

ELECTORAL MANIFESTO OF THE MOTHERLAND PARTY



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Turgut Özal, Prime Minister
President of the Motherland Party

DDC:
YER: 88-6572
YIL:
CLT:
KSM:
KOP:
DEM: 88-15885

KÜTÜPHANESİ

**ELECTORAL MANIFESTO
OF THE MOTHERLAND PARTY
FOR THE NOVEMBER 29, 1987 ELECTION**

OCTOBER 1987, ANKARA

INTRODUCTION

The MOTHERLAND PARTY of Turkey was founded in May 1983. It won a landslide victory in the General Election of November the same year. Forming the Government in December 1983 under Turgut Özal, its President, the Motherland Party played an important role in the transition to democratic order.

During the past four years, the Motherland Party Administration has introduced spectacular changes in economic, social and political life, paving the way for Turkey's integration into the democratic Western community.

In the general election scheduled for November 29, 1987, the Motherland Party will compete for the 450 seats in the Grand National Assembly against six other political parties and independent candidates. Its aim : a mandate from the nation for another five years.

I believe that this translation of the Electoral Manifesto will contribute to the establishment of better understanding and closer political cooperation between the Motherland Party and her counterparts in other democracies.

October 1987

Bülent AKARCALI
Vice-President
MOTHERLAND PARTY

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FOREWORD

My dear citizens,

The Motherland Party that came into power with the confidence and support of our august nation following the general election held on November 6, 1983, now appeals to our citizens as an organization which has successfully performed its task. As the November 29, 1987 election approaches, the Motherland Party stands tall. It has kept all the promises it made in its 1983 Electoral Manifesto and thus shown itself to be a reliable and resolute political party.

During the past four years, political and economic stability has been strengthened, social problems alleviated, democracy restored and national credibility increased. Our people have become more confident about their own futures.

With the Motherland Party in power, Turkey has triumphed over ignorance and darkness, rushed towards civilization with new highways, bridges and telephones, bright cities and villages, and moved into a new epoch.

With the Motherland Party in power, Turkey has given up the defensive economic policies of the past, when financial structures, and the treasury, were sacrificed for the sake of winning elections, and adopted instead a way of administering the economy in tune with the country's means within a spirit of realism.

With the Motherland Party in power, Turkey has lived through a political period free of fighting, discontent and caprice, and experienced a rare era of civilized, respectable, conciliatory politics.

With the Motherland Party in power, Turkey, having managed to amend its Constitution in a period of civilian rule, has become a land where democracy has developed and consolidated itself.

With the Motherland Party in power, Turkey has laid rational foundations for minimizing regional differences in development and reversing the bad luck of Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia.

With the Motherland Party in power, Turkey has secured substantial nonbudgetary financial resources which will end poverty and suffering, allow everyone to have a house of his own and establish a strong defence industry, the potential of the nation has been channelled towards the right priorities.

To sum up, with the Motherland Party in power, Turkey has welcomed science and civilization and taken historic strides forward towards a stronger and more developed country to a background of balanced and temperate political understanding.

The Motherland Party is about to complete its fourth year in office.

The Motherland Party came to power at a critical period. Military administration came to an end as a result of the November 6, 1983 election and now the democratic system has been completely restored. The November 29, 1987 Election will be held without martial law, in contrast with the previous election. Political bans have been lifted and Turkey has allowed complaints by individuals to be filed with the Human

Rights Commission of the Council of Europe. We have also had the opportunity to apply for full membership of the European Community, the target of the contemporary level of civilization that Atatürk set, a long-desired step that nobody had previously dared to take due to Turkey's earlier troubles.

As we have been declaring since the day of our foundation, the Motherland Party is a brand new institution. It is a party appropriate to the structure of our country and the minds of our people. It unifies the masses behind our national interests and regards tolerance and conciliation as the fundamental feature of politics. Today, Turkey enjoys a civilized and free climate of discussion and expression of thoughts. Those advocating different thoughts and political views show, at present, more tolerance and forbearance to each other than ever before. Today, our citizens enjoy peace of mind, a result of living together as friends and brothers even if they have conflicting points of view. The Motherland Party has undoubtedly played a very important role in the creation of this climate of peace.

Ever since the adoption of the multi-party democratic system in Turkey, it has faced a vicious circle completed by military rule once every ten years. An analysis of this problem reveals that the balance of payments faced a bottleneck once every ten years, leading to economic crisis, social and political turmoil and military rule. Unable to adjust its economic development to match the rate of increase in population, Turkey, in need of rapid development, came face to face with difficulties every time its growth rate approached 7 percent.

The developments of the last four years, during which the Motherland Party has been in power, however, have established a myriad of important indicators demonstrating that this vicious circle has finally been broken. The improvements in the balance of foreign payments, the increase in exports and the change in the composition of exports are of a positive and lasting nature. Exports are expected to surpass the 9 billion dollar mark this year. While the rate of exports against imports was 37 percent in 1980, this figure has reached 70 percent in 1987. The share of industrial products in overall exports has also risen, from 35 percent in 1979 to 80 percent in 1987. The fact that exports were mainly based on agricultural produce was the main reason for the stagnation of exports in the past. International demand for agricultural products is restricted. It is noteworthy that the total share of tobacco, cotton, hazelnuts and raisins in overall exports was 65 percent in 1950, 54 percent in 1961, 61 percent in 1970 and 37 percent in 1980. This figure is below 10 percent in 1987. As a result of a rational and well-managed export policy, Turkey at present sells over 3,000 different items to foreign countries. Our exports go to a great number of countries, including all the industrial states. The high number of importing countries and the diversity of export commodities bear witness to the soundness of our exports. Meanwhile, the current account deficit will be reduced to less than one billion dollars by the end of this year. The current account balance is improving despite an

average annual growth rate of 6.5 percent during the last four years

As we approach the end of the 1980's, the trends in Turkish political life are quite different from those of the 1970's. Our people do not like extremism and quarrel. They have a particular dislike for extremist and quarrelsome political leaders. From the beginning, we have adopted peace and friendliness as our guide. We knew that friendliness, not quarrels, would take us to power.

The most important problem in the days ahead is the maintenance of the political and economic stability necessary for tranquillity and confidence. The heart of the matter is political stability. This is only possible with a majority government formed by a harmonious and unified political group. This group is the Motherland Party. As a matter of fact, no political group other than the Motherland Party has produced a realistic alternative programme.

The Motherland Party does not regard programmes full of slogans, promises that cannot be kept, deeds that cannot be accomplished, unclear thoughts and irrational measures as a credible service to our people. We believe that those who seek office merely by saying that they are against the Motherland Party should openly state that they will not be able to render any service. We also believe that every one should explain the deeds they plan to accomplish, the way they plan to accomplish them and the resources they plan to create to accomplish them. It is either somnolence or ignorance to dream that problems can be solved today or in the future by temporary measures and slogans that only sound good to the ear. We are pleased to note that our society discredits such irrational approaches and looks for consistence and substance.

The Motherland Party has introduced a brand new perspective in dealing with Turkey's problems. Our solutions to economic and social problems are completely different from those of the past. Meanwhile, we have a constructive, conciliatory and peaceful approach to political questions. The Motherland Party has brought a new voice, a breath of fresh air to Turkish political life.

The existing political party system has an interesting feature. The Motherland Party is the only new political group. Others are either identical to or continuations of former political parties.

The November 29 General Election will be a contest between these parties, the continuation of the past, and the Motherland Party, a brand new group. We believe that this election will be the final showdown, and that there will be no return to the past.

If we spend the next five years without coalitions and in stability under a majority government, we will continue our efforts for rapid development and consequently build a very healthy and powerful structure for Turkey.

A strong government is needed to continue the economic and social development of our country which has already moved into a new epoch. A strong, majority

government is needed to promptly close the gap between Turkey and the industrial states and to prevent a repetition of political and economic disturbances

Turkey must maintain DEMOCRACY, STABILITY and DEVELOPMENT simultaneously

DEVELOPING TURKEY... CHANGING TURKEY...

Through its efforts in the legislature and the executive during the last four years, the Motherland Party has helped Turkey cover substantial ground. This fact is self-evident. Turkey is undergoing great structural change and development. The economic, social and administrative reforms which could not be made for 30-40 years, or ever since the proclamation of the Republic, or which no one dared to make, have been successfully launched in 3 or 4 years. Almost all the basic foundations of an advanced and modern economic system have been laid, and the prerequisites for running a free market economy based on competition have come into being.

Intervention and restrictions must be minimized in the healthy functioning of a free market economy based on competition. The best way of exposing the capability and talent of the individual and ensuring the most rational and productive exploitation of resources is to reduce the level of intervention in conditions of competition. Intervention causes injustice, waste of resources and disturbance of the system in general. Intervention and restrictions repeat themselves. Instead of doing their best, everyone tries to take advantage of the loopholes in the system and to change the whole system to suit himself. State intervention should have as its aim the elimination of injustice and unfairness.

The principal economic and financial measures taken so far are listed below

- * The foreign exchange system has been radically changed. Possession of foreign currency is no longer a crime. Today, our country has one of the most liberal foreign exchange systems in the World.
- * The taxation system has been modernized. Value Added Tax, first proposed some 25 years ago, has been introduced.
- * All customs procedures have been reviewed and protectionism has been reduced to a reasonable level. New incentives have been introduced to encourage opening up abroad.
- * Interest rates have been liberated.
- * Monopolies have been abolished.
- * Voluntary savings have been encouraged with the issue of shares in the income from certain facilities such as bridges and dams. A capital market has been set up.
- * Resources have been increased substantially through the establishment of non-budgetary funds such as the Public Housing Fund, Public Partnership Fund, Defence

Industry Development Fund and the Fund for Encouraging Social Assistance and Solidarity. Hence, important projects and investments have begun in the fields of defence, housing and the construction of dams, bridges and power plants. Many of our citizens are receiving aid from the Social Solidarity Fund.

- * The BUILD-OPERATE-TRANSFER model has been developed and implemented in Turkey for the first time in the World.

The figures for GNP, exports and Turkey's credibility abroad are the best indicators of the results of the economic policies pursued.

- * The Gross National Product increased by 5.9 percent in 1984, 5.1 percent in 1985 and 8 percent in 1986. The growth rate in 1986 was the highest for the last 10 years. The growth rate in 1987 is expected to reach almost 7 percent. The average growth rate between 1984 and 1987 is 6.5 percent.
- * Both the number of unemployed and the ratio of unemployed in the total population have begun to decrease within the last two years.
- * The ratio of domestic savings to GNP was 16.3 percent in 1983 and 22.3 percent in 1986.
- * Exports totalled 2.2 billion dollars in 1979. Industrial products formed 35 percent of all exports that year. Exports in 1987 are expected to total over 9 billion dollars. Eighty percent of our current exports are industrial goods. Turkey has begun to export a variety of industrial products to the most developed nations of the world.
- * The position of foreign debts and exports is as follows:
Exports totalled 2.2 billion dollars in 1979, while foreign debts totalled 13.6 billion dollars. Exports will total 9.4 billion dollars in 1987, while foreign debts will be at the level of 33.6 billion dollars. Foreign debts amounted to 6.2 times annual exports in 1979, while they are only 3.6 times greater than annual exports in 1987. This means that foreign debts are decreasing with respect to annual exports.
- * The following table shows Turkey's credibility rating in the world.

YEAR	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	TURKEY'S RATING
1979	93	89
1980	96	92
1981	100	91
1982	107	78
1983	107	73
1984	109	60
1985	109	56
1986	109	51
1987	109	45

Turkey boasts the fastest rise in world credibility ratings over the last four years.

- * The share of luxury items such as automobiles and cigarettes in overall imports is only 1.7 percent. The customs and fund taxes paid to the State on imports of these items which used to be smuggled into the country have totalled over 1,000 billion Turkish liras during the last three years. This income is being utilized in many fields, particularly by the Public Housing Fund and the Social Assistance and Solidarity Fund.

Other developments that we consider important are

- * The industrial sector is undergoing a healthy and permanent structural change which is making it export-oriented and more competitive in world markets. The growth rates in industry in 1984, 1985 and 1986 were 10.4 percent, 6.3 percent and 9 percent respectively. The average growth rate is 8.6 percent.
- * Production has substantially increased in agriculture as well. The average growth rate in the agricultural sector for the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 is 4.3 percent. This figure is much higher than the planned target. The most radical achievement of the Republican period has been made in the field of seed production and distribution. A major portion of the seeds that farmers use are produced in the country and some seeds are exported. Our farmers receive their money in advance or almost immediately upon delivery of their produce. Apart from state-subsidized agricultural inputs such as loans, fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation facilities, state support for animal feed and milk totals over 1 billion Turkish liras each year. Realistic pricing and the increase in productivity resulting from the use of high-quality seeds have raised the income of our farmers in real terms. Important amendments have been made to the Forestry Act, and to land registry practices in particular. The next five years are going to be a period of extensive development. The Agricultural Reform Act has been enacted and put into practice.
- * 28 dams have been completed. At present, the construction of 75 dams is underway. During the last four years, the total area irrigated has risen to over 600 thousand hectares. The Southeastern Anatolian Project is going on at full speed. The Ataturk Dam and the Urfa Tunnel will probably be operational in 1990, when they will begin to irrigate the Harran Plain.
- * The construction of 600 thousand houses is either completed or underway, with support from the Public Housing Fund.
- * Turkey's tourism revenues totalled 411 million dollars and bed capacity 66 thousand in 1983. Tourism revenues will be over 2 billion dollars and bed capacity 120 thousand by the end of this year.
- * Turkey's cement production was 13.6 million tons in 1983. This figure rose to 21.5 million tons in 1987. Iron and steel production also increased from 3.9 million tons in 1983 to 7 million tons in 1987.
- * Lignite production was 23.8 million tons in 1983. The 1987 figure is 48 million tons.
- * While 24,400 villages had been electrified during the Republican period up to 1983,

a total of 19,000 villages and rural settlements have been electrified during the last four years. Today, there is no village without electricity. Meanwhile, a total of 580 thousand houses, some taking advantage of the Construction Amnesty, have received electricity for the first time during the period 1984-1987.

- * The energy consumption of the industrial sector has risen from 17.5 billion Kwh in 1983 to 26 billion Kwh in 1987.
- * Important strides have been made in the defence industry. The first Turkish-made aircraft, the F-16 jet fighter, made its first flight this year.
- * Substantial ground has been covered in the field of communications. The total number of telephones in 1983 was 1.9 million, 1.6 million of which had automatic dialling. The total number of telephones in 1987 is 4.8 million, 4.4 million of them with automatic dialling. Only 10,272 villages had telephones at the end of 1983. This number will rise to 36,150 by the end of this year. While only 12 villages had long distance and international automatic dialling in 1983, approximately 20 thousand villages currently enjoy this service.
- * While the Motherland Party has been in power, all television broadcasts have become available in colour, and Channel-2 TV broadcasts have begun. Weekly television broadcast hours have been increased from 37 hours in 1983 to 130 hours in 1987.
- * Ministries and affiliated organizations have been reorganized.
- * The Basic Health Services Law has been enacted.
- * The bed capacity in student dormitories for higher education was 47,000 in 1983. The 1987 figure is 100,000. While 29,000 students received loans in 1983, 47,000 students have received loans this year.
- * The number of posts for religious officials has been increased from 53,600 in 1983 to 84,300 in 1987. The number of posts for religious officials abroad has also been increased from 100 in 1983 to 536 in 1987.
- * With the enactment of the Law on Tasks and Organization of the Directorate General of Physical Training and Sports, innovations have been made in and extra resources channelled to sporting life.
- * The Apprenticeship and Vocational Training Law has been enacted and put into force. The State pays the social security premiums of apprentices during their periods of vocational training.
- * Municipalities have been given substantial financial resources and more authority.
- * 103 districts have been turned into counties.
- * A construction amnesty has been declared.
- * Bureaucratic formalities and procedures have been simplified.
- * The Mersin Free Trade Zone has been opened. Work is going on in the other three zones.

THE NEW PERIOD AND OUR TARGETS

Those who seek office in the administration of the Turkish Republic, which will exist for ever, need to determine well-thought, clear and attainable new targets and explain the ways and means of reaching these targets. The outline of what we are going to do if we come to power following the November 29, 1987 General Election follows

It is a fact that we will maintain the development of the democratic system consolidating fundamental rights and freedoms, further improving the climate of tranquillity and confidence and retaining political, social and economic stability above all else. Our target is that power and authority should rest with elected bodies, so that state administration reflects the national will in its true sense, and national sovereignty is the basis of the democratic system. To this end, the necessary amendments will be made in the Constitution and the law.

- * Radical changes will not be necessary in the economic system. However, adjustments and new arrangements required by changing conditions will be made with the objective of consolidating the economic system.
- * Our goal during the next five years is to maintain an average annual growth rate of 7 percent, to increase exports to 20 billion dollars a year and to elevate the ratio of domestic savings to gross national product to over 25 percent.
- * Our main goal is to reduce the inflation rate to a reasonable level and to further improve the living standards of the middle income bracket, in other words, the main pillar of our society, which includes farmers, workers, craftsmen, civil servants and the retired

INCREASE AND EXPANSION OF WELFARE

Increasing in real terms the wages and salaries of farmers, workers, civil servants, craftsmen and the retired, who form the main pillar of our society, is of paramount importance in the expansion of welfare. We will continue to pursue our policy in this field meticulously. Economic systems are set up for the welfare and happiness of the people. One must keep in mind that no individual or nation can make use of wealth that he does not have.

We attach great importance to increasing production and exports, encouraging savings, opening the capital markets to the public, completing infrastructural facilities in all parts of the country, and distributing the national income in accordance with the principles of social justice, so as to raise and broaden welfare.

Increasing welfare will naturally ease social problems and strengthen the peace and stability in the country.

The most telling example of the rise and expansion of welfare is the use of durable consumer goods (TV sets, radios, refrigerators, washing machines and automobiles) by a wide section of the society. The number of houses being built is another important indicator of the expansion of welfare.

We will stick firmly to our policy of growth within stability for the increase and expansion of welfare during the oncoming period as well.

*** People and Education**

People and the system form the principal elements of the basis of development and civilization.

Development can only be accomplished by human beings. It is an undeniable fact that educated and trained people, the quality of manpower in developed societies, are more important than the richest natural resources of the world.

When the system is well established, education forms the ways and means of creating a developed and modern society. For this reason, we must furnish our children with ethical and moral values and with the joy of life and human love, in addition to knowledge of science, technology and culture, from the primary school until they enter professional life.

What we must do, first of all, is to help everyone to develop an acknowledged career. The first prerequisite for self confidence is to be in possession of a recognized profession.

The developments in our economic life necessitate a greater emphasis on specialization and practice-oriented education and training. Substantial ground has been covered during the last four years with apprenticeship training and courses for development of skills. Progress has also been made within the existing educational system. During the next few years emphasis will be placed on flexible and well-directed manpower planning at all levels of post-primary education. The most up-to-date technology and modern means of communication, primarily televised services and computers, will be exploited to the full in all levels of education and training.

Another of our goals is to teach a foreign language to everyone.

Education is one of the fields to which we attach utmost importance and priority in today's Turkey, as she moves into a new epoch.

* The advantages of the Basic Health Services Law, enacted with the objective of introducing radical reform to health services, will soon be self-evident. The quality of health services will increase, the practice of health insurance will start to operate, on-the-job training of doctors and other health personnel will take place on a permanent basis, and the family doctor system will be introduced. We will attach top priority to preventive medicine, child care, general health education and immunization campaigns.

* The goal of our agricultural policy is to increase the revenues of our farmers. Besides raising productivity and the quality of agricultural produce, our farmers will be furnished with necessary backing in all levels of production in order to achieve this goal. Irrigation projects will go on at full speed and the production of high-quality and hybrid seeds will increase and expand in the country. The strides made in this field during the last four years will yield their results, and noteworthy production

increases will be observed in the areas of horticulture and animal husbandry. Besides artificial breeding, the 100,000 high-quality head of cattle we have begun to import from the United States and Europe will substantially shorten the time needed to breed new high-yield species. Exports of raw and processed agricultural products to Middle Eastern and European countries will increase in diversity, quantity and value. The development of storage, processing, packaging, marketing and exporting will be encouraged. Necessary measures will be taken for the integration of our agricultural sector with the European Community.

- * Special incentives will be provided to those industries which occupy a particularly important place vis-a-vis exports and technological development. Productivity and quality will continue to rise in the production of industrial goods, as a result of the effects of foreign competition and exports. Important developments will take place in the textile, electronics and defence sectors, as well as in all fields employing advanced technology.
- * Labour unions, collective bargaining and the rights to strike and lock-out constitute the fundamentals of labour relations in a free democratic system. One of our main goals is the adoption of a just, stable and effective system of labour relations complementing social and economic development. With this objective, we will take measures in conformity with national conditions and make the necessary arrangements.

INFRASTRUCTURE...

Electricity Electricity consumption, 27.3 billion Kwh in 1983, will exceed 45 billion Kwh in 1987, making an increase of 65 percent. Actually, the present power production capacity is much higher than this figure. Imports of electrical power from Bulgaria are over, and Turkey is now in a position to export electrical energy. Our target for 1992 is 80 billion Kwh. Turkey will have abundant and continuous energy thanks to new power plants and the modernization of energy transmission and distribution units.

Highways We hope that the 1,500 Km of highway currently being built will be completed during the next five years and that the construction of another 1,500 Km will begin during the same period.

Ports The Construction of new ports, and the extension of existing ones, particularly on the Mediterranean Coast, will increase handling capacity by 100 million tons.

Air Transport One of our goals is to link all important centers of the country to each other with scheduled flights. New airports will be built and the existing ones will be modernized and extended with the objective of contributing to tourism and gaining a greater share of international air transport business. Also in line with these developments, the number of airliners will be increased and international flights to new destinations, such as the United States, Japan, China and Australia, will be introduced.

Communications The latest developments in the field of electronics will be employed in communications and information transfer, and investments will continue at full speed, as in the past four years. One of our goals in this area is to install 10 million telephone lines, permitting everyone to obtain a telephone easily.

Natural Gas Pipelines We will exploit high-calorie natural gas extensively for household needs and heating in order to prevent air pollution in our cities. We will also make use of natural gas in our power generating units.

OUR CITIES...

The next five years will be a notable period in the development and modernisation of our cities.

- Sewage and drinking water projects will be completed and due attention will be paid to the quality of drinking water because of its role in preventative hygiene.
- As in the past four years, investment in roads, communications, traffic, lighting, sports facilities, parks, recreation sites and market places will be promoted.
- Re-construction and improvement plans for slum areas will be completed, and these areas will be transformed into modern urban zones.
- Cities will be encouraged to carry out long-term development plans, thus avoiding unsound urbanization.
- Solutions to the traffic and mass-transportation problems of cities will have priority backing.
- The immovable cultural assets of our cities will be restored, promoting tourism and preserving our culture.
- It was for the first time during our administration that the problems of environmental conservation and reducing pollution were seriously handled. The introduction of natural gas for urban heating and work to prevent industrial pollution will be expedited.

OUR VILLAGES...

In the past four years all villages have been linked up to the national electricity and telephone grids. The coming term will see the face of our villages change rapidly.

- The transition from primitive, stabilized roads to asphalt ones will be expedited.
- Drinking water facilities for villages is the most important issue. Work to supply drinking water will be intensified with the target of providing clear, healthy water.
- Villages will be provided with settlement plans, and the building of village inner roads will continue.
- The activities of the Public Housing Fund will be expanded to cover the villages as well, and the construction of sound and modern housing in the villages will begin under the individual and mass housing unit schemes.
- The building of sports facilities for villages will be intensified. Development Priority

REGIONS... EASTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA...

Investments in Eastern and South-eastern Anatolia in particular have been attached great importance. In the fields of energy, irrigation, municipal services, telephones, rural electrification and rural roads, more has been accomplished during this last administration, than ever before. Wages in these regions have been improved, and a great number of housing units built. We are determined to extend more investments and services to these regions during the coming term. The cities, towns and villages within the scope of the South-eastern Anatolian Project will gradually become part of the developed region, agriculturally, industrially and commercially, as of 1990.

- * For youth and children, and for the development of able sportsmen, we plan to double sports facilities both in number and in capacity, expand these facilities to villages, further expand parks and sports fields and organise regular cultural and art events in each province and district. Our youth will also contribute significantly to the tree-planting.

TOURISM

The promotion of tourism will continue at a high pace. The bed capacity is expected to rise from 66 thousand in 1983 to 200 thousand in 1988 and to 350 thousand in 1992. Gross tourism revenues are expected to go up from \$ 2 billion in 1987 to \$ 5 billion in 1992.

- * As a result of rapid and unbalanced urbanisation and excess concentration of industrial facilities in certain regions, ecological conditions and natural balances are being upset, leading to irreparable damage. With the aim of preventing air pollution, projects to heat major provincial centres, Istanbul and Ankara in particular, by natural gas will be expedited. A more balanced distribution of industrial facilities on a country-wide basis will be ensured, while existing plants will comply strictly with the environmental requirements. The implementation of sewage system and drinking water system projects for all provincial centres has been started, some such projects are already complete, and the remainder will be completed during our next term. The construction of purification facilities will be encouraged, while due attention will be paid to the preservation and promotion of natural beauty-spots.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY...

- * Turkey, with annual exports now exceeding \$ 9 billion, has reached a point from which she can produce her own science and technology.

In order to close the gap between Turkey and developed countries, research and development activities will receive further backing, while the use of central and individual computer systems and data banks will become more widespread.

- The transfer of new industries and technologies to Turkey will be encouraged.
- Systems for promoting relations between small, medium size and large industries using science and technology will be provided, and necessary measures taken.

CIVIL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION...

- In order that municipal services should not lag behind the growth and development of the country, the number of metropolitan areas will be raised under a certain scheme, and the structure of civil administration will be reviewed. A hundred more towns will be added to the 103 already given the right to county administration.

We have made every effort and resorted to rational and courageous measures in order to make full use of the first four years of administration entrusted to us by our dear nation. Important reforms have taken place in Turkey since 1983.

In foreign policy, the past four years have seen Turkey taking an unprecedented position. Her Chairmanship of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference Standing Committee for Commercial and Economic Cooperation, her OECD Term-chairmanship, her Council of Europe Term-chairmanship and the participation of Turkish Parliamentarians in the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly are all important developments. All three meetings of the OIC Standing Committee for Commercial and Economic Cooperation were held in Turkey. A large number of foreign statesmen visited Turkey while active relations have been established with various countries. Turkey's stand and the role she has played in the Middle East is appreciated by all countries, raising the country's prestige in foreign policy.

Turkey is rapidly changing and developing. Everything is much different from 1980 and the years before. The administration is civil, martial law has been lifted. Democracy is functioning with all its institutions. The country is rapidly developing, unemployment gradually decreasing. Turkey's credit rating is high. She is the strongest and most stable country in the Middle East. Denied a few million dollars of credit early in the 1980s, she has now extended some \$ 2 billion in credit to other countries, including her neighbours. There are no restrictions on foreign travel, no currency transfer problems. The shortage of any commodity in the Turkish market is out of the question. All commodities are available everywhere in Turkey, just as in European countries.

Turkey now has the opportunity to become one of the leading states of the World by the turn of the century. The sine-qua-non for not missing this opportunity is the preservation of political and economic stability. West Germany and Japan were completely destroyed during the Second World War. Thereafter, both experienced years in which economic programmes and political cadres were retained and economic and social policies applied in stability without any concessions. This is what underlies the achievement of today's giants, West Germany and Japan.

Turkey now enjoys, constant economic and social development, continues to be more outward-oriented, is active in foreign relations and is determined to become a full member of the EEC, already having filed her application. She can maintain this rapid pace of development only through the preservation of the same administra-

tion in stability for long years. If this becomes possible, by the end of the century Turkey will take her place among industrialised countries.

The MOTHERLAND PARTY is a nationalist, conservative party in favour of social justice pursuing a free market economic policy based on competition. The MOTHERLAND PARTY embraces all sectors of society. All layers of the people, rich and poor, in village and town, in city and suburb, can see their place in the programme and policies of the Party. The World, Turkey and our people are all in a process of constant change. We are ahead of this change and we are striving to bring Turkey to the level of modern civilisation. We are therefore a party open to renewal.

While promoting our efficiency both in the Middle East and the Western World, not to mention preserving our own national and moral values, we will continue to pursue our initiative in creating the mature, tolerant atmosphere of thought and discussion in tranquillity required for our integration into the Western world.

The MOTHERLAND PARTY is determined to make Turkey a more advanced, more modern, more powerful country with high credibility. We know how to solve the problems of the country. We have our programme, we have the cadres ready.

We have never promised things which we cannot achieve. On the eve of the new elections we again promise only what we can deliver.

We offer the achievements of the past four years as our guarantee. We request a full mandate from our nation for the next five years.

May the General Election of November 29, 1987 serve the interests of our people and our country.

Turgut ÖZAL
President
MOTHERLAND PARTY

FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

THE STATE

The State is a system of institutions created by the nation to safeguard the indivisible integrity of the motherland and the nation, to provide justice, to defend the country, to maintain security and public order and to render social and economic activities and services in the most efficient and productive manner

The State is for the nation. The integrity of the State and the Nation is essential

Raising prosperity, providing for social justice, establishing social security and welfare in order to eliminate poverty and unemployment, promoting or if necessary directly organising social services and other social activities, all these are among the basic functions of the State

In the sphere of economics, the State must concern itself with infrastructure services, which benefit the entire nation

The aim is to create a rich state from the wealth of the nation, and not a rich nation from the wealth of the state

The fundamental principles in the establishment and functioning of state institutions are efficiency, speed and productivity

To achieve this, the system must be open, simple and easy to understand. In dealing with real persons and corporate bodies, confidence is essential, suspicion is exceptional

Goodness and virtue must dominate the functioning of the system. It is our aim to provide this and raise efficiency

JUSTICE

Justice is the basis of property

One of the most fundamental duties of the State is that of providing justice, protecting individual rights and preserving the supremacy of law

Justice is not only the guarantor of rights and liberties, it also ensures that freedoms are not exercised to the detriment of the public interest

Equality before the law is essential

National unity and integrity and confidence in the State can only be assured through a system of justice which makes no discrimination among citizens

The independence and impartiality of the judiciary is crucial

Justice must be quick and penalties must be efficient and deterrent. Delayed justice is unaccomplished justice

FREEDOM

Everyone possesses inherent fundamental rights and freedoms which are inviolable and inalienable

Providing and assuring these rights and liberties, embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is the 'sine qua non' of a state order abiding by law and the supremacy of law

The introduction of the right of individual petition to the European Human Rights Commission is thus a major step in the right direction

DEMOCRACY AND DEMOCRATIC ORDER

The nation can be served best and can be represented in the best manner only in a democratic order

A democratic order is a regime in which human rights and liberties are respected and are protected at the highest level

A democratic order which upholds justice and the supremacy of law is the most reliable guarantee of human dignity, and of freedom of expression, thought opinion, religion and conscience

National sovereignty is the keystone of the democratic order

The Republic is the form of administration which best reflects our understanding of the state and democracy

The Turkish Grand National Assembly, comprised as it is of members freely elected by the people, is the institution which gives best expression to the national will and national sovereignty

To us, the Presidency of the Republic is the highest position within the State, impartially representing the unity of the state and nation in a democratic political order

Political parties are indispensable elements of democratic political life

A stable and strong government is the first and most important condition for efficient State administration

We oppose every move or action which seeks to damage or destroy the democratic order and human rights and liberties

We reject any kind of regime or action which runs counter to democratic thought and rights

RELIGION AND SECULARISM

Everyone has the right to freedom of conscience, religious belief and worship This is guaranteed under the Constitution. Secularism is one of the basic pillars of the Turkish Republic

We believe it absolutely essential that material and moral development go hand in hand

We deem it necessary to provide religious education in state elementary and secondary schools, supplying future generations with high moral values

We do not see secularism as an obstacle to the preservation of moral values, or to the exercise of the freedoms of conscience, religious belief and worship, or to the promotion of religious culture

PRESS AND MASS MEDIA

The press and mass media are the fundamental tools available in a free democratic order for the exercise of the rights and freedoms of expression, thought and opinion and for the sound formation of public opinion

Mass media such as the radio, television, newspapers, periodicals and books also have an important role to play in the development and dissemination of science, culture and the arts

Media under state supervision, including radio and television, must be impartial

PLANNING

Planning is vital, for it leads to the most efficient possible use of resources for harmonious, rapid and productive social and economic development

What we expect from planning is the development and optimal use of resources including savings, the promotion of social and economic development, the elimination of disparities in a just and practical way, the elimination of poverty and unemployment and the harmonious and balanced extension of prosperity to the masses

Our party has a democratic concept of planning, free of rigidity, dogma and centralisation. The aim is to permit individuals and institutions to make best use of their own talents and ideas

ECONOMIC POLICY

FUNDAMENTALS OF OUR ECONOMIC POLICY

The chief goals of our economic development policy are to accelerate economic growth, to improve the social balance, to bring out the entrepreneurial capabilities of individuals, in accordance with their talents and accomplishments, to reduce the imbalance in income distribution to a reasonable level, to minimise the differences between the levels of development of the various regions, to eliminate poverty, and to expand welfare

We believe that the interests of various social groups form the integral parts of a whole. Therefore, they can be brought together in concord behind national interests.

The economic system we prefer is a free market economy based on competition with minimum intervention or restriction unless dictated by national interests. This, we believe, will ensure growth in accordance with the natural rules of economics. We believe that only through this system can the great masses enjoy abundant high-quality, inexpensive services and goods.

The means for attaining the above targets are

- Encouraging savings, thereby increasing investments, production and employment opportunities through productive and rapid use of savings and resources,
- Introducing a stable and lasting solution to the problem of the balance of payments by increasing exports and their share in national income and encouraging the growth of services that bring in foreign exchange such as contracting activities abroad, transportation and tourism,
- Keeping the inflation rate at a reasonably low level and ensuring stability in prices,
- Ensuring integration and harmony in the implementation of economic, financial, monetary and credit policies,
- Exploiting foreign resources on the basis of balanced mutual interests and encouraging foreign capital investment

THE STATE'S ROLE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The principal role of the State is to ensure the stability required for reliable and constant economic growth. To this end, the maintenance of law and order inside the country, national defence, the protection of national rights and the rights of individuals both at home and abroad and the establishment of a fair judicial system form the fundamental tasks of the State.

The basic function of the State in economic development is a regulatory one, arranging relations among individuals and institutions, resolving disputes, introducing steady rules for the maintenance of economic stability and increasing productivity by lifting restrictions.

This regulatory and managerial function of the State should remain at a general level and minor matters should not lead to intervention

The activities the State should carry out directly generally relate to infrastructure and serve the whole nation

All natural resources, such as forests, minerals and raw materials for power generation, should be seen as the wealth of the State. Even though these natural resources are under the control and at the disposal of the State, individuals and corporate bodies formed by individuals should be granted the right to explore and exploit these resources in conformity with rules imposed by the State

As a basic principle, the State should not be involved in trade and industry. As an exceptional case, the State may set up industrial facilities in underdeveloped regions. However, these facilities should be privatized as soon as possible

The basic role of the State in industry and trade should be a regulatory and encouraging one

In economic activities the State should not be the rival of the citizen, on the contrary, it should assist the citizen and help him develop his business

THE INDIVIDUAL'S ROLE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Optimally high and efficient production of goods and services in industry, agriculture and trade is only possible in a system which views the capabilities and entrepreneurial talents of individuals as the fundamental element in economic development. Individuals, cooperatives and companies, in other words free enterprises, are the main actors in such a system

A GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF THE ECONOMY

Economic and social development has the aim of increasing the welfare and happiness of the people. Economic development serves human beings. Justice and freedom serve human beings as well. The democratic system also has the basic aim of protecting the rights and freedoms of human beings. No ideology or movement which is not based on human love, respect and assistance to people has any meaning

The first prerequisite of development is to work hard within the framework of a certain programme and targets. The success of economic programmes depends on concerted efforts being exerted in the direction of a pre-defined route, on not deviating from this route, (ensuring stability in economic development) and on self sacrifice and patience. It was in this way that the industrial states were able to attain success and subsequently maintain their positions

Turkey is one of the few countries self sufficient in foodstuffs and clothing. This is a very important advantage for our economic development

With her abundant natural resources and qualified manpower, Turkey only needs

to work hard in conformity with a well-established administrative and economic system set up and run by experienced, talented and professional cadres

An Overview of the pre-1983 Period

The steep rise in oil prices from the end of 1973 onwards was one of the main causes of the rapidly growing economic crisis in Turkey and in the world. The oil bill, and the rise in the prices of imported industrial goods, upset the balance of payments and sent inflation shooting up to intolerable levels. However, it would be wrong to link all these negative developments solely to external factors. The effective and resolute measures that might have mitigated the economic crisis were not taken in time, incomplete measures taken hastily only served to make matters worse.

The economic crisis became evident in 1977 and reached its climax in 1979. As a result, blackmarketing and shortages reached unprecedented proportions, as inflation got out of hand. The balance of payments was totally disrupted, national income fell for the first time and basic consumer goods such as petrol, bottled gas, margarine, cigarettes and lightbulbs became unavailable in the shops. Twin-pricing created unjust earnings. The Central Bank became unable to transfer even the smallest amounts. The ECONOMIC STABILITY PROGRAMME was put into practice on January 24, 1980 with the objective of putting an end to all these difficulties.

The Economic Stability Programme soon began to yield positive results, and within a few months the economic situation began to improve, especially after the elimination of anarchy and terrorism by the September 12, 1980 Operation.

The initial results of the Stability Programme were a rapid decrease in the inflation rate; the elimination of shortages, blackmarketing and unjust earnings, and the normalization of foreign exchange transfers. Turkey's exports, totalling only 2.2 billion dollars in 1979, increased to 2.9 billion dollars in 1980, 4.7 billion dollars in 1981 and 5.8 billion dollars in 1982. Another important development was the increase in the gross national product, which had started to fall in 1979, to 4.2 percent in 1981 and 4.4 percent in 1982.

However, the growth rate fell to 2.9 percent, exports stagnated at 5.7 billion dollars and inflation again went up in 1983. As a matter of fact, the inflation rate reached 60 percent during the last three months of 1983.

The MOTHERLAND PARTY In Power

The first four years of the MOTHERLAND administration have been a period of development and growth. The growth rate was 5.9 percent in 1984, 5.1 percent in 1985 and 8 percent in 1986. The growth rate in 1986 is the highest of the last ten years. The growth rate is expected to reach approximately 7 percent in 1987. The average growth rate over the last four years is 6.5 percent.

Exports have continued to rise after 1984, and they are expected to surpass the 1987 target of 9 billion dollars, in spite of a crisis in 1986 caused by the Iran-Iraq war and sliding oil prices

However, the target set for the inflation rate has not been attained, primarily due to high growth rates in 1986 and 1987. It is necessary to increase domestic savings and encourage export-oriented growth in order to curb inflation without decreasing the growth rate

Turkey has filed its application for full membership of the European Community. This application has been referred to the EEC Commission. The period ahead is a very significant one which may witness extremely important developments. Turkey's application to the EEC will be discussed during this period as well. We believe that Turkey's economic structure and new measures to improve this structure will facilitate Turkey's integration into the European Community

Our Achievements and Plans

We have made the structural changes in economic policy envisaged in our 1983 Electoral Manifesto. The measures taken during the 1983-1987 period, the results thereof, our targets for the next five-year period and the measures we will take are as follows

- Our economic system has entered a period of revival and renovation. Economic red tape has been reduced substantially. The bureaucracy has been scaled down and modernised. As a result of the reorganisation of the ministries, integrity in decision-making has been achieved in economic, financial and credit policies.
- Amendments have been made to the capital market and tax laws so as to create a capital market, increase exports and strengthen the structure of capital in investments. *During the next period, large numbers of people will be able to take part in capital market transactions and the capital structure of companies will be strengthened.*
- The implementation of the Law on the Protection of the Value of the Turkish Currency has been substantially simplified. Today, Turkey has one of the most liberal foreign exchange systems in Europe. Work is going on to let the Turkish lira float against other currencies and to make it convertible in world markets, which is our ultimate goal.
- Turkey has reviewed all its customs duty practices thoroughly in order to protect the consumer, to increase economic growth and exports, and to ensure the development of domestic industry in harmony and compliance with global conditions. Customs duties have been readjusted at intervals on the basis of sectors involved and items imported. The readjustment of customs duties will go on in the next term as well, in line with national interests. The number of

goods subject to government permission for importation has also been minimized.

Main Pillar... Expansion of Welfare

Farmers, workers, craftsmen, small businessmen, civil servants and the retired form the main pillar of our society. Strengthening the main pillar, and hence broadening welfare, is the main goal of our social and economic policies. The policies we have pursued and which we will pursue to attain this goal can be classified under three headings.

1 Reducing the Inflation Rate

During the last four years, we have attached utmost importance to the issue of reducing the inflation rate. However, the high growth rates of the Turkish economy of the last four years, coupled with other factors, have created difficulties in reducing the rate of inflation. The inflation rate will be brought down to a reasonable level during the oncoming period without any drop in the growth rate.

- The money supply will be strictly controlled in parallel with economic growth and development.
- We will pay due attention to keeping budget deficits at a reasonable level, as before.
- We have given priority in our investment policy to projects which will yield results and repay themselves in a short time
- We have taken care to comply with the rules of the free market economy with the objective of channelling savings to the best projects. We have not allowed and will not allow bureaucratic intervention, such as salvage operations for companies.
- We have taken care to avoid interventionism, the final cost of which is always passed on to those in the low and middle income brackets, and pursued economic policies allowing free formation of prices of goods, services and foreign currency.
- We have pursued a policy of liberation in imports and provided cheaper and higher quality goods to the consumer
- During the next term, we will reduce the rise in demand created by rapid development by encouraging savings. Greater emphasis will be placed on export financing to ensure that savings encourage production

2. A Greater Share of National Income

We have improved the balance of income distribution to give farmers, workers, craftsmen, small businessmen, civil servants and the retired a greater share of the national income. To this end:

- Civil servants, workers, farmers, craftsmen, small businessmen and the retired have recovered a certain portion of their expenditures in the form of tax

returns based on invoices and receipts. The level of income tax has been reduced, the minimum living allowance has been readjusted in accordance with changing conditions, wages and salaries have been continuously increased in real terms

- + Small businessmen and craftsmen have enjoyed sufficient credit, on reasonable terms, for their professional activities, while industrial sites have been developed to house their shops and other facilities, they have also enjoyed technical assistance, vocational training opportunities and backing to facilitate the sale of their products in domestic and foreign markets. The taxation system has been simplified, and professional taxes have been abolished
- + Farmers can now obtain adequate loans easily and without having to find a guarantor, irrigation projects have been improved, farmers have received payments for their produce in good time, the taxation system has been simplified, and high-quality, high-yield seeds have been distributed. Measures have been taken to develop marketing and exports with the objective of boosting sales and preventing produce from rotting in the fields

3 Additional Income

Measures have been taken to promote savings. Savings have been channelled towards shares, revenue partnership certificates and bonds as well as to the banks. In this way, a broad section of society is beginning to share in the ownership of industry. A variety of incentives, most notably tax exemption, have been introduced to make savings more attractive and to reduce the adverse effects of inflation on savings. Furthermore, assistance to home-buyers has created another source of additional income. Today, 98 percent of saving accounts in banks belong to the main pillar

Development and Unemployment

Our 1983 Electoral Manifesto read, "The question of unemployment in our country is the accumulation of long years. For this reason, we do not think that it would be realistic to try to solve this problem in a short time. However, pursuing rational, stable and resolute policies, we can, in the first place, arrest the rise in unemployment and gradually decrease the accumulated unemployment. In general, the rate of decrease in unemployment is linked to the growth rate. The studies carried out so far shows that the rate of unemployment can be reduced gradually if a growth rate of around 7 percent is attained. A higher growth rate would solve the unemployment problem in a shorter time."

What we said has already happened. The average rate for the 1984-87 period is 6.5 percent, and the growth rates of the last two years are 8 percent and 7 percent. As foreseen in our 1983 Electoral Manifesto, both the number of unemployed and the ratio of unemployed to total population have begun to decrease gradually

Our goal during the next five-year period is to maintain the growth rate at around 7 percent and to increase exports to 20 billion dollars and the ratio of domestic savings to the GNP to over 25 percent. There will be no need to make radical changes in the economic system, but some adjustments will be necessary to consolidate it.

We will continue to pursue the policies we have formulated to reduce unemployment within this framework.

1- Investments Through Increasing Domestic Savings

Within the last four years, domestic savings have increased from 16.3 percent in 1983 to 22.3 percent in 1986.

Domestic savings can be increased by taxation and voluntary savings.

Increasing Savings By Taxation

The MOTHERLAND PARTY has the objective of maintaining taxes at a reasonable level rather than increasing their level and reducing the number of taxes rather than increasing them. Only in this way can tax collection be facilitated and tax evasion prevented.

Voluntary Savings

All possible ways and means of encouraging voluntary savings are being employed.

All sorts of instruments are being utilised in the capital market, including shares, revenue partnership certificates, bonds and certificates of deposit all with various maturation periods.

Thanks to our policies, banks are now competing to encourage savings and deposits as well as to extend loans. Accordingly, people's savings are being used in a more productive manner.

We have started to open up completed profitable infrastructural projects to public participation. The Bosphorus Bridge and the Keban Dam are the first implementations of this new concept.

Savings are thus constantly increasing, and new sources of savings are being created as a result of new projects.

Increasing domestic savings and transferring them into investment are also crucial to solving the unemployment problem.

2. Foreign Savings and Investments

There are millions of citizens working abroad under very difficult conditions. We have started to make extensive use of foreign capital and credit to provide employment opportunities at home for our citizens working abroad as well as to reduce unemployment. The Build-Operate-Transfer model has expedited the inflow of foreign capital into our country.

During the next five years, the inflow of capital from both Western and wealthy Middle Eastern countries will reach remarkable levels.

3. Exports

Our exports are reaching new markets, and the export of commodities which we can offer on relatively good terms is leading to increased employment opportunities. Encouraging exports has been and will continue to be the most important strategy for expediting development, especially in view of the fact that exports provide the foreign currency needed for new investments

4. Infrastructural Investments

The great development in infrastructural investments has been quite effective in reducing unemployment. Infrastructural investments, such as highway, drinking water, sewage, dam and irrigation projects will make very positive contributions to the solution of the unemployment problem

5. Encouragement of Labour-Intensive Activities

Encouragement of labour-intensive activities such as construction, handicrafts and rug-weaving has increased employment opportunities. The handicraft courses now available are making substantial contributions to employment as well as to production

TAXES

There is a direct relationship between taxation and the fundamental economic policy of the State. If the State avoids uneconomic and unprofitable investments and adopts the entrepreneurial power of the individual as the motor of economic development, its expenses decrease. Therefore, the need for overtaxation is eliminated and it becomes possible to render more efficient and useful services to the citizens.

Very important reforms have been made during the last four years. Among them, tax returns have been increased, Value Added Tax has been swiftly introduced, wealth announcements and professional taxes have been abolished, permanent reassessment has become a reality, the income from real estate taxes has been put at the disposal of municipalities and provincial local governments and formalities have been simplified.

The basic principles we advocate and what we have done so far regarding taxes can be outlined as follows:

- The number of taxes has been reduced and the existing ones have been simplified. The use of computers has been introduced to put an end to tiresome queues for payment of taxes. Automation in tax collection will be completed throughout the country during the next term.
- Taxes have been readjusted to levels that everyone can pay, the high tax rates of the past did not provide increased tax income, but forced tax evasion and slowed down economic growth. Tax collection increases and tax evasion decreases when tax rates are fixed at a just level.
- Taxes have been rearranged so as to encourage institutionalization and in-

vestments We are determined to continue to use tax exemption and tax facilities as an important instrument in encouraging savings and investments

- Taxation should prevent wasteful expenditure During the last four years, taxation policy has sought to bring down luxury consumption and prevent squandering, and less resources are now being wasted

We will introduce a system of natural financial comptrollers by reenacting the relevant law as one of our new measures to minimize controversy and tax evasion

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND OUR VILLAGES

The villager is the lord of our country He is the main element of stability in our social fabric Currently, an important percentage of our population is engaged in agricultural activities However, it is certain that the migration from rural to metropolitan areas will continue in the years ahead, for various reasons, not least the phenomenon of increasing mechanization in agriculture

Our goals and what we have accomplished so far to ensure rapid growth in the agricultural sector are as follows

- The average growth rate in agriculture in 1984, 1985 and 1986 was 4.3 percent This rate was much higher than the official targets
- Through the policy of supporting agricultural produce, we have taken pains to give our farmers what they deserve and paid due attention to making payments to our farmers in time Therefore, support prices have been satisfactory and payments made readily or in advance
- Our principal goal in agriculture is productivity and high-quality produce
- The most important two factors in providing our farmers with a stable and increasing income are low inflation and high exports
- We have begun to eliminate the difference in infrastructure between city and village with new roads, drinking water facilities, electricity transmission lines and above all telephone connections
- The total volume of loans extended by the Agricultural Bank to support farmers and agriculture has increased from TL 618 billion in 1983 to TL 4,000 billion this year The loan levels for different products have been sufficiently increased and a rational basis has been introduced for the guarantee system which has also been simplified
- The greatest stride of the Republican era has been made in seed production and distribution Over 30 Turkish and foreign seed producing companies have been set up and the high-quality and hybrid seeds produced have met the entire domestic demand and started to be exported
- During the last four years, a total of 600 thousand hectares of land has been irrigated Irrigation projects for an additional 1 million hectares of land are under way Even greater steps will be taken during the next term, including the South-

eastern Anatolian Project. Irrigation is the most important means of increasing the income of farmers.

We have attached great importance to the development of soya bean, corn- and similar production, not to mention the output of those plants used for animal fodder. Production of soya beans has increased from 46 thousand tons to 250 thousand tons a year, corn production from 1.5 million tons to 2.5 million tons and sunflower production from 700 thousand tons to 1.2 million tons.

Multifaceted measures have been taken to develop animal husbandry and related industries such as meat, milk, butter and fish production and processing. Interest rates here have been reduced to 22 percent, and 30 percent of the total loan is given as a grant in development priority regions. This figure is 25 percent for other regions. Industrial mixed feed production enjoys 25 percent support, while milk support reaches 25 to 35 liras a litre. Delivery contracts have been signed for 40 thousand of the 100 thousand head of high-yield cattle to be imported into the country. 10 thousand head of cattle will have been distributed by the end of this year.

- Subsidies for fertilizers will reach around TL 350 billion by the end of 1987. Subsidies meet approximately 50 percent of the fertilizer prices. This means that the State pays half of the total price of fertilizers used by farmers. Loans extended for fertilizer purchases carry interest of only 22 percent. Meanwhile, agricultural pesticides and veterinary medicines have also begun to enjoy support of up to 20 percent. The support provided for certain seeds is sometimes over 50 percent.

Important services have been introduced in the fields of agricultural pesticide and spraying as well as animal health.

Various incentives will be introduced to increase exports of raw and processed agricultural products. Due attention will be paid to production, classification, storage, freezing facilities, processing plants, transportation and marketing separately and/or as a whole. Importance will be attached to quality and standardization.

- State institutions rendering services to villages and agriculture have been united. More emphasis will be given to agricultural research and training.
- Activities related to irrigation, draining, erosion control and soil analysis will increase.

The losses to farmers caused by natural disasters will be compensated for. The Agricultural Reform Act has been enacted and put into practice. Measures will be taken to prevent the division of arable land through inheritance, which diminishes productivity.

Necessary assistance and technology transfer will be made to the Third World and Islamic countries in various agricultural fields.

Our main goal is to provide all infrastructural and civil services available in cities and towns to the villages as well. Around 2,000 new heavy duty vehicles have been bought for village services. All our villages have received electricity and telephones. The number of villages and rural settlements without roads has been substantially reduced. Significant sums have been spent on drinking water projects. We have placed great emphasis on investments and services for villages such as schools, health centers, guesthouses, mosques, television and radio.

During the next five years, the appearance of our villages will change dramatically.

Unstabilized roads will be stabilized and covered with asphalt.

- Drinking water projects will be expedited and clear and clean water will be available for our people.
- Settlement plans will be prepared to make our villages more beautiful and orderly. Emphasis will be placed on inner village roads.
- Individual and mass housing projects will be promoted in the villages and modern, strong houses will be built.
- The construction of sports facilities in the villages will be expedited.

Forestry

We have taken important steps to improve quality and production levels in our forests, entrusted by our nation to the State. We have made legal arrangements for improving relations between forest villagers and the State.

Necessary measures have been taken, and work has begun, to solve the problems of land registry in forests. We will carry out extensive work in this regard during the next five years. The income from forests to be created by villagers on land belonging to the Treasury will go to the forest villages and only a very small amount will be collected as tariff. Regarding personal needs, the formalities concerning forests have been amended to the advantage of the forest villagers.

The total area of land set aside for afforestation has increased from 87,000 hectares in 1983 to 126,000 hectares in 1987. The total area of land planted during the last four years will reach approximately 500,000 hectares by the end of 1987. This figure is equal to the total area of land planted during the previous eight years. Meanwhile, sapling production stood at 430 million a year in 1983. We have taken the necessary measures to increase this figure to 1 billion. To this end, new nurseries have been set up and the existing ones expanded. Sapling production totalled 600 million in 1986.

The metric system has been adopted to put an end to injustices in the firewood sales of the Forestry Administration, and over 500 weighing centres have been established.

- We will take measures allowing individuals and corporate bodies, particularly corporate bodies of villages, to make fuller use of the State forests.
- We will make use of our youth and armed services in afforestation work.

- "The Afforestation Fund" will offer financial and technical aid for the establishment of new forests and the expansion of existing ones
- The planting of private forests will be encouraged

INDUSTRIALIZATION

Industry is the sector with the potential for the fastest growth. The principles of our industrialization policy do not favour direct State participation in industrial enterprises. The State should leave this task to the nation and play a regulatory and encouraging role in industrialization.

The target of our industrialization policy is to attain the level of industrialization of the modern industrial states.

We have given up the concept of import substitution, which had been in effect for years, and adopted an export-oriented industrialization policy favoring integration with world trade and industry.

The structural change in industrialization has already begun.

One of our fundamental aims in industrialization is the production of goods which can compete in world markets both in quality and price. The most rational policy in this respect is to emphasise the production of industrial goods of competitive quality which we can make available at competitive prices, and to import those finished and semi-finished products which have little chance of competitiveness in world markets.

We should have a realistic foreign exchange rate and reasonable customs duties for the healthy development of our industry.

This healthy development of industry is impossible in a system protected by extreme subsidies, very high customs duties and import restrictions. The policies of the last four years have proved this fact: the quality of domestically-produced commodities has risen and export prospects have substantially increased.

During the 1984-87 period, our industry has been undergoing a radical structural change which is export-oriented and has increased our competitiveness in foreign markets. The industrial growth rates of 1984, 1985 and 1986 were 10.4 percent, 6.3 percent and 9 percent respectively. In 1979, share of industrial products in our overall exports of 2.2 billion dollars was 35 percent. The share of industrial products has since increased to 80 percent and overall exports to 9.4 billion dollars in 1987. Turkey is now in a position to export a wide variety of goods to all parts of the world, including the industrial states.

The infrastructure of our industry is steadily improving, and it no longer has an energy problem. Our industry will take great steps forward during the next five-year period. Special incentives will be given to those industries considered important vis-a-vis exports and the technology they employ. Both production and quality will continue to rise as a result of increasing exports and the influence of foreign competition. Important developments will take place in textiles, electronics, the defence

industries and other fields employing high technology. The share of industrial products in overall exports will continue to rise.

STATE ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES

The State Economic Enterprises occupy an important place in the national economy. During the first years of the Republic, when the strength of the entrepreneur was inadequate in all respects, the State pioneered the industrialization movement in various sectors with the objective of transferring the facilities thus established to the nation in time. However, the State Economic Enterprises gradually grew bigger and bigger. Furthermore, increased administrative and economic intervention had serious consequences for inflation and resource utilisation.

The MOTHERLAND PARTY is, in principle, against the allocation of resources directly by the State to investments that our citizens may realise with their own means or with the help of reasonable incentives. For this reason, we have gradually started to transfer the state economic enterprises to our people. The privatization of the state economic enterprises will be one of the most important practices of the oncoming five-year period. In the meantime, we will continue to make the necessary arrangements to make the existing state economic enterprises more profitable and productive.

Some of the measures we have taken within the framework of these arrangements follow:

- The introduction of a system supporting the development of experienced, talented and expert managers and allowing them to retain their managerial posts for long periods to ensure successful operations,
- The establishment of an administrative structure which allows managers to make their administrative, financial and managerial decisions independently, free from political intervention,
- The prevention of state economic enterprises from making new investments in fields where our citizens may invest with their own means or with the help of reasonable incentives.

INFRASTRUCTURAL INVESTMENTS

We would class basic infrastructural investments such as investments in power plants, irrigation facilities, highways, railways, ports, domestic and international communications and land, air and sea transport, among the fundamental tasks of the State.

We aim to promptly complete these investments, which we regard as the fundamental elements of economic and social development.

Energy is the most vital requirement for development, industrialization and civilization. We have built and will continue to set up power-generating facilities exploiting

all sorts of resources, primarily coal, hydraulic power, oil, natural gas, nuclear fuel and geothermal sources

We have given top priority to the South-eastern Anatolian Project because of the many social and economic benefits it will provide. We owe it to the nation to complete it as soon as possible.

In our opinion, international highway and railway projects should be developed to link the Middle East with Europe and the Far East, and Turkey should pioneer these projects

We envisage a new, dynamic and realistic approach in the infrastructural investments policy of the State. Since resources were previously distributed among a large number of projects, investments could not be made on time, projects were completed late or not at all and semi-completed buildings were common sights. The prolongation of construction and installment of equipment increased investment costs, and hence the precious resources of the State were often wasted. For this reason, we have implemented a programme to complete and operate such facilities as soon as possible by establishing a realistic relationship between the number and total cost of investment projects on the one hand and the available resources on the other. We have been able to complete a large number of projects since implementing this programme

- We will continue to encourage infrastructural investments on the built-operate-transfer model. Thanks to this model, exemplary for other countries too, we will raise the level of Turkey's infrastructure to that of the industrial states without increasing the burden of foreign debt, making the most productive possible use of capital.

- Electricity production totalled 27.3 billion kwh in 1987. This figure will be over 45 billion kwh in 1987, an increase of 65 percent. Electrical energy imports from Bulgaria have stopped, and Turkey today is in a position to export electrical energy. We aim to increase power production to 80 billion kwh in 1992. Besides erecting new power plants, power transmission lines and transformer centres will be modernized and Turkey will have abundant and reliable energy

- The construction of 1,500 km. of highways now underway will be completed during the next five years and the construction of an additional 1,500 km. of highway will begin

- Financial support will be provided to mass transportation services in big cities, including underground and rail systems

- Particularly on the Mediterranean coast, new ports will be built and existing ones will be extended. Hence, total handling capacity will rise by 100 million tons a year.

- One of our goals is to provide scheduled flights between all important Turkish cities. New airports will be built and the existing ones modernized and extended with the objective of developing tourism and obtaining a greater share of the international air transport business. Besides, the number of airliners will be increased and

scheduled flights to new destinations abroad including the United States, Japan, China and Australia, will be introduced. The Ataturk Airport will be turned into an open air port and will become the busiest airport in the Middle East and South-eastern Europe

- The sewage systems of all cities will be largely completed
- There will be no drinking water problem in any province or district
- Large amounts of high quality natural gas will be used in power stations and in cities for heating purposes in order to prevent air pollution
- As in the last four years, we will take advantage of state-of-the-art electronics in communications and information transfer. Investments in this field will go on at full speed. Our target is to increase the total number of telephone lines to 10 million and to be able to install a telephone for everyone readily
- The regions where TV broadcasts are not received well enough will be furnished with satellite transmissions for better reception, and earth receiving stations will be widespread throughout the country
- All high technology products, including 24 hour automatic post offices, more mobile telephone systems, cable-TV and portable telexes will be put into use in our country without delay
- Digital networks will be set up and the existing ones extended for computers and digital data transport purposes
- Work will start on installing a special communications satellite for Turkey, and this satellite will be put into orbit towards 1992
- Teletext and video text systems will spread across the country. The establishment of data banks will be encouraged and the use of data banks will be supported

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY REGIONS

The development of economically underdeveloped areas in different regions of our country, and particularly of Eastern and South-eastern Anatolia, thereby minimizing the differences in the levels of development of the various regions and improving welfare in a balanced way across the country, is among the principal aims of the MOTHERLAND PARTY

What we have accomplished during the last four years is much more than all work done previously, particularly in the fields of energy, irrigation, municipal services, telephones for small towns and villages, electrification of villages and the construction of village roads. We have provided higher salaries and built government-subsidized housing units for those working in development priority regions. Many cities, towns and villages included in the South-eastern Anatolian Project will be in a developed region of Turkey as of 1990 as far as agriculture, industry and trade are concerned

The following are the principal measures we will take in order to develop further the development priority regions

- Special incentives will be offered to projects in these regions which will lead to the development of agriculture, growth in animal husbandry, better use of natural resources or increased employment opportunities. Inexpensive, long-term loans are extended for such projects, depending on their nature, and a portion of the investment cost is shouldered by the State in the form of a grant. Private sector investments have been on the increase in these regions during the last four years. New incentives will be introduced to speed up this increase in investments by the private sector.
- A regional planning and implementation unit has been set up in the State Planning Organisation for the coordination of the South-eastern Anatolia Project on a regional basis.

MINING

The mining sector has a share of 7.5 percent in the overall industrial sector, 2.3 percent in Gross National Product and around 3 percent in all exports.

The public sector plays a dominant role in Turkish mineral exploration, mining operations and metallurgy. Given the very low share of mining in overall exports and the Gross National Product, it is quite difficult to point out that existing operations are productive and exploration efforts sufficient to establish true potential.

One should keep in mind that underground natural resources have value only if they are made available to the people for utilization. Another equally important point is the element of time involved in the exploitation of mineral resources. While certain metals and minerals previously used for a myriad of purposes have been substituted by new materials as a result of technological developments, the discovery of new reserves in various parts of the world increases the number of competitors.

Export-oriented mining investments require substantial amounts of capital, advanced technology and effective marketing. In order to ensure the combination of all these three elements in a reasonable and realistic way, we believe in the value of joint ventures involving the public sector, the private sector and foreign investors, depending on the nature of the project.

Among other measures, we have amended the Mining Act to create a stable and secure investment climate in the long run for both domestic and foreign investors.

We are determined to go on making use of all means, domestic and foreign, in oil and mineral exploration, in mining operations and in maximizing mineral production and exports.

SERVICES

In developed and developing countries over half of the national product is accounted for by the services sector. Social development, like progress in industry and agriculture, is directly related to the services sector. Furthermore, this is also the most employment-intensive sector.

The Services sector includes domestic and foreign trade, tourism, marketing, transportation, contracting, banking and insurance, communications and other activities at home and abroad as well as most of the business of craftsmen and small businessmen. Developing the services sector is one of the principal ways of speedily solving the unemployment problem.

A healthy, efficient commercial sector is also the most reliable means of consumer protection. Conditions of sound competition should be created and the marketing practices associated with goods and services should be complementary, lasting and reliable. This will make it possible to supply the consumer with abundant, high-quality goods and services at all times of the year at stable prices.

We will attach importance to the development of trade, and particularly to measures for establishing a healthy marketing chain. We will support the establishment of classification, processing, packaging and storage facilities to ensure the regular and efficient supply of all goods and services to domestic and foreign markets.

Taking into account Turkey's geographical advantages, we will continue to take measures to develop land, sea and air transport.

We have supported our contractors working abroad just as other states have backed their contractors. We have provided the necessary incentives to our contractors to give them a stronger position in world markets.

Our efforts in improving communications systems such as the telex and the telephone have made domestic as well as foreign trade much easier than before.

We will attach importance to developing banking and insurance services in particular.

We have opened our first free trade zone in Mersin. There more free trade zones will become operational during the oncoming term.

We will take the necessary measures to make Istanbul an international business and banking centre.

TOURISM

Tourism occupies a special place in the services sector. Turkey has been pursuing a different policy from those of other south European countries. The total number of beds, which was 66 thousand at the end of 1983, will rise to 200 thousand by the end of 1988 and 350 thousand by the end of 1992.

Regarding development in this sector, Turkey has been the most successful country of the world in increasing its net tourism revenues during the last four years. Our target for the years to come is to make Turkey more attractive to those foreign tourists from the upper income bracket.

To this end,

The Conservation of Turkey's natural beauties is our most important policy in developing tourism.

Investors will be attracted to this field through active marketing and the preparation of first-rate projects

We are planning to carry on touristic marketing abroad in a more active way

We will review the Tourism Incentives Act in order to simplify formalities in touristic investments and operations

We will place emphasis on vocational training to meet the manpower demand of this sector

CRAFTSMEN AND SMALL BUSINESSMEN

Craftsmen and small businessmen play an important role in our economic and social life as instruments of stability, production and services. Craftsmen and small businessmen form the professional group which combines labour and capital and provides the natural conditions for the development of entrepreneurial ability

The most important thing for craftsmen and small businessmen is to have workshops, shops or offices of their own as well as the necessary support for purchasing the machinery and equipment they need. To this end, we have given priority to expediting the completion of sites for small industries

A total of 25 thousand shops had been built before 1983. We have built the same number of shops in three and a half years. Currently, the construction of around 90 thousand new shops is under way

The total volume of loans extended to our craftsmen and small businessmen increased from TL 159 billion in 1983 to TL 800 billion in 1987

Following experimental studies, all commercial banks will soon be able to extend loans to craftsmen and small businessmen. In this way, craftsmen and small businessmen will be able to receive as much credit as they need and expand more rapidly

Necessary incentives will be introduced for marketing the goods produced by craftsmen and small businessmen both at home and abroad. Advisory and assistance units will be developed to offer better services as far as technical assistance and vocational training are concerned. To this end, the professional institutions operating in this field will receive the necessary aid

EXPORTS

Exports occupy a very important place in our economic policy

Turkey's annual exports, totalling 2.2 billion dollars in 1979 and 5.7 billion dollars in 1983, will surpass the 9 billion dollar mark in 1987. While industrial products formed 35 percent of overall exports in 1979, this figure has reached 80 percent in 1987. We aim to increase exports to 20 billion dollars in 1992

We have taken and implemented the following measures to develop our exports: Increasing domestic and, even more significantly, foreign financing resources

in the field of exports and production for export has been one of our top priorities

The information system for receiving sound information on foreign markets and promptly transferring this to exporters has been strengthened. Our representative and trade councillor's offices abroad have begun to pay much greater attention to Turkey's economic interests.

We have supported the promotion and marketing activities of our exporters abroad as well as the international fairs in which they take part. Turkish Trade Centres have been set up in foreign countries. Turkish Trade Centres and permanent exhibitions of Turkish export goods will soon be widespread in Europe, North America, Africa, Asia and South America.

All formalities related to exports, from the import of export-oriented raw materials to the completion of post-delivery procedures, have been simplified as much as possible.

The Turkish Exim (Export-Import) Bank has been set up. This bank will extend medium and long term loans to exporters and hence solve their most important problem. Through this bank, loans will be extended to all countries of the world and it will be possible to sell on credit to countries and companies which are not able to pay in advance for imports from Turkey.

SOCIAL POLICY

FUNDAMENTALS OF OUR SOCIAL POLICY

The main goal in development is to ensure social development

The main goals and fundamental elements of our social policy are to ensure social justice, equal opportunity, a reduction of the difference in the levels of development between various regions and the spread of prosperity

The continuity of social development and the supply of the increasing resources required are closely related to economic development. For this reason, it is important to preserve harmony and balance between social and economic development

SOCIAL SECURITY

The main tenets of our concept of social security are to extend social security to farmers, small-scale traders and artisans, workers, pensioners, widows and orphans and other people without families, to introduce adequate social assistance for children and the elderly in distress, the disabled and the crippled who cannot work, to ensure equal opportunities for all in education and training and to extend health services to all of our citizens

We deem it useful to take measures to maintain and further encourage voluntary social solidarity, especially the traditional tenets and organisations of social solidarity and the inherent social solidarity which stems from the love, tenderness and respect which exists in the family system, the foundation of our society

Our social security and social assistance policy aims to protect the needy, so that they can develop into productive persons, but not to encourage idleness

In order to protect needy citizens left outside the scope of existing social security schemes, the "Encouragement of Mutual Social Assistance and Solidarity Fund" has been set up, and 649 foundations affiliated to the Fund have started to function in provincial and county centres

In the past term, we have gradually begun to extend social security to our farmers. In the coming term, this practice will be expanded to cover the whole of Turkey.

The differences between various social security organisations have been eliminated in view of the balance of benefits and burdens, and a harmony has been achieved between the premiums collected and the assistance offered

With the "Super Pension" scheme, it has been made possible for workers to get higher pensions

Efforts will be made to improve the existing social security agreements concerning Turkish workers employed abroad, and to conclude new bilateral agreements along these lines

A special law has been passed in Germany enabling Turkish workers there to use their housing credit account rights in Turkey

THE FAMILY

The family is the foundation of our nation

The role of the love, respect and sacrifice historically inherent in our family system and bolstered by our traditions is of prime importance in the harmonious and sound continuity of social life and in the preservation of national and moral values. The first and foremost guarantee for social security at both the individual and the national level is the family

WOMEN

We consider women the most important element of our society and of the institution of the family. It is our goal to protect the rights of our women, to elevate them to the level they deserve and to support their larger contribution to development

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In the coming term, education and training will be one of our top-priority issues

We consider it the basis of national education to bring up our children and our youngsters, the guarantee for our future, as knowledgeable, scientific-minded and civilised persons devoted to the ideal of a modern and advanced Turkey, to Atatürk's principles and reforms and to our national and moral values, as persons who have feelings of affection, respect and tolerance towards all

Education and training are fundamental in the material and moral development of the individual and the nation, in the preservation of national and moral values, in the development, and transfer to future generations, of culture arts and civilisation, and in equipping the new generation with science and scientific thinking. In general, the social and economic levels of individuals and nations are directly related to education

It is essential to ensure equal opportunities for all in education

Education and training are among the State's major duties. But individuals and private establishments can also offer educational and training services within the rules set by the State

Comprehensive basic education aside, it is vital that we tie educational and training services from the point of quantity, quality and type to the economic and social targets of the country

Today, in higher education, we are faced with inadequate supply, because of which some high-school graduates cannot receive higher education, and with a discrepancy between education and employment requirements, because of which our youngsters face unemployment after they complete their higher education

With these considerations in mind we believe that the emphasis on general educa-

tion at secondary level must be gradually and relatively lessened while capable and eager youths are offered vocational and technical education, which can also lead to higher education

In the industrial, agricultural and services sectors, importance will be attached to adult education with theoretical and applied courses aimed at increasing productivity in a short time

Foreign languages have become basic tools not only of vocational development and success but also of foreign trade, international relations and scientific, artistic and cultural exchanges. For this reason, all necessary measures must be taken to ensure that students in secondary and higher education learn at least one foreign language well

To ensure the continuity of adult education, we will promote educational and cultural activities outside school, and complete the investments required for effective use of radio and television

- Importance will be attached to on-the-job training for teachers to ensure their continuous development
- Multichannel educational television will be used as a tool to support and speed up the education and training of teachers and students. A start has already been made on the infrastructure investments for this
- Audio-visual modern educational systems using computers will be central to the life of our schools, and the number of computers used in education and training will exceed one million
- All measures will be taken to have text books prepared according to the contemporary level of education
- We aim to end the practice of half-day education in our primary and secondary schools and to diminish the number of students in classes
- As a result of the vocational training introduced, some 100,000 apprentices have been brought within the scope of social security in so short a time as one year. In the coming term, the goal is to place some one million more apprentices and vocational school students under social security. The number of apprentice-training centres has been raised from 57 to 150, and 300 centres are envisaged for the coming term. The mobilisation to train skilled manpower will continue
- In higher education, we recognise the value of theoretical and applied research and development activities, as well as positive, social and spiritual sciences. To encourage these establishments to orient themselves towards practical research and development in industrial, economic, social and other areas, the necessary measures will be taken
- The Higher Education Board (YÖK) Law will be revised in line with the circumstances of the times after an evaluation of its effects so far

ing the establishment of private health organisations. We will help build the most sophisticated health establishments with special emphasis on health tourism.

- As in the past, we will maintain our policy of doing away with generally useless formalities, such as health board reports, which eat up the limited time of doctors in official health establishments.

- Participation by doctors and other medical staff in continuing education will become the norm, enabling and encouraging them to keep up with the latest developments in medical practice.

- In order to increase the reliability of diagnosis, treatment and surgery, a system of evaluating all health care and rewarding successful individuals will be adopted. The system will cover all health personnel, and hospitals will gradually be reorganised to fit the "company model", personnel being employed on a contract basis.

- A system of family doctors will be adopted allowing the patient to choose his own doctor and obviating the need to wander from hospital to hospital.

- In addition to promoting more effective preventive medicine and providing healthier tap water, we aim to complete sewerage networks in all cities and make them more common in villages.

- The establishment of organisations to produce the vaccines needed in the country according to the most modern techniques has started. Future legislation and incentives will lead to the local production of key medical equipment.

- Mobile health teams have been organised for regions with inadequate health installations, coastal areas and border checkpoints. These teams will visit those regions at frequent intervals or on certain days of the year and thus continue to bring medical service to citizens wherever they are.

- Ambulance services will be boosted by the introduction of aerial ambulances. Meanwhile, with the help of local administrations, the "Dial-an-Ambulance" service will spread throughout the country.

- Mother and child care and family planning activities will be continued in an effective manner taking into consideration the characteristics of individual regions.

The legal groundwork for all this has been laid with the Health Services Fundamental Law, the regulations have been completed and we are ready to start immediately.

LABOUR RELATIONS

Trades unions, collective bargaining and the right to strike and lock-out are the main factors regulating labour relations in a free democratic system. We plan to ensure that labour relations proceed in an equitable and stable system. To this end, measures will be adopted in line with national conditions and any further arrangements required will be made.

From the point of view of our national economy, productivity and industry must be encouraged.

The goal must be for worker and employer to work towards the same aim. Their rights and duties must be determined in a fair manner and negotiated settlements should be preferred to struggle and confrontation. We believe that if efforts are made towards this goal, workers and employees with patriotism and common sense will contribute more to the establishment and maintenance of domestic peace and, consequently, to our social and economic growth.

Our concept of social justice requires, that wages be determined according to the nature of the job, to productivity and to the principle of equal pay for equal work.

We believe it necessary to improve the working conditions of our workers, adopt new measures to bolster job security and protection of workers' health and to ensure effective State supervision in such matters.

Important work has been and is being done to provide on-the-job training and to hold courses and seminars to train skilled manpower, to develop our workers professionally and technically.

We consider it an important duty to work to resolve the social and economic problems of our workers abroad. The protection of their rights and interests and the preservation and reinforcement of their devotion to our traditions, our country and our nation are important.

YOUTH

We must raise our youngsters as knowledgeable, civilised persons aware of the value of the unity and integrity of country and nation, respectful of our traditions and devoted to Atatürk's principles and reforms, persons who have feelings of love, respect and tolerance towards all.

It is our goal to ensure that our youngsters are perfectly developed physically, mentally and intellectually. For this reason, it is a matter of priority to establish modern facilities in and out of school where intellectual, cultural, artistic, sporting and folkloric activities can be staged, over and beyond the formal education and training given in schools.

It is important that students in the secondary and tertiary sectors receive the benefits of field training and practice, so that when they graduate they will adjust more easily to their jobs and be more successful.

In this respect, the Apprenticeship and Vocational Training Law has benefitted 100,000 youngsters within the space of a year.

We have taken very important steps to improve scholarships and hostels, and to support activities aimed at helping youngsters make best use of their vacations.

The bed capacity of the hostels has been doubled. Today, every family with a small income is able to get a scholarship for their child. The Social Assistance and Solidarity Funds established in 649 places have also started to award scholarships to promising youths.

We intend to mobilise our youth also for the afforestation campaign in the country. Thus, the country will gain forests and many youngsters will gain jobs

SPORTS

Sporting activities play an important role in creating a disciplined healthy society whose members are free from bad habits and able to endure hardship

For the first time in Turkey, sports have been placed under constitutional guarantees. For this reason, the MOTHERLAND PARTY has announced in clearest terms that it will attach great importance to sports and take lasting and radical measures as opposed to temporary ones, to develop Turkish sport. For this purpose, a totally new sports law has been prepared and put into force.

- The Physical Training and Sports Directorate General has been reorganised, and county branches opened as well as provincial ones to make sports activities more widely available
- Sportsman's Health Centres and Sportsman Training Centres have been opened to train sports administrators, trainers, monitors, sports personnel and referees
- Successful sportsmen and their trainers may now be rewarded in cash or in kind
- The principle that sporting contests and performances will be tax and duty-free has been introduced, thus increasing the revenues sports clubs get from contests.
- For the first time, professionalism in sports has been given legal status under the law cited above
- Provisions have been introduced to permit sports clubs to receive gifts in cash and kind
- Under new legislation, professional sportsmen and members of the national team will be able to benefit from a special insurance system in addition to the pension they are entitled to from the Social Security Department
- The Law stipulates that business premises with over 500 employees must provide sports facilities or face sanctions. Thus, our country will enjoy more sports facilities
- It has been made possible to hire on a contract basis an adequate number of local and foreign experts and trainers in the areas where there was a shortage
- Under the same law, physical education teachers are permitted to work, outside their official work hours, as paid trainers, experts and advisors.
- A suitable climate has been created for schools and universities to become more active in sports, and bridges have been created between schools and official sporting bodies
- Whereas 980 sports facilities existed in our country in 1983, 122 sports facilities have come into service since 1984. The total area covered by sports facilities, 19 million square metres in 1983, is now 35 million square metres.

- The Encouragement of Turkish Sports Fund has been founded and 80% of its resources have been spent on district sports areas, children's parks and other participation sport centres
- The Football Federation Fund, which used to be used only for football, has been abolished and its resources made available to all federations
- The production of sports equipment has been encouraged, and our sportsmen have been able to participate in international contests with the advantage of top-class equipment. Sports goods not produced in the country or of which local production would not be economical can now be imported more easily.
- In the coming term, every effort will be made to support new sportsmen and women. Talented and competent children and youngsters will be sought out from the elementary school level on and supported.

URBANISATION

Cities are the mirrors of society. The level of development of a country is measured by the arrangement and planning of its cities. Our party, which desires to see our country at the peak of civilisation, attaches great importance to the problems of our cities and of our urban population.

Without doubt, the migration from villages to urban centres will continue, because of the developments in our economic and social structure and the population increase. However, the main target of our urbanisation policy will not be to expand our metropolitan centres even further but to develop middle-sized, self-sufficient towns throughout the country in a balanced manner.

- The municipalities are the main organisations fulfilling urban services. To enable them to serve in an effective, rapid and productive manner, municipalities have been given unprecedented resources and been equipped with full powers to make the best use of these. We intend to support the municipalities even more in the coming term.
- A system has been established for the speedy completion of reconstruction plans and their effective and disciplined implementation.
- Urbanisation places new demands on infrastructure, municipalities, law and order services and social services, and we are seeking rapid solutions in all these areas.

HOUSING

The first condition for tranquillity and happiness in the family is a warm home. Good housing provision means prosperity, and helps to ensure social justice and social security.

During the MOTHERLAND term, all resources have been mobilised for the construction of housing.

- The fundamental problem in housing construction was financial. The number

of housing units completed or under construction thanks to the Mass Housing Fund, which we established at the very beginning of our term, is 600,000. Money which used to go to the smuggler in the past now provides credit resources for the homes of the main pillar. Thanks to housing assistance, it is possible even for people with low incomes to become home-owners.

- Housing infrastructure is no longer completed at a loss long after the housing itself has been finished; instead, a new programme of incentives and other measures has been launched under which the infrastructure becomes functional at the same time as the housing.
- Large, expensive and impractical housing must be avoided and maximum economy must be achieved in housing construction. We have always been careful to encourage more economic and practical units.
- With the principal aim of encouraging citizens to obtain a house, and, as a subsidiary aim, to facilitate rentals, the number and levels of taxes on the sale and rent of homes have been reduced, and some taxes totally eliminated.
- The formalities which complicate and delay housing construction must be simplified and reconstruction plans completed rapidly. With this aim in mind, all formalities from the construction permit to the settlement permit have been reviewed and the necessary adjustments made; also, the Reconstruction Law has been revised in such a way as to give more decision-making powers to the municipalities
- In the coming period, our mass housing programme will continue to go ahead at full speed, with a special emphasis on the production of housing lots.
- In our villages too, individual and mass housing support will be introduced to provide sound and modern housing

ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS

Urbanisation and the extreme intensification of industrial plants in certain regions has disrupted the ecological balance and led us to adopt the following measures:

- In cities where air pollution constituted a serious health hazard, primarily Ankara, urgent measures were needed. For this purpose
- In addition to increasing domestic coal production, we have imported high quality coal in order to lessen air pollution in the short term
- Project work and actual implementation have been continuing to bring about more rational and lasting solutions in the medium and long term. Projects are under way to heat Istanbul and Ankara with Soviet natural gas.
- Positive results are already coming in from places such as the Sea of Marmara, the Golden Horn and the bays of İzmit and İzmir where we have taken measures to combat serious water pollution.

Furthermore

- Treatment facilities are being installed to ensure that existing industrial plants meticulously fulfill treatment procedures and dump no harmful waste material
- In the areas mentioned above, the rate of industrialisation has been cut down. Incentives are at work to see that industrial facilities are spread evenly across the country. This applies not only to new factories but also to expansion of existing operations
- Great importance must be attached to the preservation and enhancement of the beauty of Nature. In cases where certain plants must be constructed on the coast or on lakes or rivers, compliance with anti-pollution measures will be ensured
- Great impetus has been given to work aimed at ensuring that water used for drinking and cleaning purposes is hygienic and that sewerage systems are adequate. In all provincial centres, tap water and sewerage system work has been started, and some of these projects have already been completed. The rest will be completed in the coming term
- To prevent environmental pollution, both our coastline and our industrial areas will be inspected and pollutant technological projects will be directed, right from the investment stage, in such a way that they will not affect the environment

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

FUNDAMENTALS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Regular, rapid, effective, productive and economic fulfillment of public services is the fundamental principle of public administration. Our aim is to ensure that the best possible public services are offered to the citizen

Attempts to make public administration more effective before the incumbent government assumed power were unsuccessful because they did not get to the roots of the problems.

The supply of effective and productive public services depends on rapid decision-making by public administration and therefore on the ability of the latter to function in a simple way, free from formalities. The basic point here is the trust the State has in its civil servant and the trust the civil servant has in the citizen. In public administration, trust must be the general rule and suspicion the exception.

The balance of powers, duties and responsibilities must be in line with the requirements of the public administration

In parallel with our economic policy, civil servants will be more carefully selected and better paid. This is much more important than increasing the number of people employed in the public sector.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

In the light of the above considerations, public administration has been radically revised and all bureaucratic procedures reduced to a minimum since we assumed office. Thus an ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM has been made

- In line with the promise we made in our first Electoral Manifesto, we reduced the number of ministries, with the aim of streamlining the central administration, as soon as we were elected. This was the first time in the history of the Republic that a government had dared reduce the number of the ministries to this extent. With this operation, an important reform was achieved in effective and productive public administration.
- As a result of the Administrative Reform:
 - In line with our 1983 Electoral Manifesto promises, services previously split among various public bodies have been brought together, confusion of powers and responsibilities eliminated and organisation simplified. The number of government bodies, from the ministries down, has been reduced to a minimum.
 - We have created a more logical and comprehensive hierarchy of government bodies and cut the number of levels in that hierarchy by half
 - Ministries and public establishments have been integrated according to service area.

This system has reduced the need for coordination to a minimum

Clear specification of duties and responsibilities has helped to produce action instead of paperwork

• Above all, we have always started from the principle that the administration exists to serve the nation. The State exists for the nation and is in the service of the nation. For this reason, in our activities aimed at rearranging the administration, the emphasis has been on measures which will enhance democracy and make it more deep-rooted

• In the context of the administrative reform, an ESTABLISHMENT REFORM has also been launched. As a result of this reform, our state has been able to own up to and protect its establishment, that is its civil servants for the first time. Thanks to this reform

A law has been passed on the description of the various State posts

The various State posts have been standardised and the number of job titles reduced from over 8,000 to 900.

• The number of steps in the bureaucratic hierarchy has been cut down from fourteen to seven in the centre and from twenty to ten in the country

• The number of administrators in the public administration has been reduced from 18,000 to 8,000, thus speeding up services and avoiding duplication, without in any way infringing the rights of any civil servant

• The structure of public administration is now determined by business analyses and professional studies. The arbitrary creation of new bodies and posts has become a thing of the past. We now seek "the man for the job" rather than match the job to the individual. Waste of resources has thus been prevented

• It is now easier to transfer jobs from the centre to the country, and thus conditions are right for taking services to the doorstep of the citizen

• Through our PERSONNEL REFORM we have laid the foundations of a dynamic personnel regime

By this reform

The administrative, financial and social status of personnel in the public sector has been rearranged. Bottlenecks have been eliminated and new rights granted

The civil servant now works within a balanced and dynamic system of evaluation instead of a classic, rigid and slow-working system

With the new, dynamic personnel files and rewards system, it is for the first time possible to reward the hard-working and set him apart from the unsuccessful

Members of the judiciary in particular, but also teachers, health personnel, technical personnel, religious officials, members of the armed forces, administrative officials, members of the security forces and other public servants have been given additional financial resources

Emphasis has been given to the economic prosperity of the personnel in the

public sector and, to the extent the budget permits, efforts have been made to improve their financial position at a rate higher than the rate of inflation

- In LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS too, we have taken great strides. Since the day we came to power, we have attached importance and weight to local administrations
- We have provided local administrations with financial resources on an unprecedented scale. With the use of these resources, Turkey's outlook has changed. Our cities and towns have been reconstructed and made so much more beautiful that they have become unrecognizable. The parks, gardens, sports facilities, brightly illuminated streets, infrastructure investments and sewage networks which are now reaching as far as the villages and the areas planned for the requirements of the next century are all results of the activities of our government
- We have increased the powers of the local administrations. Through various revisions in the regulations, we have given them increased freedom of action. Thus, the public demand for local services is now being met more rapidly and more comfortably
- By strengthening local administrations, we have made it possible for democracy to reach the smallest units of society and become established as a way of life. Our people have seen the relationship between their will and the service being offered
- With the Provincial Administration Law, we have made a real reform in our administrative model. With this practice which involves local determination of the services required locally and local spending for these, the Turkish administrative system has been rid of a too centralist structure and the principle of taking services to the citizen's doorstep has become a reality
- Many more county seats have been created and this has made the distribution of services more easy and effective
- We have established special overall municipal authorities in major cities and attached even greater importance to the resolution of the problems of these cities

In short, we have carried out a thorough administrative reform, radically changing the face of public administration in a very short time. The system we have established is today being held up as an example among the OECD countries. In the coming terms, the small improvements still required will be made and the aim will be to ensure that public services are supplied as productively as possible

New targets in public administration

- The flow of services and jobs to the country from the centre will be accelerated
- The national organisation of central government bodies will be revised
- In addition to the 103 towns already given county seat status, 100 more towns will be given the same status. In parallel with Turkey's growth and development,

the number of metropolitan areas will be increased so that municipal services can be improved. The geography of administrative districts will be reviewed.

- In the context of the Provincial Administration Law, central planning services will deal only with overall planning and very major projects.
- The Municipality and Village Laws will be revised to give additional strength to the local administrations.
- Personnel in public administration will be provided with new financial and social facilities. Changes to the benefit of the personnel will be made in the salary and wage coefficients, degrees and index figures.
- We aim to provide more financial resources to a smaller number of public personnel. In the coming term, the number of public servants will be decreased without any coercion and their wages and salaries will be increased.
- A new system of inspection and control will encourage initiative, determination and the use of authority, whereas an effective fight will be launched against irregularities, bribery and corruption.

Legal and Judicial Reform

- We have also been responsible for launching reforms which will change the Turkish legal and judicial system.

We have given the judicial system breathing space by revising the procedure laws, the revision of which had not been possible for so many years, as well as many fundamental laws.

Through the revisions we have made in the Enforcement Law, we have solved the amnesty issue in a systematic manner, reduced sentences without opening wounds in society and released many persons.

- With the Repentance Law, we have taken a step forward in the prevention of terrorism.

We have concluded the first stage of a legal reform programme in which over ten thousand laws have been sifted, evaluated, reduced to a figure less than one thousand and integrated into a single text.

In the coming term

- In order to create a strife-free, peaceful society, the legal and punitive system will be revised and measures will be taken to enable the settlement of conflicts without resort to the judicial mechanism.
- The judicial system will be revised and simplified.
- Fundamental laws such as the Civil Code will be revised to bring them in line with the reality of a country moving into a new epoch.
- The part of the work concluded on the legal reform program, reducing the number of laws from twelve thousand to eight hundred, will be put into effect. Next, the regulations will be simplified and modernised.
- In the coming term, through reforms to be made in public administration and

in the legal system

We will aim to ensure that authority rests with elected organs, so that the nation's sovereignty can be made the foundation of the democratic order and the national will genuinely reflected in the state administration. Amendments will be made to the Constitution and the law to achieve this.

The Turkish administrative and legal system will be made to operate more swiftly, more effectively and more economically.

Many procedures will be computerised so that citizens will not have to queue up at official buildings.

Services will be taken to the doorstep of the citizen, who will no longer have to come to Ankara to have his business seen to.

Turkish society will become less conflict-ridden and more affectionate.

The number of case files in courts and official documents on desks will be reduced, and more work will be produced instead of more paper.

BUREAUCRACY

When one studies meticulously bureaucratic processes in the course of history, one sees that provisions were made on the basis of suspicion and mistrust. These were made in such a way as to distress everyone for the sake of avoiding the disadvantages of a few exceptional cases. For this reason, fundamental philosophy must be revised and regulations prepared and implemented on the assumption that everybody is honest and moral.

The MOTHERLAND PARTY acts on the basis of trusting the civil servant and the citizen in the continuing process of reducing bureaucracy.

The measures we have been implementing and will continue to implement with the aim of reducing bureaucracy and streamlining public services are as follows:

- In the relations of the State with its citizens, the main thing is trust. The State must trust its civil servant and the civil servant must trust the citizen if the citizen is expected to place more trust in the State. To reform the system, the main tenet being adopted is TRUST IN THE DECLARATION, with sanctions only to be applied if the declaration proves not to have reflected the truth.
- In order to speed up the minimisation of bureaucratic procedures, a general authorisation law has been passed and a unit has been created within the Prime Ministry to coordinate various procedures and prevent the appearance of new formalities. Starting with the areas where bureaucratic procedures are most numerous and least needed, revisions have been made in laws, rules, regulations, decrees and communiques. Educational activities have been launched to help our civil servants to abandon the bureaucratic mentality they have got used to over the years and adjust to the new system.
- State administration can be successful only if authority and responsibility

ty are shared in a harmonious way. It is inconceivable for a management and administration system to be effective and productive if decisions are exclusively made at the top echelons. For this reason, the Council of Ministers will only decide in cases which require direct government responsibility, and a bilateral or trilateral decision-making mechanism will be introduced which will require the signatures of the ministers concerned and that of the Prime Minister only. In the same way, the number of cases for ministerial approval will be reduced to a minimum and authority and responsibility will be passed down so that final decisions may be given by undersecretaries, director generals, directors and lesser officials, depending on the degree of importance of the issue. Also, the powers of non-central organisations will be increased.

- In the last four years, computers have come to be used for policing, judicial purposes, demographic work, matters of national security, tax control and so on. As a result, procedures have been accelerated and waiting periods totally eliminated or reduced enormously. In the coming years, the tax department will be fully computerised and computer-based automation will raise the efficiency and productivity of all ministries.
- Formalities have been simplified in many areas from drivers' licenses to passports and demographic registers.
- Our programme of cutting down bureaucracy, red tape and formalities will continue and so will education of public officials and the promotion of the programme to the public.

TRANQUILLITY AND CONFIDENCE

The first and foremost duty of the State is to ensure tranquillity and confidence in the country and security of life and property. If this duty is not fulfilled, it is not possible to speak of the existence of a State.

The establishment of tranquillity and confidence on a sound and lasting basis depends on harmonious and well-balanced implementation of political, economic and social policies as parts of a single whole.

Tranquillity and confidence cannot be bought at the price of human rights and freedoms.

The experience of the last thirty years has shown that the main reasons for the disruption of tranquillity and confidence are weakening of State authority, deterioration of the national economy and increased social imbalances.

The most important threat to tranquillity is anarchy and terrorism. Anarchy and terrorism are not ordinary infringements of law and order, but rebellion against the State. Therefore, all state organs have a common responsibility in this area. The legislative, executive and judicial organs, all political parties, regardless of whether they are in power or in opposition, workers, employers, traders, farmers and all other members of the nation have a duty in this matter.

Anarchy and terrorism escalate in inverse proportion to the economic power of the State. At times when economic stability is disrupted, incidents of terrorism multiply. Very high inflation, acute shortages and unemployment create appropriate climate for opposition to the democratic regime, for the growth of communism and other extremist movements, for separatism and for anarchy and terrorism. A strong economy is the prerequisite for the preservation of democracy, the maintenance of human rights and freedoms and the elimination of social imbalances.

The major measures we have adopted or which we envisage to maintain tranquillity and confidence are as follows:

- With the aim of minimising regional development differences, great importance has been attached to top-priority areas beginning with the EASTERN and SOUTHEASTERN regions.
- In the last two years unemployment has started to fall in absolute and relative terms. Policies and measures aimed at resolving the unemployment problem will be continued.
- It is our fundamental policy to strengthen the main pillar and gradually ensure more equitable distribution of the national income.
- We must raise our children and youngsters as knowledgeable, civilised persons devoted to our national and moral values and to Atatürk's principles and reforms as persons who believe that Turkey's problems can be resolved only through

national unity and solidarity, through a scientific and rational approach, hard work and sacrifice, as persons with feelings of love, respect and tolerance towards all. The MOTHERLAND PARTY considers the education of human beings the most productive investment that can be made and attaches great importance to education and training.

- An effective struggle is being waged against anarchy, terrorism, separatism and extremist movements. Our security forces have been expanded, they have been equipped with modern facilities and equipment, their education and training have been emphasized and their salaries and social benefits have been raised to a level commensurate with the importance of the service.
- During our term in office, martial law has been gradually and completely lifted.
- Tranquillity and confidence have been ensured in the country with the exception of a few provinces in Southeastern Anatolia. In those provinces where anarchic activities continue, a Regional Governorship has been established to ensure harmonious and coordinated operations of the security forces. The Regional Governor has been equipped with significant powers and the incidents have been treated seriously.
- The legal arrangements required by society for the establishment of security and law and order have been made.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

Because of her geopolitical conditions, it is essential for Turkey to maintain a disciplined and strong army to defend the country under any circumstances and to ensure the continuity of peace in line with our national and historical traditions

We consider it essential to supply our army with the best possible training facilities and to strengthen it with modern weapons and equipment.

For this purpose, we have established a Defence Industry Development Fund, thanks to the activities of which many projects have been launched and many others accelerated by an increased transfer of resources. With the Defence Fund, it will be possible to produce domestically a large part of the requirements of the armed forces. In the coming years, universities and private companies will be used for the Fund's research and development projects so that the domestic scientific and technological potential can be mobilised for the national defence industry.

The first F-16 jet produced in Turkey made its first flight in 1987

The defence foundations have been integrated to ensure their harmonious operation

The Ministry of National Defence will be reorganised with a view to meeting the requirements of the armed forces in a more economical, rapid, continuous and reliable manner and to making a larger contribution to national economy.

FOREIGN POLICY

Our foreign policy is based on preserving a stable peace in our region and in the World

At the base of our foreign policy philosophy lies the continuity of the State. We believe that foreign policy is an area which must be approached with sensitivity by politicians.

The main goals of our foreign policy are to strengthen the country's defence and economic development.

In her relations with the Western World, with which she is affiliated from the viewpoint of political, military and economic cooperation, Turkey has adopted a more active policy which will accelerate her economic development and balance the interests involved in addition to meeting her defence requirements.

Turkey has applied to the European Community for full membership. As we conduct our relations with the European Community, our emphasis will be on balancing mutual interests

A strong defence capacity is essential for the security of our country. The first condition for this is economic strength. We consider it an obligation to remain loyal to our alliances and always to be a reliable party in our foreign relations.

Our geographical location and our historical ties make it natural for us to develop our relations with the Middle Eastern and other Islamic countries. Being a member of the both communities, Turkey has the ability to bridge the Western World and the Middle East, hence our belief that the country can make an important contribution to the development of economic relations and to the preservation of regional and World peace

We are determined to respect and support decisions to be made by the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. We will support to the end the TRNC in the face of the unfair, unjust and inhuman practices of the Southern Cypriot regime.

The massacring of our innocent citizens by murderous Armenian gangs must be brought to a stop. We are pursuing our efforts to enlighten World public opinion about their unscrupled activities and their distortion of historical fact.

We believe that in our relations with our neighbours, a long-term policy based on the principle of mutual respect must be pursued with the aim of preserving peace in the region.

We are determined to develop and support joint projects with the aim of bolstering regional peace

We believe in the usefulness of international cooperation in science, arts and technology, which we consider the common assets of mankind, and of developing social and cultural relations with countries with which we share the same free

democratic system and the same targets from the point of material and moral values.

Turkish foreign policy has, in the last four years, reached a level of effectiveness far surpassing its previous level. Significant achievements have been made, such as Turkey's assuming the presidency of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference Standing Committee for Economic Cooperation, her term presidency of the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), her term presidency of the Council of Europe and the participation of our parliamentarians in the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly. All three sessions of the Islamic Conference Standing Committee for Economic Cooperation (COMCEC) were held in Turkey. Numerous foreign statesmen have visited Turkey, and active bilateral relations have been established with many countries. Turkey's attitude to, and the important role she played in, the Middle East have been appreciated by all countries, and have increased our prestige in international relations.



Adress: Motherland Party Headquarter
Necatibey Cad. No. 11 Yenişehir, A
Phone: 230 21 26 (Switchboard)
Direct Lines: 230 31 90 - 229 67 72
Telex: 46265 apba