

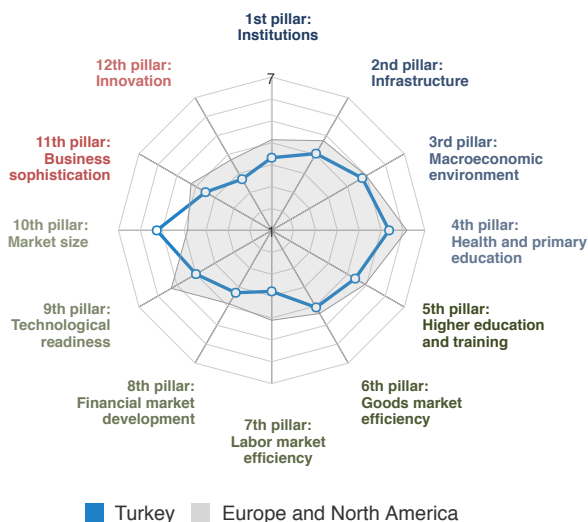
Key indicators, 2016

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2017)

Population millions	79.8	GDP per capita US\$	10,742.7
GDP US\$ billions	857.4	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.66

Performance overview

Index Component	Rank/137	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Global Competitiveness Index	53	4.4			Rank	43 / 144	44 / 148	45 / 144	51 / 140	55 / 138	53 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	60	4.8			Score	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
1st pillar: Institutions	71	3.8									
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	53	4.5									
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	50	5.1									
4th pillar: Health and primary education	84	5.6									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	51	4.4									
5th pillar: Higher education and training	48	4.8									
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	53	4.5									
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	127	3.4									
8th pillar: Financial market development	80	3.8									
9th pillar: Technological readiness	62	4.4									
10th pillar: Market size	14	5.5									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	66	3.7									
11th pillar: Business sophistication	67	4.0									
12th pillar: Innovation	69	3.3									

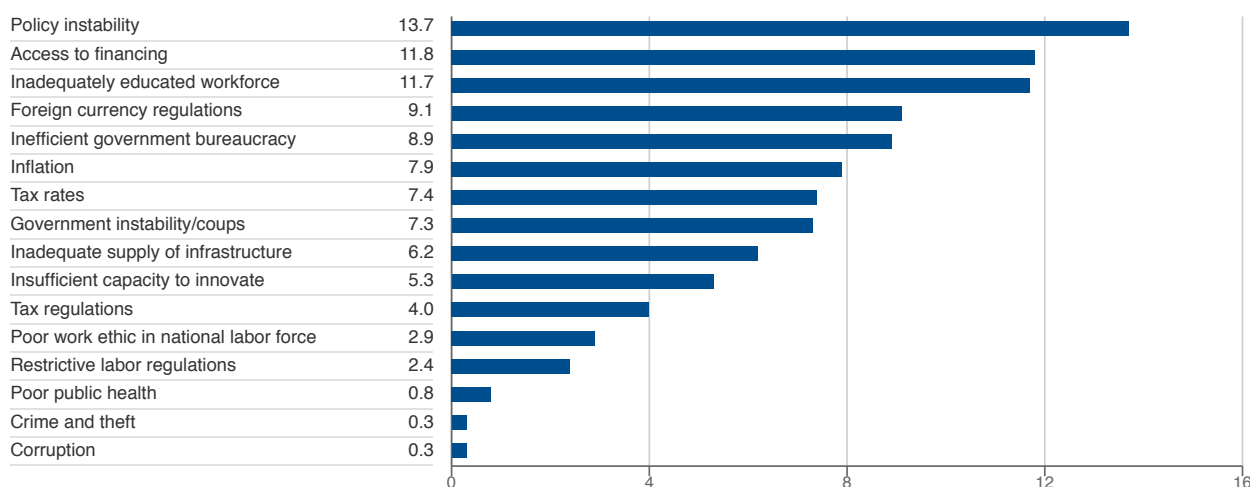


Turkey (53rd) rises by two places but remains below historical highs (the country ranked 43rd in 2012). This year, it sees the strongest improvements in the take up of the latest technologies as well as in mobile broadband subscriptions—from 51 percent in 2015 to 67 percent of the population in 2016. Going forward, Turkey must improve its institutional framework, continue to remove the significant rigidities

that exist in its labor markets, and strengthen the efficiency and stability of financial markets. In 2017, the Turkish economy is expected to grow by 2.9 percent. In the first half of the year, the depreciation of the lira has helped Turkish exports and the government boosted domestic demand through monetary and fiscal policies.

Most problematic factors for doing business

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2016



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

Turkey

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend	Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
1st pillar: Institutions	71	3.8		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	53	4.5	
1.01 Property rights	67	4.4		6.01 Intensity of local competition	9	5.9	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	94	3.7		6.02 Extent of market dominance	59	3.8	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	38	4.3		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	43	4.1	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	70	2.9		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	72	3.6	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	53	4.3		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	87	41.1	
1.06 Judicial independence	103	3.1		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	70	7	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	82	2.9		6.07 Time to start a business days	35	6.5	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	n/a	n/a		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	90	3.5	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	67	3.4		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	45	4.6	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	91	3.1		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	75	5.9	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	103	2.7		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	100	4.1	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	42	4.5		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	52	4.9	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	120	4.1		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	80	3.9	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	72	4.5		6.14 Imports % GDP	114	25.5	
1.15 Organized crime	72	4.8		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	37	5.1	
1.16 Reliability of police services	72	4.3		6.16 Buyer sophistication	66	3.4	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	88	3.6		7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	127	3.4	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	83	4.3		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	118	3.8	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	48	5.0		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	51	5.1	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	80	3.9		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	87	3.5	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	21	7.0		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	122	29.8	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	53	4.5		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	70	3.9	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	28	5.0		7.06 Pay and productivity	91	3.7	
2.02 Quality of roads	30	5.0		7.07 Reliance on professional management	80	4.0	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	57	3.0		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	83	3.2	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	54	4.5		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	103	2.6	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	31	5.4		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	123	0.44	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	17	2,834.6		8th pillar: Financial market development	80	3.8	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	88	4.4		8.01 Availability of financial services	51	4.4	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	103	96.9		8.02 Affordability of financial services	97	3.4	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	73	14.3		8.03 Financing through local equity market	55	3.8	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	50	5.1		8.04 Ease of access to loans	51	4.1	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	54	-2.3		8.05 Venture capital availability	82	2.7	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	44	24.9		8.06 Soundness of banks	58	5.2	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	116	7.8		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	78	4.1	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	23	29.1		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	95	3	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	68	52.6		9th pillar: Technological readiness	62	4.4	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	84	5.6		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	57	4.9	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	1	0.0		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	46	4.8	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	n/a	n/a		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	61	4.5	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	43	18.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	70	58.3	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	125	3.7		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	59	13.6	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	1	0.0		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	61	68.1	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	n/a	n/a		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	60	66.8	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	64	11.6		10th pillar: Market size	14	5.5	
4.08 Life expectancy years	59	75.4		10.01 Domestic market size index	13	5.4	
4.09 Quality of primary education	105	3.1		10.02 Foreign market size index	26	5.7	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	82	94.1		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	13	1,988.3	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	48	4.8		10.04 Exports % GDP	101	20.9	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	37	102.5		11th pillar: Business sophistication	67	4.0	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	2	94.7		11.01 Local supplier quantity	44	4.7	
5.03 Quality of the education system	101	3.2		11.02 Local supplier quality	52	4.6	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	104	3.3		11.03 State of cluster development	59	3.8	
5.05 Quality of management schools	108	3.6		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	106	2.9	
5.06 Internet access in schools	72	4.1		11.05 Value chain breadth	67	3.8	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	93	4.0		11.06 Control of international distribution	55	3.8	
5.08 Extent of staff training	102	3.5		11.07 Production process sophistication	51	4.2	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	92	4.1	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	97	3.9	
				12th pillar: Innovation	69	3.3	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	74	4.1	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	100	3.3	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	69	3.3	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	66	3.5	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	64	3.4	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	49	4.3	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	39	10.9	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012-2013 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://gcr.weforum.org/>