZ. ANADOLU SAN. SİT. 680 SK. NO:38 İV	12.12.2001
521	ASH PLUS YAPI MALZ.SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	SELANİK CAD.NO.60/10 KIZILAY ANKARA	21.12.2001
522	BRENKA İNŞ.TUR.SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	HALİL SEZAİ ERKUT CD.64.SK.NO.2/1 B BLOK ETLİK/ANKARA	26.12.2001
523	INTERNATIONAL DIALYSIS SAĞ.ÜR.VE HİZ.TİC.A.Ş.	TUNA CD.NO: 18-25 YENİŞEHİR-ANKARA	11.02.2002
524	INNOWAVE TELSİZ SİSTEMLERİ TİC.A.Ş.	BİRLİK MH. 11. SK.NO.:24/18 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	07.03.2002
525	ŞEVKETOĞULLARI İTH.İHR. LTD.ŞTİ.	OĞUZLAR MH. 52 SK. N: /8 BALGAT/ANKARA	11.03.2002
526	BOTAŞ INTERNATIONAL LTD.ŞTİ.	SÖĞÜTÖZÜ CAD. NO:31 06520 SÖĞÜTÖZÜ ANKARA	13.03.2002
527	ISPARTA MENSUCAT SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	ŞEHİT TEĞMEN KALMAZ CAD. NO:16 ULUS ANKARA	22.03.2002
528	MC DIŞ TİCARET LTD. ŞTİ.	TAHRAN CD. BİLLUR SK. NO.23/7-8 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	04.04.2002
529	IMC DANIŞMANLIK LTD.ŞTİ.	FİLİSTİN SK. NO: 26/4 G.O.PAŞA/ANKARA	09.04.2002
530	SOMMER YAPI ELEMANLARI TİC.VE SAN.LTD.ŞTİ.	HİLAL MH.TURAN GÜNEŞ BUL.54.SK.NO.406700 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	07.05.2002
531	IŞIKLAR ŞARAPCILIK SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	GENÇLİK CD.NO.9 ANITTEPE/ANK.	15.05.2002
532	BP EXPLORATION (CASPIAN SEA)LTD.ANK.ŞUBESİ	SÖGÜTÖZÜ MH.SÖĞÜTÖZÜ CD.31 K.7 BALGAT/ANKARA	20.06.2002
533	C.A.R.U.S. DAN.İLETİŞİM TEKN.HİZMETLERİ SAN.VE LTD.ŞTİ.	CİNNAH CAD. BÜKREŞ SOK.NO: 3/8 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	28.06.2002
534	SOLANA-AVRASYA TARIM ÜRÜNLERİ SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	DÖGOL CAD. NO.7/2 TANDOĞAN/ANKARA	28.06.2002
535	PHOENIX SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	PİK DÖKÜMCÜLER SİTESİ B-2 NO.9 K.ÇEKMECE/İSTANBUL	04.07.2002
536	SAM ELEKTİRİK TAAHHÜT SAN. VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	SANAYİ CD.19/3 K.3 ULUS/ANKARA	06.07.2002
537	TECHNOSTROYEXPORT İNŞ.DIŞ.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	TURAN GÜNEŞ BULVARI 5. CAD. 5/3 YILDIZ ÇANKAYA /ANKARA	08.07.2002
538	MAZI-3 RÜZGAR ENERJİSİ SANTRALİ ELEKTRİK ÜRETİM A.Ş.	KULELİ SOK NO.87/5 06700 GOP/ANKARA	10.07.2002
539	TURBOMACH SA TÜRKİYE ANK.ŞUBESİ	MEBUS EVLERİ İLLER SOK.NO.10 TANDOĞAN /ANK.	26.07.2002
540	ACCURO YANGIN SÖNDÜRME SİSTEMLERİ İTH. İHR. VE MÜM, LTD. ŞTİ.	TURAN GÜNEŞ BULVARI 4.CAD. NO.71/A ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	29.07.2002
541	OBRASCON HUARTE LAIN S.A. TÜRKİYE ŞUBESİ	CİNNAH CAD.102/9 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	05.08.2002
542	QUAD PLAS OTOMASYON HİZMETLERİ LTD. ŞTİ.	MİTHATPAŞA CD. NO.55/12 KIZILAY 06420/ANKARA	08.08.2002
543	EHN-TR TEMİZ ENERJİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	BİRLİK MH. 9.CD. NO.103/2 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	05.09.2002
544	SÜHEYL TEYFİK FİDANCILIK LTD. ŞTİ.	HOŞDERE CD. NO.178/1 YUKARIAYRANCI-ANKARA	16.09.2002
545	AMERİKAN HALI SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	ESKİŞEHİR YOLU 63. KM POLATLI/ANKARA	25.09.2002
546	HUAWEI TELEKOMÜNİKASYON DIŞ TİC. LTD.	MAHATMAGANDİ CAD. NO.26 G.O.P./ANKARA	08.10.2002
547	BALİT İNŞ.TUR.GIDA VE MEDİKAL TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	KOZA SOK.NO.154/16 GOP/ANKARA	15.10.2002
548	BEDİR MODERN İLETİŞİM TEKNOLOJİSİ KAYNAK İTH.İHR.LTD.ŞTİ.	EREĞLİ SOK. NO:32/D SİTELER-ANKARA	28.10.2002
549	RONA MALTON ENTERNASYONAL MÜTEAHHİTLİK LTD. ŞTİ.	İSTANBUL CAD. SEDEF SOK. NO.7/2 İSKİTLER/ ANKARA	30.10.2002
550	ITC INVEST TRADİNG & CONSULTİNG AG	İSTANBUL DEVLET YOLU ÜZERİ 7.KM SERPMELER NO.224 MACUNKÖY/	07.11.2002
551	DIO TECHNOLOGY TURİZM VE İÇ VE DIŞ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	STRAZBURG CD. 40/19 SIHHIYE/ANKARA	11.11.2002
552	KURUDERE MADENCİLİK A.Ş.	BİRLİK MH.11.SK.NO.14/1 ÇANKAYA/ANKARA	03.12.2002
553	BAKU-TBILISI -CEYHAN PIPELINE COMPANY -TÜRKİYE ŞUBESİ	SÖĞÜTÖZÜ MAH. SÖĞÜTÖZÜ CAD. NO:31 KAT:7 SÖĞÜTÖZÜ -ANKARA	09.12.2002
554	NEWMOT ALTIN MADENCİLİK LTD.ŞTİ.	ARJANTİN CAD.NO.15/6 06700 G.O.P./ANKARA	12.12.2002
555	VİTA-LİFE TIBBİ ÜR.PAZ. VE SAĞ.HİZM.İTH.İHR.LTD.ŞTİ.	SANCAK MH. 249 SK. NO: 57/5 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	16.12.2002
556	INGENIEURGEMEINSCHAFT LASSER FEİZLMAYR GBR ANKARA TÜRKİYE ŞU	BİLLUR SOK. 23/7 KAVAKLIDERE-ANKARA	24.12.2002
557	NET - PİA BİLİŞİM VE İLETİŞİM TEKNOLOJİ SAN.İÇ VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ATATÜRK BUL.NO.151/806 KIZILAY/ANK.	22.01.2003
558	ADM İNŞ.SAN.VE TİC.A.Ş.	BAŞAK 2 SİT.NO.7/2 ÇAYOLU/ANKARA	24.01.2003
559	PROYA YAZILIM VE TİCARET A.Ş.	ZİYABEY CD.NO: 39 BALGAT-ANKARA	19.02.2003
560	KELLOGG BROWN VE ROOT SERVICE INC.ANKARA ŞUBESİ	TUNUS CD.NO.50/6 KAVAKLIDERE/ANKARA	20.02.2003
561	IBL MEDİKAL ÜRÜNLER SAN. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	İVEDİK ORG.SAN.BÖL.AGAÇ .İŞL.YAP.KOOP.21 CAD.517.SK.NO:2 Y.MAH	26.02.2003
562	BİJAN TURİZM İNŞ.İTH.İHR.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	ESAT CAD. 67/39 K.ESAT-ANKARA	11.03.2003
563	SEKISO OTOMOTIV SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	KORE ŞEHİTLERİ CD.NO.37/6 ZİNCİRLİKUYU/İST.	13.03.2003
564	ZAGORA TEKSTİL PAZARLAMA SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	BAŞAK SOKAK BURCAK APT. NO:13 YEŞİLYURT İSTANBUL	17.03.2003
565	SPADANA MAKİNA İTH.İHR.VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	GENÇTÜRK CD.CENGİZHAN SK.NO.17 E.ÖNÜ/İST.	26.03.2003
566	PUSULA MADENCİLİK SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	KAVAKLIDERE FARABİ SOK. NO:15/11 ÇANKAYA-ANKARA	27.03.2003
567	KİLİS ŞAMPANYA ÜRETİMİ VE GIDA SAN. A.Ş.	KARAKURSUNLAR 30 CAOOE 26/3 YÜZÜNCÜYIL BALGAT-ANKARA	25.04.2003
568	PEGASUS SAVUNMA SAN.VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	İKİZDERE SK.NO.25/3 GOP /ANKARA	01.05.2003
569	MARİNAS TURİZM TEKSTİL GIDA İTH. İHR. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	BAHÇELİEVLER 1. CD. NO.71/2 ANKARA	16.06.2003

APPENDIX D

Table A.4: Detailed Data Base of National Group Companies in Ankara

	Name of Group Company	Origin of Company	Ankara Adress	ISO-2005 RANK
1	ABB Elektrik	Istanbul	Cinnah Caddesi, Nazmi Bey Işhanı 1/8	187
2	Abdi Ibrahim Grup	Istanbul	Oveçler Mah. 74. Sok. Ozge Apt.	69
3	Adanet Şirketler Grubu	ANKARA	Bülten Sok. 4/3 06680 Kavaklıdere Ankara	
4	Adopen	Antalya	Ziya Bey Cad. 13. Sk.Dedepınar Apt. No:14/4 Balgat	224
5	Ahmet Veli Menger Holding	Istanbul	Istanbul Yolu 10. Km No:157 Y.mah	
6	Ahsel Holding	ANKARA	Bilkent Plaza A-3 Blok Kat 6 Bilkent	
7	Akdağ Makina Ticaret Sanayi	Istanbul	Iler Sokak No: 11 Mebusevleri-Tandoğan	
8	Ak Gıda	Istanbul	Esenboğa Yolu 21. km. Akyurt	52
9	Ak Enerji	Istanbul	Nene Hatun Caddesi No:98/4 GOP	72
10	Akfen Holding	ANKARA	Koza Sok. No:22 GOP	
11	Akkim	Istanbul	8. Cadde Emek	281
12	Akpınar Grubu	ANKARA	Güneş Sok No:31 Kavaklıdere	
13	Akzo-Nobel	Izmir	OĞUZLAR MAH. 61. SK. NO:3/2 06520 BALGAT	243
14	Alcatel Teletaş	Istanbul	Güvenevler,Güneş Sok. No:4/3 06690 Kavaklıdere	428
15	Alçe Şirketler Grubu	ANKARA	7.Cadde 70 Sok. No:6 06460 Oveçler	
16	Altay Group	ANKARA	Kızılırmak Cad. No:2 Bakanlıklar	
17	Altınkaynak Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Ulus-Uğur Mumcu Cad 56/1 GOP	
18	Altınyıldız	Istanbul	Armada AVM	205
19	Anadolu Grubu	Istanbul	Cinnah Cad. No: 56/14 Çankaya	45
20	Anka Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Ist. Yolu 23. km Sarayköy/Kazan	
21	Ankara Un Sanayi	ANKARA	Konya Yolu Uzeri No: 193 Balgat - ANKARA	383
22	Arçelik	Istanbul	Altınordu Cad. No:5 Organize Sanayi Bölgesi Sincan	5
23	Arıkanlı Holding	Istanbul	Tunalı Hilmi Cad. No:41/13	
24	Arkas Holding	Izmir	Şehit Ersan Cad. Çoban Yıldızı Sok No:1/13 Çankaya	
25	Arpaş	Istanbul	Armada AVM	451
26	Asaş Aliminyum	Istanbul	Yenikent	230
27	Aselsan *	ANKARA	Mehmet Akif Ersoy Mah. 16. cadde No: 16, Macunköy	68
28	Askam Kamyon	Istanbul	Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı No: 112/A 06797 Maltepe	185
29	Aslan Şirketler Grubu	ANKARA	Çetin Emeç Bulvarı Hürriyet Caddesi No:1/8 Dikmen	
30	Atasay Grup	Istanbul	Ankamall AVM	276
31	Ayan Şirk Gr.	ANKARA	Reşit Galip Cad. No:88/3-7 0670 GOP	
32	Aydın Grup	ANKARA	Güvenlik Caddesi Iç Sokak No: 7 / 3 A.Ayrancı	350
33	Aydıner Şirk. Top.	ANKARA	Yeni foça Sok. No 2 Gop	
34	Aydınlar Şirketler Grubu	Balikesir	Plevne Mah Polatlı Cad 42 Sincan	
35	Aygaz	Istanbul	Atatürk Bulvarı Kızılay	10
36	Aytaç	Çankırı	Gimat	249
37	Balnak Holding	Istanbul	Güvenevler mah. Güneş sok. No: 13/11 06690 Kavaklıdere	
38	Banvit	Balıkesir	Serpmeler, No:40/2 Macunköy	97
39	Barmek Holding	ANKARA	Çetin Emeç Bulvarı 2. Cadde No:49 Oveçler	
40	Başarı Holding	Istanbul	Hoşdere Cad. No:167 Çankaya	
41	Başkent Holding	ANKARA	Taşkent Cad. 11. Sok No:40/8-9 Bahçelievler	
42	Baştaş	ANKARA	Samsun Yolu 35. km. Elmadağ	401
43	Bayındır Holding	Istanbul	Tunus Cad. No:24 Kavaklıdere	
44	Baymak Makine	Istanbul	PLEVNE SOK 7/61 13LER IŞ MERKEZI RUZGARLI	229
45	Baymina Enerji	ANKARA	Eskişehir Yolu 40. Km . Malıköy Mevkii Temelli	56
46	Bayraktarlar Holding	Istanbul	Abidin Daver Sok. No:4 Çankaya	
47	Beko	Istanbul	Istanbul Yolu Ergazi	12
48	Besler Gıda	Istanbul	Esenboğa Yolu 21. km. Akyurt	66
49	Betek Boya	Istanbul	Turan Güneş Bulvarı Ilkbahar Mahallesi 249. Sokak No:83/A Oran	114
50	Beyazıt Grubu	Kocaeli	Migros Avm Iskitler	
51	Beypi	Bolu	Erciyes Iş yerleri Sitesi 9.Cad.No:91 Macunköy	162
52	Bilim Ilaç	Istanbul	Çamlıca Mah. Anadolu Blv. 15. Sk. Atlas Iş Merkezi No: 5/12 Gimat	142
53	Biofarma	Istanbul	Yatık Musluk Mah. Aslan Ağzı Sok. No:3/4 GULVEREN	372
54	Bilgin Şirketler Grubu	ANKARA	Kuleli sok. 87/2 GOP	
55	Biltam Şirketler Gr.	Istanbul	Ahmet Mithat Ef. Sok 28/2 GOP	
56	Birlik Mensucat	Kayseri	KaracakayaCad. 140 Siteler	325
57	Birlik Pazarlama-Grup	ANKARA	Esenboğa Yolu 21. km. Akyurt	449
58	Bizimgaz	Kocaeli	Nenehatun cad. GOP	303
59	BM Mühendislik ve Inşaat A.Ş.	ANKARA	Eskişehir Yolu Bilkent Kavşağı No :4 Bilkent	
60	BMC	Izmir	Bestekar Sokak No: 44 Daire 5 Kavaklıdere	28
61	BNT Endüstri Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Keresteciler San Sit No:21 Ostim	
62	Bosch Turk	Bursa	Bağdat Caddesi 213 Sokak No:3 Ostim	30
63	Boyner Holding	Istanbul	Atatürk Bulvarı Kızılay	
64	BP Turk	Istanbul	Katip Çelebi Sokak No:2/9 Çankaya 06690 Ankara	173
65	Burç Group	ANKARA	1. Organize Sanayi Bölgesi Büyük Timur Cad. No:5 Sincan	
66	Bülbüloğlu Şirk. Gr.	Trabzon	Organize Sanayi Bölgesi Oğuz Caddesi No:21 Sincan	
67	Cafer Sadık abalıoğlu Holding	Denizli	Oğuzlar Mah. Barış Manço Cad. No 7/2 Balgat	
68	Ceceli Şirk Gr.	ANKARA	Iskitler Cad. No/30	
69	Ceylan Holding	ANKARA	Reşit Galip cad. No:83 G.O.P	
70	Ciner Grup	Istanbul	Söğütözü Caddesi SIM Iş Merkezi 14/D Söğütözü	
71	Coca Cola Turk	Istanbul	Oz Ankara Toptancılar Sitesi Gimat	26
72	CP Grup	Istanbul	Gimat 7. Bölge 137 Macunköy	89
73	Çamsan Ağaç	Ordu	Bilkent Plaza A-3 Blok Bilkent	257
74	Çayırova	Kocaeli	Bişkek Cadesi 137 Emek	206

Table A.4-Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of National Group Companies in Ankara

	Name of Group Company	Origin of Company	Ankara Adress	ISO-2005 RANK
75	Çelik Şirketler Grubu	ANKARA	Ayten Sokak No: 8 Tandoğan/Ankara	
76	Çelikler Şirketler Grubu	Istanbul	Kayaş Cad. no 226 Mamak	
77	Çelikord	Istanbul	Ostim	269
78	Çimsa	Mersin	Karşıyaka Mah. Fırat cad. No.3 P.K.68 Lalahan	106
79	Çözüm Holding	ANKARA	Cinnah Cad. No:98/3 Çankaya	
80	Dedeman Holding	Istanbul	Büklüm Sok No:1 Kavaklıdere	
81	Demir Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Sancak mh. Kahire cd.No:50 Çankaya	309
82	Demirören Şirketler Grubu	Istanbul	Bilkent Iş Merkezi A-3 Blok No:17 Bilkent / Ankara	
83	Dentaş	Denizli	Oğuzlar Mh. Barış Manço Cad. No: 7/2 Balgat	409
84	Detam Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Sağlık Mah. Aksu Cad. Alemdaroğlu Işhanı No:3/2 Sıhhiye	
85	Doğan Holding	Istanbul	Cinnah Cad No:2 Çankaya	
86	Doğan Yayın Holding	Istanbul	Cinnah Cad No :2 Çankaya	
87	Doğuş Çay	Ordu	Istanbul Yolu 16. Km No: 624	367
88	Doğuş Grubu	Istanbul	Meşrutiyet Cad. Koray Han No:1/7 Kızılay	
89	Dokap Şirk. Top.	ANKARA	Turan Emeksiz Sok. No:1 GOP	
90	DYO	Izmir	Yaşar Center, Ali Suavi Sokak, No:11 Maltepe	176
91	Ece Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Meşrutiyet Caddesi 28/11 Kızılay Ankara	
92	Eczacıbaşı Holding	Istanbul	Turan Güneş Bulvarı No:86 Yıldız-Çankaya	
93	Ege Grup	ANKARA	Iler Sok. No:13 Mebusevleri Tandoğan	35
94	Eka Şirk. Top.	Istanbul	Atatürk Bulvarı No: 59/22 Kızılay	
95	Emak Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	ATB Iş Merkezi k Bl.269 Macunköy	
96	Emek Boru	ANKARA	Sincan Org. San. Böl. Türkmenistan Cad. No:2 06935 Sincan	465
97	Enerjisa	Kocaeli	Ata Plaza Ceyhun Atıf Kansu Cad. Ehlibeyt Mah. A Blok 100/13 Balgat	130
98	Enka Holding	Istanbul	Turan Güneş Bulv. 59-a Sancak	
99	ER Holding	ANKARA	Cinnah Cad. No:24/13 Çankaya	
100	Erel Teknoloji Grubu	Istanbul	Şehit Musatafa Doağn Sok 39/2 Yıldız	
101	ERE Holding	ANKARA	Anadolu Bulvarı 11. Sok. No: 14 Söğütözü	
102	Ereğli Demir *	ANKARA	Eskişehir Devlet Yolu No:12, 06530 SOGUTOZU	6
103	Erko Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Hoşdere Cad. 216/1 Y.Ayrancı	
104	Erkunt	ANKARA	Organize Sanayi Bölgesi Batı Hun Cad.No:2 Sincan	403
105	Erpiliç	Bolu	Istanbul yolu Erciyes işyerleri sitesi 5.cad.No:35 Macunköy	166
106	Ertuğrul Şirketler Grubu	ANKARA	Ulubey Sok. 24 GOP	
107	Eryiğit Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Ivedik OSB OzAnadolu Sit. 682 Sok No:1	
108	Eti Holding *	ANKARA	Atatürk Bulvarı Sıhhiye	65
109	Evyap Grubu	Istanbul	Ehlibeyt Mah.6. Sok. Ekşioğlu Iş Merkezi 18/5 Balgat	
110	Fako	Istanbul	Süleyman Sırrı Sokak, Sağlık Apt. No: 21 /18, Sıhhiye	174
111	Feza	Istanbul	Esenboğa Yolu Karacaöen	283
112	Fırat	Istanbul	Organize Sanayi Bölgesi Avrupa Hun Bulvarı	39
113	Filiz	Istanbul	Bahçekapı Mh.Yeşilçam Sanayi Sitesi B Blok No:30 Güvercinlik	439
114	Ford Otosan Group	Istanbul	Eti Mah. Ali Suavi Sok. No: 9 Maltepe	2
115	Form Şirketler Grubu	Istanbul	Çetin Emeç Bulvarı 8.Cad.76. Sok. No: 3/3 06460 Oveçler	486
116	Gama Inşaat Grup	ANKARA	Atatürk Bulvarı No: 229 Kavaklıdere	
117	Gedik Holding	Istanbul	Sümer Sok No:13/8 Kızılay / Tunus Cad. No:48/D Kavaklıdere	
118	Gemak	ANKARA	Ağaç Işleri Sitesi 21. Cad. 517. Sokak No:12 Ivedik O.S.B.	357
119	Gentaş Şirk. Top.	ANKARA	Dolantı Sk. No:21 Siteler 06610 Ankara	
120	Glaxosimithlinke	Istanbul	Ceyhun Atıf Kansu Cad. Uçler Plaza 126 K:1 D:3-4 Balgat	67
121	Goldaş	Istanbul	Remzi Oğuz Arık Mah. Tunalı Hilmi Cad. No:80-B Kavaklıdere	84
122	Goodyear	Istanbul	Söğütözü	59
123	Göker Şirketler Grubu	ANKARA	Cinnah Caddesi No:49/1 Çankaya / ANKARA	
124	Göltaş	ANKARA	Aşağı Oveçler Mah. 8. Cad. 77. Sok. No: 15/4 Çankaya	275
125	Grammer	Bursa	31. Sok. No:115 Ostim	298
126	GSD Holding	Istanbul	Necatibey Cad. No:40/A Sıhhiye	
127	Gülaylar	Istanbul	Ankamall AVM	143
128	Güngör Yıldız Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Turgut Reis Caddesi Çatal Sokak 24/15 06570 Maltepe	
129	Gürallar Grup	Kütahya	Kazım Karabekir Ulus	
130	Güriş Inşaat ve Mühendislik A.Ş.	ANKARA	Konya yolu 23 km. Gölbaşı	
131	Gürsan Grup	ANKARA	Akyurt	
132	Habaş	Istanbul	Simon Bolivar Cad. No: 3 Çankaya	18
133	Hacı Omer Sabancı Holding	Istanbul	ISTANBUL YOLU UZERI 9.KM	
134	Harun Yüksel Şirk. Gr.	Tokat	Mebusevleri Iller Sokak No: 18/9 Tandoğan	
135	Havelsan *	ANKARA	Eskişehir Yolu 7.km 06520, Ankara	294
136	Hazinedaroğlu Grup	Istanbul	Paris Cad. No: 12/5 Kavaklıdere	
137	HDM Şirketler Grubu	Kocaeli	Çobanyıldızı Sok 1/11 Kavaklıdere	
138	Hedef Grubu	Istanbul	Bahçekapı Mah. 50. Sok No: 14 Şaşmaz	
139	Hema	Istanbul	Eskişehir Yolu 55. km. Polatlı	116
140	Hes	Kayseri	Ziya Gokalp Cad. Adakale Sok. No:27/3, Kızılay	91
141	Hızıroğlu Holding	ANKARA	Karaca Sokak No:19 06610 Gaziosmanpaşa	
142	Hidromek	ANKARA	Sincan Org. San. Böl. Osmanlı Cad. No: 1 Sincan	287
143	Honda Türk	Kocaeli	Konya Yolu 8. km. Balgat	156
144	Hyundai Assan	Kocaeli	Konya Yolu Balgat	21
145	Isparta Mensucat	ANKARA	Eskisehir Yolu No: 294 Beytepe	440
146	Ibrahim Çeçen Yatırım Holding	ANKARA	Kızılırmak Sok No:31 Kocatepe	
147	Ihlas Holding	Istanbul	Kızılırmak Sok. Kocatepe	
148	Incekara Holding	Istanbul	Nasuh Akar Mah. 25. Sok No:16 Balgat	
149	Ipek Kağıt	Istanbul	Ugur Mumcu Cad. GOP	165
150	Ipragaz	Istanbul	Ceyhun Atıf Kansu Cad. No:35/C Balgat	23
151	Istikbal	Kayseri	Eskişehir Yolu Erler Mah.	207
152	Işbir Holding	ANKARA	Atatürk Bulvarı No:169/54 Çankaya	423
153	Işlem Şirketler Grubu	ANKARA	Beysukent- Çayyolu	
154	Izocam	Istanbul	Atatürk Bulvarı No: 58 Kızılay	177

Table A.4- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of National Group Companies in Ankara

	Name of Group Company	Origin of Company	Ankara Adress	ISO-2005 RANK
155	JTI Tütün	Istanbul	Ovecler 4. Cad.	112
156	Kale Endüstri Holding	Istanbul	Konya Devlet Karayolu No:82/1 Balgat	375
157	Kar Şirk. Gr.	Istanbul	Tunali Hilmi Cad.No 27-8 06490 Küçükesat / Ankara	
158	Karsan	Bursa	KAZIM KARABEKIR CAD. NO.99/25 ISKITLER	137
159	Kent Gıda Gr.	Kocaeli	Istanbul Yolu 16. km. Yenibatı mah. Batıkent	120
160	Keskinkılıç	Kayseri	Atb Işm.Anadolu Bul.No:28 Macunköy	445
161	Kıraça Şirk. Top.	Bursa	Halıcı Sok No4/7 GOP	
162	Kilim	Istanbul	Karacakaya Cd. No:204 Siteler	495
163	Kocalar Şirketler Grubu	ANKARA	Esenboğa Havalimanı Yolu, 13.Km. Pursaklar-Ankara	
164	Kocaman Nakliyat	ANKARA	Plevne Sok. Sarıkaya Işhanı 8/15 Rüzgarlı/Ulus	
165	Koç Holding	Istanbul	Izmir Caddesi Koç Işhanı No:25/7 Kızılay	
166	Koray Şirk. Top.	Istanbul	KarumAlişveriş Merk.	
167	Koza Altın	Izmir	Istanbul Yolu 10. Km. No: 310 Batıkent	495
168	Kuruçayırlı Şirk. Top.	ANKARA	Bağdat Caddesi No:368 -YENIMAHALLE	
169	Kutay Şirk. Gr.	Istanbul	Asagi Ovecler 4.Cad. 73.Sokak No:10/8	
170	Lafarge	Istanbul	1. Cadde Sincap Sokak No: 12 Büyüksanayi	331
171	Likom A.Ş.	ANKARA	Umurbey Sokak No:3 06700 Gaziosmanpaşa	
172	Limak Inşaat Grup	ANKARA	Hafta Sok. No: 9 G.O.P Ankara	
173	Makine Kimya *	ANKARA	Tandoğan	81
174	Man Türkiye	ANKARA	Esenboğa Yolu 23. km Akyurt	74
175	Marsa	Adana	A. Oveçler	110
176	Marshall	Istanbul	RUZGARLI CELAL ATIK SK. NO:4 / 30 - ULUS /	184
177	Maysan Makine A.Ş.	Istanbul	Ivedik O.S.B. Güneş Doksan San.Sit. 615 Sok. No:20/B Ostim	
178	MB Grup	Gaziantep	Turan Güneş Bul. Korman Sit. A bl. D-2 Yıldız	
179	Mercedes Benz Türk	Istanbul	Uğur Mumcu Cad. No:22/3 06700 G.O.P	13
180	Merinos Halı	Gaziantep	ISTANBUL YOLU 7.KM. NECDET EVLIYAGIL CAD.NO:24/C	139
181	Merkez Gazete	Istanbul	Söğütözü	123
182	Mesa Şirk. Top.	ANKARA	Mesa Plaza, Koru Sitesi, Ihlamur Caddesi 2 Çayyolu	494
183	Met-ay Şirketler Grubu	ANKARA	Cinnah Caddesi No : 45/3 Çankaya	
184	Meteksan Bilişim	ANKARA	5.Cadde No:6/A, 06533 Bilkent	420
185	Metiş Holding	ANKARA	Abidin Daver Sok No:33 Çankaya	
186	Milangaz	Istanbul	Bilkent Iş Merkezi A-3 Blok No:17 Bilkent	17
187	Migros Türk T.A.Ş.	Istanbul	Migros Alışveriş Merkezi Akköprü	
188	Mitaş	ANKARA	Eski Güvercinlik Yolu 113 Gazi	351
189	MNG Holding	ANKARA	Uğur Mumcu Cad. No:88 G.O.P	
190	Mobil Türk	Istanbul	IVEDIK ORG. SAN. BOL. AYDIN PLASTIKCILER SIT. 580.SOK	223
191	Mobil Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Yeşilçam Sitesi D Blok No : 91 Şaşmaz	
192	Mogaz	Istanbul	Atatürk Bulvarı Zafer Iş Hanı 58/10 Kızılay	94
193	Mutlu	Istanbul	Kazım Karabekir Cad. Ozcan Plaza No:124 Dışkapı	253
194	Nabay	ANKARA	Balgat	434
195	Nace Şirk. Top.	ANKARA	Çetin Emeç Bulvarı 2. Cadde No: 14 Oveçler	
196	Nexans	Istanbul	Hoşdere Caddesi No: 179/5 Çankaya	226
197	Net Holding	Istanbul	Emek Mah. Erciyes Apt. 80. Sok No:1/2 Emek	
198	Nobel Ilaç	Istanbul	Oveçler 7. Cadde	152
199	Noksel Çelik	ANKARA	Çetin Emeç Bulvarı 2. Cadde No:10 06450 Oveçler	125
200	Nortel	Istanbul	Cinnah Caddesi No:12 Kavaklıdere -	327
201	Novartis	Istanbul	Oveçler 4. Caddesi	149
202	Nuh Grubu	ANKARA	Iskitler Caddesi Sedef Sok No:12 Altındağ	115
203	Nurol Holding	ANKARA	Arjantin Caddesi No:7 G.O.P	
204	Oftaş Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Ali Suavi Sokak No:1/5 06570 Tandoğan/ANKARA	
205	Olmuksa	Istanbul	Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 137/5 06570 Maltepe	192
206	Opet Petrol Grup	Istanbul	Zafer Iş hanı Atatürk Bulvarı No: 58 Kızılay	
207	Orma	Isparta	Dr. Mediha Eldem Sokak, No: 79/7, Kocatepe	458
208	Orta Doğu Rulman Sanayi	ANKARA	Eskişehir Yolu 29. km Lodumlu	312
209	Otokar	Istanbul	KAZIM KARABEKIR C. NO:12/18 DIŞKAPI	121
210	Oyak Beton	ANKARA	Istanbul Yolu 12.km Türk Kuşu Karşısı No:120 Etimesgut	197
211	Oyak Renault	Bursa	ESKIŞEHIR DEVLET KARAYOLU SOĞUTOZU MEVKII NO:4	7
212	Onder Şirk. Gr.	Istanbul	Ulucanlar Cad. No:33 Samanpazarı, Ulus	
213	Ozaltın Şirketler Grubu	ANKARA	ArjantinCaddesi No.9, G.O.P	
214	Ozdoğan Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Çetin Emeç Bulvarı 8. Cadde No: 18 06580 A. Oveçler	
215	Ozkar Inşaat Holding	ANKARA	Çetin Emeç Bulvarı 8. Cadde No: 18 Oveçler	
216	Oztaş Şirk. Top.	ANKARA	Mebusevleri Iller Sok. No 10 Tandoğan	
217	Oztüre Holding	Izmir	Samsun yolu demirciler sit. 1. Cad No:158 Siteler	
218	Ozyapı Şirk. Top.	Kocaeli	Konur Sok. Köklü Apt. No:59/8 , Bakanlıklar	
219	Pakpen Şirketler Gr.	Konya	Turan Güneş Bulvarı No: 75/8-9 Yıldız - ANKARA	
220	Park Holding	Istanbul	Söğütözü Cad.SIM Iş Merkezi Söğütözü	
221	Pasiner Şirk. Gr.	Istanbul	Pasiner BinasI, Birlik 3. Cadde No. 9 Yıldız	
222	Paşabahçe	Istanbul	ISTANBUL YOLU 22.KM. OSTIM	78
223	Permak Holding	Istanbul	Iran Cad. No:41/2 G.O.P	
224	Petlas	ANKARA	Kazım Karabekir Cad. Ozcan Plaza No:124 Dışkapı	444
225	Petrol Ofisi	Istanbul	Atatürk Bulv. Gama Gür Iş Merkezi, No 211, Kat 9, Kavaklıdere	203
226	Pınar	Izmir	Eskişehir Yolu 26.km Yurtçu Köyü Mevkii	100
227	Polisan Boya Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.Ş.	Kocaeli	Ivogsan Ozanadolu Sanayi Sitesi 666.Sok.No:68 Ivedik	270
228	Politeknik Şirketler Grubu	Istanbul	Karanfil sok. 28/18 Kızılay	
229	Profilo Şirk. Top.	Istanbul	Bilkent Plaza A-3 Bl. No:35	33
230	Prokon-ekon Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Ziyabey Cad. No 39 Balgat	
231	Prota Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Farabi Sokak 7/5 Çankaya,Silikon Blok ZK 09 ODTU-Teknokent	
232	Raysel Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Tunus Cad. 5/5 06680 Bakanlıklar	
233	REYSAŞ Holding	ANKARA	Hülya Sok. No: 21 G.O.P	
234	Roche	Istanbul	Oveçler 7. Cad. No:37/1 Aşağı Oveçler	256

Table A.4- Cont'd: Detailed Data Base of National Group Companies in Ankara

	Name of Group Company	Origin of Company	Ankara Adress	ISO-2005 RANK
235	Sabancı Holding	Istanbul	G.M.K Bulvarı No:137 Maltepe	
236	Sandoz Ilaç	Istanbul	8. Cad. No:44/3 Aşağıöveçler	161
237	Sanovel	Istanbul	Oveçler 4. Caddesi	147
238	Santa Farma	Istanbul	6.Cad. Akay Apt. NO:13 / 11 A.Oveçler	397
239	Sarar Holding	Eskişehir	Armada A.v.m Söğütözü	231
240	Saray Holding	Karaman	Seyyah Sok No:15/2 G.O.P	343
241	Schenieder	Izmir	Ali Suavi sok. Akhan, No: 23 Kat: 3 Maltepe	355
242	Set Italcementi Group	Istanbul	Güvercinlik Çimento Fb.	200
243	Setkom Şirketler Grubu	Istanbul	Ceyhun Atıf Kansu Cad. 6.SOKAK 35/13-15 BALGAT	
244	SFC	Kastamonu	Sırma Sokak No:8 Siteler	479
245	Soyut Holding	ANKARA	Tahran Cad. No:30 Kavaklıdere	
246	Supermatik	Istanbul	Birlik Mah. 3. Cad. No:9 Yıldız	
247	Sürat Şirk. Gr.	Istanbul	Şehit Daniş Tunalıgil Sok No:3/5 Maltepe	
248	Sütaş	Bursa	Macunköy, No: 44/ 1, Yenimahalle	93
249	Şa-ra Enerji	ANKARA	Nasuh Akar Mah. 24.Sokak No:6 06520 Balgat	407
250	Şenpiliç	Adapazarı	Bahçekapı Mah. Yeşilçam Işyeri Sitesi C Blok No:43 Şaşmaz	183
251	Tamek Holding	Istanbul	Emek Mah. 79. Sok No:16 / 4 BAHÇELIEVLER	324
252	Tansaş	Izmir	Dikmen Cad. No:359 Dikmen	
253	Target Group	ANKARA	26. Sokak No. 3 Balgat	
254	Tekfen Holding	Istanbul	Göreme Sok. No:8/8 Kavaklıdere	
255	Teknoloji Holding	Istanbul	Teknosis Slikon Binası Zemin Kat No:2-23 Teknokent ODTU	
256	Tes Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Nenehatun Cad. No 43/7 GOP	
257	Tepe Grubu	ANKARA	Beytepe Köyü Yolu No:5 Bilkent	
258	Tetaş Şirk. Gr.	Istanbul	Ehlibeyt Mah. 2. sok No 4 Balgat	
259	Titaş Şirk. Gr.	ANKARA	Birlik Mah. 7. Cadde No: 113/7-8 Çankaya	
260	Toprak Holding	Istanbul	Kuleli Sok. No:22 G.O.P	
261	Toyota Türk	Adapazarı	ÇETIN EMEÇ BUL. NO. 75 OVEÇLER	3
262	Turkcell	Istanbul	Eskişehir Yolu 9. km. No:264 Balgat	
263	Tukaş	Izmir	Yukarı Oveçler Mah. Pembe Köşk Apt.No:3/8 Yukarı Oveçler	232
264	Tusaş	ANKARA	P.K. 18 Kavaklıdere	304
265	Tüpraş	Kocaeli	Atatürk Bulvarı, Atayurt Işhanı, No.169/64	1
266	Türk Demirdöküm	Istanbul	Ufuk Universitesi Caddesi No:18 Kat:10 D:72 Çukurambar	57
267	Türk Traktör	ANKARA	Güvercinlik Yolu 111 Gazi	53
268	Türkiye Kömür Işl.*	ANKARA	Hipodrom Caddesi Ymah.	19
269	Türkiye Petrolleri A.O*	ANKARA	Tunus Caddesi no 8 Kavaklıdere	46
270	Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları A.Ş*	ANKARA	Etimesgut	11
271	Ulusoy Holding	Istanbul	Şehit Adem Yavuz Sok. No:5/2 Kızılay	
272	Uyar Şirk Gr.	Istanbul	Iller Sokak No:11 06580 Tandoğan	
273	Ulker Şirk. Gr.	Istanbul	Akyurt	75
274	Vakko Grup	Istanbul	Armada Avm Söğütözü	
275	Varan Şirk. Gr.	Istanbul	Söğütözü	
276	Yakupoğlu	ANKARA	Havalimanı Yolu 22. Km. Akyurt	359
277	Yaşar Holding	Izmir	G.M.K Bulvarı Ali Suavi Sok. No:11 Maltepe	
278	Yataş	Kayseri	Istanbul Yolu Şaşmaz	329
279	Yimpaş Holding	Yozgat	Söğütözü	
280	Yörsan	ANKARA	Gimat Gıda Toptancılar Sitesi 2. Blok No: 51 Macunköy	225
281	Yücel	Istanbul	Bişkek Cad. 137/2 Emek/Ankara	70
282	Zenger Şirketler Gr.	ANKARA	Ankara Kalesi Ustü Doyran Sokak No:13 Ulus-Ankara	

* : Public Oriented Companies

102 Ankara Centered

180 Ankara Brunch Office

APPENDIX E

Table A.5: Sample of Local Producer Service Company Addresses Registered By Trade Chamber of Ankara (ATO)

64	REKSİM REKLAM VE PRODÜKSİYON TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BESTEKAR SOK. NO. 47/11
64	AKADEMİ YAYIN HİZMETLERİ SANAYİ VE TİCARET LTD ŞTİ - KIZILAY ŞUBESİ	BESTEKAR SOKAK 3/10
64	ARTE PROĞRAM REKLAM AJANSI İNŞAAT SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BESTEKAR SOKAK NO.74/10 KAVAKLIDERE
64	NÜVİS ARAŞTIRMA TANITIM YAYINCILIK VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BESTEKAR SOKAK NO: 39/6
64	KARAKAYA TAMITIM HİZ. TURİZM ÇEV. KOR. SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BESTEKAR SOKAK NO:36/1
64	ORTA ANADOLU MESAJ TELEVİZYON VE RADYO YAY. ANONİM ŞİRKETİ	BESTEKAR SOKAK NO:45 KAVAKLIDERE
64	ARR ATELYE RESTORASYON RESTİTÜSYON ANONİM ŞİRKETİ	BESTEKAR SOKAK NO:65/15
64	ARA SİGORTA ARACILIK HİZMETLERİ TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BEYKOZ SK.5/4
64	SÜPER MEDYA ULUSLARARASI DANIŞMANLIK YAYINCILIK BİLGİSAYAR SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED	BÜKLÜM SK 2/31 KAVAKLIDERE
64	MASS-MEDYA ULUSLARARASI TANITIM HİZM. LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BÜKLÜM SK 20/18 KAVAKLIDERE
64	ZE TANITIM ORGANİZASYON LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BÜKLÜM SK 20/18 KÜÇÜKESAT
64	DEMİRCİ DAĞITIM KURYE İLETİŞİM İNŞAAT TEMİZLİK TURİZM SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKET	BÜKLÜM SK 22/18
64	ÖZEN GAZETE BAYİİ SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BÜKLÜM SK 34 KAVAKLIDERE
64	ANKYRA YAYINCILIK ARAŞTIRMA DANIŞMANLIK ÜRT DAĞT VE PAZARLAMA AŞ	BÜKLÜM SK 34/12 K.DERE
64	3.DALGA TANITIM ORGANİZASYON BASIN VE HALKLA İLİŞKİLER SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKE	BÜKLÜM SK NO-47/3 K.DERE
64	ZE ARAŞTIRMA DANIŞMANLIK LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BÜKLÜM SK, 20/14 K,DERE
64	TELESKOP TANITIM ORGANİZASYON LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BÜKLÜM SK. NO. 105/B K.DERE KAVAKLIDERE
64	DAL AJANS REKLAM VE İLANCILIK TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BÜKLÜM SK. NO:10/8 KAVAKLIDRE
64	UĞRAŞ REKLAMCILIK BASIN YAYIN FİLM VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BÜKLÜM SK. NO:20/18
64	ZED TANITIM ORGANİZASYON LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BÜKLÜM SK. NO:20/18
64	BUGÜN BASIM YAYIN VE REKLAMCILIK TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ	BÜKLÜM SK.117\2 KAVAKLIDERE
64	GÖK-ECE REKLAMCILIK VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BÜKLÜM SK.23/3 KAVAKLIDERE
64	ÇAĞATAY REKLAM TURİZM SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BÜKLÜM SK.26/4 KAVAKLIDERE
64	BİRİM-A ARAŞTIRMA HALKLA İLİŞKİLER EĞİTİM VE DANIŞMANLIK HİZMETLERİ TİCARET LİMİTED Şİ	BÜKLÜM SOK NO.34/8
64	GÜN-İZ TURİZM REKLAM ORGANİZASYON İNŞAAT GIDA TEKSTİL VE BÜRO DONANIM SİSTEMLERİ SA	BÜKLÜM SOKAK 23/2 KAVAKLIDERE
64	İNTER PETROL ÜRÜNLERİ SERVİS EKİPMANLARI VE KİMYA MADDELERİ SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED	BÜKLÜM SOKAK 45/14 KAVAKLIDERE
64	ORANLI REKLAM İNŞAAT MAKİNA SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BÜLTEN SK. 41/4
64	STM REKLAM YAYINCILIK TURİZM İNŞAAT SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BÜLTEN SK. NO.66/8
64	SİRET REKLAM İLETİŞİM SAĞLIK TURİZM VE SİGORTA ARACILIK HİZMETLERİ TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRI	BÜLTEN SK. NO:9/13
64	REKART REKLAM HİZMETLERİ LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BÜLTEN SK.8/9 KAVAKLIDERE
64	MARİNE EĞİTİM YAYINCILIK TİCARET VE TURİZM LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	GÜFTE SOKAKE NO: 12/6
64	MEDYA TELEVİZYON VE RADYO YAYINCILIĞI TİCARET VE SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ	İRAN CAD. KARUM İŞ MERKEZİ NO. 21/361
64	C HABER AJANSI LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	İRAN CAD. NO-21/361 K.DERE
64	ALACATUR PAZARLAMA VE TURİŞTİK TESİSLER ANONİM ŞİRKETİ	İRAN CAD.17/A KAVAKLIDERE
64	BEM YAYIN DAĞITIM PAZARLAMA SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ-KAZIM KARABEKİR ŞUBESİ	İRAN CADDESİ KARUM ÇARŞISI 21/176
64	GÜZ YAPIM REKLAM TANITIM ORGANİZASYON BASIN YAYIM TURİZM LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	J.F.KENEDİ CAD NO 25/5 KAVAKLIDERE
64	SUN GÖRSEL TANITIM TASARIM VE REKLAMCILIK TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	KARUM İŞMERKEZİ İRAN CAD.21/373 G O PAŞA
64	YÜZ YÜZE HALKLA İLİŞKİLER REKLAMCILIK TURİZM İÇ VE DIŞ TİCARET PAZARLAMA LİMİTED ŞİRKET	KENEDY CAD 150/13
64	YILDAŞ REKLAM ÜRÜNLERİ SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	KENNEDY CAD.NO.61/4 KAVAKLIDERE
64	EMSA REKLAMCILIK LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	T HİLMİ CAD 70/13 KAVAKLIDERE
64	ARA REKLAM TANITIM EMLAK SİGORTA TE. TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	T.HİLMİ BÜLTEN SK. NO. 21/2 K.DERE
64	PRESTİJ YAY. TURİZM İNŞAAT EMLAK REKLAM ORG. İÇ VE DIŞ TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	T.HİLMİ CAD. NO. 91/71 KAVAKLIDERE
64	ALTO LANSE TANITIM ORGANİZASYON TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	T.HİLMİ CAD.52/P-17 K.ESAT
64	KANIK PROMASYON HİZMETLERİ SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	T.HİLMİ CAD.73/8 K.DERE
64	TAN REKLAM SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	T.HİLMİ CD 18/174 KAVAKLIDERE
64	PEYNİR GEMİSİ İLETİŞİM TASARIMI SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	TAHRAN CAD. NO. 34/3 K.DERE
64	ÜÇ İKS İLETİŞİM KARGO REKLAM BİLGİ İŞLEM MATBACILIK YAYINCILIK SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTEI	BANKACI SK. NO 4/9 K.ESAT
64	İNANÇ YAZILIM VE REKLAM ÜRÜNLERİ TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BANKACI SK. NO. 17/2 KIZILAY
64	TÜZE TURİZM TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ ANKARA TÜZE İLAN TANITIM ŞUBESİ	BANKACI SOK. 6/7
64	ÖZ-TEM İNŞAAT TURİZM SANAYİ VE DIŞ TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	BİNEKTAŞI SK.24\1 K.ESAT
64	ON FOTOĞRAF VE TASARIM TANITIM HİZMETLERİ TURİZM SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	KAVAKLIDERE MAHALLESİ ATATÜRK BULVARI NO:151/0101
64	IŞIK MEDYA PAZARLAMA VE REKLAM HİZMETLERİ TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	KAVAKLIDERE MH. KÜÇÜK ESAT CD. 37/11
64	AKTİMEDYA TANITIM ORGANİZASYON YAYINCILIK FİLMCİLİK VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	KENEDİ CD YALIM SK NO.10/2 KAVAKLIDERE
64	FENİKS REKLAM YAYIMCILIK TURİZM İNŞAAT ARMA VE TEÇHİZAT SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRI	PARİS CAD 36/2 KAVAKLIDERE
64	AJANS G REKLAM TASARIM TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	PARİS CAD IŞIKYOLU SK 5/12 KAVAKLIDERE
64	TURKUAZ AJANS 2001 BASIN YAYIN TANITIM VE DAĞITIM LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	PARİS CADDESİ NO.34/5 KAVAKLIDERE
64	ZEYNEP AJANS REKLAMC YAYINC VE MATB TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	TUNUS CAD 83/11 K.DERE
64	MEGOBİL EĞİTİM TURİZM REKLAMCILIK SANAYI VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	TUNUS CAD. 22 KIZILAY
64	TÜRKELİ İNŞAAT YAYINCILIK VE REKLAMCILIK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ	TUNUS CAD. 50/15 KAVAKLIDERE
64	FOR FUAR ORGANİZASYON REKLAM TURİZM İNŞAAT VE GIDA SANAYİ LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	TUNUS CAD. 76/12
64	MOREPA REKLAMCILIK PAZARLAMA VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	TUNUS CAD. NO. 49/8
64	SİNEM REKLAM AJANSI YAYINCILIK SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	TUNUS CAD. NO. 83/11
64	AKADEMİ YAYIN HİZMETLERİ SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	TUNUS CAD.21/2
64	MARMARA TURİZM REKLAMCILIK GAZETECİLİK TİCARET VE SANAYİ LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	TUNUS CAD.85/2 KAVAKLIRERE
64	DERİN MAVİ FİLM YAPIM BASIN YAYIN TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	TUNUS CADDESİ NO.90/8 KAVAKLIDERE
64	TARIK-İŞ REKLAMCILIK VE HİJYENİK HİZMETLER TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	YALIM SK NO.8/3 KÜÇÜKESAT
64	OSMAN REKLAM DEKORASYON İNŞAAT TEKSTİL ELEKTRİK İTH İHR TİC LTD ŞTİ	HAFTA SK. NO:6
64	İDA KÜLTÜR SANAT TURİZM TANITIM VE ULUSLARARASI TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ	HAFTA SK.16/4 G.O.PAŞA
64	DEĞİRMEN RADYO VE TELEVİZYON BASIN YAYIN TURİZM ANONİM ŞİRKETİ	HAFTA SOKAK 25/A GAZİOSMANPAŞA
64	ALTIN REKLAM MATBAA TURİZM HALKLA İLİŞKİLER ORGANİZASYON SANAYİ TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRK	KULELİ SK 67/9 G O P
64	KUTSAL KİTAP BASIM DAĞITIM YAYINCILIK İLETİŞİM SANAYİ VE TİCARET LTD ŞTİ	KULELİ SK 83 NO:5
64	ERKAL REKLAM TANITIM DAĞ. PAZARLAMA SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	KULELİ SK.17/8 GAZİOSMANPAŞA
64	MARJ TANITIM HALKLA İLİŞKİLER ORGANİZASYON TEKSTİL TİCARET VE SANAYİ LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	KULELİ SK.39/8
64	GÜRHAN REKLAMCILIK İNŞAAT VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	KULELİ SK.75/16 GAZİOSMANPAŞA
64	ARGOS İLETİŞİM TASARIMI LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	KULELİ SK.83\3 G O PAŞA
64	KOREM REKLAMCILIK MATBAACILIK TURİZM İNŞAAT TİCARET VE SANAYİ LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	KULELİ SOKAK NO: 65/11
64	KAFE DAĞITIM PAZARLAMA GIDA OTOM SAN TURZ VE TİC. LTD ŞTİ	BAĞLAR CADDESİ 80/2
64	M.N AJANS SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI NO.85/6
64	MEGA MEDYA REKLAM PRODİKSİYON SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI NO:105/715
64	YENİ DÜNYA İNSAN KAYNAKLARI DANŞ. ORG. EĞT. ARAŞ. REKLAM VE PAZARLAMA TİCARET LİMİTED	ATATÜRK BULVARI NO:137/7
64	GÖKDAL TERCÜME REKLAM PAZARLAMA EMLAK TURİZM VE PVC SANAYİ ÜRÜNLERİ İTHALAT VE İHR	ATATÜRK BULVARI NO:151/407 BAKANLIKLAR
64	GÖKÇE KİTABEVİ BASIM YAYIN DAĞITIM KIRTASİYE EMLAK ELK. GIDA SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED	OLGUNLAR SOK. KİTAP STANTLARI NO. 4
64	NESA REKLAM AJANSI VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	OLGUNLAR SOKAK 24/10
64	DOĞUŞ REKLAMCILIK SANAYİ VE DIŞ TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	OLGUNLAR SOKAK NO.11/10 BAKANLIKLAR
64	CENK YAYINCILIK VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	OLGUNLAR SOKAK NO.36/13
64	İR-TUR REKLAMCILIK İTHALAT İHRACAT TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	Z GÖKALP CAD METRO HN 24/22
64	YÜCEKENT REKLAMCILIK VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	Z.GÖKALP CD SSK RANT TESİSLERİ 11/924
64	ERİLLİ BASIN YAYIN PAZARLAMA SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ YEŞİL İLGAZ ŞUBESİ	ADEM YAVUZ SK NO:6/A
64	SOYUT REKLAM İNŞAAT TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	2 İZMİR CAD 45/5 KIZILAY

Table A.5-Cont'd: Sample of Local Producer Service Company Addresses Registered By Trade Chamber of Ankara (ATO)

1	FAISAL FINANS KURUMU ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	KAVAKLIDERE KIZILAY
1	HIZIROĞLU HOLDİNG ANİM ŞİRKETİ	TUNUS CAD 5
1	YATIRIM EKSPRES ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	TUNUS CAD 5/3 KAVAKLIDERE
1	EKİNCİLER YATIRIM MENKUL DEĞERLER ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	TUNUS CAD. -85/3
1	GAP HOLDİNG ANİM ŞİRKETİ	TUNUS CAD.40/8 K.DERE
1	TÜRKİYE HALK BANKASI ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA MENKUL KIYMETLER ŞUBESİ	TUNUS CADDESİ .66 KAVAKLIDERE
1	ETİBANK BANKACILIK A.O.	TUNUS CADDESİ 33
1	MEKSA MENKUL DEĞERLER TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	TUNUS CADDESİ 50/A-8
1	KOÇBANK ANİM ŞİRKETİ KAVAKLIDERE ŞUBESİ	TUNUS CD. . 42 ÇANKAYA
1	TECİM YAPI ELEMANLARI İNŞAAT SERVİS VE YÖNETİM HİZMETLERİ SANAYİ VE TİCARET LİMİTED Şİ	TUNUS CD.:46
1	ÖZDEN İÇ VE DIŞ TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	HAFTA SK..5 G O PAŞA
1	ULUSAL BANK TÜRK ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	KAZIM ÖZALP MAH REŞİT GALİP CAD -87 GOP
1	TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ ZİRAAT BANKASI AKAY ŞUBESİ	AKAY CAD 14/C
1	DEMİRBANK T.A.Ş. KIZILAY ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI : 72 B/C
1	UNİVERSAL KART HİZMETLERİ TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA KIZILAY ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BLV. 71/48-54
1	FİNANSBANK ANİM ŞİRKETİ KIZILAY GİMA ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BUL. 95 KIZILAY
1	M.N.G BANK ANİM ŞİRKETİ BAKANLIKLAR ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BUL..185 KAT.1 BAKANLIKLAR
1	EKO-PLAN EKOMİK PLANLAMA LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	ATATÜRK BUL.105/703
1	AKBANK T.A.Ş. BAKANLIKLAR ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BUL.147 KIZILAY
1	DERBORSA BORSA BANKERLİĞİ ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULV..219 KIZILAY
1	TÜRKİYE GARANTİ BANKASI ANİM ŞİRKETİ AÇIK ATATÜRK BULVARI ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULV.:117/A
1	GESATAŞ YATIRIM VE FİNANSMAN ANİM ŞİRKETİ	ATATÜRK BULV.117/17 KIZILAY
1	T.C.ZİRAAT BANKASI AŞ-ANKARA EMLAK ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI
1	TÜRKİYE İŞ BANKASI ANİM ŞİRKETİ YENİŞEHİR ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI :75-77
1	DENİZBANK ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI -103/A KIZILAY
1	İKTİSAT BANKASI TÜRK ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI 169/1 ATAYURT İŞHANI
1	ŞEKERBANK T.A.Ş. GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ	ATATÜRK BULVARI .171
1	EGEBANK ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI .177/14 BAKANLIKLAR
1	İLLER BANKASI	ATATÜRK BULVARI 21
1	TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ MERKEZ BANKASI ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI 48-50
1	ŞEKERBANK T.A.Ş. MERKEZ ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI 55 KIZILAY
1	AL BARAKA TÜRK ÖZEL FİNANSMAN KURUMU ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI 57/A KIZILAY
1	KOÇBANK ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI 58 KIZILAY
1	AKBANK T.A.Ş. YENİŞEHİR ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI 58 YENİŞEHİR
1	SÜMERBANK ANİM ŞİRKETİ YENİŞEHİR ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI T.70 KIZILAY
1	YUSUF ATMACA DÖVİZ TİCARETİ ANİM ŞİRKETİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI, . 73/C
1	KENT YATIRIM VE MENKUL DEĞERLER ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA ŞUBESİ	ATATÜRK BULVARI, GÖREME SOK. . 1/5-8
1	DKA İNŞAAT TİCARET VE TEKNİK HİZMETLERİ ANİM ŞİRKETİ	DOKTOR MEDİHA ELDEM SK. .62/9
1	SİSTEM MENKUL DEĞERLER VE FİNANSMAN ANİM ŞİRKETİ	DR MEDİHA ELDEM SK 38/4
1	TÜRKİYE İŞ BANKASI ANİM ŞİRKETİ BEĞENDİK K.ESAT ŞUBESİ	DR.MEDİHA ELDEM SK. :72
1	EGE FİNANSMAN VE MENKUL DEĞERLER TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ	IHLAMUR SK.7/3 KIZILAY
1	KOBİ YATIRIMLARINA ORTAKLIK ANİM ŞİRKETİ	IHLAMUR SOK. :1 KAT:7
1	TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ ZİRAAT BANKASI YENİŞEHİR ŞUBESİ	IHLAMUR SOKAK 3
1	TÜRKİYE VAKIFLAR BANKASI T.A.O. KIZILAY ŞUBESİ	İZMİR CAD 18 KIZILAY
1	COŞKUN ALTIN VE DÖVİZ TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ	İZMİR CAD MENEKŞE SK 2/A
1	CAN-ER MENKUL DEĞERLER VE TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ	İZMİR CAD MODA İŞH. A BLOK 1 KAT 96
1	HALIS DÖVİZ VE ALTIN TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ	İZMİR CAD..34\A KIZILAY
1	TÜRKİYE İŞ BANKASI ANİM ŞİRKETİ KIZILAY ŞUBESİ	İZMİR CAD.:28 KIZILAY
1	COŞKUN ALTIN VE DÖVİZ TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ KIZILAY ŞUBESİ	İZMİR CAD.13/1 KIZILAY
1	T.C. ZİRAAT BANKASI AŞ-İZMİR CAD. EMLAK ŞUBESİ	İZMİR CAD.18/B SIHHİYE
1	BİRKAN DÖVİZ VE ALTIN TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ	İZMİR CAD.21/42 KIZILAY
1	TÜRK DIŞ TİCARET BANKASI ANİM ŞİRKETİ KIZILAY ŞUBESİ	İZMİR CAD.28/A
1	TÜRKİYE KALKINMA BANKASI ANİM ŞİRKETİ	İZMİR CAD.35 KIZILAY
1	ÖZBAŞAK DÖVİZ TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ	İZMİR CAD.HALİLBEY ÇARŞISI :9/20
1	SERBAY DÖVİZ TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ	İZMİR CAD.MENEKŞE SK.MODA İŞH.21/43 KIZILAY
1	YAPI VE KREDİ BANKASI ANİM ŞİRKETİ YENİŞEHİR ŞUBESİ	İZMİR CADDESİ 21
1	ASYAM DÖVİZ VE ALTIN TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ ANKARA KIZILAY	İZMİR CADDESİ MODA ÇARŞ.21/43 KIZILAY
1	GÖVERCİN ALTIN VE DÖVİZ TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ	İZMİR CADDESİ MODA ÇARŞISI 6/18
1	TOKATLILAR HOLDİNG ANİM ŞİRKETİ	KARANFİL SK 11/6 KIZILAY
1	ERKAYA FİNANSMAN MOB. İMALAT İTHALAT İHRACAT TİCARET VE SANAYİ ANİM ŞİRKETİ	KARANFİL SK 17/3
1	VAİZ HOLDİNG ANİM ŞİRKETİ	KARANFİL SK. 12/4
1	BAKAN ALTIN VE DÖVİZ TİCARETİ ANİM ŞİRKETİ	KARANFİL SK.ZAFİR İŞH.4/30
1	AKDOĞAN DÖVİZ HİZMETLERİ ANİM ŞİRKETİ	KARANFİL SOKAK 4/53 KIZILAY
1	TÜRKİYE İŞ BANKASI ANİM ŞİRKETİ AKAY ŞUBESİ	KARANFİL SOKAK 81
1	TATAROĞLU DÖVİZ VE ALTIN TİCARETİ ANİM ŞİRKETİ	KUMRULAR SK.6 KIZILAY
1	MANDIROĞLU ALTIN VE DÖVİZ TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ	KUMRULAR SOKAK 16/D KIZILAY
1	TÜRKİYE İŞ BANKASI ANİM ŞİRKETİ MİTHATPAŞA ŞUBESİ	M.PAŞA CAD.43/A KIZILAY
1	YAŞAR AYSEV BARIŞ DÖVİZ VE ALTIN TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ MENEKŞE ŞUBESİ	MENEKŞE PASAJI 6/2 KIZILAY
1	GÖKTAŞ İNŞAAT SANAYİ FİNANSMAN VE TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ	MENEKŞE SK 19/2
1	ASYAM DÖVİZ VE ALTIN TİCARETİ ANİM ŞİRKETİ	MENEKŞE SK.6/27 KIZILAY
1	ANKARA DÖVİZ ANİM ŞİRKETİ	MENEKŞE SK.6/3 KIZILAY
1	NERGİZ DÖVİZ TİCARET ANİM ŞİRKETİ	MENEKŞE SOKAK .10 B 30
1	KURŞUN İÇ VE DIŞ TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ	MENEKŞE SOKAK 32/14 KIZILAY
1	ŞANLI KUYUMCULUK SANAYİ VE TİCARET AŞ.	MENEKŞE SOKAK MENEKŞE PSJ.7/6
1	EGE GİYİM SANAYİCİLERİ BANKASI ANİM ŞİRKETİ KIZILAY ŞUBESİ	MEŞRUTİYET CAD :11/A KIZILAY
1	AKBANK T.A.Ş. MEŞRUTİYET ŞUBESİ	MEŞRUTİYET CAD 29
1	T.C. ZİRAAT BANKASI AŞ-MEŞRUTİYET EMLAK ŞUBESİ	MEŞRUTİYET CAD 29/A BAKANLIKLAR
1	TÜRKİYE VAKIFLAR BANKASI T.A.O. MEŞRUTİYET ŞUBESİ	MEŞRUTİYET CAD 29/B KIZILAY
1	DANIŞ DÖVİZ VE ALTIN TİCARETİ ANİM ŞİRKETİ	MEŞRUTİYET CAD 3/25-C KIZILAY
1	YAPI VE KREDİ BANKASI ANİM ŞİRKETİ MEŞRUTİYET ŞUBESİ	MEŞRUTİYET CAD 30

kızılay: kırmızı
Ulus: pembe
Tunalı : yeşil
Birlik-Sancak: Sarı
Gaziosmanpaşa: mavi
Çayyolu: gri
Kuzey-konut al: kahve
Bahçeli-emek: Grimavi
Balgat-Söğütözü:turuncu
Çetin Emeç: eflatun
Siteler, Ostim, İvedik vb.

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Surname, Name: Gökce, Buğra
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FOREIGN LANGUAGE

English

EDUCATION

Degree	Institution	Year of Graduation
Certificate on City Planning	JICA	2008
MS	Gazi University, City and Regional Planning	2000
BS	Gazi University, City and Regional Planning	1995
High School	Ankara Mustafa Kemal High School	1990

WORK EXPERIENCE

Year	Place	Enrollment
1997-going on	Ankara Metropolitan Municipality Dept. of Urbanization and Development	Urban Planner
2006-going on	Gazi University Dept. of City and Regional Planning	Part-time Instructor
1995-1997	Rota Planlama Ltd.Sti.	Partner

OTHER DUTIES

Year	Place	Enrollment
2006-2007	UCTEA Chamber of City Planners of Turkey	President
2004-2006	UCTEA Chamber of City Planners of Turkey	Vice President
2002-2004	UCTEA Chamber of City Planners of Turkey Ankara Branch	Board Member

COMPETITION DEGREES

Year	Name of Competition	Degree
2006	İzmir Konak Uzundere Recreation Valley Urban Design Competition Project	2nd
2005	Antalya Konyaaltı Coastal Area Planning and Urban Design Competition Project	3rd
2001	Ankara Gölbaşı Special Preservation Area Planning Competition Project	1st Mansion
1994	Student Planning Competition of Turkey Within World Planning Day	1st

PUBLICATIONS

2023 Capital Ankara Master Plan, Planning Report, 2008, Editor and Planning Team Coordinator, Ankara Metropolitan Municipality, Fersa Corp., Ankara.

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AREAS OF INTEREST

Planning Implementations, Structures of Central Business Districts, Metropolitan Planning, Legislative Framework of Planning, Civil and Democratic Society, Urban Design.