

TÜRKİYE’NİN BALKANLAR COĞRAFYASI İLE KUYUMCULUK SEKTÖRÜ TİCARET VERİLERİNİN ANALİZİ¹

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Öz: Köklü bir geçmişe sahip Türk milleti devlet bazında yaşamsal sürecini Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ile sürdürmektedir. Millet olarak bilinen tarihinden beri her ulaştığı bölgedeki bilgiyi devşirerek daha ileriye götürmeyi başarmışlardır. Ele geçen arkeolojik buluntular ve eserlerde Türklerin her dönemde çağdaşlarına göre metal işleme konusunda ileri seviyede oldukları görülmektedir. Geçmişten günümüze değin taşıdıkları bu mezzetlerini kaybetmeden çağın teknolojik gelişimini de dünya ile aynı anda takip ederek dünyada bu alanda söz sahibi ülkeler sıralamasında üst sıralardaki ülke konumuna yükselmişlerdir.

Balkan ülkeleri ile tarihten getirdiğimiz köklü birliktelikler sebebiyle Balkanlar coğrafyasını doğal olarak Türkiye’nin Hinterland’ı konumuna soktuğunu söylemenin yanlış olmayacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu duruma istinaden Balkanlar bölgesi ülkeleri ile kuyumculuk alanında yapılan ticaret verileri incelenerek analiz edilmiştir. Bulgular literatür taraması, TÜİK, Ekonomi Bakanlığı ve diğer ilgili kurumların ticaret verileri ile sınırlıdır. Bu alanda mevcut bir çalışma bulunmaması sebebi ile özgündür. Balkan ülkeleri ile yapılan kuyum mamul ticaretinin analiz edilerek kuyumculuk alanında henüz tam olarak ihracat potansiyelini kullanamayan alan ilgilerine ihracat potansiyelin artırılması yol gösterici olması ve bu alanda çalışanlara veri oluşturması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında Türkiye’nin kuyumculuk alanındaki geçmişten günümüze durumu ve genel ekonomik veriler hakkında bilgi verilmiştir. Çalışmanın devamında Türkiye’nin balkan ülkeleri ile yaptığı kuyumculuk ürünleri ticaret verileri elde edilerek elde edilen sonuçlar tablolaştırılarak analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen verilerden sonuçlar çıkartılarak konu tartışılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: El Sanatları, Kuyumculuk, Altın, Gümüş, Mücevher

JEL Kodu: A1

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ANALYSIS OF TRADE DATA OF JEWELRY SECTOR BY TURKEY'S BALKANS GEOGRAPHY

Abstract: The Turkish nation, which has a long history, continues its vital process with the Republic of Turkey on the basis of the state. Since the time of the nation known as the Nation, they have succeeded in bringing further information to the region that has been reached. The success that every nation has shown on the field has been shown in the field of mine art, even to the topic of Turks' epics. In every archaeological finds and works, it is seen that Turks are advanced in metal processing according to their contemporaries. They have continued their success in the field of goldsmithing, which is counted in metal processing subspaces. They have followed the technological development of the era at the same time as the world without losing these virtues that they have been carrying from day to day. With these reasons, in the world, the top rankings of the countries that have the word of this land rose to the position of speaking countries

It is thought that it would not be wrong to say that the Balkan countries naturally put Turkey in the position of Hinterland because of the deep associations we brought from the Balkan countries with the history. In this context, the trading data in the Balkans region countries and jewelry area were analyzed and analyzed. Finding literature is limited to trading data of TUIK, Ministry of Economy and other related institutions. This area is unique because there is no work available. It is aimed to analyze the jewelry trade made with the Balkan countries and to guide the increase of export potential to the field which is not yet fully utilized in the field of jewelry and to create data for this field workers. Within the scope of the study, information about Turkey's historical situation in the field of jewelry and its present situation has been given. General economic data has been obtained in the field of jewelry. Later, it was emphasized how much trade with the Balkan countries in Turkey and how much trade with the countries. After that, as a sub-title, the results obtained by obtaining trade data of the mentioned countries and precious metal jewelry products were tabled and analyzed. The results obtained from the obtained data were tried to be discussed.

Key words: Handicrafts, Jewelry, Gold, Silver, Jewelry-Jewellery

JEL Codes: A1

1. INTRODUCTION

The history of the mining works that are included in the handicrafts in Turkey is very old. The Anatolian people were found in archaeological excavations in our country where pre-historic and historical eras were used in various forms and possibly with ornamental items and jewelry for various purposes. (Sular, 1998, p.25). The racist nations have always considered holly and irregularity, and have developed various beliefs and practices in this regard (Türkmen & Türker, 2014, p.4). This situation can be shown as one of the reasons for the fact that Turks are very advanced in the mining arts compared to the contemporaries. Old Turkic tribes who took Central Asia as their homeland, Huns, Göktürks, and mine arts were considered as a national art. By

accepting Islam, the Turks established Islamic Turkish States and maintained their arts in Islamic beliefs(Kayaoglu, 1985, p. 185).

According to Abdulkadir Inan (1966)

(...), the two sanctuaries that played a role in the conquest of which Turks had done since known historical periods were horse breeding, while the other was mining(p.543).

Anatolia can be considered the birthplace of world jewellery. Examples of mining operations that took place among the bronze aged works of the first time and which date back to five thousand years ago have been prepared by the artists who lived in these lands (Kirtunc, 1990, p.25). Anatolia, which is the center and gateway of various civilizations, shows different diversity and richness in terms of different raw materials and construction techniques and Turkish handicrafts (Ozdemir and Dudas, 2013, p.2). The Turkish mining industry is as strong as Altay - Orhan Turks. The Seljuk and Ottoman periods were the period when they gave the most beautiful examples of the art of mining (Tansug, 1985, p.10). Turks were also advanced in the production of jewelry products within the scope of mining arts. Istanbul in the Ottomans VI. Since the beginning of the century began to become the center of jewelry and gold jewelry production has gained speed with the conquest of Istanbul.

Gold jewelry production in Istanbul is concentrated around the Grand Bazaar, the first closed shopping center of the world established in 1467 (Budak, 2015, p.8). Looking at the development of the jewelry sector in Turkey, it is seen that Istanbul is an important center in the history of the industry which has a long history in Anatolia and today. The establishment of the Grand Bazaar in Istanbul in the development of the jewelry industry and the start of the production relations here are mentioned as an important beginning for the sector. Today, the Grand Bazaar continues to be a decisive center for both manufacturing and trade relations in the jewelry industry (Eceral, Koroglu and Ugurlar). Turkey continues its production heritage with the jeweler city which is the center of the Grand Bazaar.

He continues his production heritage with jewelry city which is the center of the Grand Bazaar.

Table 1. Turkey Jewellery-Jewellery Category Export

Datas

	QUANTITY (KG)	VALUE (\$)
2015	3.472.739,00	2.644.467.515,71
2016	2.889.790,17	2.448.766.035,07

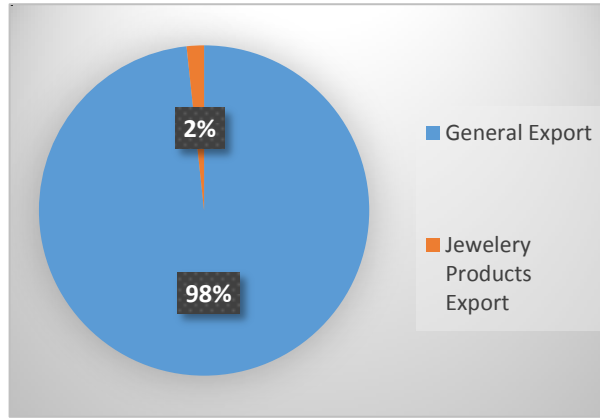
Source: JTR-Jewelry Exporters' Association (2017)

According to the Jewelers Exporters Association data; Turkey exports to 163 free zones and countries (JTR, 2017). According to the economic situation in Turkey, export figures are subject to small scale ups and downs. It is observed that Turkey's export figures for 2015 and 2016, including bijouterie products that are evaluated as jewelry-

jewellery products, total 2.5 billion dollars in total given to the Jewellery Exporters Association.

According to the data of the Ministry of Economy; As of the end of 2016, Turkey's total exports totaled 142.138.850 billion USD (Ministry of Economy, 2017). Again, Turkey's final exports in the jewellery-jewellery category of 2016 are 2.448.766 billion dollars, even though Table-1 shows.

Chart 1. Turkey's share of Jewellery-Jewellery Exports in General Export



According to this situation, as shown in Chart 1, the share of Jewellery-Jewellery Exports in general exports corresponds to 2%.

2. THE IMPORTANCE OF WORKER

In this study, it is aimed to examine the economic data related to the trade of jewelry products made with the Balkan countries of Turkey. It is important for this purpose that it will be beneficial to those in the jewellery business, especially those working in the jewelry industry, and that there is no previous work in this area

3. WORKING METHOD

The material of this work constitutes trade data with the Balkan countries in the context of Turkey's jewelry sector. The study is a descriptive study based on screening model. In the scope of the study, resources were searched and resources were obtained which will constitute the end result study of the literature. The data were given in a regular format under appropriate headings for purposes, while some were tabled and analyzed.

4. WORKING FINDINGS

4.1. Countries in Balkan Geography

The Balkan Peninsula is the easternmost of the three continents south of the European continent. This region is not only a transit area to other parts of Europe but also is remarkable in terms of its proximity to Asia, its position from Central Europe to the

Mediterranean and even Central Asia (Aribas, 2007: 429). As a consequence of the geopolitical situation, the Balkan peninsula, which has long history and culture unity as a result of the geopolitical situation, is a Turkish word meaning "row-mountain" or "mountainous" 'Le is bounded. Here, the Aegean Sea is in the Balkans with hundreds of islands, from there to Crete and to the Mediterranean, while in the west it is restricted to the Adriatic Sea. As to the northern border of the Balkans, the Danube river has been designated as the northern border of the peninsula since the Roman period. The Danube river, like the Straits in the south, is a difficult water barrier. However, the Danube river has never been an insurmountable obstacle, due to the fact that it is the main trade route to the Black Sea and tight trade ties between the two coasts. Empires ruled by the Danube and the Balkans have always tried to keep the territories beyond the Danube under their control. This is not a direct sovereignty, northern and southern varieties of the Danube in terms of culture and social structure. The Danube remained the northern border of the original Balkans, especially in terms of military. Towards the western Balkans, Vidin played a key role, especially Belgrade, and formed a border between Belgrade and the Sava and the Western Balkans from Sirmia and Hungary (Inalcik, 2005: 23-24).

Picture 1: Geographical Map of Countries in the Balkans



Source: Korybko, 2015, p.5

Countries considered as Balkan geography (TR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2011) are shown in table 2. Apart from that, Italy has territories in the balkan region with 0.02%. Although Moldova is bordered by Balkan geography due to its territory, it is not a balkan country, but it is a stake with balkan countries in racial terms. For this reason, it is seen that in some sources, Italy and Moldova have passed Balkan country.

Table 2. The Countries That Form Balkan Geography and The Balkan Soils Percent Values

	BALKAN COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES VALUES OF SOUTHERN GROUNDS IN BALKAN GEOGRAPHY
1	Bulgaria		% 100
2	Greece		% 100
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina		% 100
4	Montenegro		% 100
5	Albania		% 100
6	Kosovo		% 100
7	Macedonia		% 100
8	Serbia		%73
9	Croatia		%49
10	Slovenia		%27
11	Romania		%9
12	Turkey		%5

Source: The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (2017), Rumelisdad (2012)

Table 2 shows that some of the territories of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Romania and Turkey are in Balkan geography. Apart from this, Bulgaria, Greece, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia are all in the Balkan geography.

4.2. Turkey's Balkan Countries and Trade Data

Exports and performance data of trade, jewelery and jewelery categories that Turkey has mutually made with the 11 countries that constitute Balkan countries are considered as total and country-based. All current data except those not specified in the data for the year are from 2016. 2016 values are based on the fact that the data are finalized and consistent

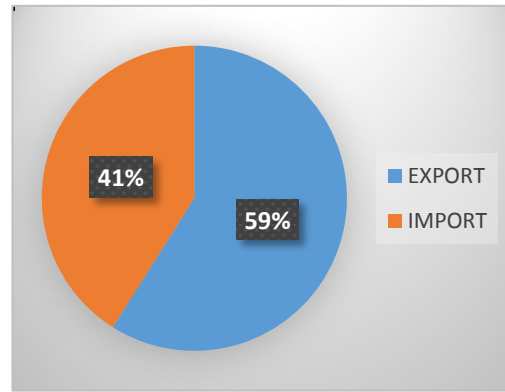
Table 3. Total Trade Data of Turkey with Balkan Countries

BALKAN COUNTRIES	EXPORT (\$ x1000)	IMPORTS (\$ x1000)	EXPORT IMPORTS COMPARISON RATE
Bulgaria	2.383.865	2.139.944	%111
Greece	1.427.516	1.184.782	%120
Bosnia and Herzegovina	309.117	288.291	%107
Montenegro	51.807	23.364	%223
Albania	304.546	20.602	%1478
Kosovo	260.817	8.507	%3066
Macedonia	378.049	82.581	%458
Serbia	581.784	288.237	%202
Croatia	278.426	133.517	%209
Slovenia	928.151	296.053	%314
Romania	2.671.493	2.195.671	%122
TOTAL	9.575.571	6.661.549	%144

Source: TUIK-Turkish Statistical Institute (2017)

Table 3 shows that Turkey exports 9.575.571 billion dollars to Balkan countries and imports 6.661.549 billion dollars. Turkey accounts for 144% of the total exports of these countries. Despite Turkey's exports to all of these countries being higher than imports, Kosovo imports with the highest rate of 30.66% are among the 11 countries with the lowest exports, the lowest with 107% with the lowest exports of Bosnia and Herzegovina 11.

Chart 2: % Comparison of Turkey's Balkan Countries, Exports and Imports



When Chart 2 is examined, it is seen that Turkey exports 41% of its trade with Balkan geography and 59% exports. It is understood that Turkey gives an 18% surplus in trade with these countries.

Table 4. Turkey's Balkan Countries and Jewelery-Jewelry
 Category Export Data

BALKAN COUNTRIES	QUANTITY (KG)	VALUE (\$)
Bulgaria	1.787,97	1.363.417,52
Greece	4.074,949	3.047.370,05
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.094,33	1.199.799,65
Montenegro	1.328,77	385.561,02
Albania	1.737,48	4.097.925,98
Kosovo	1.757,25	420.418,61
Macedonia	914,49	292.988,52
Serbia	1.750,71	1.379.211,31

Croatia	555	2.048.809,4
Slovenia	19,04	183.695,57
Romania	7.595,602	29.821.526,51
TOTAL	24.425,586	44.240.724,14

Source: IMMIB-Istanbul Mine and Metals Exporters' Associations
 (2017)

When Table 4 is examined, it is seen that 24,424 pounds and 44.240.724 million dollars are traded in the Jewellery-Jewellery category of Turkey Balkan countries. In terms of trade volume, it is understood that Romania has the highest trade volume and Slovenia has the lowest trading volume at the end of these countries. In the survey only Jewellery-Jewellery category is examined in Table 4, Bijouterie products are out of category in this category. The Ministry of Economy evaluates the jewellery products in the jewellery-jewellery category as a pen (Ministry of Economy, 2017). Gold, silver, diamond, etc., , The sum is very low and the recycling is limited, so this tabature has been left out of the evaluation to see the valuable commodity trade in this category.

Table 5. Turkey in the category of Jewellery-Jewellery
 Exports to Total and Balkan Countries

2016	TOTAL ALL EXPORTS	BALKAN COUNTRIES TOTAL EXPORTS
QUANTITY (KG)	2.889.790,17	156.943,40
VALUE (\$)	2.448.766.035,07	45.367.324,82

Source: TIM-Turkish Exporters Assembly (2017)

Table 5 shows that Turkey exported 156.943 kg to a total of 2.889.790 kg Balkan countries on a weight basis, including bijouterie pens in Jewellery-Jewel category. It is understood that the total value of Turkey's exports in this area is 2.448.766 billion dollars and total exports with Balkan countries is 45.367325 million dollars.

When Chart 3 and Chart 4 are examined, it is seen that the Balkan countries have a share of 5% (5,43) in weight unit and 2% (1,85) in dollar value in total exports of Turkey in jewellery-jewel category.

Chart 3. % Share of Balkan Countries in Total Exports of Jewellery-Jewelry Category of Turkey

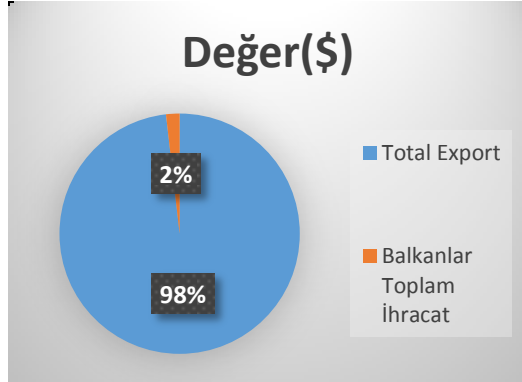


Chart 4. % Share of Balkan Countries in Total Exports of Jewellery-Jewelry Category of Turkey

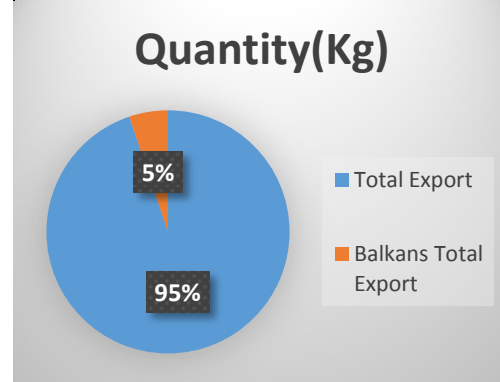


Table 6. Exports of Turkey to the Balkan Countries according to jewellery-Jewellery Category Bijouterie.

2016	EXCLUDING BUTTERFLY ITEMS	INCLUDE THE BUGERY INSTRUMENT
QUANTITY (KG)	24.426	156.943
VALUE (\$)	44.240.724	45.367.325

Source: IMMIB-Istanbul Mineral and Metals Exporters' Associations (2017)

When Table 6 is examined, when Turkey's total exports to the Balkan countries are compared with the exports to the Balkan countries in the Jewellery-Jewellery category, the figure is 156,443 kilos, including bijouterie, while it is 24,426 kilograms excluding bijouterie, while it is 44,407,225 dollars bijouterie excluding value-added bijouterie . It was understood that there is a big difference with 132,517 kg especially in weight basis.

Chart 5. % Share of Turkey in Balkan Countries in Exports According to Bijouterie in Jewellery-Jewellery Category

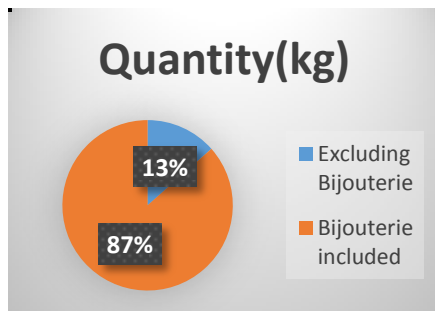
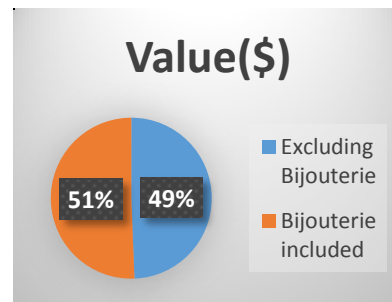


Chart 6. % Share of Turkey in Balkan Countries in Exports According to Bijouterie in Jewellery-Jewelry Category



As Chart 5 and Chart 6 are examined, it is understood that when Turkey's Bijouterie in the Jewellery-Jewel Category is included in the export data of Balkan countries, there is a difference of 74% on the quantity basis and 2% on the value basis. It has been determined that the increase in the number of exporting cattle does not increase significantly.

Table 7. Performance Ranking of the Balkan Countries in Turkey's Total Export Data in the Jewellery-Jewellery Category.

COUNTRIES	IN BALKAN COUNTRIES	SITUATION IN EXPORTED COUNTRIES
Romania	1	12
Albania	2	39
Greece	3	43
Croatia	4	54
Serbia	5	60
Bulgaria	6	62
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7	64
Kosovo	8	80
Montenegro	9	82
Macedonia	10	83
Slovenia	11	88

Source: TIM-Turkish Exporters Assembly (2017)

When Table 7 is analyzed, it is seen that when Balkan countries perform their performances in the export data, Romania ranks first among the Balkan countries and 12 out of the exported countries, while Slovenia ranks 88th among the last ranked countries among the Balkan countries . In the exports of the Ministry of Customs and Trade in the first 20 countries, Romania ranks 14th near the performance value and Greece 17th (GTB, 2017). Have been detected.

RESULT

It seems that Turks have a well-established history since they existed in the history scene in the jewelery art which is one of the subordinate fields in the mining arts. This heritage of Turkey continues today. When annual export data is analyzed, it is seen that the jewelry products product corresponds to a share of 2% in Turkey's annual exports as of 2016. Looking at the average value of exports in 2015 2016, it is seen that it is 2.5 billion dollars.

Balkan geography, which is a word derived from Turkish even as a word, consists of 12 countries including Turkey. It is seen that the total exports of these countries in the Balkan region of Turkey is approximately USD 9.6 billion, and that exports in trade with these countries are 18% more. Turkey's total exports of jewelry and jewelery category with Balkan countries are around 45.5 million. This is equivalent to 2% of all exports in this category. It has been understood that Turkey has exported the most bijouterie products to the Balkans in this export category. It has been seen that the least amount of income comes from these products while the biggest item in this area is jewelry products. In the jewelery-jewelery category, it is seen that Romania is the country with the highest number of exports in the Balkan countries and 12th place in Turkey's overall exports. It can be said that Romania is a good partner in exporting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

According to the results of the research, despite the trade surplus of Turkey, this area should use the accumulation and historical ties which are found to increase the exports with the countries that constitute the Balkan geography. In this category, the amount of jewelry, which is the basis of jewelery and jewelery field, should be directed more to increase the exports of many products than mainly low-priced jewelery products. It is thought that the companies exporting in this category in these countries which constitute the Balkan countries will surely reach the last customers with their own marketing firms, which will increase the value to be denied in exports.

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