ISTANBUL TICARET UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF FOREIGN TRADE

MASTER'S THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE BARRIERS IN TÜRKİYE

MASTER THESIS

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Ethics Statement

I dedicate all the required information in this title 'The Impact Of International Trade Barriers In Türkiye' has been written in accordance with the academic manners and ethical commitment. I would clarify that all the materials, sources, data and all extra inputs have been benefited well throughout the writing procedure of this thesis. All matters contained in this thesis are my personal opinion and do not reflect the official view of Istanbul Ticaret University.

Mohanad S A Fatafta

Abstract

This study investigates the effect of trade restrictions on Türkiye's economic growth is examined in this study. The study addresses historical patterns, the significance of tariff and non-tariff barriers, the effects of trade agreements, and regional integration. The study is derived from the thesis and it examines the function of trade facilitation and export promotion as well as the relationship between trade policy and economic development. The study highlights important elements impacting trade barriers in Türkiye using qualitative research. The importance of lowering trade barriers, streamlining regulations, and utilizing regional integration to boost competitiveness and promote economic growth is revealed by the findings. There are also suggestions for future research directions and policy reforms.

***Keywords*:** trade barriers, international trade, tariffs, non-tariffs, restrictions, Türkiye.

Özet

Bu çalışma, Türkiye'nin ekonomik genişlemesini etkileyen ticaret engellerini ve politikalarını inceler. Türkiye'nin ticaret politikalarının evrimini, vergilendirme ve ticaret kısıtlamalarının ekonomi üzerindeki etkilerini araştırır. Tez, ticaret süreçlerinin anlaşılabilir hale getirilmesini ve uluslararası pazarlara erişimi teşvik etme stratejilerini vurgular. Türkiye'nin ticaret politikaları ile ekonomik büyüme arasındaki ilişkiyi analiz eder ve ticaret engellerinin belirleyici faktörlerini ortaya çıkarmayı hedefler. Araştırma sonuçları, ticaret kısıtlamalarının azaltılması ve rekabetçi bir ticaret ortamının oluşturulmasının Türkiye ekonomisindeki büyümeyi nasıl teşvik edebileceğini açıklar. Ayrıca, bölgesel iş birliğinin ekonomik büyümeye olan katkısını vurgular ve gelecek politika önerileri sunar.

Anahtar kelimeler: ticaret engelleri, uluslararası ticaret, tarifeler, tarife dışı engeller, kısıtlamalar, Türkiye

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CHAPTER 1 Introduction

1.1. Background and Context

Due to its advantageous geographic position at the nexus of Europe and Asia, Türkiye plays a vital role in the landscape of global commerce, as highlighted in the study's introduction (World Bank, 2021). Türkiye has risen to prominence in global trade as a result of its ideal location, which has facilitated the transfer of products and services between continents. As evidenced by notable gains in its GDP and the creation of employment possibilities, Türkiye has consequently witnessed outstanding economic expansion (UNCTAD, 2020). Türkiye actively engages in trade activities as both an importer and an exporter, motivated by the possible advantages of doing business internationally. The nation takes advantage of its geographic location to enter into a number of trade agreements and maximize its potential for economic growth (Karasu, 2018). Türkiye hopes to take advantage of the advantages offered by its advantageous location by encouraging active participation in international trade, strengthening its economy and solidifying its position as a significant player in the global economy. The importance of Türkiye's participation in international trade is highlighted by its contributions to economic growth, which have helped to foster a dynamic business climate that draws in foreign investors and propels domestic industry. Türkiye's economic growth and increased competitiveness on the global arena have been significantly influenced by the opening of new markets through international trade (World Bank, 2021). The study aims to investigate the effects of trade restrictions on Türkiye's economic growth, focusing on a number of factors including tariffs, non-tariff trade restrictions, trade agreements, regional integration, trade policy, and export encouragement. Policymakers, trade specialists, and academics can develop effective decision-making processes and specialized strategies by comprehending the complexities of global commerce and the potential effects of trade barriers. In order to maximize trade opportunities, encourage sustainable economic growth, and take full advantage of global trade links, it is essential to examine how barriers affect Türkiye's international trade (Bown, 2018)

An important contributing element to Türkiye's importance in international trade has been its strategic geographic location at the meeting point of Europe and Asia (Yıldırım & Mete, 2017). Türkiye, which is sandwiched between two continents, acts as a natural link between various markets and important economic routes (Karasu, 2018). Türkiye is able to access important international markets due to its strategic position, which makes it a crucial link in global supply chains (Yıldırım & Mete, 2017). Furthermore, the nation's wide coastline, which includes vital waterways like the Bosporus Strait and the Dardanelles, reinforces its role as a trading hub and further improves its transportation capacities (Tekin-Koru & Yetkiner, 2015). Strong commercial relations with its neighbors and beyond have been made possible by Türkiye's advantageous geographic location (Baldwin, 2016). Due to its advantageous situation, both domestic and foreign enterprises looking for trade possibilities can access a variety of markets (Karasu, 2018). Due to Türkiye's importance as a link between Europe and Asia, there is a vibrant and diverse economic environment that encourages cross-regional trade and collaboration (Akkoyunlu-Wigley & Baldone, 2012). The appeal of Türkiye as a strategic partner for international enterprises seeking to enter numerous markets through a single entry point is further boosted by its cultural diversity (Yıldırım & Mete, 2017).

Turkish trade dynamics and economic growth are significantly impacted by its advantageous geographic location at the confluence of Europe and Asia (Yıldırım & Mete, 2017). Türkiye's geographical location has made it a vital link in global supply networks, serving as a bridge between continents and facilitating trade routes (Karasu, 2018). Its long coastline and important waterways, including the Bosporus Strait and the Dardanelles, further improve its transportation capacity and support its status as a significant trading hub (Tekin-Koru & Yetkiner, 2015). As a result of this strategic advantage, Türkiye's economic links with its neighbors have been enhanced, and it has gained access to important global markets, making it a desirable location for trade and investment (Baldwin, 2016). As a result, Türkiye has become an important player in global trade, leveraging on its advantageous location to develop strong business ties with a variety of international partners (Karasu, 2018). The fusion of European and Asian

cultures in Türkiye fosters a vibrant and culturally diverse trading environment that fosters cross-regional cooperation and cultural interchange (Akkoyunlu-Wigley & Baldone, 2012). Türkiye's appeal as a strategic partner for international companies seeking to enter both the European and Asian markets through a single entry point is increased by its cultural variety (Yıldırım & Mete, 2017).

Türkiye is already a major actor in global trade due to its strategic location at the intersection of Europe and Asia. With its wide coastline and important waterways, Türkiye's function as a natural bridge across continents has made it an essential link in global supply networks. This tactical advantage has improved its economic links with surrounding nations and given it access to important global markets, making it a desirable place for commerce and investment. Turkish culture is a fusion of many different civilizations, which adds to the country's attraction as a thriving and dynamic commercial center. Recognizing the relevance of Türkiye's strategic location and its ability to promote economic growth and improve international trade relations is crucial as the study investigates the effects of trade restrictions on Türkiye.

Türkiye's impressive economic growth can be partly credited to its active participation in global commerce, which has allowed for consistent rise in GDP throughout time (Yıldırım & Mete, 2017). International trade has been crucial in boosting productivity, creating jobs, and encouraging innovation across a range of industries (Karasu, 2018). Türkiye has successfully tapped into the potential of its plentiful resources and skilled labor force through its active participation in international trade (Tekin-Koru & Yetkiner, 2015). Notably, exports of goods including textiles, automobiles, food, and electronics have propelled Türkiye into the world market, helping to diversify the economy and lessen reliance on certain industries (Akkoyunlu-Wigley & Baldone, 2012). The economy of Türkiye has become more resilient due to this diversification, which has also increased its market reach and competitiveness. Additionally, imports have significantly contributed to Türkiye's economic development by providing access to a wide variety of products and cutting-edge technologies (UNCTAD, 2020). In addition to satisfying domestic demand, imports have improved consumer welfare by supplying a variety of items and increasing affordability (Baldwin,

2016). Importing modern technology has made it possible for Turkish industries to innovate and become more productive.

Through international trade, foreign direct investment (FDI) has also aided Türkiye's economic expansion (Kesiciolu & Küçüközmen, 2015). Türkiye's has seen large FDI inflows as a result of being a desirable location for investors, bringing cash and expertise to a variety of industries (Ozyildirim & Torun, 2019). This FDI injection has encouraged technology transfer and talent development, which has increased competitiveness in the global market. It has also sped up economic expansion. As a result, Türkiye's active involvement in global commerce has fueled its strong economic growth by promoting productivity, job creation, and innovation (Yıldırım & Mete, 2017). Türkiye has effectively increased its market presence through exports and diversified its economy by taking advantage of its plentiful resources, skilled labor force, and advantageous geographic location. The welfare of consumers, the promotion of innovation, and the strengthening of Türkiye's standing in the global economy have all been significantly impacted by imports and foreign direct investment.

Recognizing the significant advantages of trade, Türkiye has developed an assertive trade policy, utilizing its strategic location and economic potential to develop strong commercial ties with numerous nations and regions throughout the world (Karasu, 2018). Türkiye has achieved tremendous progress in growing its export markets and luring foreign direct investments (FDI) by embracing open and outward-looking trade policies (UNCTAD, 2020). In order to improve its economic connections and market access, Türkiye has taken a proactive stance toward trade agreements and regional integration (Tekin-Koru & Yetkiner, 2015). According to Ozyildirim and Torun (2019), the nation has actively participated in bilateral and multilateral trade accords, establishing important alliances like the Customs Union with the European Union (EU) and free trade agreements with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Through these partnerships, Türkiye hopes to foster commerce, encourage investment inflows, and open up new trade prospects in a variety of markets.

A crucial element of Türkiye's trade strategy has been the government's emphasis on export-led growth. Türkiye has been able to increase its market reach and trade competitiveness on a worldwide scale by giving priority to the development and promotion of export-oriented industries including textiles, automobiles, and electronics (Kesiciolu & Küçüközmen, 2015). In addition to promoting economic growth, this export-driven strategy has diversified Türkiye's export base and lessened reliance on conventional commodity exports. The nation's dedication to trade facilitation and the streamlining of customs procedures have also improved the country's trade efficiency (Yıldırım & Mete, 2017). Türkiye has created a more favorable business environment for foreign trade by lowering administrative hurdles and enhancing logistics infrastructure (Akkoyunlu-Wigley & Baldone, 2012). The aggressive trade policy of Türkiye also includes looking for business opportunities in developing nations, especially in Africa and the Middle East (Baldwin, 2016). Türkiye wants to diversify its trading partners and lessen reliance on a small number of nations by looking into new and attractive trade channels. This strategy not only increases Türkiye's influence around the world but also develops a more robust and active commerce network (Karasu, 2018). Thus, Türkiye's aggressive trade policy has been crucial in utilizing its advantageous geographic position and economic potential to develop strong commercial ties with allies throughout the world. The nation's concentration on export-led growth, proactive participation in trade agreements, and open and outward-looking trade policies have all made a substantial contribution to the country's economic growth and improved its trade competitiveness. Türkiye maintains its position as an active trader in the world economy by embracing trade facilitation and seeking emerging markets.

In the framework of Türkiye's international trading environment, the study will probe non-tariff trade barriers, trade agreements, regional integration, trade facilitation, and export promotion. The study aims to provide crucial information to support effective policy-making and boost Türkiye's position in the ever-evolving world of international trade by thoroughly analyzing these aspects and shedding light on the opportunities and difficulties posed by international trade.

1.2. Problem Statement

Trade barriers present Türkiye with a number of difficulties that impede both its trade ambitions and economic potential. These internal and external obstacles continue to represent substantial obstacles to Türkiye economic growth and development despite efforts to improve business connections. Making effective policies and initiatives to eliminate these trade barriers requires an understanding of their nature and effects. Policymakers can seek to maximize trade possibilities, promote economic growth, and maximize the benefits of international trade relations for the country by recognizing and assessing these difficulties.

1.3. Research Question(s)

This study aims to address the following three research questions:

- What are the effects of non-tariff obstacles on Türkiye's import and export activities? Non-tariff obstacles like quotas, license requirements, and technical rules can have a big impact on how easily products and services move. An analysis of these barriers' effects will reveal how they affect Türkiye's trade volume and expansion prospects.
- How has regional integration and trade agreements impacted Türkiye's foreign trade? In recent years, Türkiye's has become more active in regional integration and trade agreements. It will be helpful to examine how these agreements affect the trade patterns and economic performance of the nation in order to formulate future trade agreements and policies.
- What role do export promotion and trade facilitation play in the expansion of Türkiye's foreign trade? Measures that facilitate commerce, such faster customs processes and effective logistics, can greatly lower transaction costs and improve trade activity. It will be possible to pinpoint important factors that will increase export-led development by looking into how trade facilitation and export promotion have affected Türkiye's growth in international commerce.

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of this research are as follows:

- To examine how non-tariff obstacles affect Türkiye's export and import activities, paying particular attention to how they affect trade volumes and patterns.
- To evaluate the impact of regional integration and trade agreements on Türkiye's trade performance, stressing the advantages and disadvantages of each.
- To investigate the function of export promotion and trade facilitation in boosting Türkiye's international trade growth and its effects on the national economy.

1.5. Hypothesis

- Higher tariff rates and restrictive non-tariff barriers may negatively impact trade volumes and hinder economic growth in Türkiye's.
- Lower trade barriers and increased regional integration are expected to enhance trade competitiveness, provide greater market access, and contribute to improved economic performance in Türkiye's.

1.6. Significance and Scope of the Research

This study is crucial because it gives decision-makers, trade professionals, and academics crucial knowledge about how obstacles affect Türkiye's international commerce. Policymakers may create focused plans to maximize trade possibilities, support economic growth, and maximize the benefits of international trade relations for Türkiye by understanding the implications of these barriers. The scope of the study includes a thorough examination of all factors affecting Türkiye's international trading climate (Karasu, 2018). It will examine non-tariff trade obstacles, such as quotas, licensing requirements, and technical rules, illuminating how these barriers impact trade flows (Baldwin, 2016). Additionally, the study will look at how regional integration and trade agreements affect Türkiye's foreign trade patterns (World Bank, 2021). Enhancing trade efficiency can be accomplished by examining the effectiveness of trade facilitation measures including customs processes and logistics (Tekin-Koru & Yetkiner, 2015). The study will also examine export promotion tactics and how they affect Türkiye's export-led development (Yıldırım & Mete, 2017). By exploring these topics, this study will

provide significant knowledge to the body of literature and empower stakeholders to take decisions that will improve Türkiye's foreign trade environment (Akkoyunlu-Wigley & Baldone, 2012). Türkiye can improve its competitiveness, fortify economic links, and explore new market prospects by comprehending the relevance of trade barriers and facilitators (Ozyildirim & Torun, 2019). This will position Türkiye as a significant player in the global trading arena. This study intends to give policymakers and practitioners with useful insights through a thorough analysis, pointing Türkiye's in the direction of an even more dynamic and sustainable trading environment.

CHAPTER 2 Literature Review

2.1. Overview of Trade Barriers and their Significance

Trade barriers have been intensively researched by academics and researchers around the world. They have a vital influence in determining the dynamics of international trade. The free flow of products and services across borders is regulated and restricted by governments using these obstacles, which has an impact on trade volumes and economic growth. Tariff barriers and non-tariff barriers are the two main categories of trade barriers (UNCTAD, 2020).

Tariff Barriers: Tariffs are levied as taxes or tariffs on imports and exports, which have a direct impact on the price of traded goods and their ability to compete on global markets (Bown, 2018). According to research, tariff reductions can boost export growth and competitiveness, especially in sectors where a country has a comparative advantage (Arslan & Kose, 2014). In addition, export diversification and better export performance are benefits of tariff reductions (Ozyildirim & Torun, 2019).

Non-Tariff Barriers: Non-tariff barriers, which can have a big impact on trade patterns, include a variety of measures like quotas, licensing requirements, technical standards, subsidies, and administrative restrictions (Melitz, 2018). Studies have looked into how non-tariff barriers affect market access and trade flows. For instance, it has been discovered that sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS), notably in the context of agricultural exports, have a considerable impact on trade flows (Akçay & Köse, 2016). Technical standard compliance (TBT) has been discovered to have an impact on export volumes, particularly in manufacturing industries (Tekin-Koru & Yetkiner, 2015).

Governments enact trade restrictions to achieve a variety of goals, such as safeguarding domestic businesses, preserving trade equilibrium, assuring food security, and addressing geopolitical concerns (Kee, 2016). The strategic deployment of trade barriers has been studied in the context of Türkiye's EU accession process since a more open trading environment was made possible by aligning trade policies with EU standards and regulations (Karasu, 2018). For policymakers and trade practitioners to create effective trade policies and tactics, it is essential that they comprehend the relevance of

trade obstacles. The influence of trade barriers on global trade patterns, export-led growth, and economic development has been noted by researchers (Baldwin, 2016Analysis of the effects of trade barriers affects not just specific nations but also the larger global trading system, where regional integration and trade liberalization attempts have developed over time (Chand & Sneader, 2018). This review of the literature aims to offer useful insights into the nature, consequences, and policy issues of trade barriers in the context of Türkiye's international trade environment by looking at previous studies.

2.2. Trade Liberalization Efforts and Global Trends

In order to lower trade obstacles and encourage free trade on a global scale, trade liberalization measures have been at the forefront of talks about international trade. In order to facilitate trade negotiations and agreements aimed at reducing tariffs and removing non-tariff barriers, international institutions like the World Trade Organization (WTO) have been instrumental (WTO, 2022). Furthermore, in order to improve market access and competitiveness for nations involved in international commerce, tariff reductions have been at the forefront of trade liberalization initiatives. It has been shown through research by Frankel and Romer (1999) that tariff reductions can enhance trade volumes and promote economic growth. The exports and imports of nations with lower tariffs have significantly increased, boosting both local industry and consumer spending (Irwin & Terviö, 2002). Another crucial element of trade liberalization attempts is the removal of non-tariff obstacles like quotas, licensing restrictions, and technical standards. Countries can promote more effective trade flows and increase market opportunities by reducing these obstacles to the transfer of goods and services (Anderson & van Wincoop, 2003). According to a number of studies, the elimination of non-tariff trade barriers can improve trade patterns and result in higher trade volumes (Portes & Rey, 2005).

Trade barrier patterns have fluctuated over time between times of greater protectionism and times of greater trade openness. Research by Leamer and Levinsohn (1995) and Evenett (2002) emphasizes the cyclical nature of trade barriers. The dynamics of international trade and economic growth are significantly impacted by these tendencies. Countries may enact stricter non-tariff barriers and higher tariffs to safeguard native sectors from foreign competition during periods of protectionism. In contrast,

countries may aggressively seek trade liberalization policies during times of more trade openness in order to spur economic growth and promote global collaboration. The dynamics of international commerce and economic growth are highly influenced by trade liberalization initiatives and trends in trade barriers, therefore there is also an impact on these two areas. According to research by Edwards (1998) and Sachs and Warner (1995), nations that actively engage in global trade and liberalize their domestic markets typically have greater economic growth rates and more job prospects. Countries can entice foreign direct investment (FDI), boost productivity, and spark innovation by promoting trade openness and eliminating barriers (Fugazza & Nicita, 2015). For policymakers and trade practitioners, it is crucial to comprehend these global trends in trade liberalization and their effects on the dynamics of international commerce. Decision-makers can create efficient trade policies and tactics that encourage economic growth, strengthen international trade connections, and add to the general wealth of nations involved in global trade by observing and understanding these patterns.

2.3. Historical Perspective of Trade Barriers in Türkiye

The country's past trade policies shed light on how its attitude to global trade has changed over time and how that has affected its economic relations with other countries. Türkiye's trade barriers have changed throughout time as a result of different national and international causes. The shifting dynamics of Türkiye's trade policy and their repercussions might be clarified by analyzing these historical views. Additionally, import-Substitution Policies exist. Türkiye pursued import-substitution policies to promote domestic industry and lessen reliance on imports, just as it did in the early years of its modern republic (Togan, 2006). To defend home industries from foreign competition, these policies included the implementation of comparatively high tariff rates and stringent trade laws. Although these policies attempted to encourage self-sufficiency, they also restricted access to foreign markets and hampered chances for export. Also, the economic enlargement and trade facilitation In order to integrate into the global economy and draw in foreign investment, Türkiye started down a road of economic liberalization and trade opening in the 1980s and 1990s (Akkoyunlu-Wigley & Baldone, 2012). The nation started a number of economic changes, including the gradually lowering of tariff

barriers, as part of this effort. Lowering tariffs made it easier to import more raw materials and intermediate goods, which helped export-oriented companies expand.

Initiatives for changing trade policy and trade liberalization were further sparked by the EU Accession Process as a result of Türkiye's desire to join the EU (Yıldırım, 2019). Türkiye made significant revisions to bring its trade policy in line with norms and regulations set by the EU. Türkiye's trade policy have been significantly shaped by the EU accession process, which has also encouraged a more open trading environment (Karasu, 2018). Türkiye's trade barriers have altered significantly, with significant ramifications for its trading relations with other nations. Foreign direct investments (FDI) increased as the government adopted more open trade policies, strengthening its economic linkages with other countries (Togan & Whalley, 2021). Additionally, closer trade integration with EU member states was made possible by the alignment of trade policy with EU standards.

Understanding the development of Türkiye's trade policies and their effects on trade volumes, economic development, and international trade relations requires an understanding of the historical context of the country's trade barriers. In order to develop effective trade policies for the future, policymakers and trade practitioners might benefit from understanding how historical trade obstacles have affected Türkiye's trade patterns and economic growth. A significant point in Türkiye's trading environment was the transition from import-substitution policies to trade liberalization and openness. Türkiye was able to diversify its export markets and broaden its economic horizons by lowering tariff barriers and seizing opportunities presented by international trade. The country's export volumes expanded as a result of the improved access to international markets, which also supported the creation of industries focused on exports, generating employment possibilities and fostering economic expansion (Akkoyunlu-Wigley & Baldone, 2012). Türkiye's economic ties were significantly impacted by the EU accession process' harmonization of trade policies with its norms and laws. Türkiye obtained preferential access to one of the greatest trading blocs in the world by integrating its economy with the EU's single market, which increased trade and investment inflows (Karasu, 2018). This alignment also supported FDI and technological transfer by

encouraging foreign investors to consider Türkiye as a desirable location for commercial operations. Although Türkiye's historical development of trade barriers has had many positive effects, there have also been drawbacks. It was necessary to make extensive reforms and adaptations in order to align trade policies with EU norms, which involved a significant investment of time and money (Yıldırım, 2019). In order to maintain competitiveness in the global market, frequent reevaluations of trade policies have also become necessary due to changes in international trade dynamics and volatility in global economic conditions (Togan & Whalley, 2021). Furthermore, non-tariff obstacles have persisted in posing difficulties for Türkiye's foreign economic activity despite advancements in trade liberalization. Trade flows and market access have occasionally been hampered by regulatory barriers, technical standards, and administrative procedures (Akçay & Köse, 2016). In order to address and minimize their effects on trade volumes and economic growth, it is essential to understand the impact of these non-tariff obstacles. As a result, the historical perspective of Türkiye's trade restrictions sheds light on the transformational process the nation undertook to establish its position in the global economy. Türkiye's trade policies have undergone substantial changes that have affected its trading patterns and economic growth, from import substitution strategies to trade liberalization and EU admission ambitions. Policymakers may improve trade policies, promote broader market access, and foster sustainable economic development by learning from the mistakes of the past. To further exploit the benefits of global trade relations and maintain its position as a vital player in the global economy, Türkiye will need to remove non-tariff barriers and adapt to shifting trade trends.

2.4. Key Factors Influencing Trade Barriers in Türkiye

Trade barriers in Türkiye are present and are of varying degrees depending on a variety of factors, including political, economic, and regional dynamics. First, the political factors are crucial because governments work to preserve domestic businesses and react to shifting geopolitical dynamics, political considerations are crucial in determining trade policies (Togan, 2005). Trade restrictions are frequently enacted by political leaders to protect vulnerable industries from foreign competition and advance national interests. Political factors pertaining to regional alliances and partnerships may

also have an impact on trade policies. There are also economic concerns, as economic variables have a big impact on how Türkiye formulates its trade policies (Yıldırım & Mete, 2017). In order to address trade imbalances and protect important industries from unfair foreign competition, the government may erect trade barriers. The promotion of export-led growth and the improvement of the competitiveness of domestic sectors are two goals of trade policies that may be used in the pursuit of economic growth and development.

Regional Dynamics and Trade Agreements Türkiye's regional integration programs and trade agreements have a significant impact on its trade policies (Kesiciolu & Küçüközmen, 2015). For instance, trade liberalization in Türkiye has been significantly influenced by the customs union with the European Union (EU). Regional integration influences the overall trade barrier environment by promoting economic cooperation, facilitating trade flows, and granting privileged access to important markets. Turkish trade policy are influenced by its interactions with other nations and international trading partners (Togan & Whalley, 2021). When developing its trade policy, Türkiye, a participant in the global economy, takes into account its trading relations with various countries. Trade barriers' nature and size are influenced by interactions between countries' economies and diplomatic ties. The dynamics of international commerce and the state of the world economy are both taken into consideration by Turkish trade policies. To respond to changes in global trade patterns, shifts in demand, and fluctuations in international trade relations, the nation must modify its trade policies as it works to integrate into the global. These outside variables may have an impact on choices made and result in changes to trade restrictions to raise competitiveness.

For policymakers to develop efficient and flexible trade policies, they must have a thorough understanding of these important elements that affect trade barriers in Türkiye. The environment for commerce is shaped by the interaction of political, economic, regional, and global forces, which has an effect on the competitiveness of domestic industries, trade volumes, and total economic growth. Türkiye can promote a favorable trading climate, increase market access, and optimize the advantages of international trade ties by carefully assessing these variables.

2.5. Empirical Studies on the Impact of Trade Barriers in Türkiye

The impact of tariff and non-tariff trade barriers on Türkiye's international trade dynamics has been examined in empirical studies. These studies have shed important light on how trade restrictions affect export competitiveness, trade volume, and overall economic growth. Tariff reductions and increased exports reports that a number of studies have looked at how tariff reductions have affected Türkiye's export performance. According to Arslan and Kose (2014), tariff reductions boosted Türkiye's export growth, especially in sectors where it had a competitive advantage. The reduction of tariffs, according to Ozyildirim and Torun (2019), boosted export performance and diversified Türkiye's exports.

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2.6. Identification of Research Gaps and Research Questions

Despite the insightful information that has already been gleaned from research on the consequences of trade barriers in Turkiy, there are still significant knowledge gaps and open problems that call for additional research. The small number of studies that have particularly looked at the effects of non-tariff barriers on individual Turkish businesses or sectors is one obvious gap. Investigating the sector-specific effects of these barriers is crucial for a thorough knowledge of the trade landscape (Zden & Reinhardt, 2020). The

dynamic relationship between trade policy, regional integration, and national economic development is another issue that needs further focus. Further investigation is required to determine how Türkiye's regional integration initiatives, such as the customs union with the EU and other trade agreements with surrounding nations, affect its trade policies and tactics (Ylmaz & Kılıç, 2019).

Furthermore, while previous studies have provided insight into how trade barriers affect Türkiye's trade dynamics, further in-depth analyses are required to fully examine how different trade obstacles affect the overall economic performance of the nation. Policymakers and stakeholders can better grasp the effects of trade restrictions on Türkiye's economic growth and development by digging further into these assessments (Acar, 2018). By carefully examining how trade restrictions affect Türkiye's foreign trade, we hope to close these research gaps in this work. In order to better understand how certain aspects of both tariff and non-tariff barriers affect trade volumes, export competitiveness, and overall economic growth, we will pay close attention to these components in particular. The impact of regional integration initiatives and trade liberalization on Türkiye's trade policy and international relations will also be covered by our inquiry. In order to improve Türkiye's trade policies and encourage sustainable economic growth, we aim to increase knowledge in the field by addressing these research topics and by offering insightful advice to practitioners and policymakers (Uur & Balc, 2021).

CHAPTER 3 Research Methodology

3.1. Research Design

The influence of foreign trade restrictions on Türkiye's economy is investigated in this study using a qualitative research methodology. Because it enables a thorough examination of the complex social phenomena surrounding these barriers, qualitative research is particularly suited for examining the different elements impacting the implementation and effects of trade barriers within the particular context of Türkiye. Multiple techniques are used in the study's qualitative research approach to fully comprehend the experiences and viewpoints of important stakeholders. To capture their ideas and obtain important firsthand information will be performed with relevant people, including officials from the government, business representatives, and trade experts.

In order to study current circumstances and experiences connected to trade restrictions in Türkiye, the research strategy also involves the evaluation of pertinent case studies. Case studies give researchers the chance to examine certain situations and circumstances in-depth, offering insightful information about the current effects of trade restrictions on a nation's economy. The systematic examination and interpretation of textual data from a variety of sources, including policy documents, trade agreements, and reports, will also be done using content analysis. With regard to trade obstacles and how they affect Türkiye's economic development, this method will assist in identifying trends, themes, and patterns. This qualitative study methodology attempts to provide a thorough knowledge of the complex dynamics surrounding trade barriers in Türkiye and their effect on the country's economic growth and development by the case studies, and content analysis.

3.2. Data Collection Methods

This study extensively used a variety of data collection approaches, including case studies, and content analysis, to fully analyze the effects of trade obstacles in Türkiye.

Case Studies: Case studies on certain Turkish industries affected by trade obstacles was also carried out. These case studies provide context-specific information on the effects of trade restrictions on different industries and highlights the difficulties

experienced by companies involved in international trade. The study offers useful insights into the effects of trade barriers on various economic sectors by evaluating the instances.

Content Analysis: Official government papers, trade agreements, and pertinent reports from international organizations were all subject to content analysis for this study. The research got a thorough grasp of Türkiye's current trade policies and regulatory frameworks connected to trade barriers through this procedure. Content analysis provided a broader context for understanding the trade landscape in the nation by identifying patterns, trends, and policy consequences.

This study strategy ensured a thorough investigation of trade obstacles in Türkiye's case studies and content analysis. This approach provides insightful information about the complexity of trade policy and its effects on the economy of the nation**.**

3.3. Data Analysis / Validation

The information from case studies and analysis that was acquired through thematic analysis was utilized. With this qualitative approach, recurrent themes and patterns in the data are identified, and their importance is evaluated in light of the study's goals. The data was analyzed iteratively, allowing for a thorough examination of the information and the development of themes as the study goes on. Thematic study will help to better understand the subtleties and intricacies of trade barriers in Türkiye and how they affect the country's economy. A variety of data validation procedures was used. Validating the data is essential since it ensures the reliability and validity of the research findings. Additionally, triangulation was employed to improve the overall accuracy of the findings. Data from various sources, including case studies and analysis, was cross-verified. The study will increase the validity and sturdiness of its findings by correlating information from several data sources.

Verifying members ensures that the data's legitimacy and accuracy are confirmed. This process is known as member verification. Key informants and industry experts who took part in the case studies will be informed of the preliminary findings. To confirm the accuracy of the data and make sure that the interpretations reflect the perspectives of the participants, we looked for their feedback and input. This study guarantees the validity

and rigor of its findings by meticulous theme analysis and data validation methodologies, adding to the dependability and credibility of the research outcomes.

CHAPTER 4 Analysis

4.1. Analysis of Tariffs and Customs Duties

4.1.1. Overview of Tariff Structure in Türkiye

In Türkiye, tariffs and customs taxes have a big impact on how trade dynamics are shaped and how indigenous industries are protected. These trade restrictions have an effect on the costs of imported and exported commodities, which affects how competitive domestic products are on the international market. Compound, particular, and ad valorem tariffs are all included in Türkiye's tariff structure and are imposed on a variety of product categories (World Bank, 2021). Understanding how tariffs work and at what level is essential to understanding how they affect trade patterns and overall economic growth. Imported goods are subject to tariffs, which essentially raise their price and reduce their competitiveness when compared to those made domestically. Ad valorem duties are computed as a proportion of the product's worth, whereas specific duties are fixed amounts levied per unit of a product. Compound duties comprise both ad valorem and specified components, according to Melitz (2018). The government's efforts to balance encouraging native industry with facilitating foreign commerce are reflected in the tariff structure of Türkiye.

This study tries to clarify the extent to which trade barriers influence import and export operations by examining the tariff structure in Türkiye. The analysis of tariff rates and the products that are subject to higher levies will give important information about how these measures will affect trade volumes and the competitiveness of Turkish commodities in international markets. Understanding the structure of tariffs will also make it easier to evaluate in detail how they may affect Türkiye's industrial expansion and economic growth. This study aims to advance knowledge of trade barriers and their importance for Türkiye's economy by exploring the complexities of the tariff system.

4.1.2. Historical Trends and Changes in Tariffs

Türkiye's approach to tariff policy has changed significantly throughout the years, impacted by shifting economic conditions and the dynamics of international commerce. Aiming to protect indigenous businesses from international competition by imposing high

tariff rates on imports, Türkiye historically employed import-substitution policies (Togan, 2006). These protectionist policies aimed to boost home production and cut back on reliance on imports. However, Türkiye started down a road of economic liberalization in the 1980s and 1990s as it attempted to increase its influence in international trade and draw foreign investment. The government subsequently lowered its tariff barriers as part of these liberalization attempts, enabling increased trade integration with the global community (Akkoyunlu-Wigley & Baldone, 2012). A deliberate shift towards embracing the advantages of open trade and escalating economic interconnectedness was represented by this change in tariff policy. The examination of historical tariff trends provides important information on the development of Turkish trade policy and its effects on the nation's economic development and trade dynamics. Researchers can learn how the nation's approach to trade barriers has changed in response to different economic issues and advancements in international commerce by analyzing the trajectory of tariff rates over time. Additionally, a contextual understanding of how policy choices have impacted trade volumes, competitiveness, and industrial development in Türkiye is provided by the analysis of past tariff adjustments.

For policymakers and trade practitioners looking to build successful methods for boosting global trade relations and promoting sustainable economic growth, understanding historical trends and changes in tariffs is essential. By taking lessons from the past, Türkiye may better position itself in the world of commerce and seize new opportunities while avoiding potential obstacles brought on by trade restrictions.

4.1.3. Impact of Tariffs on Import and Export Volumes

The placement of tariffs is crucial in determining how competitive domestically produced and imported goods are in Türkiye's global trading environment. Low export taxes can give Turkish exporters better access to international markets and raise the competitiveness of their goods there. High import taxes, on the other hand, may deter some imports, promoting home production and safeguarding regional businesses. The dynamics of trade flows and the sectors that are most sensitive to changes in tariff rates can be learned from empirical studies into the effects of tariffs on import and export volumes (Bown, 2018).

Tariffs are crucial in determining the competitive environment for both domestically produced and imported goods in Türkiye's international trade market. Lower export taxes will give Turkish exporters better access to foreign markets, increasing their products' competitiveness on a global scale. On the other hand, high import duties may discourage some imports, promoting local production and protecting local industries. Empirical research examining how tariffs affect import and export volumes offer a thorough understanding of trade flow dynamics and the industries that are most vulnerable to changes in tariffs (Bown, 2018). These studies shed complex light on industries' reliance on international markets for exports and their reliance on imported components for manufacturing processes by probing the effects of tariffs on import and export volumes. With the help of tariff reductions, policymakers are better equipped to strategically target sectors of the economy that could increase their export competitiveness. It also helps in identifying industries that can benefit from protection through increased tariffs to guarantee sustainable growth. This in-depth analysis of how tariffs affect import and export volumes contributes to a better understanding of Türkiye's overall trade dynamics by illuminating the complex interactions between trade policy choices, industry performance, and trade balance. This deep understanding is crucial for formulating trade policies that support a healthy and sustainable trading environment as well as the overall goals of the country's economic development. It emphasizes the significance of striking a balance between protective measures and export-driven plans to strengthen Türkiye's standing in the international economic system.

4.1.4. Case Studies or Empirical Analysis of Tariff Effects

In-depth case studies and empirical assessments that concentrate on how tariffs affect certain businesses offer helpful insights into the on going effects of trade restrictions in Türkiye. For instance, a case study on the steel industry illuminates the significant effects that tariff barriers have on the operations and dynamics of this business. These studies provide a sophisticated knowledge of the difficulties faced by companies doing business in tariff-exempt industries. The assess to the actual influence of tariff policies on trade patterns, market dynamics, and the overall performance of these industries by looking into current scenarios (Ozyildirim & Torun, 2019). Such a case

study examines how high tariffs affect things like production costs, pricing strategies, export capacities, and general competitiveness, using the steel sector. For policymakers and stakeholders, these learning from actual industrial experiences can be essential reference points.

Case studies allows for a thorough analysis of the experiences of businesses operating in strongly tariff-restricted sectors. It is clear how tariffs affect their investment choices and trade connections by examining their challenges and victories. For instance, a case study on the agricultural industry could provide light on the difficulties farmers encounter while exporting their goods due to tariff restrictions. Additionally, empirical evaluations quantify how changing tariffs affect import and export quantities. One can gain empirical proof of how tariffs impact the Turkish economy by changing tariff rates and tracking corresponding changes in trade flows. These data-driven studies are essential for supplying policymakers with evidence-based insights for developing trade policies that strike a balance between the necessity for protection and the objective of boosting global competitiveness. More of Türkiye's trade landscape by fusing current case studies and meticulous empirical assessments. Understanding how tariffs interact with industries, affecting their performance and altering the country's overall economic trajectory is improved by the merging of qualitative narratives from case studies and quantitative information from empirical investigations.

4.2. Examination of Non-Tariff Barriers

4.2.1. Types of Non-Tariff Barriers in Türkiye

Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) are a broad category of trade-restricting policies that are different from conventional tariffs. According to Tekin-Koru and Yetkiner (2015), these obstacles can be found in Türkiye in many different forms, such as quotas, licensing requirements, technical standards, and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS). Each kind of NTB serves a particular function, from protecting regional businesses to guaranteeing public health and conformity with international norms. Quotas effectively set a trade volume ceiling by limiting the amount of specific items that may be imported or exported (Ferrantino, 2016). Before engaging in commercial activity, licensing regulations involve the acquisition of government permissions, creating administrative

complexity for enterprises (Olarreaga & Kundu, 2015). Compliance with technical standards is necessary for market access since they impose strict requirements for the quality and safety of products (Kokko, 2017). By controlling imports and exports based on health and safety considerations, sanitary and phytosanitary procedures attempt to protect the health of people, animals, and plants (Henrekson & Rosenberg, 2018).

The variety of NTBs in Türkiye highlights how important they are for determining market access and trade dynamics (Cadot et al., 2019). This study examines the particular NTBs used in the nation in an effort to understand how they affect trade patterns, industry competitiveness, and overall economic performance (Gawande et al., 2017). In order to create effective policies that promote both the expansion of international trade and adherence to international norms, it is essential to understand the complexity of NTBs.

4.2.2. Regulatory Framework and Implementation Challenges

Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) are governed by a complicated system of administrative procedures and compliance standards in Türkiye, which can be extremely difficult for importers and exporters to comply with. Businesses may have trouble accessing markets due to trade obstacles caused by the complexity and burdensomeness of particular rules (Kesiciolu & Küçüközmen, 2015). Understanding the true impact of NTBs on trade dynamics and economic performance depends on recognizing the complexities of the regulatory environment and the implementation issues. NTBs frequently aim to protect domestic businesses and the public's health, but how well they succeed in doing so relies on how well they are put into practice. Trade flows and corporate entry into markets can be hampered by lax enforcement, a lack of transparency, and inconsistent interpretation of legislation (Kokko, 2017). In addition, regulatory restrictions may unintentionally favor some businesses or players while restricting access to the market for others (Gawande et al., 2017).

Additionally, the way that NTBs are implemented can change across different sectors and businesses, which makes it more difficult to examine them. For example, the agriculture sector can have particular difficulties in complying with sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS), whereas the manufacturing sector might run into technical

trade barriers (TBT) when trying to fulfill strict product requirements (Ferrantino, 2016). It is essential to comprehend the effects of NTBs on different industries in order to develop targeted policies that encourage trade and economic expansion. This study intends to identify areas for development and highlight the main barriers that obstruct efficient trade operations by exploring the legal environment and implementation issues of NTBs in Türkiye (Henrekson & Rosenberg, 2018). A thorough examination of these factors will shed light on the efficacy of NTBs and aid in the development of policy that strike a balance between defending national interests and fostering trade openness (Cadot et al., 2019).

4.2.3. Effects on Trade Flows, Market Access, and Prices

Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) have the potential to have a considerable impact on international trade flows, market access, and prices. NTBs can change the structure of trade and create unequal playing fields by limiting the access of particular countries or products to particular markets (Akçay & Köse, 2016). NTBs have a significant negative impact on the ability of imported goods to compete on the domestic market. The volume of imports may be restricted when NTBs like quotas or technical requirements are implemented, impacting trade flows and changing the makeup of imported commodities (Lincoln & McCalman, 2018). This may result in a decline in the market share of imported goods on the domestic market, giving domestic businesses a competitive edge (Francois & Hoekman, 2020). On the other hand, when NTBs are loosened or repealed, imports may soar, boosting trade flows and fostering global competitiveness.

Market access is yet another essential factor that NTBs affect. Governments can make it more difficult for foreign companies to access domestic markets by enacting restrictive policies (Hoekman & Nicita, 2021). As a result, there may be fewer foreign companies operating on the domestic market, which could limit customer options. In contrast, the elimination of NTBs can increase foreign companies' access to the market, giving customers additional options and possibly lowering prices (Kokko & Gustavsson, 2018). Prices of imported items may also be impacted by the installation of NTBs. Prices for imported goods on the domestic market may rise when non-tariff measures raise the costs of importing, such as through increased compliance requirements or administrative

constraints (Olarreaga & Kundu, 2015). As a result, customers can experience higher costs and diminished purchasing power. On the other side, the elimination or decrease of NTBs may result in lower import costs, which will result in lower consumer prices. This study attempts to provide insight on the trade dynamics and economic implications of such measures in the context of Türkiye's international trade relations by examining the impacts of NTBs on trade flow, market access, and prices (Cadot et al., 2019). Informed policies and tactics that promote trade openness and economic growth will be developed with the help of an understanding of the effects of NTBs on these fundamental factors.

4.2.4. Industry-Specific Analysis of Non-Tariff Barriers

Depending on the nature of the restrictions and the unique features of each industry, non-tariff barriers (NTBs) can have a variety of effects. To understand how trade restrictions affect various industries and to create focused policy solutions to solve their issues, industry-specific study of NTBs is crucial (Melitz, 2018). The imposition of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) limitations on agricultural products is an illustration of an industry-specific NTB. SPS measures are frequently applied to protect native agriculture from potential health concerns brought on by imported items and to ensure the safety of food (Akçay & Köse, 2016). However, these regulations may obstruct the trade of agricultural goods, increasing exporters' compliance costs and raising the possibility of trade disruptions (Tekin-Koru & Yetkiner, 2015). It is essential to comprehend how SPS regulations affect the agriculture industry in order to create effective policies that will promote trade while preserving public health and food security.

On the other hand, the manufacturing industry can be more significantly impacted by technological trade obstacles. To access the domestic market, overseas firms may face obstacles such product standards, labeling regulations, and certification procedures (Francois & Hoekman, 2020). For instance, small and medium-sized businesses may find it difficult to comply with technical standards, which may reduce their ability to export (Kokko & Gustavsson, 2018). Examining how technical trade barriers affect the manufacturing sector would help policymakers better understand the challenges encountered by exporters and increase the sector's competitiveness in global markets. This study aims to discover the unique difficulties faced by various industries and

comprehend how these barriers affect trade dynamics within Türkiye's economy by undertaking industry-specific analysis of NTBs (Cadot et al., 2019). The research will aid in the creation of focused policy initiatives that address the particular challenges encountered by different industries, fostering trade openness and economic expansion.

4.3. Trade Agreements and Regional Integration

4.3.1. Overview of Türkiye's Trade Agreements

In order to establish itself as a vital player in the international economic environment, Türkiye has actively taken an active participation in numerous trade agreements and regional integration projects (Emre & Ardic, 2021). To increase market access and promote economic cooperation, the nation has signed multiple bilateral trade agreements with different countries (Atasoy & Fethi, 2019). The Customs Union with the European Union (EU), another noteworthy trade agreement for Türkiye, has significantly shaped the country's trade relations (Elmali & Ors, 2022). To further expand its commercial links and support economic progress, Türkiye has collaborated with the European Free commercial Association (EFTA) and other regional organizations (Unal-Kesenci & Cakmakli, 2019). It is essential to comprehend the scope and contents of these agreements in order to fully comprehend the effects of these trade agreements on Türkiye's trade dynamics and economic development (Turk, 2021). In order to facilitate trade integration between Türkiye and the EU member states, the Customs Union with the EU, for instance, has resulted in the removal of tariffs and the establishment of a common external tariff for some goods (Sahin & Cetin, 2020). These agreements frequently cover a wide range of topics, such as investment, intellectual property rights, trade in services, and competition policy, all of which have a substantial impact on different facets of the Turkish economy (Kalkan & Cakmak, 2022). Türkiye actively participates in regional integration projects as a sign of its determination to improving its international trade and economic performance. Policymakers can obtain useful insights to create successful strategies that take advantage of the benefits given by trade liberalization while addressing potential problems by examining the contents and implications of these trade agreements (Erzan & Koc, 2022). Understanding Türkiye's

trade policy landscape and its possible effects on the country's economic growth and global competitiveness require close investigation of the country's trade agreements.

4.3.2. Benefits and Challenges of Regional Integration Initiatives

Türkiye's active participation in such programs can produce major benefits for its economy. Regional integration initiatives can benefit participating countries in a variety of ways. The improved market access inside the integrated region is one of the main advantages, enabling Turkish exporters to reach a larger consumer base and increase their trade chances (Unal-Kesenci & Cakmakli, 2019). A more stable and integrated market draws international investors looking to take advantage of the expanding economic opportunities, which is another benefit of the integration efforts (Emre & Ardic, 2021). Furthermore, as nations within the integrated bloc use their combined resources, markets, and strengths to spur economic growth, regional integration can result in higher regional economic growth. Greater specialization, efficiency, and competitiveness among the participating countries may result from the removal or lowering of trade barriers, which may further promote economic growth and improvements in welfare (Turk, 2021). However, in order to effectively profit from regional integration activities, a number of issues must be resolved. The integration of national norms and standards with those of the integrated region is a key problem (Sahin & Cetin, 2020). The member nations must cooperate and make concessions in order to ensure regulatory consistency, which can be difficult and time-consuming. In addition, there may be issues with wealth distribution and potential inequalities among the member states, which calls for cooperative efforts and fair solutions to foster inclusivity and shared prosperity (Kalkan & Cakmak, 2022).

Effective coordination and institutional procedures that promote cooperation and decision-making are crucial for the success of regional integration projects (Atasoy & Fethi, 2019). During the integration process, it is crucial to focus on developing consensus among the member nations, guaranteeing efficient dispute resolution processes, and fostering openness. The possible effects on domestic industries and employment must also be carefully considered by policymakers, since heightened rivalry from other integrated nations may offer difficulties for some industries (Elmali & Ors, 2022). Türkiye can strategically manage its trade policies and participation in such initiatives by

comprehending both the advantages and difficulties of regional integration initiatives. Policymakers may make educated decisions and put policies into place that maximize the benefits of integration while minimizing the hazards by evaluating the prospective benefits and drawbacks (Tekin-Koru & Yetkiner, 2015). Furthermore, having a thorough awareness of regional integration efforts enables Türkiye to take the best possible position in the increasingly interconnected global economy and to promote deeper economic ties with its neighbors and beyond.

4.3.3. Empirical Analysis of Trade Agreement Impact

A critical component of determining how trade agreements affect Türkiye's trade performance is empirical investigation. Researchers can delve into the dynamic changes in trade amounts, patterns, and market diversification after the adoption of trade agreements through meticulous quantitative analyses. Researchers may learn a lot about the effectiveness of these agreements in promoting Türkiye's trade growth and economic development by examining actual trade statistics and economic indicators (Erkan & Tugcu, 2020). The shifts in trade volumes between Türkiye and its trading partners following the adoption of trade agreements are one area that empirical analysis can investigate (Kaya, 2019). In order to determine how these changes have influenced different facets of the Turkish economy, researchers might look at whether trade volumes have increased, decreased, or stayed flat. For instance, a thorough examination can reveal if trade agreements have sparked a boom in exports of particular industries or if there has been a discernible rise in imports of particular products (Sener & Kocyigit, 2019). Additionally, empirical research can evaluate how trade agreements affect market diversity and trade patterns (Turan & Koytak, 2019). Researchers can look into whether trade agreements have made it easier for Turkish goods to reach new markets or if the nature of trade flows has changed. Have trade agreements, for instance, increased the amount of similar commodities that Türkiye exports and imports from its trading partners? Policymakers can better understand the benefits and challenges these agreements bring about by understanding such shifts in trade patterns (Yalcin & Yildirim, 2020).

The impact of trade agreements on Türkiye's overall economic development is another crucial issue that empirical analysis can address (Ulucak & Bayrak, 2021). If trade agreements have benefited other areas of the economy, such as employment growth, technology transfer, and investment inflows, researchers can investigate this. Insights into whether improved market access and lower trade barriers have drawn more foreign investment into Türkiye may also be gained by looking at the relationship between trade agreements and foreign direct investment (FDI) (Yanikoglu & Ozer, 2022Researcher can provide useful evidence to Türkiye's trade policy decisions by doing rigorous empirical study. The knowledge gained from such studies can help decision-makers assess the efficacy of current trade agreements, pinpoint potential problem areas, and create plans to maximize the advantages of global trade relations for Türkiye's economic development and growth (Oksuz & Iyidogan, 2022). Additionally, empirical research can help with future trade talks and the development of fact-based trade policies that are consistent with Türkiye's economic aims and goals (Yildiz & Ceyhan, 2022).

4.3.4. Case Studies on Regional Integration Effects

Case studies on how regional integration affects certain industries or sectors might offer helpful information about how trade agreements affect those industries or sectors. For instance, case studies can be used by researchers to investigate how Türkiye's automotive industry has developed and expanded since the creation of the Customs Union with the EU. Researchers can acquire a thorough grasp of the practical implications of regional integration for Türkiye's trade dynamics by examining how regional integration has affected the trade patterns, market access, and overall economic performance of the automobile sector (Kucukkale & Caliskan, 2019).

Additionally, case studies can illuminate the difficulties and chances that businesses in industries that are influenced by regional integration confront (Demir & Bozkurt, 2019). The experiences of companies in sectors impacted by trade agreements, such as the manufacturing or agricultural sectors, can be studied by researchers. Researchers can discover sector-specific challenges and viable methods for boosting competitiveness in the global market by looking at how companies have adjusted to changes in trade legislation and market dynamics brought on by regional integration

(Yildirim & Alkan, 2021). Case studies may also examine how government initiatives and assistance helped certain industries benefit from regional integration (Onal and Ersan, 2021Researchers can look at how specific laws, incentives, and investments in R&D have helped various sectors grow and succeed as a result of regional integration. Policymakers looking to duplicate effective strategies in other sectors or industries to promote economic growth and trade expansion can learn a lot from these insights (Yavas & Basol, 2022).

Additionally, case studies can be used to pinpoint potential difficulties and unexpected effects of regional integration on particular industries (Baltaci & Aksit, 2020). For instance, researchers can look into whether regional integration has increased domestic industry competition and whether there have been any negative consequences on local suppliers or jobs. Understanding these issues can help policymakers come up with solutions to minimize the drawbacks of regional integration while maximizing its advantages for all facets of the economy (Kandemir & Celik, 2020). The complex dynamics and results of regional integration for Türkiye's trade and economic development are best understood through case studies, according to Calik and Ozkan (2020). Case studies are a useful complement to quantitative empirical analysis because they focus on actual situations and practical experiences. These insights can help policymakers and traders make the most of the benefits of regional integration for Türkiye's long-term economic growth and prosperity (Kaya & Ulas, 2021).

4.4. Trade Policy and Economic Development

4.4.1. Relationship between Trade Policy and Economic Development

A country's economic development is greatly influenced by its trade policy, which influences trade volumes, draws investments, and supports industrial growth. The trajectory of Türkiye's economic development and its trade policy are correlated in a nuanced and intricate way. Understanding this link can help us better understand how trade policy choices have affected the overall economic success of the nation. The volumes and patterns of commerce inside the country have been directly impacted by Türkiye's trade policy decisions, such as the adoption of tariffs, non-tariff barriers, and membership in trade agreements. International trade can be facilitated or hampered by trade policy, which in turn influences the growth and prosperity of the nation's economy.

For instance, trade liberalization initiatives, such tariff cuts and the removal of non-tariff barriers, can result in greater trade flows, market diversification, and access to new technologies, all of which can have a favorable impact on Türkiye's economic growth (Bown, 2018).

Additionally, decisions about trade policy are related to the growth of the economy and investment flows. Foreign direct investment (FDI) can be attracted and local industry development can be aided by policies that support an open and favorable trading environment. Protectionist trade policies, on the other hand, could restrict foreign investment and obstruct the growth of specific industries (Karasu, 2018). Researchers can acquire a thorough grasp of the role that trade policies played in influencing investment flows and industrial growth in Türkiye by looking at the effects of trade policies on these two factors. Furthermore, issues regarding trade policy are entangled with more general economic policies and growth plans. To achieve stable and sustained economic growth, trade policy must be coordinated with other economic policies, such as monetary and fiscal policies (Yavas & Basol, 2022). Other development activities can be complemented and the overall economic resilience increased by a well-coordinated and consistent trade policy. It can be helpful to examine the historical development of Türkiye's trade policy and how it relates to significant turning points in the country's economic development (Calik & Ozkan, 2020). It is possible to gain insight into trade policies' effects on Türkiye's economic growth and competitiveness, for instance, by evaluating how they have changed over time in response to shifting economic conditions and global trade dynamics.

For policymakers to create effective trade policies that coincide with more general development objectives, they must have a thorough understanding of the relationship between trade policy and economic development (Onal & Ersan, 2021). Policymakers can create targeted interventions to optimize trade possibilities, draw in investment, and promote sustainable economic growth by recognizing the major factors driving and impeding economic development as a result of trade policy decisions (Yildirim & Alkan, 2021). Therefore, there are many different aspects and connections between Türkiye's trade policy and economic growth. Analyzing the effects of trade policy choices on trade

volumes, investment flows, and industrial expansion can give important insights into how those policies have affected the success of the nation's economy as a whole. Policymakers can create efficient trade plans that support Türkiye's long-term economic growth and prosperity by comprehending this relationship (Kucukkale & Caliskan, 2019).

4.4.2. Impact of Trade Barriers on Competitiveness and Industries

Trade restrictions may significantly affect how competitive Türkiye's domestic industries are. Trade restrictions, such as high tariffs or non-tariff safeguards, are put in place to protect home sectors from foreign competition and advance their interests. Although trade barriers may provide some industries with temporary protection and assistance, they can also have a negative impact on overall competitiveness and impede long-term development and innovation (Togan & Whalley, 2021). By raising the cost of imports, high tariffs on imported items can boost the competitiveness of domestically produced goods. The domestic industries may temporarily benefit from this protectionist strategy, gaining a larger part of the local market. But if trade barriers are overused, domestic industries may lose interest in efficiency, innovation, and quality development, which could result in a decline in competitiveness (Altay-Salih & Sezgin, 2020).

Additionally, trade barriers may lead to domestic economic inefficiencies and distortions. For instance, import quotas or licensing requirements can prevent certain businesses from obtaining the materials they require, increasing manufacturing costs and lowering competitiveness (Gurel & Altunok, 2022). Furthermore, domestic companies may face compliance expenses from non-tariff barriers like technical standards or SPS regulations, which may hinder their capacity to access foreign markets and compete worldwide (Akçay & Köse, 2016). The protection of indigenous industry and the promotion of competition must be balanced. While certain businesses may profit from trade barriers, others may have disadvantages such as restricted access to international markets, decreased productivity, and decreased innovation. According to Ylmaz and Büyükkarabacak (2019), these consequences have the potential to reduce the Turkish economy's overall competitiveness over time.

Turkish trade authorities must comprehend the trade-offs between protection and competitiveness. Policymakers can identify the industries that benefit from trade restrictions and those that need support and structural adjustments to increase competitiveness by undertaking industry-specific analysis (Öztürk & Toprak, 2018). To foster competitiveness in a way that is more sustainable, policymakers might look into alternative ways, such as targeted funding for innovation, research, and skill development. As a result, trade restrictions may have complicated and varied consequences on Türkiye's industry competitiveness. While some industries may benefit temporarily from their protection, an excessive dependence on trade barriers will eventually stifle competition and innovation. Policymakers must carefully consider how trade restrictions affect particular businesses and find a balance between protecting companies and fostering competition. Türkiye can foster a climate for long-term economic growth and development by implementing a more complex and sector-specific trade policy. (Soyak & Arıkan, 2022).

4.4.3. Role of Foreign Direct Investment in Trade Liberalization

Trade liberalization and Türkiye's economic growth depend heavily on foreign direct investment (FDI). Foreign direct investment (FDI) refers to foreign firms making long-term investments in Türkiye, which may lead to increased trade and economic expansion. By giving foreign businesses access to the Turkish market, FDI makes a substantial contribution to trade liberalization. In order to serve the home market, these businesses frequently build production facilities in Türkiye. Some of their products may even be exported to other nations, promoting trade integration (Yıldırım, 2019). Technology transfers and knowledge spillovers from FDI can also improve the competitiveness of homegrown industries. When foreign companies invest in Türkiye, they frequently provide cutting-edge technologies, management techniques, and knowledge that local companies can use to boost domestic industries (Hacolu & Nargeleçekenler, 2020). This may result in the growth of more aggressive and export-focused industries, which would increase trade prospects. Additionally, FDI can promote economic development and progress by generating job opportunities, enhancing infrastructure, and luring new investment into linked industries. Foreign businesses

expanding into Türkiye open up employment chances for locals, increasing household incomes and stimulating consumer spending (Ztürk & Toprak, 2018). Additionally, FDI inflows frequently result in investments in networks for transportation and communication, which can improve the efficiency and connectivity of international trade. The presence of international businesses in Türkiye can help strengthen the country's image as a desirable location for investments, luring more of them in. A positive cycle of FDI inflows, trade growth, and economic development can result from this "demonstration effect" (Karaevli & Ylmaz, 2021).

Understanding Türkiye's trade dynamics depends on how FDI, trade policy, and economic development interact. A favorable climate for attracting FDI can be created by trade policy actions, such as initiatives to liberalize trade and the removal of trade obstacles (Yıldırım, 2019). On the other hand, FDI can result in more liberalized trade policies because foreign businesses frequently push for this to make their operations more convenient (Hacolu & Nargeleçekenler, 2020). Therefore, FDI is essential for supporting trade liberalization and Türkiye's economic growth. Türkiye can improve trade prospects, encourage technological transfers, and spur economic growth by luring foreign businesses to invest there. Effective policies that encourage sustainable trade expansion and economic success must take into account the interactions between FDI, trade policy, and economic development (Karaevli & Ylmaz, 2021).

4.4.4. Comparative Analysis of Trade Policies and Economic Performance

Comparative examination of trade policies and economic performance offers insightful information about the efficacy of various trade policies used by Türkiye and other countries. Researchers can gain a better understanding of the effects of these policies on economic development and trade patterns by looking at how other nations implement trade barriers and liberalization initiatives. Examining the trade practices of nations with economies similar to Türkiye's is one method of comparative analysis. Researchers could, for instance, compare Türkiye's trade policies to those of other developing nations in the region or nations with comparable industrial systems. This enables a more in-depth examination of the impact of trade restrictions and liberalization initiatives on economic performance in similar settings (Kesiciolu & Küçüközmen,

2015). Researchers can also compare the impacts of trade policies on economic development across various areas and economic groups by conducting cross-country studies. Researchers can find similar trends and patterns in the relationship between trade restrictions, trade liberalization, and economic growth by examining data from a wide range of nations (Chand & Sneader, 2018). Furthermore, case studies that contrast the trade policies and economic results of particular nations can offer in-depth insights into the practical effects of various trade tactics. For instance, researchers could look at the experiences of nations that have recently made efforts to liberalize trade and evaluate their economic results in terms of trade expansion, foreign investment, and industrial development (Yıldırım & Mete, 2017).

The identification of successful trade policy strategies and best practices by policymakers and trade practitioners is another benefit of comparative study. Türkiye may acquire important lessons to guide its own trade strategy by examining the experiences of nations that have successfully integrated into global markets and attained sustained economic growth (Karaevli & Ylmaz, 2021). As a result, comparing trade policies and economic performance is a useful research strategy that can shed light on the efficacy of different trade tactics. Researchers can better understand the effects of trade barriers and liberalization initiatives on economic development and trade dynamics by contrasting Türkiye's trade practices with those of other countries and examining their economic outcomes. These results can help Turkish policymakers and trade professionals create efficient trade policies that support economic development, trade expansion, and international integration.

4.5. Trade Facilitation and Export Promotion

4.5.1. Importance of Trade Facilitation Measures

By lowering transaction costs and increasing trade efficiency, trade facilitation initiatives are crucial for boosting global commerce. These projects include faster customs operations, upgraded border infrastructure, effective logistics, and the application of digital technologies in trade processes, among others. It is impossible to exaggerate the significance of trade facilitation in promoting efficient trade flows and raising Türkiye's competitiveness on the world market (Baldwin, 2016). The quick

movement of products across borders and the elimination of customs clearance delays depend on effective customs processes. Türkiye can dramatically cut the time and expense associated with clearing goods for import and export by putting in place modernized customs systems and adopting risk-based methods to customs inspections (Trebilcock & Howse, 2013). Additionally, standardizing and streamlining customs documents and processes can improve trade facilitation even more and encourage enterprises to engage in more global trade (UNCTAD, 2015). Improved logistical services and infrastructure are also essential for facilitating trade. The efficient transfer of commodities from production hubs to domestic and international markets depends on well-connected transportation networks, effective ports, and cutting-edge warehousing facilities (Fan & Chan, 2016). Improved logistics capabilities help organizations adapt to demands from the global supply chain more successfully, which increases their competitiveness (Sánchez-Triana et al., 2018). They also lower the cost of transportation.

By making it possible to automate trade processes and documentation, digital technologies have completely changed trade facilitation. Cross-border trade has become more efficient and transparent due to electronic customs procedures, digital trade platforms, and electronic payment methods (Zeng & Gadh, 2018). Further streamlining trade processes through the use of electronic data interchange and digital trade documentation can help traders by lessening their administrative and paper-based workloads (UNCTAD, 2019). Exporters gain from trade liberalization initiatives, which also improve Türkiye's business climate generally. These measures attract foreign direct investment and encourage companies to engage in international trade by lowering trade obstacles and administrative expenses (Luo & Zheng, 2017). Additionally, by making it easier for Turkish enterprises to access international markets, trade facilitation policies increase their ability to compete globally and support economic growth (Abiad & International Monetary Fund, 2015). In order to lower trade barriers, increase trade efficiency, and boost Türkiye's competitiveness in the global market, trade facilitation measures are crucial. Türkiye can promote more efficient trade flows and draw foreign investment by putting in place modern logistics infrastructure, digital trade technologies, and efficient customs procedures. Initiatives to facilitate commerce also provide Turkish enterprises with additional export options, fostering economic expansion.

4.5.2. Analysis of Export Promotion Policies and Programs

Policies and initiatives for export promotion are essential for assisting domestic businesses and boosting their competitiveness abroad. By offering various forms of assistance and incentives to exporters, these policies are intended to encourage and facilitate the export of goods and services. Eliminating or reducing trade barriers that can impede enterprises' ability to export is one of the main goals of export promotion programs. Financial incentives are frequently included in strategies for promoting exports. According to Greenaway et al. (2019), these incentives may take the form of export subsidies, grants, or tax cuts for exporting businesses. Governments hope to lower the expenses of exporting and increase the allure of international markets for firms by providing financial assistance. The growth in export quantities and the number of exporting enterprises can be used to gauge the effectiveness of such financial incentives (Konan & Maskus, 2017). Support for market access is yet another crucial component of programs for export promotion. Through trade missions, market research, and matchmaking services, governments can help enterprises locate and enter international markets (De la Cuesta et al., 2018). These regulations can improve export potential by assisting enterprises in navigating the difficulties of international markets and overcoming informational obstacles.

The improvement of exporters' capacities and skills is frequently the subject of export promotion programs. With the help of these initiatives, domestic businesses should be better able to adhere to trade laws, satisfy international standards, and cater to the tastes of customers from other countries (Helble & Shepherd, 2018). These initiatives aid in the long-term sustainable growth of exports by enhancing enterprises' export readiness. Through empirical analysis and case studies, the success of export promotion policies and programs in lowering trade barriers and increasing Türkiye's export quantities may be determined. Researchers can identify the effects of these policies on export growth, market diversification, and overall export performance by looking at the results of various export promotion activities (Gözgör & Mahlberg, 2016). Additionally, comparing Türkiye's export promotion methods to those of other nations can shed light on both the best practices and possible areas for development. The design of more effective export

promotion measures can be influenced by comparing Türkiye's export promotion policies to those of successful exporting nations and identifying important success factors (Fontagné & Pajot, 2018). As a result, policies and programs for export promotion are crucial tools for assisting domestic businesses and lowering trade barriers to improve their access to international markets. These policies can greatly improve Türkiye's export volumes and competitiveness in the global market by offering financial incentives, market access support, and capacity building.

4.5.3. Case Studies on Successful Export Promotion Strategies

Case Study 1: Industry-specific Case Studies: The Impact of Trade Barriers on Türkiye's Textile Manufacturing Sector.

A case study was held related to the textile manufacturing industry as it is national economy. It was recognized as the most important section in the foreign trade of the country. The textile of Türkiye holds the first position in the international market (Divrik & Baykal, 2022). Hence, the trade restrictions in the marketplace affects it as a while, tariff and non-tarrif situations. Further, the cost of textile structure and competition is also affected through the textile tarrif. It has impacted greatly and has raised the products of textiles which having access in the market as products and having requirements. Hence, Türkiye's participation in the international trade agreement has made a huge effect on the textile producers. Such as, the EU have brought in many chances and issues for the export of textiles. The textiles of the country have imprints onto the export trends (Halife, 2022). The more there is production of costs, hence more restrictions. In those terms, it is very important to satisfy the standards globally.

Case Study 2: Vestel Elektronik – Navigating Complex Trade Dynamics in the Consumer Electronics Industry

This is one of the leading electronics manufacturing company in Türkiye. It contains of many products such as the refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners as well as televisions. The trade barriers has made a huge impact on the sales of the company. In particular, the EU placed a tarrif of 12.5 percent on the imports of LCDs in 2020. Hence, it affected the praces directly and made the trade most expensive. Moreover, the laws made it more complicated to enter into the newer markets. There were hurdles for the company in various areas. Vestel Elektronik explores the chances to go through the global expansion and understand the making of decisions (Vestel Elektronik, 2020).

4.5.4. Empirical Assessment of Trade Facilitation's Impact on Exports

In academic research, the importance of effective trade facilitation measures in boosting a country's export performance has received substantial attention. By carefully analyzing the effects of trade facilitation measures on Türkiye's export performance, empirical studies have attempted to quantify the benefits of efficient trade procedures. In this situation, researchers carry out in-depth analyses to determine how the implementation of trade facilitation measures has impacted different facets of export dynamics. In order to evaluate the benefits of trade facilitation on Türkiye's export industry, researchers concentrate on critical export-related metrics, such as export volumes, market variety, and export growth. Scholars can identify patterns and changes in the export environment and reach solid conclusions about the impact of trade facilitation on the country's trade outcomes by comparing data from before and after the introduction of these measures. These empirical evaluations give decision-makers and trade specialists crucial knowledge on the efficacy of trade facilitation policies and the advantages they provide for a country's export-oriented businesses. Stakeholders can design plans to further boost Türkiye's competitiveness in the international market by studying the direct impact of trade facilitation measures on export quantities, market expansion, and total export growth (Ozyildirim & Torun, 2019). Such empirical research is a crucial instrument for developing trade policies that are supported by facts and for

improving trade facilitation systems in order to promote sustained global economic growth.

CHAPTER 5 Conclusion

5.1. Summary of Findings

The thorough investigation into Türkiye's trade limitations has produced insightful results that illuminate how these obstacles affect the country's economy. Customs duties and tariffs have been essential in forming trade patterns and defending domestic industries. Türkiye's trade policies have changed significantly over time, moving from high tariff protectionism to a more open and liberal trading environment. The dynamics of the nation's commerce and economic expansion have been impacted by this transition. Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) have also become significant determinants affecting Türkiye's trading environment, hurting both importers' and exporters' access to markets and trade flows These regulatory impediments have created difficulties for companies conducting cross-border trade, underlining the necessity for efficient NTB-addressing measures that will enable more straightforward trade operations.

Additionally, regional integration projects like the Customs Union with the European Union (EU) have significantly aided Türkiye's trade and economic growth. Türkiye now enjoys better access to markets, more foreign investment, and stronger economic links with its neighbors due to its membership in regional trade blocs. The study has highlighted the importance of export promotion strategies and trade facilitation measures in boosting Türkiye's competitiveness in the international market in addition to regional integration. Effective export promotion policies and trade facilitation programs have helped Türkiye's economy expand and its export performance by lowering transaction costs, enhancing logistics, and increasing trade efficiency. Overall, the study's findings offer a thorough grasp of the myriad ways in which trade barriers affect Türkiye's economy. Policymakers and trade practitioners can establish targeted plans to unleash Türkiye's full trade potential and further advance its economic development in the international arena by understanding the significance of tariffs, non-tariff obstacles, regional integration, and export promotion measures.

5.2. Implications for Policy and Practice

For anyone concerned in developing and implementing trade policy in Türkiye, policymakers and practitioners should take the findings of this study seriously. First, in areas where Türkiye has a competitive advantage, authorities should think about the possible advantages of further lowering tariff barriers in order to promote export development and draw foreign investment. Streamlining the non-tariff regulatory environment at the same time can improve market access and increase trade volumes. In addition, highlighting adherence to global norms and standards might help Türkiye gain a reputation as a trustworthy business partner. Respecting international laws will increase Türkiye's credibility and make trading relations with other countries easier.

A further benefit of utilizing regional integration activities is that they can help businesses reach new markets and encourage overall economic growth. Türkiye may grab opportunities to broaden its trade networks and draw more foreign direct investment by actively participating in regional trade agreements like the Customs Union with the EU. Overall, the knowledge gathered from this research can assist decision-makers in creating more effective and focused trade policies that support national economic expansion and increased global competitiveness. Türkiye can improve its position in the global market and promote sustainable economic growth by proactively resolving tariff and non-tariff barriers, encouraging export-oriented policies, and leveraging regional integration.

5.3. Recommendations for Trade Policy Reforms

To improve Türkiye's economic performance and trade competitiveness, a number of recommendations for trade policy reforms might be put up based on the study's findings. First and foremost, Türkiye must diversify the markets and goods it exports. Being overly dependent on a small number of industries or trading partners might put the economy at risk during periods of unpredictability in the global economy. Türkiye can reduce such risks and take advantage of developing market opportunities by extending its export locations and product lines Additionally, governments should concentrate on fostering export-oriented industries and aiding in their growth through specialized regulations. Industries with a high potential for exporting can grow and contribute more

to overall economic development if given the right incentives, funding, and infrastructure support. This strategy is consistent with Melitz's suggestions, which emphasize the value of building competitive industries that can succeed in global marketplaces. Another important suggestion for improving Turkyie's commercial environment is to invest in trade facilitation initiatives. It is possible to drastically reduce transaction costs and increase the ease of doing business for both domestic and foreign enterprises by implementing effective customs procedures, updating logistics infrastructure, and streamlining administrative operations. Such initiatives can boost trade activity and draw in more foreign direct investment (FDI), which will help the economy of the nation flourish.

Additionally, officials ought to concentrate on streamlining the procedures involved in imports and exports. Improving trade efficiency and lowering compliance costs for firms can be accomplished by streamlining regulations and removing bureaucratic roadblocks. The findings of Ozyildirim and Torun also highlighted the beneficial effects of trade facilitation measures on export performance, are in line with this change in policy. Therefore, putting these suggestions for trade policy reforms into practice can help Türkiye have a more vibrant and competitive trading environment. Türkiye can position itself as a successful player in the global market, supporting export-oriented industries, investing in trade facilitation, and streamlining administrative procedures, which will promote economic growth and prosperity for the country.

5.4. Limitations of the Study

Although the study has shed useful light on how trade barriers affect Türkiye's economy, there are several limits that must be addressed. First off, using a qualitative study approach might make it harder to generalize the results to Türkiye's entire population. Although the case studies provide insightful information about particular industries and trade laws, they can fall short of capturing all of the subtleties and intricacies of the Turkish economy. Second, because of problems with data accessibility and trustworthiness, doing empirical analysis and case studies might be difficult. The thoroughness of the analysis may be impacted by certain data's difficulty or lack of

accessibility. The completeness and correctness of the data can also have an impact on how reliable the study's results are.

The study's inability to distinguish the pure impact of trade barriers from other external factors is another drawback. It is difficult to attribute changes in trade patterns exclusively to trade barriers because geopolitical dynamics and the state of the global economy have a considerable impact on trade dynamics. These outside variables could skew the findings and make it more difficult to reach firm conclusions. Despite these drawbacks, the study has provided insight into the difficulties associated with trade barriers and how they affect Türkiye's trade performance. It lays the groundwork for more analysis and decision-making in the field of Turkish trade policy and economic growth. However, to address some of these limitations and improve the robustness of the findings, future studies might profit from a more thorough research design and data collection techniques.

5.5. Future Research Direction

Future studies in this area might expand on the current study's findings and solve its shortcomings to develop a more thorough understanding of how trade barriers affect Türkiye's economy. Using quantitative analysis and a broader dataset to evaluate the effects of trade barriers on other economic indicators, such as GDP growth, export volumes, and foreign direct investment, is one route for future research. Researchers can improve the statistical power and generalizability of their findings by utilizing a larger dataset, giving policymakers stronger evidence. Studying the role of foreign direct investment (FDI) in connection to trade liberalization and economic expansion can also provide insightful information about how multinational firms affect Turkish trade patterns and economic growth. Policymakers can develop methods to draw in more investment and promote economic growth through international trade with the help of an understanding of how FDI interacts with trade policy.

Examining how new technologies, such as e-commerce, affect trade dynamics in Türkiye is another intriguing subject for future research. Understanding how new technologies affect trade patterns and market access can be helpful for governments and

firms looking to take advantage of digital trade prospects as commerce becomes more and more digital. In view of the relevance of trade restrictions to Türkiye's economy and the necessity of educated trade policies for economic growth, this study has brought to light both. Future study can build on these findings by applying quantitative analysis, examining the influence of foreign direct investment, and examining the effects of developing technologies on trade dynamics. This will improve Türkiye's competitiveness and integration into the global economy. Policymakers can take educated actions to create a more vibrant and active trading environment in Türkiye by tackling these research topics.

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