- M.E. and North African	837.9	709.5	18.0	2.358.	2.462	
. Others	114.5	92.1	24.3	294	302	
- M.E. Countries	65.7	69.5	-5.5	238	227	
- Others	43.9	18.5	137.2	56	75	
TOTAL IMPORT	3,104.8	3,014.5	2.9	9.235	8.843	8,933
1. Imports By Goods						
. Agriculture	78.4	31.4	149.6	138	176	125
. Mining	1.076.2	1,272.5	-15.5	3.422		3.478
. Industry	1,928.8	1,694.4	13.8	5.655	4.927	5.330
- Agro-based	90.3	69.9	29.1	205	175	230
- Petroleum Products	105.5	75.4	39.9	423	221	627
- Industrial Products	1,733.0	1,549.1	11.8	5.027	4.531	4.473
. Imports With Waiver	21.4	16.2	32.0	122	217	194
2. Imports By Countries						
. OECD	1,615.1	1,429.7	12.9	4,481	4.434	4,280
- EEC	946.5	848.0	11.6	2.596	2.466	2,519
- Other OECD	668.6	581.7	14.9	1.885	1.968	1,760
. Bilateral Agreement	1,366.2	1,480.4	-7.8	3.346	4.143	4,373
- Eastern Europe	240.4	197.0	22.0	802	428	796
- M.E. and North African	1.070.5	1,240.0	-13.7	3.387	3.715	3,577
- Others	55.2	43.4	27.1	157	104	186
. Others	123.5	104.3	18.4	408	266	281
- M.E. Countries	40.9	35.6	14.8	176	96	113
- Others	82.7	68.7	20.3	231	170	168

HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCE

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE (in thousand)

	1983	1982	1980	1983	Annual Change 1983	1982	1981
Population	47.279	46.312	45.366	44.434	2.1	2.1	2.1
.Rural	21.843	20.701	19.598	18.573	5.5	5.6	5.5
.Urban	25.436	25,611	25,768	25,861	−0.7	−0.6	−0.4
Rural/Urban Ratio	46.2	44.7	43.2	41.8	3.4	3.4	3.3
Age 12–14 years	12.200	12.916	12,612	12.224	2.2	2.4	3.2
Youth Ratio	27.9	27.8	27.8	27.5	–	–	–
Civilian Labor Force	18.493	18.081	17.621	17.183	2.3	2.6	2.5
Civilian Employment	15.592	15.457	15.368	15.231	0.9	0.6	0.9
.Agriculture	9.451	9.481	9.512	9.520	−0.3	−0.3	−0.1
.Industry	1.893	1.851	1.822	1.771	2.3	1.6	2.9
.Services	3.950	3.857	3.761	3.668	2.4	2.6	2.5
.Others	298	268	273	272	11.2	−1.8	0.4
Domestic Labor Surplus	3.566	3.289	2.953	2.651	8.4	11.4	11.4
Labor Surplus Ratio	19.3	18.2	16.8	15.4	6.0	8.3	9.1
Labor Stock Abroad	1.056	1.022	973	914	3.3	5.0	6.5
Labor Under Social Sec.	5.061	4.859	4.798	....	4.2	1.3	....
Gross Wage (Daily/TL)	907	691	544	425	31.3	27.0	28.0
Net Wage (Dauly/TL)	568	430	343	224	32.1	25.4	53.1
Real Gross Wage (Daily/TL)	51	50	52	56	2.0	−3.8	−7.1
Real Net Wage (Daily/TL)	32	31	33	29	3.2	−6.1	13.8

NATURAL RESOURCES	Unit	Estimate
Arable Land	Mil. Hot	27.7
.Cultivated land	" "	24.9
.Irrigated land	" "	3.1
Forest Area	" "	20.2
Pasture	" "	25.0
Irrigation Water Potential	Bil. M^3	104.0
Hydro Power Potential	Gwh	100.0
Lignite	Mil. Tons	6,424.0
Hard Coal	Mil. Tons	667.0
Bituminous	Mil. Tons	340.0
Petroleum	Mil. Tons	57.0
Natural Gas	10^9 SCF	724.0

	Unit	Estimate
Uranium	000 Tons	4.6
Thorium	000 Tons	380.0
Iron Ore	Mil. Tons	140.9
Copper Ore	Mil. Tons	140.9
Lead and Zinc	" "	44.3
Bauxite	" "	45.9
Manganese	" "	19.1
Chrome	" "	17.3
Boron Minerals	" "	155.1
Perlite	" "	2,629.5
Marble	" "	1,579.1
Magnesium	" "	22.5
Gypsum	" "	1,800.0

DOMESTIC INVESTMENT

(Current Prices, billion TL)

Fixed Capital Investment By Sectors	1984 Programme Public	Private	1983 Public	Private	1982 Public	Private
. Agriculture	191.8	172.0	143.6	126.8	105.2	92.1
. Mining	166.2	8.6	120.2	6.4	77.8	4.8
. Manufacturing	247.0	295.7	209.1	232.5	205.3	183.1
. Energy	408.3	8.7	304.4	6.4	259.0	4.7
. Transportation and Communication	350.7	237.0	261.3	169.9	197.8	119.1
. Tourism	14.9	10.3	13.0	7.5	4.2	5.5
. Housing	38.2	338.6	32.0	255.0	15.8	195.3
. Education	73.5	2.6	59.2	1.9	46.4	1.5
. Health	31.2	2.8	25.2	2.1	19.7	1.6
. Other Services	202.3	58.9	132.0	44.7	74.5	33.8
TOTAL	1,742.0	1,135.0	1,300.0	853.1	1,005.5	641.4

DOMESTIC TRADE

DOMESTIC MARKET (1981 – 100) Industrial Prdc. Index	Yearly	IV.Q	III.Q	Yearly	IV.Q	III.Q	1983/82	83 IV/III	('83 VI) 82 VI
Manufacturing Ind. (total)	118.3	121.4	112.5	108.9	114.4	104.7	8.6	7.9	6.1
. Public Sector	123.3	123.7	120.1	115.7	123.6	116.7	6.6	3.0	0.1
. Private Sector	114.9	119.6	107.1	104.2	107.5	96.1	10.3	11.7	11.3

DEMAND (billion TL)	1984 Programme	1983	1982	1981	Annual Change % 1984 programme	1983	1982
Final Domestic Demand	14,851	11,579	8,782	6,464	28.3	31.8	35.9
. Fixed Capital Invest	2,859	2,096	1,647	1,213	36.4	27.3	35.8
. Stock Building	77	175	127	322	– 56.0	37.8	– 60.6
. Total Consumption	11,915	9,308	7,008	4,929	28.0	32.8	42.2
Exports	2,300	1,299	939	531	77.0	38.6	76.5
Imports	3,300	2,127	1,461	1,002	55.1	45.6	45.8

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But instead of using that fund, Libya now proposes to sell the U.S. a million tons at a spot-market rate The matter was discussed again last week in Ankara with an agreement in principal on Libya's terms.

However, marketing of the Libyan crude poses certain problems. Related circles say that the state-owned TÜPRAŞ may assume that responsibility. Also mentioned are Çukurova Holding's Baytur and Galaxy; a company owned by Turks living in Panama. Baytur has a fair chance of marketing the Libyan oil given their experience in selling Iranian crude at spot market rates.

Another alternative is that Turkey may buy a small amount of about U.S. $50 million worth -to see marketing prospects.

Meanwhile, ENKA has already tried the same method for the money owed to this holding. ENKA has thus received a major part of the US $ 28 million it had earned in Libya.

Turkish companies currently hold contracts worth US $ 8,506.8 million in Libya. There are 92 Turkish companies active in Libya at present with 485 contracts. But this is what the Turkish record shows; Libya says only 37 firms are officially registered with them.

Turkish contractors say an aggregate job amount of US $ 1,785.2 million has been completed.

Contracting revenues from Libya, including workers' remittances, totalled US $ 495.7 million between 1978-1983.

Turkish companies have a total work force of 40,000 in Libya. To that is to be added another 15,000 Turkish workers employed by third parties in that country. At least 1,500 Turkish workers are reportedly in a very bad situation since they don't get their wages.

To solve that problem the parties plan to let major companies like ENKA and KUTLUTAŞ complete the semi-finished jobs so that the amounts withheld by Libya can be recovered and workers paid.

Insiders say that the real question is the crude deal and that once it is solved the rest will be easy.

deliberations on the plan w
days.

Erdem said the principal
the plan is to reduce une
ment by opening up ne
opportunities. He said the ta
growth is an average of 6.3 p
annually. Erdem disclosed th
growth rate is planned to
percent in 1985 and will gra
increase to reach 7.1 perc
1989.

Production will increase
percent in the agricultural
by 7.5 percent in the ind
sector and by 6.4 percent i
services sector. Production
manufacturing industries will
by 7.3 percent, while produ
of capital goods will increase
percent and that of con
goods will increase by 6.
7.3 percent. Electrical energy
duction will go up by 11 pe
and mineral production
increase by 7.3 percent.