

KALKINMA YARDIMLARI TİKA 2005-2012 VERİLERİNİN ANALİZİ UYGULAMALI TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ

ANALYSIS OF TİKA (Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency) DATA ON DEVELOPMENT AIDS BETWEEN 2005-2012, APPLIED TURKEY SAMPLE

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Özet: Küreselleşmenin meydana getirdiği en temel özelliklerden birisi tüm dünya ülkelerinin isteyerek ya da istemeyerek birbirini etkileme süreci içerisine girmesidir. Bu süreç içerisinde ülkeler arası farklılıklar kendini daha belirgin olarak ortaya koymakta ve gelişmiş ülkeler geliştirmekte olan ülkelerin sorunlarına duyarsız kalamamaktadırlar. Bu noktada ülkeler arası eşitsizliklerin ortadan kısmen de olsa kaldırılabilceği ve yaşanan sorunların diğer ülkeleri etkileme oranlarının azaltılabileceği kalkınma yardımları alıcı ve donör konumundaki ülkeler açısından önem arz etmektedir. Bu araştırmada Türkiye İşbirliği ve Koordinasyon Ajansından (TİKA) elde edilen 2005-2012 yılları arasındaki kalkınma yardımlarına ait veriler kullanılarak, kalkınma yardımlarının yıllar bazında ne tür değişiklikler gösterdiğinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. TİKA'dan elde edilen veri seti Excel programında analiz edilmiştir. Analiz kapsamında, frekans ve betimleyici tablolardan faydalanılmıştır. Araştırma sonunda, Türkiye'nin toplam kalkınma yardımlarının artma eğilimi gösterdiği ve 2012 yılında toplam kalkınma yardımlarında en büyük payı resmi akımların aldığı saptanmıştır. Ayrıca Resmi kalkınma yardımlarının bir önceki yıla oranla %97 arttığı, Sosyal yardımların 2012 yılında 16 milyar doları aştığı, en çok yardım gönderilen ülkelerin Afganistan ve Suriye olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TİKA, Küreselleşme, Yardım, Kalkınma, İşbirliği, Dünya, Türkiye

Abstract: One of the most important features arisen by globalization is the fact that all world countries get into a process to affect each other voluntarily or involuntarily. During this process, differences between countries are revealed more clearly and developed countries cannot remain insensitive to the problems of developing countries. At this point, development aids through which inequalities between countries can be, even partially, removed and the impact of existing problems on other countries can be decreased are important for receiver and donor countries. This research aims to determine the changes resulted from development aids by years with the use of data obtained from Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA) related to development aids made between 2005-2012. The dataset obtained from TİKA was analyzed in Excel program. Within scope of the analysis, frequency and descriptive tables were used. At the end of the research, it was found that total development aids tend to raise in Turkey and the biggest share among the total development aids of 2012 belongs to official stream. In addition, it was found that official development aids raised 97% compared to the previous year; social aids exceeded 16 billion dollars in 2012 and the countries to which the most aids have been sent are Afghanistan and Syria.

Key Words: TİKA, Globalization, Aid, Development, Cooperation, World, Turkey

INTRODUCTION

Globalization is an active process which enables countries to take many social precautions in today's world, affects all humanity and communities and also has effect on the detection of financial aid priorities of countries (Korkut, 2010).

In our day when problems in any particular region of the world affect all other regions since the start of the globalization period which gained speed by 1990s and felt all around the world with its effects, developed countries have obligation to be more sensitive towards the problems of underdeveloped countries. In our world, there are a lot people being affected from the lack of education, poverty and diseases and the gap between developed and poor countries increases day by day. Although this gap and inequalities may not seem to be overcome completely in short term, it is aimed to enable countries to use their humanitarian and physical resources in most efficient way through development aids to be made for developing countries (Mahmat, 2008).

Longing for a world in which fairer income distribution is ensured, wars and conflicts have been removed brought the concept of development aids into the agenda. International public conscious lay responsibility on the shoulders of developed countries for the solution of problems in developing countries. Of all 191 states registered to United Nations still, around 30 states take place in the league of developed countries and they offer more than 90% of development aids made on state level. (<http://www.usakgundem.com>)

In today's world, development aids are considered as one of the most important instruments to develop interstate cooperation (TIKA, 2010) and they are one of the policy instruments applied to develop social structures of underdeveloped or medium-developed countries through humanitarian aid and economic arrangements conducted by developed countries (Korkut, 2010).

Development aids generally comprise cash or in-kind aids and investments made in order to provide support to development processes of developing countries and bring solution to emergency problems (TIKA, 2006). Undertaking important roles in many fields such as upholding socio-economic infrastructure of receiver countries to a level where they can sustain development without aids; developing sustainable cooperation conditions and international development perception for the foundation and development of global cooperation, development aids bring significant contributions to world peace and welfare through generating development-based solutions for problematic geographies of the world (TIKA, 2010).

In this framework, development aids include official development aids, other official aids, market-specific aids and non-governmental organization (NGO) aids (TIKA, 2006).

Development aids build social and economic infrastructures by means of technical cooperation; develop investments through program support, mutual or direct investments; provide financial support through loan, debt, exportation support and security purchase; contribute

to normalization processes in crisis regions through peacebuilding studies; generate solutions to emergency problems through emergency and humanitarian aids; ensure international common development studies through revenues paid to international organizations (www.tasam.org/kalkinma/misyon.html).

Considering that development aids or interstate aids have emerged in a hundred year ago and have been gaining importance; are affected by many factor and affect many factors as well; are the whole of international activities closely related to power and balance concepts having economic, diplomatic and political dimensions; it can be assumed that these aids should aim to make build peace and uphold fundamental humanitarian values, in short to make this world a more livable place (Şahin, 2013).

Development aids play important roles in developing cooperation in foreign policy and between countries. Accordingly, development aids are an important instrument which ensures new initiative to classical diplomacy in economic, social, cultural and humanitarian fields. Furthermore, in parallel with developing global cooperation, these aid play very important socio-economic roles to develop bilateral cooperation between countries. Social and economic infrastructures and manufacturing sectors are developed and substructure of the cooperation is prepared and suitable environments are supplied for superstructure cooperation between two countries, namely investments through technical cooperation activities (<http://www.tasam.org/kalkinma/>

[misyon.html](http://www.tasam.org/kalkinma/misyon.html)).

The focus point of development aid activities either on state or global level is the effort to improve socio-economic conditions of people. The activities within the scope of these development activities can be exemplified by; reducing poverty, removing diseases, removing various environment problems, meet emergency needs arisen by some disasters like hunger, flood, earthquake etc. (United Nations, Millennium Project, Report to the UN Secretary General, 2005).

In Turkey, development aids have continued by increasing since the beginning of 1990s and these aids aim to reduce poverty on both regional and global level and thus improve international peace, safety and welfare. Development aids provided by Turkey in three continents and more than a hundred countries since 1992 manifest this abovementioned goal. Being a party to Millennium Development Goals, Turkey reached 19th rank before Portugal among the countries making the most official development aids as an OECD member in 2006 and selected as the number one among donors that raised in the same year for increasing development aids (TIKA, 2006).

Being affiliated to the Prime Ministry of Republic of Turkey, TIKA organizes foreign aids of Turkey; conducts aid activities all around the world, primarily in our nearby geography sharing common historical and cultural heritage with us and implements development-based cooperation projects. In addition, being a reflection of active foreign policy of Turkey,

these activities increase visibility of our country in international arena and contribute to building a modern perception towards Turkey (TIKA Activities and Official Development Aids, 2013).

An annual average of 1.108 projects was actualized through 11.087 projects between 2003-2012. TIKA transferred 755 million 21 thousand USD into aid and cooperation projects between 2003-2012. Turkey provided 7 billion 481 million USD to Official Development Assistance (ODA) between 2004-2012. Turkey provided 85 million USD to Official Development Assistance in 2003; this figure reached 2 billion 532 million in 2012. In a report which was made prepared by United Nations to a foundation named GHA, it was found that Turkey made 1 billion USD Emergency Humanitarian Assistance (EHA) in 2012. In 2012, EHA amounts decreased by 8% in the whole world, it raised in Turkey. In EHA ranking, Turkey became the 4th country following USA, EU and England. Turkey provided 0.13% of GNP to EHA (TIKA Activities and Official Development Aids, 2013).

TIKA is younger than other aid organizations of developed countries, yet Turkey has a deep-rooted history and extended historical hinterland in terms of aid culture. Taking stand from this heritage, a remarkable aid graphic is maintained or a 20-year period since 1992 which is the foundation date of TIKA.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development- Development Assistance Committee- OECD-DAC evaluate Official Development Aids as a common criterion

for the definition and measurement of foreign aid concept. According to OECD-DAC, official development aids consist of loans or grants provided by any government or international organization to support development and welfare activities of a developing country (Özkan, 2007).

Most of the developed countries aim to improve socio-economic conditions of underdeveloped or developing countries by means of providing development aids, they also want these aids to serve for their own economic, political and military interests (The Congress of the United States Congressional Budget Office, 1997).

Considering poor countries on global level and many problems related to such countries, it can be seen that some negative consequences that may arise for some countries by making development aids would cost much less than other costs that may arise in case that such aids are not provided. Having this conscious, 147 countries, that reached 189 today, signed Millennium Development Goals in 2000. Millennium Development Goals aim to resolve eight global fundamental problems completely or partially; or to remove these problems until 2015. These goals are; removing excessive poverty and hunger; ensuring all children to receive primary education; supporting female-male equality and empowering women more; decreasing infant mortality rates; developing/improving maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; making sustainable development environment-friendly and removing en-

vironmental problems and developing a global partnership, respectively (United Nations Millennium Declaration, 2000; The Millennium Development Goals Report, 2007).

Being considered as one of the most important methods to enable people in poor countries to meet their needs and develop themselves in political, economic and social areas, development aids have been used as an effective instrument for more than 50 years. Development aids which serve to national interests apart from its importance in international area, have an increasing importance in interstate relationships (Mahmat, 2008).

In addition, development aids have been developed slowly as a fundamental prize in globalization of social policies. In short, the concept of aid has a significant place in transition of modern World policy. Structural changes in international systems such as breakdown of colonies, collapse of new international economic order, end of cold war and acceleration of globalization have shaped the development of foreign aid (Mahmat, 2008).

Foreign aids include grants and technical assistance, food aids, loans, provided by developed countries to developing countries with lower interest rates than effective interest rates and longer repayment periods and contributions, program and project loans supplied by multilateral organizations (Ankara, 1973).

The foundations of development aids were laid in the period when welfare state concept emerged, United Nations System was founded and Marshall plan started to be imple-

mented. Private aids started to increase at the beginning of 20th century and they were seen in foundation and activation of 300 NGOs apart from developed countries in 1910 (Brian, 1990).

At the beginning, NGOs focused on short-term humanitarian aids, turned onto long-term development projects such as health, education and agriculture in war years. Although they are mostly questioned by their social effects, they were founded within the scope of world citizenship and universal fellowship and supported by labor movements. It is clearly seen that NGOs provided invaluable information when public assistance programs were built. In a broader sense, NGOs contributed to the definition of new vision of international cooperation with their rhetoric and activities on field (Mahmat, 2008).

Today, each state has development plans and programs and they try to reach their goals by variable budget methods. In these official documents, there are economic indications such as growth, inflation, unemployment etc., income, expenditure, current expenditures and investment expenditure goals for certain periods. Furthermore, preferences of many countries in prioritized spending area in case of having an additional resource. On the other hand, a country which aims to provide aids has certain plan, program and goals shaped by its own preferences (Şahin, 2013).

Just as similar countries, Turkey also focuses on some regions and countries due to various ethnical, political, humanitarian and geopolitical reasons (Özkan, 2007).

AID CONCEPTS

Total Development Aids

The whole of the foreign economic aids made to the economy of a underdeveloped or developing country can be named as total development aids. This contribution may come from a different country, international organization or foreign-capital investments and may directly steer to state or private sector within the country (Şahin, 2013).

Official Development Aids

In order to standardize the measurement of resource transfer (flow) of DAC member governments being donors into developing countries accepted the ODA in 1969 (Şahin, 2013).

Other official flows

The kinds of official flows which serve to main aims of encouraging economic development and upholding welfare level in developing countries; yet do not include sufficient grant factor and/or provide loans which are not given under privileged conditions and thus do not serve to abovementioned aims (just like commercial flows) are reported under the title of other official flows. are towards developing countries

Private flows

Direct investments which refer to capital export to developing countries are evaluated within the scope of development aids due to their potential to trigger economic development in related country (TIKA, 2011).

Development aid sectors can be named as Social Substructures and Services (education, health etc.), Administrative and civil substructures, economic substructures and services, manufacturing sectors (industry, mining and construction, commerce and tourism etc.) and multiple-convergent sectors (TIKA, 2010).

Some Areas Provided with Development Aids in Turkey

- Education
- Health
- Water and water hygiene
- Development of administrative and civil substructures
- Other social substructures and services
- Development of economic substructures
- Multiple-convergent sectors
- Emergency and Humanitarian Aids and peacebuilding can be given as examples (Development Aids Report, 2012).

Development Aids of Non-Governmental Organizations

The functionalization of development aids which focus around social substructure (education, health etc.) services, economic substructure services and emergency and humanitarian aids can be possible only through Civilization and Voluntariness. This situation manifests itself in organizations built by people who gather around a certain purpose based on voluntariness and functioning ac-

according to civil rules apart from states; named as Non-Governmental Organizations in the literature. According to UN data, today around 40.000 NGOs are active in various areas crossing over national boundaries. Total annual budget of international NGOs is 1.1 trillion dollars and the professionally employed personnel reach 19 million (<http://www.usakgundem.com>).

In developed democracies of our day, NGOs take active role in development aids and they become effective dynamics of social, economic and cultural development. NGOs bring significant contributions to the development of cooperation and communication by means of their contributions to democracy development, intercivilization reconciliation, intercultural dialogue, tolerance and social peace. Development aids sectors of Turkish NGOs may differ by regions but they mostly focus on education, health, water and sanitation (Development Aids Report, 2009).

According to the development report in 2012; aid activities conducted by national NGOs that work very actively in both development cooperation and humanitarian aids areas are another components of total development aids and the amount of the aids made by equity capitals of NGOs is 111.65 million dollars. Total development aids of Turkey in 2012 exceeded 3 billion dollars. Official development aids of Turkey in 2012 exceeded 2 billion dollars by 96.45% increase (Development Aids Report, 2012).

In parallel with the number and activity of NGOs in the world, it can be observed that

such civil-based organizations increase and many organizations being active in international field on especially education, culture, emergency and humanitarian aids get more professionalized and they produce added value for Turkey. Keeping her healthful power and mission spirit, Turkey has always acted with the conscious of responsibility to give material and spiritual support to people who share common history and cultural codes within her own hinterland. It can be seen that NGOs that are acting with the similar mission spirit of public institutions, do not achieve the desired cooperation between public and non-governmental organizations for more efficient and productive use of national resources sufficiently despite remarkable developments in NGO activity (<http://www.usakgundem.com>).

People find themselves within various struggles as a natural consequence of community life. It goes without further saying that, feeling together, seeing together and taking steps together have importance to be successful in such struggles. Independent people who gather to this end unite their energies towards their common goals and they provide democratic grounds to have a voice for their future. These grounds are generally called as civil society and have also specific names such as chamber, foundation, association, union, interest group, initiative group etc. - The aids made by Turkish non-governmental organizations started to be reported in 2005 initially. The aids made by Turkish non-governmental organizations (NGOA) were 199,52 million dollars in 2011; this figure was 111,65 milli-

on dollars with a 44% real decrease in 2012. Technical cooperation, project and program aids conducted by NGOs in 2012 were 89,1 million dollars; emergency and humanitarian aids were 54,8 million dollars and administration costs were 7,18 million dollar (Development Aids Report, 2012).

As can be seen, NGOs are not only an assistance channel but also factors which directly manage, conduct and affect the process. Although their activities may clash with activity fields of states from time to time, NGOs achieved to create their own aid style and route (Akçay, 2012).

Increasing profile of Turkey in international field which gained power from factors such as political weight, active diplomacy, dynamic economy and ever-increasing technical capacity reflects itself in most concrete way within its prominent role in international development activities of our country (<http://www.mfa.gov.tr>).

The role of Turkey in international development cooperation has been revolutionized in recent years. The increasing sense of responsibility on supporting world peace and stability through bringing contribution to new economic dynamics and global sustainable development ensured the emerge of Turkey as a new and dynamic actor within international development cooperation (<http://www.mfa.gov.tr>).

In an environment where traditional donor countries cut back great amount under economic crisis conditions, Turkey's development

aids significantly increase and this situation attracts attention and appreciation of both international organizations and developing countries; a remarkable increase is observed in cooperation calls to our country (<http://www.mfa.gov.tr>).

In sectoral terms, Turkey focuses her aids on economic and social substructure projects and allocates the biggest source to education and health sector. The most of Turkey's development cooperation projects between 2005 and 2010 focused on the development of social substructure sector. The main reason of this is the fact that Turkey's aid policy is demand-oriented and in this line, Turkey shape aids according to substructures such as education, health, water, sanitation and infrastructures including fundamental humanitarian needs in order to respond the calls of receiver countries (<http://www.mfa.gov.tr>).

Objective, Scope and Method

In this research, the data obtained from Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) related to development aids made between 2005-2012 were used. The research aims to determine the changes in development aids by years.

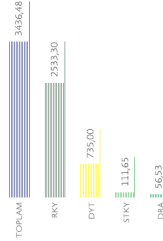
Analysis of Data

The dataset obtained from TIKA was analyzed in Excel program. Within scope of the analysis, frequency and descriptive tables were used.

Total development aids of Turkey (2012, - million dollars)

It was determined that total development aids exceeded 3 billion dollars in 2012. Official development aids constitute the biggest share

of these aids. Direct Investments have the second biggest share while NGO aids and other official flows have the least share.



**Figure 1: Total Development Aids
Of Turkey**

Comparison of development aids by years:

According to the data related to development aids between 2005-2012, it can be said that

development aids did not have any certain trend but a general increase was found from 2005 to 2012. Development aids increased at the rate of 226% in 2012 compared to 2005.

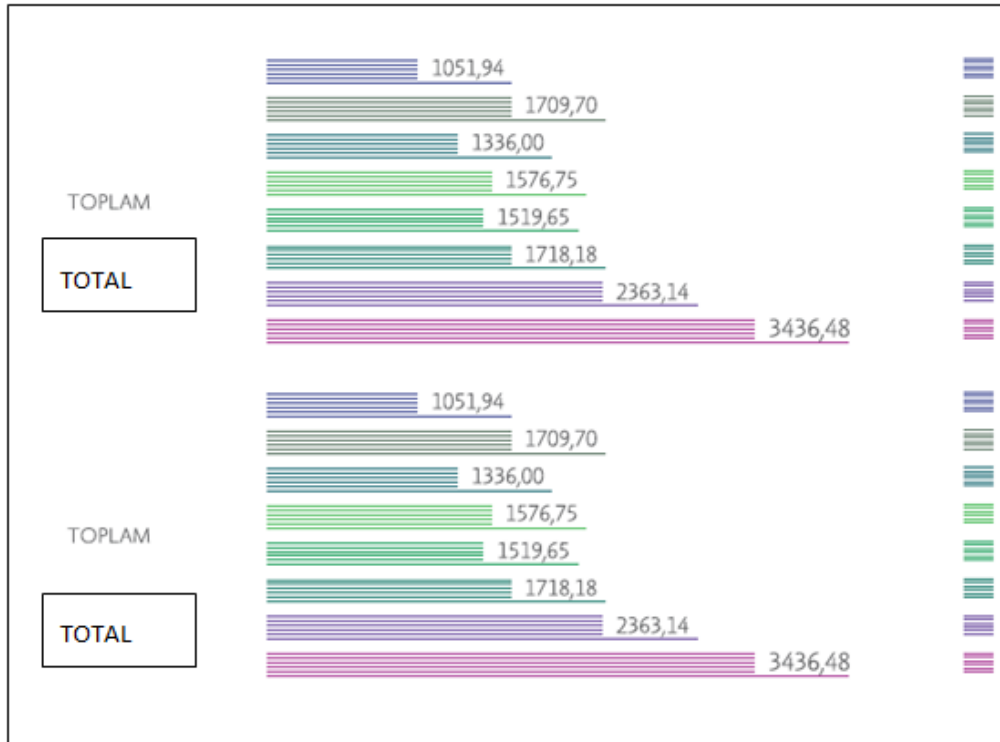


Figure 2: Comparison Of Development Aids Of Turkey By Years

Comparison of development aids of Turkey:

According to development aids of Turkey in 2012 compared to previous years with current rates, it can be seen that the biggest change occurred in the item of other official

flows. The other most important item is official flows in terms of both amount and the change compared to the previous year. Official flows had a volume over two and half billion dollars in 2012, and also grew at 98% rate compared to the previous year.

	2012 (by current rates, million dollars)	2011 (by current rates, million dollars)	2012 (by 2011 rates, million dollars)	The change (%)
Total DA	3.436,48	2.363,14	3.392,35	43,55
1-Official Flows	2.589,30	1.284,73	2.556,05	98,96
1.1-Official DA	2.533,30	1.273,01	2.500,77	96,45
1.1.1. Bilateral ODA	2.422,50	1.226,21	2.391,39	95,02
1.1.2. Multilateral ODA	110,80	46,80	109,38	-48,77
1.2. Other Official Flows	56,53	11,72	55,80	376,14
2. Private Flows	846,65	1.078,72	835,78	-22,52
2.1. Private Sector Flows	735,00	879,2	725,56	-17,47
2.2. NGO Flows	111,65	199,52	110,22	-44,76

Figure 3: Comparison Of Development Aid Styles Of Turkey By 2011-2012 Current Rates

Official development aids of Turkey (2002-2012, million dollars with current rates)

Being the most important component of development aids, official development aids (ODA) are actually sent to the receivers of related countries through following delivery method/s: Directly from public sector; through national or international NGOs, within

the framework of public-private sector partnership; contributing to international organizations. The delivery styles using the first three of these channels are classified as bilateral; the last one is classified as multilateral aids. Official development aids of Turkey in 2012 exceeded 2 billion dollars by 96.45% increase for the first time.

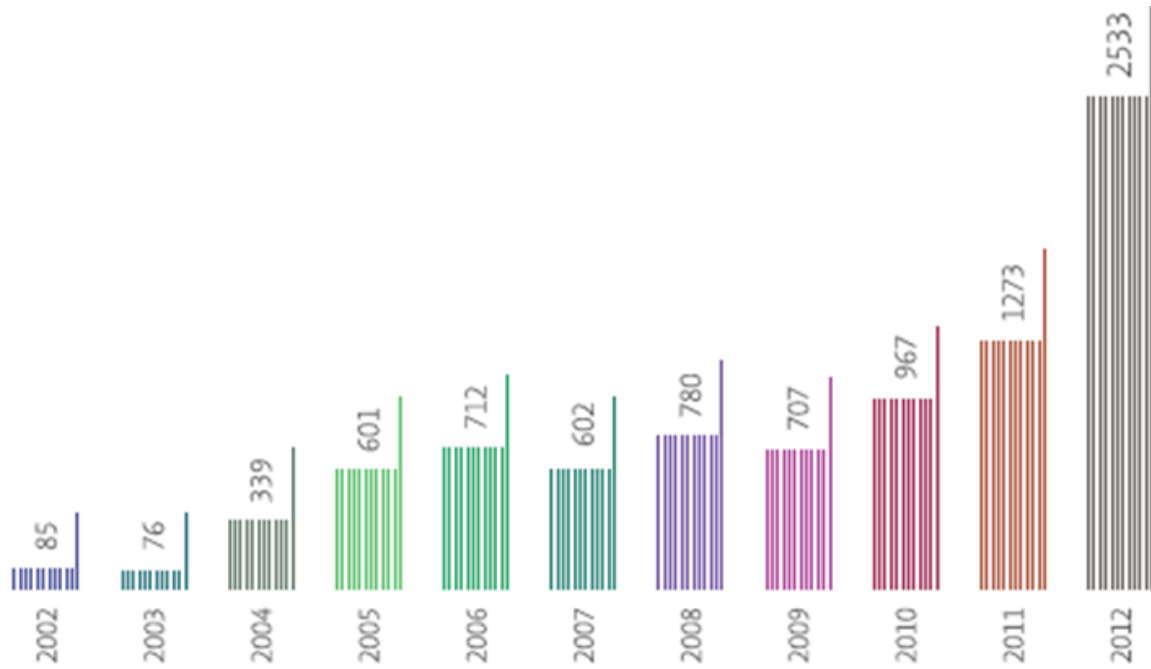


Figure 4: Official Development Aids Of Turkey Between 2002-2012 With Current Rates

Development of social substructures/distribution of aids (Sub-sectors, 2012, million dollars)

According to the distributions of aids made to develop social substructures, it was found

that the biggest investment was made in the item of education. The total amount of the aids for education exceeded 290 million dollars in 2012. Administrative and Civil Aids followed education. The total amount of these aids is around 298 million dollars.

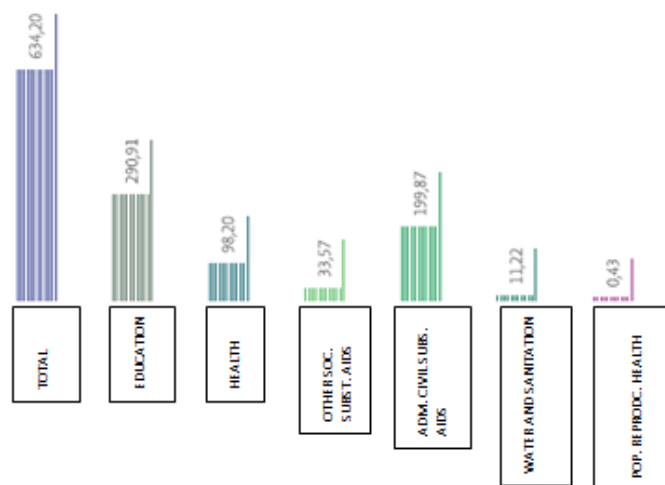


Figure 5: Distribution Of Aids Made Mo Develop Cocial Substructures In Turkey

**Development of economic substructures/
distribution of aids (Sub-sectors, 2012,
million dollars)**

According to the distribution of aids made to

develop economic substructures in 2012, it can be seen that information aids took place at the first rank. Information aids exceeded 16 billion dollars in 2012. Transportation and labor aids followed this.

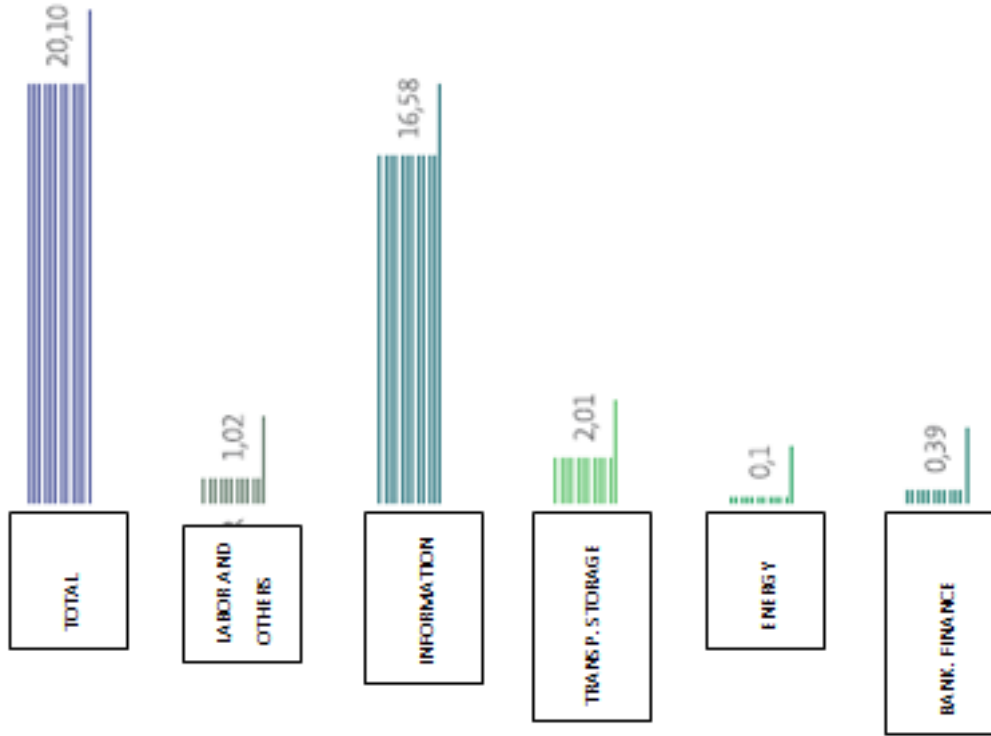


Figure 6: Distribution Of Aids Made To Develop Economic Substructures In Turkey

**Development of manufacturing sectors/
distribution of aids (Sub-sectors, 2012,
million dollars)**

According to the extent of the aids made to develop manufacturing sectors in 2012, it can be seen that the total amount exceeded 6 bil-

lion dollars. The aids on agriculture, forestry and stockbreeding exceeded 5 billion dollars.

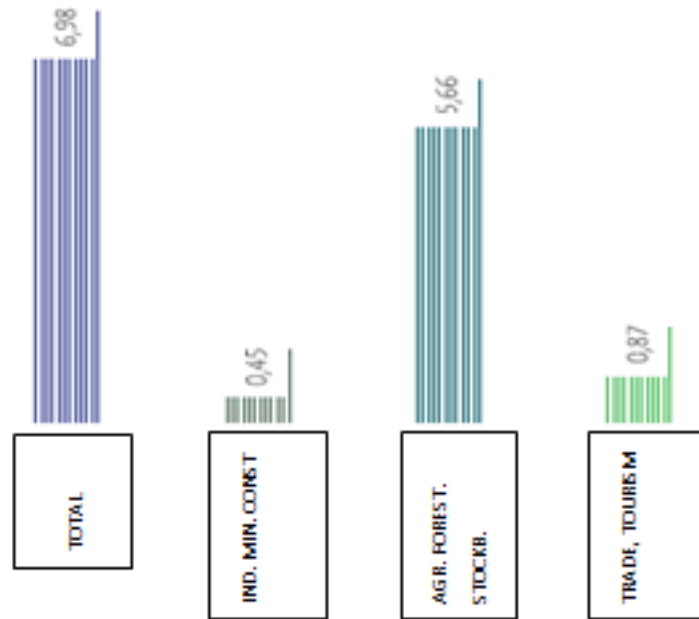


Figure 7: Distribution Of Aids Made To Develop Manufacturing Sectors In Turkey

Comparison of emergency aids (2005-2012, million dollars)

Emergency aids of Turkey in 2012 exceeded

1 billion dollars by 300% increase compared to the previous year. Due to the ongoing war, Syria takes place at the first rank among states receiving emergency aid.

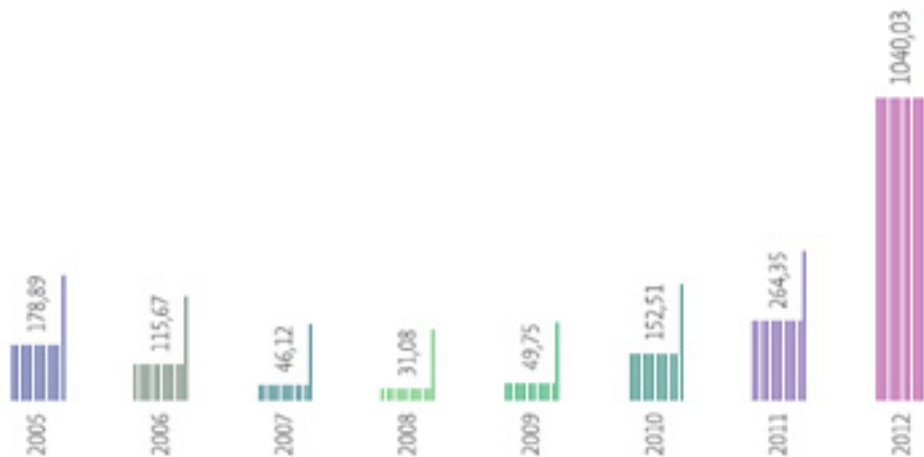


Figure 8: Comparison Of Emergency Aids Made By Turkey By Years

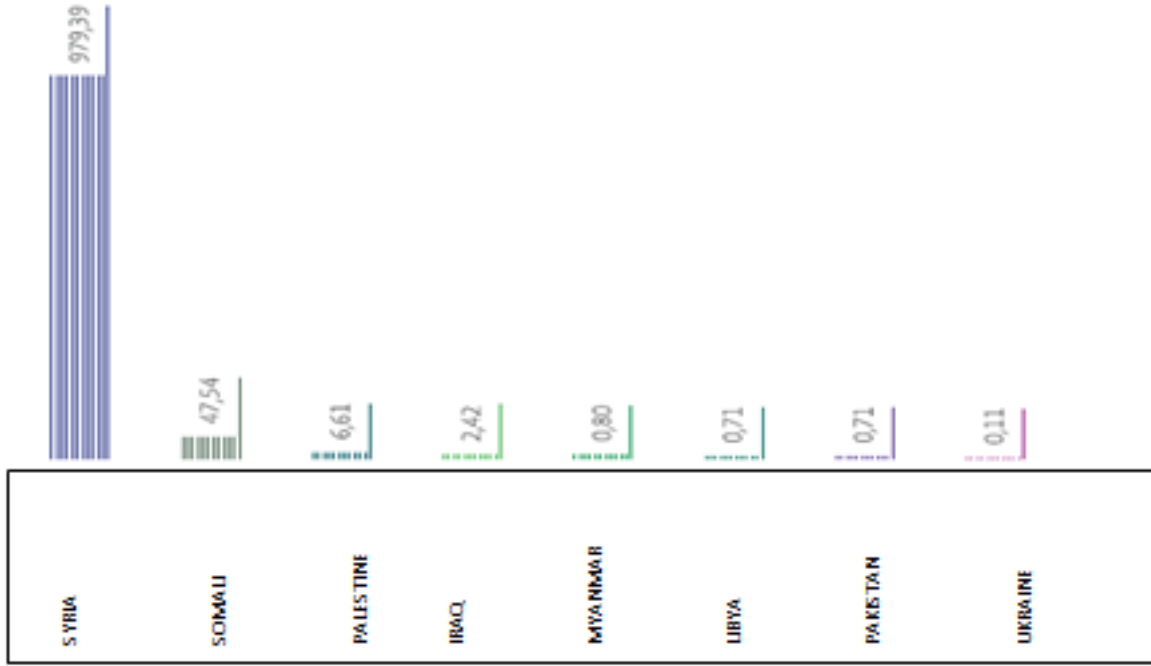


Figure 9: Countries To Which Turkey Makes Emergency Aids

Peacebuilding aids by years (million dollars)

According to OECD, “peacebuilding” concept is a term which includes all activities designed to bring contribution to the building of peace culture. The “peacebuilding” term was an inclusive expression for preventive diplomacy, ensuring peace and peace protection policies in 1922 through peace agenda of UN and it was developed among implementers.

The aids of Turkey made within this scope in 2012 increased by 13% compared to the previous year and reached 87 billion dollars in total. It was found that Afghanistan was the first country which gets use of peacebuilding activities of Turkey in 2011 and 2012.

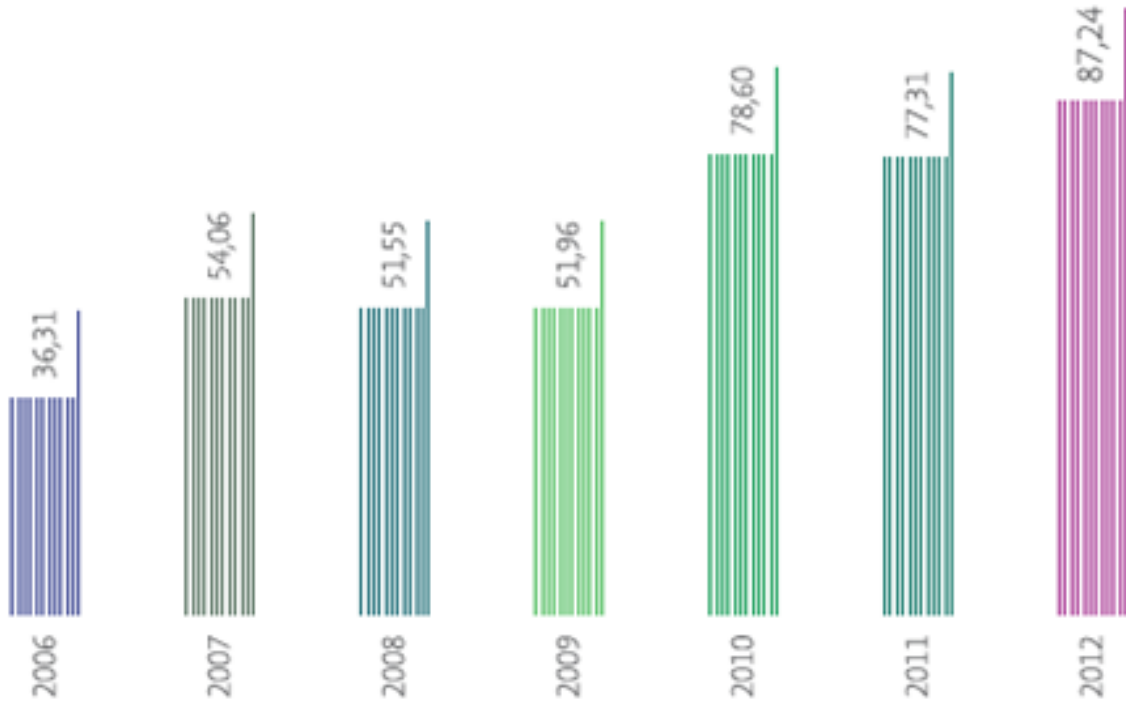


Figure 10: Comparison Of Peacebuilding Aids Of Turkey By Years

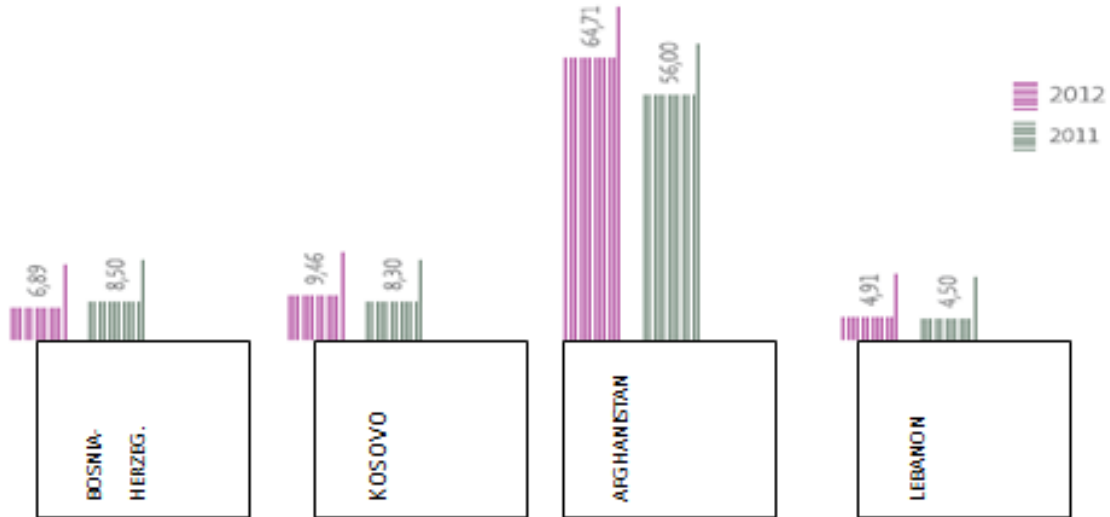


Figure 11: Countries To Which Turkey Provided Peacebuilding Aid In 2011-2012

Contributions to international organizations (2012, million dollar)

Turkey's multilateral contributions evaluation within the scope of ODA in 2012 were 110,80 million dollars. The largest item is the contributions made to World bank within the scope of the contributions made to international organizations.

On the other hand, United Nations contributions followed those made for World bank. Contributions to international organizations increased by 236% in 2012 compared to the previous year.

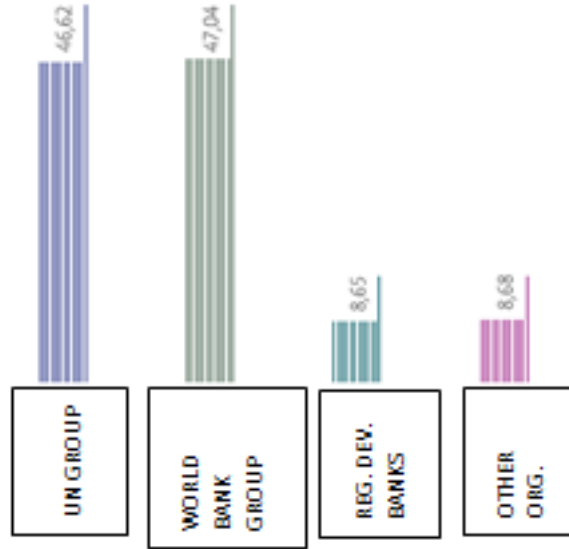


Figure 12: Contributions To International Organizations

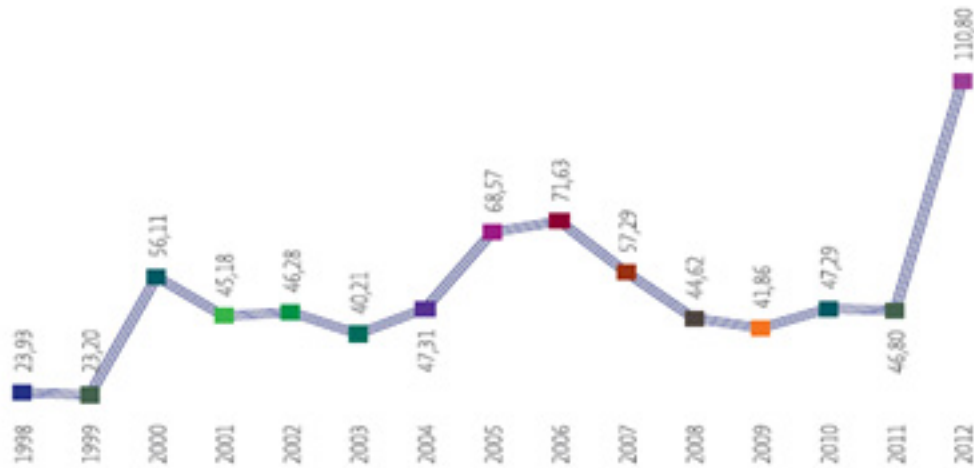


Figure 13: Contributions To International Organizations By Years

Direct investments (2009-2012)

Direct investments made by Turkish private sector to receiver countries of development aids in 2012 were 735 million dollars according to the data of the Central Bank of Republic of Turkey. The first country in development aids is Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan ranks the first place with 373 million dollars.

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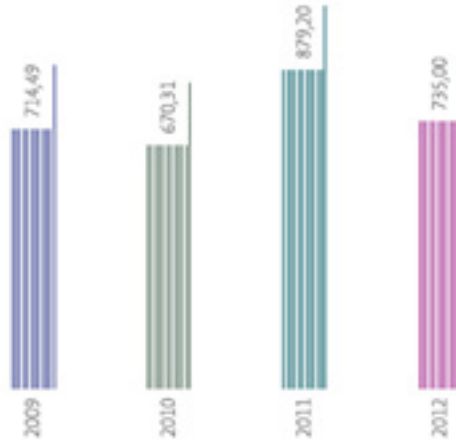


Figure 14: Direct Investments Made By Turkish Private Sector (2009-2012)

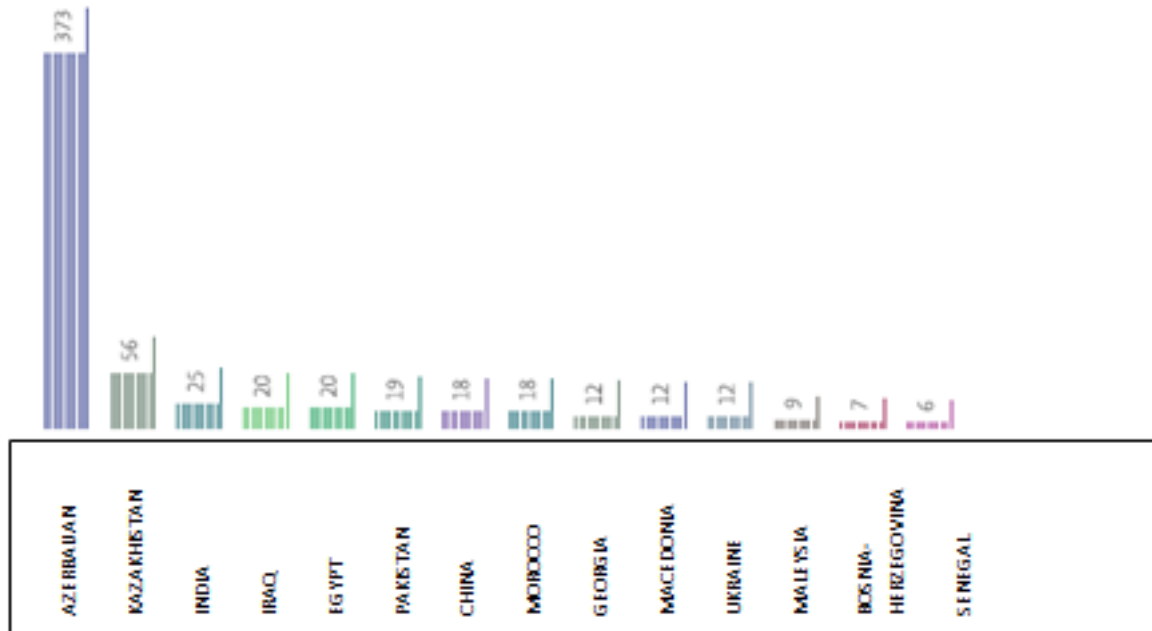


Figure 15: Countries To Which Direct Investments Are Made

Development Aids of Non-Governmental Organizations (2009-2012, million dollars):

The aids made by Turkish non-governmental organizations started to be reported in 2005

initially. The aids made by Turkish non-governmental organizations (NGOA) were 199,52 million dollars in 2011; this figure was 111,65 million dollars with a 44% real decrease in 2012.

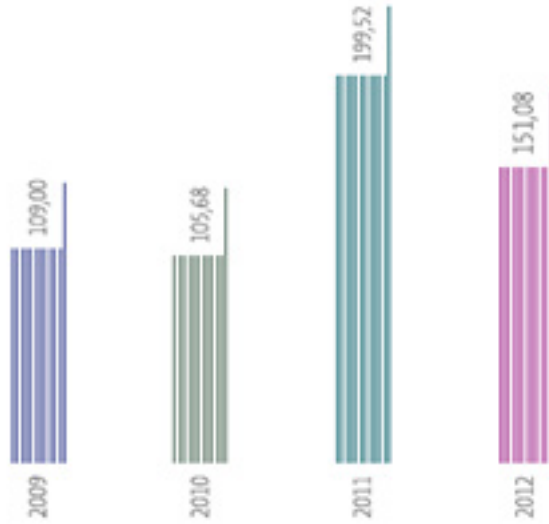


Figure 16: Development Aids Of Non-Governmental Organizations (2009-2012)

Somali ranks as the first country among the countries receiving NGO aids. In addition, Syria ranks as the second country receiving these aids due to the ongoing situation therein.

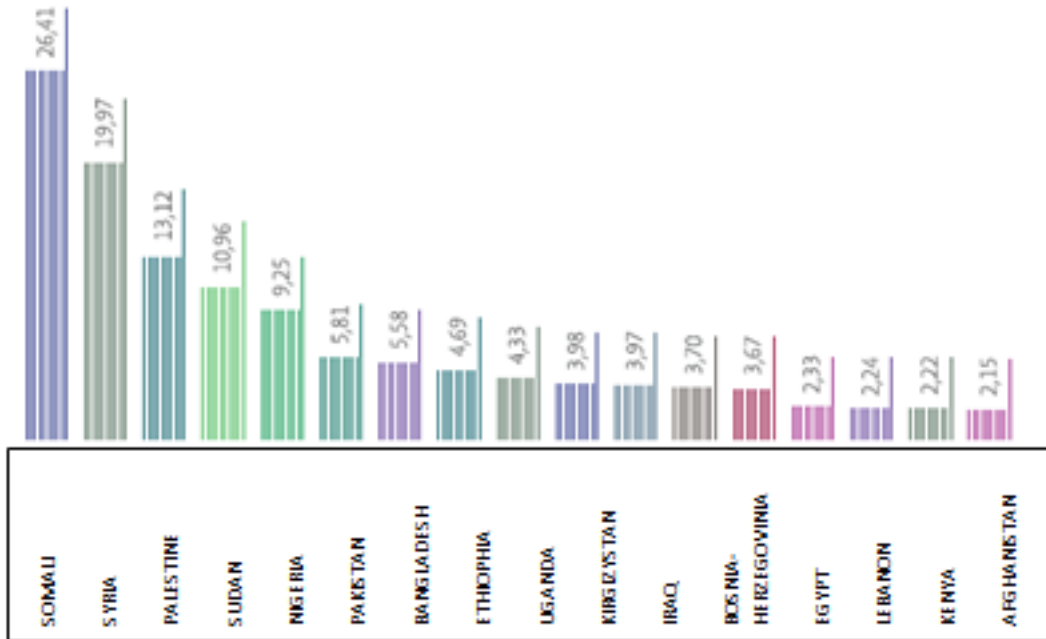


Figure 17: Development Aids Of Non-Governmental Organizations (Countries)

CONCLUSION AND EVALUATION

In the world order in which ever-developing and changing globalization effect is felt with all dimensions, it is not possible to ignore especially the inequalities in many areas like education, health, other social substructures, economy between countries. In our day when globalization manifest itself in every area, problems in developing countries or other countries having issues in fundamental existence areas due to various reasons affect other countries as well. In this sense, development aids through which developed countries provide humanitarian aids (education, health, social substructures etc.) and economic contributions to developed countries bring contribution to decrease these inequalities to a certain extent. It can be seen that that total

development aids exceeded 3 billion dollars in 2012. Being one the components of total development aids, official development aids constitute the biggest share of these aids. The official development aid made by Turkey in 2012 was 2.533,3 million dollars.

According to the data related to development aids between 2005-2012, it can be said that development aids had a general increase until 2012. It was found that development aids increased by 226% in 2012 compared to 2005.

According to the distributions of aids in social substructure and services sector (education, water, administrative and civil substructure etc.), it was determined that the biggest investment was made in the item of education. It was found that the total amount of the aids for education exceeded 290 million dollars

in 2012. Other areas provided with the most aids were determined to be administrative and civil aids and health aids. It was found that the total amount of these aids is around 298 million dollars.

Considering the aids m in 2012 to develop economic substructures; information was found to be the area showing a great increase and gaining importance within last 20 years. It was found that information aids took place at the top with 16 billion dollars. Other areas having the highest shares were found to be transportation and labor aids.

It was found that the aids made to develop manufacturing sectors in 2012, the total amount of aids exceeded 6 billion dollars. Furthermore, the aids made in agriculture, forestry and stockbreeding exceeded 5 billion dollars.

It was found that emergency aids of Turkey in 2012 exceeded 1 billion dollars by 300% increase compared to the previous year. It was found that the country which receives the most emergency aid was Syria.

It was determined that the total aids made by Turkey for “peacebuilding” in 2012 increased by 13% compared to the previous year and exceeded 87 billion dollars. In this sense, it was found that Afghanistan was the first country which gets use of peacebuilding activities of in 2011 and 2012.

Turkey’s multilateral contributions evaluation within the scope of ODA in 2012 were 110,80 million dollars. It was found that the biggest item was the contributions made to the World bank within the scope of the contributions to

international organizations. It was followed by contributions to the UN. It was found that the contributions to international organizations increased by 236% in 2012 compared to the previous year.

Direct investments made by Turkish private sector to receiver countries of development aids in 2012 were 735 million dollars according to the data of the Central Bank of Republic of Turkey. The first country in development aids was found to be Azerbaijan. It was found that Azerbaijan takes the first place with 373 million dollars.

The aids made by Turkish non-governmental organizations (NGOA) were 199,52 million dollars in 2011; this figure was 111,65 million dollars with a 44% real decrease in 2012. Somali ranks as the first country among the countries receiving NGO aids. In addition, Syria ranks as the second country receiving these aids due to the ongoing situation therein.

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