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Global Value Chains Diversification Challenges & Opportunities

Challenges & Opportunities

Turkey's Value Proposition for German Companies

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PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY





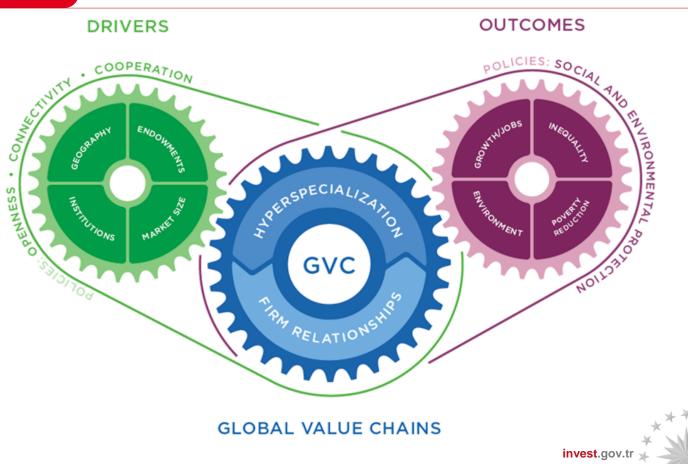
3 TURKEY'S VALUE PROPOSITION



GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS (GVCs)

GVCs participation is an integral part of sustainable economic development for many countries

- Companies used to make things primarily in one country. That has all changed. Today, a single finished product often results from manufacturing and assembly in multiple countries, with each step in the process adding value to the end product.
- Through GVCs, countries trade more than products; they trade know-how, and make things together. Imports of goods and services matter as much as exports to successful GVCs.
- GVCs integrate the know-how of lead firms and suppliers of key components along stages of production and in multiple offshore locations. The international, inter-firm flow of know-how is the key distinguishing feature of GVCs.



Source: World Bank

HOW GVCs WORK

International production is organized within GVCs where the different stages of the production process are located across different countries

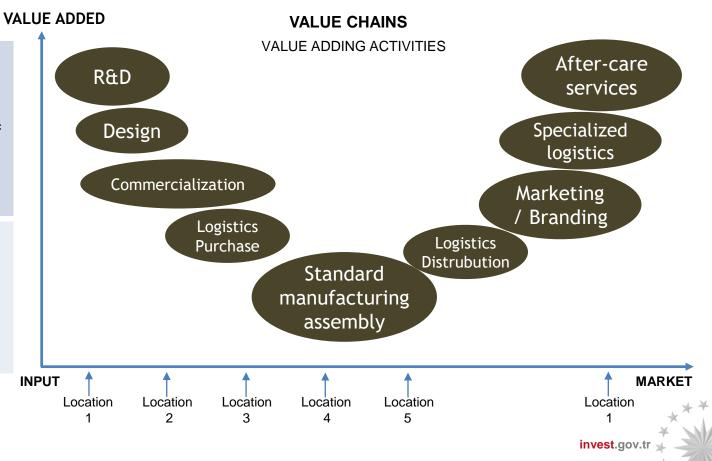
Forward participation in GVCs: Domestic value added in

foreign exports as a share of gross exports

(Export to Export)

Backward participation in GVCs: Foreign value-added share of gross exports

(Import to Export)

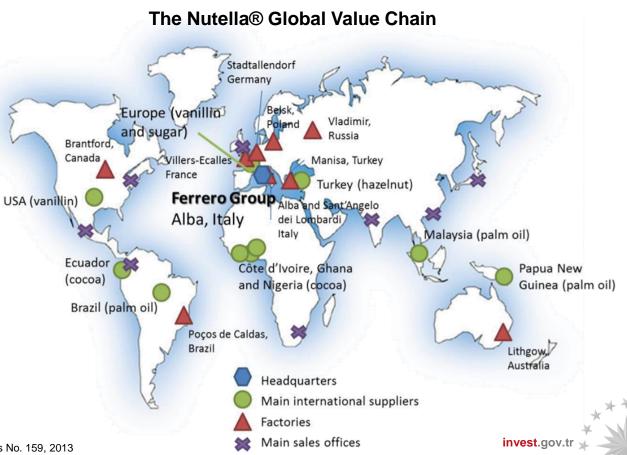


HOW GVCs WORK

Nutella is an exemplary case for global value chains in agri-food business

nutella

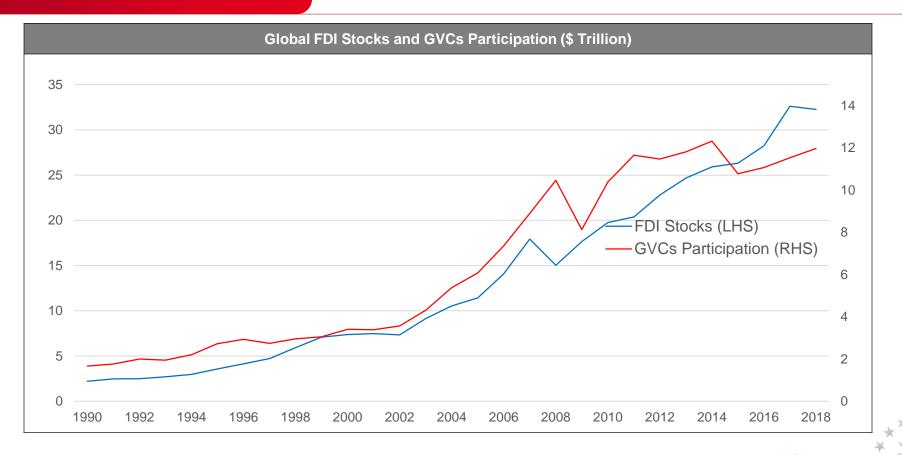
About 365K tons of Nutella® are produced each year. Nutella® is representative of agrifood value chains. The food processing company Ferrero International SA is headquartered in Luxembourg and currently has ten factories producing Nutella® : five are located in the European Union, one in Russia, one in Turkey, one in North America, one in South America and one in Australia. Some inputs are mainly locally supplied, for example the packaging or some of the ingredients like skimmed milk. There are however ingredients that globally are supplied: hazelnuts come mainly from Turkey, palm oil from Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Brazil, cocoa mainly from lvory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria and Ecuador, sugar mainly from Europe and the vanilla flavour from the United States and Europe. Nutella® is then sold around the world through sales offices (that are more numerous than the few represented in the map.)



Source: Mapping Global Value Chains, OECD Trade Policy Papers No. 159, 2013

FDI & GVCs PARTICIPATION

Foreign direct investment (FDI) and GVCs participation are closely linked



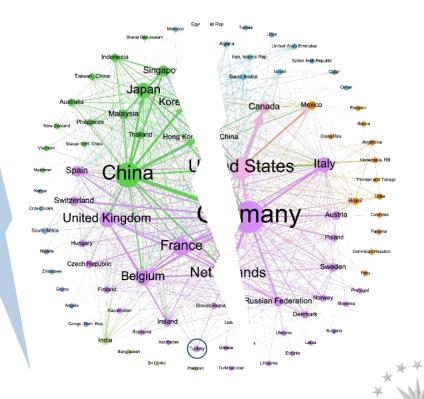
CHALLENGES

Covid-19 has obviously created significant challenges for GVCs, however, the transformation within GVCs had started before Covid-19 and will continue post-Covid-19

Rising costs, especially labor cost (in China)

Protectionist trade policies; Trade wars

Supply chain disruptions caused by Covid-19



CHALLENGES

Protracted disruption of global supply chains is among world's most challenging fallout from the pandemic, dominating companies' risks perceptions according to a recent WEF report

Geopolitical

Most likely fallout for the world



Environmental

1 Prolonged recession of the global economy MEDIUM 2 Surge in bankruptcies (big firms and SMEs) and a wave of industry c 3 Failure of industries or sectors in certain countries to properly recover LOW HIGH 4 High levels of structural unemployment (especially youth) **RISK** 5 Tighter restrictions on the cross-border movement of people and goods 5th most worrisome 6 Weakening of fiscal positions in major economies risk for companies 7 Protracted disruption of global supply chains 9th greatest concern 8 Economic collapse of an emerging market or developing economy for the world 9 Cyberattacks and data fraud due to a sustained shift in working patterns 10 Another global outbreak of COVID-19 or different infectious disease

Economic

Societal

Tech

Source: World Economic Forum, COVID-19 Risks Outlook: A Preliminary Mapping and its Implications, May 2020, Based on the perceptions of 350 of the world's top risk professionals, a thorough analysis of early evidence and trends, and the collective knowledge of the Global Risks team and its partners (Marsh & McLennan and Zurich Insurance Group)

The recent developments have started the transformation of GVCs, with dislocation and reorientation movements within GVCs, which will eventually create opportunities as well

A cautious transformation from just-in-time to just-in-case (or both)

Smart and technology-driven supply chain management

Localization & regionalization of production; proximity to sources and destinations markets

Diversification: reducing dependency on a single location to secure supply chain



OPPORTUNITIES

As the recent developments further creates challenges for GVCs, certain countries and location may benefit from this transformation

Countries with, *inter alia*, the following capabilities are set to benefit from the disruptive transformation of GVCs

Strong and diverse manufacturing capabilities

Developed and tech-supported logistics infrastructure

Proximity to source and destination markets

Qualified and cost-competitive labor force

Liberal investment climate

International trade networks; free trade agreements

Central and Eastern Europe

South-East Europe

South-East Asia

South America

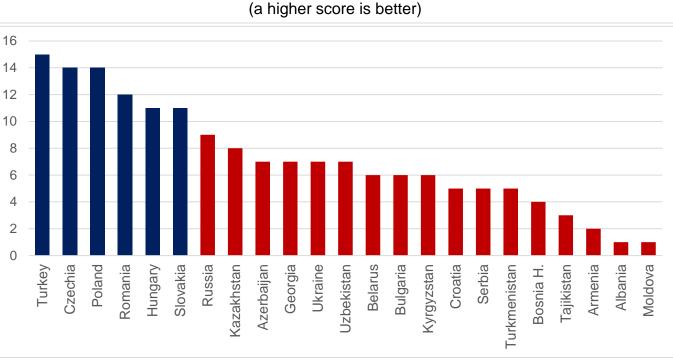


OPPORTUNITIES

According to Fitch ranking, Turkey is the emerging European economy that stands to gain the most from a shift of supply chains of mid-range manufacturing.

Who Will Benefit From Global Mid-Range Manufacturing Diversification

The score takes into account factors such as average wages, size & growth of the active population, extent & quality of transport infrastructure, access to basic utilities, preferential trade agreements, access to raw inputs, and current size of the mid-range manufacturing sector in each country among other factors to create a framework to identify countries with potential to benefit from supply chain diversification.



Emerging Europe Attractiveness Score

Source: ILO, UN, World Bank, Trade Map, Fitch Solutions

Source: Fitch Solutions "Emerging Europe To Benefit From Shifts In Mid-Level Manufacturing Supply Chains" July 13, 2020

OPPORTUNITIES

Faced with disrupting challenges, countries and companies have already started to diversify their investment policies and strategies as well as suppliers preferences

Bloomberg

Japan to Fund Firms to Shift Production Out of China

April 8, 2020

Japan has earmarked \$2.2 billion of its record economic stimulus package to help its manufacturers shift production out of China as the coronavirus disrupts supply chains between the major trading partners.

The extra budget, compiled to try to offset the devastating effects of the pandemic, includes 220 billion yen (\$2 billion) for companies shifting production back to Japan and 23.5 billion yen for those seeking to move production to other countries, according to details of the plan posted online.

OECD

TACKLING CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19): CONTRIBUTING TO A GLOBAL EFFORT

Foreign direct investment flows in the time of COVID-19

May 4, 2020

Disruptions due to the coronavirus pandemic may lead some MNEs to rethink the geographic and sectoral spread of their activities and shorten their supply chains

Other MNEs may wish to diversify their supplier networks to increase resilience to locationspecific shocks leading to divestments from some locations but expansions in others



DAILY SABAH

Walmart shifts orders to Turkish firms amid supply disruptions with China

May 14, 2020

The world's largest retailer, Walmart, has shifted some of its orders such as plastic and other kinds of packaging materials to Turkish firms following disruptions in supplies from China amid the pandemic, along with the trade disagreements between China and the U.S.

Dozens of companies from plastic to packaging and food have already started selling to the retail giant, which operates with 55 different brands in 27 countries and has a \$520 billion turnover and a cash flow exceeding \$25 billion.



1 GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS



3 TURKEY'S VALUE PROPOSITION

Turkey's participation in GVCs has steadily increased over the past decade

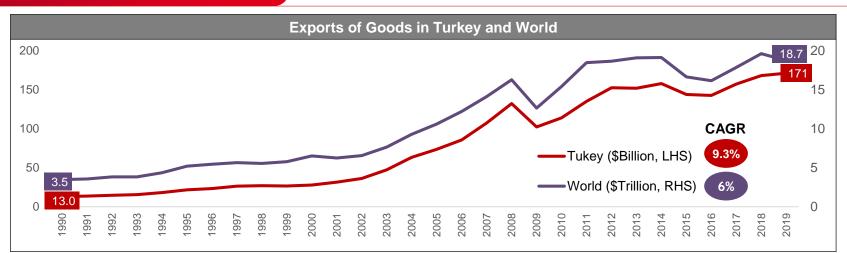
GVC Index (% share in total gross exports) 41.9% 34.9% 33.4% 28.9% rkey > ធ ក ٩ C × 2 ----_ ⊐ **_** Б C H υ H 2005 2015

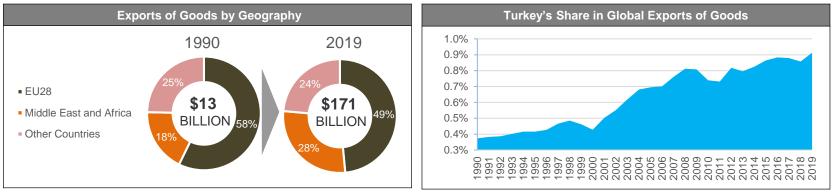
	2005		2015	
	Turkey	China	Turkey	China
Total GVC participation	28.9%	41.9%	33.4%	34.9%
Forward participation	13.5%	15.6%	15.6%	17.5%
Backward participation	15.4%	26.3%	26.3%	17.3%

Source: OECD-WTO GVC Database

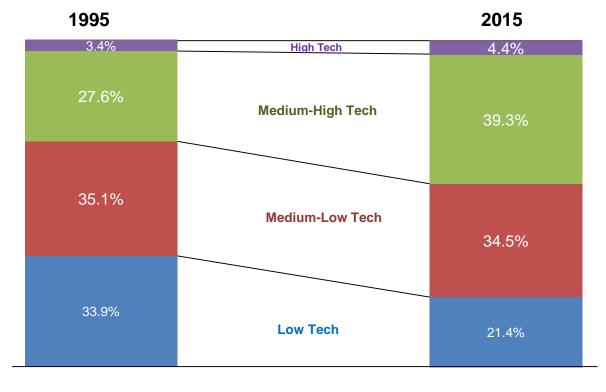
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BOOMING & DIVERSIFYING EXPORTS



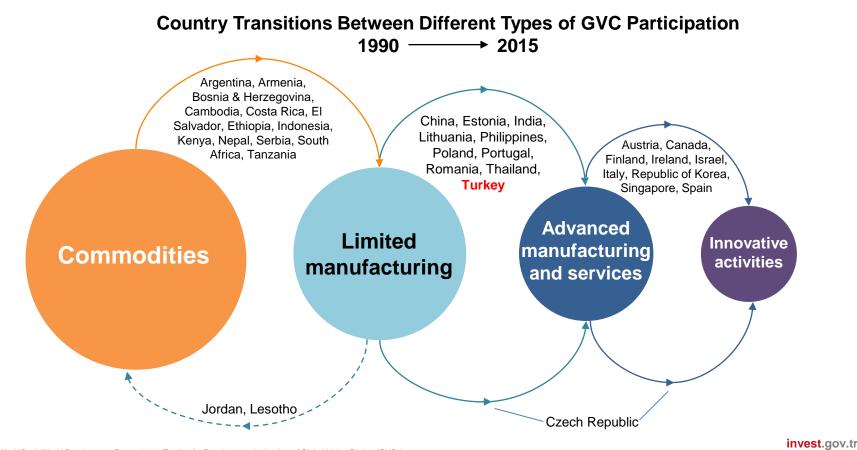


Classification of Turkish Manufacturing Exports by Technology Intensity



Source: TurkStat; author's calculation based on OECD definition of technology intensity; Classification of manufacturing industries into categories based on R&D intensities

Turkey has managed to successfully move up the value chain, thus transitioned from limited manufacturing to advanced manufacturing GVCs

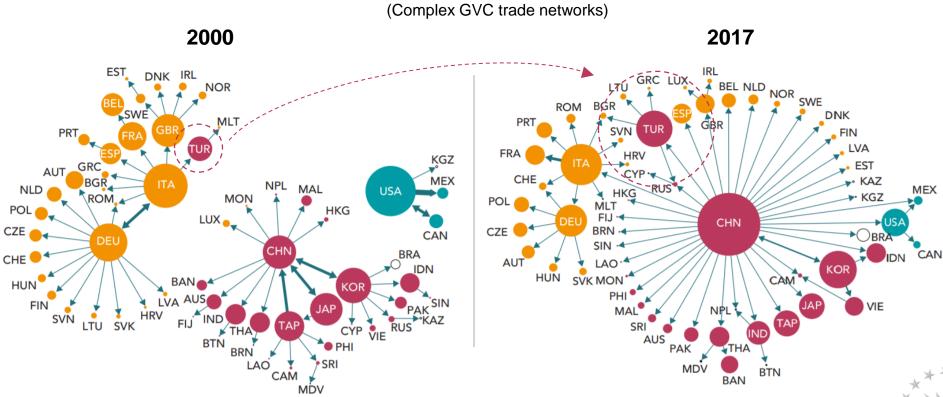


Source: World Bank World Development Report 2020: Trading for Development in the Age of Global Value Chains (GVCs)

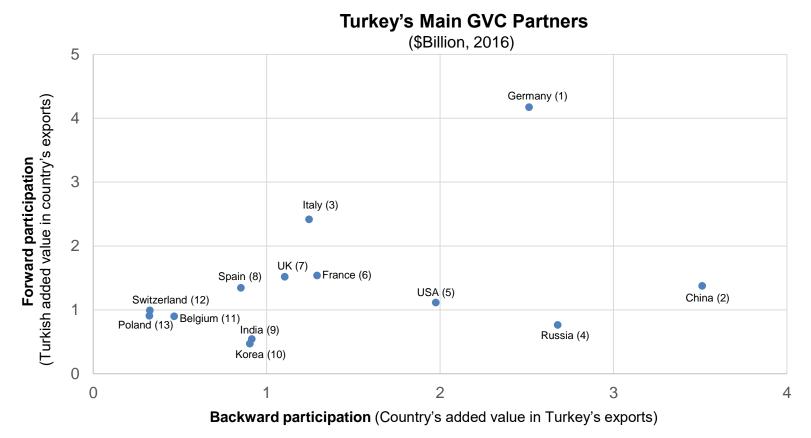
CZE

As GVCs have become more complex, Turkey's participation in GVCs, as a supply hub, has become more visible in certain sectors

Supply hubs of trade in value-added in various networks for the textile sector



Source: OECD Global Value Chain Development Report 2019, Note: the size of the circles represents the magnitude of value-added exports. The volume of value-added flow between each pair of trading partners is represented by the thickness of the line linking the two



Source: OECD, Turkish value added embodied in foreign country's exports (forward participation) and foreign country's value added contained in Turkey's exports (backward participation) are shown for Turkey's main GVC partner countries. () Ranking based on combined GVCs (forward + backward participation)

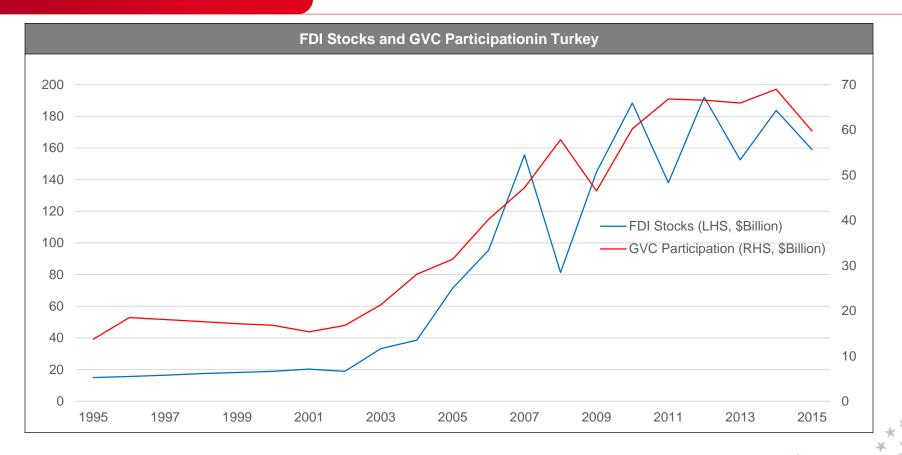
SHOWCASE

Turkey is a linchpin in Hugo Boss' global value chain. Turkey accounts for the largest part of the group's global sourcing & production volume at 23%. Its own production site in Izmir accounts for 12% of the global sourcing & production volume



FDI & GVCs PARTICIPATION

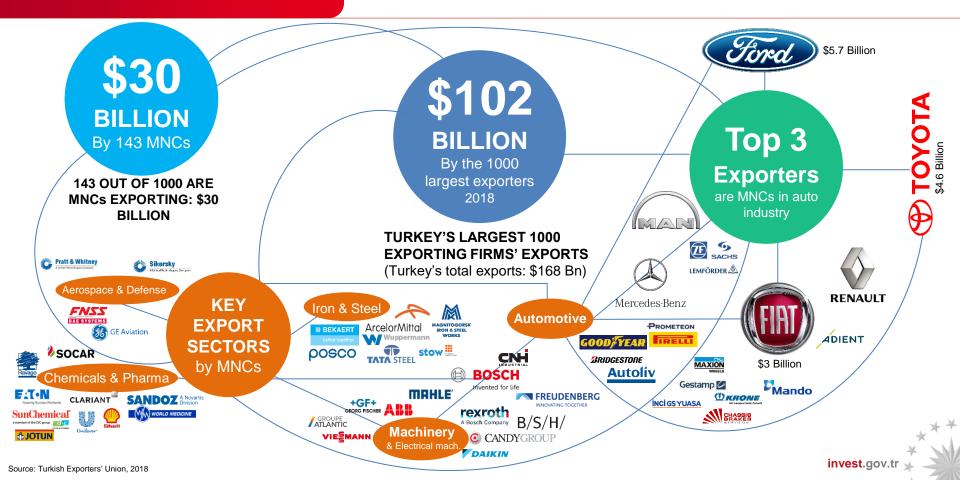
Foreign direct investment (FDI) and GVCs participation are closely linked



Source: CBRT, UNCTAD-Eora GVC Database

FDI & GVCs PARTICIPATION

Multinational corporations (MNCs) have further deepened Turkey's participation in international production networks



Turkish companies have developed strong manufacturing and design capabilities together with their foreign partners and significantly contribute to the global value chains

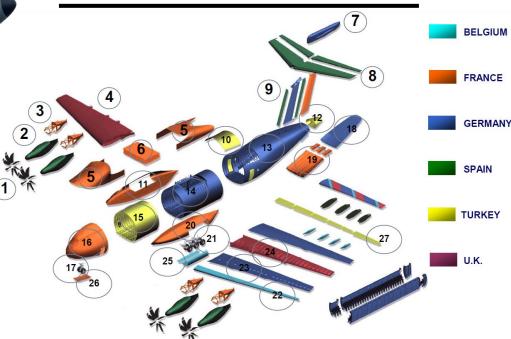
SHOWCASE



Airbus A400M Program

A400M is the first program that enabled TAI to gain capability and responsibility of a whole life cycled aerospace product starting from concept design studies to after sale logistics support activities. TAI's workshare in A400M Program includes design and manufacture of structural components as Forward Center Fuselage with Emergency Exit Door, Section 17 Upper Shell with Rear Hatch Door, Paratroper Doors, Tailcone, Ailerons and Spoilers. TAI has also manufacturing responsibility of all fuselage harnesses. TAI has first level design and procurement responsibility on lighting system (except cockpit) and water and waste system.

Global Supply Chain of A400M



1-Ratier-Figeac, 2-AM Seville, 3-AF Saint Eloi, 4-AUK Filton, 5-DENEL, 6-AF Nantes, 7-AD Stade, 8-AM Seville, 9-AD Stade, 10-TAI, 11-SOCATA, 12-TAI, 13-AD Bremen, 14-AD Bremen, 15-TAI, 16-AF Saint Nazaire, 17-Messier-Dowty, 18-PAG, 19-SOGERMA, 20-SOCATA, 21-Messier-Dowty, 22-SONACA, 23-AD Stade, 24-AUK Filton, 25-SONACA, 26-Aerolia, 27-TAI



1 GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

2 TURKEY'S PARTICIPATION IN GVCs





TURKEY'S VALUE PROPOSITION

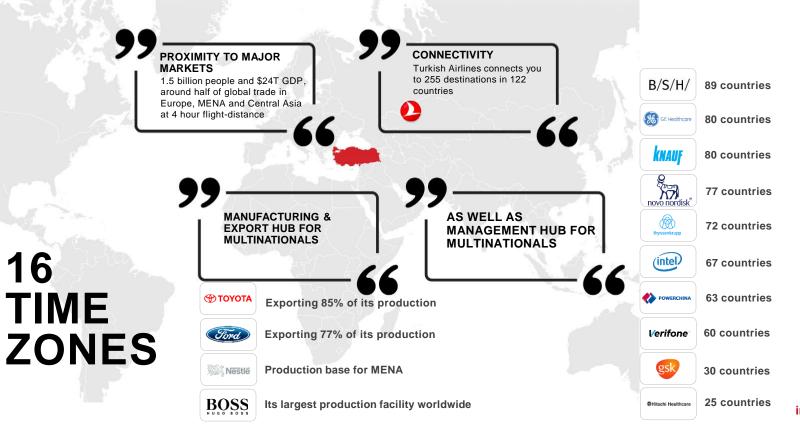
Turkey offers a favorable environment for international companies to plug in global value chain



STRATEGIC LOCATION

Turkey's unique strategic location has already become a magnet attracting international companies as a manufacturing, export, and management hub in the region

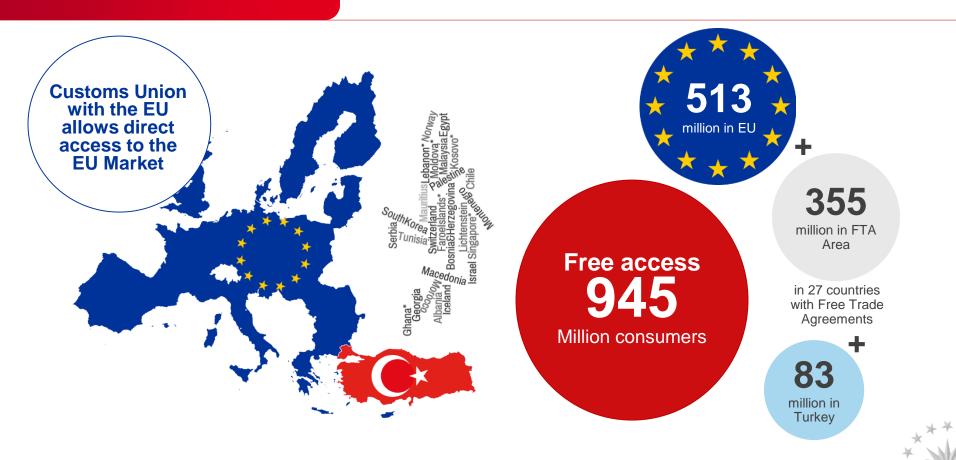
ABOUT HALF OF GLOBAL TRADE IS ALREADY TAKING PLACE IN THE SURROUNDING MARKETS

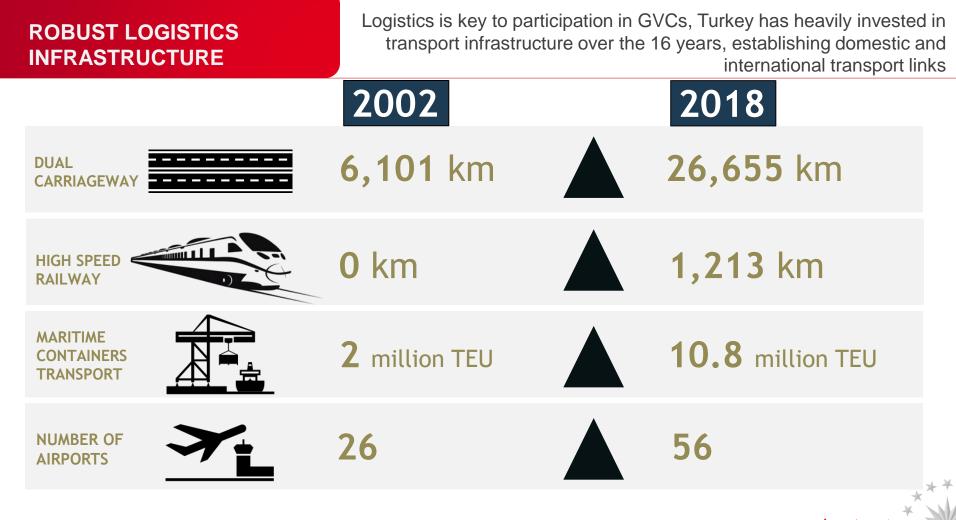


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FREE TRADE NETWORK

Turkey has established an extensive network of free trade agreements with a couple of dozens of countries





ROBUST LOGISTICS

Turkey has established intermodal logistics centers alongside key transport networks to lower the costs and increase efficiency



- ✓ 25 logistic centers
- ✓ 35 million tons additional transport capacity
- ✓ 12.8 million m² container storage and handling area



LOGISTICS CENTERS

ROBUST LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE

Logistic infrastructure is further supported by efficient custom regulations and operations which facilitate trading across borders

PositiveNegativeTime to export: Border compliance (hours)Cost to export: Border compliance (USD)Time to export: Documentary compliance (hours)Cost to export: Documentary compliance (USD)

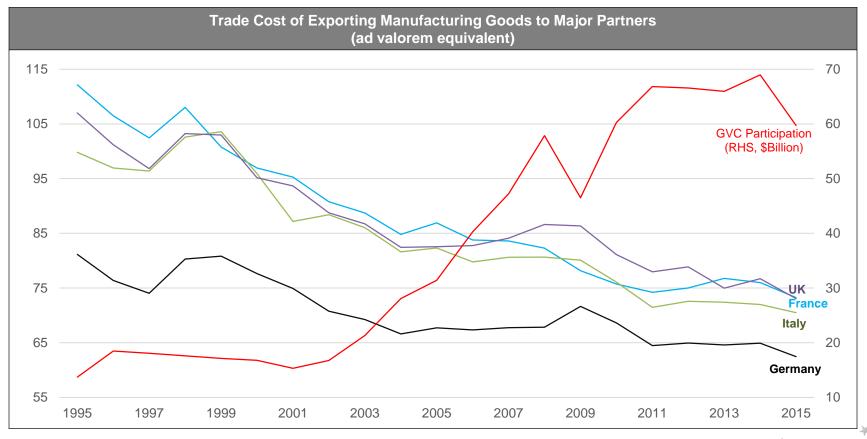
Time to import: Border compliance (hours) Cost to import: Border compliance (USD) Time to import: Documentary compliance (hours) Cost to import: Documentary compliance (USD)

Trading Across Borders				
Turkey	Europe & Central Asia	OECD (High Income)		
10	16.1	12.7		
338	150	136.8		
4	25.1	2.3		
55	87.6	33.4		

7	20.4	8.5
46	158.8	98.1
2	23.4	3.4
55	85.9	23.5

ROBUST LOGISTICS

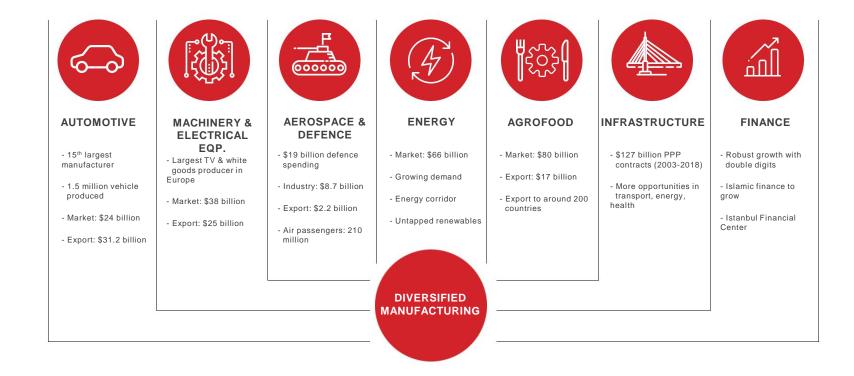
Turkey's robust investment in logistics infrastructure has significantly decreased trade cost, hence further increased Turkey's GVCs participation



DIVERSIFIED/SPECIALIZED MANUFACTURING

Turkey has a diversified manufacturing base with strong connections to the global value chains, supported by a well-developed infrastructure and seamless business services

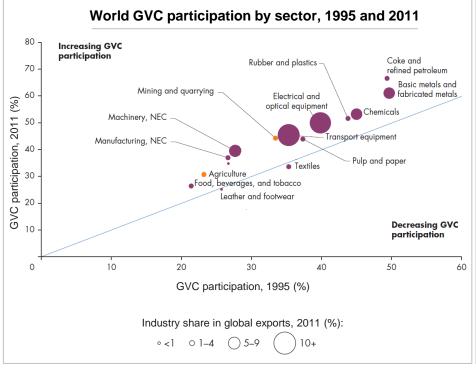
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Source: Turkstat, Ministry of Industry and Technology, Sasad, OSD, SBB; export values as of 2018, market values as of 2017, defence industry value as of 2018

DIVERSIFIED/SPECIALIZED MANUFACTURING

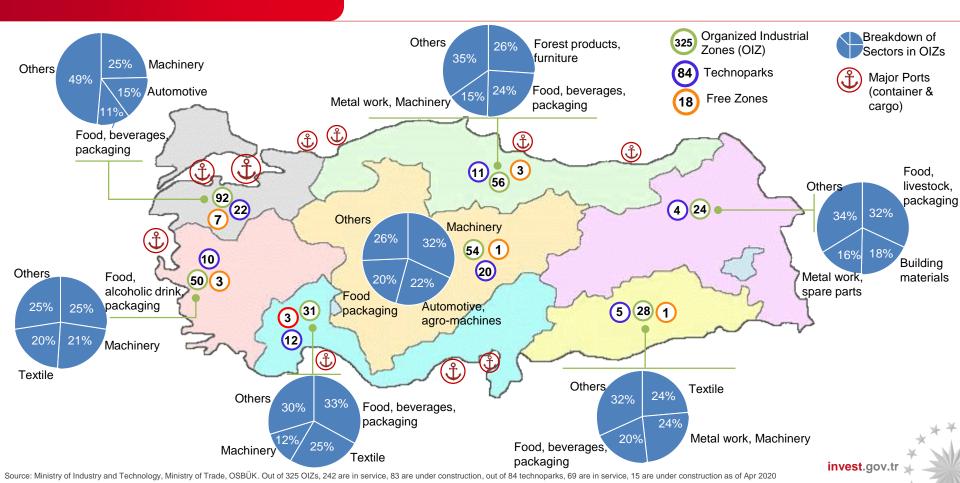
Turkey's has a comparative advantage in many industries that are highly globalized



Global Trade by Leading Products (2001-2019)	Share in World Trade	Share in Turkey's Exports
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	14.0%	3.8%
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders	13.3%	6.2%
Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	12.1%	8.3%
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	7.9%	12.9%
Rubber and Plastics	4.3%	4.8%
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals	3.2%	4.9%
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision	3.1%	0.4%
Pharmaceutical products	2.8%	0.5%
Organic chemicals	2.4%	0.4%
Iron and steel	4.0%	10.7%
Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	1.7%	0.5%
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	2.5%	11.1%
Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions	1.3%	1.7%
Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	1.1%	0.9%
Ores, slag and ash	1.0%	0.8%
Miscellaneous chemical products	1.0%	0.3%
*Italic: top 16 traded/exported products both in the world and Turkey (with Highlighted are products that Turkey has a higher share than world avera		***

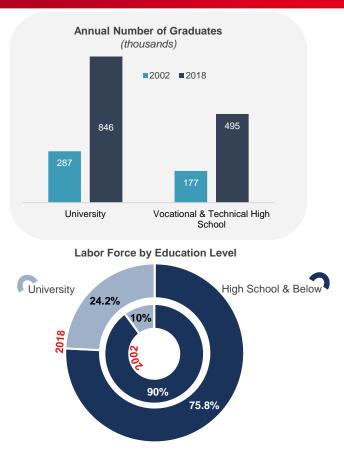
INDUSTRY CLUSTERS

Turkey's diversified economy is based on a group of key clusters supported by industrial, logistic, and tech infrastructure across Turkey



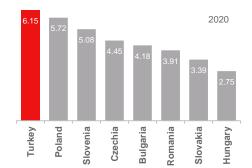
QUALIFIED & COST-COMPETITIVE LABOR FORCE

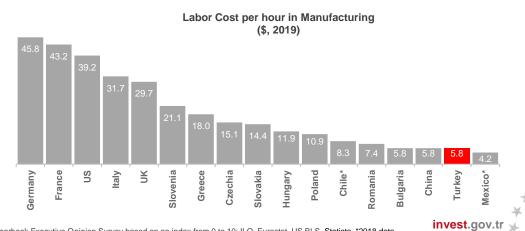
Turkey's education system supports a skilled labor pool that meets business requirements with a cost-competitive edge





Availability of Competent Senior Managers (10=Available; 0=Unavailable)



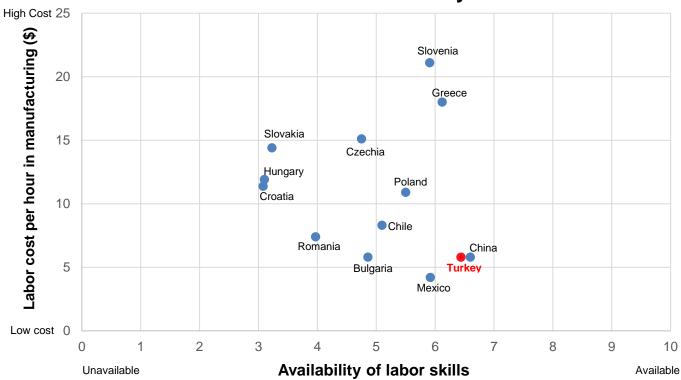


Source: Ministry of National Education, Council of Higher Education, Turkstat, IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook Executive Opinion Survey based on an index from 0 to 10; ILO, Eurostat, US BLS, Statista. *2018 data

QUALIFIED & COST-COMPETITIVE LABOR FORCE

Turkey offers a high-quality labor force with a cost-competitive advantage

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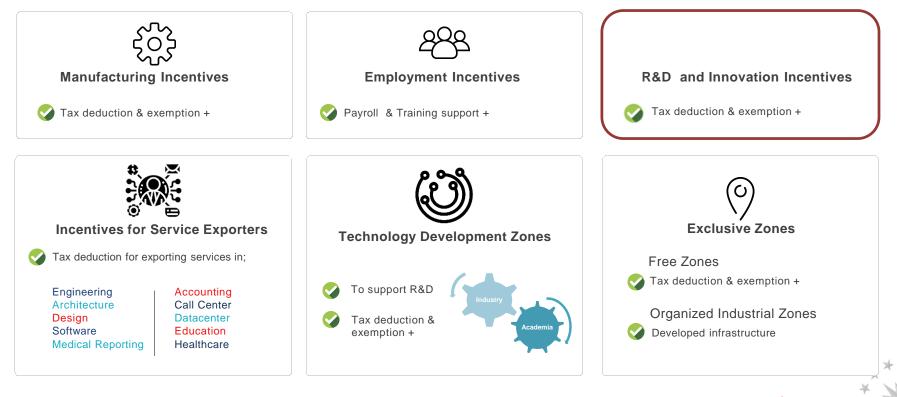


Labor Force Quality

Source: ILO for labor cost in 2019 and IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook Executive Opinion Survey 2020 for availability of labor skills based on an index from 0 (Unavailable) to 10 (Available)

INCENTIVES

Turkey's participation in global value chain is strongly supported by government thorough customized incentives and workforce development policies



R&D INCENTIVES

As Turkey wants to move up the value chain, it offers exclusive incentives for R&D and innovation activities

Technoparks

- 69 Technoparks (an additional 15 underway)
- ~60K employment by 5,749 companies
- 6% international companies
- >1200 companies with academia partnership
- Total export is USD 4.7Billion

Technoparks & R&D Centers

R&D Centers

- 1,236 R&D Centers
- >60K employment;
 18% with graduate degree in ICT
- **15%** international companies

TECHNOPARKS AND R&D CENTERS MAKE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Universities

10 universities in Top

1000; 2 in Top 500 (QS

World University Rankings

Over 1100 academicians

•

2019)

in ICT

Turkey's GERD (gross expenditure on R&D) is 1% of GDP

- Turkey ranks 19th in GERD financed by business enterprises
 - Source: Global Innovation Index 2018

Out of 63 countries, Turkey ranks

- 26th in female researchers ratio
- 11th in R&D productivity by publication

Source: IMD Digital Competitiveness Index 2018

Source: Ministry of Industry and Technology R&D Centers and Technology Development Zones Reports Apr 2020, Ministry of National Education Council of Higher Education, IMD World Digital Competitiveness Yearbook 2017

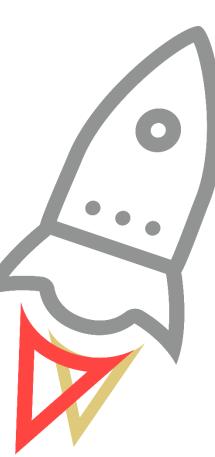
R&D INCENTIVES

Turkey's R&D ecosystem is further supported by lucrative incentives to support tech entrepreneurs to create high value-added activity

Incentives Through Innovation Lifecycle

TUBITAK 1514 VC Support Program is launched to support the VC ecosystem in Turkey

> ANGEL INVESTORS ARE EXEMPT FROM INCOME TAX BY 80-100% AT THE AMOUNT OF THEIR INVESTMENT



Technostartup Incentives:

START

Tubitak programs: Cash support up to 60-80% of the project budget

Technoparks and R&D Centers: Income Tax Exemption Tax cuts up to 20-30% of the personnel cost

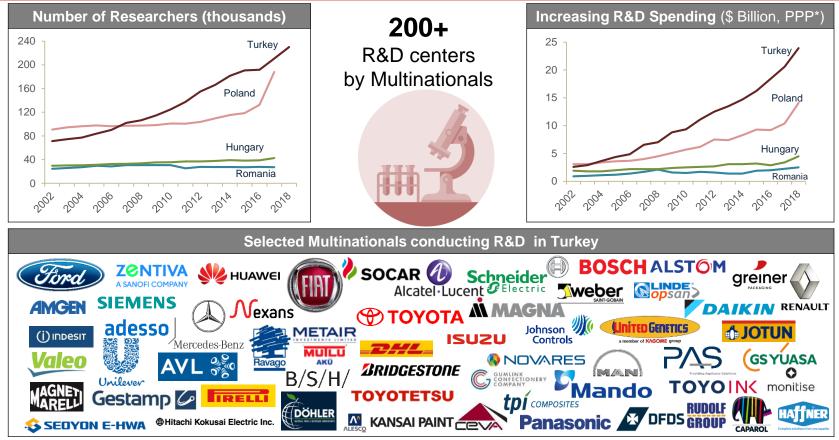
SME Technoinvestment Incentives: Cash/credit support up to 5Million TRY for SMEs

GROWTH & COMPETITION

Patented sales: Income Tax & VAT Exemption

R&D INCENTIVES

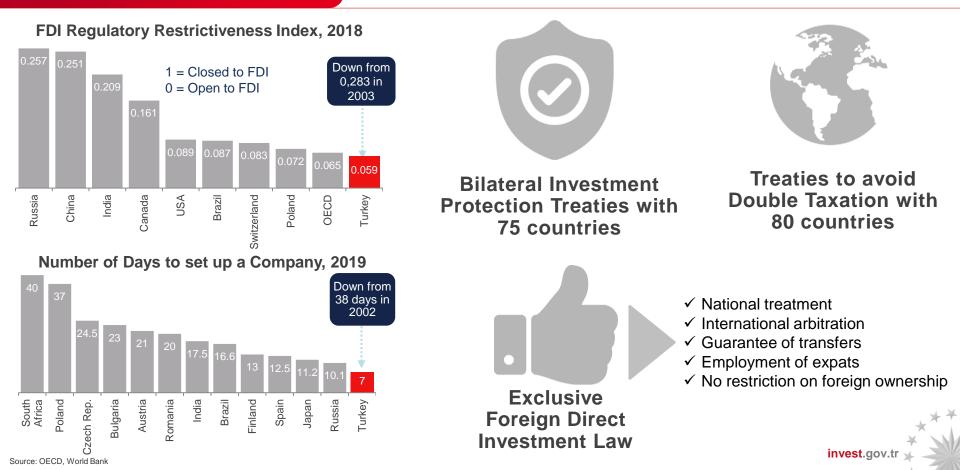
As a result, Turkey's R&D ecosystem has been drastically transformed, today international investors both contribute to and benefit from this favorable ecosystem



Source: OECD, Eurostat, Turkstat, Ministry of Industry and Technology. PPP: *Purchasing Power Parity

INVESTMENT CLIMATE

Turkey is one of the most open countries to foreign direct investment with a strong investment protection and promotion legislation



BILATERAL RELATIONS

Turkey and Germany have developed strong commercial and economic relations over time...



Source: CBRT, Ministry of Industry and Technology, TurkStat

THANK YOU



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