

TURKEY'S GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITION

Anatolia is a large, roughly rectangular peninsula situated bridge like between Europe and Asia. It brings together West and East.

Anatolian part of Turkey accounts for 97% of the country's area. The total area of Turkey is 783,562 km². The capital city of Turkey is Ankara and it is located in the middle of country. The population of Turkey is 74,724,269 million.



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NEIGHBOUR COUNTRIES OF TURKEY

Turkey is bordered by
six countries. These
countries are;

.Bulgaria

.Greece

.Georgia

.Armenia

.Iraq

.Iran

.Syria



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TURKISH CULTURE

Turkish culture is a combination of Byzantine, Ottoman, European, Middle Eastern and Central Asian traditions.

Turkish culture has rich history. The original land of Turks is Central Asia, bordering China. From this location, they were forced to move west for various reasons more than a thousand years ago. On the way to Anatolia they have interacted with Chinese, Indian, Middle Eastern, European and Anatolian civilizations, and today's Turkish culture carries motives from each one of these diverse cultures.



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Big cities in TURKEY

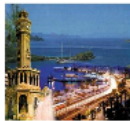


Istanbul



Istanbul was the two of the greatest empire of the not only their time but in also history

ISTANBUL - The city also known as the "Pearl of the Aegean" or "Beautiful Bride" is the third biggest city with a population of around 15 million in Turkey.



Ankara ; is the capital of Turkey and it is the 2th largest city



BURSA : Bursa is located in the northwest of the Anatolian peninsula and southeast of the Marmara Sea. Bursa is the fourth largest city with a population of around 2.4 million in Turkey.



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Republic of Turkey

Türkiye/Türkiye, known officially as the Republic of Turkey, is a transcontinental country located in Western Asia (mostly in the Anatolian peninsula) and East in Southeastern Europe. The country's official language is Turkish.

Turkey is a

- democratic,
- secular,
- unitary,
- constitutional republic with a diverse cultural heritage.

Turkish Flag



Politics of Turkey

Politics of Turkey takes place in a framework of a strictly secular parliamentary representative democratic republic, whereby the Prime Minister of Turkey is the head of government, and of a multi-party system.

The President of Turkey is the head of state who holds a largely ceremonial role but with substantial reserve powers.

Turkey's political system is based on a separation of powers.

Executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers.

Legislative power is vested in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

The judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature. Its current constitution was adopted on 7 November 1982 after the Turkish constitutional referendum.

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Membership of international organizations

| Organizations | Date of membership |
|--|--------------------|
| Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. OSCE | 1973 |
| United Nations | 1945 |
| Council of Europe | 1949 |
| Black Sea Naval Force, BLACSEAFOR | 2001 |
| Developing Eight, D-8 | 1987 |
| World Trade Organization, WTO | 1995 |
| Economic Cooperation Organization ECO | 1985 |
| Group of Twenty Countries G-20 | 1999 |
| North Atlantic Treaty Organization. NATO | 1952 |
| Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development -OECD | 1960 |

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