

## Turkey: Stagnation on the Back Ranks

In an international comparison with the other G20 countries, Turkey is stagnating in 16th place with a Power Score of 0.99. Although the Republic was able to record a slightly positive relative development with a PSR of 0.06 from 2005 to 2015, corresponding to a slight plus of 0.4 percent in power, Mexico was able to overtake Turkey's ranking position by 2015.

### Power Shift 2015-2017



Since 2015, Turkey has stagnated in relative power terms with a Power Shift Rate (PSR) of zero, although it recorded slight gains in absolute terms in the BPSM categories between 2015 and 2017 (Rate of Country Change +4.89). Together with South Africa, Turkey is thus the only G20 country that has not experienced any substantial gain or loss in power over the 2015/17-period.

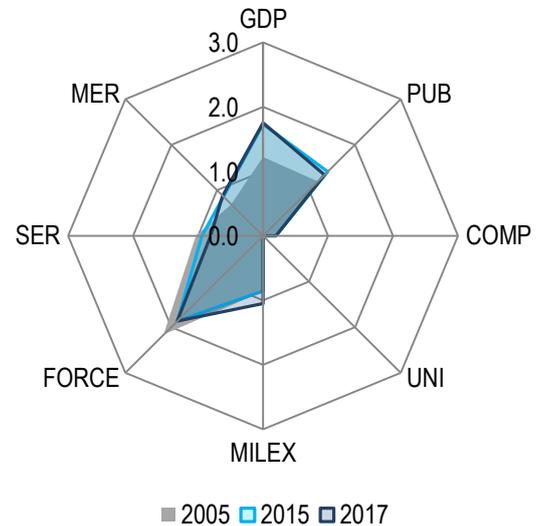
Turkey's country shares remained stable among the categories of top companies (0.20), armed forces personnel (1.87) and top universities (0.00). These relative results also correspond to the absolute numbers, since the Indicator Change Rate (ICR) is zero in all three categories.

Comparing the numbers of 2015 and 2017, light profits were recorded in GDP (PPP) with an increase in Turkey's global share from 1.73 to 1.76 percent and in merchandise exports with an increase from 0.86 to 0.88 percent. This progress is synchronous to the development of absolute values since the GDP increased by 12.36 percent and merchandise exports by 9.15 percent. Interestingly, the country shares in military expenditures rose sharply from 0.86 to 1.05 percent. This development can be attributed to a 24.17 percent increase in military spending within these two years. These numbers are even more remarkable if one considers that military expenditures increased by only 20 percent between

### Turkey's Increasing Military Expenditures



### Turkey's Global Shares



2005 and 2015. Therefore, the BPSM records a strong hard power build-up that may be related to the attempted coup d'état in 2016.

The BPSM records a slump in scientific publication numbers in 2016, when Turkey's shares fell from 1.45 to 1.34 percent in 2017. A similar drop can be observed in Turkey's absolute publication numbers, which marks the greatest decrease over the whole observation period between 2005 and 2017. Even greater losses occurred in the area of service exports, where the country shares dropped from 1.0 in 2014 to 0.75 percent in 2016. Having said that, Turkey's share recuperated to 0.81 percent in 2017 – a development likewise observable in absolute figures which did, however, not level off its previous losses.

To sum up, Turkey's figures are overall stagnating, whereas its small profits are offset by the losses. As long as the country does not make up for its deficits, particularly in the structural categories of universities and Fortune 500 companies, the stagnation will continue at best or, more probable, if other countries such as Mexico continue to prosper, Turkey's global power share will even shrink.

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