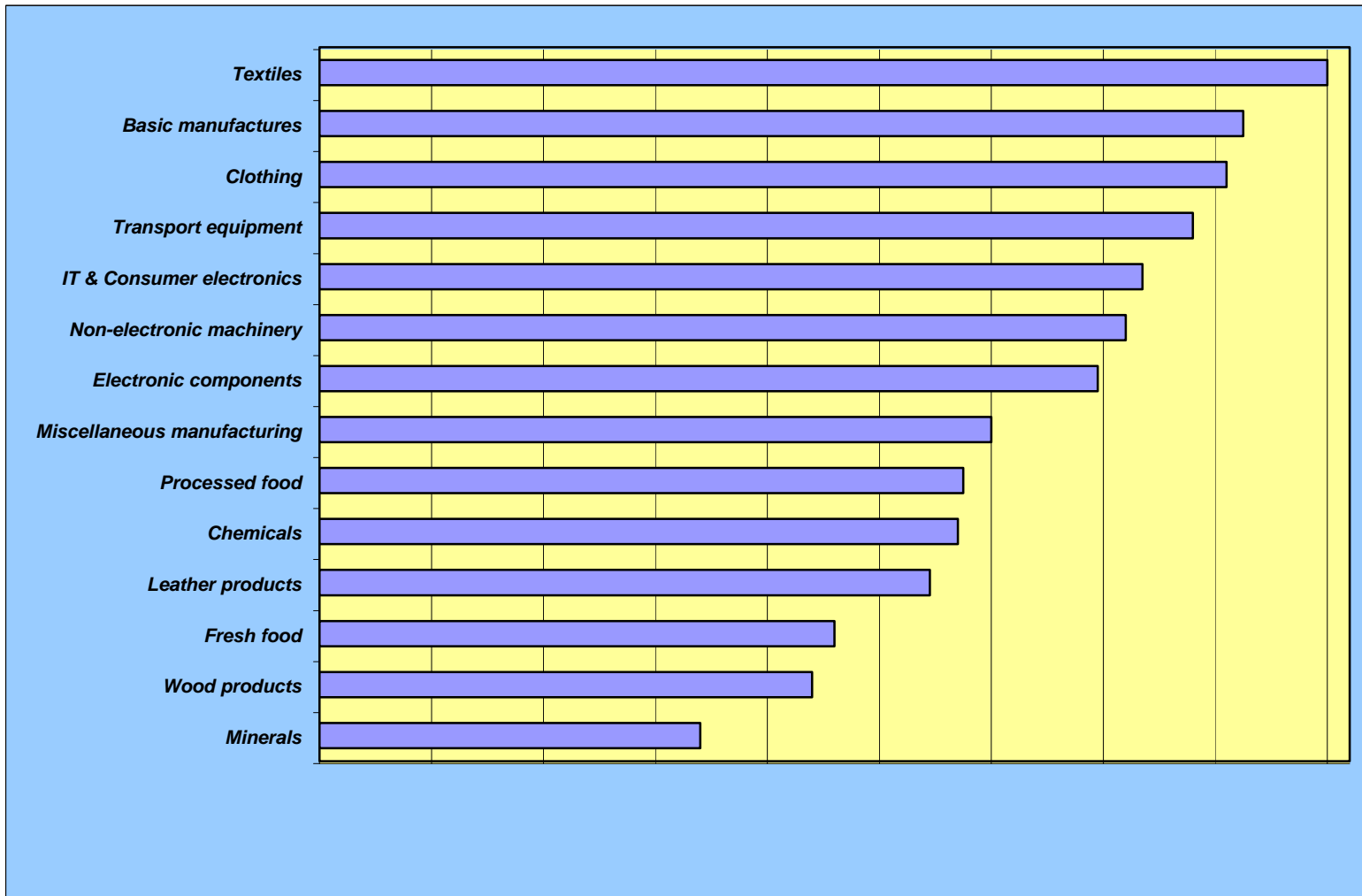


Specialization index of: TURKEY



| TURKEY | Rank | Revealed comparative advantage |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Textiles</i> | 5 | 4.94 |
| <i>Basic manufactures</i> | 20 | 2.02 |
| <i>Clothing</i> | 23 | 6.44 |
| <i>Transport equipment</i> | 29 | 0.79 |
| <i>IT & Consumer electronics</i> | 38 | 0.32 |
| <i>Non-electronic machinery</i> | 41 | 0.48 |
| <i>Electronic components</i> | 46 | 0.50 |
| <i>Miscellaneous manufacturing</i> | 65 | 0.51 |
| <i>Processed food</i> | 70 | 1.34 |
| <i>Chemicals</i> | 71 | 0.52 |
| <i>Leather products</i> | 76 | 0.54 |
| <i>Fresh food</i> | 93 | 1.82 |
| <i>Wood products</i> | 97 | 0.36 |
| <i>Minerals</i> | 117 | 0.20 |

The index measures the country's revealed comparative advantage in exports according to the Balassa formula. The index compares the share of a given sector in national exports with the share of this sector in world exports. Values above 1 indicate that the country is specialized in the sector under review. The graph shows the ranking of the specialization indices across countries: Rank 1 indicates that the country has the highest specialization index in the world for the sector under review.