



5. Foreign Capital Investments

The inflow of foreign capital, which was US\$546 million in 2003, increased 94.1% in 2004 and rose to US\$1,060 million and there was a foreign capital outflow of US\$100 million. Thus, there was a total of US\$2,568 million in direct foreign capital inflows in 2004 together with US\$960 million in net capital, US\$265 million in net other capital and US\$1,343 million in net real estate sales (Table 105).

Table 105. Direct Foreign	Capital (Actual Inflows)
---------------------------	--------------------------

(Million US\$)

					Capital						
	С	apital		Other	r Capital (*)			Total		Net	Net
Years	Entry	Exit	Net	Use	Repayment	Net	Entry	Exit	Net	Real Estate	Total
1998	953	-13	940	-	-	-	953	-13	940		940
1999	813	-30	783	-	-	-	813	-30	783	-	783
2000	1,707	-725	982	-	-	-	1,707	- 725	982	-	982
2001	3,288	-22	3,266	-	-	-	3,288	-22	3,266	-	3,266
2002	590	-5	585	488	-35	453	1,078	-40	1,038	-	1,038
2003	546	-8	538	282	-113	169	828	-121	707	987	1,694
2004	1,060	-100	960	354	-89	265	1,414	-189	1,225	1,343	2,568

Source: Republic of Turkey, Central Bank; Undersecretariat of Finance (*) The loans obtained by the foreign capital companies from foreign partners.

Of the US\$1,060 million in direct foreign capital inflows in 2004, excluding the loan amounts (other capital) received by foreign capital companies from their foreign partners and the real estate sales, US\$272 million (25.7%) was for the manufacturing industry sector, US\$766 million (72.3%) was for the services sector and US\$22 million (2.1%) was for the other sectors (Table 106).

Table 106. Sectoral Distribution of Direct Foreign Capital Inflows

				(Million US\$)
Years	Manufacturing Industry	Services	Other	Grand Total
1998	553	362	38	953
1999	353	447	13	813
2000	932	763	12	1,707
2001	846	2,439	3	3,288
2002	78	510	2	590
2003	338	196	12	546
2004	272	766	22	1,060

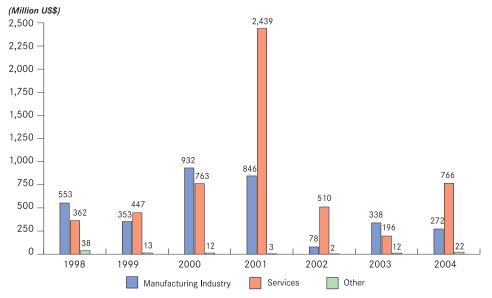
Source: Republic of Turkey, Central Bank; Undersecretariat of Finance

Of the direct (cash) foreign capital inflows, a US\$860 million portion (81.1%) was from capital originating in the EU countries, a US\$158 million portion (14.9%) was from capital originating in the other OECD countries and a US\$42 million portion (4%) was from capital originating in the other countries (Table 107).

Table 107. Distribution of Direct Foreign Capital Inflows According to Country Groups	
(Million US\$))
Other	

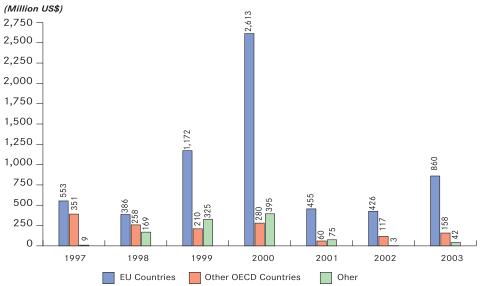
		Other		
Years	EU Countries	OECD Countries	Other	Grand Total
1998	553	391	9	953
1999	386	258	169	813
2000	1,172	210	325	1,707
2001	2,613	280	395	3,288
2002	455	60	75	590
2003	426	117	3	546
2004	860	158	42	1,060

Source: Republic of Turkey, Central Bank; Undersecretariat of Finance



Graph 30. Sectoral Distribution of Direct Foreign Capital Inflows





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III. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Population

Turkey's population was determined to be 67,804,000 persons according to the results of the General Population Census made on 22 October 2000. The annual average rate of population increase, which was 2.2% in the 1985-1990 period, decreased to 1.8% in the 1990-2000 period. The population density, which was 73 in 1990, rose to 88 in 2000. It is estimated that Turkey's population in 2004 is 71,789,000 persons and that the population density is 93. The rate of population increase, which was estimated to be 1.5% in 2003, is also expected to remain at the same level in 2004 (Table 108).

Year	Population (1,000 Persons)	Annual Average Rate of Population Increase (%)	Area (km²)	Population Density (Persons/km²)
1980 (1)	44,737	-	774,815	58
1985 ⁽¹⁾	50,664	2.5	774,815	65
1990 (1)	56,473	2.2	774,815	73
2000 (1)(3)	67,804	1.8	769,604	88
2000 (2)(3)	67,420	-		-
2001 (2)(3)	68,529	1.6	769,604	89
2002 (2)(3)	69,626	1.6	769,604	90
2003 (2)(3)	70,712	1.5	769,604	92
2004 (2)(3)	71,789	1.5	769,604	93

Table 108. Turkey's Total Population, Rates of Annual Population Increase and Population Densitv

Source: SIS

(1) They are the general population census results.

(2) They are the mid-year population estimates.(3) Lakes are not included in the area.

For the first time, it was observed that the city population was more than the village population in the General Population Census made in Turkey in 1985. In the 2000 General Population Census it was determined that 64.9% of the total population live in the cities and 35.1% of the population live in the villages. The population in the cities is increasing faster than the population in the villages. In the 1990-2000 period the city population increased 2.8% per annum and the increase in the village population remained at the level of 0.3% per annum.

In 2004, it is estimated that 66.8% of the total population live in the cities and 33.2% live in the villages. There was a 2.3% increase in the city population compared to the previous year and a 0.1% decrease in the village population. The population increase in the cities also brings with it problems in infrastructure, social services, environment and unemployment (Table 109).

						(Thousa	and Persons)
			City			Village	
Census Year	Total Population	Population	City Population Ratio (%)	Annual Increase Rate (%)	Population	Village Population Ratio (%)	Annual Increase Rate (%)
1980 (1)	44,737	19,645	43.9	-	25,092	56.1	-
1985 (1)	50,664	26,866	53.0	6.3	23,799	47.0	-1.1
1990 (1)	56,473	33,326	59.0	4.3	23,147	41.0	-0.6
2000 (1)	67,804	44,006	64.9	2.8	23,798	35.1	0.3
2000 (2)	67,420	43,647	-	-	23,773	-	-
2001 (2)	68,529	44,726	65.3	2.4	23,803	34.7	0.1
2002 (2)	69,626	45,808	65.8	2.4	23,818	34.2	0.1
2003 (2)	70,712	46,894	66.3	2.3	23,818	33.7	0.0
2004 (2)	71,789	47,985	66.8	2.3	23,804	33.2	-0.1

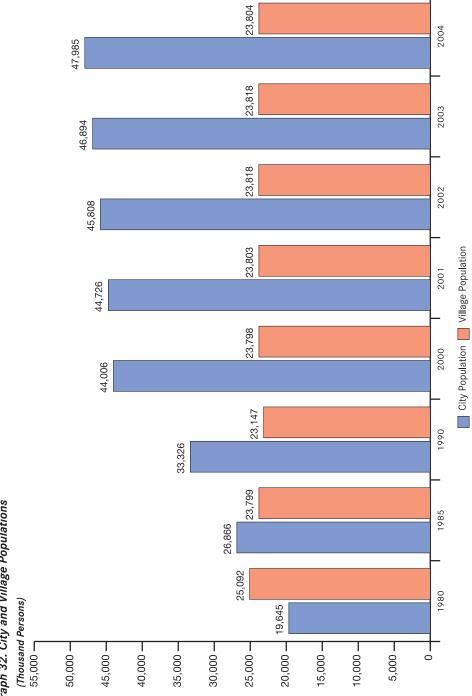
Table 109. City-Village Populations and Annual Rates of Population Increases

Source: SIS

They are the general population census results.
 They are the mid-year population estimates.

B. Employment

The work force, which was 23,660,000 in 2003, increased 2.7% in 2004 and rose to 24,289,000. Employment increased 3% connected to the positive developments experienced in the economy and rose from 21,147,000 to 21,791,000. The number of unemployed increased 0.2% and rose from 2,493,000 to 2,498,000. The rate of unemployment, which was 10.5% in 2003, fell to 10.3% in 2004 and the rate of underemployment decreased from 4.8% to 4.1%. Thus, the rate of the idle work force due to unemployment and underemployment decreased 0.9 points and became 14.4% (Table 110).



Graph 32. City and Village Populations

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			(15+Ye	ars of Age	, Thousand	Persons)
1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
23,385	23,878	23,078	23,491	23,818	23,640	24,289
21,779	22,048	21,581	21,524	21,354	21,147	21,791
1,607	1,830	1,497	1,967	2,464	2,493	2,498
7.0	8.0	6.5	8.4	10.3	10.5	10.3
1,499	2,164	1,591	1,404	1,297	1,143	997
6.0	9.0	6.9	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.1
13.0	17.0	13.4	14.4	15.7	15.3	14.4
	23,385 21,779 1,607 7.0 1,499 6.0	23,385 23,878 21,779 22,048 1,607 1,830 7.0 8.0 1,499 2,164 6.0 9.0	23,385 23,878 23,078 21,779 22,048 21,581 1,607 1,830 1,497 7.0 8.0 6.5 1,499 2,164 1,591 6.0 9.0 6.9	1998 1999 2000 2001 23,385 23,878 23,078 23,491 21,779 22,048 21,581 21,524 1,607 1,830 1,497 1,967 7.0 8.0 6.5 8.4 1,499 2,164 1,591 1,404 6.0 9.0 6.9 6.0	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 23,385 23,878 23,078 23,491 23,818 21,779 22,048 21,581 21,524 21,354 1,607 1,830 1,497 1,967 2,464 7.0 8.0 6.5 8.4 10.3 1,499 2,164 1,591 1,404 1,297 6.0 9.0 6.9 6.0 5.4	23,385 23,878 23,078 23,491 23,818 23,640 21,779 22,048 21,581 21,524 21,354 21,147 1,607 1,830 1,497 1,967 2,464 2,493 7.0 8.0 6.5 8.4 10.3 10.5 1,499 2,164 1,591 1,404 1,297 1,143 6.0 9.0 6.9 6.0 5.4 4.8

Table 110. Domestic Work Force Market

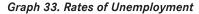
Of those working in 2004, 7,400,000 were employed in the agricultural sector, 3,988,000 were employed in the industrial sector and 10,403,000 were employed in the services sector. The share of the agricultural sector within the total employment was 34%, the share of the industrial sector was 18.3% and the share of the services sector was 47.7% (Table 111).

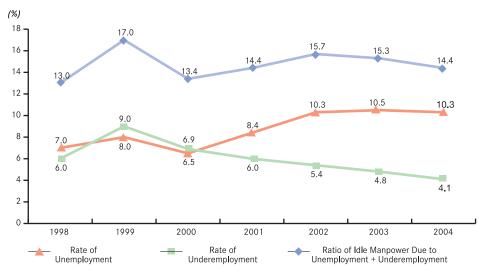
(15+Voore of Age, Thousand Persons)

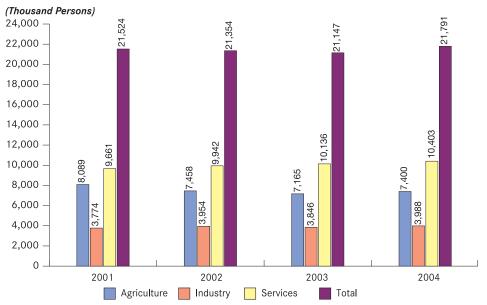
Table 111. Sectoral Distribution of Employment

					(15	+ rears of Ag	ge, Thousand	r Persons)	
				Share (%)					
Sectors	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Agriculture	8,089	7,458	7,165	7,400	37.6	34.9	33.9	34.0	
Industry	3,774	3,954	3,846	3,988	17.5	18.5	18.2	18.3	
Services	9,661	9,942	10,136	10,403	44.9	46.6	47.9	47.7	
Total	21,524	21,354	21,147	21,791	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Source: SIS, SPO







Graph 34. Sectoral Distribution of Employment (15+ Years of Age)

C. Work Life

The number of workers, which was 4,857,792 persons in January 2004, increased to 4,916,421 persons in July. The number of union member workers increased from 2,806,927 to 2,854,059. According to this, the rate of unionization, which was 57.8% in January, was realized at 58.1% in July (Table 112).

Period of Publication	Total Number of Workers	Number of Union Workers	Rate of Unionization (%)
January 1998	4,266,097	2,856,330	67.0
July1998	4,327,156	2,923,546	67.6
January 1999	4,350,016	2,987,975	68.7
July 1999	4,381,039	3,037,172	69.3
January 2000	4,508,529	3,086,302	68.5
July 2000	4,521,081	2,468,591	54.6
January 2001	4,537,544	2,580,927	56.9
July 2001	4,562,454	2,609,672	57.2
January 2002	4,564,164	2,648,847	58.0
July 2002	4,572,841	2,680,966	58.6
January 2003	4,686,618	2,717,326	58.0
July 2003	4,781,958	2,751,670	57.5
January 2004	4,857,792	2,806,927	57.8
July 2004	4,916,421	2,854,059	58.1

Table 112. Number of Workers and the Rates of Unionization

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Security

In 2004, a total of 1,479 collective labor agreements were signed at 7,913 businesses. Of the total 325,189 workers included in the collective labor agreements, 121,828 workers are employed in the public sector and 203,361 workers are employed in the private sector (Table 113).

	Number of Agreements	Number of Places of -		Number of Wo	orkers
Years	Made	Employment	Public	Private	Total
1998	1,867	7,047	94,871	124,563	219,434
1999	2,286	12,373	544,995	283,463	828,458
2000	1,646	6,844	103,124	105,471	208,595
2001	4,454	14,211	473,845	301,633	775,478
2002	1,773	7,453	131,852	123,207	255,059
2003	1,607	7,806	391,526	237,714	629,240
2004	1,479	7,913	121,828	203,361	325,189

Table 113. Places of Employment Included in the Collective Labor Agreements and the Number of Workers

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Security

In 2004, a total of 30 strikes were held, with 1 in the public sector and 29 in the private sector. A total of 3,357 workers participated in these strikes, with 283 workers in the public sector and 3,274 workers in the private sector. As a result of this, a total of 93,161 workdays were lost, with 1,981 days in the public sector and 91,180 days in the private sector (Table 114).

Table 114. Strike Implementations

	Number of Strikes Implemented				Number of Workers Joining in Strikes			Number of Work Days Lost				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Public	4	8	2	1	737	2,735	8	283	18,617	15,450	184	1,981
Private	31	19	21	29	9,174	1,883	1,527	3,274	267,398	28,435	144,588	91,180
Total Source:	35 Ministr	27 y of Labo	23 or and S	30 ocial Sec	9,911 urity	4,618	1,535	3,557	286,015	43,885	144,772	93,161

In 2004, there were no lockouts in the public sector and there was 1 lockout in the private sector. The number of workers subjected to lockouts was 801 and the number of workdays lost was 20,826 (Table 115).

Table 115. Lockout Implementations

	Number of Lockouts Implemented						Number of Work Days Lost					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private		-	2	1	-	-	888	801	-	-	110,415	20,826
Total	-	-	2	1	-	-	888	801	-	-	110,415	20,826

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Security

(Thousand TL/Month)

D. Wages

In 2004, the net worker's wages within the scope of the collective labor agreements in the public sector increased 5.8% and rose to 1,359,147,000 TL/month. The work force cost increased 15% and rose to 2,591,000,000 TL/month. The increase in the real wages in 2003 decreased in 2004 and the worker's wages decreased 4.4% and the work force cost increased 3.6% (Table 116).

					· ·	· ·
Years	Net Wage	Nominal Increase (%)	Real Increase ⁽¹⁾ (%)	Work Force Cost	Nominal Increase (%)	Real Increase ⁽¹⁾ (%)
		F	PUBLIC SECTOR	(2)		
1998	144,974	82.1	-1.3	250,756	72.8	0.6
1999	339,745	134.3	42.0	522,535	108.4	36.1
2000	562,815	65.7	6.9	955,607	82.9	20.9
2001	768,668	36.6	-11.5	1,373,371	43.7	-11.1
2002	1,012,399	31.7	-9.2	1,773,210	29.1	-14.0
2003	1,285,055	26.9	1.3	2,252,133	27.0	1.1
2004	1,359,147	5.8	-4.4	2,591,000	15.0	3.6
			PRIVATE SECT	OR		
1998	136,087	115.9	17.0	230,493	99.5	16.1
1999	250,349	84.0	11.6	406,594	76.4	15.2
2000	391,920	56.5	1.1	698,361	71.8	13.4
2001	482,680	23.2	-20.2	929,295	33.1	-17.7
2002	692,667	43.5	-1.0	1,309,758	40.9	-6.1
2003	864,554	24.8	-0.4	1,607,121	22.7	-2.3

Table 116. Developments in Workers Wages in the Scope of the Collective Labor Agreements

Source: Public Sector Employers' Unions, Turkish Confederation of Workers' Unions, SIS, SPO

(1) In the calculation of the real increase in net wages, the SIS Urban Areas Consumer Prices Index (1994=100) was used and in the calculation of the real increases in work force cost, the Wholesale Goods Price Index (1994=100) was used.

(2) The municipalities are excluded.

The legal gross daily minimum wage for the period between 1 January 2004 and 30 June 2004 was determined to be 14,100,000 TL for those 16 years of age or older and to be 12,000,000 TL for those under 16 years of age. During the same period, the gross monthly minimum wage was determined to be 423,000,000 TL for those 16 years of age or older and to be 360,000,000 TL for those under 16 years of age. The legal gross daily minimum wage for the period between 1 July 2004 and 31 December 2004 was determined to be 14,805,000 TL for those 16 years of age or older and to be 14,805,000 TL for those 16 years of age or older and to be 12,600,000 TL for those under 16 years of age. During the same period, the gross monthly minimum wage was determined to be 444,150,000 TL for those 16 years of age or older and to be 378,000,000 TL for those under 16 years of age (Table 117).

Table 117. Daily and Monthly Gross Minimum Wages as of Years

						(TL)
	16+ Yea	ars of Age	Change	15- Year	rs of Age	Change
Periods in Effect	Daily	Monthly	(%)	Daily	Monthly	(%)
01 Aug1998 - 31 Dec1998	1,594,650	47,839,500	-	1,355,475	40,664,250	-
01 Jan 1999 - 30 Jun 1999	2,602,500	78,075,000	63.2	2,212,125	66,363,750	63.2
01 Jul 1999 - 31 Dec 1999	3,120,000	93,600,000	19.9	2,652,000	79,560,000	19.9
01 Jan 2000 - 30 Jun 2000	3,660,000	109,800,000	17.3	3,120,000	93,600,000	17.6
01 Jul 2000 - 31 Dec 2000	3,960,000	118,800,000	8.2	3,375,000	101,250,000	8.2
01 Jan 2001 - 30 Jun 2001	4,665,000	139,950,000	17.8	3,965,250	118,957,500	17.5
01 Jul 2001 - 31 Jul 2001	4,898,250	146,947,500	5.0	4,164,000	124,920,000	5.0
01 Aug 2001 - 31 Dec 2001	5,598,000	167,940,000	14.3	4,758,300	142,749,000	14.3
01 Jan 2002 - 30 Jun 2002	7,400,025	222,000,750	32.2	6,290,025	188,700,750	32.2
01 Jul 2002 - 31 Dec 2002	8,362,500	250,875,000	13.0	7,107,000	213,210,000	13.0
01 Jan 2003 - 31 Dec 2003	10,200,000	306,000,000	22.0	8,550,000	256,500,000	20.3
01 Jan 2004 - 30 Jun 2004	14,100,000	423,000,000	38.2	12,000,000	360,000,000	40.4
01 Jul 2004 - 31 Dec 2004	14,805,000	444,150,000	5.0	12,600,000	378,000,000	5.0

(TL)

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Security

In 2004, the average net monthly civil servant salaries increased 13.4% and rose to 701,482,000 TL. The cost of salaries increased 15.8% and rose to 1,024,722 TL/month. The net salary increased 2.6% in real terms and the cost of salaries increased 4.3% (Table 118).

					(Thou	isand TL/Month)
		Net Salary			Cost of Salary	
Years	Average Salary	Nominal Increase (%)	Real Increase ⁽²⁾ (%)	Average Cost of Salary	Nominal Increase (%)	Real Increase ⁽³⁾ (%)
1998	92,482	82.2	-1.3	135,556	77.7	3.4
1999	159,429	72.4	4.5	229,708	69.5	10.7
2000	218,520	37.1	-11.5	307,082	33.7	-11.7
2001	324,738	48.6	-3.8	447,948	45.9	-9.7
2002	497,849	53.3	5.7	691,164	54.3	2.8
2003	618,320	24.2	-0.9	884,724	28.0	1.9
2004	701,482	13.4	2.6	1,024,722	15.8	4.3

Table 118. Developments in Civil Servant Salaries (1)

Source: Ministry of Finance, SIS, SPO

(1) It includes employee housing compensation and excludes family assistance, extraordinary conditions compensation, additional compensation paid in Regions with Development Priority, the fixed overtime fees calculated on the monthly salary of the most senior civil servant and the payments made from the Fund for the Development of Income Administration. The weighted average of all the categories was taken.

(2) It shows a real development compared with the previous year. The SIS Urban Areas Consumer Prices Index was taken into consideration for the calculation of real increases and the 1994=100 based indices were used.

(3) It shows a real development compared with the previous year. The SIS Wholesale Goods Prices Index was taken into consideration for the calculation of real increases and the 1994=100 based indices were used.



IV. TARGETS AND REALIZATIONS IN THE ECONOMY OF TURKEY

It was targeted for the growth rate in 2004 to be 5% and for the twelve-month TÜ-FE inflation to be 12%. The policy implementations aimed at making the growth in the economy sustainable, at drawing inflation, which had entered into a falling trend, even lower, and at reducing the public debt stock to sustainable levels was continued during the year. Within the framework of the economic program, at the end of the tight fiscal and monetary policies, which continued to be implemented, the improvement in the macroeconomic indicators in general in 2002 and 2003 also continued in 2004.

The GNP, which was envisaged to be 419,692 trillion TL in current prices in 2004, was realized at 428,932 trillion TL. It was targeted to have a growth of 5% in the agricultural sector, 4.9% in the industrial sector and 5% in the services sector. At the end of the year, there was a 2% growth in the agricultural sector, 9.4% growth in the industrial sector and 8.4% growth in the services sector. It was targeted to have a 5% growth in the GDP and the GNP and there was a growth of 8.9% in the GDP and a growth of 9.9% in the GNP. The GNP, which was targeted to be US\$261,700 million in 2004, became US\$299,475 million (Table 119).

	(Perce	entage Change in Fi	xed Producer Prices)
	2004		2005
	Program Target	Realization	Program Target
Agriculture	5.0	2.0	-1.7
Industry	4.9	9.4	6.5
Services	5.0	8.4	5.3
GDP	5.0	8.9	4.8
GNP	5.0	9.9	5.0
GNP (Current Prices, Trillion TL)	419,692	428,932	480,963
GNP (Million Dollars)	261,700	299,475	298,400
Source: SIS, SPO			

Table 119. The GNP and Sectoral Growth

In 2005, it was envisaged that the GNP would be 480,963 trillion TL in current prices, that there would be a 1.7% decrease in the agricultural sector and that there would be a 6.5% growth in the industrial sector and a 5.3% growth in the services sector. It was envisaged that the GNP would be US\$298,400 million in 2005.

It was envisaged in 2004 that the share of the agricultural sector within the GDP would be 12.5%, that the share of the industrial sector would be 29.2% and that the share of the services sector would be 58.3%. At the end of the year, the shares of the industrial sector and the services sector within the GDP were somewhat higher than envisaged and the share of the agricultural sector was lower than envisaged. A total of 11.6% of the GDP was realized by the agricultural sector, 29.4% by the industrial sector and 59% by the services sector (Table 120).

2004		2005
Program Target	Realization	Program Target
12.5	11.6	10.9
29.2	29.4	30.2
58.3	59.0	58.9
100.0	100.0	100.0
	 12.5 29.2 58.3	Program Target Realization 12.5 11.6 29.2 29.4 58.3 59.0

Table 120. The Shares of the Sectors in the GDP

In 2005, it was envisaged that the share of the agricultural sector within the GDP would be 10.9%, that the share of the industrial sector would be 30.2% and that the share of the services sector would be 58.9%.

In 2004, it was targeted that the GNP deflator would be 11.9% and that the rates of increase of the TEFE and TÜFE as of the end of the year would be 12%. The TEFE rate of increase at the end of the year exceeded the program target by 1.8 points and became 13.8%. The GNP deflator was realized 2.4 points lower than what was targeted and became 9.5% and the TÜFE rates of increase were realized 2.7 points lower than what was targeted and became 9.3% (Table 121).

		(F	Percentage Change)
	2004		2005
	Program Target	Realization	Program Target
GDP Deflator	11.9	9.5	8.0
Wholesale Goods Price Index - Annual Average	10.0	11.1	10.3
Wholesale Goods Price Index - End of Year	12.0	13.8	8.0
Consumer Goods Price Index - Annual Average	13.7	10.6	9.6
Consumer Goods Price Index - End of Year	12.0	9.3	8.0

Table 121. Prices

Source: SIS, SPO

(Trillion TL)

In 2005, it has been targeted that the GNP deflator would be 8% and that the twelve-month rates of price increase in the TEFE and the TÜFE would be 8%.

In 2004, it was envisaged that the consolidated budget revenues would be 104,109 trillion TL and that the consolidated budget expenditures would be 150,508 trillion TL. Later, the consolidated budget expenditure target was revised to 149,945 trillion TL. At the end of the year, the consolidated budget revenues were realized above the target at 109,887 trillion TL and the consolidated budget expenditures were realized below the target at 140,200 trillion TL. Thus, the revised consolidated budget deficit, which was targeted to be 45,836 trillion TL, became 30,313 trillion TL and the revised non-interest budget balance, which was targeted to be 20,214 trillion TL, became 26,175 trillion TL (Table 122).

 Table 122: The Consolidated Budget

	•			(THEOTIL)
		2004		2005
	Budget Target	Revised Target	Realization	Budget Target
REVENUES	104,109	104,109	109,887	126,490
Tax Revenues	88,893	88,893	90,093	106,617
Non-Tax Revenues	15,216	15,216	19,794	19,873
EXPENDITURES	150,508	149,945	140,200	155,628
Non-Interest Expenses	84,458	83,895	83,712	99,188
Interest Expenses	66,050	66,050	56,488	56,440
BUDGET BALANCE	-46,399	-45,836	-30,313	-29,138
NON-INTEREST BALANCE	19,651	20,214	26,175	27,303

Source: Ministry of Finance

In 2005, it was envisaged that the consolidated budget revenues would be 126,490 trillion TL, that the consolidated budget expenditures would be 155,628 trillion TL and thus, that the budget balance would produce a deficit of 29,138 trillion TL and that the non-interest balance would produce a surplus of 27,303 trillion TL.

In 2004, it was targeted that exports, including the shuttle trade, would be US\$55,728 million, that imports (excluding gold) would be US\$75,000 million, that the foreign trade deficit, as shown on the balance of payments table, would be US\$14,772 million, that the balance of current transactions would produce a deficit of US\$7,626 million, that the tourism revenues would be US\$9,830 million and that worker remittances would be US\$66,896 million, imports (excluding gold) were US\$90,726 million, the foreign trade deficit, as shown on the balance of payments table, was US\$23,830 million, the balance of current transactions produced a deficit of US\$15,451 million, the tourism revenues were US\$15,888 million and the worker remittances were US\$804 million (Table 123).

Table i	123.	Balance	of Payments
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			(Million US\$)
	2004	2005	
	Program Target	Realization	Program Target
Exports (FOB) (*)	55,728	66,896	76,000
Imports (CIF)	75,000	90,726	97,760
Foreign Trade Balance	-14,772	-23,830	-21,760
Tourism Revenues	9,830	15,888	18,000
Worker Remittances	2,372	804	900
Balance of Current Transactions	-7,626	-15,451	-10,633
Direct Investments (Net)	2,016	1,711	-500
Portfolio Investments (Net)	2,528	8,070	-1,355
Other Investments (Net)	3,082	7,030	-4,069
Current Transfers	3,799	1,127	2,200

(*) Includes shuttle trade

In 2005, it is targeted that exports, including the shuttle trade, would be US\$76,000 million and that imports (excluding gold) would be US\$97,760 million. It is estimated that the foreign trade balance would produce a deficit of US\$21,760 million and that the balance of current transactions would produce a deficit of US\$10,633 million.

In 2004, it was envisaged that there would be a net inflow of US\$2,016 million in direct foreign investments and that there would be a net inflow of US\$2,528 million in portfolio investments. At the end of the year, a net inflow of US\$1,711 million in direct foreign investments was realized and a net inflow of US\$8,070 million in portfolio investments was realized.

In 2005, it is estimated that there would be a net outflow of US\$500 million in direct investments and a net outflow of US\$1,355 million in portfolio investments.



V. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

I. ECONOMIC INDICATORS	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)							
Current Prices (Billion TL)	53.518.332	78.282.967	125,596,129	176,483,953	275.032.366	356,680,888	428,932,343
Current Prices (Million Dollars)	206,552	185,267	200.002	145.693	180.892		
1987 Prices (Billion TL)	119,303	112,044	119,144	107,783	116,338	123,165	135,308
Per Capita National Income (US\$)	3,255	2,879	2,965	2,123	2,598		,
Per Capita Real GDP According to Purchasing Power Parity (U		6,133	6,816	6,133	6,516		
Deflator	75.3	55.8	50.9	55.3	44.4	22.5	9.5
RATE OF GROWTH (1987 Prices, %)							
Agriculture	8.4	-5.0	3.9	-6.5	6.9	-2.5	2.0
Industry	2.0	-5.0	6.0	-7.5	9.4	7.8	9.4
Services	2.7	-4.4	7.2	-5.9	6.0	5.2	8.4
Gross National Product (GNP)	3.9	-6.1	6.3	-9.5	7.9	5.9	9.9
SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PROD (Current Producer Prices, %)	UCT						
Agriculture	17.5	15.3	14.1	12.1	11.6	11.7	11.2
Industry	22.9	23.2	23.3	25.7	25.2	24.7	24.9
Services	59.6	61.5	62.6	62.2	63.2	63.6	63.9
PRODUCTION							
Agriculture Added Value (1987 Prices, Billion TL)	16,176	15,369	15,962	14,923	15,948	15,549	15,863
Industry Added Value (1987 Prices, Billion TL)	33,494	31,814	33,738	31,207	34,142	36,793	40,234
Manufacturing Industry Production Index (1997=100)	100.1	95.9	102.1	92.4	102.5	112.0	123.6
Manufacturing Industry Rate of Capacity Utilization (1997=100)	76.5	72.4	75.9	70.9	75.4	78.3	81.2
INVESTMENTS (Current Prices, Trillion TL)							
Total Investments	12,804	18,835	30,931	28,571	59,245	83,680	116,534
Public Sector	3,638	5,201	8,667	9,825	17,221	17,039	20,197
Private Sector	9,166	13,634	22,264	18,746	42,024	66,641	96,337
Fixed Capital Investments	13,022	17,329	28,574	33,470	47,483	57,423	81,340
Public Sector	3,359	5,173	8,602	11,300	17,308	17,615	20,028
Private Sector	9,663	12,156	19,972	22,170	30,175	39,808	61,312
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Million US\$)							
Foreign Trade Balance	-14,052	-10,185	-21,959	-3,733	-7,283	-14,010	-23,792
Exports (FOB)	30,662	28,842	30,721	34,373	40,124	51,206	66,955
Imports (FOB)	44,714	39,027	52,680	38,106	47,407	65,216	90,747
Current Balance of Transactions	1,984	-1,344	-9,819	3,390	-1,522	-8,037	-15,410
Worker Remittances	5,356	4,529	4,560	2,786	1,936	729	804
Tourism Revenues	7,177	5,203	7,636	8,090	8,479	13,203	15,888
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES (Million US\$)	29,506	33,757	34,185	30,211	38,066	44,969	58,749
DIRECT FOREIGN CAPITAL (Million US\$)							
Capital (Net)	940	783	982	3,266	585	538	960
Other Capital (Net) (*)	-	-	-	-	453	169	265
Real Estate (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	987	1,343
Total (Net)	940	783	982	3,266	1,038	1,694	

(*) The loans foreign capital companies obtained from their foreign partners.

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
PUBLIC FINANCING							
Consolidated Budget (Billion TL)							
Revenues	11,811,065	18,933,065	33,440,143	51,542,970	75,592,324	100,250,427	109,886,834
Expenses	15,614,441	28,084,685	46,705,028	80,579,065	115,682,350	140,454,842	140,200,045
Budget Balance	-3,803,376	-9,151,620	-13,264,885	-29,036,095	-40,090,026	-40,204,415	-30,313,211
Non-interest Balance	2,373,219	1,569,220	7,174,977	12,026,131	11,780,633	18,404,748	26,175,279
Domestic Debt Stock (Billion TL)	11,612,885	22,920,145	36,420,620	122,157,260	149,869,691	194,386,700	224,482,922
Debenture Bonds	5,771,980	19,683,392	34,362,937	102,127,926	112,849,835	168,973,626	194,210,700
Bonds	5,840,905	3,236,753	2,057,683	20,029,334	37,019,856	25,413,074	30,272,222
Foreign Debt Stock (Million US\$)	96,386	102,987	118,568	113,651	130,218	145,350	161,748
Medium and Long-Term	75,612	80,066	90,267	97,248	113,794	122,337	129,838
Short-Term	20,774	22,921	28,301	16,403	16,424	23,013	31,910
Public Sector	52,837	53,385	62,767	70,512	85,701	93,991	95,191
Private Sector	43,549	49,602	55,801	43,139	44,517	51,359	66,557
CASH - BANK (Billion TL)							
Issues	1,328,542	2,390,748	3,772,411	5,328,876	7,707,082	10,844,508	13,465,237
M1	2,284,174	4,931,262	8,209,624	11,073,270	14,258,860	21,564,149	29,469,070
M2	10,856,763	22,596,061	32,812,563	46,985,987	61,195,275	80,922,936	109,344,449
Credit Stock	10,988,126	16,778,766	27,275,055	34,046,973	34,909,807	51,748,279	82,211,975
Deposits	10,371,368	21,356,500	30,854,282	44,921,685	56,294,199	75,677,074	103,240,239
CAPITAL MARKET							
Volume of Transactions (Billion TL)	18,096,862	36,903,111	111,340,969	93,116,230	106,302,347	146,644,966	208,422,945
İstanbul Stock Exchange Index	2,597.9	15,208.8	9,437.2	13,782.7	10,369.9	18,625.0	24,971.7
-	,	,	,	,	,	,	,
PRICE TRENDS							
12-MONTH AVERAGE							
Wholesale Goods Prices Index (1994=100)	1,022.4	1,564.9	2,369.9	3,830.3	5,749.6	7,219.4	8,020.1
Percentage Change	71.8	53.1	51.4	61.6	50.1	25.6	11.1
Consumer Goods Prices Index (1994=100)	1,163.0	1,917.5	2,970.4	4,586.3	6,648.6	8,330.4	9,212.1
Percentage Change	84.6	64.9	54.9	54.4	45.0	25.3	10.6
END OF YEAR							
Wholesale Goods Prices Index (1994=100)	1,215.1	1,979.5	2,626.0	4,951.7	6,478.8	7,382.1	8,403.8
Percentage Change	54.3	62.9	32.7	88.6	30.8	13.9	13.8
Consumer Goods Prices Index (1994=100)	1,455.4	2,456.6	3,415.5	5,756.2	7,468.6	8,839.5	9,663.3
Percentage Change	69.7	68.8	39.0	68.5	29.7	18.4	9.3
FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES (A	nnual Averag	e)					
TL/Dollar (Buying Rate)	260,039.6	417,580.9	623,749.3	1,222,921.4	1,503,494.4	1,496,088.8	1,421,966.3
TL/Euro (Buying Rate)	-	443,649.9	574,345.2	1,092,643.6	1,427,015.8	1,687,520.4	1,766,717.5
II. SOCIAL INDICATORS	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
				2001	2002	2005	2004
EMPLOYMENT							
Civilian Work Force (1,000 persons)	23,385	23,878	23,078	23,491	23,818	23,640	24,289
Civilian Employment (1,000 persons)	21,783	22,050	21,580	21,524	21,354	21,147	21,791
Agriculture	9,039	8,856	7,769	8,089	7,458	7,165	7,400
Industry	3,724	3,785	3,810	3,774	3,954	3,846	3,988
Services	9,020	9,409	10,001	9,661	9,942	10,136	10,403
Rate of Unemployment (%)	7.0	8.0	6.5	8.4	10.3	10.5	10.3
Rate of Underemployment (%)	6.0	9.0	6.9	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.1
Idle Manpower Ratio Due to	13.0	17.0	13.4	14.4	15.7	15.3	14.4
Unemployment, Underemployment (%)							