



# Economic Impact Analysis Report 2025







# Table of Contents

Cargill at a Glance	7
Areas of operation worldwide	7
Cargill in Türkiye	8
Areas of Operation in Türkiye	9
Investment for a Sustainable Future	10
Cargill's Production and R&D Processes	12
Cargill and Environmental Impact	13
Cargill and Social Impact	14
Corporate responsibility program – 1000 Farmers Endless Prosperity	14
Volunteering and educational support	14
Disaster relief and community projects	15
Cargill Türkiye's Contribution to the Turkish Economy	16
Turkish economy - Sectoral grouping	18
Shares of sectors in total production and gross domestic product (GDP)	19
Sectoral input-output table of Türkiye	21
The net revenue of Cargill in Türkiye for 2023	22
The impact of Cargill's production multiplier on the Turkish economy	23
Cargill's contribution to the Turkish economy – Production	25
Cargill's gross value added multiplier effect on the Turkish economy	26
Cargill's contribution to the Turkish economy – Gross value added	27
Cargill's contribution to the Turkish economy – Employment	28
Central government tax revenue realizations for 2023	30
Cargill's contribution to the Turkish economy – Tax revenues	30
Conclusion	32



# Cargill at a glance

Cargill believes that large companies have a responsibility to add value to society. In line with this belief, the company defines its purpose as **“Nourishing the world in a safe, responsible, and sustainable way.”** Cargill provides solutions in areas critical to life—such as food, ingredients, agricultural solutions, and industrial products. Through this approach, it aims to contribute to business growth, societal well-being, and consumer access to essential needs.

**Cargill began its operations 160 years ago by opening its first grain warehouse to build a bridge between producers and buyers. Today, it operates in over 70 countries and 125 markets, with more than 150,000 employees at over 1,000 locations, making it a global business partner.** Despite its global scale, Cargill maintains a locally focused approach—supporting farmers’ access to markets, enabling business growth by providing essential needs to its customers, and making everyday life easier for families, from the dining table to basic necessities.

Making food systems more sustainable and resilient has become a more critical priority than ever. Positioned at the heart of the supply chain, Cargill carries both the responsibility and the potential to drive this transformation. Its global teams place sustainability at the core of their operations—developing feeds that reduce methane emissions, converting waste into renewable energy, and supporting farmers through regenerative agriculture practices to help reduce environmental impact.

With a people-centered approach, Cargill prioritizes creating long-term value for its customers, employees, communities, and the planet. This perspective enables the company to maintain its reliability and fulfill its responsibilities while adapting to a changing world.

Driven by a strong vision for the future, Cargill remains committed to the values it has upheld since its founding—putting people first, striving for better, and always doing the right thing. Every day, it works to make a meaningful difference in today’s and tomorrow’s world by staying true to these values.

## Areas of operation worldwide

**Cargill operates with the purpose of nourishing the world in a safe, responsible, and sustainable way, with over 150,000 employees across 70 countries.**

The company continues its operations is active in 12 different sectors: agriculture, animal nutrition, beauty and personal care, foodservice, industrial applications, red meat and poultry, bioindustry, data solutions, food and beverage, pharmaceuticals, risk management, and dietary supplements.



# Cargill in Türkiye

Cargill collaborates with producers and customers to supply and produce products that are critical to life by offering food, ingredient, and industrial solutions. With this approach, it positions itself at the heart of the supply chain that meets essential needs. **Through the value it provides to its customers, Cargill contributes to business growth, community well-being, and helping consumers lead better lives.**

Cargill began its operations in Türkiye in the 1960s as a food company. Over the years, it has grown through investments and expanded its product portfolio beyond food into areas

such as bioindustry and animal nutrition and health. **Today, celebrating its 65th anniversary, Cargill Türkiye touches many aspects of life with its rich product range and manages food operations across the Middle East, Türkiye, and Africa from its headquarters in Istanbul.**

At the same time, the company continues to pursue its growth and investment goals in Türkiye with determination—delivering high-quality products to local and global customers, supported by a qualified workforce that develops innovative ideas and by ongoing R&D efforts.

# Areas of operation in Türkiye

Cargill offers a wide range of products and services in Türkiye in the fields of food, bioindustrial solutions, and animal nutrition and health.

In the food sector, the company provides a variety of ingredients for different industries—from sweeteners to texturizers, plant-based proteins to edible oils, flours and fibers to cocoa and chocolate products. The portfolio also includes raw material blends, decorative additives, and acidulants for the food industry.

**Cargill's Bursa Orhangazi Corn Milling Plant, a central hub for food production, began operations in the early 2000s. At this facility, natural starch derived from corn is processed using advanced technology into various starch-based products.**

**The Balıkesir Fats and Oils Plant joined Cargill in 2014. Known for its wide product range tailored to the foodservice and bakery sectors, the facility provides solutions for professional kitchens.** Cocoa and chocolate products, functional systems, lecithin, glycerin, and protein-based solutions produced at the Orhangazi Corn Milling and Balıkesir Fats and Oils plants are exported to customers across Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

**Cargill also touches many aspects of daily life with its bioindustrial products, offering environmentally friendly solutions.** These products, derived from renewable, non-synthetic raw materials, provide sustainable alternatives for many industries—from paints and coatings to roofing systems, furniture to transformers, asphalt to rubber and plastic products. The company also develops innovative solutions for personal care, electronic packaging, adhesives, and insulation.




The Dilovası Industrial Specialties Plant, the production center for these products, processes raw materials derived from vegetable oils such as sunflower, soybean, and palm to produce high value-added products. The facility manufactures emulsifiers, transformer oils, drilling oils, lubricant esters, and fatty acids using advanced technology.

The Dilovası Industrial Specialties Plant, which houses advanced production technologies such as distillation, hydrogenation, and powdering under one roof, reinforces Cargill's unique position in the industry. The environmentally friendly products manufactured here offer local alternatives to imported goods in strategic sectors such as furniture, construction, textiles, plastics, rubber, paint, metal processing, energy, and oil drilling.

**Cargill brings over 120 years of global experience in animal nutrition to Türkiye, offering solutions focused on efficiency, sustainability, and technology.**

The Sakarya Hendek Animal Nutrition Premix Plant produces high-quality feed, additives, and premixes for poultry, livestock, and aquaculture producers. With R&D-supported and digitally focused solutions, this facility promotes sustainable and efficient production while enhancing the competitiveness of local producers.

# Investment for a Sustainable Future

A woman wearing a straw hat and a plaid shirt is kneeling in a cornfield, examining a corn plant. She is holding a smartphone and looking at the plant's tassel. The background is a lush green cornfield.

By placing sustainability at the core of all its operations, Cargill develops purpose-driven innovations that focus not only on individual environmental issues but on the entire food system. The company aims to make a difference and achieve the greatest impact in the areas of climate, people, land and water.

Cargill targets a 10% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from its operations by the end of 2025 compared to 2017 levels, and a 30% reduction in supply chain emissions per ton of product sold by 2030. It also aims to eliminate deforestation from its agricultural supply chain by 2030 and ensure sustainable water management in its operations and priority watersheds. Through training in sustainable agricultural practices and improved market access, the company seeks to enhance the livelihoods of 10 million farmers by 2030, while promoting human rights with a “people first” approach.

Cargill prioritizes creating value with its stakeholders by developing scalable solutions with high economic, social, and environmental impact. The company aims to build trust with

both customers and consumers by increasing transparency throughout the supply chain.

In addition to projects that support the development of local communities, Cargill also develops long-term strategies to address global issues such as combating climate change, conserving natural resources, and enhancing social well-being.

Within this vision, Cargill views its sustainability commitments not merely as a matter of corporate responsibility, but as an integral part of its business model. At every step, the company acts with the goal of building a more resilient food system, healthier ecosystems, and stronger communities.





# Cargill's production and R&D processes

With its strong local production infrastructure in Türkiye, Cargill supports Turkish industry while also exporting to 70 countries across five continents. At its facilities in Balıkesir, Bursa, Kocaeli, and Sakarya, the company produces plant-based raw materials used in a wide range of sectors—from biscuits to soups, pharmaceuticals to paper towels, textiles to shopping bags. Through this production power, Cargill contributes to Turkish industry while exporting to 70 countries across five continents.

With a production capacity that relies heavily on local raw materials, Cargill stands out among international investors. It also develops innovative, digitally focused, and sustainable solutions in the field of animal nutrition and health.

Thanks to its advanced R&D infrastructure, Cargill invests in sustainable products and develops innovative food solutions that contribute to many aspects of life.

The INFUSE™ Application Center, which offers high value-added products for various categories in the food sector, began operations in 2020 as a strategic investment that combines Cargill's local production strength in Türkiye with innovation.

Focusing especially on the dairy category, the center offers product development solutions such as nutrient enrichment and sugar reduction. It also promotes the use of local raw materials, helping to reduce dependency on imports.

With its small-scale production infrastructure, the center enables high-cost trial processes to be carried out in smaller volumes and shorter timeframes—providing producers with both speed and cost advantages. These solutions developed in Türkiye are exported to more than 70 countries, creating value in the global market.

# Cargill and environmental impact

Cargill invests in data-driven solutions to ensure the sustainability of agriculture and natural resources. The company conducts initiatives to improve water availability, quality, and accessibility—particularly at its production facilities, across its supply chain, and within communities—by addressing local water challenges.

## In this context:

- 28% improvement in water usage was achieved at the Orhangazi Corn Milling Plant,
- 20% at the Balikesir Fats and Oils Plant,
- 6.6% at the Dilovasi Industrial Specialties Plant.

The Orhangazi plant features an advanced system with up to 99% organic treatment capacity. Wastewater from the plant undergoes additional oxygenation before being discharged into the Gulf of Gemlik, ensuring no harm to the environment or aquatic life.

Cargill also conducted a comprehensive study with an international NGO to help protect Lake İznik. Between 2015 and 2024, the lake's surface area shrank by 1.5 km<sup>2</sup>. The main causes identified include climate change-induced evaporation, reduced rainfall, and inefficient irrigation practices.

According to modeling, a 20% improvement in irrigation efficiency could reduce the lake's annual water deficit by 33.98%. In response, Cargill launched a Water Replenishment Project in the region to help conserve water resources and support farmers in securing their production through sustainable practices.

Cargill has also made significant investments in energy savings and carbon emission reduction. In 2024, the company installed 5,000 solar panels on the roof of the Balikesir Fats and Oils Plant with an investment of approximately

2.5 million USD. These panels generate around 3.5 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity annually, meeting 16% of the plant's energy needs and reducing 1,500 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year.

Additionally, energy efficiency projects implemented at the Orhangazi Corn Milling and Balikesir Fats and Oils plants prevent 12,000 tons of carbon emissions annually.

For the Dilovasi Industrial Specialties Plant, a new project set to launch in 2025 is expected to reduce carbon emissions by 600 tons per year, bringing the total targeted reduction to approximately 2,000 tons.



Balikesir Fats and Oils Plant

# Cargill and social impact



## Corporate Responsibility Program – 1000 Farmers Endless Prosperity

Since 2019, Cargill has been running a corporate responsibility program in Türkiye called “1000 Farmers Endless Prosperity” to support the development of agricultural production. Launched to improve farmer welfare, increase crop productivity, and promote regenerative farming practices, the program has reached over 7,000 corn, sunflower, and canola farmers across 27 provinces in its 7th year.

As part of the program, farmers receive free training focused on regenerative agriculture, access to digital agricultural tools, and consulting support across more than 100 thousand hectares of farmland. Participating farmers have achieved up to 20% yield increases to date.

As of 2024, the program aims to increase the participation of women farmers. In the first phase, at least 100 women farmers were included, with the goal of tripling this number each year.

The social impact of the program is measured annually using the “Social Return on Investment” (SROI) method. Having received 48 national and international awards, this initiative is the first corporate responsibility program in Türkiye’s agriculture and food sector to undergo social impact analysis. It is also supported by two comprehensive Progress Reports incorporating feedback from over 30 stakeholders.

## Volunteering and Educational Support

Volunteering is a core element of Cargill’s corporate culture. Through volunteer efforts, the company focuses on developing sustainable development models that create value and social benefit for all segments of society in line with its sustainability goals.

Cargill Cares Councils, carried out by Cargill employees in each country, analyze the needs of local communities, engage actively with community leaders, and implement projects aimed at improving living standards.

In Bursa Orhangazi, the Cargill Primary School, built in 2006 and maintained by Cargill, currently provides modern education to over 500 students. The company also supports various schools in Bursa, Balıkesir, İzmir, and Sakarya through equipment donations, maintenance, and landscaping efforts.

As part of a Scholarship Fund launched in 2017 in collaboration with the Turkish Education Foundation (TEV), Cargill fully renovated two chemistry laboratories at TEV’s High School for Gifted Students (TEVİTÖL), upgraded seven additional labs, and provided new chemical storage cabinets.

## Disaster Relief and Community Projects

To support individuals and families affected by the 2023 earthquake, Cargill partnered with the Basic Needs Association (TİDER) to establish the Adıyaman Food Bank. Operating for one year, this center provided essential food, hygiene products, personal care items, and high-nutrition animal feed to those in need. In its first year, the Adıyaman Food Bank served over 1,500 families and more than 6,600 individuals, supplying 3,528 different products, 15% of which were donated and 85% procured through purchases.

To address the issue of stray animals in Türkiye, Cargill collaborated with Orhangazi Municipality and TİDER to lay the foundation for a Stray Animal Rehabilitation Center. Built on an area of 36,066 square meters, the center will include temporary shelters, sterilization and neutering units, treatment areas for sick and injured animals, a pharmaceutical warehouse, a cold storage facility for food, an administrative building, staff facilities, and security units. The center is scheduled to become operational in 2025.



Adıyaman Food Bank



Orhangazi Stray Animal Rehabilitation Center  
Ground Breaking Ceremony

In line with its global sustainability goals, Cargill aims to increase the proportion of women leaders in management to 50% by 2030. To support this goal, the “Women Leaders of the Future” program was launched in 2021 in collaboration with the Turkish Education Foundation (TEV). In addition to scholarships for female university students, the program offers a comprehensive development journey including internships, mentorship, workshops, project competitions, factory visits, and educational content. Reaching over 300 students to date, the program aims to enhance participants’ knowledge, develop their social and cultural skills, and promote gender equality.



# Cargill Türkiye's Contribution to the Turkish Economy 2025



## **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Orhan Erem Ateşagaoglu**

*Sabancı University,  
School of Management,  
Finance Group*

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Orhan Erem Ateşagaoglu is a faculty member at Sabancı University's School of Management. He received his Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Minnesota in 2008. Between 2007 and 2008, he served as a research assistant at the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) in the United States and as a visiting researcher at the Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

From 2008 to 2012 and again from 2013 to 2016, he was a faculty member in the Department of Economics at Stony Brook University (NY), USA. Between 2012 and 2013, he also served as a faculty member in the Department of Economics at the University of Cambridge in the UK. From 2016 to 2022, Prof. Dr. Ateşagaoglu worked at Istanbul Bilgi University's Faculty of Business. Since 2022, he has been a faculty member at Sabancı University's School of Management and, since 2017, has held the position of Newton Advanced Research Fellow at the University of Cambridge's Department of Economics.

Prof. Dr. Ateşagaoglu has led and contributed to various research projects supported by institutions such as TÜBİTAK, the British Academy, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, and the private sector. His research areas include macro-finance, regulatory economics, fiscal policy, the economics of e-commerce, agricultural economics, and the economic and financial impacts of environmental and climate change.



## **Prof. Dr. Gökhan Özertan**

*Boğaziçi University, Department of  
Economics Center for Innovation and  
Competition-Based Development Studies*

Prof. Dr. Gökhan Özertan received his undergraduate degree from Boğaziçi University's Department of Economics in 1994 and completed his Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics at Texas A&M University in 2001. Since then, he has been a faculty member at Boğaziçi University's Department of Economics, where he currently serves as a professor. He conducted academic research at the University of Massachusetts-Boston during the 2009–2010 academic year and at the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye in 2016–2017.

Prof. Dr. Özertan has led and contributed to various research projects supported by TÜBİTAK, UNDP, and the UK Prosperity Fund. In 2019, he participated in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Cochran Fellowship Program. He also served as the rapporteur for the Eleventh Development Plan and the Copyright Report.

At Boğaziçi University, he teaches undergraduate and graduate-level courses in microeconomics, statistics, econometrics, innovation economics, and agricultural economics. His research areas include modeling agricultural and environmental processes, the use of technology in agriculture, the impacts of climate change, commodity price movements, and the economic effects of intellectual property rights and regulations in the information technology sector. He has published numerous studies in respected academic journals.

Taking into account Cargill Türkiye's (Cargill) input-output relationships with other sectors in the Turkish economy, the economy has been categorized under 12 main sectors.

These main sector categories and the sub-sector groups under each are listed in Table 1.

**Table 1: Turkish Economy - Sectoral Grouping**

	Sector Definition
<b>Sector 1</b> Agriculture and mining	Agriculture, hunting, forestry products, livestock, and mining
<b>Sector 2</b> Food, beverage and tobacco products	Food, beverage & tobacco products
<b>Sector 3</b> Paper and paper products, printing and recording services	Paper and paper products, printing and recording services
<b>Sector 4</b> Coke and refined petroleum products	Coke and refined petroleum products
<b>Sector 5</b> Chemicals and chemical products	Chemicals and chemical products
<b>Sector 6</b> Industries (other)	Textiles, chemicals, mineral products, motor vehicles, electronics, and other industrial sectors
<b>Sector 7</b> Electricity, water, and construction	Electricity, water, and construction
<b>Sector 8</b> Wholesale trade	Wholesale trade, excluding motor vehicles and motorcycles
<b>Sector 9</b> Land transportation and pipeline transport services	Land transportation and pipeline transport services
<b>Sector 10</b> Storage and postal services	Storage and postal services
<b>Sector 11</b> Professional, scientific, and technical activities	Professional, scientific, and technical activities
<b>Sector 12</b> Other services	Retail, accommodation, food services, telecommunications, finance, administrative, support, and other services

In summary;

- Sector 1 (agriculture and mining), Sector 8 (wholesale trade), and Sector 9 (land transportation) have been treated as separate sectors because they are significant input providers for Cargill. The share of intermediate goods Cargill sources from these sectors, as a percentage of its total revenue, has been calculated as 12.95% for agriculture and mining, 16.07% for wholesale trade, and 17.20% for land transportation. Additionally, Sector 1 (agriculture and mining) is also important as it accounts for 8% of Cargill's total revenue.
- Sector 2 (food, beverage, and tobacco products) has also been categorized as a standalone sector due to its substantial input contribution to Cargill. The share of intermediate goods sourced from this sector represents 9.48% of Cargill's revenue. Moreover, Sector 2 is of critical importance to Cargill, as it accounts for 67% of the company's total revenue.

- In addition to the previously mentioned sectors, six sectors—Sector 3 (paper and paper products), Sector 4 (coke and refined petroleum products), Sector 5 (chemicals and chemical products), Sector 7 (electricity, water, and construction), Sector 10 (storage and postal services), and Sector 11 (professional, scientific, and technical activities)—are considered other “relatively” important sectors from which Cargill sources inputs.
- The remaining sectors, which fall outside this assessment, have been grouped under two main categories: Sector 6 (other industries) and Sector 12 (other services). These sectors also stand out as areas where Cargill makes sales to a certain extent.

<sup>1</sup> Value added (the components that make up GDP) and production are distinct economic concepts. GDP is calculated as “value added” production, which is derived by subtracting the use of intermediate goods (such as costs) from total production (total turnover, sales, revenue, etc.). To illustrate this with an example from Cargill for the year 2023: (i) Cargill's total turnover/production was 15,933,082,000 TL, (ii) after deducting the costs of intermediate goods and similar items, the remaining value added was 2,548,118,000 TL, (iii) this value added represents Cargill's contribution to the country's GDP, and (iv) the deducted intermediate goods costs are considered as the GDP contributions of the firms that produced those intermediate goods.

To accurately measure Cargill's contribution to the Turkish economy, it is necessary to identify the size of the sectors with which Cargill has strong input-output relationships, as categorized above, within the broader Turkish economy. The shares of these sectors in Türkiye's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and total production for the year 2023 are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Shares of Sectors in Total Production and Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

		GDP Share	Production Share
Sector 1	Agriculture & mining	7.69%	9.28%
Sector 2	Food, beverage & tobacco products	4.13%	5.52%
Sector 3	Paper and paper products, printing and recording services	0.96%	1.23%
Sector 4	Coke and refined petroleum products	0.22%	1.30%
Sector 5	Chemicals and chemical products	1.45%	2.03%
Sector 6	Industries (other)	18.08%	24.28%
Sector 7	Electricity, water, and construction	8.47%	12.76%
Sector 8	Wholesale trade	6.86%	4.48%
Sector 9	Land transportation and pipeline transport services	6.08%	4.71%
Sector 10	Storage and postal services	2.35%	1.60%
Sector 11	Professional, scientific, and technical activities	2.46%	2.01%
Sector 12	Other services	41.25%	30.79%

\*\* Cargill Türkiye's share in GDP = 0.01%

\*\*\* Cargill Türkiye's share in total production = 0.03%

\*\*\*\* Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the year 2023: 26,276,307,000,000 TRY (Turkish Lira) = 1,118,593,000,000 USD

To elaborate further:

- The share of Sector 1 (agriculture and mining) in GDP is estimated at 7.69%, while its share in production is 9.28%. In this context, it is observed that the value added by the agricultural sector is below average compared to other sectors.

- Sector 2 (food, beverage, and tobacco products), which is important for Cargill, has a GDP share of 4.13% and a production share of 5.52%. It is observed that the sector's value added is below average compared to other sectors.

- The GDP (and production) shares of Sector 8 (wholesale trade) and Sector 9 (land transportation), which have strong input linkages with Cargill, have been identified as 6.86% and 6.08% respectively (production shares: 4.48% and 4.71%).

- The GDP (production) shares of other industry and other service sectors have been identified as 18.08% and 41.25% respectively (production shares: 24.28% and 30.79%).

- For the year 2023, Cargill's production volume (turnover level) was recorded at 15,933,082,000 TL (678,278,000 USD). Based on this figure, the company's share in Türkiye's total production was calculated as 0.06%. According to calculations based on the company's input-output reports, Cargill's share in Türkiye's GDP is estimated at 0.01%.

- Table 3 presents the input-output table created based on TURKSTAT (Turkish Statistical Institute – TÜİK) data for the sectoral grouping we have defined. This table shows the amount of intermediate goods each sector receives from other sectors as inputs. Additionally, using Cargill's data, the company has been separated from the sectors in which it operates, and its input-output relationships with other sectors have been identified and reported in detail.

To summarize: Each row represents a factor input, and each column represents the sector in which that factor input is used. For example, the percentages of inputs used in the production of Sector 1 (agriculture and mining) are shown in the first column.

In this context, the inputs used in Sector 1's production include:

- *Intermediate goods from Sector 2 (food, beverage, and tobacco products), which account for 5.69% of total production/turnover.*
- *Labor and capital inputs, which account for 36.9% of total production/turnover.*

• It is observed that the share of intermediate goods within total inputs is higher in agriculture and industry compared to service sectors. Therefore, the value added in service sectors is found to be higher than in agriculture and industry. (A high share of intermediate goods usage indicates lower value-added production) In other words, the share of production allocated to labor and capital, which represents value added, is observed to be higher in service sectors.



Looking at Cargill's input costs in Table 3, the shares of intermediate goods inputs in the company's total turnover, broken down by key sectors, are identified as follows:

<i>Agriculture and mining:</i>	<b>12.95%</b>
<i>Food, beverage, and tobacco products:</i>	<b>9.48%</b>
<i>Other industry:</i>	<b>6.28%</b>
<i>Electricity, water, construction:</i>	<b>4.62%</b>
<i>Wholesale trade:</i>	<b>16.07%</b>
<i>Land transportation:</i>	<b>17.20%</b>
<i>Storage and postal services:</i>	<b>4.93%</b>

**Table 3: Sectoral Input-Output Table of Türkiye (\*)**

	Sector **												
	Sector 1	Cargill	Sector 2	Sector 3	Sector 4	Sector 5	Sector 6	Sector 7	Sector 8	Sector 9	Sector 10	Sector 11	Sector 12
Sector 1	37.50%	12.95%	39.60%	2.65%	76.26%	7.35%	5.85%	13.67%	0.56%	0.33%	0.01%	0.55%	1.62%
Cargill	0.03%	0.00%	0.37%	0.14%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sector 2	5.69%	9.48%	11.69%	0.31%	0.02%	0.13%	0.12%	0.06%	0.36%	0.10%	0.13%	0.29%	1.66%
Sector 3	0.13%	0.53%	1.58%	33.70%	0.09%	1.33%	0.79%	0.12%	1.96%	0.32%	1.00%	2.83%	0.91%
Sector 4	2.94%	2.73%	0.20%	0.23%	1.16%	0.94%	0.42%	1.29%	1.37%	8.61%	1.71%	0.62%	1.31%
Sector 5	6.90%	3.25%	0.96%	7.25%	0.06%	38.35%	5.47%	0.84%	0.26%	0.05%	0.08%	0.52%	0.92%
Sector 6	1.73%	6.28%	2.32%	5.14%	0.16%	3.33%	38.80%	25.81%	2.01%	3.28%	0.99%	2.31%	4.75%
Sector 7	0.66%	4.62%	0.37%	1.55%	0.03%	0.78%	2.96%	13.49%	0.40%	0.17%	0.34%	0.81%	1.60%
Sector 8	2.97%	16.07%	3.70%	2.33%	1.11%	2.64%	3.19%	2.93%	0.70%	2.95%	0.69%	0.82%	1.48%
Sector 9	0.37%	17.20%	0.38%	0.48%	0.18%	0.36%	0.44%	0.31%	0.62%	3.03%	0.37%	0.26%	0.18%
Sector 10	0.25%	4.93%	0.60%	0.94%	0.29%	2.71%	0.48%	0.32%	4.95%	6.48%	15.42%	0.60%	1.82%
Sector 11	0.54%	2.03%	0.56%	1.47%	0.24%	1.65%	0.65%	2.23%	2.64%	0.65%	0.76%	10.60%	1.61%
Sector 12	2.27%	3.10%	3.49%	6.84%	1.49%	5.58%	5.49%	6.72%	14.27%	9.09%	11.78%	24.25%	20.78%
Input factor share taxes	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	2.2%	11.5%	3.0%	2.2%	2.7%	1.7%	7.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.7%
Employment & Capital	36.9%	16.0%	33.4%	34.8%	7.4%	31.8%	33.1%	29.5%	68.2%	57.5%	65.3%	54.3%	59.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

\*Each row represents a factor input, and each column represents a sector in which that factor input is used.

\*\* Sector 1 - Agriculture and mining

Cargill - Cargill

Sector 2 - Food, beverage and tobacco products

Sector 3 - Paper and paper products, printing and recording services

Sector 4 - Coke and refined petroleum products

Sector 5 - Chemicals and chemical products

Sector 5 - Chemicals and chemical products

Sector 6 - Industries (other)

Sector 7 - Electricity, water, and construction

Sector 8 - Wholesale trade

Sector 9 - Land transportation and pipeline transport services

Sector 10 - Storage and postal services

Sector 11 - Professional, scientific, and technical activities

Sector 12 - Other services

When all intermediate goods inputs and taxes on products/production are subtracted from total turnover, Cargill's value added is calculated. It has been determined that the company's value added (labor and capital share) is equal to 16% of its turnover.



Table 4 presents the source distribution of Cargill's production figures, in other words, its turnover for the year 2023. The total production for 2023 consists of:



9.4%

from exports (1,491 billion TL = 63 million USD)



87.6%

from sectoral sales (13,962 billion TL = 594 million USD)



3.0%

from inventory transfers (479 million TL = 20,398 million USD)

Cargill's total contribution to the Turkish economy is determined as the sum of three different sub-contributions: (i) direct contribution, (ii) indirect contribution, and (iii) induced contribution. When broken down based on **total production contribution**:

- As summarized in Table 4, Cargill's net revenue for the year 2023 was 15,933,082,000 TL (678,278,000 USD). This amount

represents Cargill's **direct contribution** to the Turkish economy through its economic presence.

- In addition, the economic growth generated in other sectors through the input-output relationships of the indirect economic activities in which Cargill is involved is measured as the **indirect contribution**.

Table 4: Cargill Türkiye's Net Revenue Figures for 2023 \*

	Level <sup>1</sup> (1000 TL)	Level <sup>1</sup> (1000 USD)	Percentage Distribution <sup>2</sup> (percentage %)
Total Production	15,933,082	678,278	100%
Sectoral **	13,962,178	594,376	87.6%
Inventories (change)	479,156	20,398	3.0%
Export	1,491,747	63,504	9.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,933,082</b>	<b>678,278</b>	

\* Net revenue (revenue plus the change in inventories) is considered as the company's total production.

- The increase in household income resulting from direct and indirect contributions leads to a rise in demand, which in turn drives additional growth across all sectors. This additional growth is referred to as the **induced contribution**.

- The sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects, identified through the input-output analysis, constitutes Cargill's **total contribution** to the Turkish economy.

The technical methodology used to measure this total contribution and its subcomponents (direct, indirect, and

induced) is called input-output analysis. At the core of this analysis lies the input-output matrix/table, which illustrates the economic transactions between different sectors. As summarized above, in this matrix, each row and column represents a specific sector, and the entries show the flow of goods and services from one sector to another. In Türkiye, input-output tables are published by TURKSTAT. For this study, the tables were revised for the year 2023, Cargill's input-output relationships with other sectors were modeled in detail, and the input-output analysis used in the study was conducted accordingly.

<sup>2</sup> Input-output analysis is an economic method that examines the relationships and interdependencies between different sectors of the economy. This analytical technique was developed by Nobel Prize-winning economist Wassily Leontief and has become a standard methodology in economic impact analyses.

Within the scope of the input-output analysis, Cargill's direct contribution to the Turkish economy for 2023, based on the figure of 15,933,082,000 TL (678,278,000 USD), was used to identify both indirect and induced contributions, at both total and sectoral levels. In the next stage, Cargill's direct contribution level was normalized to 1, and all identified indirect and induced contributions were reported in Table 5, again at both total and sectoral levels.

In summary, when Cargill's direct economic production contribution for 2023 is normalized to 1:



In this context, it has been determined that Cargill's total multiplier effect on the Turkish economy in 2023, based on its normalized direct contribution (1), is 2.801, and that this multiplier effect largely stems from the indirect contribution.

**Table 5: The Impact of Cargill's Production Multiplier on the Turkish Economy**

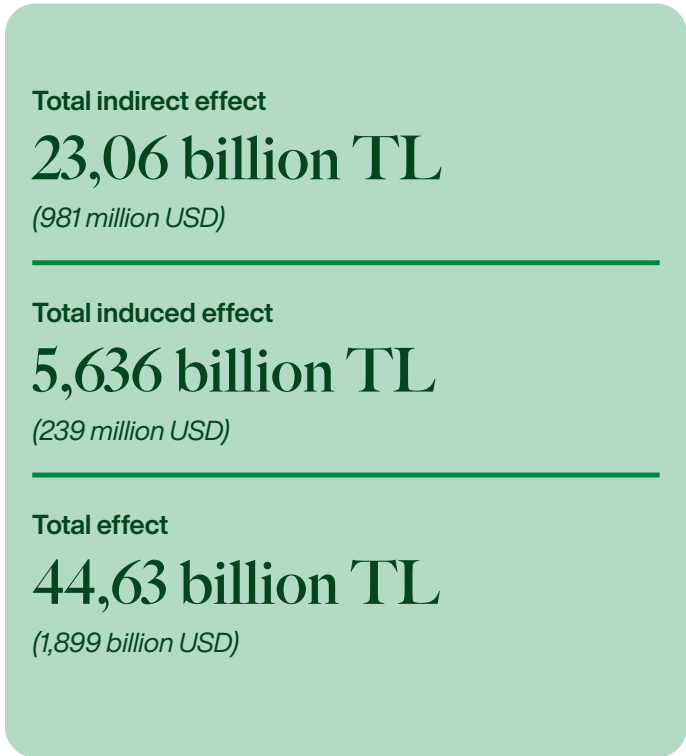
		Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Induced Effect	Total Effect
Sector 1	Agriculture and mining		0.324	0.054	0.378
	<b>Cargill *</b>	<b>1.000</b>			<b>1.000</b>
Sector 2	Food, beverage and tobacco products		0.127	0.033	0.160
Sector 3	Paper and paper products, printing and recording services		0.022	0.005	0.027
Sector 4	Coke and refined petroleum products		0.058	0.007	0.064
Sector 5	Chemicals and chemical products		0.079	0.012	0.091
Sector 6	Industries (other)		0.138	0.055	0.192
Sector 7	Electricity, water, and construction		0.063	0.012	0.075
Sector 8	Wholesale trade		0.189	0.012	0.200
Sector 9	Land transportation and pipeline transport services		0.181	0.018	0.200
Sector 10	Storage and postal services		0.086	0.005	0.091
Sector 11	Professional, scientific, and technical activities		0.038	0.005	0.043
Sector 12	Other services		0.144	0.136	0.280
	<b>Total Multiplier</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>1.447</b>	<b>0.354</b>	<b>2.801</b>

Looking at the components of the indirect effect (1.447), significant indirect growth is observed in the following sectors, Sector 1 (agriculture and mining) (0.324), Sector 8 (wholesale trade) (0.189), Sector 9 (land transportation) (0.181), Sector 2 (food, beverages, and tobacco products) (0.127).

Looking at the components of the induced (triggered) effect (0.354), the induced effect in Sector 12 (other service sectors) stands out with a value of 0.136. It is observed that the increase in household income caused by Cargill has led to notable growth in the service sector through the spending effect.

Additionally, similar induced growth effects driven by income and spending increases are observed in Sector 6 (other industry) (0.055), Sector 1 (agriculture and mining) (0.054), Sector 2 (food, beverages, and tobacco products) (0.033). The nominal levels of these multiplier effects on production, calculated for the year 2023, are summarized in Table 6.

For the year 2023, the direct contribution of Cargill to the Turkish economy has resulted in:



When looking at the nominal contribution levels by sector:

**Table 6: Cargill's Contribution to the Turkish Economy – Production**

		Direct Effect		Indirect Effect		Induced Effect		Total Effect	
		Change (1000 TL)	Change (1000 USD)	Change (1000 TL)	Change (1000 USD)	Change (1000 TL)	Change (1000 USD)	Change (1000 TL)	Change (1000 USD)
Sector 1	Agriculture and mining			5,159,218	219,630	862,922	36,735	6,022,140	256,365
	<b>Cargill *</b>	<b>15,933,082</b>	<b>678,278</b>					<b>15,933,082</b>	<b>678,278</b>
Sector 2	Food, beverage and tobacco products			2,024,616	86,189	522,249	22,232	2,546,865	108,421
Sector 3	Paper and paper products, printing and recording services			358,249	15,251	78,467	3,340	436,715	18,591
Sector 4	Coke and refined petroleum products			916,863	39,031	107,056	4,557	1,023,919	43,589
Sector 5	Chemicals and chemical products			1,252,539	53,321	190,197	8,097	1,442,736	61,418
Sector 6	Industries (other)			2,192,812	93,349	873,158	37,171	3,065,970	130,520
Sector 7	Electricity, water, and construction			1,002,722	42,686	195,272	8,313	1,197,995	50,999
Sector 8	Wholesale trade			3,004,316	127,895	183,966	7,832	3,188,282	135,726
Sector 9	Land transportation and pipeline transport services			2,890,744	123,060	290,268	12,357	3,181,012	135,417
Sector 10	Storage and postal services			1,363,633	58,050	82,046	3,493	1,445,679	61,543
Sector 11	Professional, scientific, and technical activities			604,933	25,752	81,610	3,474	686,543	29,226
Sector 12	Other services			2,290,226	97,496	2,169,281	92,347	4,459,507	189,843
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,933,082</b>	<b>678,278</b>	<b>23,060,871</b>	<b>981,711</b>	<b>5,636,493</b>	<b>239,948</b>	<b>44,630,446</b>	<b>1,899,936</b>

\*\*\*\* Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023 = TRY 26,276,307,000,000 (USD 1,118,593,000,000)

The production increase resulting from the indirect effect has been identified at the following levels:

- Agriculture and mining sector  
**5,159 billion TL (219 million USD)**
- Wholesale trade sector  
**3,004 billion TL (127 million USD)**
- Land transportation sector  
**2,890 billion TL (123 million USD)**
- Food, beverages, and tobacco products sector  
**2,024 billion TL (86 million USD)**

The production increase resulting from the induced (triggered) effect has been identified at the following levels:

- Other services sector  
**2,169 billion TL (92 million USD)**
- Other industry sector  
**873 million TL (37 million USD)**
- Agriculture and mining sector  
**862 million TL (36 million USD)**

While production volume gives a general idea of a company's economic size, measuring its contribution to the economy requires assessing its value added. A company's contribution to a country's GDP is measured by the value it creates, which is calculated by subtracting all intermediate input costs from its total production.

In this context, **Cargill's direct contribution to Türkiye's GDP for 2023 has been identified as 2,548 billion TL (108 million USD)**. This direct GDP contribution was normalized to 1, and all identified indirect and induced GDP contributions were reported in Table 7, both in total and sectoral terms. In summary, when Cargill's direct GDP contribution is normalized to 1:

Indirect GDP contribution	Induced GDP contribution	Total GDP contribution
3.523	0.902	5.425

In this context, it has been determined that Cargill's GDP multiplier effect in Türkiye for 2023, based on its normalized direct contribution, is 5.425, which is a significant level. When Table 7 is examined in detail at the sectoral level, it is observed

that the total GDP multiplier effect largely stems from the following sectors wholesale trade 0.853, land transportation 0.710, agriculture and mining 0.578, other services 1.001.

**Table 7: Cargill's Gross Value Added Multiplier Effect on the Turkish Economy**

		Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Induced Effect	Total Effect
Sector 1	Agriculture and mining		0.495	0.083	0.578
	<b>Cargill *</b>	<b>1.000</b>			<b>1.000</b>
Sector 2	Food, beverage and tobacco products		0.237	0.061	0.298
Sector 3	Paper and paper products, printing and recording services		0.039	0.009	0.048
Sector 4	Coke and refined petroleum products		0.014	0.002	0.015
Sector 5	Chemicals and chemical products		0.071	0.011	0.082
Sector 6	Industries (other)		0.207	0.083	0.290
Sector 7	Electricity, water, and construction		0.110	0.021	0.131
Sector 8	Wholesale trade		0.804	0.049	0.853
Sector 9	Land transportation and pipeline transport services		0.645	0.065	0.710
Sector 10	Storage and postal services		0.267	0.016	0.283
Sector 11	Professional, scientific, and technical activities		0.119	0.016	0.135
Sector 12	Other services		0.514	0.487	1.001
	<b>Total Multiplier</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>3.523</b>	<b>0.902</b>	<b>5.425</b>

\*GDP for the year 2023: TRY 26,276,307,000,000 (equivalent to USD 1,118,593,000,000)

\*\*Gross Value Added (GVA) for the year 2023: TRY 23,252,532,955,000 (equivalent to USD 989,869,718,000)

\*\*Gross Value Added (GVA) = GDP - Taxes on products minus subsidies

When looking at Cargill's direct, indirect, and induced GDP contributions at nominal levels, both in total and sectoral terms (as shown in Table 8), the following figures have been identified:

Direct GDP contribution

**2,548 billion TL**

(108 million USD)

Induced GDP contribution

**2,298 billion TL**

(97 million USD)

Indirect GDP contribution

**8,977 billion TL**

(382 million USD)

Total GDP contribution

**13,823 billion TL**

(588 million USD)

From another perspective, Cargill's contribution to Türkiye's GDP in 2023 corresponds to:

Direct GDP contribution <b>0.010%</b> of Türkiye's GDP	Indirect GDP contribution <b>0.034%</b> of Türkiye's GDP	Induced GDP contribution <b>0.009%</b> of Türkiye's GDP	Total GDP contribution <b>0.053%</b> of Türkiye's GDP
--	--	---	---

In other words, **Cargill provides a total contribution equivalent to approximately 0.053% of Türkiye's GDP.**

**Table 8: Cargill's Contribution to the Turkish Economy – Gross Value Added**

	Direct Effect		Indirect Effect		Induced Effect		Total Effect	
	Change (1000 TL)	Change (1000 USD)	Change (1000 TL)	Change (1000 USD)	Change (1000 TL)	Change (1000 USD)	Change (1000 TL)	Change (1000 USD)
Sector 1 Agriculture and mining			1,261,000	53,681	210,913	8,979	1,471,913	62,660
<b>Cargill *</b>	<b>2,548,119</b>	<b>108,474</b>					<b>2,548,119</b>	<b>108,474</b>
Sector 2 Food, beverage and tobacco products			604,172	25,720	155,846	6,634	760,018	32,354
Sector 3 Paper and paper products, printing and recording services			100,135	4,263	21,932	934	122,068	5,196
Sector 4 Coke and refined petroleum products			35,130	1,495	4,102	175	39,232	1,670
Sector 5 Chemicals and chemical products			181,209	7,714	27,516	1,171	208,725	8,886
Sector 6 Industries (other)			528,312	22,490	210,369	8,956	738,681	31,446
Sector 7 Electricity, water, and construction			280,291	11,932	54,584	2,324	334,875	14,256
Sector 8 Wholesale trade			2,049,280	87,239	125,485	5,342	2,174,765	92,581
Sector 9 Land transportation and pipeline transport services			1,643,357	69,958	165,014	7,025	1,808,371	76,983
Sector 10 Storage and postal services			680,963	28,989	40,972	1,744	721,935	30,733
Sector 11 Professional, scientific, and technical activities			303,627	12,926	40,962	1,744	344,589	14,669
Sector 12 Other services			1,309,674	55,753	1,240,511	52,809	2,550,185	108,562
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,548,119</b>	<b>108,474</b>	<b>8,977,150</b>	<b>382,161</b>	<b>2,298,208</b>	<b>97,836</b>	<b>13,823,476</b>	<b>588,471</b>

\*\*\*\* GDP for the year 2023: TRY 26,276,307,000,000 (USD 1,118,593,000,000)

It is important to consider not only the production-level impact of Cargill's direct, indirect, and induced contributions, but also their impact on employment. In this context, Table 9 summarizes Cargill's employment contributions to the Turkish economy. In detail:

- The direct employment contribution generated by Cargill's economic activities in 2023 was **825 people**.
- The indirect and induced employment effects resulting from this direct contribution were **9,833 people and 3,376 people**, respectively.
- As a result, the total employment impact was identified as **14,034 people**.

**Table 9: Cargill's Contribution to the Turkish Economy – Employment**

		Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Induced Effect	Total Effect
Sector 1	Agriculture and mining		442	74	516
	<b>Cargill *</b>	<b>825</b>			<b>825</b>
Sector 2	Food, beverage and tobacco products		817	211	1,028
Sector 3	Paper and paper products, printing and recording services		103	22	125
Sector 4	Coke and refined petroleum products		11	1	12
Sector 5	Chemicals and chemical products		91	14	105
Sector 6	Industries (other)		695	277	972
Sector 7	Electricity, water, and construction		291	57	347
Sector 8	Wholesale trade		2,719	167	2,886
Sector 9	Land transportation and pipeline transport services		1,161	117	1,278
Sector 10	Storage and postal services		618	37	655
Sector 11	Professional, scientific, and technical activities		409	55	464
Sector 12	Other services		2,475	2,345	4,820
	<b>Total Multiplier</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>9,833</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>14,034</b>

Looking at employment contributions at the sectoral level:

The employment increase resulting from the indirect effect has been identified as **2,719 people** in the wholesale trade sector, **2,475 people** in the other services sector, **1,161 people** in the land transportation sector.

The employment increase resulting from the induced effect is largely concentrated in the other services sector, with **2,345 people**.

The employment increase resulting from the total effect has been identified as **2,886 people** in the wholesale trade sector, **4,820 people** in the other services sector, **1,278 people** in the land transportation sector, **1,028 people** in the food, beverages, and tobacco products sector

As a result of Cargill's economic activity, the indirect and induced effects are expected to generate positive impacts across all sectors, leading to increases in tax bases and collections across all tax categories, and consequently,

an additional contribution to total central government tax revenues. Before presenting these results, it is necessary to summarize the central government tax revenues realized for the year 2023.





## Realized Central Government Tax Revenues:

The details of the “realized” central government tax revenues for 2023 are examined in Table 10. In summary:

- Total central government tax revenues amounted to 4,5 trillion TL (191,603 billion USD), corresponding to 17.13% of GDP.
- Looking at the distribution of tax revenues, the total central government tax revenues were collected from the following categories:

**15.42%**

694,0 billion TL =  
29,5 billion USD  
from income tax

**17.47%**

786,313 billion TL =  
33,5 billion USD  
from corporate tax

**32.33%**

1,455 trillion TL =  
61,9 billion USD  
from VAT  
(Value Added Tax)

**20.62%**

928,2 billion TL =  
39,5 billion USD  
from SCT  
(Special Consumption Tax)

**2.95%**

132,7 billion TL =  
5,7 billion USD  
from banking and  
insurance transaction tax

**11.21%**

504,6 billion TL =  
21,5 billion USD  
from other taxes

Table 10: Central Government Tax Revenue Realizations for 2023

	Level <sup>1</sup> (1000 TL)	Level <sup>1</sup> (1000 USD)	Revenue Percentage <sup>2</sup> (percentage %)	GDP Percentage <sup>2</sup> (percentage %)
<b>TAX REVENUES (TOTAL)</b>	<b>4,500,865,586</b>	<b>191,603,666</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17.13%</b>
Income Tax	694,014,282	29,544,468	15.42%	2.64%
Corporate Tax	786,313,528	33,473,684	17.47%	2.99%
VAT + SCT	2,383,169,957	101,452,507	52.95%	9.07%
Banking and Insurance Transactions Tax (BITT)	132,741,766	5,650,871	2.95%	0.51%
Gross Value Added (Retail E-commerce)	504,626,053	21,482,135	11.21%	1.92%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,500,865,586</b>	<b>191,603,666</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17.13%</b>

<sup>1</sup>Total tax revenues for the year 2023 amounted to 4,500,865,586,000 Turkish Lira, equivalent to 191,603,666,000 US Dollars (Official Exchange Rate: 1 USD = 23.49 TRY)

<sup>2</sup>The share of collections from each tax item as a percentage of total tax revenues.

<sup>3</sup>The share of collections from each tax item as a percentage of GDP.

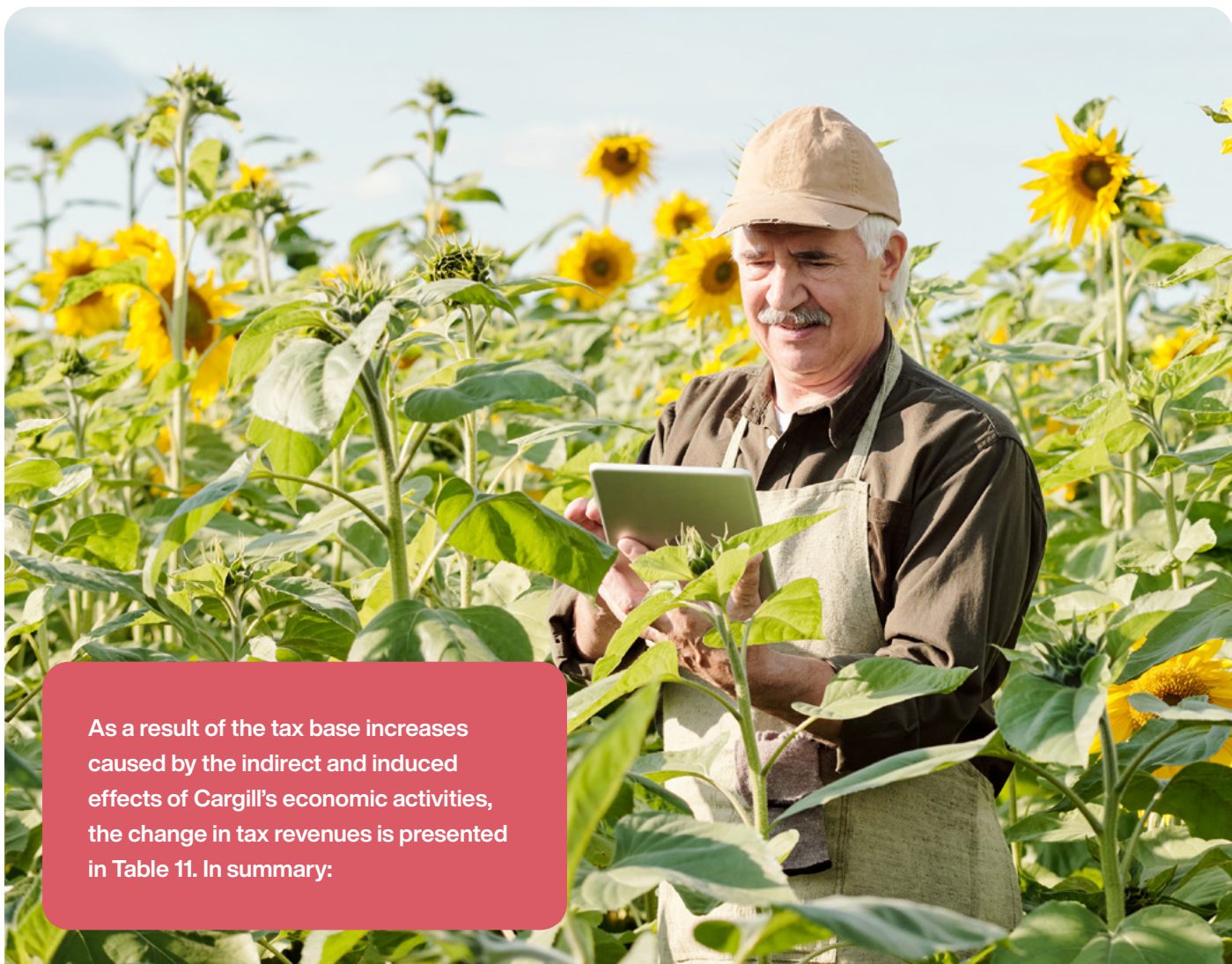
\*The GDP figure for the year 2023 is 26,276,307,000,000 Turkish Lira, equivalent to 1,118,593,000,000 US Dollars.



Table 11: Cargill's Contribution to the Turkish Economy – Tax Revenues

	Direct Effect			Induced Effect			Total Effect		
	Level <sup>1</sup> (1000 TL)	Level <sup>1</sup> (1000 USD)	Increase in Tax Revenues % <sup>2</sup> (percentage %)	Level <sup>1</sup> (1000 TL)	Level <sup>1</sup> (1000 USD)	Increase in Tax Revenues % <sup>2</sup> (percentage %)	Level <sup>1</sup> (1000 TL)	Level <sup>1</sup> (1000 USD)	Increase in Tax Revenues % <sup>2</sup> (percentage %)
<b>TAX REVENUES (TOTAL)</b>	<b>1,636,940</b>	<b>69,685</b>	<b>0.036%</b>	<b>438,725</b>	<b>18,677</b>	<b>0.010%</b>	<b>2,075,665</b>	<b>88,362</b>	<b>0.046%</b>
Income Tax	213,031	9,069	0.031%	69,888	2,975	0.010%	282,918	12,044	0.041%
Corporate Tax	286,398	12,192	0.036%	70,000	2,980	0.009%	356,398	15,172	0.045%
VAT + SCT	890,653	37,915	0.037%	240,795	10,251	0.010%	1,131,448	48,166	0.047%
Banking and Insurance Transactions Tax (BITT)	63,060	2,684	0.048%	13,120	559	0.010%	76,179	3,243	0.057%
Other Taxes	183,799	7,824	0.036%	44,923	1,912	0.009%	228,722	9,737	0.045%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,636,940</b>	<b>69,685</b>	<b>0.036%</b>	<b>438,725</b>	<b>18,677</b>	<b>0.010%</b>	<b>2,075,665</b>	<b>88,362</b>	<b>0.046%</b>

<sup>1</sup>Total tax revenues for the year 2023 amounted to 4,500,865,586,000 Turkish Lira, equivalent to 191,603,666,000 US Dollars (Official Exchange Rate: 1 USD = 23.49 TRY).



As a result of the tax base increases caused by the indirect and induced effects of Cargill's economic activities, the change in tax revenues is presented in Table 11. In summary:

The increase in central government tax revenues due to the indirect effect is

**1,636 billion TL = 69,6 million USD**

---

The increase in central government tax revenues due to the induced effect is

**438 million TL = 18,6 million USD**

---

The total increase in central government tax revenues (excluding Cargill's direct tax contributions) is

**2,075 billion TL = 88,3 million USD**

Table 11 also provides a detailed breakdown of the total tax impact by category.

# Conclusion



This study provides a comprehensive analysis of Cargill Türkiye's role in the economic value chain, examining both quantitative and sectoral dimensions. It highlights the company's direct, indirect, and induced contributions to the Turkish economy. Using an input-output analysis approach, the study details Cargill's multi-layered economic impact, which extends beyond its own production activities.

Cargill Türkiye's strong ties with key sectors such as agriculture and mining, food, beverages and tobacco products, wholesale trade, land transportation, and other services demonstrate its direct influence on production and demand dynamics within these industries. Thanks to its high use of intermediate goods and extensive supply network, Cargill Türkiye's operations are shown to support widespread and sustainable economic growth.

**According to 2023 data, Cargill Türkiye's direct contribution to production was calculated at 15,9 billion TRY (678 million USD). With a production multiplier of 2.801, the company has triggered a total economic output of 44,6 billion TRY (1,9 billion USD).** The indirect effects observed particularly in agriculture and mining, wholesale trade, land transportation, and the food, beverage, and tobacco products sectors, combined with household income-driven growth in other service sectors, have created a multidimensional economic impact.

Similarly, Cargill's impact on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is also noteworthy. **As of 2023, the company's direct contribution to GDP was 2,5 billion TRY (approximately 108 million USD), while its indirect contribution reached 8,9 billion TRY (382 million USD), and its induced contribution amounted to 2,3 billion TRY (97 million USD), bringing the total to 13,8 billion TRY (588 million USD).**

This figure corresponds to 0.053% of Türkiye's total GDP, demonstrating that Cargill's influence extends beyond sectoral boundaries to the macroeconomic level.


**In terms of employment, Cargill's total impact reached 14,034 people.** As of 2023, the company directly employed 825 people, while 9,833 were employed indirectly, and 3,376 through induced effects. These contributions highlight that Cargill creates a multiplier effect not only in production but also in employment.

The company's economic activities also make a significant contribution to public finances. According to 2023 data, 1,64 billion TRY in additional tax revenue was generated through indirect effects, and 438 million TRY through induced effects—totaling 2,075 billion TRY (approximately 88 million USD). This underscores Cargill's important role in supporting public finance.

In conclusion, Cargill Türkiye creates strong and multidimensional economic value not only in the sectors it operates in, but also across production, employment, GDP, and public revenues.

The data clearly demonstrate that the company is a strategic actor within the Turkish economy. This study serves as an important resource for better understanding the role of globally operating yet deeply locally integrated companies in national development.

For policymakers, local authorities, and investors, evaluating the holistic impact of such companies is critically important for achieving sustainable development goals.

A photograph of a middle-aged man with short, grey hair, wearing a green and brown plaid shirt and dark trousers. He is standing in a field of sunflowers, holding a wooden staff or handle with both hands. The background is a dense field of sunflowers under a warm, golden light, suggesting late afternoon or early morning. The man is looking off to the right with a thoughtful expression.

The company's economic activities also make a significant contribution to public finances. According to 2023 data, 1,64 billion TRY in additional tax revenue was generated through indirect effects, and 438 million TRY through induced effects—totaling 2,075 billion TRY (approximately 88 million USD). This underscores Cargill Türkiye's important role in supporting public finance.







[www.cargill.com.tr](http://www.cargill.com.tr)

Barbaros Mah. Kardelen Sok. Palladium Tower

No: 2/4-5-6-7, 34746 Ataşehir, İstanbul, Türkiye

Tel : +90 (216) 554 18 00

Fax : +90 (216) 651 24 17

E-Mail : [cargill\\_turkey@cargill.com](mailto:cargill_turkey@cargill.com)



 /CargillTurkey

©2025 Cargill, Incorporated.