

Informatics Consulting

POLITICAL STABILITY in Turkey

2021 August Monthly Report



Political Stability Index (PSI) August Report Reference: 12176

Summary and Evaluation

The Political Stability Index (PSI) decreased in August; from 44.150 to 43.662. Especially, the increase both in the “**Relations with Foreign Political Actors**” and the “**Relations with Institutions**” sub-sector indexes is remarkable.

The sub sector index, “**Basic Legitimacy and Decisiveness of Governance Norms**”, decreased. The main reasons for the regression were inequality and dysfunction in the social state implementation, legal/administrative failures and physical inadequacies in the interventions to fires and floods, and slackening in the national state principles.

The sub sector index, “**Parliament Support and Structure**”, decreased slightly. The main reasons for the decline were some parliamentary-sourced processes which were caused because of the Ak Party-Mersin/Rize deputies that can be called specific

The sub sector index, “**Government Forming and Operation**”, decreased. The main reasons for the decrease were those: The 'decline in struggle' in four sectors was evident. The first was the fight against Covid-19, the second was the fight against forest fires, the third was floods, and the fourth was the refugee crossings from the border and internal controls. In these four sectors, the Government deciphered the decline in response coordination and capability. Despite the increase in vaccination in Covid-19, the increases in cases and losses were very high. The government could not organize the bureaucracy in these four sectors in a smooth, effective, objective, egalitarian and transparent operation. The link between the government's policy and its instruments was breaking. In diplomacy, the Afghanistan crisis, although it may seem to be escaped lightly, prospectively, was an important signal.

The sub sector index, “**Political Efficiency and Governance**”, went back. The main reasons for the decrease were those: The government cannot respond to sudden crises, cannot meet the expectations, and cannot manage the rightful reactions of the people. In the intervention of crises, coordination and appropriateness are lost because there are no pre-



structured deliberative processes and decisions, and the technical-administrative efficiency of the bureaucracy had been pruned in time. In August 2021, Turkey realized that it did not produce competent decisions and actions, and more importantly, that timely smooth processes were needed for up-to-date competent decisions. As explained in the evaluations, the government is giving the signs of a return to the management technique with the public, and if there is, the proper functioning is due to this. Everyone is shouting about the contentious issues and crises that are always on the agenda. When everyone shouts in different voices on a different subject, one neutralizes the other. What will be at the top of the agenda? And what about those below, respectively? Thus, when configured, the sounds will become clear, loud and effective.

The sub sector index, **“Relations with Institutions”**, increased remarkably. The main reasons for the increase were those: President Erdoğan, who said from the beginning that we will stay in Kabul with the agreement of the USA-Biden, then saw the reality, saw it just like Bahçeli, and did not object to the withdrawal of troops from Kabul. Foreign policy unpredictability increases when the political authority acts without securing technical agreement with the military. The inter-institutional ground was overcome without being stressed in the Kabul issue. The voicing of the second batch of S400 purchases right afterward confirmed how fragile the ground probe was with the US.

The sub sector index, **“Relations with Foreign Political Actors”**, went up remarkably. The main reasons for the rise were to stay away from the Afghanistan crisis, which is protecting Turkey. Despite the Turkish F16s in the Baltic, Russia's messages to Turkey were supportive. Germany's indirect attitude was supportive of Turkey.

The sub sector index, **“Bureaucratic Capacity and Full Usage”**, went down remarkably. The main reasons for the decrease were those: The bureaucracy did not give a good test in the fight against fires, in the combating against floods, and in the control of refugees. Separate and independent of the political directive, the problems are structural in terms of organization and general preparation, skill, fairness, and egalitarianism. The CBRT has updated the Credit Loss Provision Accounting of the Public Oversight Audit Accounting Standards Authority for import debts. Calculation/measurement updates make the country look good, but in the reality, this makes the administration blind and deaf and makes the



political establishment paralyze. In the public sector, monthly salary increases have been made for civil servants and workers, and high increases have been recorded negatively for the subcontracted workers transferred to the public sector in 2018-19.

The sub sector index, “**Political Violence**”, decreased. The main reason for the decline was increased Covid-19 deaths. Covid-19 losses due to fire, flood, and violence caused by refugees have seriously decreased the sub-sector index. The PKK attacks on the TAF base areas in Northern Iraq are under negative monitoring.

The sub sector index, “**Economic Stability Factors**”, remained the same. The developments that support the sub-sector are the IMF's Special Drawing entry into the country, which provides an increase in the CBRT's reserves, the South Korean swap agreement that indirectly supports it, the Japanese "refugee loan", and the positive course in exports to Spain and Europe. Especially iron-steel and textile exports are active. SOCAR, ŞİŞECAM, AYDEM borrowings were positively noted. Price increases in energy, gas, water, alcohol, raw materials, rents and international transportation were observed negatively. The fire, flood and the various burdens of the refugees are demoralizing the large masses. .

The Political Stability Index decreased in August. After four or five months going well, a slight shake-up, reality checks with the field and facts should be considered auspicious. Not only the government, but also the civil society saw this with fire, flood, and refugee disasters; *we're not even ready for that*. Also in Covid-19! The political power had seen its limits, necessities and pressure on the country's administration more through facts rather than perceptions.

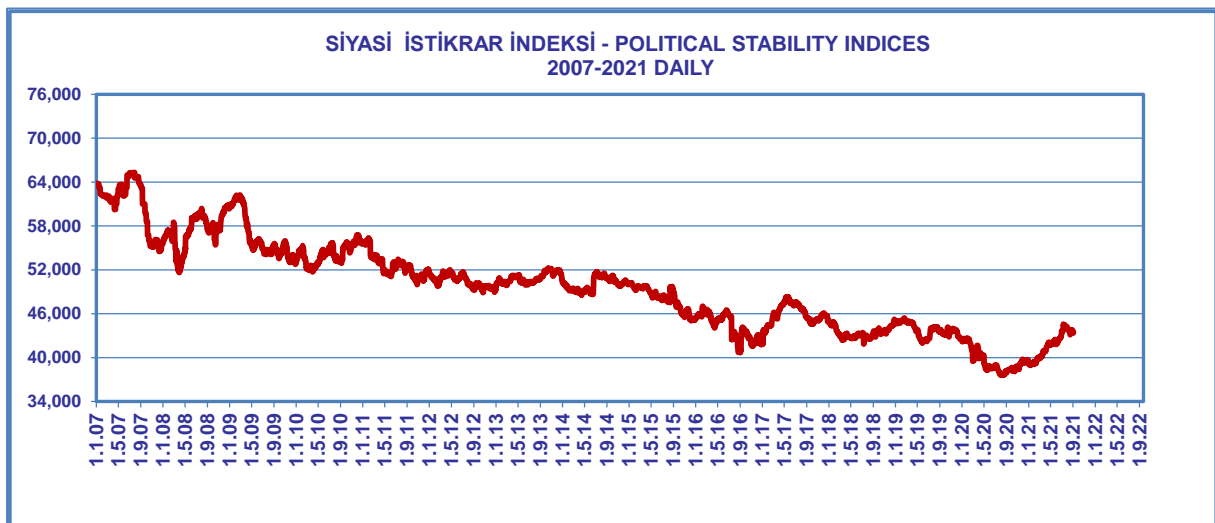


Sub-Sector Developments

	31.07.21	31.08.21	% Değişim / Difference
Siyasi İstikrar İndeksi (Sii) / Political Stability Index (PSI)	44.150	43.662	-1,11
Temel Meşruiyet ve Yönetim Normları / Basic Legitimacy And Governance Norms	5.802	5.636	-2,86
Parlamento Desteği ve Yapısı / Parliament Support and Structure	11.759	11.753	-0,05
Hükümet Kurulum ve İşleyişi / Government Forming and Operation	2.728	2.553	-6,41
Siyasa Uygulama ve Yönetişim / Political Efficiency and Governance	5.368	5.282	-1,60
Kurumlarla İlişkiler / Relations with Institutions	3.462	3.619	4,53
Dış Politik Aktörlerle İlişkiler / Relations with Foreign Political Actors	1.843	1.968	6,78
Bürokratik Kapasite ve Tam Kullanımı / Bureaucratic Capacity and Full Usage	3.939	3.702	-6,02
Siyasi Şiddet / Political Violence	2.061	1.961	-4,85
Ekonomik İstikrar Faktörleri / Economical Stability Factors	7.188	7.188	0

Data

In these evaluations, including surveys and reports, **1.821** news articles (from **11.278** to **13.098**) and **335** economic data were analysed. Record rate of news/data is **2%**.



Yours Sincerely,

S Informatics Consulting

Note: The main report contains 58 pages.



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