MUSIAD

AFRICA AFRIQUE



MUSIAD

INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIALIST' AND BUSINESSMAN'S ASSOCIATION
From Local To Global
A BRIDGE OF FRIENDSHIP SINCE 1990

ASSOCIATION DES INDUSTRIALISTES INDÉPENDANTS ET HOMMES
D'affaires Du Local Au Global
UN PONT DE l'AMITIÉ DEPUIS 1990



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"Africa is a great teacher. We all have many things to learn from the tolerance of Africa. We hope that this richness of the continent attracts the deserved attention in the international domain as well. We try to take advantage of the experience of our African brothers. I believe that we have much more common points."

FF

"L'Afrique est un grand professeur. Nous avons tous beaucoup à apprendre de la tolérance de l'Afrique. Nous voulons que cette richesse du continent obtienne l'intérêt qu'elle mérite sur le plan international. Nous nous efforçons de tirer profit des expériences de nos frères africains. Je crois que nous avons beaucoup plus de points communs."

Recep Tayyip Erdoğan

PRESIDENT OF TURKISH REPUBLIC LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TURQUE



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MÜSİAD



AFRICA AFRIQUE

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Sbdurrahman Kaan

SALUTATIONS...



AS TURKEY AND TURKISH BUSINESSMEN, WE ALWAYS STAND BY AFRICA IN ITS JOURNEY WITH FULL OF DIFFICULTIES

LA TURQUIE ET NOUS LES HOMMES D'AFFAIRES TURCS NOUS SOMMES TOUJOURS EN COMPAGNIE DE L'AFRIQUE SUR SA ROUTE PLEINE D'OBSTACLES ET NOUS CONTINUERONS À ÊTRE

Africa is a geography with which we conduct relationships based on solid fundamental as Turkey, and which shares strong emotional bond with our people. When it comes to Africa, this precious bond of friendship comes into prominence.

A bright future, in which Africa gains strength by recognizing its potential and using ideally this potential, awaits Africa which suffered agony and was subject to heartbreaking slavery for many years thanks to covetousness of countries for taking over underground and above-ground treasures Africa has. As Turkey and Turkish businessmen, we always stand by Africa in its journey with full of difficulties. Being backed by the power of precious bond between our people and successful political relations conducted mutually, we will improve our trade even more, and offer all kind of support required for the power that Africa intends to achieve. We do this because of our believe in friendship, not with the hope of taking advantage of it. We are like brothers and sisters, according to the brotherhood, it requires to protect each other, gain strength together and follow the same path. We will follow the same path; we will bring our countries to future that we dream of, with the strength that we take from each other. We will carry out our business with the "win-win" concept, in which everyone wins, not only one party.

As , 28 years ago, we started the journey with the dream of a business world based on grace and high morality. We work really hard to realize this dream across the world. While realizing this in 83 countries, 210 points today, we give a special importance to Africa in our organization network. By reaching every point of the continent, increasing number of person we get contact with, we show an effort to improve our commercial relations. By declaring 2018 as African Year, we put successful projects into practice within the importance we give to Africa as . I wish that our success shall continue increasingly and mutually every passing year.

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(Adnan Destan

VICE PRESIDENT OF MÜSİAD PRÉSIDENT ADJOINT DE MÜSİAD

AFRICA HAS BEEN A GEOGRAPHY FOR US WITH WHICH WE HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHING RELATIONS BASED ON FRIENDSHIP

L'AFRIQUE, POUR NOUS LES HOMMES D'AFFAIRES TURCS, FUT UNE GÉOGRAPHIE SUR LAQUELLE NOUS AVONS TOUJOURS CRÉE DES RELATIONS SUR UNE BASE D'AMITIÉ

Africa has been a geography for us with which we have been establishing relations based on friendship, so we have planned every step taken within this scope.

Shaping its relation with African countries based on this vision especially since 2005, Turkey acts with a sensitivity that prioritizes the welfare of the region and local community, instead of benefit-oriented.

As , we give importance to increase number of people with whom we share the same values, follow the same path regardless of language, religious, race, and to win together.

We are aware of the high potential of Africa and we want to put this potential into good use for development of the continent, helping it become self-sufficiency. We say "Win together, Share fraternally". As Turkish businessmen, we are ready to share our experience and knowledge with our African brothers and shape the future together. For encouragement of mutual investments and getting our people to know each other in a closer way, we show a great effort by working really hard.

With this perspective, we put the Africa Turkey Trade and Cultural Center into practice. This project, of which first we started in Sudan, will allow the products manufactured by Turkish businessmen to be displayed and sold. We believe that the center, which will have a culture complex within it, will serve as an important bridge between our people

I wish that mutual positive relations and strong bond between our people shall be an example for all world and our commercial relations with Africa shall continue successfully for many years.

Ibrahim Uyar

CHAIRMAN OF MÜSİAD FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PRÉSIDENT DU COMITÉ D'ORGANISATION DE MUSIAD

WE CARE ABOUT AFRICA

NOUS DONNONS DE L'IMPORTANCE A L'AFRIQUE



I WISH THE YEAR 2019 TO BE BENEFICIAL FOR AFRICA, OUR COUNTRY AND

JE SOUHAITE QUE L'ANNÉE 2019 ACCOMPLISSE DE BONNES ŒUVRES POUR L'AFRIQUE, NOTRE PAYS ET Turkish economy is growing incredible in a good way. Turkey is attracted by many business people for investment opportunities. We wish the bilateral and multilateral relations between Turkey and other countries continue in every field at highest level and in a sustainable way in future as well.

Turkey is highly valuable country for investors with its geographical location where it is between Eurasia and Middle East. It has huge investment potential in almost every sector. This strategic position gives significant importance for international companies. Turkey is the hub for many international companies to export their products to 57 countries within 4 hours by aircraft.

MÜSİAD is established to enhance trade relations between Turkey and other nations for strengthening the bonds between the people of other countries which initially help mutually beneficial relations in every field. MÜSİAD main goal is to increase exports of small-medium sized companies. MÜSİAD has 86 branches in Turkey and 221 contact points in 91 countries around the world. As MÜSİAD we promote 16 sectors, 110000 members and 60 thousand companies in 91 countries.

MÜSİAD organizes business trips and activities to conduct B2B meetings with international companies. Also creates economic, commercial, industrial and finance conferences to companies to exchange of information about Turkish markets. Our members collaborate with these activities to venture into new business networks. We shared numerous market opportunities from many countries to our members. MÜSİAD conducts business forms for investment and trade opportunities; these events provide common platform for the development and enhancement of Turkish and other countries enterprises which is furthermore create a mechanism that will facilitate and enhance the cooperation between companies and organizations. These events also create a platform to seek partnership both locally and internationally in confidence way.

MÜSİAD works with its members to develop trade and investment relations in almost every sector by supporting Turkey's economic policies. Our aim is to increase trade volume and bring more investors to L'économie turque se développe de manière incroya ble. La Turquie est attirée par de nombreux hommes d'affaires par les opportunités d'investissement. Nous souhaitons que les relations bilatérales et multilatérales entre la Turquie et d'autres pays se poursuiv ent dans tous les domaines au plus haut niveau et de manière durable à l'avenir.

La Turquie est un pays très précieux pour les investisseurs avec sa situation géographique située entre l'Eurasie et le Moyen-Orient. Elle offre un énorme potentiel d'investissement dans presque tous les secteurs. Cette position stratégique donne une importance significative aux entreprises internationales. La Turquie est la plaque tournante de nombreuses entreprises internationales qui exportent leurs produits dans 57 pays en 4 heures par avion.

mosiado a ete cree pour remorcer les relations commerciales entre la Turquie et les autres pays afin de renforcer les liens entre les peuples d'autres pays, ce qui contribue initialement à des relations mutuellement bénéfiques dans tous les domaines. Le principal objectif de MÜSİAD est d'accroître les exportations de petites et moyennes entreprises. MÜSİAD possède 36 succursales en Turquie et 221 points de contact dans 91 pays à travers le monde. Comme MÜSİAD nous promouvons 16 secteurs, 110000 membres et 60 mille entreprises dans 91 pays. Nous partagions de nombreuses occasions d'affaires de plusieurs pays

MÜSİAD organise des voyages d'affaires et des activités pour organiser des réunions B2B avec des entreprises internationales. MÜSİAD crée également des conférences économiques, commerciales, industrielles et financières pour les entreprises afin d'échanger des informations sur les marchés turcs. Nos membres collaborent avec ces activités pour s'aventurer dans de nouveaux réseaux d'affaires.

MÜSİAD dirige les formes d'affaires pour les opportunités d'investissement et de commerce; ces événements constituent une plate-forme commune pour le développement et l'amélioration des entreprises turques et d'autres pays, ce qui crée en outre un mécanisme qui facilitera et renforcera la coopération entre les entreprises et les organisations. Ces événements créent également une plate-forme pour rechercher le partenariat, tant au niveau local qu'international, en toute confiance.

MUSIAD travaille avec ses membres pour développer les relations commerciales et d'investissement dans presque tous les secteurs en soutenant les poliTurkey. MÜSİAD believes in the value and importance of maintaining close relations with local business associations and organizations. Our branch offices and representatives is contacting to local partners to discuss opportunities for potential trade and investment to contribute both countries. These bilateral cooperation increase political and economic relations, and develop commercial relations between both countries.

I believe Turkey and many other countries are bonded by history and culture. We, as MÜSİAD, attach great importance to Africa in terms of establishing our country's interests and sustainable growth on solid basis. Within the scope of foreign organization studies of MÜSİAD, we declared 2018 as "Africa Year". Within this scope, we reached branches and representative offices in a total of 15 countries in Africa by opening the representative offices of Mauritania, Chad, Morocco, Kenya, Zambia, Somalia, Tanzania and Algeria within the year.

In addition to being untouched, Africa is a huge market and a continent where every produced product corresponds and it has an important place in the realization of our country's export targets. Turkey do not see the region only as selling goods and gaining favor. It brings its cultural heritage and ancient history to the region and works to increase the welfare

FR

d'augmenter le volume des échanges et d'attirer plus d'investisseurs en Turquie. MÜSİAD croit à la valeur et à l'importance de maintenir des relations étroites avec les associations et organisations professionnelles locales. Nos succursales et nos représentants communiquent avec des partenaires locaux pour discuter des possibilités de commerce et d'investissement potentiels pour contribuer aux deux pays. Cette coopération bilatérale renforce les relations politiques et économiques et développe les relations commerciales entre les deux pays.

Je crois que la Turquie et de nombreux autres pays sont liés par l'histoire et la culture. Nous attachons beaucoup une grande importance à l'Afrique afin de garantir que les intérêts de notre pays et sa croissance durable puissent être établis sur des bases solides en tant que MÜSİAD. Nous avons déclaré l'année 2018 comme l'Année de l'Afrique dans le cadre des efforts d'organisation de MÜSİAD à l'étranger. Nous avons atteint des succursales et des bureaux de représentation diplomatique dans 15 pays d'Afrique en réalisant l'ouverture des représentants de la Mauritanie, du Tchad, du Maroc, du Kenya, de la Zambie, de la Somalie, de la Tanzanie et de l'Algérie dans ce cadre.

L'Afrique est un très grand marché ainsi qu'intact par la main humaine et un continent qui réponse à chaque produit fabriqué et occupe une place très importante dans la réalisation des objectifs d'exportation de notre pays. La Turquie ne pense pas seulement la vente des biens à la région, ne cherche pas à fournir des avantages. Elle apporte son patrimoine culturel à la région

MÜSİAD CROIT À LA VALEUR ET À L'IMPORTANCE DE MAINTENIR DES RELATIONS ÉTROITES AVEC LES ASSOCIATIONS ET ORGANISATIONS PROFESSIONNELLES LOCALES MÜSİAD WORKS WITH ITS MEMBERS TO DEVELOP TRADE AND INVESTMENT RELATIONS IN ALMOST EVERY SECTOR BY SUPPORTING TURKEY'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

level of the people there and help them. From this perspective, we need Africa and Africa needs us. According to some realistic predictions, in 2050, Africa will move towards an economy that will bring its economy up to 29 times today's economy. Considering the current reserves, this is higher than the total of Europe and America. In addition, during this time the average life expectancy will increase 13 years. Household income will increase to 7 times in next 35 years. All of these point to a great potential. Especially China makes an incredible investment to the continent. We, qua the country, have to accelerate our commercial activities here.

We are going through a process in which global power balances and actors permeating regions are changing. Turkey, which has faced to West for years, is now developing a new foreign policy initiative for Russia, Middle East and African countries. African countries, exposed to colonial activities carried out by European and Asian states for many years, as a part of this initiative of Turkey, carry out "cooperation on the right" with Turkey. Thus, I find Turkey's initiative to Africa very important and precious. As I conclude my remarks, I want to underline that Africa is a very important geography in every sense for Turkey. I wish the year 2019 to be beneficial for Africa, our country and MÜSiAD.

FR

son histoire ancienne et vise à augmenter niveau de prospérité de la population. Nous avons besoin de l'Afrique et l'Afrique a besoin de nous lorsque l'on a regardé de ce point de vue. L'Afrique portera son économie vers une économie qui multipliera par 29 en 2050 selon certaines prévisions réalistes. C'est plus élevé que le total de l'Europe et de l'Amérique si l'on prenden considération les réserves actuelles. L'espérance de vie moyenne augmentera de 13 ans pendant ce temps. Le revenu des ménages sera multiplié par 7 aucours des 35 prochaines années. Tout cela indique un grand potentiel. En particulier, la Chine fait un investissement incroyable sur le continent. Nous devons accélérer nos activités commerciales ici en tant que pays. Nous traversons un processus où les bilans de pouvoir globaux et les acteurs qui imprègnent les régions changent. La Turquie qui tourne son visage vers l'Ouest pendant des années élabore maintenant une nouvelle de politique étrangère avec les ouvertures orientées vers la Russie, le Moyen-Orient et les pays africains. Les pays africains subis au colonialisme par les pays européens et asiatiques depuis de nombreuses années réalisent une coopération de mérite avec la Turquie comme il est une partie de cette ouverture. Je trouve très important et précieux l'ouverture de la Turquie vers l'Afrique. En arrêtant de dire, Je voudrais souligner que l'Afrique est une géographie très importante dans tous les sens pour la Turquie. Je voudrais remercier Dieu que l'année 2019 accomplise de

MÜSİAD TRAVAILLE AVEC SES MEMBRES POUR DÉVELOPPER LES RELATIONS COMMERCIALES ET D'INVESTISSEMENT DANS PRESQUE TOUS LES SECTEURS EN SOUTENANT LES POLITIQUES ÉCONOMIQUES DE LA TURQUIE Dahader Cam

EN AFRIQUE "TOUT LE MONDE SERA **GAGNANT"**



THE BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS DEVELOPED BY MUSIAD'S BUSINESSMEN WITH AFRICA WILL CONTRIBUTE VICIOUS TRADE WHICH HAS INCREASINGLY GONE BAD TO THE IMPROVE AND TO BE TAMED

LES HOMMES D'AFFAIRES DE MÜSİAD QUI DÉVELOPPENT DES RELATIONS COMMERCIALES ET ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC L'AFRIQUE, VONT CONTRIBUER À L'AMÉLIORATION ET À LA DOMESTICATION DU COMMERCE FÉROCE QUI NE CESSE DE SE DÉGRADER DANS LE MONDE Prior to producing solutions for Africa, it is necessary to start with recognizing Africa. Turkey has the potential to improve its relations with Africa at the desired level and our political and economic history is the most important part of this. Our duty is taking out Africa-Turkey relations which has built on friendship and brotherhood from past to present from dusty shelves of the history.

various studies to produce a healthy foreign trade,

investment or politics for Africa.

Unfortunately, one of the most important mistakes is to see Africa as a whole. Thousands of cultural diversity, hundreds of different languages, dozens of different faiths live in 54 different states of Africa. We, as MUSIAD, strive to solve this continent that has a large and ancient civilizations with all its details. With this belief and determination, within the framework of the duty and authority assigned to us by our President Abdurrahman Kaan, our Board Members and President of Overseas Organization İbrahim Uyar, we, as the Africa Director of MUSIAD, work for the purpose of contributing the growth of our trade network by opening offices and branches in every region of Africa. There are more things we can do for a more just and prosperous world, where mutual interests and law are protected in friendship and brotherhood. MUSIAD has always rejected a self-seeking trade in which everyone has not won but only us and will continue to reject it. The business and economic relations developed by MUSIAD's businessmen with Africa will contribute vicious trade which has increasingly gone bad to the improve and to be tamed. We will continue to run in Africa in order to establish and sustain a business life that everyone will win firstly in Africa then throughout the world.

• et des dizaines de croyances différentes. En tant que







ABOUT MÜSİAD

À PROPOS DE MÜSİAD

Independent Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association (MÜSİAD) established in a small office by 12 young businessmen; MÜSİAD is a dignified nongovernmental organization that aims at having a say about the future from the first day thereby combining Anatolia with social ethics.

MÜSİAD is a "businessmen's association" founded in Istanbul, Turkey, by concerned businessmen dedicated to the realization of such a Turkey where human rights and supremacy of the law, justice and equality, peace and security and the welfare and happiness of the people are guaranteed; where community and universal values that are adopted historically by the people are protected; and where the country is effective in the region and respected in the world.

Association d'industriels et d'hommes d'affaires indépendants () créée dans un petit bureau par 12 jeunes hommes d'affaires ; MÜSİAD est une organisation non gouvernementale digne qui a son mot à dire sur l'avenir dès le premier jour, associant ainsi la capitale de l'Ana-

tanbul, en Turquie, par des hommes d'affaires » fondée à Istanbul, en Turquie, par des hommes d'affaires soucieux de la réalisation d'une Turquie dans laquelle les droits de l'homme et la suprématie du droit, de la justice et de l'égalité, de la paix et de la sécurité, ainsi que du bien-être et du bonheur des peuples ; où les valeurs communautaires et universelles adoptées historiquement par le peuple sont protégées ; et où le pays est efficace dans la région et respecté dans le monde.

est une « organisation non gouvernementale (ONG)

MÜSİAD is an active and strong "non-governmental organization (NGO)" that provides "platform for development-dialogue cooperation and solidarity" created for the purpose of contributing to the social, cultural, political, economic, scientific and technological development of individuals and institutions, our country and society, our region and the world. It is a "development-dialogue-collaboration-coalition platform" established with the purpose of contributing to the social, cultural, political, economic, scientific and technologic progresses of business people and companies, our country and our society, our region and the world.

It is a strong "civil society organization" that offers a reliable and wide business network with its nation-wide branch offices, representatives and contact points abroad; and that has become an exemplary education, consultancy, guidance center for other parts of the society as well as business.

MÜSİAD is the best way to access the world from East to West, from North to South

» active et forte qui fournit une « plate-forme de coopération et de solidarité pour le dialogue et le dével oppement » créée dans le but de contribuer au dévelop pement social, culturel, politique, économique, scienti fique et technologique des individus et des institutions notre pays et notre société, notre région et le monde.

 ll s'agit d'une « plate-forme de developpement, de dialogue, de collaboration et de coalition » créée dans le but de contribuer aux progrès sociaux, culturels, politiques, économiques, scientifiques et technologiques des gens d'affaires et des entreprises, de notre pays et de notre société de notre région et du monde.

C'est une « organisation de la société civile » forte quoffre un réseau d'affaires fiable et étendu avec ses suc cursales nationales, ses représentants et ses points d contact à l'étranger ; et cela est devenu un exempl d'éducation, de conseil, de centre d'orientation pou d'autres secteurs de la société ainsi que pour les entreprises.

MÜSİAD est le meilleur moyen d'accéder au monde d'Est en Ouest, du Nord au Sud

FR

À PROPOS DE MÜSİAD

02

WHAT DOES MUSIAD DO



Takes steps for future depending upon its values and principles.



Organizes Regional Trade
Meetings for creating business
partnerships and developing
business bringing businessmen
together in 6 specified incentive
regions of Turkey.



Anticipating economic changes, experienced in Turkey and the World, it gives vision to its members.



Offers innovative and realistic proposals for the decision makers and public.



Makes a great
many investigations
regarding regional,
sectorial and
industrial issues as
well as economic
and social issues
of our country and
share such studies
with public.



Supports female entrepreneurs in order to increase businesswoman potential of the country, helps them develop in terms of quality and quantity.



Sounds out the entrepreneurs in Anatolia.



Performs studies for the development of entrepreneurship and growth of enterprises and it is the stentorian voice of private sector.



Helps its members increase their business volume and competition strength in the market.



Invigorates
economy by
organising
international
forums,
congresses and
fairs

03

WHAT DOES IT PROVIDE ? FOR YOUR BUSINESS FIRM :

- ENABLES TO ESTABLISH GLOBAL RELATIONS.
- BRINGS YOU TOGETHER WITH ENTREPRENEURS AND BUSINESSMEN.
- SUPPORTS YOU ABOUT ENTREPRENEURSHIP.
- DEVELOPS SUGGESTIONS AND VISIONS TO HELP THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR BUSINESS.
- INFORMS YOU ABOUT NATIONAL and INTERNATIONAL FUNDS, DONATIONS AND SOURCES OF FINANCE and GUIDES ABOUT COUNSELLING.
- ORGANIZES SYMPOSIUMS AND PANELS SO THAT YOU CAN MAKE USE OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCES OF SPECIALISTS IN THEIR FIELDS.
- PERFORMS STUDIES TO INCREASE YOUR COLLOBORATION AND PARTNERSHIP CULTURE AMONG THE MEMBERS.
- ORGANIZES SEMINARS SO THAT YOU CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMS.
- GUIDES YOU SO THAT YOU CAN CARRY OUT PURCHASES IN ATTRACTIVE TERMS and MAKE USE OF SEVERAL OPPORTUNITIES.
- HELPS YOU FIND NEW MARKETS.
- PROVIDES B2B and NETWORKING MEETINGS.
- ESTABLISHES CONTACT WITH FOREIGN BOARDS.
- PROVIDES REGULAR FOREIGN TRAVEL INVITATIONS.
- MAKES A GIANT NETWORK AS CLOSE AS A TELEPHONE BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD.



• USA

- New York

Germany

- Munich

- Hannover - Mannheim

- Berlin

- Frankfurt - Nurnberg

- Sttutgart - Karlsruhe

Australia

 Austria Azerbaijan

Belgium

China

Denmark

- Washington DC • France

- Paris - Lyon

• Cote D'ivoire South Africa

Georgia

- Tiflis Holland

- Amsterdam

 England • Iran

Iraq

 Switzerland - Zurich

Qatar

Cyprus

Kyrgyzstan

Kuwait

 Hungary Macedonia

Niger Nigeria

Pakistan

• Romania Russia

 Senegal Singapore

Sudan

 Saudi Arabia Ukraine

• Tajikistan

Taiwan Turkmenistan

Japan

BRANCH OF

- Adana Adıyaman
- Düzce Aksaray
- Ankara Antalya
- Aydın Bandırma
- Bursa
- Canakkale

- Divarbakır
 - Kdz. Ereğli
 - Kocaeli
 - Konya Kütahya Malatya

İzmir

- Kahramanmaras Mersin
 - Rize
 - Sakarva Samsun
 - Sivas Sanlıurfa
 - Tekirdağ
 - Uşak
 - Muğla
 - - Edirne
 - Giresun
 - Gümüshane Hakkari

- REPRESENSATIVES & **REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES**
- Afvonkarahisar Ağrı

Alanya

- Amasya Ardahan
- Artvin Balıkesir
- Bartın
- Bavburt
- Bingöl
- Burdur • Çankırı
- Fethiye

- Iğdır
 - Kars
 - Kırklareli
 - Kırşehir Kilis
 - Mus Nevşehir
 - Niğde • Ordu
 - Osmaniye Seydişehir
 - Siirt Sinop
 - Şırnak
- Tokat Tunceli Yalova Yozgat Zonguldak



From all corners of the world

WITH MORE THAN THOUSAND **MEMBERS**

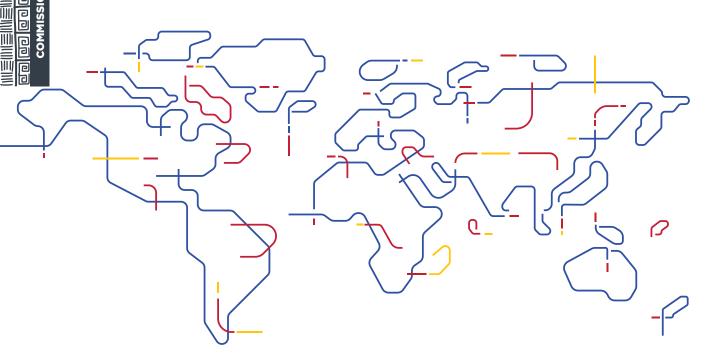
WE REPRESENT MORE 50 THAN THOUSAND **BUSINESS FIRMS**

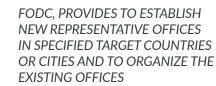
PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR



FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION (FODC)

COMMISSION DE L'ORGANISATION ETRANGERE





Foreign Organizational Development Commission carries out its activities in order to expand the organizing activities abroad of , the most extensive and and active civil society organization of Turkey. FODC, provides to establish new representative offices in specified target countries or cities and to organize the existing offices. In this regard, Turkish Lobby and maintain their works to support the global trade process of their members and to gain new

FODC is a powerful organ of in strengthening institutional relations with foreign institutions/organizations. In this respect, it increases the recognition of the institution and ensures its accreditation. Organization of CSCE (European General Administrative Council) Meetings, commercial and economic lobby activities, signing of MoU agreements (goodwill agreement), management of MoU processes and trade diplomacy with partner organizations are among the duties of FODC.

members from abroad.

The Commission has divided the world into seven region within its scope. These regions are called as Europe, North America, Latin America, Africa, Eurasia, Asia-Pacific and MENA Directorates. In addition, MoU Directorate, Lobby Directorate and International Law Directorate are located within the commission. These directorates work in their own fields to ensure the effective functioning of the commission. As a result of the works of Foreign Organizational Development Commission, today serves its members in "217 points, in 87 countries".

La Commission de l'Organisation Etrangère, exerce ses activités afin d'élargir les travaux de l'organisation à l'étranger de qui est une organisation de la sociéte civile la plus complète et efficace de la Turquie. YTk établit de nouveaux bureaux de représentation dans les pays ou villes désignés comme la cible et fourni l'organisation des bureaux existants. Par conséquent il continue à travailler afin de soutenir le lobby turc et leur processus commercial mondial des membres de MINSAD et de recruter de pouveaux membres.

TK est un organisme puissant de MÜSİAD chargé de enforcer les relations institutionnelles avec les institutions / organisations étrangères. Il augmente la reconaissance de l'institution et assure son accréditation cet égard. CAGE (Conseil Administratif Général Euppéen), l'organisation de réunions, les activités lobby ommercial et économique, la signature d'accords de fou (accord de bonne volonté), la gestion des organisations partenaires et des processus de MoU et a diplomatie commerciale font partie des tâches de

La Commission a divisé le monde en sept régions. Ces régions sont appelées comme Directions d'Europe, d'Amérique du Nord, d'Amérique Latine, d'Afrique, d'Eurasie, d'Asie-Pacifique et de MENA. En outre, la Direction du MoU, la Direction du Lobby et la Direction des Affaires internationales se trouvent au sein de la commission. Ces directions travaillent dans leurs propres domaines pour assurer le fonctionnement efficace de la commission. rend service aujourd'hui à ses membres dans 87 pays et à 217 points à la suite des travaux de la Commission de l'organisation étrangère.

YTK ÉTABLIT DE NOUVEAUX
BUREAUX DE REPRÉSENTATION
DANS LES PAYS OU VILLES DÉSIGNÉS
COMME LA CIBLE ET FOURNIT
L'ORGANISATION DES BUREAUX
EXISTANTS

MÜSİAD BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES

MÜSİAD BRANCHES ET



- USA LES ÉTATS UNIS MPL D'AMÉRIQUE
 - California / San Francisco Californie / San Francisco
 - Delaware

 Delaware
 - Kentucky
 Kentucky
 - New Jersey / North Jersey
 New Jersey / North Jersey
 - New York
 New York
 - New York / Rochester
 New York / Rochester
 - North Carolina Caroline du Nord
 - Pennsylvania / Harrisburg
 Pennsylvanie / Harrisburg
 - Pennsylvania / Philadelphia Pennsylvanie / Philadelphie
 - Pennsylvania / Pittsburgh Pennsylvanie / Pittsburgh
 - Texas
 - Washington

 Washington

• GERMANY ALLEMAGNE

- Berlin Berlin
- Frankfurt Frankfurt
- Hannover Hannover
- Karlsruhe Karlsruhe
- Köln Köln
- Mannheim Mannheim
- Munich
 Munich
- Nürnberg Nürnberg
- Oberhausen
 Oberhausen
- Stuttgart Stuttgart
- AUSTRALIA AUSTRALIE
- AUSTRIA AUTRICHE
- AZERBAIJAN AZERBAÏDJAN
- BELGIUM BELGIQUE
- BENIN BÉNIN
- CHAD TCHAD
- CZECH REPUBLIC RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÈQUE
- CHINA CHINE
 - Pekin *Pékin*
 - Shenzhen Shenzhen
 - Shanghai Shanghai
 - Xiamen Xiamen
- Denmark Danemark
- Dubai Dubai
- Morocco Maroc
- Ivory Coast Côte d'Ivoire
- FRANCE FRANCE
- Lyon Lyon
- Paris Paris
- SOUTH AFRICA AFRIQUE DU SUD
- GEORGIA GÉORGIE
 - Batum Batum
 - Tbilisi Tbilissi
- NETHERLANDS PAYS-BAS
- Amsterdam Amsterdam
- Amsterdam Amsterd
- Den HaagRotterdam
- Utrecht Utrecht

- Iraq Irak
- Britain Bretagne
- IRAN IRAN
 - Teheran Téhéran
 - Tabriz
 Tabriz
- SWITZERLAND SUISSE
- JAPAN JAPON
- QATAR QATAR
- KAZAKHISTAN KAZAKHSTAN
 - Almaty
 - Astana Astana
- KENYA KENYA
- CYPRUS CHYPRE
- KIRGHIZISTAN KIRGHIZISTAN
- HUNGARY HONGRIE
- MACEDONIA MACÉDOINE
- MALAYSIA MALAISIE
- MAURITANIA MAURITANIE
- NIGER NIGER
- NIGERIA NIGERIA
- UZBEKISTAN OUZBEKISTAN
- PAKISTAN PAKISTAN
- ROMANIA ROUMANIE
- SENEGAL SÉNÉGAL
- SINGAPORE SINGAPOUR
- SUDAN SOUDAN
- SAUDI ARABIA ARABIE SAOUDITE
- TAJIKISTAN TADJIKISTAN
- · Distribute in testino
- TAIWAN TAÏWAN
- ▼ TURKMENISTAN TURKMÉNISTAN
- UKRAINE UKRAINE
- JORDAN JORDAN
- VENEZUELA VENEZUELA
- ▼ ZAMBIA ZAMBIE

AFRICAN CULTURE IN THE CAPITAL OF TURKEY

LA CULTURE AFRICAINE DANS LA CAPITALE TURQUE



IN ORDER TO IMPROVE TURKEY-AFRICA RELATIONS AND THE TURKISH PEOPLE BECOME MORE ACQUAINTED WITH AFRICAN CULTURE, "AFRICAN HANDICRAFT MARKET AND CULTURE HOUSE" WAS OPENED IN ANKARA



Africa, which has natural resources and young population, is the second largest continent of the world, with a surface area of 30 million square kilometers; is expected to play a more active role in the international system in the second half of the 21st century. In this context, in order to better promote Africa to Turkish people and to strengthen intercultural ties, the opening of African Handicrafts Market and Culture House was held on May 25, 2017 with the participation of Esteemed Lady Emine Erdoğan. The African Handicrafts Market and Culture House, with this respect is an idea and brotherhood project revealed with the abundance of the visits which improve Turkey-African relations in all respects. Within the framework of "African solutions for African problems" approach, Turkey will continue to share its historical, social, political, cultural experience and knowledge, facilities and resources with African governments and people.

FRIENDLY VISITS TO AFRICA

The visits of Mr. President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan to the friend and brother African countries have led to the development of Turkey-Africa relations in many aspects. Accompanying Mr. President Erdoğan with his visits, Esteemed Lady Emine Erdoğan was very interested in the problems of African women and children and visited the institutions and organizations working in this field. In this context, Esteemed Lady has launched a social responsibility project which aims at offering for sale the handmade products of African women at the value they deserve and non-profit in Turkey and sending incomes to African women. "African Handicraft Market and Culture House" was opened in Altındağ district of

VISITES AMICALES EN AFRIQUE

"CENTRE CULTUREL ET MARCHÉ DE L'ARTISANAT AFRICAIN" A ÉTÉ OUVERT À ANKARA AFIN DE DÉVELOPPER LES RELATIONS TURCO - AFRICAINES ET DE PERMETTRE AU PEUPLE TURC DE CONNAÎTRE LA CULTURE AFRICAINE DE PLUS PRÈS

THE AFRICAN CULTURE HOUSE IS THE MONUMENT OF FRIENDSHIP THAT WE BELIEVE WILL BUILD THE WORLD OF THE FUTURE



Ankara with the contribution of Turkish Airlines (THY) and Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA) which is the coordination and institution of the T.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This space, in which not only hand-made products come from various African countries will be exhibited and offered for sale but also African missionaries and students in Turkev will be able to meet and organize cultural events, was designed as a "Culture House".

AFRICAN HOUSE AND OPERATION

Established on 25 May 2016, the African House is under the auspices of the Presidency of Turkish Republic and its stakeholders are the Independent Industrialists and Businessmen Association (MUSIAD), T.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, TİKA and THY. All business activities and legal responsibilities of the African House belong to MUSIAD Head Office. The building where the events were carried out was allocated by the Union of Municipal and Special Administration Workers (BEM-BİR-SEN). Sales of products from Africa are carried out in the African Handicraft Market and Culture House in Hamamönü. African countries where the products are supplied; are Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, Northern Sudan, Southern Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti, Mali, Ghana, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Guinea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Benin and Uganda.

EVENTS ORGANIZED IN MUSIAD AFRICAN HOUSE

1ST INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN STUDENTS SPRING FEST

Firstly, was held on 12 May last year, at the International African Students Spring Fest; concerts promoting African music and dance and the participation being free by all groups that mostly consist of African students



LA MAISON AFRICAINE ET SON **FONCTIONNEMENT**

EVENEMENTS ORGANISES DANS LA MAISON AFRICAINE DE MUSIAD

1.FESTIVAL INTERNATIONAL DU PRINTEMPS **DES ÉTUDIANTS AFRICAINS**



LE CENTRE CULTUREL AFRICAIN EST UN MONUMENT D'AMITIÉ QUI CONSTRUIRA LE MONDE DE DEMAIN

AFRICAN POLICY OF TURKEY IS BASED ON A HISTORICAL BASIS WITH THE HUMANITARIAN PERSPECTIVE AS WELL AS ITS POLITICAL, **ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ASPECTS**



were organized. In addition to this, cultural food exhibitions that promote African cuisine were organized.

"WE ARE BETTER TOGETHER"

On October 17, 2018, the event "We are Better Together" was held at the African Handicraft Market and Culture House to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the birth of South African Former President Nelson Mandela, who died in 2013. The program started with a short film about Nelson Mandela's biography and Mandela's life with difficulties and freedom struggles was discussed. At the program where Mandela's life with difficulties and freedom struggles was discussed in a global vision, speakers emphasized that Mandela was a universal symbol of freedom and that lessons should be taken over his life.

AFRICA AND TURKEY EVENT

Held at the African House hosted many major events that lead to further strengthening the mutual bonds of brotherhood between Turkey and African countries and in this context increase the awareness about the continent, at the Africa and Turkey Event, relations between Africa and Turkey is discussed in an interactive manner from a historical, economical and political perspective.

AMBASSADORS OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Within the scope of Ambassadors of African Countries Event held with the participations of Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Yavuz Selim Kıran as well as the ambassadors who serve and will serve in African countries and their spouses, our ambassadors have shared their knowledge and experience about Africa and also discussed various issues within the framework of the theme.



"NOUS SOMMES PLUS BEAUX ENSEMBLE"

ÉVÉNEMENT AFRIQUE - TURQUIE

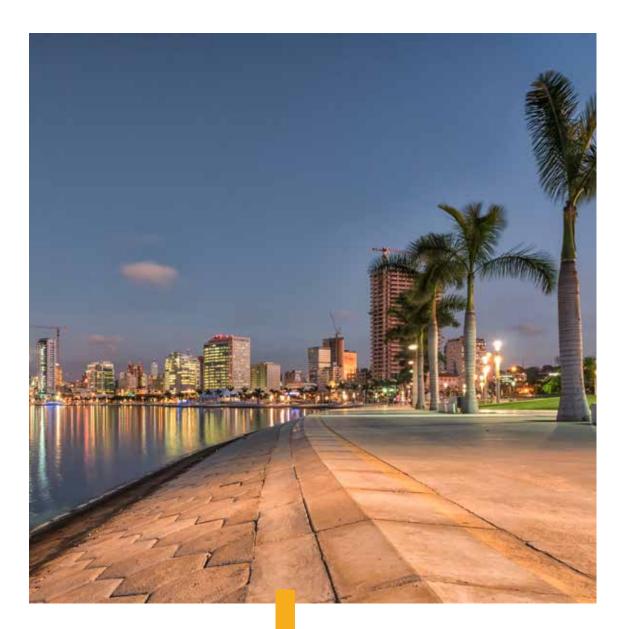
RÉUNION DES AMBASSADEURS DES PAYS AFRICAINS



POLITIQUES, ÉCONOMIQUES ET CULTURELLES, LA POLITIQUE AFRICAINE DE LA TURQUIE EST FONDÉE SUR UNE BASE HISTORIQUE À PERSPECTIVE HUMANITAIRE







THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, WELFARE, SOCIAL PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF ANGOLA DEPEND ENTIRELY ON PETROLEUM

LE PROGRÈS ÉCONOMIQUE, LA PROSPÉRITÉ, LE DÉVELOPPEMENT SOCIAL ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'ANGOLA DÉPENDENT ENTIÈREMENT DU PÉTROLE EN)-

Portuguese, African and ethnic influences are evident in many aspects of Angolan culture. Different communities bring diversity in language, music, food, and art. Despite their history of civil unrest, Angolans are very spirited people with an obvious love for festivals and merriment.

Folk music is important and well preserved, particularly the semba genre, which is a fusion of African styles. It is played during a wide range of social gatherings, from parties to funerals. Other dominant musical styles such as rebita, kabetulam and kazukuta are also similar in sound. Folk semba has a degree of influence over popular music genres like kuduro, which is a mix of Western techno, house beats, and African traditions like semba, kilapanga, and soca. Kizomba is a recent pop genre in Angola that's origins trace back to zouk.

Angolan artisans are very skilled in sculpture and craft-making. Each ethnic group has its own distinctive style. There are a variety of raw materials available in specific regions including wood, clay and bronze. Carved sculptures, batik fabrics, paintings, and jewelry are some of the more popular handicrafts you can buy.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Economy of Angola is based on oil. The economic development, welfare, social progress and development of the country depend entirely on petroleum. Possible increases in oil prices directly affect the country's GDP and imports. Angola is the most oil-producing country in Africa after Nigeria. 65% of the oil reserves are located in the Cabinda district. Oil accounts for 85% of Angola GNP, 97% of exports and 83% of government revenues. Angola is the second country in the world after Libya in terms of its dependence on oil.

After oil, the country's most important export product is diamond. 6 million carats of diamonds are produced annually in the country. After Angola gained their independence, it was a country that produced and exported significant amounts of agricultural products, including banana, coffee, sisal, cotton, corn and salt. Due to the civil war in the country, the infrastructure was destroyed, the

Les influences portugaises, africaines et ethniques son évidentes dans de nombreux aspects de la culture angolaise. Différentes communautés apportent une diversité linguistique, musicale, culinaire et artistique. En dépit de leurs troubles civils, les Angolais sont des gens très vifs manifestant un amour évident pour les festivals et la joie de vivre. La musique folklorique est importante et bier préservée, en particulier le genre semba, qui est une fusion des styles africains. Il est joué lors de nombreus es réunions sociales, allant des fêtes aux funérailles D'autres styles musicaux dominants, tels que le rebita le kabetulam et le kazukuta, sont également similaires sur le plan sonore. Le semba folklorique a une certaine influence sur les genres de musique populaires tels que le kuduro, mélange de techno occidentale, de rythmes house et de traditions africaines telles que semba, ki lapanga et soca. Kizomba est un genre pop récent er Angola dont les origines remontent au zouk.

Les artisans angolais sont très compétents en sculpture et en artisanat. Chaque groupe ethnique a son propre style. Il existe une variété de matières premières disponibles dans des régions spécifiques, notamment le bois, l'argile et le bronze. Les sculptures, les tissus de batik, les peintures et les bijoux sont quelques-uns des produits artisanaux les plus populaires que vous pouvez

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

Le pétrole est au cœur de l'économie Angolaise. Le progrès économique, la prospérité, le développement socia et le développement du pays dépendent entièrement du pétrole. Les hausses éventuelles des prix du pétrole ont une incidence directe sur le PIB et les importations du pays. L'Angola est le pays qui produit le plus de pétrole brut en Afrique après le Nigeria. 65% des réserves de pétrole sont situées dans la zone de Kabin.

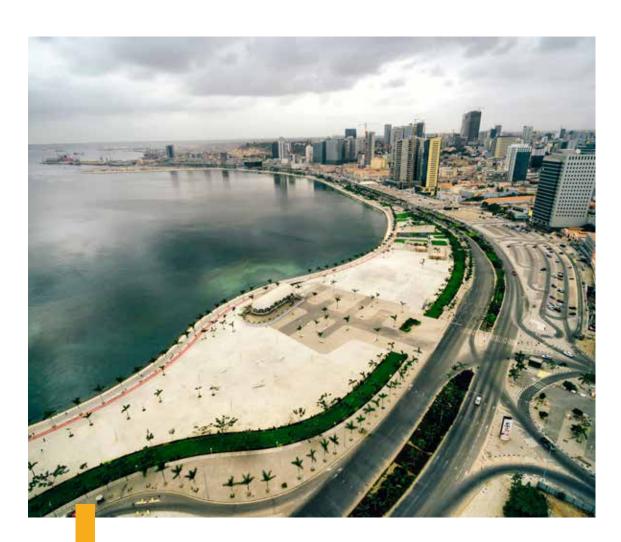
Le pétrole représente 85% du PNB, 97% des exportations et 83% des recettes publiques de l'Angola. L'Angola est la deuxième économie au monde après la Libye en termes de dépendance au pétrole.

Après le pétrole, les diamants sont le produit d'exportation le plus important du pays. Chaque année, 6 millions de diamants carats sont produits dans le pays.

Après son indépendance, l'Angola était un pays qui produisait et exportait des produits agricoles, principale ment des bananes, du café, du sisal, du coton, du mai et du sel. En raison de la guerre civile du pays, les infrastructures ont été détruites, la majorité de la populatio s'est déplacée, les zones agricoles ont été remplacée par des sites miniers. Par conséquent, la production agricoles ont eté.

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ANGOLA IS THE MOST OIL-PRODUCING **COUNTRY IN AFRICA** AFTER NIGERIA

L'ANGOLA EST LE PAYS **QUI PRODUIT LE PLUS** DE PÉTROLE BRUT EN AFRIQUE APRÈS LE NIGERIA

population was largely displaced and the agricultural areas were replaced by mining sites. Therefore, agricultural production is carried out in a very small and inefficient manner. Food need is largely met by imports. Angola will be an important exporter of liquified natural gas with its \$ 8 billion budgeted Angola LNG project, which is planned to become operational in 2012, although it currently produces a small amount of natural gas. Within the project, liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and their condensate versions will be produced. The project is led by an international consortium consisting of Sonangol (22.8%), Total (13.6%), BP (13.6%) and ENI (13.6%) under the leadership of Chevron (36.4%) from the United States. The project aims to produce 5,2 million tons of LNG annually.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

In 2015, Turkey's exports to Angola declined by 31.9% to \$ 195.9 million, to \$ 128.9 million in 2016, but rose to \$ 186.6 million in 2017. The imports were 5.9 million dollars in 2016 and declined to 1.4 million dollars in 2017. Exports from Turkey to Angola have shown a steady decline in the period of 2014-2016, resulting from the Angola government's implementation of restrictive measures and the difficulties of payment of Angolan importers as a result of the decrease in oil revenues. The most important products of Turkey's exports to Angola are flour and pasta. The share of these two products in Turkey's total exports to Angola is approximately 54% as of 2017. Other important products in Turkey's export are yeast, aluminum products, white meat and biscuits. In Turkey's imports, main-Iv lumber and untreated aluminum and aluminum waste and scrap have the most important place.

GDP 103 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PFR CAPITA 3,876 Dollars

GROWTH RATE

POPULATION 26,6 MILLIONS

AREA 1,246,700 км²

> CAPITAL LUANDA

LANGUAGE PORTUGUESE

CURRENCY ANGOLAN KWANZA



103 MILLIARDS DE DOLLARS

3,876 Dollars

1,246,700 км²

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA

Exports from Turkey to Angola have shown a steady decline in the period of 2014-2016

.....

Les exportations de la Turquie vers L'Angola ont régulièrement diminué au cours de la période 2014-2016

BENIN BÉNIN • _



BENIN'S CULTURE IS CERTAINLY ONE OF THE MOST UNIQUE AND INTERESTING IN AFRICA

LA CULTURE DU BÉNIN EST CERTAINEMENT L'UNE DES UNIQUES ET DES PLUS INTÉRESSANTES EN AFRIQUE

EN

Benin's culture is as rich and diverse as its landscape. With strong religious roots to inform most of the traditions, Benin's culture is certainly one of the most unique and interesting in Africa.

Music is of utmost importance in the country. The rhythmic sounds of drumming can be heard at most festivals and religious events. Not just a way to celebrate, music in Benin provides a way to express religious fervor. The country is also home to notable musicians, including the internationally acclaimed singer Angelique Kidjo.

The strong influence of the Voodoo religion is an important part of Benin, which tells of healing and rejuvenating talismans ('fetishes'). The tradition of oral storytelling is still alive and well, which accounts

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La culture du Bénin est aussi riche et diversifiée que son paysage. Avec de fortes racines religieuses pour informer la plupart des traditions, la culture du Bénin est certainement l'une des uniques et des plus intéressantes en Afrique. La musique est de la plus haute importance dans le pays. Les sons rythmiques du tambour peuvent être entendus dans la plupart des festivals et des événements religieux. Pas seulement un moyen pour faire la fête. La musique béninoise est un moyen de célébrer la ferveur religieuse. Le pays abrite également des musiciens renommés, dont la chanteuse de renommée internationale, Angélique Kidjo. La forte influence de la religion vaudou est une partie importante du Bénin, qui raconte la guérison et le rajeunissement des talismans ("fétiches"). La tradition de la narration orale est toujours bien vivante, ce qui explique l'absence de littérature

EN)-

for the absence of Beninese written literature, even though the culture prides itself in its ancient stories and folklore. As with most clothing in West Africa, the textiles are vibrant and ornately decorated. Each cultural group, be it Fon, Yorbuba, or Edo, has unique but recognizable attire, and in most tribes, different colors and patterns are worn for different occasions. Attending a cultural gathering in Benin, especially during a local festival, is a feast for the eyes.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

The sectors that are prominent of the economy in Benin are agriculture and services sectors. The agricultural sector, which accounts for more than 30% of GDP, is the main source of income for more than

ecrite beninoise, meme si la culture s'enorgueillit de ses récits anciens et de son folklore. Comme avec la plupart des vêtements en Afrique de l'Ouest, les textiles sont vibrants et richement décorés. Chaque groupe culturel, qu'il soit Fon, Yorbuba ou Edo, possède des vêtements uniques mais reconnaissables, et dans la plupart des tribus, des couleurs et des motifs différents sont portés pour différentes occasions. Assister à un rassemblement culturel au Bénin, en particulier lors d'un festival local, est un régal pour les yeux.

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

Les secteurs qui se démarquent dans l'économie de Bénin sont l'agriculture et les services. Le secteur agricole qui représente plus de 30% du PIB, est la principal source de revenus de plus de 50% de la population.

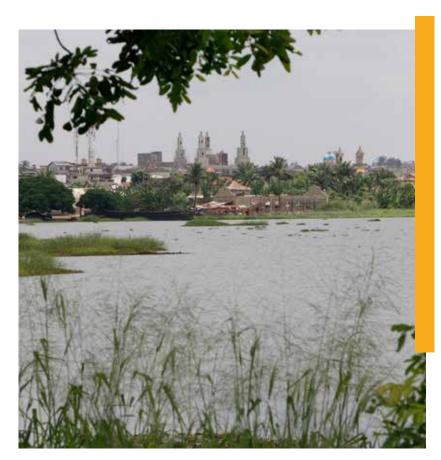
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50% of the population. The income of a significant

part of the population is derived from cotton pro-

duction. Approximately 10% of the country's foreign

exchange gains are obtained from cotton exports.



DEMAND WILL INCREASE DUE TO ECONOMIC **GROWTH AND IMPLEMENTATION** OF NEW **DEVELOPMENT** PROGRAMS IN BENIN

LA DEMANDE **AUGMENTERA EN RAISON DE** LA CROISSANCE ÉCONOMIQUE ET DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE NOUVEAUX **PROGRAMMES DE** DÉVELOPPEMENT AU BÉNIN

and telecommunications sectors and in the Cotonou Port. In addition, the resources resulting from the writing off of some of the country's debts are used in priority sectors such as education, health, infrastructure and agriculture.

The monetary policy in the country is controlled by the regional central bank (BCEAO: Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'ouest - West Africa Central Bank). The main priority of the bank is the protection of the CFA franc in the eight member countries. Therefore, the policy of the bank is mainly affected by the policies pursued by the European Central Bank (ECB).

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

When we review trade between Turkey and Benin since 2000, it is understood that Turkey's trade volume has reached 115 million dollars in 2017. In bilateral trade, Turkey's exports increased continuously and foreign trade surplus was given every year.

It is thought that demand will increase due to economic growth and implementation of new development programs in Benin. The fact that both current and potential demand is in the direction of increase and that Turkey is a door to some other African countries, provides opportunities to increase the countries exports.

Turkey's export to Niger increased from 84 million dollars in 2016, to 92,9 million dollars in 2017. The main products we export include pasta, flour, iron and steel, profile, rebar, sugar products, paper products, iron and steel press.

While the main import of Turkey from Benin is cotton, when considered by years, there is no regular or important import.

.....

The monetary policy in the country is controlled by the regional central bank

GDP 11,039 DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 966 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 6,04%

> POPULATION 11,4 MILLONS

AREA 112,622 км²

CAPITAL Porto Novo

LANGUAGE FRENCH

CURRENCY CFA FRANC

11,039 Dollars

966 Dollars

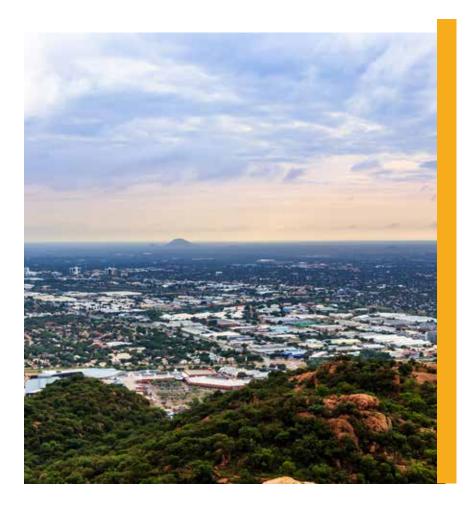
112,622 км²

FRANC CFA

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA **TURQUIE**

La politique monétaire du pays est contrôlée par la banque centrale régionale

BOTSWANA BOTSWANA -



EVERY ONE OF THE MANY **ETHNIC CULTURES IN BOTSWANA** HAS ITS OWN HERITAGE OF MYTHS. LEGENDS. RITUALS. **VALUES AND** TRADITIONAL ARTISTIC **NORMS**

CHACUNE DES **NOMBREUSES CULTURES ETHNIQUES DU BOTSWANA** POSSÈDE SON PROPRE HÉRITAGE DE MYTHES, LÉGENDES, RITUELS, VALEURS **ET NORMES ARTISTIQUES TRADITIONNELLES**

Every one of the many ethnic cultures in Botswana has its own heritage of myths, legends, rituals, values and traditional artistic norms. However, the overlapping similarities between the different components create a homogenous culture, giving a rich and colorful patchwork of the diverse whole. Marriage rites and ceremonies differ considerably between the tribes, but all are accepted in the many intermarriages taking place.

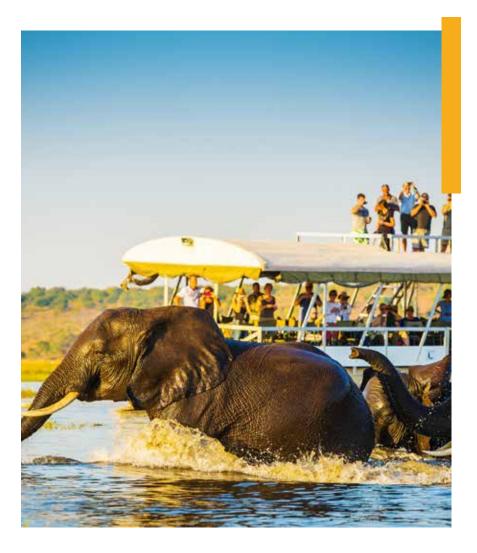
Setswana, originally the tongue of the Tswana group, is the official language of Botswana, with English the main business language. Various Tsawna tribes speak dialects of Setswana, while others speak unrelated

languages at home, but use Setswana in their everyday life. Botswana are proud, strong people, with a sense of unity linking them all to the democratic and peaceful development of their country. The dominant religion is Christianity, with a number of sects

represented. The modern lifestyle has permeated the cities, but traditions are still very much in evidence in the rural communities through clothing, housing, dance and performances, music, food and rituals, all rooted in the Setswana language. The entire country celebrates its diversity on the annual Botswana Culture Day, and the President's Day, also annual, involves local art and craft contests, with the winners competing in a national final. One of the country's most iconic symbols is the baobab tree, under which local matters were discussed and rulings handed down by village elders for centuries. The massive trees are still the center of rural life for many Botswana. The hunter-gatherer Bushman communities stand apart, with their own ancient culture and way of life, although since the 1990's, many tribes have been moved from their ancestral lands and forced into farming by the government. Consultation is important here, within the family, the local environment and at governmental level from the President downwards, with all those involved having a say. In rural areas, cattle are still a sign of wealth, and traditional medicine is practiced along with its modern equivalent. A smile and handshake are essential greetings, with the left







BOTSWANA'S ECONOMY IS BUILT ON DIAMOND MINES

L'ÉCONOMIE DU **BOTSWANA EST** FONDÉE SUR LE SECTEUR DU DIAMANT

hand placed under the right elbow. The same gesture shows appreciation for a gift or assistance. Politeness in everyday life is important as Botswana is a peaceful place.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Botswana's economy is built on diamond mines. 42% of the GDP is comprised of the mining indus-

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

L'économie du Botswana est fondée sur le secteur du di-

In 2017, Turkey only did 4 thousand dollars of import from Botswana

try. Production industry in the country,

being very small, comprises 4% of the

GPD. Production is primarily concen-

trated on textile and clothing industry.

The agricultural production is also very

limited, comprises 2% of the GDP. Cat-

tle breeding is the primary livestock

farming activity. Service sector covers

half of the GDP. Botswana government

has two primary economy policies that

they are trying to put into effect in Na-

tional Development Plans. One of these

primary policies is to create diversity in the economy, the other is to create jobs.

The Government is focused on cautious

economy policies that ensure significant savings, while following economic

development programs. Savings poli-

cies, mines and income from the South African Customs Union comprises the budget surplus. On the other hand, salaries paid to public workers constitute an important problem to the country's

economy, because of the size of the

When we examine Turkey's export to

Botswana from 2002, it is seen that export is generally at very low levels, and was 2.9 million dollars in 2016. Turkey's export to Botswana of 2.9 million US dollars in 2016, decreased to 1.8 million

US dollars in 2017. Air crafts, yeast, carpets, hygienic paper products, iron-steel stoves and furnaces comprises most of

Turkey's exports to Botswana in value. In 2017, Turkey only did 4 thousand dol-

......

lars of import from Botswana.

public service sector in the country

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

GDP PFR CAPITA 2,917 Dollars

GDP 18,620 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 6,04%

POPULATION 2,2 MILLIONS

> AREA 581,730 км²

CAPITAL GABORONE

LANGUAGE **E**NGLISH

CURRENCY BOTSWANA PULA

18,620 Dollars

2,917 DOLLARS

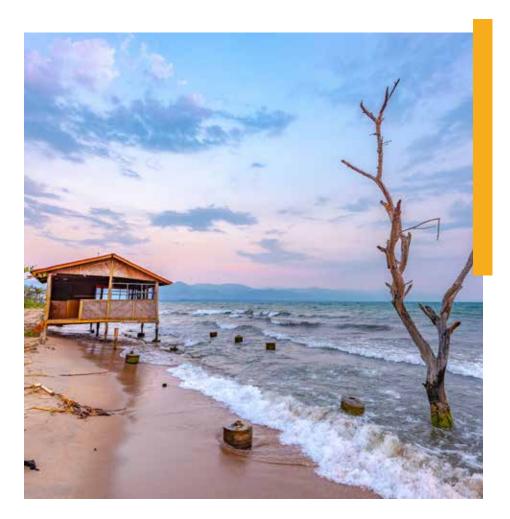
2,2 MILLIONS

581,730 км²

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA **TURQUIE**

En 2017, la valeur des importations de la Turquie en provenance du Botswana est de seulement 4000 dollars





BURUNDI HAS TO TWO **DISTINCT ETHNIC GROUPS:** THE HUTU AND THE TUTSI

LE BURUNDI A DEUX **GROUPES ETHNIQUES DISTINCTS:** LES HUTU ET LES TUTSI

Years of civil unrest may have hindered cultural development in the country, but they have not taken away the preservation of many interesting local traditions that are characteristic of Burundi. Local artisans are skilled in producing beautiful basketwork, masks, pottery, statues, fabrics, and even shields. Burundi has to two distinct ethnic groups: the Hutu and the Tutsi. While these cultures have coexisted in the area for centuries and now share a common lan-



guage and many common cultural elements, they remain separate in terms of group identification. Both the Hutu and the Tutsi speak Kirundi, a Bantu language. The Twa also speak Kirundi, although theirs is a slightly different dialect. Along with French, Kirundi is the official language. Swahili, a mixture of Arabic and Bantu languages that is the language of trade and business in much of East Africa, also is spoken, mostly in the region of Lake Tanganyika and in the capital city. English is taught in some schools.

When it comes to music. Burundians have a rich drumming heritage. The world-famous Royal Drummers of Burundi use traditional instruments like ikiranya, amashako, karyenda, and ibishikiso. Performances are typically accompanied by dance. Abatimbois a popular one reserved for rituals and official

The majority of the Burundian population is Christian. Most adhere to the Roman Catholic faith, though there are Pentecostal and Anglican minorities. A small percentage of the people are animist. There is also a small Muslim community.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Burundi is rather an agricultural country. 41% of all land is farmland. Most of the farms can meet the need of grain. The main foodstuffs are bananas, legumes, millet, grain sorghum, peanuts, sweet potatoes and pumpkin-type plants. The main product that provides income is coffee and is different from Arabian coffee.

Grown cattle are used in agriculture. It constitutes only a small part of the national income. Burundi's main export products are coffee, tobacco, tin, ore, cotton, pyrethrum and leather. Major import products are fuel, vehicle, textile products, machinery and food. Trades with Belgium and USA.

In Burundi, tin and a small amount of gold are extracted. Other extracted ores are limited to domestic consumption. Industrial centers were gathered in the capital Bujumburu. Weaving and the production of kitchen goods are at advance level. Oil production is insignificant.

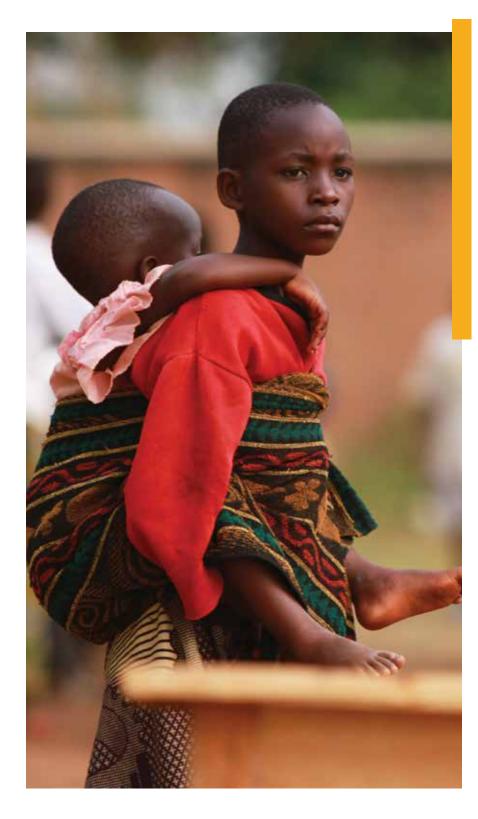
TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

The Embassy of Burundi in Ankara was opened in June 2014. The process of opening a Turkish em-



SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE



BURUNDI'S
MAIN EXPORT
PRODUCTS
ARE COFFEE,
TOBACCO, TIN,
ORE, COTTON,
PYRETHRUM
AND LEATHER

LES PRINCIPAUX
PRODUITS
D'EXPORTATION
DU BURUNDI
SONT LE CAFÉ,
LE TABAC,
L'ÉTAIN, LE
MINERAI, LE
COTON, LE
PYRÈTHRE ET LE
CUIR

bassy in Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi, was started in June 2017. There are Turkish investments in Africa that approach 10 billion dollars. Turkey is currently experiencing a process within the scope of the African expansion. Turkey's foreign trade volume with Africa is approaching 20 billion dollars. Turkey had embassies in 39 countries in Africa, and trade consultancies in 26 African countries, but trade consultancies are planned to be opened in every country with embassies, in a near future. Turkish Airlines (THY) is the airline in Africa with the most destinations. Alain Aimé Nvamitwe. Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Burundi, paid an official visit to Turkey on June 13-16, 2017. This visit was the first visit from the Republic of Burundi to Turkey at the level of the Minister of Foreign Affair. On the occasion of the visit, agreement and memorandum of understanding were signed in various fields. Nihat Zeybekci, the Former Minister of Economy, and Alain Aime Nyamitwe, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Burundi signed the Agreement on Mutual Promotion and Protection of Investments between the two countries. The bilateral trade volume between Burundi and Turkey was \$ 1.9 million in 2016. (Export from Turkey: \$ 1.866 million; Import to Turkey: (\$) 42.000 US Dollars Within the scope of "Turkey Scholarships", higher education scholarships are granted to Burundi. In the 2016-2017 academic year, 24 Burundi citizens were granted scholarships.

In addition, diplomats from Burundi participate in the "Young Diplomats Training Program" held every year since 1992.

Trade Agreements Between
Turkey and Burundi
Agreement on Mutual Promotion
and Protection of Investments

GDP

3,80 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA
731 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 3,75%

POPULATION 5,4 MILLIONS

AREA **27.834** км²

CAPITAL **B**UJUMBURA

LANGUAGE French, Kirundi

CURRENCY
BURUNDI FRANC

 \blacksquare

PIB 8,80 Milliards de Dollars

PIB PAR HABITANT **731 D**ollars

> TAUX DE CROISSANCE 3,75%

POPULATION 5,4 MILLIONS

27,834 KM

LANGUE Français, Kirundi

JNITE MONETAIRI Franc Burundais bura, capitale du Burundi, a débuté en juit 2017. Il y a près de 10 milliards de dollar d'investissements Turcs en Afrique. Nou vivons actuellement un processus dans le cadre de l'expansion africaine. Le volume du commerce extérieur de la Turquie ave L'Afrique est proche de 20 milliards de dol lars, nous avons des ambassades dans 30 pays et des Cabinets de Conseil Commercial dans 26 pays. Dans un très court déla nous prévoyons d'ouvrir nos Cabinets de Conseil Commercial partout où se trouven nos ambassades. Turkish Airlines (THY) es la compagnie qui dessert le plus de destination en Afrique

e Ministre des Relations Extérieures et de Coopération Internationale du Burundi, lain Aime Nyamitwe a réalisé une visite ofcielle en Turquie, du 13 au 16 Juin 2017. Lette visite est la première visite de la République du Burundi dans notre pays au veau du Ministre des Affaires étrangères. L'occasion de cette visite, des accords et démorandums d'entente ont été signés ans divers domaines. Avec la participation de l'ancien ministre de l'Economie illat Zeybekci et du ministre des Affaires trangères et de la Coopération internationale du Burundi, Alain Aimé Nyamitwe, accord de promotion mutuelle et de production des investissements a été signé en les deux pays

Notre volume des échanges bilatéraux avec le Burundi est égal à 1,9 million de dollars américain en 2016. (Les exportations de la Turquie : 1866 Millions de dollars américains ; Les importations en Turquie : 42000 dollars américains)

Des bourses d'enseignement supérieur sont attribuées au Burundi, dans le cadre des « Bourses de Turquie ». Au cours de l'année scolaire 2016-2017, 24 Burundais ont reçu des bourses d'études.

De plus, des diplomates du Burundi participent au "Programme de Formation des Jeunes Diplomates" organisé chaque année depuis 1992.

> L'accord commercial entre la Turquie et Burundi

L'accord relatif à la promotion et à la protections des investissements

ALGERIA ALGÉRIE «



ETHNIC INFLUENCES ARE ALSO EVIDENT IN MANY ASPECTS OF THE ALGERIAN CULTURE. ESPECIALLY IN THE COUNTRY'S **HANDICRAFTS**

LES INFLUENCES ETHNIQUES SONT ÉGALEMENT ÉVIDENTES DANS DE NOMBREUX ASPECTS DE LA CULTURE ALGÉRIENNE, EN PARTICULIER DANS L'ARTISANAT DU PAYS

Predominantly a Muslim country, Algeria is mostly Islamic with a small population of Christians. This explains the strong influence of Islamic traditions in social norms and etiquette. Ethnic influences are also evident in many aspects of the Algerian culture, especially in the country's handicrafts.

Rai is the country's distinctive musical genre. It is characterized by poppy folk tunes. Chaabi music is also popular, along with Andalusi music. Algeria has produced a good number of poets and novelists, including Assia Djebar, whose works are widely translated.

It is customary to take your shoes off whenever entering a home in Algeria and especially in places of worship. This also applies to many buildings, even when camping in the desert. Women must dress modestly, especially in rural areas. If you can, avoid visiting during Ramadan as most people (even your tour guides) observe the fasting tradition. Should you be caught in a police roadblock, follow all instructions with respect. Avoid photographing military personnel and installations.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Algeria, which has the largest territory in Africa and major natural gas and oil reserves, is the fourth largest economy in the continent (after South Africa, Nigeria and Egypt). Algeria is the fourth largest economy among Arab League countries with 22 members (Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt). The country's economy is dependent on the energy sector, and hydrocarbon products provide 97 percent of the country's export revenues, 45 percent of its GNP and two-thirds of its budget revenues.

Algeria, which has begun to liberalize its trade policies since the mid-1990s, has shown significant import substitution and protectionist tendencies. On the other hand, with the Free Trade Agreement, which was signed in 2002 with the European Union and entered into force in 2005, imports of many industrial products have been subject to reduced tariffs for products originating in the EU countries and in some product groups these taxes have been zeroed. Algeria has a foreign trade surplus of nearly \$

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE



ALGERIA. WHICH HAS THE LARGEST **TERRITORY** IN AFRICA AND MAJOR NATURAL GAS AND OIL RESERVES, IS THE FOURTH LARGEST **ECONOMY IN THE CONTINENT**

L'ALGÉRIE POSSÈDE LE **PLUS GRAND TERRITOIRE** D'AFRIQUE ET LES PLUS **GRANDES** RÉSERVES DE **GAZ NATUREL** ET DE PÉTROLE. ET EST LA 4E **PLUS GRANDE** ÉCONOMIE DU CONTINENT

20-25 billion each year thanks to the export of energy products, and thus the national account balance over the last 10 years has been steadily in surplus. One of the major problems of the country is that the informal sector constitutes more than 60 percent of the country's economy. As a matter of fact, the fact that more than 90 percent of the economic activities are carried out with cash play a significant role

Trade Agreements Between Turkey and Algeria

- Free Trade agreement between Turkey and Algeria
- Double Taxation Prevention Agreement

Accords commerciaux entre la Turquie et l'Algérie

- Accord De Libre-Échange entre la Turquie et l'Algérie
- Convention en Matière de Double Imposition



in this. There is no credit card usage except some of the major hotels and shopping centers. In this respect, the tax revenues of the Algerian state are mostly customs and value added taxes received from imports. Economic growth in Algeria largely depends on oil prices and rainfall. According to IMF data, due to the stable growth of the hydrocarbons sector in the country, it is estimated that GDP will grow by 3.7 percent annually by 2018, and in 2018, GDP will exceed 238 billion dollars in the basis of current prices.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

The trade balance between Turkey and Algeria was surplussing in favor of Algeria until 2005, however, after Turkey's exports to Algeria the steady increased every year, the balance has turned in favor of Turkey since 2006. The trade balance in favor of Turkev has reached 946 million US dollars in 2017.

1.7 billion US dollars in exports from Turkey to Algeria, which was held in 2016, was again held at the level of 1.7 billion US dollars in 2017.

The main products exported are: Construction and construction parts of iron or steel, readymade clothing, refrigerators, freezers, metal working machines, parts and components for road vehicles, cables, furniture, work machines, agricultural machinery processing machines, iron / steel stoves and furnaces, iron / steel pipes, underwear, carpets and plastic pipes.

Turkey's import from Algeria, which was in 2016 about 463 million US dollars, increased in 2017 to 766 million US dollars. Significant imports of Turkey from Algeria are petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons, petroleum oils, sugar, ammonia, scrap ships, acidic alcohols and hydrogen.

GDP 197,629 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 4,669 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 3,04%

> POPULATION 42,3 MILLIONS

ARFA 2,381,741 KM²

CAPITAL ALGERIA LANGUAGE

ARABIC

CURRENCY ALGERIAN DINAR

1

197.629 MILLIARDS DE

4,669 Dollars

3,04%

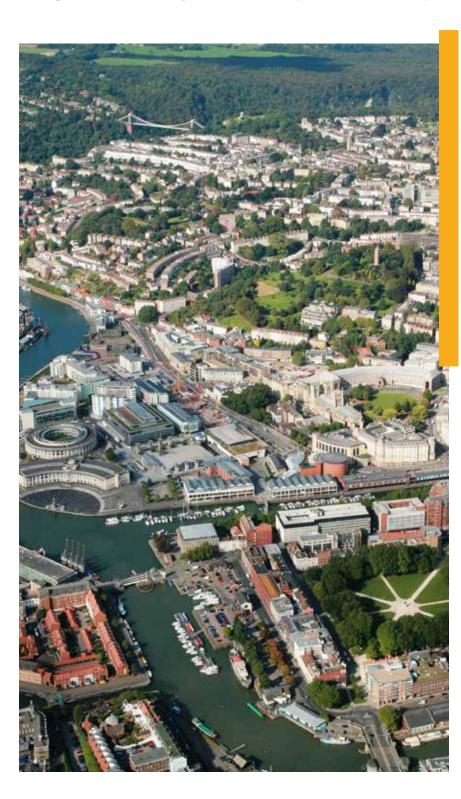
42,3 MILLIONS

2,381,741 km2

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA **TURQUIE**

DJIBOUTI DJIBOUTI >





A MULTI-**ETHNIC** COUNTRY, DJIBOUTI **ENJOYS** A RICH. INTERWOVEN **CULTURE BASED ON** TRIBAL **TRADITIONS**

PAYS MULTIETHNIQUE, **DJIBOUTI JOUIT** D'UNE CULTURE RICHE ET ENTREMÊLÉE, **FONDÉE SUR LES TRADITIONS TRIBALES**

A multi-ethnic country, Djibouti enjoys a rich, interwoven culture based on tribal traditions. In addition to Afars and Issas, sub-clans like Gadabuursi also inhabit the country. The remaining portion of the population consists of Ethiopians, Europeans and Arabs. Because of the many influences, Djibouti is a hodgepodge of ancient and modern.

Language is one of the major components of the Djiboutian culture. The multi-ethnic and multi-lingual population speaks Somali and Afar as their mother tongues, but the official languages are Arabic and French. Modern and Standard Arabic are also spoken, while good portions of the population also use Ta'izzi-Adeni Arabic, Amharic, Omani Arabic, Greek, and Hindi.

Religion is also a main element of Djibouti culture, and two major sects are prevalent. Islam is the most practiced, appearing as early as the 7th century. About 94 percent of the people are Sunni Muslims adhering to the Shafi'i tradition. Others belong to the Salihi Sufi, Ahmadi and Qadiri orders. Christianity is also practiced, with just over three percent of the population following Ethiopian Orthodox traditions, and the rest Protestant.

Djiboutians are not into handicrafts. There is no tangible art present, except the beautifully preserved buildings demonstrating Islamic, French and Ottoman architectural elements.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

The country's national income (GDP) of 2016 is 2,1 billion dollars. Per capita income is approximately 2.065 dollars. The financial system (budget, foreign trade and thus current transactions) has deficit.

GDP is dominated by service sector (port operations/transportation, communication, construction, tourism, banking) at the rate of 75-80%. In addition to port services, the ongoing infrastructure projects (contracting sector) are the most important driving force for the growth of economy.

There are a total of 12 banks in the country, eight of which are Individual and four of which are Islamic Banking. Most of them are foreign (China, Switzerland, Yemen, Malaysia, Tanzania) capitalized. (Djibouti Center Bank: http://www.bangue-centrale.dj/). As the number of domestic capital and entrepreneurs is insufficient for the growth of the economy

and for reduction of the high rate of unemployment

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE



THERE ARE
A TOTAL OF
12 BANKS
IN DJIBOUTI,
EIGHT OF
WHICH ARE
INDIVIDUAL
AND FOUR
OF WHICH
ARE ISLAMIC
BANKING

IL Y A AU TOTAL 12 BANQUES DANS LE PAYS, DONT 8 BANQUES PRIVÉES ET 4 BANQUES ISLAMIQUES

EN

and poverty, foreign direct investment is needed. Qualified staff shortages and training are important. Thank to large-scale infrastructure projects (railway, air and sea port, communication) within the scope of development plans, the construction sector makes a significant contribution to economic growth.

The military base rents provided to major Western states also constitute a significant source of income

Grace a des projets d'infrastructure a grande echell (ferroviaires, ports aériens et maritimes, communications) dans le cadre des plans de développement, l secteur de la construction contribue de manière importante à la croissance économique.

Les loyers de base militaires mis à la disposition des principaux États occidentaux constituent également une source de revenus importante pour le budget Sa position géographique accorde une importance

Trade Agreements Between Turkey and Djibouti
Agreement on Mutual Promotion and Protection of
Investments

Accords commerciaux entre la Turquie et le Djibouti Accord pour la Promotion et la Protection Réciproques des Investissements

for the budget. Geographical position gives a strategic importance to Djibouti region.

The fact that the Red Sea is the gateway to the Gulf of Aden (Indian Ocean), negative security issues such as civil war in Yemen and the pirates of Somali and after separation of Eritrea, Ethiopia has become the only gateway to the sea constitute a significant source of income for the economy of Diibouti.

It is recommended that the export is made through prepayment and open account import is not preferred. There is no local partner requirement for a foreigner to establish a company in Djibouti. Free Zone is also a recommended alternative for foreign company installation.

Fisheries, agriculture, mining, social housing, education investment projects are the main investment areas that are recognized for tax exemption. With the Djibouti Chamber of Commerce can also be connected for details. (Djibouti Chamber of Commerce - Email: ccd@ ccd.dj) The companies to be established in Djibouti must be registered with the Ministry of Finance (tax office) and Ministry of Commerce (register office) and become a member of the Chamber of Commerce. A local lawyer to be authorized can follow the registration process. (Djibouti Chamber of Commerce Web: http://www.ccd.dj)

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Turkey-Djibouti 3rd Term JEC Meeting was held in Djibouti on 2016 December 24-25 and Meeting Report of JEC was signed between the parties on 2016 December 29th.Furthermore, the Approval by TBMM on "the Agreement on the Mutual Promotion and Protection of Investments" signed on 25 September 2013 in Mersin with Djibouti Government is published in the Official Gazette dated February 18th, 2016.

GDP **2,334 B**ILLION **D**OLLARS

PER CAPITA GDP 2,225 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 7,0%

POPULATION **956,985**

AREA 23,200 км²

CAPITAL **D**JIBOUTI

LANGUAGE French & Arabic

CURRENCY

DJIBOUTI FRANC



2,334 MILLIARDS DE DOLLARS

PIB PAR HABITANT **2,225 D**ollars

TAUX DE CROISSANCE 7,0%

956,985

23,200 km²

CAPITALE

DJIBOUTI

LANGUE Francais & Arabe

JNITE MONETAIR! **Franc de D**jibouti stratégique à la région de Djibout

Le fait que la mer Rouge soit la porte d'entrée au Golfe D'Aden (Océan Indien), les problèmes négatifs d'ordre public au Yémen tels que la guerre civile et les pirates de mer Somaliens et le fait que le Djibouti soit la seule porte de sortie vers la mer pour l'Éthiopie après la séparation de l'Érythrée constituent une source de revenus importante pour l'économie du Diibouti.

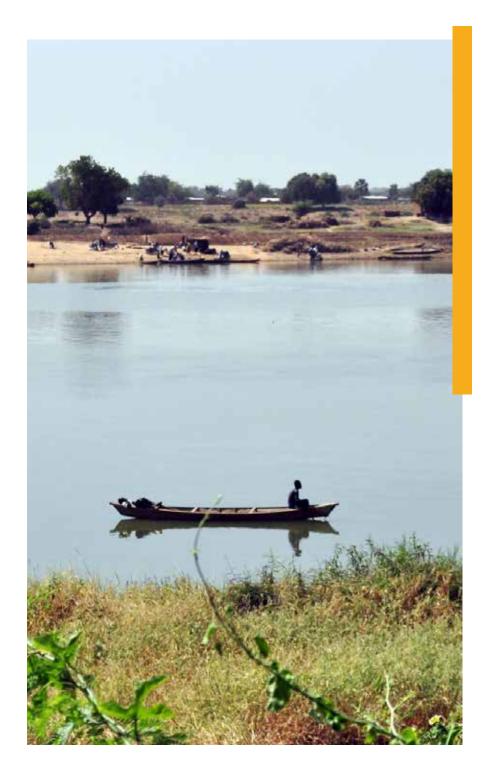
Il est recommandé que l'exportation soit effectuée par paiement à l'avance, et que l'exportation en compte ouvert ne soit pas l'option choisie. Un partenaire local n'est pas obligatoire pour qu'un étranger puisse créer une société à Djibouti. La zone franche est également un choix recommandé pour la création d'une société étrangère.

Les projets d'investissement de pêche, agriculture, exploitation minière, logement social, éducation sont les secteurs d'investissement exonérés d'impôts. Pour plus de détails, veuillez contacter la chambre de Commerce de Djibouti. (Chambre de Commerce de Djibouti - Email : ccd@ccd.dj) Les sociétés qui seront établies à Djibouti doivent être enregistrées auprès du Ministère des Finances (bureau des Contributions) et du Ministère du Commerce (Office de Registre) et doivent être membres de la Chambre de Commerce. Un avocat local habilité peut suivre le processus d'enregistrement. (Chambre de Commerce de Djibouti, Site Internet : http://www.ccd.dj)

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

La Réunion pour la 3e période de la Commission Économique Mixte Djibouti-Turque a eu lieu le 24 au 25 Décembre 2016 à Djibouti et le Compte-Rendu de la Réunton a été signé le 29 Décembre 2016 entre les parties. En outre, l'approbation par la Grande Assemblée nationale turque de « l'Accord pour la Promotion et la Protection Réciproques des Investissements » signé avec le Gouvernement du Djibouti le 25 septembre 2013 à Mersin, a été publiée au Journal officiel du 18 février 2016.

CHAD TCHAD •



CHADIANS ARE GENERALLY FRIENDLY AND RELAXED, BUT THEY EXPECT FOREIGNERS TO RESPECT THEIR CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS

LES TCHADIENS
SONT
GÉNÉRALEMENT
AMICAUX ET
DÉTENDUS, MAIS
ILS ATTENDENT
DES ÉTRANGERS
QU'ILS
RESPECTENT
LEURS
COUTUMES
ET LEURS
CROYANCES



Chad is an ethnically diverse nation with a very interesting and colorful culture. The Colonial French rule has influenced their contemporary society, but about 200 ethnic groups still live in the country. Although there have been plenty of attempts to unify them, they continue to live and operate autonomously. Major tribes are classified according to where they live with the south area home to the Sara people, who are predominantly Christian, while the north is inhabited mostly by Muslim nomadic tribes. The Sahel region in central Chad is home to a mix of sedentary and nomadic people.

The government does not offer a lot of support for the arts, but there are a few individual galleries funded and run by artists in N'Djamena. Each ethnic group has its own literary tradition. Most of the written materials in the city are in French, but there are also some books and publications in Arabic. Performing arts are generally nonexistent, though religious rituals are common.

Chadians are generally friendly and relaxed, but they expect foreigners to respect their customs and beliefs. Dress is informal, but conservative to show respect for the Muslim laws. Muslim areas are strictly segregated between women and men. Shaking hands is customary, and the left hand should not be used when accepting or offering food.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Chad's economy is based on oil. Foreign firms (French, American, Chinese) operate in the oil industry. Chad started oil export in 2003. Chad is one of the poorest countries on earth, despite their oil income. Their oil reserve is very low, compared to other producer countries.

Le Ichad est une nation ethniquement diverse avec une culture très intéressante et colorée. La dominatior française coloniale a influencé leur société contemporaine, mais environ 200 groupes ethniques vivent toujours dans le pays. Malgré les nombreuses tentatives pour les unifier, ils continuent à vivre et à fonctionne de manière autonome. Les grandes tribus sont classées selon leur lieu de résidence, la région sud du peuple Sara étant majoritairement chrétienne, tandis que le nord est principalement peuplé de tribus nomades musulmanes. La région du Sahel au centre du Tchac abrite un mélange de sédentaires et de nomades.

Le gouvernement n'offre pas beaucoup de soutien aux arts, mais quelques galeries individuelles sont financées et gérées par des artistes à N'Djamena. Chaque groupe ethnique a sa propre tradition littéraire. La plupart des écrits de la ville sont en français, mais il existe également des livres et des publications en arabe.Les arts de la scène sont généralement inexistants, bien que les rituels religious soiont courants.

Les Tchadiens sont généralement amicaux et détendus, mais ils attendent des étrangers qu'ils respectent leurs coutumes et leurs croyances. La tenue vestimentaire est informelle, mais conservatrice pour respecter les lois musulmanes. Les zones musulmanes sont strictement séparées des hommes et des femmes. Il est d'usage de serrer la main et la main gauche ne doit pas être utilisée

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

L'économie du Tchad est basée sur le pétrole. Des en treprises étrangères (françaises, américaines et chinois es) opèrent dans le secteur pétrolier. Tchad a commence à exporter du pétrole en 2003. Malgré ses revenus de pétrole, le Tchad est l'un des pays les plus pauvres du monde. Les réserves de pétrole sont très faibles par rapport aux autres pays producteurs.

L'économie du Tchad qui présente un déficit public a augmenté de 6,8% en 2014, mais dans le cadre de la





CHAD **ECONOMY** IS A MARKET WHERE CASH **PAYMENTS ARE VALID**

L'ÉCONOMIE **TCHADIENNE EST UN** MARCHÉ OÙ LE PAIEMENT EN ESPÈCES EST UTILISÉ

Chad economy giving a public deficit, grew 6.8% in 2014, but as part of the decrease in the world economy the growth rate dropped to 1.7% in 2015, and shrank (-0.4%), performing worse in 2016. In 2017, the Chad economy recovered slightly (1.6 percent) and is expected to grow by 5 percent in 2018. It is expected that the economy, which is supported by oil export, will continue to have a current deficit.

ECF (Extended Credit Facility) deal was signed with



IMF for 312.1 million dollars in June of 2017 for the purpose providing sectoral variety in economy other than oil, increasing the international reserve, providing a sustainable and healthy balance of payments and public debt structure, restructuring the external debt and ensuring economical stability.

Chad Government which is in public finance difficulties due to the decrease in oil income has put decisions, such as assignment of wages, raising fuel prices, and increasing the income tax rates, into effect as part of austerity measures.

Chad economy is a market where cash payments are valid. Checks and credit cards aren't used in the internal market, since the banking sector is weak.

Crude oil accounted for 83 percent of 2016 exports and 93 percent in 2017. The biggest export market in 2017 was the USA (47%). Other oil buyer is China

Cotton, sesame seeds and arabic gum are other important export products.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Turkey-Chad foreign trade take place on guite low levels. Turkey's export to Chad, showing an increase since 2011, have increased from 5.8 million dollars to 19 million dollars level in 2014. Due to the effects of the global economic crisis, Turkey's export decreased by 10% to 17-18 million dollars level in 2015-2016 period. On the other hand, bilateral trade giving a surplus in favor of Turkey, has turned in favor of Chad since 2015.

Food products take the first three places in the products exported from Turkey to Chad in 2017. Those exports constitute nearly 40 percent of Turkey's total exports. Machines and plastic packaging products are other important products of Turkey's export to Chad.

Almost all of Turkey's import from Chad is consisted of sesame seeds.

GDP 11,282 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PFR CAPITA 925 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 1.6%

> POPULATION 14,9 MILLIONS

ARFA 1,284,000 км²

CAPITAL ENCEMINE (N'DJAMENA)

LANGUAGE

CURRENCY CENTRAL AFRICA FRANC



925 Dollars

14,9 MILLIONS

1,284,000 км²

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

ETHIOPIA ÉTHIOPIE .



ETHIOPIANS
HAVE ONE OF
THE RICHEST,
MOST WELLPRESERVED
CULTURES IN THE
WORLD, WITH
VERY LITTLE
INFLUENCE
FROM OTHER
COUNTRIES

LES ÉTHIOPIENS
POSSÈDENT L'UNE
DES CULTURES
LES PLUS RICHES
ET LES MIEUX
PRÉSERVÉES
DU MONDE,
AVEC TRÈS PEU
D'INFLUENCE DES
AUTRES PAYS

EN-

Ethiopians have one of the richest, most well-preserved cultures in the world, with very little influence from other countries. Locals have a strong identity, passing on legends and customs from one generation to the next.

Christianity is the predominant religion, followed by Islam and other traditional animist beliefs. Both Ethiopia and Eritrea were among the first countries in the world to adopt Christianity. Up to 62 percent of the population is Christian, while 30-35 percent is Muslim. The remaining 4-5 percent follows traditional religions.

Hand woven fabrics (often decorated with intricate patterns) are used to create elegant garments. Traditional garb includes pants and knee-length shirts with a white collar, a sweater for men and shawls to cover the women's hair. Locally made jewelry is stunning, particularly the silver and gold necklaces, which are often worn on the arms and feet.

Ethiopian cuisine is also one of the most distinct in

Les Éthiopiens possèdent l'une des cultures les pluriches et les mieux préservées du monde, avec très per d'influence des autres pays. Les sections locales ont une identité forte, transmettant légendes et coutumes d'une

Le christianisme est la religion predominante, suivi de l'islam et d'autres croyances animistes traditionnelles L'Éthiopie et l'Érythrée ont été parmi les premiers pays au monde à adopter le christianisme. Jusqu'à 62% de la population est chrétienne, alors que 30 à 35% es musulmane. Les 4 à 5% restants suivent les religions traditionnelles.

Les tissus tissés à la main (souvent décorés de motificomplexes) sont utilisés pour créer des vêtements élégants. Le vêtement traditionnel comprend un pantalor et une chemise jusqu'au col, avec un col blanc, un pui pour homme et un châle pour couvrir les cheveux de la femme. Les bijoux fabriqués localement sont sensation nels, en particulier les colliers en argent et en or, souven portés aux bras et aux pieds.

Africa, known for its unique flavors and use of local ingredients. Some of the most popular entrees include injera and wat. Traditional Ethiopian cooking does not use pork or seafood (except for fish), as most of the population adheres to Ethiopian Or-

thodox. Islam and Jewish faith, all of which disallow

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

consumption of pork.

Latest economical data in Ethiopia shows that the country's economy started to get over the negative effects of the global economic crisis. With the recent advancements in the agriculture sector being promising, increase in fertilizer usage and cultivated areas despite of negative climate conditions, enables the agricultural production in the recent years being higher than expected. Energy production in the country has doubled and reached 2 billion megawatts because of the three hydroelectric plants that came into operation in the recent years. It is stated that, in

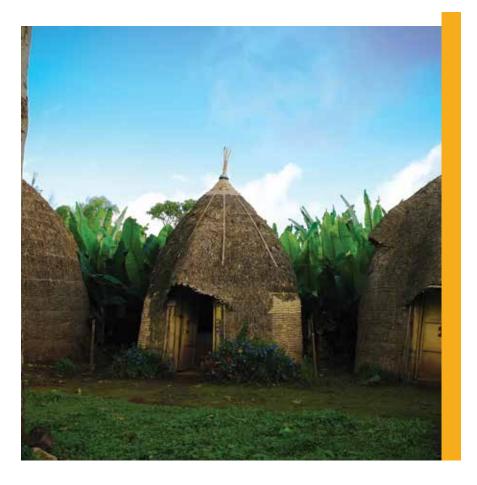
La cuisine éthiopienne est également l'une des plus distinctes d'Afrique, connue pour ses saveurs uniques et son utilisation d'ingrédients locaux. Parmi les plats les plus populaires, citons l'injera et le wat. La cuisine éthiopienne traditionnelle n'utilise pas de porc ni de fruits de mer (sauf le poisson), car la majorité de la population adhère à la religion orthodoxe éthiopienne, à l'islam et à la religion juive, qui interdisent toutes la consommation de viande de porc.

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

Les dernières données économiques en Éthiopie montrent que l'économie du pays commence à réduire les effets négatifs de la crise économique mondiale. Les développements récents dans le secteur agricole sont prometteurs, l'augmentation des superficies cultivées et de l'utilisation d'engrais malgré les conditions climatiques défavorables ont assuré que la production agricole soit plus élevée que prévu pendant les dernières années. La production d'énergie du pays a doublé pour atteindre 2 milliards de mégawatt grâce aux trois centrales hydroélectriques mises en service durant les années

)—

64



LATEST **ECONOMICAL** DATA IN **ETHIOPIA SHOWS THAT** THE COUNTRY'S **ECONOMY** STARTED TO **GET OVER** THE NEGATIVE **EFFECTS OF** THE GLOBAL **ECONOMIC** CRISIS

LES DERNIÈRES DONNÉES ÉCONOMIQUES EN ÉTHIOPIE **MONTRENT QUE** L'ÉCONOMIE **DU PAYS** COMMENCE À RÉDUIRE LES EFFETS NÉGATIFS **DE LA CRISE** ÉCONOMIOUE **MONDIALE**

the event of full capacity of these plants, there will be an increase of 50% in energy generation. GDP in Ethiopia is expected to rise rapidly in the up-

coming years. Advancements in agricultural sector and agro-industries will positively effect the macroeconomy. As a result of the increase in renewable energy production and the gradual improvement of the marketing infrastructure in Ethiopia, more manufacturers in the country have started to produce for

Trade Agreements Between Turkey and Ethiopia

- Double Taxation Prevention Agreement
- Agreement on Mutual Promotion and Protection of Investments

Accords commerciaux entre la Turquie et l'Éthiopie

- Convention en matière de double imposition
- Accord pour la promotion et la protection réciproques des investissements



the market, and this number is expected to increase in the upcoming years.

With institutional reforms performed. new regulations and the gradual improvement of the infrastructure, commercial activity in Ethiopia started to become easier and cheaper. To be successful in the Ethiopian market it is recommended to contact local distributers and agencies. Also with the help and credits provided by the international aid and finance organizations or working with experienced distributers or agencies on overseas purchases done with the government's own recourses, are recommended for especially being effective in tenders and excessiveness of bureaucratic procedure.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

While Ethiopia Turkey international trade shows an increase, Turkey's export hasn't reached the desired level. Turkey's export of 329 million dollars in 2014, has improved to 384 million dollars in 2015 and 404 million dollar in 2016, and regressed to 339 million dollars in 2017. On the other hand Turkey's import has regressed from 67.5 million dollars where it reached its maximum in 2014, to 35.7 million dollars in 2015, 35.3 million dollars in 2016, and 31.5 million dollars in 2017. The most important products in Turkey's export to Ethiopia are the iron steel industry products. Export of iron, steel and their products has constituted more than 30% of Turkey's total export to Ethiopia in 2017. Hygienic towels and baby diapers, plastic hoses, pipe and connecting members, copper wires, electrical transformers and sunflower oils hold an important share in Turkey's export besides iron, steel products. Primary products of Turkey's import from Ethiopia with sesame being on the top are, oil seeds, cotton textiles, dry legumes, cotton yarn and coffee. Turkey's import of sesame from Ethiopia has constituted for over 60% of our total imports in 2017.

GDP 61,6 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 687 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 10,2%

POPULATION 89,8 MILLIONS

ARFA 1,221,900 км²

> CAPITAL ADDIS ABABA

LANGUAGE AMHARIC

CURRENCY ETHIOPIAN BIRRI

1

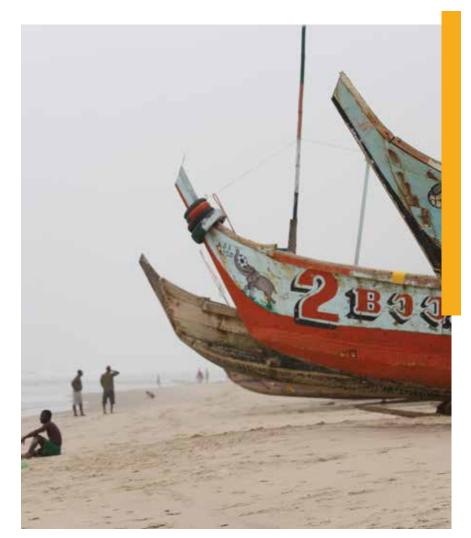
61,6 MILLIARDS DE

687 Dollars

1,221,900 км²

Birr

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA **TURQUIE**



DUE TO
THEIR ETHNIC
DIVERSITY,
IVOIRIANS
ADHERE TO
DIFFERENT
KINDS OF
RELIGIONS AND
BELIEFS

EN RAISON DE LEUR DIVERSITÉ ETHNIQUE, LES IVOIRIENS ADHÈRENT À DIFFÉRENTS TYPES DE RELIGIONS ET DE CROYANCES



The diversity of culture in Ivory Coast is truly remarkable, with over 60 indigenous ethnic groups each with their own unique traditions. Different regions of the country have distinct music, art, festivals, and languages.

The Ivoirian cuisine takes inspiration from neighboring West African nations and most dishes use tubers and grains. Food is often served with the popular



La diversité de la culture en Côte d'Ivoire est vraiment remarquable, avec plus de 60 groupes ethniques indigènes ayant chacun leurs propres traditions. Différentes régions du pays ont une musique, des arts, des festivals et des langues distincts.

La cuisine ivoirienne s'inspire des nations voisines d'Afrique de l'Ouest et la plupart des plats utilisent des tubercules et des céréales. La nourriture est souvent servie avec le plat d'accompagnement populaire d'attiéké, ou le



side dish of attiéké, or grated cassava. Maquis is a form of braised chicken or fish smothered in tomatoes and onions, and often served with a side of attiéké or kedjenou, which is chicken with mild sauce and vegetables.

Music is also a big part of life in the Ivory Coast, and while each of the country's ethnic groups has its own take on traditions, some rhythms and melodies are universal. Music is used in all kinds of celebrations, as well as in times of grief. Different instruments including the talking drum, kpalogo, djembe, shekere, cleavers, and akombe are used to express various emotions. These are handcrafted from indigenous materials like animal skins, gourds and horns. Due to their ethnic diversity, Ivoirians adhere to different kinds of religions and beliefs. About 34 percent of the population is Christian, while 27 percent is Muslim. The remaining minorities have storys and legends passed down by earlier generations and their ancestors.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

While being the biggest member country of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), and having a positive growth in income per capita until 2011, Ivory Coast had a decrease in real GDP by 4.7% due the the civil war in 2011. Economy, which have grow more than 8% recently, is expected to grow more than 7% in the short period ahead.

Public and private investments remain at the pre-crisis levels, and investments have even started to increase. Public investments are mostly directed to damaged infrastructure. Also, even the expenses in education and health fields are prioritized.

According to analysts, debts constitute 56% of the government income, and public debts 66.1% of the GDP. Because of the post election crisis internal and external debts have increased, however, as a result of the negotiations done afterwards between the credit organizations, external debts have been structured

There are no obligations to trade via a local agency or distributer for foreign firms trading in the Ivory Coast. However, trading via people residing in the



manioc râpé. Le maquis est une forme de poulet brais ou de poisson recouvert de tomates et d'oignons, e souvent servi avec un côté d'attiéké ou kedjenou, qui es un poulet avec une sauce douce et des légumes.

La musique est également une partie importante de la vie en Côte d'Ivoire et, bien que chaque groupe ethnique du pays ait sa propre interprétation des traditions, certains rythmes et mélodies sont universels. La musique est utilisée dans toutes sortes de célébrations, ains que dans les moments de deuil. Différents instruments notamment le tambour parlant, le kpalogo, le djembe le shekere, le couperet et l'akombe, sont utilisés pour exprimer diverses émotions. Celles-ci sont fabriquées à la main à partir de matériaux indigènes tels que peaux d'animaux, gourdes et cornes.

En raison de leur diversité ethnique, les Ivoiriens adhèrent à différents types de religions et de croyances. Environ 34% de la population est chrétienne et 27% musulmane. Les minorités restantes ont des histoires et des légendes transmises par les générations précédentes et leurs ancêtres.

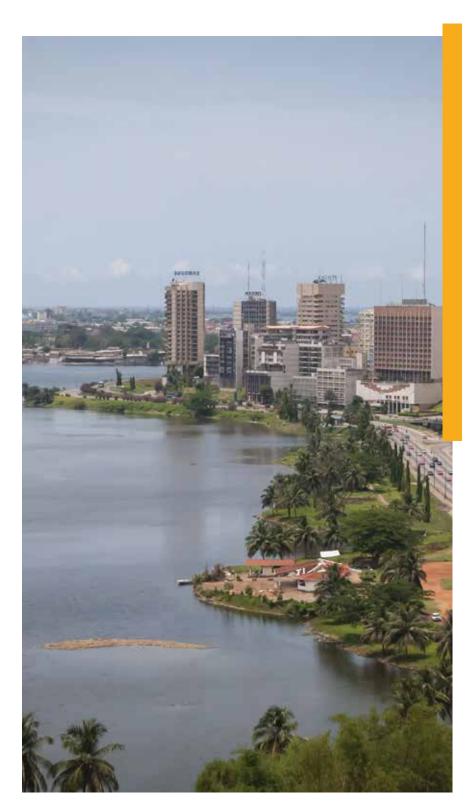
SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

ion Économique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine (UE-MOA), et la Côte d'Ivoire, qui a enregistré une croissance positive du revenu par habitant jusqu'en 2011, a réduit son PIB réel de 4,7% en raison de la guerre civile er 2011. L'économie, qui a récemment connu une croissance supérieure à 8%, devrait enregistrer une croissance supérieure à 7% à court terme.

Les investissements publics et privés sont au niveau d'avant la crise, et même les investissements ont commencé à augmenter. Les investissements publics ont été plutôt orientés vers les infrastructures endommagées En outre, les dépenses sont prévues dans le domaine de l'éducation et de la santé.

Selon les analystes, les dettes représentent 56% des recettes publiques; la dette publique représente 66,1% du PIB. Les dettes intérieures et extérieures ont augmenté en raison de la crise postélectorale, mais les dettes extérieures ont été restructurée à la suite des négociations avec les établissements de crédit.

D'Ivoire ne sont pas obligées de commercer par l'intermédiaire d'agents ou de distributeurs locaux. Cependant, il est conseillé aux entreprises qui pénètrent sur le marché de mener leurs affaires par l'intermédiaire par des personnes résidant dans le pays.



THERE ARE NO **OBLIGATIONS** TO TRADE VIA A LOCAL AGENCY OR DISTRIBUTER **FOR FOREIGN FIRMS** TRADING IN THE IVORY COAST

LES ENTREPRISES ÉTRANGÈRES **QUI EXPORTENT** SUR LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE NE SONT PAS **OBLIGÉES DE COMMERCER** PAR L'INTERMÉDIAIRE D'AGENTS OU DE **DISTRIBUTEURS** LOCAUX



country is recommended to the firms entering the market.

One or two big distributers, manufacturers, or agencies are found in certain sectors of the economy, and generally supply most of the market.

Exporter should evaluate all of the partners/firms in the market segment, that exhibit potential.

Agency or the distributer needs to have a good knowledge of trade and french. Most of the wholesaler and modern retailers are located in the city of Abidian. There are generally small-scale and private companies in wholesale and retail distribution.

Post sales support and service is asked mostly for advanced and heavy industrial equipment such as telecommunication equipment, industrial machines, and computers.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Turkey's export to Ivory Coast has increased regularly from 2002 to reaching 141 million US dollars in 2017. Turkey's import from Ivory Coast was 300 million US dollars in 2017. Turkey gave a foreign trade deficit of 159 million dollars from their foreign trade with Ivory Coast in 2017.

Primary products of our export of 141.3 million dollars to Ivory Coast are; cement, iron-steel wire rods, profiles, flat products, biscuits, olive oil, prefabricated structures, yeasts, hygienic papers, iron-steel building parts, nonwoven fabrics, glass bottles, mine processing machine, counters, dishwashers, furniture, acrylic polymers, braided other textiles, and chocolate products.

Cacao products form a large portion of our 300 million US dollars import from the Ivory Coast in 2017. Other primary products we import from Ivory Coast are rubber, cotton and wood products.

GDP 48,142 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 48,142 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 7,38%

> POPULATION 25,6 MILLIONS

AREA 322,463 км²

CAPITAL YAMOUSSOUKRO

LANGUAGE FRENCH

CURRENCY WEST AFRICAN CFA FRANC

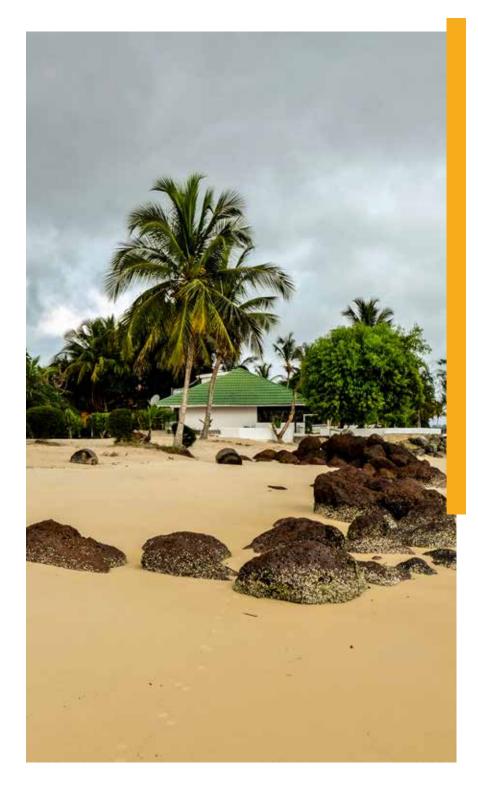
48,142 Milliards de Dollars

1,880 Dollars

322.463 km²

Franc CFA

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA **TURQUIE**



UP TO 40
INDIGENOUS
LANGUAGES
ARE SPOKEN
IN GABON, BUT
FRENCH, BEING
THE OFFICIAL
LANGUAGE, IS
USED BY ALL
AND TAUGHT
IN SCHOOLS, IN
ADDITION TO
THE MOTHER
TONGUE, FANG

JUSQU'À 40 LANGUES **AUTOCHTONES SONT PARLÉES** AU GABON, MAIS LE FRANÇAIS, **LANGUE** OFFICIELLE, EST UTILISÉ **PAR TOUS ET** ENSEIGNÉ DANS LES ÉCOLES, **EN PLUS DE** LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, LE **FANG**



The Gabonese are very spiritual people. In fact, their traditions are mostly centered around worship and the afterlife. Art for the sake of art was a foreign concept to African culture until the arrival of the Westerners. Before colonization, the Gabonese considered music, instruments, masks, sculptures, and tribal dances as rites and acts of worship.

A majority of Gabonese people adhere to Christian beliefs (Protestantism and Roman Catholicism), but other indigenous religions are also practiced along with Islam. Many people combine Christianity with some form of traditional beliefs. The Babongo, the forest people of Gabon who dominate the west coast, are the originators of the indigenous Bwiti religion, based on the use of the iboga plant, an intoxicating hallucinogenic. Followers live highly ritualized lives after an initiation ceremony, filled with dancing, music and gatherings associated with natural forces and jungle animals.

Up to 40 indigenous languages are spoken in Gabon, but French, being the official language, is used by all and taught in schools, in addition to the mother tongue, Fang. A majority of Gabon's indigenous languages come from Bantu origins and are estimated to have arrived more than 2,000 years ago. These are mostly only spoken, although transcriptions for some of the languages have been developed using the Latin alphabet. The three largest are Mbere, Sira and Fang.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Gabon's economy is largely based on oil, manganese and forest products. It has rich natural resources. It is one of the countries with high per capita income compared to other Sub-Saharan African countries with its low population.

GDP of Gabon with current prices is around 15 billion dollars. On the other hand, per capita income with the current prices is about 7-8 thousand dollars.

Oil is the most prominent product in the economy. Oil export accounts for approximately 63% of the country's income and more than 50% of GDP.

In order to increase diversity in economic activities, the Gabon government is moving towards infrastructure investments accompanied by incentive Les Gabonais sont des personnes très spirituelles. E fait, leurs traditions sont principalement centrées su le culte et la vie après la mort. L'art au nom de l'ar était un concept étranger à la culture africaine jusqu' l'arrivée des occidentaux. Avant la colonisation, le Gabonais considéraient la musique, les instruments

Une majorité de Gabonais adhère aux croyances hrétiennes (protestantisme et catholicisme romain), nais d'autres religions indigènes sont également praiquées parallèlement à l'islam. Beaucoup de gens ssocient le christianisme à une forme de croyance raditionnelle. Les Babongo, peuples des forêts du Gabon qui dominent la côte ouest, sont à l'origine le la religion autochtone Bwiti, fondée sur l'usage le l'iboga, une hallucinogène enivrante.Les disciples uivent une vie très ritualisée après une cérémonie l'initiation, remplie de danses, de musique et de rasemblements associés aux forces naturelles et aux nimaux de la jungle.

Jusqu'à 40 langues autochtones sont parlées au Gabon, mais le français, langue officielle, est utilisé par tous et enseigné dans les écoles, en plus de la langue maternelle, le Fang. La majorité des langues autochtones du Gabon sont d'origine bantoue et on estime qu'elles sont arrivées il y a plus de 2 000 ans. Celles-ci sont pour la plupart uniquement parlées, bien que des transcriptions de certaines langues aient été développées en utilisant l'alphabet latin. Les trois plus grandes sont Mbere. Sira et Fang.

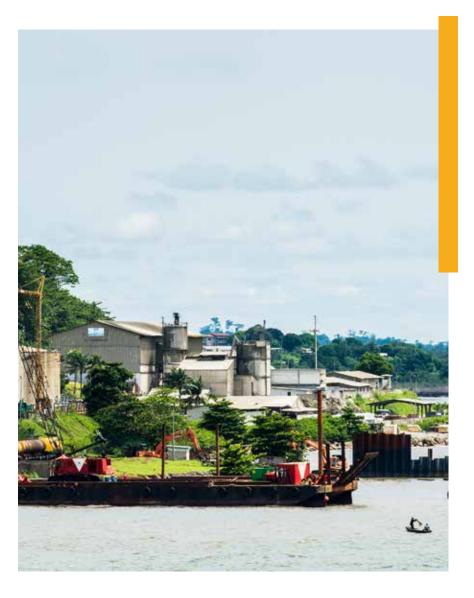
SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

L'économie du Gabon est largement basée sur le pétrole, le manganèse et les produits forestiers. Il possède de riches ressources naturelles. Avec sa faible population, il fait parmi des pays à revenu par habitant élevé par rapport aux autres pays d'Afrique subsaharienne.

Le PIB du Gabon est d'environ 15 milliards de dollars, avec les prix courants. Le revenu actuel par habitant se situe autour de 7 à 8 mille dollars, avec les prix courants.

Le pétrole est le produit le plus important de l'économie. Les exportations de pétrole représentent environ 63% des revenus du pays et plus de 50% du PIR

Le Gouvernement gabonais cherche à investir dans les infrastructures avec des programmes d'incitation afin d'accroître la diversité des activités économiques et de réduire la dépendance au pétrole.



GABON'S **ECONOMY** IS LARGELY BASED ON OIL. **MANGANESE** AND FOREST **PRODUCTS**

L'ÉCONOMIE **DU GABON EST** LARGEMENT BASÉE SUR LE PÉTROLE, LE MANGANÈSE ET **LES PRODUITS FORESTIERS**

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

household appliances.

Turkey's exports to Gabon reached the highest level in 2013 with 94 million dollars. Export, which declined to 57.3 million dollars in 2014, increased to 66.4 million dollars in 2015 and decreased to 24 million dollars in 2016. In 2017, our country exported goods in the amount of 40 million dollars to Gabon. Turkey's import volume from Gabon is at a relatively low level and has been around 3 million dollars in the last five years. Turkey exports mostly iron / steel bars and profiles; parts and accessories of work, mine and measuring instruments, centrifugal and purifying devices, ships, pasta, cooker, liquid and air pumps, cement, hygienic towels and cloths, faucets and valves, prefabricated structures, machines with unique function, biscuits, rubber goods, insulated cable and wire and chicken meat to Gabon. Turkey imports only wood products from Gabon.

basically based on the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) common external tariff that entered into force in 1994. The CEMAC common external tariff is generally higher than in other Sub-Saharan African countries. Gabon is also a member of the World Trade Organization. It applies the common external tariff rates applied by CEMAC in importation. Common external tariff rates are shown in four different categories. The following customs duty rates are applied to the goods stated below: 5% for basic needs such as drugs and fertilizers; 10% for products in the second category including products such as machine, tractor, wheat etc.; 20% for intermediate goods such as malt, processed rubber; 30% for consumer goods such as foodstuffs, cosmetic products, beverages, electrical

GDP 14,500 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 7,584 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 0.96%

POPULATION 1,9 MILLIONS

AREA 267,667 км²

> CAPITAL LIBERVILE

LANGUAGE French (Official)

CURRENCY CENTRAL AFRICAN CFA FRANC

14,500 MILLIARDS DE

7,584 Dollars

1,9 MILLIONS

267,667 KM²

Franc CFA de l'Afrique

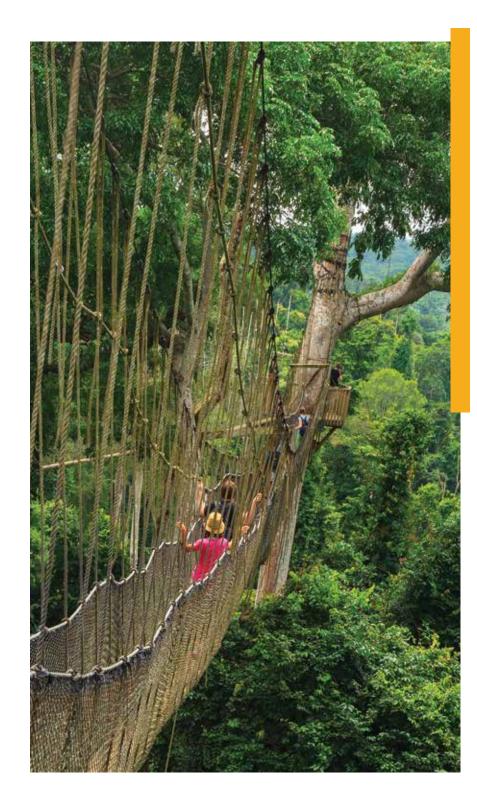
RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

75

programs and trying to reduce the dependence on

Gabon continues to have strong economic, political and diplomatic relations with France as it is a former French colony. Gabon's foreign trade policy is

GHANA GHANA •



GHANAIANS ARE
CONSERVATIVE,
RELIGIOUS
PEOPLE
WHICH IS WHY
TOURISTS ARE
ENCOURAGED
TO DRESS
MODESTLY
WHEREVER
THEY GO

LES GHANÉENS SONT DES GENS RELIGIEUX ET CONSERVATEURS, C'EST POURQUOI LES TOURISTES SONT ENCOURAGÉS À S'HABILLER MODESTEMENT OÙ QU'ILS AILLENT

Ghana's culture is diverse as its 24 million people are composed of a number of ethnicities from the Akans of Akanland to the Dagombas of the Dagbon region, the Ashantis of Kumasi, and many other minorities. The natives speak many distinct languages and dialects, despite English being the country's only official language. Various museums including Accra's National Museum of Ghana offer a glimpse into the great ethnography of Ghanaian people, while ar-

from ancient sites.

Ghanaians are conservative, religious people which is why tourists are encouraged to dress modestly wherever they go. It is important to ask permission before taking photographs of locals and sacred grounds. Taking off your shoes when entering a place of worship is common courtesy, as is accepting a welcome drink.

chaeological galleries feature the collections dug up

Music is also an important part of the Ghanaian tradition. There are three distinct types of local sounds: ethnic music, which is played during festivals and sometimes at funerals; highlife music, which is a fusion of imported and traditional music; and choral music, which is often performed in churches, concert halls and schools. Dancing is also distinct, with certain moves depicting different acts of celebration, praise, worship, and storytelling.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Achieved an important growth rate in economy recently, Ghana has improved rapidly its international relations especially since 2000s. Ghana, which has gained momentum in terms of globalization thanks to Kofi Annan, who was the Secretary General of the United Nations, is one of the most mentioned countries in the African countries.

In Ghana, of which GDP is estimated to have reached USD 42.8 billion as of 2016, the agricultural sector is still the basic sector of the economy and the contribution of agriculture to GDP is around 35%. The services sector has a share of around 30% of GDP, the industry's contribution to GDP is 25%, and it is 10% in the mining and petroleum sector, which are evaluated within the industrial sector.

The agricultural sector is the basis of the economy in the country and approximately 55% of the working FR

La culture ghanéenne est diversifiée car ses 24 millions d'habitants sont composés d'un certain nombre d'ethnies allant des Akans d'Akanland aux Dagombas de la région de Dagbon, aux Ashantis de Kumasi et à de nombreuses autres minorités. Les autochtones parlent de nombreuses langues et dialectes distincts, bien que l'anglais soit la seule langue officielle du pays. Divers musées, dont le Musée national du Ghana à Accra, offrent un aperçu de la grande ethnographie du peuple ghanéen, tandis que des galeries archéologiques présentent des collections extraites de sites antiques.

Les Ghanéens sont des gens religieux et conservateurs, c'est pourquoi les touristes sont encouragés à s'habiller modestement où qu'ils aillent. Il est important de demander la permission avant de prendre des photos de locaux et de lieux sacrés. Enlever ses chaussures en entrant dans un lieu de culte est une politesse habituelle, tout comme accepter un verre de bienvenue. La musique est également une partie importante de la tradition ghanéenne. Il existe trois types distincts de sons locaux: la musique ethnique, qui est jouée lors de festivals et parfois lors de funérailles; highlife music, qui est une fusion de musique importée et traditionnelle; et la musique chorale, qui est souvent jouée dans les églises, les salles de concert et les écoles. La danse est également distincte, avec certains mouvements décrivant différents actes de célébration, de louange, de culte et de narration.

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

Le Ghana qui a atteint un important taux de crois sance économique les dernières années, a renforce également ses relations internationales en particulie depuis les années 2000. Le Ghana qui a accru son ou verture vers le monde externe en particulier avec Kof Annan qui a été Secrétaire Général des Nations Un ies, figure actuellement parmi les pays inscrits à l'ordre du jour de l'Afrique. Au Ghana, qui a un PIB estimé à 42,8 milliards de dollars en 2016, le secteur agricole est actuellement le secteur principal de l'économie e la contribution de l'agriculture au PIB est de l'ordre de 35%. Le secteur des services occupe une part de 30% dans le PIB, le secteur industriel, une part de 25% dont 10% pour le secteur minier et pétrolier Le secteur agricole est la base de l'économie et en viron 55% de la population active est employé dans le secteur agricole. Dans le pays, le produit agricole





TURKEY'S
BILATERAL
FOREIGN TRADE
WITH GHANA
SURPLUSSED AS
96,5 MILLION
DOLLAR IN 2017

EN 2017, NOTRE COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR BILATÉRAL AVEC LE GHANA, A ENREGISTRÉ UN EXCÉDENT DE 96,5 MILLIONS USD

Trade agreements between Turkey and Ghana

- Commercial and Economic Cooperation

 Agreement
- Memorandum of Understanding on Enabling Scheduled Services
- Air Transportation Agreement
- Cooperation Agreement in Healthcare Field
- Agreement on Granting Visa Exemption in the Official Passports
- Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Tourism field
- Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Agriculture field
- Agreement on Mutual Promotion and Protection of Investments
- Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Mine Field
- Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Energy and Hydrocarbon Fields
- Memorandum of Understanding on Establishing Turkey-Kenya Business Council
- Mutual Cooperation Agreement between DEİK-Kenya National Chamber of Industry and Commerce
- Memorandum of Understanding on Conducting
- Mount Elgon Bungoma-Busia Multi-purpose Water Project between the Ministry of Water Affairs and Irrigation of Kenya and Department of Building Center
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Turkish Standards Institution and Kenya Bureau of Standards

Accords commerciaux entre la Turquie et le Ghana

- Accord de Coopération Commerciale et Economiaue
- Document d'Accord Permettant la Mise en Place des Expéditions Tarifaires Régulières
- Accord de Transport Aérien
- Accord de Coopération dans le Domaine de la Santé
- Accord d'Exemption de Visa pour les Passeports Officiels
- Document d'Accord de Coopération dans le Domaine du Tourisme
- Document d'Accord de Coopération dans le Domaine Agricole
- Accord d'Encouragement et de Protection Réciproque des Investissements

1

- Procès-Verbal d'Accord Relatif à la Coopération dans le Domaine Minier
- Procès-Verbal d'Accord Relatif à la Coopération dans le Domaine de l'Energie et des Hydrocarbures
- Procès-Verbal d'Accord de Création du Conseil des Affaires Turco-Kényan
- Accord de Coopération Réciproque entre DEİK et la Chambre Nationale Kényane d'Industrie et de Commerce
- Procès-Verbal d'Accord relatif à l'Application du Projet d'Eau Multi Usage du Mont Grand Elgon-Bungoma-Busia entre le Ministère Kényan d'Eau et d'Irrigation et la Présidence du Centre de BTP
- Procès-Verbal d'Accord entre l'Institut des Normes de Turquie et l'Office des Normes de Kenya

population is employed in this sector. The most important agricultural product in the country is cocoa. Cocoa is the most important export item of Ghana with the gold mine, followed by cocoa forestry products, vegetables, seafood and pineapple in agricultural products. Foreign direct investments from Ghana are constantly increasing. Ghana is the country that attracts the most foreign investments together with Nigeria in West Africa. Foreign investments in Ghana mainly focused on mines and energy sector. In recent years, investments in oil have increased significantly.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

As of 2010, while Turkey's exports to Ghana were realized as 96.5 million dollars and our imports amounted to 194.4 million dollars, in 2016, Turkey's export to Ghana increased to 298 million dollars and our imports reached 180 million dollars. On the other hand, export volume decreased to 225 million dollar and export volume decreased to 128 million dollar in 2017. Turkey's bilateral foreign trade with Ghana surplussed as 96,5 million dollar in 2017. Turkey's foreign trade with Ghana has had a deficit against our country in general in the last 10 years except for 2007 and 2008, and has continued to increase continuously for four years after 2014. In the coming years, it is expected that Turkey's foreign trade with Ghana will be increased.

In 2017, over 400 different products were exported to Ghana from Turkey. The main products that are important in Turkey's export are cement, pasta, insulated cables and wires, flour, iron and steel products, chemical fertilizers and

sugar.

As of 2017, Turkey has imported 27 items of items from Ghana on a quadruple basis. The most important products in our import are cocoa, cocoa products and gold. These two products constitute more than 90% of Turkey's imports from Ghana.

GDP 37,7 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA

1,402 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 3,9%

POPULATION 26,9 MILLIONS

AREA
238,537 км²
CAPITAL

Accra LANGUAGE English

CURRENCY Gana Cedi

 $\color{red} \blacksquare$

37,7 MILLIARDS DE DOLLARS

PIB PAR HABITANT 1,402 Dollars

TAUX DE CROISSANCE **3,9%**

POPULATION **26,9 M**illions

238,537 KM²

Accra

LANGUE **A**nglais

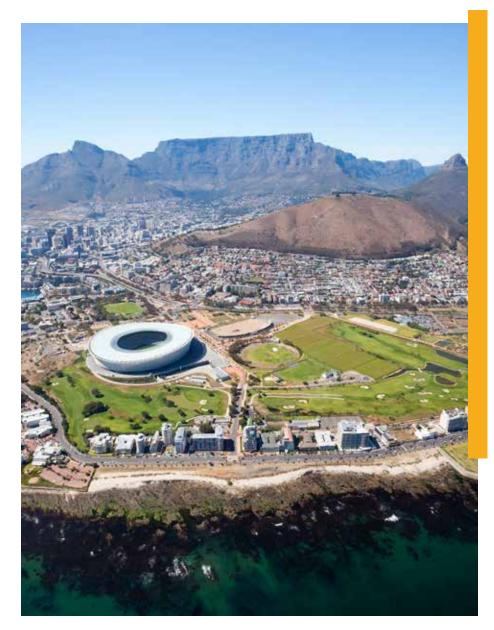
UNITE MONETAI **C**édi du **G**hana le plus important economiquement, est le cacao. Le cacao, avec l'or, est la plus importante rubrique d'exportation du Ghana et parmi les produits agricoles, les produits forestiers, les légumes, les produits de mer et l'ananas suivent le cacao. Au Ghana, les investissements étrangers directs sont en progression permanente. En Afrique de l'Ouest, avec Nigeria, le pays qui attire le plus d'investissements étrangers est le Ghana. Au Ghana, les investissements étrangers sont concentrés surtout dans le secteur minier et énergétique. Les dernières années, les investissements destinés au secteur pétrolier, ont beaucoup augmenté.

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

Contre nos exportations qui ont été o 96,5 millions USD en 2010, nos import tions ont été 194,4 millions USD et chiffres ont été respectivement 298 milions USD et 180 millions USD en 202 pour atteindre leurs niveaux maximat En 2017, nos exportations ont reculé 225 millions USD et nos importations 128 millions USD. En 2017, notre cor merce extérieur bilatéral avec le Ghar a enregistré un excédent de 96,5 milions USD. En dehors des années 200 et 2008, dans les 10 dernières anné notre commerce extérieur avec le Ghar a en général enregistré un déficit et ce tendance s'est renversée après 202 et les 4 années suivantes ont enregist un excédent. Une augmentation de ne tre commerce extérieur avec le Ghar est attendue dans les années à ver En 2017, notre pays a exporté plus of 400 produits différents vers le Ghar Les produits qui occupent une plaimportante parmi nos exportations so le ciment, les pâtes alimentaires, les cobles et les fils avec isolation, la farine, le produits sidérurgiques, les engrais chir iques et le sucre. En 2017, notre pays importé du Ghana, 27 produits différer à base quadruple. Les produits différer à base quadruple. Les produits de cacao et l'oces deux produits constituent plus of 90% de nos importations en provenant du Ghana.

REPUBLIC RÉPUBLIQUE OF SOUTH D'AFRIQUE AFRICA DU SUD





SOUTH
AFRICA
HAS A RICH
SPORTING
HERITAGE
AND ITS
THREE
MOST
POPULAR
ARE RUGBY,
CRICKET
AND
SOCCER

L'AFRIQUE
DU SUD
POSSÈDE
UN RICHE
PATRIMOINE
SPORTIF
ET SES
TROIS PLUS
POPULAIRES
SONT LE
RUGBY, LE
CRICKET
ET LE
FOOTBALL



South Africa's indigenous culture suffered during the years of apartheid and even native African singers began using English or Afrikaans. Bantu and its various dialects are undergoing a minor renaissance and musicians are adopting their native tongues once again. Kwaito is a pleasant fusion of old and contemporary African beats. Traditional South African languages have survived in rural areas, where less everyday exposure to Westerners has taken place.

Dance is popular in all echelons of South African society, with particular dances representing the origins of its performers. Gumboot originated from the first miners and is today an integral part of the nation's culture. Gumboot performances can be seen at key tourist areas, such as Cape Town's Victoria & Alfred Waterfront. Zulu dances are an amazing spectacle of warriors in traditional attire, which can be observed during the annual Royal Reed Dance or at cultural shows in Phezula Game Park in KwaZulu Natal Province.

South Africa has a rich sporting heritage and its three most popular are rugby, cricket and soccer. People in South Africa actively follow the Springboks and the Proteas national teams and games are shown on televisions in many public establishments.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

The Republic of South Africa, which has a free market economy, is an emerging economy.

The Republic of South Africa has emerged as a model country that has also influenced African countries, particularly sub-Saharan African countries.

According to Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa, process of this structure of the South African economy based on the market economy and the public-private partnerships will continue to be encouraged.

Unemployment rate is 27,5 percent. (2017 IMF) While the foreign direct investment amount entering the country is 2,2 billion dollars in 2016, foreign investment amount in 2017 has decreased to 1.3

FR

La culture indigène de l'Afrique du Sud a souffert pendant les années de l'apartheid et même les chanteurs africains autochtones ont commencé à utiliser l'anglais ou l'afrikaans. Le bantou et ses divers dialectes connaissent une renaissance mineure et les musiciens reprennent leur langue maternelle. Kwaito est une fusion agréable de rythmes africains anciens et contemporains. Les langues sud-africaines traditionnelles ont survécu dans les zones rurales, où l'on a moins exposé au quotidien aux Occidentaux

a danse est populaire dans tous les échelons de la ociété sud-africaine, avec des danses particulières eprésentant les origines de ses interprètes. Gumboot st issu des premiers mineurs et fait aujourd'hui parte intégrante de la culture du pays. Des spectacles e gumboot peuvent être vus dans des zones tourisques clés, telles que le Victoria & Alfred Waterfront u Cap. Les danses zouloues sont un spectacle étonant de guerriers en costume traditionnel, que l'on eut observer lors de la danse annuelle du Reed Royal u lors de spectacles culturels dans le Phezula Game ark dans la province du Kwa7ulu Natal.

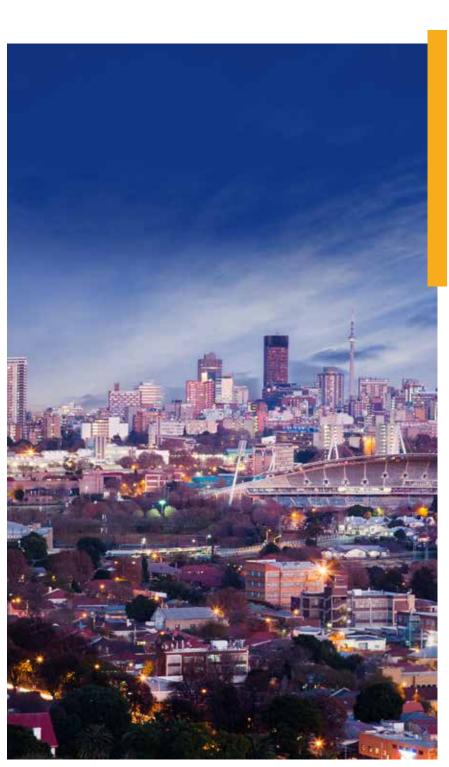
L'Afrique du Sud possède un riche patrimoine sportif et ses trois plus populaires sont le rugby, le cricket et le football. Les Sud-Africains suivent de près les Springboks et les équipes nationales Proteas. Des matchs sont diffusés à la télévision dans de nombreux établissements publics

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

Avec son économie de marché, la République d'Afri que du Sud est une économie émergente.

La République d'Afrique du Sud a émergé comme un pays modèle qui a aussi influencé les Pays Africain, notamment les pays de l'Afrique subsaharienne.

Selon L'initiative pour une Croissance Accélérée et Partagée en Afrique du Sud, le processus de cette structure de l'économie Sud-Africaine basée sur l'économie de marché et les partenariats public-privé seront encouragés. Le taux de chômage est de 27,5% (FMI 2017) Alors que le montant des investissements étrangers directs entrant dans le pays est de 2,2 milliards de dollars en 2016, le montant des investissements étrangers en 2017 a diminué à 1,3 milliards de dollars. Le ratio de l'investissement étranger au PIB



THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, WHICH HAS A FREE MARKET ECONOMY, IS AN EMERGING ECONOMY

L'ÉCONOMIE
DU GABON EST
LARGEMENT
BASÉE SUR LE
PÉTROLE, LE
MANGANÈSE ET
LES PRODUITS
FORESTIERS

billion dollars. The ratio of foreign investment to the national GDP (GDP) declined from 0.7 percent in 2016 to 0.3 percent in 2017.

According to the World Bank, in 2016 total foreign exchange reserves (including gold) was 47.1 billion dollars, while the total external debt stake was 146 billion dollars. The ratio of the reserve to the external debt stock is 32 percent.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Commercial relations between Turkey and the GAC have been continuing since 1966. Trade associations, which remained at low levels due to the foreign trade policies implemented in our country until 1980, started to increase rapidly after 1981 and reached a remarkable level until 2000.

Exports were declining in between 2014-2016 but it increased by 19 percent in 2017. The rise of imports more than in exports has led to an increase in foreign trade deficit.

In 2017 trade volume between Turkey and South Africa was around 2 billion dollars. (Exports were 485.104 while imports were 1.743.288)

Major products Turkey exports to Republic of South Africa are; automobiles, parts and accessories for road vehicles, new tires made of rubber, petroleum oils.

Major products that Turkey imports from Republic of South Africa are; gold, automobiles, coal, centrifuges, iron ores, chrome ores, semiconductor devices such as diodes, transistors, etc.

In 2017 trade volume between Turkey and South Africa was around 2 billion dollars

......

273,726 MILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 4,826 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 1,2%

POPULATION 56,7 MILLIONS

AREA 1,219,090 км²

CAPITAL Pretoria

LANGUAGE English and 10 local Languages

CURRENCY
South African Rand

273,726 Millions de Dollars

PIB PAR HABITANT 4,826 Dollars

TAUX DE CROISSANCE 1,2%

56,7 MILLION

1,219,090 km²

PRETORIA

LANGUE

Anglais et 10 langues

LOCALES

JNITE MONETAIRE **R**and **S**ud-**A**fricain

national (PIB) à diminué de 0,7% en 2016 à 0.3% en 2017

Selon la Banque mondiale, en 2016, le total des réserves de change (y compris l'or) s'élevait à 47,1 milliards de dollars, tandis que la part de la dette extérieure totale était de 146 milliards de dollars. Le ratio de la réserve de l'encours de la dette extérieure est de 32%

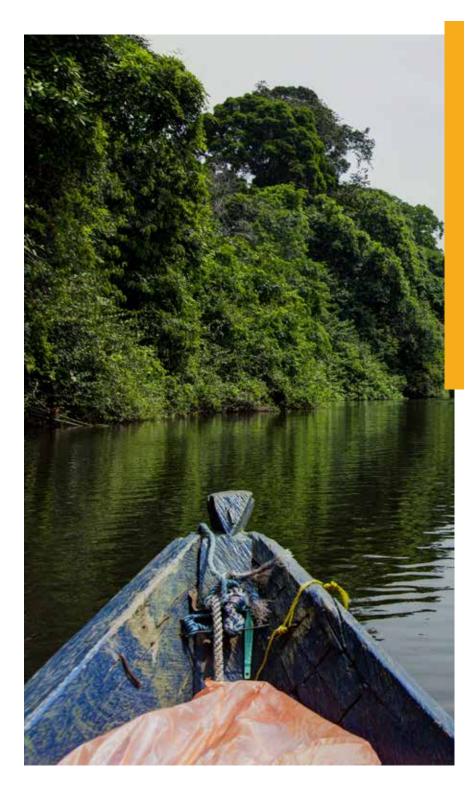
RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

Les relations commerciales entre notre pays et le RAS se poursuivent depuis 1966. Les associations commerciales, qui sont restées à des niveaux bas à cause des politiques de commerce extérieur de notre pays jusqu'en 1980, ont commencé à augmenter rapidement après 1981 et ont atteint un niveau remarquable jusqu'en 2000

ble jusqu'en 2000. Les exportations ont diminué entre 2014 et 2016, mais elles ont augmenté de 19% en 2017. La hausse des importations par rapport aux exportations a entraîné à une augmentation du déficit du commerce extérieur. En 2017, le volume des échanges commerciaux entre la Turquie et l'Afrique du Sud était d'environ 2 milliards de dollars. (Les exportations étaient de 485104 tandis que les importations étaient de 1743288) Les principaux produits exportés de la Turquie vers la République d'Afrique du Sud sont ; les automobiles, pièces et accessoires pour véhicules routiers, de nouveaux pneus en caoutchouc, huiles de pétrole. Les principaux produits importés par la Turquie en la provenance de la République d'Afrique du Sud sont ; l'or, les automobiles, le charbon, les centrifugeuses, les minerais de fer, les minerais de chrome, les dispositifs semi-conducteurs tels que les diodes, les transistors, etc.

En 2017, le volume des échanges commerciaux entre la Turquie et l'Afrique du Sud était d'environ 2 milliards de dollars

CAMEROON CAMEROUN



CAMEROON
IS HOME TO A
LARGE NUMBER
OF RATHER
DISTINCT
ETHNIC
GROUPS, THE
COUNTRY HAS
DEVELOPED A
DIVERSE, BUT
RICH CULTURE

LE CAMEROUN
ABRITE UN
GRAND NOMBRE
D'ETHNIES
ASSEZ
DISTINCTES,
LE PAYS A
DÉVELOPPÉ
UNE CULTURE
DIVERSE MAIS
RICHE



Cameroon is home to a large number of rather distinct ethnic groups, the country has developed a diverse, but rich culture. Each group celebrates its own contributions through festivals, literature and handicrafts.

Oral literature is a huge tradition, not only in Cameroon, but throughout the African continent. The passing down of stories and folklore is considered an important way of keeping the culture alive from generation to generation. The Fulani in particular are most well-known for their proverbs, riddles, poetry, history, and legends. In the Southern regions of Cameroon, the Ewondo and Douala are noted for their contributions to Cameroonian literature.

Traditional crafts are also a big part of Cameroonian culture. Whether its pottery, sculptures and textiles which are used in everyday households or elaborate woven clothing or bronze sculptures for ceremonies, these creations are far more valuable than just marketplace souvenirs.

There are a few Cameroonian social conventions which should be loosely followed, especially when visiting private homes. The customary greeting in all non-Islamic regions is a firm handshake. Most people of the Muslim faith will not shake hands with people of the opposite gender, but this should not be taken offensively.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Approximately 70% of the population make their living from agricultural activities. Agricultural production is done for the purposes of supplying staple food needs and generating exportation income. Primary agricultural products in Cameroon, produced for exportation are cacao, coffee, cotton, banana and rubber.

Most important industrial activity in the country is aluminum production. Aluminum is produced by Alucam which is operated with a public-private sector partnership.

Construction sector is rapidly growing, due to the public investments being made in transportation infrastructure, agriculture, health and education areas. Another important economical activity in the country is mining. International mining companies' search,

Le Cameroun abrite un grand nombre d'ethnies asse distinctes, le pays a développé une culture divers mais riche. Chaque groupe célèbre ses propres con tributions à travers des festivals, de la littérature e de l'artisanat.

La littérature orale est une grande tradition, nor seulement au Cameroun, mais sur tout le continen africain. La transmission d'histoires et de folklore es considérée comme un moyen important de mainte nir la culture en vie de génération en génération. Le Peuls, en particulier, sont surtout connus pour leur proverbes, leurs énigmes, leur poésie, leur histoire et leurs légendes. Dans les régions méridionales du Cameroun, les Ewondo et Douala sont connus pou leurs contributions à la littérature camerounaise.

L'artisanat traditionnel fait également partie de la culture camerounaise. Qu'il s'agisse de poteries, de sculptures et de textiles utilisés dans les maisons ordinaires, de vêtements tissés élaborés ou de sculptures de bronze pour les cérémonies, ces créations ont bien plus de valeur que les souvenirs du marché.

Il existe quelques conventions sociales camerounaises qui devraient être suivies de manière approximative, notamment lors des visites chez des particuliers. Les salutations coutumières dans toutes les régions non islamiques sont une poignée de main ferme. La plupart des gens de confession musulmane ne serrent pas la main de personnes de sexe opposé, mais cela ne devrait pas être pris à l'offensive.

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

Environ 70% de la population du pays obtient ser revenus à partir des activités agricoles. La productior agricole est réalisée pour satisfaire le besoin en ali mentation de base et pour obtenir des revenus d'ex portation. Les produits agricoles principaux destiné: à l'exportation sont le cacao, le café, le coton, les bananes et le caoutchouc.

la production de l'aluminium. L'aluminium est produit par Alucam, exploité en association par le secteur public et privé.

Le secteur du BTP est en croissance rapide grâce aux investissements publics faits dans les domaines des infrastructures de transport, de l'agriculture, de la santé et de l'enseignement.

Une des activités économiques les plus importantes du pays est l'activité minière. A côté du pétrole qu est le produit le plus important, les activités d'explo-

OS RESIDENTE OF THE CONCESSION CAMEROON



PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN CAMEROON. PRODUCED FOR **EXPORTATION** ARE CACAO. COFFEE. COTTON. **BANANA AND** RUBBER

LES PRODUITS AGRICOLES PRINCIPAUX DESTINÉS À L'EXPORTATION SONT LE CACAO, LE CAFÉ, LE COTON, LES **BANANES ET LE** CAOUTCHOUC



operation and production activities are rapidly in-

and natural gas fields, alongside the primary product CFA Franc, which is printed by the Bank of Central African States, regional central bank, and the common currency in CEMAC member countries, is fixed to Euro and became convertible, by special agree-

ments signed with France. Stability and convertibility

creasing for bauxite, cobalt, ironstone, gold, petrol

of CFA is guaranteed by the French Treasury. Cameroon applies the common custom duty rates applied by CEMAC in importation. Common external tariff rates are shown in four different categories. The following customs duty rates are applied to the goods stated below: 5% for basic needs such as

drugs and fertilizers; 10% for products in the second category including products such as machine, tractor, wheat etc.; 20% for intermediate goods such as malt, processed rubber; 30% for consumer goods such as foodstuffs, cosmetic products, electrical household appliances. The CEMAC internal trade is exempt from customs duty since January 1998 and is subject to VAT only. Despite VAT rate being 17.25%, since there is an additional tax by 10% collected over VAT, in application it reaches

VAT rate is applied as zero for export goods. Specific necessary goods are exempt from VAT.

19.25%.

Cameroon enforces the application of pre-shipment controls. Pre-shipment controls are applied on imports that have a FOB value higher than 2 million CFA Francs. Pre-shipment controls aren't sought for in imports below this values and imports of specific products. Cameroon reduces customs duties in the importation of equipment and machines used for increasing oil production, and in some situations remove them, due to being a oil exporting coun-

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Trade volume between Turkey and Cameroon was 111 million dollars in 2016. Our export was 66 million dollars, and our import was 45 million dollars.

Primary products of our export to Cameroon are pasta and couscous, cement, public transportation vehicles, wires and cables, wheat flour, plastic packaging, yeast and iron-steel profiles and bars.

Our import from Cameroon is limited to a number of products, and tree and tree products constitute almost half of it. Other important import items are cacao, cotton, rubber, vehicle spare parts and exotic birds.

GDP 8,25 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 440 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 3,2%

POPULATION 18,76 MILLIONS

> ARFA 1,267,000 км²

CAPITAL YAOUNDÉ

LANGUAGE FRENCH

CURRENCY CFA FRANC

1

8,25 MILLIARDS DE

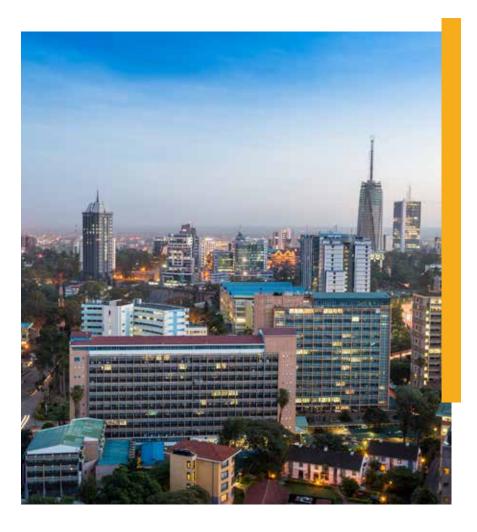
440 Dollars

18,76 MILLIONS

1,267,000 км²

FRANC CFA

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE



KENYA IS A
CULTURALLY
DIVERSE NATION
MADE UP OF
DIFFERENT TRIBAL
GROUPS, EACH
WITH DISTINCT
LANGUAGES,
DRESS, MUSIC,
AND FOOD

LE KENYA
EST UN PAYS
CULTURELLEMENT
DIVERSIFIÉ
CONSTITUÉ DE
DIFFÉRENTS
GROUPES TRIBAUX,
CHACUN AVEC
DES LANGUES,
DES VÊTEMENTS,
UNE MUSIQUE ET
UNE NOURRITURE
DISTINCTS

Kenya is a culturally diverse nation made up of different tribal groups, each with distinct languages, dress, music, and food. Some of the better-known tribes include the coastal Swahili people and Maasai warriors in the wildlife rich grasslands. As much as a quarter of the population belongs to farming communities in the north.

The Kenyans have a family and community-oriented culture, influenced by African traditions and the colonial period, most notably Catholicism. They are creative and artistic, and the nation has produced a

Le Kenya est un pays culturellement diversifié constitué de différents groupes tribaux, chacun avec des langues, des vêtements, une musique et une nourriture distincts. Parmi les tribus les plus connues, on trouve les Swahili côtiers et les guerriers Massaï dans les prairies riches en faune. Près du quart de la population appartient aux communautés agricoles du nord. Les Kenyans ont une culture axée sur la famille et la communauté, influencée par les traditions africaines et la période coloniale, notamment le catholicisme. Ils sont créatifs et artistiques et la nation a produit un certain nombre d'écrivains et de musiciens remarqua-



Kenya's colorful festivals are a good way for visitors to gain insight into aspects of the country's traditions. **GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION**Kenya is the largest economy in East Africa. Kenya

number of notable writers and musicians and has a

well-developed cultural scene with television, theater, music, dance and the visual arts well represented.

faces intra-regional competition, there are two main reasons behind that; Tanzania, which has undergone accomming referring in the market accommy and

reasons behind that; Ianzania, which has undergone economic reforms in the market economy, and Uganda, which has shown considerable economic growth in recent years.

Agriculture accounts for about 25% of GDP. Agriculture provides employment directly and indirectly. The fertile agricultural areas of Kenya are located in the central and western part of the country. Animal husbandry is concentrated in the semi-arid northern and eastern regions of the country.

The share of industry in GDP is 15% and the share of services is 65%. The presence of fertile lands rather than mines in the natural richness, in contradistinction to other African countries, and the survival of the tourism sector play an important role in terms of the share of services in the economic structure of the country being higher compared to other countries in the region.

Communication, banking and tourism sectors come to the forefront in the services sector. Trade and transportation are also important sub-sectors which contribute to the services sector.

According to the Foreign Investments Protection Act, foreign investors are free to transfer profits. Foreign exchange transactions can be carried out in commercial banks and exchange offices. Local and foreign investors are free to buy and sell foreign currency. Kenya has been implementing a floating exchange rate since 1993.

Corporate tax is 30%. For branches of non-resident firms, 37.5% is applied. Taxable income is defined as income in Kenya. Goods produced in Kenya and imported goods are subject to VAT. The standard rate is 16%. Work permit is required for foreigners. There is no discriminate between domestic and for-



bles et a une scène culturelle bien développée aver la télévision, le théâtre, la musique, la danse et le arts visuels bien représentés. Les festivals colorés du Kenya sont un bon moyen pour les visiteurs de mieux comprendre certains aspects des traditions du pays.

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

de l'Est. Le Kenya fait face à la concurrence intraregionale. Cette concurrence provient de l'Ouganda qui
n enregistré une expansion économique importante
es dernières années et de la Tanzanie qui a signé des
éformes économiques dans la voie de l'économie du
narché. Le secteur agricole constitue environ 25% du
PIB. L'agriculture assure directement ou indirectement
lemploi. Les espaces agricoles productives du Kenya
rigurent dans la partie centrale et occidentale du pays
quant à l'élevage, il est concentré dans les zones
royennement sèches du pays, au nord et à l'est. Dans
le pays, la part de l'industrie dans le PIB est de 15% et
la part des services, 65%. Le niveau élevé par rapport
aux autres pays de la région, de la part des services
dans la structure économique du pays, est expliqué
lor l'existence des terres productives et la vivacité du
lecteur touristique contrairement aux autres pays aficains qui ont des mines parmi leurs richesses naturlelles. Dans le secteur tertiaire, les communications, le
lecteur bancaire et le tourisme sont au premier rang
le commerce et les transports sont également des
lous-secteurs importants qui contribuent au secteur
les services. L'investisseur étranger est libre de transérer ses bénéfices en vertu du Code de Protectior
les Investissements Etrangers. Les opérations sur les
les levises peuvent être faites auprès des banques comles levises tels bureaux de change. Les investisseurs
les changes qui flucture.

est appliqué comme étant 37,5% pour les succursales des entreprises non résidentes. Le revenu imposable est défini comme étant le revenu obtenu au Kenya. Les biens fabriqués au Kenya et les biens importés sont assujettis à la TVA. Le taux standard est de 16%. Les étrangers doivent obtenir un permis de travail. Il n'y a pas de discrimination entre les biens locaux et étrangers dans les programmes d'encouragement de l'exportation du gouvernement. Il n'y a pas de code de faillite au Kenya. L'application de "one-stop office"



1

KENYA
IS THE
LARGEST
ECONOMY
IN EAST
AFRICA

LE KENYA EST LA PLUS GRANDE ÉCONOMIE DANS L'AFRIQUE DE L'EST

Trade Agreements Between Turkey and Kenya

- Commercial and Economic Cooperation
 Agreement
- Memorandum of Understanding on Enabling Scheduled Services
- Air Transportation Agreement
- Cooperation Agreement in Healthcare Field
- Agreement on Granting Visa Exemption in the Official Passports
- Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Tourism field
- Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Agriculture field
- Agreement on Mutual Promotion and Protection of Investments
- Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Mine Field
- Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Energy and Hydrocarbon Fields
- Memorandum of Understanding on Establishing Turkey-Kenya Business Council
- Mutual Cooperation Agreement between DEİK-Kenya National Chamber of Industry and Commerce
- Memorandum of Understanding on Conducting

 Mount Floor Purpage Pusia Multi purpage Water
- Mount Elgon Bungoma-Busia Multi-purpose Water Project between the • Ministry of Water Affairs and Irrigation of Kenya and Department of Building Center
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Turkish Standards Institution and Kenya Bureau of Standards

Accords commerciaux entre la Turquie et le Kenya

- Accord de Coopération Commerciale et Economique
- Document d'Accord Permettant la Mise en Place des Expéditions Tarifaires Régulières
- Accord de Transport Aérien
- Accord de Coopération dans le Domaine de la Santé
- Accord d'Exemption de Visa pour les Passeports Officiels
- Document d'Accord de Coopération dans le Domaine du Tourisme
- Document d'Accord de Coopération dans le Domaine Agricole
- Accord d'Encouragement et de Protection Réciproque des Investissements
- Procès-Verbal d'Accord Relatif à la Coopération dans le Domaine Minier
- Procès-Verbal d'Accord Relatif à la Coopération dans le Domaine de l'Energie et des Hydrocarbures
- Procès-Verbal d'Accord de Création du Conseil des Affaires Turco-Kényan
- Accord de Coopération Réciproque entre DEİK et la Chambre Nationale Kényane d'Industrie et de Commerce
- Procès-Verbal d'Accord relatif à l'Application du Projet d'Eau Multi Usage du Mont Grand Elgon-Bungoma-Busia entre le Ministère Kényan d'Eau et d'Irrigation et la Présidence du Centre de BTP
- Procès-Verbal d'Accord entre l'Institut des Normes de Turquie et l'Office des Normes de Kenya

eign goods in the government's export incentive programs. There is no bankruptcy law in Kenya.

"One-stop office" application, by which the investors can carried out all transactions in one platform, is included in the new investment law. This application will be implemented by Investment Promotion Center (IPC). Communication, energy and port operations, energy generation and media in the government monopoly are the fields in which restrictions are imposed to foreign capital. The minimum capital for general and life insurance companies is \$ 1.3-2 million.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

The balance of trade between Turkey and Kenya is in favor of Turkey. When the bilateral trade is considered in terms of chapters, it is seen that Turkey's exports to Kenya consist mostly of industrial products.

It is seen that Turkey's imports consist of product groups in which we have traditionally a deficit in terms of the production, such as oilseeds, and which Turkish food industry needs. In addition to the raw hides and leathers required by Turkish leather industry, it is seen that coffee and some minerals are provided by this country even though supply is not in very large amounts.

Although the main products in Turkish exports to Kenya vary partially by years, they consist of products such as hygienic goods, auto spare parts, tractors, wheat flour, electric water heaters and iron and steel bars.

The cost of machines, which are considered as capital and building, can be deducted from the tax in manufacturing and hotel sectors. VAT exemption can be applied to new investments and capital goods used to expand investments. Inputs related to exports are exempt from import duty.

GDP 79,51 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 1,700 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 4.8%

POPULATION 48,46 MILLIONS

580,367 км2 CAPITAL Nairobi

LANGUAGE English, Swahili

> CURRENCY Kenya Shilling

79,51 MILLIARDS DE DOLLARS

PIB PAR HABITANT 1,700 Dollars

TAUX DE CROISSANCI **4,8%**

POPULATION 48,46 MILLIONS

SUPERFICIE **580,367** km²

Nairobi

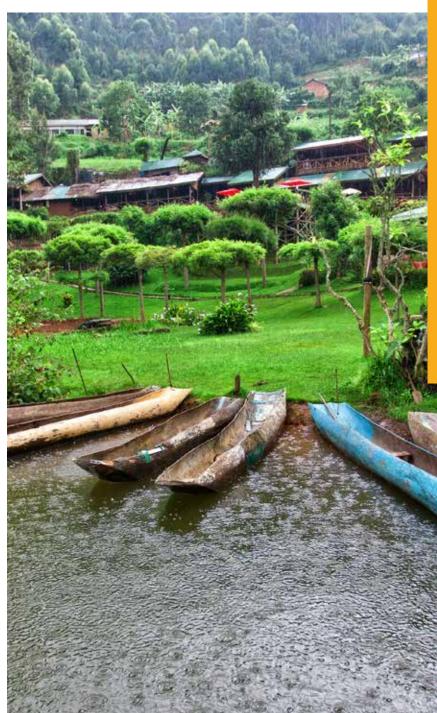
LANGUE Anglais, Swahili

UNITE MONETAIRE **Shilling Kényan** ou les formalités des investisseurs seron réalisés à un endroit unique, figure dan le nouveau code des investissements Cette application sera réalisée par le Centre d'Encouragement des Investisse ments (Investment Promotion Cente-IPC). Les services de communications les services énergétiques et portuaires la production énergétique et les média où il y a un monopole d'état, sont de domaines dont l'accès est restreint pou les capitaux étrangers. Le capital mini mum pour les compagnies d'assurance générale et de vie, est de 1,3-2 million USD

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

L'équilibre commercial entre la Turquet le Kenya, est en faveur de notre pay Quand on regarde la structure de not commerce bilatéral, on constate que ne exportations sont surtout composéde produits industriels. Quant à ne importations, on constate qu'elles so composées de groupes de produits do nous sommes traditionnellement défitaires pour leur production et dont not industrie alimentaire a besoin, comme le graines grasses. A côté des peaux brutet du cuir dont notre industrie de cuir besoin, nous constatons que le café certains minerais sont approvisionne à partir de ce pays, pour des montain négligeables. Quant à nos exportation vers Kenya, quoiqu'ils varient partiell ment selon les années, nous constator qu'ils sont composés principaleme de produits comme les produits h giéniques, les pièces détachées autombiles, les tracteurs agricoles, la farine oblé, les chauffe-eaux électriques et le tiges en acier-fer. Dans le secteur de fabrication et le secteur hôtelier, le co des bâtiments et des machines capitaisées comme avoirs, est fiscalement de ductible. L'exemption de TVA peut ét appliquée pour les biens de capitai utilisés pour de nouveaux investiss ments et pour élargir les investissement déjà existants. Les entrées destinées au exportations, sont exemptes des tax d'importation.

CONGO CONGO •



CULTURE IS
MOST EVIDENT
IN THE WELLPRESERVED
TRIBAL AND
ETHNIC
TRADITIONS
OF THE
CONGOLESE, AS
WELL AS IN THE
MUSIC THEY
PLAY

LA CULTURE EST
PARTICULIÈREMENT
ÉVIDENTE DANS
LES TRADITIONS
TRIBALES ET
ETHNIQUES BIEN
PRÉSERVÉES DES
CONGOLAIS, AINSI
QUE DANS LA
MUSIQUE QU'ILS
JOUENT

EN-

Culture is most evident in the well-preserved tribal and ethnic traditions of the Congolese, as well as in the music they play, infused with French, Arab and African roots. The people follow a variety of religious beliefs, but a majority of the population is either Catholic or Protestant. There are also Muslims, Animists and Baha'i.

The music of Congo-Brazzaville is very similar to that of the DRC or Congo-Kinshasa. Folk is played with classic instruments like the mvet and the xylophone. The mvet resembles a zither harp, which is found in many regions of Asia and Africa. Soukous is a homegrown pop genre, which is described as a fusion of rumba, jazz and traditional beats. It is often used as a dance tune to accompany orchestras

Congolese also have high regard for art and are very skilled painters and crafts makers. Textiles and woven designs are more ubiquitous in DRC markets, but the Congolese of Congo-Brazzaville also produce their share of beautiful weaves. Wooden statues, masks, and other traditional handicrafts are all symbols of the rich artisan culture of both countries of the Congo.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Democratic Republic of the Congo has a very fertile land, the biggest rainforests in the world, large ore and mineral reserves and hydroelectric production potential.

Economy of Congo mainly resides on agriculture. 70% of the population live in the countryside. Agricultural sector contributes to approximately 40% of the GDP. Agriculture is generally done by small farmers using traditional methods. Sugar, cotton, coffee, cacao, palm oil, rubber and tea are important products.

Mining is the principal industry that bring in foreign currency to Congo. However, its share in the GDP is well below its potential with 11%. Southern Katanga has the richest copper and cobalt reserves in the world. Zinc, tin, tantalum, niobium, germanium, cadmium, manganese, uranium and many

R –

La culture est particulièrement évidente dans les traditions tribales et ethniques bien préservées des Congolais, ainsi que dans la musique qu'ils jouent imprégnée de racines françaises, arabes et africaines Les gens adhèrent à diverses croyances religieuses mais la majorité de la population est catholique ou protestante. Il y a aussi des Musulmans, des Animistes et des Bahá'ís

La musique du Congo-Brazzaville est très similaire à celle de la RDC ou du Congo-Kinshasa. Le folk se joue avec des instruments classiques comme le mvet et le xylophone. Le mvet ressemble à une harpe de cithare que l'on trouve dans de nombreuses régions d'Asie et d'Afrique. Soukous est un genre pop local, décrit comme une fusion de rumba, de jazz et de rythmes traditionnels. Il est souvent utilisé comme morceau de danse pour accompagner les orchestres.

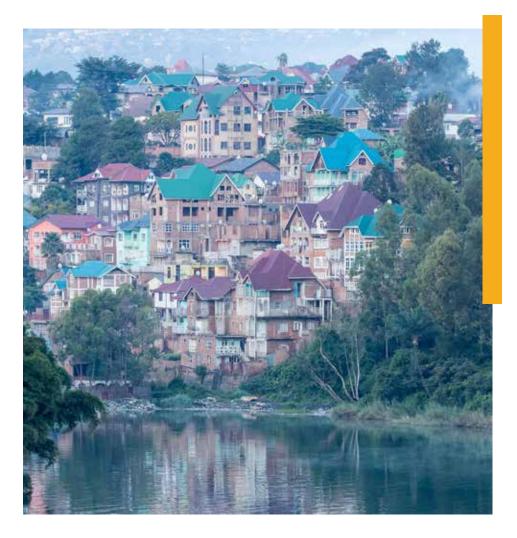
Les Congolais ont également une grande estime pour l'art et sont des peintres et des artisans très compétents. Les textiles et les motifs tissés sont plus omniprésents sur les marchés de la RDC, mais les Congolais du Congo-Brazzaville produisent également leur part de superbes tissages. Les statues en bois, les masques et autres objets d'artisanat traditionnel sont tous des symboles de la riche culture artisanale des deux pays du Congo.

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

Le Congo Démocratique possède des terres très productives, les plus grandes forêts tropicales au monde de grandes réserves de mines et de minerais et ur grand potentiel de production hydroélectrique.

L'économie du Congo, est principalement basée sur l'agriculture. 70% de la population vit dans les zones rurales. La contribution du secteur agricole au PIB, est de 40% environ. Les activités agricoles sont généralement réalisées par des petits fermiers qui utilisent des méthodes traditionnelles. Le sucre, le coton, le café, le cacao, l'huile de palme, le caoutchouc, le thé, sont des produits importants.

l'activité minière est le secteur le plus important qui rapporte des devises au Congo Démocratique. Mais sa part dans le PIB est réalisée comme 11%, avec une performance très en dessous de son potentiel réel. Le Sud Katanga, possède les plus riches réserves de cuivre et de cobalt du monde. Le zinc, l'étain, le tantale, le niobium, le germanium, le cadmium, le manganèse, l'uranium et plusieurs autres minerais rares, sont extraits au sud et à l'est du Congo Démocratique. Les



MINING IS THE **PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY THAT BRING IN FOREIGN CURRENCY** TO CONGO

L'ACTIVITÉ MINIÈRE EST LE SECTEUR LE PLUS **IMPORTANT** QUI RAPPORTE **DES DEVISES AU CONGO**



porters. And the Mining Ministry have

gone into a more liberal and transpar-

ent legal regulation that reduces bu-

reaucratic barriers and provides tax

Customs duties are listed in four differ-

ent categories in Democratic Republic

of the Congo. Customs duty is applied

as, 5% for basic needs products, 10%

for raw materials and capital goods,

20% for intermediate goods, spare

parts, various social consumption

products, and 30% for luxury consum-

er goods. Also, 18.7% value-added tax

is levied over the CIF price, in addition

advantages.

to customs duties.

According to last 10 years' data, trade between the two countries that had a constant trend in favor of Turkey, has been causing a deficit since 2012. In 2016, export to Kongo was 26 million dollars by decreasing 20%, and import from Kongo was 34 million dollars. Most important cause of the foreign trade deficit, is the 196 million dollars worth "Refined copper and copper alloys (raw)" export in 2014.

The primary item, in terms of value, of our export to Congo is meat and giblets of poultry, and it is followed by pasta and couscous, electrical wires, medical furniture, bread, cakes, biscuits, cement, enzymes, chocolate and sulfur. Poultry, which is Turkey's number one export item, faced a decrease by a half.

Turkey's import from Kongo consists of 10 items, refined copper and copper alloys (raw) constitute 72% of Turkey's import. Other import items are ships to disassemble, residuals of seeds and legumes, trees, exotic birds, copper ores, valuable or semi-valuable stones and decoration ornaments.

GDP 40,420 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 466 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 2,78%

POPULATION 78,74 MILLIONS

ARFA 2,344,885 км²

> CAPITAL Kinshasa

LANGUAGE FRENCH

CURRENCY CONGOLESE FRANC

466 Dollars

78,74 MILLIONS

2,344,885 км²

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

more rare ores are mined from south and east of Democratic Congo. Central parts of Congo, especially East Kasai region, have the largest industrial diamond reserves in the world. Industrial diamond constitutes more than half of the county's export income lately.

Mining industry has been going through radical changes for the recent years. In 2001 the government ended the monopoly in diamond exportation and made way for other independent diamond ex-



HANDMADE COTTON MUD CLOTH FABRIC ALSO PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN MALI'S CULTURE AND ECONOMY

LE TISSU DE COTON FAIT MAIN FAIT À LA MAIN JOUE ÉGALEMENT UN RÔLE IMPORTANT DANS LA CULTURE ET L'ÉCONOMIE DU MALI From the nomadic Tuareg, Fulani, Bozo fishers, Bambara, and Dogon farmers, each of Mali's dozens of ethnic groups have their own unique languages and history, yet generally interact amicably with each other. Each of these has passed down their own traditions, history and occupations over the centuries. Malian music and literature have both been heavily influenced by longtime oral storytelling. Traditional storytellers called griots often perform at weddings and other special events.

The colorful flowing robes many locals wear is called boubout, but handmade cotton mud cloth fabric also plays an important role in Mali's culture and economy. Although most of the population is Muslim, Christian holidays are also observed and businesses close for half days on Friday and Sunday, as well as all day on Saturday's. Most Malians are respectful to visitors who give equal respect to their religious and cultural beliefs.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Mali stands out with the transparency of its economy. Since 1992, the country has been implementing a wide range of economic programs. With these programs, significant progress has been made in the liberalization of the economy, macroeconomic imbalances have been reduced and the necessary conditions have been sought to ensure sustainable economic development.

Mali receives assistance from many international organizations and has good relations with both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Cotton, gold and oil imported in the country have an important place in the economy of Mali. The fluctuations in world prices of these three products have important effects on the country's economy, while the increases in cotton and gold prices have a positive impact on the economy, while the increase in oil prices have a negative impact on the economy.

The main objectives of the governments in the economy are to increase the contribution of the new sectors to the economy by developing the industry as well as the dependency of the economy to the agriculture and gold mine.

An important part of the investments in Mali is locat-

Parmi les nomades agriculteurs Touaregs, Foulani, Bozo Bambara et Dogon, chacun des dizaines d'ethnies maliennes à sa propre langue et son histoire, mais interagissent généralement à l'amiable. Chacune de ces personnes a transmis ses traditions, son histoire et ses occupations au cours des siècles. La musique et la littérature maliennes ont toutes deux étés fortement influencés par la narration orale de longue date. Les conteurs traditionnels appelés griots se produisent souvent lors de mariages et autres événements spéciaux.

es robes fluides colorées que portent de nombreux abitants portent le nom de boubout, mais le tissu de oton fait main fait à la main joue également un rôle imortant dans la culture et l'économie du Mali. Bien que a majorité de la population soit musulmane, des fêtes hrétiennes sont également observées et les commerces ont fermés le vendredi et le dimanche, ainsi que toute a journée le samedi. La plupart des Maliens sont respecueux envers les visiteurs qui accordent un respect égal

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

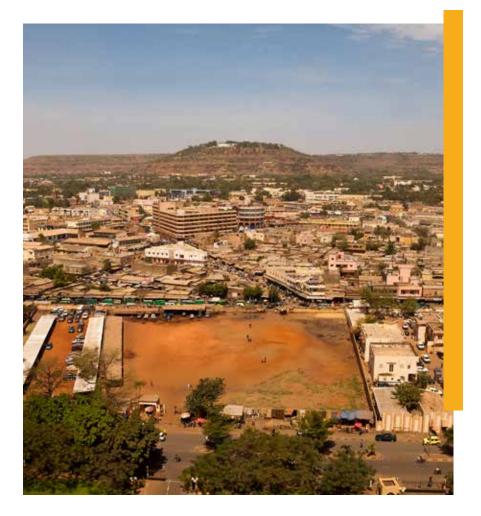
Dans le pays, on applique des programmes économiques très variés depuis 1992. Avec l'application de ces programmes, on a obtenu des avancées importantes dans la libéralisation de l'économie, on a fait diminuer les déséquilibres macroéconomiques et on a essayé de créer les conditions nécessaires pour obtenir un développement économique durable.

Le Mali reçoit des aides de plusieurs établissements internationaux et entretient de bonnes relations avec la Banque Mondiale et le FMI.

Le coton et l'or produits dans le pays et le pétrole importé ont une place importante dans l'économie du Mali. Les fluctuations des prix mondiaux de ces 3 produits ont des effets importants sur l'économie du pays et alors que les augmentations des prix du coton et de l'or ont des effets positifs sur l'économie, les hausses des prix du pétrole ont un effet négatif sur l'économie.

Les objectifs principaux des gouvernements dans l'économie, consistent en premier lieu à la mise en place des infrastructures et le développement de l'industrie au sein de l'économie en grande partie dépendante de l'agriculture et des mines d'or et ainsi à augmenter la contribution de pouveaux secteurs à l'économie

Au Mali, une partie importante des investissements se trouve aux alentours de la capitale Bamako et le code des investissements est de nature à encourager les in-



MALI RECEIVES ASSISTANCE FROM MANY INTERNATIONAL **ORGANIZATIONS** AND HAS GOOD RELATIONS WITH BOTH THE WORLD BANK AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY **FUND**

LE MALI REÇOIT **DES AIDES DE PLUSIEURS** ÉTABLISSEMENTS **INTERNATIONAUX ET ENTRETIENT DE BONNES RELATIONS AVEC** LA BANQUE **MONDIALE ET LE** FMI

ed around the capital Bamako, and the investment

law is particularly encouraging investments outside the capital. Incentives include five to eight years of income tax exemption, cheap energy supply and various supports for the installation of water, electricity and communication lines. All domestic and foreign companies are exempt from all taxes for 30 years if they export at least 80 percent of their production. The expropriation of foreign investments in Mali is not a common practice. To date, nationalization has been applied in compulsory cases and these expropriations have been made very transparent

paid to the creditors of the investment over the market value. There are special incentives for some sectors in Mali. Major sectors that are subject to special support in the country are agriculture-based industries, mining and metallurgy, aquaculture production, tourism and hospitality, livestock, communication, forestry, housing construction, transportation, investments in human and animal health, investments in

and in accordance with international

laws. The expropriation value is also

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

investments in cultural development.

vocational and technical education and

Mali's foreign trade with Turkey is giving surplus in favor of Turkey. Turkey's foreign trade volume in 2016 increased 126 percent to \$ 73.9 million compared to the previous year, while in 2017 it increased by 11.2 percent compared to 2016 and has increased to 82.1 million dollars. In 2017, Turkey's exports decreased by 19.4 percent compared to 2016 decreased to \$52.2 million, while imports rose to 29.9 million, showing increase of 3.28 times in 2017. The main products exported by Turkey to Mali by the year 2017 were military equipment and ammunition, foodstuffs, furniture, trailers and semi-trailers, iron-steel profiles, other articles of lead and lime. Turkey's imports from Mali are taking place in quite a limited number of product groups, imports amounted to only 13 products in a four basis in 2017. These products are mainly cotton, aluminum waste and scrap. In 2017, 99.3 percent Turkey's imports from Mali were cotton imports.

In 2017, 99.3 percent Turkey's imports from Mali were cotton imports

.....

En 2017, 99,3% de nos importations en provenance du Mali, a été constitué de l'importation du coton

GDP 15.32 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 810,77 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 5.3%

POPULATION 17.7 MILLIONS

> ARFA 1,240,000 км²

CAPITAL Вамако

LANGUAGE FRENCH

CURRENCY CFA FRANC

1

15,32 MILLIARDS DE

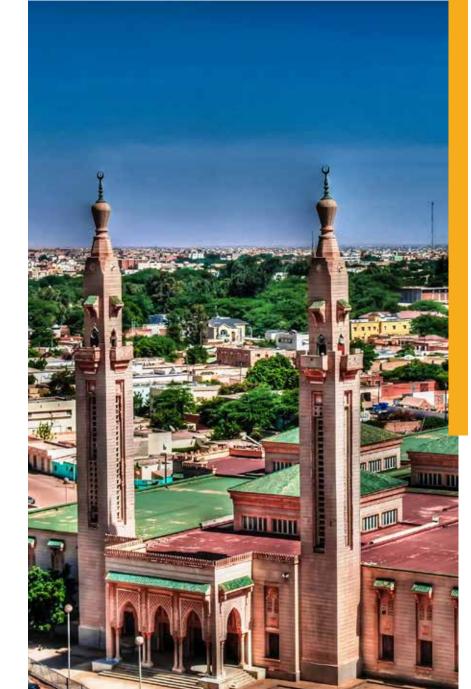
810,77 Dollars

17,7 MILLIONS

1.240.000 км²

FRANC CFA

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE



MAURITANIA'S **CULTURE IS A MIXTURE** OF MANY INFLUENCES. ВОТН **INDIGENOUS** AND EXTERNAL FROM THE **ANCIENT** BERBER PEOPLE. THE **MOORS AND** THE FRENCH

LA CULTURE MAURITANIENNE EST UN MÉLANGE DE **NOMBREUSES** INFLUENCES, **AUTOCHTONES** ET EXTÉRIEURES, DE L'ANCIEN PEUPLE BERBÈRE, DES **MAURES ET DES FRANÇAIS**





Mauritania's culture is a mixture of many influences, both indigenous and external from the ancient Berber people, the Moors and the French, especially visible in both music and cuisine.

Mauritanian music is a tradition carried down by the Moors when musicians formed the lowest rung of society and performed for anyone who paid them. Today, the industry is more refined, but the use of Moor instruments such as the four-stringed lute and the kettle drum remain firmly intact.

In a similar fashion, Mauritanian cuisine can be seen as an amalgamation of several influences. While many dishes and ingredients like dried meats, grilled goat, sheep and couscous clearly highlight Berber and Moorish contributions, there are also more modern interpretations like baked goods and French pastries.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Mauritania's total workforce is around 1.437 million people, and 50% of the total manpower is employed in agriculture, 40% in service industry, and 10% in industrial sector. While the unemployment rate in the country changes every year, it is around 30% on average.

Mauritania has rich iron deposits, and the export of iron ore reaches around 40 percent of the total ex-

The Mauritanian economy is largely based on farming. The most commonly grown animal is sheep, but fishing is also one of the most important livelihoods. Although the country has one of the most fertile coasts in the world, fishing industry in the country is under threat due to overfishing and faulty fishing especially by foreigners.

Economic improvements in Mauritania has shown changes in the recent years. The development rate, which was 5.4 percent in 2014, decreased to 1.2 percent in 2015. Development rate is estimated to be 3.2 percent in 2016 and 4 percent in 2017.

According to Mauritanian laws, foreigners have almost the same rights as Mauritanian citizens when obtaining private properties. Meaning of free here is, entering and exiting the country being guaran-



SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE



MAURITANIA HAS RICH IRON DEPOSITS, AND THE EXPORT OF IRON ORE **REACHES** AROUND 40 PERCENT OF THE **TOTAL EXPORTS**

LA MAURITANIE A DE RICHES **GISEMENTS DE MINERAI** DE FER ET SES **EXPORTATIONS** DE MINERAI DE **FER ATTEIGNENT** 40% DE SES **EXPORTATIONS TOTALES**



teed by the December 1964 dated law.

Firms in Mauritania have the liberty of pricing products they produce, and they also have the freedom to import the raw materials they use in production. Road construction, housing and building construction, and communication sectors are developing • sectors in Mauritania. IMF, The World Bank, The African Development Bank and Gulf funds provide important finances for infrastructure projects in

In the case of animal husbandry in Mauritania; there



is a need for investments in increasing the production of fodder crops, increasing the production of the products used in feed production, improving the varieties of animal species, evaluating leather production, and improving poultry husbandry.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Foreign trade between Turkey and Mauritania causes surplus in favor of Turkey. Turkev's export in 2017 was 86.8 million dollars. Turkey's import from Mauritania increased to 45.1 million dollars in 2017, from being quite low levels previously. In 2017, Turkey's foreign trade volume increased to 131.9 million dollars and caused a 41.7 million dollars surplus in favor of our country.

Iron or unalloyed steel rods hold the first place among other products with 23.4% share in Turkish export to Mauritania in 2016. Export of carpet and floor coverings which hold the second place, has shown increases especially in the recent years, and has a 6% share in Turkey's total export. Other important products in Turkey's exports to Mauritania are pastas, steel construction materials, sanitary towels, and diapers and

Products of 11 items were exported from Mauritania to Turkey in 2017 on a quadruple basis. The mainly imported products from Mauritania are meat, meat offal and sea animal flour and pellets, fish oils, animal skins and aquatic products. Meat, poultry, marine animals flour and pellets import of Turkey, constituted in 2017 79.9 percent of total imports.

Foreign trade between Turkey and Mauritania causes surplus in favor of Turkey

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GDP 5,12 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 1,320 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 3,2%

POPULATION 3,881 MILLIONS

ARFA 1,030,700 км²

> CAPITAL Nouakchott

LANGUAGE **A**RABIC

CURRENCY Ouguiya(UM)

1

5,12 MILLIARDS DE

1,320 Dollars

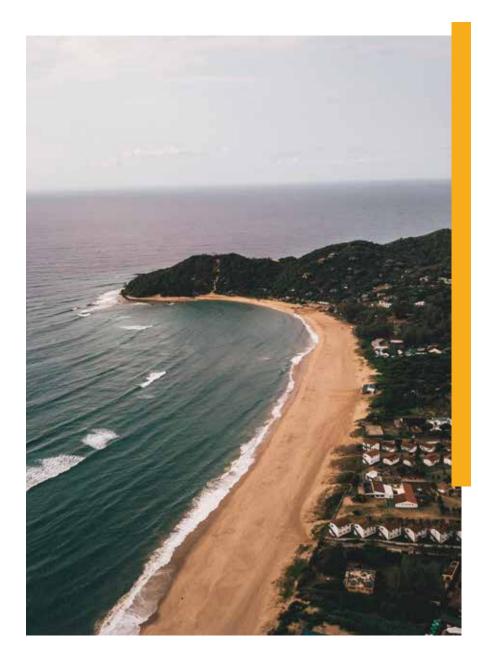
3,881 MILLIONS

1.030.700 км²

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

Le commerce extérieur entre la Turquie et la Mauritanie est excédentaire en permanence, en faveur de notre pays

MOZAMBIQUE MOZAMBIQUE



DERIVED FROM THE REGION'S BANTU, SWAHILI, ARAB, AND PORTUGUESE RULERS, MOZAMBIQUE'S CULTURE HAS BEEN FREE TO DEVELOP SINCE ITS INDEPENDENCE IN 1975

DÉRIVÉE DES SOUVERAINS BANTOUS, SWAHILIS, ARABES ET PORTUGAIS DE LA RÉGION, LA CULTURE DU MOZAMBIQUE EST LIBRE DE SE DÉVELOPPER DEPUIS SON INDÉPENDANCE EN 1975 Derived from the region's Bantu, Swahili, Arab, and Portuguese rulers, Mozambique's culture has been free to develop since its independence in 1975. The country holds seven main tribal ethnicities along with a number of smaller groups, with each having its own customs, celebrations and cultural icons. Tribal music is all-important, both for traditional ceremonies and religious occasions, with the instruments handmade and largely unchanged over the centuries.

The flag consists of horizontal bands of green, black, and yellow with a red triangle at the left border. In the center is a yellow star overlaid with a book, symbolizing education; a hoe, symbolizing agriculture; and a rifle, which stands for defense and vigilance. Notable for their excellence in music and dance are the Chopi tribe, also famed for their animal-skin costumed battle dances, while the Makonde are known for their wood-carving, especially in the elaborate masks used during ritual dances. Roman Catholicism is the major Portuguese influence and agriculture is still the economic mainstay, which helps to preserve ancient rituals based on the seasons and crop culture.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Mozambique is the 25th biggest economy in Africa. The developing Mozambique economy grew by an average of 7 percent in the 2009-2013 period. In 2014, the country's economy grew by an estimated 7.4 percent. Still many people in the country live below the poverty line. However, it is foreseen that the country will continue to grow with the recent natural gas reserves. It is also estimated that the country will show great progress in the medium and long term. Agriculture has an important place in the economy of Mozambigue. 81% of the workforce in the country is employed in the agricultural sector, 6% in the industrial sector, and 13% in the service sector. Industrial sector comprise 24.9% of the country GDP. Production sector is also growing with the effect of the expansion of the Mozal aluminum faciliDérivée des souverains bantous, swahilis, arabes et portugais de la région, la culture du Mozambique est libre de se développer depuis son indépendance er 1975. Le pays compte sept ethnies tribales principales et un certain nombre de groupes plus petits, chacur ayant ses propres coutumes, célébrations et icônes culturelles. La musique tribale est de la plus haute importance, tant pour les cérémonies traditionnelles que pour les cérémonies religieuses, les instruments étant fabriqués à la main et pratiquement inchangés au fil des siècles.

drapeau est constitué de bandes horizontales de ert, noir et jaune avec un triangle rouge à la frontière suche. Au centre se trouve une étoile jaune recourte d'un livre, symbole de l'éducation ; une houe, mbolisant l'agriculture ; et un fusil, qui est synonne de défense et de vigilance.

La tribu des Chopi, réputée pour ses batailles costumées en peau de bête, se distingue par son excellence en matière de musique et de danse, tandis que les Makondes sont réputées pour leurs sculptures sur bois, notamment dans les masques élaborés utilisés lors des danses rituelles. Le catholicisme romain est l'influence majeure du Portugal et l'agriculture reste le pilier de l'économie, ce qui contribue à préserver les anciens rituels basés sur les saisons et la culture

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

Le Mozambique est la 25ème plus grande économie sur le continent africain. L'économie malgache en développement, a enregistré un taux de croissance de 7% en moyenne dans la période de 2009-2013 et un taux de croissance estimé à 7,4% pour 2014. Mais dans le pays, plusieurs personnes vivent actuellement en dessous de la barre du minimum de pauvreté. Néanmoins, la poursuite de la croissance du pays est prévue en particulier avec les réserves de gaz nature découvertes récemment et l'émergence du pays est prévue à moyen et long terme.

L'agriculture occupe une place importante dans l'économie du Mozambique. 81% de la main d'œuvre est employé dans le secteur agricole, 6% dans le secteur industriel et 13% dans le secteur tertiaire.

Le secteur industriel correspond à 24,9% du PIB d pays. Le secteur de fabrication s'agrandit sous l'effe



IT IS FORESEEN THAT THE **COUNTRY WILL CONTINUE TO GROW WITH** THE RECENT NATURAL GAS RESERVES

LA POURSUITE DE LA CROISSANCE **DU PAYS EST** PRÉVUE EN **PARTICULIER AVEC LES** RÉSERVES DE **GAZ NATUREL DÉCOUVERTES** RÉCEMMENT

ties (860 million dollars worth), which is the biggest foreign investment in the country. 22% of countries export was consisted of aluminum bars and profiles in 2014.

Mozambique has rich natural resources. The major ones are coal and natural gas. Natural resources sector in the country will rapidly increase due to the development of coal mining projects and increase in natural gas production.

Potential investment areas in the country are, infra-



structure, energy (natural gas, hydroelectric), mining (coal), tourism (hotels) and agriculture (sesame, tree products, tobacco). No import tax is applied other than custom duty and VAT for all products, except for sugar and some luxury products. All importers in the country should be licensed by the National Trade Directorate, which is connected to the Industry and Trade Ministry.

Custom duty rates applied by Mozambique range between 0% and 20%. They are around 4-5% on average. VAT rate is 17 percent.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Trade volume between Turkey and Mozambigue isn't yet at the desired level. Export from Turkey to Mozambique was 24.2 million dollars in 2016, and 25.4 million dollars in 2017. Import from Mozambique was 90.8 million dollars in 2016, this number increased to 136.8 million dollars in 2017. Our foreign trade in 2017, caused a deficit of 111.4 million dollars. In 2017, export from Turkey to Mozambique was 25.4 million dollars, and iron/steel products and iron steel goods came at the top of Turkey's export items. Electric transformers, electrical appliances, grain and pulse handling machines, yeasts and petrol oils. Aluminum wires, leaf tobacco, and hard coal take the most important place in Turkey's imports from Mozambique. These three products comprise over 90% of the imports from Mozambique in 2017.

Aluminum wires, leaf tobacco, and hard coal take the most important place in Turkey's imports from Mozambique

.....

Dans les importations réalisées par la Turquie à partir du Mozambique, les fils en aluminium, les feuilles de tabac et le charbon dur, occupent la place la plus importante

GDP 12,68 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 429,3 (IMF 2017)

GROWTH RATE 2,9%

POPULATION 28,83 MILLIONS

AREA 801509 км²

CAPITAL Марито

LANGUAGE PORTUGUESE

CURRENCY MOZAMBICAN METICAL



12,68 MILLIARDS DE

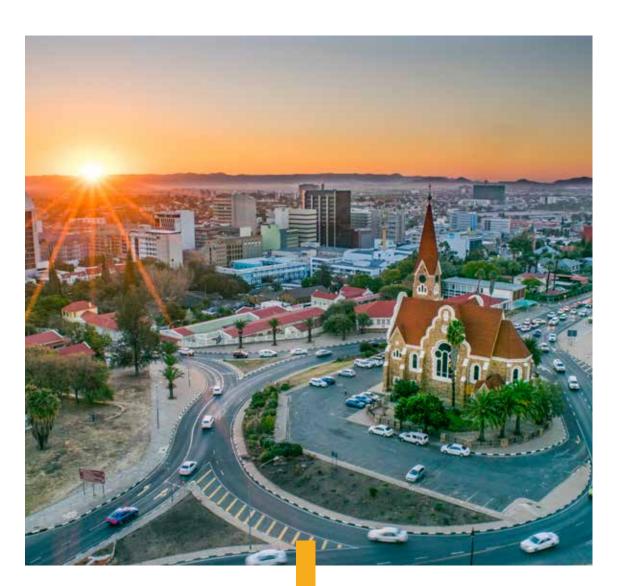
429,3 Dollars

28,83 MILLIONS

801.509 км²

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TUROUIE

NAMIBIA NAMIBIE



NAMIBIA IS A LAND OF GREAT ETHNIC DIVERSITY AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS ARE OFTEN SPECIFIC TO EACH OF THE DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS

LA NAMIBIE EST UNE TERRE DE GRANDE DIVERSITÉ ETHNIQUE ET LES TRADITIONS CULTURELLES SONT SOUVENT SPÉCIFIQUES À CHACUN DES DIFFÉRENTS GROUPES ETHNIQUES



EN

Namibia is a land of great ethnic diversity and cultural traditions are often specific to each of the different ethnic groups. Around 50 percent of Namibians belong to the Ovambos, most of whom live in the northern regions of the country. Although Finnish missionaries turned most of the Ovambo into practicing Christians, specifically Lutherans, many still follow traditional customs. Families still live in homesteads, groups of huts enclosed by wooden fence poles. Each hut serves a particular purpose as a bedroom, kitchen or storage room.

In central and southern Namibia, the major ethnic group is the Herero. This is not to say, however, that they are homogenous in their traditions. The main group living in central Namibia has been largely influenced by the Europeans who they came into contact with during the colonial era making them more Western in culture. The women don Victorian-style dresses, albeit with a very loud and colorful African flare, while large horn-shaped headgear completes the apparel.

The descendants of Southern African migrants also call Namibia their home. They are the Khoisan people, a mixture of the Namaqua and San cultures. The Namaqua put great importance on music, dance and story-telling, all of which have been passed down orally from generation to generation. They are also known for their crafts such as sheepskin cloaks, clay pots, leatherwork, jewelry and musical instruments, specifically reed flutes. The San, on the other hand, are the original people of Namibia. They are one of the 14 ancestral population clusters from which all modern humans are thought to have evolved.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Agriculture and livestock farming, fishing, food processing, mining, ore and diamond processing are the primary economical activities in Namibia.

A great majority of the population make a living directly or indirectly with agricultural activities. In the countryside, half of the household carry out agricultural activities, as subsistence farming. This causes the sector to provide employment and production well below its potential.

Country is quite rich with regards to its mines. Pri-

FF

La Namibie est une terre de grande diversité ethnique et les traditions culturelles sont souvent spécifiques à chacun des différents groupes ethniques. Environ 50% des Namibiens appartiennent aux Ovambos, dont la plupart vivent dans les régions du nord du pays. Bien que les missionnaires finlandais aient transformé la plupart des Ovambos en chrétiens pratiquants, en particulier luthériens, beaucoup suivent encore les coutumes traditionnelles. Les familles vivent toujours dans des fermes, des groupes de huttes entourées de poteaux de clôture en bois. Chaque cabane a une fonction particulière en tant que chambre à coucher, cuisine ou espace de rangement.

l'ans le centre et le sud de la Namibie, le groupe ethique principal est les Hereros. Cela ne veut toutefois as dire qu'ils sont homogènes dans leurs traditions, le groupe principal qui vit dans le centre de la Nabibie a été largement influencé par les Européens avec esquels ils ont été en contact pendant la période comiale, ce qui les a rendus plus occidentaux dans leur ulture. Les femmes portent des robes de style victoen, bien qu'elles aient une touche africaine très forte t colorée, tandis que de grandes coiffures en forme de prine complètent l'habillement

Les descendants de migrants d'Afrique australe on également élu domicile en Namibie. Ils sont le peuple Khoisan, un mélange des cultures Namaqua et San. Les Namaquas accordent une grande importance à la musique, à la danse et aux contes, qui ont tous été trans mis oralement de génération en génération. Ils son également connus pour leurs objets artisanaux tels que les manteaux en peau de mouton, les pots en argile, le travail du cuir, les bijoux et les instruments de musique en particulier les flûtes à anches. Les San, d'autre part sont le peuple originel de la Namibie. Ils sont l'un des 14 groupes de population ancestraux à partir desquels tous les humains modernes auraient évolué.

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

L'agriculture et l'élevage, la pêche, le traitement des aliments, les activités minières, le traitement des minerais et du diamant sont les activités économiques de base en Namibie.

Une grande partie de la population assure sa subsistance directement ou indirectement grâce aux activités agricoles. Dans les zones rurales, la moitié des ménages réalise les activités agricoles pour leur subsistance. Ceci entraîne un emploi et une production

...

AGRICULTURE

FARMING,

AND LIVESTOCK

FISHING, FOOD

PROCESSING.

MINING, ORE

AND DIAMOND

THE PRIMARY

ECONOMICAL

ACTIVITIES IN

L'AGRICULTURE

ET L'ÉLEVAGE,

NAMIBIA

PROCESSING ARE

ÉCONOMIQUES

DE BASE EN

NAMIBIE

Economic relations between Turkey and Namibia aren't well-developed. Turkev's export to Namibia which was below 10 million dollars until 2015, reached 83.7 million dollars in 2015. Export, which decreased to 40 million dollars in 2016, increased to 55.4 million dollars in 2017. Turkey's import from Namibia was below 1 million dollars in 2016 and 2017. Turkey exports petrol oils, zinc ore, carbonate, insulated cable and wires, rock and mine processing machines, carpets and pasta to Namibia and imports wood coal and fluorspar from them.

criminate between Namibian firms and

foreign investors. Taking conflicts be-

tween the government and the investor

to international arbitration, fair compen-

sation in expropriation, rights related to

profit transfer and purchasing foreign

currency etc. are included in the act.

However, it is emphasized that there

will be no discrimination between lo-

cal firms and foreign investors, it is also

stated in the same act, that the govern-

Namibia practices the common external

tariff rates of the South Africa Customs

Value-added tax is 15%. 0% value-add-

ed tax is applied to some staple food

and base services such as health and

ment has the right to restrict.

Union, which they are a part of.

transportation.

Turkey's import from Namibia was below 1 million dollars in 2016 and 2017

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Les importations de la Turquie en provenance de Namibie en 2016 et en 2017 étaient inférieures à 1 million de dollars

GDP 12,69 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 5,410 Dollars

GROWTH RATE -1.2%

> POPULATION 2,48 MILLIONS

> > AREA 825,615 км²

CAPITAL WINDHOEK

LANGUAGE GERMAN, ENGLISH

CURRENCY SOUTH AFRICAN RAND. Namibian Dollar

12,69 MILLIARDS DE

5,410 Dollars

2,48 MILLIONS

SUD, DOLLAR NAMIBIEN

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE



marily, diamond, uranium, gold, zinc, lead and manganese are mined. They are at the sixth place in the world in uranium production. Also is one of the countries where finest quality diamonds are mined. Export industry concentrates on primarily food processing as in meat, fish, vegetables and fruits; copper and zinc production by smelting and diamond processing industries. Logistics, tourism, production and agriculture sectors are designated as strategic sectors. Thereby there might be increases in investments done in these sectors.

Foreign investments act gives guarantee not to dis-

110



SINCE
INDEPENDENCE,
THERE
HAVE BEEN
GOVERNMENTAL
EFFORTS TO
PROMOTE A
NATIONAL
CULTURE

DEPUIS L'INDÉPENDANCE, LE GOUVERNEMENT S'EFFORCE DE PROMOUVOIR UNE CULTURE NATIONALE



Most of northern and western Africa has been influenced by Islam, since it spread westwards from the Middle East. Niger is no different, with around 90 percent of the population being Muslim. The rest of the population follows the Baha'i faith, also originating in the Middle East, and Christianity, as an influence of the French colonization. A further proportion following traditional, indigenous beliefs known as animism (a religious belief that animals, plants, and other inanimate objects such as rocks possess spiritual essence and are worshipped). From the early twentieth century until independence in 1960, the colony of Niger was part of French West Africa. Since the boundaries of the nation-state were imposed by European colonial powers, ethnic and cultural borders do not coincide with state boundaries. Since independence, there have been governmental efforts to promote a national culture.

Modern Niger culture is steeped in tradition, either following the Islamic doctrine that has been adhered to since the 10th century, or reflecting the indigenous, typically African traditions. French colonialism has also had an influence in the Niger of today, although the country has found it difficult to join the modern global culture of the 21st century. The only place you are likely to find modern culture is in the country's largest urban area, Niamey, where modern fashions and music are followed like in any other capital city.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Niger people's main livelihood is agriculture. Agricultural income which comprise 40% of GDP, is the source of living for more than 80% of the population in Niger. With the starting of oil exportation, along-side with increasing uranium production, economic growth in Niger is expected to reach the top.

According to the human development index, Niger is the second least developed country in the world. Third of the population is at a constant risk of starvation, due to insufficient rainfall and frequent pest infestations on crops.

With the completion of the oil refinery, Niger became a self sufficient country in oil. However, the decrease in uranium prices by 30% since the Fuk-



L'Islam a influencé la majeure partie de l'Afrique du Nord et de l'Ouest, puisqu'il s'est étendu du Moyen-Orient vers l'Ouest. Le Niger n'est pas différent, avec environ 90% de la population musulmane. Le reste de la population suit la foi bahaïe, également issue du Moyen-Orient, et le christianisme, en tant qu'influence de la colonisation française. Une autre proportion suit les croyances traditionnelles indigènes connues sous le nom d'animisme (conviction religieuse que les animaux, les plantes et d'autres objets inanimés tels que des roches possèdent une essence spirituelle et sont vénérés). Du début du vingtième siècle jusqu'à l'indépendance en 1960, la colonie du Niger faisait partie de l'Afrique occidentale française. Les frontières de l'État-nation ayant été imposées par les puissances coloniales européennes, les frontières et culturelles ne coïncident pas avec les frontières de séforce de promouvoir une culture nationale

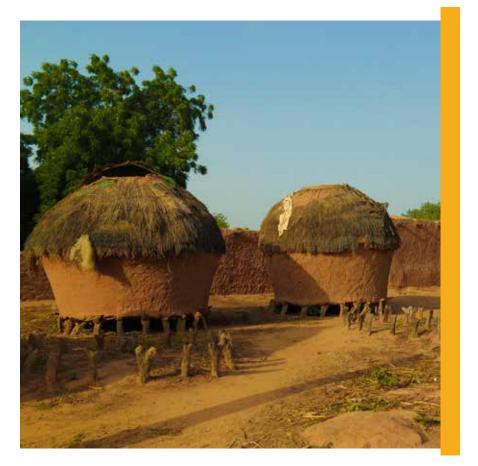
La culture nigérienne moderne est ancrée dans la tradition, soit en suivant la doctrine islamique à laquelle on adhère depuis le 10ème siècle, soit en reflétant les traditions indigènes, typiquement africaines. Le colonialisme français a également eu une influence sur le Niger d'aujourd'hui, bien qu'il ait été difficile pour le pays de rejoindre la culture mondiale moderne du 21ème siècle. Le seul endroit où vous pourrez découvrir la culture moderne se situe dans la plus grande agglomération du pays, Niamey, où la mode et la musique modernes sont suivies comme dans n'importe quelle autre capitale.

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

L'agriculture occupe une place importante dans l'économie du Niger. Au Niger, le revenu agricole qui constitue 40% du PIB, est source de subsistance pour plus de 80% de la population. Au Niger, on attend une croissance économique qui verra le sommet avec la production accrue de l'uranium, accompagné des exportations pétrolières qui démarrent.

Selon l'indice de développement humain, le Niger est le deuxième pays le moins développé au monde. Un tiers de la population est face à la faim, à cause des pluies insuffisantes et les invasions répétitives des récoltes par les insectes ravageurs.

Avec l'achèvement de la raffinerie de pétrole, le Niger est devenu un pays auto-suffisant pour le pétrole. Toutefois, le recul de 30% des cours d'uranium sur



WITH THE STARTING OF OIL EXPORTATION, ALONGSIDE WITH **INCREASING** URANIUM PRODUCTION. **ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGER IS EXPECTED TO REACH THE TOP**

AU NIGER, ON ATTEND UNE **CROISSANCE** ÉCONOMIQUE **QUI VERRA LE SOMMET AVEC** LA PRODUCTION ACCRUE DE L'URANIUM, **ACCOMPAGNÉ** DES **EXPORTATIONS** PÉTROLIÈRES **QUI DÉMARRENT**

mostly from investments made to the mining sector in the country. TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

um production. It is predicted that the

economic growth will be supported by

foreign investments provided to further develop, road and dam construction,

mine, oil and electricity and transporta-

Because Niger is unable attract enough

investors to the country, primary tra-

ditional resources to supply county's

financing needs are exclusive rate long

According to the World Investments Re-

port of the United Nations Conference

on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);

Niger that got direct investments of 8

million US dollars in 2000, reached a

direct investment value of 793 million

dollars this year, by continually increas-

ing after 2000. This increase is caused

term credits and donations.

tion infrastructures.

Trade volume between Turkey and Niger was 815.000 dollars in 2017. Turkey's export to Niger increased from 23 million dollars in 2016, to 38 million dollars in 2017. Primary products Turkey exports to Niger are pasta, yeast, food supplements, wheat flour, sugary products, biscuits, chocolate products, medical tools, carpets and furniture.

Turkey's import from Niger was 110 thousand dollars in 2016, and increased to 869 thousand dollars in 2017. Primary products Turkey imports from Niger are, raw gold, air craft components and parts, phones, diodes, electrical resistors, microphones and speakers.

.....

Turkey's import from Niger was 110 thousand dollars in 2016, and increased to 869 thousand dollars in 2017

Les importations de la Turquie en provenance du Niger qui étaient de 110 mille dollars en 2016, ont été 869 mille dollars en 2017

GDP 8,25 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 440 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 3,2%

POPULATION 18,76 MILLIONS

> ARFA 1.267.000 км²

CAPITAL YAOUNDÉ

LANGUAGE FRENCH

CURRENCY CFA FRANC

8,25 MILLIARDS DE

18,76 MILLIONS

1.267.000 км²

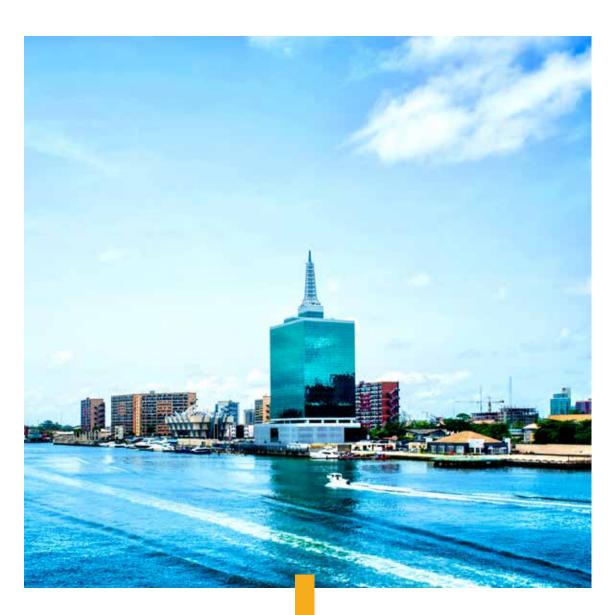
FRANC CFA

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

ushima disaster in Japan, increased the problems at the Imouraren uranium mine in Niger, which is one of the numbered countries in the world to produce uranium ore.

Niger is a member of the "West Africa Economic and Monetary Union" (UEMOA) of the Frank Area Regional Group.

It is estimated that Niger's real GDP will grow more than 5% in the upcoming period. This high rate of economic growth is predicted to cause from, Niger starting oil exportations, and the increase in urani-



IN MODERN CULTURE, NIGERIANS ARE REVERED THROUGHOUT AFRICA AND THE WORLD

DANS LA CULTURE MODERNE, LES NIGÉRIANS SONT VÉNÉRÉS DANS TOUTE L'AFRIQUE ET LE MONDE



With such a huge population and rich history, Nigeria is a prominent nation of Africa. In modern culture, Nigerians are revered throughout Africa and the world. Femi Kuti has produced 15 albums since 1989 that have had global success. The pulsating and mesmerizing beats with somber melodies sang and played over the top was a style of music pioneered by his father, Fela Kuti. This music is known as 'Afrobeat' and influences many modern dance music styles. As a result of his musical success and social commentary, Femi Kuti has been dubbed the 'Bob Marley of Africa'.

Nigeria has a US\$250-million movie industry known as Nollywood. The industry grew to prominence quickly in the 1990s and the movies are exported all over Africa, mainly for home viewing.

Nigeria has also had a growing success on the international stage with sport. Soccer is the national sport of Nigeria, and their national team is one of the best in Africa. Many of its players work abroad, earning millions in the lucrative European leagues. The national team won the regional African Cup in 1980 and 1994 and progressed relatively far in the last FIFA world cup in 2010.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Although Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, being a oil exporter, is rich in labor force and natural resources, it faces problems in attracting foreign investments. Problems encountered by foreign investors; unstable macroeconomic policies, inadequate infrastructure, bureaucracy, lack of trained labor force are administrative and judicial difficulties in dealing with time-consuming and commercial disputes. The crime rate is high, and in certain parts of the country the problem of internal security (terrorism) continues.

In a report published by IMF in 2018 on the Nigerian economy, Nigeria's rise in stagnation with the help of rising oil prices and new foreign exchange measures and strong recovery in foreign exchange reserves were welcomed. Progress in the implementation of the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan has been appreciated, including the beginning of a conver-

Avec une telle population et une riche histoire, le Nigéria est une nation importante de l'Afrique. Dans la culture moderne, les Nigérians sont vénérés dans toute l'Afrique et le monde. Femi Kuti a produit 15 albums depuis 1989 qui ont eu un succès mondial. Les rythmes palpitants et hypnotisant avec de sombres mélodies chantées et jouées au-dessus étaient un style de musique inventé par son père, Fela Kuti. Cette musique est connue sous le nom de 'Afrobeat' et influence de nombreux styles de musique de danse moderne. En raison de son succès musical et de son commentaire social, Femi Kuti a été surnommé le « Bob Marley of Africa ». Le Nigéria possède une industrie cinématographique de 250 millions de dollars, connue sous le nom de Nollywood. L'industrie a rapidement pris de l'importance dans les années 90 et les films sont exportés dans toute l'Afrique, principalement pour êur visionnés à domicile. Le Nigeria a également connu un succès croissant sur la scène internationale avec le sport. Le football est le sport national du Nigéria et leur équipe nationale est l'une des meilleures d'Afrique. Beaucoup de ses joueurs travaillent à l'étranger et gagnent des millions dans les ligues européennes lucratives. L'équipe nationale a remporté la Coupe régionale africaine en 1980 et 1994 et a progressé relativement loin lors de la dernière coupe du monde de la FIFA en 2010.

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

Bien que le Nigeria soit le pays le plus peuplé d'Afrique, son statut d'exportateur de pétrole, son potentiel de main-d'œuvre et sa richesse en ressources naturelles, il éprouve des difficultés à attirer des investissements étrangers. Les problèmes rencontrés par les investisseurs étrangers sont les politiques macroéconomiques instables, l'insuffisance des infrastructures, la bureaucratie, le manque de main-d'œuvre qualifiée, les difficultés administratives et judiciaires qui prennent du temps dans le règlement de différends commerciaux. Le taux de criminalité est élevé et le problème de la sécurité intérieure (terrorisme) persiste dans certaines parties du pays.

Dans un rapport sur l'économie du Nigeria, publié en 2018 par le FMI, la récession économique vécue grâce à la hausse des prix du pétrole et aux nouvelles mesures de devise et la hausse des réserves de devises sont très satisfaisantes. Un progrès a été constaté dans la mise en œuvre du Plan d'Amélioration et de Croissance Économique qui comprend des avancées significatives

NIGERIA'S RISE **IN STAGNATION** WITH THE HELP OF RISING OIL PRICES AND **NEW FOREIGN EXCHANGE MEASURES** AND STRONG RECOVERY **IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES WERE** WELCOMED

LA RÉCESSION ÉCONOMIOUE **VÉCUE GRÂCE** À LA HAUSSE **DES PRIX DU** PÉTROLE ET AUX **NOUVELLES MESURES DE DEVISE ET LA HAUSSE DES** RÉSERVES **DE DEVISES SONT TRÈS SATISFAISANTES**

gence in exchange change rates, tight monetary policy, improvements in the tax administration and important steps in improving the business (trade) environment. Nevertheless, IMF determined that significant challenges continued as non-oil, non-agricultural sector growth did not increase; that inflation remained high and sticky; that unemployment increased and poverty was high. It was stated that comprehensive and consistent policy actions should

be implemented urgently to address these deficits.

The IMF stated that the correction of fragilities in Nigeria economy and the achievement of high per capita growth rates would be through urgent implementation of comprehensive policies. The IMF also emphasized the importance of not delaying the implementation of these policies due to rising oil prices and upcoming elections. The Nigerian government supports more foreign investment compared to previous periods. With the Investment Incentive Commission Degree (NIPC) introduced in 1995, 100% foreign ownership rights were granted to enterprises in sectors other than petroleum and natural security sensitive sectors (military equipment, ammunition, etc.). This decree includes guarantees against nationalization and expropriation for cases outside national interests. With the Foreign Exchange Tracking Decree issued in 1995, investors were granted the right to trade in foreign exchange markets. In 2002, the government passed Wholesale Dutch Auction System. This system gave banks more control in the foreign exchange markets. In addition, the Central Bank continues to serve as a supervisor.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Turkey's foreign trade with Nigeria causes deficit against Turkey. Turkey's exports to Nigeria in the last 10 years have followed a fluctuating course with increases and decreases. In 2017, 12 percent of Turkey's approximately 336 million dollars exports to Nigeria is air crafts, 10 percent is iron/steel products (hs code:10), these product group is followed by gypsum, starches and sugar respectively. In Turkey's imports from Nigeria, oil seeds and fruit group and petroleum gases and hydrocarbons are leading.

GDP 395 MILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 2,092 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 0.84%

> POPULATION 189 MILLIONS

AREA 923.770 км²

> CAPITAL **A**BUJA

LANGUAGE **E**NGLISH

2,092 Dollars

0,84%

189 MILLIONS

vestissement étranger plus que par le

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE



DESPITE THE COUNTRY'S TURBULENT POLITICAL PAST, RWANDA BOASTS A RICH AND DIVERSE CULTURE WHICH SPANS CENTURIES

MALGRÉ LE PASSÉ POLITIQUE TUMULTUEUX DU PAYS, LE RWANDA POSSÈDE UNE CULTURE RICHE ET DIVERSIFIÉE QUI S'ÉTEND SUR DES SIÈCLES Despite the country's turbulent political past, Rwanda boasts a rich and diverse culture which spans centuries. Very few external influences have managed to infiltrate the culture, which is admirable considering the prolonged period of Belgian rule to which the country was subjected.

Rwandan music is an integral part of both daily life and traditional ceremonies, with different regional groups contributing different sounds, instruments and dances to the national culture. Intore is one of the most famous musical performances which consists of ballet-style dancing, more traditional African dancing and a highly impressive drumming routine. As with most East African cultures, clothing in Rwanda is a representation of culture, family and in more rural communities, ranking. Female dresses worn in traditional communities are called mushanana, which are generally made from wonderfully ornate, hand-woven materials.

Rwanda also has a proud tradition of crafting which can be seen in most of the handicrafts sold at local markets. Many items are painstakingly made by hand, including grass items like baskets and mats, and wooden items like bowls and masks. While the handicrafts are great for souvenirs and decorations, they are made traditionally to perform important functions in the home.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Rwanda is a small but growing market with a population of 12,9 million and a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 8096 billion. The Rwanda economy grew by an average of 8 percent annually from 2002 to 2012, and then declined to 4.6 percent in 2013, following international donor assistance cuts and suspension. The economy grew by 6.9 percent in 2015 and 5.9 percent in 2016. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF): Rwanda's GDP is expected to be between 6-7 percent between 2017 and 2018. In the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' Index, Rwanda ranked 59th out of 190 economies in its 2016 report.

Important sectors in Rwanda include energy, agriculture, trade, tourism and financial services. Rwanda's economy is largely rural and dependent on agricul-

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE



IMPORTANT
SECTORS IN
RWANDA
INCLUDE
ENERGY,
AGRICULTURE,
TRADE, TOURISM
AND FINANCIAL
SERVICES

LES SECTEURS
IMPORTANTS
AU RWANDA
INCLUENT
L'ÉNERGIE,
L'AGRICULTURE,
LE COMMERCE,
LE TOURISME ET
LES SERVICES
FINANCIERS

=N

ture. There has been a strong growth in the service sector, especially in construction and tourism.

According to the World Bank; GDP per capita in 2015 was 697 dollars. The economic priority of the government makes Rwanda a regional trade, logistics and conference center. This strategy includes building several new international business class hotels, establishing a congress center in Kigali in the

Trade Agreements with Turkey

Memorandum of Understanding on Establishment
of Turkish-Rwanda Business Council



rale et dépend de l'agriculture. Le secteur des services a connu une forte croissance, en particulier dans la construction et le tourisme. Selon la Banque Mondiale; Le PIB par habitant était de 697 dollars en 2015. La priorité économique du gouvernement est de faire du Rwanda un centre régional de commerce, de logistique et de conférence. Cette stratégie comprend la construction de plusieurs nouveaux hôtels d'affaires internationaux, la création d'un centre de conventions

Accords commerciaux entre la Turquie et le Rwanda Un Mémorandum d'entente sur la création du Conseil des Affaires turco-rwandaises



city center and investing in the fleet for the national carrier RwandAir. Rwanda is a rural, agricultural country that has approximately 35% of the population with subsistence agriculture and some mineral and agricultural processing. Tourism, minerals, coffee and tea are the main source of exchange in Rwanda. Major areas of investment in Rwanda are; information technologies (ICT), tourism, energy, mining, financial services, agriculture, infrastructure and real estate.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Turkish Embassy in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, started its operations in December 2014. The Turkish Embassy in Rwanda was opened in August 2013. Relations between the two countries are developing in all areas.

Turkey's trade volume with Rwanda was around 30 million US dollars in 2016. Turkey's exports are around 29.5 million, while imports are around 90 thousand US dollars. THY has direct flights to Rwanda (Kigali) as of May 15, 2012. In the last three years, the total value of more than 20 investments in Rwanda has increased to 400 million US Dollars. This ratio corresponds to 13% of the local or foreign investment in Rwanda during the same period. The Kigali Congress Center, where the 2016 summit of the African Union was held, was built by a Turkish company.

Relations between the two countries are developing in all areas

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GDP 9,9 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA
820 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 7,2%

POPULATION 12,1 MILLIONS

AREA **26,338 км²**

CAPITAL Kigali

LANGUAGE English, French or Kinyarwanda

CURRENCY
RWANDA FRANC (RWFR)



9,9 MILLIARDS DE DOLLARS

PIB PAR HABITANT **820 D**ollars

TAUX DE CROISSANCE **7,2%**

12,1 MILLIONS

26,338 км²

CAPITALE **K**igali

LANGUE Anglais, Français et Kinyarwanda

UNITE MONETAIRE Franc rwandais (Rwfr)

dans le centre-ville de Kigali et l'investissement dans la flotte de la compagnie nationale RwandAir. Le Rwanda est un pays rural et agricole dont le 35% de la population pratique une agriculture de subsistance et une certaine transformation des minéraux et de l'agriculture. Le tourisme, les minéraux, le café et le thé sont la principale source de devises du Rwanda. Principaux domaines d'investissement au Rwanda; La Technologie de l'Information (TIC), Tourisme, Énergie, Mines, Services Financiers, Agriculture,

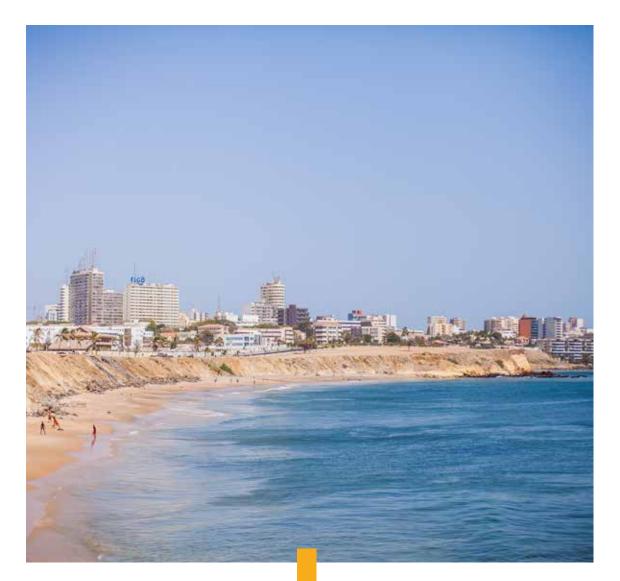
RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

Notre ambassade à Kigali, la capitale du Rwanda, a commencé ses opérations en décembre 2014. L'Ambassade du Rwanda à Ankara a été ouverte en août 2013. Les Relations entre les deux pays se développent dans tous les domaines.

Notre volume d'échanges avec le Rwanda est d'environ 30 millions de dollars US en 2016. Nos exportations sont estimées à environ 29,5 millions de dollars et nos importations à 90 000 dollars. Turkish Airlines (THY) a des vols directs pour le Rwanda (Kigali) à partir du 15 mai 2012. La valeur totale de plus de 20 investissements réalisés par les entreprises turques au Rwanda s'est élevée à 400 millions de dollars, au cours des trois dernières années. Ce chiffre correspond à 13% des investissements locaux ou étrangers réalisés au Rwanda au cours de la même période. Le centre des congrès de Kigali, où s'est tenu le sommet d'été 2016 de l'Union africaine, a été construit par une société turque.

Les Relations entre les deux pays se développent dans tous les domaines





ALL OF SENEGAL'S DOMINANT ETHNIC GROUPS SHARE THE SAME MUSLIM RELIGION AND TERANGA CULTURE

TOUS LES GROUPES ETHNIQUES DOMINANTS DU SÉNÉGAL PARTAGENT LA MÊME RELIGION MUSULMANE ET LA MÊME CULTURE TERANGA Perhaps one of the reasons why Senegal has escaped many of the conflicts of other African nations is Senegal's strong hospitality culture, known as teranga. All of Senegal's dominant ethnic groups share the same Muslim religion and teranga culture, which not only welcomes visitors with open arms, but often invites them to share meals or even spend a night at local homes. In return, visitors should always shake hands, offer gifts which will help the community, and learn a few French or Wolof words.

All Senegalese people also share a love of music, an important part of all gatherings and storytelling sessions by local griots. Senegalese music is played with stringed instruments called kora and xalem accompanied by djembe, tabala, tama, sabar, and other traditional drums. The balafon, a wooden instrument similar to a xylophone, is hit with mallets to play its melodic music. One of Senegal's most famous musicians, Youssou N'Dour, was recently named the nation's new minister of culture and tourism.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

The country's economy is mainly based on agriculture and natural resources are very limited. The agricultural sector is currently the most important sector that provides employment to 70% of the workforce. For this reason, the country's economy is extremely sensitive to climate conditions, developments in international markets and raw material prices. Tourism is the most important sector that returns foreign currency.

Diversification of exports, current account deficit, double digit and increasing unemployment rate and poverty are the main problems of Senegal's economy. It is stated that at least 7% real growth should be recorded annually in order to overcome poverty but these rates cannot be reached. The unemployment rate, which is around 10 percent, increases every year due to insufficient health conditions and educational level.

The monetary and foreign exchange policies of the member countries of the Monetary Union are determined by the Central Bank of the West African Countries (Banque centre de l'Afrique de l'ouest, BCEAO). "CFA franc" is used as currency in eight



L'une des raisons pour lesquelles le Sénégal a échappe à de nombreux conflits d'autres pays africains est la forte culture de l'hospitalité sénégalaise, connue sous le nom de teranga. Tous les groupes ethniques dom inants du Sénégal partagent la même religion musul mane et la même culture teranga, qui non seulemen accueille les visiteurs à bras ouverts, mais les invite souvent à partager un repas ou même à passer une nuit chez eux. En retour, les visiteurs doivent toujours se serrer la main, offrir des cadeaux qui aideront la communauté et apprendre quelques mots de français ou de wolof.

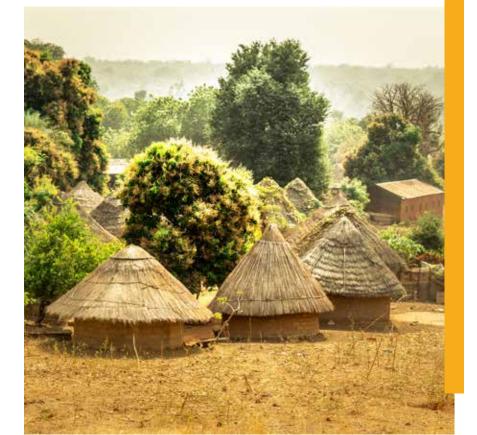
ous les Sénégalais partagent également un amour de musique, une partie importante de tous les rassemlements et séances de narration de griots locaux. La nusique sénégalaise est jouée avec des instruments cordes appelés kora et xalem accompagnés de jembé, tabala, tama, sabar et autres tambours traditionnels. Le balafon, instrument en bois semblable au ylophone, est frappé à coups de maillet pour jouer a musique mélodique. Youssou N'Dour, l'un des muiciens les plus célèbres du Sénégal, a récemment été ommé ministre de la Culture et du Tourisme du pays.

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

L'économie du pays est basée sur l'agriculture, les ressources naturelles sont très limitées. Le secteur agricole est actuellement le secteur le plus important qui emploie 70% de la main-d'œuvre. Pour cette raison, l'économie du pays est extrêmement sensible aux conditions climatiques, aux développements des marchés internationaux et aux prix des matières premières. Le tourisme est le secteur qui fait gagner le plus de devises.

La diversification des exportations, le déficit du compte courant, le taux de chômage à deux chiffres en hausse et la pauvreté sont les principaux problèmes de l'économie sénégalaise. Il faut une croissance réelle annuelle de 7% au minimum pour éliminer la pauvreté, mais c'est chiffre ne sont pas atteint. La population jeune est beaucoup touchée par le chromage. Cela, augmente également les cas d'immigration illégale vers les pays Européens. Le chômage de 10 %, augmente chaque année en raison du manque de conditions sanitaires et du niveau d'éducation.

Les politiques monétaires et de devise des pays membres de l'Union Monétaire sont déterminées par la Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'ouest (BCEAO). Le « franc CFA » est utilisé comme monnaie



IN 2011. BILATERAL TRADE BETWEEN **TURKEY AND** SENEGAL HAVE **EXCEEDED** 100 MILLION DOLLARS MARK. STOOD AT 244 MILLION **DOLLARS IN** 2017

LE COMMERCE BILATÉRAL **ENTRE LA TURQUIE ET** LE SÉNÉGAL A DÉPASSÉ LES **100 MILLIONS DE DOLLARS EN** 2011 ET EST DE 244 MILLIONS **DE DOLLARS EN** 2017



member countries. CFAfr is determined as 1.000 = € 1.52. Therefore, the European Central Bank (ECB) has a great influence on monetary policy. Reduction in inflation and exchange rate stability are priorities. In Senegal, in general, Tourism, infrastructure, energy, water related areas, fishing, food processing, chemistry, mining, education, information technology and telecommunications are available for areas of

Trade Agreements Between Turkey and Senegal Commercial, Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement



miné comme 1.000 = € 1.52. La Banque centrale eu-

Accords commerciaux entre la Turquie et le Sénégal L'accord de Coopération Commerciale, Économique et Technique



cooperation. Agriculture, tourism, fisheries, information and communication technologies (ICT), health, education, renewable energy and mining sectors have been identified as the main areas with high investment potential. Infrastructure and construction are the most invested sectors and the projects supported by the World Bank are carried out to improve the transportation system in particular.

Small-scale investments can be made in areas such as agriculture, packaging, textiles, footwear, auto parts, white goods. There are no restrictions or local partner conditions for foreign capital investments.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

In 2011, bilateral trade between Turkey and Senegal have exceeded 100 million dollars mark, stood at 244 million dollars in 2017. The same year, Senegal's imports from Turkey amounted to 5 million dollars. There is a foreign trade surplus of 239 million dollars in favor of Turkey in trade between the two countries.

In 2017 Turkey's exports to Senegal include products such as iron or steel bars, iron-steel profiles, iron or steel construction components, iron or steel wire rod, bakery products, plastic packaging materials, electrical control distribution boards, boards, cement and sunflower, safflower, cottonseed oils.

In 2017, products such as physical-chemical analysis instruments and devices, fish, untreated lead, ores and concentrates were imported from Senegal.

Tourism is the most important sector that returns foreign currency

Le tourisme est le secteur qui fait gagner le plus de devises

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16,000 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 998 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 6,8%

> POPULATION 15,9 MILLIONS

> > AREA 196,722 км²

CAPITAL Dakar

LANGUAGE FRENCH

CURRENCY WEST AFRICAN CFA FRANC



16,000 MILLIARDS DE

998 Dollars

15,9 MILLIONS

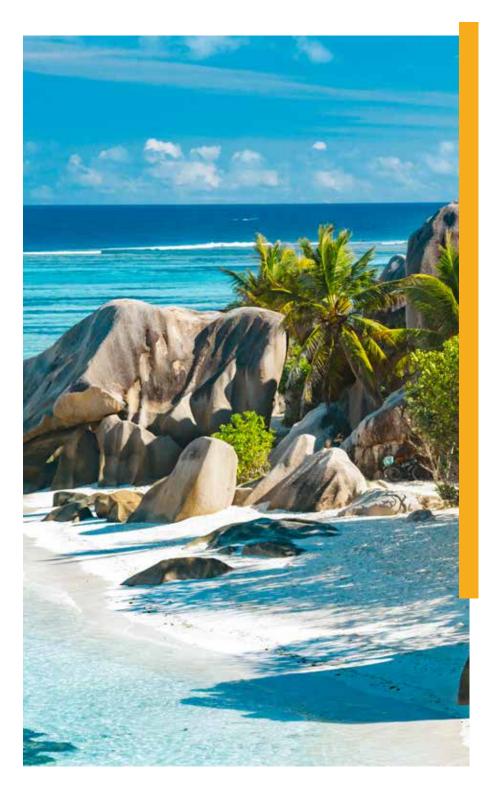
196,722 км²

DAKAR

FRANC CFA

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

SEYCHELLES SEYCHELLES



MAJORITY OF LOCALS IN **SEYCHELLES** LIVE SIMPLY IN THATCHED HOUSES; **MANY ARE** FISHERMEN. **WORKERS IN** PLANTATIONS. OR STAFF WITHIN THE **TOURISM INDUSTRY**

LA MAJORITÉ DES **HABITANTS** DES **SEYCHELLES VIVENT SIMPLEMENT DANS DES** CHAUMIÈRES; BEAUCOUP **SONT DES** PÊCHEURS, **DES OUVRIERS** DES **PLANTATIONS** OU DU **PERSONNEL** DE L'INDUSTRIE **DU TOURISME**



The locals are known as Seychellois and their ancestors are a combination of African slaves. West Indian Creole. Asian traders, and a mix of British and French settlers. The language is a unique offshoot of Creole and they have developed intriguing music that features lots of drumming, dance and dress, which are best seen during one of the main festivals, such as the Creole Festival.

Arts and crafts are prominent, too, with painted silk fabrics popular items to see in the galleries or souvenir shops. Basket ware and textiles are also in evidence, along with jewelry and gifts crafted from coconut shells. Pottery items and sea shells are also popular, though visitors should beware that a certificate is needed to take the famous coco-de-mer palm nuts home. While these items are best found at markets in Victoria, which is also the best place to see a festival, most of the main hotels will also have shown on, along with souvenir stores to pick up local crafts. The majority of locals in Seychelles live simply in thatched houses; many are fishermen, workers in plantations, or staff within the tourism industry. Seychellois are casual and very friendly, but somewhat conservative. To that effect, visitors should avoid wearing beach attire in Victoria and not drink in the streets.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

The economy of Seychelles is mainly based on agriculture and tourism. Banana, sweet potato, cassava and starch, coconut and vanilla are the main agricultural products grown in the country. Food industry is the most important industry in the country. In addition, seafood is also a significant source of income. 19 percent of the country's population is employed in agriculture, 20 percent in mining and construction, 14 percent in public and social services, and 11 percent in the service sector.

Seychelles' total imports in 2014, 2015 and 2016 (estimated) years are 538.9, 462.5 and 422,3 million dollars, respectively. The country's exported products are mainly oil products such as canned tuna. frozen fish and petrol products as re-export. The top three export destinations of Seychelles are France, Germany and Italy. Total imports in 2014, 2015 and

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE





THE ECONOMY OF SEYCHELLES IS MAINLY **BASED ON AGRICULTURE AND TOURISM**

L'ÉCONOMIE DES SEYCHELLES REPOSE PRINCIPALEMENT SUR L'AGRICULTURE ET LE **TOURISME**

2016 (estimated) years are 1.081, 934.1 and 873.7 million dollars, respectively. Machine and equipment, food items, petrol products and chemicals are the main products among Seychelles' imports. First three countries in imports are; France, Italy and England.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Diplomatic relations between the two countries were established in June 1995. Nairobi Embassy of Republic of Turkey is accredited to Seychelles Republic. Seychelles' Paris Embassy is accredited to Turkey.

Unproblematic political relations exist between Turkey and Seychelles. Patrick Herminie, President of the Seychelles National Council, visited Turkey between 18-24 December 2011 by the invitation of Mehmet Ali Şahin, TBMM President at the time. Seychelles President Michel, regarded Turkey as "one of Seychelles important partners" in a letter he sent to the Abdullah Gül, President at the time, in 2009.

In recent years, practices to improve the conventional relations' infrastructure and number of high level visits were increased. Seychelles were represented by a committee lead by Vice President at the time Danny Faure at the World Humanitarian Summit which was held in Istanbul, between 23-24 May 2016.

Seychelles established the Ankara Honorary Consulate in 2012, in addition to already existing Istanbul Honorary Consulate. Turkey's trade volume with Seychelles were 11.5 million US dollars in 2016. 6.2 million US dollars of this value was Turkey's export. Turkey's trade value reached approximately 18 million US dollars in the first 11 months of 2017.

Seychelles President Michel, regarded Turkey as "one of Seychelles important partners"

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GDP 1,4 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 15,000 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 4.2%

POPULATION 93,186

> AREA 455 км²

CAPITAL VICTORIA

LANGUAGE ENGLISH AND SEYCHELLOIS CREOLE

> CURRENCY SEYCHELLOIS RUPEE



15,000 Dollars

4,2%

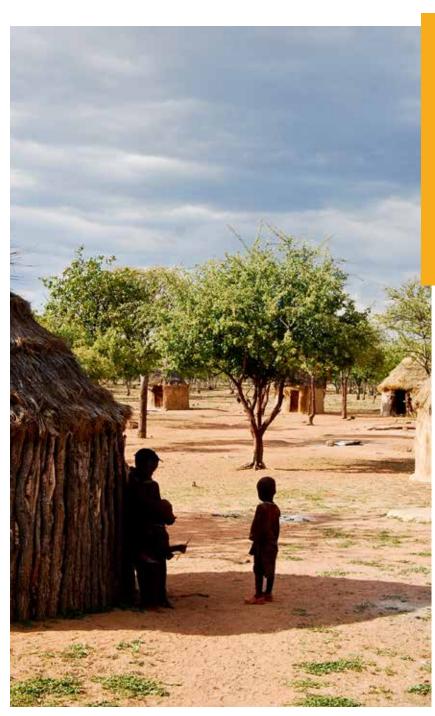
93,186

Anglais et Créole

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

Michel, le Président de la République des Seychelles, a défini la Turquie comme "un partenaire important des Seychelles"

SOMALIA SOMALIE •



THE COUNTRY'S **CULTURE IS** AN ECLECTIC **AMALGAMATION** OF BOTH **INDIGENOUS** AND INTERNATIONAL **INFLUENCES**

LA CULTURE **DU PAYS EST UNE FUSION** ÉCLECTIQUE **D'INFLUENCES AUTOCHTONES ET INTERNATIONALES**

Somalia's long history has led to the development of a rich and interesting culture. The country's culture is an eclectic amalgamation of both indigenous and international influences. From the migratory Arabs to the Italians and British, the influences of the various ruling powers over the centuries can be noticed in everything, including Somali cuisine, music, and art. There really is no one Somali cuisine as different regions display different culinary influences. From Ethiopian and Yemeni, to Indian and Turkish dishes. travelers are bound to taste several flavors during their stay. A few popular local dishes are savory rice flavored with such spices as cardamom, cumin, and sage, and xalwo, a popular dessert made from ghee, nutmeg, cardamom, and cornstarch.

Somalis also have a great tradition of creating art, be it visual, written, or spoken. Poetry is an important part of Somali culture, having been used both in the context of political resistance and as part of a greater artistic movement. Another strong tradition which travelers will notice is that of henna body art. Such body art is worn on special occasions, usually to mark a marriage or the birth of a child.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

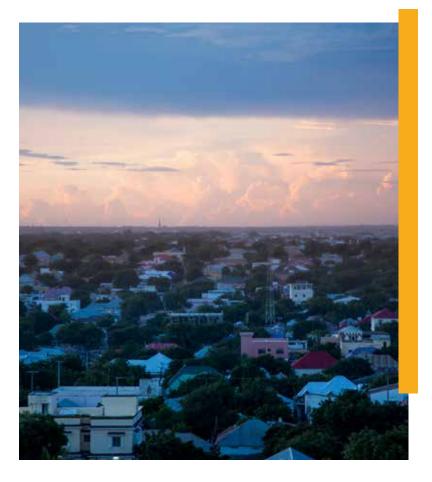
In Somalia's economy, financial aid and telecommunication sent by the Somali diaspora, especially agriculture and animal husbandry, have an important place. About 65 percent of the national product and labor force produced in the country is based on agriculture and animal husbandry. 90 percent of the country's population is under the age of 40, and the overwhelming majority of this young population (men, 61 percent, women, 74 percent) are facing un-

According to data from international financial institutions, Somalia's GDP reached US \$ 6.2 billion in 2016, with a per capita income of US \$ 547. The growth rate of the national economy was recorded as 3.4 percent in 2016.

In the period of civil war, a large part of the infrastructure and buildings in Somalia collapsed. After reaching stability, the construction sector is expected to have a serious demand.

Somalia is dependent on imported oil products to

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE



IN SOMALIA'S ECONOMY, FINANCIAL AID AND **TELECOMMUNICATION** SENT BY THE SOMALI DIASPORA, ESPECIALLY AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, HAVE AN IMPORTANT PLACE

L'AGRICULTURE ET L'ÉLEVAGE SONT **AU PREMIER RANG** DANS L'ÉCONOMIE DE SOMALIE ET LES AIDES FINANCIÈRES ENVOYÉES PAR LA **DIASPORA SOMALIENNE** DANS LE MONDE ET LES **TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS** ONT ÉGALEMENT UNE PLACE IMPORTANTE DANS L'ÉCONOMIE

meet its energy needs. It is noted that the estimated reserves of Somalia, which currently has no proven oil reserves, could reach 110 billion barrels. The basis of these estimates has been the recent exploration of oil and natural gas in East African countries such as Tanzania, Mozambique and Uganda. The relations between the IMF and the Somali Gov-

ernment were reestablished in 2013, and it was de-

cided by the IMF in 2015 to start the Monitoring Program for the first time in the country after 25 years. The program was implemented in February 2017 in order to strengthen the economic institutions and infrastructure in the coun-

In addition, the IMF and the World Bank are conducting intensive efforts to erase Somalia's external debts. In addition, the Somali banknotes are planned to be renewed in 2017 with the support of the IMF.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

The bilateral trade volume between Somalia and Turkey was 118 million US Dollars in 2016. Operation of the Mogadishu International Airport has been taken over by the firm "Favori LLC" on September 15, 2013 and operation of the Mogadishu Port has been taken over by Albayrak AS as of 1 October 2014.

The total value of these companies' investments reached US \$ 100 million. In addition, a Turkish company, which received a tender from TIKA in Somalia, completed the road construction work and one other company completed the construction of the Nursing School. The Turkish company, which carries out road construction works, also operates a concrete plant in Mogadishu. Another Turkish company undertook the quality control of the export and import goods of Somalia with the agreement signed on 28 April 2015. In addition, there are Turkish citizens operating in the construction and furniture industry through Somali partners.

There are Turkish citizens operating in the construction and furniture industry through Somali partners

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GDP 6,2 BILLION US DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 499,82 Dollars

GROWTH RATE -1,5%

> POPULATION 12,36 MILLIONS

ARFA 637,657 KM²

CAPITAL Mogadishu

LANGUAGE SOMALIAN, ARABIC

CURRENCY SOMALIAN SHILLING

6,2 MILLIARDS DE DOLLARS

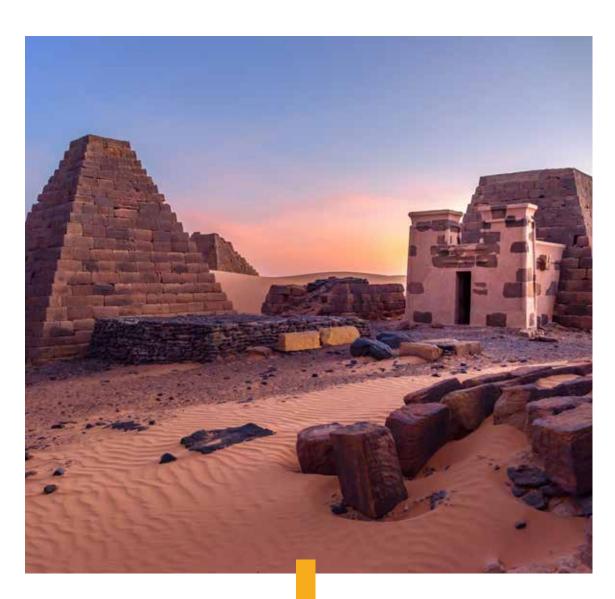
499,82 Dollars

12,36 MILLIONS

637,657 км²

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

Des citoyens turcs opèrent dans le secteur de la construction et de l'ameublement par l'intermédiaire de partenaires somaliens



SUDAN IS AN EXTREMELY
HETEROGENEOUS COUNTRY, BEING HOME
TO OVER 500 DIFFERENT TRIBES

LE SOUDAN EST UN PAYS EXTRÊMEMENT HÉTÉROGÈNE, ABRITANT PLUS DE 500 TRIBUS DIFFÉRENTES



Sudan is an extremely heterogeneous country, being home to over 500 different tribes. Each tribe has its own distinctive ethnicity and many even have their own language. Such diversity has led to an eclectic and exciting culture, and when the foreign influences of Egyptian and British colonial rule are added to the mix, it is safe to say that there is no single Sudanese culture. Many of the diverse influences can be noticed in such cultural markers as music, clothing, and cuisine.

The country has a great tradition of music. From early Sudanese resistance poets like Mahjoub Sharif who fled from imprisonment and the traditional ceremonies of cultural groups, to western influences like bagpipes and military march music, the cultural mix is unique. Today, the country's music is still an eclectic mix of indigenous sounds and languages developed into western style hip-hop and folk music. In similar fashion, Sudanese clothing differs from one cultural group to another, and also from region to region. There are some similarities in attire, however, as most Sudanese wear a traditional jalabiya, a loose ankle-length garment. Another item of clothing which is common among all cultures in the thawb, which is similar to a jalabiya but a bit more formal, displaying a collar and shorter sleeves.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Despite having very rich natural resources, because of the ruin and poverty caused by many years of civil wars, Sudan fall into the category of poor countries. 58% of the population live below the poverty line. One of the most important obstacles over the Sudan economy is the USA embargo. The embargo USA placed in 1993, on the grounds that they financed terrorism, effected Sudan economy extremely negatively.

Sudan put a gold refinery in operation in September 2012, in order to process the gold mined in the country. The Refinery was built with a size that is able to process the gold from the neighboring countries. Its yearly capacity is about 300 tons.

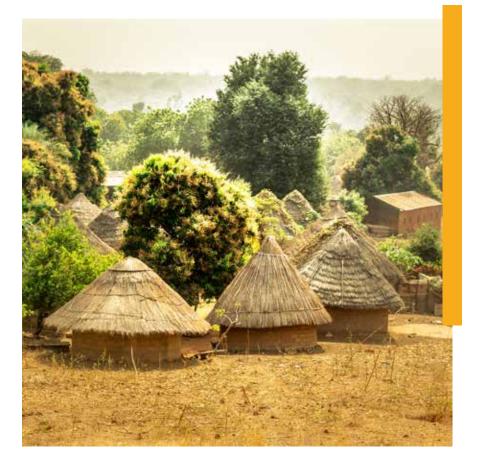
Very rich gold veins were discovered in North Darfur in 2012, where conflicts occur heavily. Gold replaced oil in Sudan, and it also became one of FR

Le Soudan est un pays extrêmement hétérogène, abritant plus de 500 tribus différentes. Chaque tribu a sa propre ethnie et beaucoup ont même leur propre langue. Une telle diversité a conduit à une culture éclectique et passionnante, et lorsque les influences étrangères de la domination coloniale égyptienne et britannique s'ajoutent à tout cela, on peut affirmer qu'il n'y a pas une seule culture soudanaise. De nombreuses influences diverses peuvent être remarquées dans des marqueurs culturels tels que la musique, les vêtements et la cuisine. Le pays a une grande tradition de musique. Des poètes de la première résistance soudanaise comme Mahjoub Sharif qui ont fui l'emprisonnement et les cérémonies traditionnelles des groupes culturels aux influences occidentales comme la cornemuse et la musique de marche militaire, le mélange culturel est unique. Aujourd'hui, la musique du pays est encore un mélange éclectique de sons autochtones et de langues développées pour devenir de la musique hip-hop et folk à l'occidentale. De la même manière, les vêtements soudanais diffèrent d'un groupe culturel à l'autre et d'une région à l'autre. Il existe toutefois certaines similitudes dans les vêtements, car la plupart des Soudanais portent un jalabiya traditionnel, un vêtement ample qui va jusqu'aux chevilles. Un autre vêtement qui est commun à toutes les cultures du thawb, semblable à un jalabiya mais un peu plus formel, affichant un col et des manches plus courtes.

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

Le Soudan a des ressources naturelles très riches mais actuellement figure dans la catégorie des pays pauvres à cause des dévastations et de la pauvreté qu'ont entraîné les guerres civiles qui ont duré de longues années. 58% de la population vit en dessous du seuil de pauvreté. Un des obstacles les plus importants devant l'économie soudanaise, est l'embargo américain. L'embargo que les Etats-Unis ont commencé à appliquer en 1993 pour motif de financement du terrorisme, a eu un effet très négatif sur l'économie du Soudan.

En 2012, au mois de septembre, le Soudan a rendu opérationnel une raffinerie d'or afin de traiter l'or extrait dans le pays. La raffinerie a une taille permettant le traitement de l'or extrait également dans les pays environnants. Sa capacité annuelle est de l'ordre de 300 tonnes. De très riches gisements d'or sont découverts également au Darfour du Nord où d'intenses conflits sont vécus en 2012. L'or a remplacé le pétrole au Soudan et est devenu une des causes les plus impor-



SUDAN PUTA **GOLD REFINERY** IN OPERATION **IN SEPTEMBER 2012. IN ORDER** TO PROCESS THE **GOLD MINED IN** THE COUNTRY

EN 2012, **AU MOIS DE** SEPTEMBRE. LE SOUDAN A RENDU **OPÉRATIONNEL UNE RAFFINERIE** D'OR AFIN DE TRAITER L'OR **EXTRAIT DANS LE PAYS**

the primary reasons of conflicts. With oil losing its relative importance, agriculture became a strategic sector alongside gold mining. Livestock farming have a bigger share in the agricultural sector with share of 60%. Livestock export comes in third place after gold and oil exports. Sugar cane, corn, sesame, mango, peanuts, sorghum, legumes, banana, onion, tomato and potato are the most important agricul-

Trade Agreements Between Turkey and Sudan Double Taxation Prevention Agreement



Accords commerciaux entre la Turquie et Soudan Eviter la double imposition sur les impôts perçus à partir des revenus



tural products. Sudan is at the first place in the world in arabic gum production, with approximately 80% share. It produces over 100 million dollars of export income.

GDP in Sudan is consisted approximately of 32% agriculture, 22% industry, and 46% service sector. 44,6% of the working population is employed in the agricultural sector, 15,3% in the industrial sector, and 40,1% in the service sector. Important industrial sectors are, textile, cement, sugar, oil refinery, automobile assembly sectors.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Turkey's export to Sudan tends to rise overall. The largest increase was seen in 2015 with 38%, and export exceeded 400 million dollars barrier for the first time and reached 425 million dollars. Export reaching 462 million dollars in 2016, was below 400 million dollars, at 395 million dollars in 2017.

Export from Sudan was more than doubled in 2016 and reached 50 million dollar limit for the for the first time, and reached its top limit with going over 86 million dollars in 2017.

Turkey exports mostly, wheat flour, legumes, electric transformers, yeasts, enzymes, electric accumulators, tractors, paper and cardboard packing materials, seeds, grain processing machines, shoes, electric control and distribution boards, sugary products, rock and mine processing machines to Sudan.

Turkey mostly imports sesame, cotton, gold, and sheep skin from Sudan.

.....

Turkey mostly imports sesame, cotton, gold, and sheep skin from Sudan

La Turquie importe du Soudan surtout du sésame, du coton, de l'or et des cuirs de mouton

GDP 118,980 BILLION Dollars

GDP PER CAPITA 2,917 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 3,75%

POPULATION 40,78 MILLIONS

> ARFA 1,879,358 км²

CAPITAL **K**HARTOUM

LANGUAGE **A**RABIC

CURRENCY SUDANESE POUND



118,980 MILLIARDS DE

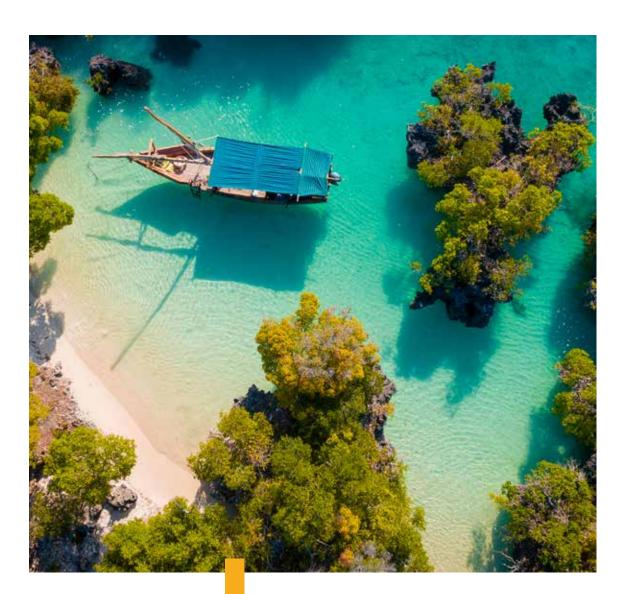
2,917 DOLLARS

40,78 MILLIONS

1.879.358 км²

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA

TANZANIA TANZANIE



THE TANZANIA CULTURE IS SWAHILI, AN ARAB/AFRICAN MIX, BUT THERE ARE ALSO BIG ASIAN COMMUNITIES, PARTICULARLY INDIAN. IN TOWNS AND CITIES

LA CULTURE TANZANIENNE EST SWAHILIE, UN MÉLANGE ARABE / AFRICAIN, MAIS IL EXISTE ÉGALEMENT DE GRANDES COMMUNAUTÉS ASIATIQUES, NOTAMMENT INDIENNES. DANS LES VILLES ET LES CITÉS



A slew of festivals goes on throughout the year in Tanzania featuring traditional dress and dance, such as the Wanyambo Festival in Dar es Salaam and the Mwaka Kogwa Festival in Zanzibar. There are also periodic arts and film events, while objects of fascination can be picked up at markets nationwide.

The Tanzania culture is Swahili, an Arab/African mix, but there are also big Asian communities, particularly Indian, in towns and cities. Tribes inhabit rural areas, including the Maasai of the Great Rift Valley of the north. It is okay to photograph the locals, but always ask first. Some Maasai will charge you for this. Zanzibar is predominantly Muslim so attention to dress is paramount and women should always keep knees and shoulders covered. Guides and cooks on safaris expect to be tipped, as do waiters in city restaurants (typically 10 percent). Tanzanians are big on shaking hands and small talk.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

Tanzania economy is largely based on agriculture, mining (gold) and tourism. Fisheries is also one of the important livelihoods of people. The services sector of the country has developed rapidly in recent years and recently constitutes half of the GDP. The growth in the service sector is mainly due to the developments in tourism, telecommunication and finance sector. Tanzania is a member of East African Customs Union. East African Community (EAC); the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Kenya, the republic of Uganda, the Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Burundi are members of that and is a regional intergovernmental organization of which general center is in Arusha, Tanzania. East African Community; aims to expand and deepen cooperation on political and social issues to the benefit of all member countries. For this purpose, the EAC countries entered into a customs union in 2005 and signed the Common Market Protocol, which came into force on 1 July 2010, on 20 November 2009. EAC, aims to form a monetary union in 2015 and a political federation in the later period. Tanzania is one of the major countries that receive foreign direct investment in Africa. The majority of investments are centered in the mining, manufacturing industry, ag-

Un grand nombre de festivals se déroulent tout au long de l'année en Tanzanie, avec des costumes et des danses traditionnels, tels que le festival Wanyambo à Dar es-Salaam et le festival Mwaka Kogwa à Zanzibar. Il existe également des événements artistiques et cinématographiques périodiques, tandis que des objets de fascination peuvent être trouvés sur les marchés du pays. La culture tanzanienne est swahilie, un mélange arabe / africain, mais il existe également de grandes communautés asiatiques, notamment indiennes, dans les villes et les cités. Les tribus habitent des zones rurales, y compris les Massaïs de la vallée du Grand Rift, au nord. C'est bien de photographier les locaux, mais demandez toujours d'abord. Certains Masaai vont vous faire payer pour cela. Comme Zanzibar est à majorité musulmane, il est primordial de porter une attention particulière à l'habillement et les femmes doivent toujours garder les genoux et les épaules couverts. Les guides et les cuisiniers participant à des safaris s'attendent à recevoir des pourboires, tout comme les serveurs dans les restaurants de ville (généralement 10%). Les Tanzaniens aiment beaucoup se serrer la main et parler doucement.

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE

L'économie de La lanzanie repose en grande partie sur l'agriculture, l'extraction minière (or) et le tourisme. La pêche est également un moyen de subsistance important pour la population. Le secteur des services du pays s'est développé rapidement ces dernières années et représente déjà la moitié du PIB. La croissance du secteur des Services est largement due à l'évolution des secteurs du tourisme, des télécommunications et de la finance. La Tanzanie est membre de l'Union Douanière de l'Afrique Orientale. La communauté de l'Afrique de l'est (CAE) est une organisation intergouvernementale régionale dont le siège se trouve à Arusha, en Tanzanie et qui comprend la République de Tanzanie, la République du Kenya, la République du Burundi. La communauté de l'Afrique de l'est vise à élargir et approfondir la coopération sur les questions politiques, économiques et sociales au profit de tous les États membres. À cette fin, les pays de L'EAC ont adopté l'union douanière en 2005, et le 20 Novembre 2009, ils ont signé le protocole de marché commun qui est entré en vigueur le 1er juillet 2010. La CAE vise à établir une union monétaire en 2015 et une fédération politique dans la période suivante. La Tanzanie est l'un des principaux pays d'Afrique qui reçoit des investissements étrangers directs.

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TANZANIA **ECONOMY** IS LARGELY **BASED ON** AGRICULTURE. MINING (GOLD) AND TOURISM

L'ÉCONOMIE DE LA TANZANIE **REPOSE EN GRANDE PARTIE SUR** L'AGRICULTURE, L'EXTRACTION MINIÈRE (OR) ET **LE TOURISME**



riculture and tourism sectors. England, USA, Kenya, Canada, South Africa, China, Germany, Italy, Holland and Italy are the top foreign direct investments in the country. Potential areas of investment in the country include agriculture, tourism, mining, food processing, education, health, fashion, manufacturing industry, energy and infrastructure (road, bridge construction, telecommunication) etc. There are no barriers to for-

Trade Agreements Between Turkey and Malawi

- Commercial Cooperation Agreement
- Protocol on Technical, Scientific, Economic and Commercial Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture
- Commercial and Economic Cooperation

- Air Transportation Agreement
- Visa Exemption Agreement for Official Passports
- Memorandum of Understanding on Establishment of Political Consultation Mechanism
- (Reference: Turkish Republic, Ministry of Economy)

Accords commerciaux entre la Turquie et Tanzanie

- Accord de Coopération Commercial
- Protocole Relatif à la Coopération Technique, Scientifique, Économique et Commerciale dans Le domaine de
- l'Agriculture • Accord de Coopération Commerciale et Économique
- Accord de Transport Aérien
- Accord d'Exemption de Visa pour les Passeports

- Mémorandum d'Entente sur la Création d'un Mécanisme de Consultation Politiaue
- (Source : Ministère de l'Économie de la République Turque)



eign investments and profit transfers in Tanzania. The projects approved from Tanzania Investment Center have VAT and customs duty exemption. Foreigners land purchases are limited in Tanzania. Tanzanian citizens are prohibited from selling land to foreigners. Nevertheless, foreign inventors rent land for 99 years through the Tanzania Investment Center.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Turkey's trading volume with Tanzania that was below 10 million dollars in 1990, despite fluctuates in some years, has generally followed an upward trend and the annual average has reached over 65 million dollars by the year 2008. The foreign trade balance remained in favor of Turkey in last 15 years expect for a few years. The fact that both current and potential demand is in the direction of increase and that Turkey is a door to Eastern African countries, provides opportunities to increase the countries exports. Tanzania, according to data from 2016, ranks 101st in export and 115th in import of Turkey. Turkey's exports to Tanzania rose from 1,3 million dollars in 1990 to 95.5 million dollars in 2016. Turkey's exports to Tanzania remained below 8 million dollars until ten years ago. In the last five years, the exports have increased significantly compared to previous years. Although Turkey's exports does not show regularity according to years, iron and steel products and trailers are the first two. Other important products Turkey export to Tanzania includes yeast, pasta, paper packaging and cleaning materials, fertilizer, flour, sulfur, cable and wires.

In the last five years, the exports have increased significantly compared to previous years

.....

Au cours des cinq dernières années, nos exportations ont considérablement augmenté par rapport aux années précédentes

GDP 49,966 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 1,017 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 7,25%

POPULATION 49,1 MILLIONS

> AREA 883.749 км²

CAPITAL DODOMA

LANGUAGE SWAHILI LANGUAGE AND English

> CURRENCY TANZANIAN SHILLING

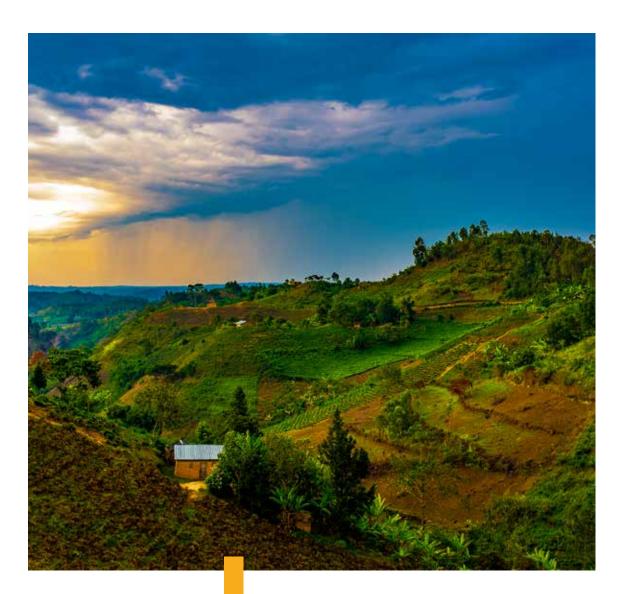
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1,017 Dollars

883.749 км²

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE





DESPITE UGANDA'S LONG HISTORY THE PEOPLE HAVE STILL MANAGED TO KEEP HOLD OF THEIR MANY **UNIQUE CULTURES**

EN DÉPIT DE LA LONGUE HISTOIRE DE L'OUGANDA, LE PEUPLE A TOUJOURS RÉUSSI À GARDER LE CONTRÔLE DE SES NOMBREUSES CULTURES UNIQUES



Despite Uganda's long history the people have still managed to keep hold of their many unique cultures, with the Bantu-speaking people influencing most of the country's culture. In the north the Lango and the Acholi tribes are prominent, while in the east the Iteso and Karamojong tribes can be seen. The rainforests in western Uganda are still inhabited by the Pygmies. The traditional kanzu that the Buganda people introduced to Uganda is still the national dress for men, while women are clad in gomesi, which are colorful floor-length dresses tied with a

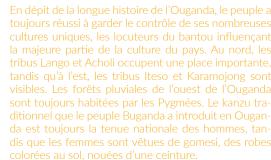
The Buganda have also taken over the music scene in Uganda, although all tribes have their own indigenous music. Buganda music is predominantly drumming and other percussion instruments and is usually accompanied by some complex dances. The eastern Bagosa tribe plays instruments similar to xylophones, while the Acholi and the Langi tribes in the north play a thumb piano. In the west the percussion music of the Banyankore is most dominant, and more graceful than that of the Buganda. Music and dance can be seen in different areas of the country, and traditional music and dance shows can be witnessed in all regions, although it is easiest to find them in Kampala.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

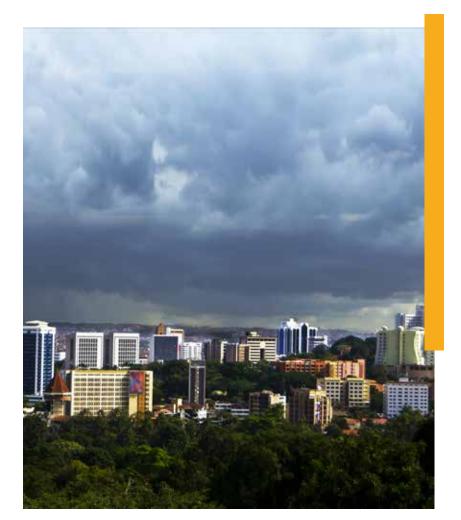
Uganda has the fertile soils of a regular rainfall; It also has important natural sources in addition to mineral reserves such as copper, gold, etc. and recently discovered oil deposits. Agriculture, which 82% of the labor force is employed, is the most important sector of the economy. Most of the export revenues are comes from coffee export.

After the economic reforms in 1990, incentive systems for infrastructure, investment, production and export were developed, and a robust period of economic growth began based on foreign exchange sent by the low-inflation and exile Indian-Ugandan entrepreneurs to the country.

The global economic crisis has damaged exports of Uganda, but GDP has continued to grow thanks to the reforms made in previous years. Investments in



SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE



INVESTMENTS IN THE ENERGY SECTOR AS WELL AS THE INCOMES ARE EXPECTED TO **INCREASE WITH NEWLY DISCOVERED** OIL RESERVES

AVEC DES RÉSERVES DE PÉTROLE **NOUVELLEMENT** DÉCOUVERTES, UNE **AUGMENTATION EST ATTENDUE DANS LES INVESTISSEMENTS ET DONC LES REVENUS DU** SECTEUR DE L'ÉNERGIE

the energy sector as well as the incomes are expected to increase with newly discovered oil reserves. Uganda is no longer a foreign country for investors and has been one of the largest foreign direct investment countries in the last five years of the East African region. The reasons for this include a predictable investment climate, a fully liberalized economy, good

market access, a strong natural resource base, and government incentives for the private sector.

It is one of the leading coffee and banana producer countries in the world and stands out in products such as tea, cotton, tobacco, cereals, oil seeds, fresh and canned fruits, vegetables and nuts, volatile oils, flowers and sericulture (silk). Forestry is another sector suitable for investment. With over 4,9 hectares of rich forest cover. Uganda has a high potential for areas such as high quality furniture/wood products, various packaging materials and timber processing.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Turkey's trade volume with Uganda, which was 6 million dollars in 2004, reached its highest level as of 26,4 million dollars in 2014 and decreased to 23,7 million dollars in 2017. Turkey's exports to Uganda has consistently exceeded 20 million dollars in recent years. When Turkey's imports are 10,9 million dollars in 2016, it declined from 10,9 million dollars to 8,6 million dollars in 2017. Turkev's foreign trade with Uganda in 2017 has given a surplus of 1,5 million dollars in favor of Turkey. In 2017, Turkey exports mostly flour, cereal legume processing machines, yeasts and plastic hoses and pipes to Uganda. In 2017. Turkey imports mostly oil seeds. tobacco and animal skins from Uganda. The imports from Uganda were realized on a quadruple basis in 15 items in 2017. Oil seeds, tobacco and animal leather imports accounted for more than 80% of Turkey's total imports.

In 2017, Turkey imports mostly oil seeds. tobacco and animal skins from Uganda

.....

GDP 27,616 BILLION DOLLARS

GDP PER CAPITA 711 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 5,23%

POPULATION 38,8 MILLIONS

> ARFA 241.038 км²

CAPITAL KAMPALA

LANGUAGE English, Swahili

CURRENCY UGANDA SHILLING

1

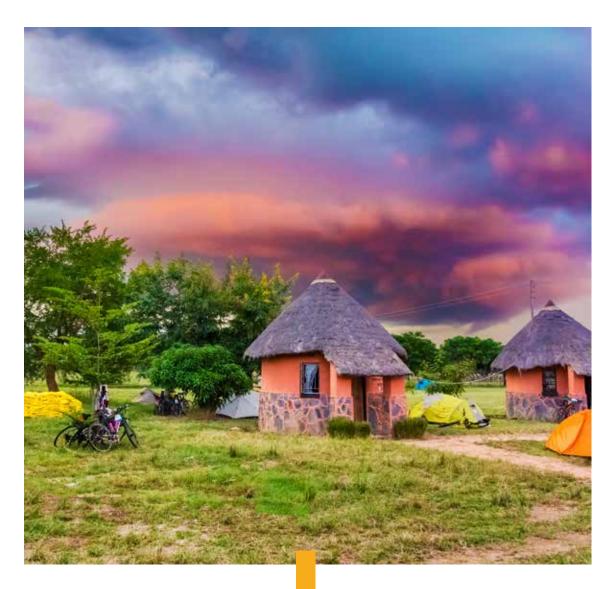
711 Dollars

Anglais, Swahili

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

En 2017, les produits les plus importés par la Turquie en provenance de l'Ouganda sont les graines huileuses, le tabac et les peaux d'animaux





BRITISH CULTURE IS ALSO INFLUENTIAL IN ZAMBIA TODAY, WHICH CAN BE SEEN MOSTLY AROUND LIVINGSTONE

LA CULTURE BRITANNIQUE A ÉGALEMENT UNE INFLUENCE EN ZAMBIE AUJOURD'HUI, PRINCIPALEMENT À LIVINGSTONE



The Bantu people have done a great job of preserving their indigenous culture in everyday Zambian life; in particular, the Tonga people. Arts and crafts can still be seen in the form of baskets, textiles, mats, wood carvings, ivory, and copper. The traditional heritage is most vibrant in ceremonies and music, which is based on drums. The Likumbi Lya Mize in August is the best way to get a taste of Zambian life. British culture is also influential in Zambia today, which can be seen mostly around Livingstone. Sports were greatly modelled after the British, with football (soccer) being the most popular sport in the country, followed by rugby, cricket and boxing.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION

The country's economy is limited in terms of structural diversity and is predominantly based on one type of product (corn) and one type of mine (copper). Corn is the main source of food for the people. Copper is the backbone of national economy. Copper prices, which are determined mostly in international markets, have a direct impact on the economy of Zambia. In this context, corn and copper prices are determinants of social and economic prosperity.

Approximately 15% of GDP form from mining and guarry etc. linked sectors, approximately 15% from contracting and real estate sectors, approximately 10% from agriculture (including fisheries and forestry products), approximately 8% from manufacturing sector and the rest from retailing/wholesale (about 20%) transport/storage, education, financial services etc. service sectors. In Zambia, the majority of the working population (>50%) is employed in the service sector, about 15% in agriculture, 12% in mining and about 10% in manufacturing sectors.

Copper, cobalt, lead, zinc etc. natural sources are among the most important export products of Zambia; and followed various non-processed agricultural products such as tobacco, sugar, cereals.

Fuel, etc. energy products, industrial (finished) products and various mechanical/motor vehicles, spare parts and various machines are among the most imported products in the country.

The most serious problems in the economy include the level and sustainability of public debt. In the country, the need for international financing

SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE GÉNÉRALE



COPPER PRICES. WHICH ARE **DETERMINED** MOSTLY IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS. HAVE A DIRECT IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY OF ZAMBIA

LES PRIX DU CUIVRE, QUI **SONT SURTOUT** DÉTERMINÉS SUR LES MARCHÉS INTERNATIONAUX, AFFECTENT DIRECTEMENT L'ÉCONOMIE ZAMBIENNE

and structural reform maintains its importance. For this reason, studies, investments and development projects aiming to reduce the dependence of the economy on mining sector and to strengthen econ-

Trade Agreements with Turkey

- Memorandum of Understanding between Zambia Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ZACCI) and Turkey Union of Cambers and Commodity Exchanges (TOBB)
- Memorandum of Understanding between Foreign Economic Relations Board (DEIK) and Zambia Development Agency
- Memorandum of Understanding between DEIK and the Eastern and South African Common Markets (COMESA)
- Other bilateral cooperation texts:
- Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Health
- Air Transportation Agreement

Accords commerciaux entre la Turquie et Zambie

- Protocole d'accord entre l'Association des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de Zambie (ZACCI) et l'Union des Chambres et des Bourses de Turauie (TOBB).
- Protocole d'accord entre le Conseil des Relations Économiques Étrangères (DEIK) et l'Agence de Développement de la Zambie.
- Mémorandum d'accord entre le DEIK et le Marché Commun de l'Afrique de L'Est et du Sud
- Autres textes de coopération bilatéraux
- Protocole d'Accord sur La Coopération dans Le Domaine de La Santé
- Accord Sur Le Transport Aérien

omy by diversification are important. 7. Various steps to diversify the economy are described in the 7th National Development Plan (2021-2021).

The fact that there is no way out to the sea from its territory is a matter for Zambia. The current railway is linked to Zimbabwe. An oil pipeline was installed to Dares Salam and a railway was built for the connection to the railway to the railway of Tanzania linking to Dares Salam. A wide highway to the sea is needed. The existing highway from Zaire to the sea is difficult to use and expensive.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

In 15 December 2011 in Geneva, on behalf of Turkev the Minister of Economy. Zafer Cağlayan and on behalf of Zambia Minister of Trade and Industry, Robert K.K Sichinga Commercial and Economic Cooperation Agreement was signed between Republic of Turkey and Republic of Zambia. Under this agreement, the Parties shall recognize each other as "the Most Favored Country" in respect of customs duties and other costs in the import and export of goods. This status; shall not applied to the privileges and advantages already recognized or to be granted to third countries in the border trade with Free Trade Zones, customs union, other regional agreements and special regulations with developing countries. Turkey and Zambia agreed to exempt from customs duties and taxes between them to be used in commercial promotional activities such as trade fairs, exhibitions, visits and seminars providing that provisionally imported goods and equipment are not subject to commercial exchanges.

In 15 December 2011 in Geneva, **Commercial and Economic Cooperation** Agreement was signed between Republic of Turkey and Republic of Zambia

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GDP 25,600 BILLION DOLLARS

PER CAPITA GDP 1,484 Dollars

GROWTH RATE 3,98%

POPULATION 17,2 MILLIONS

ARFA 752,612 KM²

CAPITAL Lusaka LANGUAGE

ENGLISH CURRENCY

1

ZAMBIAN KWACHA

25,600 MILLIARDS DE

1,484 Dollars

17,2 MILLIONS

752,612 км²

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES AVEC LA TURQUIE

le 15 Décembre 2011 par M. Zafer Robert K. K. Sichinga, le Ministre du Com-

Le 15 décembre 2011 à Genève, un accord de coopération commerciale et économique a été signé entre la République de Turquie et la République de Zambie.



ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS ASSOCIATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES



ECOWAS (ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES)

CEDEAO (COMMUNAUTÉ ECONOMIQUE DES ÉTATS DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST)

ECOWAS, CONSIDERED AS ONE OF THE PILLARS OF THE AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, WAS FOUNDED TO PROMOTE THE IDEAL OF COLLECTIVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR MEMBER STATES

LA CEDEAO, CONSIDÉRÉE COMME L'UNE DES COLONNES DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE AFRICAINE, A ÉTÉ FONDÉE POUR PROMOUVOIR L'IDÉAL D'AUTOSUFFISANCE COLLECTIVE DES ÉTATS MEMBRES





Founded on May 28, 1975 with the Lagos Treaty, ECOWAS is a 15-member regional group that is empowered to promote economic integration in all fields of activity of constituent countries. The member countries of ECOWAS are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d 'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo. Turkey, via Abuja Embassy has accredited to ECOWAS with observer status since May 2005.

The vision of ECOWAS is to create an unrestricted zone where the population can access abundant resources and benefit from opportunities under a sustainable environment. At the same time its members, to turn the zone into an integrated region that the population has free circulation, efficient education and health systems can be accessed, and that economic and commercial activities are carried out, and an atmosphere of peace and security is provided. For a common purpose, citizens of the countries covered by the integrated organization may also have the right to move from one ECOWAS state to another by 2020.

Muhammadu Buhari (Nigeria) has been serving as the president of ECOWAS since July 31, 2018. There is also a Vice President and 15 Commissioners. The organs of ECOWAS are; institutions and specialized agencies. Institutions are; Presidents of State and Government, Commission, Community Parliament, Community Court of Justice. Council of Ministers. Specialized Technical Committees and ECOWAS Investment and Development Bank (EBID). Specialized Agencies are: West Africa Health Organization (WAHO), West Africa Monetary Agency (WAMA), Intergovernmental Action Group Against Funding and Terrorist Financing in West Africa (GIABA), ECOWAS Center of Gender and Development, ECOWAS Center of Youth and Sports Development, ECOWAS Center of Water Resources Coordination, West Africa Power Pool, ECOWAS Center of Regional Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE), ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA), ECOWAS Infrastructure Projects Preparation and Development Unit (PPDU).



La CEDEAO qui fonde avec le Traité de Lagos en date du 28 Mai 1975 est un groupe régional de 15 membres qui est habilité à promouvoir l'intégration économique dans tous les domaines d'activité des pays constitu tifs. Les États membres de la CEDEAO sont les pays suivants : Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cap Vert, Côte d'Ivoire Gambie, Ghana, Guinée, Guinée Bissau, Libéria, Mali Niger, Nigéria, Sierra Leone, Sénégal et Togo. La Tur quie est accréditée avec le statut d'observateur depuis Mai 2005 par l'intermédiaire de l'Ambassade d'Abuia.

a vision de la CEDEAO est de créer une zone non retreinte où la population peut accéder à des ressourcs abondantes et profiter des opportunités dans un nvironnement durable. Il s'agit également de faire de es membres une région intégrée où la population pusse circuler librement, avoir accès à des systèmes effiaces d'éducation et de santé et créer une atmosphère e paix et de sécurité dans les activités économiques t commerciales. Les citoyens des pays faisant partie dune organisation intégrée ayant un but commun, ont e droit de passer d'un Etat de la CEDEAO à une autre la curi à l'appée 2020.



Muhammadu Bukhari (Nigéria) est président de CEDEAO depuis le 31 juillet 2018. Il y a égalemer un vice-président et 15 commissaires. Les organe de la CEDEAO sont composés d'organismes et d'ir stitutions spécialisées. Les institutions sont suivante : Chefs d'État et de Gouvernement, Commission Parlement de la Communauté, Cour de Justice de Communauté, Conseil des Ministres, Comités Techniques Spécialisés et Banque d'Investissement et d'Développement de la CEDEAO (BIDC). Institution Spécialisées; Organisation Ouest-Africaine de la Sant (WAHO), Union Monétaire Ouest-Africaine (UMOA Groupe Intergouvernemental d'Action Contre le Blar chiment d'Argent et le Financement du Terrorisme et Afrique de l'Ouest (GIABA), Centre de Développement du Genre et du Développement Social de la CEDEAO (CDJSC) de la CEDEO, Unité de Coordination de Ressources en Eau de l'Afrique de l'Ouest auprès d'a CEDEAO (UCRE), Centre pour les Energies Renouvelables et l'Efficacité Energétique de la CEDEAO (ECREEE), Autorité de Régulation Régionale du Secteur de l'Electricité de la CEDEAO (ARREC), Unité de Préparation et de Développement des Projets d'Infrastructure de la CEDEAO (PPDU).



COMESA (COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA)

COMESA (LE MARCHÉ COMMUN DE L'AFRIQUE ORIENTALE ET AUSTRALE)

COMESA, FOUNDED WITH AN INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGNTY, WORKS FOR THE WELFARE AND PEACE OF ITS COVERED CITIZENS

LE COMESA QUI FONDE AVEC LA COMPRÉHENSION D'UNE SOUVERAINETÉ INDÉPENDANTE EST EN TRAIN DE TRAVAILLER POUR LA PROSPÉRITÉ ET LA SÉRÉNITÉ DES CITOYENS QUI Y SONT CONTENU





COMESA was established in December 1994 to replace the former East and South Africa Preferential Trade Area (PTA). COMESA, founded with an independent sovereignty; has a wide range of objectives, including the promotion of peace and security in the region, together with the states that agreed to cooperate in developing their natural and human resources for the welfare and peace of covered citizens.

erate in developing their natural and human resources for the welfare and peace of covered citizens. The current strategy of the COMESA is summarized as "economic prosperity through regional integration." Member States reaching 21, are an important market place for both domestic and foreign trade with a population over 520 million and a global commodity trade worth 235 billion USD. The COMESA association, covering a geographic area of 12 million (square km), has a great place in the map of Africa. Among the trade-facilitating steps realized by COMESA, there are implementations such as the Yellow Card, which allows insurance operations related to the circulation of goods in the member states to operate from a single source. Document of Turkey for accreditation to the organization, was presented by the Ambassador Lusaka on July 6, 2012. COMESA has a comprehensive decision-making structure, including the authority of the heads of state and government of 21 member countries. Then there is a Council of Ministers (including special relations with partner countries and business communities) responsible for policy-making, 12 technical committees and a number of other advisory bodies. In addition, each member state assigns contact persons to the appropriate ministries which are a part of the daily communication process. The organization structure consists of the State and Government Presidency Authority, the Council of Ministers, the Court of Justice, the Heads of Central Banks Committee, the Intergovernmental Committee, the Technical Committees and Secretariat. General coordination: Lusaka is provided through the Zambian-centered general secretariat. The General Secretary of the Organization is Chileshe Kapwepwe.



21 Etats, créent un lieu de marché important pour le



ECCAS (ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES)

CEEAC (COMMUNAUTÉ ECONOMIQUE DES ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE)

THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF ECCAS; TO PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN HARMONIOUS COOPERATION AND BALANCED AND SELF-SUSTAINING DEVELOPMENT IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY AREAS

LE BUT D'INSTITUTION DE LA CEEAC EST D'ENCOURAGER ET RENFORCER LA COOPÉRATION HARMONIEUSE ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉQUILIBRÉ ET DURABLE AUTONOMEMENT DANS LES DOMAINES ÉCONOMIQUES ET SOCIAUX





ECCAS (Economic Community of Central African States) was founded in October 1983. The general secretariat of the organization began operating in January 1985. Today, ECCAS has 11 member countries including Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Congo Congress, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe and Chad. The area covered by the organization which has a total population of 130 million with all member countries, is 6 million 640 thousand square meters in Africa continent.

The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) defines the purpose of establishment of ECCAS as; to promote and strengthen harmonious cooperation and balanced and self-sustaining development in economic and social activity areas. The primary objectives of the organization are working to ensure education, vocational development, culture, science and technology and collective self-confidence of people especially in the fields of industry, transport and communication, energy, agriculture, natural resources, trade, customs, money and finances, human resources, tourism; raising the standard of living of people; increasing and maintaining stability. It also aims to promote and strengthen harmonious cooperation to achieve a balanced and self-sustaining economic development in humanitarian areas. The vision of ECCAS in this direction is; to strengthen the close peaceful relations between the member states, to contribute to the development and improvement of the Africa continent. One of the other important objectives of the community is to establish an autonomous financing mechanism.

The main executive organ of the community is the ECCAS General Secretariat. The General Secretary is Donatien Tameko.



CEEAC (Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale) a été fondé en octobre 1983. Le secrétariat général de l'organisation a commencé à faire ses activités en janvier 1985. La CEEAC a au jourd'hui onze États membres comme l'Angola, le Bu rundi, le Cameroun, la République centrafricaine, le Congo, le Gabon, la Guinée équatoriale, le Congrès de Congo, le Rwanda, Sao Tomé-et-Principe et le Tchad L'espace qui couvre sur le Continent Africain par l'or ganisation ayant une population totale de 130 millions de personnes avec tous les pays membres est de comillions 640 000 600 mètres carrés.

a Cour Européenne des Droits de l'Homme (CEDH définie le but de la CEEAC comme renforcer la coopération harmonieuse et le développement équilibré et durable autonomement dans les domaines des conomiques et sociaux. Les principaux objectifs de Organisation sont de travailler dans les domaines tels ju'industrie, transports et communications, énergie griculture, ressources naturelles, commerce, douane rgent, finances, ressources humaines, tourisme léveloppement professionnel, culture, science et echnologie afin d'assurer confiance en soi collectivement, d'élever le niveau de vie des personnes, d'augmenter la stabilité et de les faire durer. En outre, elle a cour but d'encourager et renforcer la coopération harmonieuse afin de réaliser un développement économque qui est équilibré dans les domaines humanitaires et qui continue d'une façon autonome. La vision de la CEEAC dans cette direction est de renforcer les relations pacifiques étroites entre les États membres, de contribuer à l'évolution et au développement du continent africain. L'un d'autres objectifs importants de la communauté consiste à mettre en place un mécans me de financement autonome.

Le principal organe exécutif de la Communauté est l secrétariat général de la CEEAC. Donatien Tameko es le secrétaire général.



EAC (EAST AFRICA COMMUNITY)

CAE (COMMUNAUTÉ D'AFRIQUE DE L'EST)

COVERING AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 2 MILLION SQUARE KILOMETERS, EAC IS ONE OF THE MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS IN AFRICA

ELLE EST L'UNE DES ORGANISATIONS LES PLUS IMPORTANTES EN AFRIQUE QUI CONTIENT ENVIRON UN ESPACE DE 2 MILLIONS DE KILOMÈTRES CARRÉS





The East Africa Community (EAC) is a regional intergovernmental organization of six partner states. The actual structuring of the organization took place on March 14, 1996. Member states of the EAC are; The Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Kenya, the Republic of Uganda, the Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Burundi. The center of organization is located in Arusha, Tanzania. The Republic of Turkey Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) Embassy is accredited to the organization.

The EAC association accommodates 150 million citizens, 22 percent of whom are urban population. Covering an area of approximately 2 million square kilometers, the organization is one of the major organizations in Africa. The working strategy of EAC is guided by the treaty that constitutes the community. The treaty in question signed on November 30, 1999 and entered into force on July 7, 2000, after it was ratified by the first three Common States Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Burundi took part in the EAC Treaty on June 18, 2007 and have become the full member of the community since July 1, 2007. The Republic of South Sudan entered into treaty on April 15, 2016 and became a full member.

EAC aims to expand and deepen cooperation on political and social issues to the benefit of all member countries. For this purpose, EAC countries moved to the customs association in 2005 and to the common market on July 1, 2010. Today, the process of regional integration; the encouraging process of the East Africa Customs Association is processing rapidly, as reflected in the establishment of the common market in 2010 and the implementation of East Africa Monetary Association Protocol.

The executive organ of the community is the secretariat. The Secretariat ensures that the regulations and directives adopted by the Council of Ministers are properly implemented and provide strategic advice to the Council of Ministers. The general secretary of the EAC is Edith Mwanje.

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La Communauté Est-Africaine (CAE) est une organisation intergouvernementale régionale composée de six États membres. La structuration effective de l'organisation a eu lieu le 14 Mars 1996. Les États membres de la CAE sont la République de Tanzanie, la République du Kenya, la République d'Ouganda, la République du Rwanda et la République du Burundi. Le siège de l'organisation est situé à Arusha en Tanzanie. L'Ambassade de la République de Turquie à Dar es-Salaam (en Tanzanie) est accrédité auprès de l'organisation.

ganisation.
L'organisation de la CAE est hébergée 150 millions de citoyens dont 22 % de ce ratio sont des citadins. L'organisation qui couvre une superficie d'environ 2 millions de kilomètres carrés, est l'une des organisations les plus importantes en Afrique. La stratégie de travail de la CAE est orientée par un Traité qui constitue la communauté. Le présent Traité est signé en date du 30 Novembre 1999 et entré en vigueur le 7 Juillet 2000, après avoir été approuvé par les trois premiers États communs, le Kenya, l'Ouganda et la Tanzanie. La République du Rwanda et la République du Burundi ont pris part au traité de la CAE le 18 juin 2007 et sont devenues membres à part entière de la communauté à partir de la date du 1er juillet 2007. La République du Soudan du Sud a conclu un accord le 15 avril 2016 et en est devenue membre à part entière. La CAE a pour but d'élargir et d'approfondir sa coopération sur les questions politiques, économiques et sociales en faveur de tous les États membres. Les pays de la CAE ont adhéré à l'union douanière en 2005 et au marché commun le 1er juillet 2010 à cette fin. De nos jours, le processus d'intégration régionale est progressé à grands pas comme il est reflété dans

L'organe exécutif de la Communauté est le secrétariat. Le Secrétariat assure correctement l'application des règlements et des directives acceptés par le Conseil des ministres et donne des conseils stratégiques au Conseil des ministres. La secrétaire générale de la CAE est Edith Mwanje.



CEMAC (CENTRAL AFRICA ECONOMIC AND CURRENCY)

CEMAC (COMMUNAUTÉ ECONOMIQUE ET MONÉTAIRE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE)

THE MAIN TASK OF THE CEMAC IS TO DEVELOP AN INTEGRATED SPACE BETWEEN ITS MEMBER STATES AND PROMOTE HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT

LA FONCTION PRINCIPALE DE LA CEMAC EST DE DÉVELOPPER UN ESPACE INTÉGRÉ ENTRE LES ÉTATS MEMBRES ET D'ENCOURAGER UN DÉVELOPPEMENT HARMONIEUX





The Central Africa Economic and Monetary Union Agreement (CEMAC) was signed in 1994 by a total of six countries at the end of the studies initiated in 1960s. Members of the Community; it consists of Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Congo. The main task of the CEMAC is to develop an integrated space between its member states and promote harmonious development.

Objectives of the CEMAC; to ensure stable management of the common currency (CFA franc), to ensure the security of economic activities and work environment in general, to harmonize national sector policies for continuous integration, to establish a closer union to strengthen the geographic and human solidarity of member states, to promote national markets by removing barriers to intra-community trade, to harmonize the coordinate development programs and industrial projects, to create a stable common market environment.

CEMAC has an area of 3 million 20 thousand 144 square kilometers within its member countries and its estimated population is 51 million. While the total growth rate of the community member countries is approximately 3 percent, the economic growth rate of these countries is average 2.8 percent. The CEMAC Commission currently has a staff of approximately 150 people. The registered office of the CEMAC Commission is located in Bangui in the Central African Republic. In order to ensure its representation in the member states, the Commission has representatives in each CEMAC country. Alongside the Commission, it is stated that only six member countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Chad) can be appointed in all CEMAC institutions and organizations. The current President of the CEMAC has been Idriss Déby Itno, President of the Chad Republic since February 17, 2017.



L'Accord sur l'Union Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC) a été signé en 1994 par sit pays au total à la suite des travaux qui font commencer dans les années 1960. Les membres de la communauté se composent de six Etats membres tels que le Cameroun, le Tchad, la République Centrafricaine, le Gabon, la Guinée équatoriale et le Congo. La fonction principale de la CEMAC est de développer un espace intégré entre les États membres et d'encourager un développement harmonieux.

Les objectifs de la CEMAC sont d'assurer une gestion stable de la monnaie commune (Franc des Colonies Françaises d'Afrique CFA), d'assurer généralement la sécurité des activités économiques et de l'environnement de travail, d'harmoniser les politiques sectorielles nationales pour une intégration durable, de se former une union plus proche pour renforcer les solidarités géographiques et humaines des États membres, d'encourager les marchés nationaux en enlevant les obstacles en terme du commerce intracommunautaire, de se faire harmoniser les programmes de développement coordonné et les projets industriels,



L'espace qui possède par la CEMAC dans le contexte des Etats membres est de 3 millions 20 mille 144 kilomètres carrés et sa population estimée est de 51 millions. Le taux de croissance économique de ces pays est de 2,8% alors que le taux de croissance total des pays membres est d'environ 3%. La Commission de la CEMAC a actuellement environ un cadre de 150 personnes. Le siège social de la Commission de la CEMAC est situé à Bangui en République Centrafricaine. La Commission a des missions diplomatiques à chaque Etat membre afin d'assurer la représentation des Etats membres. Il est précisé que seuls les citoyens de six Etats membres (Cameroun, République Centrafricaine, Congo, Gabon, Guinée Equatoriale et Tchad) peuvent être nommés dans toutes les institutions et organisations de la CEMAC. L'actuel président de la CEMAC est le président de la République du Tchad, Idriss Déby Itno, depuis le 17 Février 2017

TURE'S AFICA POLICY

POLITIQUE AFRICAINE DE LA TURQUE



EDUCATION BY YTB FOR AFRICA

EDUCATION POUR L'AFRIQUE AVEC LA DIFFÉRENCE DE YTB

PRESIDENT OF TURKS ABROAD AND RELATED COMMUNITIES ABDULLAH EREN

PRÉSIDENT DES TURCS À L'ETRANGER ET DES COMMUNAUTÉS APPARENTÉES ABDULLAH EREN

The Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB): has undertook the task of coordinating the works for our international scholarship students studying in Turkey as well as our citizens abroad and sister communities and developing services and activities in these areas. With the works of our Presidency, relations with our citizens living

abroad as well as with our sister communities have being strengthened and closer relations have being established as economic, social and cultural. Our Turkey Scholarship Students have being become

volunteer ambassadors all around the world. With the Turkey Scholarships for Sub-Saharan Africa region with which we have historical, cultural and social attachments, young people from this region are provided access to higher education opportunities in Turkey and the pool of qualified laborers who have been trained in branches for the specified need areas of the countries and knows Turkish and Turkish culture have being contributed. Within the context of Turkey Scholarships program, African students are gained scholarships at undergraduate, post graduate and doctoral level in universities in Turkey. With Turkey Alumni Program, it is aimed that the relations between our alumni returning to their countries after studying higher education in Turkey and our country are to long term and systematic. In this way, thanks to the academic integration which is the result of student mobility, one of tools of cultural diplomacy of our public diplomacy, a long-term, mutual integration opportunity that will enable us to build long-term relations with these countries arises. With opportunities such as alumni meetings held in related countries, works carried out by our missions and participation in meetings, etc. our contact with our alumni is tried to be strengthened.

Besides this, with our other programs such as Cultural Cooperation Program, Academic and Scientific Research Program, Educational Cooperation and Capacity Development Program, by revealing the inventory of our existing historical, cultural, social attachments between our country and our sister communities in the geography of Sub-Saharan Africa; sharing experiences by raising human resources in various fields, works to reinforce the soft power of Turkey in the region such as to build bidirectional communication, long term relationships and maintain between our country and sister communities in the region of Sub-Saharan Africa, included in literature in the 21. century public diplomacy features, and addressing the public perception are carried out.

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YUNUS EMRE INSTITUTE, CULTURAL AMBASSADOR OF TURKEY IN AFRICA

L'INSTITUT YUNUS EMRE, AMBASSADEUR CULTUREL DE LA TURQUIE EN AFRIQUE

PROF. DR. ŞEREF ATEŞ PRESIDENT OF YUNUS EMRE INSTITUTE

PRÉSIDENT DE L'INSTITUT YUNUS EMRE PROF. DR. ŞEREF ATEŞ

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The Yunus Emre Institute provides Turkish education abroad via scientific methods. Acting in the capacity of the president of an institution which teaches Turkish in the various countries of the world, I would like to state especially that: Using the language correctly is the first priory of the communication. In this context, we usually come across various news and

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l'étranger avec des méthodes scientifiques. À titre de président d'un établissement qui enseigne la langue turque dans divers pays du monde, je tiens à préciser en particulier que l'utilisation correcte de la langue est prioritaire dans la communication. La plupart du temps, nous rencontrons diverses informations et interprétations dans la presse turque ainsi qu'à

comments such as "Turkey-Africa Relations" in the Turkish press, television and radios and also on the internet. There are 51 different countries in Africa. To develop separately relations with these countries, firstly, the perception "Turkey-Africa Relations" should be changed. Statements "Turkey- Tunisia", "Turkey-Senegal", "Turkey-Mauritania Relations" are correct in terms of Turkish language, however, establishing an integrative relation with the whole continent is wrong in terms of Turkish. When we consider the matter with the right point of view, the problem will be solved quickly.

As Yunus Emre Institute, we brought language, culture and scientific diplomacy elements into action in the important capitals of Africa within the scope of the Africa Initiative Policy of Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, President of Republic of Turkey. Within the scope of the Turkey's global foreign policy, our businessmen, educated people and scientists should turn towards Africa. This orientation is very important in terms of strengthening the political, economical and cultural relations with the African countries. The Yunus Emre Institute makes contribution to the scientific and cultural future of our country with the 56 Institute centers across the world. Close contact with the students, intelligentsia, businessmen and scientists in the countries where our centers are located is established in both our institutes and universities. Considering that people of science and culture work in different countries of Africa, our businessmen should be here as well. I would especially like to say that all the Yunus Emre Institutes, from Tunisia to Senegal, are open to our businessmen. Institute Centers are the contact points of Turkev in terms of language, science, culture and finance. I would like to say that we are ready to offer all kind of support to all businessmen who will contact these centers, and lastly, I would like to pay my respect to you, dear readers.

 a télévision, les radios et sur les médias de l'Internet, concernant les « Relations Turco-Africaines ». Il y a 51 pays différents en Afrique. Pour développer es relations bilatérales avec chacun de ces pays, I faudra d'abord changer la notion des « Relations Turco-Africaines ». Parler des relations turco-tunisiennes, turco-sénégalaises, turco-mauritaniennes... sera plus exact. C'est faux de parler d'une relation avec un continent dans son intégralité. Les solutions aux problèmes vont venir si nous prenons en main le

En tant que l'Institut Yunus Emre, nous avons mobilisé les éléments de langue, de culture et de diplomatie scientifique dans les capitales importantes de l'Afrique dans le cadre de la politique d'ouverture vers le continent africain de notre Président Monsieur Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. Nos hommes d'affaires, de culture et de science doivent s'orienter vers le continent africain dans le cadre de la politique étrangère globale de la Turquie. Cette orientation est très importante pour le renforcement des relations politiques, économiques et culturelles avec les pays

L'Institut Yunus Emre contribue à l'avenir scientifique et culturel de notre pays avec les 56 centres de notre institut dans le monde en général. De proches liens sont établis dans nos instituts ainsi que dans les universités, avec les étudiants, les intellectuels, les hommes d'affaires et de sciences des pays où nous sommes présents. Nos hommes d'affaires également doivent être présents dans ces pays si nous pensons à nos hommes de science et de culture qui travaillent dans différents pays de l'Afrique. Je souligne que, de la Tunisie, jusqu'au Sénégal, les portes de tous nos Instituts Yunus Emre sont grandes ouvertes à nos hommes d'affaires. Les Centres de l'Institut Yunus Emre, sont les points de contact linguistiques, scientifiques, culturels et commerciaux de la Turquie. Je précise que nous sommes à disposition de tous nos hommes d'affaires qui entreront en contact avec nos centres, pour les assister dans tous les domaines et je vous salue très cordialement.



TIKA WALKING THROUGH AFRICA IN DEVELOPMENT PATH

TİKA QUI MARCHE AVEC L'AFRIQUE SUR LA VOIE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

TIKA PRESIDENT DR. SERDAR ÇAM

PRÉSIDENT DE TİKA DR. SERDAR ÇAM



For Turkey-Africa relations, the beginning of 2000s is the beginning of a new and powerful era. Our country, which is a member of G-20, started its Africa initiative with "Africa Year" in 2005 as a result of the acceleration of its economic and political stability and the relations have reached a level of strategic partnership in a very short time. TIKA is also a part

Turquie et l'Afrique est le commencement d'une trè nouvelle et puissante période. Notre pays qui est ui membre du G-20, a commencé son ouverture africaine en 2005 avec la proclamation de "l'Année d'Afrique" et les relations sont réalisées au niveau d partenariat stratégique dans un temps très court à l

of all these studies as a practitioner and official institution responsible for coordination of development assistance.

As the state leader who has the most official visits to Africa, in the words of our honorable President; Turkey wants to walk the path of prosperity and development together with Africa when establishing a new world order. TIKA reflects this sincerity of our country to the area in a concrete way. Starting its operations in 1992, TIKA has now reached 61 Program Coordination Office in 59 countries. Having opened its first office in Africa in 2005 in Ethiopia, TIKA has reached a total of 22 offices in a very short time, in addition to opening new offices, it continues its activities in 54 African countries.

TIKA projects cover all sectors in a way that responds quickly to the needs of African people. In addition to faculties, laboratories, clinics and hospitals opened, empowerment of women, mother-child health and supportive orphanages, health screening, establishment of kindergartens and nursing improve the social infrastructure and welfare. While developing qualified employment with opened vocational schools; production equipment support, establishment of facilities and entrepreneurship against youth unemployment are supported in the sectors such as agriculture, livestock and fisheries. The ground of communication and infrastructures have being formed with the modernization of airports, road, bridge construction, establishment of radio stations. Administrative capacity and mechanisms are made more efficient with construction of parliament and administrative buildings, training of public experts, technical equipment and hardware support. TIKA carries out approximately 2000 projects and activities every year. In 2017, approximately 400 of these projects were completed in Africa. In other words, TIKA has directed 25 percent of its projects and activities to Africa.

It must be kept in mind that Turkey, located between Europe and Asia, is an African in one way and strong attachments from the past. In this respect, TIKA will continue to contribute to the development of Africa and improvement of a common business culture with its projects.

politique. La TİKA fait une partie de tous ces travaux en tant qu'un organisme officiel chargé de l'application et de la coordination de l'aide au développement de la Turquie. Selon les termes de notre président en tant que chef d'État ayant effectué les visites officielles au plus en Afrique, La Turquie veut marcher ensemble avec l'Afrique sur la voie de la prospérité et du développement pendant l'établissement d'un nouvel ordre mondial. La TİKA reflète également la sincérité de notre pays de manière concrète sur le champ. La TIKA qui commence ses activités en 1992, atteint désormais 61 bureaux de coordination de programmes dans 59 pays. La TİKA qui ouvre son premier bureau en Afrique en 2005 en Éthiopie, a atteint 22 bureaux au total en très peu de temps. Elle fait continuer ses activités dans 54 pays africains ainsi que les travaux d'ouvrir les nouveaux bureaux.

de manière à répondre rapidement aux besoins des peuples africains. Le renforcement des femmes ains que les facultés, les laboratoires, les cliniques et les hôpitaux ouverts, la santé de la mère et de l'enfantet les orphelinats subsidiaires, les dépistages médicaux, les écoles maternelles et les maisons de retraite améliorent l'infrastructure sociale et la prospérité. Ur emploi qualifié est développé à l'aide des écoles professionnelles ouvertes ; le soutien aux équipements de production, la mise en place d'installations et de formations ainsi que l'esprit d'entreprise contre le chômage des jeunes sont soutenus dans des secteurs tels que l'agriculture, l'élevage et la pêche. Le terrain des infrastructures de communication et d'investissement se forment à l'aide de la modernisation des aéroports, la construction de routes et de ponts l'institution de stations de radio. La capacité administrative et les mécanismes sont rendus plus efficaces grâce à la construction de bâtiments parlementaires et administratifs, à la formation d'experts publics, à l'appui d'équipement technique et assistance matérielle. La TIKA réalise environ 2000 projets et activités chaque année. Près de 400 de ces projets ont été achevés en Afrique en 2017.

Il faut garder à l'esprit qu'il y a des liens puissants qu viennent du passé et que la Turquie est située entr l'Europe et l'Asie est africaine d'une part. À cet égard la TIKA continuera à contribuer au développement de l'Afrique et au développement d'une culture d'en treprise commune avec ses projets.



EDUCATION IN AFRICA IS DEVELOPING WITH TURKEY EDUCATION FOUNDATION

L'ÉDUCATION EN AFRIQUE S'ÉLÈVE AVEC LA FONDATION MAARIF DE TURQUIE

TURKEY EDUCATION FOUNDATION CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD PROF. DR. BIROL AKGÜN

PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE LA FONDATION MAARIF DE TURQUIE



Turkey has historical attachments with African countries inherited from Ottoman. Our relations with the ancient continent Africa have shown positive developments in the last 15 years with the "African Initiative Policy" which has been advancing on the attitude of mutual understanding in many fields such



Le début des années 2000 dans les relations entre la Turquie et l'Afrique est le commencement d'une très nouvelle et puissante période. Notre pays qui est un membre du G-20, a commencé son ouverture africaine en 2005 avec la proclamation de "l'Année de l'Afrique" et les relations sont réalisées au niveau de partenariat stratégique dans un temps très court à la suite de l'ac-

as strengthening of diplomatic channels, increasing trade volume, mutual interaction of human capital. The fact that Turkey-Africa Partnership Summit which is a product of this policy, will be held for the third time in istanbul in 2019, that we have 39 embassies in the continent where we had only 12 embassies in 2002, that more than 9 thousand African students studied higher education in Turkey last year are indicators of how effective and correct strategy is being followed.

Africa, the second largest continent of the world, follows our era behind because the colonial understanding prevents the creation of qualified manpower despite its extraordinary underground-surface riches and human resources. The real power of these countries can only come to light with education. Development of Africa in every sense will lead to a global welfare increase.

Education activities which are one of the most important pillars of Turkey's Africa initiative move, have accelerated considerably with the studies of Turkey Education Foundation in the field in recent years. Thanks to the humanist attitude displayed by Turkey and friendly approach of the countries, many cooperation in this field has been implemented. Turkey Education Foundation signed protocols such as transfer of schools with affiliation of FETO/PYD, the opening of new schools as well as educational cooperation with about 20 African countries within two years. The contribution of "The Ministers of Education of Turkey-Africa Conference" which held in Istanbul last year with the participation of ministers of education from 27 African countries to this process is very high.

Throughout history, the Anatolian people have never stopped sharing their bread with others. For this reason, as Turkey Education Foundation, we do not stop sharing the knowledge and experience of our country in the field of education. We are ready to do our part for developing of Africa by preserving its cultural codes and historical values. Our multifaceted relations with Africa will continue on the basis of brotherhood and fair share, and the success of Africa will be our success.

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TİKA fait une partie de tous ces travaux en tant qu'u organisme officiel chargé de l'application et de la cordination de l'aide au développement de la Turquis Selon les termes de notre président en tant que che d'État ayant effectué les visites officielles au plus e Afrique, La Turquie veut marcher ensemble avec l'Afrique sur la voie de la prospérité et du développemer pendant l'établissement d'un nouvel ordre mondial. L'TİKA reflète également la sincérité de notre pays d'annière concrète sur le champ. La TİKA qui commenc ses activités en 1992, atteint désormais 61 bureaux d'coordination de programmes dans 59 pays. La TİKA qui ouvre son premier bureau en Afrique en 2005 en Éthic pie, a atteint 22 bureaux au total en très peu de temp Elle fait continuer ses activités dans 54 pays africair ainsi que les travaux d'ouvrir les nouveaux bureaux. Les projets de la TİKA couvrent tous les secteurs d'annière à répondre rapidement aux besoins des peuples africains. Le renforcement des femmes ainsi que les facultés, les laboratoires, les cliniques et les hôp taux ouverts, la santé de la mère et de l'enfant et le orphelinats subsidiaires, les dépistages médicaux, le écoles maternelles et les maisons de retraite améliorer l'infrastructure sociale et la prospérité. Un emploi qua ifié est développé à l'aide des écoles professionnelle ouvertes; le soutien aux équipements de production la mise en place d'installations et de formations ain que l'esprit d'entreprise contre le chômage des jeunes sont soutenus dans des secteurs tels que l'agriculture l'élevage et la pêche. Le terrain des infrastructures de communication et d'investissement se forment à l'aid de la modernisation des aéroports, la construction de capacité administrative et les mécanismes sont renducapacité administrative et les mécanismes sont renducapacité administrative et les mécanismes sont renducapacité au de la modernisation des aéroports, la construction de capacité administrative et les mécanismes sont renducapacités administrative et les mécanismes au tante d

viennent du passé et que la Turquie est située entr l'Europe et l'Asie est africaine d'une part. À cet égard la TIKA continuera à contribuer au développement d l'Afrique et au développement d'une culture d'entre prise commune avec ses projets.

