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## Chapter 1

# 241

### 1.1 241.guide

Texified version of data for Turkey.

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Turkey

### 1.2 241.guide/Turkey

Turkey  
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Geography (Turkey)  
 People (Turkey)  
 Government (Turkey)  
 Government (Turkey 2. usage)  
 Economy (Turkey)  
 Economy (Turkey 2. usage)  
 Communications (Turkey)  
 Defense Forces (Turkey)

### 1.3 241.guide/Geography (Turkey)

Geography (Turkey)

=====

Location:

Southeastern Europe/Southwest Asia, bordering the Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Iran

Map references:

Africa, Europe, Middle East, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

780,580 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

770,760 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly larger than Texas

Land boundaries:

total 2,627 km, Armenia 268 km, Azerbaijan 9 km, Bulgaria 240 km, Georgia 252 km, Greece 206 km, Iran 499 km, Iraq 331 km, Syria 822 km

Coastline:

7,200 km

Maritime claims:

exclusive economic zone:

in Black Sea only - to the maritime boundary agreed upon with the former USSR

territorial sea:

6 nm in the Aegean Sea,

12 nm in the Black Sea and in the Mediterranean Sea

International disputes:

complex maritime and air (but not territorial) disputes with Greece in Aegean Sea; Cyprus question; Hatay question with Syria; ongoing dispute ← with

downstream riparians (Syria and Iraq) over water development plans for the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

Climate:

temperate; hot, dry summers with mild, wet winters; harsher in interior

Terrain:

mostly mountains; narrow coastal plain; high central plateau (Anatolia)

Natural resources:

antimony, coal, chromium, mercury, copper, borate, sulphur, iron ore

Land use:

arable land:  
   30%  
 permanent crops:  
   4%  
 meadows and pastures:   12%  
 forest and woodland:  
   26%  
 other:  
   28%  
 Irrigated land:  
   22,200 km2 (1989 est.)  
 Environment:  
   subject to severe earthquakes, especially along major river valleys in west ↵  
   ;  
   air pollution; desertification  
 Note:  
   strategic location controlling the Turkish straits (Bosporus, Sea of  
   Marmara, Dardanelles) that link Black and Aegean Seas

## 1.4 241.guide/People (Turkey)

People (Turkey)  
 =====

Population:  
   60,897,841 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
   2.07% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
   26.62 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
   5.97 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
   0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
   52 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
   total population:  
     70.41 years  
   male:  
     68.11 years  
   female:  
     72.82 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
   3.3 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
   noun:  
     Turk(s)  
   adjective:  
     Turkish  
 Ethnic divisions:  
   Turkish 80%, Kurdish 20% (est.)  
 Religions:

Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni), other 0.2% (Christian and Jews)  
 Languages:  
   Turkish (official), Kurdish, Arabic  
 Literacy:  
   age 15 and over can read and write (1990)  
   total population:  
     81%  
   male:  
     90%   female:  
       71%  
 Labor force:  
   20.7 million  
 by occupation:  
   agriculture 50%, services 35%, industry 15%  
 note:  
   about 1,800,000 Turks work abroad (1991)

## 1.5 241.guide/Government (Turkey)

Government (Turkey)

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Names:  
   conventional long form:  
     Republic of Turkey  
   conventional short form:  
     Turkey  
   local long form:  
     Türkiye Cumhuriyeti  
   local short form:  
     Türkiye  
 Digraph:  
   TU  
 Type:  
   republican parliamentary democracy  
 Capital:  
   Ankara  
 Administrative divisions:  
   73 provinces (iller, singular - il); Adana, Adiyaman, Afyon, Agri, Aksaray,  
   Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydin, Balikesir, Batman, Bayburt, Bilecik ←  
   ,  
   Bingol, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Canakkale, Cankiri, Corum, Denizli,  
   Diyarbakir, Edirne, Elazig, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskisehir, Gaziantep,  
   Giresun, Gumushane, Hakkari, Hatay, Icel, Isparta, Istanbul, Izmir, ←  
   Kahraman  
   Maras, Karaman, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kirikkale, Kirklareli, Kirsehir,  
   Kocaeli, Konya, Kutahya, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Mugla, Mus, Nevsehir,  
   Nigde, Ordu, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Siirt, Sinop, Sirnak, Sivas, Tekirdag,  
   Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli, Urfa, Usak, Van, Yozgat, Zonguldak  
 Independence:  
   29 October 1923 (successor state to the Ottoman Empire)  
 Constitution:  
   7 November 1982

## Legal system:

derived from various continental legal systems; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

## National holiday:

Anniversary of the Declaration of the Republic, 29 October (1923)

## Political parties and leaders:

Correct Way Party (DYP), Suleyman DEMIREL; Motherland Party (ANAP), Mesut YILMAZ; Social Democratic Populist Party (SHP), Erdal INONU; Refah Party (RP), Necmettin ERBAKAN; Democratic Left Party (DSP), Bulent ECEVIT; Nationalist Labor Party (MCP), Alpaslan TURKES; People's Labor Party (HEP), Ahmet TURK; Socialist Unity Party (SBP), Saden AREN; Democratic Center Party

(DSP), Bedrettin DALAN; Republican People's Party (CHP), Deniz BAYKAL; Workers' Party (IP), Dogu PERINCEK; National Party (MP), Aykut EDIBALI

Other political or pressure groups: Turkish Confederation of Labor (TURK-IS), Sevkettin YILMAZ

## Suffrage:

21 years of age; universal

## Elections:

## Grand National Assembly:

last held 20 October 1991 (next to be held NA October 1996); results - DYP 27.03%, ANAP 24.01%, SHP 20.75%, RP 16.88%, DSP 10.75%, SBP 0.44%, independent 0.14%; seats - (450 total) DYP 178, ANAP 115, SHP 86, RP 40, MCP 19, DSP 7, other 5

## Executive branch:

president, Presidential Council, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet

## Legislative branch:

unicameral Grand National Assembly (Buyuk Millet Meclisi)

## Judicial branch:

Court of Cassation

## 1.6 241.guide/Government (Turkey 2. usage)

### Government (Turkey 2. usage)

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## Leaders:

## Chief of State:

President Suleyman DEMIREL (since 16 May 1993)

## Head of Government:

Prime Minister Tansu CILLER (since NA June 1993)

## Member of:

AsDB, BIS, BSEC, CCC, CE, CERN (observer), COCOM, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, ECO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, NACC, NATO, NEA, OECD, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNRWA, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:



Ambassador Nuzhet KANDEMIR  
 chancery:  
 1714 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036  
 telephone:  
 (202) 659-8200  
 consulates general:  
 Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, and New York  
 US diplomatic representation:  
 chief of mission:  
 Ambassador Richard C. BARKLEY  
 embassy:  
 110 Ataturk Boulevard, Ankara  
 mailing address:  
 PSC 88, Box 5000, Ankara, or APO AE 09823  
 telephone:  
 [90] (4) 426 54 70  
 FAX:  
 [90] (4) 467-0057 and 0019  
 consulates general:  
 Istanbul and Izmir  
 consulate:  
 Adana  
 Flag:  
 red with a vertical white crescent (the closed portion is toward the hoist side) and white five-pointed star centered just outside the crescent ←  
 opening

## 1.7 241.guide/Economy (Turkey)

### Economy (Turkey)

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#### Overview:

After an impressive economic performance through most of the 1980s, Turkey has experienced erratic rates of economic growth since 1988 - ranging from ←  
 a  
 high of 9.2% in 1990 to a low of 0.9% in 1991. Strong consumer demand and increased public investment led the way to a strong 5.9% growth in 1992. Chronic high inflation is Turkey's most serious economic problem, leading ←  
 to  
 high interest rates and the rapid depreciation of the Turkish lira. The ←  
 huge  
 public sector deficit - about 12% of GDP - and the Treasury's heavy ←  
 reliance  
 on Central Bank financing of the deficit are the major causes of Turkish inflation. Meanwhile, wage increases in both the public and private sector have outpaced productivity gains, limited the government's ability to ←  
 reduce  
 current expenditures, and hindered the return to profitability of many private companies. Agriculture remains an important economic sector, employing about half of the work force, contributing 18% to GDP, and accounting for about 20% of exports. The government has launched a multibillion-dollar development program in the southeastern region, which

includes the building of a dozen dams on the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers to generate electric power and irrigate large tracts of farmland. The Turkish economy will probably continue to grow faster than the West European average

in 1993, but the shaky coalition government of Prime Minister DEMIREL - which has seen its parliamentary majority shrink from 36 to 11 seats during its first year in power - is unlikely to risk further erosion of its support

by implementing the belt-tightening measures necessary to substantially reduce inflation.

National product:  
 GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$219 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate:  
 5.9% (1992)

National product per capita:  
 \$3,670 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):  
 70% (1992)

Unemployment rate:  
 11.1% (1992 est.)

Budget:  
 revenues \$40.5 billion; expenditures \$46.8 billion, including capital expenditures of \$5.5 billion (1993)

Exports:  
 \$13.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

commodities:  
 manufactured goods 69%, foodstuffs 22%, fuels 2%

partners:  
 EC countries 51%, US 7%, Iran 5%, former USSR 5%

Imports:  
 \$21.1 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:  
 manufactured goods 61%, foodstuffs 8%, fuels 21%

partners: EC countries 44%, US 12%, former USSR 5%

External debt:  
 \$48.7 billion (1991)

Industrial production:  
 growth rate 3.2% (1991 est.); accounts for 28% of GDP

Electricity:  
 14,400,000 kW capacity; 44,000 million kWh produced, 750 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:  
 textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum, construction, lumber, paper

## 1.8 241.guide/Economy (Turkey 2. usage)

Economy (Turkey 2. usage)

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Agriculture:  
 accounts for 18% of GDP and employs about half of working force; products - tobacco, cotton, grain, olives, sugar beets, pulses, citrus fruit, variety

of animal products; self-sufficient in food most years

Illicit drugs:

- major transit route for Southwest Asian heroin and hashish to Western Europe ←
- and the US via air, land, and sea routes; major Turkish, Iranian, and other international trafficking organizations operate out of Istanbul;
- laboratories to convert imported morphine base into heroin have sprung up ←
- in
- remote regions of Turkey as well as near Istanbul; government maintains strict controls over areas of legal opium poppy cultivation and output of poppy straw concentrate

Economic aid:

- US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$2.3 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$10.1 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$665 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$4.5 billion; note - aid for Persian Gulf war efforts from coalition allies (1991), \$4.1 billion; aid pledged for Turkish Defense Fund, \$2.5 billion

Currency:

- 1 Turkish lira (TL) = 100 kuruş

Exchange rates:

- Turkish liras (TL) per US\$1 - 8,814.3 (January 1993), 6,872.4 (1992), 4,171.8 (1991), 2,608.6 (1990), 2,121.7 (1989), 1,422.3 (1988)

Fiscal year:

- calendar year

## 1.9 241.guide/Communications (Turkey)

### Communications (Turkey)

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Railroads:

- 8,429 km 1.435-meter gauge (including 795 km electrified)

Highways:

- 320,611 km total; 138 km limited access expressways, 31,062 km national (main) roads, 27,853 km regional (secondary) roads, 261,558 km local and municipal roads; 45,526 km of hard surfaced roads (of which about 27,000 km are paved and about 18,500 km are surfaced with gravel or crushed stone) (1988 est.)

Inland waterways:

- about 1,200 km

Pipelines:

- crude oil 1,738 km, petroleum products 2,321 km, natural gas 708 km

Ports:

- Iskenderun, Istanbul, Mersin, Izmir

Merchant marine:

- 353 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 3,825,274 GRT/6,628,207 DWT; ←
- includes
- 7 short-sea passenger, 1 passenger-cargo, 189 cargo, 1 container, 6 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 2 refrigerated cargo, 1 livestock carrier, 39 oil tanker, 10 chemical tanker, 3 liquefied gas, 9 combination ore/oil, 2 specialized tanker, 80 bulk, 3 combination bulk

Airports:

- total:

110  
 usable:  
 102  
 with permanent-surface runways:  
 65  
 with runways over 3,659 m:  
 3  
 with runways 2,440-3,659 m:  
 32  
 with runways 1,220-2,439 m:  
 26  
 Telecommunications:  
 fair domestic and international systems; trunk radio relay microwave  
 network; limited open wire network; 3,400,000 telephones; broadcast ↔  
 stations  
 - 15 AM; 94 FM; 357 TV; 1 satellite ground station operating in the ↔  
 INTELSAT  
 (2 Atlantic Ocean antennas) and EUTELSAT systems; 1 submarine cable

## 1.10 241.guide/Defense Forces (Turkey)

Defense Forces (Turkey)  
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Branches:  
 Land Forces, Navy (including Naval Air and Naval Infantry), Air Force, ↔  
 Coast  
 Guard, Gendarmerie  
 Manpower availability:  
 males age 15-49 15,691,874; fit for military service 9,579,453; reach  
 military age (20) annually 604,816 (1993 est.)  
 Defense expenditures:  
 exchange rate conversion - \$5.6 billion, 3.9% of GDP (1992)