

GLOBAL TRADE MISSION TURKEY





- Agricultural and Food Products

Turkey's agricultural import market has shown remarkable growth across various sectors, presenting lucrative opportunities for exporters. With a significant increase in the import values of staple grains like wheat, meslin, and barley, alongside high-demand products such as soya beans, rice, and sunflower-seed oil, Turkey's robust agricultural sector is driving the need for diverse, high-quality imports. The rising demand extends to niche markets like tropical fruits, nuts, and cocoa-based products, as well as essential commodities like livestock, meat, and various oils. Exporters targeting Turkey should emphasize quality, sustainability, and consistency in supply to tap into this expanding and dynamic market, ensuring they meet Turkey's stringent regulations and competitive landscape.



• Wheat and Meslin (HS Code: 1001)

Turkey's import value for wheat and meslin has shown a consistent upward trend, increasing from \$2.30 billion in 2019 to an impressive \$3.54 billion in 2023. This significant growth underscores a rising demand for these staple grains, driven by Turkey's need to support its domestic consumption and industrial applications. Wheat and meslin are vital for producing bread, pasta, and other essential food products, positioning Turkey as a lucrative market for exporters. To capitalize on this opportunity, exporters should focus on high-quality, sustainably sourced wheat and meslin, ensuring a consistent supply to meet Turkey's robust demand.

• Sunflower-seed, Safflower, or Cotton-seed Oil (HS Code: 1512)

The import of sunflower-seed, safflower, or cotton-seed oil and their fractions into Turkey valued by \$1.69 billion in 2023. This value reflects Turkey's increasing demand for these oils, essential for cooking, food processing, and industrial uses. Exporters can leverage this opportunity by supplying high-quality, refined oils, focusing on maintaining competitive prices and reliable supply chains to cater to Turkey's expanding market needs.

• Soya Beans (HS Code: 1201)

Turkey's import of soya beans, whether or not broken valued by \$1.65 billion in 2023. This value indicates a rising demand driven by Turkey's livestock and poultry industries, which heavily rely on soya beans as a primary source of protein. Exporters should emphasize delivering non-genetically modified, highprotein soya beans to meet Turkey's stringent quality standards and substantial demand, ensuring consistent supply and competitive pricing.

Dried Leguminous Vegetables (HS Code: 0713)

Imports of dried leguminous vegetables, whether or not skinned or split, into Turkey have demonstrated notable growth, increasing from \$388 million in 2019 to \$1.18 billion in 2023. This rise highlights the increasing demand for lentils, beans, peas, and chickpeas, which are staple foods in Turkish cuisine. Exporters should focus on offering a variety of high-quality, sustainably produced legumes to meet Turkey's diverse culinary needs, emphasizing reliability and competitive pricing to capture this growing market.

• Live Bovine Animals (HS Code: 0102)

Turkey's import value for live bovine animals has seen a remarkable increase, rising from \$672 million in 2019 to \$1.16 billion in 2023. This significant growth is driven by Turkey's efforts to enhance its domestic livestock production and meet the rising demand for beef. Exporters can seize this opportunity by ensuring the supply of healthy, high-quality livestock, adhering to Turkey's stringent health and safety standards, and establishing reliable logistics and supply chains.

• Palm Oil and Its Fractions (HS Code: 1511)

The import value of palm oil and its fractions into Turkey has grown significantly from \$416 million in 2019 to \$801 million in 2023. This growth reflects the increasing demand for palm oil in Turkey's food processing and industrial sectors. Exporters should focus on providing sustainably sourced, high-quality palm oil, highlighting environmentally friendly practices and ensuring consistent supply to meet Turkey's substantial market demand.





• Other Nuts (HS Code: 0802)

Imports of other nuts, fresh or dried, into Turkey have shown consistent growth, rising from \$509 million in 2019 to \$753 million in 2023. This growth indicates Turkey's increasing consumption of various nuts, including almonds, walnuts, and pistachios, which are popular in Turkish cuisine and confectionery. Exporters should focus on providing a diverse range of high-quality nuts, emphasizing freshness, consistent supply, and competitive pricing to capture this expanding market.

• Maize or Corn (HS Code: 1005)

The import of maize or corn into Turkey valued by \$600 million in 2023. This value reflects Turkey's demand for maize, which is used extensively in animal feed and food production. Exporters should prioritize supplying high-quality, non-genetically modified maize, ensuring consistent availability and competitive pricing to meet Turkey's variable market needs.

• Other Oil Seeds and Oleaginous Fruits (HS Code: 1207)

The import value for other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits into Turkey has increased from \$309 million in 2019 to \$552 million in 2023. This growth indicates a rising demand for various oil seeds used in food and industrial applications. Exporters should concentrate on delivering high-quality, sustainably sourced oil seeds, emphasizing consistency in supply and competitive pricing to meet Turkey's growing market needs.

• Rice (HS Code: 1006)

Turkey's import value for rice has shown a significant increase from \$245 million in 2019 to \$485 million in 2023. This growth underscores the rising demand for rice, a staple food in Turkish cuisine. Exporters should focus on providing high-quality, diverse varieties of rice, ensuring consistent supply and competitive pricing to capture Turkey's expanding market.

• Sunflower Seeds (HS Code: 1206)

Turkey's import of sunflower seeds, whether or not broken valued \$480 million in 2023. Exporters should prioritize providing high-quality sunflower seeds, focusing on consistency in supply and competitive pricing to meet Turkey's variable market needs.

• Coffee (HS Code: 0901)

The import value of coffee into Turkey has grown significantly, increasing from \$206 million in 2019 to \$465 million in 2023. This growth highlights Turkey's rising demand for coffee, driven by the popularity of coffee culture and increasing consumption. Exporters should focus on providing diverse, high-quality coffee beans and products, ensuring consistent supply and competitive pricing to capture Turkey's expanding market.

• Barley (HS Code: 1003)

The import of barley into Turkey valued by \$433 million in 2023. Exporters should prioritize supplying high-quality barley, ensuring consistent availability and competitive pricing to meet Turkey's variable market needs.





• Bran, Sharps, and Other Residues (HS Code: 2302)

Turkey's import value for bran, sharps, and other residues has remained relatively stable, increasing from \$289 million in 2019 to \$365 million in 2023. This demand is driven by Turkey's livestock feed industry, which utilizes these products as essential protein sources. Exporters should focus on delivering high-quality, nutrient-rich residues, ensuring competitive pricing and reliable supply to meet Turkey's ongoing demand.

• Waters, incl. mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening (HS Code: 2202)

Turkey's import value for waters, including mineral and aerated waters containing added sugar or other sweeteners, has increased significantly from \$93 million in 2019 to \$346 million in 2023. This growth underscores the rising demand for flavored and enhanced waters in Turkey. Exporters should focus on delivering high-quality, innovative water products, ensuring compliance with Turkey's regulations and maintaining consistent supply to meet the diverse demands of this market.

• Flours, Meals, and Pellets of Meat or Meat Offal (HS Code: 2301)

Turkey's import value for flours, meals, and pellets of meat or meat offal has increased from \$241 million in 2019 to \$332 million in 2023. This growth indicates a rising demand for these products used in animal feed and pet food production. Exporters should concentrate on delivering high-quality, nutrient-rich products, ensuring reliable supply and competitive pricing to meet Turkey's robust demand.

• Residues of Starch Manufacture (HS Code: 2303)

The import value for residues of starch manufacture and similar residues into Turkey has shown growth, increasing from \$266 million in 2019 to \$329 million in 2023. This rise reflects Turkey's expanding demand for these products used in animal feed. Exporters should focus on providing high-quality, nutrient-rich residues, ensuring consistent supply and competitive pricing to capture Turkey's growing market.

• Cocoa Beans (HS Code: 1801)

Turkey's import of cocoa beans was valued by \$315 million in 2023. Exporters should prioritize supplying high-quality cocoa beans, focusing on consistency in supply and competitive pricing to meet Turkey's variable market needs.

• Cane or Beet Sugar (HS Code: 1701)

Turkey's import value for cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose in solid form has shown significant growth, increasing from \$71 million in 2019 to \$248 million in 2023. This rise highlights the increasing demand for sugar in Turkey's food and beverage industries. Exporters should concentrate on delivering high-quality, competitively priced sugar, ensuring reliable supply to meet Turkey's growing demand.

• Extracts, Essences, and Concentrates of Coffee, Tea, or Maté (HS Code: 2101)

Turkey's import value for extracts, essences, and concentrates of coffee, tea, or maté has shown growth, increasing from \$131 million in 2019 to \$214 million in 2023. This rise highlights the growing demand for these products in Turkey's beverage industry. Exporters should focus on providing high-quality, innovative products, ensuring compliance with Turkey's regulations and maintaining consistent supply to capture this expanding market.





• Meat of Bovine Animals, Fresh or Chilled (HS Code: 0201)

The import value of fresh or chilled meat of bovine animals into Turkey has shown significant growth, increasing from \$22 million in 2019 to \$214 million in 2023. This rise reflects the rising demand for fresh beef in Turkey. Exporters should focus on providing high-quality, sustainably sourced meat, ensuring compliance with Turkey's regulations and maintaining consistent supply to capture this expanding market.

• Fats and Oils of Fish or Marine Mammals (HS Code: 1504)

Turkey's import value for fats and oils of fish or marine mammals has grown from \$85 million in 2019 to \$212 million in 2023. This growth indicates a rising demand for these products in Turkey's food and industrial sectors. Exporters should focus on providing high-quality, sustainably sourced fats and oils, ensuring consistent supply and competitive pricing to meet Turkey's growing market needs.

• Olive Oil (HS Code: 1509)

The import value of olive oil into Turkey has shown significant growth, increasing from \$59 million in 2019 to \$199 million in 2023. This rise reflects the increasing demand for high-quality olive oil in Turkey's food industry. Exporters should prioritize supplying high-quality, extra-virgin olive oil, focusing on consistency in supply and competitive pricing to meet Turkey's growing demand.

Chocolate and Other Food Preparations Containing Cocoa (HS Code: 1806)

Turkey's import value for chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa has shown steady growth, increasing from \$130 million in 2019 to \$182 million in 2023. This growth highlights the rising demand for chocolate products in Turkey. Exporters should focus on providing high-quality, innovative chocolate products, ensuring compliance with Turkey's regulations and maintaining consistent supply to capture this expanding market.

• Malt Extract and Food Preparations of Flour, Groats, Meal, Starch, or Malt Extract (HS Code: 1901)

The import value of malt extract and food preparations of flour, groats, meal, starch, or malt extract into Turkey has shown growth, increasing from \$134 million in 2019 to \$179 million in 2023. This rise highlights the growing demand for these products in Turkey's food industry. Exporters should focus on providing high-quality, innovative food preparations, ensuring compliance with Turkey's regulations and maintaining consistent supply to capture this expanding market.

• Seeds, Fruits, and Spores for Sowing (HS Code: 1209)

Turkey's import value for seeds, fruits, and spores for sowing has shown growth, increasing from \$133 million in 2019 to \$161 million in 2023. This rise reflects the growing demand for high-quality seeds and planting materials in Turkey's agricultural sector. Exporters should focus on providing high-quality, certified seeds, ensuring compliance with Turkey's regulations and maintaining consistent supply to capture this expanding market.





• Coconuts, Brazil Nuts, and Cashew Nuts (HS Code: 0801)

The import value of coconuts, Brazil nuts, and cashew nuts into Turkey has shown significant growth, increasing from \$65 million in 2019 to \$152 million in 2023. This rise highlights the growing demand for these nuts in Turkey's food and snack industries. Exporters should focus on providing high-quality, fresh nuts, ensuring consistent supply and competitive pricing to capture Turkey's expanding market.

• Cocoa Powder (HS Code: 1805)

Turkey's import value for cocoa powder not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter has grown from \$67 million in 2019 to \$136 million in 2023. This growth indicates a rising demand for cocoa powder in Turkey's food and beverage industries. Exporters should focus on providing high-quality, pure cocoa powder, ensuring consistent supply and competitive pricing to meet Turkey's growing market needs.

• Cocoa Butter, Fat, and Oil (HS Code: 1804)

The import value of cocoa butter, fat, and oil into Turkey has increased from \$100 million in 2019 to \$126 million in 2023. This rise reflects the increasing demand for these products in Turkey's chocolate and confectionery industries. Exporters should prioritize supplying high-quality cocoa butter, fat, and oil, focusing on consistency in supply and competitive pricing to meet Turkey's growing demand.

Dates, Figs, Pineapples, Avocados, Guavas, Mangoes, and Mangosteens (HS Code: 0804)

Turkey's import value for dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes, and mangosteens has shown significant growth, increasing from \$66 million in 2019 to \$122 million in 2023. This rise highlights the growing demand for these tropical and exotic fruits in Turkey. Exporters should focus on providing high-quality, fresh fruits, ensuring consistent supply and competitive pricing to capture Turkey's expanding market.

• Frozen Fish (HS Code: 0303)

The import value of frozen fish into Turkey has shown growth, increasing from \$79 million in 2019 to \$116 million in 2023. This growth reflects the rising demand for frozen fish in Turkey's food industry. Exporters should focus on providing high-quality, sustainably sourced frozen fish, ensuring compliance with Turkey's regulations and maintaining consistent supply to capture this expanding market.

• Meat and Edible Offal of Fowls (HS Code: 0207)

Turkey's import value for meat and edible offal of fowls has shown significant growth, increasing from \$42 million in 2019 to \$111 million in 2023. This rise highlights the growing demand for poultry products in Turkey. Exporters should focus on providing high-quality, sustainably sourced poultry meat, ensuring compliance with Turkey's regulations and maintaining consistent supply to capture this expanding market.



2 Textile and Apparel Sector

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Turkey's dynamic textile industry presents vast export opportunities, driven by the country's significant imports across various textile-related products. From essential raw materials like cotton and synthetic fibers to finished apparel such as suits and outerwear, Turkey's demand for high-quality and innovative products is steadily growing. Exporters can capitalize on this demand by offering competitive and superior products that meet the specific needs of Turkish manufacturers and consumers. Whether supplying raw materials for fabric production or delivering trendy and well-crafted garments, exporters have a robust market awaiting them in Turkey's thriving textile sector.



• Cotton, Neither Carded nor Combed (HS Code 5201)

Turkey's import of raw cotton has recorded \$1.66 billion in 2023. This significant amount of imports highlights the country's substantial demand for cotton, essential for its extensive textile industry. Exporters can seize this opportunity by providing high-quality raw cotton to meet the needs of Turkish manufacturers, ensuring a steady supply for the production of fabrics and garments.

• Synthetic Filament Yarn, Including Synthetic Monofilaments of < 67 Decitex (HS Code 5402)

Turkey's import of synthetic filament yarn has been substantial, with a value of \$1.47 billion in 2023. This market is driven by the demand for synthetic fibers in various textile applications, including apparel and industrial uses. Exporters can tap into this opportunity by supplying high-quality synthetic filament yarn that meets the diverse requirements of Turkish manufacturers.

Cotton Yarn Other Than Sewing Thread, Containing >= 85% Cotton by Weight (HS Code 5205)

Turkey's import of cotton yarn reached \$638 million in 2023. This market is crucial for the textile industry, which relies on high-quality cotton yarn for fabric production. Exporters can benefit by offering competitively priced, high-quality cotton yarn to meet the demands of Turkey's robust textile sector.

• Woven Fabrics of Synthetic Filament Yarn (HS Code 5407)

Imports of woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn into Turkey totalled \$554 million in 2023, reflecting a steady demand in the textile industry. These fabrics are essential for producing a wide range of apparel and industrial products. Exporters can leverage this opportunity by providing innovative and high-quality woven fabrics to cater to the needs of Turkish manufacturers.

• Women's or Girls' Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Dresses, Skirts (HS Code 6204)

Turkey imported women's and girls' apparel worth \$451 million in 2023, up from \$248 million in 2019. This growth indicates a strong demand for fashionable and high-quality garments. Exporters can capitalize on this trend by supplying trendy and well-crafted women's apparel that aligns with Turkish consumers' preferences.

• Artificial Staple Fibres, Not Carded, Combed or Otherwise Processed for Spinning (HS Code 5504)

Turkey's import of artificial staple fibers reached \$450 million in 2023. These fibers are vital for various textile applications, including blending with natural fibers for enhanced fabric properties. Exporters can target this market by offering high-quality artificial staple fibers that meet the specifications of Turkish textile manufacturers.





• Synthetic Staple Fibres, Not Carded, Combed or Otherwise Processed for Spinning (HS Code 5503)

Turkey imported synthetic staple fibers worth \$384 million in 2023. These fibers are essential for producing various textile products, including apparel and home textiles. Exporters can benefit from this market by supplying high-quality synthetic staple fibers that cater to the diverse needs of Turkish manufacturers.

• Jerseys, Pullovers, Cardigans, Waistcoats and Similar Articles, Knitted or Crocheted (HS Code 6110)

Turkey's import of knitted or crocheted apparel items reached \$347 million in 2023, reflecting a growing demand for comfortable and stylish clothing. Exporters can tap into this market by offering a wide range of high-quality knitted and crocheted garments that appeal to Turkish consumers' fashion preferences.

• Men's or Boys' Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Trousers, Bib and Brace Overalls (HS Code 6203)

Turkey's import of men's and boys' apparel increased to \$299 million in 2023. This market shows a steady demand for well-made and stylish men's clothing. Exporters can capitalize on this opportunity by supplying high-quality men's apparel that meets the tastes and standards of Turkish consumers.

• T-shirts, Singlets and Other Vests, Knitted or Crocheted (HS Code 6109)

Turkey's import of T-shirts and similar apparel reached \$289 million in 2023, up from \$159 million in 2019. This significant growth indicates a strong demand for casual and comfortable clothing. Exporters can benefit by offering a diverse range of high-quality T-shirts and vests that cater to the preferences of Turkish consumers.

• Textile Fabrics Impregnated, Coated, Covered or Laminated with Plastics (HS Code 5903)

Turkey's import of coated or laminated textile fabrics totaled \$285 million in 2023. These fabrics are used in various applications, including automotive, construction, and apparel industries. Exporters can target this market by providing innovative and high-performance coated or laminated fabrics that meet the needs of Turkish manufacturers.

Men's or Boys' Overcoats, Car Coats, Capes, Cloaks, Anoraks (HS Code 6201)

Turkey imported men's and boys' outerwear worth \$249 million in 2023, reflecting a growing demand for high-quality and stylish outerwear. Exporters can capitalize on this opportunity by offering well-crafted and fashionable men's outerwear that appeals to Turkish consumers' tastes.





 Yarn of Synthetic Staple Fibres (Excluding Sewing Thread and Yarn Put Up for Retail Sale) (HS Code 5509)

Turkey's import of synthetic staple fiber yarn reached \$247 million in 2023. This market is crucial for the textile industry, which relies on high-quality yarn for fabric production. Exporters can benefit by supplying competitively priced, high-quality synthetic staple fiber yarn to meet the demands of Turkish manufacturers.

• Women's or Girls' Overcoats, Car Coats, Capes, Cloaks, Anoraks (HS Code 6202)

Turkey's import of women's and girls' outerwear reached \$240 million in 2023, up from \$125 million in 2019. This significant growth indicates a strong demand for fashionable and high-quality outerwear. Exporters can capitalize on this trend by supplying trendy and well-crafted women's outerwear that aligns with Turkish consumers' preferences.

• Pile Fabrics, Including "Long Pile" Fabrics and Terry Fabrics, Knitted or Crocheted (HS Code 6001)

Turkey's import of pile fabrics reached \$215 million in 2023. These fabrics are essential for producing a wide range of textile products, including clothing, upholstery, and home textiles. Exporters can target this market by offering high-quality pile fabrics that meet the specifications and needs of Turkish manufacturers.

• Nonwovens, Whether or Not Impregnated, Coated, Covered or Laminated (HS Code 5603)

Turkey's import of nonwoven fabrics totaled \$214 million in 2023. These fabrics are used in various applications, including hygiene products, automotive, and construction. Exporters can leverage this opportunity by providing high-quality nonwoven fabrics that cater to the diverse needs of Turkish industries.

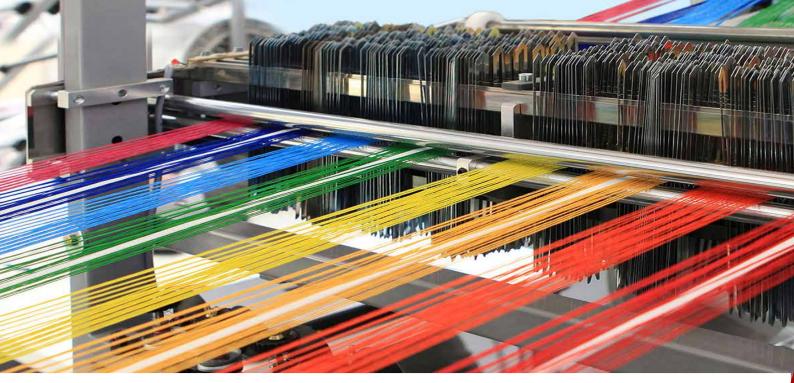
• Fabrics, Knitted or Crocheted, of a Width of > 30 cm (Excluding Warp Knit Fabrics) (HS Code 6006)

Turkey's import of wide knitted or crocheted fabrics reached \$209 million in 2023. These fabrics are used in various applications, including apparel, home textiles, and industrial products. Exporters can benefit from this market by supplying highquality and innovative knitted or crocheted fabrics that meet the requirements of Turkish manufacturers.

Woven Fabrics of Cotton, Containing >= 85% Cotton by Weight and Weighing > 200 g/m² (HS Code 5209)

Turkey's import of heavy cotton fabrics reached \$191 million in 2023. These fabrics are essential for producing durable and high-quality garments and textiles. Exporters can target this market by providing high-quality woven cotton fabrics that meet the specifications of Turkish manufacturers.





• Artificial Filament Tow as Specified in Note 1 to Chapter 55 (HS Code 5502)

Turkey's import of artificial filament tow increased to \$181 million in 2023. This material is essential for producing high-quality textiles and nonwoven products. Exporters can capitalize on this market by providing high-quality artificial filament tow that meets the needs of Turkish manufacturers.

• Women's or Girls' Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Dresses, Skirts, Divided Skirts, Trousers (HS Code 6104)

Turkey's import of women's and girls' apparel reached \$152 million in 2023, up from \$68 million in 2019. This significant growth indicates a strong demand for fashionable and high-quality garments. Exporters can capitalize on this trend by supplying trendy and well-crafted women's apparel that aligns with Turkish consumers' preferences.

• Yarn of Jute or of Other Textile Bast Fibres of Heading 5303 (HS Code 5307)

Turkey's import of jute yarn and other bast fibers reached \$149 million in 2023. These fibers are used in various applications, including textiles and packaging. Exporters can target this market by providing high-quality jute yarn and bast fibers that meet the needs of Turkish manufacturers.

• Woven Fabrics of Combed Wool or of Combed Fine Animal Hair (HS Code 5112)

Turkey's import of woven wool fabrics reached \$145 million in 2023. These fabrics are essential for producing high-quality garments and textiles. Exporters can benefit from this market by supplying highquality woven wool fabrics that meet the specifications and needs of Turkish manufacturers.

• Men's or Boys' Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Trousers, Breeches (HS Code 6103)

Turkey's import of men's and boys' apparel reached \$127 million in 2023. This market shows a steady demand for well-made and stylish men's clothing. Exporters can capitalize on this opportunity by supplying high-quality men's apparel that meets the tastes and standards of Turkish consumers.

Woven Fabrics of Cotton, Containing >= 85% Cotton by Weight and Weighing <= 200 g/m² (HS Code 5208)

Turkey's import of light cotton fabrics reached \$126 million in 2023. These fabrics are essential for producing high-quality and lightweight garments and textiles. Exporters can target this market by providing high-quality woven cotton fabrics that meet the specifications of Turkish manufacturers.



B Leather and Footwear products

Turkey's leather and footwear sector presents significant export opportunities, as evidenced by the impressive growth in import values across various product categories. The surge in demand for diverse footwear styles, ranging from practical rubber and plastic options to luxurious leather designs, reflects the evolving preferences of Turkish consumers. Additionally, the increasing need for high-quality raw hides, skins, and leather articles underscores the robust expansion of Turkey's leather and tanning industry. Exporters can tap into this dynamic market by offering premium, stylish, and versatile products that align with Turkish tastes and meet industry standards.



• Footwear with Outer Soles of Rubber, Plastics, Leather or Composition Leather and Uppers of Textile Materials (HS Code 6404)

Turkey's import of footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather, or composition leather and uppers of textile materials surged from \$232 million in 2019 to \$540 million in 2023. This significant growth reflects a robust demand for a variety of footwear styles, driven by both fashion trends and functional needs. Exporters can capitalize on this opportunity by offering diverse, stylish, and high-quality footwear options that cater to the tastes and preferences of Turkish consumers.

• Footwear with Outer Soles of Rubber, Plastics, Leather or Composition Leather and Uppers of Leather (HS Code 6403)

The import value of footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather, or composition leather and uppers of leather into Turkey grew from \$178 million in 2019 to \$476 million in 2023. This rise demonstrates a strong demand for durable and fashionable leather footwear. Exporters should focus on providing high-quality leather footwear that combines style with comfort, appealing to the discerning tastes of Turkish buyers.

• Footwear with Outer Soles and Uppers of Rubber or Plastics (HS Code 6402)

Turkey's import of footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics increased from \$101 million in 2019 to \$315 million in 2023. This growth indicates a rising demand for practical and affordable footwear options suitable for various occasions and conditions. Exporters can benefit from this opportunity by supplying high-quality, versatile, and competitively priced footwear made from rubber or plastics, meeting the functional and aesthetic needs of Turkish consumers.

• Articles of Leather or Composition Leather (Excluding Saddlery and Harness Bags; Cases and Similar Containers) (HS Code 4205)

The import value of leather articles into Turkey jumped from \$108 million in 2019 to \$139 million in 2023, This growth indicates a strong demand for high-quality leather products, including clothing, accessories, and furniture. Exporters can seize this opportunity by offering premium leather goods that appeal to Turkish consumers' tastes and preferences, ensuring they meet local quality standards.

• Raw Hides and Skins of Bovine (Including Buffalo) or Equine Animals, Fresh, or Salted, Dried, Limed (HS Code 4101)

The import value of raw hides and skins into Turkey grew from \$32 million in 2019 to \$103 million in 2023. This increase signifies the growing demand for raw materials in Turkey's leather and tanning industry. Exporters of high-quality raw hides and skins have a significant opportunity to supply Turkish manufacturers, ensuring the materials meet the industry's specific requirements and quality standards.





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