

economic policy research foundation of turkey

Turkey's transformation and some comments on Turkey-Syria relations

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Agenda

- Changing economic environment in Turkey
 - → 1980-1990
 - → 1990-2001
 - → After 2001
- Turkey and Syria's bilateral trade
- Some problems that constrain economic relations to intensify

Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV)

- Established in 2004, with the support of the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)
- Independent, non-partisan think tank in Ankara
- Focuses on economic policy, competitiveness, governance and stability.

www.tepav.org.tr

Economic liberalization and export led growth strategy 1980-1990

- Turkey's economic policy framework and reform agenda were based on economic liberalization during 1980s
 - → 24 January 1980 Measures
 - Reforms to ensure proper functioning of market mechanism
 - Trade liberalization
 - Fiscal liberalization
 - Abolishing all sorts of subsidies except export subsidies
 - Decreasing state's share in total economic activity
 - → Financial liberalization in 1989

Some economic indicators

	1980	1990	2001	2006
GDP per capita (PPP)	2,242	4,461		
Exports (million USD)	2,910	12,959		
Imports	7,513	22,407		
Inflation	45%	60%		
FDI (million USD)	18	684		
Domestic debt / GDP	45%	14%		

Average annual growth rates				
	1980-1990	1990-2001	2001-2006	
Real GDP	5.21%			
GDP per capita (PPP)	7.12%			
Exports (million USD)	16.11%			
Imports	11.55%			

Source : TURKSTAT, Central Bank, Treasury

A period of economic crises 1990-2001

- Macroeconomic and political instability
- High public sector debt
- High budget deficits
- High and chronic inflation
- High interest rates

Excessive boom-bust cycles

Some economic indicators

	1980	1990	2001	2006
GDP per capita (PPP)	2,242	4,461	6,031	
Exports (million USD)	2,910	12,959	34,373	
Imports	7,513	22,407	38,103	
Inflation	45%	60%	69%	
FDI (million USD)	18	684	3352	
Domestic debt / GDP	45%	14%	69%	

Average annual growth rates				
	1980-1990	1990-2001	2001-2006	
Real GDP	5.21%	2.52%		
GDP per capita (PPP)	7.12%	2.78%		
Exports (million USD)	16.11%	9.27%		
Imports	11.55%	4.94%		

Source : TURKSTAT, Central Bank, Treasury



A new era after 2001 crisis

- After 2001 crisis a new economic program has been implemented
 - → Strong macroeconomic policy framework
 - →Structural reforms
 - →Independent central bank
 - → Banking sector reform
 - → Floating exchange rate regime
 - →A better investment climate
- Successful implementation of the economic program triggered a deep structural transformation

Some economic indicators

	1980	1990	2001	2006
GDP per capita (PPP)	2,242	4,461	6,031	9,073
Exports (million USD)	2,910	12,959	34,373	91,912
Imports	7,513	22,407	38,103	132,088
Inflation	45%	60%	69%	9.70%
FDI (million USD)	18	684	3,352	20,168
Domestic debt / GDP	45%	14%	69%	43.7%

Average annual growth rates				
	1980-1990	1990-2001	2001-2006	
GDP (in reel terms, YTL)	5.21%	2.52%	7.20%	
GDP per capita (PPP)	7.12%	2.78%	8.51%	
Exports (million USD)	16.11%	9.27%	21.74%	
Imports	11.55%	4.94%	28.23%	

Source : TURKSTAT, Central Bank, Treasury

Today's question: How to sustain growth process?

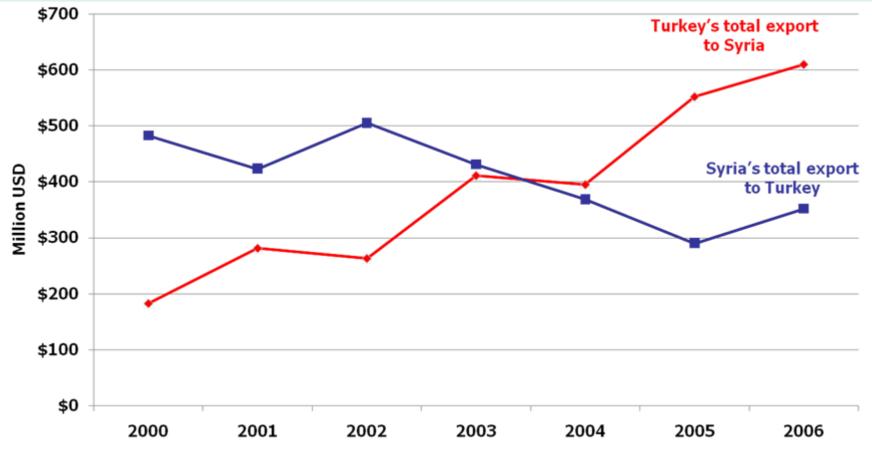
- It is apparent that status quo is not sufficient to sustain growth
 - →Low growth rates in 2007 supports this view
- A new, second generation reform package should be designed and implemented immediately
- What are the priorities?
 - → Sustaining macroeconomic stability
 - → Labor market reform
 - ➔ Increasing firms' access to finance

Bilateral trade issues



Bilateral trade between two neighbours is far below the potential

Bilateral trade between Turkey and Syria (Million USD, 2000-2006)

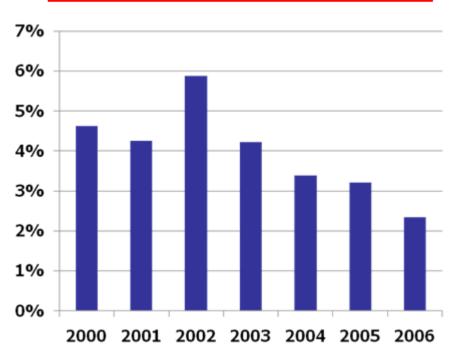


Source : UN, COMTRADE Database, TEPAV

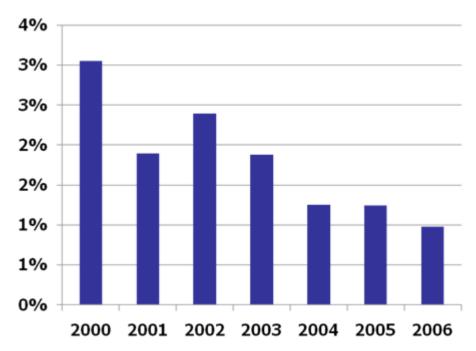
Turkey's transformation process

Bilateral trade between Turkey and Syria is not improving (1)

Share of Turkish exports in Syria's total imports



Share of Syrian exports in Turkey's total imports



Source : UN, COMTRADE Database, TEPAV

- In order to boost bilateral economic relations
- Need to resolve the following problems in the short term
 - Banking sector related problems
 - Quality certification requirements
 - → High reference prices for Turkish exports
 - Partial implementation of free trade agreement between Turkey and Syria
 - → Hidden costs in transportation
 - ➔ Visa problems