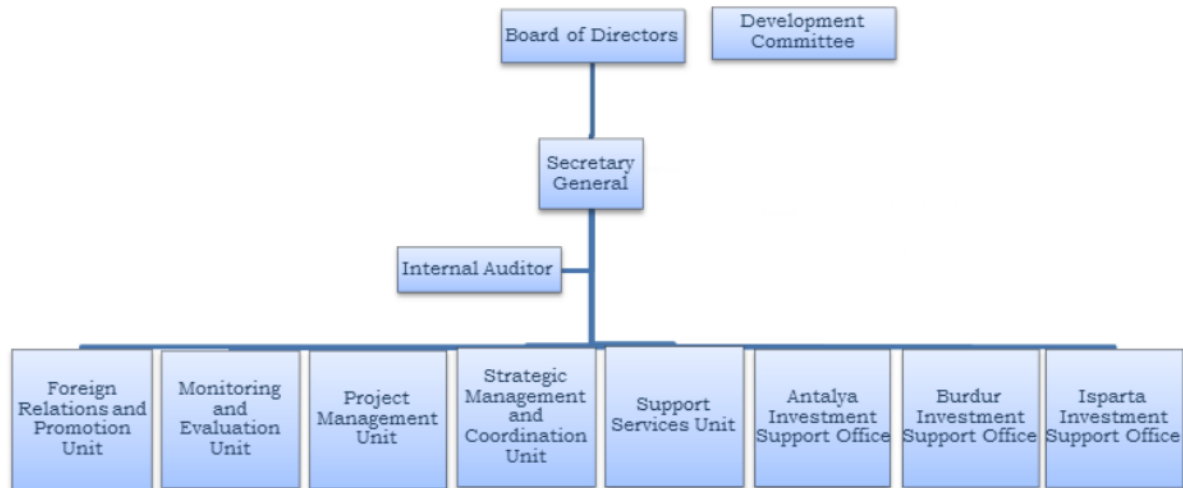


WEST MEDITERRANEAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

1. Institutional Structure

West Mediterranean Development Agency (WMDA) is a governmental organization founded in 2010 as one of the 26 Development Agencies in Turkey with the aim of accelerating socio-economic development and increasing local capacity within the borders of three provinces; Isparta, Antalya and Burdur located in the southwest of Turkey.

The organizational chart of WMDA is:



Board of Directors, consisting of public sector, local governments and representatives of chamber of commerce and industry, is main decision making body of the Agency. Governors, Metropolitan Mayor of Antalya and Mayors of Isparta and Burdur, Heads of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Antalya, Isparta and Burdur are members of administrative board.

Development Committee is established in order to increase awareness, develop cooperation in the region and channel consultancy in the region. Board members consist of private sector, non governmental organizations, public sector, provincial assemblies and university.

2. Region

West Mediterranean Region is one of our wonderful regions that contain a lot of historical and natural beauties. It is also improved in many aspects such as economics, transportation and social life. The region has an important role in winter and summer tourism which presents flawless beaches in South, mountains and lakes in North. There are three cities in this region; Antalya, Isparta and Burdur with a total population of almost 2.7 million.

Antalya has over 500 4-star and 5-star hotels in its center and surrounding towns such as Kemer, Belek and Kas. Following Antalya, Istanbul hosted 32 % of the foreign visitors.

Antalya has world-famous beaches with crystal clean and bright sea water. Most of the beaches are awarded with international blue flag standards. The number of the blue flag beaches in Antalya reached record level numbers of 200 in 2015. This figure is the highest for any city in the World. Remind you that Spain has total of 578 beaches. So Antalya alone has one third number of all Spain in this category.

According to a 2015 survey made among the users of worldwide-known “skyscanner” travel and holiday website Antalya has 3 beaches in top 15 beaches in the world. These beaches of Antalya are Kaputaş, Patara and Olimpos beaches.

Antalya offers to visitors one season summer and remaining of the year spring. The city has mild and sunny climate all year-long.

You can reach around 2 billion people with a 2-4 hours of flight from Antalya. This means about 23 trillion USD Gross Domestic Product.

127 International Airlines are flying to Antalya from 308 destinations including 54 direct flight.

With its wonderful climate and world-famous touristic hotel facilities, no wonder Antalya is one of the most popular tourist destination in the world. More than 12 million foreign visitors each year come to Antalya to have rest and holiday. In addition to this, Antalya has around 100 thousand people from many different countries. Since they live in Antalya throughout the all year, we call them “localized foreign citizens”.

From art of the state luxury hotels to affordable bed&breakfast hotels Antalya offers its visitors a wide variety of accommodation choices. Antalya has more than 2 500 hotels with 650 thousands bed capacity. This shows the city has a very big tourism infrastructures and hotels. According to TUI survey made among its customers in 2014, 21 hotels out of Top 100 hotels in the world are located in Antalya.

Turkey is also well-known as a self-sufficient agricultural country and Antalya contributes to this fact the most in Turkey. Out of 81 cities in Turkey, Antalya ranks the number one city in terms of the agro-based GDP contribution to the national economy. The value of agro-based production of Antalya varies 3 to 4 billion dollars every year. 35 % of the total greenhouses of Turkey are located in Antalya and creating the 53 % of the country’s total greenhouses production. Most popular exported vegetables and fruits are tomato, cucumber, pepper, orange, lemon and pomegranate.

No wonder, Antalya, the host city of World Horticultural EXPO 2016 has a very strong cut flowers and ornamental plants sector.

Most of the production of the sector is exported mainly to Europe and CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) countries.

Antalya has 700 endemic plants species of Turkey’s total 4.312. Interestingly the whole European continent has 2.750 endemic plants species. This shows that Antalya’s wonderful climate offers the required environment for developing of so many endemic plant species.

Antalya Organized Industrial Zone is a planned area for investments with ready infrastructure gas, water, electricity and other requirements. The investment zone is 15 km to the north of the city and is awarded several times with the most environment-friendly investment zone in Turkey. There are 292 active companies operating in the zone from a wide spectrum of sectors such as agro-business, wooden products and furniture, machinery and electronics, processed foods and beverages mostly serving for the large tourism market nearby at the city.

Antalya boast the Free Trade Zone having an average of 1 billion dollars trade volume each year. The most prominent sectors in the free trade zone are luxury yacht, medical devices and equipments, electronics sectors. There are 112 foreign and local companies operating in the zone and enjoying the tax-free investment environment.

Antalya Free Trade Zone has a very competitive luxury yacht construction sector. Almost half of the all companies in the free trade zone is in luxury yacht sector. World-class yachts are built and exported in the zone. Since its first establishment, 309 luxury yachts were built in Antalya Free Trade Zone. Record level length of 60 meters yachts can be built. On average the exports in luxury yacht sector from the zone exceeds 200 million dollars every year. One of the latest yacht production in 2016 worth 22 mil. Euro and with 46 meters size.

Antalya's Belek region which is just 20 kms to the airport has 18 international golf courses. With this figure, Belek has almost 80 % of Turkey's total 22 golf courses. More than 150 thousands golf players from professionals to amateurs come to Belek every year and play more than 500 thousand games. International Association of Golf Tour Operators (IAGTO) has chosen Belek as the 'The Best Golf Area in Europe' in 2008. Legendary names such as Tiger Woods, Victor Dubuisson, Rory McElroy, Carl Schwartzel visited the Belek golf courses and showed their sympathy on the fields and the world class luxury hotels.

One of the strongest tourism sector in Antalya is health tourism. Antalya is a rapidly booming destination in health tourism with 43 high quality public and private hospitals. The patients in Antalya can enjoy a hospitals with good quality and affordable prices. Antalya's health tourists are mainly for organ, hair transplantations and plastic surgery, obesity, teeth and oncology treatments.

Antalya is world-wide known with its organ transplantations. So many breath takings organ transplantations, such as;

- World's first uterus transplantation
- World's first synchronized hearth kidney and vein transplantation
- World's first synchronized two arm and one leg transplantation
- Turkey's first face transplantation

Antalya strengthened its brand as a "World Class Health Tourism Destination" with so many surgeries in organ transplantation. Moreover Antalya was recently registered a new Guinness World Record with most organ donors in a single hour. The record was with 1,981 organ donors in one hour while previously, China held the record with the number 474.

Additionally, Burdur that is the strategic hub of the routes from east to West of Turkey, is a small city with 250.000 inhabitants, 80.000 of whom live in the city center. It is one of the oldest settlements in the world, dating back to 7000 BC. Burdur is a cosy city offering natural and historical treasures but not much of a nightlife. One day is more enough for the city center for examining the architecture, visiting the museum, meeting with the warm people and tasting the delicious food. Burdur has a great historical treasure of 10,000 years with an existence during the Seldjuk, Ottoman and Republic periods under the Turkish domain for 1,000 years after a the ancient and medieval existence of 9,000 years. Burdur is a big historical tourism city with its ancient cities of Sagalassos, Cbyra, Kremna, of which each is an Ephesus itself, its mosques, mansion and caravanserais of the Turkish periods. Burdur has the potentials of “Nature Tourism” with the Insuyu Cave, its lakes, upland, skiing areas and of “Folkloric-Authentic Tourism” by the Teke Region, being a Yoruk-Turkmen culture centre and its traditional life-style. Burdur is a province in the Seas’ Region of Western Mediterranean; at one of cross-point with the highest traffic density of our country, having a railway connection, located 20km away from the airport and 120 km away from the sea-port.

Burdur, being at the cross-point of roads and the economic advantages at the same time, houses in its entity various super-ground and sub-ground assets. Burdur itself is an “Economic Geography” with these features and its regional location.

Burdur, which is the jumping point of the region economy; is a nice province of the Western Mediterranean, known with its seas and roses, having a rich tourism potential and preserving the folklore attributes of the Teke Region.

The other province of West Mediterrenean Region is Isparta. Isparta is located North of Antalya south-west of Turkey. The population of Isparta is 427,324 by the year 2016. This population consists of 212,720 men and 214,604 females. Percentage is as follows: 49.78% male, 50.22% female.

There are 105 importer companies and 92 exporter companies in Isparta in 2016. Isparta's main export items are marine products such as fish products (fish-crayfish), fruit juice-concentrate, tomato paste, cotton-wool yarn, knitting yarn, hand knitting yarn, garment, carpet, chipboard, rifle bottom, cement, clinker, Tiles, roses, rose concretes, apples and cherries.

If it is close to the total imports, it is carried out by the manufacturing sector. This means that the imports of Isparta consist mostly of the parts and materials brought in to be used as intermediate inputs in the production of machinery and equipment.

As of the end of 2016, the exports of Isparta are about 230 million dollars and the imports are about 80 million dollars. Major countries exported by Isparta are USA, Russia, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Congo Republic, Iraq, Portugal and Italy.

There are foreign capital investments in the province of Isparta. Especially in the food and cosmetics industry, various enterprises have been established with foreign capital partnership. Biolendes Roseoil Company, Robertet Roseoil and Perfumery Industry in cosmetics industry and Pucinelli-Elmataş Fruit Juice and Tomato Paste factories in food industry can be given as examples in establishments with foreign capital partnership.

One of the factors of establishment place in the industry is the market. One of the areas in which industrial products are marketed is national markets. These are illusions neighboring

the province of Isparta, especially the big ones such as Istanbul, Izmir, Ankara and Antalya. For example, the Goltas Cement Plant markets the cement produced by it, especially the Lakes way, to the surrounding areas and meets a very large part of its cement needs. A large part of the yarn, woven and clothing products produced in the textile factories are also exported to Istanbul and especially to Istanbul and Bursa.

Some of the materials produced are also exported to the international market. Among the products sent abroad are rose products, hand and machine carpets, fruit juice, fruit concentrate, fruit and vegetable preserves, aquatic products, forest products, wool and cotton yarn, blankets, barite. These products are mainly exported from EU countries to Germany, Austria, France, England and Italy including Saudi Arabia, USA and TRNC.

The food sector is showing improvement depending on the proximity to the raw material supply. The flour mills that are established meet the needs of Isparta and the region's illusions. The fish and crayfish, which are obtained from the region with the pistachio fish caught from Egirdir Lake, are processed and processed in the facilities established in the province center and the province of Egirdir.

The agricultural land is overpriced and agriculture based production is being done. Field crops, vegetable and fruit products are produced. There are more income from fruit production. Mainly apple, cherry and apricot production are made as fruit production. About 800 thousand tons of apples and 35 thousand tons of cherries are produced in Isparta. On the basis of apple production, the production of fruit juice and concentrate has also improved.

The fact that 40% of Isparta province is forested has made this sector important. There are about 180 enterprises in this sector and have a processing capacity of about 170.000 m3 of timber.

In Isparta Süleyman Demirel Organized Industrial Zone, of the 83 industrial parcels in the region, 71 were assigned. Allocated Parcels; 55 productions, 11 constructions, 5 projects. 12 parcels are not allocated. The railway loading and unloading station is 600 meters away and Süleyman Demirel State Airport is 6.5 km away. The region has an important place in the industrialization of Isparta with its roads, water electricity, sewerage, treatment facilities, communication sub-structures and general services. The vast majority of established companies operate in textile, textile and forest products fields. 1,259 workers are employed in the enterprises in operation.

On the other hand, construction of the Isparta Leather Organized Industrial Zone started in January 2008, the existing leather enterprises were transported to the region and finally turned into a mixed organized industrial zone. Work is underway to establish the Isparta Organize Floriculture Industry Zone as well as the Yalvac District Organized Industrial Zone.

Isparta is a potentially high solar energy. Isparta province is among the solar power generation high potential of electricity generation. Isparta province PV (photovoltaic) Solar Power Plant (GES) is a solar energy plant without water, but with solar energy, and Thermal Solar Power Plant (GES), which is both water and solar, suitable for installation. In PV systems, light is sufficient for electricity generation, but in thermal systems the sun is needed for electricity generation.

Other investment opportunities of Isparta can be listed as follows.

- Organic Agriculture and Products Industry
- Planting and Industrial Investments of Aromatic and Medical Plants
- Cutting Flower Packaging and Conservation Industry
- Meat and Dairy Industry
- Cosmetics
- Wood work
- Mining
- Marble
- Ecotourism - Agrorourism

3. Activities

One of the main duties of the Agency is promoting investment opportunities and supporting both local and foreign investors in the West Mediterranean Region of Turkey.

As part of its tasks as regard to supporting sustainable development, the Agency provides an extensive range of services for establishing potential partnerships, increasing the collaboration between central administration, public and private sectors, local actors, universities and civil society organizations, activating the regional dynamics and fulfilling investments projected in the Region.

Through a one-stop-shop approach, we analyze a variety of business sectors, identify market opportunities in the region and provide pertinent solid economic data for existing and potential investors.

In addition, we help domestic and foreign investors to locate the most convenient business fields that will meet their needs and offer specific assistances in legal procedures, licensing, permits etc.

Our supports also include providing consultancy services on the government incentives, which offer investors tax and financial advantages, and assisting companies to establish business partnerships.

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The Agency works as a bridge between public and private sectors by acting like an organization working in private sector and, at the same time, having the support of public authorities, since they constitute the Board of Directors of the Agency. Within the scope of its aim to increase collaboration between public authorities and private sector, flexible organizational structure enables the Agency to take action promptly.

Solar Energy

- Western Mediterranean Region is the second region after Southeastern Anatolia Region with the potential of getting the most solar energy
- Having Renewable Energy Resources Research Center at Suleyman Demirel University
- The presence of a strong organization in Antalya for the use of clean energy sources
- The presence of a strong industry in Isparta which already produce hot water by using solar energy
- Appropriate reflection of the sun's rays for energy-producing capacity of Isparta
- Guidance of our agency and many foreign investors who want to set up solar farms in the area
- Renewable Energy Sources Act has been approved

Marble Sector:

The Marble Sector of Burdur, which started its' rise in 2010 and became the locomotive of Burdur's economy, has presented a great development with its' BURDUR BEIGE brand. Burdur is famous for its worldwide known marble and its' BURDUR TRAVERTINE. All around Burdur is covered with marble and travertine resources with high reserves. At present, there are 70 marble quarries, more than 100 marble processing facilities and 7 marble processing facility erection facilities in Burdur and Burdur has an annually by 25% growing Natural Stone Sector. "Burdur Beige", mentioned along with Burdur and got a brand, is a world known and demanded marble type. 85% of Burdur Beige, exploited at quarries in Burdur and of which only 15% can be processed, is exported to 27 countries worldwide. In terms of natural stone and mining sector, investments are provided government promotions in the fields of mine and quarry research, investment, operation, R&D, marble processing, chrome etc. ore enrichment, technology renovation and employment and the like.

Dairy Products:

Burdur has a strategic importance in the food industry, meat-milk production and stockbreeding of culture race broods. The reason is that Burdur is somehow the backyard of Antalya, Turkey's greatest tourism and consumption centre. Burdur is a "Food Production Centre" directly next to Antalya.

Burdur daily 800 t milk is produced in Burdur, of which only 10% are processed. "Dairying in Burdur" at EU standards is one of the most attracting food investment fields of Turkey. There 145 Thousand cattle, 180 Thousand ovine and 160 Thousand poultry in

Burdur. Burdur has with all of its aggregation and potential an important position in terms of meeting the broodheifer needs of Turkey.

In Burdur province, where Turkey-wide qualitative heifer stockbreeding and sales are performed, 97% of the cattle are culture races and the regarding the type of facilities, a transition process from family stockbreeding to farm system is being experienced.

Agriculture and Agro-Tourism Activities :

Rose and Cosmetic Products:

Turkey is the leading country in terms of rose oil production with 65% of total rose oil produced all around the world. Isparta rose (*Rosa Damascena*) is produced only in the western regions of the city. In addition, in the border villages of Burdur, Denizli and Afyon, which are close to Isparta, rose is produced in fewer amounts.

The season of rose picking gets started around April 20th in the low altitude villages (Ardicli and Saracik Villages, 750 m), then it moves toward high-altitude villages (Guneykent peak, Iley Mountain and Ozbahce. Rose season lasts approximately 2 months and extended until the end of June. Villagers start picking rose early in the morning (around 5:00 am) and keep going till noon even afternoon if they can't finish their daily work. However, the best moments are between 06:00 – 09:00 in the morning. Because temperature is not very high between these hours, and gardens are very crowded with a lot of people picking rose flowers.

The rose flowers picked during the day are gathered in the village square and sent to the factories. These factories are close to the villages and all the roses picked are processed in the same day. Their oil and water are collected in the factories. At the same time, villagers produce handmade rose oil and rose water by 300-year old traditional methods using copper boilers. They also produce natural rose jam and other rose products.

A large part of the rose oil produced is exported to France as a raw material for perfumery sector. Remaining rose oil and rose water are used to produce a variety of cosmetic products and sold in domestic market by local companies. Rose products are used in cosmetic, food and medicine industries.

In the last year, we have offered soup (tarhana, red-lentil and lentil); beef, meat balls, chicken, fish grilled on a marble stone; rice or bulgur pilaf; Turkish pancakes; seasonal salad; soft drinks; and seasonal fruits for the lunch. In this year, we are planning to offer same menu with a better presentation and increased quality. The same menu can be offered as lunch in the lavender tour as well. We can also speak to the locals to make necessary changes and modifications based on your requests on the menu.

We can also offer an organic village breakfast including village eggs (boiled and/or omelet), dough bread, pancakes, honey, molasses, olives, village goat cheese, goat cheese, milk, tea, tomatoes, green pepper, cucumber etc.

Cherry Blossom and Cherries:

Turkey meets 20% of total cherry production worldwide and Isparta is one of the leading cities in Turkey with 22 thousand tons of production annually. Isparta exports most of the cherries produced to Germany followed by Holland, Belgium, Russia and UK. Isparta Cherry is preferred in especially EU countries due to the diligence shown in agricultural pest control. 17 types of cherries are grown in the region. Senirkent district is the leading district with 14 thousand 700 tons of cherry production followed by Uluborlu (10 thousand tons) and Atabey (7 thousand tons).

Cherry means a lot for this district. This town is as beautiful as cherry blossoms. They have cherries in their joys and sad moments. Social structure of this town is depending on cherry. Its economy is also depending on cherry. Its geography is cherry and cherries and cherry blossoms are the ornaments of their gardens. You can see cherries pretty much on everything in this town.

In the region, the cherry species known as Uluborlu Napolyon is widely grown. In our region, they are harvested between June 20th and July 20th of every year. It is a high quality cherry with 12-15 grams of fruit, 45 mm of stalk in length, bright red fruit and juicy structure. It has been famous with the name of Turkish Cherry around the world.

The main characteristics of Uluborlu Cherry; its durability, quality and unique flavor. Uluborlu is become a buying center for cherries produced in the region. The yield is very good in the town since production is carried out in accordance with modern agricultural techniques.

Golden Cherry and Oil Wrestling Festival takes place in the first week of July, which is the period for harvesting cherries from cherry gardens, for 2 days in Uluborlu. There are various activities in the festival such as awarding the farmer produced the biggest cherry and exhibiting the best cherries during the festival. The traditional oil wrestling is organized for two days during the festival.

This tradition, which was also uninterrupted during Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods, is a passion of the people living in these lands. There is an inscription indicating that wrestling is a long tradition in the county. According to the inscription, wrestling is organized by a person named Avrilyos Efimmos in 153 B.C.

Cherry blossom starts in mid-April depending on weather conditions and lasts until the middle of May in the region. In early May, we can see both cherry blossoms and small cherry fruits in different cherry gardens. Cherry gardens can be visited especially in this season to take some wonderful pictures.

Cherry picking season starts on June 20th and lasts on July 20th. The gardens becoming green on April are wrapped in red during the picking season with delicious cherry fruits. In the cherry garden tours, visitors will be able to pick, eat and even buy some cherries during their visits to these cherry gardens in Isparta.

In these tours, traditional village breakfasts and meals will be served (offered) to our visitors or they can also go with the menu already offered in Uluborlu, Keçiborlu and

Guneykent. In these tours, it is aimed to achieve cultural integration of our guests with the villagers.

Aglasun District located in Burdur Province, known as ‘Cherry Heaven’, has Yeşilbaş Village where cherry is grown in 5000 decares area. The altitude of the region allows cherry growing properly. Bing cherry is the kind of the cherry that is grown there is exported to Russia and the Middle East countries. Due to its economical value cherry is named as ‘black gold’ or ‘red gold’ in the region.

Lavender and Lily:

Approximately 90% of total lavender (Turkey) is produced in Kuyucak Village of Keciborlu District of Isparta. Further to these plantations, in Burdur, lavender farms are heaped around the Burdur lakeside. Burdur by itself, provides the %93 of the total lavender production in Turkey, with the wide-reaching cultivated area of 3000 hectares.

As the Agency, we also support the Lavender Tourism as we did in Guneykent last year. It has been planned to offer lavender garden visits, even making harvest symbolically, traditional breakfasts and meals, a chance to spend some time with villagers to learn their culture. You can see the process of Lavender in the season as follows:

- Flower offshoot begins in early May
- The first flowers appear on June 20th-25th
- The ripening period is July 15th-20th
- Cutting lavenders as a bundle starts around July 15th-20th
- Cutting lavenders to dry them starts around July 20th-25th
- Cutting and processing lavenders to produce lavender oil and water starts around August 5th
- The end of lavender season is around August 20th

There are also lily gardens in the region in addition to lavender gardens. The visitors will also experience village life and will be able to see other products and fruits grown in the region.

4. Financial and Technical Supports

Development Agencies may provide financial support for the projects and actions of private sector entities, NGOs organizations, public entities and organizations, universities, professional establishments bearing the character and nature of a public agency, local administrations and their associations, cooperatives and their associations and all other real and legal persons that would foster the development goals of the relevant region.

Financial supports can be categorized under three groups that are:

1. Interest Support
2. Interest Free Credit Support
3. Direct Financial Support

Interest Support

West Mediterranean Development Agency provides interest support for profit-making real and legal person's projects which their qualifications specified in the Program Application Guides. Interest support is a type of non-repayable support of the Agency that meets interest expenses of funds to be drawn from the intermediary institutions.

Interest Free Credit Support

Profit making real and legal persons who hold necessary qualifications can utilize this tool. Interest Free Credit Support is a non-repayable financial support drawn from relevant intermediary institutions. Beneficiaries pay the subject credit back to West Mediterranean Development Agency on the basis of the procedures mentioned in the public act of Development Agencies.

Within the scope of the interest free credit support programs, the beneficiaries are provided with a grace period of at least three weeks and the back payments of the credits are asked to be completed in four years' time.

Direct Financial Support

Direct financial support involves non-repayable grants which are provided by the development agency generally upon call for proposals. On the other hand, with an exception, the agency can also provide Direct Activity Support and Guided Project Support without call for proposal in order to minimize its liabilities of project preparation or to manage the project preparation process itself.

Direct Financial Support is executed in three different ways:

- Call for Proposal
- Direct Activity Support
- Guided Project Support

Call for Proposals

Call for Proposal is an invitation for potential applicants, carrying necessary qualifications, to submit project proposals which have to comply with the pre-determined subjects and conditions. The details regarding the call for proposal will be involved in the publication notice as well as the application guide.

The minimum and maximum amounts of support per project can differ upon the special conditions of the support program. While determining these limits, factors such as general and special objectives of the program, the qualifications of potential applicants, the appropriate project subjects and their costs, program budget and the relevant legislation are considered.

The co-finance rate of the projects submitted by the profit making real and legal persons and supported by the Development Agency is to be at least 50% of total relevant cost

where this rate cannot be decreased in any case. On the other hand this rate of co-finance can be increased by taking into account the socio-economic development level of the region.

Restricted Call for Proposals

In restricted call for proposals, potential applicants whose eligibility conditions are well-designed in accordance with the nature of a pre-determined support program are invited to submit their proposals. Unlike open call for proposals, in restricted one, only concept notes are submitted for evaluation in the first instance. Thereafter, applicants whose concept notes have been successfully pre-selected are invited to submit their full applications.

The Agency, in line with the Regional Plan and Programs and its working program, may provide funds to the following activities and areas under the restricted call for proposals:

- To develop business and investment opportunities,
- To mobilize the potential of competitiveness,
- To improve the technology infrastructure,
- Big-budget Infrastructure and Business Projects like Business Development Centre, Technology Development Centre and Technoparks which contribute to improve entrepreneurship and innovation capacity,
- The projects developing innovative support systems and mechanisms especially for SMEs,
- Small-sized infrastructure projects of local administrations,
- The projects requiring detailed preparatory period,

In restricted call for proposals, announcement and application processes are completed by following the rules and procedures of open call for proposals method. The time limit for submission of concept notes shall not be less than 30 days and more than 45 days after the announcement date of call for proposal.

Guided Project Support

Guided Project Support is designed for providing financial and technical supports to projects contributing acceleration of regional development and enhancement of entrepreneurship and innovation capacity of the region.

The Agency determines the project areas to be supported with its general framework and also the possible actors competent to implement it. In this type of support, cooperation among public sector, private sector and nongovernmental organizations is highly encouraged.

The implementation period of the projects under the Guided Project Support shall not exceed 2 years. The Agency may provide support at a maximum rate of 90% per project.

Direct Activity Support Program

The aim of the Direct Activity Support Program is to provide financial support for strategic research, planning and feasibility studies targeted to make contribution to local/regional development, and improve the implementation capacity of regional progress and plans. The Direct Activity Support Program apparently complies with legislation and is undertaken in the frame of national plans and programs.

Direct Activity Support Program supports activities that do not contain any investment component. The time duration for the projects financed under this program is maximum three months. The three month implementation phase begins just one day after contract is signed.

Municipalities, universities, other public institutions, professional organizations with public institution status, Non-Governmental Organizations, Unions and Cooperatives are only institutions/organizations that can benefit from Direct Activity Support Program.

Under this program, the West Mediterranean Development Agency provides financial support for the activities defined in line with strategic priorities determined for regional development. Therefore, the projects that will be prepared must comply with the plans and programs in implementation. Some activities that can receive Direct Activity Support are as following;

- Activities important for development and increasing competitiveness power of region
- Activities necessary to take urgent precautions in order to prevent threats and risks for region's economy.

Under the Direct Activity Support Program, minimum and maximum amounts that will be given for each project are decided upon in the limits of the legislation and determined by the the West Mediterranean Development Agency for each program. Support amounts of Direct Activity Support Program in 2010 were determined 18.000 TL and 70.000 TL as minimum and maximum amounts respectively. Besides, any support demanded from the the West Mediterranean Development Agency Development Agency cannot be less than 25% and more than 100% of total feasible budget of the proposed project. That is, the support of 60.000 TL for the project whose total feasible budget is 50.000 TL cannot be provided. In the same token, the support of 24.000 TL for the project whose total feasible budget is 100.000 TL cannot be provided either.

5. EU Co-financed Projects

Programme Name:	Human Resources Development Operational Program (IPA IV. Component)
Contracting authority:	The Ministry of Labor and Social Security
Subtitle:	Supporting Young Employment in Sectoral Investment Areas
Project Name:	Aircraft Maintenance Technician Training
Project Budget:	333.600 Euro
Agency Contribution:	36.962,88 Euro

Project Time :	12 Months
Applicant :	Western Mediterranean Development Agency (BAKA)
Partner :	Süleyman Demirel University
Participant :	ASAL Aviation

Recent developments in the aviation shown that industry in Turkey has grown by %14,2 in 2010. In this project, we focused on the fact that recently working force in maintenance sector will double the number of working technicians by 8000 people. Within the scope of the project, 100 unemployed people between the ages of 19-29 is trained in accordance with EASA-66 requirements.

This project aims to foster youth employment in the TR61 NUTS II region including Isparta, Burdur and Antalya regions. In this regard we focus on the aviation industry in the region, skilled and trained labor demand in the maintenance and repair sector is growing % 20 in annual basis. Furthermore, aviation industry employed 5.1 million people in EU countries, this project aims to benefit the huge potential of growing aviation industry and canalize skilled work force through the needs of the firms.

To train 100 unemployed people between the ages of 19-29 within the 12 months period and bring in them as certificated maintenance technicians. Within the 12 months period 100 unemployed people between the ages of 19-29 trained and at least 15 of them placed to job in 1 month. Candidates who will take the 17 modules and enter the exams are highly likely to be employed if they are successful in exams. The value of training and module exams will be approximately 8.500 TL. This fee will be covered by the EU fund by this Project.