

TURKEY AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION 2012-13

Report Prepared for
The Annual Meeting of the OECD Expert Group on Migration
Paris, November 27-29th 2013

AHMET ICDUYGU
Istanbul, November 2013

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Abstract

In Turkey, available statistics on migration flows are limited to certain categories. There is a lack of direct and reliable data source concerning the total emigration and immigration flows in and out of the country. The data on the labour emigration flows that are collected through official and state-administered channels are kept and disseminated by the Ministry for Labour and Social Security (MLSS). From 2011 to 2012, the number of contract workers sent abroad by the Turkish Employment Agency (TEA) increased drastically from 53,828 to 67,045. In 2012, the majority of Turkish contract workers were sent to the Middle East (40,158), followed by Commonwealth of Independent States (17,448) and the European Union countries (1,377).

Data on labour migration flows to Turkey is also provided by the MLSS. In 2012, 32,272 work permits were given to foreigners by different status, and 32,850 residence permits were granted to non-nationals as firstly granted or renewed permissions for work purposes in 2012. These figures were 16,890 and 23,027, indicating almost 48 per cent increase in work permits and nearly 30 per cent in residence permits. Over the last years, the majority of the residence permits were granted for other reasons than work and education, including family migration. In the period of 2010-2012, the number of people with residence permits increased compared to the previous years, from a total of 177,000 people in 2010 to 217,000 in 2011 and to 267,300 in 2012. The apprehension figures of the irregular migrants show an upward trend since 2010: the figure of irregular migrants apprehended increased from nearly 32,700 in 2010 to 42,800 in 2011 and to 47,510 in 2012. The overstayers comprised of nearly 60% (28,253 people) of all irregular migrants in 2012. The top five countries of origin for overstayers were from the neighborhood: Georgia (4,264), the Russian Federation (1,199), Ukraine (865), Romania (529) and Moldova (340).

The number of persons who have applied for asylum in Turkey increased in the period 2011-2012, from 9,200 in 2010 to 16,000 in 2011 and 16,700 in 2012. While this significant increase was mainly due to the increasing numbers of asylum applications by Iraqi people which more than doubled from 2010 to 2011, the increase in the numbers in 2012 was mainly as a result of the increase in the number of other nationalities than Iranians and Iraqis. According to UNHCR figures, Turkey has become one of the top ten receiving countries of asylum seekers in the world. Turkey has also become a transit country for most of the asylum seekers on their destination to Europe. In addition to the individual arrivals of asylum seekers to Turkey, the

country also faced with a mass movement of more than 500,000 Syrians in the period of early 2011-mid 2013.

Compared to the beginning of 2000s, there has been a significant decrease in the ratio of immigrant remittances to the GDP in Turkey. Whereas in 2000 and 2001, the remittances constituted around 1.5 per cent of the GDP, this figure has decreased to about 0.1 per cent in 2011 and 2012. In 2008, the remittances began to show a downward trend from USD 1.4 billion in 2008 to USD 830 million in 2010. The remittances increased back again to 1,045 billion in 2011, but fell again to USD 975 million in 2012. A parallel growth in the GDP in Turkey stabilized the remittance/GDP ratio at about 0.1 percent.

The policies related to international migration and asylum are very much influenced by Turkey and the European Union's membership negotiation process. In 2012, there have been some significant legislative developments on migration management. The new Law on Foreigners and International Protection, which was in preparation since 2010 to provide a comprehensive legal basis on the issue of migration and asylum, was adopted by the Turkish Parliament in early 2013. As a result of this new legal document, the General Directorate of Migration Management was established under the Ministry of Interior. Regarding the EC-Turkey Readmission Agreement, on 21 June 2012 the parties had finally taken a decision to process it towards signing the Agreement, but there was progress on it in 2013 due to the reluctance of both sides. The proposal of the readmission agreement consisted of the rights and obligations of both Turkey and the European Union regarding the readmission of their nationals, third country nationals and stateless persons. Turkey had continued modernizing its visa procedures by implementing an on-line processing and by developing biometric security measures in 2013. The modernization of the border crossing points (BCPs) also continued in 2013. Turkey continued its negotiations to conclude a working arrangement with FRONTEX (European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union). However, the issues of integrated border management and the transfer of border security control from Turkish Land Forces to a civilian command continue to be debated between the Turkish state and the European Union. Contrary to the expectations of EC authorities, Turkey continued to liberalize its visa policies towards various African and Asian countries.

For further information

www.iskur.gov.tr

www.tuik.gov.tr

www.nvi.gov.tr/English,En_Html.html

www.csgeb.gov.tr

TURKEY AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, 2012-13¹

1. Introductory Note

The past decade has seen profound transformations in the case of Turkey to address various international migration and asylum challenges. This report, which has been prepared for the Annual Meeting of the OECD Expert Group on Migration (Paris, November 27-29th 2013), reviews the panorama of the international migration and asylum issues in Turkey in 2012-13. This study provides basic statistical data on the international migration and asylum *flows* and on the *stocks* of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in the country, and interprets them briefly. It also intends to serve as a guide for various public and private institutions and organizations, policy makers, scholars and researchers in their tasks on international migration and asylum issues.

2. Background

In the period of 2010-2013, one of the major *political* determinants of migration-related practices and policies in Turkey was associated with the impacts of the ongoing political turmoil in the Arab countries, particularly in Syria, on the migration and asylum flows around the country. During this period the number of irregular migrants and asylum seekers from the Middle East and North Africa has risen considerably. The rising conflict in Syria led to the arrival of more than 500,000 people to Turkey from early 2011 to mid-2013. While the Turkish state provided temporary settlements to nearly half of this population near the bordering regions, a significant number of Syrian refugees also found their own settlements in various cities of Turkey.

Although the membership negotiations between the EU and Turkey have slowed down in the last couple of years, the issues of “management of migration and asylum flows” have continued to be an area of concern for the EU, as it has been regularly addressed on the European Commission’s annual progress reports on Turkey. The EU harmonization

¹ I would like to thank my assistants Damla B. Aksel (Koç University) and Tuğçe Demir (Koç University) for their able assistance.

process has triggered a plethora of changes that have occurred in the legislation and implementation on the domain of asylum and migration in Turkey.² Among these changes are the implementation of the *National Action Plan on Asylum and Migration* after 2005, the setting up of the *Development and Implementation Office on Asylum and Migration Legislation and Asylum Capacity* under the Ministry of Interior (MoI) in 2008 and the conclusion of readmission agreements with a number of countries, including Pakistan (dated 7 December 2010), Yemen (dated 11 January 2011), the Russian Federation (dated 18 January 2011), Nigeria (dated 2 February 2011), Moldova (dated 1 November 2012) and Bosnia-Herzegovina (dated 15 February 2012). Moreover, Turkish state took some other major steps regarding migration and asylum practices and policies. Turkey did not have a law on asylum, aside from the *1994 Regulation on Asylum* which institutionalized the management of migration and asylum. In 2013, the new *Law on Foreigners and International Protection* was adopted by the Turkish Parliament. The bill has been produced with the consultancy of international and domestic civil society actors and academics and combined the previous two separate laws, *the Law on Aliens* and *the Law on Asylum*. In addition, the Turkish state kept moving forward to the realization of a readmission agreement with the European Commission, which has been high on the agenda since the beginning of accession negotiations.

Although Turkey continued to make further progress in aligning its legislation with the EU *acquis* and EU practices in the area of international migration, the European Commission's annual progress reports on Turkey in 2010-13 indicated that there was still a need for considerable and sustained efforts in areas such as police cooperation, external borders and asylum issues. Among them, the need to establish an efficient asylum authority and the finalization of the EC-Turkey readmission agreement were particularly important. The influence of the EU anchor in the making of migration and asylum policies in Turkey will be detailed in Section 11.

In the period of 2009-2011, Turkey was confronted with the inevitable negative consequences of the global financial crisis. In 2009, like many economies, the Turkish economy was considerably affected by this crisis; real GDP growth rate plummeted and turned to negative (-4.7%). In 2010, the economy recovered rapidly, as the growth rate

² İcduygu, Ahmet, 2011, *Europe, Turkey, and International Migration: An Uneasy Negotiation*, paper presented at the Migration Working Group, EUI Florence.

jumped to 8.9%. The recovery continued in 2011; however, the growth rate decreased to 2.2% in 2012 and to 3.7% as of the first half of 2013, it (see Table 1). In fact, in contrast with the devastating climate of crisis, in 2011 and 2012 Turkey emerged as one of the most dynamic economies of the OECD countries.

In 2009, the inflation rate hit the lowest level on record of its recent history, coming down to the level of 6.5%, and continued to decrease reaching 6.4% in 2010. Although it soared to 10.5% in 2011 reaching the highest level since 2003, inflation rate fell again to 6.1% in 2012. As of August 2013, it is 8.2% (see Table 1). On the other hand, the exchange rate remained stable in 2009 and 2010, which equaled \$1 US to over 1.5 TL. In 2011, Turkish Lira depreciated against the US dollar as \$1 US equaled to 1.88 TL and there was a slight devaluation in 2012, as the lira was at 1.779 against the dollar. In August 2013, Turkish lira weakened to record low to over 2 per dollar. Although the global financial crisis has negatively affected economic indicators in Turkey as noted earlier, a comparative perspective reveals that this effect was relatively less than its counterparts.

Comparing to the positive developments in the economy in recent decade, heavy debt burden continued to weaken Turkey's economic performance (see Table 1). In 2009, there was a considerable increase in the domestic debt stock as the foreign debt stock began to decline. In 2010, the domestic debt stocks increased by 6.5% while the foreign debt stock increased by 4%. 2011 saw ongoing rises in both domestic debt stock and foreign debt stock by 4% and 5.5% respectively. Domestic debt stock equaled to 30% and foreign debt stock equaled to 40% of the GDP. In 2012, domestic debt stock fell by 4%. In 2012 and first half of 2013, foreign debt stock continued to increase, reaching US \$ 337 and 367 billion respectively. These figures hint at the fact that foreign and domestic debt problems have deteriorated in recent years and are not likely to be overcome in the coming years.

Relatively high interest rates, high levels of public deficit, and an economic climate generally lacking in confidence prevented any significant level of investment. It is not surprising that the Turkish labour market continued to experience serious problems, with over 3 million unemployed and nearly one million underemployed out of an economically active population of over 24 million in the late 2000s (see Table 1). In 2009, the increase in unemployment was remarkable: it rose to 14%, while the number of underemployed people grew to 1.1 million, the highest recorded figure since 2004. In 2010 the

unemployment rate fell from 14% to 11.9% and continued to fall in 2011 to 9.2% and was stable in 2012. As of August 2013, unemployment rate is 9.6%. Underemployment rate fluctuated since 2010, decreasing to 3.7% in 2011 and increasing again to 4.5% in 2012.

3. International Migration Data in Turkey³

Main sources of data collection on international migration in Turkey are the population register, residence permits, work permits and border statistics. Other administrative sources that can be used to obtaining data on international migrants are naturalization statistics, refugee and asylum seeker statistics, statistics on Turkish citizens employed abroad through state channels and statistics on irregular migration.

3.1. Population Register Based on Addresses

Currently, the main source of stock data in Turkey is the population register. The population register system was established in 2008 whereas previously the census method was used for producing demographic information on the population. The last Turkish census was held in 2000, after which, there was a gradual move towards computerized and continuous population registry system. After the preparation of a National Address Database (*Uluslararası Adres Veri Tabanı*), residence addresses were matched with citizens' identification numbers and the foreigner identification numbers that are based on passports. The population registry is coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior General Directorate of Civil Registration and Nationality. All Turkish citizens and all foreigners who have a residence permit for the duration of six months or longer (except for diplomatic staff of consulates) have to be registered to the system. During the process of registration that is done through declaration forms, information is collected regarding: basic personal information, marriages, divorce and number of children, education level, place of birth, date of birth and sex. The system lacks a question about previous residence or the purpose of stay. At the end of each year, the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) conducts a population count using the population registry along with some records

³ This review of the data on the international migration in Turkey has been prepared by Zeynep Gulru Goker of the Migration Research Center (MiReKoc) at Koc University, Istanbul.

obtained from administrative bodies such as the military, nursing houses for the elderly and student dormitories owned by the state.

The population registry system is an important improvement for data collection on migration in Turkey since it is a more dynamic and continuous source of data. Unlike the census, which used to measure change of residence on five year intervals, the population registry can show yearly changes of residence. However, the population register only provides information on legal residents (of six months or longer), and hence the *de jure* population. Moreover, statistics experts in TurkStat indicate that only half of the foreign population who have residence permits are recorded in the system due to problems and errors in administration. Another question concerns the reliability and dynamics of the data source in terms of de-registration of foreigners who have left the country (before or after the expiration date of their residence permits) and renewals or changes in residence permit status. A possible matching/comparing system with border statistics can be advised.

3.2. Administrative Records

Residence Permits

Residence permits are an indirect source of the international migration stock in Turkey. Residence permits are issued by the General Directorate of Security Foreigners, Border and Asylum Bureau. Three categories of residence permits exist, which are residence permits for the purpose of *work*, *study* or *other*. With the enacting of the Foreigners and International Protection Law, residence permits will have additional categories such as long-term and short-term, family-related, humanitarian and human trafficking victims - residence permits.

Unfortunately, existing residence permit statistics provide only few details on international migration. The residence permit application forms include questions about previous visits to Turkey (previous residence address), marital status, age, sex, religion, occupation, citizenship and place of birth along with passport information and current residence information. Information on educational levels is not collected. Residence

permit records are based on personal statements thus prone to misstatements and misinformation. This also explains the discrepancy between the records in the population registry and those held by the General Directorate of Security. Unfortunately, the recording system the General Directorate of Security uses is not frequently updated and matched with border statistics to account for people who have left the country before the expiry date or renewals and cancellations. Thus it is not a very dynamic data source.

Work Permits

Work permits are another indirect source of stock data on international migration. Work permits are issued by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security. Three categories of work permits are temporary (valid for one year and renewable to three/six years in time), permanent (with the condition of eight years of continuous residence and six months of employment history in Turkey) and independent work permits (with the condition of five years of continuous residence history). Upon the enacting of the new law, work permits will be used as residence permits.

Statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) provide information on the number of work permits held by the foreign population and age and gender distributions of the foreign working population with work permits. However work permits are not frequently updated and there are time lags in the delivery of work permit statistics to TurkStat. The Ministry only provides tables of accumulated data which lack details on held, newly issued and renewed work permits.

Border Statistics

Since 1972, information on arrivals and departures are recorded at Turkish borders by the General Directorate of Security Passport Police. Until 1972, the two-piece migration card system was used in Turkey which recorded many details upon arrivals of the foreigners including citizenship, sex, place of residence, purpose of stay and duration of stay. However, with the abolishing of the migration card system (because it was too costly and time consuming) border statistics have become a poorer source of data on international migration. They do not provide information on the purpose of stay or previous residence. Only the basic passport information are entered to the computerized system during

arrivals and departures. Furthermore, the cumulative tables only show the number of arrivals and departure events rather than persons who have passed the border. In other words, the same person can cross the border more than once in a year, and all arrivals or departures are recorded as separate events. Border statistics can be improved by the supplementation of more details and their harmonization/monitoring with other administrative records.

Other administrative records that provide information on international migration are *naturalization records* held by the Ministry of the Interior Population and Citizenship office. It is also possible to obtain information on the number of foreigners (by country of citizenship) who have acquired Turkish citizenship through marriage with a Turkish citizen. General Directorate of Security also issues statistics on irregular migrants who have been caught and deported. The General Staff of Turkey also published cumulative data on cases of illegal crossing of borders. The Ministry of Education collects data on international students in Turkey but they are not regularly published. A good source of information on Turkish citizens, who are employed abroad through state channels, is the statistics Turkish Employment Agency. Each year, they collect and publish the number of workers sent to foreign countries and in occupation sectors as well as age and gender information.

Aside from the statistics issued by the Turkish Employment Agency (which only give information the number of workers who use official public channels to work abroad), there is no reliable data on emigration in Turkey. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs collects information from Turkish Consulates in foreign countries; however, this data is not processed or regularly published. Yet, with the change in electoral regulations that provide the right to vote for Turkish citizens living abroad, residence addresses and other information of Turkish emigrants are to be updated which offers to be an improvement that could possibly be used for the preparation of emigration statistics. Currently, researchers prefer using the statistics provided by international organizations and host country's national statistical institutions for data on Turkish citizens living abroad.

Data on refugees and asylum seekers is recorded by the General Directorate of Security, the Ministry of the Interior and UNHCR. Due to the confidentiality of this information, the General Directorate of Security only publishes data on the number of applications for refugee and asylum seeker status based on country of citizenship or nationality.

4. Trends in Emigration from Turkey

In recent decades there have been five main types of emigration of Turkish citizens:⁴ family-related; asylum-seeking; irregular (undocumented or clandestine) labour; contract-based labour; and of professional and highly-skilled people. Unfortunately, there is no detailed, direct and reliable Turkish data source on these flows of emigration. The existing data of emigration is very limited. However, data on emigration from Turkey is available indirectly from reports on immigration in receiving countries. Consequently, this report has had to draw largely on variable quality sources,⁵ including statistics in the destination countries and Turkey, which give a very general, descriptive and documentary picture of the overall emigration status of the country.

4.1. Family-related migration

Family-related migration is mainly due to the presence of sizeable Turkish migrant communities in the migrant-receiving countries in which networks keep the migratory flows continuously active. Long and short-term family related visits, family reunification and marriage-related migration where brides and grooms from Turkey join spouses living abroad, account for a significant part of Turkish emigration. These movements are primarily directed to Western European countries, and to a certain extent, Australia and North America. Drawing on numbers of arrivals of Turkish citizens in several migrant-receiving countries, one can roughly estimate that by the mid-1990s nearly 100,000 emigrants left Turkey annually. A vast majority of them went to Europe and nearly half of them due to family ties with those already living abroad. Their stay ranged from long-term visits for at least three months to long-term residence permits for a year or family

⁴ See various issues of 'SOPEMI Reports for Turkey' prepared by A. İçduygu since 2000.

⁵ Data used here both for emigration estimates are derived from a variety of sources, such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of the Interior, OECD SOPEMI, Eurostat, UNHCR, UNFPA, and country-specific reports and documents.

reunification schemes. There was a considerable decline in this family-related movement in the 2000s. It is estimated that the total number of Turkish emigrants to Europe may have fallen to the level of less than 50,000 per year in the early 2000s and nearly one third of them are those who moved in the family-related flows (either as relatively long term stays or permanent settlements). It is assumed that there were declining trends of family-related migration in the late 2000s. Interestingly, in the early 2010s, there have been debates about the return migration of the second- and third-generation “Euro-Turks” from Europe to Turkey. For instance, in 2011, nearly 33,000 Turkish citizens left Germany for Turkey, while 31,000 enter Germany from Turkey.⁶

4.2. Asylum-seeking

Asylum-seeking contributed considerably to the overall level of emigration in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Data from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), shows that the annual flows of asylum-seekers from Turkey to Europe were around 28,000 in 2000 and steadily decreased in the last ten years⁷ (see Table 2). In 2007, the number of asylum-seekers from Turkey to Europe was less than 6,500, indicating its lowest figure in the last two decades. In 2008, this figure remained less than 7,000. It seems that the numbers of asylum-seekers from Turkey has stabilized at the level of less than 7,000 in the second half 2000s. The figure was around 5,800 in 2010 and 5,300 in 2011 indicating an ongoing decline in asylum applications (see Table 2). Declining trend continued in 2012 with a slight decrease, 5,211 people from Turkey applied for asylum in European Union (recorded lowest figure for decades) comprising 1.8% of all asylum applications in Europe.

Turkey generates asylum-seekers to Europe directly, and indirectly as a transit country for asylum-seekers from neighboring countries. For instance in 2000, around 100,000 asylum-seekers from Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq arrived in Europe accounting for almost a quarter of total asylum-seekers of the continent. One can assume that a significant portion of these asylum seekers might be using Turkey as transit zone before reaching Europe. Despite the continuous decline of asylum seekers from Afghanistan and Iran in

⁶ Figures provided by Yasar Aydın of University of Hamburg.

⁷ UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, available online at <http://www.unhcr.ch>.

the mid-2000s, reaching nearly 7,500 Afghans and 8,000 Iranians in the period of 2005-2007, the asylum applications from these two countries began to rise again in late 2000s. Since 2009, nearly 25,000 Afghans and 11,000 Iranians applied each year for asylum in the European Union countries. The number of asylum seekers originated from Iraq declined significantly in the second half of 2000s, from 46,967 in 2007 to 19,176 in 2010 and 10,464 in 2012. The period of 2012-13 has seen the rising numbers of Afghan and Syrian asylum seekers to Europe, some of them were the people who use Turkey as a transit zone on their journey to Europe.

4.3. Irregular (undocumented or clandestine) labour migration

Given the nature of irregular labour migration it is extremely difficult to give accurate estimates. It includes ‘illegal entries,’ ‘overstayers’ and ‘rejected asylum-seekers.’ This diversity makes estimating their number even more difficult. In addition, family-related migration and asylum-seeking may contribute to the categories of ‘overstayers’ and ‘rejected asylum-seekers.’ In a study conducted in the late 1990s in Turkey, of all the interviewed international migrants, nearly one quarter stated that they have tried to enter a country without the required papers (11%) or attempted to overstay their visa or permit (11%).⁸ Anecdotal evidence of irregular migration in Turkey and Europe indicate that in the 2000s although there were still ongoing flows of irregular migration, the trend was on the decline. For instance, there were 2,350 Turkish citizens apprehended in Central and Eastern Europe as irregular migrants in 2004 and this figure dropped to 2,124 in 2005⁹ and to less than 2,000 in 2006.¹⁰ This figure was 1,788 in 2007, indicating the lowest figure of last five years.¹¹ In 2008, this figure was even lower than the figure in 2007 with around 1,400 apprehended Turkish citizens as irregular migrants.¹² In the early 2010s, the FRONTEX (European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union) figures indicated that although there were some flows of irregular migrants from Turkey to Europe, which

⁸ See İçduygu and Ünalın (2002), ‘Tides between Mediterranean Shores: Undocumented Migration in the South of Europe’, *Papers in Demography*, No. 7, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies.

⁹ Peter Futo and Michael Jandl (eds.) “2005 Year Book on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe”, ICMPD, Vienna 2006.

¹⁰ Figures obtained from the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

¹¹ Figures obtained from the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

¹² Figures obtained from the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

continued in recent years, there was also a considerable declining trend in the numbers: for example, in 2010 there were more than 4,000 Turkish citizens who were refused to enter to the EU borders with the reason of potential irregularity, this figure was less than 3,500 in 2011, and around 3,000 in 2012.¹³

4.4. Contract-dependent labour migration

In recent years, contract-dependent labour migration has constituted a large part of Turkish emigration. In 2000, 13,645 workers obtained employment abroad through the Turkish Employment Agency (TEA) (see Table 3). The number of workers sent abroad grew steadily until 2006 when the figures hit the highest point with 81,000 workers. The numbers dropped to 57,652 in 2008 and continued to fall until 2011 with a fluctuation in 2009. The number of workers sent abroad by the Turkish Employment Agency rose significantly in the period of 2011-2012 from 53,828 to 67,045, reaching the highest point since 2007 (see Table 3).

This population movement was primarily a contract-based labour migration where workers were hired for a period of 3–24 months by Turkish or foreign contracting firms operating mainly in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and in the Middle Eastern (ME) countries. For example, in 2009, nearly 60,000 workers had been sent within the contract-based schemes. As far as the destination countries are concerned, in 2009 as the share of the Middle East and North Africa countries increased, there was a visible decline in the numbers to the CIS countries; this trend continued throughout 2010. However, in 2011 the number of Turkish workers sent to the Middle East dropped while the share of CIS countries increased. Overall there was a slight decrease in the number of total workers sent abroad in 2011. In this year the top five destination countries were Iraq (20%), Russia (17%), Saudi Arabia (15%), Turkmenistan (9%) and Qatar (6%) (see Tables 3 and 4). In 2012, the Middle Eastern countries occupied the major portion, with 40,158 workers representing nearly 60% of all extraterritorial employment by the TEA. Among these countries, Iraq and Saudi Arabia had the highest records with 15,051 and 8,324 people respectively.

¹³ See various reports of FRONTEX at www.frontex.europa.eu.

As for the European Union countries, the number of workers sent by the TEA over the last years remained as low as nearly 1,500 people yearly since 2008. In 2012, 2,227 workers were sent to the European Union countries and other European countries. This type of migration to EU countries was almost entirely directed to Germany based on a bilateral agreement in 1991 which allowed German firms co-operating with Turkish partners to hire Turkish workers (see Table 4). The total number of Turkish workers who found employment in Germany in 2000 was 2,100, accounting for over 90% of the total workers who were recruited to Europe by the TEA. This figure was 82% in 2001 and 71% in 2004. Among the workers who were recruited to Europe in 2006 64% went to Germany, similar to 2005 figures. Again in 2007 and 2008 respectively, 67% and 77% of the workers sent to Europe went to Germany. In both 2009 and 2010, contract-based labor to Europe has declined, but numbers rose again in 2011. In 2012, 1,240 workers were sent to Germany, with a moderate decrease compared to 2011. (see Table 4).

4.5. Emigration of university students, professional and highly-skilled employees

Although there is no adequate data on this type of migration, one can assume that there has been a considerable flow of university students, graduates and skilled labour, particularly in the areas of computer sciences, finance, and management amounting to an annual figure of around 4 000 - 5 000 individuals in the late 2000s and early 2010s. The main destination countries are the traditional migrant-receiving countries such as Australia, Canada, the USA and some European countries. In recent years, the main characteristic of this movement is its temporary-migration nature, rather than being a movement for permanent settlement.

5. Trends in Immigration to Turkey

Immigration has been an essential and constitutive element since the early Republican era, as part of Turkey's nation-state building process. Hence, international migration to Turkey was almost exclusively constituted by ethnically Turkish population emigrating from bordering countries into Turkey. Until recently it was irrelevant to talk of a 'real' foreign (ethnically non-Turkish) population as a product of immigration to Turkey. It is the immigration of recent decades which is historically atypical for Turkey, consisting largely of transit migrants, and clandestine labourers, asylum-seekers and refugees who

began to arrive in small numbers and subsequently in an ever-rising tide which has reached sizeable figures in recent decades. In the last decade the influx of foreign nationals, mostly from the countries bordering on Turkey and from other nearby countries and regions, has continued at a significant level. Meanwhile, there are two other components of immigration to Turkey: the more recent legal migrations of professionals and skilled migrants and the ongoing immigration of foreign-national ethnic-Turks living in other countries.

5.1. Arrival and departure statistics

Although arrival and departure statistics in Turkey do not distinguish between migrants and tourists, they do provide a basis from which to reflect some rough implications for mobility of people in and out of Turkey. From 2006 to 2012, the number of non-nationals annually arriving in Turkey rose from 19.8 million to 31.7 million, indicating an increase of 60 %. Overall, in recent years, around one third of non-nationals arriving in Turkey come from neighboring regions, the Middle East, the EU and the CIS countries. The increasing proportion of arrivals from the CIS countries (for instance, from 12% in 2002 to 19% in 2006, 20% in 2007 and 23% in 2011) is particularly striking.

According to the data provided by TURKSTAT, a total of 43.5 million people, including foreigners and citizens arrived to Turkey and another 43.5 million people in total departed from the country in 2012. Within the total arrivals, 31.7 million were foreigners, compared to 11.7 million citizens. The top five countries where the non-national arrivals originated from in 2012 were Germany (5 million), Russia (3.6 million), United Kingdom (2.5 million), Bulgaria (1.5 million) and Georgia (1.4 million). The significant proportion of the arrivals was from European and other OECD countries (17.1 million), whereas 7.2 million from CIS region and 3.8 million people from Asia arrived in Turkey in the same year. In the period of 2011-2012, the arrivals from Middle Eastern and African countries increased mainly as a result of the government's closer relations with the neighborhood policy and the rising internal tensions especially in North Africa and the Arab peninsula. Arrivals from several countries; including Iraq (from 369,033 to 533,149), Libya (from 53,562 to 213,890), Tunisia (from 63,176 to 86,595) and Saudi Arabia (from 116,711 to 175,467); witnessed this kind of change. According to the official statistics, the number of people arriving regularly from Syria dropped remarkably from 974,054 to 730,039.

However, it is assumed that more Syrian people entered Turkey via other cross border means, mostly irregularly, during this period in search for an environment of security. For a detailed account of arrival and departure statistics available in Turkey see Tables 5, 6, and 7.

5.2. Inflows of foreign nationals

The inflow of foreign nationals has become increasingly important in the last decade. Besides the migration of ethnic-Turks, often taking the form of asylum, there are four main types of inflows: transit migration, illegal labour migration, asylum-seekers and registered migration of non-nationals. The first three types of inflow often overlap with each other.

It is estimated that in 2001 over 258,000 foreign nationals were recorded as migrants in Turkey according to the four types of migratory flows mentioned above. Less than two-thirds (around 161,000) were legal immigrants, and 92,000 were irregular (undocumented/ clandestine) and/or transit migrants (see Table 8). Asylum-seekers account for a very small proportion (2%) of the flows of foreign nationals. In 2005, there were over 192,000 foreign citizens in Turkey who were classified as migrants of various kinds: 57,000 (29%) irregular migrants, 4,000 (2%) asylum-seekers and 131,000 (69%) regular migrants with residence permits. The figures of 2009 reveal the existence of a total of over 205,500 regular/ irregular migrants and asylum-seekers in Turkey. Less than 4 % of them are asylum seekers whereas 17 % of them are irregular migrants and the remaining 79 % are registered migrants with residence permits. In 2011, the number of migrants jumped to 273,000 due to a marked increase in residence permit figures. There were nearly 220,000 regular migrants with residence permit, in addition to over 16,000 asylum seekers and nearly 43,000 irregular migrants apprehended in 2011. These figures rose to 267,300 regular migrants with residence permit, 16,725 asylum applications and nearly 47,510 assumed undocumented migrations in 2012. Iraqi asylum seekers (6,942 people) and Afghan asylum seekers (4,401 people) comprised the majority of the asylum applications (nearly 68%). As for the residence permits, there was a significant increase of residence permits granted for work reasons, ranging from 23,027 in 2011 to 32,850 in 2012.

The year 2011 also marked the beginning of a new mass migration pattern from Syria to its neighboring countries and Turkey. The Syrian conflict unleashed a mass influx of refugees fleeing to neighboring countries: Jordan, Turkey, Egypt Lebanon and Iraq. The number of Syrians that sought shelter in the neighboring countries has increased rapidly since late 2011, reaching 2 million as of September 2013. In January 2012, total number of Syrian refugees was 18,861; half of them sought asylum in Turkey, over 6,000 in Lebanon and the rest in Jordan. By June, the total number of refugees increased fivefold as Turkey's share declined to 35%. By January 2013, there were over 600,000 Syrians refugees in total. 160,000 of them took refuge in Turkey, 178,000 in Jordan, 165,000 in Lebanon, 14,000 in Egypt and 80,000 in Iraq. The number of Syrian refugees reached over 1.5 million in June 2013 and almost 2 million by September. In September 2013, there are over 650,000 refugees in Lebanon, 525,000 in Jordan, 480,000 in Turkey, 190,000 in Iraq and 110,000 in Egypt. Turkey hosts 25% of the total Syrian refugee population as of September 2013 (see Tables 9 and 10).

Triggered by the Arab Spring in Northern Africa that led to the exodus of thousands of people to Southern Europe, the political crisis in Syria eventually led to the emergence of an immigration crisis in Turkey, especially in the nearest border crossing points in Hatay province. Since the beginning, the Turkish state provided immigrants accommodation in the camp and container sites in the bordering cities of Syria and granted them with Temporary Protection status. According to UNHCR¹⁴ the estimated total number of Syrians in Turkey reached 500,000-600,000 as of early October 2013, with 502,827 people registered and 200,135 settled in camps. The majority of Syrians are assumed to be settled in Gaziantep (33,242 registered in camps, 100,490 registered outside of the camps), following Şanlıurfa (65,504 in camps, 45,935 outside) and Hatay (15,942 in camps, 61,066 outside) (see Table 10). The sudden increase in the Syrian population that migrated to Turkey and the unpredictability of the situation in Syria has led to the rising challenges of assistance, especially regarding housing and medical treatment, as well as the politicization of the migration issue in Turkey.

¹⁴ UNHCR Turkey Syrian Refugee Daily Sitrep, 7 October 2013, accessed on 8 October 2013, available at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=3016>.

5.3. Asylum flows in Turkey

Since the early 1980s, Turkey has become a major country of asylum. Regime change in Iran in 1979 and then the Iran-Iraq War, the Gulf War of 1990-91, the subsequent political turmoil in Iraq and the US invasion contributed to the asylum flows to Turkey. Officially, Turkey has not yet lifted the 'geographical limitation' in the implementation of the 1951 Geneva Convention. Therefore, asylum applications of non-Europeans to Turkey are processed in *de facto* basis if not *de jure*. From the late 1990s to the early 2000s, Turkey received approximately 5,000 – 6,000 asylum applications a year. Since 2007, there has been considerable increase in the number of asylum seekers annually arriving in Turkey. This increase was remarkable in the last two years: in 2011 and 2012, Turkey received more than 16,000 each year (see Tables 8 and 11).

As a pragmatic solution, the Turkish authorities agreed that they would handle all applications together with the UNHCR Office in Ankara, and then the UNHCR would find a re-settlement country outside Turkey for those accepted non-European cases. In the last two years asylum applications in Turkey have come from over thirty different countries, mainly in the Middle East, Africa and Asia. (see Tables 8 and 11). In the early 2000s, the yearly average of asylum applications in Turkey was around 4,000 people, mostly coming from Iran and Iraq. The figures started to shift since 2007 and the largest portion of this increase was due to the rising number of asylum-seekers from Iraq. A total of 3,470 Iraqi asylum-seekers in 2007 and 6,904 in 2008 arrived in Turkey, representing far greater numbers compared to annual figures of the last decade. Also, there has been a considerable increase in the number of asylum seekers from Afghanistan (2,642) and from Somalia (647) in 2008. Although the figures dropped in 2009, the total number of asylum applications continued increasing drastically after 2010: from 7,834 in 2009 to 9,226 in 2010, to 16,020 in 2011 and finally to 16,725 in 2012. As a result of the significant rise in the number of asylum application in 2011, UNHCR Global Report announced Turkey to be among the top five receiving countries of asylum seekers in the whole world. The Iraqi asylum seekers remained as the major group applying in Turkey with 6,942 people in 2012, followed by 4,401 Afghanis people and 3,589 Iranians.

5.4. Irregular (undocumented or clandestine) migration

There are three main types of irregular migration flows into Turkey: that of clandestine workers; that of transit migrants; and that of (rejected) asylum-seekers.

The first group mainly contains the *migrant workers* who are often in irregular status from the CIS countries. Various economic sectors in western Turkey particularly textile, sex and entertainment, construction, etc., rely on this form of cheap labour, while upper and middle-class Turkish families employ female domestic helpers as babysitters or care-providers for the sick and elderly. Many of them enter Turkey legally in accordance with Turkish visa requirements but overstay their visas and subsequently become illegal while in the country.

The second group of irregular migrants involves *transit migrants* who come to Turkey mainly from the Middle East (Iran, Iraq and recently Afghanistan), and from Asia and Africa (Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nigeria, Somalia, and Congo). Turkey has been a key actor in international transit migratory movements for the last two decades. Thousands of migrants, with the intention of temporary stay, enter Turkey and find their way to the developed countries in the West and North. Some of these transit migrants arrive legally with tourist visas, but often drift into illegality as they overstay their right of entry, or try to enter a third country without proper travel documents.

The third group consists of *rejected asylum-seekers* who are reluctant to return home. As they do not have working permits under Turkish law, they look for illegal forms of employment. It is significant to note that Turkey — a signatory of the 1951 Geneva Convention with its ‘geographical reservation’ — only grants asylum to persons from Eastern Europe and the CIS. Taking into consideration the fact that thousands of asylum-seekers originate from the Middle East, unless granted refugee status and earn the right to settle in a third country, many of them will go underground and work illegally.

Although some senior officials¹⁵ claimed the presence of around ‘one million illegal foreign workers’ in Turkey, there is no direct and reliable data on undocumented immigration. However some indicative numbers are available. The Bureau for

¹⁵ For instance, Yaşar Okuyan, the Minister of Labour in the 1999–2002 government often cited the figure of ‘1 million illegal migrants’ living in Turkey. Later on, same figure have been repeated by various authorities in the country.

Foreigners, Borders, and Asylum at the Directorate of General Security of the Ministry of Interior reports that there were nearly 95,000 reported cases of irregular migration in 2000. Data on the numbers of irregular migrants who have been apprehended indicate a considerable decline in these numbers from 2000 to 2006 and a slight increase from 2006 to 2008 (see Table 12). Apprehension figures fell from 94,000 in 2000 to 52,000 in 2006. After some rising in the number of apprehensions in 2007-08, there was a remarkable declining trend. From mid-2008 to 2012, the apprehension figures fluctuated at a relatively low level.

In the last two years a trend of increase occurred: 42,821 and 47,510 people were apprehended by the security forces in 2011 and 2012 respectively. In 2011, the first five source countries were Afghanistan, Pakistan, Georgia, Syria and Bulgaria. However, this outlook has changed in 2012, especially as a result of the migration originated from Syria. Syria was the first source country in 2012 with 7,712 migrants (compared to 1,648 in 2011) and was followed by Georgia (4,364 migrants), Afghanistan (2,747 migrants), Azerbaijan (1,324 migrants) and the Russian Federation (1,199 migrants) (see Table 12). Overall, the general decline of the numbers of irregular migrants from mid 2000s to the end of 2000s may be an indication of less irregular migrants entering Turkey, and improved methods of control and apprehension of the Turkish authorities.¹⁶ However, the statistics of 2011 and 2012 illustrate an increase in irregular migration since 2009 in Turkey, which has possibly been triggered by the rising political conflicts in the neighboring countries and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.

As noted earlier, it is possible to distinguish two groups of irregular migrants: irregular labour migrants and irregular transit migrants: based on the country of origin of these migrants, it is possible to argue that citizens of countries such as Georgia, Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation and Ukraine are mostly the irregular labour migrants, while the citizens of countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Iraq, and Pakistan

¹⁶ However the figures compiled by The Bureau for Foreigners, Borders, and Asylum at the Directorate of General Security of the Ministry of Interior indicate that the nationality of a large portion of apprehended irregular migrants are unknown (see table 12).

were mainly irregular transit migrants. Tables 13 and 14 reflect the related figures of these two groups of irregular migrants.

5.5. Residence Permits

The number of residence permits issued by the Directorate of General Security is an indirect measure of regular immigration to Turkey (see Tables 15-20). Permits are often issued for durations of residence of more than six months, and must be renewed annually. A large proportion of residence permits provided to foreign citizens in Turkey are associated with other reasons than work or education, such as being family members (relatives or newly married spouses) of those coming for work or study purposes. In the period of 2008-2010, there was an annual stock of more than 150,000 foreigners in Turkey who were with residence permits for work, education and other reasons: the other reasons comprised of nearly 80% of the total permits. Education permits comprised the second largest portion of the total permits. In the 2008-2010 period, around 28,000 foreigners form a stock of population were residing with education purposes. This was followed by work purposes, as high as an annual stock of 18,000 people for 2008-2010. As of 2011 these figures increased, rising to 217,206 total stock permits in 2011 and to 267,299 in 2012. This increase has been witnessed regarding all reasons for granting permits (see Table 15). There were over 61,000 new residence permits issued in 2006 compared with the over 36,000 in 2011 -- excluding the renewal of residence permits for educational purposes.

Since 2008, Bulgaria, Russia, Germany and Azerbaijan remained among the top source countries of non-nationals who had residence permits. Although Georgians did not have a significant share in the previous years, in 2012 Georgia was listed as the top country of origin of non-nationals with a grand total of 17,078 people granted permits. Among these people, a total of 12,769 people were granted for other reasons and 3,724 people were granted for work reasons. In 2012 Georgia was followed by Russia (a total of 16,045 permits), Azerbaijan (14,943 permits), Bulgaria (14,766 permits) and Germany (14,555 permits). In 2008-2009, a significant number of the residence permits were issued to ethnic-Turk foreign nationals, most of whom came to Turkey to join relatives or friends living in the country, or to study and work for a limited period of time. In the statistics provided by the Bureau for Foreigners, Borders and Asylum of the Directorate of General

Security of the Ministry of Interior, some of these ethnic Turks were listed as Bulgarian Turks, Meskhetian from Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan. The figures for 2012 did not show such a majority of permits granted to ethnic-Turks. Moreover, despite the drastic increase in the number of total residence permits granted to non-nationals over the last years, the number of work permits given to foreigners has only increased moderately.

6. Structure of the Foreign Population

The most recent reliable data, which indicates a very general picture of the foreign-born population in Turkey, were taken from the census of 2000. In 2002, the State Institute of Statistics disseminated the results of the 2000 census on the foreign-born population in Turkey. In 2000, there were 1,278,671 foreign-born persons in Turkey. Less than 2% of the Turkish population was non-Turkish-born. The first five groups were Bulgarian-born (480,817), German-born (273,535), Greek-born (59,217), Macedonian-born (31,515), and Romanian-born (20,736) (see Table 21). Since 2007 the population figures are estimated via address-based population registration system, which provides different measures from the former census data. According to these figures, in 2012 a total of 278,644 foreign nationals were in Turkey, with the top five nationalities from Germany (25,589), Afghanistan (19,539), Iraq (19,124), Azerbaijan (18,917) and Georgia (15,653) (see Table 22). Return migrants from Germany account for most of the foreign population from Germany. Foreign nationals from Commonwealth of Independent States comprise more than 80,000, which amounts to almost 30% of foreign nationals in Turkey.

7. Emigration and the Labour Market

It was estimated that nearly 3 million Turkish citizens were living in Europe in 2005, approximately 105,000 Turkish workers in the ME countries,¹⁷ and over 75,000 workers in the CIS. In addition, some 350,000 Turkish citizens were reported to be present in other countries, the vast majority in the traditional immigration countries such as Australia, Canada, and the USA. The total number of expatriate Turkish citizens equaled to 3.3

¹⁷ See various issues of 'SOPEMI Reports for Turkey' prepared by A. Icduygu since 2000.

million.¹⁸ The overall emigration picture implies that over 5% of the nation's total population was living outside of Turkey (see Table 23). From 2005 to 2010, there was a considerable change in the number of Turkish citizens living abroad, which increased from 3.3 million to 3.7 million. Turkish migrant stock in Germany has decreased and constituted 43% of the total migrant stock in 2010 indicating 15% drop from 2005.

The proportion of Turkish citizens who sell their labour power abroad has increased drastically since the mid-1970s: from 2.5% in 1973, increasing to 4.5% in the 1980s, then to nearly 5% in the 1990s, and to 6% in mid-2000s. Considering the proportion of Turkish workers abroad in relation to the total Turkish labour force, 5–6% has been employed abroad for the last three decades (see Table 24).

The nature of Turkish emigration has also changed in terms of the skill profile of emigrants. In the 1960s and 1970s, emigration from Turkey was predominantly unskilled. But in the last two decades, emigrant labour has become increasingly highly-skilled, university trained and internationally-oriented, indicating an alarming trend of brain drain from Turkey. There are no direct statistics to illustrate this trend, but a number of studies provide indirect evidence.¹⁹

The nature of the emigrant populations differ considerably according to the three main destination regions: Europe, the ME and the CIS. Turkish emigrant communities in Europe continue to remain the same or even experience some increase while the number of the predominantly male worker communities in the ME countries, and the CIS fluctuated from year to year due to the nature of contract-dependent labour migration. In 2009, there had been an increase in migration to Europe, the ME and the CIS as well as migration overall.

8. Immigration and the Labour Market

As previously noted, although the residence permit data from the Directorate of General Security provides us with some data on the work permits given to the non-nationals in the

¹⁸ This excludes just over one million emigrants from Turkey who have been naturalised in receiving countries.

¹⁹ Akcapar, Sebnem (2009). "Turkish Brain Drain to the USA", in İçduygu, A and Kirişçi, K. *Lands of Diverse Migration*, Istanbul: Istanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları pp.109-248

country, based on the new legal arrangement in 2003, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) is responsible for providing work permit data since 2003. The most recent data by MLSS reveals a dramatic jump of work permits given to foreigners from 2003 to 2012 (see Table 25).

According to the statistics provided by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, there has been a steady but moderate increase in the number of work permits in the period of 2007-2011. The number of work permits was less than 1,000 in 2003, but it rose to more than 9,000 in 2005 and over 10,000 in 2008. In 2011, 16,890 people were granted work permits in total: the majority of these permits (11,634) had definite status. There has been an increase in the number of work permits issued by the Ministry in 2012 to a total of 32,373 (see Table 25). A significant number of these permits were issued to non-nationals from the neighboring countries including Georgia (6,434), Ukraine (2,601) and the Russian Federation (2,160), as well as from countries where ethnic-Turk populations are living such as Turkmenistan (1,422). Most of these permissions are granted to laborers working in care and domestic help sectors, as can be traced from the higher number of women demanding and obtaining the permits: in 2012, among 6,434 work permits given to Georgian citizens, 5,882 were issued to women and 552 to men; similarly, 2,079 Ukrainian women compared to 522 Ukrainian men obtained work permit in the same year. Another development is regarding the rise in the number of Chinese nationals who were granted work permits. Mainly a male population (2,166 men compared to 282 women obtained work permit in 2012), the Chinese labour migrants in Turkey are employed as contract-based workers in the construction of thermal plants (see Table 26).

In addition to regular immigrants who find employment in Turkey, there is indirect evidence that the use of illegal migrant labour in Turkey is rapidly increasing. Not only the transit migrants who arrive in Turkey illegally with the intention of migrating to a third country, but also a large proportion of legal entries from neighboring countries stay and work in the country illegally. As discussed earlier, the most numerous were nationals of Iran, Iraq, Moldova, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Romania, Bangladesh, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Georgia. Domestic work and the entertainment sector are the largest employers of illegal female workers, and construction and agriculture employ the largest numbers of illegal male workers. For recent years, we can make a cautious estimate of around 20,000-40,000 foreign workers annually employed illegally in Turkey.

The number of labour type of irregular migrants was over 11,000 in 2011 and over 28,000 in 2012. The number of irregular immigrants from Georgia increased above twofold from 2011 to 2012 (see Tables 13 and 14).

9. Remittances

Since the onset of mass labour migration from Turkey in the early 1960s, remittances have become an important element of the Turkish economy, an important source of foreign exchange and have made a major contribution to offsetting the country's trade deficits (see Table 27). In the 1980s, remittances on average helped cover some 50% of the balance of trade deficits. In the 1990s, the corresponding figure was over 35%. It seems that as the Turkish economy becomes integrated into the world economy through liberalization, the relative size of remittances has begun to decline, but they continue to pay for a large portion of the trade deficits: in 1999 remittances accounted more than 44% of the trade deficit and for almost 2.5% of GNP. In 2001, there was a notable decline in remittances compared to 2000, and this continued to fall in the early 2000s, indicating lowest levels of remittances to the country in the last 25 years as was reflected by the proportions of the total trade deficit, exports, and GDP. One can argue that part of this decline in remittances was due to the fact that more and more Turkish migrants were becoming the permanent settlers of the countries where they live in and therefore they tended to invest in those countries rather than sending remittances to their home country.

There was more than an 80% drop in remittance income in 2004 compared to the year 2000 (from US\$ 4.5 million to US\$ 804,000). According to the official statistics, a very sharp decline has been observed in the amount of remittances to Turkey in 2003 indicating the figure of US\$ 729,000, the lowest figure seen since the early period of migration from Turkey. However, some experts point out that although there has been a real decline in the amount of remittances to Turkey in recent years, some significant portion of the decline observed in the figures might be due to the changing calculation of remittances in the national budget system, particularly since 2003.²⁰ In 2005, the amount of remittances increased slightly amounting to only US\$ 851,000. However, 2006 saw a significant increase in the amount of remittances to Turkey: US\$ 1.1 million, indicating more than a

²⁰ Personal communication with Serdar Sayan (Department of Economics, TOBB University, Ankara)

30% increase compared to the previous year. The amount of remittances to Turkey increased to US\$ 1.2 million in 2007 and to US\$ 1.4 million in 2008. In 2009, there was a considerable decline in the remittances to Turkey, indicating almost one third drop compared to the previous year and this downward trend continued in 2010 to US\$ 829. Although, remittances equaled to US\$ 1 million in 2011, indicating a rise again, the amount of remittances decreased to US\$ 975 in 2012.

In 2002, remittances accounted 12.5 % of the trade deficit and only about 1% of GDP. What was significant was that the contribution of remittances in 2002 to the trade deficit, exports, and GNP fell to its lowest level since the early 1970s. Remittances in 2004 accounted to only 2% of the trade deficit, and only 0.2% of GDP of the country. It appeared that in 2005 and 2007 the proportional contribution of remittances to the trade deficit, exports, and GDP remained at the same level of the previous year with some minor increases. In 2007, exports increased by 20% and workers' remittances increased by 10%, however, the ratio of remittances to trade deficit and GDP only slightly changed. This was followed by an increase in the amount of remittances in 2008, yet again without a significant change in the ratio of remittances to GDP and trade deficits. Again in 2009, there was not any remarkable change in ratio of remittances to GDP and trade deficits. In 2010, while the ratio of remittances to GDP and exports continued to fall slightly, the ratio of remittances to the trade deficit fell considerably from 2.4% to 1.1%; the lowest in the 2000s (see Table 27). The downward trend in the ratio of remittances to GDP continued in 2011 and 2012, but the ratio of remittances to GDP increased slightly in 2011 and decreased slightly again in 2012.

It is interesting to note that revenue from the 'suitcase or luggage trade' made by migrants to Turkey, particularly those from the former communist countries in the neighboring regions is highly significant compared to total remittance income. For instance, for the period 1996–2003, the amount gained from the former was always higher than the amount gained from the latter (see Table 28). In 2005, the amount of revenues from the luggage trade was nearly US\$ 3.5 billion which was four times higher than revenues from remittances of the same year. In 2006, the amount of revenues from the luggage trade was more than US\$ 6.4 billion, indicating nearly 85% increase compared to the figure in the previous year: a figure which is six times higher than revenues from remittances of the same year. In 2007, luggage trade was around US\$ 6.0 billion, which was as five times

as much of the workers' remittances of the same year. In 2008, the same trend was followed with remittances (US\$ 1.3 million) making less than a quarter than the revenues from luggage trade (US\$ 6.2 million).

In 2009, the amount of revenues from the luggage trade was nearly US\$ 5 billion which was again four times higher than revenues from remittances of the same year and remained stable through 2010. The remittances as a percentage of exports composed 16.4% in 2000 but the percentage was cut in half by the next year and gradually declined to 0.6% by 2012. Remittances as a percentage of luggage trade declined at a rapid pace but fluctuated from 154.7% in 2000 to 18.4% in 2003, 23% in 2008 to 16.7% in 2010, from 23.6% in 2011 to 15.4% in 2012.

10. Policy Developments in the Context of EU Integration

The structural changes in the context of Turkey's integration to the EU-based international migratory and asylum regimes and the considerable questions arising from the increasing irregular migration and asylum flows has continued to become an issue of great political concern.²¹ Turkey has adopted the revised Accession Partnership prepared by the European Commission in 2003, and since then has been taking steps in order to harmonize the legislations and their implementations in the fields of migration and asylum with the EU *acquis*. It is within this context that in 2005 a Task Force, bringing together officials from relevant ministries, institutions and organizations, has prepared "*Turkey's Action Plan for Asylum and Migration*."²² The *Action Plan for Asylum and Migration* included the legislation; the development projects complementing the administrative structure and the physical infrastructure relating to Turkey's asylum, migration and foreigners system.

The byproducts of the Accession Partnership and the Action Plan were obtained under several domains: legislative and administrative reforms, conclusion of readmission

²¹ For a detailed elaboration of those concerns, see for instance Lami Bertan Tokuzlu, 'Turkey: the legal dimension of migration', and Kemal Kirişçi, 'Turkey: the political dimension of migration' in by Philippe Fargues (eds.), *Mediterranean Migration 2005 Report*, CARIM, European University Institute, on webpage: http://www.carim.org/publications/AR2005CARIM_lite04.pdf.

²² See Turkish Ministry of Interior and UNHCR Turkey Office, *Asylum and Migration Legislation*; Baskent Matbaası, Ankara, 2005.

agreements, harmonization in the border control and visa procedures as well as steps taken regarding the human rights issues. Regarding the legislative changes, the Turkish Parliament adopted new *Law on Work Permits of Foreigners* that enabled foreigners to work in Turkey more easily in 2003, a new *Settlement Law* that systematized the migration of people of Turkish descent or Turkish culture in September 2006, and the new *Penal Code* that foresaw imprisonment of the *migrant smugglers* in 2005. In 2010, Turkey increased the sentence against the human smugglers by an amendment to Article 79 of the Turkish Penal Code and the Ministry of Interior issued a circular in March 2010 for combating irregular migration. Turkey also amended the regulation implementing the *Law on Work Permits for Foreigners* in 2010 which softened the conditions under which asylum seekers can apply for work permits. However, a stricter regulation was introduced with the Law on Residence and Travel of Foreigners, which came into force as of the first months of 2012 aimed at regulating the flow of immigrant workers in Turkey by obliging them to stay out of Turkey for 3 months in each 6 month period.

A significant step was taken with the adoption of the new *Law on Foreigners and International Protection* in April 2013. The law combines the two separate laws that were planned previously (*the Law on Aliens* and *the Law on Asylum*) in order to provide a legal basis on the issue of migration and asylum. This law tends to bring some landmark reforms to provide Turkey with a modern, efficient and fair management system in line with core international and European standards. With the new law, Turkey commits itself to taking necessary steps toward integrating immigrants into the country and treating asylum seekers as well as irregular migrants according to international norms. The law officially declares the foundation of the General Directorate of Migration Management, which is established under the Ministry of Interior and will be a hub for implementing and regulating the entry, stay and exit from Turkey for foreign nationals in addition to the protection of the rights of migrants and asylum seekers. Critically thinking these tasks are currently being done by the Security General Directorate in the country, but the General Directorate of Migration Management will replace it gradually after its complete establishment in one year. We can conclude that these developments, brought on by this new law, mark genuine progress around the promotion of the idea of “migration management” in the country’s public policy agenda.

A substantive part of the harmonization debates on the issues of migration and asylum are centered on the issue of Turkey's readmission protocols and agreements with the European Commission and third countries. Turkey has put the issue high on the agenda, and aimed at signing readmission agreements with primarily the source countries and progressively transit countries, as well as the countries of destination. Since 2001, Turkey has signed Readmission Protocols with a number of countries: Bosnia-Herzegovina (2012), Moldova (2012), Nigeria (2011), Russian Federation (2011), Yemen (2011), Pakistan (2010), Ukraine (2005), Kyrgyzstan (2003) and Syria (2001).²³ The Turkish state also signed readmission agreements with the two member states of the European Union, namely Greece and Romania, in 2001 and 2004 respectively.²⁴ Since Turkish-Greek border is currently positioned on the external boundaries of Fortress Europe, the agreement with Greece is of major significance for this country as well as the EU, probably until the signing of a community readmission agreement with Turkey.

Regarding the EC-Turkey Readmission Agreement, the EU and Turkey finally reached an agreement on 21 June 2012. The proposal of the readmission agreement consisted of the rights and obligations of both Turkey and the European Union regarding the readmission of their nationals, third country nationals and stateless persons. It also included a "Joint Declaration on the cooperation in the area of visa policy" stating the reinforcement of "the contracting parties in the area of visa policy and related areas, with a view to further promoting people to people contacts."²⁵ Despite Turkey's preannounced boycott of relations with the EU during presidency of the Republic of Cyprus in the Council of Europe in the second half of 2012, the negotiations did not halt, owing to the "Positive Agenda" that was developed by both sides in May 2012 for restoring the mutual confidence and cooperation.²⁶ Since 2011, the issue of visa facilitation for Turkish

²³ Aside from these countries, readmission agreements were suggested to Iran, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, China, Bulgaria (in 2001); Jordan, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Egypt, Israel, Georgia, Ethiopia, Belarus, Sudan, Morocco, Libya, Algeria, Lebanon, Kazakhstan (in 2002). "Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Hükümeti ile Kırgız Cumhuriyeti Hükümeti Arasında Kendi Vatandaşlarının Geri Kabulüne İlişkin Anlaşmanın Onaylanmasının Uygun Bulunduğuna Dair Kanun Tasarısı", <http://www2.tbmm.gov.tr/d22/1/1-0671.pdf>.

²⁴ http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkiye_nin-yasadisi-gocle-mucadelesi-.tr.mfa

²⁵ COM(2012) 240 final, European Commission, Proposal for a Council Decision of [...] on the signature of the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Turkey on readmission of persons residing without authorisation, Brussels, 22.6.2012.

²⁶ Cengiz Aktar, The Positive Agenda and Beyond: A New Beginning for the EU-Turkey Relations, <http://www.insightturkey.com/turkey-and-the-eu-a-positive-agenda/articles/190>

citizens in Europe has been juxtaposed to the readmission negotiations by Turkey. Two cases at the European Court of Justice -that of *Soysal* case ruled in 2009 and *Demirkan* case ruled in 2013- referred to the lack of visa restrictions at the time of the entry into force of the Additional Protocol of the Association Agreement, concluded between the EEC and Turkey in 1970. Although ECJ ruled in favor of *Soysal* in 2009 – letting three EU countries to comply with easing of the visa requirements for Turkish citizens -- it rejected the claim of *Demirkan*, creating an unclear environment about future negotiations between the two sides.

Turkish state has been focusing more strongly on the issues of border management and visa facilitation and control procedures since 2008. Turkey modernized its visa procedures by implementing on-line processing and biometric security forces in 2010. Turkey continued the modernization of the border crossing points (BCPs) in 2009-2011 for the implementation of integrated border management expected from the EU side. The Prime Ministry established a coordination board for integrated border management (IBM) as a follow-up mechanism at decision-making level. Turkey continued its negotiations to conclude a working arrangement with European Union's border management institution, FRONTEX. Even though it has not been finalized, Turkish Ministry of the Interior and the Greek Ministry for Protection of People signed joint declarations in 2010 and ordered stricter border control on the Aegean Sea and Turkish-Greek land borders. Due to the increasing numbers of immigrants who entered the EU from the Turkish-Greek borders, the Greek government made the decision of building a six-mile-long fence topped with razor wire on its border in 2011, and this decision was met by harsh criticisms of the pro-immigrant activists in Turkey. As the conflicts between the Turkish army and the guerilla groups on country's south-eastern borders continued, the issues of integrated border management and the transfer of border security control from Turkish Land Forces to a civilian command persisted as a debate between the Turkish state and the European Union.

The increase in international migration brings to light new social implications, some of which have not been as ostensible in the past in Turkey. One of these implications is the rising tension between the non-migrant majority population and immigrant minority, as in the case of the Syrian refugee crisis. Since the beginning of the clashes between Syrian government forces and the opposition in early 2011, more than 500,000 Syrian refugees

fled to Turkey. In May-June 2011, the first temporary settlement was provided by the state in Hatay. Under the direction of the Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the temporary settlements were expanded to comprise 20 camps in 10 provinces. According to AFAD and UNHCR, 502,827 refugees were registered and 200,135 were in camps as of October 2013. However, the majority of the refugees have been living outside of the camps since 2012, with crucial numbers of people without any form of registration in Turkey. Although the state's policies in the early months of the crisis were very generous, the increase in the number of people and the emerging tensions between the migrants and Turkish citizens triggered the publicising of the migration issue in the country.

A final issue was on the human rights concerns and trafficking of humans. Turkey signed the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings in March 2009 and strengthened the institutional capacity to combat human trafficking, mainly by training judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officers. The reception, detention and removal of irregular migrants have been high on the agenda in 2010, mainly because of the three cases at the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) against Turkey: the case of *Abdolkhani and Karimnia v. Turkey*, *Z.N.S. v. Turkey* and *Charahili v. Turkey*. The Court ordered in these cases that the detention centers were not sufficient and compatible with the EU standards, there was lack of clear provisions for ordering and extending detention and for the case of *Charahili v. Turkey*, Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights that prohibits torture was violated. As a result, MoI and the DG on Security issued circulars in 2010, for improving the reception, detention and deportation procedures in line with the EU *acquis*. The MoI also issued a circular in March 2010 that ordered a *de facto* elimination of residence permit fees imposed on asylum seekers, and provisions for the improvement of conditions of unaccompanied minors who are hosted in the institutions run by the DG for Social Services and the Child Protection Agency.

In 2012, Turkey has made its own first attempt for the regularization of irregular migrants residing in the country. According to this amnesty program, those irregular migrants, who had valid passport and legally entered the country and were not involved in any criminal activity, were eligible to apply to the authorities to be able to get residence permit for six months. It was informally announced that there were a couple of thousands of applicants

for this amnesty program, but it remained unknown that how many applicants were actually able to have regularization. Despite its limited scope, this amnesty attempt was significant as it was the first time that the Turkish authorities announced a formal program to regularize the irregular stays of overstaying irregular migrants.

Given the migration policies summarized above, it is undeniable that the concrete interest of the EU is the major international factor affecting the policy making in the field of international migration in Turkey. Although Turkey-EU relations are not proceeding as intensely as it was at the start of negotiations in 2004, it can fairly be argued that policies related to international migration and asylum are very much influenced by the EU negotiation process.

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Table 1: Some Key Economic Indicators in Turkey, 2000-2012

<i>Basic Economic Measures</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
GDP (Billion US\$)	265.4	196.7	230.5	304.9	390.4	481.5	526.4	648.6	742.1	617.6	735.8	772.3	786.2
Real GDP Growth Rate (%)	6.8	-5.7	6.2	5.3	9.4	8.4	6.9	4.7	0.7	-4.7	8.9	9	2.2
Per Capita Income (US\$)	2 986	2 160	2 584	3 383	4 240	5 016	5 477	9 333	10 436	8 590	10 079	10 444	10 504
Domestic Debt Stock (Billion US\$)	54	85	92	139	167	182	179	219	182	219	228	237	223
Foreign Debt Stock (Billion US\$)	120	114	130	144	161	170	208	249	278	271	290	306	337.5
Inflation (Consumer Price Index) (% year end)	54.9	54.4	29.7	18.4	9.4	7.7	9.7	8.4	10.1	6.5	6.4	10.5	6.1
Exchange Rate (TL/US\$ year end)	675	1 447	1 635	1 396	1 342	1 343	1 413	1 165	1 512	1 506	1 546	1 888	1 779
Total No. of Unemployed (thousand)	1 437	1 879	2 343	2 830	2 385	2 388	2 328	2 377	2 611	3 471	3 046	2 521	2 518
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	8.4	10.3	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.2	10.3	11.0	14.0	11.9	9.2	9.2
No. of Underemployed (thousand)*	1 527	1 341	1 233	1 083	860	702	776	689	779	1 081	1 166	1 008	1 166
Underemployment Rate (%)	6.9	6.0	5.4	4.8	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.3	4.4	4.5	3.7	4.5
Unemployed+Underemployed (%)	13.4	14.4	15.7	15.3	14.7	13.7	13.6	13.3	14.3	18.4	16.4	12.9	13.7

*Time-related underemployment and inadequate employment concepts have been adopted instead of underemployment since 2009.

Sources: Obtained from the various reports of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) or formerly State Institute of Statistics (SIS), the State Planning Organisation (SPO), the Central Bank of Turkey (CBT), and the Ministry of Treasury (MoT), 2013.

Table 2: Asylum Applications Submitted in Europe Union, 2000-2012

<i>Country of origin</i>	<i>2000(N)</i>	<i>2005(N)</i>	<i>2007(N)</i>	<i>2008(N)</i>	<i>2009(N)</i>	<i>2010(N)</i>	<i>2011(N)</i>	<i>2012 (N)</i>	<i>2000(%)</i>	<i>2005(%)</i>	<i>2007(%)</i>	<i>2008(%)</i>	<i>2009(%)</i>	<i>2010(%)</i>	<i>2011(%)</i>	<i>2012 (%)</i>
Afghanistan	29 928	7 427	8 902	17 920	25 310	22 939	26 159	24 681	7	3	3.8	6.3	8.9	8.5	10.9	8,3
Iran	27 472	8 349	7 973	9 974	10 398	13 003	10 789	11 690	6.4	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.7	4.8	4.5	4
Iraq	42 244	11 915	46 967	39 106	23 332	19 176	13 623	10 464	9.8	4.9	19	13.8	8.2	7.2	5.6	3,5
Turkey	28 219	11 529	6 491	6 914	6 434	5 828	5 376	5 211	6.6	4.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	1,8
Others	253 968	203 433	166 403	208 692	217 904	209 002	183 661	244 623	64	83.8	69.7	74	76.9	77.4	76.6	82
Total	429 024	242 653	233 736	282 606	283 378	269 948	239 608	277 587	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Sources: Various UNHCR Sources (2000-2013).

Table 3: Number of Workers Sent Abroad by the Turkish Employment Agency (TEA), 2000–2012

<i>Receiving country</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
European Union	2 264	2 685	3 912	4 299	2 783	1 710	1 330	8 249	1 861	1 637	1 323	1619	1377
Other European countries	83	219	135	237	406	176	32	2 337	3 204	1 766	78	46	850
The ME countries	2 507	5 156	8 057	10 189	9 774	24 798	39 823	23 263	25 257	32 546	33 993	28 331	40 158
CIS	7 145	8 019	14 178	16 330	22 433	28 663	36 898	36 019	19 543	17 264	14 307	18 235	17 448
Australia, Canada, USA	51	116	185	93	78	94	59	278	53	97	27	21	3
Israel	1 322	3 917	347	422	130	417	602	254	115	541	401	50	887
Other	273	130	107	2 581	4 594	4 497	2 635	4 868	7 619	5 628	4 718	5 526	6 322
Total	13 645	20 242	26 921	34 151	40 198	60 355	81 379	75 268	57 652	59 479	54 847	53 828	67 045

Source: Turkish Employment Agency (TEA), <http://www.iskur.gov.tr>, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2013.

Table 4: Number of Turkish Workers Sent Abroad by the Turkish Employment Agency, (TEA) 2001–2012

<i>Countries</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Canada	7	6	2	1	2	2	11	2	3	2	0	0
Israel	3 917	347	422	130	417	602	254	115	541	401	50	887
USA	104	168	87	74	90	57	219	40	64	12	14	2
European Countries												
Austria	5	2	11	22	23	2	368	77	66	54	31	3
Belgium	1	0	2	0		6	270	38	25	14	12	2
France	202	341	422	530	593	377	1 863	298	241	136	144	20
Germany	2 437	3 367	3 366	2 197	1 074	708	5 632	1 426	1 280	1 094	1 414	1240
Sweden	5	28	42	29	10	9	36	10	7	5	1	1
United Kingdom	19	27	12	2	2	1	80	12	18	20	17	0
Other European Countries												
Albania	201	120	111	70	11	27	268	1 615	533	0	0	3
Bulgaria	4	0	36	88	44	58	421	241	374	48	13	0
Romania	13	12	2	230	113	169	1 648	1 348	859	30	33	83
The ME Countries												
Algeria	0	12	160	699	724	1 478	879	792	1 834	1 963	2 209	1219
Egypt	1	0	0	0	118	694	574	90	27	50	2	27
Iraq	37	191	601	4 900	8 237	7 525	6 711	4 742	3 886	5 405	10 904	15051
Jordan	203	234	368	752	2 241	2 239	1 086	350	364	280	250	332
Qatar	0	34	241	454	1 604	4 597	4 879	2 355	3 312	3 687	3 381	505
Kuwait	11	45	26	230	151	596	94	8	5	1	40	19

Table 4 (cont.): Number of Turkish Workers Sent Abroad by the Turkish Employment Office, 2001–2012

<i>Countries</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Libya	238	1 037	2 515	668	986	770	2 548	5 902	13 578	15 643	1 951	690
Morocco	0	69	182	279	330	368	989	1 187	207	251	1 004	813
Saudi Arabia	4 657	6 399	6 064	1 146	6 452	19 841	3 759	7 544	7 195	6 349	8 100	8324
Sudan	0	14	29	18	107	469	352	191	158	232	357	23
United Arab Emirates	0	1	1	628	1 843	1 176	1 392	2 096	1 980	132	133	85
CIS Countries												
Azerbaijan	267	668	1 049	745	629	632	1 298	939	858	555	1 594	2197
Georgia	65	375	357	276	104	9	105	103	64	136	598	626
Kazakhstan	1 290	1 102	1 532	4 403	5 775	8 627	7 974	4 613	1 595	1 011	877	985
Moldova	2	132	0	0	-	85	0	-	0	-	-	0
Russia	4 190	10 137	10 816	13 271	19 540	24 142	23 118	15 696	9 482	7 718	9 266	13762
Turkmenistan	1 327	1 068	1 603	2 031	964	1 086	735	1 234	4 291	4 625	4 899	4810
Ukraine	90	151	89	761	1 017	1 926	2 655	2 523	832	217	492	153
Uzbekistan	455	423	773	455	349	147	134	90	142	45	509	47
Others	130	107	2 581	4 872	6 503	2 954	4 916	1 975	5 658	4 731	5 526	6 322
Total	20 242	26 921	34 151	40 198	60 355	81 379	75 268	57 652	59 479	54 847	53 821	67 045

Source: Turkish Employment Agency (TEA) <http://www.iskur.gov.tr>, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2013.

Table 5: Arrivals in and Departures from Turkey by nationality, 2001-2012

<i>Total</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Arriving Foreigners	11 619 909	13 248 176	13 956 405	17 548 384	21 124 886	19 819 833	23 340 911	26 336 677	27 077 114	28 632 204	29 956 591	31 782 832
Departing Foreigners	11 276 531	12 921 982	13 701 419	17 202 996	20 522 621	19 275 948	23 017 081	26 431 124	27 347 977	28 510 852	31 324 528	31 655 188
Arriving Citizens	4 892 641	5 059 422	5 817 368	7 097 473	8 045 085	8 167 369	8 854 788	9 690 814	10 242 183	10 921 427	11 592 653	11 731 463
Departing Citizens	4 856 816	5 129 591	5 891 729	7 288 876	8 246 056	8 275 396	8 937 660	9 869 521	10 493 175	11 000 817	11 640 532	11 860 888
Arriving Total	16 512 550	18 307 598	19 773 773	24 645 857	29 169 971	27 987 202	32 195 699	36 027 491	37 319 297	39 553 631	41 549 244	43 514 295
Departing Total	16 133 347	18 051 573	19 593 148	24 491 872	28 768 677	27 551 344	31 954 741	36 300 645	37 841 152	39 511 669	42 965 060	43 516 076

Source: TUIK, 2013.

Table 6: Arrivals in Turkey by Nationality, 2001-2012

Nationality	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Foreigner total	11 619 909	13 248 176	13 956 405	17 548 384	21 124 886	19 819 833	23 340 911	26 336 677	27 077 114	28 632 204	29 956 591	31 782 832
OECD Countries												
Europe OECD Countries	6 854 504	7 947 397	7 986 524	10 012 187	11 519 879	10 163 292	11 411 620	12 703 142	13 304 316	13 423 954	15 599 564	15 583 736
Germany	2 881 443	3 481 691	3 305 044	3 985 141	4 240 122	3 762 469	4 149 805	4 415 525	4 488 350	4 385 263	4 826 315	5 028 745
Austria	360 145	377 196	379 814	456 253	486 051	429 708	472 482	520 334	548 117	500 321	528 966	505560
Belgium	310 512	313 600	308 043	426 769	485 758	451 426	542 712	596 442	592 078	543 003	585 860	608071
Denmark	126 013	164 642	154 226	215 283	304 620	235 755	265 429	276 805	296 085	314 446	369 867	391312
Finland	64 284	80 999	59 734	81 354	95 748	78 766	84 378	102 883	136 489	143 204	186 562	195 083
France	523 777	522 349	470 071	544 917	701 190	657 859	768 167	885 006	932 809	928 376	1 140 459	1 032 565
The Netherlands	632 833	873 249	938 483	1 199 474	1 253 885	997 466	1 053 403	1 141 580	1 127 150	1 073 064	1 222 823	1 273 593
United Kingdom	845 932	1 037 480	1 090 629	1 398 412	1 757 843	1 678 845	1 916 130	2 169 924	2 426 749	2 673 605	2 582 054	2 456 519
Ireland	48 638	53 034	58 993	71 332	98 316	88 973	109 287	115 388	117 360	111 065	118 620	110 863
Spain	116 021	88 815	92 301	115 079	198 596	234 334	288 358	342 104	376 215	321 325	300 084	278 164
Sweden	200 760	203 645	204 134	285 032	405 956	326 255	338 182	404 092	401 740	447 270	571 917	617 811
Switzerland	126 545	143 381	188 859	272 262	308 682	219 276	229 688	252 925	283 060	271 139	328 825	354 461
Italy	315 134	210 686	236 918	319 007	401 852	402 573	514 803	600 261	634 886	671 060	752 238	714 041
Iceland	3 840	1 275	1 361	2 152	3 968	6 662	9 103	9 374	7 838	6 476	6 156	5 797
Luxembourg	3 534	4 172	3 436	7 110	9 676	5 374	6 785	10 852	9 687	11 262	13 286	14 034
Norway	87 641	94 527	88 816	126 034	161 746	165 580	184 446	250 458	262 314	299 405	375 502	406 879
Portugal	18 424	16 905	12 263	15 276	21 086	18 152	30 512	36 977	46 900	53 373	52 319	46 606
Greece	189 028	279 751	393 399	491 300	584 784	412 819	447 950	572 212	616 489	670 297	702 017	669 823
Other OECD Count.	646 143	443 107	399 361	486 865	741 830	873 536	1 071 253	1 124 673	1 123 610	1 147 049	1 499 625	1 541 518
USA	428 989	247 593	222 675	289 290	434 991	532 404	642 911	679 445	667 159	642 768	757 143	771 837
Australia	58 666	51 249	56 777	67 958	91 089	99 581	109 865	124 400	129 642	131 685	156 009	164 889

Table 6 (cont.): Arrivals in Turkey by nationality, 2001-2012

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Japan	87 791	94 519	67 810	64 308	116 935	125 755	168 852	149 731	147 641	195 404	188 312	203592
Canada	57 033	39 006	41 850	52 773	81 229	97 928	128 567	147 631	155 270	152 556	191 903	182252
New Zealand	13 664	10 740	10 249	12 536	17 586	17 868	21 058	23 466	23 898	24 636	26 709	28278
Other European Count.	1 353 101	1 756 168	1 870 139	2 299 207	2 753 094	2 351 710	2 742 035	3 095 482	3 125 565	3 197 764	2 595 476	2 646 012
Albania	26 148	29 216	32 423	44 463	51 296	50 328	57 601	63 146	59 958	49 954	53 141	59 565
Bosnia Herzegovina	28 233	32 500	34 639	41 750	44 917	40 489	50 437	58 910	52 271	47 361	56 522	61 851
Bulgaria	540 437	834 070	1 006 268	1 310 643	1 621 704	1 177 903	1 239 667	1 255 343	1 406 604	1 433 970	1 491 561	1 492 073
Czech Republic	51 799	63 269	48 656	59 528	88 711	94 447	129 730	158 858	164 733	174 426	223 369	223 986
Estonia	5 459	6 642	6 299	13 097	16 710	15 952	24 369	33 752	36 413	35 136	34 921	35 459
Croatia	13 055	14 837	15 293	20 754	22 919	22 322	29 470	31 186	31 407	33 563	41 959	47 144
Latvia	10 331	14 605	18 123	24 635	24 026	34 169	57 436	58 460	40 686	39 102	45 074	45 725
Lithuania	13 317	20 129	22 861	37 724	50 467	48 462	71 791	92 939	76 730	71 992	76 036	69 520
Hungary	38 179	51 334	48 186	62 416	78 115	78 266	82 718	95 414	82 684	90 944	103 918	94 409
Macedonia	113 591	120 944	119 236	116 017	119 150	118 387	93 705	106 645	107 389	115 541	130 648	137 579
Poland	150 993	150 588	102 153	138 611	181 021	190 770	276 783	397 682	419 475	428 275	486 319	428 440
Romania	180 941	180 106	185 111	169 348	202 623	245 941	390 505	447 419	366 698	355 144	390 248	385 055
Slovakia	27 233	33 296	24 149	32 236	35 451	36 152	54 729	69 168	80 687	91 765	122 088	126 974
Slovenia	7 544	11 125	15 698	23 044	23 737	23 138	35 412	41 301	38 134	38 597	41 870	39 899
Serbia	125 818	187998	185 968	192 784	175 414	163 723	137 100	170 399	102 202	113 465	137 934	157 568
Other European Count.	20 023	5 509	5 076	12 157	16 833	11 261	10 582	14 860	59 494	78 529	95 562	114 574
Com. of Ind. States	1 431 190	1 661767	2 072 103	2 790 003	3 431 601	3 772 925	4 824 943	5 713 180	5 480 640	6 075 484	6 695 501	7 236 582
Azerbaijan	178 861	163 114	192 645	330 313	411 652	380 132	434 577	459 593	424 155	486 381	578 685	593 238
Belarus	17 179	36 386	45 037	62 365	77 183	85 336	106 578	152 961	142 422	152 421	123 607	138 007
Armenia	7 080	17 572	23 118	33 097	36 648	41 692	53 142	63 855	64 982	69 323	72 393	70 956

Table 6 (cont.): Arrivals in Turkey by nationality, 2001-2012

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Armenia	7 080	17 572	23 118	33 097	36 648	41 692	53 142	63 855	64 982	69 323	72 393	70 956
Georgia	163 970	161 687	167 759	235 143	367 339	549 328	630 979	830 184	995 381	1 112 193	1 152 661	1 404 882
Kazakhstan	37 977	43 786	54 549	83 419	106 196	135 637	195 219	213 072	219 445	247 784	315 907	380 046
Kyrgyzstan	7 909	10375	13 825	24 657	31 023	41 449	44 638	47 730	40 882	35 665	41 197	42 866
Moldova	46 064	46 079	55 329	72 055	90 704	108 578	145 341	141 514	117 856	96 196	101 124	108 032
Uzbekistan	21 365	20 387	18 926	20 394	24 689	28 607	43 082	69 127	73 910	68 124	85 011	105 976
Russian Federation	757 121	946 494	1 257 559	1 603 372	1 864 682	1 853 442	2 465 336	2 879 278	2 694 733	3 107 043	3 468 214	3 599 925
Tajikistan	1 266	1 526	1 934	4 923	6 811	11 950	36 415	36 262	19 816	17 737	16 822	22 823
Turkmenistan	14 996	21 323	15 970	26 621	34 282	48 857	76 334	88 915	112 358	114 390	137 476	135 168
Ukraine	177 402	193 038	225 452	293 644	380 392	487 917	593 302	730 689	574 700	568 227	602 404	634 663
Asian Count.	1 074 877	1 203 394	1 398 315	1 688 231	2 311 110	2 279 980	2 868 741	3 210 609	3 410 858	4 225 765	4 411 929	3 839 852
East Asian Count.	69 534	86 657	89 033	111 962	155 983	183 710	228 050	212 217	187 809	231 328	134 639	161 054
China	23 609	29 763	26 367	34 910	41 828	53 194	63 884	61 882	69 336	77 142	96 701	114 582
Hon-Kong	1 765	2 220	1 165	475	2 216	3 132	4 368	6 575	6 560	6 442	10 666	13 138
Korea	29 828	42 839	46 738	60 831	92 040	108 399	135 244	119 500	89 148	123 315	149 943	159 084
Other East Asian Count.	14 332	11 835	14 763	15 746	19 899	18 985	24 554	24 260	22 765	24 429	27 272	33 334
Indonesia	7 549	9 657	5 873	7 074	8 269	8 956	11 792	104 874	23 361	24 349	40 282	56 113
Philippines	14 341	13 121	14 905	12 400	15 072	21 115	24 757	15 627	35 814	31 658	51 610	65 272
Malaysia	9 164	8 169	6 941	14 373	19 182	18 084	23 851	28 222	29 557	32 458	36 222	41 169
Singapore	6 019	5 070	5 906	8 424	13 066	11 577	17 155	26 881	20 451	18 994	20 957	22 206
Thailand	3 026	3 245	2 416	3 693	5 904	7 176	10 999	19 121	9 992	9 282	11 067	12 211
Other Southeast Asian Count.	32	120	53	192	157	179	978	10 141	5 033	3 746	24 779	4 246
South Asian Count.	351 641	453 803	546 244	673 878	1 008 432	934 560	1 144 936	1 228 729	1 488 876	1 986 910	2 004 059	1330050
Afghanistan	7 182	1 941	25 101	8 720	9 401	14 562	16 919	11 473	21 508	12 511	16 395	15 373

Table 6 (cont.): Arrivals in Turkey by nationality, 2001-2012

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Bangladesh	772	866	2 140	2 732	2 939	3 128	2 351	2 950	3 599	2 190	6 168	6 652
India	9 234	10 113	13 610	20 003	26 479	35 378	45 175	55 798	55 114	63 406	73 731	90 934
Iran	327 067	432 281	494 977	631 522	957 245	865 942	1 058 206	1 134 965	1 383 261	1 885 097	1 879 304	1 186 343
Pakistan	7 259	8 354	10 082	10 373	11 756	14 700	21 307	22 473	24 004	22 540	26 735	28 394
Other South Asian Count.	127	248	334	528	612	850	978	1 070	1 390	1 166	1 726	2 354
West Asian Count.	613 571	623 552	726 944	856 235	1 085 045	1 094 623	1 406 223	1 664 789	1 609 965	1 887 040	2 088 314	2 147 531
Bahrain	2 337	4 361	4 120	3 155	4 201	4 254	5 829	8 081	9 090	9 375	9 712	13 342
U.A.E.	3 400	4 978	6 717	7 259	8 812	12 153	13 005	19 676	22 051	30 480	35 579	48 071
Palestine	1 813	2 866	3 031	2 942	3 282	3 163	3 634	4 130	5 402	4 685	5 447	6 327
Iraq	16 386	15 758	24 689	111 819	107 968	123 118	180 217	250 130	285 229	280 328	369 033	533 149
Israel	310 714	270 262	321 096	299 944	393 805	362 501	511 435	558 183	311 582	109 559	79 140	83 740
Qatar	613	824	1 209	1 424	1 955	2 584	3 783	4 862	4 902	6 043	7 661	13 971
TRNC	91 264	97 985	105 404	121 002	140 920	172 680	190 512	195 909	197 442	191 993	203 272	211 828
Kuwait	5 324	6 989	8 191	7 203	11 086	11 824	12 589	22 084	26 801	27 281	41 617	65 167
Lebanon	22 328	31 298	34 055	36 395	41 074	35 995	45 461	53 948	71 771	134 554	137 110	144 491
Syria	109 723	126 428	154 823	195 597	288 626	277 779	332 840	406 935	509 679	899 494	974 054	730 039
Saudi Arabia	20 714	25 656	23 569	25 283	36 328	38 890	41 490	55 636	66 938	84 934	116 711	175 467
Oman	534	1 209	1 288	523	763	233	399	5 904	5 203	5 408	5 998	7 959
Jordan	27 023	33 127	36 649	40 017	43 700	46 518	61 002	74 340	87 694	96 562	94 914	102 154
Yemen	1 398	1 811	2 103	3 672	2 525	2 931	4 027	4 971	6 181	6 344	8 066	11 826
African Count.	181 301	185 295	174 114	198 278	233 266	233 148	258 148	312 096	426 119	377 300	445 487	713 399
Algeria		41 476	42 131	44 262	45 017	38 564	45 006	63 904	91 222	67 954	84 844	104 489
Morocco	11 791	12 638	13 760	15 994	24 915	30 380	37 788	44 023	65 875	57 447	68 645	77 884
Republic of South Africa	17 489	16 169	8 491	9 530	13 320	15 148	14 420	20 774	24 402	27 177	34 394	40 771

Table 6 (cont.): Arrivals in Turkey by nationality, 2001-2012

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Kenya	1 031	1 385	1 924	2 260	2 862	3 140	3 793	3 627	4 991	4 319	4 541	5 510
Libya	31 468	29 938	28 159	27 828	29 319	31 497	33 700	43 779	64 721	60 917	53 562	213 890
Egypt	22 384	21 583	23 229	34 451	43 149	42 459	52 946	57 994	66 912	61 560	79 665	112 025
Nigeria	2 267	2 057	1 375	1 830	2 713	4 306	5 600	7 237	9 420	9 172	14 564	19 897
Senegal	1 768	2 135	2 123	1 802	1 384	1 751	2 434	2 971	4 077	4 755	5 579	5 650
Sudan	1 977	2 212	1 903	2 364	2 897	4 383	5 989	8 987	10 581	6 634	7 458	8 161
Tunisia	44 978	51 244	46 712	52 456	61 093	47 984	41 890	42 840	56 707	57 855	63 176	86 595
Other African Count.	6 207	4 458	4 307	5 501	6 597	13 536	14 582	15 960	27 211	19 510	29 059	38 527
American Count.	66 946	39 952	41 442	53 973	111 195	125 748	143 635	154 114	179 563	158 810	181 617	185 300
Argentina	9 395	2 892	6 498	5 790	10 265	11 474	14 600	18 599	20 578	22 255	27 136	28 559
Brazil	10 521	8 332	7 334	9 903	20 071	24 222	33 136	43 647	53 574	65 246	89 442	88 903
Dominican Republic	387	668	268	390	556	398	1 894	948	913	1 467	2 924	2 069
Ecuador	937	888	850	1 306	1 326	1 728	2 309	2 308	2 478	2 704	3 892	4 433
Colombia	2 473	2 259	1 750	2 143	3 340	4 175	5 066	6 070	7 248	7 129	9 853	12 987
Mexico	20 899	11 297	12 141	13 396	17 801	20 000	25 630	26 997	21 912	22 908	29 606	31 576
Panama	3 175	171	179	254	481	565	671	732	1 398	776	1 347	1 529
Paraguay	94	75	395	72	123	223	155	323	385	431	586	700
Peru	1 210	868	712	877	1 256	1 243	1 616	1 735	1 926	2 016	2 697	2 952
Chile	3 633	3 306	3 079	3 756	5 415	5 644	7 112	8 580	7 612	8 183	11 964	12 765
Uruguay	1 713	1 014	886	1 110	1 396	1 819	2 070	2 481	4 246	2 903	3 735	3 592
Venezuela	2 402	1 832	1 450	2 142	3 200	4 545	6 604	9 604	9 284	6 769	8 557	9 600

Table 6 (cont.): Arrivals in Turkey by nationality, 2001-2012

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Other American Count.	10 107	6 350	5 900	12 834	45 965	49 712	42 772	32 090	48 009	16 023	19 484	17 211
Ocean Count.	269	477	281	351	428	207	171	246	183	2 870	359	4 694
Stateless	11 578	10 619	14 126	19 289	22 483	19 287	20 365	23 135	26 260	23 208	26 658	31 739
Citizens Total	4 892 641	5 059 422	5 817 368	7 097 473	8 045 085	8 167 369	8 854 788	9 690 814	10 242 183	10 921 427	11 592 653	11 731 463

Source: Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT), 2013.

Table 7: Departures from Turkey by Nationality, 2001-2012

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Foreigner total	11 276 531	12 921 982	13 701 419	17 202 996	20 522 621	19 275 948	23 017 081	26 431 124	27 347 977	28 510 852	31 324 528	31 655 188
OECD Countries												
Europe OECD Count.	6 694 736	7 846 486	7 886 362	9 960 273	11 284 856	10 030 496	11 439 822	12 675 075	13 335 061	13 412 070	15 606 080	15 609 238
Germany	2 842 720	3 552 185	3 288 904	3 970 364	4 117 952	3 729 334	4 192 512	4 396 948	4 481 571	4 370 248	4 815 156	5 025 660
Austria	353 242	368 236	385 196	459 046	484 201	423 979	473 273	505 764	537 721	497 931	530 800	504 026
Belgium	300 861	302 854	273 717	409 308	455 987	418 024	549 890	578 680	592 651	544 728	594 679	612 807
Denmark	122 002	162 832	146 707	213 407	304 812	243 207	266 847	277 997	296 108	314 369	372 402	391 467
Finland	60 831	80 683	54 114	84 032	98 571	76 205	83 623	102 634	138 159	143 328	187 219	195 490
France	514 455	496 482	453 658	540 606	679 140	619 366	739 442	877 408	935 047	923 037	1 132 458	1 029 216
Netherlands	607 508	846 112	973 935	1 200 547	1 251 463	1 003 954	1 081 436	1 166 101	1 157 131	1 087 823	1 229 730	1 287 704
United Kingdom	850 161	1 015 671	1 089 679	1 424 321	1 763 174	1 704 041	1 940 412	2 190 254	2 445 015	2 680 588	2 592 850	2 469 711
Ireland	45 323	46 572	56 130	70 771	94 374	87 430	108 101	115 121	117 654	111 495	118 600	111 477
Spain	107 958	78 902	90 805	114 325	199 562	225 252	285 092	335 085	371 908	321 916	300 466	278 171
Sweden	176 750	199 513	195 641	286 104	402 114	326 738	338 678	407 590	407 984	447 065	573 963	619 567
Switzerland	135 757	150 918	171 881	267 933	297 053	204 534	222 499	255 649	288 529	272 528	329 469	355 137
Italy	293 687	194 106	231 861	308 894	386 554	386 456	504 914	597 325	629 516	665 478	749 419	710 452
Iceland	3 840	1 016	1 378	1 729	3 572	6 538	9 165	9 256	7 969	6 447	6 166	6 054
Luxembourg	2 521	2 444	2 724	5 848	8 827	4 399	6 283	10 705	9 937	11 204	13 174	14 134
Norway	89 796	86 003	75 191	115 600	150 218	146 344	174 410	250 543	264 289	299 316	376 290	407 607
Portugal	18 121	16 473	11 851	13 879	21 088	17 528	29 908	35 789	46 093	53 309	49 424	46 550
Greece	169 203	245 484	382 990	473 559	566 194	407 167	433 337	562 226	607 779	661 260	697 453	666 825
Other OECD Count.	635 166	439 813	401 652	495 592	748 544	885 505	1 098 933	1 143 066	1 137 964	1 151 200	1 500 476	1 547 894
USA	420 137	246 916	226 114	293 025	439 238	542 658	662 048	693 199	675 566	646 859	761 549	777 921
Australia	64 060	53 196	56 683	71 823	92 296	99 611	113 806	126 533	132 472	132 174	152 313	165 579

Table 7 (cont.): Departures from Turkey by nationality, 2001-2012

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Japan	81 431	89 007	66 143	64 327	116 926	125 003	168 690	148 077	149 191	193 759	187 780	202 526
Canada	56 160	39 779	42 506	53 736	82 605	100 713	133 497	151 685	156 575	153 765	193 315	184 049
New Zealand	13 378	10 915	10 206	12 681	17 479	17 520	20 892	23 572	24 160	24 643	26 828	28 271
Other European Count.	1 295 185	1 640 045	1 820 960	2 229 756	2 699 648	2 318 472	2 821 016	3 355 209	3 361 187	3 208 247	2 588 786	2 655 949
Albania	25 810	28 086	31 519	41 851	50 990	47 857	56 698	63 945	61 247	50 163	53 286	59 372
Bosnia Herzegovina	27 569	28 350	31 968	39 434	42 494	40 303	50 215	60 032	54 137	47 219	56 265	61 644
Bulgaria	537 714	853 003	1 040 985	1 324 106	1 622 600	1 196 979	1 347 616	1 512 243	1 623 640	1 448 923	1 488 228	1 498 461
Czech Republic	49 129	56 842	44 637	56 063	82 232	83 497	123 620	159 224	166 505	174 508	222 764	223 654
Estonia	5 090	5 177	5 750	11 768	16 404	14 204	24 100	33 686	36 845	35 136	34 671	35 419
Croatia	12 987	13 744	14 695	21 443	22 744	22 162	28 763	31 698	33 743	33 249	41 892	46 950
Latvia	10 112	12 187	16 148	22 631	23 941	31 228	56 635	57 907	41 545	39 107	44 748	45 429
Lithuania	12 625	18 503	20 896	34 972	49 979	44 511	69 963	92 912	77 166	72 138	76 017	70 132
Hungary	36 442	45 215	45 533	57 947	77 252	74 698	81 524	95 173	82 443	90 542	104 084	94 408
Macedonia	104 462	103 690	112 049	111 576	114 629	117 734	95 412	108 298	108 850	112 631	129 245	138 895
Poland	134 395	126 724	89 987	120 061	179 617	178 328	274 556	396 472	418 632	427 575	487 591	432 252
Romania	174 225	166 465	180 317	167 206	198 331	242 097	382 971	449 206	369 887	356 616	390 395	387 136
Slovakia	26 082	29 366	23 182	29 676	34 904	33 615	51 850	69 363	81 699	91 401	121 923	126 869
Slovenia	7 259	9 382	14 403	22 465	23 551	22 159	34 681	36 853	38 894	38 524	41 816	39 885
Serbia	113 198	137 769	143 972	157 734	143 762	157 769	130 933	172 631	106 042	112 408	137 172	157 761
Other European Count.	18 086	5 542	4 919	10 823	16 218	11 331	11 479	15 566	59 912	78 107	95 051	114 865
Com. of Independent. States	1 370 335	1 586 838	2 084 654	2 737 343	3 411 204	3 660 920	4 639 360	5 702 131	5 511 876	6 014 945	6 629 262	7 193 119
Azerbaijan	148 503	144 266	190 713	326 937	400 703	382 717	425 026	467 547	430 241	477 441	565 484	585 513

Table 7 (cont.): Departures from Turkey by nationality, 2001-2012

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Belarus	15 516	32 186	42 873	59 560	78 495	84 000	106 555	152 640	144 554	151 664	123 330	137 650
Armenia	7 067	16 952	22 573	31 359	36 353	41 751	53 393	64 395	65 050	68 529	71 869	70 866
Georgia	160 205	162 296	164 515	229 382	357 405	541 488	619 893	824 609	984 606	1 097 198	1 142 171	1 393 971
Kazakhstan	36 605	41 503	52 068	80 062	105 679	132 850	188 882	216 689	225 433	246 516	314 335	378 434
Kyrgyzstan	8 110	9 881	12 705	22 364	27 474	36 133	42 981	48 406	43 255	33 668	39 681	41 948
Moldova	48 524	43 022	51 210	68 972	86 152	107 639	141 947	145 028	119 016	96 114	99 958	108 001
Uzbekistan	20 744	19 590	17 438	19 103	23 641	26 615	39 857	66 394	74 437	63 783	80 416	102 393
Russian Federation	741 863	909 015	1 300 299	1 579 451	1 878 179	1 782 568	2 353 333	2 863 857	2 696 784	3 087 737	3 446 915	3 585 728
Tajikistan	1 264	1 485	2 017	4 799	6 570	11 867	35 554	35 791	19 805	17 616	16 734	22 653
Turkmenistan	14 399	20 347	16 094	24 938	29 700	37 179	53 750	87 405	126 088	108 383	128 942	133 539
Ukraine	167 535	186 295	212 149	290 416	380 853	476 113	578 189	729 370	582 607	566 296	599 427	632 423
Asian Count.	1 028 273	1 181 320	1 279 844	1 503 206	2 006 280	2 019 316	2 606 606	3 075 539	3 385 350	4 184 212	4 370 653	3 729 790
East Asian Count.	65 878	83 232	88 247	113 606	151 726	180 694	220 744	210 189	186 833	228 800	134 720	158 448
China	21 322	29 282	26 214	35 707	39 819	51 162	61 133	60 828	67 684	75 994	97 106	113 669
Hon-Kong	1 712	1 737	699	919	1 699	3 316	3 480	6 139	6 657	5 991	10 156	11 757
Korea	28 981	41 117	46 897	61 161	90 664	107 639	132 433	119 696	89 715	122 781	149 163	157 974
Other East Asian Count.	13 863	11 096	14 437	15 819	19 544	18 577	23 698	23 526	22 777	24 034	27 458	33 022
Southeast Asian Count.	39 005	38 340	34 473	45 790	61 056	64 259	87 329	103 108	122 876	119 339	184 181	198 297
Indonesia	7 542	9 152	5 566	7 137	8 277	8 314	11 411	15 384	22 068	23 435	39 016	54 249
Philippines	13 919	13 015	14 746	11 758	14 542	19 906	24 102	27 691	35 845	31 464	51 504	64 862
Malaysia	8 852	7 797	6 696	14 775	19 550	17 496	23 814	25 940	29 537	32 543	35 900	41 089
Singapore	5 830	4 925	4 984	8 214	12 759	11 468	16 482	19 143	20 070	18 921	20 748	22 162
Thailand	2 807	3 330	2 430	3 690	5 770	6 912	10 517	10 095	9 964	9 259	11 083	11 705
Other Southeast Asian Count.	55	121	51	216	158	163	1 003	4 855	5 392	3 717	25 930	4 230

Table 7 (cont.): Departures from Turkey by nationality, 2001-2012

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
South Asian Count.	330 926	448 842	459 960	510 424	728 951	704 742	951 938	1 144 473	1 470 983	1 973 680	1 988 758	1 327 315
Afghanistan	6 126	2 205	24 558	8 609	8 968	17 169	23 913	25 181	19 113	14 662	15 402	15 664
Bangladesh	660	771	1 243	1 750	1 770	2 607	3 296	3 661	3 252	2 013	5 924	6 926
India	9 057	10 132	13 129	20 186	26 944	33 258	44 436	54 060	52 357	61 559	72 980	89 190
Iran	307 801	427 462	411 558	469 450	678 622	636 282	854 488	1 029 716	1 369 896	1 870 953	1 863 926	1 183 810
Pakistan	7 135	7 989	9 168	9 966	11 978	14 550	24 816	30 859	25 058	23 389	28 872	29 391
Other South Asian Count.	147	283	304	463	669	876	989	996	1 307	1 104	1 654	2 334
West Asian Count.	592 464	610 906	697 164	833 386	1 064 547	1 069 621	1 345 995	1 617 769	1 604 658	1 862 393	2 062 994	2 045 730
Bahrain	2 463	3 948	2 692	2 730	3 552	4 081	5 657	8 016	9 056	9 419	9 631	13 355
U.A.E.	3 331	4 809	6 893	7 359	8 572	11 455	12 288	19 510	21 667	30 366	34 533	47 152
Palestine	2 077	2 584	2 778	2 934	3 513	3 394	3 661	3 941	5 505	4 479	4 958	5 985
Iraq	13 539	14 823	28 124	109 805	108 595	114 067	141 082	213 385	283 957	267 936	356 187	521 501
Israel	300 453	259 468	307 359	284 475	388 339	359 114	503 570	559 737	316 466	110 322	79 420	83 837
Qatar	614	857	1 151	2 580	1 843	2 413	3 593	4 788	4 916	6 041	7 592	13 778
TRNC	88 951	96 738	103 781	120 570	142 547	171 205	192 511	197 789	198 289	191 838	201 912	210 978
Kuwait	5 126	8 425	9 193	7 564	11 196	10 990	12 270	20 928	26 156	27 332	41 594	64 759
Lebanon	21 600	30 172	29 833	34 864	40 616	35 171	44 298	52 123	71 977	130 557	137 027	142 471
Syria	107 229	128 922	146 552	192 174	274 718	271 848	322 487	398 331	501 016	891 192	965 967	646 452
Saudi Arabia	20 144	24 382	21 865	25 276	34 352	37 388	40 513	55 226	66 324	84 915	116 588	174 786
Oman	456	1 176	1 217	469	720	223	443	5 776	5 241	5 391	6 034	7 890
Jordan	25 184	32 901	33 737	39 051	43 546	45 135	59 703	73 305	87 844	96 406	94 416	101 553
Yemen	1 297	1 701	1 989	3 535	2 438	3 137	3 919	4 914	6 244	6 199	7 135	11 233
African Count.	174 825	177 797	172 428	202 314	234 390	225 610	246 098	291 237	411 888	356 918	421 270	701 167
Algeria	38 577	39 559	42 602	45 507	45 250	37 752	43 250	59 571	86 405	60 766	80 395	101 482

Table 7 (cont.): Departures from Turkey by nationality, 2001-2012

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Morocco	11 323	11 894	13 115	14 524	24 183	27 054	35 242	39 184	62 763	54 374	65 632	75 739
Republic of South Africa	17 209	15 965	8 535	9 579	13 496	15 333	14 472	20 925	24 619	26 968	34 400	40 732
Kenya	1 078	1 337	1 838	2 346	2 887	3 119	3 676	3 504	4 751	4 243	4 354	5 309
Libya	30 708	29 040	28 034	30 182	30 734	31 389	32 792	42 321	65 839	60 942	48 074	215 846
Egypt	21 352	20 420	22 734	34 958	43 817	40 489	51 056	53 764	64 814	60 340	78 579	110 848
Nigeria	1 538	1 543	1 369	1 941	2 749	4 175	5 242	6 607	8 294	8 157	13 631	19 258
Senegal	1 667	1 934	1 742	1 632	1 353	1 592	2 056	2 325	3 363	4 112	4 496	5 173
Sudan	1 943	2 203	1 785	2 323	3 000	4 175	5 634	6 469	8 651	5 885	6 648	7 573
Tunisia	44 494	49 622	46 631	54 083	60 138	47 306	40 727	42 451	57 609	55 495	62 804	85 507
Other African Count.	4 936	4 280	4 043	5 239	6 783	13 226	11 951	14 116	24 780	15 636	22 257	33 700
American Count.	66 199	39 049	41 570	54 576	115 473	117 300	146 188	164 909	176 893	157 028	181 145	183 679
Argentina	8 711	2 818	6 552	5 793	10 237	11 181	14 355	18 463	20 550	22 121	27 072	28 518
Brazil	10 587	8 212	7 194	9 737	20 146	23 214	32 412	43 089	52 809	64 586	89 950	88 330
Dominican Rep.	499	700	299	383	519	418	1 883	909	863	1 248	1 455	1 422
Ecuador	901	801	881	1 348	1 304	1 561	2 239	2 271	2 466	2 683	3 820	4 379
Colombia	2 435	2 443	1 681	2 124	3 298	4 094	4 868	5 929	7 140	6 951	9 634	12 689
Mexico	20 592	10 936	12 563	13 534	17 738	19 373	25 290	27 321	21 505	22 697	29 528	31 574
Panama	3 172	189	176	249	500	561	719	742	1 387	777	1 340	1 517
Paraguay	90	66	402	69	130	186	146	323	364	430	562	700
Peru	1 184	831	718	849	1 231	1 235	1 639	1 702	1 904	2 014	2 675	2 919
Chile	3 553	3 219	3 051	3 858	5 437	5 299	6 926	8 381	7 412	8 075	11 860	12 789
Uruguay	2 089	938	888	1 049	1 340	1 529	5 469	2 472	2 528	2 832	5 548	3 725
Venezuela	2 358	1 635	1 416	2 052	3 133	4 491	6 403	9 397	9 060	6 734	8 463	9 633
Other American Count.	10 028	6 261	5 749	13 531	50 460	44 158	43 839	43 910	48 905	15 880	18 766	17 058

Table 7 (cont.): Departures from Turkey by nationality, 2001-2012

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
OCEAN Count.	355	387	309	920	395	212	144	318	205	2 811	198	3 022
Stateless	11 457	10 247	13 640	19 016	21 831	18 117	19 514	23 640	27 553	23 421	26 658	31 330
Citizens total	4 856 816	5 129 591	5 891 729	7 288 876	8 246 056	8 275 396	8 937 660	9 869 521	10 493 175	11 000 817	11 640 532	11 860 888

Table 8: Indicative Number of Migration to Turkey, 2001–2012

	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Undocumented Migration	92 400	82 800	56 200	61 200	57 428	51 983	64 290	65 737	34 345	32 667	42 576	47 510
Illegal entries	57 300	44 200	30 348	34 745	26 046	18 876	30 120	45 462	22 975	25 637	30 700	17 729
Overstays	35 100	38 600	25 852	26 455	31 382	33 107	34 170	20 275	11 370	7 030	11 876	28 253
Asylum application	5 200	3 794	3 966	3 908	3 914	4 548	7 640	12 981	7 834	9 226	16 020	16 725
of which: Afghan	400	47	77	341	365	339	427	1 571	1 009	1 248	2 486	4 401
of which: Iran	3 500	2 505	3 108	2 029	1 716	2 297	1 668	2 217	1 981	2 881	3 411	3 589
of which: Iraq	1 000	974	342	964	1 047	724	3 470	6 904	3 763	3 656	7 912	6,942
Residence Permit	161 254	157 670	152 203	155 500	131 594	186 586	183 757	174 926	163 326	176 944	219 217	267 299
of which: work	22 414	22 556	21 650	27 500	22 130	22 805	25 475	18 900	17 483	19 351	23 027	32 850
of which: study	23 946	21 548	21 810	15 000	25 240	24 258	22 197	28 597	27 063	29 266	37 260	34 643
of which: other	114 894	113 566	108 743	113 000	84 224	139 523	135 365	127 429	118 780	128 327	156 919	199 806

Sources: UNHCR Ankara Office (2001-2012), Bureau for Foreigners, Borders, and Asylum at the Directorate of General Security of the Ministry of Interior (2001-2013)

Table 9: Syrian Migration to Neighboring Countries (January 2012-September 2013)

Country	January 2012	June 2012	January 2013	June 2013	September 2013
Jordan	3063	27344	178260	491365	525231
Turkey	9500	33079	163161	377035	488373
Egypt	-	924	14478	69207	111175
Lebanon	6290	25411	165003	490709	659645
Iraq	8	5839	80919	159384	193262
Total	18861	92597	601821	1529140	1961715

Source: UNHCR Syria Regional Refugee Response, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>, 2013.

Table 10: Syrian Migration to Turkey (December 2011-October 2013)

Date	<i>In camps</i>	<i>Outside of camps*</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Total**</i>
16 December 2011	8 000		8 000	
17 April 2012	23 955		23 955	
1 June 2012	24 433		24 780	
10 September 2012	80 104		78 431	81 000
1 January 2013	150 906	60-70 000	148 441	210-220 000
17 April 2013	191 446	66 942	258 388	400 000
3 June 2013	195 738	149 003	344 741	400 000
5 September 2013	200 551	250 033	450 584	500-600 000
7 October 2013	200 135	300 974	500 985	500-600 000

* From 17 April 2013 onwards the number of refugees living outside of camps represents the registered number of refugees living outside of camps. ** Estimates including registered and non-registered persons.

Source: UNHCR Turkey Syrian Daily Sitrep Reports, 2013.

Table 11: Asylum Applications in Turkey, 1997–2012

	<i>Iranians</i>		<i>Iraqis</i>		<i>Other</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1997	746	1 392	1 275	2 939	83	117	2 104	4 448
1998	1 169	1 979	2 350	4 672	124	187	3 643	6 838
1999	2 069	3 843	1 148	2 472	184	290	3 401	6 605
2000	2 125	3 926	791	1 671	108	180	3 024	5 777
2001	1 841	3 485	497	998	372	709	2 710	5 177
2002	1 456	2 505	402	974	219	315	2 077	3 794
2003	1 715	3 092	159	342	373	514	2 247	3 948
2004	1 225	2 030	472	956	540	922	2 237	3 908
2005	1 021	1 716	490	1 047	753	1 151	2 264	3 914
2006	1 343	2 297	364	724	1 094	1 527	2 801	4 548
2007	1 024	1 668	1 784	3 470	1 651	2 502	4 413	7 604
2008	1 230	2 217	3 161	6 904	1 925	3 270	6 316	12 981
2009	N.A.	1 981	N.A.	3 763	N.A.	1 140	N.A.	7 834
2010	N.A.	2 881	N.A.	3 656	N.A.	2 689	N.A.	9 226
2011	N.A.	3 411	N.A.	7 912	N.A.	4 697	N.A.	16 020
2012	N.A.	3 589	N.A.	6,942	N.A.	6194	N.A.	16 725
Total	N.A.	42 012	N.A.	49 442	N.A.	26 404	N.A.	119 347

Source: Compiled by the author from data obtained from the UNHCR Ankara Office and Bureau for Foreigners, Borders, and Asylum at the Directorate of General Security of the Ministry of Interior, 2013.

Table 12: Irregular Migration in Turkey Apprehended Cases, 2000-2012

<i>Country</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Afghanistan	8 746	9 701	4 246	2 178	3 442	2 363	3 665	6 614	10 839	3 917	2 725	3 843	2747	65026
Albania	1 026	1 137	580	341	318	220	57	15	23	8	9	54	118	3906
Algeria	430	305	542	378	397	375	144	46	90	84	117	120	248	3276
Armenia	474	452	505	494	835	858	933	779	664	706	457	518	376	8051
Azerbaijan	2 262	2 426	2 349	1 608	1 591	1 410	937	1 227	1 681	1 234	987	1 068	1324	19104
Bangladesh	3 228	1 497	1 810	1 722	3 271	1 524	2 313	981	802	108	153	106	324	17839
Bulgaria	1 699	1 923	3 132	989	550	363	376	1 224	885	500	739	1 293	1078	14751
Georgia	3 300	2 693	3 115	1 826	2 294	2 348	1 989	2 439	2 702	1 769	835	1 649	4364	31323
Germany	629	458	586	988	1 477	984	634	611	639	549	526	756	1042	9879
India	779	599	475	846	803	206	105	97	95	29	65	53	58	4210
Iran	6 825	3 514	2 508	1 620	1 265	1 141	972	1 107	1 288	817	1 075	958	1033	24123
Iraq	17 280	18 846	20 926	3 757	6 393	3 591	6 412	9 384	4 818	1 128	1 327	1 142	792	95796
Moldova	8 312	11 454	9 611	7 728	5 728	3 462	1 575	1 095	600	318	405	491	340	51119
Morocco	1 401	849	603	361	402	171	138	124	113	93	88	214	384	4941
Nigeria	450	301	733	117	142	34	73	65	41	12	45	42	76	2131
Pakistan	5 027	4 829	4 813	6 258	9 396	11 001	3 508	6 970	9 186	2 774	1 842	2 226	615	68445
PRC	545	264	674	787	788	339	295	405	335	216	70	79	70	4867
Romania	4 500	4 883	2 674	2 785	1 785	1 274	1 013	803	495	338	264	504	529	21847
Russian Federation	4 554	3 893	2 139	2 130	1 266	1 152	730	817	1 232	799	1 231	1 270	1199	22412
Syria	1 399	782	462	623	1 097	983	1 238	1 383	907	713	912	1 648	7712	19859
Tunisia	255	216	191	274	301	300	292	113	48	44	71	79	84	2268
Turkey	3 289	5 304	6 951	5 660	3 341	2 164	2 052	2 476	2 520	2 145	1 838	N.A.	1421	39161

Table 12 (cont): Irregular Migration in Turkey Apprehended Cases, 2000-2012

<i>Country</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Ukraine	4 527	3 451	2 874	1 947	1 341	1 335	1 004	798	737	803	670	631	865	6 544
UK	643	423	451	510	563	662	537	668	749	553	374	411	285	4 998
Uzbekistan	587	535	533	584	714	652	287	207	315	135	218	231	384	4 998
Other	7 695	8 055	6 908	8 461	10 644	14 249	12 247	23 446	23 614	14 147	15 595	23190	20025	168 251
Unknown	2 998	2 499	1 934	826	716	4 074	8 369	2 821	2 813	385	31	245	17	20 824
Total	94 860	91 289	82 325	55 798	60 860	53 161	51 895	66 715	65 418	33 324	32 669	42 821	47510	729 135

Source: Compiled by the author from data obtained from Bureau for Foreigners, Borders, and Asylum at the Directorate of General Security of the Ministry of Interior, (2000-2013).

Table 13: Labor Type of Irregular Migrants (Overstayers) to Turkey, Top Five, 2000-2012

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>Total</i>
Georgia	3 300	2 693	3 115	1 826	2 294	2 348	1 989	2 439	2 702	1 769	835	1 649	4364	31323
Moldova	8 312	11 454	9 611	7 728	5 728	3 462	1 575	1 095	600	318	405	491	340	50 024
Romania	4 500	4 883	2 674	2 785	1 785	1 274	1 013	803	495	338	264	504	529	21 847
Russian Federation	4 554	3 893	2 139	2 130	1 266	1 152	730	817	1 232	799	1 231	1 270	1199	22412
Ukraine	4 527	3 451	2 874	1 947	1 341	1 335	1 004	798	737	803	670	631	865	20 983
Total (Five)	25 193	26 374	20 413	16 416	12 414	9 571	8 317	5 952	5 767	4 027	3 405	4 545	7297	149 961
Others	16 482	18 536	19 104	15 067	13 969	11 271	6 302	12 119	13 739	7 482	18 385	7 331	20956	95 284
Total	41 675	44 910	39 517	31 483	26 383	20 842	14 619	18 071	19 506	11 509	21 790	11 876	28253	406 328

Source: Compiled by the author from data obtained from Bureau for Foreigners, Borders, and Asylum at the Directorate of General Security of the Ministry of Interior, (2000-2013).

Table 14: Transit Type of Irregular Migrants (Illegally Entering or Departing) to Turkey, Top Five, 2000-2012

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>Total</i>
Iraq	17 280	18 846	20 926	3 757	6 393	3 591	6 412	9 384	4 818	1 128	1 327	1 142	792	95 796
Pakistan	5 027	4 829	4 813	6 258	9 396	11 001	3 508	6 970	9 186	2 774	1 842	2 226	615	68445
Afghanistan	8 746	9 701	4 246	2 178	3 442	2 363	3 665	6 614	10 839	3 917	2 725	3 843	2 747	65026
Iran	6 825	3 514	2 508	1 620	1 265	1 141	972	1 107	1 288	817	1 075	958	1 033	24 123
Bangladesh	3 228	1 497	1 810	1 722	3 271	1 524	2 313	981	802	108	153	106	324	17 839
Total (Five)	41 106	38 387	34 303	15 535	23 767	19 620	16 870	25 056	26 933	8 744	7 122	8 275	5511	271 299
Others	11 733	9 068	9 005	9 201	11 078	16 966	20 494	23 649	21 849	14 092	3 755	2 2425	12 218	227 611
Total	52 839	47 455	43 308	24 736	34 845	36 586	37 364	48 705	48 782	22 836	10 877	30 700	17 729	498 910

Source: Compiled by the author from data obtained from Bureau for Foreigners, Borders, and Asylum at the Directorate of General Security of the Ministry of Interior, (2000-2013).

Table 15: Residence Permits by Reasons for Granting Permits, 2008-2012

	<i>Work</i>			<i>Education</i>	<i>Others</i>			<i>Total</i>			
<i>Year</i>	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Total	Total	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Total	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Education	Grand Total
2008	1 459	17 441	18 900	28 597	15 919	140 107	127 429	17 378	157 548	28 597	146 329
2009	1 778	15 705	17 483	27 063	15 817	130 026	118 780	17 595	145 731	27 063	163 326
2010	1 962	17 389	19 351	29 266	18 326	139 267	128 327	20 288	156 656	29 266	176 944
2011	2 885	20 142	23 027	37 260	33 767	160 412	156 919	36 652	180 554	37 260	217 206
2012	4 214	28 636	32 850	34 643	56 841	177 608	199 806	61 055	206 244	34 643	267 299
Total	12 298	99 313	111 611	156 829	140 670	747 420	731 261	152 968	846 733	156 829	971 104

Source: Source: Compiled by the author from data obtained from Bureau for Foreigners, Borders, and Asylum at the Directorate of General Security of the Ministry of Interior, (2008-2013).

Table 16: Residence Permits by Reasons for Granting Permits, 2008

	<i>Work</i>			<i>Education</i>	<i>Others</i>			<i>Total</i>			
<i>Country</i>	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Total	Total	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Total	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Education	Grand Total
Bulgaria	31	525	556	1 788	464	15 516	14 192	495	16 041	1 788	14 748
Russia	233	1 852	2 085	820	776	8 076	8 032	1 009	9 928	820	10 117
Germany	65	979	1 044	337	750	8 115	8 528	815	9 094	337	9 572
Bulgarian Turks	2	82	84	798	61	9 528	8 791	63	9 610	798	8 875
Azerbaijan	21	775	796	3 198	1 026	7 797	5 625	1 047	8 572	3 198	6 421
Iraq	20	379	399	1 051	1 921	6 170	7 040	1 941	6 549	1 051	7 439
United Kingdom	44	936	980	139	1 854	5 484	7 199	1 898	6 420	139	8 179
Afghanistan	3	31	34	1 418	542	6 007	5 131	545	6 038	1 418	5 165
Azerbaijan (Meskhetian)	0	1	1	5	404	5 923	6 322	404	5 924	5	6 323
United States	98	1 420	1 518	426	621	3 853	4 048	719	5 273	426	5 566
Iran	13	288	301	1 555	595	4 486	3 526	608	4 774	1 555	3 827
Greece	5	206	211	1 037	165	4 778	3 906	170	4 984	1 037	4 117
Ukraine	40	957	997	472	303	3 129	2 960	343	4 086	472	3 957
China	435	1 807	2 242	443	258	1 103	918	693	2 910	443	3 160
Turkmenistan	1	75	76	2 177	442	2 911	1 176	443	2 986	2 177	1 252
Moldova	7	230	237	436	294	2 883	2 741	301	3 113	436	2 978
Kazakhstan	11	208	219	1 273	302	2 892	1 921	313	3 100	1 273	2 140
Kyrgyzstan	5	239	244	1 430	323	2 486	1 379	328	2 725	1 430	1 623
Syria	2	58	60	437	328	2 411	2 302	330	2 469	437	2 362
Kazakhstan (Meskhetian)	0	0	0	1	101	2 675	2 775	101	2 675	1	2 775
Others	423	6 393	6 816	9 356	4 389	33 884	28 917	4 812	40 277	9 356	45 089
Total	1 459	17 441	18 900	28 597	15 919	140 107	127 429	17 378	157 548	28 597	146 329

Source: Source: Source: Compiled by the author from data obtained from Bureau for Foreigners, Borders, and Asylum at the Directorate of General Security of the Ministry of Interior (2008)

Table 17: Residence Permits by Reasons for Granting Permits, 2009

	<i>Work</i>			<i>Education</i>	<i>Others</i>			<i>Total</i>			
<i>Country</i>	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Total	Total	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Total	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Education	Grand Total
Russia	123	1 727	1 850	825	810	10 046	10 031	933	11 773	825	12 706
Germany	114	915	1 029	418	1 051	8 089	8 722	1 165	9 004	418	10 169
Azerbaijan	30	621	651	3 372	805	8 393	5 826	835	9 014	3 372	9 849
United Kingdom	97	678	775	167	2 003	5 728	7 564	2 100	6 406	167	8 506
Bulgaria	22	411	433	1 288	334	6 908	5 954	356	7 319	1 288	7 675
Azerbaijan (Meskhetian)	0	1	1	6	152	7 121	7 267	152	7 122	6	7 274
Afghanistan	6	26	32	1 387	591	6 314	5 518	597	6 340	1 387	6 937
Iraq	13	176	189	1 012	729	5 995	5 712	742	6 171	1 012	6 913
United States	123	1 027	1 150	369	699	3 507	3 837	822	4 534	369	5 356
Iran	36	184	220	1 704	537	4 496	3 329	573	4 680	1 704	5 253
Ukraine	88	1 134	1 222	373	420	3 480	3 527	508	4 614	373	5 122
Bulgarian Turks	2	33	35	520	88	4 635	4 203	90	4 668	520	4 758
Greece	15	135	150	888	259	4 270	3 641	274	4 405	888	4 679
Kazakhstan (Meskhetian)	0	1	1	2	272	4 238	4 508	272	4 239	2	4 511
China	393	2 734	3 127	530	222	1 099	791	615	3 833	530	4 448
Moldova	15	215	230	368	319	2 873	2 824	334	3 088	368	3 422
Turkmenistan	2	60	62	1 960	428	2 890	1 358	430	2 950	1 960	3 380
Kazakhstan	10	181	191	1 113	322	2 746	1 955	332	2 927	1 113	3 259
Syria	0	53	53	492	403	2 684	2 595	403	2 737	492	3 140
Kyrgyzstan	8	217	225	1 130	228	2 487	1 585	236	2 704	1 130	2 940
Others	681	5176	5857	9139	5145	32027	28033	5826	37203	9139	43029
Total	1 778	15 705	17 483	27 063	15 817	130 026	118 780	17 595	145 731	27 063	163 326

Source: Source: Source: Compiled by the author from data obtained from Bureau for Foreigners, Borders, and Asylum at the Directorate of General Security of the Ministry of Interior (2009)

Table 18: Residence Permits by Reasons for Granting Permits, 2010

	<i>Work</i>			<i>Education</i>	<i>Others</i>			<i>Total</i>			
<i>Country</i>	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Total	Total	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Total	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Education	Grand Total
Bulgaria	25	430	455	1 460	318	15 506	14 364	343	15 936	1 460	16 279
Russia	245	1 824	2 069	745	851	9 418	9 524	1 096	11 242	745	12 338
Germany	175	869	1 044	418	1 346	8 655	9 583	1 521	9 524	418	11 045
Azerbaijan	53	645	698	3 900	1 121	8 756	5 977	1 174	9 401	3 900	10 575
United Kingdom	81	843	924	151	2 192	5 814	7 855	2 273	6 657	151	8 930
Afghanistan	5	28	33	1 418	474	6 574	5 630	479	6 602	1 418	7 081
Iran	32	215	247	2 193	781	5 689	4 277	813	5 904	2 193	6 717
Iraq	9	169	178	865	814	5 625	5 574	823	5 794	865	6 617
United States	180	1 320	1 500	371	960	3 698	4 287	1 140	5 018	371	6 158
Ukraine	131	1 404	1 535	344	361	3 667	3 684	492	5 071	344	5 563
Greece	23	138	161	917	367	4 504	3 954	390	4 642	917	5 032
Turkmenistan	4	75	79	2 735	497	3 678	1 440	501	3 753	2 735	4 254
Syria	8	69	77	552	586	3 408	3 442	594	3 477	552	4 071
China	139	2 423	2 562	430	292	1 183	1 045	431	3 606	430	4 037
Azerbaijan (Meskhetian)	0	0	0	6	130	3 890	4 014	130	3 890	6	4 020
Kazakhstan (Meskhetian)	0	1	1	2	112	3 875	3 985	112	3 876	2	3 988
Bulgarian Turks	0	33	33	370	36	3 864	3 530	36	3 897	370	3 933
Moldova	12	233	245	311	282	2 861	2 832	294	3 094	311	3 388
Kazakhstan	23	231	254	1 068	325	2 726	1 983	348	2 957	1 068	3 305
Kyrgyzstan	5	262	267	1 125	348	2 499	1 722	353	2 761	1 125	3 114
Others	812	6 177	6 989	9 885	6 133	33 377	29 625	6 945	39 554	9 885	46 499
Total	1 962	17 389	19 351	29 266	18 326	139 267	128 327	20 288	156 656	29 266	176 944

Source: Source: Source: Compiled by the author from data obtained from Bureau for Foreigners, Borders, and Asylum at the Directorate of General Security of the Ministry of Interior (2010)

Table 19: Residence Permits by Reasons for Granting Permits, 2011

	<i>Work</i>			<i>Education</i>	<i>Others</i>			<i>Total</i>			
<i>Country</i>	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Total	Total	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Total	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Education	Grand Total
Bulgaria	73	419	492	1 428	702	15 995	15 269	775	16 414	1 428	17 189
Russia	231	2 677	2 908	933	1 592	11 791	12 450	1 823	14 468	933	16 291
Azerbaijan	42	720	762	4 577	2 622	10 261	8 306	2 664	10 981	4 577	13 645
Germany	192	953	1 145	647	2 162	8 943	10 458	2 354	9 896	647	12 250
United Kingdom	192	998	1 190	145	2 905	6 598	9 358	3 097	7 596	145	10 693
Afghanistan	9	36	45	2 799	2 091	7 935	7 227	2 100	7 971	2 799	10 071
Iran	111	335	446	3 077	1 691	7 116	5 730	1 802	7 451	3 077	9 253
Iraq	18	157	175	1 015	2 374	6 652	8 011	2 392	6 809	1 015	9 201
United States	224	1 616	1 840	363	1 185	4 156	4 978	1 409	5 772	363	7 181
Ukraine	148	1 876	2 024	432	691	4 396	4 655	839	6 272	432	7 111
Syria	43	93	136	772	1 483	5 085	5 796	1 526	5 178	772	6 704
Turkmenistan	9	115	124	3 634	1 337	4 681	2 384	1 346	4 796	3 634	6 142
Greece	31	270	301	1 051	350	4 913	4 212	381	5 183	1 051	5 564
Bulgarian Turks	0	42	42	362	76	4 613	4 327	76	4 655	362	4 731
Moldova	57	390	447	348	756	3 408	3 816	813	3 798	348	4 611
Azerbaijan (Meskhetian)	0	6	6	10	224	3 923	4 137	224	3 929	10	4 153
Kazakhstan	0	2	2	1	149	3 947	4 095	149	3 949	1	4 098
Kyrgyzstan	9	300	309	1 317	666	2 942	2 291	675	3 242	1 317	3 917
Kazakhstan (Meskhetian)	29	259	288	1 023	480	2 690	2 147	509	2 949	1 023	3 458
China	214	1 256	1 470	480	441	1 125	1 086	655	2 381	480	3 036
Others	1 253	7 622	8 875	12 846	9 790	39 242	36 186	11 043	46 864	12 846	57 907
Total	2 885	20 142	23 027	37 260	33 767	160 412	156 919	36 652	180 554	37 260	217 206

Source: Source: Source: Compiled by the author from data obtained from Bureau for Foreigners, Borders, and Asylum at the Directorate of General Security of the Ministry of Interior (2011)

Table 20: Residence Permits by Reasons for Granting Permits, 2012

	<i>Work</i>			<i>Education</i>	<i>Others</i>			<i>Total</i>			
<i>Country</i>	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Total	Total	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Total	Firstly Granted	Renewal	Education	Grand Total
Georgia	346	3 378	3 724	585	6 809	6 545	12 769	7 155	9 923	585	17 078
Russia	186	3 035	3 221	733	1 468	11 356	12 091	1 654	14 391	733	16 045
Azerbaijan	52	877	929	3 893	3 553	10 461	10 121	3 605	11 338	3 893	14 943
Bulgaria	48	462	510	874	793	13 463	13 382	841	13 925	874	14 766
Germany	289	1 260	1 549	632	2 767	10 239	12 374	3 056	11 499	632	14 555
Iraq	14	197	211	968	3 374	9 603	12 009	3 388	9 800	968	13 188
United Kingdom	360	1 169	1 529	120	3 286	8 251	11 417	3 646	9 420	120	13 066
Afghanistan	11	51	62	2 743	2 263	9 322	8 842	2 274	9 373	2 743	11 647
Turkmenistan	20	294	314	4 089	5 032	6 005	6 948	5 052	6 299	4 089	11 351
Iran	201	517	718	3 121	2 109	8 060	7 048	2 310	8 577	3 121	10 887
Syria	67	197	264	936	2 621	7 254	8 939	2 688	7 451	936	10 139
Ukraine	166	1 792	1 958	366	956	4 661	5 251	1 122	6 453	366	7 575
Afghanistan.	329	1 589	1 918	327	1 417	4 064	5 154	1 746	5 653	327	7 399
Greece	31	337	368	1 115	649	5 344	4 878	680	5 681	1 115	6 361
Moldova	52	640	692	244	1 180	3 666	4 602	1 232	4 306	244	5 538
Uzbekistan	38	371	409	216	2 019	2 575	4 378	2 057	2 946	216	5 003
Azerbaijan (Meskhetian)	0	6	6	10	296	4 409	4 695	296	4 415	10	4 711
Kyrgyzstan	19	900	919	921	723	2 628	2 430	742	3 528	921	4 270
China	354	1 566	1 920	470	748	1 342	1 620	1 102	2 908	470	4 010
Kazakhstan	50	698	748	783	535	2 723	2 475	585	3 421	783	4 006
Others	1581	9300	10881	11497	14243	45637	48383	15824	54937	11497	70761
Total	4 214	28 636	32 850	34 643	56 841	177 608	199 806	61 055	206 244	34 643	267 299

Source: Source: Source: Compiled by the author from data obtained from Bureau for Foreigners, Borders, and Asylum at the Directorate of General Security of the Ministry of Interior (2008)

Table 21: Turkish-born and Foreign country-born Population in Turkey, 2000

<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Turkey	33 732 479	32 793 638	66 525 256
Outside Turkey – Total	614 256	663 554	1 278 671
Azerbaijan	8 661	8 126	16 787
Austria	7 114	7 221	14 335
Bulgaria	228 363	252 454	480 817
France	7 815	8 161	16 787
Germany	132 937	140 598	273 535
Greece	26 967	32 250	59 217
Iran	8 076	4 881	12 957
Netherlands	10 769	11 054	21 823
FYROM*	16 625	14 890	31 515
Romania	8 330	12 356	20 736
Russia	7 764	12 092	19 856
Switzerland	4 937	5 432	10 369
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	4 799	5 592	10 391
United Kingdom	8 807	10 107	18 914
USA	7 457	6 109	13 566
Others	115 941	123 795	239 736
Unknown	8 894	8 436	17 330
Total	34 346 735	33 457 192	67 803 927

* Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia

Source: ‘2000 Census of Population Social and Economic Characteristics of Population’, State Institute of Statistics (SIS) Printing Division, Ankara, March 2003.

Table 22: 2012 Address-based Population Registration System, Population of Foreign Nationals

<i>Country</i>	<i>2012 ADNKS</i>
<i>Germany</i>	25 589
<i>Afghanistan</i>	19 539
<i>Iraq</i>	19 124
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	18 917
<i>Georgia</i>	15 653
<i>Russia</i>	15 582
<i>Iran</i>	12 211
<i>Bulgaria</i>	12 157
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	11 668
<i>Syria</i>	10 067
<i>United Kingdom</i>	9 309
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	8 436
<i>Ukraine</i>	6 985
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	6 517
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	6 115
<i>United States</i>	5 959
<i>Moldova</i>	5 450
<i>Greece</i>	4 395
<i>China</i>	3 882
<i>Austria</i>	3 859
<i>Others*</i>	57 250
Total	278 664

*Others contains unknowns and stateless

Source: TURKSTAT, 2013.

Table 23: Turkish Migrant Stock Abroad in 1985, 1995, 2005 and 2010

	1985		1995		2005		2010	
	# (x 1000)	%	# (x 1000)	%	# (x 1000)	%	# (x 1000)	%
Austria	75.0	3.1	147.0	4.4	127.0	3.8	110.0	3
Belgium	72.5	3.1	79.5	2.4	45.9	1.4	39.4	1
France	146.1	6.2	198.9	6.0	208.0	6.3	459.6	12.1
Germany	1 400.1	59.3	2 049.9	62.0	1 912.0	57.9	1 629.4	43.2
Netherlands	156.4	6.6	127.0	3.8	160.3	4.9	372.7	9.8
Scandinavian Countries	41.2	1.7	73.0	2.2	51.6	1.6	145.6	3.8
Switzerland	51.0	2.2	79.0	2.4	79.5	2.4	71.6	1.8
Other European Countries	42.0	1.8	87.0	2.6	130.0	3.9	223.8	5.9
Total Europe	1 984.6	84.0	2 841.3	85.9	2 714.3	82.1	3 052.1	81.0
The ME Countries	200.0	8.5	127.0	3.8	105.0	3.2	162.6	4.3
Australia	35.0	1.5	45.0	1.4	60.0	1.8	71.0	1.8
CIS Countries	0.0	0.0	50.0	1.4	75.0	2.3	104.9	2.7
Other Countries	140.0	5.9	245.0	7.4	350.0	10.6	375.5	9.9
Total	2 359.6	100	3 308.3	100	3 304.3	100	3 765.1	100

Source: Figures are compiled from the various files of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2013.

Table 24: Turkish Workers and Total Turkish Nationals Abroad, 1973–2012

<i>Year</i>	Turkish Population (1)	Turkish Nationals abroad (2)	(2)/(1)	Turkish Civilian Labour force (3)	Turkish Workers abroad (4)	(4)/(3)
1973	38 072 000	948 531	2.49%	14 670 000	735 363	5.01%
1980	44 736 957	2 018 602	4.50%	17 842 451	888 290	4.98%
1990	56 473 035	2 539 677	4.49%	20 163 000	1 149 466	5.70%
1991	57 326 000	2 857 696	4.98%	20 145 000	1 250 964	6.20%
1992	58 584 000	2 869 060	4.89%	20 073 000	1 313 014	6.54%
2000	66 187 000	3 603 000	5.44%	23 078 000	1 180 420	5.11%
2001	67 296 000	3 619 000	5.37%	23 491 000	1 178 412	5.01%
2002	68 393 000	3 574 164	5.22%	23 818 000	1 194 092	5.01%
2003	69 479 000	3 576 804	5.14%	23 641 000	1 197 968	5.07%
2004	70 556 000	3 520 040	4.98%	24 290 000	1 108 550	4.56%
2005	72 100 000	3 304 300	4.58%	24 566 000	1 343 594	5.47%
2006	72 974 000	3 336 900	4.57%	24 776 000	1 365 111	5.50%
2007*	70 586 000	3 350 500	4.74%	23 500 000	1 380 500	5.87%
2008*	71 517 100	3 380 100	4.72%	24 407 000	1 369 900	5.60%
2009	72 561 312	3 765 100	5.18%	24 748 000	N.A.	N.A.
2010	73 722 988	3 765 175	5.18%	25 641 000	1 400 414	5.65%
2011	74 724 269	N.A.	N.A.	26 725 000	N.A.	N.A.
2012	75 627 384	N.A.	N.A.	27 339 000	N.A.	N.A.

*Since the figures of 2007 and 2008 that are related to Turkish population and labour force are derived from a new data source based on Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS), these figures are not easily compatible with the similar figures of the previous periods.

Sources: Various reports of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) or formerly State Institute of Statistics (SIS), and State Planning Organisation (SPO), Annual Reports of the General Directorate of Services for the Workers Abroad, Attached to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2013.

Table 25: Work Permits Given to Foreigners by the Status of Permission

Years	Status of Permission				Total
	Definite	Extension	Indefinite	Independent	
2003	509	295	50	1	855
2004	4 843	2 222	226	11	7 302
2005	5 484	3 764	159	31	9 438
2006	6 691	3 744	120	18	10 603
2007	5 816	3 007	96	11	8 930
2008	6 999	3 583	107	16	10 705
2009	9 238	4 693	83	9	14 023
2010	9 338	4 760	101	2	14 201
2011	11 634	5 073	161	22	16 890
2012	26 741	5 531	78	10	32 272

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Work Permits of Foreigners Statistics, 2013.

Table 26: Work Permits Given to Foreigners by the Status of Permission, 2012

Nationality	Status of Permission			Total
	Definite	Indefinite	Independent	
China	2 447	1		2 448
England	827	3		830
Germany	1 117	9		1126
Georgia	6 434			6 434
Moldova	885	4		889
Russia	2 154	5		2 160
Turkmenistan	1 422			1 422
Ukraine	2 600	1		2 601
USA	936			936
Uzbekistan	828		1	829
Other Countries	7 091	55	9	25 117
TOTAL	26 741	78	10	32 272

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Work Permits of Foreigners Statistics, 2013.

Table 27: Remittances, GDP, Exports, Trade Deficit*, and Share of Remittances in Trade Deficit, Exports, and GDP, 2000-2012

<i>Year</i>	<i>Remittance</i>	<i>GDP</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Trade Deficit</i>	<i>As a % of GDP</i>	<i>As a % of exports</i>	<i>As a % of trade deficit</i>
2000	4 560	265 384	27 774	-26 727	1.72	16.4	17.1
2001	2 786	196 736	31 334	-10 064	1.42	8.9	27.7
2002	1 936	230 494	36 059	-15 495	0.84	5.4	12.5
2003	729	304 901	47 253	-22 087	0.24	1.5	3.3
2004	804	390 387	63 167	-34 373	0.21	1.3	2.3
2005	851	481 497	73 476	-43 298	0.18	1.2	2.0
2006	1 111	526 429	85 535	-54 041	0.21	1.3	2.1
2007	1 209	648 754	107 272	-62 791	0.19	1.1	1.9
2008	1 431	742 094	132 027	-69 936	0.19	1.1	2.0
2009	934	617 611	102 128	-38 771	0.15	0.9	2.4
2010	829	735 828	113 889	-71 598	0.11	0.7	1.1
2011	1 045	772 298	134 969	-105 869	0.13	0.7	0,9
2012	975	786 293	152 489	-84 056	0.12	0.6	1.1

* In million US\$

Sources: Central Bank of Turkey (2013).

**Table 28: Export, Workers' Remittances and Luggage Trade Revenues (million US\$), and
and Share of Worker's Remittances in Exports and Luggage Trade, 2000–2012**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export</i>	<i>Luggage trade</i>	<i>Workers' remittances</i>	<i>As a % of exports</i>	<i>As a % of luggage trade</i>
2000	27 774	2 946	4 560	16.4	154.7
2001	31 334	3 039	2 786	8.9	91.3
2002	36 059	4 065	1 936	5.4	47.6
2003	47 253	3 953	729	1.5	18.4
2004	63 167	3 880	804	1.3	20.7
2005	73 476	3 473	851	1.2	24.5
2006	85 535	6 408	1 111	1.3	17.3
2007	107 272	6 002	1 209	1.1	20.1
2008	132 027	6 200	1 431	1.1	23.0
2009	102 128	4 783	934	0.9	19.5
2010	113 889	4 951	829	0.7	16.7
2011	132 027	4 424	1 045	0.7	23.6
2012	152 489	6 300	975	0.6	15.4

Source: <http://.hazine.gov.tr/yayinhazineistatistikleri/6-1-Dev.xls> May 10, 2004; Central Bank of Turkey (2013).