



TRADE POLICY REVIEW

REPORT BY

TURKEY

Pursuant to the Agreement Establishing the Trade Policy Review Mechanism (Annex 3 of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization), the policy statement by Turkey is attached.

Contents

1 INTRODUCTION	3
2 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	3
2.1 Fiscal Policy	3
2.2 Inflation and Monetary Policy	4
2.3 Financial Sector Reforms	4
2.4 Exports, Imports and Trade Balance	5
2.4.1 Export Developments by Sectors.....	5
2.4.2 Services Trade	6
2.5 Foreign Investment.....	6
3 TRADE POLICIES	7
3.1 Multilateral Trade Policy.....	7
3.1.1 Doha Development Agenda	7
3.1.2 Plurilateral Negotiations under the WTO	8
3.2 Regional Initiatives	9
3.3 Turkey-EU Relations	9
3.3.1 Free and Preferential Trade Agreements.....	10
3.4 Turkey in Other Multilateral Fora.....	12
3.4.1 The Group of Twenty (G20)	12
3.4.2 MIKTA.....	12
3.4.3 Pacific Alliance.....	13
4 FUTURE ECONOMIC AND TRADE POLICY GOALS.....	13
APPENDIX TABLES	14

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. The 6th Trade Policy Review of Turkey comes at a time of prolonged effects of global economic problems.

1.2. Even though the global economy emerged from the deepest recession of its history with a remarkable expansion of trade and revival of economic activity in 2010, the bright outlook of pre-crisis era still looks dim.

1.3. Nevertheless, Turkish economy grew strongly after the global economic crisis as a result of decisive and comprehensive economic policy programs, robust macroeconomic foundations, capital market advantages and loan expansion.

2 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

2.1. Turkey was one of the highest growing countries with 8.5 % GDP growth in 2011. In 2011, growth mainly came from private consumption and fixed capital investment. Following this remarkable rate of growth, the economy slowed down in 2012 due to measures taken to balance domestic and external demand. Especially in the last quarter of 2012, although the contribution of net exports of goods and services to the growth was higher than expectations, sharp declines in private consumption and investment resulted in a growth rate of 2.2% in 2012.

2.2. For the following 2 years, economic growth rates for Turkish economy were substantial in an environment where the global economic growth level remained low. After its slowdown in 2012, growth rate was recorded as 4.1% in 2013 mainly due to domestic demand growth.

2.3. Turkish economy grew by 2.9% in 2014 and reached 799 billion USD. The main engine of growth was net exports. Total contribution of net exports to economic growth was realized as 1.8 points in 2014.

2.4. In the first half of 2015, Turkish economy grew by 3.1%. Contrary to the outlook in 2014, contribution of net exports to growth was -1.2 points, whereas domestic demand did contribute by 5.2 points, and became the main source of economic performance in the first 6 months of 2015. Turkey grew faster than many country groups, including the OECD, G7, EU and Euro Area average in the first half of 2015.

2.1 Fiscal Policy

2.5. Fiscal discipline has been one of the cornerstones of Turkey's ongoing economic resilience and played the leading role in maintaining the solid outlook in macroeconomic parameters.

2.6. Central government budget deficit/GDP ratio was 1.2% and 1.3% in 2013 and 2014 respectively. On the basis of the Maastricht criterion, which sets 3% as the ceiling, Turkey outperformed 23 EU countries. In addition; total debt/GDP ratio of Turkey was 36.2% in 2013, which again was well below the level in the Maastricht Criterion (60%).

2.7. The Turkish Government's medium to long-term fiscal strategy seeks to strengthen macroeconomic and financial stability by increasing growth performance while reducing current account deficit and achieving inflation target. It is envisaged that sustainability of the fiscal policy will be pursued by curbing public sector borrowing requirement and primary expenditures. Public savings-investment gap will be reduced gradually by controlling current outlays and transfer payments. Along with controlling the pace of increase in spending, flexibility of public expenditures will be improved by taking fiscal burden of new spending programs into account in budgeting process. A key initiative in this regard will be the prioritization of spending programs, especially in infrastructure investments, promoting regional development, education and R&D support.

2.8. Fiscal policy will be implemented in line with the goals of supporting economic stability, increasing domestic savings, curbing current account deficit, fighting against inflation and boosting the economic growth potential. Sustainability of the fiscal policy will be pursued by curbing public sector borrowing requirement and primary expenditures. Public savings-investment gap will be reduced gradually by controlling current outlays and transfer payments.

2.2 Inflation and Monetary Policy

2.9. In the 2011-2015 period, Turkey continued to implement inflation targeting together with a floating exchange rate regime so as to achieve and maintain price stability.

2.10. Minimizing the effects of the volatility in capital flows on domestic markets has been the main emphasis in the last years. Policy framework developed by Turkey aimed at smoothing out the effects of the volatility in capital flows by ensuring healthy credit growth and exchange rate developments consistent with economic fundamentals.

2.11. Besides, the Central Bank of Turkey (CBT) has also gradually modified the reserve requirement system to support the macro-financial stability and balanced growth. The Reserve Option Mechanism, introduced towards the end of 2011, mainly aims reducing the adverse impact of the excessive volatility in capital movements on the macroeconomic and financial stability.

2.12. The course of inflation in 2014 was shaped mainly by exchange rate developments, food and commodity prices. The main drivers of the inflation to surpass the uncertainty band were the exchange rate pass-through as well as the sharp increase in food prices.

2.13. The CBT continues to implement policies in order to limit the impact of capital flows on domestic variables. At the beginning of 2015, following the weakening of capital flows, the CBT has changed reserve option coefficients in order to provide for the temporary FX liquidity need of the financial system. Moreover, the CBT has made the upper limits on FX selling auctions more flexible as of the end of February 2015 in order to mitigate exchange rate volatility.

2.14. The CBT released a road map on 18 August 2015 regarding the policies to be implemented before and during the normalization of global monetary policies. Accordingly, the Bank announced that the width of the corridor will be narrowed and the interest rate corridor will be made more symmetric around the one-week repo interest rate.

2.15. During the simplification process, adjustments will be made in the funding composition to preserve the required degree of tightness in the monetary policy. Moreover, this announcement also incorporated policies regarding Turkish lira liquidity, foreign exchange liquidity and financial stability to be implemented before and during the normalization. Thus, with respect to the Turkish lira liquidity, quotation on the interest rate on borrowing facilities provided for primary dealers via repo transactions was terminated and collateral conditions for Turkish lira transactions were simplified as of 23 September 2015. In addition, it was reminded that foreign exchange deposits can be used as collaterals against Turkish lira transactions, and new simplified rules were announced regarding the use of this facility. The aim of these arrangements that were put into effect on 28 September 2015 was to enhance the efficiency of the banks' liquidity management.

2.16. Measures were taken to enhance financial stability in line with the road map released in August 2015. In addition to the changes in required reserves made in the first quarter of 2015, which aimed to foster maturity extension in foreign exchange non-core liabilities of banks and financing companies, required reserve ratios were changed to incentivize maturities longer than three years for new foreign exchange non-core liabilities to originate after 28 August 2015. This change has supported the trend of maturity extension in non-core foreign exchange liabilities observed since November 2014. The steady upward trend in maturities longer than three years is deemed particularly important for financial stability. In a separate announcement made on 29 August 2015, the CBT stated that the remuneration rate of Turkish lira required reserves would be increased by 50 basis points each in September, October and December 2015. This arrangement will reduce the intermediation costs of the banking sector and offer an additional support to core liabilities. In fact, the Loan/Deposit ratio which was on an upward trend has been stabilized since the first release of this arrangement in November 2014.

2.3 Financial Sector Reforms

2.17. Turkey has been implementing Basel II and Basel II.5 since July 2012. The regulations about banks' internal risk models in line with Basel requirements have also been completed and issued in September 2014. As a Basel Committee member, Turkey is going through RCAP process starting from 2015Q3.

2.18. Regarding enhancing consolidated banking supervision and coverage of risks emanating from non-banking entities in the group; the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency of Turkey has put into effect a new directive on monitoring intra-group transactions which is effective since 2014. With this directive, banks will report detailed information about their parent companies and the financial and nonfinancial companies that are owned by their parents.

2.19. The Law on Payment and Security Settlement Systems, Payment Services and Electronic Money Institutions No. 6493, prepared based on the related EU regulations has been accepted on June 20, 2013 and entered into force on June 27, 2013. In consequence, with the Law No. 6493; operations and surveillance of payment systems and security settlement systems as well as the operating principles of system operators have been regulated and authorized to make regulations.

2.20. In 2013-2014, in order to control the systemic risks; measures regarding consumer loans, especially credit cards, were taken. The primary aim of these measures was keeping a stable credit growth while directing savings to effective productive investments and curbing down the consumption.

2.4 Exports, Imports and Trade Balance

2.21. Turkey's exports which were realized as US\$134.9 billion in 2011 amounted to US\$152.5 billion in 2012, with an increase of 13%. After a slight decrease to US\$151.8 billion in 2013, exports reached to US\$157.6 billion in 2014.

2.22. Turkey exhibited a gripping foreign trade performance in 2014, comparing the global trends and averages. According to World Trade Organization (WTO) data, the dollar value of world merchandise trade stagnated in 2014, as exports rose just 0.7% to US\$18.9 trillion. Thus, Turkey embraced an export expansion bigger than global average. WTO statistics indicate that Turkey is the 15th country among 40 member states (including European Union as a block) of which succeeded to increase their total exports annually. For the year 2014, Turkey outperformed USA (2.6%), India (2.5%), Malaysia (2.5%), Korea (2.3%) and EU (1.4%) with its export expansion performance.

2.23. Turkey's imports were recorded as US\$240.8 billion, US\$236.5 billion and US\$251.7 billion in 2011, 2012 and 2013 consecutively. Moderate path in growth and decline in oil prices led to a decrease in imports in 2014 with a fall of 3.8% and imports were recorded at US\$242.2 billion in 2014.

2.24. Turkey's foreign trade volume that was recorded as US\$375.7 billion in 2011 reached US\$399.8 billion in 2014. While the export import coverage ratio was 65.1% in 2014, the ratio of foreign trade deficit to GDP was 10.6% in the same year. The ratio of total trade volume/GDP was 50% by 2014.

2.4.1 Export Developments by Sectors

2.25. Sectoral composition of Turkey's exports has been changing towards more capital and technology intensive products in accordance with the developments in global trends in world trade. The share of medium and high-tech products in Turkish exports moved from 32% with a value of US\$40.3 billion in 2011 to 31.6% with a value of US\$46.5 billion in 2014.

2.26. The value of automotive, machinery and electrical and electronics industry exports, a product group dominated by high value added and high-tech products, reached to US\$45,8 billion in 2014, representing a share of 29.1 % in total exports. Particularly the automotive industry products played the most significant role in increasing the share of this relatively high capital-intensive product group in Turkey's exports. Automotive industry holds the first rank in Turkey's exports with a share of 14.22 %. In 2014, export of the industry has increased by 4.6% and reached to US\$22.4 billion.

2.27. The Turkish apparel sector is also among the most critical sectors in terms of contribution to GDP, employment generation and net exports. The industry focuses on value added products. The local clothing industry emphasizes on new designs and fashion collections for the top end international apparel market. Turkey also aims to make Istanbul one of the top five fashion

centers of the world as of 2023 and Istanbul Fashion Week is getting increasingly more attractive for the fashion world.

2.4.2 Services Trade

2.28. The sector has a prominent role in terms of economic activity, employment generation and trade at both domestic and international levels. The service sectors' share in Turkey's GDP was registered at 59% in 2014. Furthermore growth in services industry (4.1%) outpaced that of any other economic activity, registering even higher than the overall GDP growth (2.9%) in the same year.

2.29. Services account for 22% of Turkey's gross exports but for over 40% in value added terms. This indicates that Turkey's exports of goods rely intensively on services inputs. As of 2014, Turkey stands as the 27th largest commercial service exporter in the world with an export value of US\$50 billion. For 2023, Turkey targets to reach US\$150 billion in services exports.

2.30. Efficient operation of services markets improves productivity both in the services sectors and industries using services as inputs. Services also account for a higher share of GDP than of employment. This indicates that labor productivity is significantly higher for services than in other sectors.

2.31. Within the services sector, the importance of visual services has been increasing rapidly. According to the "Theatrical Market Statistics 2014" of the "Motion Picture Association, Turkish box office has been ranked 15th among international box office markets in 2014 with a revenue of US\$30 million.

2.32. As a recent phenomenon, Turkish serials' popularity is increasing worldwide. It is estimated that Turkish serial productions have an audience of about 400 million in over 70 countries.

2.5 Foreign Investment

2.33. In the decade between 2004-2014, Turkey had 8.5 times more FDI (US\$123.7 billion) than it had had during the previous 80 years. According to the balance of payments statistics of the CBT, total value of FDI inflow was US\$16.2 billion in 2011; US\$13.3 billion in 2012; US\$12.5 billion in 2013; US\$12.8 billion in 2014 and US\$11.8 billion as of August 2015.

2.34. A new Investment Incentive Program for investment projects incorporating sectoral and regional development priorities was introduced with the Decree No. 2012/3305 on State Incentives for Investments dated 19 June 2012.

2.35. The Investment Incentive Program aims to steer savings into high value added investments, to boost production and employment, to encourage large scale and strategic investments with high R&D content for increased international competitiveness, to increase foreign direct investments, to reduce regional development disparities and to promote investments for clustering and environment protection for the production and export-oriented growth strategy in line with the projected targets in Development Plans and Annual Programs as well as international agreements

2.36. In addition to its Bilateral Investment Agreements, Turkey signed a more comprehensive investment agreement in February 2015 with South Korea under the Framework Agreement Establishing a Free Trade Area between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Korea. Besides, Turkey has ongoing FTA negotiations with several countries which include a comprehensive investment chapter.

2.37. Turkish overseas contracting sector is the most experienced services sector of Turkish economy. Starting their international activity with the Libyan market in the early 70's, the Turkish contractors have spread across the globe in four decades.

2.38. Despite the global economic slowdown as well as the regional political troubles in MENA region such as Libya, Iraq and Syria and declining of oil prices in these regions, Turkish overseas contracting sector continued its development.

2.39. As of the end of November 2015, Turkish overseas contracting companies undertook more than 8,700 projects worth of exceeding US\$321.3 billion in 106 countries. Projects taken by Turkish companies are largely situated in the Eurasia and MENA regions.

3 TRADE POLICIES

3.1. Turkey continues to put emphasis on diversifying its trade partners and lessen its market dependencies. Export strategies applied with this aim paved the way to creating a favorable global environment for Turkish exports. Moreover, high growth rates in the Turkish economy increased the demand for imports due to higher income and additional investments. Turkey imports a large amount of intermediate goods, which constitutes almost 70% of its total imports. Consequently, integration of the Turkish economy to global markets accelerated with a dazzling performance in recent years.

3.2. Customs Union between Turkey and the EU has continued to be a significant cornerstone in Turkey's foreign trade policy.

3.1 Multilateral Trade Policy

3.3. Turkey has long been a country believing in the virtues and benefits of multilateral trading system and an active player under the WTO roof. Free and fair trade principles as upheld in the WTO guide the formulation and conduct of Turkey's foreign trade policies.

3.4. Turkey believes that the WTO has been the guardian and enforcer of multilateral trade rules that have underpinned the international economic order for almost 70 years. Multilateral trade rules have provided much-needed stability and predictability in international trade relations. In today's fast changing global trading environment, the need for a well-functioning multilateral trading system is even more pressing. Resisting protectionism and supporting a strong multilateral trade system continues to be Turkey's priority.

3.5. For Turkey, WTO is not only a mechanism for ensuring smooth functioning of global trade regime or a great platform for transparency, but also for following ambitious agendas for trade liberalization.

3.6. Turkey regards trade also as a tool for development, and values all available platforms to discuss policy alternatives, discover avenues for integration to global economy and become a part of value chains. In this respect, Turkey pours effort to achieve further liberalization beginning from its region, and despite geopolitical instabilities, works to enhance its commercial and economic relations with its neighbors. Turkey expects its trade policy to contribute to the economic and also political stability in its region.

3.1.1 Doha Development Agenda

3.7. With its potential to deliver a highly anticipated opportunity for the establishment of a more competitive and fairer multilateral trading system, Doha Development Agenda has been attached great importance by Turkey. Besides its aim to further liberalizing trade, Doha Round has the untapped aptitude to better integrate developing countries, particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs), into the multilateral trading system.

3.8. Turkey, as one of the active participants of Doha Round, has been the staunch supporter of a balanced outcome of the negotiations that can contribute not only to the global trade and welfare, but also to development. Being part of the "Friends of the System", Turkey is deeply committed to the conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations an ambitious yet balanced outcome.

3.9. In the run up to the 10th WTO Ministerial in Nairobi, Turkey has argued that the credibility of the WTO and in particular the future of its negotiation function is dependent on delivering fair and meaningful outcomes that will benefit all. With this understanding, Turkey reaffirmed its commitment to pursue negotiations on the outstanding issues within the framework of the previous Ministerial decisions and declarations as well as the General Council Decisions.

3.10. Turkey has been one of the most active and supportive members of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). Turkey fully supports the immediate implementation of the TFA, which will be beneficial for all trading partners regardless of their level of development. Ratification process of the Agreement is under way and will be completed very soon.

3.11. Turkey also is keen to actively translate the liberalization commitments into action. It is worth to note that in NAMA Negotiations, as a ramification of the Customs Union, Turkey will be the only developing country to apply developed country coefficients. It is also worthy to add that Turkey's ambitious agenda is not limited with NAMA Negotiations.

3.12. Turkey is a key supporter of the development and LDC-related issues within the DDA. With its supportive approach to integrate LDCs properly into the global trading system, Turkey has sustained multifarious efforts in recent years. As one of the indications of this attitude, official development aid provided by Turkey has been increasing in recent years. While Turkey's annual development aid was just US\$601 million in 2005, it skyrocketed to around US\$3.6 billion by 2014.

3.13. Furthermore, Turkey's notification on preferential treatment for LDCs in services trade has been circulated on 3 September 2015. Turkey believes in not only market access, but also capacity building efforts. Facilitation of the mobility of LDC service suppliers are vital for those countries to meaningfully benefit from the treatment granted to them. That is why our notification does not only comprise market access but also these indispensable elements for market entry.

3.14. Turkey has ratified the Protocol amending the TRIPS Agreement with the Law No. 6471 dated 30 April 2013 which was promulgated on the Official Gazette dated 22 May 2013. The instrument of acceptance was transmitted to the WTO Secretariat on 8 May 2014.

3.15. Turkey has revised the responses to the "Checklist of Issues on Enforcement" in accordance with the Article 63 of TRIPS Agreement. The revised responses to the Checklist of Issues on Enforcement will be delivered to the WTO in due time. Also, a study on the legislation regarding intellectual property rights is carried out and a new notification for the revised and newly introduced laws and regulations is anticipated to be delivered to the WTO by 2016.

3.1.2 Plurilateral Negotiations under the WTO

3.1.2.1 Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA)

3.16. Turkey has officially taken part in the negotiations on EGA, with the aim of eliminating tariffs on a list of products agreed as environmental goods, since the 5th Round of talks that has been held in March 2015. Turkey believes that EGA will have a positive impact that will go beyond just export and import liberalization in environmental goods. It will also facilitate the process for renewable energy investments, technology transfer and capacity building.

3.17. Besides, Turkey believes that an agreement on liberalizing trade in environmental goods will contribute to our efforts in meeting the challenges of climate change, reaching the sustainable development goals recently accepted, as well as strengthening the multilateral trading system as a whole.

3.1.2.2 Trade in Services Agreement (TISA)

3.18. Turkey supports initiatives aimed at liberalizing services trade and believes that there is untapped potential to be released by way of trade in services negotiations. Turkey believes that as for a post-Bali priority and as being an enabler of international trade, transport and logistics should be on top of the list of services to be liberalized. Among them "road transport" is particularly critical in the sense that road transport is inevitable for door-to-door logistics and any relevant sector attached to it.

3.19. It is also of utmost importance for Turkey that strong rules on procedural aspects of entry and temporary stay of natural persons accompany market access commitments. Visa, work permit or similar application procedures should not nullify or impair services trade in any mode of supply.

3.20. Together with Mode 4, transport and logistics sectors, Turkey believes that there is considerable opportunity with regard to trade in health-care especially by way of facilitating patient mobility.

3.2 Regional Initiatives

3.21. Turkey has been actively pursuing its trade agenda within the four regional organizations to which it is a member, namely; Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), Developing-8 (D-8), Black Sea Economic Organization and Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC).

3.22. Once the ECO Trade Agreement, D-8 Preferential Trade Agreement and Trade Preferential System among the OIC countries become fully operational, it is expected that Turkey's trade with the mentioned region countries will gain further momentum and will be deepened in coming years.

3.3 Turkey-EU Relations

3.23. Turkey has been linked to the EU by an Association Agreement since 1964 and a customs union was established in 1995. The European Council granted the status of candidate country to Turkey in December 1999 and accession negotiations were opened in October 2005.

3.24. As of November 2015, 14 chapters have been opened to negotiations, one of which was provisionally closed. EU membership is a strategic objective for Turkey. Turkey is committed to the EU accession process and to the reform agenda it entails. In this respect, Turkey adopted the new "EU Strategy" to accelerate the accession process on 18 September 2014.

3.25. The Customs Union has further strengthened the traditionally intensive trade relations between Turkey and the EU. Turkish exports to the EU increased from US\$12.2 billion in 1995 to US\$68.5 billion in 2014. During the same period, Turkish imports from the EU increased from US\$18 billion to US\$89.1 billion.

3.26. In 2014, the EU accounted for 43.5% of total exports and 36.8% of total imports of Turkey. Similarly, Turkey is an important trade partner of the EU. The foreign trade statistics of the EU for the year 2014 demonstrate that Turkey ranks seventh at imports and fifth at exports of the EU with shares of 3.5% and 4.4% respectively.

3.27. The product composition of exports transformed parallel to changing production structure due to the improved competition conditions and market access advantages gained from the Customs Union. Apart from the traditional sectors like textile and clothing or iron and steel, certain high value added sectors such as electronics, machinery and automotive increased both their shares in total exports and improved their competitiveness in the EU and world market. In that respect, between 1995 and 2014, the share of agriculture sector in Turkish exports to the EU decreased from 17.6% to 8.1% and the share of textile and clothing sector decreased from 48% to 27%. However, the share of automotive sector increased from 2.8% to 19.2%, the share of machinery increased from 3.2% to 9.7% and the share of electronics sector increased from 5.1% to 6.9%.

3.28. Despite all, there occurred a need to revise and update the Customs Union. The Customs Union had been regarded as a preliminary step prior to full EU membership but due to the protracted membership process, the asymmetric structure of the Customs Union has begun to cause serious problems for Turkey.

3.29. On this issue, upon the initiative of the Commission, the World Bank has prepared a Report on the 'Evaluation of the Customs Union'. The report confirms the existing asymmetries within the Customs Union and suggests the elimination of the existing systemic problems by extension of the Customs Union to new areas such as agriculture, services and public procurement.

3.30. In the beginning of 2014, during the high level meetings, Turkey agreed with the EU Commission to negotiate the update of the Customs Union. In this context, the report, which forms the main framework for the negotiations, was endorsed in May 2015 by the parties. It is expected that the negotiations will be initiated in the last quarter of 2016.

3.3.1 Free and Preferential Trade Agreements

3.31. The Turkey-EU Customs Union mainly constitutes the legal basis of Turkey's free trade agreements (FTA) and autonomous preferential regimes. Under the Customs Union, Turkey shall align its commercial policy with the EU's Common Commercial Policy. Together with the Common Customs Tariff, the preferential trade regime constitutes the most important part of the trade policy of Turkey applied towards third countries.

3.32. So far, Turkey has signed FTAs with 33 countries, 11 of which were repealed due to the accession of these countries to the EU. Currently, Turkey has 18 FTAs in force; namely, EFTA, Israel, Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Palestine, Tunisia, Morocco, Syria¹, Egypt, Albania, Georgia, Montenegro, Serbia, Chile, Jordan, Mauritius, South Korea and Malaysia.

3.33. Additionally, the FTAs signed with Lebanon, Kosovo, Moldova, Faroe Islands and Singapore are under ratification process, and the FTA negotiations with Ghana are concluded.

3.34. Besides, Turkey has concluded a limited-scope Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) with Iran, which is in force since 1 January 2015.

3.3.1.1 New Free Trade Agreements

Turkey-Mauritius FTA

3.35. The Turkey-Mauritius FTA is Turkey's first FTA with a sub-Saharan African country. It was signed on 9 September 2011 and entered into force on 1 June 2013.

3.36. The Turkey-Mauritius FTA mainly eliminates customs duties imposed on imports and exports in industrial products, abolishes all quantitative restrictions on imports and measures having equivalent effect and also regulates exchange of concession in agricultural products, technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, internal taxation, dumping, safeguard measures, payments, rules of origin and intellectual property rights.

3.37. The central oversight body of the FTA is the Turkey-Mauritius Joint Committee, comprised of the Parties' senior officials. No Joint Committee meeting has been held so far.

3.38. In 2014, Turkey's exports to Mauritius were US\$37.8 million, while Turkey's imports from Mauritius were US\$7.9 million.

Turkey-Korea FTA

3.39. The Turkey-Korea FTA which consists of the "Framework Agreement Establishing a Free Trade Area between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Korea" (Framework Agreement) and the "Agreement on Trade in Goods between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Korea" (The Agreement on Trade in Goods) entered into force on 1 May 2013.

3.40. The Framework Agreement includes rules and procedures under 8 chapters, namely Initial Provisions, Intellectual Property Rights, Competition, Transparency, Trade and Sustainable Development, Dispute Settlement, Institutional Provisions and Exceptions and Final Provisions.

3.41. The Agreement on Trade in Goods foresees the elimination of customs duties on all industrial goods within maximum seven years. For agricultural goods, excluding the ones on which Parties have socio-economic sensitivities, Parties have agreed on a dismantling period of maximum ten years.

3.42. The central oversight body for the FTA is the Joint Committee, comprised of the Minister of Economy of Turkey and the Minister for Trade of Korea, or their respective designees. The 1st Joint Committee Meeting of the FTA was held in Ankara on 19 September 2014. Additionally, the Customs Committee which was established under the FTA in order to oversight subjects in relation to customs, held its 1st meeting on 5 January 2015.

¹ The FTA between Turkey and Syria was suspended on 6 December 2011.

3.43. In 2014, Turkey's exports to Korea were US\$471 million, while Turkey's imports from Korea were US\$7.6 billion.

3.44. The Framework Agreement establishes a free trade area among Parties and sets out the structure of the Turkey-Korea FTA. The Agreement also stipulates that the Parties shall start negotiations on trade in services and investments immediately after the Agreement on Trade in Goods enters into force. In this respect, the negotiations on trade in services and investment were started in August 2013 and completed in June 2014.

3.45. Under the Framework Agreement Establishing a Free Trade Area between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Korea, the Agreement on Trade in Services and The Agreement on Investment were signed on 26 February 2015. The agreements are expected to enter into force following the conclusion of internal ratification process of both sides.

Turkey–Malaysia Free Trade Agreement

3.46. The Turkey–Malaysia FTA entered into force on 1 August 2015. Under the FTA, Turkey and Malaysia eliminated their customs duties in approximately 70% of their total tariff lines immediately at the entry of the force of the FTA. At the end of the elimination period, which is 8 years in total, Malaysia will eliminate its customs duties in 99% of tariff lines and Turkey will eliminate its customs duties in 86% of tariff lines. In addition, Turkey has reduced its customs duties on palm oil products from 31.2% to 21.8%, which corresponds to 25% of its import from Malaysia.

3.47. At the current stage, the FTA covers only market access issues; nevertheless the FTA stipulates that the Parties will begin the negotiations on trade in services and exploratory talks on investments one year later after the entry into force of the agreement. Moreover, the FTA contains an economic and technical cooperation chapter, which envisages that the Parties will give efforts to enhance their cooperation in certain areas and sectors including services, investment promotion, trade development, agriculture and food industry, transportation, tourism, environment, research and development, intellectual property, health, energy, electronic commerce, automotive industry, etc.

3.48. In the year 2014, Turkey's exports to Malaysia were US\$315 million, while Malaysian exports to Turkey were US\$1.2 billion. The trade volume was US\$1.5 billion, which the Parties target to increase to US\$5 billion at the near future by utilizing the FTA.

3.3.1.2 Modernization of Existing Free Trade Agreements

EFTA Free Trade Agreement

3.49. The Turkey-EFTA FTA, which entered into force on 1 April 1992, establishes a preferential trade regime between Turkey and EFTA States regarding industrial goods, fisheries and processed agricultural products. Currently, Turkey and EFTA States initiated negotiations in order to revise and enhance the scope of the FTA.

3.50. In revision process, parties are aiming at revision of the existing chapters of the FTA, namely trade in goods and related areas (such as technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, trade remedies), intellectual property rights, competition and horizontal and legal provisions, as well as to enhance the scope of the FTA by including new chapters, concerning trade in services, trade facilitation and trade and sustainable development therein.

3.51. To this end, up until today three rounds of negotiations took place and good progress was made. Lastly, parties agreed on holding fourth round of negotiations in Ankara in February 2016.

3.52. In 2014, Turkey's goods exports to EFTA States were US\$3.8 billion, while Turkey's goods imports from EFTA States were US\$5.8 billion.

3.3.1.3 Free Trade Agreements under Negotiation

3.53. Turkey has launched initiatives to start negotiations with 11 countries/country blocs, which are the USA, Canada, Thailand, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Central American Countries, other ACP Countries, Algeria, South Africa and Pakistan.

3.54. Besides, Turkey had one round of exploratory talks and two rounds of negotiations with the Russian Federation regarding the conclusion of an Agreement on Trade in Services and Investment. Turkey also held exploratory talks with Azerbaijan for a possible PTA.

3.4 Turkey in Other Multilateral Fora

3.4.1 The Group of Twenty (G20)

3.55. With its undeniable weight in global economy, Turkey is of the view that G20 provides an important platform to act together and adopt integrated, coordinated and effective policies to meet the global challenges that need global actions.

3.56. Having assumed G-20 Term Presidency from 1 December 2014 to 30 November 2015, Turkey has set an agenda, focusing on inclusive and robust growth through collective action. In this context, three main priorities were set forth: Inclusiveness, Implementation and Investment for Growth.

3.57. Trade as a means of boosting global growth and sustainable development was the integral part of all these main themes. Thus, in parallel to Turkey's overall theme under its G-20 Term Presidency, trade agenda has been shaped in full consideration with the current conjuncture in global trade.

3.58. The four main trade agenda items of Turkey's G-20 Term Presidency were: i) the cyclical and structural reasons behind the global trade slowdown, ii) policies for enhancing the participation of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) and LIDC's into the Global Value Chains (GVCs), iii) ways and means for strengthening the multilateral trading system, and iv) the compatibility of Regional Trade Agreements with the multilateral trading system.

3.59. Turkey, as part of its Term Presidency, held the third Trade Ministers Meeting in Istanbul on 5-6 October, 2015 which brought together trade ministers of G20 countries, other invited guests and the Director-General of the WTO, Secretary-General of the OECD and representatives from the World Bank and the IMF. Ministers held discussions within the context of the trade priorities determined by the Turkish Presidency. Besides, held just before the 10th Ministerial Conference of the WTO, this meeting provided an important venue for the G20 members to discuss the ways they will be following in Nairobi.

3.60. At the G20 Summit in Antalya on 15-16 November 2015, leaders stated that global trade and investment continue to be important engines of economic growth and development, generating employment and contributing to welfare and inclusive growth. They asserted that the WTO is the backbone of the multilateral trading system and expressed their commitment to a strong and efficient multilateral trading system. Leaders also underlined the continuation of efforts to ensure that bilateral, regional and plurilateral trade agreements are consistent with and contribute to a stronger multilateral trade system under WTO rules. In 2016, Turkey will work closely with the Chinese Term Presidency as a member of the Troika.

3.4.2 MIKTA

3.61. As a platform, bringing together countries with very important and distinctive roles in their regions, MIKTA offers a valuable opportunity to build up dialogue for trade and economic cooperation among Mexico, Indonesia, Korea, Australia and Turkey.

3.62. Since its creation as a cross-regional consultative platform in 2013, Turkey considers MIKTA as a valuable mean to increase mutual understanding, strengthen bilateral ties and find common grounds for further cooperation among the relevant countries. Each MIKTA country is already an

important trade and economic partner for Turkey, despite the geographic distance which often acts as a barrier against realizing higher trade and investment flows between countries.

3.63. With this perspective, Turkey is determined to collaborate closely with MIKTA countries on trade and economic issues in the years to come.

3.4.3 Pacific Alliance

3.64. On 30 June 2013, Turkey has become an observer to Pacific Alliance formed between Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Chile with the eventual aim of ensuring free movement of goods, services and people among the parties.

4 FUTURE ECONOMIC AND TRADE POLICY GOALS

4.1. Turkey, with its rising prosperity, is now pursuing goals for 2023, the centenary of the foundation of the Republic of Turkey. If the targets set as part of Vision 2023 are reached, Turkey will be among the top ten economies of the world with a size of US\$2 trillion. Vision 2023, which is on track since 2012, foresees to reach US\$500 billion of exports by 2013, with an average of 12% annual increase. Once the target is reached, Turkey will be taking 1.5% share from international trade, with an 80% exports/imports ratio.

4.2. Among others, achieving Vision 2023 requires Turkey to transform its export composition from low-tech to high-tech products, diversify its target markets and sectors for exports, and pursue a pro-active policy both in goods and services exports. In the same vein, as the transformation of trade has been under way for some time, Turkey needs to better locate itself in international fragmentation of production in global value chains. Despite its increase considerably in the last two decades, additional steps including those relate to wider trade and economic environment are needed to be taken so that Turkey, as a country perfectly located at the heart of multiple supply chains, could gain greater visibility in the global value chains. Further continuation of domestic reforms is believed to be lifting competitiveness in a way helping Turkey to move up in the global supply chains.

4.3. While the Vision 2023 provides a long term perspective rather than focusing on short term targets, the Tenth Development Plan, covering the 2014-2018 period, will be a milestone in advancing the society in line with the 2023 targets. By mobilizing potential regional dynamics and human capabilities of Turkey, it will pave the ground for better positioning internationally.

4.4. Additionally, although the progress has slowed in recent years, the EU accession process as a significant anchor for reforms in Turkey is believed to be gaining additional impetus in the coming period. Indeed, as a country that has benefited significantly from deepening integration with the EU through the growing sophistication of both exports and imports, Turkey will continue its efforts to accelerate momentum with a focus on economic cooperation, in particular the modernization of the Customs Union.

4.5. Last but not the least, trade liberalization at all fronts, with its potential to deliver new trading opportunities, will be carrying Turkey forward towards accomplishing 2023 Vision.

APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1 Exports by countries and regions, 2011-14

(Value \$ '000)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	134,906,868	152,461,737	151,802,637	157,610,158
A-EU COUNTRIES (28)	62,589,257	59,398,377	63,039,810	68,514,370
B-FREE ZONES IN TURKEY	2,544,721	2,294,934	2,412,824	2,269,841
C-OTHER COUNTRIES	69,772,890	90,768,426	86,350,002	86,825,947
1-Other European Countries	12,734,548	14,166,917	14,213,880	15,183,962
2-North African Countries	6,700,805	9,443,604	10,041,750	9,757,935
3-Other African Countries	3,633,016	3,913,246	4,103,794	3,996,463
4-North American Countries	5,459,299	6,662,554	6,580,293	7,292,336
5-Central America and Caribbean	626,293	769,630	1,004,173	938,023
6-South America Countries	1,840,351	2,191,084	2,126,991	1,852,328
7-Near and Middle Eastern	27,934,772	42,451,153	35,574,660	35,383,669
8-Other Asian Countries	10,199,361	10,574,649	12,016,838	11,590,682
9-Australia and New Zealand	480,755	490,339	538,473	600,042
10-Other Countries	163,690	105,250	149,150	230,507
Selected country groups	67,113,921	66,289,740	68,683,836	76,674,897
OECD Countries				
EFTA Countries	1,887,252	2,601,134	1,661,908	3,795,180
Organization of Black Sea Economic Co-operation	17,767,964	18,791,305	20,367,992	19,687,232
Organization for Economic Co-operation	9,291,735	16,563,295	11,898,400	11,716,861
New Independent States	13,376,636	15,074,703	16,924,418	15,616,469
Turkish Republics	5,039,884	5,840,703	6,908,137	7,107,785
Organization of Islamic Conference	37,325,434	55,218,487	49,370,615	48,625,211

Table 2 Exports by Sectors, 2011-14

(Value \$ '000)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	134,906,868	152,461,737	151,802,637	157,610,158
1- Agricultural products	15,279,137	1,599,365	17,739,273	18,746,898
i- Food	14,207,482	15,025,825	16,749,085	17,746,937
(0) Food and live animals	12,285,608	12,685,641	14,112,070	15,156,639
(00) Live animals	6,215	8,142	13,464	2,672
(04) Cereals and cereal preparations	2,140,142	231,677	271,139	2,776,266
(05) Fruits and vegetables	669,567	6,552,252	6,877,627	7,561,925
(06) Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	48,124	512,285	64,795	689,866
(08) Feeding stuff for animals	55,989	134,579	20,413	164,566
(01, 02, 03, 07, 08, 09) Others	2,906,356	3,161,611	3,657,511	3,937,296
(1) Beverages and tobacco	900,808	1,097,583	1,191,448	1,390,451
(11) Beverages	230,182	255,151	286,944	318,343
(12) Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	670,625	842,432	904,504	1,072,108
(4) Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	159,532	182,060	215,199	191,989
(22) Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	861,534	1,060,542	123,037	1,007,858
ii-Agricultural raw materials	1,071,655	967,825	990,189	999,962
(21) Hides, skins and furskins, raw	3,882	3,533	670	4,630
(23) Crude rubber (including synthetic, reclaimed)	60,369	54,035	57,785	51,177
(24) Cork and wood	37,423	37,642	32,731	34,117
(25) Pulp and waste paper	2,780	8,478	29,020	34,836

	2011	2012	2013	2014
(26) Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes	769,398	690,469	671,626	662,013
(29) Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	172,785	173,669	192,324	213,187
2-Mining products	1,241,486	13,721,230	13,452,279	12,490,806
i-(27, 28) Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3,128,715	3,344,546	4,115,458	3,728,154
ii-Minerals fuels, lubricants and related materials (3)	6,538,909	7,707,792	6,724,347	6,110,786
(32) Coal, coke and briquettes	6,421	7,050	5,790	10,033
(33) Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	6,027,699	6,964,703	6,173,962	5,602,199
(34) Gas, natural and manufactured	35,605	545,837	515,647	409,718
(35) Electric current	148,734	190,202	28,948	8,884
ii-Non-ferrous metals (68)	2,747,236	2,668,892	2,612,475	2,651,866
3-Manufactures	105,149,906	108,754,906	116,393,396	121,895,694
i-Iron and steel (67)	12,836,901	1,309,299	11,550,880	10,768,567
ii-Chemicals	8,045,636	8,911,209	9,451,536	1,009,444
(57, 58) Plastics	4,391,845	483,589	4,930,120	5,253,845
(54) Pharmaceutical products	618,600	717,776	813,596	849,434
(51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 59) Other chemicals	3,035,192	335,754	3,707,820	3,991,161
iii-Other semi-manufactures	13,960,360	14,416,884	15,448,613	16,224,377
(61) Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed	222,552	255,075	311,798	33,060
(62) Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	2,527,862	2,363,719	241,729	2,539,449
(63) Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	616,218	620,823	692,572	820,080
(64) Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper	136,833	1,597,824	185,884	1,902,196
(66) Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	3,729,252	375,830	3,934,098	3,975,173
(661) Lime, cement and fabricated construction	183,958	1,817,268	1,882,677	1,824,747
(664, 665) Glass and glassware	912,538	891,034	931,317	1,003,875
(66- (661+664+665)) Others	977,135	105,000	1,120,104	1,146,550
(69) Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	5,496,150	5,821,143	6,234,017	6,656,877
iv-Machinery and transport equipment	37,441,570	37,431,686	41,022,159	42,746,749
(781, 782, 783, 784, 7132, 7783) Automotive products	15,677,523	1,483,528	2,256,462	2,438,183
(75, 76, 776) Office machines and telecommunications	2,243,856	2,667,371	16,765,064	17,495,098
(71-713) Power generating machinery	803,646	847,759	859,748	949,194
(72, 73, 74) Other non-electrical machinery	6,897,104	7,140,066	789,980	8,268,376
(79, 785, 786, 7131, 7138, 7139) Other transport	3,425,271	3,235,289	3,943,805	4,232,739
(77- (776+7783)) Electrical machinery and apparatus	8,394,171	8,705,924	9,297,282	9,363,159
v- Textiles (65)	10,783,237	11,083,460	12,198,572	12,646,523
vi- Clothing (84)	13,945,010	14,276,792	15,394,670	16,667,624
(848.1, 848.3) Articles of apparels, clothing accessories & other	407,491	389,823	15,001,219	163,048,189
(84- (848.1, 848.3)) Other clothing apparels	13,537,520	13,886,969	393,451	362,806
vii-Other consumer goods (81, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89 (-891))	8,137,191	9,541,885	11,326,966	1,274,741
(81) Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and	1,434,568	1,516,451	1,633,355	1,642,246

	2011	2012	2013	2014
(82) Furniture, bedding, mattress supports and cushions	1,631,769	186,616	2,185,036	2,376,901
(83) Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	186,523	197,245	191,139	195,908
(85) Footwear	441,247	545,923	723,219	719,258
(87) Professional, scientific and controlling instruments	390,520	489,686	594,747	627,161
(88, 89- (891)) Other manufactured articles	4,052,565	4,926,417	5,999,470	7,185,940
4- Other products (9+891)	2,062,966	13,991,950	4,217,688	4,476,760

Table 3 Imports by Country Groups, 2011-14

(Value \$ '000)

Country groups	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	240,841,676	236,545,141	251,661,250	242,177,117
A-European Union (EU 28)	91,439,406	87,657,462	92,457,992	88,783,651
B-Free Zones in Turkey	1,038,057	1,045,827	1,267,869	1,260,771
C-Other countries	148,364,213	147,841,852	157,935,389	152,132 695
1-Other European Countries	35,668,228	37,206, 446	41,319,229	36,367,325
2-North African Countries	3,342,055	3,308,343	3,508,79	3,435,769
3-Other African Countries	3,424,658	2,613,447	2,522,630	2,502,192
4-North American Countries	17,345,670	15,084,268	13,952,865	13,834,992
5-Central America and Caraips	903,455	1,069,126	1,362,167	1,123,835
6-South American Countries	4,500,367	4,079,580	3,665,676	3,934,733
7-Near and Middle Eastern	20,439,413	21,410,008	22,214,051	20,480,465
8-Other Asian Countries	53,143,945	49,602,022	54,648,319	56,162,293
9-Australia and New Zealand	806,922	861,022	1,318,247	637,678
10-Other Countries	8,789,500	12,607,589	13,423,725	13,653,413
D-Selected country groups				
1-OECD Countries	121,327,626	113,723,573	124,206,736	116,518,208
2- EFTA Countries	5,845,716	5,238,265	10,652,294	5,716,743
3-Organization of the Blacksea Economic Cooperation	38,770,165	41,509,519	1,270,643	40,926,921
4- Organization for Economic Cooperation	17,305,837	16,429,472	4,802,005	13,443,503
5-Commonwealth of Independent States	33,159,169	35,248,191	34,000,176	33,085,484
6-Turkish Republics	3,642,096	3,558,042	3,600,058	2,997,231
7-Organization of Islamic Cooperation	31,417,773	31,690,284	32,074,294	29,107,197

Table 4 Imports by Sectors, 2011-14

(Value \$ '000)

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	240,841,676	236,545,141	251,661,250	242,177,117
0 Food and live animals	6,888,226	6,340,405	6,783,521	6,970,108
0 Live animals other than animals of division 03	1,028,121	852,074	346,448	139,891
1 Meat and meat preparations	514,810	99,743	29,279	12,106
2 Dairy products and birds eggs	115,182	123,565	167,911	203,640
3 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof	175,565	178,133	187,281	197,458
4 Cereals and cereal preparations	2,059,771	1,638,320	2,151,720	2,478,592
5 Fruits and vegetables	952,315	908,794	936,791	1,085,534
6 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	63,956	97,604	107,221	127,834

	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
7	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	614,584	606,003	665,863	724,228
8	Feeding stuff for animals	859,318	1,327,984	1,594,689	1,330,961
9	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	504,603	508,185	596,316	669,864
1	Beverages and tobacco	551,182	638,585	702,883	792,089
11	Beverages	150,682	151,157	196,959	228,409
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	400,500	487,427	505,924	563,680
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	20,051,875	18,630,141	16,797,621	6,974,903
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	9,065	406,932	380,540	242,475
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	1,541,130	1,497,782	1,474,197	2,099,510
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic, reclaimed)	1,650,181	1,252,745	1,102,413	971,014
24	Cork and wood	604,821	718,407	605,490	659,586
25	Pulp and waste paper	602,625	560,063	645,109	683,453
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes	3,338,951	2,691,826	2,990,898	3,094,256
27	Crude fertilizers and crude ores (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	447,509	428,273	397,787	425,443
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	11,141,615	10,754,079	8,841,704	8,438,882
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s	315,978	320,035	359,482	360,284
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	54,116,788	60,115,790	55,916,327	54,889,014
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	1,418,402	1,264,901	1,052,452	919,256
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	15,245,939	16,179,248	16,115,561	16,087,923
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	2,973,590	2,945,722	2,734,485	2,677,440
35	Electrical energy	86,565	255,377	334,202	438,826
39	Confidential data	34,392,292	39,470,543	35,679,626	34,765,569
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	1,672,293	1,943,070	1,871,414	2,186,991
41	Animal oils and fats	148,778	160,013	129,891	138,905
42	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, crude refined or fractionated	1,351,268	1,611,868	1,590,086	1,875,541
43	Animal and vegetable fats and oils, processed; waxes of animal or vegetable origin; inedible mixtures	172,247	171,189	151,436	172,545
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	31,191,131	29,685,710	31,872,763	33,211,207
51	Organic chemicals	5,282,880	4,882,791	5,158,573	5,728,564
52	Inorganic chemicals	1,704,806	1,576,709	1,573,375	1,571,904
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,895,743	1,830,143	1,961,594	2,112,021
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5,083,140	4,343,089	4,488,309	4,735,197
55	Essential oils, resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing	1,626,096	1,602,639	1,748,160	1,807,345
56	Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	1,366,998	1,375,133	1,484,545	1,461,307
57	Plastics in primary forms	9,932,193	9,928,996	10,978,701	11,064,428
58	Plastics in non-primary forms	1,564,778	1,584,321	1,778,851	1,880,166
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s	2,734,96	2,561,887	2,700,656	2,850,276

	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	38,429,471	36,040,246	38,713,495	38,447,387
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	420,042	386,321	420,304	372,686
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1,606,595	1,673,999	1,850,808	1,775,678
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	830,467	909,275	965,692	835 429
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	2,907,415	2,769,297	2,956,005	3,038,312
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products	7,719,373	6,593,624	6,961,543	7,299,687
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	1,677,938	1,559,252	1,832,054	2,022,664
67	Iron and steel	11,544,555	11,095,886	12,193,350	11,302,409
68	Non-ferrous metals	8,186,239	7,680,993	7,720,034	7,905,211
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	3,536,848	3,371,598	3,813,706	3,895,311
7	Machinery and transport equipment	67,076,761	61,605,751	68,407,431	65,809,044
71	Power generating machineries and equipments	6,894,605	6,806,170	8,120,069	6,998,469
72	Machineries specialized for particular industries	7,789,907	7,522,940	7,942,269	7,644,480
73	Metal working machineries	1,850,977	1,738,651	1,711,758	1,701,062
74	General industrial machineries and equipments, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	8,985,518	8,710,331	10,527,131	9,670,823
75	Office machines and automatic data processing machines	3,288,420	3,340,932	3,750,753	3,755,324
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipments	5,245,779	5,863,006	7,139,193	7,744,094
77	Electrical machineries, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	10,062,858	8,735,578	8,877,360	8,831,555
78	Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)	16,782,187	14,184,643	16,493,566	15,400,778
79	Other transport equipments	6,176,511	4,703,501	3,845,332	4,062,460
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	14,137,608	13,153,325	15,124,166	15,497,924
81	Prefabricated buildings; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	758,389	665,441	781,807	815,117
82	Furniture, bedding, mattress supports and cushions	909,095	790,358	942,186	954,390
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	353,409	334,646	404,009	415,983
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	3,271,400	2,677,193	3,139,987	3,228,716
85	Footwear	871,464	863,682	992,947	953,894
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	2,974,654	2,933,790	3,283,654	3,511,801
88	Photographic apparatus, equipments and supplies and optical goods, watches and clocks	906,998	846,052	962,380	994,886
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	4,092,199	4,042,162	4,617,195	4,623,138

	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	6,726,341	8,392,119	15,471,630	7,398,451
93	Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	0	2	1	287,696
96	Coins (other than gold) ,not being legal tender	6,253,841	7,641,098	15,127,241	5
97	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	472,500	751,019	344,388	7,110,750
99	Other goods not classified elsewhere				-
