

there were a total of 91 firms with a total of US \$ 228.1m. In 1980 and 1983, 407 more firms were given permission with a total of US \$ 704.25m.

PERMITTED FOREIGN CAPITAL (million US \$)

| Years | Foreign Capital | Imports With Waiver | Net Capital |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1980 | 97.00 | 34.60 | 62.40 |
| 1981 | 337.51 | 300.00 | 37.51 |
| 1982 | 167.00 | 89.10 | 77.90 |
| 1983 | 102.74 | 26.98 | 75.76 |
| 1980-1983 | 704.25 | 450.68 | 253.57 |

Sixty-four per cent of foreign capital comprises imports with waiver; but this trend slowed down in 1983, also causing a drop in the permits given. This procedure allowed for an augmentation of capital. Capital increases, US \$161.95m, and portfolio investments, US \$134.3m, account for 42 per cent of the total between 1980-83.

—Duty exemption
—Capital
.Domestic
.Foreign
—Credits
.Domestic
.Foreign
Total

This is the record of the past 10 years. Prof Ekrem Pakdemirli, Minister of Trade and Foreign Trade, says "Those who have remained underdeveloped in the aftermath of World War Two are the danger of 'exploitation', we are by placing a Mehmetçik' (Turkish soldier) in the area. It is now possible that Turkey

FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS BY COUNTRIES

LICENSED UNDER LAW NO. 6224 BETWEEN 1980-1983 (million US \$)

| Countries | Number of Companies | Authorized Foreign Capital Investments | Share Unguaranteed Commercial Debts | Type of Investment | | | Equity |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| | | | | Extension | New Capital | Expansion | |
| U.S.A. | 45 | 97.18 | 73.47 | 0.42 | 41.02 | 0.07 | 25.67 |
| Austria | 4 | 2.45 | 1.00 | 0.40 | 1.45 | 0.60 | 0.00 |
| United Arab Emirate | 2 | 16.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Federal Germany | 102 | 137.16 | 74.15 | 34.23 | 37.31 | 58.05 | 7.57 |
| Bahrain | 1 | 3.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Belgium | 5 | 4.70 | 1.46 | 1.46 | 3.12 | 0.12 | 0.00 |
| Denmark | 7 | 12.08 | 5.29 | 5.96 | 0.00 | 6.12 | 0.00 |
| Finland | 4 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.00 | 0.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| France | 13 | 37.84 | 11.87 | 12.12 | 21.34 | 4.34 | 0.00 |
| Netherlands | 16 | 18.67 | 10.07 | 10.42 | 2.43 | 5.82 | 0.00 |
| IFC | 11 | 4.46 | 1.64 | 0.07 | 0.61 | 3.78 | 0.00 |
| IRB | 15 | 10.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.74 | 0.60 | 2.71 |
| United Kingdom | 22 | 24.55 | 4.76 | 13.30 | 8.94 | 2.10 | 0.24 |
| Iran | 3 | 11.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Spain | 1 | 0.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sweden | 5 | 0.51 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Switzerland | 84 | 226.02 | 220.40 | 47.79 | 71.07 | 23.59 | 83.87 |
| Italy | 14 | 10.72 | 10.06 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 10.62 | 0.00 |
| Canada | 7 | 7.52 | 0.00 | 7.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Joint | 14 | 16.07 | 7.88 | 5.43 | 2.26 | 5.98 | 2.40 |
| Notthern Cyprus | 1 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Kuwait | 3 | 1.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.35 | 0.13 | 0.00 |
| Libya | 3 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lebanon | 7 | 8.65 | 8.65 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.65 |
| Luxembourg | 5 | 13.67 | 13.67 | 0.00 | 6.00 | 5.34 | 2.33 |
| Norway | 1 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Pakistan | 1 | 6.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Panama | 3 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.86 |
| Jordan | 1 | 3.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Syria | 1 | 1.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2 | 4.02 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 4.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Yugoslavia | 2 | 3.12 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 0.00 | 0.62 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | 407 | 704.25 | 450.68 | 141.67 | 269.33 | 158.95 | 134.30 |

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The need for wheat imports con

ANKA News Agency

ANKARA — One of the few self-sufficient countries of the world, Turkey once again has to import wheat, barley, and corn from the United States. This is due to the fall in production in 1983.

1982 was a particularly good year, with wheat production rising to 17.5m tons with no need for imports. But last year this fell to 16.4m tons. Barley production followed the same trend.

Imports are becoming more expensive with the Turkish lira being devalued progressively. Imported wheat and barley will cost twice the

Another factor contributing to the increase in the costs of inputs, which resulted in a 10 per cent increase in the price of wheat.

Sami Doğan continues, "Increasing the quality of seeds, late payments to producers, and small landowners are all valid export areas are effected, Turkey can easily meet its needs this year."

Furthermore, there are no hopes for a bumper crop. It is pointed out that rainfall has been below the normal level.