



Belgian  
Foreign Trade Agency



BELGIUM'S  
TRADE  
RELATIONS  
with

*Türkiye*



BELGIAN ECONOMIC MISSION TO THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE • 10 - 14 MAY 2026  
PRESIDED OVER BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN





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In the first part of this publication, tables and charts show the importance of the Turkish economy for the countries of the European Union and the rest of the world. For example, we examine which countries are

the main clients and suppliers of goods of Türkiye, as well as the relative importance of Türkiye for the trade of the EU Member States.

## 1.1 Main Turkish clients and suppliers

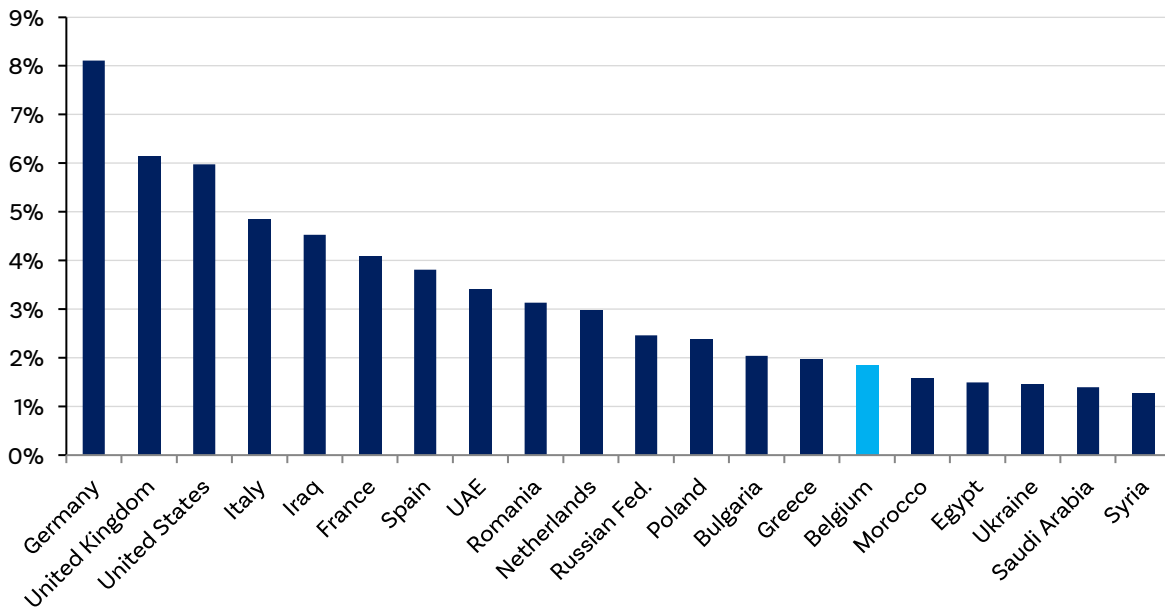
### Clients

In 2025, Belgium was the 15<sup>th</sup> largest client of goods from Türkiye worldwide, which is the same position it held the previous year. Our country's share of Turkish exports reached 1.8% in 2025.

Together, the 20 countries ranked below represented 64.9% of total Turkish exports in 2025. First place was

taken by Germany with 8.1%, while the United Kingdom and the United States accounted for shares of 6.1% and 6.0%, respectively. After Germany, Italy was the most important EU destination for goods from Türkiye, ranking fourth with a 4.8% share. Other EU countries among the top 20 destinations for Turkish exports were France (6<sup>th</sup>, 4.1%), Spain (7<sup>th</sup>, 3.8%), Romania (9<sup>th</sup>, 3.1%), the Netherlands (10<sup>th</sup>, 3.0%), Poland (12<sup>th</sup>, 2.4%), Bulgaria (13<sup>th</sup>, 2.0%) and Greece (14<sup>th</sup>, 2.0%).

Figure 1: Main trading partners of Türkiye on the basis of their share of Turkish exports (2025 - in %)



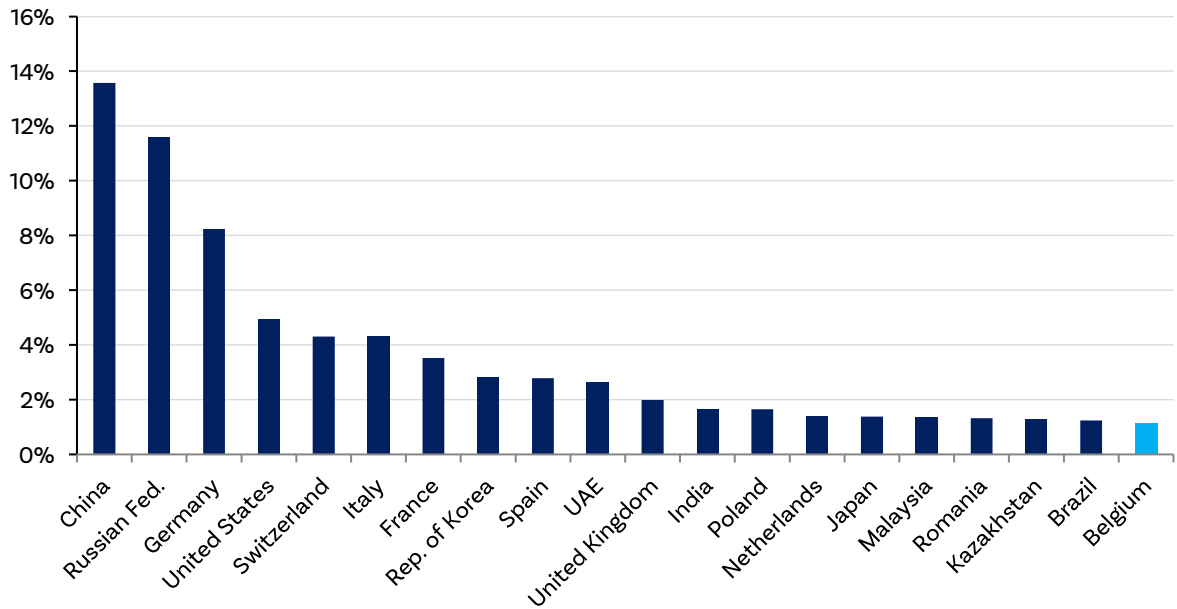
### Suppliers

In 2025, Belgium was the 20<sup>th</sup> largest supplier of goods to Türkiye worldwide, one place lower than in the previous year. Belgium's share of Türkiye's total imports stood at 1.2% in 2025.

Together, the 20 countries listed below accounted for 73.2% of Türkiye's total imports in 2025. China ranked

first with a 13.6% share, followed by the Russian Federation and Germany, with shares of 11.6% and 8.2%, respectively. After Germany, Italy was the most important EU supplier of goods to Türkiye, ranking sixth with a 4.3% share. Other EU countries among the top 20 suppliers to Türkiye were France (7<sup>th</sup>, 3.5%), Spain (9<sup>th</sup>, 2.8%), Poland (13<sup>th</sup>, 1.7%), the Netherlands (14<sup>th</sup>, 1.4%) and Romania (17<sup>th</sup>, 1.3%).

Figure 2: Main trading partners of Türkiye on the basis of their share of Turkish imports (2025 - in %)



## 1.2 Importance of Belgium and the other EU countries in trade with Türkiye

### 1.2.1 Exports

Total exports of goods from the European Union (EU-27) to Türkiye accounted for about €114.4 billion in 2025. **Belgium represented a 5.7% share of this, making it the 6<sup>th</sup> most important EU exporter of goods to Türkiye.** Germany was the leading exporter of goods to Türkiye among all EU countries with a 25.7% share and an amount of €29.4 billion. In addition, Italy and France claimed the second and third place in this ranking with shares of 12.0% and 10.6%, respectively.

Both the value of European exports (EU-27) to Türkiye and Belgian exports to this country increased by 1.0% in 2025. As a result, Belgium's share of total EU goods exports to Türkiye remained unchanged compared with the previous year.

German exports of goods to Türkiye witnessed a rise of 3.7% (€+1.0 billion) in 2025 due to higher values for 'vehicles with both a spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine and an electric motor as motors for propulsion' and 'vehicles with only an electric motor for propulsion', among others. In addition, because of decreased exports of the subsection 'articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal', Italian exports of goods to Türkiye fell by 23.1% (€-4.1 billion). Furthermore, exports from France to Türkiye recorded a decline of 2.1% (€-258.2 million).

Table 1: Evolution of exports to Türkiye

In million €	2024	2025	Variation (in %)	Share (in %)
1. Germany	28,311.1	29,355.8	3.7	25.7
2. Italy	17,823.8	13,702.4	-23.1	12.0
3. France	12,351.4	12,093.2	-2.1	10.6
...				
6. Belgium	6,432.3	6,496.1	1.0	5.7
...				
Total EU-27	113,195.4	114,371.0	1.0	100.0

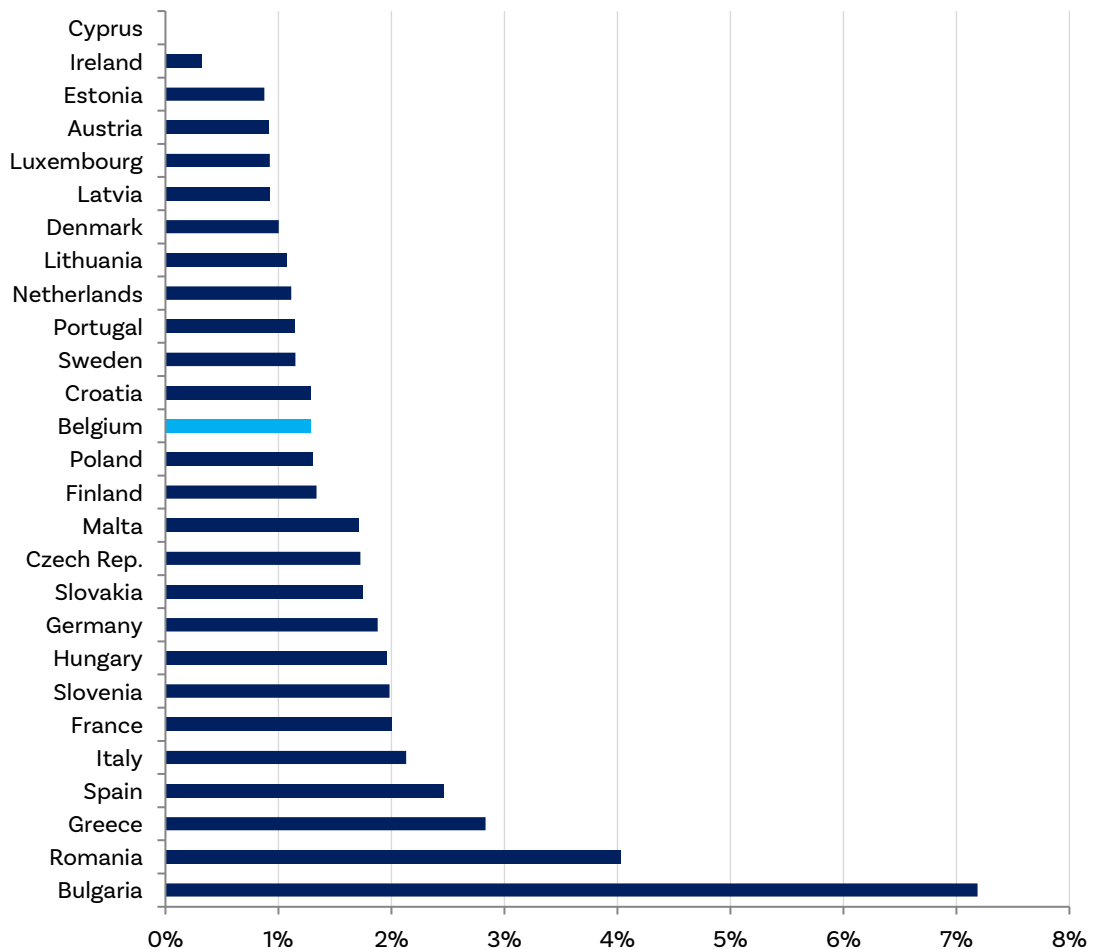
Over the period 2016–2025, Türkiye’s share in Belgian exports of goods remained relatively stable, fluctuating within a narrow range around 1.3%. After standing at 1.25% in 2016, the share increased to a decade high of 1.39% in 2017. This was followed by a gradual decline in the subsequent years, reaching 1.24% in 2018 and 1.17% in 2019. In 2020, Türkiye’s share rebounded to 1.34%, reflecting pandemic-related shifts in trade patterns. The share then eased marginally to 1.30% in 2021 and declined further to 1.18% in 2022. A renewed increase was observed in 2023, when the share rose to 1.35%, before moderating again to 1.26% in 2024. The share ultimately edged up slightly in 2025, with 1.29% of total Belgian exports of goods destined for Türkiye.

In 2025, Bulgaria was the EU country that proportionally exported most to Türkiye. The share of Bulgarian goods exports destined for Türkiye followed a clear downward

trend between 2017 and 2023. However, this trend reversed in 2024 and 2025. Starting from 7.69% in 2016, the proportion fluctuated but generally declined over the subsequent years, falling to 7.23% in 2019 and dropping more markedly during the pandemic period to 6.42% in 2020. The downward trajectory continued in the following years, reaching a low of 5.84% in 2023. The share rebounded to 6.75% in 2024 and further increased to 7.19% in 2025, suggesting a renewed strengthening of trade ties or improved competitiveness of Bulgarian exports on the Turkish market. Overall, despite the recent recovery, the share in 2025 remained below the peak levels observed in the late 2010s.

In 2025, the EU countries least dependent on the Turkish market were Cyprus (with a share of 0.002%), Ireland (with a share of 0.33%), followed by Estonia (with a share of 0.87%).

**Figure 3: Share of the Turkish market in terms of the total merchandise exports of each EU Member State (2025 – in %)**



## 1.2.2 Imports

Total EU imports of goods from Türkiye amounted to about €103.3 billion in 2025. **Belgium was the 7<sup>th</sup> largest EU importer of goods from Türkiye in 2025 with a 5.4% share.** Germany was not only the EU's main exporter to Türkiye in 2025, but also the largest importer of goods from this country with an 18.7% share and an amount of €19.3 billion. Italy and France claimed the second and third place with shares of 12.0% and 9.9%, respectively.

While European Union (EU-27) imports of goods from Türkiye grew by 5.3% (€+5.2 billion) in 2025, Belgian imports from the country rose by only 2.8% (€+153.4 million). As the percentage increase in Belgian imports from Türkiye was lower than that of the EU as a whole, Belgium's share of EU goods imports from Türkiye was down in 2025.

Partly due to the rise in imports of 'motor vehicles for the transport of goods with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) of a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 5 tonnes' and 'motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston

engine (diesel or semi-diesel)', German imports of goods from Türkiye increased by 5.7% (€+1.0 billion) in 2025. Meanwhile, the growth of Italian imports was 3.0% (€+364.0 million) due to the higher values for 'medium and heavy oils', 'vehicles with both a spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine and an electric motor as motors for propulsion, capable of being charged by plugging to an external source of electric power' and 'motor vehicles for the transport of goods with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) of a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 5 tonnes'. Furthermore, French imports from Türkiye grew by 8.0% (€+763.2 million) as a result of higher values for 'vehicles with both a spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine and an electric motor as motors for propulsion, other than those capable of being charged by plugging to an external source of electric power', 'road tractors for semi-trailers with only a compression ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel)' and 'motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel)'.

**Table 2: Evolution of imports from Türkiye**

In million €	2024	2025	Variation (in %)	Share (in %)
1. Germany	18,287.8	19,336.0	5.7	18.7
2. Italy	12,073.0	12,437.0	3.0	12.0
3. France	9,490.8	10,253.9	8.0	9.9
...				
7. Belgium	5,416.6	5,570.0	2.8	5.4
...				
<b>Total EU-27</b>	<b>98,054.7</b>	<b>103,295.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

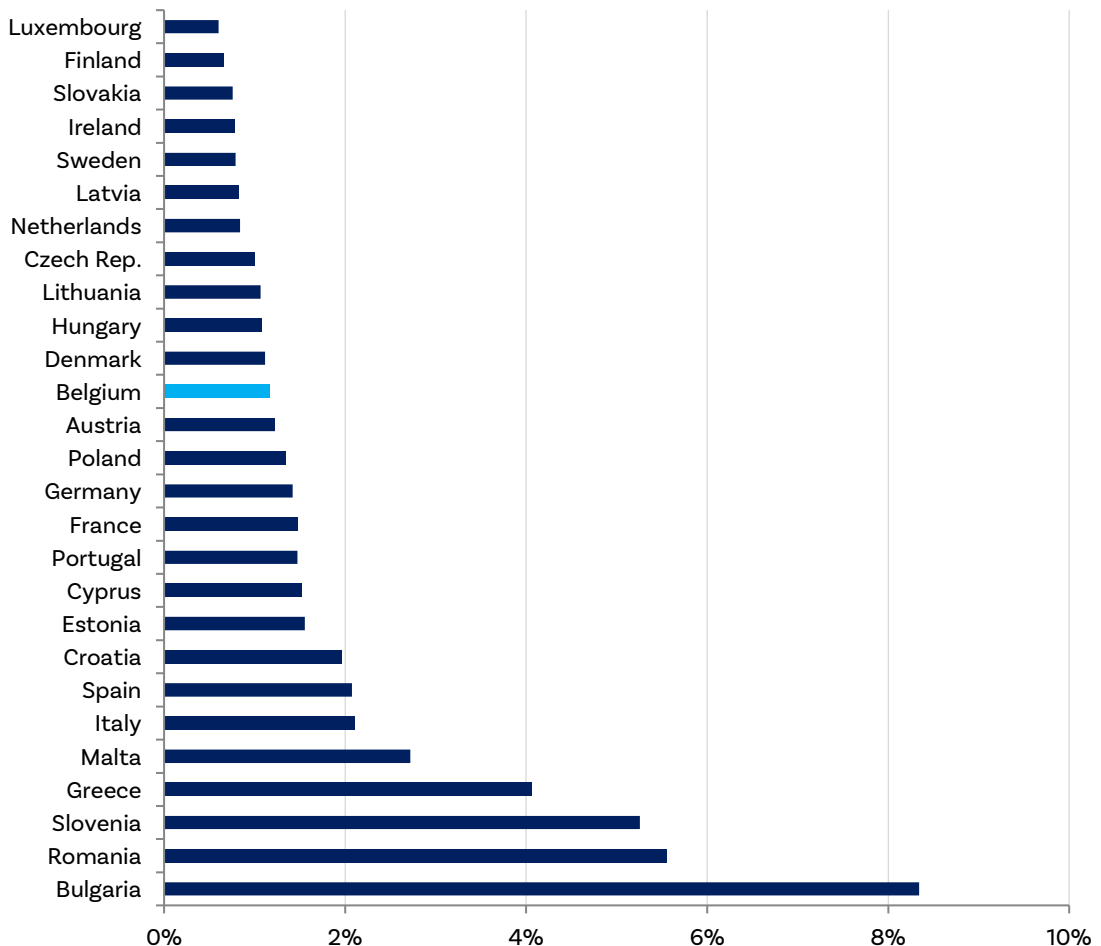
Over the period 2016–2025, Türkiye’s share in Belgian imports of goods showed moderate fluctuations, generally remaining around 1% to 1.3%. In 2016, Türkiye accounted for 1.16% of Belgian imports. This share increased gradually over the next few years, reaching 1.25% in 2017 and peaking at 1.26% in 2018. A slight decline followed, with the share falling to 1.23% in 2019, before rising again to 1.30% in 2020. After this peak, Türkiye’s share decreased to 1.22% in 2021 and dropped further to 1.03% in 2022 and 1.02% in 2023. In 2024 and 2025, a modest recovery brought the share back up to 1.11% and 1.17%, respectively. Overall, Türkiye’s role as a source of Belgian imports has remained fairly stable over the last decade, with minor peaks around 2018–2020 and a slight dip in 2022–2023.

some short-term fluctuations. Starting from 6.21% in 2016, the share remained relatively stable through 2018, before increasing to 6.42% in 2019. A more pronounced rise is observed from 2020 onwards, with Türkiye’s share climbing from 7.02% to a peak of 8.43% in 2022. This period likely reflects strengthened trade integration and Türkiye’s growing role as a competitive supplier, particularly in sectors such as textiles, machinery, and intermediate goods. Although there was a slight dip in 2023 (8.20%) and 2024 (7.78%), the share rebounded to 8.34% in 2025, confirming the overall upward trajectory. Over the full period, Türkiye consolidated its position as one of Bulgaria’s key trading partners, increasing its share of imports by more than 2 percentage points compared to 2016.

Within the EU, Bulgaria had the highest relative share of goods imported from Türkiye in 2025. The share of Bulgarian goods imports originating from Türkiye shows a clear upward trend over the past decade, despite

In 2025, the EU Member States least dependent on Turkish imports were Luxembourg (with a share of 0.60%), Finland (with a share of 0.66%) and Slovakia (with a share of 0.76%).

Figure 4: Share of the Turkish market in terms of each EU Member State’s total merchandise imports (2025 - in %)





## Greece

29<sup>th</sup> largest client  
€2.8 billion

52<sup>nd</sup> largest supplier  
€583.0 million

## Armenia

103<sup>rd</sup> largest client  
€113.7 million

90<sup>th</sup> largest supplier  
€135.2 million

## Bulgaria

44<sup>th</sup> largest client  
€1.3 billion

44<sup>th</sup> largest supplier  
€906.4 million

## Iraq

71<sup>st</sup> largest client  
€318.0 million

138<sup>th</sup> largest supplier  
€5.2 million

## Türkiye

13<sup>th</sup> largest client  
€6.5 billion

15<sup>th</sup> largest supplier  
€5.6 billion

## Azerbaijan

111<sup>th</sup> largest client  
€80.4 million

157<sup>th</sup> largest supplier  
€1.9 million

## Syria

135<sup>th</sup> largest client  
€31.6 million

145<sup>th</sup> largest supplier  
€3.6 million

## Iran

88<sup>th</sup> largest client  
€191.6 million

121<sup>st</sup> largest supplier  
€30.7 million

## Georgia

83<sup>rd</sup> largest client  
€242.0 million

109<sup>th</sup> largest supplier  
€61.4 million

CLIENT = BELGIAN EXPORTS    SUPPLIER = BELGIAN IMPORTS

### 3.1 Trade in goods

In 2025, Türkiye ranked **13<sup>th</sup>** among Belgium's main clients, before Ireland, but after Switzerland.

Total Belgian **exports** of goods to Türkiye amounted to nearly **€6.5 billion** in 2025, which is **1.0%** (€+63.8 million) more than the previous year. In 2025, exports to Türkiye represented **1.3%** of the total amount of Belgian goods exported.

Türkiye was Belgium's **15<sup>th</sup>** largest supplier of goods in 2025, ranking after Norway, but preceding India.

Total Belgian **imports** of goods from Türkiye were up by **2.8%** (€+153.4 million), reaching around **€5.6 billion** in 2025. Türkiye accounted for **1.2%** of total Belgian imports of goods.

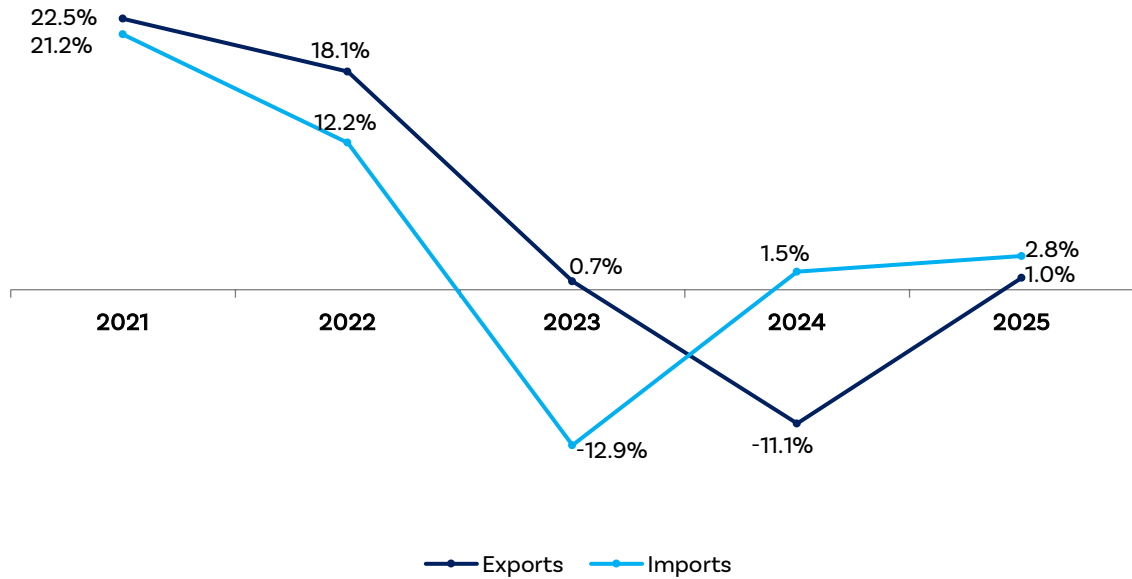
**Table 3: Evolution of Belgium's trade in goods with Türkiye**

In million €	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Exports	6,084.2	7,186.5	7,233.4	6,432.3	6,496.1
Imports	5,460.0	6,125.7	5,335.3	5,416.6	5,570.0
Trade balance	624.2	1,060.8	1,898.1	1,015.7	926.1
Exports: variation in %	22.5	18.1	0.7	-11.1	1.0
Imports: variation in %	21.2	12.2	-12.9	1.5	2.8

Belgium's **trade surplus in goods** with Türkiye, which stood at €624.2 million in 2021, increased to around €1.1 billion in 2022 as exports grew more strongly than imports. In 2023, exports continued to rise slightly while imports declined, pushing the trade surplus to just under €1.9 billion, the highest level in the period under

review. In 2024, this trend reversed: exports decreased while imports recovered from their 2023 slump, causing the surplus to narrow to just over €1.0 billion. In 2025, the trade surplus fell below the €1.0 billion threshold, reaching €926.1 million, as the increase in imports outpaced export growth.

Figure 5: Variation of exports and imports (in %)



In 2021, chemical and pharmaceutical products, plastics, base metals, machinery and equipment and transport equipment were the five largest product groups in Belgium's total goods **exports** to Türkiye. As the value of each of these categories increased that year, total exports grew by 22.5%. Exports in all five categories continued to rise in 2022, contributing to another year of strong overall growth, this time by 18.1%. In 2023, export growth slowed considerably, with a modest increase of just 0.7%, followed by a sharp decline of 11.1% in 2024. This downturn was largely due to a substantial drop in the value of transport equipment exports. In 2025, exports in this category recovered somewhat from their significant fall in the previous year, helping total exports to post modest growth of 1.0%.

Total Belgian **imports** of goods from Türkiye increased by 21.2% in 2021 and 12.2% in 2022, driven by higher import values for machinery and equipment, plastics, mineral products, and textiles in both years. In 2023, however, each of these categories - along with base metals - recorded declines, resulting in a 12.9% drop in total imports. A further decrease in the value of both mineral products and textiles in 2024 and 2025 was offset by a significant rise in imports of transport equipment in 2024, and of transport equipment, base metals and precious metals and stones in 2025, driving increases of 1.5% and 2.8%, respectively, in total Belgian imports of goods from Türkiye over these two years.



### 3.1.1 Exports

In 2025, **chemical and pharmaceutical products** took the leading position in total Belgian exports of goods to Türkiye. At €1.3 billion, this group of products represented a 20.7% share of total exports. This section was mainly composed of ‘immunological products’ and ‘medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses’.

Exports of **plastics** (main subsections: ‘poly(vinyl chloride), not mixed with any other substances’, ‘amino-resins, phenolic resins and polyurethanes, in primary forms’ and ‘polymers of propylene or other olefins, in primary forms’) amounted to €960.0 million, representing a 14.8% share.

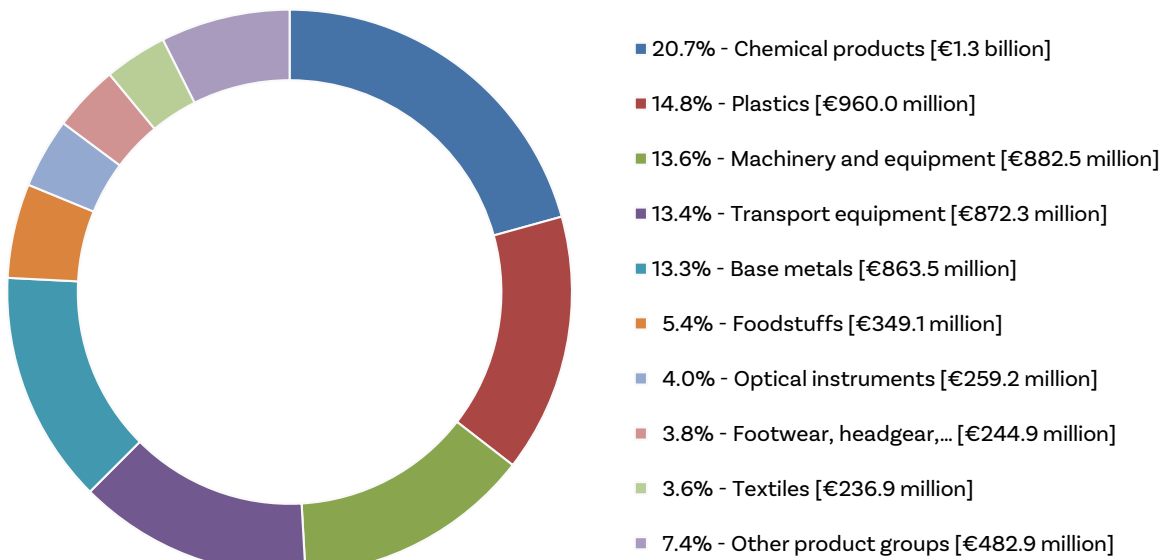
**Machinery and equipment** (main subsections: ‘turbojets of a thrust exceeding 25 kN’, ‘weaving machines (looms)

and ‘air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors and fans; ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan, whether or not fitted with filters; gas-tight biological safety cabinets, whether or not fitted with filters’) completed the top three with a share of 13.6% and an export value of €882.5 million.

There were three other product groups that also accounted for a share of more than 5.0% of Belgian exports of goods to Türkiye. These sections were:

- **transport equipment:**  
€872.3 million, corresponding to a share of 13.4%;
- **base metals:**  
€863.5 million, corresponding to a share of 13.3%;
- **foodstuffs:**  
€349.1 million, corresponding to a share of 5.4%.

Figure 6: Breakdown of Belgian exports to Türkiye by principal commodities (in %) – 2025



The 1.0% increase in total Belgian exports of goods to Türkiye in 2025 was primarily due to a sharp rise in exports of **transport equipment** (+55.6%). The value of this category grew by €311.7 million, mainly as a result of increased exports of ‘vehicles with only an electric motor for propulsion’, ‘motor vehicles for the transport of goods with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) of a gross vehicle weight exceeding 20 tonnes’ and ‘road tractors for semi-trailers with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel)’.

Other top ten product groups that saw growth in exports to Türkiye were: **machinery and equipment** (+4.9%); **optical, precision, and medical instruments** (+22.4%) and **foodstuffs** (+23.0%). The €65.3 million surge in foodstuff exports was driven by higher values for ‘chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa’ and ‘sugar confectionery (incl. white chocolate), not containing cocoa’. Notably, the quantity exported in this category moved in the opposite direction to

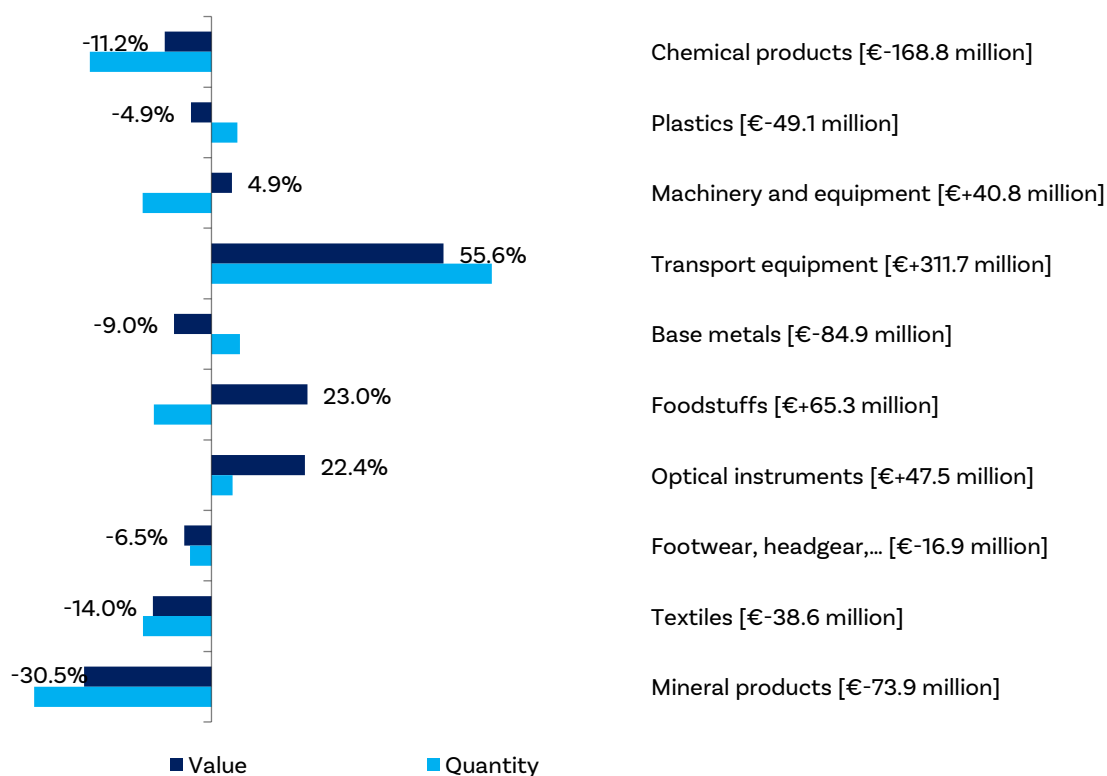
its value. This divergence can be attributed to the subcategory ‘cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form’, which had little impact on the overall evolution of the value.

In contrast, the **mineral products** category recorded a 30.5% (€-73.9 million) decrease, driven by lower export values for ‘oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar’ and ‘medium and heavy oils’.

Exports of **chemical and pharmaceutical products**, the largest export section to Türkiye, fell by 11.2% (€-168.8 million), mainly due to decreased shipments of ‘styrene’ and ‘medicaments’.

Among the other top ten product groups that recorded a decline in 2025, negative growth rates ranged from -4.9% for **plastics** to -14.0% for **textiles**. The €38.6 million drop in the latter category was largely attributable to lower exports of ‘T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted’ and ‘dyed woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn’.

Figure 7: Variation of exports to Türkiye by principal commodities (in value and quantity) – 2025/2024



### 3.1.2 Imports

In 2025, Belgian imports of goods from Türkiye consisted primarily of **transport equipment** and more specifically ‘vehicles with both a spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine and an electric motor as motors for propulsion’ and ‘motor vehicles for the transport of goods with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) of a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 5 tonnes’. Imports of these amounted to about €1.9 billion, giving this group of products a share of 34.1%.

**Base metals** (main subsections: ‘flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel’ and ‘bars and rods, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded’) accounted for a 12.9% share of total imports, totalling €720.4 million.

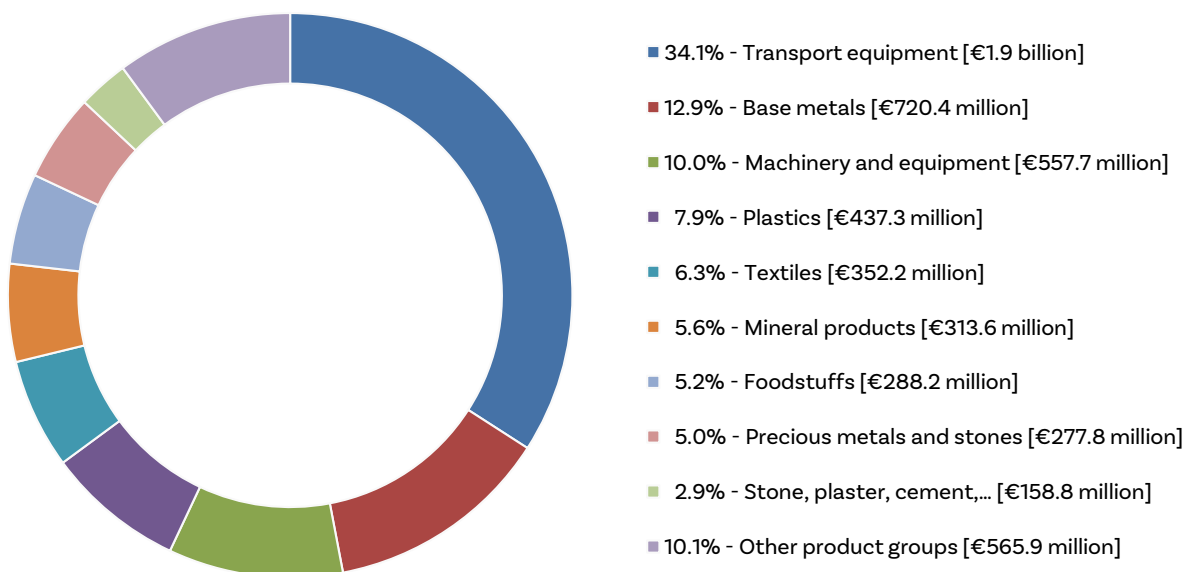
The **machinery and equipment** heading completed the top three of main sections in Belgian imports of goods from Türkiye. This group of products, which was mainly composed of ‘parts of air-conditioning machines, comprising a motor-driven fan and elements for

changing the temperature and humidity, including those machines in which the humidity cannot be separately regulated’, ‘liquid dielectric transformers having a power handling capacity exceeding 10,000 kVA’ and ‘drying machines each of a dry linen capacity not exceeding 10 kg’, accounted for a share of 10.0% and an amount of €557.7 million.

Five other product groups also accounted for a share of 5.0% or more of Belgian imports of goods from Türkiye. These sections were:

- **plastics:**  
€437.3 million, corresponding to a share of 7.9%;
- **textiles:**  
€352.2 million, corresponding to a share of 6.3%;
- **mineral products:**  
€313.6 million, corresponding to a share of 5.6%;
- **foodstuffs:**  
€288.2 million, corresponding to a share of 5.2%;
- **precious metals and stones:**  
€277.8 million, corresponding to a share of 5.0%.

Figure 8: Breakdown of Belgian imports from Türkiye by principal commodities (in %) – 2025



The 2.8% increase in total Belgian imports of goods from Türkiye in 2025 was partly due to a sharp rise in imports of **precious metals and stones** (+189.8%). The value of this category grew by €181.9 million, mainly as a result of increased imports of ‘waste and scrap of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal’ and ‘articles of jewellery and parts thereof of precious metal, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal’. Notably, the quantity imported in this category increased significantly less than its value, suggesting a higher unit price in 2025 compared to the previous year.

Imports of **transport equipment**, the largest import section from Türkiye, were up by 5.1% (€+92.9 million), mainly due to increased deliveries of ‘vehicles with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cm<sup>3</sup>, but not exceeding 2,500 cm<sup>3</sup>; ‘vehicles with both a spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine and an electric motor as motors for propulsion’ and ‘motor vehicles for the transport of goods with both a spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine and an electric motor as

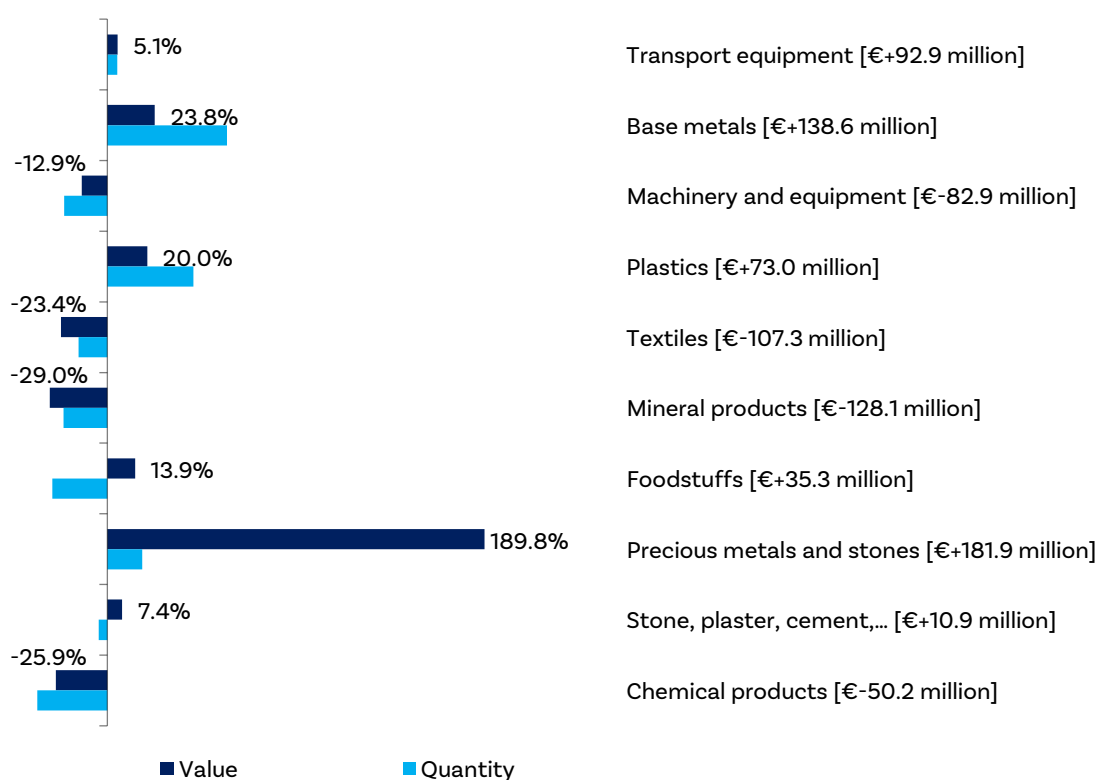
motors for propulsion of a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 5 tonnes’.

Among the other top ten product groups that recorded a rise in 2025, growth rates ranged from 7.4% for **stone, plaster, cement,...** to 23.8% for **base metals**. The €138.6 million surge in the latter category was largely attributable to increased imports of ‘flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel’.

In contrast, the **mineral products** category continued to fall back in order of importance, this time ranking in 6<sup>th</sup> place, as it recorded a further 29.0% (€-128.1 million) decrease, driven by lower import values for ‘oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar’ and ‘zinc ores and concentrates’.

Other top ten product groups that displayed a decline: **machinery and equipment** (-12.9%); **textiles** (-23.4%) and **chemical and pharmaceutical products** (-25.9%). The €50.2 million drop in the latter category’s imports was driven by lower values for ‘immunological products’ and ‘disodium carbonate’.

Figure 9: Variation of imports from Türkiye by principal commodities (in value and quantity) – 2025/2024



### 3.2 Trade in services

The value of Belgian **exports** of services to Türkiye was up by **26.6%** (€+226.0 million) in 2025, increasing to around **€1.1 billion**. As a result, Türkiye moved up to the **17<sup>th</sup>** place on the list of Belgium's largest clients of services, after China but before Finland with a share of **0.8%** of total Belgian exports of services.

Belgian **imports** of services from Türkiye accounted for a value of **€777.5 million** in 2025, corresponding to a 10.8% (€+75.9 million) increase compared to the year before. Türkiye was Belgium's **25<sup>th</sup>** largest supplier in 2025 with a share of **0.5%** of our country's total imports of services, ranking before Lithuania, but after Bulgaria.

**Table 4: Evolution of Belgium's trade in services with Türkiye**

In million €	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Exports	662.9	720.9	776.0	849.7	1,075.7
Imports	425.7	610.0	605.2	701.6	777.5
Trade balance	237.2	110.9	170.9	148.1	298.2
Exports: variation in %	29.3	8.7	7.6	9.5	26.6
Imports: variation in %	15.0	43.3	-0.8	15.9	10.8

Belgium's **trade balance in services** vis-à-vis Türkiye was positive in each year from 2021 to 2025, with exports of services to Türkiye consistently exceeding imports from that country.

Belgium's services trade surplus with Türkiye, which stood at €237.2 million in 2021, narrowed to €110.9 million the following year, as the growth in imports outpaced that of exports. In 2023, exports continued to increase while imports declined slightly, resulting in a surplus of €170.9 million. Imports recovered from their

slump in 2024 and grew more strongly than exports, causing the services trade surplus to fall back to €148.1 million. In 2025, exports rose for the fifth consecutive year, and their growth rate exceeded that of imports, pushing the services trade surplus up to €298.2 million –the highest level over the period under review.

Overall, Belgium's services trade balance with Türkiye from 2021 to 2025 displayed similarities with the goods balance, as both remained in Belgium's favour throughout the period.



### 3.2.1 Exports

In 2025, the **telecommunications, computer and information services section** led Belgian exports of services to Türkiye with a value of €535.2 million and a 49.8% share. **Transportation services** took the second place with 17.2%, while the **other business services** section completed the top three with a 14.9% share. The latter category of services includes ‘merchandising’, ‘operational leasing services’, ‘legal services’, ‘accounting, auditing, bookkeeping and tax consultancy services’, ‘advertising, market research and public opinion polling’ and ‘waste treatment and depollution’.

The higher value of **telecommunications, computer, and information services** was the main driver of the 26.6% growth in total Belgian services exports to Türkiye in 2025. The value of these services increased by an above-average rate of 28.9%, from €415.1 million in 2024 to €535.2 million in 2025.

**Transportation services**, which include all services provided by residents of one economy to residents of another economy that involve the transport of persons,

the movement of goods (freight), the rental (charter) of vehicles with crew and related support services, recorded a 21.7% (€+33.0 million) rise in exports.

**Manufacturing services** in international trade, often termed “contract manufacturing” or “toll manufacturing”, involve an enterprise performing processing, assembly, or packing on physical inputs owned by another party located in a different country. The processor does not own the goods but provides the service for a fee. The value of this category in Belgian exports to Türkiye grew from only €1.8 million in 2024 to €68.2 million (+3,655.0%) the next year.

**Other business services** and **royalties and licence fees**, which ranked third and fifth in exports of services to Türkiye in 2025, recorded increases of 4.3% (€+6.5 million) and 11.1% (€+4.3 million), respectively.

The positive evolution of each of the five largest services categories was more significant than the decline of the **other remaining services** (-4.9%, or €-4.3 million).

Table 5: Belgian exports to Türkiye by principal services

In million €	2024	2025	2025/2024 Var. in %	2025 Share in %
Telecommunications, computer and information services	415.1	535.2	28.9	49.8
Transportation services	151.9	184.9	21.7	17.2
Other business services	153.8	160.3	4.3	14.9
Manufacturing services	1.8	68.2	3,655.0	6.3
Royalties and licence fees	38.7	43.0	11.1	4.0
Other remaining services	88.4	84.1	-4.9	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>849.7</b>	<b>1,075.7</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.2.2 Imports

The **travel services** section dominated total Belgian **imports** of services from Türkiye in 2025 with a value of €298.1 million and a 38.3% share. **Transportation services**, which include sea transport, air transport, rail transport, road transport and inland waterway transport and **other business services** completed the top three with shares of 22.4% and 19.1%, respectively.

The higher value for **other business services** was the main growth driver of the 10.8% increase of total Belgian imports of services from Türkiye in 2025. The value of this category rose by 41.5%, from €105.0 million to €148.5 million.

The value of **telecommunications, computer and information services** in services imports from Türkiye also grew by an above-average rate of 19.9% (€+19.6 million), which is why their share went up to 15.2%.

**Transportation services** and **insurance services** were the two other categories among the top five whose values increased. Growth in the former section amounted to 9.5% (€+15.1 million). Imports in the latter group of services - which provide essential risk mitigation by covering cargo, credit, and political risks to ensure secure cross-border transactions - rose by 18.1% (€+1.6 million). Key insurance services include marine and transit insurance for goods, trade credit insurance against buyer non-payment, and political risk coverage. These services enhance liquidity, facilitate financing, and support business expansion.

In 2025, the increase in imports of the four preceding services groups and the **other remaining services** (+9.1%, or €+2.3 million) was more significant than the negative evolution of **travel services** (-2.1%, or €-6.3 million) as spending by Belgian businesspeople and tourists during their stays in Türkiye decreased slightly in 2025.

Table 6: Belgian imports from Türkiye by principal services

In million €	2024	2025	2025/2024 Var. in %	2025 Share in %
Travel services	304.4	298.1	-2.1	38.3
Transportation services	159.0	174.1	9.5	22.4
Other business services	105.0	148.5	41.5	19.1
Telecommunications, computer and information services	98.8	118.5	19.9	15.2
Insurance services	8.6	10.2	18.1	1.3
Other remaining services	25.8	28.1	9.1	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>701.6</b>	<b>777.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# 4 Economic indicators for Türkiye





## Economic structure (2025 - estimates)

GDP	\$1,570.0 billion
GDP growth rate	3.6%
Inflation rate	34.9%
Exports of goods (FOB)	\$273.4 billion
Imports of goods (FOB)	\$365.4 billion
Trade balance	\$-92.0 billion
Population	85.8 million
Unemployment rate	8.3%

## Main clients (2025): % of total

 Germany	8.1
 United Kingdom	6.1
 United States	6.0
 Italy	4.8

## Main suppliers (2025): % of total

 China	13.6
 Russian Federation	11.6
 Germany	8.2
 United States	4.9

## Main exports (2025): % of total

Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	4.9
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals	4.6
Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal	3.6

## Main imports (2025): % of total

Gold	6.3
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	6.1
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals	4.8

Sources: IMF + International Trade Centre

The table below gives an overview of the development of the index of the unit price for imports and exports for Belgium (with the world).

This index facilitates an analysis of the general development of the price of goods. This makes it possible to consider the global development of Belgian imports and exports in perspective by determining the part that is caused by price developments (and hence which part is caused by a change in quantity).

The table has to be interpreted as follows:

If a given product had an export value of €100 in the year 2021, then this product had an average value of €119.6 in 2024. The same principle applies to imports. If a particular product had an import value of €100 in 2021, the same product then had an import value of €119.9 in 2024.

**Table 7: Index of the unit value of total Belgian exports and imports (2021=100)**

	Export	Import
2015	82.0	81.1
2016	80.3	78.0
2017	84.8	83.8
2018	88.0	88.7
2019	90.0	91.2
2020	90.0	89.0
2021	100.0	100.0
2022	127.0	128.9
2023	119.5	119.1
2024	119.6	119.9

**WORLD BANK**

[www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

**NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM**

[www.nbb.be](http://www.nbb.be)

**CREENDO**

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**CIA WORLD FACTBOOK**

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**DIRECTORATE-GENERAL COMMERCE, EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

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