Analysis of the Effect of 1980 Transformation on the Foreign Trade of Turkey with Chow Test

Zeynep Karaçor, Savaş Erdoğan, and Perihan Hazel Er

Abstract—While import-substituting industrialization policy constitute the basis for the industrialization strategies of the 1960s and 1970s in Turkey, this policy was no longer sustainable by the 1980s. For this reason, export-oriented industrialization policy was adopted with the decisions taken on January 24, 1980. In other words, the post-1980 period, Turkey’s economy has adopted outward-oriented industrialization strategy.

In this study, it is aimed to analyze the effect of the change in economic structure on foreign trade with the transformation of foreign trade policies in the post-1980 period. In this respect, in order to analyze the relationship between import, export and economic growth by using variables of the 1960-2011 period, Chow test was applied. In the analysis the reason for using Chow test is whether there is any difference in economic terms between import-substituting industrialization policy applied in the 1960-1980 period and the 1981-2011 period during which export-oriented industrialization policy was applied as a result of the structural transformation.

Keywords—Chow Test, Export-Oriented Industrialization Policy, Import-Substituting Industrialization Policy, Turkey.

I. INTRODUCTION

The main objectives of the developing countries in their applications of economic policies are to accelerate the economic development. In this direction, one of the most important sub-policies of economic policies is foreign trade policy. Today, many countries determine their development strategies within the framework of foreign trade policy.

In the period between the foundation of the republic and 1950s, foreign trade policies mostly constituted from the self-enclosed, statist, and conservative policies. On the other hand, after 1950s, the policies toward liberalizing foreign trade and making import liberalized were applied. In this change of policy, the effect of Great Depression experienced in 1929, Second World War, and Bretton Woods Systemis large. In 1960s, Turkish economy enters the period of planned development and adopted import based growth strategy. However, oil crises experienced after 1970s, low interest rates, high custom tariffs, quota and restrictions toward import, and overvalued exchange rates caused foreign trade rates of the country to deteriorate. In this period, it was seen that import substitution based policies could not be sustained economically and the decisions of January 24, 1980 were made. In the direction of decision made, leaving the import substitutive industrialization policy, export oriented industrialization policy was taken place. In economy, a transformation was experienced from statisit structure to liberal economic structure. In 1989, liberalization of financial system was realized and thus international integration of economy was completed. However, due to the fact that macroeconomic stability could not be provided in economy financial crises were emerged in 1994, 2000, 2001, and 2008.

In this study, in post-1980 period, along with the transformation in foreign trade and industrialization policies, the effect of change occurring in economic on trade was attempted to be analyzed. Firstly, as a result of policies applied from the past to present, the developments in foreign trade volume will be considered. Then, between 1960–1980, in which import substitutive industrialization policy is applied, and between 1981–2011, in which export oriented industrialization, a result of structural transformation, was applied, it will be tested whether or not there is a distinction from economic point of view by Chow test.

II. FOREIGN POLICY OF TURKEY BEFORE 1980

In the period before 1980, Turkey followed the policies that are self-enclosed and satisfying the internal demand. In foreign trade policies applied in the early years of republic, a development model, which is based on statist and intervening principles and private enterprise was followed [1]. Especially, after 1929 world depression, intervening policies are more remarkable. In statist policies applied until Second World War, the primary aim was to give foreign trade surplus, limiting the import [2]. After Second World War, along with Breton Woods based on international economic cooperation, some changes were made in foreign trade policies in Turkey. In 1946, Turkish Lira was devalued and import was largely liberated. However, when reached to 1960s, as a result of liberal policies applied, in return to increase in import, export did not increase in the same amount and foreign trade deficits occurred [3].
While in 1923, the export of Turkey was $50,790 million, import was $86,872 million. As a result of that the government followed protective policies in the progressing years; there is a decrease in the import. As also seen from the table, between 1930-1950, foreign trade surplus was given. However, beginning from 1950s, as a result of abolition of the limitations in import, the import developed more than the export and foreign deficits occurred.

Even though in the period of 1950-1960 Turkey, adopted liberal trade policies; in planned development period of 1960-1980, it applied import substitutive industrialization policy. While this strategy was implemented, some positive effects were aimed to appear like accelerating industrialization and saving foreign currency [4]. However, in contrast to what is expected, oil shocks of 1973–1974, inflation experienced in West, problem of Cyprus, and increase in defense expenditures led to foreign trade rates to get out of order, current deficit to increase, and important foreign currency bottlenecks to be experienced [5]. As a result of exchange rate policies, TL overvalued. At the end of these events, in 1978, Turkey economy entered a heavy economic crisis. Depending on congestions in import, industrial sector faced to serious production bottlenecks and fall in production resulted in abrupt and rapid increases. As a consequence of devaluations performed, because import becomes more expensive, costs rise, and high inflation are experienced, growth came to a regression [6].

### TABLE I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Export</th>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Balance of Trade</th>
<th>Ratio of Exports to Imports %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>50790</td>
<td>86872</td>
<td>-36082</td>
<td>58.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>71380</td>
<td>69540</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>102.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>76232</td>
<td>70635</td>
<td>5597</td>
<td>107.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>80904</td>
<td>50035</td>
<td>30869</td>
<td>161.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>168264</td>
<td>96969</td>
<td>71295</td>
<td>173.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>263424</td>
<td>285664</td>
<td>-22240</td>
<td>92.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>313346</td>
<td>497637</td>
<td>-184291</td>
<td>63.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>320731</td>
<td>468186</td>
<td>-184455</td>
<td>68.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resource: TUIK

In the period 1960-1980, the meeting rate of export the import gradually decreased. Especially, oil shocks experienced after 1970 negatively affected Turkey. When 1980 came, the amount of import almost covers three fold of amount of export. In this period, as a result of inflation phenomenon, whose severity gradually increases together with current deficits, the decisions of January 24th were made.

### III. STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN FOREIGN TRADE POLICY OF TURKEY AFTER 1980

The January 1980 decisions are accepted as a milestone of the structural change in Turkey economy, they also created important effects and changes on foreign trade. During these changes, implementation of flexible exchange rate; foreign exchange policy whose degree of freedom is increased; and the export, supported with the incentives and subventions such as an export regime that is liberated over time, low interest credit, and return of tax took place [7].

Along with the decisions made on January 24, leaving import substitutive industrialization strategy applied till 1980s in which import was substituted with domestic production, and domestic production was protected by high rate custom tariffs, and quotas, export oriented industrialization strategy was passed and the foundation of free market economy were laid [8]. Together with the January 24 decisions, if it is necessary to mention about the results taken in foreign trade, economy model, open to foreign competition was built; comparative advantages were reviewed; export increased; the share of industrial goods in export rose; and depending on the export demand that increases, trade deficits grew [9]. Export developed in the axis of locomotive sectors such as textile, building, and light industry [10].

With decisions of the January 24, Turkey entered a structural transformation process, but a fully achievement could not be provided and new measures were taken in 1988. However, Gulf crises experienced in 1990 and local elections in 1991 led to loosen in monetary policy; decrease of interests at the end of the year 1998 led the balance “interest–exchange rate” to break down; and economy to go into crisis [11]. In the period of 1980–1993, export increased from $2.9 billion to $15.3 billion. In return to this, import increased from $7.9 billion to $23.2 billion, and foreign trade deficits increased.

After 1994 crisis, while devaluation of Turkish Lira was increasing the export, reduced the import and thus foreign trade deficit also regressed. However, these conditions changed in the year 1995. With the increasing internal demand and that TL revalued, import began to increase again [12]. As a result of Custom Union Agreement signed in 1996, import accelerated. In 1997, during and after Asian crisis, as a result of the crisis experienced in Russia and earthquake experienced in our country in August 1999, some declines were occurred in import, export, and economic growth [13].

After 2000, one of the leading elements affecting the foreign trade was the crisis arising in November 2000 and February 2001. While these crises caused Turkish Lira to lose value and internal demand to decline, it enabled the export to increase in the rate of 12.8%. Beginning from 2003, while TL began to gain value, economy also continued to grow. In the period of 2005-2008, some decreases were experienced in export and import. Depending on this, foreign trade deficits increased. However, the crisis started in the US at the end of 2007 and became global by spreading to the other countries, penetrated Turkish economy as well. In this period, the short termed capital inputs, impairments in current balance, and credit expansions were among the major risks that the
economy of country faced. Especially after crisis, the decreases in foreign trade are so high level that the pre-crisis foreign trade amount was hardly reached at the end of 2011.

TABLE III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Export</th>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Balance of Trade</th>
<th>Ratio of Exports to Imports %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>2,910,122</td>
<td>7,909,364</td>
<td>-4,999,242</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>7,958,010</td>
<td>11,343,376</td>
<td>-3,385,367</td>
<td>70.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>12,959,288</td>
<td>22,302,126</td>
<td>-9,342,838</td>
<td>58.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>21,637,041</td>
<td>35,709,011</td>
<td>-14,071,970</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>27,774,906</td>
<td>54,502,821</td>
<td>-26,727,914</td>
<td>51.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>73,476,408</td>
<td>116,774,151</td>
<td>-43,297,743</td>
<td>62.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>132,027,196</td>
<td>201,963,574</td>
<td>-69,936,378</td>
<td>65.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>102,142,613</td>
<td>140,928,421</td>
<td>-38,785,809</td>
<td>72.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>113,883,219</td>
<td>185,544,332</td>
<td>-71,661,113</td>
<td>61.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>134,906,869</td>
<td>240,841,676</td>
<td>-105,934,807</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resource: TUIK

In the period of 1980–2011, there was a huge increase in the figures of export and import. Depending on this, trade deficits increased continually over years. However, only in the period of global crisis experienced in the world and also penetrating Turkey, there is a decrease in the figures of foreign trade. The meeting rate of export the import, as seen from the Table III, is not in sufficient level.

IV. LITERATURE

In this study, the effect of 1980 transformation on foreign trade was analyzed via Chow test. While some of the studies carried out in literature considered in theoretical level how the policies experienced in transformation process affected the foreign trade, some of them examined it via econometric analyses.

Demirbaş analyzed the export and import policies followed after 1980 and changes in foreign currency regime. As a result of economic policies applied in the post-1980 period, in the export and import of Turkey, important developments/changes were experienced. However, for Turkey to make export in the desired level and able to maintain the level of interest, it was concluded that it should take certain measures in the stage of production. That is, in the increase of export, it is necessary to search for the solution in the production stage [14].

Bayrakdar examined the change in economic structure together with the change of economic policies after 1980, and the effect of this change on the import and export channels and foreign trade rates. In this study, two separate econometric models were established. While in the first model, export was assigned as dependent variable, and import and exchange rate as independent variable, in the second model, import was assigned as dependent variable, GDP and exchange rate as independent variables. According to the results of analysis, any relationship could not be found between the variations of real exchange rate and foreign trade rates [15].

Gerniet et al, moving from annual data 1980-2006 and utilizing the methodology of Fisher, attempted to introduce the relationship between export and economic growth in Turkey. According to the prediction results of growth equation, while the significant and positive effects of export on economic growth were met, with including the growth of import in the model, export lost its statistical significance. This situation was interpreted in the way that the export based growth processes in Turkey economies were resulted from import [16].

Hepaktan, considered the foreign trade policies of Turkey in 1980 transformation process. In order for Turkey to be able to realize the sustainable export increase, it is necessary to eliminate the dependency of export on a few markets and sectors; to produce and export the products with high value added; and to go toward the markets whose purchasing power is high. The achievement of export based industrialization strategy depends on the developments of industries producing capital and intermediate goods [17].

Değer analyzed the relationship between product diversity in export and economic growth in the period of 1980–2006. In the study, correlation coefficients, Granger causality tests, regression analyses, and Johansen co-integration test were given. According to the results of correlation analysis, the product diversity of export has important effects on economic growth. In the same way, Granger causality tests also gave similar results. However, in short period, regression analyses were also resulted in the insignificant coefficients between economic growth and export diversity. According to Johansen co-integration test, in long period, there is a significant relationship between economic growth and export diversity [18].

V. ECONOMETRIC METHOD

In this study, the effect of 1980 structural transformation in Turkey on foreign trade, using the annual values of period 1960-2011, was analyzed via Chow test. In the analysis, two separate periods was considered; 1960–1980 and 1981–2011. Economic data on the variables of export, import, and economic growth were drawn from the database of World Bank, titled “World Development Indicators” [19].

Chow test tests the equality of equality of regression equations on the different periods with the same variables. To be able to carry out Chow test, in a certain period of a variable in time, a structural change should be under consideration. The stages of making Chow test are as follows [20]:

First stage: establishment of model for the entire period

\[ Y_0 = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_{1G} + \beta_2X_{2G} + \cdots + \beta_{kG}X_{kG} + \epsilon_0 \]  \hspace{1cm} (1)

Second stage: establishment of model for the period before break

\[ Y_1 = \beta_{01} + \beta_{11}X_{11} + \beta_{21}X_{21} + \cdots + \beta_{k1}X_{k1} + \epsilon_1 \]  \hspace{1cm} (2)

Third stage: establishment of model for the period after break

\[ Y_2 = \beta_{02} + \beta_{12}X_{12} + \beta_{22}X_{22} + \cdots + \beta_{k2}X_{k2} + \epsilon_2 \]  \hspace{1cm} (3)

Fourth stage: hypothesis
Ho: regression coefficients are not different from the economic point of view.

H1: regression coefficients are different from the economic point of view.

**Fifth stage:** Calculation of F test statistic

\[ F_{hes} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} e_i^2 + \sum_{g=1}^{G} e_g^2 / K}{\sum_{g=1}^{G} e_g^2 / (N - Gk)} \]  

\( G \): Number of regression equation
\( \sum_{i=1}^{N} e_i^2 \): residual sum of squares of all observations
\( \sum_{g=1}^{G} e_g^2 \): residual sum of squares for G units regression equation

**Sixth stage:** Decision

If \( F_{hes} > F_{tab} \), Ho hypothesis is rejected and it is reached the conclusion that regression coefficients are different economically from the period to period.

**VI. ANALYSIS RESULTS**

Econometric tests were conducted at 5% significance level.

**First stage:** the creation of the regression equation for the period 1960-2011

\[ GDP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 M + \varepsilon \]  

\( GDP \): Gross Domestic Product
\( X \): Export
\( M \): Import

The values shown in parentheses are t statistics.

\[ \sum e_i^2 = 0.950893 \]

**Third stage:** the creation of the regression equation for the period Structural transformation in the post-1980 (1981-2011)

\[ LGDP = 6.306837 + 0.861115LX - 0.055988LM \]  

\( LGDP \): Logarithmic GDP
\( LX \): Logarithmic Export
\( LM \): Logarithmic Import

The values shown in parentheses are t statistics.

\[ \sum e_i^2 = 0.356532 \]

**Fourth stage:** hypothesis

Ho: 1980 transformation has no effect on the foreign trade.
H1: 1980 transformation has effect on the foreign trade.

**Fifth stage:** Calculation of F test statistic

\[ F = \frac{(1.759759 - (0.50893 + 0.356532) / 52 - 6)}{(0.950893 + 0.356532) / 52} = \frac{0.150778}{0.28422} = 5.30 \]  

The values shown in parentheses are t statistics.

**VI. ANALYSIS RESULTS**

Econometric tests were conducted at 5% significance level.

**First stage:** the creation of the regression equation for the period 1960-2011

\[ GDP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 M + \varepsilon \]  

\( GDP \): Gross Domestic Product
\( X \): Export
\( M \): Import

The values shown in parentheses are t statistics.

\[ \sum e_i^2 = 1.759759 \]

**Second stage:** the creation of the regression equation for the period Structural transformation in the pre-1980 (1960-1980)

\[ LGDP = 7.441790 + 0.201154LX - 0.576895LM \]  

\( LGDP \): Logarithmic GDP
\( LX \): Logarithmic Export
\( LM \): Logarithmic Import

The values shown in parentheses are t statistics.
increased. In the first years, when export based industrialization strategies was applied, depending on the increase in export, import also increased and foreign trade deficits in high levels formed. The major reason for this is dependence of export to import. In other words, as the import increased, the foreign trade deficit also increases. As a result, if one wants to be successful in export based industrialization strategy, it is necessary to develop the industries producing capital and intermediate goods.

REFERENCES