NORTH CYPRUS
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Introduction to North Cyprus

While most Mediterranean countries are well known, and may have been overdeveloped by tourism, North Cyprus benefits from undiscovered potential and has emerged as a wonderful new destination for travel makers. The island of Cyprus is one of the most magical places in the world and North Cyprus is part of this landscape, full of mystery and Mediterranean fragrance.

Cyprus is located in the north-eastern part of the Mediterranean Basin and is the third largest island in the Mediterranean sea after Sicily and Sardinia. Situated 70 km south of Turkey, 100 km west of Syria and 320 km north of Egypt, it lies on the frontier between Europe and Asia.

The island's strategic location has shaped its history and culture throughout the centuries. Indeed, Cyprus has been occupied by a succession of civilizations over the past 2,000 years, all of them contributing to a rich historical and architectural heritage. History abounds everywhere; from the three great Crusader castles built under Frankish rule, to the Roman ruins in Salamis, each conquering empire contributed to the beauty of this remarkable island.

According to a census in 2011, North Cyprus population is 294,946 inhabitants. 98% of the population is Muslim. North Cyprus inhabitants are very open-minded, respect everyone’s lifestyle and have strong secular beliefs.

North Cyprus climate is typically Mediterranean with long, dry summers and short, mild winters. The average annual temperature is 19ºC (66ºF). Cyprus enjoys the best Mediterranean climate with approximately 340 days of sunshine per year. The swimming season starts in April and lasts until November.
Northern Travel Ltd. is a dynamic and ambitious company established in 2007. Since then it has developed within the tourism market to become one of the leading companies of the sector in North Cyprus. Since 2007 the incoming agency has welcomed more than 120,000 guests from all around the world to North Cyprus. Thanks to its experience, Northern Travel Ltd. has established strong networks with European countries and generated outstanding references and records from the European market. Yet it has also been consistently expanding to other continents.

NTL cannot be defined as a service provider, but rather as a top quality service provider as well as a charterer. With a strong customer focus, Northern Travel Ltd. feels the same responsibility towards its guests as tour operators do.

**Our Vision**
To become the leading incoming agency in North Cyprus, as well as our clients’ best partner. To provide innovative receptive tourism solutions, guaranteeing top quality services that commit to sustainable tourism.

**Our Mission**
To offer incoming tourism solutions which respect the social and environmental conditions of North Cyprus. To meet the desires of our guests, exceed their expectations and turn their visit into a memorable experience.

**Our Values**
- Customer focus
- Trust
- Innovation
- Responsibility and commitment
- Cohesion and team spirit
History

A major wave of Greek settlement is believed to have taken place following the Bronze Age collapse of Mycenaean Greece in the period 1100 – 1050 BC.

Cyprus was ruled by Assyria for a century starting in 708 BC, before a brief spell under Egyptian rule and eventually Persian rule in 545 BC.

In 58 BC, the Roman Republic seized Cyprus. When the Roman Empire was divided into western and eastern empires, Cyprus was annexed to the Byzantine Empire.

In 1187, on his way to the Holy Land during the Third Crusade, Richard Lionheart captured the island and rapidly sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the first of the many Frankish kings who ruled the island over the next 300 years.

Following the death in 1473 of James II, the last Lusignan king, the Republic of Venice assumed control of the island from 1489.

In 1570 the Ottomans conquered Cyprus and ruled the island until 1878, when they leased its administration to Great Britain.

Cyprus obtained its independence from Great Britain in 1960.

In 1974, the Greek mainland military junta organised a coup d’état against Cyprus President in view of tying the island to Greece. Consequently, Turkey intervened militarily to safeguard the interests of the Turkish Cypriot population, and occupied the Northern part of the island.

In 1983, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus was proclaimed with a democratic, secular government.
Regions

Kyrenia

Kyrenia was founded by the Achaeans, coming from the Peloponnese, around the 10th century BC.

In the 7th Century the Byzantines fortified the town and built the original Kyrenia Castle, later expanded by the Lusignans and the Venetians.

The British built the harbour and quay, and in these times the town became a popular resting place for expatriates and their families, certainly because of its picturesque harbour, its beautiful situation between mountains and sea, and its romantic atmosphere.

Kyrenia is probably the best holiday destination in North Cyprus. You can visit historical places while wandering around the streets, sensing the smells of jasmine and orange blossom. You can taste its delicious cuisine in the many restaurants and sip a coffee at the harbour.

History is everywhere in Kyrenia and there are many places of interest to visit. The town’s former churches have been put to various uses, such as housing the Icon Museum. In Kyrenia you will find the sea fortress and its shipwreck museum. Outside the city, you should not miss out the 13th century Frankish Bellapais Abbey and the Crusaders’ castle of St. Hilarion that inspired Walt Disney in designing the castle in his fairy-tale Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.
Nicosia used to be a city named Ledra. In about 300 BC, the son of the Egyptian king Ptolemy, Lefkos, rebuilt the city, and gave his name to the modern local name of Lefkoşa (Turkish) or Lefkosia (Greek). Nicosia is the name the Franks gave to the city.

Nicosia has been the capital city of Cyprus since the Byzantine times, and it flourished during the Lusignan era. Churches and palaces were built, and Nicosia grew in size and population. This glorious period in the history of the city ended in 1489 when the Venetians captured Cyprus. They demolished most of the Lusignan monuments and used the masonry to fortify the city against the anticipated Ottoman invasion. The remnants of the walls encircle the old city today.

Venetians efforts to protect Nicosia did not prevent the city from falling to the Ottomans forces in 1570. After the Ottoman conquest, the city gained new vigour with the construction of mosques, baths and other institutions.

The city is divided into Turkish (north) and Greek (south) sectors by the Green Line. In the historical part of the city, beautiful examples of gothic and Ottoman architecture abound. The most important landmarks include Mevlevi Museum, Samanbahçe houses, the Venetian Column, the Great Inn and Selimiye Mosque.

Nicosia is the biggest and most densely populated city on the Island. The developed, yet historic and charming city of Nicosia is the major centre for arts, culture, diplomacy and business.
Regions

**Famagusta**

The first inhabitants of Famagusta arrived in 648 from the ancient city of Salamis.

In 1291, an influx of Christian refugees fleeing the downfall of Acre transformed the town from a small fishing village into one of the richest cities in Christendom. By the year 1300, the town was one of the principal marketplaces in the eastern Mediterranean, and headquarters of many Christians, as showed by the many churches that can still be seen today. From 1489 onwards, the Venetians built city walls that still encircle the old town of Famagusta.

The old walled town still contains some of the finest examples of medieval military architecture such as Othello castle, numerous 14th century churches as well as the gothic St Nicholas Cathedral, converted into a mosque during Ottoman rule.

Close to Famagusta lies the ancient city of Salamis, founded around 1100 BC. Salamis developed with time, to become an important trading centre during the Hellenistic and Roman periods. However, repeated earthquakes and frequent Arab raids to the city caused a great deal of damage. Hence its inhabitants moved to Famagusta.

Excavations so far include the gymnasium, baths and theatre from the Roman period, which have been extensively renovated. The temple of Zeus Salaminos, dating back to the founding of the city, as well as the Byzantine Basilicas of St Epiphanios and Kampanopetra, have been excavated.

Not far from Salamis is St Barnabas Monastery, one of the holiest places for Cyprus Christianity.
Regions

Karpaz

Karpaz peninsula, the easternmost part of the island, is where the land tapers into a thin strip, stretching towards Turkey. Known as the panhandle of Cyprus it is a breathtaking adventure. With its abundance of tiny fishermen's wharfs, wonderful sandy beaches, spectacular scenery, unique wildlife, on-the-water fish restaurants, one cannot help falling in love with Karpaz at first sight.

The town of Dipkarpaz is the main settlement in the region, and is home to North Cyprus's largest community of Greek Cypriots, who chose to remain with their Turkish Cypriot neighbours after 1974. Their whitewashed Orthodox church rubs shoulders with the mosque overlooking the main square.

To the north of Dipkarpaz lie the spectacular seafront ruins of Ayios Philon, where the remains of a 10th century church still stand together with mosaics from a far earlier basilica.

The end of the peninsula was designated a government protected Natural and Archaeological Site in 1995. The area is a nature reserve, offering an abundance of birds, wild flowers and marine life. The National Park is also famous for its wild donkeys, estimated to number around 400.

At the very end of the peninsula stands the Monastery of Apostolos Andreas. The monastery is a key religious site, and the focus for Greek Cypriot pilgrimages. A fortified monastery stood on this craggy shoreline in the 12th century. The oldest surviving building is a 15th century seaside chapel, now essentially a crypt below the main icon-decorated church.
The region of Güzelyurt is one of the richest agricultural areas of North Cyprus, famous particularly for its citrus fruits (orange, lemon & grapefruit) and strawberries. The town hosts an annual Orange Festival, which is a major event lasting for two weeks every June.

Places of interest in the region include the former monastery of St Mamas, originally Byzantine with Gothic establishments. St Mamas is popularly known as the patron saint of tax evaders. He was a poor hermit living in the 12th century near Güzelyurt. The Byzantine duke of the time demanded taxes from the local population, whereas Mamas refused to pay the taxes as he lived in a cave. The Duke commanded two soldiers to arrest Mamas and bring him to Nicosia. As the soldiers were bringing Mamas to the city to be punished, their path was crossed by a lion attacking a lamb. Mamas saved the lamb from the lion’s paws and continued the rest of the journey on the back of the lion. On seeing this, the Byzantine authorities were so impressed that they decided to exempt Mamas from paying taxes for the rest of his life.

Güzelyurt also houses a natural history and archaeological museum, with a collection ranging from the prehistoric age to the Byzantine period.

A little further south from the town are the remains of the ancient city of Soli. Founded in the 8th century BC by an Athenian colony, Soli is well known for its well-preserved mosaics, originally covering the floor of a basilica.
As early as February, while most Northern European countries are still hibernating, Cyprus releases its most bucolic scenery of colourful spring blossoms. From February to May almonds, chrysanthemum, asphodel, poppies, tulips, hyacinths, marigolds, irises, daffodils, crocuses, cyclamen and anemones blossom across the land. Besides, Cyprus has 40 different species of orchids, including endemics such as the Kotschys orchid.

In Cyprus there are 1,250 native plant species, of which 17 endemics, and 30 different species of wild orchids. The orchid season begins in late February and ends early in May.

Over 350 bird species can be observed in Cyprus. 300 of them are migratory birds that stop on the island on their way between Eastern Europe and North Africa. Every year thousands of cranes, cormorants, herons, green legs, stilts and ibis fly over Cyprus.

The wild donkeys of Cyprus are the only ones that can be found in Europe! About 400 wild donkeys live on the Karpaz peninsula, the easternmost tip of the island.

The loggerhead sea turtle (Caretta Caretta) and the green turtle (Chelonia mydas) are some of the most eminent animals in North Cyprus. Every summer the females reach North Cyprus beaches to lay their eggs.
Culture

Cypriots have been influenced by many civilizations over centuries and this affected their way of life and perceptions towards foreigners. Living in an island also helped to characterize the islanders’ attitude and culture. Cyprus has a very special character, and constitutes a cultural springboard of Europe in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Cypriots have a very strong sense of hospitality. It is considered polite to accept at least a little of what is being offered to you (food or drinks) even if you do not want it.

Cypriots are typically more formal with their elders than other nationalities. People older than you are typically referred to as Bey (Mr) or Hanım (Mrs), followed by their first name.

Cypriots speak more loudly and with more hand and facial gestures than western Europeans. A friendly discussion may look like an argument to the outsider.

Among friends (male-female, female-female), a kiss on each cheek is a common greeting; otherwise a handshake will do. Men do not typically kiss, unless they are old friends. Young female friends will sometimes hold hands.

Being on time may be a virtue, but punctuality is not widespread in Cyprus. Being 30-45 minutes late to a social engagement is not considered unacceptable. It is actually expected.

Cypriots living in the northern part of island have developed their lifestyle in a very secular way, and happily welcome each person’s religion, sex and way of dressing.
Turkish Cypriot cuisine is an exciting mixture of Oriental and Mediterranean cuisines, very specific to the island. Full of flavours and unknown tastes, and usually perfumed with lemon juice and fresh mint, the Turkish Cypriot cuisine with doubtlessly seduce you.

Traditional Cypriot meals include halloumi, the famous Cyprus cheese, molohiya (chicken or lamb cooked with the leave of the molohiya plant, a member of the mallow family), kolokas (the Cyprus root vegetable), pirohu (pastry parcels filled with cheese), baked pasta, roasted potatoes, herse (wheat and ground meat), a large number of unique meze (a variety of hot and cold starters served in little portions), şeftali kebab (a form of meatball or sausage unique to Cyprus), or köp kababı (oven kebab).

As an old Turkish Cypriot saying goes, “Eat sweet and speak sweet”. To finish your meal sweetly then, try the Ceviz Macunu, made of green walnuts cooked in syrup. You can find many different homemade pastries including the famous Baklava, Muhallebi (Cypriot-loved rice pudding) or Üzüm Sucuğu, a hardened grape juice with nuts. The Ekmek Kadayıfı will certainly enchant your palate. This bread pudding dessert was originally served to guests during Bayram holy days in the old times.

To supplement a delicious meal, sip a brandy sour. This alcoholic drink made with brandy, lemon squash, bitters and soda water, is most refreshing and tasty. If you are not keen on alcoholic beverages, do not worry. Cypriots will be happy to offer you some rose syrup, either with milk or water. Rose syrup is one of the oldest culinary traditions in Cyprus. Otherwise, a delicious homemade lemonade, made out of Güzelyurt lemons, will do.

There is choice between a large number of restaurants in North Cyprus. Needless to say that the greatest tastes often come from unexpected places...
NTL Excursions

NTL offers and organizes five classical cultural excursions. All of them are designed in a way to see the most of each region of North Cyprus and include lunch in traditional restaurants. Our excursions can be amended according to your preferences.

Kyrenia
This wonderful visit makes you discover Kyrenia’s history and present character. The excursion starts with the Crusader Castle of St. Hilarion, up in the Kyrenia Mountains. To follow you will visit the famous Abbey of Bellapais, a masterpiece of Gothic art built by the Franks. After lunch, you will discover the enchanting old town of Kyrenia. After visiting the Sea Fortress and its Shipwreck Museum, you will enjoy free time to explore Kyrenia on your own.

Famagusta
To start the fascinating excursion to Famagusta region, you will visit St Barnabas Monastery, where you will see the gorgeous Icon Museum and the rich Archaeological Museum. Afterwards we will take you to the ruins of the ancient city of Salamis, where the theatre, gymnasium and other constructions from the Roman period have been very well preserved. In the afternoon, you will discover the historic old town of Famagusta, including places such as Othello Tower, the Venetian fortifications, Lala Mustafa Pasha Mosque and numerous church remains. You will then enjoy some free time in Famagusta.
NTL Excursions

Nicosia

During a walking visit in the historical heart of the city, you will fall for its oriental charm. You will discover, among other important landmarks, Kyrenia Gate, the Ottoman caravansary, Selimiye Mosque and the covered market. After lunch you will have some free time to explore the two sides (Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot parts) of the city on your own. On the way back, you will stop in a pottery workshop, where professional artists reproduce Bronze Age items.

Karpaz

Our excursion to Karpaz peninsula, also known as the panhandle of Cyprus, is a breath-taking adventure. In the morning, you will get the opportunity to sip a coffee on the charming harbour of Boğaz, a fishing village. Later, the visit of an olive oil factory will introduce you to both ancient and modern processes of olive oil production. After lunch you will head to the tip of Karpaz peninsula where stands St. Andrew Monastery, an important religious site to Greek Cypriot pilgrims. To finish, you will relax on Golden Beach, doubtlessly the most beautiful beach of the island.

Güzelyurt

The excursion will first take you to St Mamas Monastery, built in the 18th century over the tomb of the saint. Afterwards you will visit Güzelyurt Archaeology and Natural History Museum, which has a remarkable collection of archaeological finds that date back to the 8th century BC. In the afternoon, you will visit the ancient city of Soli, housing some of the most exquisite floor mosaics.
Activities

North Cyprus is not only about sun and sea. It is also a destination that offers outdoor activities 12 months a year.

**Hiking**
With 21 hiking tracks across the country, North Cyprus is a privileged place for hikers. Through the mountains or on the seaside, the trails permit both short and long walks, with different levels of difficulty.

**Bird watching**
Cyprus is an important stopover destination for millions of migratory birds on their way between Eastern Europe and North Africa. There are two endemic bird species in Cyprus (the Cyprus Warbler and the Cyprus Wheatear) and five endemic sub-species (Scops owl, Coal tit, Short-toed tree-creeper, Jay and Crossbill).

**Scuba diving**
Dive into the amazing underwater world of North Cyprus. Enjoy the crystal clear waters of the Mediterranean Sea and discover the variety of underwater flora and fauna.

**Turtle Watching**
Between June and September every year, North Cyprus beaches host green and loggerhead turtles nesting. In Alagadi beach (east of Kyrenia), a group of researchers will take you at night either to watch the females nest in the sand, or to help the hatchlings reach the sea.
Activities

**Kite Surfing**
The kite surfing excursion consists in a training program for all. In a three-day course you will be able to rise on the board and fly away!

**Climbing**
Climbing activities are more exciting in North Cyprus than in any other Mediterranean country. In the Gargasuyu area there are 35 tracks, well suited for both beginners and experienced climbers.

**Paragliding**
Try out the exciting experience of paragliding! You will take off at 750 metres high, to the west of St. Hilarion Castle. During the flight you will enjoy an amazing view over the wonderful coastline and the Kyrenia Mountains.

**Fishing**
A fishing trip in the Mediterranean Sea is a most relaxing activity. The boat will leave from Kyrenia harbour, either at sunrise or sunset. The journey will allow you to fish tuna, bluefin tuna, skipjack, bonito, spearfish and sea bream.

**Mountain biking**
In North Cyprus there are nearly 10 km of downhill extreme riding on mountain bikes through narrow mountain roads. The trail starts on top of the mountains and ends at the beach. For extreme sensations!

**Jeep Safari**
Enjoy a great day out exploring Kyrenia Mountains range, countryside and small villages of North Cyprus at the back of an open-top jeep. The excursion takes you out the whole day and includes lunch.
Tourism

Ercan International Airport, North Cyprus

IATA: ECN – ICAO: LCEN
Location: Nicosia
Airport type: Public
Elevation: AMSL 403 ft / 123 m
Operator: Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
Coordinates: 35°09′35″N 03°30′00″E

Ercan Airport has a 2.5 km-long landing field and an apron with a capacity of seven aircrafts. Recent plans have arisen to privatise and enlarge Ercan Airport.

Airlines and destinations

- atlasjet: Adana, Antalya, Erbil, Istanbul-Atatürk, İzmir, Tehran
- Onurair: Istanbul-Atatürk, Trabzon
- Turkish Airlines: Istanbul-Atatürk, Ankara

Charters (operating to Ercan Airport via Antalya)

- Freebird: Italy, Germany, Austria, France, Slovenia, Belgium, Baku, Beirut
- German: Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Germany
- Onurair: UK, Italy, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Netherlands
Tourism

Crossing the 'Green Line'

A buffer zone, known as the ‘Green Line’, was established following the conflict in 1974, and is patrolled by UN peacekeeping forces. It divides the island from the west coast near Güzelyurt through Nicosia until Famagusta on the east coast. It is possible to visit the northern part of Cyprus by using any of the seven official crossing points on the ‘Green Line’.

The crossing points are located as follows:

- Ledra Palace, central Nicosia (pedestrians only);
- Ledra Street, central Nicosia (pedestrians only);
- Agios Dometios, Nicosia;
- Black Knight and Pergamos, in the eastern British Sovereign Base;
- Astromeritis, near Güzelyurt;
- Limnitis, 25 km west of Güzelyurt.

In order to pass through the crossing points, a valid ID or passport is required. To enter North Cyprus, a white sheet is to be filled with passport or ID details before being stamped as a visa.
Tourism

Accommodation

In North Cyprus there is a capacity of around 20,000 beds. There are 16 Five Star Hotels, with 10,930 beds capacity. Well known hotel chains from Turkey, such as Voyage Group, Titanic Hotels as well as local investors are planning to finish 7 more Five Stars Hotels by 2014. The forecasted bed capacity in year 2014 will be around 30,000.

There are 10 Four Star Hotels with a total of 2,884 beds capacity. In year 2013, two more hotels will be added to that list.

The significant developments in tourism in North Cyprus cannot be described exclusively from the perspective of tour operators and agencies. Hotel investments, leading to a rise in the bed capacity, are growing rapidly to meet the increasing demand to North Cyprus.

The government has chosen the region of Bafra as a hot spot for hotel investors, and authorities are offering many incentives for foreign investors to develop the area in terms of tourism. Until now, in the region two giant complexes has been finalized, and the third is expected to be finished in the beginning of 2013.

There will be 6 more complexes to develop in the region, and the total bed capacity in Bafra region is expected to attain 16,000 after completion of the projects.
Tourism

Facts and figures

With recent developments and government incentives, the tourism sector has known a 47.4% increase in package holidaymakers in 2011, compared to 2010. This number counts visitors arriving to the island from foreign countries apart from Turkey. In year 2012 it is targeted to increase by 25%.

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Nationality Breakdown of Package Holidaymakers from Europe:

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