

Turkish Free Zones



TURKISH FREE ZONES

Free Zones are defined as special sites within the country but deemed to be outside of the customs territory and they are the regions where the valid regulations related to foreign trade and other financial and economic areas are not applicable, are partly applicable or new regulations are tested in. Free Zones are also the regions where more convenient business climate is offered in order to increase trade volume and export for some industrial and commercial activities as compared to the other parts of country.

The efforts to establish free zones in Turkey date back to the early years of the Turkish Republic and several free zones laws were put into force that could not be applied for reasons peculiar to their time. With the adoption of the Decisions of January 24, 1980, through which the import substitution policies were abandoned and arrangements toward liberalizing the economy became effective, free zones also came on the agenda among other liberalization policies. The first positive result achieved by the statement "Free Zones will be established" that was inserted in the 1984 Executive Plan which was put into force by the decision of Council of Ministers dated September 22, 1983 no: 83/7077. The studies gained impetus and the Free Zones Law No: 3218 came into effect in June 15, 1985.

In the Free Zones Law, the main objectives of the establishment and operation of free zones are stated as increasing export-oriented investment and production in Turkey, accelerating the entry of foreign capital and technology, procuring the inputs of the economy in an economic and orderly fashion and increasing the utilization of external finance and trade possibilities. Since the adoption of the Free Zones Law,

- Mersin (1987), Antalya (1987) and Adana-Yumurtalık (1999) Free Zones on the Mediterranean coast,
- Ege (Aegean) (Izmir-1990), Denizli (2001) and Izmir Menemen Leather (1998) Free Zones in the Aegean region,
- İstanbul Atatürk Airport (1990), İstanbul Leather and Industry (1995), İstanbul Trakya (Thrace) (Catalca-1998) Free Zones in İstanbul,
- Trabzon (1992), Rize (1998) and Samsun (1998) Free Zones on the Black Sea coast,
- Mardin (1995) and Gaziantep (1999) Free Zones in South-East Anatolia,
- Doğu Anadolu (Eastern Anatolia) (Erzurum-1995) Free Zone in the eastern part of Turkey,
- Avrupa (Europe) Free Zone (Tekirdag-Corlu-1999) in the European side of Turkey,
- Bursa (2001), Kocaeli (2001), Tubitak-MAM (Marmara Research Center) Technology (2002) Free Zones in the Marmara Region,
- Kayseri (1998) Free Zone in the Central Anatolia became operational.

In general all kind of activities can be performed in Turkish Free Zones such as manufacturing, storing, packing and trading. Investors are free to construct their own premises, while zones have also available office spaces, ateliers, or warehouses on rental basis with attractive terms. All fields of activities are open to Turkish and foreign companies.

INCENTIVES AND ADVANTAGES OFFERED IN THE TURKISH FREE ZONES

Turkish free zones offer foreign investors attractive incentives including 100 % of repatriation

of capital and 100 % foreign ownership and there exists no distinction between foreign and domestic firms in terms of advantages offered by the Turkish free zones.

The advantages offered in Turkish Free Zones are as follows:

- Free zone users that operate under production licence are exempted from the income or corporate taxes until the end of the taxation period of the year Turkey becomes full member of the European Union. The free zone users that obtained operating licence other than production before 06/02/2004, the income or corporate tax exemption continues during the validity period of the operating licence. The free zone users that obtained operating licence other than production after 06/02/2004 do not enjoy income or corporate tax exemption.
- The validity period of an operating licence is maximum 10 years for tenant users, and 20 years for users who wish to build their own working spaces in the zone. If the operating licence is for production, these terms are 15 and 30 years for tenant users and investors, respectively.
- Currencies used in the zone are convertible foreign currencies dealt by the Central Bank of Turkey.
- There is no limitation on the proportion of foreign capital participation in investment within the Free Zones.
- There are no procedural restrictions regarding price, standards or quality of goods in the Turkish Free Zones.
- Since the trade conducted between Turkey and the free zones is subject to the foreign trade regime, free zone users can purchase goods and services from Turkey without paying value added tax.
- In contrast to most Free Zones in the world, sales to the domestic market are allowed.

- The goods can remain in the zones without any time limit.

- The incentives and advantages provided in the free zones are available to all firms regardless of their origin.

- Turkish Free Zones are close to the EU and Middle East markets, adjacent to the major Turkish ports on the Mediterranean, Aegean and Black Seas and have easy access to international airports and highways.

- Infrastructure of the Turkish Free Zones is competitive with international standards.

- Since free zones are part of the Turkey-EU Customs Territory, the goods in free circulation can be sent to the EU Countries by an A.TR certificate. Customs duties for the goods of third country origin are also not paid at the entry into the free zones. However, the goods of third country origin that are not in free circulation can be sent to the EU countries by an A.TR certificate, only after the customs duties are paid over the rates determined in the Common Customs Tariff.

- The goods in free circulation can be sent to Turkey or to the EU countries from the free zones without any customs duty payment. Moreover, no customs duty is applied on the goods of third country origin at the entrance into the free zones and exit to the third countries.

Operating in a free zone can be more advantageous for the firms, that;

- require minimum bureaucracy,
- sell abroad the goods they produce with imported inputs,
- engage in labour intensive sectors,
- engage in re-export,
- prefer to use foreign currency in all transactions (wholesalers, manufacturers),
- demand modern office and working spaces with good and ready infrastructure.

HOW TO OPERATE IN FREE ZONES

In order to engage in operations in free zones, an Operating License has to be obtained from Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade Directorate General of Free Zones.

An application form for Operating License can be obtained from Directorate General of Free Zones, Zone Directorates or Zone Operator, Founder/Operator Companies and has to be completed and the documents mentioned below have to be attached to the said form.

1. Descriptive information about the Applicant and its Free Zone operation,

2. Authorization document and specimen signature of the signatory and power of attorney and specimen signature of the representative of the firm (if any),

3. Turkish Trade Registration Gazette that announces the establishment of the Applicant Firm showing its current capital composition (For foreign firms Trade Registration Document ratified by the related Turkish Consulate),

4. Last three years' balance sheets and income statements (if any),

5. The original receipt of application fee deposited to the Central Bank of Turkey, and its copy,

6. Documents related to the foreign currency brought into Turkey in the last three years (if any),

The above-mentioned documents have to be sent to Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade, Directorate General of Free Zones, through Zone Operator or Founder/Operator Firms.

TRADE REGISTRATION Explanation

In order to obtain an Operating License, Turkish Trade Registration Gazette that announces the establishment of the domestic firm or a

certificate indicating the registration of the foreign firm is required in addition to other related documents. This requires a trade registration either in the Chamber of Commerce and/or Chamber of Industry in order to operate in free zones.

Within this framework;

a) Real persons or legal entities residing in Turkey holding a trade registration may engage in free zone activities in their offices they have constructed or rented by obtaining an Operating License from Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade Directorate General of Free Zones.

b) Turkish residents who intend to establish a firm to operate in a free zone must apply to the Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade Directorate General of Free Zones together with the draft of their contract to substitute the document mentioned above in item 3 along with other documents. If their application is approved, they may go along with the procedures to establish their firms. When the firm is established, the application is made by this firm to the Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade General Directorate of Free Zones along with the Trade Registration Gazette advertising the establishment of the firm together with the rental contract to obtain an Operating License.

Establishment of Firms in Turkey or Free Zones by Real Persons or Legal Entities Residing Abroad

1. For legal entities residing abroad;

- Certificate of Activity,
- Activity Report for previous year (including Balance Sheet and Field of Activity for the previous year)

2. For real persons residing abroad;

- A copy of the passport,
- A detailed commercial and industrial

background and the verifying documents. (Certificate of Activity and a copy of passport shall be certified by either the related Turkish Consulate or in accordance with the provisions of Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents, prepared on the basis of the Hague Conference on International Private Law. If the copy of the passport is certified by a public notary in Turkey, no other certification is required).

3. Letter of Intend by real person or legal entity residing abroad stating that the required capital for the desired field of activity to be realized in Turkey shall be transferred into the country.

4. An application form.

5. A draft contract of the company to be established.

6. Proforma invoices, prospectuses and catalogues of the machinery, equipment and material to be imported together with three copies of global lists in FOB (Currency of the Country of Origin), FOB (US Dollars), CIF (Turkish Liras) values and Customs Duties and Charges thereof.

7. Documents required by the Incentive Legislation if investment is considered to benefit from the incentive measures.

8. Power of attorney given by shareholders to the person who will be the contact person in the course of application procedure (power of attorney should be certified by a public notary or in the manner mentioned above).

9. Other documents and information considered being of value.

Evaluation and Granting of Operating Licenses by Directorate General

The firms which are found appropriate to get an Operating License and intend to rent an open area must sign a rental contract with the Zone Operator, Founder/Operator Company. Firms intending to rent

a closed area must sign a rental contract with one of the users holding Renting Operating License within 30 days of being so notified.

A copy of the rental contract approved by the related Zone Directorate is sent to General Directorate of Free Zones and Operating License can be obtained thereafter.

Those who are not found eligible for an Operating License, their application fee shall be repaid.

Term of the Operating License is 10 years for tenant users who intend to rent a completed office, and 20 years for investor users who intend to build their own offices.

However, this term is 15 years for tenant users and 30 years for investor users who are engaged in production activities. If the investor users engaged in production activities intend to operate in other fields of activities, then the term of the Operating License is 20 years on the condition that they operate in their same offices. If the investor users holding an Operating License on field of activities other than production, then the term of the Operating License is also 20 years.

How to Start Operating in a Free Zone

Tenant users may start to operate when they receive their Operating Licenses. On the other hand investor users after receiving their Operating License must obtain a "Construction License" to implement their construction projects. When the construction is completed, they must get a permission to settle in before they start to perform their activities. However they may perform their free zone activities by renting a closed area during the construction period.

FREE ZONES IN TURKEY

I- Adana-Yumurtalık Free Zone

The zone is established on an area of 4.8

million square meters, on the Iskenderun Bay coast. It provides great facilities to reach Middle East, North African and EU markets. TAYSEB-Toros Adana Yumurtalik Free Zone Founder and Operator is empowered to found and operate the zone.

The zone is planned to be intensified on heavy industries like petrochemicals and energy sectors, and commercial activities have started in 2000 after the completion of infrastructure works. The port facilities of Toros Fertilizer and Chemical Industry Inc. adjacent to the zone are also used for the purpose of transfer of goods. There are 26 firms holding operating licenses. By the end of 2007, the volume of trade by zone users is USD 167 757 000. Employment in the zone reached to 283.

II- Ege (Aegean) Free Zone

4 kilometres to the Adnan Menderes International Airport and 14 kilometres to İzmir Port, Ege (Aegean) Free Zone covers an area of 2.2 square kilometres of public estate. Zone is basically designed for hi-tech industries and commercial activities have partly commenced in 1990. ESBAS, the founder-operator company of the zone, has a foreign share of 96.4 percent. By the end of 2007, the volume of trade realized by zone users is USD 4 092 781 000. Employment in the zone has reached 12 700 by the end of February 2008.

Total 367 firms of which 102 are foreign hold

free zone operating licences. 206 firms are operating in the field of purchasing and selling while 132 firms operate in production, 3 firms in renting and 8 firms in banking-insurance and the rest in storing, assembling-disassembling and repair-maintenance.

III- Antalya Free Zone

Adjacent to Antalya Port, Antalya Free Zone encompasses an area of 536 740 square meters of public property. A customs corridor is established between the zone and the port. Commercial activities in Antalya Free Zone have commenced in 1988 and ASBAS-Antalya Free Zone Operator Inc. performs as the zone operator company.

As of end of 2007, the volume of trade realized by zone users is USD 545 511 000. Employment in the zone reached 3 414. Total 149 firms of which 50 are foreign hold free zone operating licences. 46 firms are operating in the field of purchasing and selling, while 53 firms in production, 31 firms in renting, 2 firms in banking and insurance, 3 firms in storing and the rest in the fields of assembling-disassembling and repair-maintenance.

IV- Bursa Free Zone

Taking into account its economic activities, Bursa exhibits a special remark for the future economic activities that will take place in the years ahead. In order to accelerate these activities, it is



decided to establish a free zone in Gemlik District of Bursa, which has a leading position with regard to its industrial and commercial structure in Turkish economy, on an area of 825 452 square meters, 25 kilometres from Bursa, adjacent to the southern part of Gemlik Port.

There are 178 firms holding operating licences of which 23 are foreign. The zone started its commercial activities in July 2001. The volume of trade is USD 1 619 125 000 by the end of 2007. Employment in the zone reached 7 088.

V-Denizli Free Zone

The zone is established in 2001 on an area of 538 285 square meters in Çardak, next to the Industrial Estate and close to the Airport. Textiles and clothing, machinery, glassware, electrical machinery production, leather goods processing, and banking are main industries of the zone.

There are 37 firms holding operating licences. By the end of 2007, the volume of trade by zone users is USD 74 784 000. Employment in the zone is 99.

VI- Doğu Anadolu (Eastern Anatolian) Free Zone

The Zone was established on an area of 80 000 square meters and was put into operation on November 1995.

VII- Avrupa (Europe) Free Zone

Avrupa (Europe) Free Zone is established on an area of 2 000 000 square meters in Çorlu, in the middle of Çorlu-Lüleburgaz-Çerkezköy region, where an intensive industrialization has been observed in recent years. The zone is located near TEM Highway that connects Turkey to Europe, where İstanbul is 110 kilometres and Tekirdağ Port is 47 kilometres away. Turkish exports to Europe, especially in textiles are carried on by road transportation. Çorlu

has performed a great development with respect to industrial investments. Along with the direct investments in textiles industry, it has become a focus of start-up investments in various industries due to its closeness to İstanbul.

There are 184 firms holding operating licences of which 35 are foreign. 119 firms are operating in the field of purchasing and selling while 54 firms operate in production, 3 firms in renting and the rest in storing, assembling-disassembling. By the end of 2007, the volume of trade by zone users is USD 1 498 721 000. Employment in the zone is 2 193.

VIII- Gaziantep Free Zone

Gaziantep Free Zone is established on an area of 1 137 000 square meters in 1998 in Gaziantep, within the GAP project, which has an important role in Turkey's economy with its industrial and commercial structure. The zone is located near Gaziantep-Kahramanmaraş highway and is close to the connection of another highway that gives access to Mersin and İskenderun Ports. Productions as well as trade of textiles, food and machinery, assembling-disassembling, warehousing, renting, banking and insurance activities are targeted to be held in the zone.



There are 40 firms holding operating licences of which 4 are foreign. By the end of 2007, the volume of trade by zone users is USD 72 786 000. Employment in the zone is 217.

IX- İstanbul Atatürk Airport Free Zone

İstanbul Atatürk Airport Free Zone is one kilometre to the international airport and is next to the İstanbul World Trade Centre. It is on two main highways where E5 and TEM intersect. It has its own trade centre of 35 000 square meters indoor capacity, which has office, storage and showroom area with the entire necessary technological infrastructure.

The zone is operated by ISBI-İstanbul Atatürk Airport Free Zone Founder and Operator Inc. Total 431 firms of which 72 are foreign hold free zone operating licences. 352 firms are operating in the field of purchasing and selling while 41 firms operate in production, 1 firm in renting and 14 firms in banking-insurance and the rest in storing, assembling-disassembling and repair-maintenance. By the end of 2007, the volume of trade realized by zone users is USD 3 618 897 000. Employment in the zone is 1 649.

X- İstanbul Leather and Industry Free Zone

The Zone was established on a 88 000 square meters of private estate by founder operator company DESBAS. Commercial activities in the Zone started in May 1995. There are 831 firms, of which 130 are foreign, holding free zone operating licences. 608 firms are operating in the field of purchasing and selling while 135 firms operate in production, 57 firms in renting and 10 firms in banking-insurance and the rest in storing, assembling-disassembling and repair-maintenance. In 2007, the volume of trade realized is USD 6 312 273 000.

Though İstanbul Leather and Industry Free Zone was aimed to specialize in leather products, other field of activities can also be carried out by zone users. Employment in the zone is 2 198.

XI- İstanbul Trakya (Thrace) Free Zone

İstanbul Trakya (Thrace) Free Zone is founded and operated by ISBAS-İstanbul Trakya (Thrace) Free

Zone Founder and Operator Inc. on an area of 387 500 square meters in Çatalca district of İstanbul and came into operation in August 1998.

There are 355 firms holding operating licences of which 52 are foreign. 259 firms are operating in the field of purchasing and selling while 43 firms operate in production, 32 firms in renting and the rest in storing, assembling-disassembling. By the end of 2007, volume of trade by zone users has reached USD 2 290 343 000. Employment in the zone is 1 093.

XII- İzmir Menemen Leather Free Zone

Commercial activities started in the Zone in May 1995, which is established on an area of 1 600 000 square meters. There are 263 firms, of which 24 are foreign, holding free zone operating licences. 111 firms are operating in the field of purchasing and selling while 92 firms operate in production, 56 firms in renting and the rest in storing and other fields of activities. By the end of 2007, the volume of trade by zone users is USD 423 836 000. Employment in the zone is 1 926.

XIII- Kayseri Free Zone

Taking into consideration the increasing foreign trade potential of Kayseri due to an intensive industrialization observed in recent years, Kayseri Free Zone was established on an area of 6 905 000 square meters. Kayseri Free Zone is located adjacent to the Organized Industrial Zone on the highway and railroad connections to Adana and Ankara. Kay-Ser the founder and operator firm operate the zone.

Considering the magnitude of the area, the zone will be completed phase by phase and the total cost of the project is estimated to reach USD 50 million. There are 97 firms holding operating licences. By the end of 2007, the volume of trade by zone users is USD 646 906 000. Employment in the zone is 1 525.

XIV- Kocaeli Free Zone

Kocaeli shares 13 % of total industrial product of Turkey. The city has increased its capacity utilization rate from the level of 30 % to the level of 70 %. These facts and intensification of the industries such as chemicals, automotive, machinery, metals and paper in Kocaeli show that the city has the most convenient logistics for the establishment of a free zone.

There are 55 firms holding operating licences. By the end of 2007, the volume of trade by zone users has reached USD 467 128 000. Employment in the zone is 3 630.

XV- Mardin Free Zone

Mardin Free Zone is established within Mardin Organized Industrial Zone on an area of gross 515 000 square meters, 365 998 square meters of which is allocated for investment.

There are 32 firms holding operating licences of which 4 are foreign. By the end of 2007, the volume of trade by zone users is USD 112 000.

XVI- Mersin Free Zone

Adjacent to Mersin Port, Mersin Free Zone is established on a 776 000 square meters of public estate. Commercial activities are being performed since the beginning of 1988 and the zone is operated by MESBAS-Mersin Free Zone Operator Inc. By the end of 2007, the volume of trade realized by zone users is USD 2 556 331 000. Employment in the zone reached 6 766.

There are 583 licensed firms in the zone of which 121 are foreign. 316 firms are operating in the field of purchasing and selling while 93 firms in the field of production, 62 firms storing, 93 firms renting and others in the fields of banking, insurance and repair-maintenance.

XVII- Rize Free Zone

Rize Free Zone is founded and operated

by RISBAS on an area of 85 000 square meters, 8 kilometres to Rize Port and put into operation in April 1998.

There are 7 firms holding operating licences. By the end of 2007, the volume of trade by zone users is USD 11 561 000. Employment in the zone is 13.



XVIII- Samsun Free Zone

Samsun Free Zone is founded and operated by SASBAS on an area of 72 632 square meters adjacent to Samsun Port and the zone came into operation in May 1998.

There are 13 firms holding operating licences. By the end of 2007, volume of trade by zone users is USD 95 775 000. Employment in the zone reached 123.

XIX- Trabzon Free Zone

Commercial activities started in the zone on August 4, 1992. The founder-operator company of the zone is TRANSBAS and has a foreign share of 94 %. TRANSBAS rent an area of 44 692 square meters in Trabzon Harbour from General Directorate of Turkish Marine Works Organization.

By the end of 2007, the volume of trade realized by zone users is USD 38 762 000. Employment in the zone is 23. There are 7 licensed firms in the zone of which 5 are foreign. 2 firms hold purchasing and selling operating licences while the rest hold storing and renting operating licences.

XX- Tübitak-MAM (Marmara Research Centre) Technology Free Zone

With the aim of accelerating the tendency of high technology based and high technology producing small and medium sized enterprises in Turkey towards technology, the location and borders of Tübitak-MAM (Marmara Research Centre) Technology Free Zone was determined and Tübitak-MAM (Marmara Research Centre) Management is empowered to found and operate the zone in 1999. The Zone is established on an area of 360 000 square meters adjacent to Tübitak Marmara Research Centre.

The Zone is designed to create an appropriate environment for research studies while accelerating the production of hi-tech goods. Targeted sectors of the zone as the first technology free zone of Turkey are envisaged as follows: biology (diagnostic kits production relating to human, plant and animal health), electronics and industrial automation (robots, security systems, measuring technology), environment technologies (drinking and utility water, waste water and recycling technologies), energy (energy saving, energy production through natural resources), agriculture and food technologies (additives for agricultural products and food health), and data processing (computers, software). There are 48 firms holding operating licences of which 8 are foreign. By the end of 2007, the volume of trade by zone users is USD 47 056 000. Employment in the zone reached 1 186.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT TURKISH FREE ZONES

The trade volume of free zones in 2007

surpassed the 2006 figure of USD 23.8 billion by USD 800 million, and exceeded USD 24.6 billion with an increase of 2 % compared to the previous year. The share of raw materials and intermediate goods is over 80 % in the sales from free zones to domestic market and this figure proves that free zones, especially through procuring inputs of the economy in an economic fashion, are important tools in the increase of Turkey's exports.

96.3 % of the total trade volume of free zones is composed of trade in industrial products, which exceeded USD 23.7 billion. The textiles and clothing industry and machinery industry share the first two ranks in the total trade volume of free zones and their shares are 16.4 % and 25 %, respectively.

Istanbul Leather and Industry, Istanbul Atatürk Airport, Mersin and Ege (Aegean) Free Zones cover 70 % of the total trade volume of the free zones. Istanbul Trakya (Thrace), Bursa, Avrupa (Europe), Antalya, İzmir Menemen Leather and Gaziantep Free Zones respectively follow these four free zones with significant increases in their trade volumes. In 2007 the total employment in the free zones has been 50 000.

In 2007 the total number of companies operating in the zones has been 3 753. There are 810 manufacturer and 642 foreign firms operating in the free zones. The share of EU countries is 30.4 % while the share of other OECD countries is 6.8 % and Turkey's share is 44.6 % in the total trade volume of the free zones in 2007. In the first two months of 2008, the trade volume of free zones realized as USD 4.2 billion showing an increase of 3.1 %, compared to the same period of previous year.

Trade Volume in Free Zones (1 000 USD)

Free Zones	2005	2006	2005/2006 %	2007	2006/2007 %
Adana-Yumurtalık	84 885	77 110	-9.2	160 757	108.5
Antalya	505 262	550 719	9.0	545 511	-0.9
Europe	1 084 377	1 333 360	23.0	1 498 721	12.4
Bursa	2 262 270	1 933 293	-14.5	1 619 125	-16.3
Denizli	169 278	65 900	-61.1	74 784	13.5
East Anatolia	-	-	-	-	-
Aegean	3 766 021	4 001 498	6.3	4 092 781	2.3
Gaziantep	132 432	93 910	-29.1	72 786	-22.5
İstanbul Atatürk Airport	3 454 024	3 220 486	-6.8	3 618 897	12.4
İstanbul Leather	6 591 374	6 952 940	5.5	6 312 273	-9.2
İstanbul Thrace	2 209 771	2 444 484	10.6	2 290 343	-6.3
İzm. Menemen Leather	314 865	383 072	21.7	423 836	10.6
Kayseri	362 405	520 142	43.5	646 906	24.4
Kocaeli	182 730	254 808	39.4	467 128	83.3
Mardin	5 134	1 751	-65.9	112	-93.6
Mersin	2 128 181	1 884 005	-11.5	2 556 331	35.7
Rize	20 824	7 955	-61.8	11 561	45.3
Samsun	58 638	54 593	-6.9	95 775	75.4
Trabzon	15 514	13 587	-12.4	38 762	185.3
TÜBİTAK-MAM	14 842	30 414	104.9	47 056	54.7
TOTAL	23 362 828	23 824 029	2.0	24 573 445	3.1

Trade Volume by Countries in 2007 (1 000 USD)

Countries	Inflows to Zones	%	Outflow from Zones	%	Total	%
I. OECD and EU	5 737 914	50.6	3 399 080	25.7	9 136 994	37.2
EU (27)	4 369 906	38.5	3 101 094	23.4	7 470 999	30.4
OECD	1 368 008	12.1	297 987	2.3	1 665 995	6.8
II. Other European Countries	6 476	0.1	33 268	0.3	39 744	0.2
III. CIS Countries	409 933	3.6	633 827	4.8	1 043 760	4.2
IV. North Africa and Middle East	478 357	4.2	665 283	5.0	1 143 640	4.7
V. Other Countries	1 667 257	14.7	576 260	4.4	2 243 517	9.1
VI. Turkey	3 045 263	26.8	7 920 526	59.8	10 965 789	44.6
TOTAL	11 345 201	100.0	13 228 244	100.0	24 573 445	100.0

Breakdown of Trade Volume by Sectors (1 000 USD)

Sectors	From Turkey to Free Zones	%	From Free Zones to Turkey	%	From Abroad to Free Zones	%	From Free Zones to Abroad	%	TOTAL	%
I. Agriculture	450 125	4.0	406 942	3.1	857 067	3.5	450 125	4.0	406 942	3.1
Vegetable Pr.	384 447	3.4	372 549	2.8	756 996	3.1	384 447	3.4	372 549	2.8
Livestock Pr.	58 735	0.6	29 884	0.3	88 619	0.4	58 735	0.6	29 884	0.3
Fishery Pr.	3 832	0.0	1 586	0.0	5 418	0.0	3 832	0.0	1 586	0.0
Forestry Pr.	3 110	0.0	2 923	0.0	6 033	0.0	3 110	0.0	2 923	0.0
II. Mining & Quarreling	21 913	0.2	23 589	0.2	45 503	0.2	21 913	0.2	23 589	0.2
III. Industry	10 873 164	95.8	12 797 712	96.7	23 670 876	96.3	10 873 164	95.8	12 797 712	96.7
Processed Agricultural Pr.	520 718	4.6	630 807	4.8	1 151 525	4.7	520 718	4.6	630 807	4.8
Processed Petroleum Pr.	117 927	1.0	103 650	0.8	221 576	0.9	117 927	1.0	103 650	0.8
Industrial Pr.	10 234 519	90.2	12 063 256	91.1	22 297 774	90.7	10 234 519	90.2	12 063 256	91.1
TOTAL	11 345 201	100.0	13 228 244	100.0	24 573 445	100.0	11 345 201	100.0	13 228 244	100.0

Breakdown of Free Zone User's Activities

Field of Activity	Local	Foreign	Total
Production	645	165	810
Purchasing-Selling	1944	377	2321
Other	523	100	623
TOTAL	3112	642	3754

