
Turkey's position within the global garment industry

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Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Turkey's position in the garment industry	3
2.1. Export of Garments.....	3
2.2. Import of Garments	11
2.3 Turkey's position in the region	12
2.4. Brand name trends in the Turkish garment sector.....	12
2.5. Sportswear industry	12
3. Employment in the garment sector	13
3.1. Unregistered operation in the sector	13
4. International trade regulations and their effects on Turkish garment sector: the MFA and Turkey's EU candidacy process	15
4.1. Relations between Turkey and the EU.....	15
4.2. Increased competition after 2005	15
5. Labour rights	16
5.1 Trade Union rights.....	16
5.1.1. Current situation and constraints on trade union rights.....	16
5.1.2 Trade unions and their activities in the sector.....	18
5.2. National labour legislation and its implementation in the sector	20
5.2.1. Some specific details on labour laws and health & safety legislation ...	20
5.2.1. Specifics on Health and Safety	22
5.2.2 Wages in the garment sector	25
Attachment 1: foreign agents in Turkey.....	26
Attachment 2: Turkish companies with their own brand name.....	28
Attachment 3: Turkish producers of foreign brand names	37

1. Introduction¹

Turkey, located at the junction between Europe and Asia, is not only an important regional player in the garment and textile industry but also as a supplier to North America and elsewhere plays a significant role in global garment and textile supply networks.

Trade liberalization in the 1980s designed to shift the Turkish economy to a more private-sector, market-based model, followed by the signing of a Customs Union Agreement in 1996 with the European Union facilitated the growth of Turkey's export-oriented garment industry. Despite an economic crises in the late 1990s and in 2000-2001 that resulted in the closure of facilities, the sectors are once again going strong.

At a time when the number of jobs in the European Union's textile and clothing industry are declining (down by 70,000 jobs in 2001 to 2.1 million) Turkey has become the European Union's number two clothing supplier (behind China) and number one textile supplier. Turkey's exports of clothing and textiles to the European Union were 9 billion euros in 2002. Providing a full package of integrated services - from cotton to yarn, textiles, and clothing, dyeing and finishing, as well as proximity to its main market - Europe - Turkey has moved into the number three position along with Mexico in terms of clothing exports, behind China/Hong Kong, and Italy. Production capacity, plentiful raw materials (such as cotton), cheap labor, and investing into the modernization of its industry are all pegged as factors in Turkey's success in these sectors.²

This study has been conducted for SOMO by Engin Sedat Kaya, who is working as a researcher for the Textile, Knitting and Clothing Workers' Union of Turkey. He is looking at the position of Turkey in the global garment industry, at opportunities and constraints, the phasing out of the Multi Fiber Arrangement and labour conditions with a specific focus on the sportswear industry. SOMO's research on the garment sector is part of a four-year program of research into sectors of importance to civil society, poverty eradication and sustainable development, financed by the ministry of Foreign affairs in the Netherlands.

2. Turkey's position in the garment industry

2.1. Export of Garments

Particularly due to its improved performance in the 1990s, Turkey can be counted among the largest garment exporting countries in the world. In the last 20 years, Turkey's garment export grew faster than the world trade in garments. Turkey's significant position within world trade can easily be seen in the following tables, based on WTO statistics.

¹ See for more information, SOMO (2003), "Garment and textile production: focus on Turkey" *Bulletin on Issues in Garments & Textiles*; Number 3, November <<http://www.somo.nl>>.

² *Knitting International* (2003) "Moving Turkey Forward" interview with Umut Oran, September 15 and Tait, Niki (2000) "Textiles in Turkey," *Just-style.com*, November 2000.

- *table 1: world trade in textiles and clothing 1997/1999/2001/2002*

(Billion dollars and percentages)

	1997		1999		2001		2002	
	textiles	clothing	textiles	clothing	textiles	clothing	textiles	clothing
Value	155	177	148	186	147	195	152	201
Share in world merchandise trade	2,9	3,3	2,7	3,4	2,5	3,3	2,4	3,2
Share in world exports of manufactures	4,0	4,5	3,5	4,4	3,3	4,4	3,2	4,3

Source: WTO

- *table 2: major regional flows in world exports of clothing*

	Value (Billions dollars)				Annual P. change (%)		
	1997	1999	2001	2002	1995-00	2001	2002
Intra-Western Europe	44,2	46,6	42,0	45,6	0	0	6
Asia to North America	29,1	31,5	35,4	34,5	7	-5	-1
Intra-Asia	21,5	21	23,6	22,8	4	-3	-4
Asia to Western Europe	19,4	19,7	21,0	20,9	4	-6	4
Latin America to North America	11,3	18,1	18,8	19,7	22	-4	2
CEE/Baltic States/CIS to Western Europe	7,7	7,9	9,7	9,6	6	10	6

Source: WTO

- *table 3: major regional flows in world exports of textiles*

	Value (Billions dollars)				Annual P. change (%)		
	1997	1999	2001	2002	1995-00	2001	2002
Intra-Asia	43,3	36,4	37,0	38,0	-1	-10	3
Intra-Western Europe	43,8	42,8	35,9	36,4	-4	-5	-1
Western Europe to CEE/Baltic States/CIS	7,1	7,1	8,1	8,9	4	9	9
Asia to North America	6,8	7,0	7,5	8,3	8	-7	13
Asia to Western Europe	8,4	8,1	8,0	7,9	1	-9	1
North America to Latin America			5,4	5,7	20	2	7

Source: WTO

- *table 4: world trade in clothing and leading exporters (1980-2002)*

(million dollars)

	1980	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	Perc. Chance %	
								1980/ 2002	1990/ 2002
European Union (15)		40.782	48.458	50.228	47.505	48.314	50.452		23,94
<i>Intra-exports</i>		29.444	33.518	35.611	32.828	32.595	33.860		<i>15,00</i>
<i>Extra-exports</i>	4.924	11.338	14.940	14.617	14.677	15.719	16.592	236,97	46,34
<i>Italy</i>	4.584	11.838	14.175	13.240	13.220				
<i>Germany</i>	2.882	7.881	7.500	7.441	6.840				
<i>France</i>	2.294	4.670	5.621	5.690	5.430				
<i>United Kingdom</i>	1.878	3.041	4.648	4.487	4.110				
<i>Belgium-Luxembourg</i>	999	2000	2.723	3.833	3.940				
China	1.625	9.669	24.049	30.078	36.071	36.650	41.302	2.441,67	327,16
Hong Kong, China	4.976	15.406	21.297	22.371	24.224	23.466	22.343	349,02	45,03
Turkey	131	3.330	6.119	6.516	6.533	6.661	8.057	6.050,39	141,96
Mexico	47	587	2.731	7.805	8.631	8.011	7.751	16.391,49	1.220,45
United States	1.263	2.564	6.651	8.269	8.650	7.012	6.032	377,60	135,26
India	590	2.529	4.110	5.153	6.178	5.483		829,33	116,81
Bangladesh		643	1.969	3.721	4.170	4.261	4.131		542,46
Indonesia	98	1.646	3.376	3.857	4.734	4.531		4.523,47	175,28
Korea, Rep. of	2.949	7.879	4.957	4.871	5.027	4.306	3.694	25,27	-53,12
Thailand	267	2.817	5.008	3.453	3.757	3.575	3.369	1.161,80	19,6
Romania		363	1.360	2.040	2.328	2.780	3.251		795,60
Dominican Republic		782	1.721	2.602	2.880	2.712			246,81
Tunisia		1.126	2.322	2.375	2.227	2.601	2.688		138,73
Philippines		1.733	2.420		2.536	2.384	2.611		50,67
World trade	40.590	108.100	157.420	186.030	197.030	193.690	200.850	394,83	85,8

Source: WTO

According to the WTO data Turkey increased its level of garment exports from US\$ 131 million in 1980 to US\$ 8.057 million in the year 2002. According to the WTO data in 2002 Turkey accounted for 4,02 per cent of world exports in garments. Compared to the increase in the world trade in garments, Turkey's garment exports rose significantly faster in the same period. In terms of growth rates for the period 1980 - 1990, Turkey's performance exceeds that of most countries, including China. For the period 1990 -2002, performances of China, Mexico, Romania and Dominic Republic are higher than Tukey's. However, it should be pointed out that the garment sector in Mexico and in other Central American countries shows quite different structural features than that in Turkey as these countries do not have very strong textile sectors and they, in accordance with the demands of US multinationals and retailers in particular, are heavily specialized in the final, labour intensive stages of the value chain³.

³ Textile products imported particularly from the US are processed in these countries and exported to the US as finished garment products. For example, in the year 2002 Mexico imported textiles in value of US\$ 6.365 million and exported clothing worth US\$ 7.751 million - most of it to the US.

In the garment industry, Turkey holds a relatively strong position at every stage of the value chain. Turkey is one of the biggest cotton producing countries in the world and features a strong textile industry. Natural and synthetic fibres are processed into clothing, and subsequently find their way to the domestic and world markets. In addition, the textile industry also imports large quantities of raw materials and textile products, particularly natural and synthetic fibres to feed the larger demand of the garment industry.

EU countries and the US constitute the most important markets for the Turkish garment industry. In 2002, 88,05 per cent of Turkey's garment exports went to the EU and the US. In terms of the destination of exports, five countries account for 75,45 per cent of total garment exports of Turkey - namely Germany (30,59 per cent), US (16,51 per cent), the United Kingdom (15,65 per cent), France (7,38 per cent) and the Netherlands (5,32 per cent)

In terms of Turkey's export markets, two significant changes can be observed within the last few years. Germany continues to remain the largest importer of Turkish garments. However, the share of Germany in Turkey's garment exports has declined from 36,34 per cent in the year 2000 to 30,59 per cent in 2002. In contrast, a significant increase can be observed in the share of exports to the United Kingdom. The share of the UK in Turkey's garment exports increased from 11,88 per cent in 2000 to 15,65 per cent in 2002. According to a news feature on Just-Style: "Officials say the surge in orders to the UK comes as more and more leading firms such as Next and M&S set up sourcing offices in Turkey".⁴

⁴ http://just-style.com/news_detail.asp?art=26381 accessed on 21 July 2004

- *table 5: Export markets for Turkish Garments/ 2000-2001-2002*

COUNTRY	2000		2001		2002		2001/2002 Rate of change %	
	Quantity (KG)	Value (\$)	Quantity (KG)	Value (\$)	Quantity (KG)	Value (\$)	Quantity	Value
GERMANY	71.136.516	2.636.325.712	68.086.651	2.499.224.654	70.161.986	2.721.775.273	3	8,9
share in total %		36,34%		34,07%		30,59%		
UNITED KINGDOM	29.257.303	861.915.614	29.973.472	1.012.471.261	33.134.465	1.391.750.816	10,5	37,5
share in total %		11,88%		13,81%		15,65%		
FRANCE	21.177.259	492.592.360	23.972.127	550.411.021	26.664.131	656.300.085	11,2	19,2
share in total %		6,79%		7,51%		7,38%		
HOLLAND	13.676.087	380.187.621	13.483.654	383.045.362	15.945.042	472.669.646	18,3	23,4
share in total %		5,24%		5,23%		5,32%		
BELGIUM- LUXEM.	7.964.496	208.754.501	6.648.722	205.709.228	7.856.675	223.303.273	18,2	8,6
ITALY	15.889.022	165.988.540	16.856.593	180.689.476	17.001.551	216.566.346	0,9	19,9
DENMARK	3.473.986	109.705.566	3.717.446	138.336.427	4.799.201	198.074.184	29,1	43,2
SWEDEN	3.225.996	105.792.871	5.116.135	116.254.132	5.302.113	147.089.024	3,6	26,5
SPAIN	19.888.302	87.548.730	20.709.780	91.196.297	22.963.266	143.887.171	10,9	57,8
AUSTRIA							-0,4	21,5

	3.051.864	86.048.877	2.334.312	83.207.544	2.325.794	101.102.848		
GREECE	2.858.885	25.405.303	3.580.915	28.150.095	4.498.540	41.671.227	25,6	48
IRELAND	1.040.637	17.188.784	1.014.801	22.454.674	868.326	39.050.067	-14,4	73,9
FINLAND	1.036.354	15.930.402	1.026.301	19.221.340	1.291.038	25.262.120	25,8	31,4
PORTUGAL	329.270	2.022.863	419.349	3.409.219	821.807	4.525.494	96	32,7
EU TOTAL	194.005.977	5.195.407.744	196.940.258	5.333.780.730	213.633.935	6.383.027.574	8,5	19,7
EU COUNTRIES SHARE IN TOTAL GARM. EXPORT %		71,60%		72,71%		71,74%		
USA	48.862.764	1.238.936.575	48.601.583	1.210.990.560	62.994.695	1.468.793.302	29,6	21,3
USA'S SHARE IN TOTAL GARM. EXPORT %		17,08%		16,51%		16,51%		
SWITZERLAND	2.410.132	69.723.486	2.130.988	69.564.261	2.217.662	81.645.873	4,1	17,4
ISRAEL	5.490.549	68.693.845	7.521.352	84.512.612	7.412.290	81.585.048	-1,5	-3,5
RUSSIA	6.706.645	103.403.531	4.476.195	57.677.587	4.535.342	69.061.012	1,3	19,7
CANADA	1.093.885	36.022.559	1.467.063	45.880.408	2.107.332	55.770.463	43,6	21,6
NORWAY	1.983.756	44.732.227	2.207.115	38.733.816	1.984.539	39.523.345	-10,1	2

ICELAND	65.634	799.457	149.804	1.130.973	38.334	874.465	-74,4	-22,7
TURKEY'S TOTAL GARMENT EXPORT	298.685.197	7.256.315.728	308.817.123	7.335.856.229	348.383.990	8.897.369.069	12,8	21,3
TURKEY'S TOTAL EXPORT		27.774.906.000		31.334.216.000		35.081.121.000		12
GARMENTS SHARE IN TOTAL EXPORT		26,1		23,4		25,4		8,3

Source: Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade / General Directorate of Economic Researches and Evaluations

The data presented in the table have been gathered from records of the Exporters' Association in Turkey. A discrepancy exists between these data and those of the WTO. The main difference stems from the fact that home textile products are categorised as textiles in WTO data, whereas statistics in Turkey count these in the category of garments. For this reason, compared to WTO statistics, garment exports in Turkish statistics appear higher.

Up until the 1980s Turkey was an exporter of textile products; from the 1980s onwards, these textile products were processed into garments by Turkey's garment industry and offered for sale on world markets. The share of textiles in total exports decreased from 23,1 per cent in 1980 to 7,5 per cent in 2003, while in the same time period the share of clothing in total exports rose from 3,6 per cent to 24,05 per cent.⁵

For Turkey, the garment industry is of primary importance for a number of reasons. Firstly, from the early 1990s onwards, this sector on its own accounts for 23-28 per cent of total exports. In 2003, for example, total Turkish exports were US\$ 47.891.759.000 and garments accounted for 24,05 per cent of this, or US\$ 11.517.909.000.

Furthermore, the garment sector contributes to the Turkish economy by creating demand for the textile industry and other supplier industries. Although the Turkish garment industry also imports a significant amount of textile products, it also remains the largest single purchaser of the products of the Turkish textile industry. It is estimated by the under secretariat of Foreign Trade and the İstanbul Textile and Garment Exporters' Association that the Turkish garment and textile industries together make up 10-11 per cent of GDP.

- *table 6: Turkish textile and garment exports by period / 1980 - 2003*

YEAR	GENERAL EXPORT (1000 \$)	APPAREL EXPORT (1000 \$)	APP.'S % IN GENERAL EXPORT	TEXTILE EXPORT (1000 \$)	TEX.'S % IN GENERAL EXPORT	TEX + APP. EXPORT (1000 \$)	TEX+APP.'S % IN GENERAL EXPORT
1980	2.910.000	106.000	3,6	671.000	23,1	777.000	26,7
1981	4.703.000	302.000	6,4	915.000	19,5	1.217.000	25,9
1982	5.746.000	367.000	6,4	1.069.000	18,6	1.436.000	25
1983	5.728.000	544.000	9,5	1.055.000	18,4	1.599.000	27,9
1984	7.134.000	989.000	13,9	1.181.000	16,6	2.170.000	30,4
1985	7.958.000	936.000	11,8	1.151.000	14,5	2.087.000	26,2
1986	7.457.000	1.069.000	14,3	1.043.000	14	2.112.000	28,3
1987	10.190.000	1.728.000	17	1.133.000	11,1	2.861.000	28,1
1988	11.662.000	2.127.000	18,2	1.334.000	11,4	3.461.000	29,7
1989	11.625.000	2.448.000	21,1	1.338.000	11,5	3.786.000	32,6
1990	12.959.289	2.898.349	22,4	1.424.249	11	4.322.598	33,4
1991	13.593.539	3.219.350	23,7	1.374.357	10,1	4.593.707	33,8
1992	14.365.414	4.009.615	27,9	1.369.322	9,5	5.378.937	37,4
1993	15.345.000	4.157.997	27,1	1.457.490	9,5	5.615.487	36,6
1994	18.107.000	4.490.043	24,8	1.944.818	10,7	6.434.861	35,5
1995	21.637.041	6.188.502	28,6	2.130.665	9,8	8.319.167	38,4
1996	23.224.465	6.344.252	27,3	2.352.142	10,1	8.696.394	37,4
1997	26.261.072	7.088.669	27	2.730.421	10,4	9.819.090	37,4
1998	26.973.952	7.644.051	28,3	2.811.763	10,4	10.455.814	38,8
YEAR	GENERAL EXPORT (1000 \$)	APPAREL EXPORT (1000 \$)	APP.'S % IN GENERAL	TEXTILE EXPORT (1000 \$)	TEX.'S % IN GENERAL	TEX + APP. EXPORT (1000 \$)	TEX+APP.'S % IN GENERAL

⁵ source: Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade and İstanbul Textile and Garment Exporters' Association

			EXPORT		EXPORT		EXPORT
1999	26.587.225	7.145.055	26,9	2.733.640	10,3	9.878.694	37,2
2000	27.774.906	7.256.316	26,1	2.845.326	10,0	10.101.641	36,1
2001	31.339.991	7.335.856	23,4	3.060.947	9,8	10.396.803	33,2
2002	35.081.121	8.897.369	25,36	3.152.868	8,99	12.050.237	34,35
2003*	47.891.759	11.517.909	24,05	4.048.171	8,5	15.566.080	32,51

Source: Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade / General Directorate of Economic Researches and Evaluations

2003*: TIM / ITKIB figure

2.2. Import of Garments

The extent of Turkey's garment imports are quite limited. In 2002, for example, merely US\$ 263.321.000 worth of clothing was imported in Turkey for a population around 70 million habitants.

- *table 7: Turkish textile and garment imports (1985 - 2002)*

YEAR	GENERAL IMPORT (1000 \$)	APPAREL IMPORT (1000 \$)	APP.'S % IN GENERAL IMPORT	TEXTILE IMPORT (1000 \$)	TEX.'S % IN GENERAL IMPORT	TEX + APP. IMPORT (1000 \$)	TEX+APP.'S % IN GENERAL IMPORT
1985	11.343.000	1.467	0,01	287.839	2,54	289.306	2,55
1986	11.105.000	2.136	0,02	334.484	3,01	336.620	3,03
1987	14.158.000	2.309	0,02	548.491	3,87	550.800	3,89
1988	14.355.000	3.050	0,02	521.338	3,64	524.388	3,66
1989	15.762.573	6.617	0,04	624.280	3,96	630.897	4,00
1990	22.302.000	17.984	0,08	1.049.012	4,70	1.066.996	4,78
1991	21.047.000	26.516	0,13	872.912	4,15	899.428	4,27
1992	22.871.000	35.067	0,15	1.189.310	5,20	1.224.377	5,35
1993	29.429.000	47.473	0,16	1.591.948	5,41	1.639.421	5,57
1994	23.270.000	36.568	0,16	1.600.698	6,88	1.637.284	7,04
1995	35.709.011	59.279	0,17	2.621.797	7,34	2.681.076	7,51
1996	43.626.642	169.658	0,39	2.812.620	6,45	2.982.278	6,84
1997	48.558.721	230.545	0,47	3.379.316	6,96	3.609.861	7,43
1998	45.921.392	230.893	0,50	3.305.229	7,20	3.536.122	7,70
1999	40.691.529	199.636	0,49	2.573.359	6,32	2.772.995	6,81
2000	54.502.821	256.327	0,47	3.197.751	5,87	3.454.078	6,34
2001	41.399.085	222.996	0,54	2.745.768	6,63	2.968.764	7,17
2002	50.831.702	263.321	0,5	3.819.847	7,50	4.083.168	

Source: Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade / General Directorate of Economic Researches and Evaluations

2.3 Turkey's position in the region

Turkey constitutes a central location in terms of buying offices and representative offices of brands and retailers. Through offices and representatives based primarily in Istanbul, demanded products are attained both from within Turkey as well as from Balkan and Middle Eastern countries. In this respect, Turkey constitutes a proper coordination centre.

Turkey has a developed garment industry which is much larger than the industry in the surrounding countries and the geographical position of İstanbul, located at the center of the region with a developed transportation and telecommunication infrastructure is supporting their position in the region. The Turkish garment industry has the capacity to undertake all steps of the manufacturing process. Furthermore, all inputs for garment production can easily be attained in Turkey.

This advantage has motivated some companies to take an innovative approach. A significant number of Turkish companies act as organizers of the complete production process rather than undertaking production themselves; to this end they have undertaken investments in the Balkan countries (particularly Bulgaria and Romania), in the Middle East (particularly in Jordan), in countries in the Caucasus region and in the Central Asian Republics, and have signed contracts with producers in these countries. A large number of manufacturers particularly in Bulgaria and Romania, are part of a subcontracting chain centered in Turkey.

2.4. Brand name trends in the Turkish garment sector

In recent years a trend has come up with some Turkish garment producers to start to create and market their own brand names. Jeans producers in particular have been able to enter both the domestic and international markets with their brand names (see: annex I / Turkish firms with brand names). These Turkish brand name products are primarily exported to the Russian Federation and to former East Bloc countries, less to the US and EU markets. The Turkish garment producers that produce their own brand name are at the same time working for the largest part as suppliers for other brand companies and retailers. For example, the annual exports of the company "Erak Giyim" - which owns the Turkish brandname that is internationally best known (particularly in the US market), namely "Mavi Jeans" - amount to around US\$ 100 million. However, only 30-35 per cent of this is accounted for by products of the brand "Mavi Jeans". 65-70 per cent of the production is for brand name companies and retailers (Otto, Eddie Bauer, Hugo Boss, Guess, Calvin Klein, HIS, Rifle, Mustang etc.)

2.5. Sportswear industry

Due to the high level of unregistered operations it is not possible to gather data on the subsectors as well, as for example data on the sportswear industry, and it even becomes difficult to make estimates on the subsectors. Therefore, it is not possible to come up with a realistic estimate for the size of the sportswear sector or its capacity of employment. However, it is well known that the Turkish garment industry is engaged in production for a large number of sportswear brands. For example, Adidas, Nike and Reebok have representative offices in Istanbul for sourcing. Furthermore, the existence of Turkish firms who act as intermediaries for Puma, Lotto, Fila and Kappa has been identified. These

representatives and intermediaries buy products from a large number of manufacturers. In field studies on the sector, done by the author of this report, Engin Sedat Kaya, between November 2003 and February 2004 it has been found that various businesses manufacture products with labels of the above named multinational brand names. It is hard to find decisive data on this. In the records of the Association of Textile and Garment Exports in Istanbul there is a list of Turkish garment businesses that manufacture for foreign brand names. (see: annex II / Turkish firms producing foreign brands). However, this list does not comprise all businesses producing export products for foreign companies and retailers. Furthermore, data on these businesses are not updated properly.

Beside the brand names Adidas, Nike, Reebok, Puma, Lotto, Fila and Kappa, various stores in Turkey have been found to offer for sale products of the brands Asics, Umbro, Mizuno and New Balance, which were labeled “Made in Turkey”. However the study has not been able to identify production locations, nor representative offices nor data on the production.

3. Employment in the garment sector

The garment industry plays a significant role in total employment in Turkey. In this respect also, the sector is of crucial importance for Turkey. However, official employment statistics seriously underestimate this importance because of the high number of unregistered workers. Estimates from different sources, ranging from business associations in textile and garment sector, trade unions, researchers, journalist etc. suggest that a minimum of two million people work in the garment industry. Furthermore, employment figures estimated by institutions and researchers working in this field exceed this figure significantly; they estimate that close to 2,5 million people find employment in the garment industry.

The technological level of the Turkish textile and garment industries is quite high. In both sectors, production technology is constantly renewed and investments in new machinery are made. Between 1995 and 2000 for example, Turkey imported textile machinery worth US\$ 1.518.000.000, 2.365.000.000, 1.952.000.000, 1.351.000.000, 505.000.000 and 920.000.000 respectively (ordered by year).

85-90 per cent of sectoral employment still occurs in small and medium sized enterprises operating as export oriented suppliers.

3.1. Unregistered operation in the sector

As has been described above, the Turkish garment industry has a strong position in the region. However, the heavy reliance on export oriented small and medium sized companies leads to serious problems in regard to labour conditions as a distinctive feature of the Turkish garment sector is the large extent of unregistered operation.

Powerless in the face of the pricing policies of buying offices and multinational companies, producers do everything to decrease production costs. Furthermore, the importance of the sector for Turkish exports and employment leads state institutions to engage in a "covert policy of support" for the industry. Anxious about the international competitiveness of the Turkish garment industry, public officials turn a blind eye on companies' policies to

push down production costs and even encourage them to do so. According to current regulations, it is a criminal offence to employ workers on unregistered basis or to engage in production activity being unregistered. But for the above-mentioned reasons, the state leaves these offences unpunished. Producers are obviously aware of this policy of covert support and engage in unregistered operations without facing any obstacles or reprimands.

In the garment industry, unregistered operations occur at three different levels. The first form is constituted by a firm that is not registered as a business at all and employs all of its workers on unregistered basis. The second and most common form is constituted by registered businesses, which comply with procedures regarding the establishment and activities of a firm, but employ part of their workers on unregistered basis. The third form involves the wages paid to workers who are officially recorded as employees. Gross wages are shown as lower than their actual level in company accounts as well as in tax and social security records - oftentimes only the legal minimum wage is declared and the rest paid to the workers off-the-books.

Businesses that employ unregistered workers or conduct unregistered operations save on taxes and social security payments to be made for registered workers and thus are able to reduce labour costs significantly. Unregistered employment also prevents workers from exercising rights and join trade unions. According to labour legislation, these rights only accrue to registered workers. This advantages employers and renders the exploitation of workers much more likely.

Turkish labour legislation, to a large extent, is in compliance with ILO agreements and internationally accepted employment standards. However, the high level of unregistered operations in the industry renders the labour legislation meaningless in practice.

Unregistered operations and employment are quite common practices in the garment sector. Therefore, official statistics on the number of businesses and employment figures do not reflect reality. For example, according to official statistics, there are around 27.000 firms in the textile and garment industry. However, another official institution, namely the Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade puts the figure at 44.000 businesses and the employer and employee associations in the sector estimate this number to be even higher. The same contradictions exist with regards to employment figures.

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Labour, which publishes the official statistics for employment in the sector, in January 2004 there were 588.821 persons employed in the textile and garment industries. The details of the January 2004 figures have not been published at the date of the report being written. Consequently, figures for employment by sex are as of now not available. The latest available figures are from January 2003: Total employment in the sector (textile + garment) was 538.709 persons, of which 357.439 were men and 181.270 women.

Regarding employment figures there are various estimates by institutions and researchers. Unions and employers' associations agree that employment in the sector (textile + garment) amounts to around three million persons. Due to the high extent of unregistered employment, there are no hard figures on breakdown of employment by sex. However, the author of this report suggests that the share of female workers is far above that recorded in the statistics. It is estimated that the share of women workers is around 45-50 per cent. Furthermore, going down the subcontracting chain, the share of women workers increases considerably.

4. International trade regulations and their effects on Turkish garment sector: the MFA and Turkey's EU candidacy process

The Turkish garment industry relies heavily on export oriented production, and hence is deeply affected by regulations concerning global trade and the repercussions thereof. For example, the US quota regulation for Turkish garment products has led Turkish firms to invest particularly in Bulgaria, Romania and Jordan in an effort to evade this restriction. Representatives of business associations mentioned this in meetings with the author of this report, Engin Sedat Kaya. Companies that have moved operations to these countries are for example Şahinler Holding, Harrani Tekstil, Jan Tekstil, Tam Tekstil, Mısırlı Tekstil, Öztüre Holding, Menderes Tekstil, Ak-Al Tekstil, Vural Tekstil, Akın Tekstil, Roteks, İstanbul Konfeksiyon, Maser holding, UKİ, Emboy, Tek Grup, Alkın Tekstil. Similarly, the end of the multi-fibre agreement (MFA) in January 2005 will end quota restrictions in the global garment trade, and is bound to deeply affect the sector. There are several ideas on the direction and level of its impact on the Turkish garment industry.

4.1. Relations between Turkey and the EU

Another issue of significance for Turkey in general and for the Turkish garment industry in particular, are the relations between Turkey and the EU and developments in this context. Although Turkey is not a member state of the EU, it has been a member of the European Customs Union since 1996. Therefore, exports to EU countries do not face any customs barriers or quotas. This is a crucial advantage for the garment industry.

Furthermore, Turkey aspires EU membership. In this process, in order to comply with EU regulations Turkey has introduced changes in many areas, among others, labour legislation and work regulations. Most of the accomplished or planned changes in labour laws constitute improvements in the interest of workers. For example, in this context, unemployment insurance (although of limited coverage) has been introduced; and the laws have been amended to prevent dismissals without a due cause - particularly for trade union activism. Furthermore, there are plans to improve the legislation regarding union activities to the benefit of workers and unions. In this respect, Turkey's EU candidacy process is proving functional for the interests of workers and for the improvement of labour law.

4.2. Increased competition after 2005

The changes in the global garment trade to be expected after the end of the MFA from 2005 onwards constitutes an opportunity for the Turkish garment industry to increase its production and export levels. However, in the process, the competition between producer countries and the competition between companies will also increase. Moreover, the competition for the low end of the market can be expected to be particularly harsh. It will be quite difficult for Turkey to compete in this category of products with China and East and Southeast Asian countries who rely on the advantage of cheap labour costs. It will be wholly impossible for Turkey to rely on cheap labour for competitiveness in the near future.

In the period after 2005, it is of considerable advantage for Turkey that, beside its garment industry, it also has a strong and technologically advanced textile industry. Not to

forget that it is close to the European market. Another factor contributing to the competitiveness of the Turkish garment sector is the speed with which placed orders are processed and products delivered in a timely fashion. The Turkish garment industry can draw on a skilled labour force and a level of technology that allow it to undertake any stage of the production process; furthermore it has an advantage regarding the availability of all kinds of inputs. Based on these qualities, and assuming that it focuses on the right product categories, it is quite likely that Turkey will be highly competitive in the period after 2005. It is predicted by the business community that from 2005 onwards, brand name companies and retailers will cease to draw their supplies from a large number of countries, using a large number of manufacturers - particularly for orders of relatively high quality products. Instead, they will favour countries such as Turkey, who can deliver products of desired quality whenever demanded. Such a structure allows the responsibility and costs for the organisation of the whole production process, including the supply of inputs, to be delegated to subcontracting firms. This is a highly advantageous situation for multinational companies and retailers doing the purchasing.

Turkey has to take steps in order not to face serious difficulties in the period after 2005. The first of these difficulties concerns the loss of Turkey's share in world markets due to an inability to compete with countries that make use of their advantage of cheap labour costs, especially China. Another threat is posed by the danger of an increase in the share of imported goods in the domestic market. Imported garments from the Far East are very cheap and will easily find buyers on the Turkish market. If domestic demand would increasingly be satisfied through imports, and in case this reached a significant level, this would have a devastating effect on the Turkish garment industry - and by extension on the Turkish textile industry. Some experts of the Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade and of the business associations estimate that the total domestic consumption in textile and garment is around 12 -14 billion US\$.

5. Labour rights

5.1 Trade Union rights

5.1.1. Current situation and constraints on trade union rights

Turkey has ratified the ILO agreements no. 87 and 98. Furthermore, the Turkish constitution and labour law allows workers to freely establish trade unions, to become union members, and to engage in collective bargaining. However, current regulations contain serious restrictive and anti-democratic clauses. A large number of workers cannot, in practice, make use of their right to organize and to bargain collectively. Due to restrictions, the millions of workers employed off-record in particular, cannot exercise their rights. Current law stipulates that in order for a worker to be a union member, she or he must be on the records as an employee.

Furthermore, a worker who wishes to join a union has to sign in five copies of the membership application form at a notary public and pay for this service TL 20 million. Similarly, according to the legislation, a person who would like to end the membership of a union and switch to another union has to do so at the notary public and pay TL 45 million for this service. Labour law stipulates that workers have to go to the notary public during working hours and in person; at a workplace in the process of unionisation this oftentimes turns out to be impossible.

The labour legislation distinguishes between 28 sectors of employment in the industry branch and allows unions only to be active in the sector in which they have been established. The garment industry, together with the textile industry, is categorised under the "weaving sector". Therefore, all official statistics relating to employment and unionization rates cover the garment and textile industries together. Ministry of Labour statistics on unions active in the sector, union membership and unionisation rates are given below.

- table 8: Registered employment and level of unionization (general)

	JANUARY 2002	JANUARY 2003	JANUARY 2004
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS	4.564.164	4.686.618	4.857.792
NUMBER OF UNIONIZED WORKERS	2.648.847	2.717.326	2.806.927
LEVEL OF UNIONIZATION	% 58.03	% 57,98	% 57,78

Statistics of the ministry of labour

- table 9: Registered employment and level of unionization (Textile and garment)

	January 2002	January 2003	January 2004
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS:	512.599	538.709	588.821
NUM. OF UNIONIZED WORKERS:	427.987	440.111	462.010
LEVEL OF UNIONIZATION:	% 83,49	%81,68	%78,47

Statistics of the ministry of labour

- table 10: unions and membership

NAME OF THE UNION	NUMBER OF MEMBERS January 2003	MEMBERS % January 2003	NUMBER OF MEMBERS January 2004	MEMBERS % January 2004
Öz İplik-İş	68.147	12.65	74.856	12.71
Teksif	301.224	55.91	311.718	52.93
Giyim-İş	480	0.08	479	0.08
Doku Ör-İş	1.288	0.23	1.203	0.20
Töbgis	590	0.10	588	0.09
Tekstil	65.842	12.22	69.811	11.85
Batis	1.965	0.36	2.764	0.46
Dokuma-İş	575	0.10	573	0.09
Tekstil-Sen			18	0.01

Statistics of the ministry of labour 17.01.2003 - 17.01.2004

As mentioned above, various clauses in the current labour legislation prevents workers from exercising their rights to unionise. These restrictive clauses particularly preclude workers from the benefits of collective bargaining. According to current legislation, in order for a union to engage in collective bargaining for member workers, at least 10 per cent of workers in that sector have to be union members. Statistics regarding union membership and unionisation rates are published by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security each year in January and July.

Likewise according to the labour law, the unions that pass the 10 per cent threshold have to also satisfy the following rule in order to be able to engage in collective bargaining at a workplace: the number of union members has to exceed half the total number of workers at the workplace by at least one person. Therefore, out of the 9 unions in the industry, only 3 have the right to collectively bargain for its members. The remaining 6 unions are quite unlikely to pass the 10 per cent threshold.

The Ministry of Labour publishes the membership figures of all unions in the industry. However, it is thought that these data are not up to date and do not reflect real figures. Furthermore, the membership data does not reflect the number of active union members covered by collective bargaining. In the textile and garment industries, there are around 90.000 workers covered by collective bargaining and the majority of them are employed in the textile industry, not in the garment industry. In the Turkish garment industry, there are only 12 union organised workplaces. Total employment in unionised workplaces in the garment industry fluctuates between 15.000 and 18.000. Only one of these workplaces produces for an international sportswear brand. Moreover, in this integrated compound employing a total of 5000 workers, the share of sportswear in total production is relatively low. A total of 1000 - 1200 workers are employed in the sportswear section of the firm.

In unionised workplaces in the garment industry, female workers constitute 40-45 per cent of total employment. In the textile and garment industries together, female workers make up 30-35 per cent of active unionised workers covered by collective bargaining agreements.

As in other countries, employers strongly oppose unionisation. Particularly small and medium sized enterprises engaged in export oriented subcontracting work as well as those facing the pressure of global competition are fiercely against unions. The contribution of the garment industry to national employment and export revenue is considerable and the state certainly does not want to risk losing this. For this reason, there is a covert policy of support for the industry to maintain its competitiveness on the basis of an intense level of labour exploitation. As part of this policy, the state constantly sides with employers to hinder unionisation.

5.1.2 Trade unions and their activities in the sector

Unfortunately, the unions active in the industry are not strong enough to change this huge problem and their efforts remain inadequate. Activities of unions in the industry tend to remain limited to engaging in collective bargaining, and to ensuring workplace compliance with collective bargaining agreements, dealing with grievances and undertaking efforts at unionising new workplaces. In addition, unions run educational programs on labour law, collective bargaining clauses and union related issues for workers.

In response to an identified need or a specific request, unions may call a meeting with employers on issues related to the workplace, the workers and working conditions. Also, "union representatives" who are present at every unionised workplace, are in constant contact with the management. Through the mechanism of union representatives, the implementation of collective bargaining agreements is safeguarded and possible grievances solved. This mechanism also ensures that the workplace operates in compliance with regulations on worker health and safety. On these issues, union representatives can request help from union leaders and experts if necessary.

Union members generally try to solve personal problems through union representatives. For example, workers who need leave or money for personal reasons, tell this request to the management through the union representative.

In businesses employing more than 50 workers, a committee on workers' health and safety has to be constituted. This committee includes a union representative and workers are represented as well.

In Turkey, collective bargaining agreements generally run for two years. Current labour legislation do not allow for bargaining at the sectoral level. Therefore, all bargaining agreements are negotiated at the workplace level. Moreover, labour law allows employers to form and join employers' associations. The employers' association negotiate a collective bargaining agreement with unions represented at its members' workplaces; the agreement then reached covers all businesses that are members of the employers' association. This agreement between the employers' association and unions is only valid for workplaces that are members of the employers' association; hence, it is not an agreement at the sectoral level.

Current labour regulations do not allow for too many industrial action. For example, workers may exercise their right to strike only if an agreement cannot be reached through collective bargaining. Moreover, this right can only be exercised on condition of a highly bureaucratic and complex process and is therefore not practiced often. However, at workplaces that violate collective bargaining agreements unions can, in practice, undertake various forms of industrial action such as work stoppage, slowing down the pace of work, collective refusal to do overtime etc.

Unions also organise protest marches around particular issues to raise public consciousness. For example if governments try to make changes in the legislation or make new regulations which are not in favour of workers, trade unions organise demonstrations and similar kind of events.

Current labour law stipulates that industrial relations disputes be settled through negotiations between the two sides and through courts. Moreover, if collective bargaining negotiations fail, the sides can consult an independent High Arbitration Board made up of academics and legal experts for a solution.

All three unions that are active in the textile and garment industries are members of ITGLWF and ETUF:TCL. In particular ETUF:TCL organises educational seminars in Turkey, which a large number of representatives from member unions attend.

5.2. National labour legislation and its implementation in the sector

As discussed in previous sections of this study, workers' rights and working conditions are inadequate in both the Turkish garment industry and in Turkey in general. However, these deficiencies do not primarily originate from labour law and regulations. Despite the fact that there are some restrictive and anti-democratic clauses in labour legislation especially regarding trade union rights and freedoms, the main problem lies not in the laws, but in the non-implementation of the regulations in practice.

For example, according to labour regulations it is a clear offence to conduct unregistered operations. Similarly, labour legislation regarding working hours, overtime, discrimination, worker health and safety etc. are compatible with ILO norms and international labour standards. As an EU candidate, Turkey has inevitably made efforts to amend legally based inadequacies through changes in laws and regulations. In recent times, unemployment insurance has been introduced and workers have attained some degree of job security. According to the new regulations, workers cannot be fired without a due cause and the burden lies on the employer to prove that the dismissal is fair. Moreover, the law explicitly stipulates that dismissal due to union activism constitutes an offence.

However, the high level of unrecorded activity in the garment industry renders the stipulations of labour law completely meaningless. The state acts on the mistaken assumption that if the Turkish garment industry operates in absolute compliance with labour law, it will find it difficult to produce and export under conditions of fierce world competition, and that the industry's contribution to national employment and exports will decrease. This false assumption leads state officials to implement wrong policies and practices. The violations in the industry are well known to the state authorities; and even though they have the responsibility to prevent these violations, they knowingly and willingly remain silent. In this sense, the state implements a "covert support policy" in the interest of the employer side of the industry.

Acting on the basis of the assumption mentioned above, state authorities leave the industry completely uninspected. Such an uninspected or uncontrolled environment constitutes perfect grounds for employers to resort to all sorts of methods to lower labour costs.

In this uninspected work environment, the majority of the workers are employed on unregistered basis and are not covered by labour laws or the national social security system.

In Turkey, export processing zones are also covered by national labour law. Practices regarding the right to unionise therefore do not differ from practices in the rest of Turkey. Moreover, businesses must record their activities and the workers employed in order to qualify for tax subsidies and other benefits which might lead to the situation that in export processing zones the working conditions can be better than in the rest of Turkey.

5.2.1. Some specific details on labour laws and health & safety legislation

Labour legislation and collective bargaining agreements contain quite similar clauses regarding overtime - with one exception. According to the law, wages for overtime have to be 50 per cent higher than regular wages. In collective bargaining agreements the figure is 100 per cent.

Collective bargaining agreements in the industry usually cover the following topics:

INTRODUCTORY CLAUSES

- Definitions
- Representation of the respective sides
- Representation of the trade union
- Representation of the workplace
- Recognition of the sides as representatives
- Purpose of the agreement
- Area of implementation

CLAUSES REGARDING THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RESPECTIVE SIDES

- Management rights of the employer
- Responsibility of the employer
- Neutrality
- Rights of the trade union
- Right of entry to the workplace
- Union representation
- Guarantee of union leaders and representatives
- Office space for the union representative
- Notice board of the union
- Responsibilities of the respective sides

CLAUSES REGARDING WORKING CONDITIONS

- Making a work contract
- Hiring and transfer to vacancies
- Trial period
- Employment of handicapped workers
- Working hours
- Times counted as working time
- Change of work and the workplace
- Being late to work
- Overtime
- Getting time off
- Vacation time and pay
- Notice indemnity / compensation
- Seniority pay
- Military service
- Workers' education
- Business travel

WAGES AND WAGE RELATED ISSUES

- Wages in general
- Wage systems and principles
- Wage increases
- Payment of wages and advanced payments

SOCIAL SUPPORT PAYMENTS

- Marriage support
- Birth support
- Death support

- Bonuses
- Food support
- Child and educational support
- Transportation support
- Vacation transportation support for workers
- Heating costs support
- Military service support
- Support due to official/religious holidays ("Bayram")
- Cleaning materials
- Discretionary rights

CLAUSES REGARDING WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY

- Measures for worker health and safety
- Workers' health
- Reporting work accidents
- Rooms for child care and breastfeeding
- Occupational clothing

SOLVING COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES

- Solving personal requests and complaints
- Meeting of both sides to discuss grievances
- The disciplinary council
- Prohibited behaviors, actions and sanctions

FINAL CLAUSES

- Violation of laws
- conditions for applying to the court bailiff
- Workers' waiting room
- Deductions for damages
- Workers not participating in strikes and lock-outs

5.2.1. Specifics on Health and Safety

Fire safety regulations are listed in *articles 109 through 141* of the Worker Health and Safety Regulation. These regulations are extremely detailed. All precautions, regulated by the number of workers employed, have to be implemented at the workplace; there have to be fire exits, fire extinguishers and related equipment. Moreover, groups have to be established that are responsible for intervening in case of fire. Monitoring on the issue is done by labour inspectors and if needed, it is possible to get expertise from a fire department affiliated with the local municipality.

The same statutes contain detailed specifications regarding toilets, drinking water, machinery safety, storage, security personnel, dining rooms, cafeterias etc.

According to *Article 11* of the Regulation, "At the workplace, hallways must be wide enough to allow workers to pass through easily and to allow for a speedy evacuation of the workplace in case of danger; they must be illuminated with natural and artificial light. The distance between machines, motors and equipment utilised to run these as well as between other counters has to be sufficient to allow workers to work comfortably, but 80 cm. at minimum. The width of paths at the workplace must be arranged based on the

number of workers that use them and the transport of materials, it must be at least 120cm. "

Article 23, 24 and 25 of the Regulation include detailed regulations on elevators and staircases at the workplace. It is mandatory that staircases are built of material resistant to fire.

According to *Article 26*, "walls, ceilings, windows, doors and other parts of workshops, corridors, storage rooms, depots and maintenance rooms must constantly be clean and well kept."

Articles 31, 32, 33 and 34 of the Regulation relate in a detailed fashion to the quality of drinking water, how it should be transported and stored, and how it should be made available to the workers.

Article 36 of the Regulation defines how dining areas and cafeterias must be organized. According to this article, there must be sufficient tables and chairs in dining areas and cafeterias and all materials must satisfy rules for cleanliness and hygiene.

Regarding toilets, *Article 38* of the Regulation stipulates the number of toilets based on the number of workers employed, requires that toilets for men and women be separate and lists in detail the rules of hygiene to be followed on this matter.

Article 39 of the Regulation requires that there be water taps and bathroom sinks for workers to wash their hands and faces.

In Turkey, it is not common for employers to provide housing or dormitories for workers. However, the Regulation also contain regulations on this matter. Article 46-56 of the Regulation list details regulations regarding safety, health and hygiene issues in workers' accommodation (flats, flats for single workers, or dormitories). For example, in workers' dormitories ceilings must at least be 280cm. high and the air volume per person must be calculated to be 12m³ at least. Hygienic regulations must be adhered to in the kitchens, toilets and bathrooms.

According to labour law, employers must report every worker they employ to the Ministry of Labour, the Department of Social Security and other related institutions, and regularly make social security payments amounting to 14 per cent of the worker's gross wage to the Department of Social Security. The social security payments include health insurance, pension contributions, and insurance in case of occupational disability, work accidents or death, and paid maternity leave (for female workers as well as for the wives of male workers). Moreover, employers have to make an additional social security payment amounting to 19,5 per cent of the worker's gross wage to the Department of Social Security. In addition, each worker pays 1 per cent of his/her wage as unemployment insurance. The state and the employer also make a 1 per cent contribution to the unemployment insurance fund.

Employers are required to keep records on social security payments and they must document that they made the payments. Monitoring on the issue is undertaken by insurance inspectors of the Department of Social Security. Furthermore, workers can apply to the Department of Social Security to find out whether their insurance payments have been made.

Labour Law no.4857, in practice since June 10, 2003 defines a work contract, its content and various contract types. According to Article 8 of the law, a work contract is an agreement of one side (the worker) to undertake dependent work and the other of the other side (the employer) to agree to pay a wage. According to the law, the contract does not have a specific form. Contracts running one year or longer must be made in written form. A work contract has to specify the general and particular work conditions, daily or weekly working hours, the basic wage, and if applicable, benefits, the duration of the contract (if the duration is given), the rules to be followed by both sides in case of ending the contract. Even for contracts of less than a year, which do not require to be in written format, the employer must provide the worker with a written document that addresses the issues listed above.

Employers are required to keep the records documenting that the employment of the workers takes place in compliance with labour laws, that social security payment are made and taxes paid. For example, employers must keep orderly records on the dates of employment, overtime, vacations and sick leave, statements regarding wages and social security payments, taxes paid etc. These records must be presented to inspectors during social security and tax inspections.

As discussed in detail in previous sections, unregistered employment and activities are quite common in Turkey - particularly in the garment industry. Due to the widespread nature of unregistered employment practices, the majority of workers in the industry remain completely uncovered by the system of social security. The social security payments of workers registered with the Department of Social Security on the other hand, are generally only made partially or not at all. Moreover, in social security and other official records, workers' wages are declared to be lower than actual wages, and social security and tax payments made at the level of the legal minimum wage.

5.2.2 Wages in the garment sector

AVERAGE WAGES, LABOUR COSTS AND EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE IN TEXTILE AND GARMENT SECTORS IN TURKEY (APRIL 2004) in US \$.

Workers employed in		employment (estimated)	% in total tex. and garm. emp.*	average monthly wage	average labour cost (monthly)	average labour cost (hourly)
Registered-Unionised Workplaces (1)	Textile	90.000	%3	385 - 407	695 - 735	3,09 - 3,27
	Garment			363 - 385	658 - 695	2,93 - 3,09
Registered-nonunionised Workplaces (1) Group-1	Textile	60.000	%2	326 - 348	595 - 633	2,65 - 2,82
	Garment			304 - 326	558 - 595	2,48 - 2,65
Registered-nonunionised Workplaces (1) Group-2	Textile	90.000	%3	267 - 296	487 - 538	2,17 - 2,40
	Garment			244 - 274	450 - 500	2,00 - 2,23
Registered-nonunionised workplaces only applying "legal minimum wage" (1)		360.000	%12	224	417	1,86
Unregistered/Clandestine workplaces ("sweatshops") (2) Group-1 (mainly the companies located in İstanbul)		2.160.000	%72	259 - 296	259 - 296	0,87 - 0,99
Unregistered/Clandestine workplaces ("sweatshops") (2) Group-1 (mainly the companies located in other cities and towns)				185 - 222	185 - 222	0,62 - 0,74
Unregistered/Clandestine workplaces - employing children and/or illegal foreign immigrant workers (2)		240.000	%8	148 - 185	148 - 185	0,50 - 0,62

1 US \$ = 1.350.000 TL

Source: Tekstif

Total employment in textile and garment sectors is around 3.000.000 (registered + unregistered).

All the costs and expences are included into labour cost (taxes, social security primium, other legal payments, expences for workers' meal and transportation etc.).

According to the Turkish Labour Legislation, legal working time in a month is 225 hours. But in the informal sector (in the unregistered/ clandestine workshops), monthly working time is around 280-320 hours. In the calculation, it is assumed that monthly working time is 300 hours in the informal sector.

Attachment 1: foreign agents in Turkey

FOREIGN AGENTS IN TURKEY			
COMPANY NAME	TRADE MARK	FIELD OF ACTIVITY	ADDRESS
ADIDAS AG	ADIDAS, CHAMPION, HANES, SARA LEE COP.	SPORT WEARS AND SOCKS	Eskibüyükdere Cad. Park Plaza No:22 K.19 Maslak/İST
ALKA İÇ VE DIŞ TIC. LTD. ŞTİ. - KARSTADT & QUELLA FINANZ AG BERN TÜRKİYE TEMSİLCİSİ		READY-MADE GARMENTS	Yenibosna Merkez Mah. Yalçın Koreş Cad. No:20 34520 Bahçelievler / İstanbul
AMC LIASISON OFFICE		ALL OF TYPE READY- MADE GARMENTS AND HOME TEXTILES	Ayazağa Mevkii Meydan Sok. Beybigiz Plaza No:28 K.11 Maslak 80670 İstanbul
BHS PLC LIAISON OFFICE			Ulus Cad. No:75/1 Denizli
CARREFOUR GLOBAL SOURCING EUROPE - TURKEY LIASON OFFICE	TEX	ALL OF TYPE KNITTED AND WOVEN READY- MADE CLOTHING	Kısıklı Tramvay Cad. Haluk Türksoy Sok. No:14 Altunizade İstanbul
CONNOR INTERNATIONAL TURKEY LIAISON OFFICE		READY MADE GARMENTS AND HOME TEXTILES	Beybi Giz Plaza Büyükdere Cad. Meydan Sok. Kat:10 D:37 Maslak / İstanbul / Turkey
FRANK&FRANK GMBH			Keresteciler Savaş Cad. No:3 K:4 Merter/İST
GAP INC			Akmerkez B3 Blok Kat 11 Etiler/İSTANBUL
HENNES & MOURITZ		READY-MADE GARMENTS	Postacılar Sok. No:2-6 İstiklal Cad. Beyoğlu/ İST
INSECO INC.		ALL OF TYPE READY- MADE CLOTHING	Teşvikiye Cad. Venüs Apart. No:174 K:4 Daire:12 Nişantaşı/ İST
İKEA İSTANBUL		HOME TEXTILES	Kitapçı Mehmet Süleyman sok. NO : 11 / 6 81110 BOSTANCI / İSTANBUL
K&L RUPPERT GMBH	MPL	ALL OF TYPE COTTON KNITTED GARMENTS FOR LADIES AND MEN	Eski Londra Asfaltı Haydar Akın İş Merkezi Şirinevler/ İST
KLEINERTS BUSTER BROWN TURKEY LIASON OFFICE	KLEINERTS BUSTER BROWN	0-7 AGE CHILDREN'S' WEAR	Ankara Cad. No:75 İhsaniye Plaza k:3/307 Bornova İzmir
LI-FUNG (TURKEY) LTD.			AHL Serbest bölge Plaza 5. Ofis Katı No:574 Havalimanı 34830 İstanbul
LINMARK			Eski Londra Asfaltı Mithat Paşa Cad. Hakan İş Merkezi K:4 D:15 No:2

			Şirinevler/İST
LUCE EXPORT	NEWMAN, NEWSNED	TEXTILE	Erenköy Telli Kabak Sok. 22/3-2 Erenköy/ İST
NAP INC.			Tem Havalimanı Yan Yolu Cemal Ulusoy Cad. Nunner Çıkmazı Yenibosna İstanbul
NV TURKEY		OUTWEAR FOR LADIES, MEN AND CHILDREN	Merkez Mah .Köyaltı Mevki Kavak Sok. No: 24 Kat: 3 Yenibosna / İst
OTTO VERSANT INTERNATIONAL GMBH		TEXTILE	Merkez mah. Köyaltı mevkii Kavak sok. No: 24 34530 Merter/ İST
ST.EVE INTERNATIONAL İSTANBUL İRTİBAT BÜROSU	ST. EVE	KNITTED NIGHTGOWN, DRESSING GOWN AND UNDERWEAR	Cumhuriyet Cad. Babil Sok. Kaptnhan Sok. No:2 Kat: 8 Harbiye /İst
VARNER TEKSTİL A.Ş. TÜRKİYE İRTİBAT BÜROSU		GARMENTS	Havalimanı Karşısı İ.D.T.M. Blokları 34830 Yeşilköy İstanbul
VIP EUROPE ISTANBUL OFISI	EUROPASS	KNITTED GARMENTS AND SINGLE JERSEY	Yeşilce Mah. Ulubaş cad. No: 40 Kat :7/ 4 Levent İstanbul

Attachment 2: Turkish companies with their own brand name

TURKISH COMPANIES WHO HAVE BRAND NAMES		
FIRM	BRAND NAMES	ADDRESS
ABBATE GİYİM TEKSTİL SAN. VE PAZ. A.Ş.	ABBATE, LORENZO, ENZO FERITTI, THOMAS HARD	HAVAALANI MAH. TAŞ OCAĞI CAD. NO.29 ATIŞALANI/ İST
AGS TEKSTİL ÜRN. SAN. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	A.G.S., M.D.S.	AYAZAĞA YOLU NO.3 B BLOK MASLAK/İST
AKBAŞLAR TEKSTİL SANAYİ	GES	ATATÜRK CAD.NO:169 GÜLSU / BURSA
AKGÜN TEKS. SAN. VE TİC.LTD. ŞTİ.	AKGÜN, WHITE ACTIVELINE	ORDU CAD. HAZNEDAR SOK.AKGÜN OTELİ YANI AKGÜN TEKSTİL
AKIN TEKSTİL A.Ş.	AKTEK	AKIN TEKSTİL A.Ş. ÇIRPICI VELİEFENDİ YOLU NO:49 34730 BAKIRKÖY/İST
AKMAN TEKSTİL TİC.VE SAN. A.Ş.	PINELLA	-
AKMEN AYAKKABI SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	COTT, ENRICO COTTI, SKY, RONALDIO MONGOO, SEMINA, BLACKSTONE	İKİTELLİ CD. İMSA SAN SİT.C BLOK NO:2/4 K.ÇEKMECE /İST
AKMODA TEKSTİL	WHITEMOD	-
AKSU İPLİK DOKUMA VE BOYA APRE FABRİKALARI T.A.Ş.	AKSU	İSTANBUL DÜNYA TİC.MERK. A1 B. KAT:17 34850 YEŞİLKÖY İSTANBUL
ALACALI TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	FESH	-
ALİTEKS LTD. ŞTİ.	NARSIS, TRUE LOVE	ŞEHİT NİYAZİ SOK. 13/2 MECİDİYEKÖY İSTANBUL
ALTINBAŞAK TEKS.SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	REFERANCE, ALTINBAŞAK, DLLBERINA,ALTIN LALE,ALTIN BAŞAK JEST, ALTIN TAÇ ALTIN BAŞAK ELEGANT	ORGANİZE SANAYİ BÖL.TURAN BAHADIR CAD. NO: 28 DENİZLİ
ALTINBEY GİYİM TİC. A.Ş.	KİĞİLİ	TERZİLER SİTESİ KÖYALTI MEVKİİ 7. KAT YENİBOSNA / İST
ALTINYILDIZ MENSUCAT A.Ş.	ALTINYILDIZ, NETWORK, FABRIKA	ALTINYILDIZ MENSUCAT A.Ş. YENİBOSNA DEĞİRMEN BAHÇE CAD. NO:63 34530 BAHÇELİEVLER/İST
ALTINYILDIZ MENSUCAT VE KONF.FAB.A.Ş.	NETWORK, NETWORK BY, ALTINYILDIZ, FABRIKA ALTINYILDIZ	ALTINYILDIZ MENSUCAT A.Ş. YENİBOSNA BAHÇELİEVLER / İST
APS TEKSTİL VE TİC. A.Ş.	APS	KAYIŞBEY YOLU NO:25 İÇERENKÖY İSTANBUL
ARAT TEKSTİL A.Ş.	CAPPADOCIA	HACI SABANCI ORGANİZE SANAYİ BÖL. CEYHAN YOLU HASAN ARAT CD. ARAT BİNASI MİMİS/ ADANA
ARİS TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	GALLİ POLİ	-

ARSLANLI ÖRME SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	ARSLANLI, SPICA	DAVUTPAŞA CAD. YOL SOK. GÜL SAN SİTESİ B BLOK K:3 Z.BURNU
ASHERMES DERİ SAN. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	HELIOS	NURİ PAŞA MAH. ZÜBEYDE HANIM CAD. NO:316 ZEYTİNBURNU /İST
ATILLA TÜRKMEN VE KARDEŞLERİ TEKS. VE SAN. A.Ş.	ATK	SIRA CEVİZLER CAD. GÜNVER SOK. DOMANTİ İŞ MERKEZİ kat:2 şişli istanbul
ATLANTİK HALICILIK SAN. TİC. A.Ş.	ATLANTİK HALILARI,ATLANTA,ATLANTİS	ORGANİZE SANAYİ BÖL. 17 CAD. NO:13 MELİKGAZI /KAYSERİ
ATLAS HALICILIK İŞLETMELERİ A.Ş.	ATLAS HALILARI	SİVAS YOLU 5.KM PK:1 KAYSERİ
AYDINLI HAZIRGIYIM SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	CAESARE CELLINI, KLASİS, AYDINLI	AYDINLI HAZIRGIYIM SAN VE TİC. A.Ş.MİMARŞINAN ESKİ LONDRA ASFALTI NO:40 BÜYÜKÇEKMECE İSTANBUL
AYDOĞAN TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	LICENCE JEANS, PAÇINO	-
AYKAR TEKSTİL DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	FINE-LINE	MECİDİYE DERE SOK. NO:116 MECİDİYEKÖY İSTANBUL
AYTEMİZLER TEKS. SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	OXXO	KÖYALTI MEVKİ MERKEZ MAH. 29 EKİM CAD. 1. SOK NO: 1 YENİBOSNA / İST
AY-TİM TEKSTİL SAN. VE DIŞ TİC.A.Ş.	AYTIM	KERESTECİLER SİT. MEHMET AKİF CAD. KIRAZ SOK. NO:8 MERTER/ İST
AYYILDIZ	AYYILDIZ MAYO	OĞUZ SOK. NO:2 KAĞITHANE/ İST
BAHAROĞLU GİYİM SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	BAHAROĞLU	İSMETPAŞA MAH. HACİVELİ CAMİ VAD. NO: 11 GAZİANTEP
BALANS AYAKKABI SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	BLN, ATTIMO	ASKERİ FIRIN SOK. GÜL SANAYİ SİT. A BLOK NO:2 TOPKAPI İSTANBUL
BALINLER ULUSL. TEKS. SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	BALIN'S JEANS, VEYS'S 777, CHAIN JEANS, OWN JEANS	HALASKERGAZI CAD.DERSHANE SOK.NO:14/1 HARBİYE
BALKOÇ TEKS. SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	CLASSY	-
BALKUV ADI KOM. ŞTİ.	BALKUV	100 YIL MAH. BARBAROS CAD.61. SOK. NO:32 BAĞCILAR
BAYDEMİRLER DIŞ TİCARET VE TEKSTİL A.Ş.	BRILLANT	HADIMKÖY ÜZERİ SAN 1. BULVARI 3. BÖLGE 6.CAD. NO:35 BÜYÜKÇEKMECE/İST
BEMS TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	BEMS, CRITIC, CAPITAL	-
BETA AYAKKABI SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.,	BETA, IVY LEAGUE, CLAUDIA CARINI, WALL STREET, BETA SPORT	KERESTECİLER SİT. GÜL DALI SOK. NO:16 MERTER /İST
BEYMEN GİY. SAN. A.Ş	BEYMEN	-
BİLSAR TEKS. SAN. VE DIŞ TİC. A.Ş.	BIL'S ,BEYMEN BUSINESS,BROKS FIELD	TEŞVİKİYE BOSTANCI SOK.NO:10/4 NİŞANTAŞI
BİMBO TEKSTİL LTD. ŞTİ.	BİMBO	-
BOLERO TEKSTİL LTD.ŞTİ.	C.A.M.E.O.	-
BOZKURT KONF. SAN. A.Ş.	BOZKURT MEN.SAN.A.Ş., 9 TO 6, NINE TO SIX	EVREN MAH. GÜLBAHAR CAD. NO:86 GÜNEŞLİ İSTANBUL

BRODERİ NARİN İŞL. KUMAŞ SAN. A.Ş.	BRODERİ NARİN	MERKEZ MAH. TAŞ OCAKLARI CAD. NO:12 MAHMUTBEY İSTANBUL
BÜLENT GÜLEN	BG BY BÜLENT GÜLEN, BÜLENT GÜLEN SYTLE	-
CANAVAR TEKS. SAN. TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	MAJESTİK	ALACAHAMAM CAD. NO: 38 SULTANHAMAM EMİNÖNÜ / İST
CANER BEBE TEKS. TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	CANER	CELAL FERDİ GÖKÇAY SOK. 7/4 CAĞLOĞLU / ESENYURT EŞKİNOZ YOLU NO:4 ESENYURT İSTANBUL
CEYLAN GİYİM A.Ş.	CEYLAN	ESKİ HADIMKÖY YOLU 1. CD. 1. SOK. NO:32 HADIMKÖY İSTANBUL
CHRISTINE TEKSTİL SAN. TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	CHRISTINE COTTON CLUB	VATAN CD. 85/3 ÇAĞLAYAN İSTANBUL
ÇİHANGİR DERİCİLİK SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	INFINITA, EGO 'S	28 NİSAN CAD.GÜRSEL MAH. NO:8 80360 KAĞITHANE / İST
COKA HALICILIK VE TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	CAPADOCIA	ALEMDAR MAH. DİVANOĞLU CAD. NO:70 SULTANAHMET /İST
CONS TEKSTİL SAN. İTH. İHR. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	CONS	KERSTECİLER SİT.FATİH CAD.KASIM SOK.NO:33 MERTER / İST
ÇAĞRI ÇELİK TRİKO SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	TINKY-MINKY	KERESTECİLER SİTESİ SELVİ SOK. NO:5 MERTER/İSTANBUL
ÇAK TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	LITTLE BIG, BIGGER, VOLUME	BAĞLAR MAH. MİMARŞİNAN CAD. NO: 3 GÜNEŞLİ / İST
ÇETİNKAYALAR TEKSTİL SAN. VE DIŞ TİC. A.Ş.	JAVELIN , J.V.N.	DEREBOYU CD. NO: 14 HALKALI İSTANBUL
ÇİFT ARSLAN TEKSTİL SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	ÇİFT ARSLAN,CAMA	SULTAN HAMAM DİRİHAN NO:308 EMİNÖNÜ İSTANBUL
ÇİFT KAPLAN TEKS. SAN.	ÇİFT KAPLAN	DAVUTPAŞA CAD. KARACABEY SOK.ENDER KİTAPÇI İŞ MERKEZİ NO:8/1 KAT:3 TOPKAPI İSTANBUL
ÇOŞKU TEKSTİL LTD.	WORLD WELLA PARIS	SHOWROOM: FEVZİÇAKMAK 2 SOK 30 / 2 A KIZILAY / ANKARA
DAMLA ÖRME VE PAZ. A.Ş.	DAMLA	-
DANIEL'S	ÖNDAY GROUP	-
DEBA DİTAŞ DENİZLİ İPLİK DOKUMA SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	UNIQUE ART	BASMA SANAYİ CAD. PK: 73 DENİZLİ / İST
DEMİREL AYAKKABI SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	DEMİREL, MIRELLINA	AKKAVAK SOK.NO:3 NİŞANTAŞI İSTANBUL
DENİZLİ MODERN TEKS.SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	JEST HOME COLLECTIONS	AKÇEŞME MAH. 2018 SOK.NO: 36 GÜMÜŞLER / DENİZLİ
DERİMOD DERİ KONF.PAZ. SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	DERİMOD SHOP, DERİMOD, NON STOP	DERİMOD SAHİL YOLU 5 KARDEŞLER SOK. 34770 ZEYTİNBURNU İSTANBUL
DESA DERİ SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	DESA	HALKALI CD.NO:208 SEFAKÖY/ İST
DESTAN TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	MERVE	CUMHURİYET MAH. HİLAL CAD . NO: 16 GAZİOSMANPAŞA / İST
DEVİRAN AYAKKABI SAN.A.Ş.	BEST, BEST CLUB, ANTERA	GEDİK PAŞA HAMAM CD. NO:20 BEYAZIT/ İST
DOĞAN KUMAŞÇILIK TEKS. SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	APRIDO / DAVID PEOPLE	-
EKSLAYN HAZIRGIYİM SAN. VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	EXLINE	-

ELEGANT GÖMLEKLERİ TİC. SAN. A.Ş.	ELEGANT	1. FEVZİÇAKMAK SOK. NECATİBEY CD. NO:4 / B KIZILAY ANKARA
EPENGLE TEKS.END. VE TİC. A.Ş.	EPENGLE KADİFE	GÜMÜŞSUYU CD. ÇİFTE HAVUZLAR ÇIKMAZI NO:4 TOPKAPI İSTANBUL
ERAK GİYİM SAN. VE TİC.LTD. ŞTİ.	MAVİ JEANS	GÜMÜŞSUYU CAD. FATİH ŞEHİTLERİ SOK . NO: 3 TOPKAPI / İSTANBUL
ERDİ TEKS.SAN. VE TURİZM LTD.ŞTİ.	JR REDWALKER	-
EROĞLU GİYİM SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	COLIN'S, LOFT, BIG CASE	-
EROS ÇAMAŞIR A.Ş.	EROS	-
ETE MENSUCAT SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	ESCARELLE, ETE MODA	ORGANİZE SAN. BÖL.YEŞİL CD. NO:5 NİUFER/ BURSA
FATTO GİYİM SAN. VE TAŞIMA HİZMETLERİ LTD.ŞTİ.	FATTO	-
FORTEKS İHR. İTH. TEKS.SAN.LTD. ŞTİ.	FORTEKS İHR.İTH.TEKS.SAN. LTD.ŞTİ., MAESTRO	İZMİR AYDIN KARAYOLU KENARI ORTAKLAR /AYDIN
FUNİTEKS TEKS. SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	FUNİKA	FUNITEKS A.Ş. GÜMÜŞSUYU MAH. 4044 SOK. GÜMÜŞLER /DENİZLİ
GATEKS TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	FBI	-
GENÇ TEKSTİL GİYİM SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	CROM	TUZLA ORGANİZE SAN. BÖL. U 1 / B PARSEL TUZLA /İST
GÜLİSTAN ÇAMAŞIR SANAYİ VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	GÜLİSTAN	TEKSTİL MERKEZ KALENDER SOK. NO: 3 MERTER İSTANBUL
GÜLOM TEKSTİL ÜRÜNL. PAZ. SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	REDSTAR	-
GÜNEY SAN. VE TİC.İŞL.A.Ş.	GÜNEY, MARTINI, BRODY, BETSY, ELIZABETH, GUYS, HAPPY LUCKY, MOONLIGHT	GÜNEY POLGAT A.Ş. AHMET REMZİ YÜREĞİR MAH. DED KORKUT CAD.NO: 16 0159 SEYHAN / ADANA
GÜRCAN TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	EVITA HOME COLLECTION	ORGANİZE SAN. BÖL.DEĞİRMENÇİ TEKSTİL HAVLU ÖRME DENİZLİ
GÜRMEYEN GİYİM SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	KIP, RAMSEY	-
HALİL ÖRME SAN. A.Ş.	HALİL CUPIDO	-
HARMANCI TEKS.GIDA VE KİMYA. ÜRN.SAN.TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	DUAYEN	ÇOBANÇEŞME MAH. KIMIZ SOK.NO:4 BAHÇELİEVLER İSTANBUL
HAS ÇORAPÇILIK SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	NELSON	ORTAKÇILAR PAŞMAKÇI ÇAYIRCI CAD.NO:9 EYÜP / İST
HAS TEKSTİL TİC. VE SAN. LTD. ŞTİ.	CLOTHAS	E5 ÜZERİ AYDINLI SAPAĞI 81700 TUZLA İSTANBUL
HATEMOĞLU GİY. SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	HATEMOĞLU	İSTİKLAL CD. BALO SOK. NO: 6 BEYOĞLU / İST
HAYRİM TEKSTİL VE TİC. A.Ş.	HAYRİM TEKSTİL TİC. A.Ş.	-
HOTİÇ AYAKKABI SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	HOTİÇ	YAHYA KEMAL MAH. TURİN İŞ HANI KAĞITHANE İSTANBUL
İLERİ İPLİK SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	ÖREN BAYAN (DİKİŞ İPLİĞİ GRUBU: OLTALI,POLYESTER,POLİ POLİ,3 BAŞAK MERSERİZE) ALTINBAŞAK	TUGAYOĞLU CAD. NO: 22 CEVİZLİ / MALTEPE / İST

İNANÇ AYAKKABI LTD. ŞTİ.	LETOON	-
İNMODA TEKSTİL A.Ş.	MOMENT, CLAN, COOL	AYAZMA YOLU NO: 17 KAITHANE / İST
İPAŞ İPLİK SAN. VE İHR.A.Ş.	FOREIGNER	-
İPEKİŞ MENSUCAT TÜRK T.A.Ş.	İPEKİŞ MENSUCAT T.A.Ş.	STADYUM CD. NO: 7 16190 BURSA
İSTANBUL ÇORAP A.Ş.	MÜJDE / PARİZİEN, MÜJDE LUX	AHİEVREN CAD. MASLAK AYAZAĞ 80670 / İST
İSTANBUL GİYİM SAN. TİC. A.Ş.	İGS	LONDRA ASFALTI ÜZERİ AVCILAR 34840 / İST
İTALTEKS EKSPLO GRUP TEKS. SAN.A.Ş.	İTALTEKS, ITALMODE, AVO	PIYALEPAŞA BULVARI KASTEL TİCARET MERKEZİ C BLOK 80370 BEYOĞLU
KARACA ÖRME A.Ş.	KARACA	-
KARMA KUMAŞ SAN. TİC.A.Ş.	ADRIA	KERESTECİLER SİTESİ NADİDE SOK. NO:41/5 MERTER/İSTANBUL
KEFELİ GİYİM SAN. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ	BİSSE	RAMİ KIŞLA CAD. METAL HAN. NO:83 TOPÇULAR / İST
KOM TEKSTİL A.Ş.	KOM	ÇOBANÇEŞME KÖYALTI MEVKİİ YENİBOSNA İSTANBUL
KORTEKS MENSUCAT SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	TAÇ	PETROL OFİSİ YOLU ZORLU PLAZA 34840 AVCILAR / İST
MARKA TEKSTİL PAZ. TİC. A.Ş.	TIFFANY	HARAMİDERE HOROZ TESİSLERİ - AVCILAR İSTANBUL
MATRAŞ DERİ MAM.SAN.VE TİC. A.Ş.	MATRAŞ	NUMUNE DAĞI CAD. RIHTIM SOK. NO: 6 BAYRAMPAŞA / İST
MEDUSA TEKSTİL	DALLAS JEANS	-
MERGÜ TEKSTİL	GORDION	5759 SOK. NO:25 /201 KARABAĞLAR / İZMİR
MERİNOS HALI SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	BİNBİRGECE, BEŞYILDIZ, EFSANE, CEYLAN, FANTAZİ, PARADİSE	GAZİMUHTAR PAŞA BULVARI NO:25/D GAZİANTEP
MERTEKS	MISSION	-
MERTEKS LTD. ŞTİ.	REDWOOD, KORSAN JEAN, PIRATE, PİER LOTİ	AHMETKUTSİ TECER CAD. NO: 39 MERTER / İST
MILTEKS TEKS. SAN. VE TİC.LTD. ŞTİ.	COUGAR	BAKIR VE PİRİNÇ SANAYİCİLERİ CD.MUSTAFA KURDOĞLU NO:8 BEYLİKDÜZÜ / İST
MINTEKS TEKSTİL SAN. LTD. ŞTİ.	MİNÖR&MAJÖR	İZMİR YOLU ÜZERİ 27 .KM / BURSA
MISIRLI TEKS. SAN. A.Ş.	MISIRLI	ATEŞALAN CAD. NO : 32 34160 BAYRAMPAŞA / İST
MİTHAT GİY. SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	MİTHAT	KAZIMORBAY CAD. NO: 83 ŞİŞLİ / İST
MODIUM TEKSTİL ÜRN.SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	MODIUM	SİNANPAŞA CAD. NO: 42 ÇAĞLAYAN / İST
MONDO TEKSTİL GİYİM SAN. TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	MONDO BAZAAR	-
MOTOR TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	MOTOR, DEPLOY	GUMUSSUYU CAD. LİTROS YOLU NO: 11 TOPKAPI / İST

MUDO HAZIR GİYİM İML. VE PAZ. A.Ş.	MUDO	AMBARLI DOLUM TESİSLERİ YOLU CİHANİĞİR MAH. KUYUBAŞI SOK. NO: 9 AMBARLI /AVCILAR / İST
NAZ GİYİM SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	CROWN	-
NEŞE KONF. SAN. VE TİC.LTD. ŞTİ.	A.S.S.E.M.B.L.E.R, VODKA&JUICE	İSTİKLAL CAD. TEKİN SOK. NO:5 SEFAKÖY/İST
OFRA TEKSTİL PAZ. SAN. TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	OFRA, HONEY	-
ORJİN DERİ KONF. SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	ORJİN	GÜLBAHAR CAD.NO: 33 GÜNEŞLİ İSTANBUL
ORKA TEKSTİL SAN. A.Ş.	DAMAT&TWEEN, DDD, ADVANCED, T01	GÜRSEL MAH.YALIMSOK. NO:5 OKMEYDANI İSTANBUL
OR-KENT TEKSTİL A.Ş.	FREELAD'S	-
OZANTEKS TEKS. SAN. TİC.A.Ş.	HOBBY, OZAN	FATİH MAH. KARAKURT KÖYÜ YOLU ÜZERİ / DENİZLİ
ÖRSA DIŞ TİC. A.Ş.	CEMBALO	-
ÖZAK TEKSTİL LİM. ŞTİ.	INTERPOLL JEANS	-
ÖZBAĞ KUMAŞ KONF. TİC. VE SAN. A.Ş.	ÖZBAĞ	BÜYÜK POSTANE CAD. NO: 50 SİRKECİ / İST
ÖZDİLEK TEKSTİL SAN. İHR. İTHL. VE PAZ. A.Ş.	ÖZDİLEK	-
ÖZGÜN ÇAMAŞIR TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	REFLECTIONS, ATTUALE	YAHAYA KEMAL OKUL SOK. NO:5 KAĞITHANE / İST
ÖZİNCİ TEKSTİL İNCİ TEKS.TİC. VE SAN.LTD.ŞTİ.	HAKİKİ PAMUKKALE, ÖZİNCİ TEKSTİL	ANKARA BULVARI NO: 101 DENİZLİ
ÖZKARDEŞLER GİYİM SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	GE BRUDER, JESSI	SAMANYOLU SOK.SÜZEN İŞ HANI NO:80 /4 OSMANBEY /İST
ÖZTAŞ ÇORAP A.Ş.	ÖZTAŞ / ELEGAN	-
ÖZTAŞ ÇORAP SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	FANCY, PUPPY, ÖZTAŞ STONE, ELEGANT	TERAZİDERE MAH ÇİFTE HAVUZLAR CD. RÜYA SOK. NO:3 34150 BAYRAMPAŞA İSTANBUL
ÖZTOP KONF.ÜRN.SAN. VE TİC. İTH.İHR.A.Ş.	MADOC JEANS,JACK-ORLANDO,QUINLAY,LOSS,BIG DREAM	ÖZTOP KONF.ÜRN.SAN. VE TİC. İTH.İHR.A.Ş.
PALMIYE TEKS.TURİZM SAN. VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	OIL JEANS, OIL COMPANY	-
PAMES AYAKKABI İTH.İHR.SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	M.P., METROPOL POLIS, DIWO, ARROW, TOP SECRET	TERAZİDERE MAH. GÜNEŞ CAD. SEMA SOK. NO: 32 BAYRAMPAŞA / İST
PARK BRAVO DIŞ TİC. A.Ş.	PARK BRAVO	TALAT PAŞA CAD. NO:108 GÜLTEPE LEVENT İSTANBUL
PASHA DERİ KONF.SAN. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	VIAVENETO, CRICKET	MEHMETAKİF MAH. IŞIK SOK.NO: 47 İKİTELLİ / İST
PENTA TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	KURULANAN FOK	-
PETEK SARACİYE SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	PETEK COLLECTION, BEN, BANCO,PETEK 1855,PS PETEK 1855, PETEK SARACİYE, PETEK COLLECTION 1855	MALTEPE MAH. GÜMÜŞSUU CAD. LİTROS YOLU NO:3/2 TOPKAPI /İST

PİCALDİ TEKSTİL ÜR. PAZ. TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	PİCALDİ, VİRÜS, ALTERNATİF, NO LIMITS, FREKANS, PCL	KAPALI ÇARŞI BODRUM HAN.NO: 55 /İST
PİRAMİT TEKS. TİC. VE KONF. SAN.LTD.ŞTİ.	PİRAMİT	-
POLAR SOĞUK İKLİM GİYS.SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	SPEKON, POLAR	-
PRAMİT TEKSTİL SAN. TİC. A.Ş.	PİRAMİT	-
PROMİSE TEKSTİL SAN. TİC.LTD. ŞTİ.	İNDEED,B.N.G. İSTANBUL	28 NİSAN CAD.GÜRSEL MAH. NO:8 80360 KAĞITHANE / İST
RAMSAN TEKSTİL ÜRN.LTD.ŞTİ.	VAGONE	LALELİ BALABAN A MAH. KURULTAY SOK. NO: 6/ 3 LALELİ / İST
RAMSEY GİY. SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	RAMSEY, EMILIO BASCO	KERESTECİLER SİT. KIZILCIK SOK. NO:23 MERTER / İST
ROMAN HAZIR GİYİM A.Ş.	GIPSY/ ROMAN	SİNANPAŞA SOK SİNANPAŞA İŞ HANI 29/31 ÇAĞLAYAN İSTANBUL
SAFRAN HALICILIK SAN.TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	SAFRAN,ROBINA, VILLAGE LIFE	NURUOSMANİYE CAD. NO: 64 CAĞOĞLU / İST
SAİDE TEKS.SAN. VE TİC.LTD. ŞTİ.	SUZIE	MERKEZ MAH.YALÇIN KOREŞ CAD. NO:21 YENİBOSNA / İST
SAMTEKS TEKS.ÜRN.DİŞ TİC. VE SAN.A.Ş.	UNCLE SAM	FATİH CAD. ARDOÇ SOK. NO:7 MERTER / İST
SARAR GİYİM TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	SARAR, CCS	ORGANİZE SANAYİ BÖL.26110 ESKİŞEHİR
SELTEKS TEKSTİL GİYİM SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	ANDO	-
SESPA TEKSTİL İHRACAT VE PAZARLAMA A.Ş.	SESLİ	YILDIZ POSTA CAD. NO: 26 YEŞİL AP. A BLOK KAT : 9 D :18 GAYRETTEPE / İST
SEVİL GİYİM İHRACAT İTHALAT SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	RAGAZZI	-
SEZER TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	JOE HUDSON	FATİH CD. NO: 69 34540 GÜNEŞLİ İSTANBUL
SİMGE TEKSTİL LTD. ŞTİ.	ADONIS	FATİH MAH. 1. CAD. NO:8 ESENLER/İST
SİTİL ÇİZGİ İNŞ.TURİZM VE TEKSTİL A.Ş.	STYLE ÇİZGİ, MODA DICENTONE	ÇOBANÇEŞM KIMIZ SOK.NO: 21 YENİBOSNA / İST ÇOBANÇEŞM KIMIZ SOK.NO: 21 YENİBOSNA / İST
SOLO TRİKO LTD. ŞTİ.	SOLO	-
SUN TEKS. SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	JIMMY KEY, VEGA	-
SUNGUR TEKSTİL SAN.A.Ş.	COTTONART	-
SUNLIGHT TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	HUZI COLLECTION	KAYNARCA MAH.GÜNEŞ SOK. NO: 1 KAYNARCA/ PENDİK İSTANBUL
SYSTEM KONF.SAN. VE TİC.LTD. ŞTİ.	BIG BLUE,MISS BLUE,BLUE SYSTEM,PIONER	MAHMUTBEY ARIKANDAĞLAR İŞ HANI NO:1 KAT:4 ŞİRİNEVLER İSTANBUL
ŞAHİNLER HOLDİNG A.Ş.	VESTİNO	MEHMETAKİFBEY CAD. CAMCIOĞLU SOK. NO:2/ 2 MERTER / İST
ŞAL KONF. SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	ŞAL, BELLA BICCHI	İYİNİYET SOK. NO: 12 80260 BOMONTİ / ŞİŞLİ

ŞAMPİYON SPORT	ŞAMPİYON SPORT, KISTAS	YUKARI DUDULLU ORGANİZE SAN.BÖLG. ÜMRANİYE İSTANBUL
ŞIK MAKAS GİY. SAN.	CROSS JEANS, CRONIX, MIAMI	EVREN MAH. GÜLBAHAR CAD. GÜLTEPE SOK. NO:7 GÜNEŞLİ/İSTANBUL
TARS ULUSLARARASI DIŞ TİC.TURİZM VE SAN. LTD.ŞTİ.	BOXER KING, CHICO-KING, HAFT, BITOSSİ,JCPENNY BOXER KING, CHICO-KING, HAFT, BITOSSİ	İNÖNÜ CAD. HOŞGÖR SOK.NO:3 ÇELİKTEPE 4. LEVENT /İST
TAYF TEKSTİL SAN. VE DIŞ TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	TAYF	İKİTELLİ ORGANİZE SAN. BÖLG. SARAÇLAR SİT. 4. BLOK NO: 245 İKİTELLİ İSTANBUL
TEKİNEL BEBE TRİKO KONF. SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	TEKİNEL	-
TEMA TEKS. PAZ. SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	L.C.W, LC WAIKKI	EVREN MAH. ŞEHİT CENGİZ KARLI SOK. NO: 4 GÜNEŞLİ / İST
TEN ÇAMAŞIR SAN.A.Ş.	TEN, X- INTIMA	29 EKİM CAD. NO: 10 YENİBOSNA / İST
TERGAN DERİ ÜRN.SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	TERGAN, TERRY	ESENLER CAD. YAŞAROĞLU SOK. NO: 8 BAYRAMPAŞA / İST
TOSUNOĞLU TEKS. SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	TOSUNOĞLU	AKÇEŞME MAH. 2018 SOK. NO: 16 20016 GÜMÜŞLER / DENİZLİ
UĞUR DERİ DERİ MAM.SAN. VE TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	CARLO POZZI, SPERANZA, SPASSO GREGOTTI,UĞUR CAVALLIERE, UGUR'W	NURİ PAŞA MAH. 62. SOK. NO:36 ZEYTİNBURNU/ İST
UKİ ULUSL. KONF. İMALAT VE TİC. A.Ş.	UKİ	İSTANBUL YOLU ÜZERİ 34870 ÇATALCA İSTANBUL
ULUSOY TEKSTİL	CEYS	ULUSTEKSTİL A.Ş. BASIN EKSPRES YOLU CEMAL ULUSOY CD. ULUSOY TESİSLERİ 34530 YENİBOSNA /İST
URBA DIŞ TİC. TURİZM A.Ş.	URBA	-
ÜÇ-EL AYAKKABI SAN. VE TİC. LTD.ŞTİ.	WINCHESTER, CAPITOL, NEW FASHION, IDENTITY, ÜÇ-EL,MORENO	VEZİROĞLU KÖYÜ 45007 MANİSA
ÜM-KA DERİ SAN. VE TİC.LTD. ŞTİ.	ROUTE 66,BUSTERS, BIG FOOD, TUAREK, FLETLINA	YENİ DOĞAN MAH.42/ 4SOK. 3 / A ZEYTİNBURNU / İST
VENDER GİYİM SAN. VE DIŞ TİC.LTD.ŞTİ.	VENDER	ALİRİZA GÜRCAN CAD. NADİDE SOK.NO: 21 K: 1 PALAS APT MERTER / İST
VİVİD MODA GİYİM TEKSTİL SAN. TİC. LTD.	VIVID	ANKARA CAD. ARKILIÇ SOK. NO: 12 ESENTEPE / KARTAL İSTANBUL
VİZYON DERİ SAN. VE TİC.A.Ş.	VIA VESPUCCI, V-SIGN, ONE BY ONE, VISIGN, VİZYON	ESKİ LONDRA ASFALTI NO: 79 GÜNGÖREN İSTANBUL
VOLKAN LEATHER DERİ TEKS. TİC. VE SAN. A.Ş.	VOLKAN LEATHER, ZAC77	ZÜBEYDE HANIM CAD. NO: 320 34760 İSTANBUL
YALAZ TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	FILO D'ORO	DOĞUŞ CD.NO:80 35060 BUCA/İZMİR
YARGICI KONF. İHR. VE TİC. A.Ş.	YARGICI	KAZIMORBAY CAD. NO:102 80260 ŞİŞLİ / İST
YAŞAR AYAKKABICILIK SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	LESCON, CONIX	GENÇOSMAN MAH. DOĞAN BEY CAD. NO: 106 GÜNGÖREN / İST

YENİ İNCİ İÇ GİYİM SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	YENİ İNCİ	-
YILTEKS KONF.TEKS.SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	YJS,REVOLUTION, CAJAC, HAYDAR, MUZZY, MADONNA	EVREN MAH. GÜLBAHAR CAD. YEŞİLTEPE SOK. NO: 9 K: 2/ 2 GÜNEŞLİ İSTANBUL
YKK METAL VE PLASTİK ÜRÜNLERİ SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	YKK	ORGANİZE SAN.BÖLG. 9.SOK ÇERKEZKÖY / TEKİRDAĞ
ZEKİ TRİKO A.Ş.	ZEKİ MAYO	İMRAHOR CAD.AYNI EFENDİ SOK. NO: 36 80330 SÜTLÜCE / İST
ZENDA GİYİM SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	KOKET, CARINO	HALKALI CD.NO: 263 34620 HALKALI / İST
ZİYLAN AYAKKABI SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	KINETIX, POLARIS, PROSHOT, AIR FLOGART	HALKALI CD.NO: 263 34620 HALKALI / İST
ZORLU LINEN DOKUMA EMPİRME KONF.SAN.TİC.A.Ş.	TAÇ-LINEN,LINENS, BIANCALUNA	PETROL OFİSİ DOLUM TESİSLERİ YOLU ZORLU PLAZA 34840 AVCILAR / İST

Attachment 3: Turkish producers of foreign brand names

TURKISH PRODUCERS OF FOREIGN BRAND NAMES		
TURKISH PRODUCER	BRAND NAMES	ADDRESS
AKEL TEKS. KONF. SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	BIG STAR	BELGRADKAPI 10. YIL CAD. NO:12 34780 YEDİKULE/İST
AKMODA TEKSTİL	KLAUS STEILMANN; MICHEIL BOYART VE FIAMMA (KL REPURT), EIN (SEIDENSTICKER FİRMASINA), QUELLA	DOKUZ EYLÜL MAH. KAHRAMANLAR CAD. NO:33 GAZİEMİR/İZMİR
ARAT TEKSTİL	SCOTCH&SODA, MARK&SPANCER	KERESTECİLER SİTESİ FATİH CAD. LADİN SOK. NO:22 MERTER
ARNETTA TEKS. SAN. A.Ş.	ARNETTA	KERESTECİLER SİTESİ KESTANE SOK. GRUP HAN NO:16/2 MERTER/İST
AYDINLI HAZIR GİYİM SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	PIERRE CARDIN (OUT WEAR), BECON BERLINER, U.S. POLO ASS'N	MİMARŞİNAN ESKİ LONDRA ASFALTI NO:40 BÜYÜKÇEKMECE İSTANBUL
AYDOĞAN TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	STEAVE SMITY	MERKEZ MAH. SANAYİ CAD. NO:118 YENİBOSNA / İSTANBUL
BALKOÇ TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	BANDIT	ORGANİZE SANAYİ BÖLGESİ 1.CAD NO:7 ÇORUM
BEYPA DIŞ TİCARET VE TEKSTİL SAN.A.Ş. (AKKANAT HOLDİNG)	ADIDAS, NIKE, MEXX, UMBRO,SEAN JOHN, FISHBONE	BÜYÜKÇEKMECE ESENYURT E-6 YAN YOLU EVREN OTO SANAYİ SİTESİ NO:6 D BLOK İSTANBUL
BİMBO TEKSTİL LTD. ŞTİ.	JANOSCH ,FUNWARE	MEHMET AKİF MAH.İNÖNÜ CAD.GÜRLER SOK. NO.16 İKİTELLİ/ İSTANBUL
BOĞAZIÇI HAZIR GİYİM A.Ş.- BBA	BENETTON, 012, SISLEY	UÇYOL MEVKİİ NORAMİN İŞ MERKEZİ B/4 MASLAK/İST
BOZKURT	MAX, CAMEL, ESPRIT,GAP,PIREMAMAN,CIRO	GÜNEŞ DEVRAN MAH.GÜLBAHAR CAD. NO:36 GÜNEŞLİ İSTANBUL
CAHİT AYAKKABI SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	ROBERTO LENZI	KERESTECİLER SİTESİ ÇINAR SOK. ZEYNEP HAN NO:29 34010 MERTER İSTANBUL
CANAT TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND FOREIGN TRADE COM.	BRODER BROS, BRITCES, BUGLE BOY, FRANCO APPAREL, C-LIFE, KOHLS, TARGET, TRAMPOLINE, UPSTAIRS, SCOOP, TOM TOMPSON, KÖRPERHÜLLEN, T.T.S., LINEA PRIMERA, MEDICO SPORTS, DANIEL HETCHER, GULDENPFENNING, PROMTEX HANDELS, GROUP ZANNIER, BUUR A.B.V., KASTIX, DA VINCI FASHION, OBJECT FASHION, ELIOT, THE	KERESTECİLER SİTESİ FATİH CAD. UZUN SOK. NO:18 KAT.4 AYDIN HAN 34010 MERTER İSTANBUL

	COLLECTION REYKJAVIK	
COATS TÜRKİYE İPLİK SANAYİ A.Ş.	DUAL DUTY, EPIC, ASTRA, GRAMAX, DRIMA, ANCHOR, DOMINO OPTIC (FERMUAR)	-
CT KONFEKSİYON SAN. VE DIŞ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	ZARA, HUGO BOSS, RIVER ISLAND, H&M, ARCADIA GROUP, BROTHERS, VIZONCLUB, SANDA	ALEMDAĞ CAD. DEPO YOLU SOK. YILDIRIM İŞ MERKEZİ NO:12/3 81240 ÜMRANİYE / İSTANBUL
ÇAĞRI ÇELİK TRİKO	TINKY-MINKY	KERESTECİLER SİTESİ SELVİ SOK. NO:5 MERTER/İSTANBUL
ÇİÇEK GİYİM (TÜRKİYE DİSTRİBÜTÖRÜ)	GOTEX	TALATPAŞA CAD. ÖZGÜR İŞ MERKEZİ NO:108/3 GÜLTEPE/İSTANBUL
DODO TEKSTİL	JORDACHE JEANS, JORDACHE KIDS	FEVZİ ÇAKMAK MAH. ZAMBAK SOK. NO:6 KAYNARCA/İSTANBUL
DURHAL TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	NIKE	EVREN OTO SANAYİ SİTESİ YANI NO:6 ESENYURT/İST
EGE PAM TURUSTİK TES. (TÜRKİYE DİSTRİBÜTÖRÜ)	ELLESE, GARKO, PANCALDI, TRUSSARDI, VALENTINO, PLAYTEX, CACHANEL, CALVIN CLINE, WONDERBRA	10087 SOK. NO:5 ÇİĞİLİ / İZMİR
ENTARİ GİYİM	PEPE JEANS, MARKS&SPENCER, GUES	-
ERAK GİYİM	MUSTANG	GÜMÜŞSUYU CAD. FATİH ŞEHİTLER SOK. NO:3 TOPKAPI/İST
EROĞLU GİYİM SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	CALVIN CLAIN, TOMMY HILFIGER, DONNA KARAN, GLORIA WANDERBILD, LACOSTE, KALWOOD, K24, LEE COOPER	-
EROS ÇAMAŞIR A.Ş.	LACOSTE	FAZLIPAŞA CAD. NO:2/1 TOPKAPI/İSTANBUL
ESEM SPOR GİYİM SANAYİ VE TİCARET (Türkiye Distrübütörü)	CLARKS, FILA, LECOSPORT, SLADZANGER, ARENA	BİRANE SOK. NO:9 ŞİŞLİ
ESİN SAN. VE TARIM ÜRÜN. DIŞ TİC. A.Ş.	WRANGLER	FATİH CAD. AKÇAY SOK. NO:16 KERESTECİLER SİTE. 34010 MERTER/İSTANBUL
GAP PAZARLAMA A.Ş. (ÇALIK HOLDİNG)	SARA LEE, CASUAL WEAR, WAL MART, TARGET, NAUTICA, CALVIN KLEIN, MISS ERIKA, JC PENNY, L&T, BBB, MARMAX, WERMUTH, COSTCO	KERESTECİLER SİTESİ FATİH CAD. SELVİ SOK. NO:18 MERTER İSTANBUL
İMAJ TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	WALT DISNEY (MICKEY FOR KIDS) / WARNER BROS (BABY LOONEY TUNES)	İNCİRLİ BOSTAN YENİ YOL SOK. ETAB İŞ MERKEZİ C BLOK NO:3-4 ACIBADEM İSTANBUL
İMTEKS	PUMA, TOMMY, CHAMPION, HILFIGER, LEVIS	-
İSTANBUL KONF. SAN. ve TİC. A.Ş.	LEVI STRAUSS	BÜYÜKDERE CAD. YAPI KREDİ PLAZA C BLOK KAT:9-10 4.LEVENT/İST

KONİTEKS A.Ş.	LEE COOPER,MOON DAY	ZAFER SOK.NECMETTİN AKSOY İŞ HANI. NO:3 K: 4 MERTER İSTANBUL
MAVİ JEANS	RIFLE	-
MEDUSA TEKSTİL (TÜRKİYE DİSTRÜBÜTÖRÜ)	DEGLON MARKA ELASTAN İPLİK (DEGRONA FİRMASININ ÜRETTİĞİ İPLİK)	KÖYALTI MEVKİ MERKEZ MAH. ÇINAR CAD. KAVAK SOK. YALÇINLAR İŞMERKEZİ YENİBOSNA
MERGÜ TEKSTİL KONFEKSİYON SANAYİ VE TİC. LİM. ŞTİ.	GIN TONİC, HUCKE, MOGOL, IQ, MERCEDES	5759 SOK. NO:25 KARABAĞLAR/İZMİR
MODERN TEKSTİL	LACOSTE	MERKEZ MAH. SÜMER CAD. KAVAK SOK. NO:39 YENİBOSNA/İST
MUDO HAZIRGIYIM	NAF NAF	AMBARLI DOLUM TESİSLERİ YOLU CİHANGİR MAH. KUYUBAŞI SOK. NO:9 AMBARLI- AVCILAR/İST
NOVİTA TEKSTİL LTD. ŞTİ.	PAUL&SHARK	AKINCI BAYIRI SOK. SOMER APT. NO:12/1 MECİDİYEKÖY/İSTANBUL
ORJİN TEKSTİL TİC. VE SAN. LTD. ŞTİ.	ALDENTE	MEHTER ÇEŞME MAH. KENAR SOK. NO:30 HARAMİDERE ESENYURT/İSTANBUL
ORJİN TEKSTİL TİC. VE SAN. LTD. ŞTİ.	ALDENTE	MEHTER ÇEŞME MAH. KENAR SOK. NO:30 HARAMİDERE ESENYURT/İSTANBUL
ÖNDAY GROUP	JACQUES BRITT, DANIELS	VATAN CADDESİ PARK SOK. ERYILMAZ İŞHANI NO:12/2 ÇAĞLAYAN/İSTANBUL
ÖZTEK GİYİM SANAYİ	DELORES BELL, CAPACITY	YAHYA KEMAL MAH. OKUL SOK. NO:10 KAĞITHANE/İSTANBUL
PALIMAR SPOR GİYİM (DİSTRÜBÜTÖR)	QUICKSILVER	SANAYİ MAH. ESKİ BÜYÜKDERE CAD. BİLEK İŞMERKEZİ 4. LEVENT NO:29/3 İSTANBUL
PALİ TEKS TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	GIN TONIC, TUZZI, FILA, TRIANGLE, C&E, AWG	FATİH CAD. NO:17 GÜNEŞLİ İSTANBUL
PENTA TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	BILL BLASS, ALEXANDER JULIAN, LL BEAN, OCEAN PASIFIC, WEITZ, OSCAR DE LA RENTA, NICE BREACH, GEOFFREY BEENE, CLAYROOKE, MARKS&SPENCER	KVK PLAZA, BAYAR CAD. GÜLBAHAR SOK. NO:14 KAT:6 81090 KOZYATAĞI İSTANBUL
PİJALUKS DIŞ GİYİM	PIERRE CARDIN (UNDERWEAR, PJYMA, NIGHTGOWN, ETC.)	ŞAİR NİGAR SOK. ŞAİR NİGAR İŞ MERKEZİ 42/1 OSMANBEY
PİNOTS GİYİM SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.	VANILIA, VANILIA-ELEMENTS, VNL SPORTS VANILIA, PIANELLO	ÇANAKKALE CAD. NO:39 35060 PINARBAŞI/İZMİR
SARAR GİYİM	HUGO BOSS,PIERRE CARDIN,BARCUTA (U.S.A.), COSEPH&FEISS,BUTTLER&WEBB (İRLAND),LINFAGE AMEIR,LINEAVOMO,PAULDIONE	ORGANİZE SANAYİ BÖLGESİ 26110 ESKİŞEHİR

SEVİL GİYİM İHRACAT İTHALAT SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	J.CREW, KECHET, BONNMART	SANAYİ CAD. NO:49 BORNOVA/İZMİR
SİMGE TEKSTİL LTD. ŞTİ.	ADIDAS, MOTHERCARE, H&M, ADAMS, DEBENHAMS, CRISTIAN DIOR, ARCADIA	FATİH MAH. 1. CAD. NO:8 ESENLER İSTANBUL
SİMGE TEKSTİL LTD.ŞTİ.	ADİDAS, MOTHERCARE, H&M, ADAMS, DEBENHAMS, CHRISTIAN DIOR (ONLY SOCKS)	FATİH MAH. 1.CAD. NO:8 ESENLER-İSTANBUL
SPORTECH SPOR MALZEMELERİ SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	LA GEAR	AYAZMA DERESİ SOK. ALİYE MERİÇ KONAK İŞ MERKEZİ NO:3 KAT:4 D:16
SPORTS GİY. TİC. VE SAN. LTD. ŞTİ.	STONES	KERESTECİLER SİTESİ FATİH CAD. LADİN SOK. NO:20 MERTER
SUN TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.	ADIDAS, PUMA, TOMMY HILFIGER, TIMBERLAND, HM, DIESEL, NEXT	10014 SOK. NO:11 AOSB ÇİĞLİ/İZMİR
TAHA TEKSTİL	L.C. WAIKIKI	MAHMUT BEY MERKEZ MAH. TAŞOCAĞI CAD. NO:7/3 BAĞCILAR/İST
TARS ULUSLARARASI DIŞ TİC.TURİZM VE SAN. LTD.ŞTİ.	JC PENNY	İNÖNÜ CAD. HOŞGÖR SOK.NO:3 ÇELİKTEPE 4. LEVENT /İST İNÖNÜ CAD. HOŞGÖR SOK.NO:3 ÇELİKTEPE 4. LEVENT /İST
TEMA TEKSTİL PAZARLAMA SAN TİC AŞ (TAHA GRUP)	L.C. WAIKIKI	EVREN MH. GÜLBAHAR CD. ŞEHİT CENGİZ KARCI SK. NO: 4 BAĞCILAR / İSTANBUL
TİMEKS	BRITTA STEILMAN CONCEPT, SPORTS MASTERS INTERNATIONAL, TEXIMPORT, BUTİK JACOB, BADER, IDEAS DANWER, FIRSH M. GIROLSTAIN	TARLABAŞI BULVARI NO:117 BEYOĞLU İSTANBUL
UKİ	BRUNO SAINT, HILARIE, STRADA, CAPRİ CORNO, BRUNO CITYSIDE	İSTANBUL YOLU ÜZERİ 34870 ÇATALCA İSTANBUL
UNITİM ((TÜRKİYE-RUSYA,İSPANYA DİSTRÜBÜTÖRÜ)	TOMMY HILFIGER (TOMMY SPORTSWEAR VE TOMMY JEANS), CUSTO BARSELO,PEPE JEANS,CAMER,JOCOMO MOLO,CIMARRON,HOMMES	-
YEŞİL KUNDURA	CATERPILLAR, HUSH PUPIES, GEOX, MERRELL, CAMEL, SALEMAMER, HARLEY DAVIDSON	YEŞİL PLAZA YILANLI AYAZMA YOLU NO:3 K:4 İSTANBUL
YEŞİM TEKSTİL	MARKS&SPENCER, GAP, OLD NAVY, JC PENNY, ZARA, BANANA REPUCLIC, EDDIE BAUER, ,SEARS, SCHLAFGUT, NIKE, BHS, LAND'S END, NICK&NORA, KARSTADTH, QUELLE, NECKERMANN, LOUIS FERAUD, TCHIBO, JC PENNEY, BERSHKA, PULL&BEAR, EL CORTE INGLES, COSTCO, SEARS, B&B VE MERVYN'S, SARA LEE, LASCOL, HOMESTEAD, WALMART, BOUCLAIR, ROSEDEE, JEFFREY FABRIC,	ANKARA YOLU GÜRSÜ KAVŞAĞI BURSA

	HOLIDAY FABRIC	
ZİYLAN AYAKKABI	NOVA NOVA, BRAKIES	HALKALI CAD. NO:263 34620 HALKALI İSTANBUL
ZORLU HOLDİNG	BEL AIR	AMBARLI PETROL OFİSİ DOLUM TESİSLERİ YANI AVCILAR- İSTANBUL