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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

Geography (Turkey)
 People (Turkey)
 Government (Turkey)
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 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 km²

land area:

770,760 km²

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)

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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:

Turkiye Cumhuriyeti

local short form:

Turkiye

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), Sevket 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

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 FAX:
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 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)