

### INT 113 Module Five Discussion Sample: Economic Measures and Physical Infrastructure

### **Economic Data:**

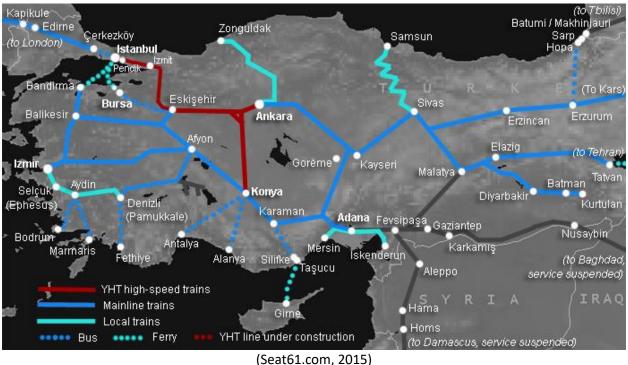
7.5%
9.4% (2014)
8.9% (2014)
2.9% (2014)
1 Turkish lira = \$ .37 USD
Floating
813.3-billion (2014)
27.56-million
Textiles, food processing, automobiles,
electronics, mining, steel, petroleum,
construction, lumber, paper
10,002.0-million (Inflow as of 2012)

### **Physical Infrastructure:**

Major Airports/Seaports	Seaports with container liner service (World Port Source, 2015): Akdeniz, Ambarli, Derince,
	Gemlik, Haydarpasa, Istanbul, Izmir, Mersin
	Airports (World Aero Data, 2015): Adnan
	Menderes, Akinci, Ataturk, Dalaman, EFES,
	ERHAC, Erkilet, Esenboga, Guvercinlink,
Railway Stations (Government websites)	Illustration below
Internet Users (Central Intelligence Agency,	27.233-million (2009)
2015)	
Mobile Providers (txtNation, 2015)	Turkcell, Vodafone Turkey, Avea
Logistics Performance Index Rating (The World	Rank: 34
Bank, 2015)	Score: 3.42

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#### **Major Railway Stations and Lines**



"alt tag" = Map showing major rail, bus, and ferry routes in Turkey

### **Business Observations:**

- Shipping and distribution should be made easy with the access to numerous port cities, airports, and railways states.
- The LPI rating for Turkey is slightly less than that in the United States and Germany, indicating some question of reliability, but nothing of major concern. While infrastructure and customs performed lower, shipments were very reliable. The infrastructure and logistics support frequent shipments and trade (The World Bank, 2015)
- Foreign investment into Turkey is strong, but unemployment and inflation rates are high compared to the United States. The exchange rate is appealing if looking to import from Turkey.
- The exchange rate regime in Turkey has changed several times in recent years. The current regime is more liberal in nature (Yased, 2015). The exchange rate in Turkey is still monitored and intervention is applied if necessary.
- If a dip in the value of the lira occurs compared to the U.S. dollar, demand for U.S. imports will decrease. In the same scenario, a dip in the value of the lira compared to the U.S. dollar, demand for Turkish exports will increase.
- Based on the existing industries, clothing manufacturing might be a possible investment area due to the strength of textile manufacturing. There would also be easy access to Europe and parts of Asia.

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