



Update: 3rd July 2024



Geography

Area: 783,562 km²
Borders: 2,816 km (Armenia 311 km, Azerbaijan 17 km, Bulgaria 223 km, Georgia 273 km, Greece 192 km, Iran 534 km, Iraq 367 km, Syria 899 km)
Coastline: 7,200 km
Capital: Ankara
Official language: Turkish



Population

Population: 85,279,553 (2023)
Population growth: 6.4‰ (2023 est.)
Crude migration rate: -3.7‰ (2023)
Population: 22% under 15 years old, 9.9% over 65 years old (2023)
Life expectancy: men 74.1 years, women 78.9 years (2023 est.)
Foreign residents: EU nationals 0.2%, non-EU nationals 0.8% (2017)
First time asylum applicants: 33,246 (December 2022)
Ethnic groups: Turkish 70-75%, Kurdish 19%, other minorities 7-12% (est. 2016)
Religions: Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni), other 0.2% (mostly Christians and Jews)

Sources: Eurostat, The CIA World Factbook



Economy

Currency: Turkish Pound (TRY) (exchange rate in July 2024: 1€ = 35.07 TRY)
GDP: \$ 1,150 billion (2023)
GDP per capita (PPP): \$ 41,890 (2023)
GDP Growth: 4% (2023)
Inflation: 75.5% (May 2024)
Unemployment: 8.5% (April 2024)
Budget balance: -5.7% of GDP (March 2024)
Government debt: 29.5% of GDP (December 2023)
Stock of direct foreign investment: \$ 166 million (June 2023)

Sources: Eurostat, FMI, OECD, Trading Economics, Country Economy



Political System

Republic, parliamentary democracy, authoritarian presidential regime (Constitution adopted by referendum on 7th November 1982 and amended in 1995, 2001, 2007 and 2010, 2017). The European Commission for Democracy through Law has estimated that the revision of the Constitution made in 2017 «represents a complete break in the constitutional history of the country. It does not fit into the logic of the separation of powers that characterizes democratic presidential regimes.»

Head of State: Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, reelected on 28th May 2023 for a five-year term.

Prime Minister: abolition of the post of prime minister following the new 2017 Constitution and transfer of his powers to the presidency.

Vice-president: Cevdet Yılmaz

“Monocameral parliamentary system”: The Grand National Assembly (Meclis) is composed of 600 seats; the representatives are elected for five years according to proportional representation; a 10% threshold is required (except for «independent candidates»).



Political Representation

Parliamentary composition on

28th May 2023:

- 294 seats: Justice and Development Party (AKP)
- 144 seats: Republican People's Party (CHP)
- 65 seats: People's Democratic Party (HDP)
- 49 seats: Nationalist Movement Party (MHP)
- 42 seats: Good Party (İYİ)
- 2 seat: Felicity Party (SP)
- 2 seats: Turkey Worker's Party (TİP)
- 1 seat: Democratic Party (DP)
- 1 seat: Great Unity Party (BBP)

Next general elections in 2028.

Female representation

- in the Grand National Assembly: 119/600
- in government: 1/16

Turkey became candidate for EU membership on 10th-11th December 1999. Negotiations were formally opened on 1st October 2005. Nevertheless, negotiations were impeded on 1st December 2006 because Turkey refused to apply the Additional Protocol of the Ankara Agreement to Cyprus. 15 out of 35 chapters have been opened; the last one (opened on 14th December 2015) is about financial and economy topics.

On 18th March 2016 a deal was signed between EU and Ankara regarding the repartition of Syrian refugees, involving visa liberalisation and re-opening of adhesion negotiations.

Several incidents have taken place between Turkey and the EU. The last one was on 22nd March 2018, when the European Council condemned «Turkey's continuing illegal actions in the eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean». On 26th March 2018, a meeting between Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and the leaders of the European Union did not lead to any concrete progress.