



Belgian
Foreign Trade Agency



BELGIUM'S
TRADE
RELATIONS
with

Türkiye



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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

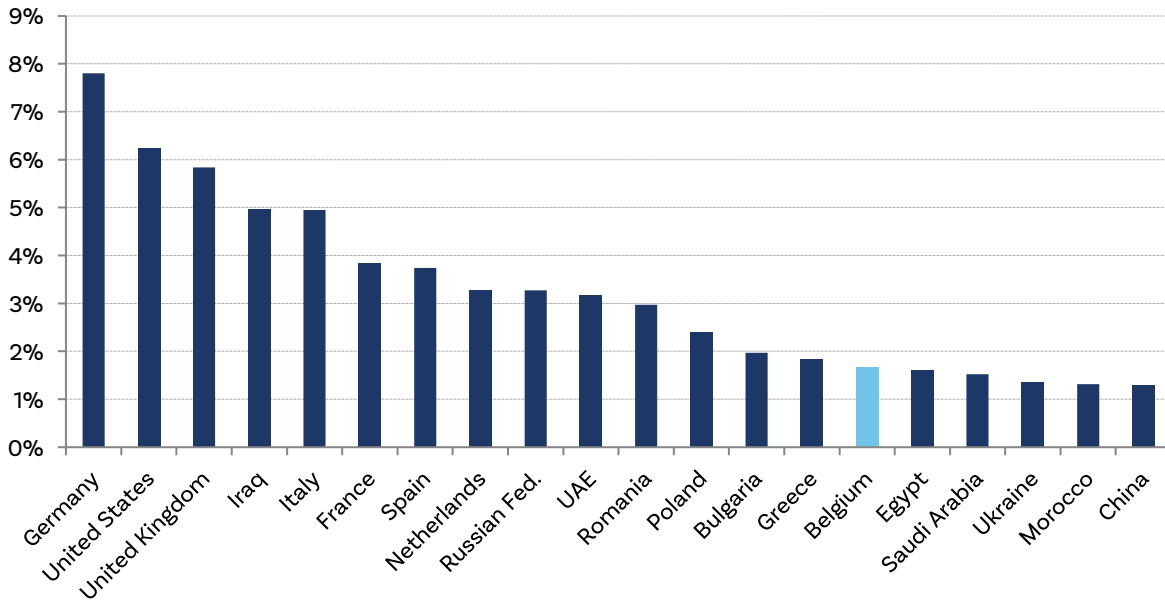
Clients

In 2024, Belgium was the 15th largest client of goods from Türkiye worldwide, which is one place down from the position it held the previous year. Our country's share of Turkish exports reached 1.7% in 2024.

Together, the 20 countries ranked below represented 65.0% of total Turkish exports. First place was taken

by Germany with 7.8%, while the United States and the United Kingdom accounted for shares of 6.2% and 5.8%, respectively. After Germany, Italy was the most important EU destination for goods from Türkiye, ranking fifth with a 4.9% share. Other EU countries among the top 20 destinations for Turkish exports were France (6th, 3.8%), Spain (7th, 3.7%), the Netherlands (8th, 3.3%), Romania (11th, 3.0%), Poland (12th, 2.4%), Bulgaria (13th, 2.0%) and Greece (14th, 1.8%).

Figure 1: Main trading partners of Türkiye on the basis of their share of Turkish exports (2024 - in %)



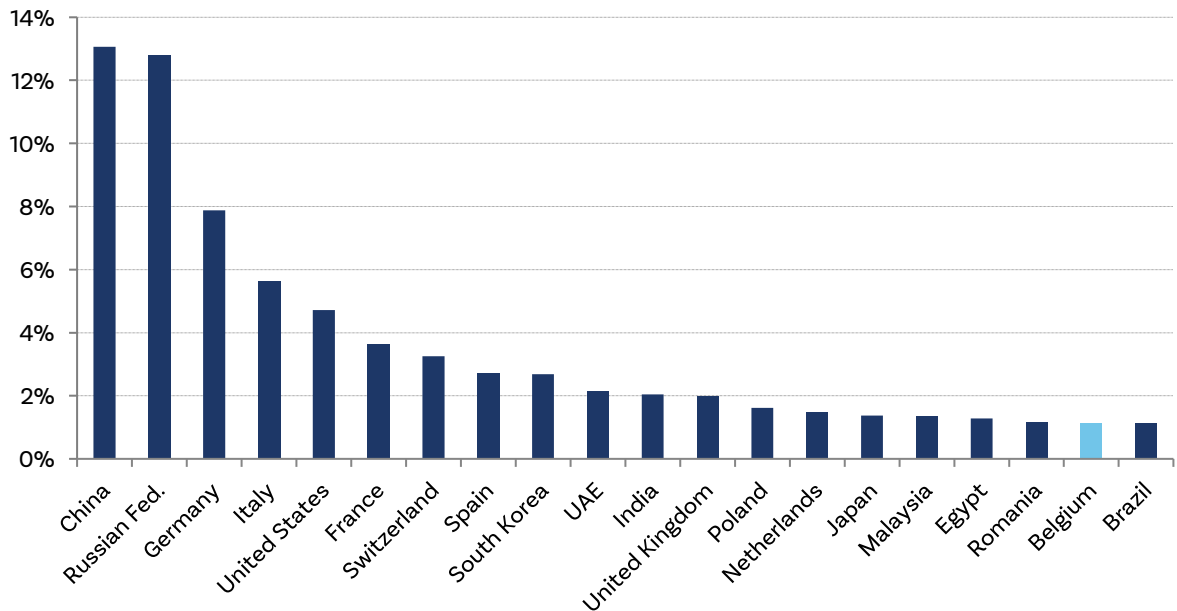
Suppliers

In 2024, Belgium was the 19th largest supplier of goods to Türkiye worldwide, three places lower than in the previous year. Belgium's share of Türkiye's total imports stood at 1.1% in 2024.

Together, the 20 countries listed below accounted for 73.0% of Türkiye's total imports. China ranked first with

a 13.1% share, followed by the Russian Federation and Germany, with shares of 12.8% and 7.9%, respectively. After Germany, Italy was the most important EU supplier of goods to Türkiye, ranking fourth with a 5.6% share. Other EU countries among the top 20 suppliers to Türkiye were France (6th, 3.6%), Spain (8th, 2.7%), Poland (13th, 1.6%), the Netherlands (14th, 1.5%) and Romania (18th, 1.2%).

Figure 2: Main trading partners of Türkiye on the basis of their share of Turkish imports (2024 - 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 €113.2 billion in 2024. **Belgium represented a 5.7% share of this, making it the 6th most important EU exporter of goods to Türkiye.** Germany was the leading exporter of goods to Türkiye among all EU countries with a 25.0% share and an amount of €28.3 billion. In addition, Italy and France claimed the second and third place in this ranking with shares of 15.7% and 10.9%, respectively.

While the value of European exports (EU-27) to Türkiye in 2024 was 1.3% (€+1.5 billion) higher than a year earlier, Belgian exports decreased by 9.2% (€-652.6 million). As a result, Belgium's share of total EU exports of goods to Türkiye was down in 2024.

German exports of goods to Türkiye witnessed a decline of 7.8% (€-2.4 billion) in 2024 due to lower values for 'airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg' and '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', among others. In addition, driven by the 'articles of precious metal, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal' subsection, Italian exports of goods to Türkiye increased by 25.3% (€+3.6 billion), while growth in exports from France to Türkiye was limited to 3.8% (€+456.0 million).

Table 1: Evolution of exports to Türkiye

In million €	2023	2024	Variation (in %)	Share (in %)
1. Germany	30,696.4	28,311.1	-7.8	25.0
2. Italy	14,223.0	17,823.8	25.3	15.7
3. France	11,895.4	12,351.4	3.8	10.9
...				
6. Belgium	7,084.9	6,432.3	-9.2	5.7
...				
Total EU-27	111,718.3	113,174.5	1.3	100.0

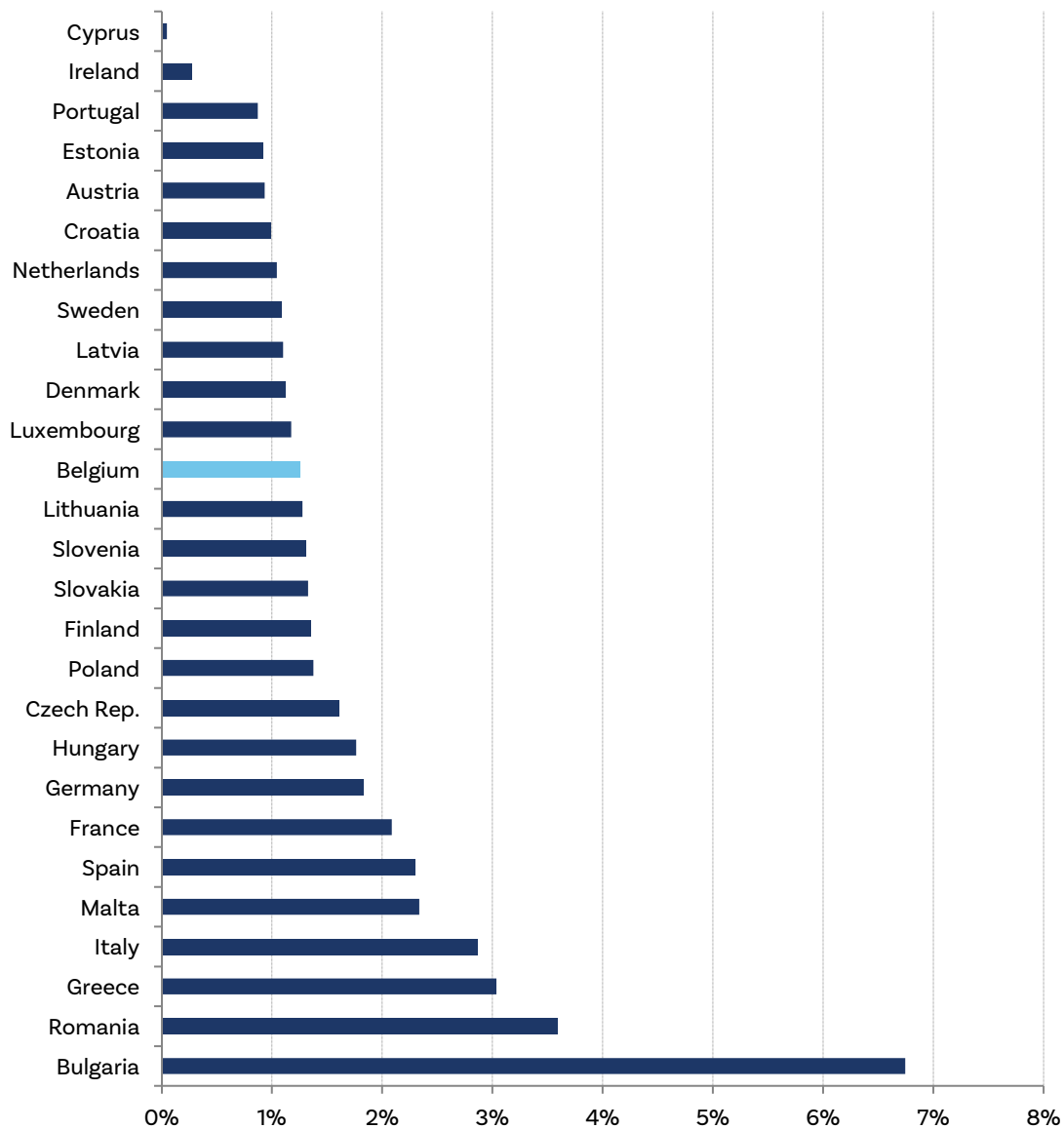
Over the period 2015–2024, Türkiye's share in Belgian exports of goods remained relatively stable, fluctuating within a narrow range around 1.3%. After standing at 1.27% in 2015, the share edged down slightly to 1.25% in 2016 before increasing to a decade high of 1.39% in 2017. This was followed by a 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 fell 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.

In 2024, Bulgaria was the EU country that proportionally exported most to Türkiye. Nevertheless, over the past decade, Türkiye's share in Bulgarian exports has followed a clear downward trend, despite some short-term fluctuations. Starting from a relatively high level of 8.63% in 2015, the share declined to 7.69% in 2016, before rising briefly to 8.87% in 2017, the highest level of the past decade. From 2018 onwards, however, a sustained contraction set in: the share fell to 7.73% in 2018 and 7.23% in 2019, then dropped more sharply during the pandemic period to 6.42% in 2020 and 6.18% in 2021. The downward movement continued in 2022 and 2023, when Türkiye's share slipped below

6%, reaching 5.98% and 5.84%, respectively. In 2024, a partial recovery was observed, with the share rising to 6.75%. Overall, the figures point to a structural decline in Türkiye's relative importance as a destination for Bulgarian exports over the past ten years, despite a modest rebound in 2024.

In 2024, the EU countries least dependent on the Turkish market were Cyprus (with a share of 0.05%), Ireland (with a share of 0.27%), followed by Portugal (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 (2024 - in %)



1.2.2 Imports

Total EU imports of goods from Türkiye amounted to about €98.0 billion in 2024. **Belgium was the 7th largest EU importer of goods from Türkiye in 2024 with a 5.5% share.** Germany was not only the EU's main exporter to Türkiye in 2024, but also the largest importer of goods from this country with an 18.7% share and an amount of €18.3 billion. Italy and France claimed the second and third place with shares of 12.3% and 9.7%, respectively.

While European Union (EU-27) imports of goods from Türkiye increased by 2.2% (€+2.1 billion) in 2024, Belgian imports from the country rose by a slightly lower rate of 1.9% (€+103.0 million). As a result, Belgium's share of EU imports of goods from Türkiye declined in 2024.

Partly due to the decrease in imports of '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)', German imports of goods from Türkiye decreased by 6.2% (€-1.2 billion) in 2024. While the growth of Italian imports was 4.6% (€+525.7 million) due to the higher values for 'vehicles with only a spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1,000 cm³', 'motor vehicles for the transport of goods with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) of a gross weight not exceeding 5 tonnes' and 'vehicles with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cm³ but not exceeding 2,500 cm³', French imports from Türkiye dropped by 3.7% (€-362.9 million).

Table 2: Evolution of imports from Türkiye

In million €	2023	2024	Variation (in %)	Share (in %)
1. Germany	19,500.2	18,287.8	-6.2	18.7
2. Italy	11,547.3	12,073.0	4.6	12.3
3. France	9,853.7	9,490.8	-3.7	9.7
...				
7. Belgium	5,313.6	5,416.6	1.9	5.5
...				
Total EU-27	95,904.2	97,978.0	2.2	100.0

Over the period 2015–2024, Türkiye's share in Belgian imports of goods showed moderate fluctuations, generally remaining around 1% to 1.3%. In 2015, Türkiye accounted for 1.05% of Belgian imports. This share increased gradually over the next few years, reaching 1.16% in 2016, 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 1.05% in 2022 and 1.03% in 2023. In 2024, a modest recovery brought the share

back up to 1.11%. 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.

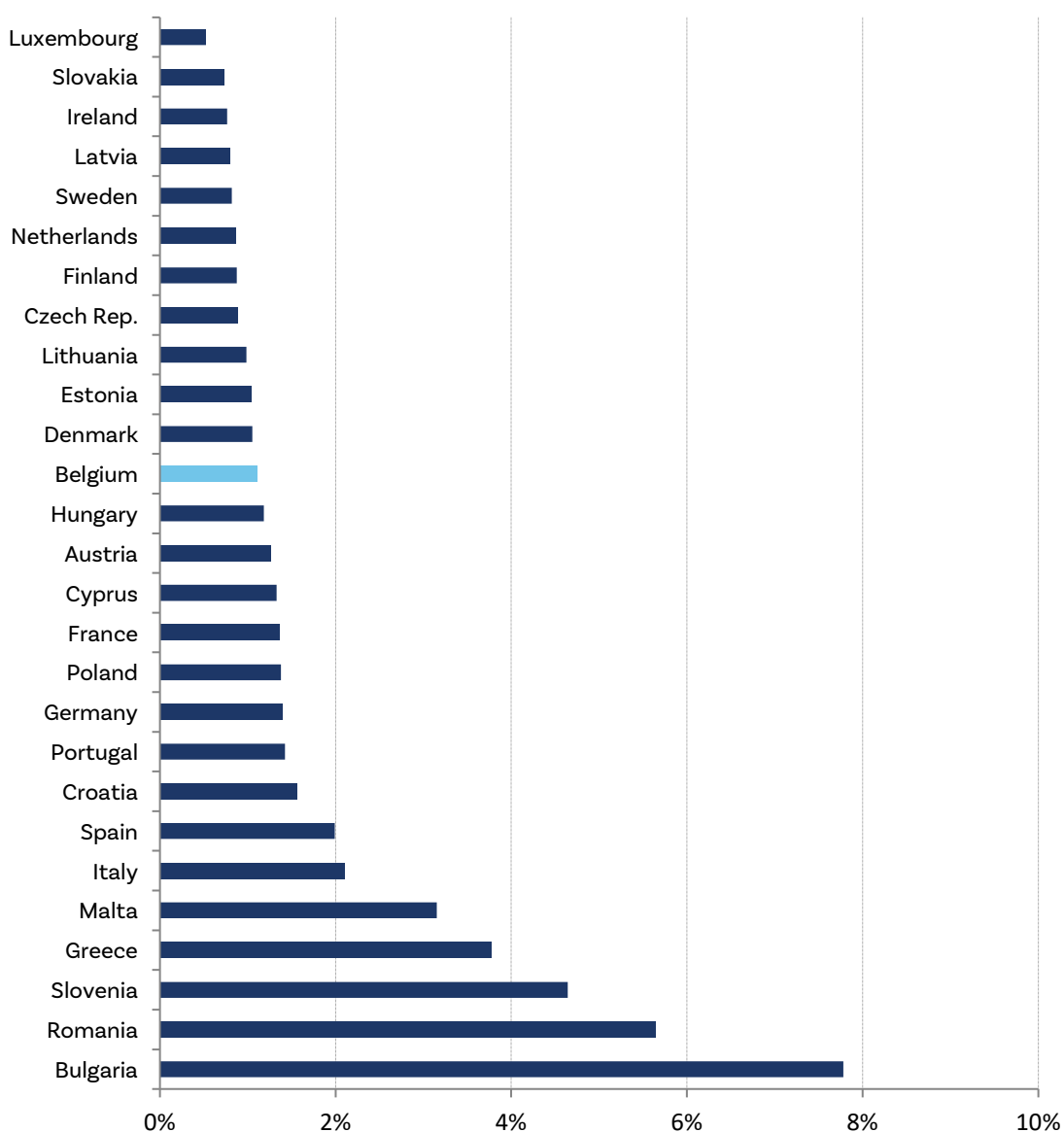
Within the EU, Bulgaria had the highest relative share of goods imported from Türkiye. Over the period 2015–2024, Türkiye's share in Bulgarian imports of goods showed a clear upward trend, reflecting its growing importance as a supplier to Bulgaria. In 2015, Türkiye accounted for 5.67% of Bulgarian imports. This share

increased to 6.21% in 2016, before marginally declining over the following two years to 6.17% in 2017 and 6.14% in 2018. From 2019 onwards, the share rose noticeably: 6.42% in 2019, 7.02% in 2020 and 7.72% in 2021. The growth continued in 2022, when Türkiye's share peaked at 8.43%, before slightly declining to 8.20% in 2023 and 7.78% in 2024. Overall, Türkiye's role as a source of Bulgarian imports strengthened steadily over the

last decade, with the share rising by more than two percentage points between 2015 and 2024.

In 2024, the EU Member States least dependent on Turkish imports were Luxembourg (with a share of 0.53%), Slovakia (with a share of 0.73%) and Ireland (with a share of 0.77%).

Figure 4: Share of the Turkish market in terms of each EU Member State's total merchandise imports (2024 - in %)





Greece

30th largest client
€2.6 billion

51st largest supplier
€609.5 million

Armenia

104th largest client
€111.3 million

95th largest supplier
€115.8 million

Bulgaria

43rd largest client
€1.3 billion

45th largest supplier
€1.0 billion

Iraq

75th largest client
€352.6 million

132nd largest supplier
€13.5 million

Türkiye

12th largest client
€6.4 billion

16th largest supplier
€5.4 billion

Azerbaijan

115th largest client
€81.9 million

121st largest supplier
€29.4 million

Syria

146th largest client
€24.1 million

152nd largest supplier
€3.6 million

Georgia

93rd largest client
€160.8 million

100th largest supplier
€86.0 million

Iran

80th largest client
€302.5 million

115th largest supplier
€39.3 million

CLIENT = BELGIAN EXPORTS SUPPLIER = BELGIAN IMPORTS

3.1 Trade in goods

In 2024, Türkiye ranked **12th** among Belgium's main clients, before Switzerland, but after Luxembourg.

Total Belgian exports of goods to Türkiye amounted to about **€6.4 billion** in 2024, which is **9.2%** (€-652.6 million) less than the previous year. In 2024, exports to Türkiye represented **1.3%** of the total amount of Belgian goods exported.

Türkiye was Belgium's **16th** largest supplier of goods in 2024, ranking after India, but preceding the Czech Republic.

Total Belgian imports of goods from Türkiye were up by **1.9%** (€+103.0 million), reaching a little more than **€5.4 billion** in 2024. Türkiye accounted for **1.1%** of total Belgian imports of goods.

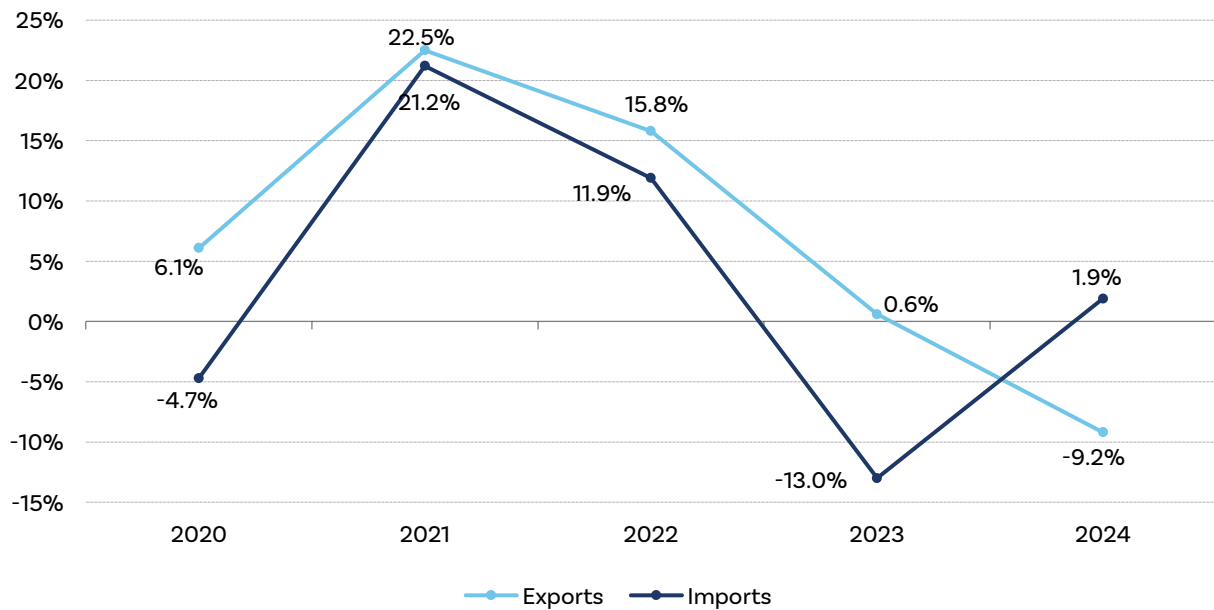
Table 3: Development of Belgium's trade in goods with Türkiye

In million €	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Exports	4,967.7	6,084.2	7,044.0	7,084.9	6,432.3
Imports	4,503.6	5,460.0	6,109.7	5,313.6	5,416.6
Trade balance	464.1	624.2	934.4	1,771.3	1,015.7
Exports: variation in %	6.1	22.5	15.8	0.6	-9.2
Imports: variation in %	-4.7	21.2	11.9	-13.0	1.9

Belgium's **trade surplus in goods** with Türkiye, which stood at €464.1 million in 2020, increased to €624.2 million in 2021 and €934.4 million in 2022, as exports grew more strongly than imports in both years. In 2023, exports continued to grow slightly, while imports declined, causing the trade surplus to surge to €1.8

billion - the highest of the period under review. In 2024, the situation reversed from the previous year: exports declined while imports began recovering from their 2023 slump, causing the trade surplus to narrow to just over €1.0 billion.

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



In 2020, 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 6.1% despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Exports in each of these sections continued to rise in 2021 and 2022, contributing to strong overall growth rates of 22.5% and 15.8%, respectively. In 2023, export growth slowed considerably, with a modest increase of just 0.6%, followed by a sharp decline of 9.2% in 2024. This downturn was largely due to a substantial drop in the value of transport equipment exports.

Due to lower values for transport equipment and base metals, among other categories, total Belgian **imports** of goods from Türkiye fell by 4.7% in 2020. This decline was followed by increases of 21.2% in 2021 and 11.9% in 2022, driven by higher import values for machinery and equipment, mineral products and textiles in both years. In 2023, however, each of these categories - along with base metals and plastics - recorded declines, resulting in a 13.0% drop in total imports. A further decline in the value of both mineral products and textiles was offset by a significant rise in imports of transport equipment, which drove the 1.9% increase in total Belgian imports of goods from Türkiye in 2024.



3.1.1 Exports

In 2024, **chemical and pharmaceutical products** took the leading position in total Belgian exports of goods to Türkiye. At €1.5 billion, this group of products represented a 23.5% share of total exports. This section was mainly composed of ‘medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses’ and ‘vaccines for human medicine’.

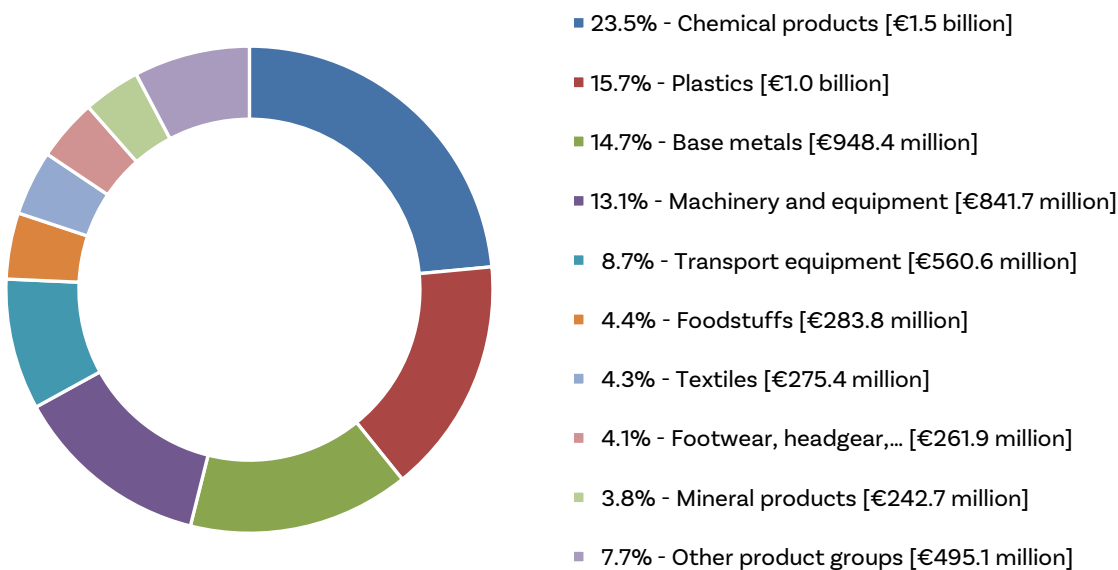
Exports of **plastics** (main subsections: ‘poly(vinyl chloride), not mixed with any other substances’, ‘propylene copolymers’ and ‘polymers of styrene, in primary forms’) amounted to just over €1.0 billion, representing a 15.7% share.

Base metals (main subsection: ‘ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel’) completed the top three with a share of 14.7% and an export value of €948.4 million.

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

- **machinery and equipment:** €841.7 million, corresponding to a share of 13.1%;
- **transport equipment:** €560.6 million, corresponding to a share of 8.7%.

Figure 6: Breakdown of Belgian exports to Türkiye by principal commodities (in %) – 2024



The 9.2% decline in total Belgian exports of goods to Türkiye in 2024 was primarily due to a sharp drop in exports of **transport equipment** (-62.3%). The value of this category fell by €927.7 million, mainly as a result of decreased exports of ‘vehicles with only an electric motor for propulsion’.

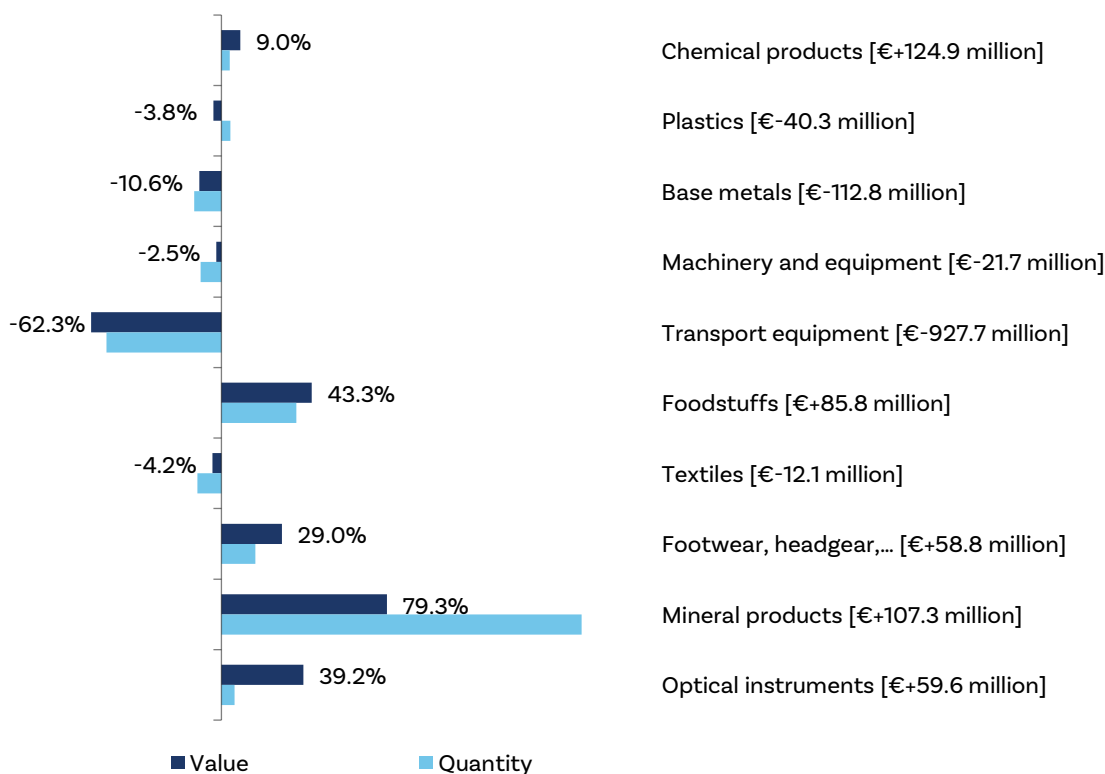
Among the other top ten product groups that recorded a decline in 2024, negative growth rates ranged from -2.5% for **machinery and equipment** to -10.6% for **base metals**. The €112.8 million drop in the latter category was largely attributable to lower exports of ‘ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots of iron or steel’.

In contrast, the **chemical and pharmaceutical products** category - the largest export section to Türkiye - recorded a 9.0% (€+124.9 million) increase, driven by higher export values for ‘medicaments’ and ‘styrene’.

Exports of **foodstuffs** to Türkiye rose by 43.3% (€+85.8 million), mainly due to increased shipments of ‘chocolate’, ‘tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped’, and ‘cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form’.

Other top ten product groups that saw growth in exports to Türkiye were: **footwear, headgear, etc.** (+29.0%); **optical, precision, and medical instruments** (+39.2%) and **mineral products** (+79.3%). The €107.3 million surge in mineral product exports was driven by higher values for ‘oils and other products of the distillation of high-temperature coal tar’ and ‘medium and heavy oils’. Notably, the quantity exported in this category increased significantly more than its value, suggesting a lower unit price in 2024 compared to the previous year.

Figure 7: Variation of exports to Türkiye by principal commodities (in value and quantity) – 2024/2023



3.1.2 Imports

In 2024, 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, other than those capable of being charged by plugging to an external source of electric power', 'motor vehicles for the transport of goods with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) of a gross weight not exceeding 5 tonnes' and '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'. Imports of these amounted to about €1.8 billion, giving this group of products a share of 33.3%.

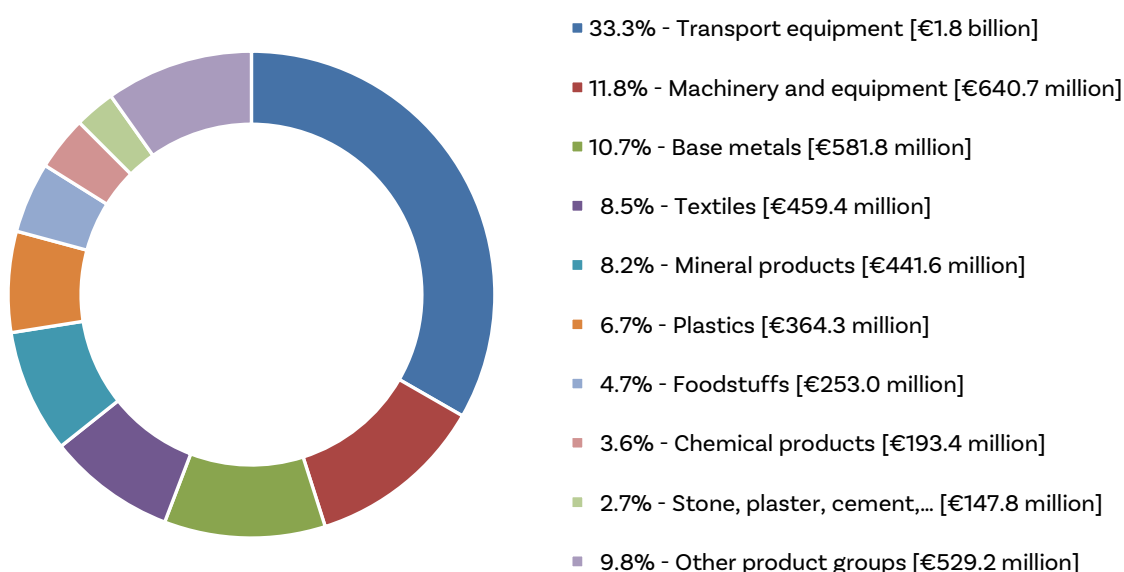
Machinery and equipment (main subsections: 'ovens; cookers, cooking plates, boiling rings; grillers and roasters', 'ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles, aircraft or ships' and 'drying machines, each of a dry linen capacity not exceeding 10 kg') accounted for an 11.8% share of total imports, totalling €640.7 million.

The **base metals** heading completed the top three of main sections in Belgian imports of goods from Türkiye. This group of products, which was mainly composed of 'flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel', 'bars and rods, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded' and 'tubes, pipes and hollow profiles (for example, open seam or welded, riveted or similarly closed), of iron or steel', accounted for a share of 10.7% and an amount of €581.8 million.

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

- **textiles:**
€459.4 million, corresponding to a share of 8.5%;
- **mineral products:**
€441.6 million, corresponding to a share of 8.2%;
- **plastics:**
€364.3 million, corresponding to a share of 6.7%.

Figure 8: Breakdown of Belgian imports from Türkiye by principal commodities (in %) – 2024



The 1.9% increase in total Belgian imports of goods from Türkiye in 2024 was largely due to a sharp rise in imports of **transport equipment** (+16.7%). The value of this category grew by €258.7 million, mainly as a result of increased imports of ‘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 weight not exceeding 5 tonnes’.

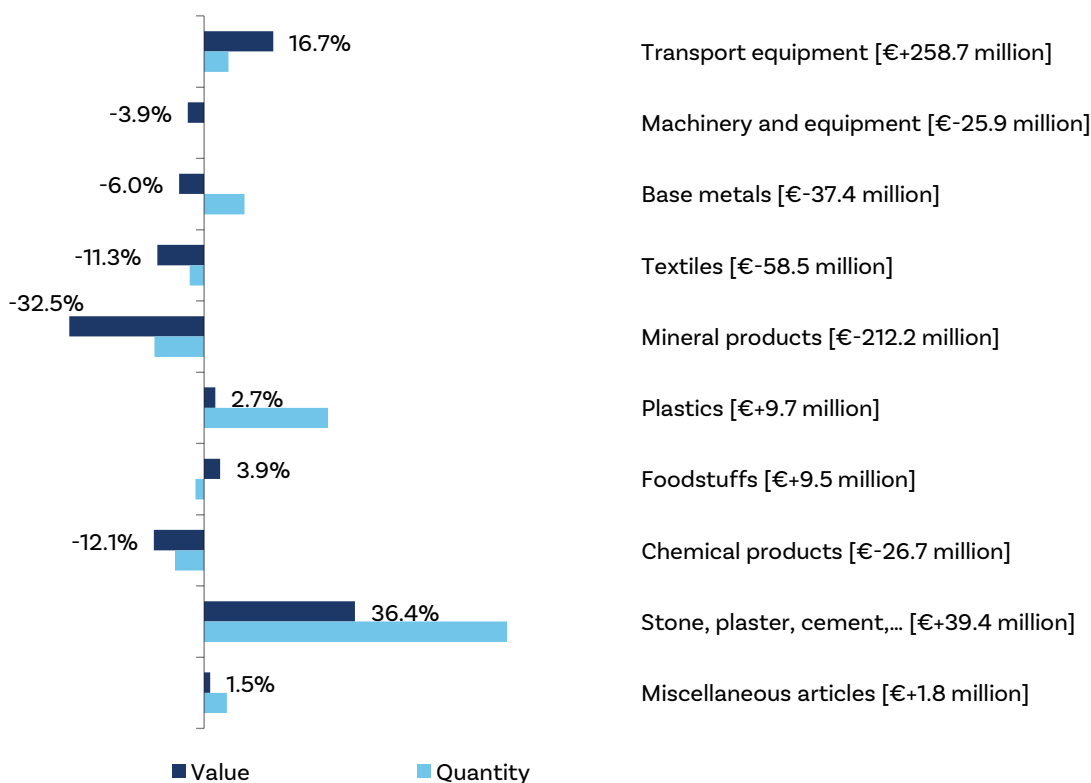
Other top ten product groups that saw growth were: **miscellaneous articles** (+1.5%); **plastics** (+2.7%); **foodstuffs** (+3.9%) and **stone, plaster, cement,...** (+36.4%). The €39.4 million surge in the latter category’s imports was driven by a higher value for ‘ceramic flags and paving, hearth or wall tiles; ceramic mosaic cubes and the like, whether or not on a backing;

finishing ceramics’. Notably, the quantity imported in this category increased significantly more than its value, suggesting a lower unit price in 2024 compared to the previous year.

In contrast, the **mineral products** category fell back to 5th place in order of importance as it recorded a 32.5% (€-212.2 million) decrease, driven by lower import values for ‘oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar’ and ‘coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon’.

Among the other top ten product groups that recorded a decline in 2024, negative growth rates ranged from -3.9% for **machinery and equipment** to -12.1% for **chemical and pharmaceutical products**. The €26.7 million drop in the latter category was largely attributable to lower imports of ‘disodium carbonate’.

Figure 9: Variation of imports from Türkiye by principal commodities (in value and quantity) – 2024/2023



3.1.3 General pattern of development of the trade in goods after the first 9 months of 2025

IMPORTS

Belgian imports of goods from Türkiye accounted for just over €4.3 billion after the first nine months of 2025. This is 9.6% (€+375.0 million) more than after the corresponding period of 2024.

The rise in total Belgian imports of goods from Türkiye after the period under review was mainly due to an increase in imports of **transport equipment** and more specifically 'vehicles with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cm³ but not exceeding 2,500 cm³'; 'vehicles with both a spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine and an electric motor as motors for propulsion, capable of being charged by plugging it to an external source of electric power' and 'motor vehicles for the transport of goods with only an electric motor for propulsion'. Imports of this section grew by 21.7% (€+263.4 million) to about €1.5 billion. As a result, the share of transport equipment in total imports grew to 34.4%.

Base metals took second place in Belgian imports of goods from Türkiye with a share of 12.5%. Their value increased by 20.9% (€+92.9 million) to €536.8 million due mostly to the subcategory 'flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, not in coils, not further worked than hot-rolled of a thickness exceeding 10 mm'.

The value of the **machinery and equipment** section was down by 5.5% (€-26.3 million) to €453.9 million. This group of products completed the top three of largest product categories in imports of goods from Türkiye with a 10.6% share.

A product group whose imports from Türkiye fell significantly was **mineral products** and more specifically 'oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tars' and 'zinc ores and concentrates'. The value of this product group amounted to €231.7 million after the first nine months of 2025, which is 30.5% (€-101.5 million) less than in the corresponding period of 2024. The share of this product group decreased to 5.4%.

EXPORTS

Belgian exports of goods to Türkiye amounted to a little more than €4.9 billion after the first nine months of 2025. This is a 1.7% (€+81.4 million) increase compared to the same period of 2024.

The **chemical and pharmaceutical products** category retained the first place after the period under review with a 21.5% share and an amount of nearly €1.1 billion, even though the value of this group of products was down €87.3 million (-7.6%) compared to the first nine months of 2024 because of lower imports of 'styrene' and 'medicaments', among others.

Plastics took second place in total Belgian exports of goods to Türkiye with a share of 14.8% and an amount of €726.2 million, despite a decline in exports of 5.0% (€-38.2 million) that was due to the subcategories 'propylene copolymers, in primary forms' and 'polymers of styrene, in primary forms'.

Base metals completed the top three of largest sections in exports with a share of 14.1%. The value of this group of products rose 6.5% (€+42.5 million) to €694.1 million after the first nine months of 2025.

The rise in total Belgian exports of goods to Türkiye after the first nine months of 2025 can also partly be attributed to an increase in exports of **transport equipment** and more specifically 'motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of <10 persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars, with only an electric motor for propulsion' and 'road tractors for semi-trailers, with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel)'. The value of this product group amounted to €606.0 million, which is 40.9% (€+176.0 million) more than in the corresponding period of 2024. The share of this product group increased to 12.3%.

3.2 Trade in services

The value of Belgian exports of services to Türkiye was up by **9.5%** (€+73.7 million) in 2024, increasing to **€849.7 million**. This made Türkiye Belgium's **21st** largest client, after Finland but before the UAE with a share of **0.6%** of total Belgian exports of services.

Belgian imports of services from Türkiye accounted for a value of **€701.6 million** in 2024, corresponding to a **15.9%** (€+96.4 million) increase compared to the year before. Türkiye was Belgium's **24th** largest supplier in 2024 with a share of **0.5%** of our country's total imports of services, ranking before Bulgaria, but after Canada.

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

In million €	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Exports	512.8	662.9	720.9	776.0	849.7
Imports	370.2	425.7	610.0	605.2	701.6
Trade balance	142.6	237.2	110.9	170.9	148.1
Exports: variation in %	-12.1	29.3	8.7	7.6	9.5
Imports: variation in %	-31.7	15.0	43.3	-0.8	15.9

Belgium's trade **balance for services** was positive each year from 2020 to 2024, with exports of services to Türkiye outperforming imports from the country each time.

Belgium's services trade surplus with Türkiye, which stood at €142.6 million in 2020, rose to €237.2 million a year later - the highest level during the period under review - as the rise of exports outpaced that of imports. In 2022, the trend reversed, with imports growing faster

than exports, reducing the surplus to €110.9 million. In 2023, exports continued to increase while imports declined slightly, resulting in a surplus of €170.9 million. Although exports rose for the fourth consecutive year in 2024, import growth outpaced that of exports, narrowing the trade surplus to €148.1 million.

The Belgian services balance with Türkiye from 2020 to 2024 displayed similarities with the goods balance, as both were in our country's favour during this period.



3.2.1 Exports

In 2024, the **telecommunications, computer and information services** section led Belgian exports of services to Türkiye with a value of €415.1 million and a 48.9% share. **Other business services**, which include ‘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’, occupied the second place with 18.1%, while the **transportation services** section completed the top three with a 17.9% share.

The higher value of **telecommunications, computer and information services** was the main driver of the 9.5% growth in total Belgian services exports to Türkiye in 2024. The value of these services increased by 17.0%, from €354.9 million in 2023 to €415.1 million in 2024.

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 4.9% (€+7.1 million) rise in exports.

As spending by Turkish businesspeople and tourists during their stays in Belgium grew in 2024, the value of **travel services** in Belgian exports rose by 42.9% (€+11.9 million).

Other business services and **royalties and licence fees**, which ranked second and fifth in exports of services to Türkiye in 2024, recorded increases of 0.2% (€+242,000) and 14.3% (€+4.8 million), respectively.

The positive evolution of each of the five largest services categories was more significant than the decline of the **other remaining services** (-17.3%, or €-10.6 million).

Table 5: Belgian exports to Türkiye by principal services

In million €	2023	2024	2024/2023 Var. in %	2024 Share in %
Telecommunications, computer and information services	354.9	415.1	17.0	48.9
Other business services	153.5	153.8	0.2	18.1
Transportation services	144.8	151.9	4.9	17.9
Travel services	27.7	39.6	42.9	4.7
Royalties and licence fees	33.9	38.7	14.3	4.6
Other remaining services	61.2	50.6	-17.3	6.0
Total	776.0	849.7	9.5	100.0

3.2.2 Imports

The **travel services** section dominated total Belgian imports of services from Türkiye in 2024 with a value of €304.4 million and a 43.4% 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 22.7% and 15.0%, respectively.

Higher values for **travel services and telecommunications, computer and information services** were the main reasons why total Belgian imports of services from Türkiye increased by 15.9% in 2024. Imports in the former category rose by 14.8% (€+39.2 million) as spending by Belgian businesspeople and tourists during their stays in Türkiye increased in 2024. Meanwhile, the value of the latter category grew by 51.8%, from €65.1 million to €98.8 million.

Other business services and insurance services were the two other categories among the top five whose values increased. Growth in the former category amounted to 24.1% (€+20.4 million). Imports in the latter category - which provide essential risk mitigation by covering cargo, credit, and political risks to ensure secure cross-border transactions - rose by 495.4% (€+7.2 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 2024, the increase in imports of the four preceding services groups and the **other remaining services** (+2.9%, or €+0.7 million) was more significant than the negative evolution of **transportation services** (-2.9%, or €-4.8 million).

Table 6: Belgian imports from Türkiye by principal services

In million €	2023	2024	2024/2023 Var. in %	2024 Share in %
Travel services	265.2	304.4	14.8	43.4
Transportation services	163.8	159.0	-2.9	22.7
Other business services	84.6	105.0	24.1	15.0
Telecommunications, computer and information services	65.1	98.8	51.8	14.1
Insurance services	1.4	8.6	495.4	1.2
Other remaining services	25.1	25.8	2.9	3.7
Total	605.2	701.6	15.9	100.0

3.2.3 General pattern of development of the trade in services after the first 9 months of 2025

IMPORTS

Belgian imports of services from Türkiye totaled €583.4 million after the first nine months of 2025. This is an increase of 8.4% (€+45.3 million) in comparison to the same period of 2024.

The **travel services** category remained in first place after the period under review despite a limited fall in imports of 2.2% (€-5.6 million). This group of services represented a share of 43.1% and a value of €251.5 million.

Imports of the **transportation services** category increased by 8.6% (€+10.0 million) after the first nine months of 2025. They held on to second place with a share of 21.6% and a value of €125.8 million.

The general rise in imports from Türkiye can largely be attributed to the **other business services** section. Their value was up by 42.1% (€+31.0 million) and amounted to €104.5 million after the first nine months of 2025. They represented a share of 17.9% of total Belgian imports of services from Türkiye.

EXPORTS

According to the available figures for 2025, Belgian exports of services to Türkiye amounted to €742.5 million after the first nine months. This is a 17.6% (€+111.0 million) increase when compared to the same period of 2024.

The general rise in exports to Türkiye can largely be attributed to the **telecommunications, computer and information services** section. This group of services had solidified its first place after the first nine months of 2025 with €405.0 million and a share of 54.5%, thanks to a 30.5% (€+94.7 million) increase in value.

The value of **other business services** was up by 10.1% (€+11.0 million) after the first nine months of 2025 and amounted to €120.2 million, which corresponds to a share of 16.2% of total exports.

Transportation services completed the top three of largest categories in exports of services to Türkiye with a share of 14.4%. Their value decreased by 11.0% (€-13.2 million) in comparison to the first nine months of 2024 to €106.9 million.

Economic structure (2024 - estimates)

GDP	\$1,360.0 billion
GDP growth rate	3.3%
Inflation rate	58.5%
Exports of goods (FOB)	\$261.8 billion
Imports of goods (FOB)	\$344.0 billion
Trade balance	\$-82.2 billion
Population	85.5 million
Unemployment rate	8.7%

Main clients (2024): % of total**Main suppliers (2024): % of total**

 Germany	7.8	 China	13.1
 United States	6.2	 Russian Federation	12.8
 United Kingdom	5.8	 Germany	7.9
 Iraq	5.0	 Italy	5.6

Main exports (2024): % of total**Main imports (2024): % of total**

Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals	5.4	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals	6.1
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	4.9	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	5.2
Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal	3.5	Gold	5.0

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

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

www.nbb.be

CREENDO GROUP

www.credendogroup.com

CIA WORLD FACTBOOK

www.cia.gov

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL COMMERCE, EUROPEAN COMMISSION

www.ec.europa.eu/trade

EUROSTAT, EUROPEAN COMMISSION

www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

www.wto.org

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

www.imf.org

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

www.intracen.org

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