

Assessing Labor Abuses in the Cotton Supply Chain in Türkiye

Report

January 2026

This publication was produced for review by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking. It was prepared by ICF Macro, Inc.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report presents research on child labor in the cotton industry in Türkiye. ICF Macro, Inc., prepared this report according to the terms specified in its contract with the U.S. Department of Labor. The research team would like to express sincere thanks to all the parties involved for their support and valuable contributions.

Funding for this research was provided by the U.S. Department of Labor under contract number GS-00F-189CA and order number 1605C2-22-F-00060. This material does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of Labor, nor does the mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government. These studies were designed to help U.S. businesses map supply chains across multiple tiers and trace raw materials back to their sources, enabling them to detect likely risks and safeguard operations. By exposing where exploitative labor hides in global production networks, these studies contribute to efforts to strengthen supply chain resilience and level the playing field for American workers and businesses.

This study was prepared by the ICF and an in-country research partner.

ICF

Suteera Nagavajara, Team Lead

Bart Robertson, Global Research Lead International Labor and Migration

Megan Spellacy, Manager, International Trade Specialist

Holly Koogler, Lead Research Specialist

Melissa Romero, CAPI Specialist

CONTENTS

Acknowledgments.....	i
Abbreviations.....	iv
Glossary.....	v
Executive Summary.....	viii
Context.....	viii
Study Objectives.....	ix
Methodology and Data Collection	ix
Key Findings	ix
Conclusion and Recommendations.....	xii
1 Introduction	1
2 Methodology and Study Implementation.....	2
2.1 Research Questions.....	2
2.2 Methodology	2
2.3 Training and Preparation	3
2.4 Data Collection.....	4
2.5 Limitations and Lessons Learned	4
3 Cotton Production and Processing in Türkiye	5
3.1 Economic Overview	5
3.2 Domestic Production of Cotton	6
3.3 Cotton and Cotton Yarn Imports.....	7
3.4 Cotton Processing.....	8
4 Child Labor in Cotton Cultivation and Harvesting in Southeastern Türkiye.....	11
4.1 Characteristics of Survey Respondents.....	11
4.2 The Labor Dynamics of Cotton Production.....	12
4.3 Potential Drivers of Child Labor.....	14
4.4 Characteristics of Focal Children and Their Work	16
5 Mapping of the Cotton Supply Chain in Southeastern Türkiye	21
5.1 Traceability Concerns and Limitations to Certification Schemes	27
5.2 Mapping of Cotton By-products from Southeastern Türkiye Through the Domestic Supply Chain.....	28

6	Imports of Cotton and Downstream Goods from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan	32
6.1	Summary of the Turkmenistan Market.....	32
6.2	Summary of Tajikistan Market	33
6.3	Domestic Tracing of Ginned Cotton.....	34
6.4	Domestic Tracing of Cotton Yarn.....	35
6.5	Domestic Tracing of Comber Noil.....	36
6.6	Domestic Tracing of Recycled Textile Production Waste.....	36
6.7	International Downstream Supply Chain Findings	39
7	Conclusion and Recommendations.....	42
	Appendix 1: References	44
	Appendix 2: HS Codes	49
	Appendix 3: Import Values of Raw Cotton.....	50
	Appendix 4: Defining Child Labor	51
	Appendix 5: Domestic Cotton Production by Region and Province.....	53
	Appendix 6: Final Research Instruments	54

ABBREVIATIONS

BCI	Better Cotton Initiative
CCT	conditional cash transfer
GDP	gross domestic product
GOTS	Global Organic Textile Standard
HS	Harmonized System
HVI	High Volume Instrument
ILO	International Labour Organization
KII	key informant interview
NGO	non-governmental organization

GLOSSARY

Afare Cotton: Manually picked cotton left behind after mechanical harvesting or cotton that flies off trucks and agricultural equipment. It is of lower quality and often contaminated with dirt or debris.

Bleached Cotton: Cotton, either short or long fibers, that has undergone a bleaching process to remove impurities.

Carded Yarn: Made by aligning fibers without removing shorter ones, it is coarser and less smooth.

Child Labor: Child labor is defined by International Labour Organization Conventions 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. It includes employment below the minimum age as established in national legislation, hazardous unpaid household services, and the worst forms of child labor: all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale or trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, or forced or compulsory labor; the use, procuring, or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic purposes; the use, procuring, or offering of a child for illicit activities; and work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Combed Yarn: Created by removing shorter fibers, it yields a smoother, finer, and stronger yarn.

Comber Noil: The remaining short fibers, after spinning factories comb ginned cotton to extract the higher-quality medium and long fibers to improve yarn quality. These short fibers (comber noil) are considered to be high-quality cotton waste and are often bleached to remove impurities for use in the production of non-woven fabrics. Comber noil is naturally hydrophilic (absorbent), making it ideal for non-woven cotton products like cotton pads, diapers, bandages, and surgical masks. When chemically treated, comber noil can become hydrophobic (non-absorbent) and is used in products such as currency and security paper, where water resistance is crucial.

Cotton Agents/Brokers: Intermediaries who facilitate the sale of ginned cotton between ginning mills and spinning mills. Cotton agents often inspect the cotton, set the price, and formalize transactions.

Cotton Boll: The rounded mature fruit of the cotton plant, which contains cottonseeds and fibers.

Cottonseed: The seeds left after ginning, accounting for about 65% of the raw cotton by weight, from which various by-products are extracted. The seed can be further processed into various downstream products, including the following:

- **Cotton Linters:** Short fibers left on the seed after ginning, comprising about 8% of the cottonseed by weight (Cheng et al., 2020). Rich in cellulose, linters are primarily used in padding or in the production of liner pulp for the paper, pharmaceutical, and chemical industries.
- **Cotton Linter Pulp:** Used in the production of paper, textiles (cotton wool), and pharmaceuticals, and in the chemical industry.
- **Cotton Hulls:** The outer coverings of cottonseed, making up around 25% of the seed by weight (Cheng et al., 2020). Hulls are used as low-energy livestock feed with a protein content of 3–9% (Von Schuckmann et al., 2019).
- **Cottonseed Meal:** A high-protein by-product of cottonseed, produced during the second cracking after dehulling. Cottonseed meal accounts for 45% of the seed by weight (Cheng et al., 2020) and has a protein content of 30–50% (Von Schuckmann et al., 2019). It is used as animal feed.

- **Crude Cottonseed Oil:** Raw oil extracted from cottonseeds, making up around 16% of the seed by weight (Cheng et al., 2020), containing impurities and not suitable for consumption until refined.
- **Refined Cottonseed Oil:** The refined form of cottonseed oil, safe for use in cooking, as well as in margarine production, in which it comprises 24% of the composition (TAGEM, 2021).

Crushing Facilities/Oil Refiners: Facilities that process cottonseed into by-products like cottonseed meal and oil.

Focal Child: A child under age 18 reportedly working at the site of the adult respondent and whose work activities were well known by the adult respondent

Ginned Cotton: The usable cotton fibers separated from cottonseed during ginning, making up approximately 35% of the raw cotton by weight, also known as “cotton lint,” which are commonly sent to a spinning mill to be processed into yarn. The resulting cotton fibers are baled for sale.

Ginning Mill: Facilities that separate cotton lint from seeds. There are two main types:

- **Roller Gin:** A machine that gently separates lint from seeds using rollers. It produces longer fibers due to less damage but leaves more impurities in the cotton.
- **Saw Gin:** A faster ginning process that produces cleaner cotton with fewer impurities, but the fibers are shorter, and the moisture content is higher.

High Volume Instrument: A testing machine used to measure key cotton fiber characteristics, such as length, strength, and micronaire (fiber fineness). High Volume Instrument testing is used to grade ginned cotton, ensuring consistent quality for use in spinning and textile production.

Knitted Fabric: Fabric made by interlocking loops of yarn, resulting in stretchy materials. Knitted fabrics are commonly used in garments like shirts.

Non-woven Cotton Products: Cotton fibers bound together without weaving or knitting. Commonly used in hygiene products such as surgical masks, cotton pads, and diapers. These fabrics can be produced from bleached combed cotton, which is processed for cleanliness and absorbency.

Open-end Yarn: Produced by a rotor spinning process, it results in a coarser, bulkier yarn.

Raw Cotton: Unprocessed fiber from the cotton plant, which contains seeds and leaf debris, and is sent to a ginning mill for processing.

Ring Waste: A type of production waste generated during the spinning process when heterogeneous fibers are removed to ensure yarn uniformity. Ring waste is often recycled into thicker yarn for products like jeans and carpets.

Spinning Mill: Factories that convert ginned cotton into yarn for textile production.

Weaving Edges (Selvage): The excess fabric at the edges of woven textiles, typically considered waste. Weaving edges are often recycled into thicker yarn and reintroduced into the supply chain.

Working Child: A child who is engaged in economic activity. This child may or may not be experiencing child labor, depending on the nature of their work relative to child labor criteria such as age, working hours, and exposure to hazardous work activities.

Woven Fabric: Fabric produced by weaving yarns together in a crisscross pattern. Woven fabrics are durable and commonly used in textiles such as denim.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CONTEXT

Türkiye has historically ranked among the world's largest cotton producers. In the 2023/24 market year, the country produced 697,000 metric tons of ginned cotton, making it the 7th largest producer globally, with a 3% share of world production. Despite substantial domestic production, Türkiye is also a major importer of ginned cotton, with 776,000 metric tons worth of ginned cotton imports the same year. Both domestically produced and imported ginned cotton feed Türkiye's substantial textile and garment industry. This export-oriented sector consists of more than 65,000 textile and clothing companies operating in the country and employs more than 1.2 million people. However, there are concerns regarding exploitative labor practices in Türkiye's domestic cotton production. A familial-based agricultural labor model, which includes child labor, has traditionally played a significant role in the production of cotton in Türkiye. This model is particularly prominent in the southeastern cotton production area of Türkiye, which accounts for 57% of the country's raw cotton production and where mechanization rates in cotton production remain lower than in the Aegean and Çukurova cotton production areas, and study findings suggest that children continue to make up a large proportion of the workforce for the cultivation and harvesting.

Map of cotton production areas in Türkiye



At the same time, there has been relatively little attention paid to the import of cotton and downstream cotton products into Türkiye that are produced in countries with state-sanctioned forced labor, child labor, and forced child labor practices in their cotton supply chains. The U.S. Department of Labor's List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor lists Turkmenistan and Tajikistan for child labor and forced labor, and the List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor includes Tajikistan for practices of forced child labor. Trade data document cotton imports from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan into Türkiye; however, the domestic processing of this cotton into downstream products is

opaque and part of proprietary business practices. If these downstream products are exported from Türkiye, they serve as a pathway for countries with state-sponsored forced labor and child labor practices to circumvent sanctions and ultimately continue to supply the global market with cotton procured with forced labor or child labor.

STUDY OBJECTIVES

This mixed-methods study sought to better understand the roles that child labor and forced labor play within the supply chain of cotton and downstream cotton products in Türkiye. To this end, the study assessed the presence and characteristics of child labor in the cultivation and harvesting of cotton in southeastern Türkiye, the country's largest cotton-growing region. It also traced the import of cotton and cotton yarn into Türkiye from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, two countries with documented state-sanctioned forced labor, child labor, and forced child labor within their cotton supply chains. This study sought to identify how these imports were integrated into the wider garment and textile industry and to identify specific downstream products that are at risk of being produced with them.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

The study applied a mixed-methods approach, which included an extensive review of secondary literature, a non-representative quantitative survey of adult workers engaged in cotton production (n=136), and key informant interviews (KIs) (n=47) with industry representatives and experts, government officials, and civil society representatives, such as academics, agricultural sales cooperatives, and non-governmental organization workers.¹ The workers' survey sample consisted of adults who have engaged in cotton production within the last year. The survey captured respondents' socio-demographic information, work activities, and perceptions on working children. It also asked respondents to identify a focal child with whom they are familiar who works in cotton production. Focal children were defined as experiencing child labor if they engaged in hazardous work activities or worked over the prescribed number of hours per week for their age group.²

Researchers conducted a scoping trip to the Aegean and southeastern cotton production areas of Türkiye in January 2024, to inform research design. This was followed by data collection between June and August 2024. The worker's survey took place in Şanlıurfa Province in the southeastern cotton production area of Türkiye. KIs were conducted face-to-face in Şanlıurfa Province and Istanbul, and remote KIs were held with respondents located in other parts of Türkiye and abroad.

KEY FINDINGS

Child Labor in Domestic Cotton Production

Child labor appears socially normalized and widely practiced in cotton cultivation and harvesting in southeastern Türkiye. All focal children met the threshold of child labor due to engaging in hazardous work activities, and 95% met the threshold for child labor through the excessive

¹ The study included the views of a diverse range of civil society actors through KIs. However, worker unions were not included. Although worker unions exist at the manufacturing states for the supply chain, research revealed no union representation of farm-based workers at the cultivation and harvesting stages of the supply chain (the section of the supply chain in which this study assessed labor conditions and child labor risks).

² International Labour Organization guidelines were used to determine the number of working hours per child age group that constitute child labor. The study developed a list of hazardous work activities based on International Labour Organization guidelines and hazardous work as defined in domestic legislation in Türkiye. Detailed information on how this study defined child labor can be found in Appendix 4.

number of hours they spent working. It is also telling that 92% of respondents who had children indicated that their children help them with cotton production. Although the survey sample was not statistically representative of the wider population, these findings strongly suggest that child work in cotton production in southeastern Türkiye is, by and large, equivalent to child labor. Both qualitative and quantitative research findings also indicate that child labor is socially normalized in agricultural production in the region and that the familial-based model of agricultural labor employed in the region puts financial and time pressure on families to use all sources of labor within their household, including children. It should be noted that a substantial portion of the cotton cultivation and harvesting workforce in southeastern Türkiye has historically been comprised of Kurdish families. Since 2011, Syrian refugees under temporary protection have participated in cotton cultivation and harvesting as well. They are often the cheapest source of informal manual labor.

Child work in cotton production is time intensive over both weeding and harvest seasons, greatly inhibiting children's ability to attend school. On average, focal children worked 66 hours per week during the weeding season, with the upper quartile working 75 hours or more per week. Working hours were even higher in the harvest season, with focal children working an average of 80 hours per week and focal children in the upper quartile working 84 hours or more per week. The school year in Türkiye runs from September 9 to June 14, meaning that both the weeding season (mid-May to late June) and the harvest season (mid-September to late October) occur largely within the school year. Both survey results and qualitative accounts from key informants indicated that work during in these seasons had a substantial negative impact on school attendance. Key informants also noted that the school system is aware of the situation for many working children, and teachers often do not mark children as absent when they do not show up for school. Consequently, any official statistics on children's school attendance in southeastern Türkiye should be interpreted with caution.

Increased mechanization has been touted as a means to reduce child labor in the sector, but there are physical constraints to the extent to which this can be realized. The need for manual labor in the sector will remain for the foreseeable future, as will the economic incentives for child labor. Although cotton harvesting has become more mechanized in recent years, particularly in western Türkiye, cotton is still manually picked by hand in fields that are too stoney, steeply sloped, or too small for a mechanized harvester to operate effectively. Even when mechanized harvesters are used, manual labor is still required to pick cotton in parts of the field where harvesters cannot reach. Key informants estimated that even when a mechanized harvester is used, manual labor is still needed to hand pick approximately 5–10% of the cotton in the field. Furthermore, the use of mechanized harvesters impacts labor dynamics for cotton harvesting but not the other stages of production. Research has shown children are involved in other stages of production, such as weeding, which remains heavily labor intensive in southeastern Türkiye.

Cotton cultivation and harvesting is a job largely relegated to children and women. By broad estimations, children may constitute approximately half of the on-farm workforce for cotton production in southeastern Türkiye. Survey respondents estimated that, on average, more than half the members in their working groups (53%) were children. This figure should be interpreted with caution because it is a general approximation by respondents. Nevertheless, it suggests that children constitute a sizable proportion of the workforce for cotton production in southeastern Türkiye. This is supported by qualitative findings in which representatives from non-governmental organizations and academia noted that mothers and their children are more commonly employed in cotton production than men. For non-migratory agricultural households, adult male members often find higher-paying employment, such as a job at a construction site or at a grocery store. Social stigma paired with childcare responsibilities often prevent women from engaging in these higher-paying jobs. Instead, they gravitate toward the agricultural sector, in which it is socially acceptable for them to work, and they take their children with them.

Low wages for adult workers and production quotas are likely drivers of child labor in cotton production in southeastern Türkiye. Of the sampled 136 respondents, 98% earned below the regional minimum wage of 666 Turkish lira (\$20.26 USD) per day for their work in cotton production.³ Furthermore, 90% of respondents stated that their earnings from cotton production were insufficient to meet their family's basic needs, with little variation across sex, age, or type of employment. Of the respondents who noted that pay is insufficient, 40% indicated that one of the ways they manage to meet basic needs is by having their children work. At the same time, 63% of respondents who were either employed by a farmer or worked for a labor intermediary indicated that their employer or labor intermediary imposes a production quota. Of those experiencing a production quota, 75% indicated that they would not be able to meet the quota if children did not participate in the work.

Focal children were exposed to a wide variety of hazardous work activities as well as an unsanitary work environment that can lead to negative long-term health outcomes.

Although exposure to one hazard is sufficient to constitute a state of child labor by international standards, focal children experienced an average of 8.7 hazards, and all focal children were exposed to at least one hazard. Virtually all the focal children were exposed to the four most common hazards, which are as follows: doing the same task over and over again at a fast pace for long hours (96%); working indoors or outdoors where dust/cotton dust, sand, smoke, or fumes make it hard to breathe or see clearly (95%); using sharp tools (93%); and working long hours in the hot sun without a break (93%). In addition, the presence of a large workforce in the field paired with a lack of proper restroom facilities creates an unsanitary work environment. This results in poor health outcomes for workers and their children, such as frequent diarrhea and intestinal parasites. In the short term, this exacerbates the potential for dehydration and heat stroke. Over the long term, it can limit the body's ability to absorb necessary nutrients, resulting in stunted growth and poor cognitive development for children.

Supply Chain Mapping of Domestic Cotton and Cotton Imports from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan

The Turkish textile industry strategically integrates lower-cost ginned cotton imports from countries such as Turkmenistan and Tajikistan into numerous products to remain price competitive in various market segments, including mass market apparel, home textiles, denim, and fast fashion. Ginned cotton from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan constitutes only 5% of Türkiye's total cotton imports. However, there is a common practice of blending lower-quality cotton from these origins with higher-quality cotton from other origins during yarn production to reduce production costs. This means that the relatively small amount of Turkmen and Tajik cotton imports likely exists in small quantities across many products. This practice is particularly pronounced in market segments with slim profit margins, such as mass market apparel, home textiles, denim fabric, and fast fashion products. Conversely, luxury and premium apparel may face a lower risk of containing cotton from Tajikistan and Turkmenistan because these goods tend to use higher-quality cotton imported from the United States or Brazil.

The Turkish home textile industry is export-oriented and dependent on inexpensive cotton yarn imports from Turkmenistan. This represents a significant entry point for Turkmenistan cotton in global supply chains. Approximately one-fifth of Türkiye's cotton yarn imports originate from Turkmenistan, making it the third largest supplier after Uzbekistan and India. The home textile industry in the Denizli region often accepts lower-quality yarns, which are characterized by shorter and less

³ An exchange rate of US 1: 32.87 Turkish Lira was used for all currency conversions in this report. This was the exchange rate published by the US Treasury for June 30, 2024. <https://fiscaldata.treasury.gov/currency-exchange-rates-converter/>

standardized heterogeneous fibers, which increases the risk of incorporating Turkmen and Tajik cotton into home textiles.

Comber noil and weaving edges are by-products resulting from yarn and fabric production.

They are used as recycled materials in downstream cotton products but pose additional forced labor and child labor risks. Comber noil, derived from cotton yarn processing, is often processed into bleached cotton to be used in the production of non-woven hygiene products like cotton pads, sanitary pads, and diapers, and cost pressures are intensified by high competition. Turkish manufacturers source bleached cotton from Turkmenistan, where the expansion of bleaching facilities has made direct imports of bleached cotton more cost-effective, or from domestic yarn production and bleaching facilities. Weaving edges, a by-product of fabric weaving and knitting processes, is a significant waste material of Türkiye's home textile production, which heavily relies on imported cotton yarn from Turkmenistan. Weaving edge waste is repurposed for applications like carpet backing and padding and is also integrated into denim garments such as jeans, jackets, skirts, and shorts. As a recycled product, its inclusion in denim garments is often noted for marketing purposes.

Certification standards for environmental concerns are more stringently enforced than those regarding labor practices. The study found that certifications standards that do address labor practices do not adequately prevent cases of child labor due to limited direct monitoring of farms. Certification bodies place significant emphasis on environmental impacts, with a particular focus on responsible water use and reduced pesticide use within the cotton production process. Some certification standards require compliance with labor regulations, such as the prohibition of child labor and the assurance of safe working conditions, but the continuous monitoring and oversight of labor conditions are less stringent than those applied to environmental concerns.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study employed a novel and comprehensive approach to identifying labor exploitation risks across Türkiye's expansive cotton supply chain, assessing risks in both domestically produced and imported cotton and identifying related downstream products. The study identified cases of child labor in southeastern Türkiye, the country's largest cotton-producing area by volume. Findings suggest that this practice is widespread and socially normalized. Although many downstream cotton products exported from Türkiye, such as garments and textiles, use imported cotton, none of them categorically exclude the use of domestically grown cotton. Both imported and domestically produced cotton are blended into a wide variety of downstream products that are exported across the globe to the United States, the European Union, and other key markets. Relatedly, imported cotton and cotton yarn from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, where state-sanctioned forced labor and forced child labor exist, feed Türkiye's substantial textile and garment industry and find their way into numerous Turkish exports.

Study findings support the conclusion that all cotton, downstream cotton goods, and cotton by-products exported from Türkiye are at risk of being produced with or using inputs made with child labor, forced labor, and forced child labor. This study was able to assess where and how many of these risks arise and identify potential ways in which governments, the private sector, and other actors can mitigate them. Although there are no easy fixes, pragmatic steps can be taken by a number of actors to reduce this problem and reform the cotton supply chain of Türkiye for the long-term benefit of businesses, consumers, and, most of all, workers.

This study offers the following recommendations:

To the Government of Türkiye:

- Revise the Türkiye Labor Act (2003) Article 4 (b) to allow for monitoring of labor abuses in small-scale enterprises in agricultural and forestry. At present, the law does not allow for monitoring of enterprises employing 50 or fewer individuals. This makes it largely ineffective at deterring child labor in the cotton sector, in which most work activities are performed by small groups of agricultural workers. A lower threshold of individuals, perhaps at least five, would be more appropriate to identify child labor in cotton production and other agricultural activities.
- According to the Ministry of National Education, Directorate of Primary Education, General Circular numbered 2016/5, dated March 21, 2016, regarding access to education for children of seasonal agricultural workers, as well as nomadic and semi-nomadic families, several measures are proposed to ensure that these children can access schools during the spring and autumn periods when their work schedules coincide with school dates. These measures include facilitating access to schools in the areas where students relocate, establishing boarding primary schools and mobile schools when necessary, identifying the children, and ensuring their continuity in education through a transportation system to the nearest school. In addition, conditional education assistance, coverage of school expenses, provision of clothing, and, when needed, remedial education during their return are also outlined. Although a legal framework has been established to support these initiatives, it has been noted that there are shortcomings in their implementation. Therefore, it is recommended that such efforts be expanded and more effectively applied in practice.
- Implement additional measures in agricultural fields to improve hygiene and healthcare access. The lack of adequate facilities significantly hinders the well-being of agricultural workers. Poor sanitation and inadequate restroom facilities in these environments particularly impact girls and young women, who frequently work long hours. This situation exacerbates health risks and diseases, thereby compromising their overall well-being and exacerbating the challenges faced by women.

To Private Sector Actors:

- Establish systems for monitoring, reporting, and evaluating labor practices to enhance accountability and promote responsible business conduct throughout the supply chain. This approach shifts the focus away from merely demanding high-quality products at the lowest price, which places undue stress on upstream suppliers and indirectly supports unethical business practices and unfair labor conditions. In recent years, a spate of legislation across various sectors and countries is requiring companies to establish such systems. Prominent examples include the operationalization of the International Labour Organization's living wage concept in April 2024, the European Union directive on supply chain due diligence that took effect in July 2024, Germany's Supply Chain Due Diligence Act, France's Corporate Duty of Vigilance Law, and the U.S. Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. By proactively assessing and disclosing their labor practices and tracing sourcing within their supply chains, companies can demonstrate their commitment to upholding human rights and contribute to the prevention of child labor.
- Buyers of downstream cotton products in Türkiye should work with suppliers, whether at spinning mills, textile manufacturers, or downstream producers, to ensure that the country of origin of cotton and cotton yarn is documented and does not include products from Turkmenistan or Tajikistan.

To Civil Society and Other Stakeholders:

- Conditional cash transfers (CCTs) offer financial support to households, contingent upon meeting specific criteria such as school attendance or health checkups. These programs have gained global recognition and can be effectively applied in low-income households in cotton production areas to simultaneously promote school attendance and disincentivize child labor. For the effective implementation of CCT programs, monitoring is essential, involving civil society and coordination with public authorities. To improve outcomes, implementers could consider pairing CCT interventions with livelihood programming.

I INTRODUCTION

Garments and textiles is a highly globalized, multi-billion dollar sector, characterized by complex supply chains and the extensive circulation of raw materials, intermediate goods, and finished products, providing employment to millions worldwide. Cotton has historically been a critical raw material for the sector, contributing significantly to the economic outputs of both low-income and high-income countries, while also shaping trade dynamics in the global market. Türkiye's strategic geographic location in close proximity to European markets has spurred the meteoric rise of its expansive and robust export-oriented textile and garment industry. Although Türkiye has historically been one of the world's largest cotton producers, the demands of its garment and textile industry on cotton as a raw input have made the country equally dependent on cotton imports.

The presence of labor exploitation, including child labor, has been well documented in Türkiye's domestic cotton production, particularly during cultivation and harvesting (ILO, 2016). Seasonal agricultural workers, many from Kurdish or Syrian ethnic backgrounds, are disproportionately affected. Numerous studies highlight the plight of child laborers in Türkiye who work alongside their parents in the cotton fields during the harvest from mid-September to October (UNICEF, 2023; FLA, 2017). They face long working hours and hazardous conditions that undermine their health, education, and overall development. Labor concerns also extend beyond domestic production. Imports of cotton and cotton yarn from countries like Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, where state-sanctioned forced labor and child labor are documented (ILO, 2016; CottonCampaign, 2024), further contribute to Türkiye's cotton supply chain using inputs made with exploitative labor practices.

In line with efforts to improve supply chains and promote decent work globally, this study had two primary objectives: (1) to identify the presence and working conditions of children involved in cotton production in southeastern Türkiye and to map the domestic cotton supply chain in this region, assessing how cotton and downstream products at risk of being produced with child labor move through the supply chain; and (2) to trace imports of cotton and cotton yarn from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan into Türkiye's supply chain, assessing their traceability and identifying their use in downstream products.

This study was undertaken by ICF, an international consulting firm headquartered in Reston, Virginia, and a local research partner in Türkiye. The study applied a mixed-methods approach, which included an extensive review of secondary literature, a non-representative quantitative survey of adult workers engaged in cotton production (n=136), and key informant interviews (KIs) (n=47) with industry representatives, government officials, and civil society representatives. Researchers also reviewed and analyzed publicly available trade and shipping data to support supply chain tracing activities. Researchers conducted a scoping trip to the Aegean and southeastern cotton production areas of Türkiye from January 21 to 31, 2024, to inform research design. Data collection for the workers' survey took place in Şanlıurfa Province in the southeastern cotton production area from June 11 to 22, 2024. KIs took place between June 12 and August 16, 2024, in eight provinces across Türkiye covering major cotton production areas as well as textile and garment manufacturing hubs. Several KIs were conducted remotely to engage key stakeholders located outside of Türkiye (see Section 2 for more details).

This report consists of five sections: Section 1 presents the context and objectives of the study, followed by a detailed account of the study's methodology and its limitations in Section 2. Section 3 provides an overview of cotton production, processing, and imports in Türkiye. Section 4 provides findings on children's involvement in cotton production in southeastern Türkiye. Section 5 traces the imports of Turkmenistan and Tajikistan cotton and downstream cotton products into Türkiye's cotton

supply chain. Section 6 maps out the flow of exports of downstream cotton and cotton products from Türkiye to global markets. Section 7 provides a conclusion and policy recommendations.

2 METHODOLOGY AND STUDY IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study was guided by the following research questions:

1. Where do imports of cotton and cotton yarn from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan enter the supply chain of Turkish cotton and what implications does this have for tying the use of child labor, forced labor, and forced child labor to downstream goods? To what extent are these imports segregated from domestic cotton in the production of downstream goods? Are they more likely to be used in certain types of downstream goods?
2. How is the supply chain of cotton in southeastern Türkiye structured? Who are the main actors within it, how do they interact, and how might cotton produced with child labor end up in downstream goods?
3. Where does child labor occur in the cotton supply chain in Türkiye, and what are the demographic characteristics of child laborers, their working conditions, and activities?
4. How do factors such as ethnic identity, refugee status, and mechanization affect labor dynamics for children in the cotton supply chain of southeastern Türkiye?

2.2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this study included a combination of secondary data analysis, a quantitative workers' survey, and three distinct categories of KIs designed for different purposes to address the research objectives. The process began with a review and analysis of available reports and trade data, guided by thematic areas of focus such as child labor and the cotton supply chain. This review contributed both to the study design and the final report.

Quantitative Workers' Survey: The survey sought to identify the presence and characteristics of child labor in cotton production, following International Labour Organization (ILO) definitions and standards. It captured respondents' socio-demographic information, work activities, and perceptions of working children. Respondents were also asked to identify a focal child with whom they were familiar who worked in cotton production, and to provide the child's socio-demographic information and work characteristics. Focal children were considered to be experiencing child labor if they engaged in hazardous work or exceeded the prescribed number of working hours for their age group. To complement the survey data, researchers observed the weeding of cotton fields, offering deeper insights into children's involvement in cotton production that may not have been fully captured through survey responses.

The survey targeted agricultural workers in Şanlıurfa Province in southeastern Türkiye who participated in cotton production within the last year and were aged 18 or older at the time of survey administration. Şanlıurfa Province is the largest cotton-producing province in Türkiye by volume and is heavily populated by Turkish citizens of Kurdish and Arab origin, as well as Syrian migrants under temporary protection. Within the province, six districts were selected for the survey sample due to their populations and land characteristics: Harran, Suruç, Viranşehir, Eyyübiye, Hilvan, and Haliliye. The survey employed convenience sampling and identified respondents with the support of local labor intermediaries and farmers. It was administered by hand-held tablets on the SurveyCTO platform.

Domestic Mapping Supply Chain KIs: These KIs gathered information on how the domestic cotton supply chain in southeastern Türkiye is structured, what actors are involved and how they interact, and how cotton produced with child labor could find its way into downstream goods. Respondents were selected based on their involvement in or knowledge of the cotton supply chain, and they included cotton producers, ginneries, intermediaries, and spinners, as well as fabric and garment manufacturers operating within the region.

Import Tracing Supply Chain KIs: These KIs facilitated on-the-ground tracing of cotton and cotton yarn imports from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan into Türkiye, identifying entry points, assessing the integration of these imports into domestic markets, and documenting specific cases of their use as illustrative examples. Respondents were selected based on their knowledge relevant to these activities.

Labor-focused KIs: These KIs allowed researchers to gain deeper insights into the dynamics of child work in the cotton industry, which served to validate and expand on findings from the quantitative survey. These interviews explored factors contributing to child labor in cotton production, barriers to education, health issues, and potential policy improvements. Respondents were selected based on their expertise in these areas, with participants drawn from academia and both local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The research instruments, including the quantitative workers' survey questionnaire and KI guide, were adapted from ICF's global research instruments to fit the context of the cotton supply chain in Türkiye. This adaptation was informed by a scoping study conducted between January 21 and 31, 2024, as well as inputs from ICF's Türkiye-based research partner. The survey questionnaire was reviewed by members of the survey team who have lived experience as child laborers in cotton harvesting. Their insights proved invaluable, ensuring that questions were contextually relevant and appropriately framed to maximize respondent comprehension and promote accurate responses.

All instruments were translated into Turkish, with the workers' survey also made available in Arabic. Quantitative data analysis was performed using Stata 15, and KI notes were translated into English and thematically coded in Dedoose Version 9.2.12 using a study-specific codebook.

2.3 TRAINING AND PREPARATION

Training began by introducing survey interviewers to the study materials during a kickoff meeting on May 16, 2024, followed by 5 online meetings over the course of 15 days leading up to fieldwork. From June 9 to 11, 2024, the research team received in-person training in Şanlıurfa Province, facilitated by ICF and the Türkiye-based research partner. The training comprehensively covered the study objectives, research design, fieldwork procedures, research ethics, informed consent protocols, data quality assurance, and a detailed review of the questionnaire. It also included mock interviews and feedback sessions aimed at refining interview techniques.

On the afternoon of June 10, 2024, pilot data collection took place in Haliliye, Şanlıurfa. Following the pilot, the research team conducted a debriefing session to discuss challenges encountered and lessons learned. In response to these lessons learned, the survey team, in consultation with the ICF study lead, made several minor revisions to the questionnaire to improve respondent comprehension.

Prior to data collection, the research design and instruments were approved by ICF's independent Institutional Review Board. Researchers were trained to adhere to strict ethical guidelines, including informed consent, confidentiality, and data security. The research was performed in compliance with 45 Code of U.S. Federal Regulations Part 46 on the Protection of Human Subjects. Verbal informed consent was obtained from all respondents before proceeding with the interview by reading a consent

form aloud to them in either Turkish or Arabic, depending on their preferred language. Interviewed workers were also provided with a resource sheet detailing local support services, including mental health professionals, crisis helplines, social services, and community organizations. All personal identifying information was redacted before data analysis.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION

Data collection for the quantitative workers’ survey began on June 11 and concluded on June 22, 2024, with 136 surveys completed. Survey administration took an average of 35 minutes. Data quality was closely monitored in real time by the survey supervisor, with a computer-assisted personal interviewing expert present in the field to address any issues and review daily submissions in SurveyCTO.

Seven child labor KIs and 10 domestic mapping KIs were conducted between June 12 and 14, 2024, using semi-structured interview guides tailored to each respondent’s expertise and role in the supply chain.

A total of 30 import tracing KIs were conducted between June 12 and August 16, 2024, across 8 provinces. Thirteen interviews were conducted online, and 17 were conducted in person. Initially focused on the Marmara region, the scope of the import tracing KIs expanded to other regions identified as hubs for specific downstream products. KIs ranged from 45 to 70 minutes.

Table 1. Data collection summary

Data collection type	Date	Location (district/city)	Total number of surveys/KIs conducted
Quantitative workers’ survey	June 11–22, 2024	Haliliye, Eyyübiye, Harran, Hilvan, Viranşehir, Suruç/Şanlıurfa	136
KIs—child labor	June 12–14, 2024	Şanlıurfa	7
KIs—domestic mapping	June 12–14, 2024	Şanlıurfa	10
KIs—import tracing	June 12–August 16, 2024	İstanbul, Çorlu, Aydın, İzmir, Denizli, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Şanlıurfa, Adana	30

2.5 LIMITATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

Sampling Method: The worker’s quantitative survey used purposive and convenience sampling rather than probability sampling, allowing for a diverse pool of respondents but also introducing limitations. Findings are not statistically representative of Türkiye’s cotton industry or child labor practices. However, the data help identify the existence of child labor in the study area and, when combined with qualitative insights, offer a broader understanding of the issue. In addition, children were not directly surveyed or interviewed due to both logistical constraints and ethical considerations. As such, the study reflects only adult perspectives, potentially limiting the full representation of children’s experiences.

Barriers to Data Collection: Respondents who indicated that they use imported cotton materials from the specified countries were forthcoming about their suppliers and provided general information about their export markets. However, they were reluctant to specify which of their customers were purchasing products made with Turkmen or Tajik cotton inputs. This reluctance complicated efforts to trace the use of imported cotton through the supply chain, particularly in the textile sector, in which raw materials are frequently co-mingled and passed through multiple intermediaries. Furthermore, because of the depth and complexity of the market through intermediaries, some respondents were unable to identify the exact source. For example, a yarn manufacturer might buy cotton from an

intermediary, and although the records may show where the intermediary obtained the cotton, it may not be possible to trace directly whether it was co-mingled with other cotton or whether cotton from elsewhere was used. Gathering information on Tajikistan imports was particularly challenging due to the lower market visibility of Tajik cotton and the industry's focus on technical qualities over cotton's regional origin. To mitigate this, the team strategically focused on Tajikistan imports in the later stages of data collection, targeting respondents more likely to possess relevant information.

3 COTTON PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING IN TÜRKİYE

3.1 ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Türkiye is the 18th largest economy in the world (World Bank, 2023a), with a gross domestic product (GDP) of approximately \$1.11 trillion and a per capita GDP of \$12,986 in 2023 (World Bank, 2024c). It is a founding member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, a G20 member, and an increasingly important donor of official development assistance (World Bank, 2024a). Although services and manufacturing dominate Türkiye's economic landscape, agriculture remains an essential part of the economy, accounting for 6.2% of the country's GDP and placing Türkiye 9th in the world in terms of agricultural output (World Bank, 2023e). The agriculture sector employs approximately 14.8% of the country's workforce (TURKSTAT, 2024).

Cotton production is an important part of the agriculture sector, with an estimated production area of 573,000 hectares, or approximately 2.9% of total arable land in the 2022/23 market year (TMAF, 2023; TURKSTAT 2023). In the 2021/22 market year, Türkiye ranked 11th globally in cotton planting area, 5th in cotton yield per unit area, 7th in total cotton production, and 4th in cotton imports (TEPGE, 2023). As one of the largest producers of cotton globally, Türkiye's cotton cultivation and imports directly support its textile and apparel industries, which employ 1.5% of the workforce (TMIT, 2022). Türkiye's textile industry is export-oriented, accounting for approximately 4.3% of the world's total textile exports (WTO, 2023).



Young cotton plants in a field in Şanlıurfa

In 2024, domestic cotton production is forecasted to decline, as indicated by interviews with farmers from southeastern Türkiye and supported by current data. This reduction is largely driven by stagnant global cotton prices, while input costs in the Turkish market—such as labor, pesticides, fuel, and field rents—continue to rise in a highly inflationary environment. The Turkish textile sector is under pressure from surging inflation, which peaked at 85% (year-on year) in October 2022 before falling to 51% in August 2024, according to data released by the Turkish Statistical Institute on September 3, 2024. For export-oriented industries like textiles and apparel, these challenges are further intensified by a drop in demand from European buyers—Türkiye’s primary export market—and concerns about the overvaluation of the lira.

3.2 DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF COTTON

In market year 2023/24, Türkiye produced 3.2 million bales of cotton, representing 3% of global production (Cotton | USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, n.d.).⁴ This reduction from the previous market year (4.9 million bales) is attributed to inflationary pressures on input costs, lower global commodity prices for cotton due to reduced global demand for garments, and drought conditions in the region.

Table 2. Türkiye cotton production

Product	Domestic production of cotton, market year	
	2022/23	2023/24
Cotton	4.9 million bales 1,067 (thousand metric tons)	3.2 million bales 697 (thousand metric tons)

Source: USDA, 2024

Cotton is grown in 23 provinces in Türkiye, with approximately 85% of the production concentrated in Şanlıurfa (40%), Diyarbakır (15%), Aydın (10%), Hatay (9%), Adana (5%), and İzmir (6%) (see Appendix 5). Major cotton production areas in the country include the Aegean, Çukurova, and southeastern cotton production areas. The southeastern cotton production area, including Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, and Mardin, accounts for 57% of the country’s total raw cotton, making it the primary cotton-producing area in the country (TEPGE, 2023).

⁴ It should be noted the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry published slightly different production values: 4.6 million bales in 2022/23 and 3.6 million bales in the 2023/24 market year (TMAF, 2024).

Figure 1. Map of cotton production areas in Türkiye



Source: ICF

Cotton production in Türkiye typically starts with soil preparation between January and February, followed by the planting of cotton.⁵ Key activities during the growing season include pest control—mainly through chemical pesticides—fertilizer application, crop thinning, and weeding, the latter of which generally takes place between mid-May and late June. The cotton harvest runs from mid-September through October and is becoming increasingly mechanized, with a 15% increase in the number of mechanized harvesters in 2023 compared to 2 years prior (USDA, 2023). However, manual labor remains a key component for cotton harvesting in fields with steep slopes or rocky terrain as well as along the edges of fields where machinery cannot reach. Levels of mechanization vary across regions, with the Aegean zone particularly noted for its higher adoption of mechanized harvesting equipment. Rough estimates of mechanization rates suggest that the Aegean zone has approximately 10% more mechanized harvesting than Çukurova and 60% more than the southeast zone.⁶

3.3 COTTON AND COTTON YARN IMPORTS

Despite substantial domestic production, Türkiye's cotton supply chain is equally dependent on imports. In market year 2023/24, Türkiye imported 776,000 metric tons of ginned cotton, equivalent to 111% of domestic production for that year (Foreign Agricultural Service, 2025). In the same year, the United States was the largest supplier of ginned cotton to Türkiye, and the United States, Brazil, Greece, and Australia accounted for 79% of all ginned cotton imports into Türkiye (UN Comtrade, Foreign Agricultural Service, 2025). Türkiye also imports ginned cotton from several regional peers, such as Azerbaijan (5.4%), Turkmenistan (1.6%), and Tajikistan (1.5%) (UN Comtrade through Panjiva, 2023). Türkiye is also a large destination market for ginned cotton and cotton yarn originating from central Asian countries. For example, Türkiye imported 53.4% of Tajikistan's total cotton exports and 83.9% of

⁵ As mandated by Türkiye's Biosafety Law No. 5977, only non-GMO seeds are used in cotton production.

⁶ These mechanization rates are rough estimates based on available data on the number of cotton harvesters across regions (USDA, 2023) and cotton production areas reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (2023). The estimates do not account for potential variations in harvester efficiency, differences in usage intensity, or localized sharing of machinery within regions, all of which may affect the accuracy of the calculations.

Turkmenistan's total cotton exports in 2022 (UN Comtrade through Panjiva, 2023). In addition to cotton, Türkiye also imports a significant amount of cotton yarn, totaling 246,318 metric tons in 2022. This includes substantial imports from regional peers, such as Uzbekistan at 57.4% and Turkmenistan at 16.6% (UN Comtrade through Panjiva, 2023).⁷

Both ginned cotton and cotton yarn, produced domestically and abroad, feed into Türkiye's substantial garment and textile industry. Garments and textiles are critical sectors within the Turkish economy, accounting for around 6% of the country's GDP (ICAC, 2021). There are more than 65,000 textile and clothing companies operating in the country, employing more than 1.2 million people. This corresponds to a 7.5% share of total employment and 20.3% of the overall manufacturing labor force (ICAC, 2021). Cotton, downstream cotton products, and cotton by-products feed into Türkiye's robust manufacturing industries and export market and result in a variety of end uses, including textiles, home furnishings, cosmetic and hygiene products, explosives, pulp and paper, animal feed, and food products.

3.4 COTTON PROCESSING

Once harvested, raw cotton that still contains seeds is transported to ginning mills for processing. Ginning separates the fibers from the seeds, a crucial step in obtaining fibers suitable to spin into yarn. Türkiye has approximately 600 ginning mills (USDA, 2023), most of which use roller gins (machines that preserve longer fibers but result in more impurities in the cotton); however, the recent increase in mechanization has resulted in an increase in saw gins (machines that produce cleaner cotton with fewer impurities than roller gins but result in shorter fibers and a higher moisture content). The majority of ginning facilities are privately owned, although some are managed by producer cooperatives. Nearly half of the ginning mills are located in Şanlıurfa, reflecting the province's prominence in cotton production.

⁷ Cotton yarn: HS 5204, 5205, 5207. Over 99% of Turkish cotton yarn imports in 2022 were under HS heading 5205 (UN Comtrade through Panjiva, 2023).



A roller gin in Şanlıurfa

The ginning process produces two primary products: ginned cotton and cottonseed (see Figure 2). Cottonseed processing results in several by-products. First, linters—short fibers left on the seed after ginning—are used in the production of cushion padding, explosives, and currency/security paper. After the ginning process, the seed is sent to oil extraction facilities, where it is processed into refined cottonseed oil, commonly used in cooking and margarine production. At this stage, by-products such as cottonseed hulls (the outer covering of the seed) and cottonseed meal (a protein-rich by-product) are generated and used in animal feed (Von Schuckmann et al., 2019). In addition, during the refining process, soapstock, a by-product, is produced and repurposed for soap and biodiesel production. Figure 3 outlines processing stages, downstream goods, by-products, and their respective end uses.

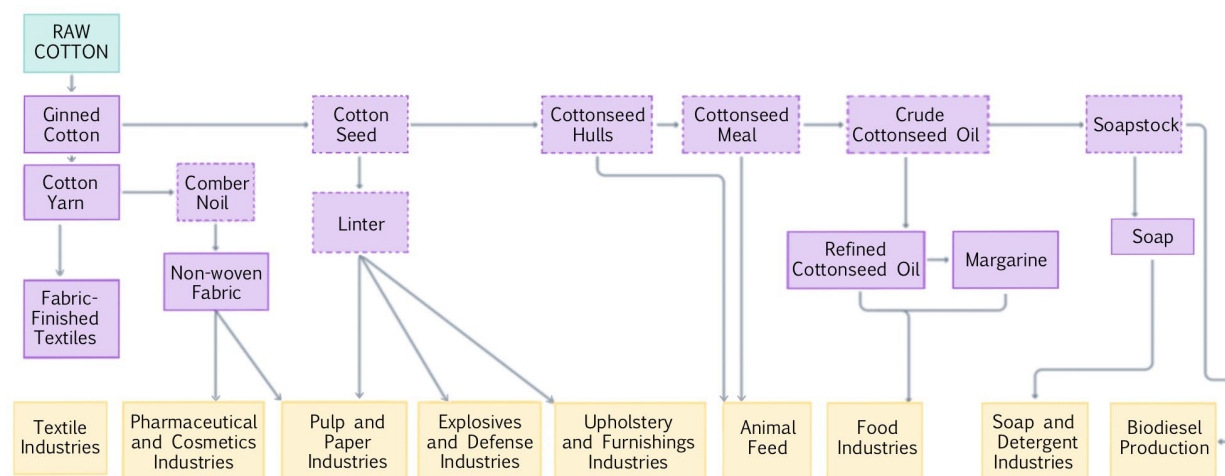
Figure 2. Remaining seed after ginning process (left), cottonseed cleaned of linters (right)



Source: ICF

Ginned cotton, while still at the ginning mills, has increasingly been graded in recent years using High Volume Instrument (HVI) testing machines, which measure key fiber characteristics such as length, strength, and micronaire (fiber fineness). This grading allows spinning mills to optimize cotton selection based on specific yarn quality requirements, influencing production costs and guiding appropriate downstream applications. Regional commodity exchanges primarily run the HVI testing in the Aegean region (USDA, 2023), and in the southeast, HVI testing is more commonly conducted by private labs. Once the ginned cotton is labeled with its technical qualities, it is pressed into bales and sent to spinning mills, where it is processed into yarn.

Figure 3. Processing steps from raw cotton to final products



Source: ICF

In the production of yarn at spinning mills, two by-products are produced and introduced into the supply chain: comber noil and ring waste. The first type, comber noil, consists of short fibers and fiber entanglements removed during the combing process to improve yarn quality. Comber noil is used in the production of non-woven cotton products and is often processed into bleached cotton to improve cleanliness. Its characteristics—hydrophilic (absorbent) or hydrophobic (non-absorbent)—determine its end use.⁸ The former is widely used in pharmaceutical and medical industries for products such as cotton pads, diapers, bandages, and surgical masks, and the latter is ideal for paper mills and the production of currency and security paper.⁹

The second type of production waste, ring waste, is generated after spinning when heterogeneous fibers are removed to ensure yarn uniformity. This ring waste is recycled and processed into thicker yarn, suitable for the production of items like jeans and carpet backings and re-enters the supply chain.

Once the yarn reaches fabric manufacturers, it is woven or knitted into fabrics. At this stage, another type of production waste, known as weaving edges—the excess fabric trimmed off during the weaving process—is generated. These are also recycled into thicker yarn and reintroduced into the supply chain. After the fabric is produced, it is transformed into a variety of finished textile products.

⁸ Comber noil is naturally hydrophilic, meaning that it absorbs water well. It is possible to enhance this property with additional chemicals, but converting cotton to a hydrophobic state is more challenging due to its inherent structure.

⁹ Hydrophobic cotton can be mixed with linen, abaca, or other textile fibers to produce paper. For instance, U.S. currency is composed of 75% cotton and 25% linen (U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing).

4 CHILD LABOR IN COTTON CULTIVATION AND HARVESTING IN SOUTHEASTERN TÜRKİYE

The study assessed the presence of child labor by asking adult survey respondents to identify a focal child—a working child well-known to the respondent. The focal child may be part of the respondent’s immediate or extended family or someone they often work with. Respondents were asked to provide detailed information about the child’s work activities in cotton production. Respondents were also asked to estimate the number of hours the child worked during both the harvesting and weeding seasons. The responses were compared to ILO guidelines to determine whether the focal child was in a state of child labor. The study found that all 136 focal children identified by respondents were in a state of child labor. All focal children met the threshold of child labor due to engaging in hazardous work activities, and 95% met the threshold for child labor due to the excessive number of hours they spent working (see Section 4.4 for more details). It is also telling that all the respondents who had children (92%) indicated that their children help them with cotton production. Although the survey employed convenience sampling and is therefore non-representative, these findings strongly suggest that children born into agricultural households that engage in cotton production in southeastern Türkiye are likely to work alongside their parents and be exposed to conditions equivalent to child labor.

This section of this report uses survey data paired with qualitative insights from academics, health experts, and NGO workers in southeastern Türkiye to explore the economic and social dynamics that drive child labor as well as the specific work hazards that children face in cotton production.

4.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Child involvement in cotton production in southeastern Türkiye occurs through a familial labor-based model. Both seasonal agricultural migrants as well as stationary agricultural workers tend the cotton fields as family-based units. With the exception of child-headed households,¹⁰ parents often dictate if and how children engage in work. Consequently, assessing the dynamics of child labor in cotton production first requires an assessment of the labor dynamics of adult workers in the sector. The survey consisted of a sample of 136 adult agricultural workers in southeastern Türkiye who have been involved in cotton production in the past year. Table 3 provides background characteristics of these respondents.

Table 3. Respondent background characteristics

	%	n
Age (years)		
18–24	15%	20
25–39	41%	56
40–54	32%	44
55+	12%	16
Sex		
Male	47%	64
Female	53%	72
Parent		
Yes	77%	105
No	23%	31

¹⁰ A child-headed household is defined as a household in which socio-economic decisions are made by a household member under age 18.

	%	n
Education		
No formal schooling	23%	31
Preschool/nursery school	2%	3
Some primary	17%	23
Completed primary	19%	26
Some secondary	5%	7
Completed secondary	8%	11
Some high school	9%	12
Completed high school or higher	17%	23
Number of respondents (N)		136

The sample consisted of 53% female respondents and 47% male respondents, and the distribution across age groups was fairly consistent with demographic data for the adult working population of Türkiye (UN, 2021), with the majority of respondents (73%) between ages 25 and 54. Respondents ranged widely in terms of their level of education. Nearly a quarter of respondents lacked any formal education, and 36% had either completed or partially completed primary education. A higher proportion of women had not received any education (32%), compared to 13% for men (not pictured). Seventeen percent of the sample had completed high school or attained higher education, and this mirrored the general gap in education between sexes (28% of men and 7% of women) (not pictured).

4.2 THE LABOR DYNAMICS OF COTTON PRODUCTION

Peak demands for labor occur during the cotton harvesting season from mid-September to late October and, to a lesser extent, during the weeding season from mid-May to late June. To address these peak demands, farmers often rely on labor intermediaries to recruit and manage workers. Labor intermediaries arrange logistics and transport for workers as well as manage payment. According to KII respondents, labor intermediaries take a fee of approximately 10–20% of the total payment from the farmer to the workers. Written contracts between agents and laborers are largely absent (Fair Labor Association, 2017), and few labor intermediaries are registered with the government, despite legal requirements to do so. Study findings indicate that the labor intermediary is typically from the same community and ethnicity as the agricultural workers they manage. It is also common for labor intermediaries to provide workers with loans prior to the harvest season to support them through lean periods. The loaned amount is then deducted from their payment after the harvest.

Shifting Regional Demands for Labor

Previous studies focusing on the harvesting of cotton highlight the predominant role of the labor intermediary in managing workers. In particular, labor intermediaries play a key role in mobilizing internal migrant labor across Türkiye for cotton as well as a variety of other crops. Large-scale government irrigation projects proliferated throughout the late 1980s and 1990s in southeastern Türkiye and with them, commercialized agriculture. Prior to that time, labor intermediaries would facilitate the movement of large groups of workers, often referred to as seasonal agricultural workers, out of southeastern Türkiye to the two other cotton-growing areas, the Çukurova and Aegean regions. As cotton production gained prominence in southeastern Türkiye, labor intermediaries continued to supply labor to other parts of the country but increasingly began to manage labor in the southeast. Findings from the scoping trip activities conducted in the Aegean zone suggest that labor migration for cotton production to the Aegean region has declined in recent years due to increased mechanization. In contrast, the southeast has outpaced the other regions in terms of cotton production, now accounting for 57% of total production. At the same time, cotton harvesting in the southeast is becoming increasingly mechanized but less so than the Çukurova and Aegean regions, and consequently, it demands significantly more manual labor for cotton production.

As previously mentioned, data collection for this study took place during the weeding season. Study findings suggest that the majority of workers involved in weeding live close to or on the farm year-round in permanent or semi-permanent structures and many have social or familial ties with the farmers. This study's focus on local workers provides unique insights, as most previous studies of labor conditions in the Türkiye cotton sector occurred during the harvest season, which requires significantly more labor than weeding over a short period of time and often requires the use of migrant seasonal workers. The fact that the sample consisted of more non-transient laborers than many previous studies allows for a more comprehensive view of the employment arrangements and labor dynamics that occur in cotton production throughout the year, rather than those that dominate during the harvest season.

Despite a strong reliance on labor intermediaries during the harvest when labor demands are high, survey findings suggest that there is greater variation in the labor arrangements for workers involved in cotton production, at least during the weeding season when data collection for this study took place. Although labor intermediaries still play a key role in arranging labor during this season, with 38% of the sample working for a labor intermediary, the majority of respondents engaged directly with farmers. Eighteen percent of respondents were formally employed, receiving a set wage and a contract from a farmer, and 37% of respondents were informally employed by a farmer. Individuals were categorized as informal employees of a farmer if they worked for only one farmer but did not have a written contract and were paid based on the amount of work completed. The remaining 7% of the sample identified as self-employed, working for multiple farmers, depending on the job, and were paid according to the amount of work completed.

Table 4. Respondent employment type

Employment type	%	n
Informal employee (of labor intermediary)	38%	52
Formal employee (of farmer)	18%	25
Informal employee (of farmer)	37%	50
Self-employed	7%	9
Number of respondents (N)		136

Agricultural laborers work in the cotton fields in groups, typically consisting of several family units working together. Respondents in the study sample worked in groups with an average size of 23 members. Respondents indicated that, on average, more than half the members in their working groups (53%) were children. Their working groups consisted of an average of 34% older children and 17% younger children.¹¹ These figures should be interpreted with caution because they are general approximations by respondents, and the sample is not statistically representative of the wider population. Nevertheless, this suggests that children may constitute a sizable proportion of the workforce for cotton production in southeastern Türkiye. This is supported by qualitative findings in which representatives from NGOs and academia noted that children and their mothers are more commonly employed in cotton harvesting than men. For families that stay in the area (i.e., non-seasonal migrant workers), adult male household members often find higher-paying employment elsewhere, such as a job at a construction site or at a grocery store. Social stigma paired with childcare responsibilities often prevent women from engaging in these higher-paying jobs. Instead, they gravitate toward the agricultural sector, in which it is socially acceptable for them to work, and they take their children with them.

¹¹ Respondents would not be aware of the exact age of all children in their working group, so they were asked to estimate "older" children (approximately 14 years old and older) and "younger" children (approximately 13 years old and younger) based on physical appearance. This provides a rough approximation of the age distribution of children in respondents' working groups, but it should not be understood as a definitive estimate of children for a specific age range.

4.3 POTENTIAL DRIVERS OF CHILD LABOR

The drivers of child labor are innumerable and can manifest in various ways, depending on social and geographic contexts as well as the specific economic nature of a given industry and the physical characteristics of goods being produced. In the case of familial-based child labor, the economic circumstances of the household can often drive children to work. With this in mind, the survey sought to determine the extent to which an agricultural worker's debt to their employer and their income play a role in driving child labor. Within the sample, respondent debt to an employer or labor intermediary was not uncommon. Forty-two percent of eligible respondents (60% of male respondents and 28% of female respondents) reported being in debt to their employer or labor intermediary within the past year. However, debt did not appear to be a significant driver of child labor. Nine respondents indicated that they make their children work as a strategy to repay debt to an employer or labor intermediary. This represents 9% of respondents who were asked questions about debt to an employer or labor intermediary, but 20% of respondents who indicated that they were in debt to their labor intermediary or employer. This suggests that debt is not a substantial driver of child labor among families engaged in cotton production, yet it is not an uncommon strategy for those families who do experience debt. This suggests that debt is not a substantial driver of child labor; however, child labor is not an uncommon strategy for those who do experience debt.

If earnings are not sufficient for adult household members, households may resort to child labor to make ends meet. Sampled respondents earned an average of 515 Turkish lira (\$15.67 USD) per day, with men receiving higher wages than women (543 Turkish lira [\$16.52 USD] per day vs. 490 Turkish lira [\$14.91 USD] per day). To put this into perspective, 98% of the sample (133 of 136 respondents) received below the regional minimum wage of 666 Turkish lira (\$20.26 USD) per day. Ninety percent of respondents stated that their pay from cotton production was insufficient to meet their family's basic needs, with little variation across sex, age, or employment status. Of the respondents noting that pay is insufficient, 40% (49 of 121 respondents) indicated that one of the ways they manage to meet basic needs is by having their children work. This suggests that low wages in cotton production could be a driver of child labor and child work more broadly, a sentiment that was echoed by several KII respondents.

Table 5. Potential drivers of child labor

	%	n	N
In debt to employer/labor intermediary (in the past year)	42%	42	100
Child family members begin working/do extra work to repay debt	21%	9	42
Earns less than minimum wage	98%	133	136
Typical earnings are enough to meet family's basic needs¹²	10%	13	136
Child family members begin working/do extra work to meet basic needs	40%	49	121
Employer/labor intermediary imposes production quota	63%	63	100
Requires children to participate in work to meet quota	75%	47	63

Production quotas are a common driver of child labor in many sectors, particularly in familial-based agricultural production. Households may not have enough available adult labor to meet production quotas in the specified timeframe, forcing them to pull from the pool of household labor (i.e., children).

¹² The survey did not define "basic needs" because doing so ultimately holds some degree of subjectivity and fails to account for the diversity of living conditions and needs of a given population. Consequently, defining "basic needs" was left up to the interpretation of the respondent.

Production quotas were common within the sample, with 63% of respondents who were employed by a farmer or labor intermediary indicating that their employer or labor intermediary imposes a production quota.¹³ Of those experiencing a production quota, 75% indicated that they would not be able to meet the quota if children did not participate in the work. These findings suggest that production quotas are a likely driver of child labor in cotton production in southeastern Türkiye.

4.3.1 Socio-cultural and Policy-related Drivers of Child Labor

In addition to the economic drivers noted previously, child labor is often a result of socio-cultural norms. Within agricultural communities, including those found in southeastern Türkiye, there is often a strong cultural expectation for children to begin work at a young age to help support the family. In addition, families often lack access to readily available childcare for young children not old enough to attend school, so it is socially normalized for mothers to bring children with them to worksites. As they age, children begin to support their mothers by taking on more work activities.

“In other cases, the mother takes the child to the field to protect them, which unfortunately exposes the child to risks in the field. From the age of nine, if the mother is picking cotton, the child will likely help as well. Since cotton work is a family job, where the parents are, the children are too. If the family is involved in this work, the child is also part of it.”

—International NGO representative

These socio-cultural drivers were not only noted by KII respondents but also evident in survey findings. When respondents were asked, “What drives children to work?” nearly a quarter (24%) indicated that cultural expectations for children to work was a driver, and 12% identified a lack of childcare as a driver. Large expenses related to social activities can also be a driver of child work. KII respondents indicated that, in the case of southeastern Türkiye, many mothers and children engage in cotton production so that the household can receive a large, lump sum payment at the end of the harvest season. With this payment, households are able to make investments in their productive capacity, cover large expenses such as expanding or renovating their home, or, more commonly, cover the costs of weddings and dowries. It is no coincidence that the wedding season in southeastern Türkiye comes on the heels of the harvest season.

The research team identified gaps in Türkiye’s labor policy, which may be considered an enabling factor that allows child labor to persist without the interjection of government authorities. Most notably, Article 4 (b) of the Türkiye Labor Act (2003) indicates that monitoring for labor law violations will only occur, “In establishments and enterprises employing a minimum of 50 employees where agriculture and forestry work is carried out.” However, the majority of cotton production occurring at the farm level is carried out with small groups of workers, typically less than 50. In effect, this mismatch between the law’s application and the characteristics of production within the cotton sector makes legal provisions prohibiting child labor largely inapplicable and void. This gap was noted by several key informants who lamented the lack of government monitoring within the sector and saw this as an essential policy gap to be addressed before meaningful change can take place.

¹³ In this context, production quotas are often determined by a farmer. They are not state-imposed. A farmer will require that a field of cotton needs to be harvested in a set number of days. Then the farmer will either directly hire workers to harvest that field in the specified time. Alternatively, the farmer will hire a labor intermediary and negotiate an appropriate time frame to harvest the field. It is then up to the labor intermediary to determine how many workers will be required to harvest the field in the specified time.

4.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF FOCAL CHILDREN AND THEIR WORK

Each of the 136 respondents identified a focal child who works in cotton production and with whom they are familiar. Of the 77% of respondents who had children, 92% identified one of their own children as a focal child, lending credibility to the estimation by respondents (noted earlier) that children make up more than half of the members in their working groups. Focal children ranged from ages 8 to 17. The sample was slightly skewed toward older focal children, with 96% of focal children between ages 12 and 17 and only 4% between ages 5 and 11. The sample also skewed toward boy focal children (62%). The large majority of focal children (89%) have attended school at some point, with 38% completing some or all of high school (not pictured).

Table 6. Focal child characteristics

	%	n
Age (years)		
5–11	4%	5
12–14	36%	49
15–17	60%	82
Sex		
Male	62%	84
Female	38%	52
Education		
Work only	11%	15
Combines work and school	89%	121
Common work activities¹		
Weeding	97%	132
Harvesting	85%	116
Distribution of food/water	62%	84
Irrigation	46%	63
Agro-chemical spraying	26%	35
Loading	23%	31
Food preparation	13%	17
Planting	9%	12
Number of focal children (N)		136

¹ Multiple responses possible

Focal children engaged in a variety of activities related to cotton production, with the most common being weeding (97%), harvesting (85%), and distribution of food and water to other workers (62%). Similar proportions of both girl and boy focal children engaged in these activities, but less common work activities strongly correlated with the sex of the focal children. Boy focal children were more likely than girl focal children to engage in irrigation (60% vs. 25%), agro-chemical spraying (37% vs. 8%), and loading (32% vs. 8%) (not pictured). Conversely, girl focal children were more likely to engage in food preparation (27% vs. 4%) (not pictured). Some work activities tended to be done by older focal children (aged 15–17) rather than younger focal children (aged 14 and below), such as loading (33% vs. 8%) and irrigation (55% vs. 35%) (not pictured). Food distribution was a more common work activity among younger focal children (69% vs. 55%) (not pictured). Out of all work activities listed, weeding was the most time-consuming activity for 52% of focal children, followed by harvesting (23%) and irrigation (19%) (not pictured).



Child and adult laborers weeding the cotton field with hoes

Survey responses regarding child work activities were generally in line with KII findings, although KII respondents also highlighted the substitution effect of child labor, particularly among young girls. While parents work in the fields, many of the household responsibilities such as cooking, cleaning, and childcare are placed on young girls who remain at home. Although these activities are not directly tied to cotton production, they nonetheless inhibit a child's ability to attend school in the same manner that working directly in cotton production would. In addition to the work activities noted above, KII respondents described the common practice of children collecting “afare” cotton. Afare cotton not only refers to cotton that is handpicked in the fields after mechanical harvesting but also to cotton that flies off trucks and agricultural equipment. Children collect it near ginning mills and along the truck routes between ginning mills and spinning mills and then sell it to local agents. Although this activity does not fall within the parameters of on-farm cotton production, it is another example of how difficult it is to remove children entirely from cotton supply chains.

4.4.1 Working Hours

One determinant of child labor according to ILO guidelines is whether children work above a set number of hours based on their age range. Children aged 15–17 meet the threshold of child labor if they engage in paid economic activity for 43 hours or more per week. For children aged 12–14 and children aged 11 and younger, thresholds are 14 or more hours per week and 1 or more hours per week,

respectively.¹⁴ The survey asked respondents how many hours per week focal children worked in both the weeding and harvest seasons and found that the vast majority of focal children far surpass these thresholds in both seasons. On average, focal children worked 66 hours per week during the weeding season, with the upper quartile working 75 hours or more per week. Working hours were even higher in the harvest season, with focal children working an average of 79 hours per week and focal children in the upper quartile working 84 hours or more per week. There was no substantial variation in this average across focal sex or age.

Table 7. Work hours per week for focal children

Season	Work hours per week					
	Minimum	25th percentile	50th percentile	Average	75th percentile	Maximum
Weeding	20	60	70	66	75	105
Harvest	49	70	77	79	84	120

Exceptionally long working hours for children during cotton harvesting is well documented in existing literature; however, the study's literature review did not find any previous measurement of child working hours during the weeding season. Weeding is a labor-intensive activity, and the need to gently remove weeds without damaging cotton plants precludes the use of mechanization. Consequently, increased mechanization in cotton production may impact the demand for child labor during the harvest season but has no impact on the demand for child labor during the weeding season.

4.4.2 Exposure to Hazards

Exposure to hazards is another determinant of child labor. Table 8 shows the top 10 hazards to which focal children were exposed.¹⁵ Although exposure to one hazard is sufficient to constitute a state of child labor by international standards, focal children experienced an average of 8.7 hazards each, and all focal children were exposed to at least one hazard (not pictured). Virtually all focal children were exposed to the four most common hazards: doing the same task over and over again at a fast pace for long hours (96%); working indoors or outdoors where dust/cotton dust, sand, smoke or fumes make it hard to breathe or see clearly (95%); using sharp tools (93%); and working long hours in the hot sun without a break (93%). Furthermore, each of the top 10 hazards was experienced by at least 50% of focal children.

¹⁴ Domestic legislation in Türkiye differs from ILO guidelines on the number of permissible working hours for children. The Regulations on the Fundamentals and Principles of the Employment of Children and Young Workers 2004 indicate that children who have completed school but are under age 15 may engage in up to 35 hours of work per week and that children aged 15 years and older may work up to 40 hours per week. To allow for an easier comparison of results with studies in other countries, this study applied ILO guidelines on working hours for age groups rather than domestic legislation; however, had domestic legislation been applied, the resulting analysis would be largely the same. The vast majority of focal children across all age groups worked well over 40 hours per week, which constitutes a state of child labor under both ILO guidelines and domestic legislation.

¹⁵ ILO provides a broad list of work activities that can be considered hazardous. This study used this activity list as a starting point but expanded on and tailored it based on the cotton sector in Türkiye as well as domestic legislation. Appendix 4 of "Regulations on the Fundamentals and Principles of the Employment of Children and Young Workers" (2004) lists activities that are considered hazardous that children and young workers are not lawfully allowed to engage in. Researchers identified activities in this list that they believe are relevant to cotton production and used them to contextualize the list of hazards in this survey.

Table 8. Exposure to hazards¹

Hazard	Boys		Girls		Total	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Doing the same task over and over again at a fast pace for long hours	98%	82	94%	49	96%	131
Working indoors or outdoors where dust/cotton dust, sand, smoke or fumes make it hard to breathe or see clearly	95%	80	94%	49	95%	129
Using sharp tools	95%	80	90%	47	93%	127
Working long hours in the hot sun without a break	94%	79	92%	48	93%	127
Working in contact with large domestic animals, wild animals, or around animal manure	88%	74	85%	44	87%	118
Carrying, pushing, or pulling heavy loads	75%	63	54%	28	67%	91
Working during the night-time or very early in the morning, when it is dark, including going to or from work when it is dark	65%	55	46%	24	58%	79
Climbing high off the floor/ground	67%	56	42%	22	57%	78
Working in very a noisy place	60%	50	50%	26	56%	76
Working with or around agricultural chemicals, or helping someone else to do this	69%	58	35%	18	56%	76
Number of focal children (N)						136

¹ Multiple responses possible

Although both boys and girls had high rates of exposure to the top hazards, sex was a determinant of exposure for several less common hazards. Boy focal children were more likely to be carrying, pushing, or pulling heavy loads (75% vs. 54%), working during the night or early morning (65% vs. 46%), climbing high off the floor/ground (67% vs 42%), and working with or around agricultural chemicals (69% vs. 35%). There was no hazard in which girl focal children had a higher exposure rate than boy focal children. This is reflected in the fact that boy focal children were exposed to more hazards on average than girl focal children (9.4 vs. 7.5) (not pictured). No substantial differences existed based on the focal child's age group. In addition to the hazards identified among focal children, other hazards also exist in the cotton fields. For example, the lack of appropriate electrical infrastructure in the fields can lead to cases of electrocution. During data collection for this study, a 14-year-old child at a nearby farm died from electrocution. He was riding on a tractor that hit a low-hanging power line. Five adults also died from electrocution when trying to save the child.

Table 9. Injuries and illnesses

	%	n	N
Ever hurt or sick because of work	66%	90	136
Type of injury/sickness¹			
Heat exhaustion/heat stroke	72%	65	90
Cuts/wounds	34%	31	90
Injury to or swelling in hands	34%	31	90
Injury to feet	17%	15	90
Allergic reactions on skin (itchy rash)	12%	11	90
Insect/snake bites/stings	12%	11	90
How was injured/sickened¹			
Exposure to heat or cold	74%	67	90
Cotton husk	38%	34	90
Tool accident	36%	32	90

	%	n	N
Machinery accident	16%	14	90
Exposure to chemicals/pesticides	10%	9	90
Exposure to poor air quality	10%	9	90
Wildlife encounters (scorpions, snakes, etc.)	12%	11	90

¹ Multiple responses possible

The high rate of exposure to hazards among focal children is likely to blame for the high rate of injuries and illnesses they experienced. Across the sample, 66% of focal children had been hurt or become sick on the job at least once in their time working in cotton production. The most common types of illnesses and injuries were heat exhaustion (72%), cuts/wounds (34%), and injury to or swelling in hands (34%). All other illnesses and injuries identified by the survey occurred to fewer than 20% of focal children. The most common causes for focal child injuries and illnesses were exposure to heat/cold (74%); cotton husks, which are sharp and cause cuts (38%); and tool accidents (36%). No other cause occurred to more than 20% of focal children.¹⁶

All focal children in the sample were reported to wear some form of protective equipment, including hats/sun protection head accessories (91%), face shield (50%), protective clothing (38%), gloves (75%), boots/shoes (44%), or socks on hands (30%) (not pictured). However, the high rate of injuries among focal children suggests that this equipment offers insufficient protection. Qualitative findings indicate that most protective equipment items noted by survey respondents are simply adaptations of regular clothing in lieu of appropriate protective equipment, such as using a head scarf as a face shield. It is also common for children to wear socks on their hands in lieu of proper gloves, which is clearly insufficient to protect their hands from lacerations from sharp cotton husks.

These injuries and illnesses provide some insights into the negative health impacts of cotton production on children, but they do not provide the entire picture. Health experts and NGO workers in the area identified a wide variety of long-term health complications that children experience due to their work in cotton production. Proper restroom facilities are largely absent in the cotton fields, leading to extremely poor sanitary conditions. This results in frequent diarrhea and intestinal parasites. In the short term, this exacerbates the potential for dehydration and heat stroke. Over the long term, it can limit the body's ability to absorb necessary nutrients, resulting in stunted growth and poor cognitive development for children. Health experts also noted that conditions in the fields create a conducive environment for sexual harassment and sexual and physical abuse of girls and women.

4.4.3 School Attendance

Survey findings suggest that focal children's participation in cotton production negatively impacts their ability to attend school, particularly during the harvest season. Of the children who attended school, 93% missed at least one school day during the last harvest season due to work, and 13% were completely absent from school during the harvest season due to work. The majority of focal children fell in between, with 36% missing some school days due to work and 42% missing most school days due to work. However, these findings seem to be at odds with the extremely high number of hours worked

¹⁶ The study did not attempt to link injuries or illnesses to causes on a case-by-case basis. In addition, the categories for injuries are not mutually exclusive. For example, if a given focal child experienced a cut on the forehead, this may have been counted as both a head injury and a cut/laceration. However, both survey data and qualitative evidence suggest that common illnesses and injuries include heat exhaustion due to exposure to extreme heat and lacerations to hands, generally due to tool accidents and the handling of sharp cotton husks.

per week during harvest season. It is possible that children missed more school than what was reported, but respondents were influenced by social desirability bias.

According to an international NGO worker, children from agricultural households often start school about one and a half months late, once the harvest is over in November. In cases in which children do attend school, they often come to school late and leave early. Several respondents noted that teachers often do not mark children as absent when they do not show up for school due to farm work. Consequently, any official statistics on children's school attendance in agricultural areas may underestimate absenteeism.

“Children who work in cotton fields are often unable to start school on time, and when they do, they are frequently late and must leave early. Despite this, many school principals choose not to mark these children as absent, meaning they do not fail due to insufficient attendance, even if they do not complete the required amount of schooling throughout the year.”

—Local academic and researcher

5 MAPPING OF THE COTTON SUPPLY CHAIN IN SOUTHEASTERN TÜRKİYE

The previous section of this report provides robust evidence of child labor in the cultivation and harvesting of cotton in southeastern Türkiye. This section maps the supply chain of cotton in the region to better understand where the cotton produced with child labor goes and in which products it may be used.

The cotton supply chain in southeastern Türkiye is complex, with significant intermediary involvement and co-mingling of cotton from various regions and of various qualities during processes like ginning and spinning. Key actors in the domestic cotton supply chain include farmers, ginners, cottonseed processors (crushers and oil refiners), cotton brokers (who act as intermediaries between ginners and spinners), spinners, fabric and garment (or other finished textile) manufacturers, local and international retailers, and traders, who operate at various levels—domestically and internationally—facilitating transactions between many of the identified stakeholders. In addition, there are key stakeholders, including government agencies, trade associations, unions, producer cooperatives, and certification bodies.¹⁷

Cotton producers in Türkiye are organized under Law No. 4572 on Agricultural Sales Cooperatives, with three central producer unions—Tariş, Çukobirlik, and Antbirlik—based in İzmir, Adana, and Antalya, respectively (TAGEM, 2021). Although these central producer unions once played a significant role in regulating the market by purchasing, processing, and selling the products of their member cooperatives across the Aegean, southeastern, and Çukurova regions, many cooperatives have become largely inactive. For example, in the case of Çukobirlik, approximately 6% of the 150,000 registered producers in the region were actively engaged with the cooperative as of January 2024, according to figures obtained from the cooperative. This decline is primarily due to market liberalization policies and

¹⁷ These include the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Trade, and their respective Provincial Directorates; Exporters' Associations in Türkiye, including the Aegean, Southeast Anatolian, and Istanbul Exporters' Associations; cotton producer cooperatives like Tarış, Çukobirlik, and Antbirlik; Chambers of Industry and Commerce; the Association for Sustainable Cotton Production in Türkiye; the National Cotton Council; the Union of Cotton Textile Manufacturers; the Knitting Industrialists Association; the Association of Vegetable Oil Industry Türkiye; the Agricultural Credit Cooperatives of Türkiye; and certification bodies, such as Textile Exchange and Control Union. It should be noted here that there are currently no formal associations or unions specifically representing ginners in the sector.

reduced government support over the past two decades, limiting funding for capital investments in modernizing cooperative processing facilities. Consequently, private ginners have taken over much of the market, outpacing cooperatives that struggled to compete without adequate government support.



Mature cotton plants

Currently, most cotton farmers prefer to operate independently, selling their cotton to nearby ginners with whom they have long-term relationships. Transactions are often based on verbal agreements. Alternatively, some farmers engage in market searches to secure the most competitive deals. These factors—long-term trust relationships and market-based pricing—are key in shaping their decision-making processes. After cotton is picked and loaded into trucks, it is typically delivered to ginning mills within six to nine miles of the farm, with transport arranged and paid for by the ginners. For more distant fields, farmers either arrange their own logistics or collaborate on shared transport solutions.



Ginned and baled cotton at a cotton gin in Şanlıurfa

Upon arrival at the ginning mills, raw cotton is visually assessed and grouped to process cotton with similar characteristics together. After ginning and baling, a cotton broker inspects the baled cotton. The

cotton broker, locally known as a “cotton agent,” acts as an intermediary between the ginning mills and spinning mills. The broker is responsible for assessing the characteristics and quality of the ginned cotton and setting the price and earns a commission of approximately 0.1% of the sale price. HVI testing is widely used for technical analysis at this stage for quality verification, with samples sent to labs primarily in the provinces of Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, and İstanbul. The transaction is then formalized through a contract specifying the spinning mill to which the cotton will be delivered.

Standardization Issues of Cotton from the Southeast

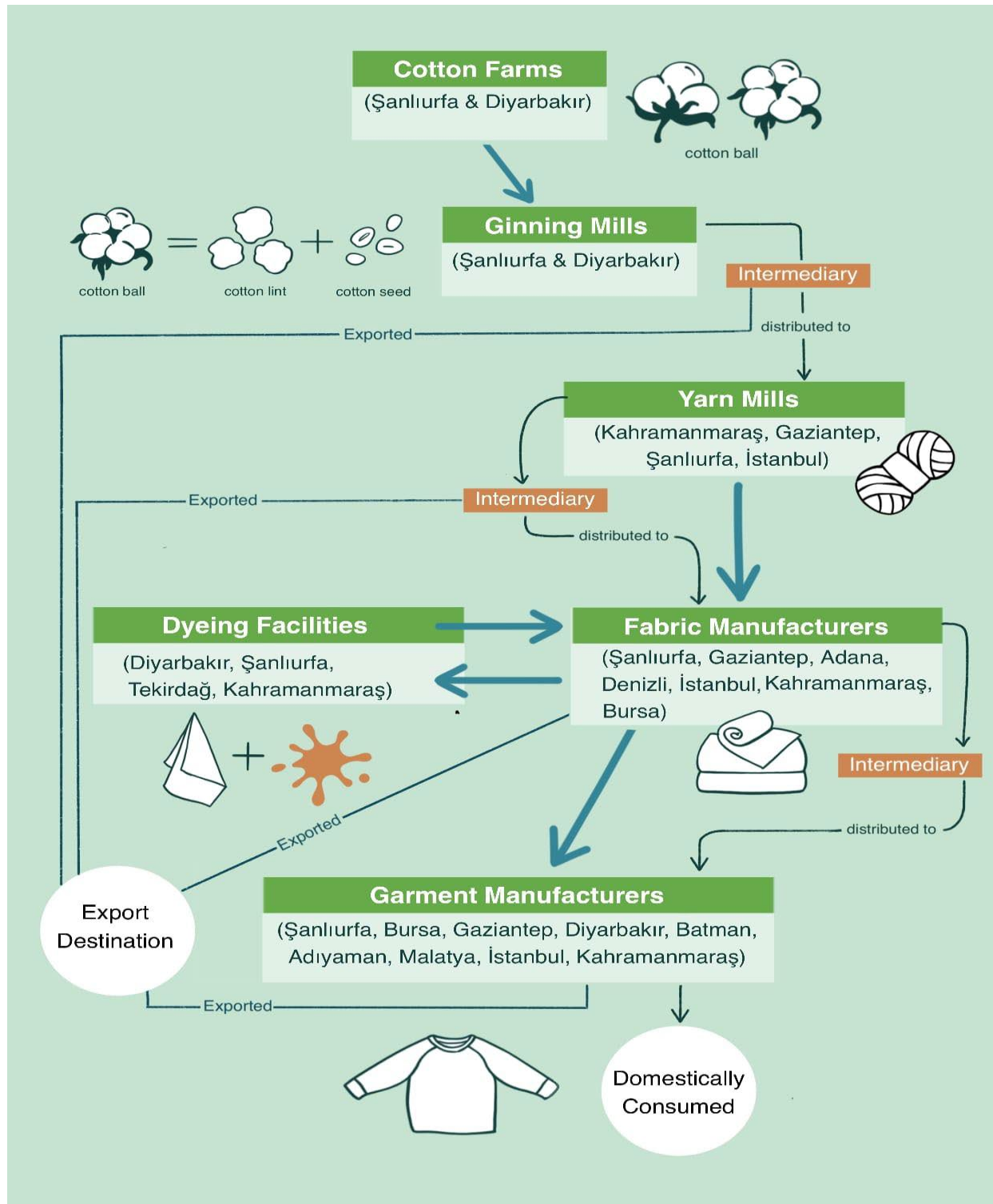
Cotton from farms in the southeastern region is delivered to nearby ginning mills, but the incoming cotton—despite being grown in close proximity under similar climate and soil conditions—often differs in technical qualities. This variation primarily arises from differing cultivation methods and the use of various seed varieties across farms. In addition, after harvesting, cotton is often stored in low-cost white polypropylene sacks. These bags tend to shed foreign materials that mix with the cotton, and these contaminants cannot be effectively removed during ginning or spinning, leading to defects in the final fabric.

As a result, the cotton arriving at ginning mills not only varies in quality but also contains foreign materials. While incoming cotton typically undergoes visual testing and grouping, the increased mechanization of harvesting means that large quantities of cotton arrive at the mills within a short period of time during the harvest, complicating the grouping process. Ginning mills prioritize rapid processing, removing cottonseeds before their oils can contaminate and degrade the quality of the lint. Unfortunately, rapid processing often results in incorrect grouping of different cotton types within the same batch, leading to inconsistencies in the baled cotton.

This issue is compounded by the lack of strict operational regulations for ginning mills, with little government oversight. Many substandard mills remain in operation, particularly in Şanlıurfa, where around 230 mills exist. As a result, cotton bales from local ginning mills often lack standardization. Even with HVI lab testing, which collects samples from 10–15% of each lot (150–200 bales) across 3 different sections, the results only reflect the average characteristics, leaving variability undetected. Consequently, many spinning mills prefer imported cotton from countries like the United States and Brazil, which are known for their quality and high degree of standardization. Though often more expensive than domestically produced cotton, this produces less waste during processing and can result in overall cost savings. Along similar lines, spinning mills may prefer to use domestically produced cotton from the southeast region for the production of domestically consumed mass market and low-end products, rather than export-oriented luxury goods, in which the lack of standardization and the presence of contaminants could damage their business relationships with international apparel brands.

In general, cotton brokers manage much of the inter-regional movement of ginned cotton, facilitating transactions between ginning mills and spinning mills within the southeastern region. However, ginned cotton from the southeast can also be sold through other channels to reach other regional as well as international markets. For example, traders operating at local and regional levels buy the ginned cotton from the ginning mills directly and then sell it to spinning mills across the country, including those in the southeast, the Aegean region (provinces of İzmir, Denizli, Uşak), the Marmara region (provinces of İstanbul, Bursa, Tekirdağ), and the Eastern Anatolia region (provinces of Malatya and Bitlis). International cotton traders with in-country representatives may also purchase the ginned cotton, allowing it to enter the global market. As previously mentioned, when a cotton broker is involved, the transaction is formalized through a contract specifying the spinning mill. However, when cotton traders are involved—particularly those operating across multiple stakeholders—ginners often do not know where the product will end up.

Figure 4. Route of ginned cotton from southeastern Türkiye through the domestic supply chain



Once ginned cotton from the southeast reaches spinning mills, it may be co-mingled with ginned cotton from other regional origins. Although there is no fixed ratio or universal standard for this process, certain characteristics must align to ensure yarn quality, as noted in the following box.

Co-mingling of Southeastern Cotton with Cotton from Other Regions

During cotton blending, key factors such as fiber length, strength, color grade, absorption properties, and consistency in ginning methods must roughly align to achieve optimal results. For instance, Aegean cotton, typically graded at 31 based on the HVI color grading system,¹⁸ has a bright appearance and is relatively more expensive, making it preferred for higher-quality yarn production. In contrast, cotton from the southeastern region is generally graded at 41–51, with a more yellowish appearance, and is cheaper. This might suggest that southeastern and Aegean cotton cannot be co-mingled, but it is important to note that there are regional variations within southeastern cotton. For example, cotton from the Harran Plain in Şanlıurfa, exposed to higher humidity, tends to have lower color grades (41–51); however, cotton from drier areas, such as Viranşehir and Bozova districts of Şanlıurfa, as well as parts of Mardin and Diyarbakır Provinces, can achieve higher color grades around 31. Therefore, as long as the technical qualities align, southeastern and Aegean cotton can be blended to produce yarn.

The same logic applies to the co-mingling of imported cotton with southeastern cotton. Spinning mills co-mingle cotton from various countries, and during KIIIs, some spinners noted that they frequently blend southeastern cotton with Greek, Malian, and U.S. cotton. The blend percentages vary, depending on the yarn specifications for each order, as blending ratios are not fixed. Mills rely on trial and error to determine the optimal blend for achieving specific yarn properties. The primary motivation for using imported cotton, particularly from the United States, is the high level of standardization and low contamination, which significantly reduces production waste. For example, 100 kg of U.S. cotton can yield 95 kg of yarn, while the same amount of southeastern cotton may only produce 80 kg of yarn due to higher waste volumes, attributed to the non-standardized nature of southeastern cotton.

In addition to lower production efficiency, southeastern cotton is prone to contamination of foreign materials, as previously noted. These contaminants are often undetected during spinning and only become apparent in later production stages, such as weaving or dyeing. Consequently, KII respondents noted that spinning mills that supply large retailers with strict quality standards and reclamation invoice policies tend to rely solely on imported cotton to avoid these issues, despite the higher upfront cost. Spinners develop unique cotton blends to adhere to the buyer's technical and price requirements. The regional origin of the cotton is known only to the spinner, and that information is seldom if ever requested by the buyer or voluntarily provided by the spinner. Beyond this stage in the supply chain, blending cotton from different regions only occurs in garment production if the design requires varying textures or fabrics within a single piece of clothing.

¹⁸ The HVI color grading system assigns a color grade to cotton fibers, providing information about their visual appearance, which helps assess their aesthetic appeal and market value. The scale typically ranges from 11 to 71, with lower numbers indicating brighter, higher-quality cotton, and higher numbers indicating cotton with a more dull, yellowish appearance.

Figure 5. From left to right, cotton in order of most contaminated with foreign matter to least contaminated



Source: ICF

Once the yarn is produced, it moves through fabric and garment (or other finished textile) manufacturers in the country's textile hubs (see Figure 4), ultimately reaching both domestic and international markets as a variety of textile products. The versatility of southeastern cotton in different textile applications is primarily due to its fiber characteristics. Despite regional variation, Turkish cotton, including southeastern cotton, typically has fiber lengths ranging between 29 and 32 mm, according to HVI module measurements. This makes it suitable for yarn counts of 30–60, or even up to 80, if producers are willing to accept greater wastage from removing shorter fibers. Yarns in the 30–80 count range can be used to produce a wide array of textiles, including garments, upper wear, fabrics for both knitting and weaving, and home textiles such as bed sheets and table covers. Standardization concerns aside, these technical qualities allow southeastern cotton to be transformed into various textile products without restrictions on its use.



A spinning mill in Şanlıurfa

There is a different category of cotton known as “afare” cotton, which is manually picked cotton left behind by machines or cotton collected after it flies off trucks or agricultural equipment. Afare cotton is often harvested by children in the southeast, as revealed by the quantitative workers’ survey and -in-depth interviews in the region. Afare cotton is of significantly lower quality and frequently contaminated with dirt and other contaminants. This type of cotton is less versatile in its applications. According to interviews with ginners, afare cotton is typically sent to Denizli Province for producing thicker yarn counts used in socks or to contract manufacturers in Batman Province for low-quality, market-grade clothing primarily sold in local bazaars within the domestic market.

5.1 TRACEABILITY CONCERNS AND LIMITATIONS TO CERTIFICATION SCHEMES

Cotton produced in the southeastern region moves through domestic and global supply chains, and ginning mills are typically the actors most aware of the cotton’s regional origin as they process cotton from nearby farms. When cotton is sold through cotton agents, these mills also retain knowledge of which spinning mills are receiving their product. Spinning mills also maintain awareness of the cotton’s regional origin, as they place frequent orders and rely on a trial-and-error approach to refine cotton blends. Beyond this stage, however, other actors in the supply chain generally lack knowledge of the cotton’s regional origin. Instead, they focus on the technical qualities and price of the fabric supplied by the spinning mills.

The low level of vertical integration in the sector contributes to traceability concerns, as the involvement of multiple intermediaries further distances actors down the supply chain from the cotton’s regional origin. Although no formal reports or published figures are available, based on field visits to industrial zones in the designated research areas, as well as interviews and company profiles, this study estimates that approximately 80% of factories operate independently without vertical integration, around 10% are integrated between ginning and spinning, another 10% between spinning and fabric production, and less than 1% integrate three or more processing stages, with only a few such facilities existing in the southeastern region. Most commonly, traceability concerns of downstream supply chain actors are addressed through certification systems. The most prominent certifications that cover the prohibition of child labor in the region are the Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) and the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI). These certification schemes as well as their limitations in identifying child labor are discussed as follows.

5.1.1 Organic Cotton Production and GOTS

In 2022, Türkiye’s total organic cotton production reached approximately 14,000 tons, cultivated by 197 certified organic cotton producers, primarily in the provinces of Aydın (42%), Şanlıurfa (33%), Manisa (19%), Mardin (3%), and Denizli (1%). This organic cotton accounts for about 0.5% of Türkiye’s total cotton production of 2.75 million tons (TEPGE, 2023), and it is important to note that these certified organic producers are not directly certified by GOTS, as GOTS certification begins at the first processing stage, specifically ginning, and does not set standards for organic fiber cultivation (GOTS, 2024). Organic fiber cultivation is regulated under national organic farming standards, namely Türkiye’s Organic Regulation (IFOAM, 2024). GOTS relies on these national regulations for farm-level compliance, with independent certification bodies inspecting processing facilities rather than farms. Although GOTS prohibits raw fibers from sources with gross violations of ILO core labor norms, it does not explicitly ban raw materials from regions with known child labor issues, and enforcement of child labor and forced labor regulations is often weak, allowing violations to persist despite formal standards. This creates a risk that organic cotton grown in the southeast, certified under Türkiye’s organic regulations, could be processed in ginning mills and later certified as GOTS, even if sourced from farms where child labor is

present. This risk is greatly exacerbated by the fact that, as noted previously, government monitoring of child labor in cotton production often does not occur at the farm level due to gaps in Turkish labor regulation.

5.1.2 BCI Cotton in Southeastern Türkiye

In 2023, BCI cotton production accounted for approximately 11% of Türkiye's total cotton cultivation area and 12% of its total cotton production by volume. BCI cotton production was led by Şanlıurfa Province, contributing 57%, followed by Diyarbakır with 21% (BCI, 2024). As of 2023, there were 2,939 BCI-licensed farmers in Türkiye, with the majority located in Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır. Based on interviews, the main accomplishments of BCI in the region have been focused primarily on environmental criteria, such as reducing water usage, reducing pesticide application, and improving soil health, rather than on the prevention of child labor, which remains a significant challenge in the area.

Although BCI farmers receive training on fair labor practices aimed at eradicating child labor in cotton production, concerns about BCI certification remain, due to the widespread use of child labor in the region. Interviews revealed that third-party auditors for BCI conducted site visits in the region in August 2023 after the weeding period—a task in which children are heavily involved—had already ended. The absence of revoked licenses or corrective actions for child labor non-compliance raises concerns that child labor may continue largely undeterred, posing a substantial risk that cotton produced with child labor is certified as BCI cotton. In addition, interviews revealed that although farmers were initially motivated to adopt BCI practices for the higher market prices, this price advantage has diminished in recent years. The influx of cheaper, standardized BCI cotton from Brazil has equalized the prices for BCI and conventional cotton, reducing the incentive for farmers to maintain their certification.

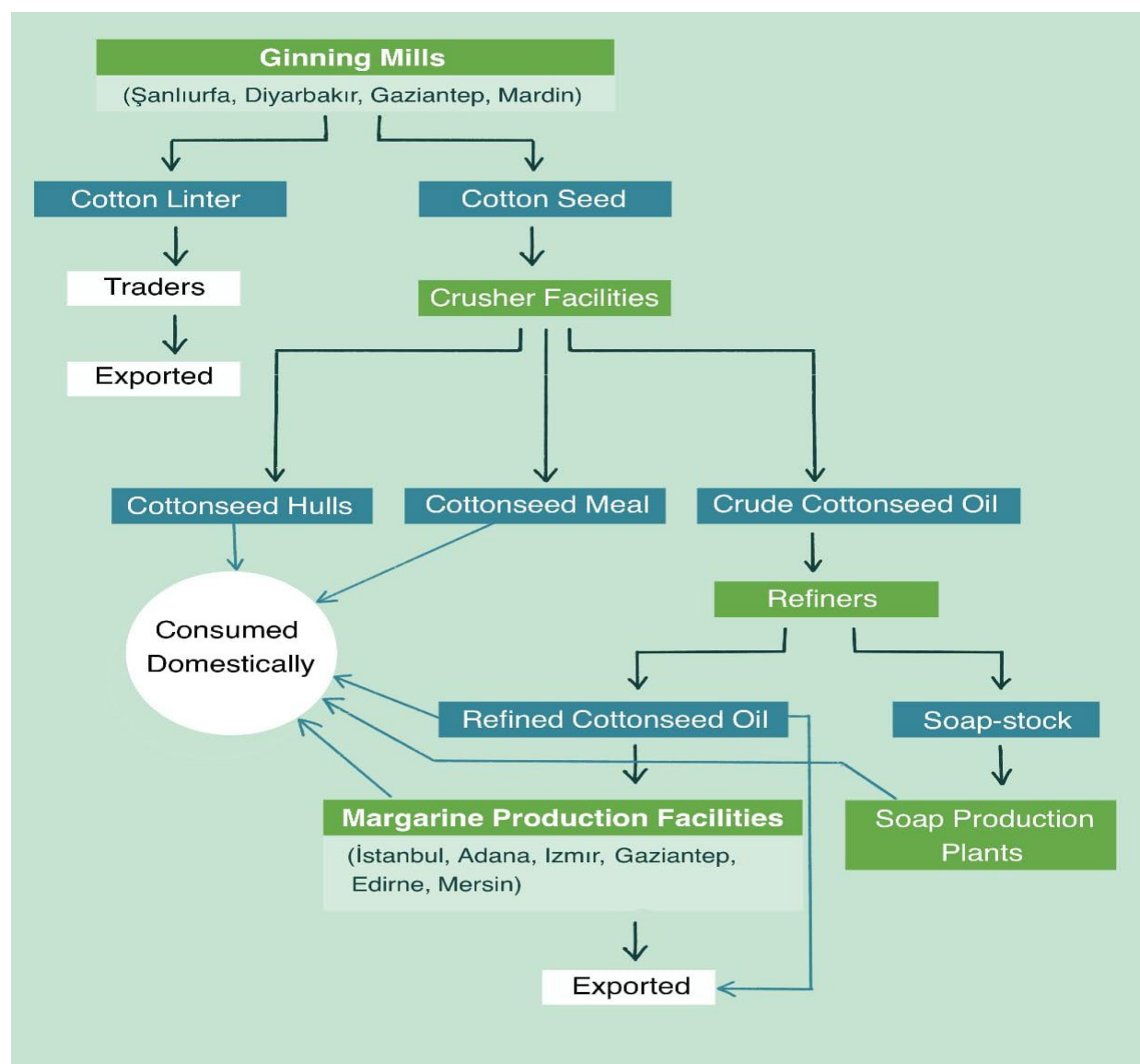
5.2 MAPPING OF COTTON BY-PRODUCTS FROM SOUTHEASTERN TÜRKİYE THROUGH THE DOMESTIC SUPPLY CHAIN

As previously mentioned, cottonseed is processed into various by-products and downstream products, and production waste from both spinning mills and fabric manufacturing stages is repurposed and re-enters the supply chain. This section outlines the routes of cottonseed by-products and textile waste from southeastern Türkiye through the domestic supply chain.

5.2.1 Cottonseed By-products and Downstream Goods

Cotton linter is a significant by-product of cottonseed, yet field research in the southeastern region revealed that most ginning facilities do not process linter because the local industry lacks the technical capabilities to transform linter into value-added products. This is paired with a general disinterest among ginners in investing in the required machinery. According to interview respondents, fewer than 15 ginning mills in the southeast separate linter from cottonseed—approximately 6 in Şanlıurfa, 5 in Diyarbakır, 2 in Gaziantep, and 1 in Mardin. The linter produced in Türkiye is primarily sold to two major traders for export, but the limited number of ginning mills producing linter in the southeast suggests that a relatively small proportion of the country's linter exports originates from this region.

Figure 6. Route of cottonseed by-products from southeastern Türkiye through the domestic supply chain



Cottonseed is purchased directly from ginning mills by the firms that operate crushing facilities. At these facilities, in addition to cottonseed oil, cottonseed hulls and cottonseed meal are also extracted and commonly used as livestock feed in the domestic market. Crushers extract crude cottonseed oil, which is either sold to refiners or further processed by integrated crusher-refiner facilities.¹⁹ Refiners are located across the country, with 15 facilities identified in Şanlıurfa alone. Refiners produce refined cottonseed oil, which is used in commercial kitchens. It can also be further processed as a main input in margarine, and it makes up 24% of the final product (TAGEM, 2021). Margarine production in Türkiye is carried out by approximately 10 companies, located in İstanbul, Adana, İzmir, Gaziantep, Edirne, and Mersin. Both refined cottonseed oil and margarine are consumed domestically and exported.

¹⁹ Data show that crude cottonseed oil was also exported to Germany and Senegal in 2023 (World Bank, 2023b).

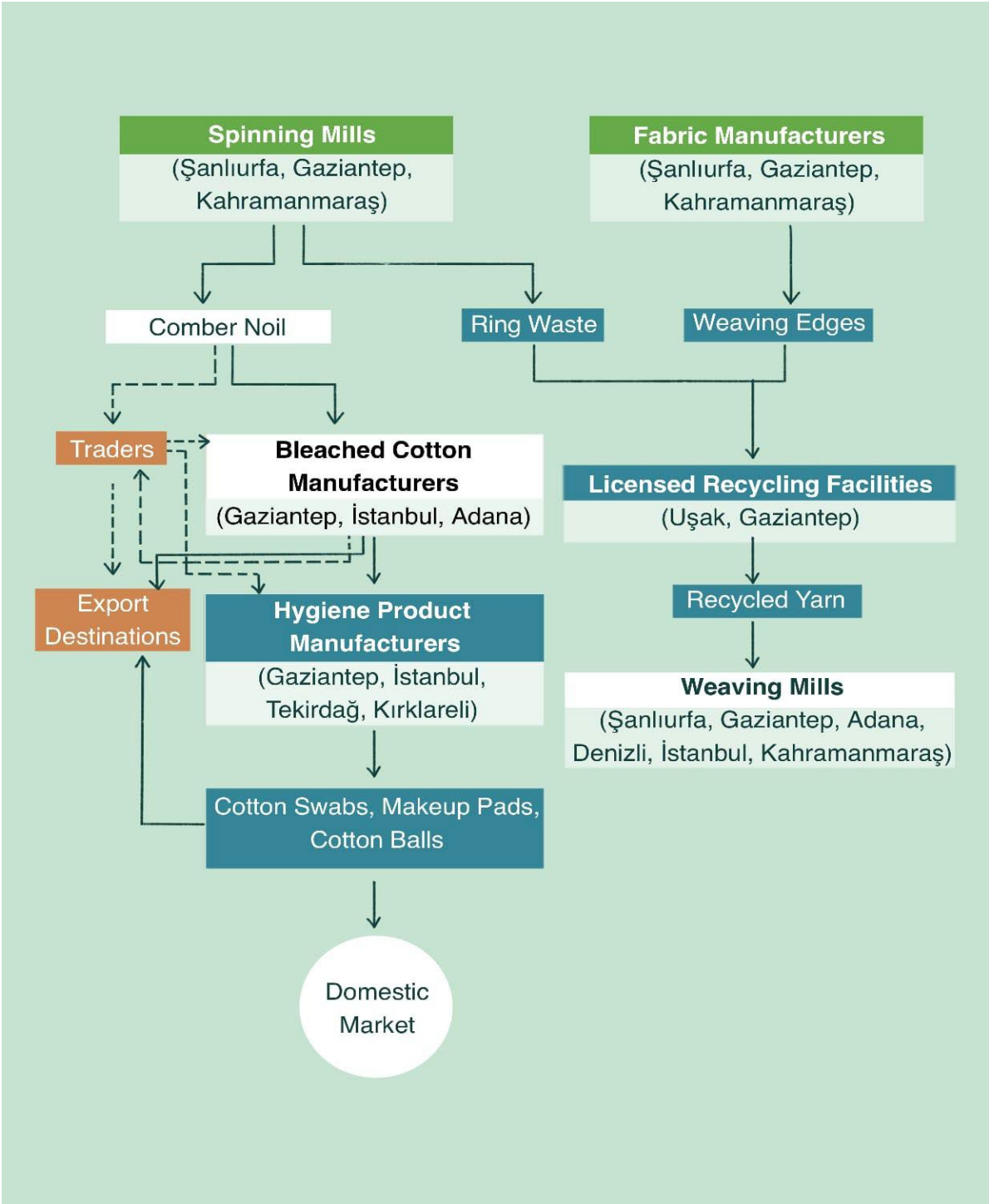
5.2.2 Textile Waste from Southeastern Türkiye Through the Domestic Supply Chain

Spinning mills, located in Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Adana, and Kahramanmaraş, generate two kinds of production waste. The first type of production waste, comber noil, is baled without further separation. It is sold to traders who either export it or distribute it domestically to bleached cotton manufacturers based in the provinces of Gaziantep, İstanbul, and Adana. In some cases, bleached cotton manufacturers purchase the comber noil directly from spinning mills. These manufacturers²⁰ bleach the comber noil to produce bleached cotton, which is either sold to traders for export or distributed within Türkiye to manufacturers of cotton-based hygiene products. The bleached cotton manufacturers may also directly export these products or sell them to hygiene product manufacturers, including major brands located in Gaziantep, İstanbul, Tekirdağ, and Kırklareli.

The second type of production waste, ring waste, is baled and sold to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change-licensed recycling facilities, primarily in Uşak and Gaziantep. There, it is processed into thicker yarn, suitable for producing items like jeans and carpets, and re-enters the supply chain. Weaving edges generated during fabric manufacturing are also baled and sold to licensed recycling facilities in Uşak and Gaziantep, where they are recycled into thicker yarn and reintroduced into the supply chain.

²⁰ It should be noted that some mills perform chemical operations on the comber noil to produce bleached cotton in-house.

Figure 7. Route of textile waste from southeastern Türkiye through the domestic supply chain



6 IMPORTS OF COTTON AND DOWNSTREAM GOODS FROM TURKMENISTAN AND TAJIKISTAN

As noted in Section 3.3, Turkish downstream cotton processing industries are dependent on imported products to fuel the robust domestic manufacturing demand for cotton. Although Turkmenistan and Tajikistan are not critical suppliers to Türkiye, Türkiye is a critical market and source of foreign currency to both countries, both of which practice state-sponsored forced labor in cotton production (USDOL, 2024). Türkiye and Turkmenistan have a more robust trade and investment relationship than Türkiye and Tajikistan, partly due to their historical ties. The Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs describes Türkiye's relationship with Turkmenistan as "one nation, two states" (TMFA, n.d.).

To better understand how cotton from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan enters Turkish and global supply chains, this section briefly outlines the cotton industries in these countries, including an overview of the cotton products that enter the Turkish market. This is followed by an analysis of how these imported products are co-mingled with other cotton goods, highlighting the increased risk of using imported cotton that had been produced with exploitative labor practices. Finally, an overview of international downstream supply chain findings is provided.

6.1 SUMMARY OF THE TURKMENISTAN MARKET

Turkmenistan is the 14th largest cotton producer in the world, with 580,000 hectares of cotton plantations (CottonCampaign, 2024) and 300,000 tons of raw cotton production per annum (Anti-Slavery, 2019). The Turkmenistan government sets an annual cotton-picking quota of 1,250,000 tons. To meet this quota, citizens must either pick cotton themselves or send someone to work in their place and pay them. In May 2018, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agency issued a Withhold Release Order (USCBP, 2018) against "all Turkmenistan cotton or products produced in whole or in part with Turkmenistan cotton" to remove Turkmen cotton from the supply chain, citing Section 307 of the Tariff Act, which prohibits the import of products made with forced labor (USCRS, 2019).

Turkmenistan exports are dominated by gas exports, accounting for approximately 90% of all exports by value.²¹ This is followed by fertilizers (5%) and cotton (2%). Türkiye, as the second largest destination market for Turkmenistan's exports after China, accounts for approximately 12% of Turkmenistan's total exports at \$1.66 billion (TMOT, 2024c). Within all cotton exports to Türkiye, cotton yarn accounted for approximately 75%, totaling \$88.3 million, and ginned cotton (not carded or combed) accounted for only 2.9%, totaling \$3.4 million in 2023 (TMOT, 2024b; TMOT, 2024c).

The Turkmen textile industry is currently 22% foreign owned, and Turkish firms make up 90% of foreign direct investments in the textile industry (Korkma, 2019). A significant portion of Turkmenistan's textile infrastructure was fueled by Turkish foreign direct investments, allowing Turkmenistan to transition from primarily exporting ginned cotton to exporting higher-value products such as cotton yarn and a small volume of garments, as modern textile factories built across Turkmenistan increased the proportion of ginned cotton processing from 3% to 51% (TMOT, 2019).

About 600 Turkish companies are registered in Turkmenistan, primarily operating in the construction and energy sectors, with textiles as another area in which Turkish companies are particularly active (TMFA, n.d.). Turkish companies frequently enter the market through joint ventures (FERB, 2012). Around 18% of the facilities under the Ministry of Textiles in Turkmenistan, which produce ginned

²¹ Approximately 80% of Turkmen gas exports are imported by China.

cotton, yarn, fabrics, knitwear, and denim, are joint ventures with Turkish companies²² (TMOT, 2019). These companies operate several ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, and integrated production units. Ginning and spinning facilities are the most common. Major Turkish investors include Norsel International, Engin Group, Polimeks, Calik Holding, Cotam, Nebo, and Linkway. According to available shipping records, cotton-related imports from Turkmenistan are primarily imported by the following companies: Bursali Textile Industry and Trade, Ozanteks Textile Industry and Trade, Zenkar Iplik Pamuk Textile Furniture Industry and Trade Ltd. Co., Menderes Textile Industry and Trade Inc. Co., Hursan Havluuretim Satic Ve Ticaret AS, and the Docotton Group.

Interview respondents underscored the crucial role that political connections play in facilitating trade relationships in Turkmenistan. Companies with strong ties to the Turkmen government, particularly those with direct relationships with the president of Turkmenistan, are able to operate in Turkmenistan (TT24, n.d.). Turkish companies operating in Turkmenistan also operate integrated textile facilities in Türkiye, further highlighting the depth of political and business connections that support its operations. Similar dynamics are observed among traders importing Turkmen cotton into Türkiye, in which established regional connections and political backing are essential for enabling business operations.

This expansion of yarn production capacity in Turkmenistan has allowed Turkish textile firms to import cotton yarn, rather than ginned cotton. As a result, Turkmenistan ginned cotton constitutes only 2% of Türkiye's ginned cotton imports, but its share rises significantly to 16% for cotton yarn, reflecting the impact of this transition. Therefore, co-mingling of cotton from Turkmenistan is more likely to occur at a fabric manufacturer than at a spinning mill. It is also interesting to note that the trend of increased downstream production in Turkmenistan may increase in the near future. Recent Turkish investments in the country have increasingly focused on integrated operations that manage multiple stages of production, from yarn production to weaving, garment manufacturing, and home textile production.

6.2 SUMMARY OF TAJIKISTAN MARKET

Tajikistan exports are predominately minerals, most notably aluminum, but cotton is the second largest sector for exports (World Bank, 2024b). Cotton production is concentrated in the southern Khatlon region. Ginned cotton is processed by a variety of downstream actors. One of the largest companies in the textile sector in Tajikistan, Zhongtai (Dangara) Silk Road Textile Company, operates with Chinese investment under the Tajikistan Agriculture and Textile Industrial Park, part of the Belt and Road Initiative. KILs revealed that over the past two years, Tajik cotton producers experienced losses due to a decline in demand from Russia following the sanctions imposed during the war in Ukraine. At the end of 2023, Tajikistan adopted the National Development Plan 2030, which aims to develop agro-industrial clusters and enterprises for complete processing of cotton fiber (National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2030, 2023). The strategy prioritizes reducing ginned cotton exports and increasing further domestic processing of raw cotton through innovation centers, free trade zones, and technology parks. To improve the ginning process, the Ministry of Agriculture also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Better Cotton in 2023, reinforcing their collaboration to improve cotton production practices (BetterCotton, 2023). However, expanding yarn production remains challenging due to high electricity costs, which are a significant barrier for machine-intensive operations.

In 2022, Türkiye became the second largest export destination after Iran for Tajikistan's ginned cotton (not combed or carded), accounting for roughly 20% of Tajikistan's total cotton export value (World Bank 2022). Of Türkiye's yarn imports, 1.1% came from Tajikistan. In 2022, Türkiye was the top

²² Turkish textile companies operating in Turkmenistan include Norsel, Kölük Holding, Nebo, Linkway İplik, Cotam, Engin Group, Çalık Holding, Bursalı Group, and Docotton (as reported from various websites, with no official data available).

destination for Tajikistan's exports of combed single cotton yarn, followed by Russia and Belarus, and it ranked second for uncombed single cotton yarn, after Russia (World Bank, 2022c). In 2021 and 2022, all cotton waste from Tajikistan was exported to Türkiye, comprising less than 1% of Türkiye's total cotton waste imports (World Bank, 2022d; World Bank, 2021). In 2022, however, all of Tajikistan's cotton yarn waste was exported to Pakistan (World Bank, 2022a, 2022b).

Imports from Tajikistan to Türkiye can be sold through a trader with regional connections in the industry, and some enterprises openly market their business activities online.²³ However, interview respondents highlighted significant business risk due to a lack of quality control and accountability for imports from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. In Türkiye, there are established procedures to address quality concerns—if a problem arises, samples are tested, and if the issue is verified, the reclamation process allows for payment adjustments or product returns. Conversely, resolving quality issues disputes on imported Tajikistan cotton can be challenging, leaving buyers without a clear course of action. Despite the attractive pricing of ginned cotton from Tajikistan, some Turkish buyers are hesitant to source from Tajikistan due to concerns over quality control and the lack of recourse if issues arise.

6.3 DOMESTIC TRACING OF GINNED COTTON

With the exception of vertically integrated enterprises, spinning mills in Türkiye acquire imported ginned cotton through traders. Transporting ginned cotton from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan to Türkiye typically occurs by land transport and takes approximately 10 days. According to KIIIs, a common point of entry into Türkiye is the Gürbulak border crossing, which connects with Iran, facilitating transit from Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and other countries in the region. At this stage of production, spinning mills often blend the ginned cotton from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan with other ginned cotton, either domestic cotton or cotton imports from the United States, Brazil, or Greece.

Cotton from both Tajikistan and Turkmenistan has inconsistencies in ginning and classification, and therefore it is priced approximately 10–15% lower than similar quality cotton on the market. By blending it with better standardized cotton from other sources, spinning mills can reduce their production costs while still meeting buyer specifications for yarn quality. Due to the similar technical qualities of ginned cotton from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, blending practices for both tend to be similar. KIIIs indicated that blending of yarn from multiple origins is a common and financially necessary business practice, and buyers do not inquire about the country of origin of yarn, as the primary business concerns are quality and price.

In addition to price, there are several considerations for spinning mills that affect how cotton from different sources, including Tajik and Turkmen cotton, is blended. The first is how the cotton was processed (by a roller gin or saw gin). The majority of Turkish cotton undergoes ginning through a roller gin, and cotton from the United States, Brazil, Greece, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan is predominantly saw-ginned cotton. Interview respondents noted that it is not desirable to blend roller-ginned and saw-ginned cotton due to the technical characteristics imparted by the ginning process, which need to be addressed for successful blending during spinning. This suggests that domestically produced roller-ginned cotton is less likely to be blended with imported saw-ginned cotton from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, and imported saw-ginned cotton from different origins is more likely to be blended together. However, there are exceptions. Spinners may blend saw-ginned and roller-ginned cotton depending on the alignment of other technical qualities and the specific product requirements, as well as price considerations.

²³ DoCotton; CİLASUNLAR; MirVizyon; Fibray Tekstil

Cotton quality, color, standardization, and staple length are additional physical characteristics of ginned cotton, which affect blending decisions. Business considerations such as accessibility, product transit time, and downstream product requirements also come into play. For example, Egyptian cotton, characterized by its extra-long staple, offers superior softness and durability but is costly and has limited availability. Turkish cotton provides a favorable price-quality ratio with its softness, absorbency, and durability, although it lacks the extra-long staple length and faces challenges in standardization. U.S. cotton features a strong, long staple with consistent quality and high standardization, but it is expensive and has a long transit time. At the same time, quality considerations for blending often revolve around the yarn count and consequently whether the yarn produced is destined for low-end, mid-tier, or premium markets. Yarn is typically categorized by numerical values, with lower numbers indicating thicker yarns and higher numbers representing finer, thinner yarns. For instance, a T-shirt typically uses yarn with a count ranging from 20 to 50, while polo shirts generally feature yarn counts of 40 to 50, with high-end versions reaching up to 60. Mass market shirts usually employ yarns ranging from 50 to 60, with premium options extending up to 70. In contrast, jeans are produced with yarn counts ranging from 6 to 8, reflecting a preference for thicker yarns with shorter fibers.

Research revealed that although cotton from Turkmenistan can range from medium to long staple fiber lengths, the type of Turkmen cotton most demanded in Türkiye is the variety with technical qualities ideal for producing thicker yarns (ranging from yarn counts of 16 to 20). This cotton, composed of short, broken, and numerous fibers, enhances water absorption and is predominantly used in home textile products such as towels and bathrobes. Towels made from high-quality cotton (and higher-count yarn) would not provide the same level of absorbency, and their cost would be unnecessarily high. Although cotton fiber quality varies, Turkish cotton has a staple length longer than what is needed for these applications, which is why lower-cost cotton with a shorter staple length is sourced from Turkmenistan. However, for premium markets, which typically require finer, high-quality yarns and certifications, Turkmen cotton is less suitable due to its short staple length, as well as standardization concerns. Comparably, Tajik cotton, noted for its softness with a medium staple, is cost-effective but also suffers from standardization concerns.

In summation, a mix of both business considerations and physical characteristics of the cotton itself often dictate blending decisions and thereby the likelihood of whether Tajik or Turkmenistan cotton is used in a final product. Interestingly, no preference from downstream buyers regarding the restriction of cotton originating from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan was reported during the research. Instead, domestic stakeholders reported that buyers, including multinational apparel brands, show limited concern for the cotton's regional origin, and their lack of price flexibility compels manufacturers to seek cheaper raw materials.

6.4 DOMESTIC TRACING OF COTTON YARN

Imported yarn enters Türkiye's domestic supply chain either through traders or directly to textile enterprises from joint venture spinning mills in Turkmenistan. In 2023, Türkiye imported \$86.2 million of cotton yarn from Turkmenistan and \$7.5 million from Tajikistan (UN Comtrade, 2024).²⁴

Just as ginned cotton can be co-mingled in the production of yarn, imported yarn can be co-mingled during weaving or knitting processes to achieve specific textures or characteristics for the fabric, depending on the buyer specifications for the final product. This approach helps manufacturers reduce costs, as open-end yarn is more economical for thicker fabrics, where using finer yarns would not be

²⁴ In 2023, Turkey imported 41.3 million kg of cotton yarn from Turkmenistan and 2.3 million kg from Tajikistan (UN Comtrade, 2024).

cost-effective (except in premium markets, where quality takes precedence over cost, and thicker yarns can be produced by twisting two finer, high-quality yarns together). A t-shirt may be produced using fabric spun from two or three different types of yarn, potentially incorporating Lycra or blends of cotton from various sources. In these processes, blending is primarily used to reduce costs while achieving the desired texture and properties of the final product.

Research indicates that a significant portion of cotton yarn from Turkmenistan is not only used in garment production in Türkiye, but also in textile production. Specifically for towel-based products, cotton yarn made solely from Turkmen cotton is often used without the need for co-mingling with cotton yarn from other regions. In addition, the website of the Engin Group, a prominent Turkish textile mill operating in Turkmenistan, confirms that large quantities of cotton yarn are exported for cotton weaving to Denizli and Bursa, cities that are Türkiye's key home textile production hubs.

6.5 DOMESTIC TRACING OF COMBER NOIL

Interviews revealed that in Türkiye, manufacturers of non-woven cotton hygiene products source comber noil or bleached cotton from Turkmenistan or from yarn factories or bleaching facilities within Türkiye. These are used to produce products such as surgical masks, cotton pads, sanitary pads, and diapers. The recent expansion of bleaching facilities in Turkmenistan has made the direct import of bleached cotton more cost-effective. These facilities, which are highly chemical-intensive, were relocated from the European Union due to water pollution, which accelerated the outsourcing of environmentally risky manufacturing steps to Türkiye and Turkmenistan. KIs indicated that importing bleached cotton from Turkmenistan is noted to be more cost-effective than sourcing it domestically in Türkiye, even when accounting for transportation costs, allowing these facilities to remain competitive in the European market, particularly against China. Tajikistan is also seen as a viable alternative source country for bleached cotton due to favorable pricing and market dynamics.

The import of comber noil and bleached cotton from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan presents significant risks for hygiene product manufacturing in Türkiye to use inputs produced with forced labor. According to one manufacturer, approximately 80% of hygiene products in the country are made using raw materials imported from these regions. However, sourcing domestically does not eliminate the risk of using raw materials procured with forced or child labor. Comber noil, a by-product of yarn production, is typically aggregated from various cotton production waste within the spinning mill and supplied to other companies for bleaching or is bleached in-house. Based on the interviews along the comber noil supply chain, it was also found that retail consumer awareness and monitoring related to sourcing non-woven cotton (made with comber noil) is low compared to woven textiles, as these products are often used for daily personal care or for medical applications.

6.6 DOMESTIC TRACING OF RECYCLED TEXTILE PRODUCTION WASTE

In textile manufacturing, weaving edges are considered production waste and are frequently recycled and repurposed into thicker yarns.²⁵ The recycling process often involves the co-mingling of various textile waste materials, which introduces risks across all product categories that use these recycled yarns. Specifically, the study identified a risk associated with weaving edges used in recycled yarn manufacturing, particularly in the carpet industry, concentrated in Gaziantep, Türkiye's carpet manufacturing hub.

²⁵ The production of recycled yarn involves collecting excess materials from fabric and yarn manufacturing, including cotton ring and weaving edge waste. Notably, weaving edge waste is less expensive, leading to a higher preference for it, as indicated during interviews.

Recycled yarn is favored for use in carpet backing due to its anti-slip properties and low price. Weaving edges from fabric mills are typically sold to recycling facilities, where they are sorted by color but not by material type, resulting in the co-mingling of weaving edges produced with cotton from different regional origins, including Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. Interviews with a recycled yarn manufacturer supplying yarns (ranging from counts of 3 to 12) for carpet manufacturers revealed that the materials are primarily sourced from textile hubs such as Denizli, Bursa, and Maraş, with some also coming from Malatya.

Textile waste from Denizli, a hub for the production of cotton home textiles, particularly for towels, is highly valued for enhancing the quality of recycled yarn. However, towels and similar products produced in Denizli are identified as having a high risk of containing imported raw materials from Turkmenistan. Although the Global Recycled Standard certification is recognized in the carpet industry, the blending of textile waste from various sources complicates the traceability of the raw materials, increasing the risk of including imported materials from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan in recycled yarns.²⁶ This heightened risk has been particularly evident in carpet production, as noted based on the interviews.

Interviews indicate that recycled yarn is also used in garment manufacturing, a trend heavily adopted by major apparel brands. However, to improve durability, recycled fibers—typically lower in strength—are blended with ginned cotton or other fibers, such as polyester, before being spun into yarn for garment production. These recycled yarns are commonly found in lower-grade t-shirts and denim fabrics.

The Product Risk Matrix (Table 10) provides a framework for understanding the risks associated with imported cotton products in Türkiye, particularly those that may contain Turkmen and Tajik cotton materials. These products intersect with the Market Segment Risk Matrix (Table 11), illustrating that the heightened risks are more pronounced in mass market production than in the luxury segment.

Table 10. Product risk matrix

Imported cotton products	Overview	Potential products with high risk of Turkmen and Tajik cotton content
Ginned cotton	In 2023, although only 5% of total ginned cotton imports in Türkiye come from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, lower-cost imported raw materials can be co-mingled to reduce overall expenses, particularly in home textiles, denim fabric, and basic apparel.	Home textiles: Bath towels, bathrobes, hand towels, washcloths, curtains, tablecloths, cushion covers, and blankets Denim garments: Denim jeans, jackets, skirts, shorts, and shirts Casual-wear products: Sweaters, sweatshirts, dresses, pants, and socks
Cotton yarn	In 2023, one-fifth of the total cotton yarn imported into the Turkish textile sector came from Turkmenistan, making it the third largest source after Uzbekistan and India, while Tajikistan accounts for only 1%, with the imported yarn being used to weave and knit garments.	Home textiles: Bath towels, bathrobes, hand towels, washcloths, curtains, tablecloths, cushion covers, and blankets Denim garments: Denim jeans, jackets, skirts, shorts, and shirts Casual-wear products: Sweaters, sweatshirts, dresses, pants, and socks

²⁶ It should also be noted that currently, the majority of recycled materials come from pre-consumer waste, referring to textile production waste, as opposed to post-consumer waste—recycling of used garments and textiles—which remains limited.

Imported cotton products	Overview	Potential products with high risk of Turkmen and Tajik cotton content
Comber noil By-product derived from cotton yarn processing	In 2022, one-third of Türkiye's imported comber noil came from Turkmenistan. It is processed into non-woven bleached hydrophilic cotton for hygiene products. Comber noil can also be imported from Turkmenistan in its bleached hydrophilic form or sourced as production waste from domestic spinning mills.	Non-woven bleached cotton products: Cotton pads, cotton balls, medical gauze, cotton swabs, sanitary pads, face masks, and non-woven wipes
Weaving edges By-product derived from fabric weaving and knitting processes	Fabric edge waste coming from Türkiye's home textile production, which is identified as being largely dependent on imported cotton materials from Turkmenistan, is repurposed as a recycled material in carpets and denim. It can be used as backing in carpets and as a mix in denim textiles.	Backing products: Carpet backing, carpet padding, non-woven carpets, and rugs Denim garments: Denim jeans, jackets, skirts, shorts, and shirts

As shown in Table 11, the textile sector is divided into multiple categories based on factors such as cotton quality.

Table 11. Market segmentation risk matrix

	Luxury and premium apparel	Mass market apparel
Risk of Turkmen or Tajik cotton co-mingling	▼	▲
Quality of materials	Made from high-quality, materials, low tolerability for low-grade, non-standardized, non-homogenous cotton	Made from lower-cost materials, higher tolerability for low-grade, non-homogeneous cotton
Competition	Limited competition, focused on exclusivity, and longer response times	High competition, widely distributed, high response and delivery rates
Price point	Premium pricing signifies superior quality and exclusivity, with reduced price pressure	Affordable pricing targets mass consumer appeal, resulting in increased price pressure
Traceability	Higher traceability with stringent certification standards, ensuring the origin and quality of materials	Lower traceability, leading to less transparency regarding material sources and quality control

Luxury and premium brands emphasize high-quality materials, with a low tolerance for non-standardized and low-grade cotton, resulting in a lower risk of cotton co-mingling due to their strict sourcing requirements. Manufacturers producing for this segment often prefer to work with environmentally certified and standardized high-quality cotton, and reliability and accountability take precedence over price. In contrast, mass market apparel typically uses lower-cost materials, exhibiting a higher tolerance for non-homogenous cotton blends (reducing the perceived risk of material inconsistency). Mass market apparel focus on competitive pricing and lower-quality standards heightens the risk of co-mingling cotton from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. Home textiles—particularly towels and bathrobes—exhibit the highest vulnerability to content co-mingling risks, as the materials used are often tolerable to variation and non-homogenization.

6.7 INTERNATIONAL DOWNSTREAM SUPPLY CHAIN FINDINGS

As shown previously in Table 10, there is a greater risk of low-quality Turkmen and Tajik cotton materials or by-products being used as input in following categories: home textiles and carpets; garments (especially denim, socks, and bathrobes); hygiene products; cottonseed oil; margarine; and cotton linters.

Cotton Home Textiles

Cotton home textiles contain cotton at risk of being produced with forced or child labor. In 2023, home textile exports from Türkiye, including curtains and bed, table, bath, and kitchen linens, totaled \$926.4 million (UN Comtrade, 2024).²⁷ Within this category of exports, bath and kitchen linens accounted for 63.9% of exports, followed by bed linens (32.9%), curtains (1.8%), and table linens (1.4%). The largest destination markets for cotton home textiles were the United States (20.9%), Germany (18.1%), Italy (6.5%), France (6.3%), and the United Kingdom (5.0%) (UN Comtrade, 2024).

Garments

The majority of cotton processed in Türkiye is used in the production of garments, and Türkiye is a global leader in textile and garment exports. All garments produced in Turkey are at risk of containing cotton produced with forced labor or child labor, but in the garment category (Harmonized System [HS] code 61, 62), research interviews indicate that items that use lower-quality cotton, such as denim, hosiery, undergarments, pajamas, and bathrobes, are at greater risk of being produced with Turkmen or Tajik cotton.²⁸

In 2023, Türkiye was third largest exporter of denim garments, following Bangladesh and China, exporting \$2.5 billion in denim garments. The primary destination market was Spain (18%), followed by Germany (15.9%) and the Netherlands (12.6%). KIIIs reported that although Turkish manufacturers are more expensive than their Asian counterparts, they offer significant advantages, including a keen understanding of emerging market trends, superior denim quality, lower minimum order quantities, expedited delivery, and design flexibility. Türkiye was also the fourth leading global exporter of denim fabric, following Bangladesh, Mexico, and Vietnam. Denim garment exports totaled \$279 million worth of denim fabric, and major destination markets included Tunisia (19.0%), Egypt (18.1%), and Morocco (9.8%) (UN Comtrade, 2024).

Türkiye was the fourth largest exporter of hosiery, behind China, Germany, and Italy, exporting \$1.2 billion worth of hosiery in 2023. The majority of Turkish hosiery exports (59.8%) were made of knit cotton and exported to Germany (22.8%), the United Kingdom (18.3%), and France (13.2%) (UN Comtrade, 2024).

In 2023, Türkiye exported \$271.7 million in cotton undergarments, pajamas, and bathrobes. Within this export category, the largest export values were cotton bathrobes (44.6%) and women's cotton pajamas

²⁷ This report classifies bed linens (6302.21 and 6302.31), table linens (HS 6302.51), bath and kitchen linens (6302.60 and 6303.91), and curtains (6303.19 and 6303.91) as cotton home textiles: “other bed linen, printed; of cotton” (HS 6302.21); “other bed linen; of cotton” (HS 6302.31); “other table linen, of cotton” (HS 6302.51); “toilet linen and kitchen linen of terry toweling or similar terry fabrics, of cotton” (HS 6302.60); “other, of cotton” (HS 6302.91); “curtains (including drapes) and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances of cotton knitted or crocheted of other textile materials” (HS 6303.19); and “curtains (including drapes) and interior blinds; curtains or bed valances other [than knitted or crocheted] of cotton” (HS 6303.91).

²⁸ This report classifies garments as (HS 61, 62) denim garments (HS 6204.62, 6203.42); denim fabric (HS 5209.42, 5211.42); socks and hosiery (6115); hosiery of knit cotton (6115.92); and undergarments pajamas or bathrobes (6208.19, 6208.21, 6208.91, 6107.11, 6107.21, 6107.91, 6108.19, 6108.31, 6108.91).

(32.6%). Top destinations for bathrobe imports were the United States (18.2%), Germany (13.8%), Italy (11.4%), and France (9.2%). Top destinations for women's cotton pajamas were Germany (13.5%), Iraq (11%), the United Kingdom (8.0%), Poland (5.1%), Libya (4.9%), and Romania (4.9%).

Bleached Cotton into Hygiene Products

In 2023, Türkiye was the fifth largest global exporter of non-woven cotton hygiene products, such as surgical masks, cotton pads, sanitary pads, and diapers (UN Comtrade, 2024, World Bank, 2023c). Türkiye exported nearly \$1 billion in hygiene products in 2023, and primary destination markets were Iraq (31.0%), Israel (5.8%), Iran (5.0%), Libya (4.8%), and Uzbekistan (4.4%) (UN Comtrade, 2024, World Bank, 2023c). According to KIIIs, the manufacturing sector is primarily concentrated in Gaziantep and Istanbul. In addition, Türkiye exported \$83 million in cotton balls, primarily to destination markets in Germany (32.3%), the United States (24.4%), France (4.3%), Spain (4.2%), and the United Kingdom (3.7%).²⁹

Recycled Cotton Materials into Carpets and Garments

In 2023, Türkiye's carpet and textile floor covering exports totaled \$2.8 billion, 78.5% of which were woven carpets, positioning Türkiye as the leading global exporter. Recycled cotton material is often used as a non-slip backing on a variety of carpets and floor coverings. Due to HS nomenclature, it is not possible to separate out export values for carpets with a recycled cotton backing. Absent documentation that such a backing is not used, trade values represent all carpets. According to KIIIs, Gaziantep plays a central role in this industry, home to approximately 260 companies involved in the production of woven carpets and other varieties, and accounts for 90% of Türkiye's carpet exports.

Among Turkish carpet exports, woven carpets are the most commonly exported, with major destinations including the United States (32.2%), Saudi Arabia (11.2%), Germany (5.6%), Iraq (4.7%), and the United Arab Emirates (3.7%) (UN Comtrade, 2024; Ministry of Trade, Directorate General of Exports, 2024).

Recycled cotton can also be used in textiles for garments. There is a marketing value to the environmental appeal of recycling; however, certifications do not take into account that recycled cotton in Türkiye is at risk of containing cotton produced with forced labor or child labor. Traceability at this point in the supply chain is very opaque, but the risk remains, because at-risk cotton could enter the supply chain and be co-mingled with other cotton at the point of ginning mills, spinning factories, textile manufactures, garment factories, or recycling centers.

Cottonseed Oil

Türkiye ranked fourth in cottonseed oil exports in 2023, after the United States, Brazil, and Malaysia, accounting for approximately 10% of total global cottonseed oil exports, which corresponds to about 7,200 metric tons (World Bank, 2023d).³⁰ Cottonseed exports are almost exclusively of refined

²⁹ According to HS nomenclature, hygiene products (HS 9610) include "sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins (diapers), napkin liners and similar articles of any material," as well as HS 5601.10, "wadding of textile materials and articles thereof; textile fibers, not exceeding 5 mm in length (flock), textile dust and mill neps." Cotton balls are classified under HS 5601.21, "wadding of textile materials and articles thereof of cotton."

³⁰ HS 1512 "cotton seed oil and its fractions," HS 1512.21 "crude oil, whether or not gossypol has been removed," HS 1512.19 "other"

cottonseed oil.³¹ Cottonseed oil processing companies are primarily located around cotton production areas, particularly in Aydın, Adana, Hatay, and Şanlıurfa.

The largest destination markets for Turkish cottonseed oil in 2023 were Australia (37.7%), Sweden (14.7%), Malaysia (13.2%), Greece (12.2%), and Japan (11.2 %).

Cottonseed oil is used in cooking, the food industry (including in potato chips, cookies, margarine, mayonnaise, etc.), as well as in industrial products and pharmaceuticals.

In addition to being exported, cottonseed oil in Türkiye is processed into margarine. Cottonseed oil is the second major ingredient in margarine production, accounting for nearly 24% (TAGEM, 2021). In 2023, Türkiye ranked 12th in margarine exports, exporting 35.8 thousand kg, or 2.4% of global margarine exports (World Bank, 2023b).³² In 2023, the top three importers of Turkish margarine were Iraq (31%), the Syrian Arab Republic (14%), and Georgia (11%) (World Bank, 2023b).

Cotton Linters

Based on KİİS, cotton linters are separated from cottonseed in Türkiye, which are not commonly further processed into linter pulp, and therefore they are exported almost exclusively in the form of raw cotton linters.³³ In 2023, Türkiye was the largest global exporter of cotton linters, exporting \$19.7 million in cotton linters to China (43.1%), Spain (28.9%), the United States (21.8%), and Iran (7.1%). In contrast, Türkiye exported a mere \$259,000 worth of cotton pulp, almost exclusively to Switzerland (UN Comtrade, 2023).³⁴ According to shipment records, U.S.-based Goetz & Sons Inc. is a primary exporter of cotton linters in Türkiye and operates both as a buyer and seller in a variety of countries, including China and the United States (Sayari, 2024).

In 2023, the United States imported \$5.9 million of cotton linters from Türkiye, representing 61% of total U.S. cotton linters imports in 2023 (World Bank, 2022e).³⁵ Shipping records indicate that Özcan Pamuk İthalat İhracat Sanayiye Ticaret Limited Şirketi (Puman Group) exported cotton linters from Türkiye to Goetz & Sons in the United States. Goetz & Sons is a global leader in cotton by-products and waste, and trades internationally in cotton lint and cotton pulp, among other products. In 2023, the United States exported \$82.4 million cotton linter pulp to 24 countries, including Türkiye. Primary destination markets included Germany (25.1%), the Netherlands (17.8%), and Japan (11.2%).

Given the variety of end uses of cotton linters and cotton linter pulp, and multiple opaque points of co-mingling, it is possible that cotton procured with forced labor or child labor is found in end uses as diverse as acetate, cellulose ether, textiles (viscose rayon, ecojilin viscose, cupro, tencel), military explosives, and paper, including banknotes. Given that one of the primary applications is in the production of currency-grade paper, in which the high tensile strength and superior fiber integrity of cotton linters impart the necessary durability to withstand repeated handling, mechanical stress, and

³¹ In 2023, Türkiye's refined cotton seed exports totaled \$9.8 million (7.2 million kg), whereas crude cottonseed oil exports were a mere \$2,000 (2,000 kg). In 2023, Türkiye accounted for only 0.01% of the world's crude cottonseed oil exports. The top exporters of this product are the Netherlands (49%), Belgium (18%), and Kazakhstan (11%) (World Bank, 2023b).

³² HS 1517.10 "margarine, excluding liquid margarine"

³³ In 2023, global importers reported importing \$244,000 worth of cotton linters from Turkmenistan (UN Comtrade, 2024). In 2022, Turkmenistan exported approximately 90% of cotton linters to China and the remainder to Uzbekistan, Türkiye, and Tajikistan. Tajikistan exported all of its cotton linters to the United States in 2022 (UN Comtrade, 2024). Therefore, there is a risk that cotton linters produced with forced labor in Turkmenistan enter the Turkish domestic supply chain and that Tajik cotton linters enter the U.S. market directly.

³⁴ Cotton linter is classified under HS 1404.20, and cotton linter pulp is classified under HS 4706.10.

³⁵ In 2022, the United States imported \$318,567 of cotton linters from Tajikistan, although no imports were reported in 2023 (UN Comtrade, 2024).

exposure, thereby extending the life cycle of the banknotes compared to conventional wood pulp-based paper, there is a risk that cotton procured with forced labor and child labor is found in downstream end uses, such as banknotes internationally, especially in the United States.

7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study employed a novel and comprehensive approach to identifying labor exploitation risks across Türkiye's expansive cotton supply chain, assessing risks in both domestically produced and imported cotton, and identifying related downstream products. The study identified cases of child labor in southeastern Türkiye, the country's largest cotton-producing area by volume. Findings suggest that this practice is widespread and socially normalized. Although many downstream cotton products exported from Türkiye, such as garments and textiles, use imported cotton, none of them categorically exclude the use of domestically grown cotton. Both imported and domestically produced cotton are blended into a variety of downstream products and widely exported across the globe to the United States, the European Union, and other key markets. Relatedly, imported cotton and cotton yarn from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, where state-sanctioned forced labor and forced child labor exist, feed Türkiye's substantial textile and garment industry and find their way into numerous Turkish exports.

These findings support the conclusion that all cotton, downstream cotton goods, and cotton by-products exported from Türkiye are at risk of being produced with or using inputs made with child labor, forced labor, and forced child labor.

Some downstream products appear to be at greater risk than others, due to the natural characteristics of the cotton that is preferred in the production of these products, market considerations, or government regulation. For example, mass market home textiles, such as towels, as well as carpets, ready-to-wear bathrobes and socks, and denim-based products tend to have a higher risk of forced labor and forced child labor because cotton and cotton yarn from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan have a price point and physical characteristics that make them more suitable for these products than cotton from other countries. Conversely, cottonseed oil and paper currency produced from cotton linters are more at risk of being produced with child labor than other downstream products. Due to Turkish law, they are produced exclusively from domestically produced cotton rather than other downstream products that may be produced from a mix of imported and domestically produced cotton.

These risks often overlap and are difficult to quantify. This not only speaks to the pervasive risks across downstream products but also highlights the diverse kinds of risks that exist in such a vast and complex sector. This study was able to identify where and how many of these risks arise and, in doing so, identify potential ways in which governments, the private sector, and other actors can mitigate them. Although there are no quick fixes, pragmatic steps can be taken by a number of actors to reduce this problem and reform the cotton supply chain of Türkiye for the long-term benefit of businesses, consumers, and, most of all, workers.

This study offers the following recommendations:

To the Government of Türkiye:

- Revise the Türkiye Labor Act (2003) Article 4 (b) to allow for monitoring of labor abuses in small-scale enterprises in agricultural and forestry. At present, the law does not allow for monitoring of enterprises employing 50 or fewer individuals. This makes it largely ineffective at deterring child labor in the cotton sector, in which most work activities are performed by small

groups of agricultural workers. A lower threshold of individuals, perhaps at least five, would be more appropriate to identify child labor in cotton production and other agricultural activities.

- According to the Ministry of National Education, Directorate of Primary Education, General Circular numbered 2016/5, dated March 21, 2016, regarding access to education for children of seasonal agricultural workers, as well as nomadic and semi-nomadic families, several measures are proposed to ensure that these children can access schools during the spring and autumn periods when their work schedules coincide with school dates. These measures include facilitating access to schools in the areas where students relocate, establishing boarding primary schools and mobile schools when necessary, identifying the children, and ensuring their continuity in education through a transportation system to the nearest school. In addition, conditional education assistance, coverage of school expenses, provision of clothing, and, when needed, remedial education during their return are also outlined. Although a legal framework has been established to support these initiatives, it has been noted that there are shortcomings in their implementation. Therefore, it is recommended that such efforts be expanded and more effectively applied in practice.
- Implement additional measures in agricultural fields to improve hygiene and healthcare access. The lack of adequate facilities significantly hinders the well-being of agricultural workers. Poor sanitation and inadequate restroom facilities in these environments particularly impact girls and young women, who frequently work long hours. This situation exacerbates health risks and diseases, thereby compromising their overall well-being and exacerbating the challenges faced by women.

To Private Sector Actors:

- Establish systems for monitoring, reporting, and evaluating labor practices to enhance accountability and promote responsible business conduct throughout the supply chain. This approach shifts the focus away from merely demanding high-quality products at the lowest price, which places undue stress on upstream suppliers and indirectly supports unethical business practices and unfair labor conditions. In recent years, a spate of legislation across various sectors and countries is requiring companies to establish such systems. Prominent examples include the operationalization of ILO's living wage concept in April 2024, the European Union directive on supply chain due diligence that took effect in July 2024, Germany's Supply Chain Due Diligence Act, France's Corporate Duty of Vigilance Law, and the U.S. Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. By proactively assessing and disclosing their labor practices and tracing sourcing within their supply chains, companies can demonstrate their commitment to upholding human rights and contribute to the prevention of child labor.
- Buyers of downstream cotton products in Türkiye should work with suppliers, whether at spinning mills, textile manufacturers, or downstream producers, to ensure that the country of origin of cotton and cotton yarn is documented and does not include products from Turkmenistan or Tajikistan.

To Civil Society and Other Stakeholders:

- Conditional cash transfers (CCTs) offer financial support to households, contingent upon meeting specific criteria such as school attendance or health checkups. These programs have gained global recognition and can be effectively applied in low-income households in cotton production areas to simultaneously promote school attendance and disincentivize child labor. For the effective implementation of CCT programs, monitoring is essential, involving civil society and coordination with public authorities. To improve outcomes, implementers could consider pairing CCT interventions with livelihood programming.

APPENDIX I: REFERENCES

Anti-slavery. (2019). *Turkmen cotton and the risk of forced labour in global supply chains*. Anti-Slavery International. <https://www.antislavery.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Turkmenistan-Turkey-report.pdf>

BCI. (2024). *Cotton Production in Türkiye, Better Cotton Initiative*. <https://iyipamuk.org.tr/Home/Detail/7606/turkiyede-iyi-pamuk-better-cotton-uretimi>

BetterCotton. (2023, March 31). *Better Cotton strengthens ties with Tajikistan*. <https://bettercotton.org/better-cotton-strengthens-ties-with-tajikistan/>

Cheng, H. N., He, Z., Ford, C., Wyckoff, W., & Wu, Q. (2020). A Review of Cottonseed Protein Chemistry and Non-Food Applications. *Sustainable Chemistry*, 1(3), 256–274. <https://doi.org/10.3390/suschem1030017>

CottonCampaign. (2024). *Forced Labor in Turkmenistan Cotton: Critical Moment to Increase Pressure for Change*. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/618550501fe9be0ff3428860/t/663a0b1f3ccc5a3662b17890/1715080055848/CC_TKM_harvest_report2023_LR.pdf

FERB. (2012). *Turkey—Turkmenistan Trade and Economic Relations*. Foreign Economic Relations Board. <https://www.deik.org.tr/uploads/turkmenistan-ulke-bulteni.pdf>

FLA. (2017). *Child Labor in Cotton Supply Chains*. The Fair Labor Association. https://www.unicef.nl/files/child_labor_in_cotton_supply_chains_june_2017.pdf

GOTS. (2024). *First processing stages*. <https://global-standard.org/certification-and-labelling/who-needs-to-be-certified/first-processing-stages>

ICAC. (2021). *Turkey Country Report (79th Plenary Meeting of the ICAC)*. https://www.icac.org/Content/EventDocuments/PdfFiles9d65916d_c3de_45f9_bb1d_ae7817b910f8/Turkey%20Country%20Report%202021.pdf

IFOAM. (2024). *Family of Standards*. <https://www.ifoam.bio/our-work/how/standards-certification/organic-guarantee-system/ifoam-family-standards>

ILO. (1973). *C138—Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)*. The International Labour Organization. https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C138

ILO. (1999a). *C182—Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)*. The International Labour Organization. https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C182

ILO. (1999b). *R190—Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 (No. 190)*. The International Labour Organization. https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:R190

ILO. (2016). *Child Labour in Cotton*. The International Labour Organization.
https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@ipec/documents/publication/wcms_ipec_pub_29655.pdf

National Cotton Council. (2023). *Cotton Sector Report*.
https://www.upk.org.tr/User_Files/pdf/PAMUK%20SEKT%C3%96R%20RAPORU-2023.pdf

National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the Period up to 2030. (2016).
http://nafaka.tj/images/zakoni/new/strategiya_2030_en.pdf

Official Gazette. (2004). *Regulations on the Fundamentals and Principles of the Employment of Children and Young Workers*.
<https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuat?MevzuatNo=5457&MevzuatTur=7&MevzuatTertip=5>

Official Gazette. (2024). *International Agreement (No. 325 I I)*. Official Gazette of the Republic of Türkiye.
<https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2024/04/20240405-2.pdf>

Orient. (2023, October 10). *Turkmenistan and Türkiye signed 13 bilateral documents on cooperation*.
<https://orient.tm/en/post/62720/turkmenistan-and-turkiye-signed-13-bilateral-documents-cooperation>

TAGEM. (2021). *Vegetable Oils Sector Policy Document*. The General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies.
[https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/TAGEM/Belgeler/yayin/bitkiseluyaglar%20sekt%C3%96r%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/TAGEM/Belgeler/yayin/bitkiseluyaglar%20sekt%C3%96r%20(1).pdf)

TEPGE. (2023). *Cotton Case Forecast Report 2023*. Agricultural Economic and Policy Development Institute. <https://arastirma.tarimorman.gov.tr/tepge/Belgeler/PDF%20Durum-Tahmin%20Raporlar%C4%B1/2023%20Durum-Tahmin%20Raporlar%C4%B1/Pamuk%20Durum%20Tahmin%20Raporu%202023-380%20TEPGE.pdf>

TMAF. (n.d.). *Relations between Türkiye and Turkmenistan*. Retrieved September 30, 2024, from
<https://www.mfa.gov.tr/relations-between-turkiye-and-turkmenistan.en.mfa>

TMAF. (2023). *Agricultural Products Market (Cotton)*. The Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
<https://arastirma.tarimorman.gov.tr/tepge/Belgeler/PDF%20Tar%C4%B1m%20%C3%9Cr%C3%BCnleri%20Piyasalar%C4%B1/2023-Temmuz%20Tar%C4%B1m%20%C3%9Cr%C3%BCnleri%20Raporu/PAMUK%20T%C3%9CP%20HAZ%C4%B0RAN%202023-TEPGE.pdf>

TMAF. (2024). *Agricultural Products Market (Cotton)*. The Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
<https://arastirma.tarimorman.gov.tr/tepge/Belgeler/PDF%20Tar%C4%B1m%20%C3%9Cr%C3%BCnleri%20Piyasalar%C4%B1/2024-Temmuz%20Tar%C4%B1m%20%C3%9Cr%C3%BCnleri%20Raporu/Pamuk%20Tar%C4%B1m%20%C3%9Cr%C3%BCnleri%20Piyasalar%C4%B1%20Raporu%20Temmuz-2024-v4.pdf>

TMFA. (n.d.). *The President of Turkmenistan, Berdimuhamedov, is visiting our country*. Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Retrieved September 30, 2024, from <https://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkmenistan-devlet-baskani-berdimuhamedov-ulkemizi-ziyaret-ediyor.tr.mfa>

TMIT. (2021). *Textile, Ready-to-Wear, and Leather Products Sectors Report*. The Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology. <https://www.sanayi.gov.tr/plan-program-raporlar-ve-yayinlar/sektor-raporlari/mu2812011411>

TMOT. (2019, August). *Growth in Turkmenistan Textile Sector*. <https://ticaret.gov.tr/blog/ulkelerden-ticari-haberler/turkmenistan/turkmenistan-tekstil-sektorunde-buyume>

TMOT. (2022). *Home Textile Sector Report*. The Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Trade. <https://ticaret.gov.tr/data/5b87000813b8761450e18d7b/Ev%20Tekstili%20Raporu-2022.pdf>

TMOT. (2023). *Free Zones General Information Note*. The Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Trade. <https://ticaret.gov.tr/data/5b9b61fc13b8761cc09f9b92/Serbest%20B%C3%B6lgeler%20Genel%20Bilgi%20Notu%2011.2023.pdf>

TMOT. (2024a). *Carpet Sector Report*. The Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Trade. <https://ticaret.gov.tr/data/5b87000813b8761450e18d7b/Hal%C4%B1%20Sekt%C3%96r%20Raporu%202022.pdf>

TMOT. (2024b). *Foreign Investment Report*. The Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Trade. <https://ticaret.gov.tr/data/5c4ac3db13b876297ce9a568/Yurtd%C4%B1%C5%9F%C4%B1%20Yat%C4%B1r%C4%B1m%20Anketi%20-%202024%20Sonu%C3%A7%20Raporu.pdf>

TMOT. (2024c). *Turkmenistan Country Profile*. The Republic of Türkiye, Ministry of Trade. https://ticaret.gov.tr/data/5f05d4d213b8761868766d8d/T%C3%BCrkmenistan_2024.pdf

TPAA. (2013). *Cotton Licensed Warehouse Regulation*. Republic of Turkey Presidency Administrative Affairs Directorate General of Legal and Legislative Affairs. <https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuat?MevzuatNo=17275&MevzuatTur=9&MevzuatTertip=5>

TurkishLaborLaw. (2003). *Turkish Labor Law*. <https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuat?MevzuatNo=4857&MevzuatTur=1&MevzuatTertip=5>

TURKSTAT. (2024). *Labor Force Statistics*. <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=%C4%B0%C5%9Fg%C3%BCc%C3%BC-%C4%B0statistikleri-2023-53521&dil=1#:~:text=%C4%B0stihdam%20edilenlerin%20%14%2C8%27,ise%20hizmet%20sekt%C3%B6r%C3%BCnde%20yer%20ald%C4%B1>

UNICEF. (2023). *Child Labour in Garment Sector in Türkiye*. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@ipecc/documents/publication/wcms_ipecc_pub_29655.pdf

USCBP. (2018). *Withhold Release Orders and Findings List*. The United States Customs and Border Protection. <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/forced-labor/withhold-release-orders-and-findings>

USCRS. (2019). *Section 307 and Imports Produced by Forced Labor*. The United States Congressional Research Service. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IFI1360/1>

USDA. (2023). *Cotton and Products Annual Türkiye*. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/Report/DownloadReportByFileName?fileName=Cotton%20and%20Products%20Annual_Ankara_Turkey_TU2023-0010.pdf

USDA. (2025). *Cotton and Products Annual Türkiye*. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. <https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/turkey-cotton-and-products-annual-8>

USDOL. (n.d.). *What are Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking?* Retrieved September 30, 2024, from <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/what-is-child-labor-human-trafficking>

USDOL. (2024). *2024 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*. The U.S. Department of Labor. https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ilab/child_labor_reports/tda2023/2024-tvpra-list-of-goods.pdf

Von Schuckmann, K., Le Traon, P.-Y., Smith, N., Pascual, A., Djavidnia, S., Gattuso, J.-P., Grégoire, M., Nolan, G., Aaboe, S., Aguiar, E., Álvarez Fanjul, E., Alvera-Azcárate, A., Aouf, L., Barciela, R., Behrens, A., Belmonte Rivas, M., Ben Ismail, S., Bentamy, A., Borgini, M., ... Zuo, H. (2019). Copernicus Marine Service Ocean State Report, Issue 3. *Journal of Operational Oceanography*, 12(sup1), S1–S123. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1755876X.2019.1633075>

World Bank. (2021). *Turkey Yarn waste of Cotton Imports by Country* [Dataset]. <https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/TUR/year/2021/tradeflow/Imports/partner/ALL/product/520210>

World Bank. (2022a). *Tajikistan Combed Single Cotton Yarn, With >=85% Cotton, N Exports by Country* [Dataset]. <https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/TJK/year/2022/tradeflow/Exports/partner/ALL/product/520523>

World Bank. (2022b). *Tajikistan Cotton, not Carded or Combed Exports by Country* [Dataset]. <https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/TJK/year/2022/tradeflow/Exports/partner/ALL/product/520100>

World Bank. (2022c). *Tajikistan Uncombed Single Cotton Yarn, with >=85% Cotton Exports by Country* [Dataset]. <https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/TJK/year/2022/tradeflow/Exports/partner/ALL/product/520513>

- World Bank. (2022d). *Turkey Cotton waste, Net Imports by Country* [Dataset]. <https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/TUR/year/2022/tradeflow/Imports/partner/ALL/product/520299>
- World Bank. (2022e). *United States Cotton Linters Imports by Country* [Dataset]. <https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/USA/year/2022/tradeflow/Imports/partner/ALL/product/140420>
- World Bank. (2023a). *GDP (current US\$)* [Dataset]. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>
- World Bank. (2023b). *Margarine Exports by Country* [Dataset]. <https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/ALL/year/2023/tradeflow/Exports/partner/WLD/product/151710>
- World Bank. (2023c). *Sanitary Towels and Tampons, Napkins and Napkin Imports by Country* [Dataset]. <https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/ALL/year/2023/tradeflow/Imports/partner/WLD/product/481840>
- World Bank. (2023d). *Turkey Crude Cotton-Seed Oil, Whether or not Gossypol Exports by Country* [Dataset]. <https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/TUR/year/2023/tradeflow/Exports/partner/ALL/product/151221>
- World Bank. (2023e). *World Development Indicators: Structure of value added* [Dataset]. <https://wdi.worldbank.org/table/4.2>
- World Bank. (2024a). *The World Bank in Türkiye*. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/turkey/overview>
- World Bank. (2024b). *Tajikistan Economic Update*. <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/32cdc98fe3e6e0120eb15b05aa2b9faa-0080062024/original/Tajikistan-Economic-Update-Summer-2024-en.pdf>
- World Bank. (2024c). *Türkiye Overview* [Dataset]. <https://data.worldbank.org/country/turkiye?view=chart>
- WTO. (2023). *World Trade Statistical Review*. The World Trade Organization. https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/wtsr_2023_e.pdf

APPENDIX 2: HS CODES

HS Code Glossary

Product	HS code	HS definition
Raw Cotton, not carded or combed	5201	Cotton, not carded or combed
Cottonseed	1207.21, 1207.29	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken- cottonseeds- cottonseeds other
Cottonseed Oil	1512.21, 1512.29	Cottonseed oil and its fractions: Crude oil, whether or not gossypol has been removed; Other
Cottonseed Meal	2306.10	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of vegetable or microbial fats or oils- of cottonseeds
Cottonseed Linters	1404.20	Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included: Cotton linters
Cotton Thread and Yarn	5204, 5205, 5206, 5207	Cotton sewing thread, whether or not put up for retail sale; Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread) containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale; Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread) containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale; Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread) put up for retail sale
Cotton Fabric	5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, 5212	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m2; Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m2; Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres, weighing not more than 200 g/m2; Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres, weighing more than 200 g/m2
Cotton Waste	5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)
Prepared Cotton, carded or combed	5203	Cotton, carded or combed

APPENDIX 3: IMPORT VALUES OF RAW COTTON

Top 5 Exporters of Raw Cotton to Türkiye, 2023 (Total Imports of 1,663.5 million USD)

Exporting country	Market share of raw cotton imports into Türkiye, by value	Total value, millions USD
1. United States	41.8%	\$696.1
2. Brazil	17.7%	\$294.1
3. Greece	13.1%	\$218.8
4. Azerbaijan	5.4%	\$90.5
5. Australia	4.8%	\$80.2

Source: ICF calculated from UN Comtrade, 2023. HS 5201

Top 5 Exporters of Cotton Yarn to Türkiye, 2023 (Total Imports of 638.3 million USD)

Exporting country	Market share of raw cotton imports into Türkiye, by value	Total value, millions USD
1. Uzbekistan	49.6%	\$317.0
2. India	24.0%	\$153.5
3. Turkmenistan	13.5%	\$86.2
4. Azerbaijan	3.9%	\$25.5
5. Pakistan	3.7%	\$23.8

Source: ICF calculated from UN Comtrade, 2023. HS 5205, 5206, 5207.

APPENDIX 4: DEFINING CHILD LABOR

Child Labor: “Child labor is defined by ILO Conventions 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. It includes employment below the minimum age as established in national legislation, hazardous unpaid household services, and the worst forms of child labor: all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale or trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, or forced or compulsory labor; the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic purposes; the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities; and work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.” (ILO, 1973; USDOL, n.d.)

Child Labor Conventions: The ILO Convention on Child Labor, 1973 (No. 138) aims to abolish child labor by requiring countries to establish a minimum age for work as well as employment (typically 14–15 years) of age while also allowing for light work for children under that age (ILO, 1973). The convention also requires nations to establish policies to eliminate child labor. In Article 3, the convention defines the “minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of a young person” to be 18 years old. The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) (ILO, 1999a) defines the worst forms of child labor as:

- all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (hazardous child labor)

Hazardous child labor is then further defined in Article 3 of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendations, 1999 (No 190) (ILO, 1999b) as:

- work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- work in unhealthy conditions that may expose children to hazardous substances, harmful agents, dangerous processes, or damaging levels of temperature, noise, or vibrations;
- work under particularly difficult conditions such as working for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

Defining Child Labor for this Study

The quantitative questionnaire was informed by ILO guidance on defining child labor as well as domestic laws. To this end, instances of child labor were identified in quantitative analysis through an IF OR function. Focal children were considered to be in a state of child labor if they were exposed to hazardous working conditions or worked more than the allowed number of hours for their age group. The ILO provides a broad list of work activities that can be considered hazardous, such as lifting heavy

loads, working from high places, working underground or underwater, etc. (ILO, n.d.). This study used this activity list as a starting point but expanded on and tailored it based on the cotton sector in Türkiye as well as domestic legislation. The Türkiye Labor Act (2003) and the Regulations on the Fundamentals and Principles of the Employment of Children and Young Workers (2004) are the primary pieces of legislation governing children's involvement in work activities and were used to inform the list of hazards in the survey. Appendixes 1 and 2 of the Regulations on the Fundamentals and Principles of the Employment of Children and Young Workers (2004) define "light work" in which children and "young workers" can participate. Activities related to cotton production are not included in these lists. Appendix 3 of the Regulations lists activities that are considered hazardous in which children and young workers are not lawfully allowed to engage. The following are excerpts from that list that researchers believe are applicable to cotton production and were used to contextualize the list of hazardous activities in the survey:

- Jobs that must be done in an extremely hot or cold environment and jobs that are carried out with materials that are harmful to health or lead to occupational illnesses
- Jobs that require extra vigilance and that require continuous standing up
- Jobs that carry a risk of work accidents believed impossible to avoid or notice that could expose young workers because of a lack of education and lack of attention to safety

If a child was not engaged in hazardous work, their number of hours per week spent working were assessed. By ILO standards, children aged 5 to 11 are considered in a state of child labor if they engage in any work for any amount of time. Children aged 12 to 14 are allowed to engage in "permissible light work." This is any non-hazardous work that they engage in for less than 14 hours per week. If they engage in 14 or more hours of work per week, they are considered to be in a state of child labor. Children aged 15 to 17 are also allowed to engage in "permissible light work" which is defined as non-hazardous work for less than 43 hours per week for this age range. Engaging in 43 or more hours of work per week constitutes a state of child labor. It is important to note that domestic legislation differs from ILO guidance on this point. The Regulations on the Fundamentals and Principles of the Employment of Children and Young Workers (2004) indicate that children who have completed school but are under the age of 15 may engage in up to 35 hours of work per week and that children aged 15 years and older may work up to 40 hours per week. Quantitative analysis applied ILO standards on working hours rather than domestic legislation to determine if a child was in a state of child labor; however, had domestic legislation been applied, the resulting analysis would be largely the same. The vast majority of focal children across all age groups worked well over 40 hours per week.

APPENDIX 5: DOMESTIC COTTON PRODUCTION BY REGION AND PROVINCE

Raw cotton domestic production, market year 2022/23

Region	Province	Raw cotton production (tn)	%
South-East	Şanlıurfa	1,102,859	40.10%
	Diyarbakır	408,389	14.85%
	Mardin	54,193	1.97%
Aegean	Aydın	283,643	10.31%
	İzmir	172,839	6.29%
	Manisa	91,933	3.34%
Çukurova	Hatay	239,036	8.69%
	Adana	144,471	5.25%
	Kahramanmaraş	34,985	1.27%
Other		217,652	7.91%
TOTAL		2,750,000	100.00%

APPENDIX 6: FINAL RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

Study: Supply Chains of Imported and Domestically Produced Cotton in Türkiye

Worker Survey Consent Form

Hello my name is _____.

Before beginning the survey, I would like to read you some information so that you understand what's involved with the study. This study is conducted by Climate Laband ICF, a private research and consulting company hired by the United States Government. This survey is part of a study which seeks to better understand the labor experiences among people who work in the cotton industry in Türkiye. The survey will take around 45 minutes to one hour. If you do not have the time to complete it now, we can return at a time that works better for you.

Everything you say is confidential. None of your coworkers or the people you work for will know what you tell me. Your name will not be used in any report. Data from this study may be shared with other researchers or made available in public databases for the purposes of advancing research on these topics. Prior to doing so, all personally identifying information is removed.

Participation in this study is voluntary, and if you do not participate there will be no consequences. The risk of doing this survey is that some of our questions are personal and might make you feel uncomfortable. You may skip any question, take a break, or end the interview at any time. There are no direct benefits from participating in this study, but many people find it enjoyable. Your answers will help inform future programming to help other workers.

I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study? If you have any questions in the future, or if you later change your mind and do not want us to include the information you provided in our study, you may contact İrem Şimşek at +905335083876 [IF YES, ANSWER BEFORE CONTINUING]

Do you agree to participate in this survey?

1. YES

2. NO --> END INTERVIEW

Supply Chain Child Labor Questionnaire – OY1 Türkiye Cotton

Response Criteria (ASK ALL if not otherwise stated)	Question Number	Question and Responses	Notes for contextualization/training/programming
	STARTING_NOTE	INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ RESPONSE OPTIONS ALOUD UNLESS INDICATED. LISTEN TO THE RESPONSE AND SELECT THE MOST APPROPRIATE RESPONSE OPTION(S). DO NOT READ UPPERCASE TEXT ALOUD.	
		SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION	
	S1Q01	We want to know a little bit about you first. How old are you? [IF NEEDED, SAY: Your best guess is fine]	
		[AGE]	PROGRAMMING NOTE: END INTERVIEW IF UNDER 18
		76. DON'T KNOW BUT CONFIRMS 18+	
		77. DON'T KNOW --> END INTERVIEW	
		99. REFUSED --> END INTERVIEW	
	S1Q02	INTERVIEWER: MARK RESPONDENT'S SEX. ASK IF UNSURE.	
		1. MALE	
		2. FEMALE	
		3. PREFER NOT TO SAY	
	S1Q03	Have you ever attended school?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	S1Q03A	What is the highest class you have completed?	

		1. PRESCHOOL/NURSERY SCHOOL	
		2. SOME PRIMARY	
		3. COMPLETED PRIMARY	
		4. SOME SECONDARY	
		5. COMPLETED SECONDARY	
		6. SOME HIGHSCHOOL	
		7. COMPLETED HIGHSCHOOL OR HIGHER	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
	S1Q04	Do you have any children age 5 to 17?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
	S1Q05	Now we'd like to learn more about your work. Do you currently work in cotton production in Türkiye?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO --> END INTERVIEW	
		77. DON'T KNOW --> END INTERVIEW	
		99. REFUSED --> END INTERVIEW	
	GI_READ	READ: For the following questions, please think about your most recent job working in cotton production. If you had more than one job, think about your main job.	
	S1Q05_YEAR	In what year did you start this work?	
		[YEAR]	
	S1Q06	Who pays you for your work?	

		1. FORMAL EMPLOYER	E.g. Respondent has a contract with an employer and is paid an agreed upon wage on a regular basis.
		2. LABOR INTERMEDIARY	E.g. The respondent is paid by a labor intermediary
		3. SELF	E.g. The respondent is paid directly by the farmer for his or her work. No contract exists and payment is not wage based. Alternatively, the respondent could own their own farm and work for themselves.
		4. SELF (MULTIPLE FARMERS)	E.g. The respondent is paid directly by multiple farmers for his or her work. No contract exists and payment is not wage based. Alternatively, the respondent could own their own farm and work for themselves.
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF 2 LABOR INTERMEDIARY	S1Q06a	In a given year, how many labor intermediaries do you work with for cotton production?	
		[NUMBER]	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
	S1Q07	Last time you were weeding in the cotton fields, about how many people worked in your group during this cotton weeding season? Please count yourself and working children. [IF NEEDED, SAY: Your best guess is fine]	
		[NUMBER]	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
	S1Q11	In which of these activities do you engage in for cotton production? READ ALOUD	

		RESPONSE OPTIONS AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	
		1. Planting	
		2. Irrigation	
		3. Weeding	
		4. Spraying	
		5. Harvesting	
		6. Loading	
		7. Food Preparation	
		8. Distribution of food/water	
		14. Other work related to cotton production	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF OTHER	S1Q11_OTHER_WORK	_OTHER_WORK. Please specify other work related to cotton production.	
	S1Q011A	On which of these activities do (did) you spend the most time?	
		1. [PROGRAMMING NOTE: INSERT LIST OF ACTIVITIES SELECTED ABOVE]	
		#. Other work related to cotton production: \${###}_OTHER_WORK}	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
		SECTION 2: RESPONDENT'S WORKING CONDITIONS	
[ASK IF WORKS FOR AN EMPLOYER OR LABOR INTERMEDIARY]	S2Q01	Were you ever in debt to your labor intermediary/employe r in the past year?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF HAS DEBT	S2Q01A	Did you feel that the terms of repayment of the debt were fair? IF RESPONDENT HAS MULTIPLE DEBTS, ASK	

		ABOUT THE MOST RECENT DEBT TO EMPLOYER/RECRUITER	
		.	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF HAS DEBT	S2Q01B	Have you made any changes to your work or your family's work to repay the debt? IF RESPONDENT HAS MULTIPLE DEBTS, ASK ABOUT THE MOST RECENT DEBT TO EMPLOYER/RECRUITER	
		.	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF YES	S2Q01C	What changes did you make? INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. ASK "Anything else?" AT LEAST TWICE BEFORE MOVING ON.	
		1. RESPONDENT WORKING ADDITIONAL DAYS/HOURS	
		2. RESPONDENT WORKING ADDITIONAL JOB	
		3. ADULT FAMILY MEMBERS WORKING/ EXTRA WORK	
		4. CHILD FAMILY MEMBERS WORKING/ EXTRA WORK	
		5. OTHER	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF OTHER ASK IF IN DEBT		_OTHER. Please specify	
	S2Q01D	If you were to leave your job before paying off your debt, what	

		might happen? INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. ASK "Anything else?" AT LEAST TWICE BEFORE MOVING ON.	
		1. THREATS OF OR SUBJECTION TO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST RESPONDENT OR RESPONDENT'S FAMILY BY EMPLOYER/RECRUITER	
		2. RESTRICTION ON RESPONDENT'S MOVEMENT	
		3. LOSS OF WITHHELD WAGES	
		4. FINE OR DEDUCTION FROM WAGES *BEYOND THE VALUE OF THE DEBT*	
		5. LOSS OF WITHHELD DOCUMENTS	
		6. DEPORTATION OR THREATS OF DEPORTATION	
		7. ARREST OR THREATS OF ARREST	
		8. WITHHOLDING OF MATERIAL GOODS AS COLLATERAL	
		9. WITHHOLDING OF WAGES OF RESPONDENT'S FAMILY MEMBERS	
		#. OTHER	
		66. NOTHING	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF OTHER	S2Q01D_OTHER	_OTHER. Please specify	
	S2Q02	When engaging in cotton production, what are your typical daily earnings? INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT IS PAID IN KIND, ASK	Daily min wage is 666 lira per day Ask for respondent only, not whole family To use the time frame used in national law on minimum wage

		RESPONDENT TO ESTIMATE WHETHER VALUE	(whether hourly/daily/weekly/monthly)
		[NUMBER]	
	S2Q02A	Are your typical earnings enough to meet your family's basic needs for food and shelter?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF NO	S2Q02B	How do you manage to meet the basic needs for food and shelter?	
		1. RESPONDENT WORKING ADDITIONAL DAYS/HOURS	
		2. RESPONDENT WORKING ADDITIONAL JOB	
		3. ADULT FAMILY MEMBERS WORKING/ EXTRA WORK	
		4. CHILD FAMILY MEMBERS WORKING/ EXTRA WORK	
		5. OTHER	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF OTHER	S2Q02B_OTHER	_OTHER. Please specify	
[ASK IF WORKS FOR AN EMPLOYER OR LABOR INTERMEDIARY]	S2Q03	Does your labor intermediary or employer impose a production quota/target on your group?	Will usually manifest as completing an entire field in a set amount of time.
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF QUOTA	S2Q03A	Would the group usually be able to meet this quota/target if children did not participate in the work?	

		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF NO	S2Q03B	How does your group manage the quota?	
		1. WORK HARDER	
		2. WORK EXTRA HOURS	
		3. HELP FROM AUXILIARY WORKERS	Includes those who prepare food/tea or distribute water for the group. Typically older family members
		4. HELP FROM ADULT FAMILY MEMBERS	
		5. HELP FROM CHILD FAMILY MEMBERS	
		6. HIRE EXTRA HELP - ADULT	
		7. HIRE EXTRA HELP - CHILD	
		8. OTHER	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
		_OTHER.	
ASK IF OTHER		Please specify	
		SECTION 3: CHILDREN-GENERAL	
	S3Q01	Thinking about all the cotton farms in Şanlıurfa, about how many of them do you think have people under age 18 working there during the last cotton harvest -- would you say all, most, around half, few, or none?	
		1. ALL	
		2. MOST	
		3. AROUND HALF	
		4. FEW	
		5. NONE	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF RESPONDENT SAID ALL-FEW	S3Q02	In your opinion, what are the main reasons that children under age 18 work in cotton production?	

		INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. ASK "Anything else?" AT LEAST TWICE BEFORE MOVING ON.	
		1. POVERTY/HUNGER	
		2. TO PAY SCHOOL COSTS	
		3. SCHOOL ISN'T ACCESSIBLE/AVAILABLE	
		4. CHILDREN CAN'T BE LEFT ALONE/LACK OF CHILDCARE	
		5. TO LEARN SKILLS OR PREPARE FOR FUTURE WORK	
		6. CULTURAL EXPECTATION THAT CHILDREN WORK/HELP	
		7. OTHER	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF OTHER	S3Q02_OTHER	_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	
ASK ALL	S3Q03	Thinking about the group of workers that you regularly work with, on average, about how many of them are older children (e.g. 14-17 years old)? [IF NEEDED, SAY: Your best guess is fine]	
		0. NONE	
		[NUMBER]	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF 1+	S3Q03A	What are the main tasks you saw older children perform? READ ALOUD RESPONSE OPTIONS AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	If needed, remind respondent that this is work in cotton production year-round, not just the hoeing season.
		1. Planting	
		2. Irrigation	

		3. Weeding	
		4. Spraying	
		5. Harvesting	
		6. Loading	
		7. Preparation of food	
		8. Distribution of food/water	
		9. Other work related to cotton production	
		10. Picking the remaining cotton after harvesting by machine.	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF OTHER	S3Q03A_OTHER	_OTHER_WORK. Please specify other work related to cotton production.	
	S3Q04	Thinking about the group of workers that you regularly work with, on average, about how many of them are young children (e.g. 14 years old and younger)? [IF NEEDED, SAY: Your best guess is fine]	
		0. NONE	
		[NUMBER]	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF 1+	S3Q04A	What are the main tasks you saw young children perform? READ ALOUD RESPONSE OPTIONS AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	If needed, remind respondent that this is work in cotton production year-round, not just the hoeing season.
		1. Planting	
		2. Irrigation	
		3. Weeding	
		4. Spraying	
		5. Harvesting	

		6. Loading	
		7. Preparation of food	
		8. Distribution of food/water	
		9. Other work related to cotton production	
		10. Picking the remaining cotton after harvesting by machine.	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF OTHER	S3Q04A_OTHER	_OTHER_WORK. Please specify other work related to cotton production.	
		SECTION 4: FOCAL CHILD	
IF R HAS CHILDREN 5-17	S4Q01	Some children help their families by working, and others don't work. How about for you -- Do any of your children help by working in cotton production?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF PARENT OF A WORKER	S4Q01A	We'd like to hear more about how they help. Please pick one of your children age 5 to 17 who works in cotton production.	
IF NOT PARENT OF A WORKER BUT DOES REPORT CHILDREN IN WORK GROUP	S4Q02	You mentioned there are some people under age 18 within your work group. Please pick one whose activities you are most familiar with. Can we ask you some questions about his or her work?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	

IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q03	What is his or her initial or nickname? INTERVIEWER: RECORD FIRST NAME, INITIAL, OR NICKNAME ONLY. [CHILD'S NAME]	If respondent feels uncomfortable giving a name, ask them to provide an alias.
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q04	Is CHILD a boy or a girl? 1. MALE 2. FEMALE 3. PREFER NOT TO SAY	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q05	How old is CHILD? [AGE] 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q06	Has CHILD ever attended school? 1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	
IF CHILD ATTENDED SCHOOL	S4Q06A	What is the highest level of education that CHILD has completed? 1. PRESCHOOL/NURSERY SCHOOL 2. SOME PRIMARY 3. COMPLETED PRIMARY 4. SOME SECONDARY 5. COMPLETED SECONDARY 6. SOME HIGH SCHOOL 7. COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL OR HIGHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	
IF CHILD ATTENDED SCHOOL	S4Q06B	This past September, when both the harvest season and school were concurrently in session, which of the following best describes the child's school attendance? DURING SHORT	

		SCHOOL LEAVES, SUCH AS SPORT LEAVE, WINTER LEAVE, CHRISTMAS, RAMADAN OR OTHER PUBLIC HOLIDAYS TO BE CODED AS “1”. SUMMER LEAVE OR ANY LONGER ABSENCE FROM SCHOOL TO BE CODED AS “2”.	
		1. Didn't miss any school days due to work	
		2. Missed some school days due to work	
		3. Missed most school days due to work	
		4. Child was completely absent from school due to work	
		5. Child was completely absent from school due to reasons other than work	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q08	In which of these activities did CHILD engage in during cotton production in the past year? READ ALOUD RESPONSE OPTIONS AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	Includes recent work as well as last harvest season.
		1. Planting	
		2. Irrigation	
		3. Weeding	
		4. Spraying	
		5. Harvesting	
		6. Loading	
		7. Preparation of food	
		8. Distribution of food/water	
		14. Other work related to cotton production	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	

ASK IF OTHER	S4Q08_OTHER_WORK	_OTHER_WORK. Please specify other work related to cotton production.	
	S4Q08A	On which of these activities did CHILD spend the most time?	
		1. [PROGRAMMING NOTE: INSERT LIST OF ACTIVITIES SELECTED ABOVE]	
		#. Other work related to cotton production: \${###_OTHER_WORK}	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q09	About how many hours did CHILD work per week in cotton production during this past weeding season? INTERVIEWER: ENTER "0" IF TEMPORARILY ABSENT FROM JOB	
		[NUMBER]	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF S4Q09 = 77 OR 99 & S4Q05 = 15, 16, OR 17	S4Q09A	In your estimation, did CHILD work 43 or more hours per week in cotton production during this weeding season?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF S4Q09 = 77 OR 99 & S4Q05 = 12, 13, OR 14	S4Q09B	In your estimation, did CHILD work 14 or more hours per week in cotton production during this weeding season?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF S4Q09 = 77 OR 99 & S4Q05 = 11 OR LESS	S4Q09C	In your estimation, did CHILD work at least 1 hour per week in	

		cotton production during this weeding season?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q10	About how many hours did CHILD work per week in cotton production during the last harvest season? INTERVIEWER: ENTER "0" IF TEMPORARILY ABSENT FROM JOB [NUMBER]	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF S4Q09 = 77 OR 99 & S4Q05 = 15, 16, OR 17	S4Q10A	In your estimation, did CHILD work 43 or more hours per week in cotton production during the last harvest season?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF S4Q09 = 77 OR 99 & S4Q05 = 12, 13, OR 14	S4Q10B	In your estimation, did CHILD work 14 or more hours per week in cotton production during the last harvest season?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF S4Q09 = 77 OR 99 & S4Q05 = 11 OR LESS	S4Q10C	In your estimation, did CHILD work at least 1 hour per week in cotton production during the last harvest season?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q11	Now I want you to think about work in	

		cotton production that CHILD has been doing during the past year. Was CHILD... Carrying or pushing or pulling heavy loads? E.G. BAGS OF HARVESTED COTTON, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT, FIREWOOD OR WATER, CROPS, BRICKS, RUBBISH/WASTE, ROCKS OR CEMENT, OTHER HEAVY ITEMS	If needed, remind respondent that this covers both the past harvest season and weeding season.
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q11A	Working where CHILD had to climb high off the floor/ground, from where if CHILD fell, CHILD might be injured? E.G. LADDERS TALLER THAN YOU, HIGH UP ON TREES, SCAFFOLDING, COTTON LOADS ON TRUCK, CONSTRUCTION PLATFORMS	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q11B	Using powered tools (electric or gas)? E.G. TILLERS, COTTON PICKERS/STRIPPERS, DRILLS, SAWS, CHAIN/TABLE SAWS, ELECTRIC SANDERS, JACKHAMMERS	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	

IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q11C	Using sharp tools? E.G. AXES, KNIFES, MACHETES	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q11D	Using big or heavy machines, or driving vehicles? E.G. MACHINES THAT ARE BIGGER THAN YOU SUCH AS ASSEMBLY MACHINES, TRACTORS, FORKLIFTS, CRANES, TRUCKS, MOTORCYCLES	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q11E	Working with fire, ovens or very hot machines or tools, or unsafe electric wires/cables, where CHILD might get burned E.G. FIRES OVENS, IRONS, WELDING TOOLS, HOT METAL SURFACES, BURNERS, ELECTRIC WIRES/CABLES, BRICK KILNS	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q11F	Working in very a noisy place, so that CHILD had to shout to speak? E.G. VERY LOUD NOISY MACHINES, LOUD TRAFFIC	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	

		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q11G	Working indoors or outdoors where dust/cotton dust, sand, smoke or fumes make it hard to breathe or see clearly? E.G. INSUFFICIENT VENTILATION	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q11H	Working outdoors in very rainy or wet weather? E.G., WORKING IN RAIN/STORMS	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q11I	Working long hours in the hot sun without a break?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q11L	Working with or around agricultural chemicals, or helping someone else to do this? E.G. SPRAYING OR SPREADING FERTILIZERS TO HELP CROPS/PLANTS GROW, SPRAYING OR SPREADING PESTICIDES/HERBICIDES TO KILL BUGS OR WEEDS, CLEANING PESTICIDE CONTAINERS	
		1. YES	

		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q11M	Working during the night-time or very early in the morning, when it is dark, including going to or from work when it is dark?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q11N	Working in contact with large domestic animals (e.g., cattle), wild animals (e.g., snakes, scorpions, insects) or around animal manure (e.g., manure pits, cleaning stalls)?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q11O	Doing the same task over and over again at a fast pace for long hours? E.G., WEEDING, PICKING,	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q12	I'm going to read a list of protective gear. Please tell me which ones CHILD usually wears. Does CHILD usually wear... INTERVIEWER: LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	
		1. Protective goggles	
		2. Hats/Sun protective head accessories	
		3. Ear plugs	

		4. Face shield	
		5. Respirator or dust mask	
		6. Protective clothing(EX: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants/coveralls)	
		7. Gloves	
		8. Boots/shoes (Protective against moisture, chemicals, snakes, and other pests.	
		9. OTHER	
		10. Sock worn on the hand	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF OTHER	S4Q12_OTHER	_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q13	Has CHILD ever gotten hurt or sick because of their work in this job?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF EVER HURT/SICK	S4Q13A	What types of injury or sickness has CHILD had? INTERVIEWER: LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	
		1. HEAD INJURY	
		2. INJURY TO OR DEAFNESS IN EARS	
		3. EYE INJURY	
		4. INJURY TO SHOULDER	
		5. INJURY TO OR SWELLING IN HANDS	
		6. SMOKE, DUST, OR CHEMICAL DAMAGE TO LUNGS	
		7. INJURY TO ABDOMEN	
		8. BACK STRAIN/ PAIN IN BACK	
		9. INJURY TO KNEES OR LEGS	

		10. TWISTED ANKLE	
		11. INJURY TO FEET	
		12. HEAT EXHAUSTION/ HEAT STROKE	
		13. BURN FROM FIRE	
		14. CHEMICAL BURN	
		15. CUTS/WOUNDS	
		16. PESTICIDE POISONING	
		17. INSECT/SNAKE BITES/STINGS	
		18. ALLERGIC REACTIONS ON SKIN (ITCHY RASH)	
		19. ASTHMA/RESPIRATORY ALLERGIC REACTIONS	
		20. DIARRHEA (UNSAFE WATER)	
		21. Fracture	
		55. OTHER	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF OTHER	S4Q13A_OTHER	_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	
IF EVER HURT/SICK	S4Q13B	How did CHILD get hurt or sick? INTERVIEWER: LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	
		1. FALLING OBJECT	
		2. EXPOSURE TO CHEMICALS /PESTICIDE	
		3. MACHINERY	
		4. TOOL ACCIDENT	
		5. EXPOSURE TO POOR AIR QUALITY (SMOKE, DUST etc)	
		6. VIOLENCE BY COWORKER/EMPLOYER	
		7. EXPOSURE TO HEAT OR COLD	
		8. WILDLIFE ENCOUNTERS (SCORPIONS, SNAKES, etc)	
		9. INGESTION OF CONTAMINATED WATER	
		10. COTTON HUSK	

		55. OTHER	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF OTHER	S4Q13B_OTHER	_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	
	S4Q14	During this weeding season, where was the child usually sleeping in the night?	
		1. HOME	
		2. NEAR WORKSITE (E.G. TENT)	
		3. OTHER	
		4. Temporary Shelter	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
		_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	
	S4Q14A	During the last harvest season, where was the child usually sleeping at night?	
		1. HOME	
		2. NEAR WORKSITE (E.G. TENT)	
		3. OTHER	
		4. Temporary Shelter	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
	S4Q14A_OTHER	_OTHER. RECORD OTHER	
	S4Q15	Does the labor intermediary ever do anything to make CHILD work harder or faster?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF YES	S4Q15A	What does the labor intermediary do to make the CHILD work harder or faster? INTERVIEWER: INCLUDE BOTH THREATS AND ACTIONS	

		1. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE TOWARDS CHILD OR CHILD'S FAMILY	
		2. VERBAL ABUSE	
		3. RESTRICTION OF CHILD'S MOVEMENT	
		4. FINE OR DEDUCTION FROM PAYMENT	
		5. THREATS OF DISMISSAL	
		6. MONETARY INCENTIVE	
		7. EARN LESS MONEY	
		8. REPUTATION WOULD SUFFER	
		9. Incentive goods (phone, tablet, etc.)	
		55. OTHER	
		66. NOTHING	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF S4Q15A = 55	S4Q15A_OTHER	_OTHER. Please specify	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q16	Has CHILD even been punished for mistakes at work?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF YES	S4Q16A	How has CHILD been punished at work? INTERVIEWER: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	
		1. VERBAL ABUSE	
		2. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	
		3. DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES	
		4. DISAGREEABLE WORK ASSIGNMENTS	
		5. ADDITIONAL WORK ASSIGNMENTS	
		6. ADDITIONAL WORK HOURS	
		7. OTHER	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	

ASK IF OTHER	S4Q16A_OTHER	_OTHER.	
		RECORD OTHER	
IF THERE'S A FOCAL CHILD	S4Q17	Would CHILD be allowed to leave the workplace even for a while if CHILD were very ill, injured, had a serious family problem or wanted to quit?	
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
IF NO	S4Q17A	Why not?	
		INTERVIEWER: RECORD ANY COERCION	
		1. THREATS OF OR SUBJECTION TO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST RESPONDENT OR RESPONDENT'S FAMILY BY EMPLOYER/RECRUITER	
		2. RESTRICTION ON RESPONDENT'S MOVEMENT	
		3. DEBT BONDAGE OR MANIPULATION OF DEBT (DEBT TO EMPLOYER/RECRUITER)	
		4. WITHHOLDING OF WAGES	
		5. WITHHOLDING OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS	
		6. DEPORTATION OR THREATS OF DEPORTATION	
		7. OTHER	
		66. NO EMPLOYER COERCION (NEEDED JOB / REQUIRED BY PARENTS")	
		77. DON'T KNOW	
		99. REFUSED	
ASK IF OTHER	S4Q16A_OTHER	_OTHER.	
		RECORD OTHER	
	END_TIME		

	SURVEY_END	END INTERVIEW Thank you very much for sharing your experience.	
--	------------	---	--

Türkiye'deki Yerli ve İthal Pamuğun Tedarik Zinciri

İşçi Anketi Rıza Formu

Merhaba, benim adım _____.

Ankete başlamadan önce, çalışmanın içeriğini anlamanız için size bazı bilgiler okumak istiyorum. Bu çalışma, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri Hükümeti tarafından işe alınan özel bir araştırma ve danışmanlık şirketi olan ICF ve Climate Lab tarafından yürütülmektedir. Bu anket, Türkiye'de pamuk sektöründe çalışan kişilerin iş deneyimlerini daha iyi anlamayı amaçlayan çalışmanın bir parçasıdır. Anket yaklaşık 45 dakika ile bir saat arasında sürecektir. Şu an vaktiniz ankete katılmaya müsait değilse, sizin için daha uygun olan bir zamanda tekrar gelebiliriz.

Söyleyeceğiniz her şey gizli kalacaktır. İş arkadaşlarınızdan veya çalıştığınız kişilerden hiçbiri bana söylediklerinizi bilmeyecek. Adınız herhangi bir raporda kullanılmayacaktır. Bu çalışmadan elde edilen veriler, bu konulardaki araştırmaları ilerletmek amacıyla diğer araştırmacılarla paylaşılabilir veya kamuya açık veri tabanlarında kullanıma sunulabilir. Bu süreçlerden önce size ait bütün kişisel bilgiler ortadan kaldırılacaktır.

Bu çalışmaya katılım gönüllülük esasına dayanmaktadır ve katılmamanız halinde herhangi bir olumsuz sonuç meydana gelmeyecektir. Bu ankete katılmanın riskli tarafı, bazı sorularımızın kişisel ve sizi rahatsız hissettirebilecek olmasıdır. Soruları atlayabilir, ara verebilir ve görüşmeyi istediğiniz zaman sonlandırabilirsiniz. Bu çalışmaya katılmanın size doğrudan bir faydası olmayacaktır, ancak birçok kişi katılmaktan keyif almaktadır. Cevaplarınız, işçilere faydalı olacak olan gelecekteki programları bilgilendirmeye yardımcı olacaktır.

Başlamadan önce çalışmayla ilgili sorularınızı yanıtlayacağım. Çalışma hakkında herhangi bir sorunuz var mı? İleride herhangi bir sorunuz olursa veya sizden alınan cevapların araştırmamızda kullanılmasını istemezseniz +905335083876 adresinden İrem Şimşek ile iletişime geçebilirsiniz.

Ankete Katılmayı Kabul Ediyor Musunuz?

1. EVET

2. HAYIR --> ANKETİ BİTİR

Tedarik Zinciri Çocuk İşçiliği Anketi - OY1 Türkiye Pamuk

Yanıt Kriterleri (Aksi belirtilmemişse HEPSİNİ SORUN)	Soru Kodu	Sorular ve Cevaplar	Bağlamsallaştırma/eğitim/programlama için notlar
	TARİH		
	ZAMAN		
	SÜRE		PROGRAMLAMA NOTU: duration() fonksiyonunu içeren hesaplama alanını dahil edin
	CİHAZ KİMLİĞİ		
	ARAŞTIRMACININ İSMİ		
	KATILIMCI KODU		
	İLÇE		
	MAHALLE		
		[ONAY GIRINIZ]	
		1. EVET, KATILIMCI GÖRÜŞMEYİ KABUL EDİYOR	
		2. HAYIR, KATILIMCI GÖRÜŞMEYİ REDDEDİYOR	
	BAŞLANGIÇ_NOTU	GÖRÜŞMECİ: BELİRTİLMEDİĞİ SÜRECE CEVAP SEÇENEKLERİNİ YÜKSEK SESLE OKUMAYIN. YANITI DİNLEYİN VE EN UYGUN YANIT SEÇENEĞİNİ/SEÇENEKLERİNİ SEÇİN. BÜYÜK HARFLİ METNİ YÜKSEK SESLE OKUMAYIN.	
		BÖLÜM 1: GENEL BİLGİLER	
	S1Q01	Önce sizi biraz tanımak istiyoruz. Kaç yaşındasınız? [GEREKİRSE, BELİRTİN: En iyi tahmininiz iyidir]	
		[YAŞ]	PROGRAMLAMA NOTU: 18 YAŞINDAN KÜÇÜKSE GÖRÜŞMEYİ SONLANDIRIN

		76. BILMIYORUM AMA 18+ OLDUĞUNU DOĞRULUYOR	
		77. BILMIYORUM --> GÖRÜŞMEYİ SONLANDIR	
		99. REDDEDİLDİ --> GÖRÜŞMEYİ SONLANDIR	
	S1Q02	MUHABİR: KATILIMCININ CINSİYETİNİ İŞARETLEYİN. EMİN DEĞİLSENİZ SORUN.	Kültüre bağlı olarak, bunun yerine “Cinsiyet kimliğiniz nedir?” diye sorabilir ve daha fazla yanıt seçeneği ekleyebilirsiniz.
		1. ERKEK	
		2. KADIN	
		3. SÖYLEMEMEYİ TERCİH EDERİM	
	S1Q03	Hiç okula gittiniz mi?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER OKULA GİTMİŞ İSE SORUN	S1Q03A	Tamamladığınız en yüksek sınıf hangisidir?	
		1. HİÇ OKULA GİTMEDİM / ANAOKULU	
		2. İLKOKULA GİTTİM AMA TAMAMLAMADIM	
		3. İLKOKULU TAMAMLADIM	
		4. ORTAOKULA GİTTİM AMA TAMAMLAMADIM	
		5. ORTAOKULU TAMAMLADIM	
		6. LİSEYE GİTTİM AMA TAMAMLAMADIM	
		7. LİSEYİ VEYA DAHA ÜST BİR DERECEYİ TAMAMLADIM	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
	S1Q04	5-17 yaş arasında çocuğunuz var mı?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
	S1Q05	Şimdi işiniz hakkında daha fazla bilgi edinmek istiyoruz. Şu anda Türkiye'de pamuk üretiminde çalışıyor musunuz?	

		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR --> GÖRÜŞMEYİ BİTİR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM --> GÖRÜŞMEYİ BİTİR	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM --> GÖRÜŞMEYİ BİTİR	
	GI_READ	OKUYUN: Aşağıdaki sorular için lütfen pamuk yetiştiriciliğinde (çapalama, sulama, ilaçlama, gübreleme, hasad) çalıştığınız en son işinizi düşünün. Birden fazla işiniz olduysa, ana işinizi düşünün.	
	S1Q05_YE AR	Bu çalışmaya hangi yıl başladınız?	
		[SENE]	
	S1Q06	Çalışmalarınız için size kim ödeme yapıyor?	
		1. TARLA SAHİBİ / ÇİFTÇİ (RESMİ KONTRAT)	Örneğin, çalışanın bir işverenle sözleşmesi vardır ve kendisine düzenli olarak üzerinde mutabık kalınan bir ücret ödenmektedir.
		2. ELCİ (GAYRİRESMİ)	Örneğin, katılımcıya bir elci tarafından ödeme yapılır
		3. TARLA SAHİBİ / ÇİFTÇİ (GAYRİRESMİ)	Örneğin, katılımcıya yaptığı iş için doğrudan çiftçi tarafından ödeme yapılır. Sözleşme yoktur ve ödeme düzenli bir ücrete dayalı değildir. Alternatif olarak, katılımcı kendi çiftliğine sahip olabilir ve kendisi için çalışabilir.
		4. TARLA SAHİBİ / ÇİFTÇİ (GAYRİRESMİ - BİRDEN FAZLA ÇİFTÇİ)	

		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER ELCİ İSE	S1Q06a	Belirli bir yılda, pamuk üretimi için kaç elci ile çalışıyorsunuz?	
		[RAKKAM]	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
	S1Q07	Son gittiğiniz pamukta, çapalama sırasında, grubunuzda yaklaşık kaç kişi çalıştı?	
		[GEREKİRSE, BELİRTİN: En iyi tahmininiz yeterlidir]	
		[RAKKAM]	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
	S1Q11	Pamuk üretimi için bu faaliyetlerden hangilerine katılıyorsunuz?	
		YANIT SEÇENEKLERİ YÜKSEK SESLE OKUYUN VE GEÇERLİ OLANLARI SEÇİN	
		1. Dikim	
		2. Sulama	
		3. Çapalama, Ot Ayırma	
		4. İlaçlama	
		5. Hasad	
		6. Pamuk Yükleme	
		7. Yemek Pişirme / Hazırlama	
		8. Su / Yemek Dağıtma	
		14. Diğer	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
	S1Q11_OT HER_WOR K	_DİĞER_İŞ. Pamuk üretimiyle ilgili başka bir iş yapıyor musunuz?	
DİĞER İSE SORUN	S1Q11A	Bu faaliyetlerden hangisine en çok zaman harcadınız (harcadınız)?	
		1. [PROGRAMLAMA NOTU: YUKARIDA SEÇİLEN FAALİYETLERİN LİSTESİNİ EKLEYİN]	
		#. Pamuk üretimi ile ilgili diğer işler: \${###_OTHER_WORK}	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
		BÖLÜM 2: KATILIMCININ ÇALIŞMA KOŞULLARI	
[BİR İŞVEREN VEYA ELCİ İÇİN]	S2Q01	Geçtiğimiz pamuk sezonunda elciye ya da tarla sahibine/çiftçiye borçlandınız mı?	En yaygın borç türlerinden

ÇALIŞIYORSA SORUN]			örnekler verin - avans (iş borcu), maddi borçlanma (para borcu)
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BORCU VARSA	S2Q01A	Elciye veya tarla sahibine/çiftçiye olan borcunuzu geri ödeme koşullarının adil olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz?	Örneğin ödemenin vadesi veya ödemenin faizi açısından.
		1. EVET	-
		2. HAYIR	-
		77. BİLMİYORUM	-
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	-
EĞER BORCU VARSA	S2Q01B	Elciye veya tarla sahibine/çiftçiye olan borcunuzu ödemek için işinizde veya ailenizin işinde herhangi bir değişiklik yaptınız mı? KATILIMCININ BİRDEN FAZLA BORCU VARSA, İŞVERENE/İŞVERENE OLAN EN SON BORCU SORUNUZ.	-
		1. EVET	-
		2. HAYIR	-
		77. BİLMİYORUM	-
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	-
EĞER BORCU VARSA	S2Q01C	Ne gibi değişiklikler yaptınız? ARAŞTIRMACI: GEÇERLİ OLAN TÜMÜNÜ SEÇİN. “Başka bir şey var mı?” diye sorun. DEVAM ETMEDEN ÖNCE EN AZ İKİ KEZ LÜTFEN.	-
EĞER BORCU VARSA		1. KATILIMCI EK GÜN/SAAT ÇALIŞIYOR	-
		2. KATILIMCI EK İŞTE ÇALIŞIYOR	-
		3. ÇALIŞAN/EK İŞ YAPAN YETİŞKİN AİLE ÜYELERİ	-
		4. ÇALIŞAN/EK İŞ YAPAN ÇOCUKLAR	-
		5. DİĞER	-
		77. BİLMİYORUM	-
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	-
DİĞER İSE SORUN		_DİĞER. Lütfen belirtiniz	-

		ARAŞTIRMACI: GEÇERLİ OLAN TÜMÜNÜ SEÇİN. “Başka bir şey var mı?” diye sorun.	
		DEVAM ETMEDEN ÖNCE EN AZ İKİ KERE LÜTFEN. _DİĞER.	
BORCU VARSA SORUN	S2Q01D	Lütfen belirtiniz Borcunuzu ödemededen önce işinizden ayrılırsanız ne olabilir? ARAŞTIRMACI: GEÇERLİ OLAN TÜMÜNÜ SEÇİN. “Başka bir şey var mı?” diye sorun. DEVAM ETMEDEN ÖNCE EN AZ İKİ KERE LÜTFEN.	-
		1.İŞVEREN/İŞE ALICI TARAFINDAN KATILIMCIYA VEYA KATILIMCININ AİLESİNE YÖNELİK FİZİKSEL ŞİDDET TEHDİDİ VEYA ŞİDDETE MARUZ BIRAKMA	-
		2. KATILIMCININ HAREKETİNİ KISITLAMA	-
		3. ÜCRET KAYBI / EKSİK ÖDEME	-
		4. PARA CEZALARI VEYA ÜCRET KESİNTİLERİ *BORCUN DEĞERİNİN ÖTESİNDE*	-
		5. ALIKONULAN BELGELERİN KAYBOLMASI	-
		6. SINIR DIŞI EDİLME VEYA SINIR DIŞI EDİLME TEHDİDİ	-
		7. TUTUKLAMA TEHDİDİ	-
		8. MADDİ MALLARIN TEMİNAT OLARAK ALIKONULMASI	-
		9. KATILIMCININ AİLE ÜYELERİNİN MAAŞLARININ KESİLMESİ	-
		55. DİĞER	-
		66. HİÇBİRİSİ	-
		77. BİLMİYORUM	-
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	-
EĞER DİĞER İŞE SORUN	S2Q01D_ OTHER	_DİĞER. Lütfen belirtiniz	-
	S2Q02	Pamuk çapası/ot ayıklama yaparken, günlük yaklaşık kazancınız nedir? ARAŞTIRMACI: EĞER KATILIMCIYA AYNİ ÖDEME YAPILIYORSA, KATILIMCIDAN DEĞERİNİ TAHMİN ETMESİNİ İSTEYİN	Tüm aileyi değil, yalnızca katılımcıyı pamuk işçiliği özelinde isteyin.
		[RAKKAM]	
	S2Q02A	Normal kazancınız ailenizin temel gıda ve barınma ihtiyaçlarını karşılamaya yetiyor mu?	
		1. EVET	

		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
HAYIR İSE SORUN	S2Q02B	Temel gıda ve barınma ihtiyaçlarınızı nasıl karşılıyorsunuz?	
		1. EK GÜN/SAAT ÇALIŞIYOR	
		2. EK İŞTE ÇALIŞAN ÇALIŞIYOR	
		3. YETİŞKİN AİLE ÜYELERİ ÇALIŞIYOR/EK İŞ YAPAN	
		4. ÇOCUK AİLE ÜYELERİ ÇALIŞIYOR/EK İŞ YAPAN	
		5. DİĞER	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
DİĞER İSE SORUN	S2Q02B_ OTHER	_DİĞER. Lütfen belirtiniz	
[BİR İŞVEREN VEYA ELCİ İÇİN ÇALIŞIP ÇALIŞMADIĞINI SORUN]	S2Q03	Elciniz veya tarla sahibi/çiftçi grubunuza bir toplama hedefi uyguluyor mu?	Kota bir tarlanın belirli bir süre içinde tamamlanması
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEYİ İSTEMİYORUM	
KOTA VARSA SORUN	S2Q03A	Çocuklar çalışmaya destek olmasaydı grup genellikle bu hedefi tutturabilir miydi?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER HAYIR İSE	S2Q03B	Ekip olarak kotayı nasıl tamamlıyorsunuz?	
		1. DAHA HIZLI ÇALIŞARAK	
		2. EK SAATLER ÇALIŞARAK	
		3. YARDIMCI ÇALIŞANLARDAN DESTEK ALARAK	Mesela tarlaya gelen ama çalışmayan, genelde su servisi yapan, yemek dağıtan, yaşlı ya da çocuklar.
		4. YETİŞKİN AİLE ÜYELERİNDEN YARDIM ALARAK	
		5. HANEDEKİ ÇOCUKLARDAN YARDIM ALARAK	
		6. DIŞARIDAN EK İŞÇİ ALARAK - YETİŞKİN	
		7. DIŞARIDAN EK İŞÇİ ALARAK - ÇOCUK	
		8. DİĞER	

		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
DİĞER İSE SORUN		_DİĞER. Lütfen belirtiniz	
		BÖLÜM 3: ÇOCUKLAR- GENEL	
	S3Q01	Şanlıurfa'daki tüm pamuk tarlalarındaki son hasatta, sizce tarlaların ne kadarında 18 yaşından küçük kişiler çalışmıştır?	ölçeği yerel dile uyarlayın - gerekirse 4 puana geçin
		1. HEPSİ	
		2. ÇOĞU	
		3. YAKLAŞIK YARISI	
		4. ÇOK AZI	
		5. HİÇBİRİ	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER ÇOCUK İŞÇİ VARSA	S3Q02	Sizce 18 yaş altı çocukların pamuk üretiminde çalışmasının temel nedenleri nelerdir? ARAŞTIRMACI: GEÇERLİ OLAN TÜMÜNÜ SEÇİN. "Başka bir şey var mı?" diye sorun. DEVAM ETMEDEN ÖNCE EN AZ İKİ KERE LÜTFEN.	
		1. YOKSULLUK	
		2. OKUL MASRAFINI ÖDEMEK İÇİN	
		3. YAKINLARDA OKUL YOK	
		4. ÇOCUKLARI YALNIZ BIRAKAMAYIZ/ÇOCUK BAKIMI EKSİKLİĞİ VAR	
		5. BECERİ ÖĞRENMEK VEYA GELECEKTE İŞLERİ DEVRALMASI İÇİN	
		6. ÇOCUKLARIN ÇALIŞMASI/YARDIM ETMESİ YÖNÜNDE KÜLTÜREL BEKLENTİ / ALIŞILAGELMİŞ	
		7. DİĞER	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
DİĞER İSE SORUNUZ	S3Q02_OTHER	_DİĞER. Lütfen belirtiniz	
ASK ALL	S3Q03	Düzenli olarak birlikte çalıştığınız işçi grubunu düşündüğünüzde, yaklaşık olarak kaç tanesi 15-17 yaş arası çocuklardan oluşuyor? [GEREKİRSE, BELİRTİN: En iyi tahmininiz yeterlidir]	PROGRAMLAMA NOTU: ekstra düğmeler alan eklentisi kullanın (https://github.com/surveycto)

			/extra-buttons/blob/master/READM E.md)
		0. HİÇBİRİSİ	
		[RAKKAM]	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
ASK IF 1+	S3Q03A	15-17 yaş aralığındaki çocukların yaptığını gördüğünüz başlıca görevler nelerdir? YANIT SEÇENEKLERİ YÜKSEK SESLE OKUYUN VE GEÇERLİ OLANLARI SEÇİN	Gerekirse, katılımcılara bunun sadece çapalama sezonunda değil, yıl boyunca pamuk üretiminde yapılan bir iş olduğunu hatırlatın.
		1. Dikim	
		2. Sulama	
		3. Çapalama / Ot Ayıklama	
		4. İlaçlama	
		5. Hasad	
		6. Yükleme	
		7. Yemek Pişirme / Hazırlama	
		8. Su / Yemek dağıtma	
		9. Pamuk üretimi ile ilişkili diğer işler	
		10. Makineyle hasat sonrası kalan pamuğu alma	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
DİĞER İŞE SORUN	S3Q03A_ OTHER	_DİĞER. Lütfen pamuk üretimi ile ilgili diğer işleri belirtiniz.	
	S3Q04	Düzenli olarak birlikte çalıştığınız işçi grubunu düşündüğünüzde, ortalama olarak kaç tanesi 14 yaş ve altı çocuklardan oluşuyor? [GEREKİRSE, BELİRTİN: En iyi tahmininiz yeterlidir]	
		0. HİÇBİRİ	
		[RAKKAM]	

		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER VARSA SORUN	S3Q04A	14 yaş ve altı kişilerin yaptığı başlıca görevler nelerdir? YANIT SEÇENEKLERİ YÜKSEK SESLE OKUYUN VE GEÇERLİ OLANLARI SEÇİN	Gerekirse, katılımcıya bunun sadece çapalama sezonunda değil, yıl boyunca pamuk üretiminde yapılan bir iş olduğunu hatırlatın.
		1. Dikim	
		2. Sulama	
		3. Çapalama veya ot ayıklama	
		4. İlaçlama	
		5. Hasad	
		6. Yükleme	
		7. Yemek pişirme / Hazırlama	
		8. Su veya yemek dağıtma	
		9. Pamuk üretimi ile ilişkili diğer işler	
		10. Makineyle hasat sonrası kalan pamuğu alma	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
DİĞER İŞE SORUN	S3Q04A_ OTHER	_DİĞER. Lütfen pamuk üretimi ile ilgili diğer işleri belirtiniz.	
		BÖLÜM 4: ODAK ÇOCUK	
EĞER KATILIMCININ 5-17 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUĞU VARSA	S4Q01	Bazı çocuklar çalışarak ailelerine yardım eder, bazıları ise çalışmaz. Peki ya siz -- Çocuklarınızdan herhangi biri pamuk üretiminde çalışarak ailesine yardım ediyor mu?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ÇOCUK İŞÇİNİN VELİSİ İSE	S4Q01A	Nasıl yardımcı oldukları hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak istiyoruz. Lütfen pamuk üretiminde çalışan 5-17 yaş arası çocuklarınızdan birini seçin.	

BİR ÇALIŞANIN VELİSİ DEĞİLSE ANCAK ÇALIŞMA GRUBUNDAKİ ÇOCUKLARI BİLDİRİYORSA	S4Q02	Çalışma grubunuzda 18 yaşın altında bir çalışan var mı? Evet ise, lütfen en iyi tanıdığınız çalışanı seçiniz. Size onun çalışmaları hakkında bazı sorular sorabilir miyiz?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q03	İsmi nedir? ARAŞTIRMACI: SADECE TAKMA İSİM OLARAK KAYDEDİN. [ÇOCUĞUN İSMİ]	Katılımcı bir isim vermekten rahatsızlık duyuyorsa, takma bir isim vermelerini isteyin.
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q04	ÇOCUK kız mı erkek mi? 1. ERKEK 2. KIZ 3. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q05	ÇOCUK kaç yaşında? [YAŞ] 77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q06	ÇOCUK hiç okula gitti mi? 1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q06A	ÇOCUĞUN eğitim durumu nedir? 1. OKUL ÖNCESİ/ANAOKUL 2. İLKOKULA GİTTİM AMA TAMAMLAMADIM 3. İLKOKULU TAMAMLADIM 4. ORTAOKULA GİTTİM AMA TAMAMLAMADIM	

		5. ORTAOKULU TAMAMLADIM	
		6. LİSEYE GİTTİM AMA TAMAMLAMADIM	
		7. LİSEYİ TAMAMLADIM	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
ÇOCUK OKULA DEVAM EDİYORSA SOR	S4Q06B	Geçtiğimiz Eylül ayında, hasat VE okul aynı anda sürerken, aşağıdakilerden hangisi çocuğun okula devam durumunu en iyi tanımlar?	
		1. İş nedeniyle devamsızlık yapmadı	
		2. İş nedeniyle bazı günler devamsızlık yaptı	
		3. İş nedeniyle çoğu gün devamsızlık yaptı	
		4. Çocuk iş nedeniyle okula hiç gidemedi	
		5. Çocuk, iş dışında başka nedenlerle okula hiç gidemedi	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
Diğer ise belirtiniz		_DİĞER. Okula devamsızlığın diğer sebepleri.	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q08	ÇOCUK geçen yıl pamuk üretimi sırasında bu faaliyetlerden hangilerine katıldı? YANIT SEÇENEKLERİ YÜKSEK SESLE OKUYUN VE GEÇERLİ OLANLARIN TÜMÜNÜ SEÇİN	Son hasat sezonunun yanı sıra son çalışmaları da içerir.
		1. Dikim	
		2. Sulama	
		3. Çapalama, Ot Ayıklama	
		4. İlaçlama	
		5. Hasad	
		6. Yükleme	
		7. Yemek Pişirme / Hazırlama	
		8. Su / Yemek Dağıtma	
		14. Diğer	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
Diğer ise SOR	S4Q08_OTHER_WORK	_DİĞER. Pamukla ilgili diğer işler	
	S4Q08A	ÇOCUK bu faaliyetlerden hangisine en çok zaman ayırdı?	
		1. [PROGRAMLAMA NOTU: YUKARIDA SEÇİLEN FAALİYETLERİN LİSTESİNİ EKLEYİN]	

		#. Pamuk üretimi ile ilgili diğer işler: \${###_OTHER_WORK}	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q09	Bu çapalama/ot ayıklama sezonunda ÇOCUK pamuk üretiminde haftada ortalama kaç saat çalıştı? ARAŞTIRMACI: İŞTE GEÇİCİ OLARAK BULUNMADIYSA “0” GİRİN	43'ten büyük veya eşitse - CL olacaktır
		[RAKKAM]	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
S4Q09 = 77 VEYA 99 & S4Q05 = 15, 16 VEYA 17 İSE SORUNUZ	S4Q09A	Tahminine göre, ÇOCUK bu ot biçme sezonunda pamuk üretiminde haftada ortalama 43 saat veya daha fazla çalıştı mı?	Asgari çalışma yaşı 14 olan ülkeler için uygunluğu şu şekilde değiştirin: S4Q09 = 77 VEYA 99 & S4Q05 = 14, 15, 16 VEYA 17 İSE SORUNUZ
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
S4Q09 = 77 VEYA 99 & S4Q05 = 12, 13 VEYA 14 İSE SORUNUZ	S4Q09B	Tahminine göre, ÇOCUK bu ot biçme sezonunda pamuk üretiminde haftada 14 saat veya daha fazla çalıştı mı?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
S4Q09 = 77 VEYA 99 & S4Q05 = 11 DAHA DÜŞÜK İSE SORUNUZ	S4Q09C	Tahminine göre, ÇOCUK bu ot çapalama ve ot ayıklama haftada en az 1 saat çalıştı mı?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q10	ÇOCUK geçen sene pamuk hasadında haftada ortalama kaç saat çalıştı?	43'ten büyük veya eşitse - CL olacaktır

		MUHABİR: GEÇİCİ OLARAK İŞE GELMEDİYSE “0” GIRIN	
		[RAKKAM]	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
S4Q10= 77 VEYA 99 & S4Q05 = 15, 16, 17	S4Q10A	Tahminine göre, ÇOCUK son hasat sezonunda pamuk üretiminde haftada 43 saat veya daha fazla çalıştı mı?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
S4Q10= 77 VEYA 99 & S4Q05 = 12, 13, 14 İŞE SORUN	S4Q10B	Tahminine göre, ÇOCUK son hasat sezonunda pamuk üretiminde haftada 14 saat veya daha fazla çalıştı mı?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
S4Q10= 77 VEYA 99 & S4Q05 = 11 VEYA DAHA AZ İŞE SORUN	S4Q10C	Tahminine göre, ÇOCUK son hasat sezonunda pamuk üretiminde haftada en az 1 saat çalıştı mı?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q11	Sizden ÇOCUK'un geçtiğimiz yıl boyunca pamuk üretiminde yaptığı işleri düşünmenizi istiyorum. ÇOCUK... Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ağır yüklerin taşınması veya itilmesi ve çekilmesi? ÖRNEĞİN HASAT EDİLMİŞ PAMUK ÇUVALLARI, TARIMSAL ALET VE EKİPMANLAR, YAKACAK ODUN VEYA SU, EKİMLER, TUĞLALAR, ÇÖP/ATIK, TAŞ VEYA ÇİMENTO, DİĞER AĞIR EŞYALAR	Gerekirse, katılımcıya bunun hem geçmiş hasat sezonunu hem de çapalama sezonunu kapsadığını hatırlatın.
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	

EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q11A	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUĞUN yerden/zeminden yükseğe tırmanmak zorunda kaldığı, ÇOCUĞUN düşmesi halinde yaralanabileceği işler var mı? ÖRN. SIZDEN DAHA YÜKSEK MERDİVENLER, AĞAÇLAR, İSKELELER, İNŞAAT PLATFORMLARI, PAMUK YİĞİNİ	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q11B	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde çocuk, herhangi bir elektrikli alet (elektrikli veya gazlı) kullanıyor mu? ÖRN. PULLUK, ELEKTRİKLİ ÇAPA MAKİNASI, MATKAP, TESTERE, ZIMPARA, KIRICI	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q11C	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUK kesici aletler kullanıyor mu? ÖRN. BALTA, BIÇAK, PALA	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q11D	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUK araç kullanıyor mu? ÖRNEĞİN TRAKTÖRLER, FORKLİFTLER GIBI SIZDEN DAHA BÜYÜK MAKİNELER, VİNÇLER, KAMYONLAR, MOTOSİKLETLER	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q11E	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUĞUN fırın veya çok sıcak makineler ve aletler veya güvenli olmayan elektrik telleri/kabloları ile çalışması. ÖRN. FIRINLAR, ÜTÜLER, KAYNAK ALETLERİ, SICAK METAL YÜZEYLER, ELEKTRİK TELLERİ/KABLOLARI	Elektriğe ve ateşe maruz kalma durumu anlaşılmalı çalışılacak.
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	

		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q11F	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUK konuşmak için bağırarak zorunda kaldığı çok gürültülü bir yerde mi çalışıyor? ÖRN. ÇOK GÜRÜLTÜLÜ MAKİNELER, GÜRÜLTÜLÜ TRAFİK	Yüksek şiddetli sese maruz kalma durumu anlaşılmaya çalışılacaktır.
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q11G	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUK pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, pamuk tozu, toprak tozu veya dumanın nefes almayı veya görmeyi zorlaştırdığı bir durumda karşı karşıya kalıyor mu? ÖRN. YETERSİZ HAVALANDIRMA	Toz ve parçacık kirliliğine maruz kalma durumu anlaşılmaya çalışılacaktır.
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q11H	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUK çok yağmurlu havalarda dışarıda çalışıyor mu? ÖRN. YAĞMURDA/FIRTINADA ÇALIŞMAK	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q11I	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUK sıcak güneşin altında ara vermeden uzun saatler mi çalışıyor mu? 1. EVET 2. HAYIR 77. BİLMİYORUM 99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q11L	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUK zirai kimyasallarla veya bunların çevresinde çalışmak veya başka birinin kimyasal ilaçlamasına yardımcı oluyor mu? ÖRN. EKİMLERİN/BİTKİLERİN BÜYÜMESİNE YARDIMCI OLMAK İÇİN GÜBRE PÜSKÜRTMEK VEYA YAYMAK, BÖCEKLERİ VEYA YABANI OTLARI ÖLDÜRMEK İÇİN PESTİSİTLER/HERBİSİTLER, PESTİSİT KAPLARININ TEMİZLENMESİ	
		1. EVET	

		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q11M	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUK gece veya sabahın karanlık vakitlerinde işe gidip geldiği oluyor mu pamukta çalışırken?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q11N	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUK büyük evcil hayvanlarla (örn. sığır), vahşi hayvanlarla (örn. yılanlar, akrepler, böcekler) veya hayvan gübresi çevresinde (örn. gübre çukurları, ahır temizliği) temas halinde çalışıyor mu?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q11O	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUK aynı işi uzun saatler boyunca hızlı bir tempoda tekrar tekrar yapıyor mu?	ÖRN. OT AYIKLAMA, HASADDA PAMUK TOPLAMA
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q12	Koruyucu ekipmanları okuyacağım. Lütfen bana Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde ÇOCUK'un genellikle hangilerini kullandığını söyleyin. ÇOCUK genellikle... ARAŞTIRMACI: DİNLEYİN VE GEÇERLİ OLANLARI SEÇİN	Listenin hedef sektörle ilgili hale getirilmesi gerekir.
		1. Koruyucu gözlük	
		2. Şapkalar/Güneşten koruyucu baş aksesuarları	
		3. Kulak tıkacı	
		4. Yüz poşusu / örtüsü / siperlik / tülbent	
		5. Toz maskesi	
		6. Koruyucu giysiler (Örn: Uzun kollu gömlek ve uzun pantolon/tulum, uzun çorap)	
		7. Eldiven	
		8. Botlar/ayakkabılar (Neme, kimyasallara, yılanlara ve diğer haşerelere karşı koruyucudur.	
		9. DİĞER	

		10. ELE GİYİLEN ÇORAP	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
DİĞER İSE SORUN	S4Q11A_OTHER	_DİĞER. Belirtin lütfen	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q13	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUK bu işteki çalışmaları nedeniyle hiç yaralandı veya hastalandı mı?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EĞER YARALANMIŞ YA DA HASTALANMIŞSA SOR	S4Q13A	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUK ne tür yaralanma veya hastalık geçirdi? ARAŞTIRMACI: DİNLEYİN VE GEÇERLİ OLAN TÜMÜNÜ SEÇİN	adapt to sector
		1. BAŞ YARALANMASI	
		2. KULAKTA YARALANMA VEYA SAĞIRLIK	
		3. GÖZ YARALANMASI	
		4. OMUZDA YARALANMA	
		5. ELLERDE YARALANMA VEYA ŞİŞME	
		6. AKCİĞERLERDE DUMAN, TOZ VEYA KİMYASAL HASAR	
		7. KARIN BÖLGESİNDE YARALANMA	
		8. SIRT ZORLANMASI/SIRTTA AĞRI	
		9. DİZLERDE VE BACAKLARDA YARALANMA	
		10. BÜKÜLMÜŞ AYAK BİLEĞİ	
		11. AYAK YARALANMASI	
		12. SICAK BİTKİNLİĞİ/SICAK ÇARPMASI	
		13. ATEŞTEN YANMAK	
		14. KİMYASAL YANIK	
		15. KESİKLER/YARALAR	
		16. PESTİSİT ZEHİRLENMESİ	
		17. BÖCEK/YILAN ISIRIKLARI/SOKMALARI	
		18. CİLTTE ALERJİK REAKSİYONLAR (KAŞINTILI DÖKÜNTÜ)	
		19. ASTİM/SOLUNUM YOLU ALERJİ REAKSİYONLARI	
		20. İSHAL (GÜVENLİ OLMAYAN SU)	
		55. DİĞER	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	

DİĞER İSE SORUN	S4Q13A_ OTHER	_DİĞER. Belirtin lütfen.	
EĞER YARALANMIŞ YA DA HASTALANMIŞSA SOR	S4Q13B	Pamuk işçiliği sürecinde, ÇOCUK nasıl yaralandı veya hastalandı? ARAŞTIRMACI: DİNLEYİN VE GEÇERLİ OLAN TÜMÜNÜ SEÇİN	
		1. DÜŞEN BİR CİSİMDEN	
		2. KİMYASALLARA MARUZ KALMA / PESTİSİT	
		3. MAKİNA KAZASI	
		4. ALET KAZASI	
		5. KÖTÜ HAVA KALİTESİNE MARUZ KALMA (DUMAN, TOZ vb.)	
		6. ÇALIŞMA ARKADAŞI /İŞVEREN TARAFINDAN ŞİDDET	
		7. SICAĞA VEYA SOĞUĞA MARUZ KALMA	
		8. YABAN HAYATI KARŞILAŞMALARI (AKREPLER, YILANLAR, vb.)	
		9. KİRLENMİŞ SUYUN YUTULMASI	
		10. PAMUK KABUĞU	
		55. DİĞER	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
DİĞER İSE SORUN	S4Q13B_ OTHER	_DİĞER. Belirtin lütfen.	
	S4Q14	Bu sezon, çapalama / ot ÇOCUK genellikle geceleri nerede uyudu?	
		1. EVDE	
		2. TARLAYA YAKIN BİR YERDE (ÖRNEĞİN ÇADIRDA)	
		3. DİĞER	
		4. GEÇİCİ EV	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
		_DİĞER. Belirtin lütfen.	
	S4Q14A	Geçen sezon pamuk hasadında hanedeki çocuklar genellikle nerede uyudu?	
		1. EVDE	
		2. TARLAYA YAKIN BİR YERDE (ÖRNEĞİN ÇADIRDA)	
		3. DİĞER	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	

		_DİĞER. Belirtin lütfen.	
	S4Q15	Elci, ÇOCUĞUN daha sıkı veya daha hızlı çalışmasını sağlamak için herhangi bir şey yapıyor mu?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
EVET İSE SORUN	S4Q15A	Elci ÇOCUĞUN daha çok veya daha hızlı çalışmasını sağlamak için ne yapar? ARAŞTIRMACI: HEM TEHDİTLERİ HEM DE EYLEMLERİ DAHİL EDİN	
		1. ÇOCUĞA VEYA ÇOCUĞUN AİLESİNE YÖNELİK FİZİKSEL ŞİDDET	
		2. SÖZLÜ İSTİSMAR	
		3. ÇOCUĞUN HAREKETİNİN KISITLANMASI	
		4. PARA CEZASI VEYA ÖDEMEDEN KESİNTİ	
		5. İŞTEN ÇIKARMA TEHDİTLERİ	
		6. PARA TEŞVİĞİ	
		7. DAHA AZ PARA KAZANIR	
		8. İTİBARI ZARAR GÖRÜR	
		9. MAL TEŞVİKİ (TELEFON, TABLET, VB.)	
		55. DİĞER	
		66. HİÇBİR ŞEY	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
S4Q14A = 55 İSE SORUN	S4Q15A_ OTHER	_DİĞER. Belirtin lütfen.	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q16	ÇOCUK çalışma sırasında yaptığı hatalardan dolayı hiç cezalandırıldı mı?	Cezalandırılma kapsamı çalışma sürecinde olan her şeyi içerir.
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAPLAMAK İSTEMİYORUM	
EVET İSE	S4Q16A	ÇOCUK iş yerinde nasıl cezalandırıldı? ARAŞTIRMACI: GEÇERLİ OLAN TÜMÜNÜ SEÇİN	
		1. SÖZLÜ İSTİSMAR	
		2. FİZİKSEL ŞİDDET	
		3. YEVMİYEDEN KESİNTİ	

		4. GÜCÜNÜN YETMEYECEĞİ BİR İŞ İSTEME	
		5. ÜCRETSİZ EK İŞ İSTEME	
		6. ÜCRETSİZ EK ÇALIŞMA SAATİ İSTEME	
		7. DİĞER	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
DİĞER İSE SORUN	S4Q16A_OTHER	_DİĞER. Belirtin lütfen.	
EĞER BİR ODAK ÇOCUK VARSA	S4Q17	ÇOCUK çok hasta olsaydı, yaralansaydı, ciddi bir ailevi sorunu olsaydı veya işten ayrılmak isteseydi, ÇOCUĞUN işyerinden ayrılmasına izin verilir miydi?	
		1. EVET	
		2. HAYIR	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
HAYIR İSE SOR	S4Q17A	Neden izin vermezdi? ARAŞTIRMACI: HERHANGİ BİR ZORLAMAYI SEÇİNİZ	
		1. İŞVEREN/İŞE ALAN TARAFINDAN KATILIMCIYA VEYA KATILIMCININ AİLESİNE YÖNELİK FİZİKSEL ŞİDDET TEHDİDİ VEYA ŞİDDETE MARUZ BIRAKMA	
		2. ÇALIŞANLARIN HAREKET ÖZGÜRLÜĞÜNÜN KISITLANMASI	
		3. BORÇ ALTINDA OLMA VEYA BORCUN MANİPÜLASYONU (İŞVERENE BORÇ)	
		4. ÇALIŞMA ÜCRETİNİN KARŞILIĞININ ÖDENMEMESİ, ELDE TUTULMASI	
		5. HERHANGİ BİR EŞYANIN ALIKONULMASI	Örneğin nüfus cüzdanı, geçici koruma kimlik kartı, yevmiye kartı
		6. SINIR DIŞI EDİLME VEYA SINIR DIŞI EDİLME TEHDİDİ	Özellikle Suriyeli göçmenler için geçerli
		7. DİĞER	
		66. İŞVEREN ZORLAMASI YOK (EBEVEYNLER TARAFINDAN İŞİN YAPILMASI GEREKLİ GÖRÜNMEKTE)	
		77. BİLMİYORUM	
		99. CEVAP VERMEK İSTEMİYORUM	
DİĞER İSE SORUN	S4Q17A_OTHER	_DİĞER. Belirtin lütfen.	

	BİTİRME ZAMANI:		
	ANKETİ BİTİR	GÖRÜŞMENİN SONU Deneyiminizi paylaştığınız için çok teşekkür ederiz.	

سلسلة توريد القطن المحلي والمستورد في تركيا

نموذج موافقة استبيان العمال

مرحباً اسمي. _____

قبل البدء بالاستبيان

وهي شركة، Climate Lab و ICF أود أن أقرأ لكم بعض المعلومات حتى تفهموا محتوى العمل.. يتم إجراء هذه الدراسة من قبل أبحاث واستشارات خاصة تستأجرها حكومة الولايات المتحدة. يعد هذا الاستبيان جزءاً من دراسة تهدف إلى فهم تجارب العمل للأشخاص العاملين في صناعة القطن في تركيا بشكل أفضل. سيستغرق الاستبيان حوالي 45 دقيقة إلى ساعة، إذا لم يكن لديكم الوقت الكافي للمشاركة في الاستبيان الآن، يمكننا العودة في وقت يناسبكم أكثر.

كل ما تقوله سيظل سرياً، ولن يعرف أي من زملائك أو الأشخاص الذين تعمل معهم ما قلته لي. لن يتم استخدام اسمكم في أي تقارير يمكن مشاركة البيانات من هذه الدراسة مع باحثين آخرين أو إتاحتها في قواعد البيانات العامة لتعزيز البحوث حول هذه المواضيع. قبل هذه العمليات، سيتم حذف جميع معلوماتكم الشخصية.

المشاركة في هذا الاستبيان طوعية ولن تكون هناك أي عواقب سلبية إن لم تشاركوا. تكمن خطورة المشاركة في هذا الاستبيان في أن بعض أسئلتنا قد تكون شخصية وقد تشعركم بعدم الارتياح. يمكنكم تخطي الأسئلة، وأخذ قسط من الراحة، وإنهاء المحادثة وقتما تشاؤون. إن المشاركة في هذه المشروع لن تفيدكم بشكل مباشر، ولكن الكثير من الأشخاص يستمتعون بالمشاركة.. ستساعد إجاباتكم في إعلام البرامج المستقبلية التي تفيد العمال.

سأجيب على تساؤلاتكم حول العمل قبل أن نبدأ. هل لديكم أي أسئلة حول العمل؟ إذا كان لديكم أي أسئلة في المستقبل أو لا تريد استخدام على الرقم +905353222122 Umut Kuruüzüm إجاباتكم في مشروعنا، يمكنكم الاتصال بـ

هل توافقون على المشاركة في الاستبيان؟

1. نعم

2. لا --إنهاء الاستبيان

اسبان مسح عمالة الأطفال في سلسلة التوريد

قطن تركيا 1 OY -

ملاحظات للتدريب للبرمجة للسياق	الأسئلة و الأجوبة	رمز السؤال	معايير الاستجابة اسأل الجميع ما لم ينص على (خلاف ذلك)
		التاريخ	
		الزمن	
ملاحظة البرمجة: قم بتضمين حقل الحساب الذي يحتوي على وظيفة		المدة	
		معرف الجهاز	
		اسم الباحث	
		هوية المشارك	
		المنطقة	
		/ الحي / القرية	
	أدخلو الموافقة		
	نعم، المشارك يوافق على المقابلة. 1.		
	لا، المشارك يرفض المقابلة. 2.		
	المحاور: لا تقرأ خيارات الإجابة بصوت عالٍ ما لم يتم تحديدها. استمع إلى الإجابة واختر خيار (خيارات) الإجابة الأكثر ملاءمة. لا تقرأ النص الكبير بصوت عالٍ	ملاحظة البداية	
	القسم ١ معلومات عامة		
	في البداية نريد أن نتعرف عليكم قليلاً	S1Q01	
	كم عمركم؟		
	إذا لزم الأمر، حددو: أفضل تخمين [لديكم هو الأفضل]		
	[العمر]		
ملاحظة البرمجة: قم بإنهاء المكالمة إذا كان العمر أقل من 18 عامًا			
	لا أعلم ولكن هذا يؤكد أن عمره 76. 18+		
	لا أعرف --> أنهى المحادثة. 77.		
	إنهاء المحادثة المرفوضة. 99.		
اعتمادًا على الثقافة، يمكنك بدلاً من ذلك أن تسأل "ما هي هويتك الجنسية؟" وإضافة المزيد من خيارات الإجابة	المراسل: حدد جنس المشارك. إذا لم تكن متأكدًا اسأل	S1Q02	

		1. ذكر	
		2. أنثى	
		3. أفضل عدم القول	
	S1Q03	هل سبق لك أن ذهبت إلى المدرسة	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		لا أعلم 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	
أسأل في حال إن كان قد ذهب إلى المدرسة	S1Q03A	ما هو أعلى مستوى تعليمي أكملته	
		1. مرحلة ما قبل المدرسة/رياض الأطفال	
		2. مدرسة ابتدائية فترة قصيرة	
		3. أنهيت المرحلة الابتدائية	
		4. مرحلة إعدادية فترة قصيرة	
		5. المرحلة الإعدادية أنهيت	
		6. أنهيت البعض من المرحلة الثانوية	
		7. أكملت الثانوية العامة أو شهادة عليا	
		لا أعلم 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	
	S1Q04	هل لديكم أطفال مابين عمر 5-17	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		لا أعلم 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	
	S1Q05	الآن نريد أن نعرف المزيد عن عملكم هل تعمل حالياً في مجال إنتاج القطن في تركيا؟	
		1. نعم	
		لا -- أنهى المحادثة 2.	
		لا أعرف -- أنهيت المقابلة 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة -- أنهى 99. المحادثة	
	GI_READ	اقرأ: بالنسبة للأسئلة التالية، يرجى التفكير في وظيفتك الأخيرة في إنتاج القطن. إذا كان لديك أكثر من وظيفة، فكر في وظيفتك الرئيسية	
	S1Q05_YEAR	في أي سنة بدأت هذا العمل	
		[عام]	
	S1Q06	من يدفع لكم مقابل عملكم	

		صاحب العمل الرسمي.1	على سبيل المثال، لدى الموظف عقد مع صاحب العمل ويحصل على أجر متفق عليه على أساس منتظم
		المبعوث.2	على سبيل المثال، يتم الدفع للمشاركة عن طريق وسيط تجاري
		المزارع / نفسه.3	على سبيل المثال، يحصل المشارك على أجر مباشر من المزارع مقابل عمله. لا يوجد عقد ولا يعتمد الدفع على رسوم منتظمة. وبدلاً من ذلك، يمكن للمشارك أن يمتلك مزرعته الخاصة ويعمل لحسابه الخاص
		مالك الأرض / فلاح (غير رسمي.4 (- أكثر من فلاح واحد	
		لا أعلم.77	
		لا أريد الإجابة.99	
إن كان مبعوثاً	S1Q06A	كم عدد الأيدي العاملة التي تعمل بها؟ لإنتاج القطن في سنة معينة	
		[رقم]	
		لا أعلم.77	
		لا أريد الإجابة.99	
	S1Q07	في المتوسط، كم عدد الأشخاص الذين عملوا في مجموعتك في موسم القطن هذا؟ من فضلك عد نفسك والأطفال العاملين إذا لزم الأمر، حدد: أفضل تخمين لديك كاف	في المتوسط، كم عدد الأشخاص الذين عملوا في مجموعتك خلال موسم إزالة الأعشاب القطنية هذا؟ من فضلك عد نفسك والأطفال العاملين
		[رقم]	
		لا أعلم.77	
		لا أريد الإجابة.99	
	S1Q11	أي من هذه الأنشطة تشارك فيها؟ لإنتاج القطن اقرأ خيارات الإجابة بصوت عالٍ وحدد الخيار الذي ينطبق	
		1. الزراعة	
		2. الري	
		3. العزق، إزالة الأعشاب الضارة	
		4. الرش	
		5. الحصاد	
		6. النقل، التحميل	
		7. الطبخ/التحضير	
		8. توصيل الطعا	
		14. أخرى	
		لا أعلم.77	
		لا أريد الإجابة.99	

	S1Q11_OTHER_WORK	آخر - عمل أعمال أخرى متعلقة بالقطن	
إذا كان الأمر كذلك، اسأل			
	S1Q11A	في أي من هذه الأنشطة قضيت (قضيتكم) معظم الوقت	
		1. ملاحظة حول الهرمجة: أضف [	
		قائمة بالأنشطة المختارة أعلاه	
		أعمال أخرى متعلقة بإنتاج #.	
		{القطن: \$\$\$}_\$ أعمال أخرى	
		55. بإنتاج تتعلق أخرى وظائف	
		القطن	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
		القسم 2: شروط عمل المشارك	
اسألوا [إن كان يعمل لدى صاحب العمل أو وسيط أعمال	S2Q01	هل سبق لك أن كنت مدين بأموال للسيوط أو صاحب العمل في العام الماضي؟	أعط أمثلة على أنواع الديون الأكثر شيوعاً - التوظيف، والسلف، وشراء الزي الرسمي، وما إلى ذلك
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
	S2Q01A	هل شعرت أن شروط سداد الدين كانت عادلة؟	
إن كان لديه دين		إذا كان لدى المشارك أكثر من دين واحد، فاطلب الدين الأخير من صاحب العمل/صاحب العمل	
		1. نعم	-
		2. لا	-
		77. لا أعلم	-
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	-
	S2Q01B	هل قمت بإجراء أي تغييرات على وظيفتك أو عمل عائلتك لسداد ديونك؟	
إن كان لديه دين		إذا كان لدى المشارك أكثر من دين واحد، فاطلب الدين الأخير من صاحب العمل/صاحب العمل	
		1. نعم	-
		2. لا	-
		77. لا أعلم	-
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	-
	S2Q01C	ما هي التغييرات التي أجريتها	
؟ إن كان نعم ، المشكلة		الباحث: حدد كل ما ينطبق. "هل هناك شيء آخر؟" اسألوا. يرجى	-

		المراجعة مرتين على الأقل قبل المتابعة	
		المشارك يعمل أيامًا/ساعات 1. إضافية	-
		المشارك يعمل عملاً إضافياً 2.	-
		أفراد الأسرة البالغين الذين 3. يعملون عملاً إضافياً	-
		الأطفال الذين يعملون/لديهم 4. عمل إضافي	-
		آخر 5.	-
		لا أعلم 77.	-
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	-
إذا كان الأمر كذلك، اسأل		رجاء حدد ماذا يمكن أن يحدث إذا تركت وظيفتك قبل سداد ديونك الباحث: حدد كل ما ينطبق. "هل هناك شيء آخر؟" اسألوا. يرجى المحاولة مرتين على الأقل قبل المتابعة	-
أسأل إن كان لديه دين	S2Q01D	آخر. رجاء حدد ماذا يمكن أن يحدث إذا تركت وظيفتك قبل سداد ديونك الباحث: حدد كل ما ينطبق. "هل هناك شيء آخر؟" اسألوا. من فضلكم مرتين على الأقل قبل المتابعة	-
		1. التهديد بالعنف الجسدي أو تعريضهم للعنف ضد المشارك أو عائلة المشارك من قبل صاحب العمل / الموظف	-
		2. تقييد حركة المشاركين	-
		3. فقدان الأجور / عدم الدفع	-
		4. رسوم الغرامات أو الأجور **تتجاوز قيمة الدين	-
		5. فقدان المستندات المحتجزة	-
		6. الترحيل أو التهديد بالترحيل	-
		7. التهديد بالاعتقال	-
		8. الاحتفاظ بالسلع الملموسة كضمان	-
		9. قطع رواتب أفراد عائلة المشارك	-
		آخر 55.	-
		لا أحد 66.	-
		لا أعلم 77.	-
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	-

إذا كان الأمر كذلك ، أسأل	S2Q01D_OTHER	آخر _ حدد من فضلكم	-
	S2Q02	ما هو متوسط دخلك اليومي أثناء إنتاج القطن الباحث: إذا تم الدفع للمشاركة عينيًا اطلب من المشارك تقدير قيمته	السؤال للمشاركة فقط وليس لجميع أفراد الأسرة استخدام الإطار الزمني المستخدم في التشريعات الوطنية بشأن الحد الأدنى للأجور ((بالساعة/اليوم/الأسبوع/الشهر
		[رقم]	
	S2Q02A	هل دخلك الطبيعي يكفي لتلبية احتياجات أسرته الأساسية من الغذاء والمأوى	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		لا أعلم 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	
إذا كان الجواب لا، أسأل	S2Q02B	كيف تلبي احتياجاتك الأساسية من الغذاء والمأوى	
		1. يعمل المشاركون أيام/ساعات إضافية	
		2. المشارك الذي يعمل في وظيفة إضافية	
		3. أفراد الأسرة البالغين الذين يعملون عملاً إضافياً	
		4. الأطفال الذين يعملون / يقومون بعمل إضافي	
		5. آخر	
		لا أعلم 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	
إذا كان الأمر كذلك أسأل	S2Q02B_OTHER	آخر _ حدد من فضلكم	
اسأل عما إذا كانوا يعملون لدى [صاحب عمل أو وسيط أعمال	S2Q03	هل يفرض وكيل عملك أو صاحب العمل حصة/هدف إنتاج على مجموعتك؟	يمكن أن يكون عادةً على شكل إكمال حقل كامل خلال فترة زمنية معينة
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		لا أعلم 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	
اسأل إذا كان هناك حصة	S2Q03A	هل كانت المجموعة عمومًا ستحقق هذه الحصة/الهدف إذا لم يشارك الأطفال في الدراسة	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		لا أعلم 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	

إذا كان لا	S2Q03B	كيف تدبر مجموعتك الحصص	
		1. من خلال العمل أكثر.	
		2. العمل لساعات إضافية.	
		3. الحصول على الدعم من الموظفين الداعمين	على سبيل المثال، الأشخاص الذين يأتون إلى الحقل ولكن لا يعملون، عادة ما يقدمون الماء ويوزعون الطعام، كبار السن أو الأطفال
		4. بمساعدة أفراد الأسرة البالغين.	
		5. الحصول على المساعدة من الأطفال الذين يعيشون في المنزل	
		6. توظيف عمال إضافيين أو بالغين من الخارج	
		7. توظيف عمال إضافيين أو أطفال من الخارج	
		8. آخر	
		77. لا أعلم.	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة.	
		آخر -	
إذا كان الأمر كذلك أسأل		حددو من فضلكم	
		الفصل 3: الأطفال - عام	
	S3Q01	عندما تفكر في جميع مزارع القطن في شاتلي أورفا، كم عدد تلك المزارع التي تعتقد أن بها أشخاصًا تقل أعمارهم عن 18 عامًا يعملون أثناء موسم حصاد القطن؟ هل تعتقد أن عددهم جميعًا، أو معظمهم، أو حوالي النصف، أو عدد قليل جدًا، أو لا شيء؟	قم بتكييف المقياس مع اللغة المحلية - انتقل إلى 4 نقاط إذا لزم الأمر
		1. الكل	
		2. معظم	
		3. حوالي النصف تقريبًا	
		4. قليل جدًا	
		5. لا أحد	
		77. لا أعلم.	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة.	
	S3Q02	في رأيك، ما هي الأسباب الرئيسية التي تدفع الأطفال دون سن 18 عامًا إلى العمل في إنتاج القطن الباحث: حدد كل ما ينطبق. "هل هناك شيء آخر؟" من فضلك أسأل مرتين على الأقل قبل المتابعة	
إذا كان هناك عمالة أطفال		1. الفقر/الجوع	
		2. لدفع الرسوم المدرسية.	
		3. لا توجد مدارس في الجوار	
		4. لا يمكننا ترك الأطفال بمفردهم/هناك نقص في رعاية الأطفال	

		5. لتعلم المهارات أو لتولي الوظائف في المستقبل	
		6. التوقعات الثقافية وتخصيص الأطفال للعمل والمساعدة	
		7. آخر	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
إذا كان الأمر كذلك أسأل	S3Q02_OTHER	آخر_	
أسأل الكل	S3Q03	حددو من فضلكم عندما تفكر في مجموعة العمال الذين تعمل معهم بانتظام، ما هو عدد الأطفال الأكبر سنًا في المتوسط (على سبيل المثال، الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 14 و 17 عامًا)؟ إذا لزم الأمر، حدد: أفضل تخمين [لديك كاف]	ملاحظة البرمجة: استخدم البرنامج المساعد لحقل الأزرار الإضافية (https://github.com/surveycto/extra-buttons/blob/master/README.md)
		0. لا أحد	
		[رقم]	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
ASK IF 1+	S3Q03A	ما هي المهام الرئيسية التي ترى؟ الأطفال الأكبر سنًا يقومون بها اقرأ خيارات الإجابة بصوت عالٍ وحدد الخيار الذي ينطبق	إذا لزم الأمر، قم بتذكير المشاركين بأن هذه مهمة على مدار العام في إنتاج القطن، وليس فقط خلال موسم العزق
		1. الزراعة	
		2. الري	
		3. العزق / إزالة الأعشاب الضارة	
		4. الرش	
		5. الحصاد	
		6. التحميل	
		7. الطبخ/التحضير	
		8. الماء / توزيع الطعام	
		9. أعمال أخرى تتعلق بإنتاج القطن	
		10. الحصاد بعد المتبقي القطن جمع بالالة	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
إذا كان الأمر كذلك أسأل	S3Q03A_OTHER	آخر_ يرجى تحديد وظائف أخرى تتعلق بإنتاج القطن	

	S3Q04	عندما تفكر في مجموعة العمال الذين تعمل معهم بشكل منتظم، ما هو عدد الأطفال الصغار في المتوسط (على سبيل المثال، 14؟) عامًا أو أقل إذا لزم الأمر، حدد: أفضل تخمين [لديك كاف]	
		لا أحد. 0.	
		[رقم]	
		لا أعلم. 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة. 99.	
اسأل إذا كان هناك أي شيء	S3Q04A	ما هي المهام الرئيسية التي ترى الأطفال الصغار يقومون بها؟ اقرأ خيارات الإجابة بصوت عالٍ وحدد الخيار الذي ينطبق	إذا لزم الأمر، ذكر المشارك بأن هذه مهمة على مدار العام في إنتاج القطن، وليس فقط خلال موسم العزيق
		1. الزراعة	
		2. الري	
		3. العزيق / إزالة الأعشاب	
		4. الرش	
		5. الحصاد	
		6. التخميل	
		7. الطبخ/التحضير	
		8. الماء/ توزيع الطعام	
		9. القطن بإنتاج تتعلق أخرى أعمال	
		10. الحصاد بعد المتبقي القطن جمع. بالالة	
		14. آخر	
		لا أعلم. 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة. 99.	
إذا كان الأمر كذلك أسأل	S3Q04A_OTHER	آخر يرجى تحديد وظائف أخرى تتعلق بإنتاج القطن	
		الفصل 4: التركيز على الطفل	
إذا كان لدى المشارك طفل يتراوح عمره بين 5-17 سنة	S4Q01	بعض الأطفال يساعدون أسرهم من خلال العمل، والبعض الآخر لا يفعل ذلك. ماذا عنك - هل يساعد أحد أبنائك أسرته بالعمل في زراعة القطن؟	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		لا أعلم. 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة. 99.	

EĞER BİR ÇOCUK İŞÇİNİN VELİSİ İSE	S4Q01A	نريد أن نتعلم المزيد عن كيفية . مساعدتهم. يرجى اختيار أحد أطفالك الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 5 - 17 سنة والذي يعمل في مجال إنتاج القطن	
إذا لم يكن والد أحد الموظفين ولكنه أبلغ عن وجود أطفال في مجموعة العمل	S4Q02	اذكر أن هناك بعض الأشخاص الذين تقل أعمارهم عن 18 عامًا في مجموعة العمل الخاصة بك. يرجى اختيار الشخص الذي تعرف أنشطته أكثر. هل يمكننا أن نطرح عليك بعض الأسئلة حول عمله	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		لا أعلم. 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة. 99.	
إذا كان هناك طفل التركيز	S4Q03	ما هو الحرف الأول من اسمه أو لقبه؟ الباحث: سجل فقط الاسم الأول أو الحرف الأول من الاسم أو اللقب [اسم الطفل]	إذا كان المشارك غير مرتاح لإعطاء اسم، فاطلب منه تقديم اسم مستعار
إذا كان هناك طفل التركيز	S4Q04	? هل الطفل ذكر أم أنثى 1. ذكر 2. أنثى 3. لا أريد الإجابة	
إذا كان هناك طفل التركيز	S4Q05	? كم عمر الطفل [العمر] لا أعلم. 77. لا أريد الإجابة. 99.	
إذا كان هناك طفل التركيز	S4Q06	هل ذهب الطفل إلى المدرسة من قبل؟ 1. نعم 2. لا لا أعلم. 77. لا أريد الإجابة. 99.	
إذا كان هناك طفل التركيز	S4Q06A	ما هو أعلى مستوى تعليمي أكمله الطفل؟ 1. مرحلة ما قبل المدرسة/رياض الأطفال 2. فترة قصيرة من المرحلة الابتدائية 3. أنهيت المرحلة الابتدائية 4. فترة قصيرة من المرحلة الإعدادية 5. المرحلة الإعدادية أنهيت 6. فترة قصيرة من المرحلة الثانوية	

		أنهيت المرحلة الثانوية. 7	
		لا أعلم. 77	
		لا أريد الإجابة. 99	
اسأل إن كان الطفل يذهب إلى المدرسة	S4Q06B	في شهر سبتمبر الماضي، عندما كان موسم الحصاد والمدرسة ينعقدان في وقت واحد، أي مما يلي يصف أفضل حضور للطفل في المدرسة؟ سيتم ترميزها بالرقم "1" في الإجازات المدرسية قصيرة المدى مثل الإجازة الرياضية أو الإجازة الشتوية أو يوم رأس السنة أو شهر رمضان أو العطلات العامة الأخرى. سيتم رمز الإجازة الصيفية أو الغياب "2" المدرسي لفترة أطول بالرقم	
		1. لم يفوت أي يوم دراسي بسبب العمل	
		2. تغيب عن بعض أيام الدراسة بسبب العمل	
		3. تغيب عن معظم أيام الدراسة بسبب العمل	
		4. لم يتمكن الطفل نهائياً من الذهاب إلى المدرسة بسبب العمل	
		5. ولم يكن الطفل قادراً على الذهاب إلى المدرسة على الإطلاق لأسباب أخرى	
		لا أعلم. 77	
		لا أريد الإجابة. 99	
إذا كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q08	أي من هذه الأنشطة شارك فيها الطفل أثناء إنتاج القطن العام الماضي؟ اقرأ خيارات الإجابة بصوت عالٍ وحدد كل ما ينطبق	ويتضمن أحدث الأعمال وكذلك موسم الحصاد الأخير
		1. الزراعة	
		2. الري	
		3. العزق، إزالة الأعشاب	
		4. الرش	
		5. الحصاد	
		6. التحميل	
		7. الطبخ / التحضير	
		8. الماء / توزيع الطعام	
		آخر. 14	
		لا أعلم. 77	
		لا أريد الإجابة. 99	
أسأل إن كان الأمر كذلك	S4Q08_OTHER_WORK	آخر.	
	S4Q08A	أعمال أخرى متعلقة بالقطن	
		أي من هذه الأنشطة قضى الطفل معظم وقته فيها؟	

		1. ملاحظة حول البرمجة: أضف [قائمة بالأنشطة المختارة أعلاه أعمال أخرى متعلقة بإنتاج #. {القطن} \$\$\$_اعمال أخرى	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. يرفض	
إذا كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q09	كم ساعة تقريبًا في الأسبوع عمل الطفل في إنتاج القطن خلال موسم العزق/إزالة الأعشاب الضارة في الماضي الباحث: إذا لم يكن في العمل "0" بشكل مؤقت، أدخل	إذا كان أكبر من أو يساوي 43 - LC سيكون
		[رقم]	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز خ	S4Q10	كم ساعة عمل الطفل في الأسبوع تقريبًا في إنتاج القطن خلال موسم الحصاد الأخير؟ المراسل: إذا لم يأت إلى العمل "0" مؤقتًا، أدخل	إذا كان أكبر من أو يساوي 43 - CL سيكون
		[رقم]	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
S4Q10= 77 أو 99 & S4Q05 = 15، 16، 17	S4Q10A	43 الطفل عمل هل ،تقديرك في إنتاج في أسبوعيًا أكثر أو ساعة ؟الأخير الحصاد موسم خلال القطن	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		77. أعلم لا	
		99. الإجابة أريد لا	
S4Q10= 77 أو 99 & S4Q05 = 15، 16، 17	S4Q10B	14 الطفل عمل هل ،تقديرك في إنتاج في أسبوعيًا أكثر أو ساعة ؟الأخير الحصاد موسم خلال القطن	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		77. أعلم لا	
		99. الإجابة أريد لا	
S4Q10= 77 أو 99 & S4Q05 = 15، 16، 17	S4Q10C	ساعة 1 الطفل عمل هل ،تقديرك في القطن إنتاج في أسبوعيًا أكثر أو ؟الأخير الحصاد موسم خلال	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		77. أعلم لا	
		99. الإجابة أريد لا	

إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q11	الآن أريدكم أن تفكروا في العمل في CHILD الذي قامت به شركة إنتاج القطن خلال العام الماضي هل كان طفل يحمل أو يدفع ويسحب أحمالاً ثقيلة؟	إذا لزم الأمر، تذكر المشاركون بأن هذا يشمل كلا من موسم الحصاد الماضي وموسم العزيق
		على سبيل المثال: أكياس القطن المحصودة، والأدوات والمعدات الزراعية، والحطب أو الماء، والمحاصيل، والقمامة/النفايات، والحجر أو الأسمدة، والمواد الثقيلة الأخرى	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		لا أعلم 77.	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q11A	لا أريد الإجابة 99.	الوظائف التي يتعين على الطفل فيها التسلق عالياً من الأسفل إلى الأعلى والتي قد يتعرض فيها الطفل للإصابة إذا سقط
		مثال إن كان يتسلق السلالم والأشجار والسقالات ومنصات البناء أعلى منكم	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		لا أعلم 77.	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q11B	لا أريد الإجابة 99.	هل يستخدم الطفل الأجهزة؟ (الكهربائية (الكهرباء أو الغاز مثال. أدوات جمع/كاشطات القطن، وآلات الحفر، والمناشير، ومناشير السلسلة/المناشير، وآلات الصنفرة الكهربائية، والقواطع
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		لا أعلم 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q11C	هل استخدام آلات حادة؟	مثال فأس، سكين، منجل
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		لا أعلم 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	

		استخدام الآلات الكبيرة أو الثقيلة أو القيادة؟	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q11D	آلات أكبر ، مثل آلات التجميع، والجرارات، والرافعات الشوكية الرافعات والشاحنات والدراجات النارية	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q11E	العمل بالنار أو الأفران أو الآلات والأدوات شديدة الحرارة أو الأسلاك/الكابلات الكهربائية غير الآمنة التي قد يستخدمها الطفل على سبيل المثال الأفران، المكاوي، أدوات اللحام، الأسطح المعدنية الساخنة، الشعلات، الأسلاك/الكابلات الكهربائية	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q11F	هل تعمل في مكان صاخب للغاية حيث يضطر طفلك إلى الصراخ ؟للتحدث على سبيل المثال: الآلات المزعجة للغاية، وحركة المرور المزعجة	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q11G	هل يتعين عليك العمل في الداخل أو الخارج حيث يتسبب الغبار أو غبار القطن أو الرمل أو الأبخرة في صعوبة التنفس أو الرؤية؟ مثال على التهوية غير الكافية	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q11H	هل يعمل بالخارج في الطقس ؟الممطر أو الرطب جدًا مثال	

		العمل في المطر / العاصفة	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q11I	هل يعمل لساعات طويلة دون فترات راحة تحت أشعة الشمس الحارقة؟	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q10L	العمل مع المواد الكيميائية الزراعية أو حولها أو مساعدة شخص آخر في رش المواد الكيميائية؟ مثال: رش أو نشر الأسمدة لمساعدة المحاصيل / النباتات على النمو المبيدات الحشرية / مبيدات الأعشاب لقتل الحشرات أو الأعشاب الضارة، تنظيف حاويات المبيدات الحشرية	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q11M	هل يمكن العمل في الظلام أو في الليل أو في الصباح الباكر جداً أو الذهاب إلى العمل في الظلام أثناء العمل في القطن؟	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q11N	العمل على التواصل مع الحيوانات الأليفة الكبيرة (مثل الماشية) أو الحيوانات البرية (مثل الثعابين والعقارب والحشرات) أو حول سماد الحيوانات (مثل حفر السماد وتنظيف الحظائر)؟	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		77. لا أعلم	
		99. لا أريد الإجابة	

هل تقوم بنفس العمل مرارا وتكرارا؟ بوتيرة سريعة لساعات طويلة	S4Q110	إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه
مثال إزالة الأعشاب الضارة، وقطف القطن عند الحصاد		
1. نعم		
2. لا		
لا أعلم 77.		
لا أريد غ 99.		
سأقرأ عن معدات الحماية. من فضلك قل لي ما هي تلك التي... يستخدمها الطفل عادة. الطفل عادة	S4Q12	إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه
الباحث: استمع واختر ما ينطبق		يجب أن تكون القائمة ذات صلة بالصناعة المستهدفة
1. نظارات واقية		
2. قبعات الرأس/إكسسوارات الرأس الواقية من الشمس		
3. سدادات الأذن		
4. قناع الوجه		
5. قناع الغبار		
6. الملابس الواقية (مثال: قميص () /ياكمام طويلة وسروال طويل		
7. قفازات		
8. الأحذية الطويلة/الجزمة (واقية ضد الرطوبة والمواد الكيميائية والتعابين والآفات الأخرى		
9. أخرى		
10. اليد على يوضع جورب		
لا أعلم 77.		
لا أريد الإجابة 99.		
أخر	S4Q12A_OTHER	اسأل إن كان الأمر كذلك
حددوا من فضلكم		
هل سبق أن أصيب الطفل أو مرض؟ نتيجة لعمله في هذه الوظيفة	S4Q13	إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه
1. نعم		
2. لا		
لا أعلم 77.		
لا أريد الإجابة 99.		
ما نوع الإصابة أو المرض الذي تعرض له الطفل؟	S4Q13A	إذا كان مصابًا أو مريضًا، فاسأل
الباحث: استمع وحدد كل ما ينطبق		التكيف مع القطاع
1. إصابة بالرأس		
2. إصابة الأذن أو الصمم		
3. إصابة العين		
4. إصابة بالكتف		

		إصابة أو انتفاخ في اليدين	
		الدخان أو الغبار أو الأضرار الكيميائية للرننتين	
		إصابة في منطقة البطن	
		إجهاد الظهر/ آلام الظهر	
		إصابة في الركبتين والساقين	
		الكاحل الملتوية.	
		إصابة في القدم	
		العدم الحراري/ الضربة الحرارية	
		حرق بسبب النار	
		حرق كيميائي	
		الجروح	
		التسمم بالمبيدات الحشرية	
		لدغات الحشرات/ الثعابين/ اللدغات	
		ردود الفعل التحسسية على (الجلد) (طفح جلدي وحكة)	
		تفاعلات الربو/ حساسية الجهاز التنفسي	
		(الإسهال) (مياه غير الآمنة)	
		كسر	
		آخر	
		لا أعلم	
		لا أريد الإجابة	
إن كان الأمر كذلك أسأل	S4Q13A_OTHER	آخر حدد من فضلكم	
إن كان قد مرض أو تعرض لإصابة أسأل	S4Q13B	كيف أصيب الطفل أو مرض الباحث: استمع وحدد كل ما ينطبق	
		السقوط من جسم	
		التعرض للمواد الكيميائية / المبيدات الحشرية	
		حادث الآلات	
		حادث الأداة	
		التعرض لنوعية الهواء الرديئة (الدخان، الغبار، إلخ)	
		العنف من قبل زميل العمل/صاحب العمل	
		التعرض للحرارة أو البرودة	
		لقاءات الحياة البرية (العقارب، إلخ)	
		التهاب المياه الملوثة	
		القطن قشر	
		أخر	
		لا أعلم	

		لا أريد الإجابة. 99.	
	S4Q13B_OTHER	آخر_	
إن كان الأمر كذلك أسأل		حددو من فضلكم	
	S4Q14	أين ينام الطفل عادة خلال موسم العزق/القص؟	
		1. في المنزل.	
		2. في مكان ما بالقرب من الحقل ((في خيمة، على سبيل المثال	
		3. آخر.	
		4. مؤقت مأوى.	
		77. لا أعلم.	
		لا أريد الإجابة. 99.	
		آخر_	
		حددو من فضلكم	
	S4Q14A	أين ينام الطفل عادة خلال موسم الحصاد الأخير؟	
		1. في المنزل.	
		2. في مكان ما بالقرب من الحقل (في خيمة، على سبيل المثال	
		3. آخر.	
		4. مؤقت مأوى.	
		77. لا أعلم.	
		لا أريد الإجابة. 99.	
		آخر _	
		حددو من فضلكم	
	S4Q15	هل يفعل المبعوث أي شيء لجعل الطفل يعمل بجدية أكبر أو أسرع؟	
		1. نعم.	
		2. لا.	
		77. لا أعلم.	
		لا أريد الإجابة. 99.	
	S4Q15A	ماذا يفعل المبعوث لجعل الطفل يعمل بجدية أكبر أو بشكل أسرع؟ الباحث: قم بتضمين كل من التهديدات والإجراءات	
إن كانت الإجابة نعم أسأل		1. أو الطفل ضد الجسدي العنف الطفل عائلة	
		2. اللفظي الاستغلال.	
		3. الطفل حركة تقييد.	
		4. الدفع من السحب أو مالية غرامة.	
		5. العمل من الفصل التهديد.	
		6. النقدي الحافز.	
		7. كازانير بارا أز دها.	

		بالسمعة الإضرار 8.	
		جهاز ،هاتف) البضائع تحفيز 9. (.إلخ ،لوحى	
		آخر 55.	
		شيء لا 66.	
		لا أعلم 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	
ASK IF S4Q14A = 6	S4Q15A_OTHER	آخر _ حددو من فضلكم	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه	S4Q16	هل تمت معاقبة الطفل على الأخطاء التي ارتكبها أثناء العمل؟	
		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		لا أعلم 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	
	S4Q16A	كيف تمت معاقبة الطفل في مكان العمل؟ الباحث: حدد كل ما ينطبق	
إذا كان نعم		1. الاستغلال اللفظي	
		2. العنف الجسدي	
		3. الخصم من اليومية	
		4. طلب العمل الذي لا يمكن القيام به	
		5. طلب عمل إضافي	
		6. إضافة ساعات عمل إضافية	
		7. آخر	
		لا أعلم 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	
	S4Q16A_OTHER	آخر _ حددو من فضلكم	
إن كان الأمر كذلك أسأل	S4Q17	إذا كان الطفل مريضًا جدًا، أو مصابًا، أو كان لديه مشكلة عائلية خطيرة، أو أراد ترك الوظيفة، فهل يُسمح للطفل بمغادرة مكان العمل؟	
إن كان هناك طفل يجب التركيز عليه		1. نعم	
		2. لا	
		لا أعلم 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	
	S4Q17A	لماذا ؟ الباحث: حدد أي صعوبة	
أسأل إن كانت الإجابة لا		1. التهديد بالعنف الجسدي أو تعرضهم للعنف ضد المشارك أو	

		عائلة المشارك من قبل صاحب العمل/المجند	
		تقييد تحركات الموظفين.2	
		الوقوع في الديون أو التلاعب 3. (بالدين لصاحب العمل)	
		عدم دفع أجور العمل والاحتفاظ 4. بها	
		عدم تسليم البضائع القيمة.5	
		الترحيل أو التهديد بالترحيل6	
		آخر 7.	
		العمل صاحب من قوة يوجد لا 66. (الوالدين بواسطة يتم العمل أن يبدو)	
		لا أعلم 77.	
		لا أريد الإجابة 99.	
إن كان الأمر كذلك أسأل	S4Q17A_OTHER	آخر حدّدو من فضلكم	
	وقت الإنتهاء:		
	أنهي الاستبيان	نهاية المقابلة شكرا جزيلاً لمشاركة تجربتكم	

Study: Supply Chains of Imported and Domestically Produced Cotton in Türkiye

KII Consent form

READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THE INDIVIDUAL MAY HAVE. DO NOT BEGIN THE INTERVIEW UNTIL ALL QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED AND THE INDIVIDUAL HAS AGREED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STUDY.

Hello, my name is _____ I am a researcher from Climate Lab. I am talking with people about the supply chain structure/labor conditions³⁶ of the cotton industry of Türkiye. The information will be incorporated into an analytical report.

Your participation in this study is voluntary. If you choose to talk with me, you can choose not to answer some questions or end the interview at any time. Your answers to the questions will be kept private and no one will know what you said. Your name will not be used in any reports.

The interview will take about 30-45 minutes.

I will answer any questions that you have about the study before we begin. Do you have any questions about the study? If you have any questions in the future, you may contact İrem Şimşek at +905335083876.

Do you agree to participate in this interview?

Interviewer Certification of Consent

My signature affirms that I have read the verbal informed consent statement to the respondent. I have answered any questions asked about the study, and the respondent has agreed to be interviewed.

Print Interviewer's Name _____

Interviewer's Signature/thumbprint _____

Date _____

USE THE TEXT BELOW TO ASK FOR CONSENT TO RECORD THE INTERVIEW ONLY IF RESPONDENT APPEARS WILLING TO DO SO. ASSESS WILLINGNESS BASED ON FACTORS SUCH AS RESPONDENT TYPE, SENSITIVITY OF THE SUBJECT, RESPONDENT BODY LANGUAGE AND TONE, ETC. IF ASKING TO RECORD

³⁶ **SELECT AND READ ALOUD "SUPPLY CHAIN STRUCTURE" IF RESPONDENT'S EXPERTISE RELATES TO SUPPLY CHAINS. SELECT AND READ ALOUD " LABOR CONDITIONS" IF THE RESPONDENT'S EXPERTISE RELATES TO LABOR ISSUES.**

THE INTERVIEW MAY DAMAGE RAPPORT WITH THE RESPONDENT, THEN DO NOT ASK AND DO NOT RECORD THE INTERVIEW.

I would like to ask your permission to record this interview. The audio recordings will not be shared with anyone. The recordings will be kept safely in a locked facility until they are transcribed word for word, then they will be destroyed. The transcribed notes will not contain any names or information that will identify you. May I record the interview to facilitate my recollection? (If yes, switch on the recorder).

___ YES

___ NO

Key Informant Interview Unique ID Number: _____

Study: Supply Chains of Imported and Domestically Produced Cotton in Türkiye

KII (Key Informant Interview) Interview Protocol

Interviewer:	Date (DD/MM/YY):
Location of interview:	
KII Code:	Sex:
Profession (if applicable):	
Position (if applicable):	
Employer/Affiliated Institution/Organization (if applicable):	
Contact information (if provided): office address, phone number, email:	
Time interview started:	
Time interview ended:	

Interviewer instructions:

Foster a dynamic conducive to gathering good data. The interview should have the relaxed feel of a conversation. Set the tone by using a slow pace in your speech.

Ask one question at a time. Give the respondent ample time to reflect and fully respond before moving to the next. Try not to interrupt, and don't answer on their behalf.

If the respondent agrees to be recorded, give them your full attention. Make note of any follow-up questions you want to remember to ask, but otherwise focus on the respondent rather than your paper.

Probe for more depth, particularly when responses are brief. Use phrases such as, "Tell me more about that" and "Can you give me an example?" Aim to get specific instances, in considerable detail, whenever possible.

You do not have to ask each question verbatim, but at least broach all the topics covered that are relevant to the key informant. If a respondent makes clear they have no knowledge of that topic, move on to the next. Adapt the flow and questions to make them relevant to the respondent.

For each item, ask the general question first, and then probe the sub-items that have not been addressed spontaneously.

Introduction Questions (KII's):

1. Could you please tell me your role and what you focus on?

- a. Is there other experience you have in the cotton industry?
2. Can you describe your organization's work directly in the cotton industry?
 - a. PROBE FOR THE KIND OF ACTIVITIES IN THIS AREA DO YOU AND YOUR ORGANIZATION UNDERTAKE? DEFINE AND NAME TIER OF COMPANY (T1 to T4). PROBE LOCATION(S) OF COMPANY AND IDENTIFY EXACT PRODUCT OR SERVICE PROVIDED.

Supply Chain Theme General:

3. Could you please tell me how cotton production works in Türkiye?
 - a. From your experience, how do current laws and regulations impact daily operations and decision-making within the cotton industry
4. How important is the cotton industry to Türkiye?
 - a. What is the importance (percentage of cotton raw material compared to other materials such as polyester, modal, viscon etc.) of cotton in the production of your product?
 - b. What has/have been the most significant change(s) to the industry in the last few years? Please explain.
5. Have there been any recent socio-political events (such as Covid-19 pandemic, Ukrainian war, Syrian migration, ethnic conflict) that have impacted the supply chain? Please explain.
 - a. How have they impacted your company?
6. Who are the major stakeholders and influencers (such as NGOs, institutions, research centers, and associations) in the cotton industry? What is the level of interaction with these stakeholders, how do you benefit or share knowledge?

Production:

7. Could you please describe the production process of cotton into various downstream goods such as garments and textiles from the beginning to the end? Where does your company become involved in that process?
 - a. How are these goods transported from one location to the next? How does your company transport / receive goods?
8. After harvesting, what processing occurs in Türkiye?
 - a. What about specifically in Southeast Türkiye? Where are the main processing areas (PROBE FOR GEOGRAPHY)?
 - b. What goods (including bi-products and downstream goods) are produced in-country? What about in Southeast Türkiye?
 - c. Of these, which are the most common (or produced) by your company?
 - d. Are these consumed domestically or for export? Please define roughly the percentage of import and sale in the domestic market?
9. Could you please give us some examples of your business partners? (NOTE: EXTREMELY SENSITIVE. BEFORE ASKING, ASSESS IF RESPONDENT IS WILLING TO SHARE INFORMATION OF WHO TO CONTACT TO GET ACCESS)
 - a. (IF PROCESSOR ASK) Could you provide some examples of production sites that are a part of your supply chain? Tell me more about how these contacts are updated/maintained.
 - b. (IF TRADER ASK) Could you provide some examples of production sites or processing facilities that you sell to? Tell me more about how these contacts are updated/maintained.

Tracing and Due Diligence:

10. What types of products does cotton from Türkiye end up in? (PROBE FOR BOTH INTERMEDIARY GOODS AND FINISHED/END GOODS)? (IF APPLICABLE): Which of those goods does your company make?
11. How might one track cotton made at a particular (insert work location type) through the domestic supply chain?
 - a. Could you walk us through how your company does this?
 - b. Is there a point in the supply chain where you anticipate tracing would no longer be possible? (PROBE FOR SPECIFICS ON WHAT STAKEHOLDER THE TRACEABILITY ENDS WITH, EX: INTERMEDIARY BUYER, EXPORTER, ETC.)
 - i. (SPECIFIC PROBE) When does the mixing of cotton/cotton yarn from different sites occur, how does mixing occur?
12. What oversight is being conducted by the government and third parties (such as certification bodies, international corporations, and domestic companies) when it comes to labor standards within the cotton industry and its supply chain. How does this impact your company?
13.
 - a. Are there any supply chain traceability initiatives or techniques within the industry? Please explain the stakeholders involved, including your own company. [EX IPUD/BCI, DNA , ETC.] Which, if any of these initiatives do you participate in? Do you use or plan to purchase supply chain traceability tools (such as Fibertrace)? If so, please specify.
 - b. What are the different certifications available for companies in the supply chain and how common are they?
 - i. How are these certifications monitored / approved and is your company a part of any of them? If so, please explain how you got approved and how you are monitored for compliance.
 - ii. Is there any traceability or CSR team that are focused on this?
14. What due diligence initiatives does your company participate in to monitor **labor conditions** on the (site type) you source from?
 - a. (IF NOT ANSWERED IN PREVIOUS QUESTION) What supply chain or industry certifications does your company currently have in relation to labor conditions? Can you please explain the process involved in obtaining the certification(s) and how you are monitored for compliance in relation to labor conditions?
 - i. Are you actively working to obtain any additional certifications in the near future? Please tell me more about that.

Sourcing

15. Where do you source your cotton from?
 - a. PROBE (geographical region, names of sites, etc) PROBE SPECIFICALLY FOR SAMPLE AREA
 - b. Please explain your sourcing process (buying method, transportation process, etc)
 - c. Do you keep the cotton you buy from each source separate and at what point do you combine cotton from multiple sources? Please explain.
16. How often do you source cotton from these places within (SAMPLE AREA)?
 - a. Are there times of the year when this changes? Please explain.
 - b. How do you determine how much you buy from a source?

- c. (IF NOT COVERED PREVIOUSLY) Who are your primary buyers of domestic and/or international downstream goods of cotton? (PROBE FOR REGIONS, COMPANIES, COUNTRIES, SPECIFIC INDUSTRIES)

Post Export

- 17. How would you describe the role of cotton and downstream products for export from Türkiye in the global trade of cotton and downstream products?
 - a. What are some international markets?
 - i. Are there any recent changes (emerging/declining) in these markets? (PROBE FOR COUNTRIES AND/OR COMPANIES)
- 18. Does your company do business with US or EU partners? With what products? How is product import and export managed?
 - a. How have changes in domestic production impacted/changed imports of cotton and downstream goods?
 - b. Do you mix EU and US cotton imports with Turkish cotton?
- 19. Does the downstream use of cotton or cotton yarn imported from Tajikistan or Turkmenistan differ from the downstream use of domestically produced cotton or cotton yarn?
 - a. What are the advantages/disadvantages of sourcing cotton/cotton yarn from these countries?
 - b. How do you buy cotton from these countries? (PROBE FOR SOURCES/LISTS OF EXPORTERS, IDENTIFYING BUYERS, ARRANGING SHIPMENTS, MAJOR PORTS OF ENTRY, ETC).
 - c. How do you identify and connect with the sellers in these countries? Do you get in touch with them at fairs, through certification bodies or any other networking?
 - d. What are the qualifications you ask for from these companies? Do you ask for any certification, audit etc?
 - e. Do you buy ready made stock that's kept in Türkiye or are orders filled directly by import shipments?
 - f. Is there any governmental due diligence applied specifically to this cotton during customs? If so, please specify
 - g. If an international customer bans cotton from these countries, how do you guarantee that your shipments to these customers do not contain banned cotton? If no ban, then what is the usual percentage in the mix?

Labor Conditions

- 20. What is your overall impression of working conditions in cotton harvesting?
 - a. What are the main issues you are aware of? (PROBE FOR CHILD/FORCED LABOR IF NOT)
 - b. What are the primary concerns across the industry when it comes to labor standards?
 - c. How are labor standards enforced at your workplace and who monitors them?
 - d. Are there any particular groups that are more likely to experience labor exploitation than others in this industry? [PROBE FOR CHILDREN, ETHNIC MINORITIES, WOMEN, REFUGEES, ETC.]
- 21. During which stages of the cotton supply chain are risks for child labor most prevalent?
 - a. What are the risk factors at each stage?

Conclusion:

22. Could you suggest any organizations or individuals that are well informed about the cotton supply chain in the industry that we could interview?
- a. (IF APPLICABLE BASED ON RESPONDENT TYPE: PROBE IF THE INDIVIDUAL HAS ANY ADDITIONAL REPORTS OR DATA THEY ARE ABLE TO SHARE SUCH AS ANY LISTS MENTIONED IN QUESTION 9)
23. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

Türkiye'deki Yerli ve İthal Pamuğun Tedarik Zinciri

KBS Rıza Formu

AŞAĞIDAKİ İFADELERİ KATILIMCIYA OKUYUN VE SORDUĞU SORULARI CEVAPLAYIN. TÜM SORULAR CEVAPLANANA VE KİŞİ ÇALIŞMAYA KATILMAYI KABUL EDENE KADAR GÖRÜŞMEYE BAŞLAMAYIN.

Merhaba, benim adım _____. Climate Lab'de araştırmacıyım. Türkiye'deki pamuk endüstrisinin tedarik zinciri yapısı/çalışma koşulları hakkında ilgili kişilerle görüşüyorum. Sağladığınız bilgiler analitik raporlarda kullanılacaktır.

Bu çalışmaya katılımınız gönüllülük esasına dayanmaktadır. Benimle görüşmeyi seçerseniz, bazı soruları yanıtlamayabilir veya görüşmeyi istediğiniz zaman sonlandırabilirsiniz. Sorulara verdiğiniz yanıtlar gizli tutulacak ve kimse ne söylediğinizi bilmeyecektir. İsmiğiniz hiçbir raporda kullanılmayacaktır.

Mülakat yaklaşık 30-45 dakika sürecektir.

Başlamadan önce çalışmayla ilgili sorularınızı yanıtlayacağım. Çalışma hakkında herhangi bir sorunuz var mı? İleride herhangi bir sorunuz olursa +905335083876 adresinden İrem Şimşek ile iletişime geçebilirsiniz.

Bu mülakata katılmayı kabul ediyor musunuz?

Görüşme Gerçekleştiren İçin Rıza Belgesi

İmzam, sözlü bilgilendirilmiş rıza beyanını katılımcıya okuduğumu teyit etmektedir. Çalışma hakkında sorulan tüm soruları yanıtladım ve katılımcı mülakata katılmayı kabul etti.

Mülakatı Gerçekleştirenin Adı _____

Mülakatı Gerçekleştirenin İmzası / Parmak İzi _____

Tarih _____

AŞAĞIDAKİ METNİ KULLANARAK GÖRÜŞMEYİ KAYDETMEK İÇİN YALNIZCA KATILIMCI İSTEKLİ GÖRÜNÜYORSA ONAY İSTEYİN. KATILIMCI TİPİ, KONUNUN HASSASİYETİ, KATILIMCININ VÜCUT DİLİ VE SES TONU GİBİ FAKTÖRLERE GÖRE İSTEKLİLİĞİ DEĞERLENDİRİN. EĞER GÖRÜŞMEYİ KAYDETMEK TALEBİ, GÖRÜŞÜLEN KİŞİ İLE OLAN İLİŞKİYE ZARAR VEREBİLECEKSE, O ZAMAN SORMAYIN VE GÖRÜŞMEYİ KAYDETMEYİN.

Bu röportajı kaydetmek için izninizi rica ediyorum. Ses kayıtları kimseyle paylaşılmayacaktır. Kayıtlar, kelimesi kelimesine yazıya dökülene kadar kilitli bir tesiste güvenli bir şekilde saklanacak, daha sonra imha edilecektir. Yazıya dökülen notlar sizi tanımlayacak herhangi bir isim veya bilgi içermeyecektir. Hatırlamamı kolaylaştırmak için görüşmeyi kaydedebilir miyim? (Eğer cevap “Evet” ise, kayıt cihazını açın).

___ EVET

___ HAYIR

Kilit Bilgi Sahibi Mülakatı ID Numarası: _____

Türkiye’deki Yerli ve İthal Pamuğun Tedarik Zinciri

KBSM (Kilit Bilgi Sahibi Mülakatı) Mülakat Protokolü

Mülakatı Gerçekleştiren:	Tarih (GG/AA/YY):
Mülakat Konumu:	
KBS Kodu:	Cinsiyet:
Meslek (varsa):	
Görev (varsa):	
İşveren / Bağlı Kurum / Kuruluş (varsa):	
İletişim Bilgileri (varsa): ofis adresi, telefon numarası, email:	
Mülakat Başlangıç Saati:	
Mülakat Bitiş Saati:	

Mülakatı Gerçekleştiren İçin Talimatlar:

Kaliteli veri toplamanıza elverişli bir dinamik geliştirin. Görüşme, rahat bir sohbet havasında geçmelidir. Konuşmanızda yavaş bir tempo kullanarak tonu ayarlayın.

Her seferinde tek bir soru sorun. Bir sonrakine geçmeden önce katılımcıya düşünmesi ve tam olarak yanıt vermesi için yeterli zaman tanıyın. Sözlerini kesmemeye çalışın ve onlar adına cevap vermeyin.

Katılımcı kayıt altına alınmayı kabul ederse, tüm dikkatinizi ona verin. Sormayı hatırlamak istediğiniz takip sorularını not edin, ancak bunun dışında notlarınızdan ziyade katılımcıya odaklanın.

Özellikle yanıtlar kısa olduğunda daha fazlası için yoklayın. “Bundan biraz daha bahsedin” ve “Örnek verebilir misiniz?” gibi ifadeler kullanın. Mümkün olduğunca ayrıntılı bir şekilde spesifik örneklerle ulaşmayı hedefleyin.

Her soruyu kelimesi kelimesine sormak zorunda değilsiniz, ancak en azından kilit bilgi sahibiyle ilgili olan tüm konuları ele alın. Eğer bir katılımcı o konu hakkında bilgisi olmadığını açıkça belirtirse, bir sonrakine geçin. Akışı ve soruları katılımcıyla alakalı olacak şekilde uyarlayın.

Her bir madde için önce genel soruyu sorun ve ardından alt-başlıklarını spontane olacak bir biçimde eklemeyin.

Giriş Soruları (KBS):

1. Bana rolünüzü ve yaptığınız işi söyleyebilir misiniz?
 - a. Pamuk sektöründe başka bir deneyiminiz olmuş muydu?
2. Kuruluşunuzun Pamuk Sektöründe tam olarak hangi işi yaptığını söyleyebilir misiniz?
 - a. Siz ve kuruluşunuz bu alanda ne tür faaliyetler yürütmektesiniz? Şirketinizi 4 en düşük, 1 en büyük olacak şekilde sektör içerisinde konumlandırabilir misiniz? Şirketin faaliyet yürüttüğü yerler neresi? Üretilen ürün veya sağlanan hizmet tam olarak nedir?

Tedarik Zincirine Dair Genel Sorular:

3. Türkiye'de pamuk üretiminin nasıl yapıldığını anlatabilir misiniz?
 - a. Sizin deneyimlerinize göre, mevcut yasa ve yönetmelikler pamuk sektöründeki günlük operasyonları ve karar alma süreçlerini nasıl etkiliyor?
4. Türkiye için Pamuk Sektörü ne kadar önemli?
 - a. Üretiminde pamuğun önemi (polyester, modal, viscon vb. gibi diğer malzemelere kıyasla pamuk hammaddesinin yüzdesi) nedir?
 - b. Geçtiğimiz birkaç yılda sektörde gerçekleşen en büyük değişiklik ya da değişiklikler nelerdir? Anlatır mısınız?
5. Yakın zamanda tedarik zincirini etkileyen herhangi bir sosyo-politik olay (Pandemi, Ukrayna savaşı, Suriye göçü, Etnik çatışma gibi) oldu mu? Lütfen açıklayınız.
 - a. Bunlar şirketinizi nasıl etkiledi?
6. Pamuk sektöründeki başlıca paydaşlar ve etki sahipleri (STK'lar, kurumlar, araştırma merkezleri ve dernekler gibi) kimlerdir? Bu paydaşlarla etkileşim düzeyiniz nedir, nasıl faydalıyor veya bilgi paylaşıyorsunuz?

Üretim:

7. Pamuğun giysi ve tekstil gibi çeşitli alt ürünlere dönüştürülme sürecini başından sonuna kadar anlatabilir misiniz? Şirketiniz bu süreçte nerede dahil oluyor?
 - a. Bu mallar bir yerden diğerine nasıl taşınıyor? Şirketiniz malları nasıl taşıyor / teslim alıyor?
8. Hasattan sonra Türkiye'de nasıl süreçler gerçekleşiyor?
 - a. Özellikle Güneydoğu Anadolu'da durum nedir? Ana işleme alanları nerelerdir? (COĞRAFİ KOŞULLARI YOKLAYIN)
 - b. Ülke içinde hangi mallar (yan ürünler ve alt ürünler dahil) üretiliyor? Peki ya Güneydoğu Anadolu'da?
 - c. Bunlardan şirketiniz tarafından en yaygın olarak kullanılan veya üretilenler hangileridir?
 - d. Bunlar yurt içine mi yoksa yurt dışına mı üretiliyor? İthalat ve iç pazardaki satış yüzdesini söyleyebilir misiniz?
9. Lütfen bize iş ortaklarınızdan bazı örnekler verebilir misiniz? (NOT: SON DERECE HASSAS BİR KONU. SORMADAN ÖNCE, KATILIMCININ ERİŞİM İÇİN KİMLERLE İLETİŞİM KURULACAĞI BİLGİSİNİ PAYLAŞMAYA HAZIR OLUP OLMADIĞINI ÖĞRENİN)
 - a. (İŞLEYİCİYE) Tedarik zincirinizin bir parçası olan üretim tesislerinden bazı örnekler verebilir misiniz? Bu bağlantıların nasıl güncellendiği / sürdürüldüğü hakkında bilgilendirebilir misiniz?

- b. (TÜCCARSA) Satış yaptığınız üretim veya işleme tesislerinden bazı örnekler verebilir misiniz? Bu bağlantıların nasıl güncellendiği / sürdürüldüğü hakkında bilgilendirebilir misiniz?

İzleme ve Durum Tespiti:

10. Türkiye'de üretilen pamuk ne tür ürünlerde kullanılıyor? (HEM ARA MALLAR HEM DE BİTMİŞ/SON ÜRÜNLER İÇİN YOKLAYIN) (EĞER VARSA): Şirketiniz bu ürünlerden hangilerini üretiyor?
11. Pamuğun hangi (iş yeri türünü giriniz) üretildiği iç piyasada nasıl takip edilebilir?
- a. Şirketinizin bunu nasıl yaptığını bize anlatabilir misiniz?
- b. Tedarik zincirinde izlemenin artık mümkün olmayacağını öngördüğünüz bir nokta var mı? (İZLENEBİLİRLİĞİN HANGİ PAYDAŞTA SONA ERDİĞİNE DAİR AYRINTILARI ARAŞTIRIN, ARACI, İHRACATÇI, VB. GİBİ)
- i. (ÖZELLİKLE ARAŞTIRIN) Farklı bölgelerden gelen pamuk/pamuk ipliğinin karışımı ne zaman gerçekleşir, karıştırma işlemi nasıl gerçekleşir?
12. Pamuk endüstrisi ve tedarik zincirindeki çalışma standartları söz konusu olduğunda hükümet ve üçüncü taraflar (sertifika kuruluşları, uluslararası şirketler ve yerel şirketler gibi) tarafından ne gibi denetimler gerçekleştirilmektedir? Bu durum şirketinizi nasıl etkiliyor?
- 13.
- a. Sektörde herhangi bir tedarik zinciri izlenebilirlik girişimi veya tekniği var mı? Lütfen kendi şirketiniz de dahil olmak üzere dahil olan paydaşları açıklayınız. (IPUD/BCI, DNA, vb. gibi) Bu girişimlerden varsa hangilerine katılıyorsunuz? Tedarik zinciri izlenebilirlik araçları (Fibertrace gibi) kullanıyor musunuz veya kullanmayı düşünüyor musunuz? Eğer kullanıyorsanız, hangisini kullanıyorsunuz?
- b. Tedarik zincirindeki şirketler için mevcut olan farklı sertifikalar nelerdir? Ne kadar yaygınlar?
- i. Bu sertifikalar nasıl izleniyor / onaylanıyor? Şirketiniz bunlardan herhangi birinde yer alıyor mu? Eğer öyleyse, nasıl onay aldığınızı ve uyumluluk açısından nasıl izlendiğinizi açıklayabilir misiniz?
- ii. Bu konuya odaklanan herhangi bir izlenebilirlik veya KSS (Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk) ekibi var mı?
14. Şirketiniz, kaynak sağladığınız (saha) çalışma koşullarını izlemek için hangi durum tespiti girişimlerine katılıyor?
- a. (ÖNCEKİ SORUDA CEVAP VERİLMEDİYSE) Şirketiniz şu anda çalışma koşullarıyla ilgili olarak hangi tedarik zinciri veya sektör sertifikalarına sahip? Sertifikasyon(lar)ın alınmasıyla ilgili süreci ve çalışma koşullarıyla ilgili uyumluluğun nasıl izlendiğini açıklayabilir misiniz?
- i. Yakın gelecekte başka sertifikalar almak için aktif olarak çalışıyor musunuz? Daha fazla bilgi verebilir misiniz?

Tedarik

15. Pamuğunuzu nereden temin ediyorsunuz?
- a. ARAŞTIRIN (coğrafi bölge, alan vb.) ÖZELLİKLE ÖRNEK ALAN İÇİN SORU YÖNELTİN
- b. Lütfen tedarik sürecinizi açıklayın (satın alma yöntemi, nakliye süreci, vb.)

- c. Her bir kaynaktan aldığınız pamuğu ayrı tutuyor musunuz? Hangi noktada birden fazla kaynaktan gelen pamuğu birleştiriyorsunuz? Lütfen açıklayınız.
16. Bu yerlerden (ÖRNEK BÖLGE) ne sıklıkla pamuk tedarik ediyorsunuz?
- a. Yıl içinde bu durumun değiştiği zamanlar var mı? Lütfen açıklayınız.
 - b. Bir kaynaktan ne kadar satın aldığınızı nasıl belirlersiniz?
 - c. (EĞER DAHA ÖNCE KONUŞULMAMIŞSA) Pamuğun yurtiçi ve/veya yurtdışı alt ürünlerinde başlıca alıcılarınız kimlerdir? (BÖLGELER, ŞİRKETLER, ÜLKELER, BELİRLİ SEKTÖRLER İÇİN SORU SORUN)

İhracat Sonrası

17. Türkiye'den ihraç edilen pamuk ve yan ürünlerinin küresel ticaretteki rolünü nasıl tanımlarsınız?
- a. Bu alandaki uluslararası pazarlar hangileridir?
 - i. Yakın zamanda bu pazarlarda herhangi bir değişim oldu mu? (herhangi bir taraf yükseldi mi ya da düştü mü?) (ÜLKE VE ŞİRKETLERİ ARAŞTIRIN)
18. Şirketiniz ABD veya Avrupa Birliği Ülkeleriyle ticaret yapıyor mu? Hangi ürünler üzerine yapıyor? Ürünler nasıl ihraç veya ithal ediliyor?
- a. Yerel üretimdeki değişim pamuk ve pamuklu ürünlerin ithalatında nasıl bir değişime sebep oldu?
 - b. ABD veya Avrupa birliğinden ithal edilen pamukla Türk Pamuğunu karıştırıyor musunuz?
19. Tacikistan veya Türkmenistan'dan ithal edilen pamuk veya pamuk ipliğinin kullanımı, yurt içinde üretilen pamuk veya pamuk ipliğinin kullanımından farklı mıdır?
- a. Bu ülkelerden pamuk/pamuk ipliği tedarik etmenin avantaj ve dezavantajları nelerdir?
 - b. Bu ülkelerden pamuğu nasıl alıyorsunuz? (İHRACATÇILARIN KAYNAKLARINI VE LİSTELERİNİ, ALICILARIN BELİRLENMESİNİ, BAŞLICA GİRİŞ LİMANLARINI VB. ARAŞTIRIN).
 - c. Bu ülkelerdeki satıcıları nasıl tespit ediyor ve onlarla nasıl bağlantı kuruyorsunuz? Fuarlarda mı tanışıyorsunuz? Sertifikasyon kuruluşları veya başka ağlar üzerinden mi iletişime geçiyorsunuz?
 - d. Bu şirketlerden istediğiniz nitelikler nelerdir? Herhangi bir sertifika, denetim vb. istiyor musunuz?
 - e. Türkiye'de tutulan hazır stokları mı satın alıyorsunuz yoksa siparişler doğrudan ithalat sevkیاتlarıyla mı karşılanıyor?
 - f. Gümrük sırasında bu pamuğa özel olarak uygulanan herhangi bir resmi denetim var mı? Eğer öyleyse, lütfen belirtiniz.
 - g. Uluslararası bir müşteri bu ülkelerden gelen pamuğu yasaklarsa, bu müşterilere yaptığınız sevkیاتların yasaklı pamuk içermediğini nasıl garanti edersiniz? Yasak yoksa, karışımdaki yüzdeleri nedir?

Çalışma Koşulları

20. Pamuk hasadındaki çalışma koşulları hakkında genel izlenimleriniz nelerdir?
- a. Farkında olduğunuz başlıca sorunlar nelerdir? (ÇOCUK İŞÇİLİĞİNİ VE ZORLA ÇALIŞTIRMAYI ARAŞTIRIN)
 - b. Çalışma standartları söz konusu olduğunda sektördeki başlıca endişeler nelerdir?
 - c. İşyerinizde çalışma standartları nasıl uygulanıyor ve bunları kim denetliyor?

- d. Bu sektörde emek sömürsüne karşı diğerlerine göre daha savunmasız olan belirli gruplar var mı? [ÇOCUKLARI, ETNİK AZINLIKLARI, KADINLARI, MÜLTECİLERİ VB. ARAŞTIRIN]
21. Pamuk tedarik zincirinin hangi aşamalarında çocuk işçiliğine yönelik riskler daha yaygındır?
- a. Her aşamadaki risk faktörleri nelerdir?

Sonuç:

22. Sektördeki pamuk tedarik zinciri hakkında bilgi sahibi olan ve mülakat gerçekleştirebileceğimiz herhangi bir kuruluş veya kişi önerebilir misiniz?
- a. (KATILIMCININ CEVABINA GÖRE, 9. SORUDA BELİRTİLEN LİSTELER GİBİ PAYLAŞABİLECEĞİ EK RAPORLARI VEYA VERİLERİ OLUP OLMADIĞINI ARAŞTIRIN)
23. Eklemek istediğiniz herhangi bir şey var mı?