

NEWS

'Made in Türkiye' Will Spread Goodness to the World

While Turkey extends its friendly hand to over 70 countries during the Covid-19 outbreak in support of the global struggle, Turkish exporters take the 'humanity' and 'goodness' movement one step further by saying 'Made in Türkiye'. Turkish Promotion Group (TTG) carries its activities under the Turkish Exporters Assembly (TIM) in pursuit of the vision of contributing to the worldwide branding of export sectors. By sending special design hygiene kits to the major traders in the target markets, representatives of trade associations, and the press, TTG aims to revive the spirit of solidarity in difficult times and tell Turkey's success in production, supply, and exports.



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Hygiene kits include cologne, which is part of Turkey's unique hospitality and cleaning tradition, as well as mask, hand sanitizer gel, hand sanitizer wipes, anti-bacterial wet wipes, and solid soap, all produced in Turkey.

For detailed information, please visit [TIM](#) website.

The COVID-19 Pandemic and the Blue Economy

The COVID-19 pandemic is unprecedented in our lifetimes, impacting all economies depending on the evolution cycle of the disease (arrival, spread and control) and on the type of prevention and remedial measures taken. Given the unprecedented nature of threats and the disruptions caused by COVID-19, countries are implementing policy responses and trade measures with different philosophies, time, scales and levels.

The Blue economy accounts for about 3.5 to 7 per cent of global GDP. Blue economic sectors, those largely relying on the marine environment, ecosystems and species to generate economic value, are being heavily impacted. The pandemic is not only limiting global fishing efforts but also hampering production of other maritime goods and services, affecting dependant value chains globally.



Blue economy sectors, such as travel, tourism, maritime transport, fisheries and seafood production, are heavily affected. Disruption of supply side capacity, such as transport routes, limited access to ports and closures, falling demand and increased number of sanitary and regulatory measures are undermining these sectors. While some blue economic sectors in affected countries are subject to full closure or running at less than half of their capacity (e.g. coastal and marine tourism), others continue to deliver essential goods (e.g. fish and seafood production) and services (maritime transport and certain logistic services). While the latter are indispensable for the population, both demand and supply have nevertheless, clearly fallen. Coastal zones such as the Mediterranean basin are suffered heavily from confinement measures as their livelihoods depend on a limited set of marine based activities.

For the full article, please visit [UNCTAD](#) website.

New Africa Marketplace Explorer is Online



International Trade Center (ITC) and the Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences have launched the first free online tool to provide analysis of more than 630 of Africa's business-to-consumer marketplaces.

The Africa Marketplace Explorer addresses the lack of comprehensive information about marketplaces in more than 50 countries in Africa.

The tool reveals that just 1% of Africa's e-commerce marketplaces are responsible for 60% of the marketplace traffic on the whole continent. Only 11% of the marketplaces websites enable financial transactions (the rest are classified sites with sales made offline) which limits the possibilities of selling internationally. Small businesses that want to make online sales need to use transactional marketplaces with safe payment solutions.

For detailed information please visit [ITC](#) website.

SECTORS

Sectoral Reports: Clothing



Textiles and clothing are among the most important sectors of the Turkish economy and foreign trade. These two sectors are the core of Turkish economy in terms of GDP contribution, share in manufacturing, employment, investments and macroeconomic indicators. These sectors had a 17,55% share in total export volume in 2018.

Turkish clothing exports have continued to increase even after the expiration of the global textile quota system at the end 2004, as agreed under the World Trade Organization Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC). The sector continues to maintain and enhance its competitiveness.

In 2018 the total value of clothing exports was US\$ 15.32 billion. Approximately 80% of the clothing exported is cotton clothing. Knitted clothing and accessories, with an export value of US\$ 9.05 billion, had a share of 59,1% in total clothing exports, and woven clothing had a share of 40,9% with a value of US \$ 6.27 billion in 2018.

T-shirts and pullovers are the most important export products in knitted clothing sector. Exports of t-shirts and pullovers were US\$ 2.80 billion and US\$ 1.93 billion respectively in 2018. In addition, as the second largest manufacturer in the world, Turkey's hosiery exports amounted US\$ 1.15 billion in 2018.

For the full report, please visit the [Ministry of Trade](#) website.

Where The Sun Shines

About half of sub-Saharan Africa's population today does not have access to electricity. Those who do have electricity pay on average nearly twice as much as consumers elsewhere in the world. Power shortages cost the continent about 2 to 4 percent of GDP a year.



And the large electricity needs will only grow in the foreseeable future. Given that the population in sub-Saharan Africa is expected to grow from 1 billion in 2018 to more than 2 billion in 2050, the demand for electricity is projected to expand 3 percent a year. This takes into account a steady increase in access to electricity as well as greater energy efficiency.

Fortunately, thanks to notable technological advances, Africa does not have to rely on large amounts of fossil fuel, as advanced economies did when they were at Africa's current stage of development. There is the option to design an energy mix, built largely on renewable sources, that supports both strong growth and low emissions. Apart from ensuring an ecologically sustainable approach to development, investing in renewable energy will also generate new job opportunities.

For detailed information, please visit [IMF](#) website.

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