

FDI in Figures

Balance of Payment Statistics | 2025 May

Issue Number: 114 | Last Update: July 11, 2025



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FDI in Figures: Balance of Payment Statistics | May 2025 Executive Summary



Local Trends

- Based on the official data released on July 11, 2025, in May 2025, Türkiye recorded \$425 million in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows via equity capital, \$171 million through real estate sales to foreign nationals, and \$792 million through debt instruments. However, divestment decreased the overall FDI inflows by \$11 million. Consequently, Türkiye's total FDI inflow totaled \$1.4 billion in May 2025.
- The FDI inflows for the first five months of 2025 amounted to \$4.7 billion, marking a 16% increase compared to the same period last year.
- In May 2025, total equity capital inflows reached \$425 million. The sector encompassing "wholesale and retail trade" garnered a significant share, amounting to 30% with an inflow totaling \$127 million. Additionally, the manufacture of rubber and plastic products sectors surpassed its previous cumulative performance by attracting 12% of the total equity capital inflows for the same month.
- Analyzing the source countries of FDI equity capital inflows to Türkiye in May 2025, the United States (US) had the largest share with 36%, followed by the Netherlands with 19%, Denmark with 10%, Azerbaijan with 7%, and the United Kingdom (UK) with 5%.

Global Trends - UNCTAD World Investment Report 2025

- Global FDI fell by 11% (excluding conduit flows), despite a nominal 4% increase to \$1.51 trillion.
- International Project Finance dropped 26% in value and 27% in deal count, driven by high interest rates and debt concerns.
- Greenfield projects rose 3% in count but fell 5% in value.
- M&A value increased 14%, but volumes stayed weak.
- Digital economy FDI tripled, concentrated in few countries. SDGrelated FDI fell 25–30%, except for health (+25%).
- The US led in inflows and project size; China saw a 29% drop.
- Governments favored incentives (45% of pro-investor measures) over liberalization (13%), and expanded FDI screening, especially in tech and critical materials.
- Outlook 2025: Weakened by geopolitical tensions, tariff risks, and slowing macro indicators. Possible support from rate cuts and strong MNE reinvestment.



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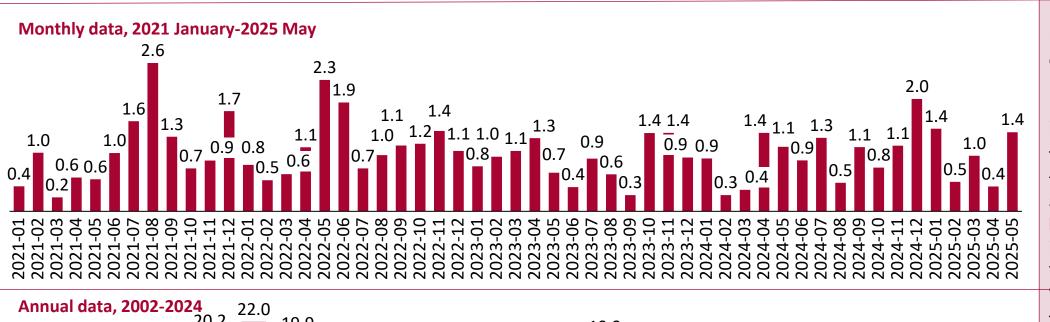
Global Trends

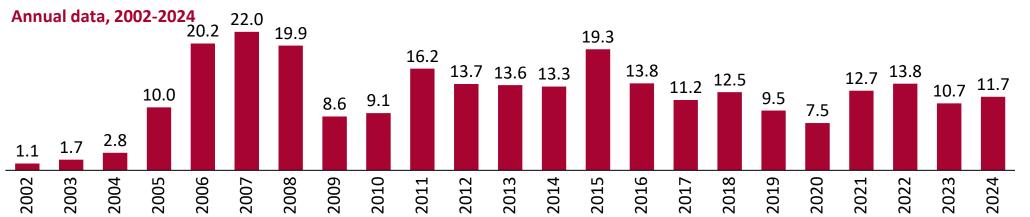
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The latest data indicates that in May 2025, Türkiye received \$1.4 billion in FDI inflows



FDI inflows to Türkiye, billion \$





Key takeaways

In May 2025, Türkiye recorded a total value of \$1.4 billion in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows.

The FDI inflows for the first five months amounted to \$4.7 billion, marking a 16% increase compared to the same period last year.

The FDI earnings garnered in the first five months of 2025 corresponded to 22% of current account deficit during the same period.

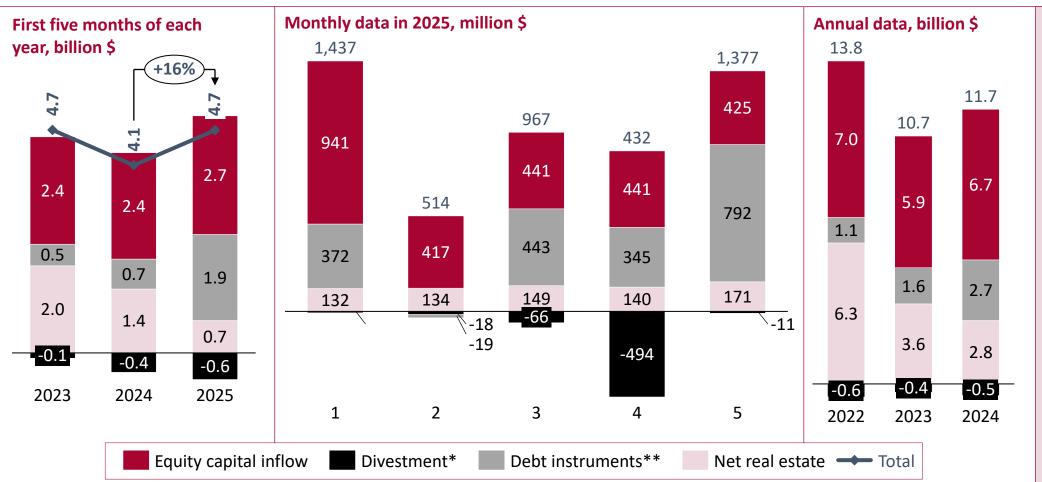
Since 2002, Türkiye has attracted a total of \$280 billion in FDI.



In May 2025, equity capital inflows provided \$425 million, while debt instruments contributed \$792 million



Breakdown of the FDI inflows to Türkiye



Key takeaways

In May 2025, Türkiye recorded a \$425 million FDI inflows via equity capital, \$171 million through real estate sales to foreign nationals, and \$792 million through debt instruments. However, divestment decreased the overall FDI inflows by \$11 million.

Consequently, Türkiye's total FDI inflow totaled \$1377 million.

Notably, real estate sales accounted for 15% of the total FDI inflows in the first five months of 2025.

Source: Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT), YASED visualizations

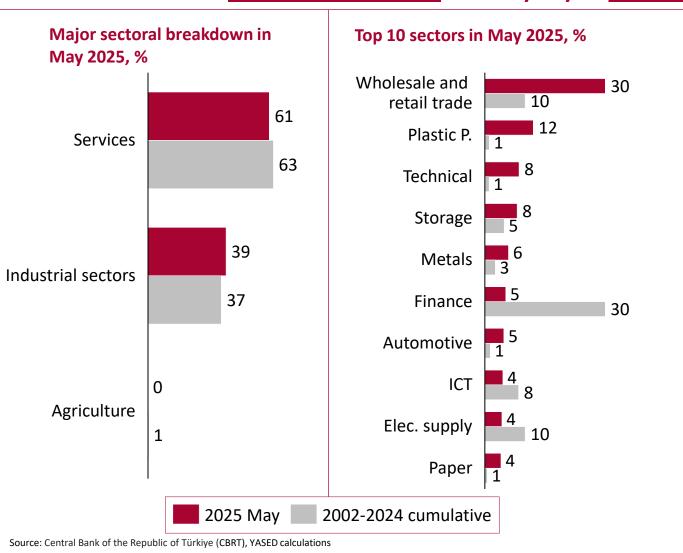
Note: "Equity capital outflow" defined under the "net incurrence of liabilities" is renamed as "divestment". ** Debt transactions, categorized as "other capital (net)" within the Balance of Payments Detailed Presentation, between affiliated financial corporations are excluded from FDI transactions, and reclassified to portfolio or other investment.



In May 2025, the FDI equity capital inflows were led by the wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing of plastic products



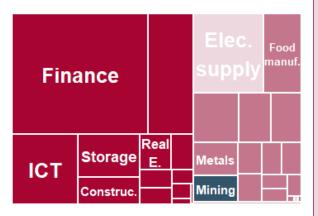
FDI in the form of equity capital inflows to Türkiye by its sectoral breakdown







Treemap - 2002-2024 cumulative



Key takeaways

In May 2025, total equity capital inflows reached \$425 million. The sector encompassing "wholesale and retail trade" garnered a significant share, amounting to 30% with an inflow totaling \$127 million.

Additionally, the manufacture of rubber and plastic products sector surpassed its previous cumulative performance by attracting 12% of the total equity capital inflows for the same period.

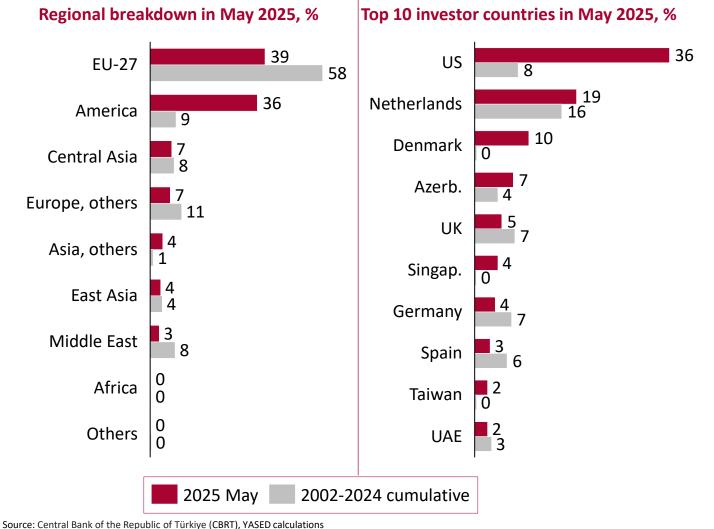
Other sectors with the highest amount of equity capital investments were professional, scientific and technical activities with a 8% share and transportation and storage with a 8% share.

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The US, the Netherlands and Denmark were the top three sources of FDI equity inflows in May 2025



FDI in the form of equity capital inflows to Türkiye by its geographical breakdown



Treemap - 2025 first five months Austria Germany US Netherlands France Switzer. Kazakh. Japan Treemap - 2002-2024 cumulative Germany Netherlands Spain Switzer Greece Austria Belgium Italy Luxem. France

Key takeaways

Most investments in May 2025, came from European Union (EU-27) (39%) and America countries (36%).

Country-wise, the United States (US) accounted for the largest share at 36%, followed by the Netherlands at 19%, the Denmark at 10%, Azerbaijan at 7%, and the United Kingdom (UK) at 5%.



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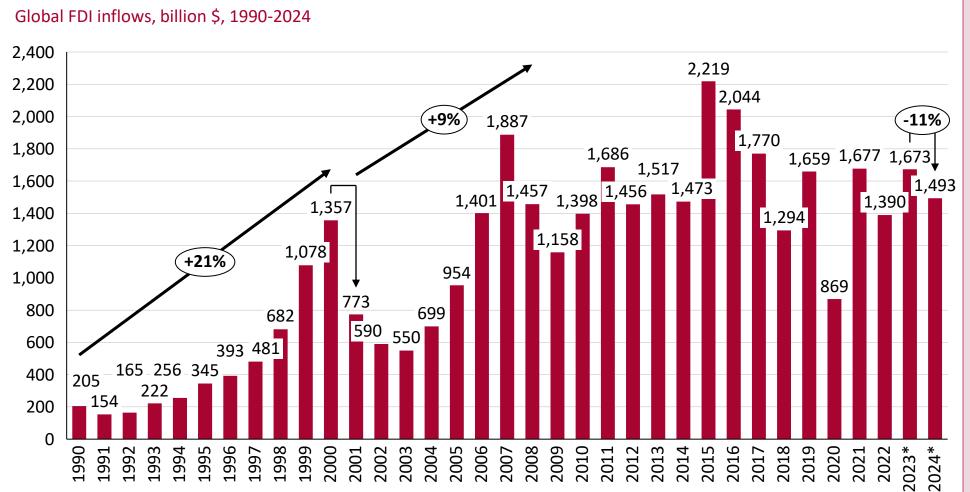
Global Trends

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UNCTAD's World Investment Report 2025 report shows a 11% drop in global FDI to \$1.5t in 2024



Global FDI trends



Key takeaways

According to the UNCTAD World Investment Report (WIR) 2025 (published on 19 June 2025), global FDI declined by 11% in 2024, to \$1.5 trillion, excluding financial conduit flows.

While a 4% increase was recorded in nominal terms, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, and Switzerland had a significant impact on the 2024 figures; the headline value excludes these countries.

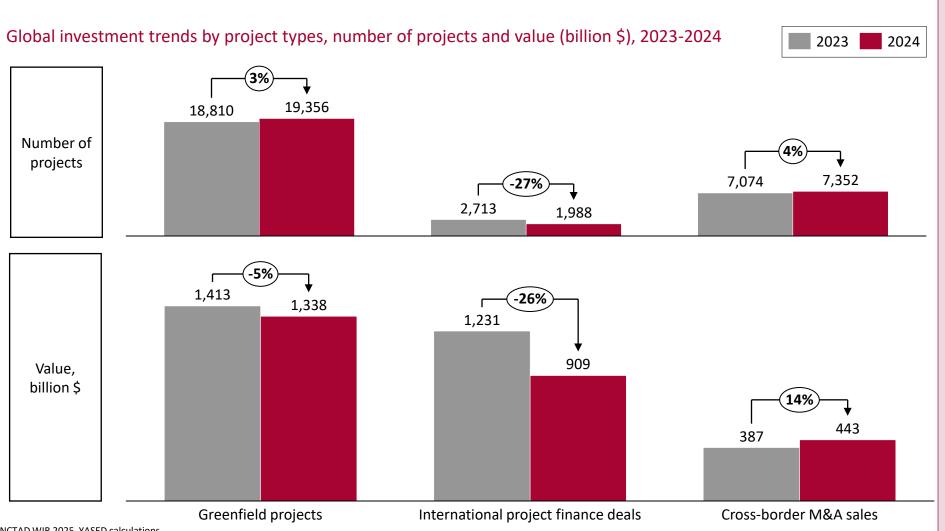
The outlook for global FDI in 2025 has deteriorated, with early-year optimism replaced by rising uncertainty and weakening fundamentals.

^{*} The data excludes financial transactions through several European economies with high levels of conduit flows.

FDI decline in 2024 driven by infrastructure finance slump, while greenfield and M&A show selective resilience



Global FDI trends and investment types



Key takeaways

FDI decline driven by project finance slump. International project finance fell 26%, continuing a multi-year decline. High borrowing costs and currency volatility are deterring infrastructure investment, especially in least developed countries.

Greenfield investments resilient but cautious. Project numbers rose 3% (third-highest ever), but value dropped 5% to \$1.3 trillion. Growth driven by semiconductors, EVs, and the digital economy, but reflects more conservative capital allocation.

Cross-border M&As partially recovered. M&A value rose 14% to \$443 billion yet remains below historical norms. Deals are shifting regionally, with firms favoring high-value strategic transactions amid ongoing uncertainty.



Continued momentum in digital sectors, while sustainability-related areas and infrastructure remained under pressure



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Announced greenfield projects by sector and top industries			Net cross-bord and t	er M&A op indu		y sector	International project finance deals by top industries				
	•	2024	Growth (%)			2024	Growth (%)		2023	2024	Growth (%)
Total	1413	1338	-5	Total	387	443	14	Total	1231	909	-26
Primary	77	41	-48	Primary	37	20	-46				
Manufacturing	605	590	-3	Manufacturing	141	140	-1				
Services	730	708	-3	Services	210	283	35				
Top 10 industries in value terms			Top 10 indu	stries in	value t	erms	Top 10 industries by number				
Energy and gas	381	273	-28	ICT	69	114	65	Renewables	452	348	-23
ICT	122	211	73	Finance	14	41	181	Industrial real est.	169	94	-44
Electronics	178	182	2	Professional ser.	. 28	36	30	Telecom.	110	150	37
Construction	71	89	25	Pharma.	32	26	-17	Power	93	86	-8-
Automotive	91	85	-7	Utilities	17	25	50	Transport infra.	113	37	-67
Coke/petroleum	56	65	16	Electronics	6	23	296	Oil and gas	75	46	-39
Metals	70	59	-15	Machinery	6	20	218	Res./comm. real est.	46	41	-10
Transport/stor.	66	55	-17	Extractives	34	18	-47	Mining	70	23	-67
Extractives	76	39	-48	Metals	3	16	394	Petrochem.	67	19	-72
Chemicals	56	38	-32	Trade	18	15	-15	Water/sewerage	13	14	11

Key takeaways

FDI in 2024 surged in digital sectors, with greenfield investment tripling in AI, data centers, and semiconductors, though heavily concentrated in a few countries.

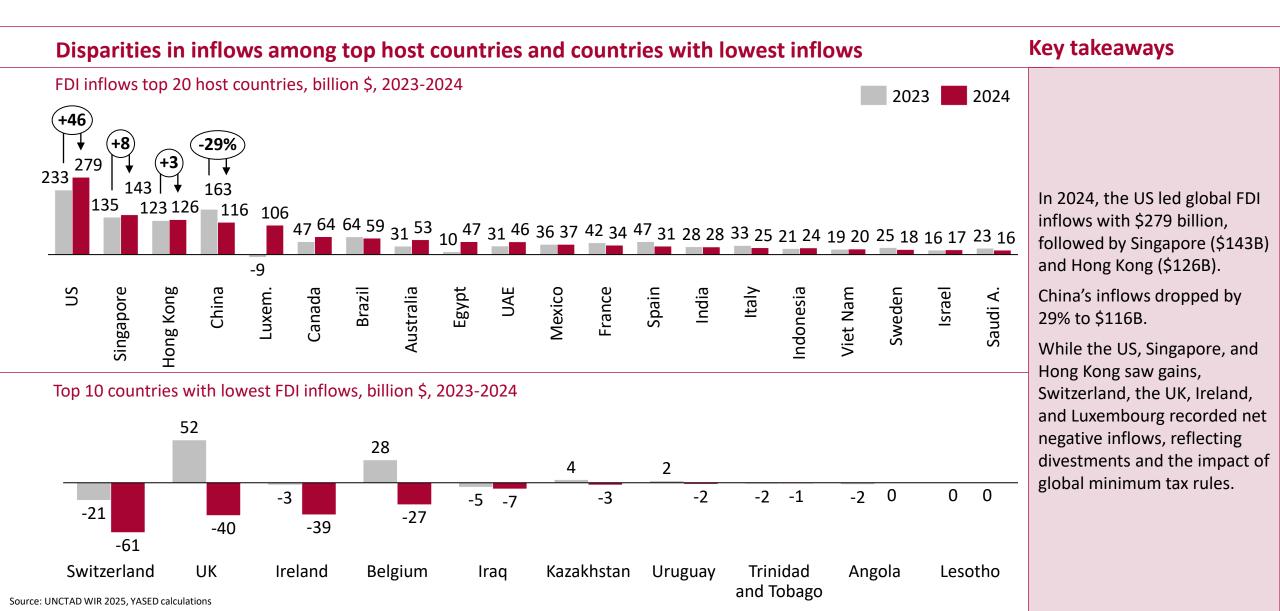
In contrast, SDG-related FDI fell 25–30%, especially in renewables and infrastructure. Only health saw growth.

Manufacturing held steady amid supply chain shifts.

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Negative FDI in some developed countries stemmed from corporate financial changes due to a global minimum tax regulation

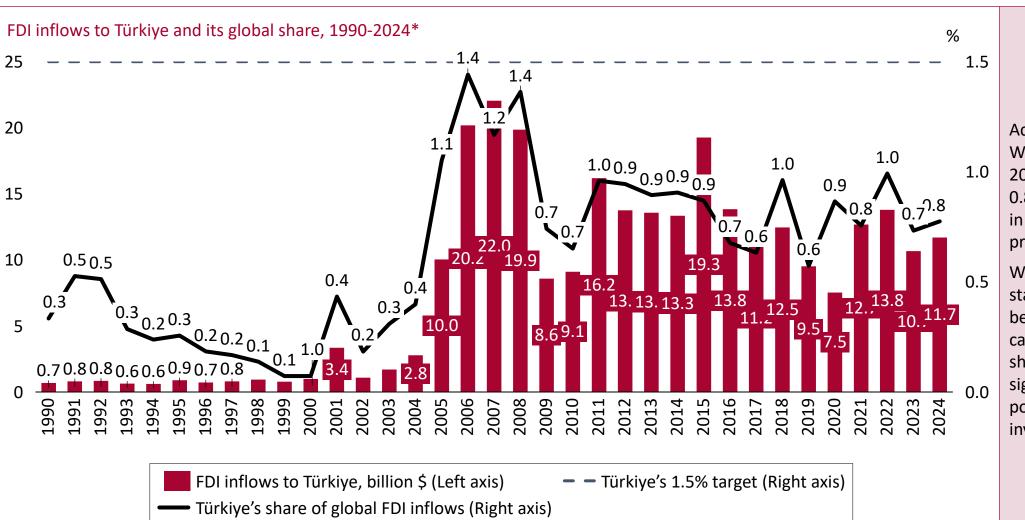




According to the revised UNCTAD data, Türkiye garnered 0.8% of global FDI inflows in 2024, confirming earlier preliminary statistics







Key takeaways

According to the UNCTAD World Investment Report 2025, Türkiye garnered 0.8% of global FDI inflows in 2024, confirming earlier preliminary statistics.

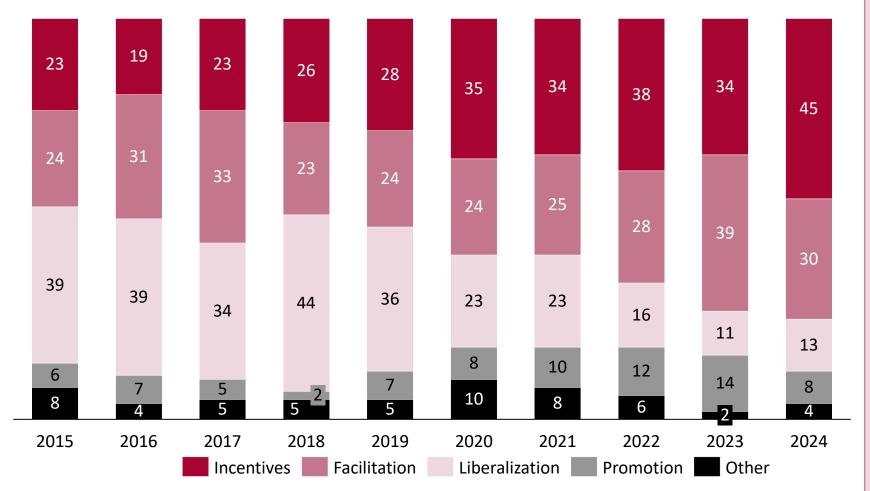
While this represents a stable position, it remains below Türkiye's target of capturing a 1.5% global share — highlighting significant untapped potential for further investment.

On the policy front, 2024 saw a continued shift toward state-led investment strategies





Distribution of policy measures more favorable to international investors in 2024 by type, %



Key takeaways

Investment policymaking in 2024 continued to shift toward active state involvement, with a strong emphasis on incentives over liberalization and a continued rise in state screening mechanisms. Incentives became the dominant tool for attracting investment, accounting for 45% of all measures more favorable to investors, the highest share recorded in the past decade.

In contrast, liberalization measures declined significantly, making up just 13% of favorable policy actions, down from 39% in 2015.

At the same time, the use of FDI screening mechanisms continued to rise. More than 40% of restrictive or less favorable measures introduced in 2024 focused on new or tightened screening regimes, primarily adopted by developed countries.

While screening activity had previously been concentrated in Europe, it has now expanded to North America, including the US and Canada.



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Appendix Tables



* As of the first five months of 2025

The total volume of the FDI inflows, million \$

		Annual data											Monthly data (First five months)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2025
In	flows to Türkiye	9099	16182	13744	13563	13337	19263	13835	11190	12450	9507	7675	12895	13666	10628	1616	1150
	FDI <u>equity</u> inflows	6256	16136	10761	10523	8632	12181	7579	7401	6699	5881	5791	7098	6985	5578	568	616
	Net real estate	2494	2013	2636	3049	4321	4156	3890	4643	5915	4979	3954	5634	6273	3560	920	567
	Others	349	-1967	347	-9	384	2926	2366	-854	-164	-1353	-2070	163	408	1490	128	-33

Türkiye's FDI equity inflows by partner country and sector, million \$

Partner country

Rank*	Country	An	ınual da	ta	Monthly data (First five months)		
		2022	2023	2024	2024	2025	
1	US	1180	316	255	14	189	
2	Germany	479	972	687	87	98	
3	Ireland	221	371	272	48	56	
4	UK	1392	401	324	15	52	
5	UAE	449	274	584	7	34	

Sector

Rank*	Sector	An	nual dat	ta	Monthly data (First five months)			
		2022	2023	2024	2024	2025		
1	Mining	65	174	171	1	167		
2	Wholesale and retail trade	3392	1579	984	132	102		
3	Electronics manuf.	205	372	394	93	70		
4	Manuf. others	74	101	150	14	47		
5	ICT	677	277	345	20	41		

Source: Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT), YASED calculations



YASED FDI in Figures Bulletin

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Following the monthly release of the official Balance of Payments Statistics, the FDI in Figures bulletin is prepared and distributed to stakeholders through the YASED website. It assesses the current state of FDI inflows to Türkiye, taking into account sectoral and geographical distribution as well as global trends.

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