



INVEST IN  
TÜRKİYE

nexus  
OF THE WORLD

20 YEARS  
OF EXCELLENCE

# TÜRKİYE FDI PROJECTS REPORT

2025





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## Foreword

“While attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is crucial, measuring and analyzing the impact of these investments is equally important. Türkiye FDI Projects Report, extending beyond traditional flow-based figures, offers a more detailed and forward-looking perspective on investment trends, sectoral transformation, and the potential economic impact of investments. By incorporating both greenfield investments and cross-border mergers and acquisitions, this report provides a comprehensive evaluation of Türkiye’s investment landscape, addressing a significant data gap in the field.”

Under the leadership of our President, H.E. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Türkiye has steadily strengthened its investment environment and enhanced its global competitiveness through comprehensive reforms and investor-friendly policies over the past two decades.

Türkiye's strategic location at the crossroads of Europe, Asia, and Africa, combined with its participation in the Customs Union and a wide network of free trade agreements, has positioned the country as the "nexus of the world." Even amid heightened global uncertainties, Türkiye's resilient economic performance has consistently bolstered investor confidence.

Türkiye's production and investment ecosystem has evolved significantly, not only through increasing trade volume but also by developing into an integrated investment platform where high value-added production and services are carried out together.

This transformation is also clearly reflected in Türkiye's foreign direct investment (FDI) performance. Since 2003, Türkiye has attracted nearly USD 290 billion in FDI, becoming home to leading international companies from across the globe. Beyond capital inflows, international investors have accounted for approximately one-third of Türkiye's total exports over the

past fifteen years. Their contribution is further reflected in the employment of 1.3 million people and a 30 percent share of private sector R&D expenditure.

At Invest in Türkiye, we continue to serve as the primary solution partner for international investors. Guided by our President H.E. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's development vision, focused on investment, production, employment, and exports, we are intensifying our efforts to elevate Türkiye's economic standing. Building on these strong foundations, Türkiye's new-generation investment policies are shaped by a more selective and value-oriented approach. In line with Türkiye's FDI Strategy (2024-2028), we are implementing a policy framework that prioritizes green and digital transformation, high technology, and sustainability-driven investments. As we mark our 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary, we remain committed to further strengthening Türkiye's position within the global investment landscape.

While attracting FDI is crucial, measuring and analyzing the impact of these investments is equally important. On a global scale, this evaluation is conducted through two complementary approaches: the "flow-based approach," which relies on FDI inflows as part of balance of payments statistics, and the "project-

based approach," which is based on the FDI projects announced by international investors. In our first "Türkiye FDI Projects Report," published last year, we began to analyze the dynamics of investments in our country using also the project-based approach. With this second edition, we further expand both the scope and analytical depth of our work. Project-based data, extending beyond traditional flow-based figures, offers a more detailed and forward-looking perspective on investment trends, sectoral transformation, and the potential economic impact of investments. By incorporating both greenfield investments and cross-border mergers and acquisitions, this report provides a comprehensive evaluation of Türkiye's investment landscape, addressing a significant data gap in the field.

We believe this report will serve as a valuable reference for investors, policymakers, and all stakeholders. I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to all colleagues involved in its preparation. I am confident that the Türkiye FDI Projects Report will provide meaningful insights and further strengthen our investment ecosystem.

**A. Burak DAĞLIOĞLU**  
President of the  
Investment and Finance Office

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# INTRODUCTION

Understanding FDI requires more than a single metric. By combining traditional flow-based statistics with forward-looking project-based analysis, this report offers a more comprehensive view of investment trends, sectoral dynamics, and their economic impact.

It also introduces a quality-focused perspective, providing deeper insight into the nature and strategic value of FDI in Türkiye.

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## Approaches in Compiling Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Data

Measuring foreign direct investment (FDI) is inherently complex, requiring a multi-dimensional framework to accurately assess investment performance and its broader economic impacts. In this context, comprehensive analysis benefits from combining estimates derived from different methodological approaches.

Two primary approaches are commonly used to measure FDI: *the flow-based approach* and *the project-based approach*, each generating distinct datasets and insights.

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## Flow-based Approach

The flow-based approach relies on FDI inflow statistics compiled and published by central banks as part of balance of payments accounts. These figures capture cross-border financial transactions associated with direct investment, including equity transfers and intra-company loans. Typically presented in aggregate form with breakdowns by source country and sector, flow data provide a standardized and internationally comparable measure of FDI transactions. However, as they record completed financial transactions, these data offer a predominantly backward-looking perspective.

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## Limitations of Flow-based Data

While flow-based data remain an essential benchmark, they do not fully capture several critical dimensions of investment activity. In particular, such data do not provide granular insights at sub-national level, nor do they systematically reflect project-level capital expenditure, employment generation, or the identity of investing firms. Moreover, financing structures involving cross-border or domestic loans linked to FDI projects may be recorded under other balance of payments categories. As a result, flow data may not always reflect the full scale of investment commitments. In addition, identifying the ultimate source of investments can be challenging when transactions are routed through intermediary countries (conduit economies)<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> For example, once a Japanese investor invests in Türkiye through the Netherlands, which is a conduit economy, the origin of that flow is recorded as the Netherlands rather than Japan. Therefore, it is often challenging to identify the original source country of FDI which makes country-specific analysis inaccurate in flow-based approach.

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## Project-based Approach

Project-based data focus on officially announced greenfield FDI projects — including both new and expansion investments — that are expected to be implemented in the near term. This approach provides detailed information on project characteristics such as location, sector, activity (e.g. manufacturing or R&D), capital expenditure, job creation, technology intensity, and investing company profiles. By capturing investment intentions at the announcement stage, project-based data offer a forward-looking perspective on industrial trends and investor strategies.

In this regard, project-based data should be viewed as complementary to traditional flow-based FDI statistics. While flow data provide standardized measures of realized financial transactions, project-level analysis offers forward-looking insights into investment intentions, sectoral dynamics, and potential economic impacts. Together, these approaches enable a more comprehensive assessment of FDI performance.

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## Growing Importance of Project-based Analysis

Recognizing these advantages, leading Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) increasingly rely on project-based data to assess investment performance and monitor emerging sectoral trends. Major international organizations, including UNCTAD and the OECD, also integrate such datasets into their flagship analytical reports. Project-based analysis enables stakeholders to track investment patterns linked to structural themes such as green and digital transformation, evolving global value chains, and sustainable development priorities.

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## Türkiye FDI Projects Report

In line with practices adopted by leading IPAs and international institutions, the Investment and Finance Office of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye has developed a proprietary project-level database drawing on information from public and private sources, media monitoring, and internal research. Announced FDI projects are systematically tracked and validated by a dedicated team in accordance with internationally recognized standards, with inclusion limited to investments undertaken by multinational enterprises.

Beyond conventional sectoral and activity-based breakdowns, the report also classifies projects according to “Quality FDI Profiles” defined in Türkiye’s FDI Strategy (2024–2028). These analyses make it possible to evaluate the FDI projects attracted by Türkiye not only in terms of quantity but also in terms of quality. In addition, these analyses cover not only greenfield investments — both new and expansion — but also cross-border mergers and acquisitions involving assets in Türkiye.

Following the successful release of its inaugural edition, this second “Türkiye FDI Projects Report” builds on accumulated experience to further enhance its analytical scope and data coverage. Having helped fill a key gap in FDI analyses for Türkiye, the report continues to evolve as a more comprehensive reference for understanding investment dynamics in 2025.

Over time, the Türkiye FDI Projects Report is expected to further consolidate its role as a key reference source for stakeholders seeking to understand the evolving investment landscape in the country.

# GREENFIELD FDI PROJECTS

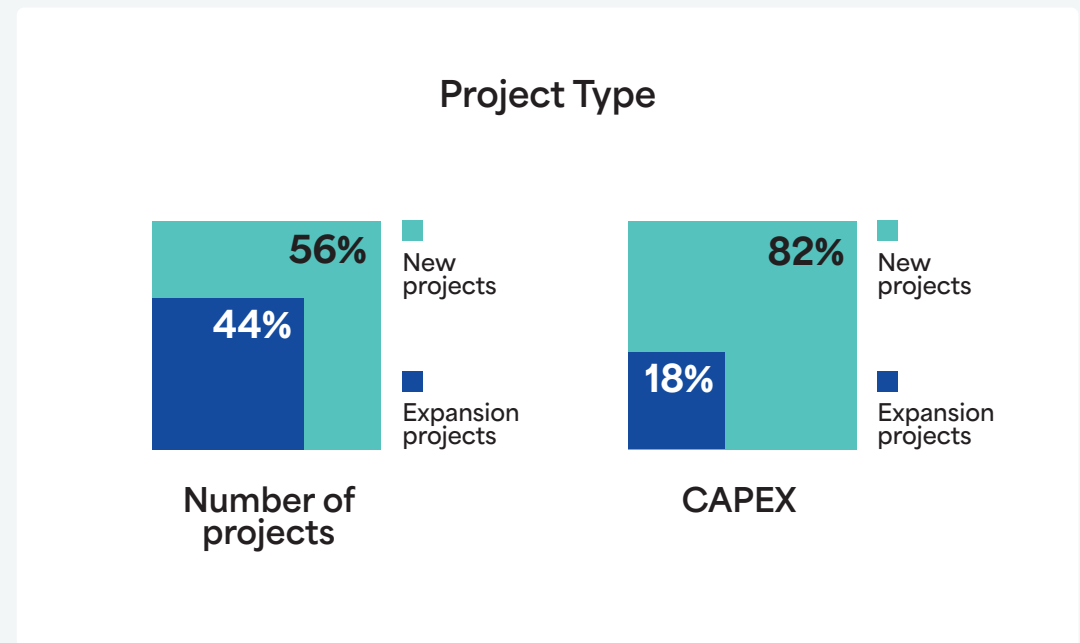
In 2025, Türkiye attracted 475 greenfield FDI projects, expected to generate USD 21.1 billion in CAPEX and create 47,251 jobs.

# Overview

In 2025, Türkiye attracted 475 greenfield FDI projects, expected to generate \$21.1 billion in CAPEX and create 47,251 jobs. This represents a 27% increase in project numbers and a 62% rise in CAPEX compared to the previous year, despite a 7.8% decline in job creation. The decline in job creation partly reflects the growing number of projects in digital sectors, which are typically less labor-intensive but require higher technological investments and CAPEX.

Among these projects, 56% were new investments, representing 82% of total CAPEX and underscoring a strong emphasis on fresh capital deployment and infrastructure development. Meanwhile, 44% of the projects were expansions, accounting for 18% of the CAPEX and indicating continued development of existing capacities.

## Greenfield FDI Projects in 2025



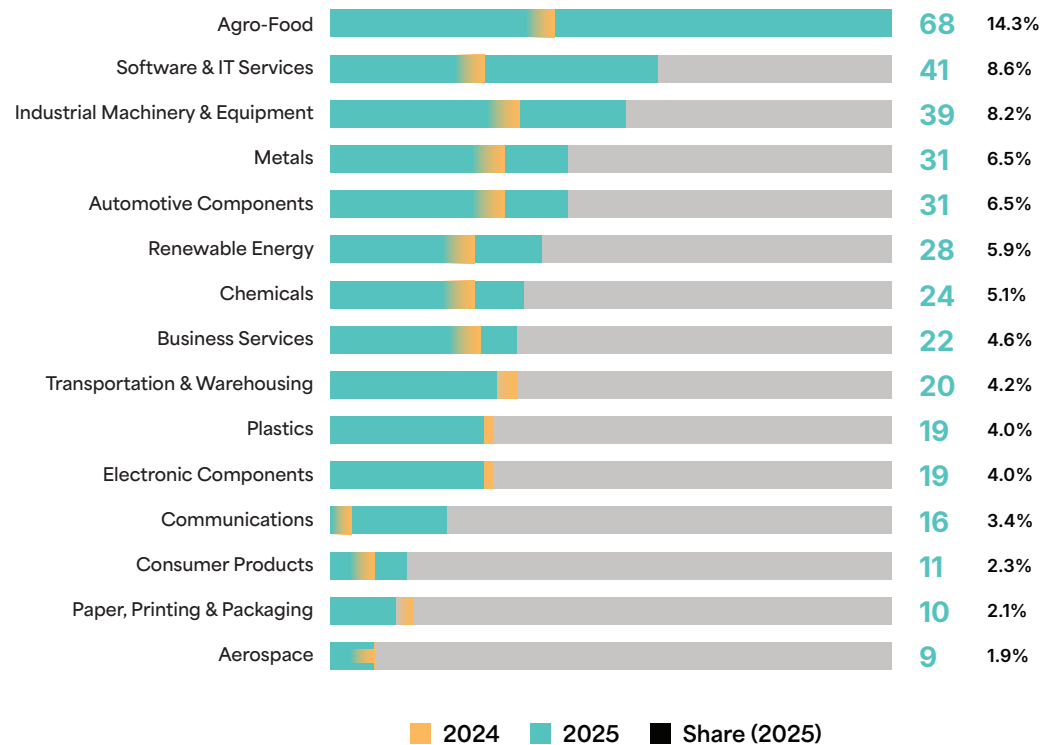
# Sectoral Breakdown

Türkiye's greenfield FDI landscape continued to diversify and expand across sectors in 2025. Agro-food, software & IT services and industrial machinery & equipment led in project numbers, while communications, automotive and transportation & warehousing captured a large share of total CAPEX. Strong investor interest in green, digital and knowledge-intensive sectors also pointed to a growing focus on sustainability and advanced technologies.

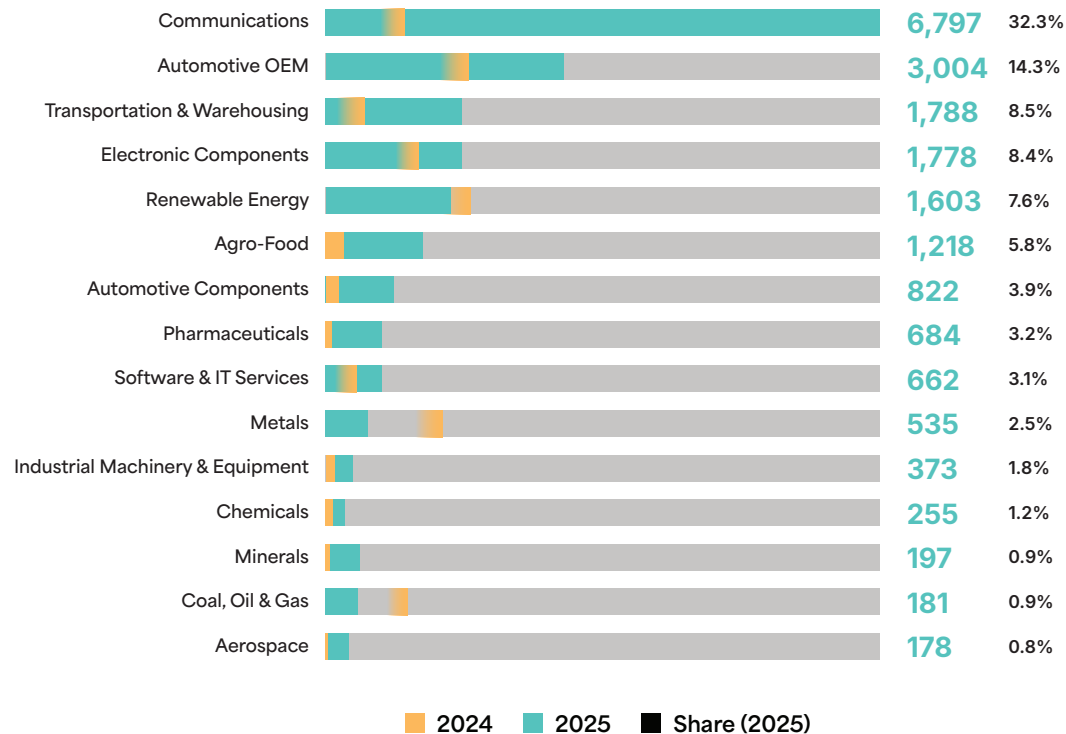
Communications led CAPEX by a wide margin in 2025, attracting \$6,797 million—ten times higher than that in 2024. With only 16 projects, the sector still captured 32.3% of total CAPEX. Data centers dominated the sector with 8 projects and \$4,842 million, driven by investments from the United States, the United Arab Emirates, and China. 5G technology investments followed with 2 projects generating \$1,851 million CAPEX, reflecting growing momentum in next-generation digital infrastructure.

Automotive remained a key sector in 2025. OEM investments reached \$3,004 million across 7 projects, while Components segment recorded 31 projects totaling \$822 million, both marking strong increases compared to 2024. China led both segments in CAPEX with a total of \$1,700 million while Germany recorded the highest number of projects in

Top 15 Sectors by Number of Projects



### Top 15 Sectors by CAPEX (Million \$)



the automotive components with 11. Electric vehicle manufacturing dominated OEM investments with \$2,000 million across 2 projects.

Transportation & Warehousing, despite a slight decline in project numbers (from 22 in 2024 to 20 in 2025), recorded a sharp increase in CAPEX, rising from \$503 million to \$1,788 million. Logistics center investments from Germany dominated the sector with \$1,000 million, followed by port investments from Singapore with \$450 million.

Electronic components also emerged as a leading sector in 2025, attracting \$1,778 million in CAPEX across 19 projects. Solar panel cell investments dominated the sector with \$1,173 million, followed by battery cell investments with \$345 million. Germany and China led solar panel cell investments, while the United States led battery cell projects.

Renewable energy ranked among the top sectors in both project count and CAPEX in 2025, attracting 28 projects (up from 19 in 2024) and \$1,603 million in CAPEX. Wind power led the sector with \$985 million, while solar power followed with \$577 million. The Netherlands emerged as the main source country in wind power investments, whereas China led solar power plant projects.

Moreover, software & IT sector, driven primarily by investments from the United States; the pharmaceuticals sector, led by South Korean investments; and the industrial machinery & equipment sector, supported mainly by Japanese investments were among the top-performing sectors in 2025.

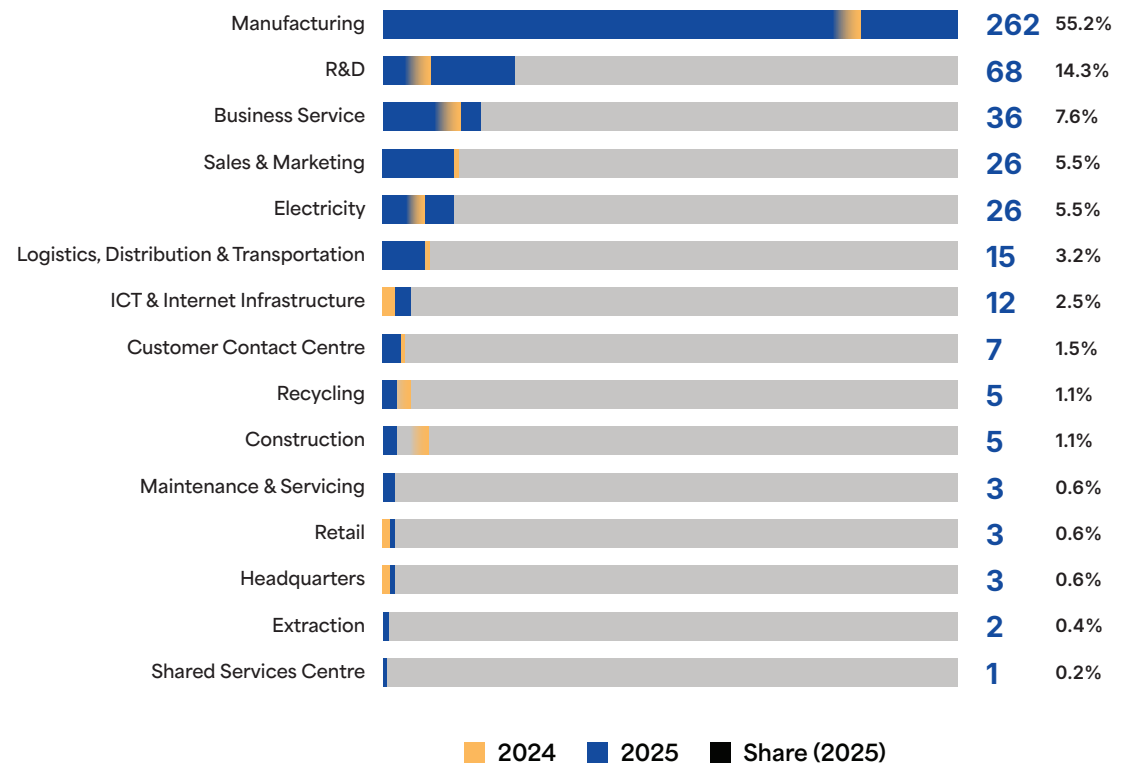
# Activity-based Breakdown

The activity-based breakdown of Türkiye's FDI landscape in 2025 highlights a strong emphasis on industrial and digital infrastructure. While manufacturing and ICT dominate in CAPEX, other activities such as R&D, electricity, logistics and business services also demonstrate significant presence.

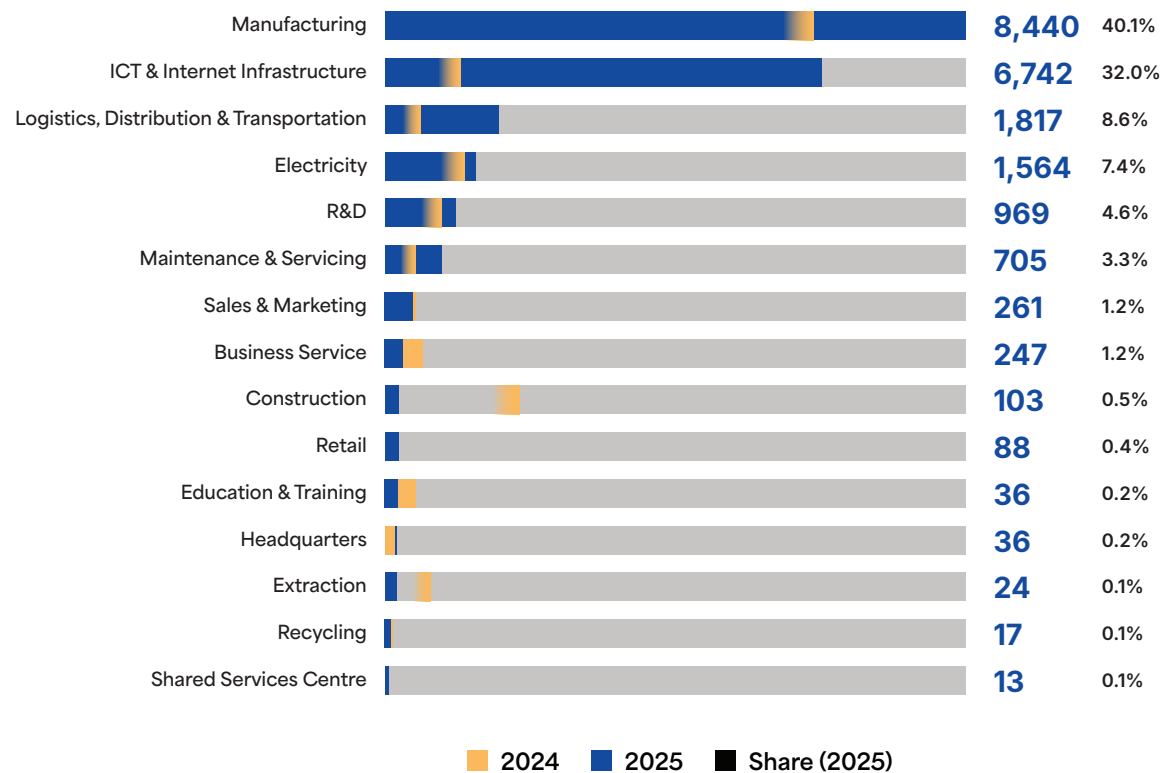
Manufacturing remained the backbone of greenfield FDI in Türkiye, attracting 262 projects (55% of the total) and \$8,440 million in CAPEX, (33% higher than 2024), further strengthening the country's position as an industrial hub. Automotive, electronic components, agro-food, pharmaceuticals, and metals were the top sectors for manufacturing investments in terms of CAPEX. China, Germany, South Korea, the United States, and Japan were the main source countries for these investments.

Driven largely by data center and 5G technology investments, ICT & Internet infrastructure recorded robust growth, reaching \$6,742 million in CAPEX (7.2 times higher than 2024) across 12 projects. This trend reflects Türkiye's growing focus on digital infrastructure. The United States, Luxembourg, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom were the leading source countries for these investments.

### Top 15 Activities by Number of Projects



### Top 15 Activities by CAPEX (Million \$)



Logistics, Distribution & Transportation also saw a shift, with 15 projects (slightly down from 18 in 2024) but a remarkable rise in CAPEX, reaching \$1,817 million (up from \$289 million in 2024), underscoring Türkiye's strategic role as the nexus of trade. Germany and Singapore were primary source countries for these investments.

Investments for electricity generation also surged, reaching \$1,564 million in CAPEX (up from \$1,263 million in 2024), reflecting Türkiye's continued commitment to renewable energy and energy infrastructure. Driven by their strong role in renewables The Netherlands, Germany and China were top contributors to electricity investments.

Research and development (R&D) saw strong growth in 2025, reaching 68 projects (up from 19 in 2024) and \$969 million in CAPEX (up from \$753 million in 2024), highlighting Türkiye's growing emphasis on knowledge-intensive and innovation-driven activities. Software & IT sector led R&D investments with \$525 million, followed by pharmaceuticals with \$100 million. The United States and Germany were major source countries for R&D investments.

Finally, business service and sales & marketing activities stood out as top performers, ranking high on the list with 36 and 26 projects, respectively. This trend underscores Türkiye's growing attractiveness in corporate and financial services investments, as well as its expanding potential in commercial activities.

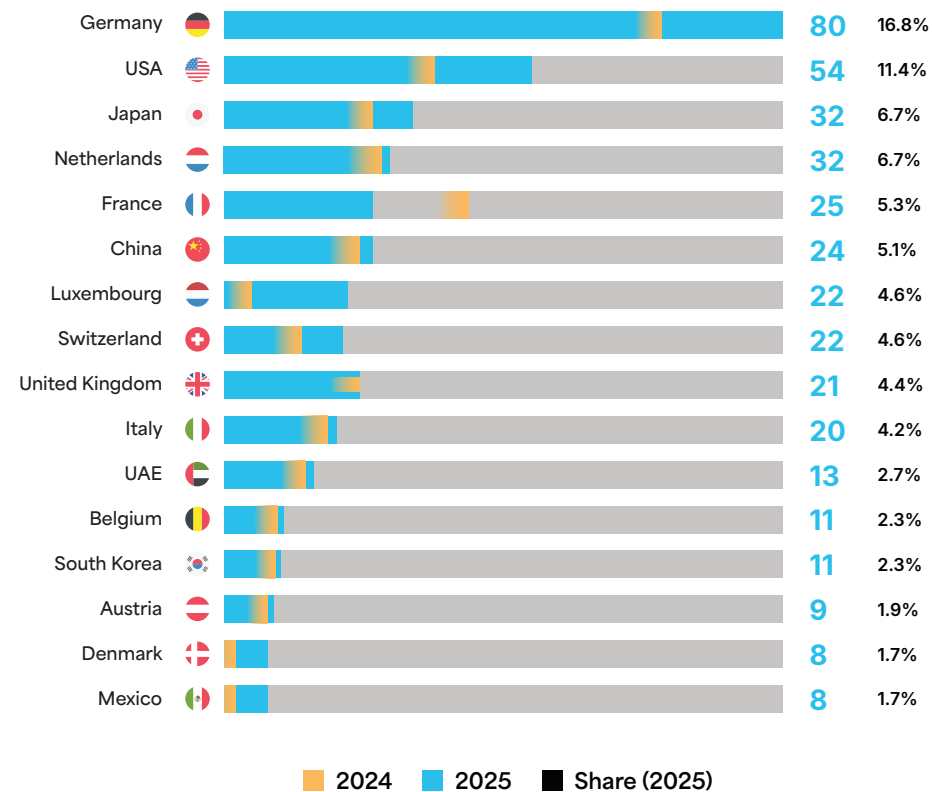
# Source Countries

In 2025, Türkiye attracted greenfield FDI projects from a wide range of countries, with leading source countries accounting for a substantial share of both project numbers and investment value. Investors from major economies in Europe, Asia, and North America remained prominent contributors to these investments.

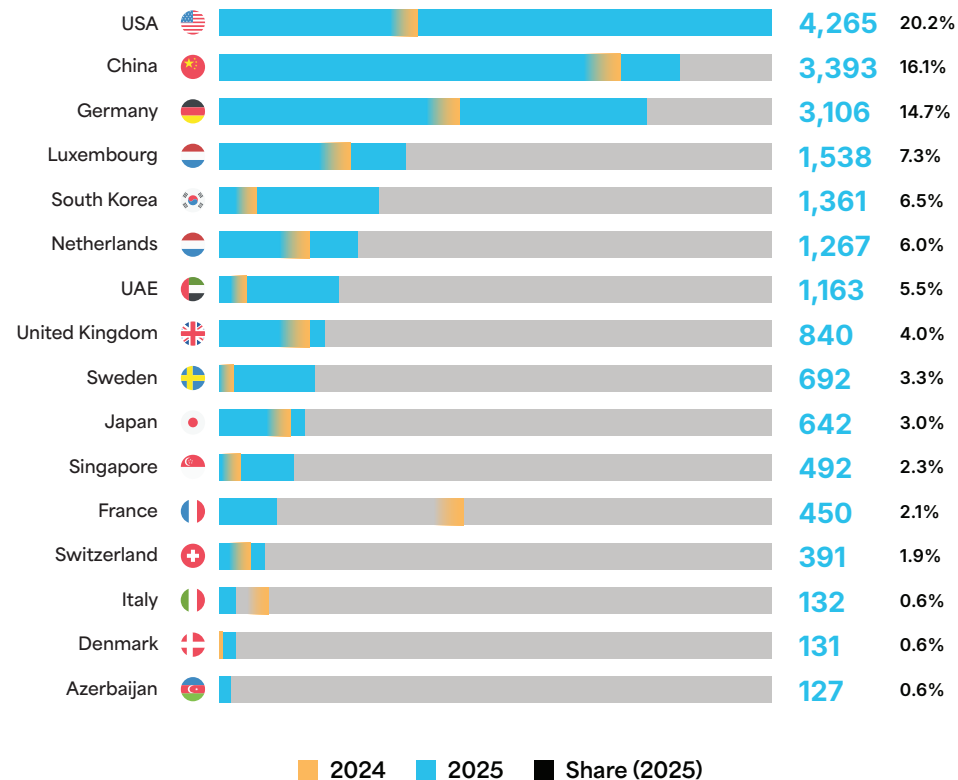
In terms of project count, traditional European manufacturing partners remained central to investment activity, with Germany maintaining a clear lead in the pipeline. Investor diversification also became more pronounced, as the United States recorded one of the strongest increases in project numbers, while the Netherlands, Japan, and China sustained steady participation. Despite a moderation compared to the previous year, France remained among the notable contributors. Financial and investment hubs gained further visibility, with Luxembourg and Switzerland showing a sharp rise in project presence and the United Kingdom strengthening its footprint.

From an investment amount (CAPEX) perspective, the United States ranked as the largest contributor, followed by China and Germany, which together accounted for a significant share of total announced CAPEX. Financial hubs such as Luxembourg and the Netherlands gained prominence in large-scale capital commitments, while South Korea and the United Arab Emirates stood out with sizeable investment amounts. The

### Top 15 Source Countries by Number of Projects



### Top 15 Source Countries by CAPEX (Million \$)



United Kingdom also maintained a solid position among major capital contributors. On the other hand, investments from Sweden, Japan, and Singapore, although at modest levels, have drawn attention with significant increases. In contrast, French investments have seen a decline in capital expenditure, corresponding with the decrease in the number of projects.

Investment patterns also revealed distinct sectoral orientations across major source countries. European investors maintained a strong presence in several strategic sectors. German investments were particularly visible in logistics centers, solar panel cell manufacturing, and wind energy, while the Netherlands played a prominent role in wind energy and automotive investments. Similarly, Sweden has focused on automotive investments, while the United Kingdom and Luxembourg stood out in capital-intensive communications investments, particularly in 5G technology.

North American investments showed a clear technology focus, led by the United States projects in data centers and battery cell production, alongside notable activity in agro-food. Asian investors also showed strong activity, with Chinese investments spanning automotive, data centers, solar energy, and solar panel cell production, while South Korean investments were most visible in automotive and pharmaceuticals. Japanese investments are particularly prominent in the industrial machinery and equipment, as well as renewable energy sectors. Meanwhile, investors from the Gulf region, particularly United Arab Emirates were also active in data center projects, reinforcing the strong investor interest in Türkiye's digital infrastructure.

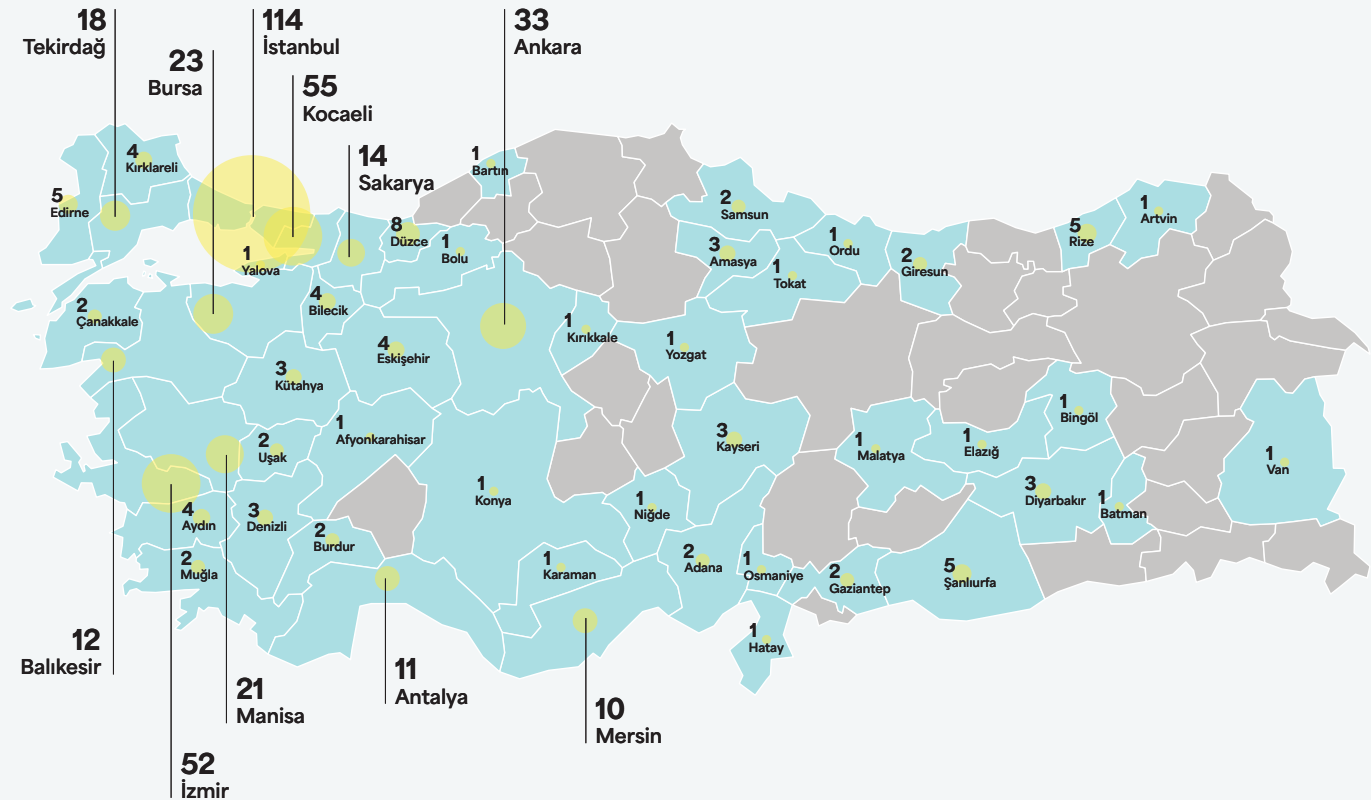
# Destination Cities

In 2025, greenfield FDI projects in Türkiye were largely concentrated in the metropolitan cities of İstanbul and Ankara, as well as in industrial centers of East Marmara region, including Kocaeli, Bursa, Sakarya, and Düzce, known for their strong production infrastructure and logistics capabilities. İstanbul led in investment activity with 114 projects and \$3,074 million in CAPEX, followed by Ankara with 33 projects and \$1,889 million investment amount.

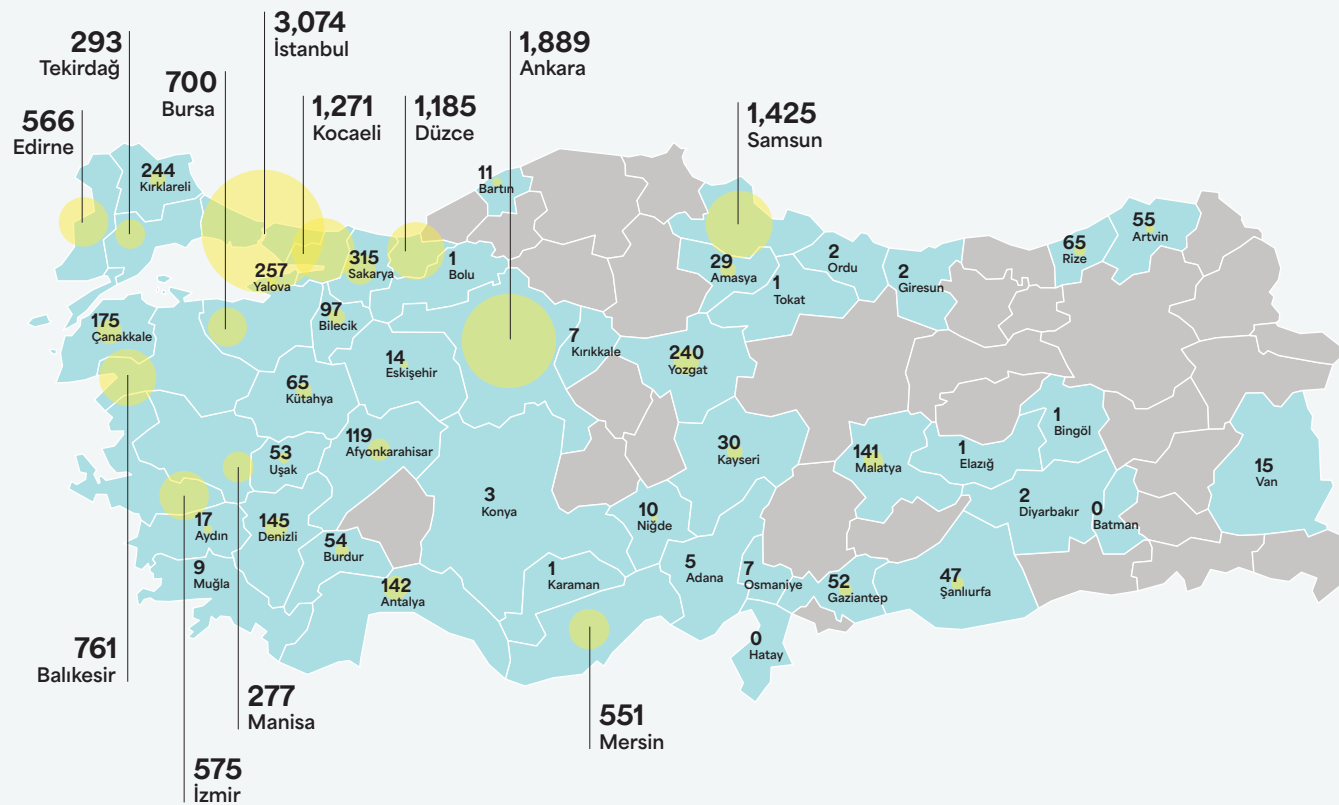
On the other hand, cities such as İzmir and Manisa in the Aegean region, Balıkesir in the South Marmara region, Samsun in the Black Sea region, Antalya and Mersin in the Mediterranean region, and Edirne and Tekirdağ in the Thrace region have stood out with their successful investment performances in 2025. Apart from these centers, it is clear that FDI projects are spread across a wide area of the country, highlighting the increasing diversification of Türkiye's investment landscape and FDI's positive prospective impacts on regional development.

While industrial, technology and logistics investments continued to cluster around the İstanbul–Ankara–İzmir corridor, the spatial distribution of FDI also reflected a broader nationwide spread shaped by the characteristics of different investment types.

Destination Cities by Number of Projects



## Destination Cities by CAPEX (Million \$)



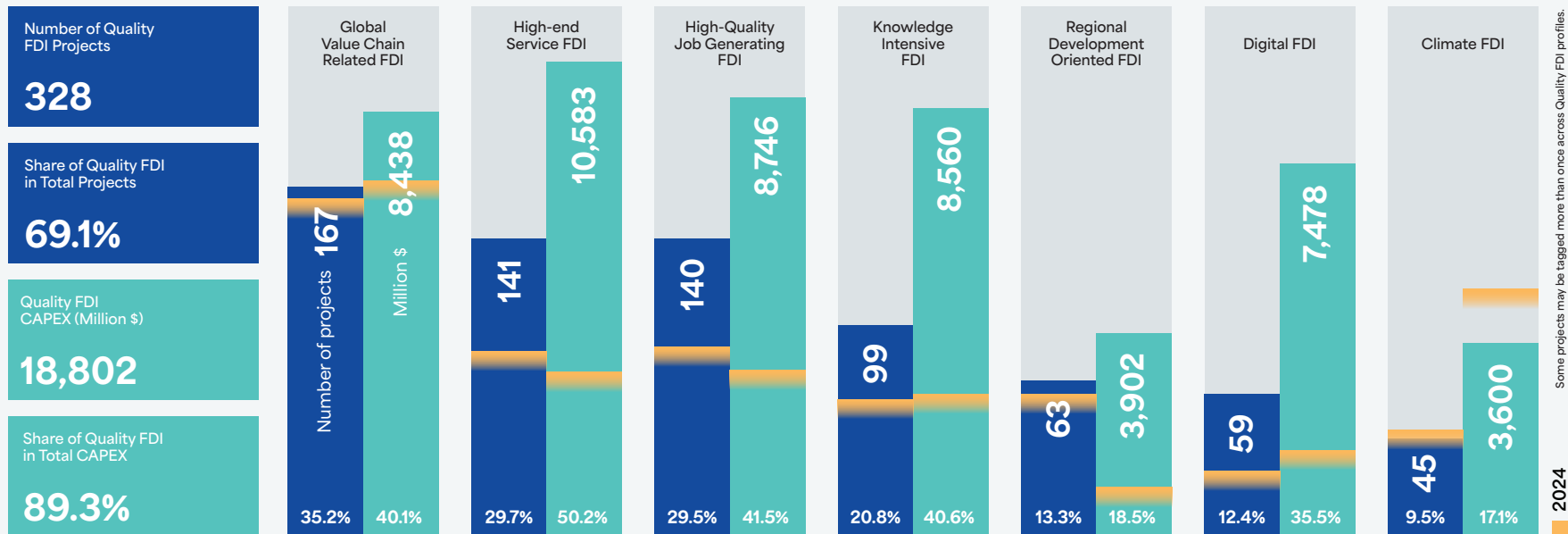
Business services investments — particularly customer contact service projects — emerged as labor-intensive initiatives directed toward relatively less developed provinces in Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia, contributing to a more balanced regional distribution of investment. This pattern is consistent with Türkiye's FDI Strategy (2024-2028) and its regional development-oriented investment approach where employment-generating activities support local economic dynamism beyond established industrial centers.

In renewable energy, wind investments were notably concentrated in the Thrace region, while solar projects showed a wider presence across provinces in Eastern Anatolia, the Aegean and the Mediterranean. Agro-food investments likewise displayed an extensive destination network, often favoring provinces located in proximity to major metropolitan markets. Overall, these dynamics suggest that evolving investment profiles are increasingly shaping a more diversified and regionally inclusive spatial distribution of FDI across Türkiye.

# Quality FDI Landscape

As part of its FDI Strategy (2024-2028), Türkiye prioritizes Quality FDI, that supports strong economic growth, accelerates technological transformation, and enhances global competitiveness. Quality FDI is defined through specific investment profiles, covering projects that contribute to green and digital transformation, high-value creation, high-quality job generation, participation in global value chains (GVCs) and regional development. In 2025, Türkiye attracted 328 greenfield FDI projects (69.1% of total) aligned with at least one of the Quality FDI profiles, amounting to \$18,802 million in CAPEX (89.3% of total).

Quality FDI has shown notable growth across nearly all profiles. Global Value Chain (GVC) related investments have stood out both in terms of project count and investment volume, indicating the continued and growing integration of Türkiye into global production networks. High-end Service and Knowledge Intensive investments have also shown a remarkable increase compared to the previous year, reflecting the growing interest in technology-driven activities. Digital investments, which have been particularly highlighted in 2025 evaluations of international organizations such as UNCTAD and OECD, have risen significantly, further strengthening Türkiye's position as a leading investment destination in this field. Additionally, High Quality Job Generating investments have recorded significant increases in both project numbers and capital expenditure, continuing to support the development of Türkiye's talent pool and innovation capacity across all sectors, particularly in STEM fields (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics). Similarly, Regional Development Oriented investments have gained momentum, contributing to the broader geographic spread of prosperity across the country. Lastly, although Climate investments saw a significant decline at global scale in 2025, Türkiye performed relatively well, experiencing a smaller decrease and maintaining a performance close to the previous year.



# CROSS-BORDER M&A DEALS

In 2025, Türkiye recorded a notable increase in cross-border M&A activity, with 124 deals and a disclosed deal volume of \$6.7 billion.

# Overview

This section provides an overview of cross-border M&A deals, focusing on the total number of transactions, disclosed deal volume, distribution by stake type, top source countries and sectors.

In 2025, Türkiye recorded a notable increase in cross-border M&A activity, with 124 deals (up by 33.3% from 93 in 2024) and a disclosed deal volume of \$6.7 billion (up by 17.5% from \$5.7 billion in 2024).

The sectoral breakdown of the M&A deals highlights Türkiye's appeal in both traditional and emerging sectors. Software & IT services saw an impressive surge and led the charge in 2025, accounting for 36.3% of total deals with 45 transactions. Luxembourg and the United States dominated the sector in terms of deal volume, while the United States also topped the deal numbers with 11.

Led by investments from Germany and the United Kingdom, business services accounted for 14.5% of the total, with 18 deals (up from 3 in 2024), positioning Türkiye as an increasingly attractive base for multinational operations. Financial services also remained a top priority in M&A activities, with 13 deals (up from 9 in 2024), reaffirming the stability and growth potential in Türkiye's banking and financial markets.

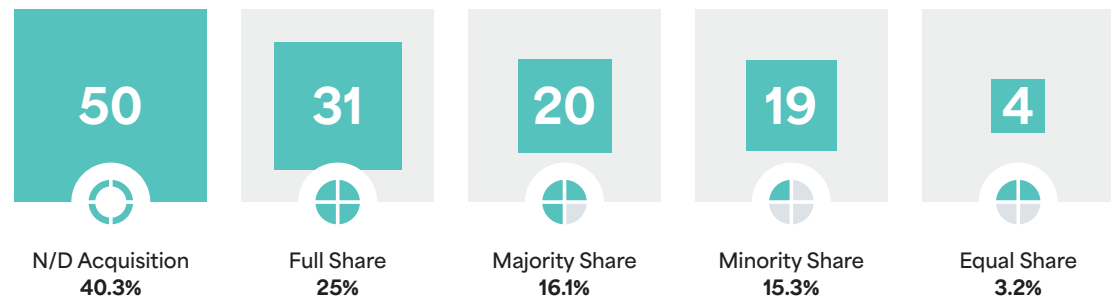
Other notable sectors include Transportation & Warehousing (7 deals), driven primarily by investments from France, and Coal, Oil, and Gas

## Cross-Border M&A Deals in 2025

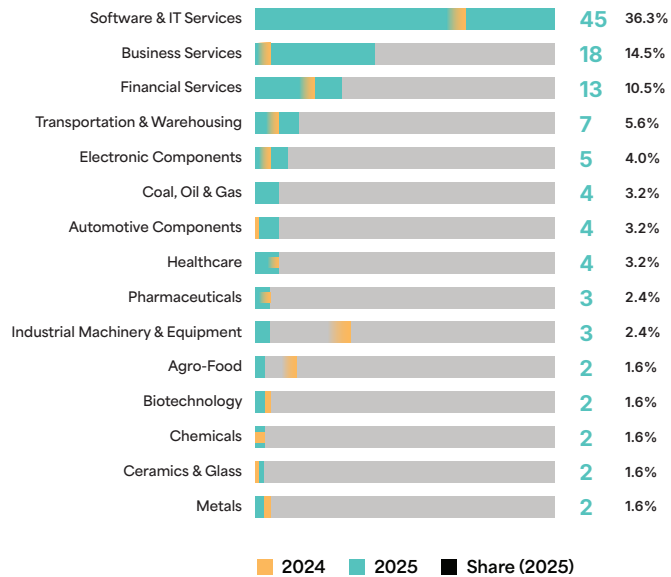


\* 71 of deals are with disclosed values

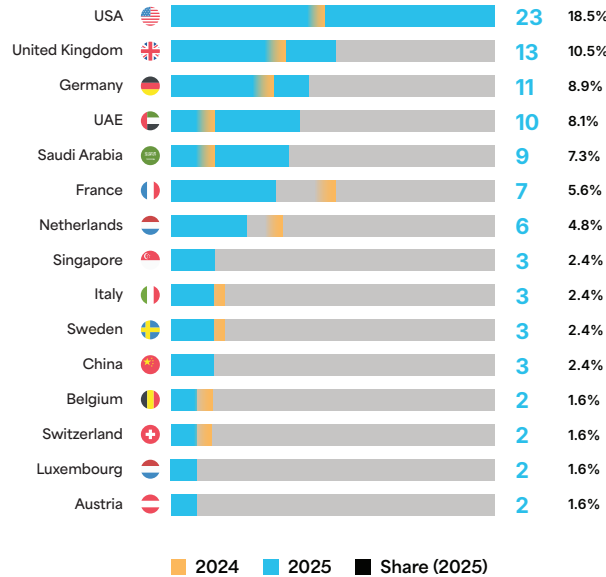
## Stake Type



### Top 15 Sectors by Number of M&A Deals



### Top 15 Source Countries by Number of M&A Deals



(4 deals), led by investments from the United States and Azerbaijan, reflecting Türkiye’s central role in logistics and energy.

The source country distribution of cross-border M&A investments highlights the dominance of North America, Europe, and Gulf countries. The United States maintained its leadership with 23 deals (up from 12 in 2024), driven by strong interest in software & IT and energy sectors as well as the financial services. The United Kingdom followed with 13 deals concentrating on digital sectors and business services. Germany, also recorded 11 deals focusing on business services and manufacturing activities.

The United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia contributed 10 and 9 deals, respectively, focusing on digital sectors, highlighting the Gulf region’s growing interest in Türkiye’s strong economy. Despite a decline in deal numbers from the previous year, France and the Netherlands remained key players, with 7 and 6 deals, respectively, underscoring Europe’s continued interest in Türkiye’s dynamic investment climate.

In conclusion, cross-border M&A activities in Türkiye saw strong growth and diversification in 2025. The distribution of investments by source country and sector further highlights Türkiye’s position as a key destination for strategic investments from diverse geographical regions.

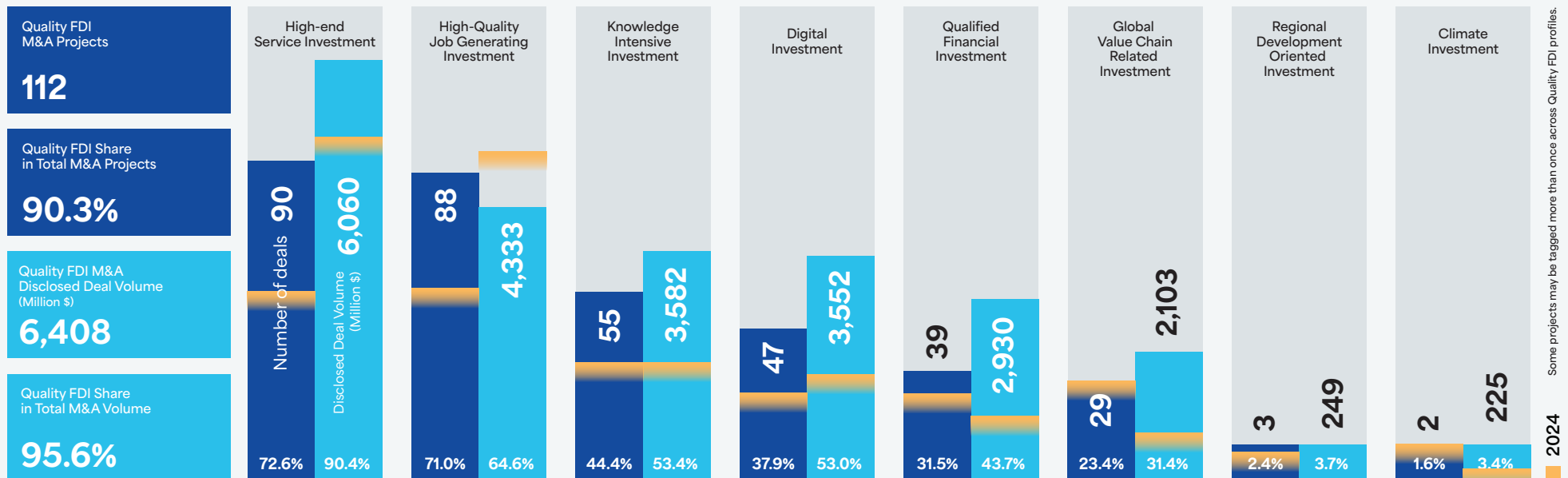
# Quality FDI Landscape of M&A Deals

In 2025, Türkiye continued to attract high-quality investments through cross-border mergers and acquisitions (M&A), with 112 deals classified as Quality FDI, representing 90% of total M&A deals. This reflects the growing interest in high-value investments that align with Türkiye’s FDI Strategy (2024-2028), which emphasizes sustainability, technological transformation, and global competitiveness.

The higher share of Quality FDI in M&A investments compared to greenfield projects indicates that M&A deals were more focused on high-value sectors. There were 90 deals (72.6%) in the High-end Service FDI and 88 deals (71%) in the High-quality Job Generating FDI, suggesting that acquisitions mainly targeted companies with high-value services, skilled workforces, and established business networks.

The Knowledge-Intensive FDI accounted for 55 M&A deals (44.4%), followed by the Digital FDI with 47 deals (37.9%). This suggests that Türkiye’s dynamic technology startup ecosystem offers significant opportunities for international investors. The financial sector, with 39 M&A deals (31.5%), largely relied on acquisitions rather than greenfield investments, reflecting the nature of financial services, where acquiring existing institutions such as banks and insurance companies is more common than establishing new entities.

The 2025 M&A Quality FDI data reinforces Türkiye’s commitment to attracting high-value investments that contribute to economic transformation, technological innovation, and sustainable growth.



Some projects may be tagged more than once across Quality FDI profiles. 2024

# GLOSSARY

FDI is a complex and evolving field shaped by diverse methodologies and definitions. This glossary establishes a common framework for interpreting the concepts and insights presented throughout the report.

## Activity

The specific operational focus or function of an investment project, such as manufacturing, R&D, construction, or sales and marketing.

## Balance of Payment

A statistical record that systematically captures all cross-border economic transactions between residents of an economy and non-residents over a defined period, including activities of the general government, central bank, banks, and other sectors.

## CAPEX (Investment Amount)

The total amount of capital invested in a project, either officially announced or estimated when not disclosed.

## Conduit Economy (Intermediary Country)

A country that acts as a temporary channel for financial flows and investments, directing them to other final destinations rather than being the ultimate recipient.

## Cross-border M&A Projects

A type of FDI where an international investor acquires or merges with an existing company in a host country (destination).

## Flow-based Approach

An approach generates data considering only FDI flows which are typically compiled and published generally by the countries' central banks as part of the balance of payments statistics.

## Project-based Approach

An approach generates data considering only officially announced greenfield FDI projects (new and expansion) which are committed to be realized in the near future.

## Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

The investments that reflect a lasting interest and a degree of control by a resident entity in one economy (the direct investor) in an enterprise located in another economy (the direct investment enterprise). A threshold of at least 10% of voting power is used to distinguish FDI from portfolio investment (IMF).

## Quality FDI Profiles

Investments that contribute to the strong growth and sustainable development of Türkiye's economy, accelerate its technological transformation, increase its global competitiveness, and support regional development within the country. There are eight qualified FDI profiles Türkiye aims to attract, as outlined in the Türkiye Foreign Direct Investment Strategy (2024-2028) published by the Investment and Finance Office of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye.

### Climate FDI

Investments that support Türkiye's climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

### Digital FDI

Investments that support the digital transformation of the Turkish economy.

### Global Value Chain (GVC) related FDI

Investments which are in production, R&D, and logistics that enhance Türkiye's integration into GVCs.

### High-end Service FDI

Investments which are in the high-quality service sectors.

### High-Quality Financial FDI

Financial investments which are in sustainable and knowledge intensive areas.

### High-Quality Job Generating FDI

Investments that create quality and high-paid jobs.

### Knowledge Intensive FDI

Investments in knowledge-intensive activities that enhance the value-addition in the country.

### Regional Development Oriented (RDO) FDI

Investments that activate the endogenous potential of regions within the country, provide local supply opportunities, create high employment, and thus reduce migration from the regions.

## Investment Promotion Agency (IPA)

A government agency responsible for attracting international investments and assisting investors in navigating the local business environment.

## Greenfield Projects

A type of FDI where an international investor establishes a new business operation in a host country from the ground up or expand its existing facility ending up with CAPEX and job creation. This involves building new facilities, such as factories, offices, or research and development centers, rather than acquiring or merging with an existing local company.

## Job Creation

The number of full-time employments, either announced or estimated if not disclosed, to be generated under the investment project.

## Other Investment

Other Investment includes financial transactions such as currency and deposits, loans, insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes, trade credits and advances (credits extended for exports or imports), other accounts receivable/payable, special drawing rights.

## Portfolio Investment

Cross-border investments in securities, including equities, bonds, and other financial instruments, that do not provide the investor with a controlling interest in the issuing entity. Portfolio investments are distinct from direct investments, as they are typically more liquid and short-term in nature (IMF).

## Sector

The specific industry or field in which an investment is made, categorized based on the NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) methodology.

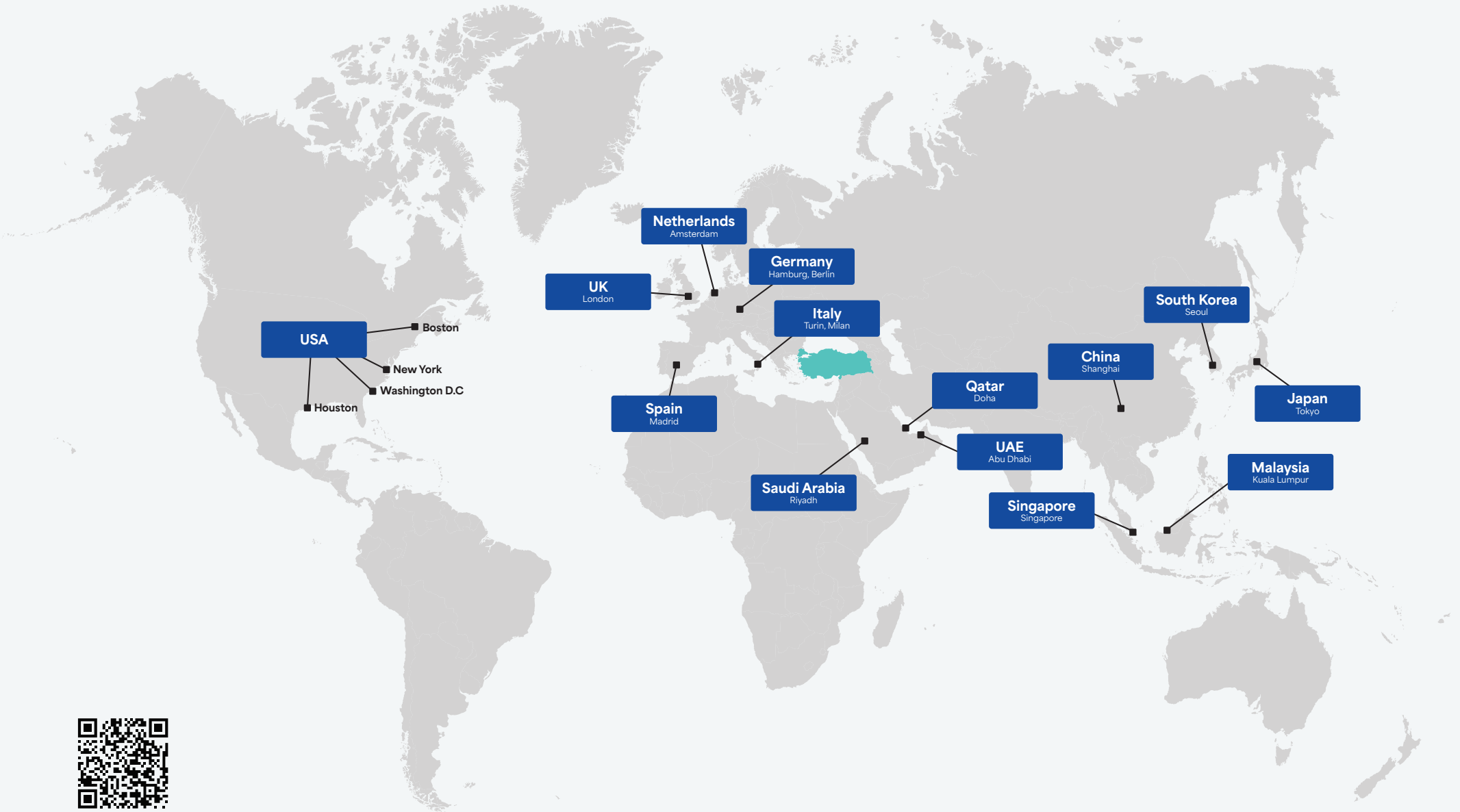
## Source Country

The country where the foreign partner of an FDI project's investing company is headquartered, representing the origin of the investment.

## Type of Investment (New, Expansion)

An investment project made for the first time at a new location is classified as a new investment. An investment project expanding capacity through employment and CAPEX at an existing location is an expansion investment.

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