

...million tons will be built in various
 ...by the Soil Products Agency
 ...of US \$ 78m. The rest of the
 ...ish government. A further US \$
 ...agon construction.
 ...tries, struck with the steel crisis,
 ...nal project which foresaw the
 ...silos will now be built of con-
 ...ction centres, and of steel near

...thousand tons in 1983 to 39 thousand tons in the
 ...current year. Tuborg announced that its first batch of malt exports of 3,300
 ...tons will be shipped shortly.

Imports rising... exports falling

ANKA News Agency

ANKARA — Even the Prime Minister would admit that the success of his whole economic model depends desperately on the balance scale of exports vis a vis imports.

Yet, the signs are not very heartening. Imports rose by five per cent in the first 11 months of 1983. Exports, on the other hand, froze at previous levels. This meant that while exports met 64 per cent of imports in 1982, they met only 62 per cent last year. Foreign trade deficit shot up by 11 per cent to over 3 billion dollars.

The snag stems from the decline in agricultural exports. These had fallen by 12 per cent to US \$ 222.9m at the end of November 1983. Industrial exports were up by nine per cent to US \$ 275.9m. Thus the share of the latter group in total exports rose to 65 per cent from 60 per cent, leaving agricultural exports a share of 32 per cent, from the previous 37.

Another interesting development is the rise in the volume of consumer goods' imports. Although they comprise only a small part of imports, a mere 2.4 per cent, they rose by 24 per cent last year. Meanwhile, oil imports fell by nine per cent to a share of 35.7 per cent in total imports.

The 1984 Economic Program sets a target of US \$ 6.85 billion in exports, and US \$ 9.85 billion in imports. But Mr Özal is adamant in his own target of US \$ 7.5 billion in exports.

How is he going to achieve it? It would require a net increase of 30 per cent on last year's exports which remained at 1982 levels. His policy of "feeding the Middle East" would also require a complete reversal of the industry-concentrated trend in exports. Finally, it would require large scale investments in infrastructure. The effects of imports liberalization will also have to be reckoned with.

FOREIGN TRADE TABLES

(000 \$)

	November		January-November	
	1983	1982	1983	1982
- Export	579,668	604,731	5,053,974	4,981,948
- Import	825,465	782,683	8,144,917	7,757,987
Foreign Trade Deficit	-245,797	-177,952	-3,091,123	-2,776,039
Foreign Trade Volume	1,495,133	1,387,414	13,198,711	12,739,935
- Export/Import (%)	70.22	77.26	62.05	64.22
- Export				
* Agriculture and Animal				
* Mining	235,091	271,407	1,610,249	1,833,125
* Industrial Products	21,836	16,298	177,155	158,293
	322,741	317,026	3,266,390	2,990,530
- Import				
* Investment Goods				
* Consumption Goods	186,565	170,356	2,044,567	1,928,126
* Raw Materials	31,300	11,532	194,742	156,724
(Crude Oil)	607,600	600,795	5,905,608	5,673,137
	314,627	378,051	2,904,737	3,176,686
Group of Countries				
- EEC				
* Export				
* Import	166,632	166,071	1,807,066	1,512,438
DIFFERENCE	214,792	184,333	2,304,859	2,152,164
- Other OECD	-48,160	-18,262	-497,793	-639,726
* Export				
* Import	99,028	119,373	626,499	863,006
DIFFERENCE	166,111	158,049	1,659,227	1,655,293
- Socialist Countries	67,083	38,676	1,032,728	992,293
* Export				
* Import	24,097	29,862	225,553	283,170
DIFFERENCE	83,677	30,783	653,422	373,496
- Gulf Countries	-59,580	921	-427,869	-90,326
* Export				
* Import	216,438	193,822	1,646,052	1,645,557
DIFFERENCE	220,756	268,757	2,295,898	2,475,451
- Other Islamic Countries	-4,318	-74,935	-649,846	-829,894
* Export				
* Import	64,107	86,928	670,690	782,002
DIFFERENCE	120,088	125,159	974,251	910,738
- Other	55,981	38,231	303,561	128,736
* Export				
* Import	9,366	8,765	77,934	95,776
DIFFERENCE	20,041	15,602	257,259	190,839
	-10,675	6,927	179,325	95,063

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