

Brussels foreign trade balance sheet - 2021

June 2022

Table of contents

Table of contents	2
COLOPHON	3
Key figures	4
Methodological note	6
Recurrence	6
Data source	6
National Bank of Belgium - National concept	6
National Accounts Institute - Regional concept	7
Brussels' foreign trade in goods	8
A. EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TRADE BALANCE: GLOBAL FINDINGS (2019-2021)	8
Weaker growth in Brussels by the second half of the year	9
The impact of the semiconductor crisis	10
Foreign trade in Belgium and the other Regions	11
B. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BRUSSELS EXPORTS AND IMPORTS	12
Europe remains the Region's leading trading partner	12
Germany, the leading destination country for Brussels exports	13
Analysis of positive export performance (by value) to the following countries (between 2020 and 2021):	14
Analysis of positive export performance (by value) to the following countries (between 2020 and 2021):	15
C. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS PER CONTINENT	16
Geographical distribution of Brussels exports	16
Geographical distribution of Brussels imports	25
D. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS	26
Exports	26
Imports	28
Belgian foreign trade in services	30
Go to analytics.brussels	32
Ranking by country	33
Ranking by code	35



COLOPHON

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Key figures



+8.7%

Brussels' exports of goods resumed their growth in 2021: +8.7% compared to 2020, slightly better than in 2019, before the COVID-19 crisis (+2.3%).

+17.3%

Brussels imports of goods also increased in 2021, by 17.3% compared to 2020, and by 10% in relation to 2019.

2.4%

In 2021, Brussels exports of goods accounted for 2.4% of all Belgian exports of goods (compared with 2.9% in 2020).

85.1%

Europe is still the leading destination for Brussels' exports of goods (85.1%), to the tune of EUR 6.8 billion.

+32%

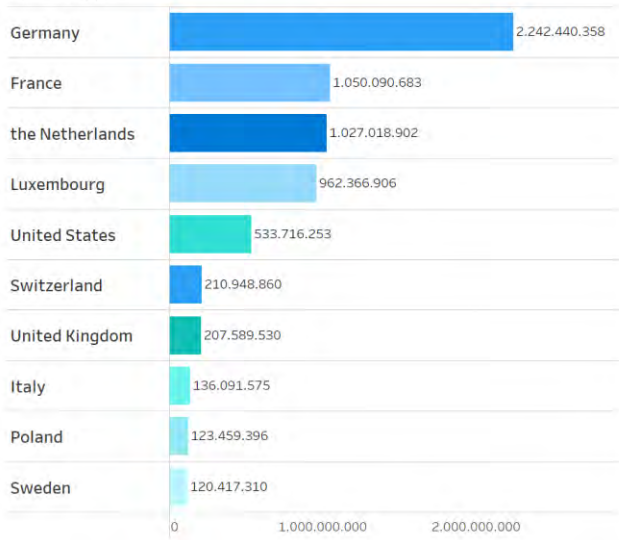
Exports of goods to Germany rose by 32%, consolidating its position as the Brussels-Capital Region's leading customer, with 28% of exports.

40.1%

Exports of transport equipment still represent the number one sector for Brussels exports of goods, although with a slight decline (40.1% in 2021, compared with 42.9% in 2020; EUR 3.2 billion).

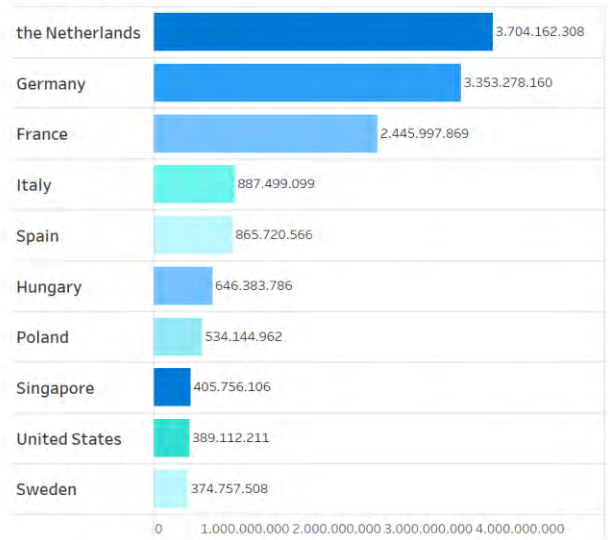
Main countries of export of goods

Brussels-Capital Region
Top-10 - Value (€)



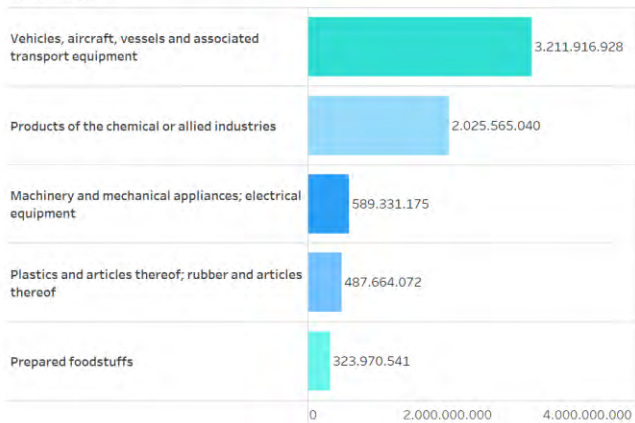
Main countries of import of goods

Brussels-Capital Region
Top-10 - Value (€)



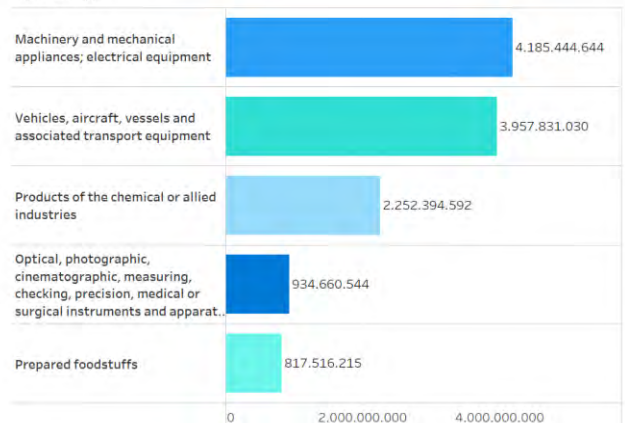
Main exported goods

Brussels-Capital Region
Top-5 - Value (€)



Main imported goods

Brussels-Capital Region
Top-5 - Value (€)



Methodological note

Recurrence

The foreign trade balance sheet is published every two years. The version covering trade for the whole of the previous year is published in the first half of the following year, in accordance with the consolidation of data by the National Bank of Belgium. The publication covering the half-year of the current tax year is published at the end of the year.

The Foreign Trade balance sheet has been published for around ten years, in support of the departments of hub.brussels that aim to promote, support and develop the international activities of Brussels companies and in support of the Cabinet of the Secretary of State for the Brussels-Capital Region in charge of foreign trade.

Data source

National Bank of Belgium - National concept

All the statistics on trade in goods come from the National Bank of Belgium. This data is based on the national concept.

According to this concept, the destination and origin of the goods are requested both for the customs declarations and for the Intrastat declarations¹. Through the collection of this data, the NBB is able to compile statistics on imports and exports by region according to the national concept.

This method avoids the headquarters effect and the gateway effect. **The headquarters effect** can occur in the case of companies with several headquarters which file their returns from their administrative headquarters and not from the place where they produce goods. **The gateway effect** describes cases in which returns are prepared by tax representatives or by subsidiaries that focus on the locations from which goods depart and where they arrive, such as ports and airports. Since

administrative headquarters, ports and airports are not evenly distributed over the three regions in Belgium, these two effects could bias the regional distribution of trade figures in Belgium.

The focus is therefore not on the identity of the sender or the owner of the goods, but on the physical location where the economic processes took place. This makes it possible to exclude the headquarters effect almost completely and the gateway effect partially. The latter is largely mitigated by the application of the national concept. Most of the gateway effect is in fact attributable to non-residents.

Most non-residents have their headquarters near the country's ports and airports (Antwerp, Zaventem) or in the capital (Brussels).

By excluding these non-residents from the national concept, we therefore largely avoid the gateway effect.

¹ The Intrastat declaration allows the National Bank of Belgium to collect statistical data on the movement of goods between EU Member States. All persons liable to VAT in these Member States must declare their intra-Community trade as soon as it exceeds a certain threshold.

In Belgium, the declaration therefore concerns the arrival and/or dispatch of goods from or to another EU Member State. (https://www.nbb.be/doc/dq/f_pdf_ex/intrastat-guide-rapide_fr.pdf)



National Accounts Institute - Regional concept

Most statistics on trade in services come from NAI publications². The results presented in this publication are the result of collaboration between the NBB and the three Regions. This data is also based on the regional concept.

According to this concept, Belgian imports and exports of services are divided regionally according to the district in which the importer or exporter owning the service is located, and attributed to the industry to which the importer or exporter belongs. If a declarant has establishments in more than one

district, its imports or exports are divided among the different districts on the basis of the number of jobs per establishment according to the NSSO.

Unlike the statistics available according to the national concept (and used for the distribution of goods), the data does not refer to the nature of the services but to the industry of the exporting/importing firms. Lastly, the data is published approximately two years after the year in question.

² The National Accounts Institute is a public institution created in 2014 that operates under the authority of the Minister of

Economy. It involves three institutions: the National Bank of Belgium, the Federal Planning Bureau and the Directorate General Statistics of the Federal Public Service.

Brussels' foreign trade in goods

The figures in this first part are based on the national concept. Therefore, it only includes operations involving the import and export of goods in which a resident company was a counterparty.

A. EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TRADE BALANCE: GLOBAL FINDINGS (2019-2021)

Import growth outpaces export growth

As already noted in the first half of 2021, Brussels' **exports** of goods resumed their growth in 2021: +8.7% compared to 2020 (all entities). This places Brussels slightly above the overall export figure for 2019, i.e. before the COVID-19 crisis (+2.3%). Brussels **imports** increased by 17.3% between 2020 and 2021 and by 10% between 2019 and 2021. The trade balance was minus €8 billion, 19% more than in 2019 and 27% more than in 2020.

A comparison with the various **Belgian entities** shows that export growth in Brussels in 2021 (+8.7%) was weaker than in the other two regions (+32.2% for Flanders and +22.5% for Wallonia),

despite a promising first half of the year. This was also the case compared to the main **trading neighbours**, which saw their exports grow more substantially in 2021: Germany (+14.1%), Netherlands (20%), France (+15.8%), Luxembourg (+16%), Italy (+18.2%), Spain (+20.7%), etc.³

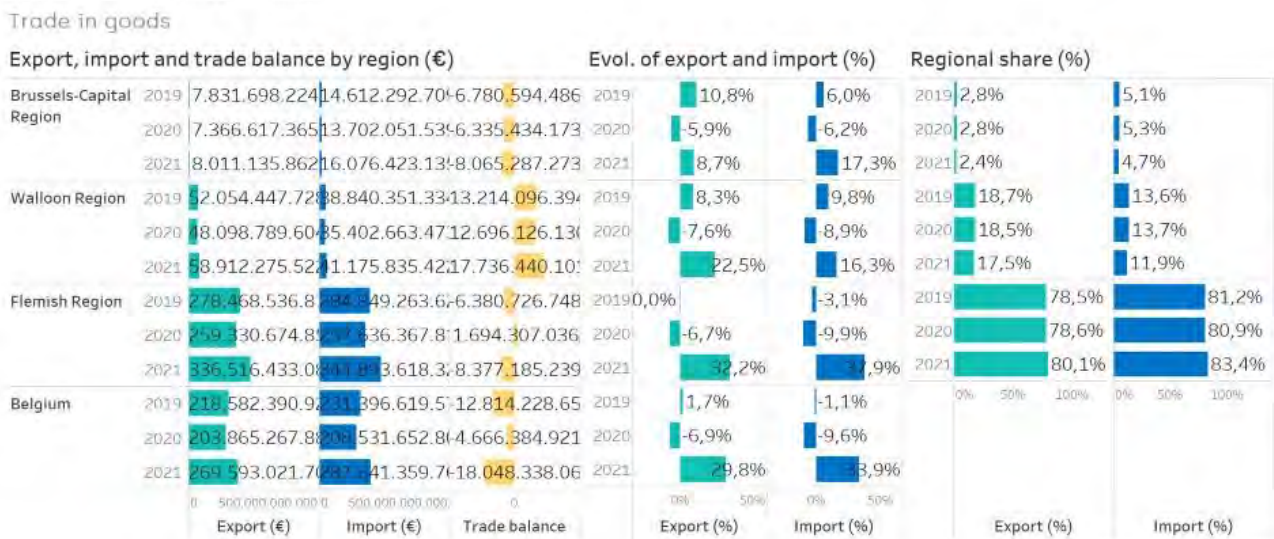
The Brussels-Capital Region nevertheless showed positive growth compared to 2019 (+2% between 2019 and 2021), while some European countries such as France (-3%) and Luxembourg (-4%) saw their exports decline during this period. However, these countries are exceptions in the European landscape.

³ Source: Eurostat. It should be noted that "Foreign trade statistics are established according to two concepts, one national and the other Community (or European). The latter includes all incoming and outgoing movements of goods (with some exceptions, such as transit or certain temporary movements of goods). The results presented according to the Community concept are used as basic data for the compilation of European foreign trade statistics. The results obtained according to the Community concept are published

for all Member States on the Eurostat website. This is a harmonised system that follows the rules defined at the international level. According to this concept, the growth in Belgian exports amounted to 25% in 2021. (https://www.nbb.be/doc/dq/f_method/m_efm1906cn.pdf)



Figure 1. Trade in goods in Belgium and by Region, 2019-2021, NBB

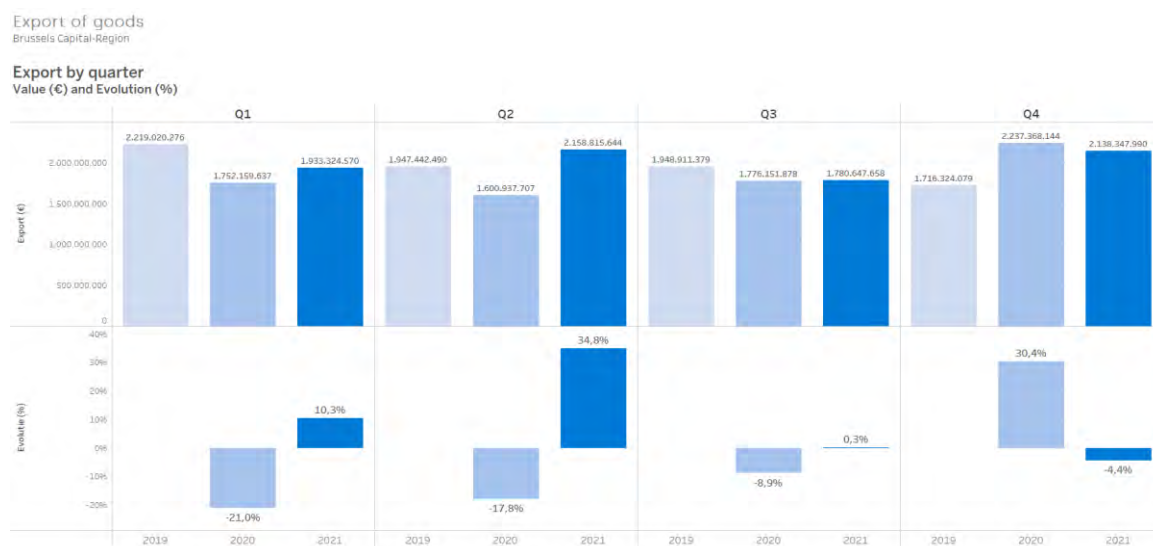


Weaker growth in Brussels by the second half of the year

A more detailed analysis of the National Bank's figures shows a **quarterly trend marked** by the COVID-19 crisis. Therefore, exports of Brussels goods fell by 6% in 2020, especially during the first two quarters (-21% and -18% respectively). The decline compared to 2019 was still significant in Q3 2020 (-9%), before exports began to recover in an

extremely sustained manner in the last quarter (+30% compared to the same period in 2019). It was therefore logical to see 2021 start on a high note if the figures are compared with 2020 (+10% in Q1, +35% in Q2). The second half of 2021 saw no growth in exports, but a slight decrease in the last quarter (-4%).

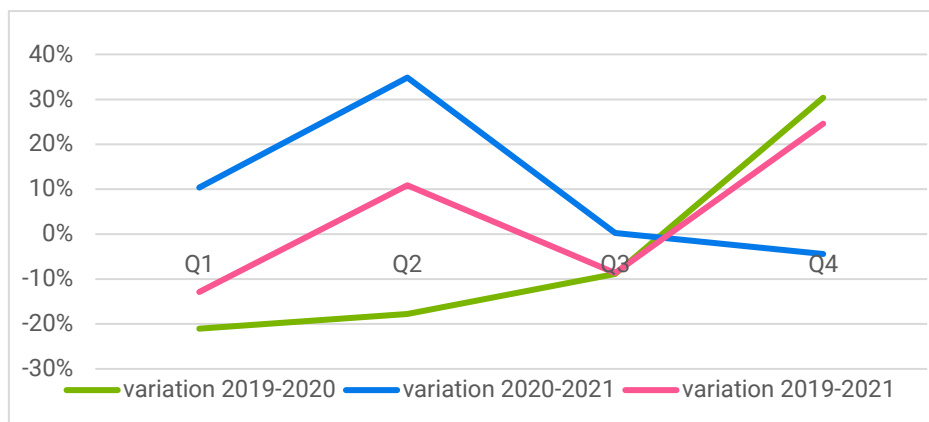
Figure 2. Exports of Brussels goods by quarter, 2019-2021, NBB



However, when compared to 2019 (year without COVID-19), only the 2nd and 4th quarters saw exports grow (+11% and +25% respectively,

compared to -13% and -9% for the 1st and 3rd quarters).

Figure 3. Quarterly changes in overall exports of Brussels goods, 2019-2021, NBB



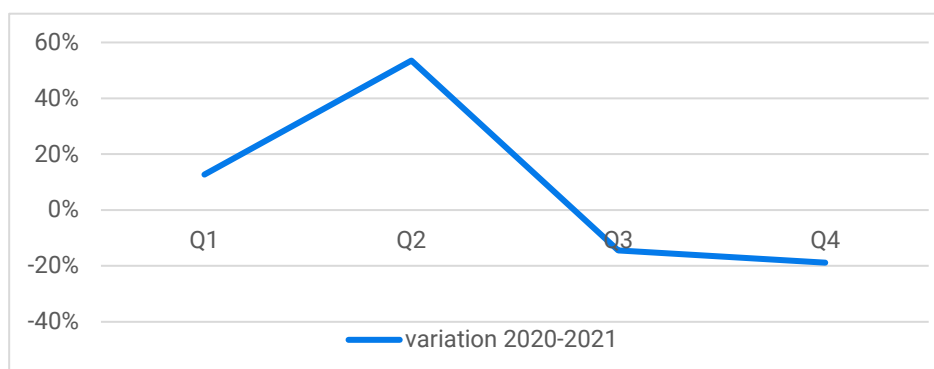
The impact of the semiconductor crisis

This underperformance in the second half of the 2021 tax year appears to be attributable to **Transport Equipment**, which followed the same pattern of change between 2020 and 2021 as overall exports.

Exports of this category of goods decreased significantly in the second half of the year, while

exports of **Products of the chemical industries** (the second most exported category of goods, behind **Transport equipment**) continued to grow. This was largely due to the shortage of semiconductors, which affected Europe and caused a decline in the production and sales of new vehicles on the continent.

Figure 4. Quarterly variations in exports of Transport Equipment, 2020-2021, NBB



In addition, the Brussels Region accounted for 2.4% of Belgian exports of goods in 2021 (2.8% in 2019 and 2020). **Transport equipment** (40% of exports, or EUR 3.2 billion, up 1.7%) and **Products of the chemical or allied industries** (25.3%, i.e. EUR 2 billion, up 7.5%)

still accounted for a very large percentage of all Brussels exports of goods, ahead of **Machinery and electrical appliances (...)** (7.36% of exports, or EUR 589.3 million, up 3.1%).



These figures should be seen in the context of Brussels' exports, as more than half of these overseas exports were services, which are more

resistant to changes in the economic climate than exports of goods⁴.

Foreign trade in Belgium and the other Regions

In 2021, Belgian exports and imports reached EUR 336.5 billion (+29.8% compared to 2020) and EUR 344.9 billion (+33.9% compared to 2020) respectively.

In terms of exports, this increase was seen primarily in the important place held by **Products of the chemical and allied (...)** (29.8% of exports, or EUR 100.2 billion, up 33.3% on 2020); the increase in exports of **Transport equipment** (10.1% share of exports, or EUR 34 billion, +7.6% on 2020); as well as those of **Mineral products** (9.9% share, or EUR 33.4 billion, +136.3% on 2020) and **Electrical machinery**

and apparatus (...) (9.5% share, or EUR 31.9 billion, +13.3% compared to 2020).

The national trade balance recorded a deficit of EUR -8.4 billion over the same period, compared with EUR +1.7 billion in 2020.

With regard to the other regions, Flanders, which accounts for around 80.1% of the country's exports of goods, widened its trade deficit (EUR -18 billion, compared with EUR -4.7 billion in 2020). Wallonia (17.5% export share) strengthened its significant surplus (+EUR 17.7 billion, compared with +EUR 12.7 billion in 2020).

⁴ 24/04/2017 - BISA Focus no.19: Services, a cornerstone of Brussels exports



B. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BRUSSELS EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Europe remains the Region's leading trading partner

Europe remained the leading **export market** for our Region (85.1%, up 10.6% compared to 2020), and more particularly the European Union (77.3%, up 16.1%). It was followed by the Americas (7.8%) and Asia (4.6%), destinations to which Brussels exports remained relatively stable in 2021 (+2.2% and -4.7% respectively). Exports to Africa stagnated compared to 2020 (+0.3%), while those to Australia and Oceania fell by 10.2%.

Note that only exports to Europe (+2.4%) and America increased (+41%) over the period 2019-2021.

As for **imports**, 90.98% came from Europe, and 87.06% from the European Union. Asia (6.27%) and America (2.53%) followed far behind.

Figure 5. Trade in goods by the Brussels-Capital Region by geographical area, 2019-2021, NBB

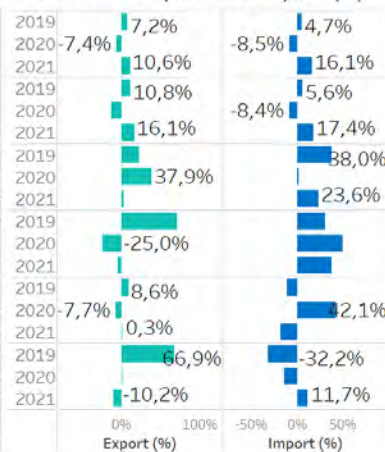
Trade of goods by geographical area

Brussels-Capital Region

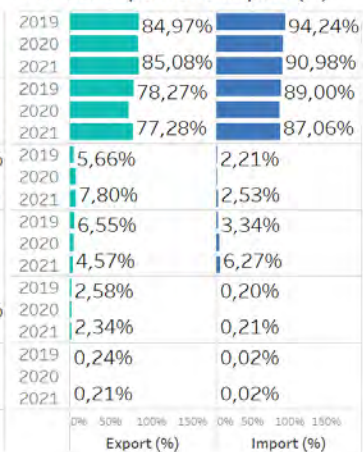
Export, import en balance of trade (€)

Geographical Area	Year	Export (€)	Import (€)	Balance of trade (€)
Europa	2019	6.554.970.907	13.770.334.147	-7.115.363.240
	2020	6.165.630.931	12.597.409.380	-6.431.778.449
	2021	6.816.178.621	14.625.824.950	-7.809.646.329
Europese Unie	2019	6.129.728.483	13.004.922.692	-6.875.194.208
	2020	5.332.729.982	11.017.769.207	-5.685.039.225
	2021	6.190.944.844	13.986.367.900	-7.805.423.056
Amerika	2019	442.951.825	322.610.143	120.341.682
	2020	610.999.859	329.324.320	281.675.539
	2021	624.583.788	406.883.515	217.700.273
Azië	2019	512.927.667	487.411.872	25.515.794
	2020	384.654.160	731.671.936	-347.017.776
	2021	366.395.399	1.007.246.743	-640.851.344
Afrika	2019	202.122.827	28.848.673	173.274.154
	2020	186.612.366	40.994.831	145.617.535
	2021	187.162.676	33.506.056	153.656.620
Australië en Oceanië	2019	18.720.429	3.087.875	15.632.554
	2020	18.720.049	2.651.071	16.068.978
	2021	16.814.082	2.961.870	13.852.212

Evolution of export and import (%)



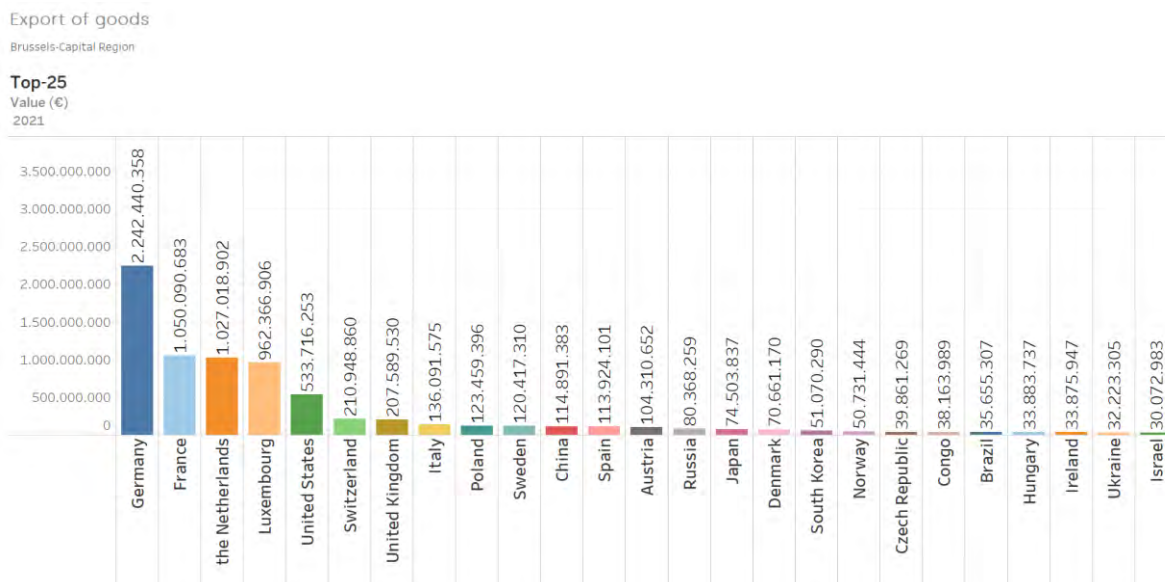
Share of export and import (%)



Germany, the leading destination country for Brussels exports

The **top 5 clients of the BCR** remained unchanged, except that France became our second largest client, replacing the Netherlands, which moved to third position.

Figure 6. Top 25 destination countries for Brussels goods, 2021, NBB



Unsurprisingly, **Germany** was the largest destination, with a 28% share of exports (compared with 23% in 2020 and 28% in 2019). Exports to Germany were up 32% compared to 2020, and slightly above 2019 (€2.24 billion vs. €2.20 billion). These exports were made up of 72% *Transport equipment* and 12% *Products of the chemical industries*.

France was our second largest customer, with 13.1% of exports (compared to 12.7% in 2020 and 12.0% in 2019). These exports were up 12.3% from 2020 and 11.5% from 2019. The products exported to France were fairly diverse. They included *Transport equipment* (25.4%); *Chemical products* (14.2%); *Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof* (12.8%) and *Foodstuffs* (9.4%).

Exports to the **Netherlands**, on the other hand, were down (-7.7%, a 12.8% export share compared to 15.1 in 2020 and 2019). They included *Products of the chemical or allied industries* (41%); *Transport equipment* (10.9%); *Foodstuffs* (9.7%) and *mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof* (9%).

Luxembourg retained its 4th place (12% export share, compared with 11% in 2020 and 13.7% in 2019).

Exports to that country were up by 19% compared to 2020 and are approaching the 2019 level (EUR 962 million in 2021 compared to €1 billion in 2019). They were comprised of 42.5% *Transport equipment*, 25.1% *Plastics and articles thereof; rubber*, 9.8% *Products of the chemical industries*, etc.

To complete the top 5, the **United States** was the BCR's leading customer outside Europe (6.7% export share, against 7.3% in 2020 and 3.8% in 2019). Exports to the USA stabilised in 2021 (-0.3% compared to 2020), although they have grown by 80.8% since 2019. These exports were distributed as follows: 70.7% *Products of the chemical and allied industries* and 25.6% *Transport equipment*.

Note, in the rest of the rankings, the good performance of trade with **Norway** (+986%, or +35 places compared to 2020 and +42 compared to 2019), **Poland** (+124.6%, or +5 places compared to 2020, and +7 since 2019); **Russia** (+66.5%, or +2 places compared to 2020 and +5 since 2019); **South Korea** (+29.35%, or +1 place from 2020 and +10



since 2019) and **Ukraine** (+108.7%, or +9 places from 2020 and +6 from 2019) and the **Czech Republic** (+72%, or +3 places from 2020 and +9 from 2019).

While **China** gained a spot with an 18% export growth rate in 2021, exports to the country still accounted for less than half of 2019 exports.

The end of the transition period negotiated as part of Brexit also marked the start of a drastic decline in exports to the **UK** in 2021 (-53%) (-1 place in 2020 and -2 since 2019). Also noteworthy is the

underperformance of trade with **Japan** (-52%, or -6 places compared to 2020, and -1 since 2019) and **Brazil** (-16.5%, or -4 places compared to 2020 and -8 since 2019).

Figure 7. Top 25 destination countries for Brussels goods, value, evolution and ranking, 2019-2021, NBB

Export of goods
Brussels-Capital Region
Top-25
Value (€)

		Value (€)			Evolution (%)	Share (%)	Cumulative shares (%)	Ranking	Evol. 1 year	Evol. 2 years
		2019	2020	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Germany	DE	202.238.833	1.697.799.848	2.242.440.358	32,1%	27,99%	27,99%	1	0	0
France	FR	941.869.818	934.994.211	1.050.090.683	12,3%	13,11%	41,10%	2	-1	-2
the Netherlands	NL	1.185.041.919	1.112.804.029	1.027.018.902	-7,7%	12,82%	53,92%	3	1	1
Luxembourg	LU	1.072.292.304	808.820.857	962.366.906	19,0%	12,01%	65,93%	4	0	1
United States	US	295.209.193	535.167.082	533.716.253	-0,3%	6,66%	72,50%	5	0	-1
Switzerland	CH	131.113.355	281.149.047	210.948.860	-25,0%	2,63%	75,23%	6	-1	-5
United Kingdom	GB	295.484.784	442.283.456	207.589.530	-53,1%	2,59%	77,82%	7	1	2
Italy	IT	152.541.938	180.115.948	136.091.575	-24,4%	1,70%	79,52%	8	0	0
Poland	PL	45.952.092	54.965.991	123.459.396	124,6%	1,54%	81,06%	9	-5	-7
Sweden	SE	131.954.426	121.917.044	120.417.310	-1,2%	1,50%	82,56%	10	0	0
China	CN	271.838.400	97.170.737	114.891.383	18,2%	1,43%	84,00%	11	-1	4
Spain	ES	116.676.159	112.166.539	113.924.101	1,6%	1,42%	85,42%	12	1	0
Austria	AT	53.144.347	74.571.241	104.310.652	39,9%	1,30%	86,72%	13	0	-2
Russia	RU	36.646.683	48.267.117	80.368.259	66,5%	1,00%	87,72%	14	-2	-5
Japan	JP	56.989.531	155.063.981	74.503.837	-52,0%	0,93%	88,65%	15	6	1
Denmark	DK	33.023.095	50.446.643	70.661.170	40,1%	0,88%	89,54%	16	1	-5
South Korea	KR	23.304.301	39.482.736	51.070.290	29,3%	0,64%	90,17%	17	-1	-10
Norway	NO	4.112.518	4.670.659	50.731.444	986,2%	0,63%	90,81%	18	-35	-42
Czech Republic	CZ	22.341.558	23.125.742	39.861.269	72,4%	0,50%	91,30%	19	-3	-9
Congo	CD	37.356.150	38.736.811	38.163.989	-1,5%	0,49%	91,78%	20	1	2
Brazil	BR	75.774.994	42.698.902	35.655.307	-16,5%	0,45%	92,23%	21	4	8
Hungary	HU	28.015.569	21.467.129	33.883.737	57,8%	0,42%	92,65%	22	-1	0
Ireland	IE	19.446.263	28.575.490	33.875.947	18,5%	0,42%	93,07%	23	3	-10
Ukraine	UA	21.362.187	15.440.362	32.223.305	108,7%	0,40%	93,47%	24	-9	-6
Israel	IL	45.150.814	19.203.229	30.072.983	56,6%	0,38%	93,85%	25	-3	8

Analysis of positive export performance (by value) to the following countries (between 2020 and 2021):

Germany (28% share of exports), a country to which exports increased by 32.1% (from 1.7 to 2.2 billion EUR), mainly due to the increase in exports of *Transport equipment* (+22.1%, or 1.6 to 1.3 billion EUR) and *Products of the chemical or allied industries* (+169.2%, or 270.1 to 100.3 million EUR).

France (13.1% share of exports), up 12.3% compared to 2020 (from EUR 935 million to EUR 1.05 billion), due in particular to the increase in exports of *Products of the chemical or allied industries* (+65.4%, i.e. 148.9 against EUR 90 million).

Luxembourg (12% share of exports), a country to which exports grew by 19% (from 808.8 to 962.4 million EUR), thanks in particular to the increase in exports of *Plastics and articles thereof* (+121.5%, i.e. 242 against 109.2 million EUR)

Poland (1.5% of exports), up 124.6% (from 55 to 123.5 million EUR), due to the increase in exports of *Textiles and articles thereof* (+157%), *Base metals and articles thereof* (+580.6%) and *Plastics and articles thereof* (+234%)

China (1.4% share of exports), up 18.2% (from 97.2 to 114.9 million EUR), due to the increase in exports of *Products of the chemical or allied industries* (+28.4%)



Austria (1.3% export share), up 39.9% (from EUR 74.6 to 104.3 million), thanks to exports of *Transport equipment* (+48.9%)

Russia (1% share of exports), up 66.5% (from 48.3 to 80.4 million EUR), due to the increase in exports of *Products of the chemical or allied industries* (+51.2%) and *Transport equipment* (+66%).

Denmark (0.9% share of exports), up 40.1% (from 50.4 to 70.7 million EUR), due to exports of *Transport*

equipment (+91.7%) and *Products of the chemical or allied industries* (+41.4%).

Korea (0.6% share of exports), up 29.3% (from 39.5 to 51 million EUR), due to the boom in exports of *Products of the chemical or allied industries* (+503.2%)

Norway (0.6% share of exports), up 986.2% (from EUR 4.7 to 50.7 million), thanks to the exponential increase in exports of *Transport equipment* (+41,249.1%).

Analysis of positive export performance (by value) to the following countries (between 2020 and 2021):

The **Netherlands** (12.8% share of exports), a country to which exports fell by 7.7% (from EUR 1.1 billion to EUR 1 billion), due to the fall in exports of *Transport equipment* (-55.3%).

Switzerland (2.6% export share), down 25% (from EUR 281.1 million to 207.6 million), due to a drop in exports of *Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coins* (-63.6%).

The **United Kingdom** (2.6% share of exports), down 53.1% (from EUR 442.3 million to 207.6 million), due to the fall in exports of *Transport equipment* (-87.6%).

Italy (1.7% share of exports), down 24.4% (from 180.1 to 136.1 million EUR), due to the drop in exports of *Transport equipment* (-42.5%) and *Products of the chemical or allied industries* (-38.4%).

Japan (0.9% share of exports), down 52% (from 155 to 74.5 million EUR), due to the drop in exports of *Products of the chemical or allied industries* (-64%).

Brazil (0.4% share of exports), down 16.5% (from 42.7 to 35.7 million EUR), due to the drop in exports of *Products of the chemical or allied industries* (-17.2%)



C. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS PER CONTINENT

Geographical distribution of Brussels exports

Europe

Exports of products from the Brussels-Capital Region to **Europe** represented 85% of total exports in 2021, compared with 83.7% in 2020. This percentage increased following the significant increase in exports to European countries (+10.6%), combined with a slight increase or a drop in exports to the other continents.

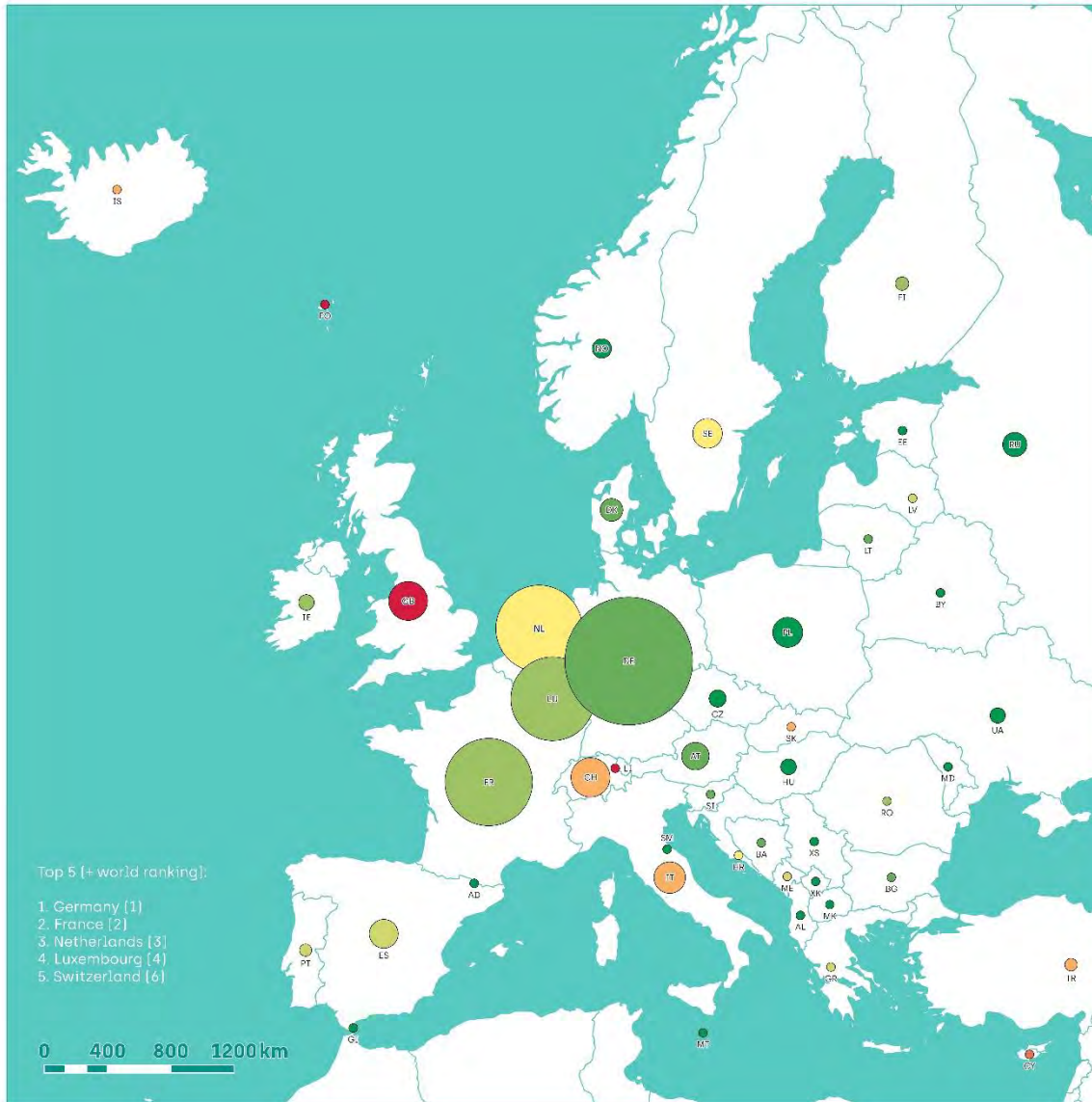
Figure 8. Ranking, evolution and distribution of the main European destination countries for Brussels goods (> EUR 10 million), 2019-2021, NBB

Export of goods to Europe

Brussels-Capital Region
Exports > 10 M€
Value (€)

	Value (€)			Evolutive (%)	Share (%)	Cumulative shares (%)	Ranking	Evol. 1 year		Evol. 2 years	
	2019	2020	2021					2021	2021	2021	2021
Germany	2 202 238 833	1 697 799 848	2 242 440 358	32.1%	32.90%	32.90%	1	DE	0	DE	0
France	941 869 818	934 994 211	1 050 090 683	12.3%	15.41%	48.30%	2	FR	-1	FR	-2
the Netherlands	1 185 041 919	1 112 804 029	1 027 018 902	-7.7%	15.07%	63.37%	3	NL	1	NL	1
Luxembourg	1 072 292 304	808 820 857	962 366 906		14.12%	77.49%	4	LU	0	LU	1
Switzerland	131 113 355	281 149 047	210 948 860	-25.0%	3.09%	80.59%	5	CH	-1	CH	-3
United Kingdom	295 484 784	442 283 456	207 589 530	-53.1%	3.05%	83.63%	6	GB	1	GB	1
Italy	152 541 938	180 115 948	136 091 575	-24.4%	2.00%	85.63%	7	IT	0	IT	1
Poland	45 952 092	54 965 591	123 459 396	124.6%	1.81%	87.44%	8	PL	-3	PL	-3
Sweden	131 954 426	121 917 044	120 417 310	-1.2%	1.77%	89.21%	9	SE	1	SE	2
Spain	116 676 159	112 166 539	113 924 101	1.6%	1.67%	90.88%	10	ES	1	ES	1
Austria	53 144 347	74 571 241	104 310 652	39.9%	1.53%	92.41%	11	AT	1	AT	1
Russia	36 646 683	48 267 117	80 368 259	66.5%	1.18%	93.59%	12	RU	-1	RU	0
Denmark	33 023 095	50 446 643	70 661 170	40.1%	1.04%	94.62%	13	DK	1	DK	0
Norway	4 112 518	4 670 659	50 731 444	986.2%	0.74%	95.37%	14	NO	-14	NO	-14
Czech Republic	22 341 558	23 125 742	39 861 269	72.4%	0.58%	95.95%	15	CZ	-1	CZ	-2
Hungary	28 015 569	21 467 129	33 883 737	57.9%	0.50%	96.45%	16	HU	-1	HU	2
Ireland	19 446 263	28 575 490	33 875 947	18.5%	0.50%	96.95%	17	IE	3	IE	-8
Ukraine	21 362 187	15 440 362	32 223 305	106.7%	0.47%	97.42%	18	UA	-3	UA	-1
Finland	27 825 716	20 181 640	24 758 445	22.7%	0.36%	97.78%	19	FI	1	FI	4
Turkey	26 529 189	28 125 299	21 484 750	-23.6%	0.32%	98.10%	20	TR	5	TR	4
Portugal	16 244 349	20 088 919	20 842 975	3.8%	0.31%	98.40%	21	PT	2	PT	0
Romania	22 305 710	16 105 082	19 254 380	19.6%	0.28%	98.69%	22	RO	2	RO	4
Slovenia	7 793 073	8 983 539	12 809 837	42.6%	0.19%	98.87%	23	SI	-1	SI	-2
Lithuania	9 328 772	9 944 265	12 576 566	26.5%	0.18%	99.06%	24	LT	2	LT	0
Europe	6 554 970 907	6 165 630 931	8 116 178 621	10.6%	100%	100%					



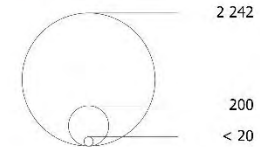


Brussels foreign trade balance sheet

Europa - 2021

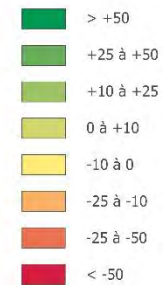
Volume of exports from the Brussels-Capital Region (€ million)

Total exports: 6 816 € millions



Change in export volume between 2020 and 2021 (%)

Total exports: + 10.6 % compared to 2020



Source: National Bank of Belgium, 2022

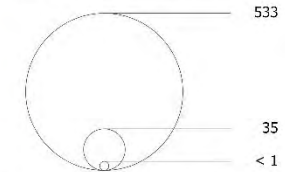


Brussels foreign trade balance sheet

America - 2021

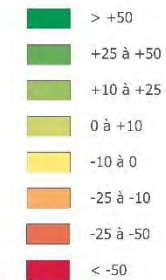
Volume of exports from the Brussels-Capital Region (€ million)

Total exports: 625 € millions



Change in export volume between 2020 and 2021 (%)

Total exports: + 2.2% compared to 2020



Source: National Bank of Belgium, 2022

Asia and Oceania

Exports of goods from the Brussels-Capital Region to **Asia** represented 4.6% of total exports in 2021, compared with 5.2% in 2020. This drop was mainly due to a 52% decrease in exports to Japan, from 155.1 million EUR to 74.5 million EUR. On the other hand, exports of goods from the BCR to **Oceania and Australia** represented 0.21% of total exports in 2021, compared to 0.25% in 2020.

Figure 10. Ranking, evolution and distribution of the main Asian and Oceanian destination countries for Brussels goods (> EUR 10 million), 2019-2021, NBB

Export of goods to Asia and Oceania

Brussels-Capital Region
Exports > 10 M€
Value (€)

			Evolution (%)		Share (%)		Cumulative shares (%)		Ranking	Evol. 1 year		Evol. 2 years	
	2019	2020	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Japan	JP	56.989.531	155.063.981	74.503.837	18,2%	31,36%	31,36%	1	1	CN	-1	CN	0
South Korea	KR	23.304.301	39.482.736	51.070.290	-52,0%	20,33%	51,69%	2	2	JP	1	JP	0
Israel	IL	45.150.814	19.203.229	30.072.983	29,3%	13,94%	65,63%	3	3	KR	0	KR	-2
Hong Kong	HK	34.671.692	19.237.949	17.023.729	56,6%	8,21%	73,84%	4	4	IL	-1	IL	1
Taiwan	TW	6.203.029	3.334.846	12.373.756	-11,5%	4,65%	78,48%	5	5	HK	1	HK	1
Singapore	SG	7.693.919	12.581.543	11.782.125	271,0%	3,38%	81,86%	6	6	TW	-4	TW	-4
					-6,4%	3,22%	85,08%	7	7	SG	1	SG	-1
Asia	F2	512.927.667	384.654.160	366.395.399	-4,7%	100%	100%						
Australia	AU	17.759.997	17.350.173	12.072.567	-30,4%	72%	72%	1	1	AU	0	AU	-1
Australia, Oceania ...	F7	18.720.429	18.720.049	16.814.082	-10,2%	100%	100%						

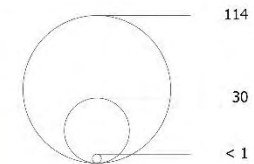


Brussels foreign trade balance sheet

Asia - 2021

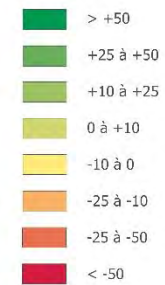
Volume of exports from the Brussels-Capital Region (€ million)

Total exports: 366 € millions



Change in export volume between 2020 and 2021 (%)

Total exports: -4.7 % compared to 2020



Source: National Bank of Belgium, 2022



Brussels foreign trade balance sheet

Oceania - 2021

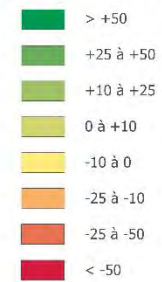
Volume of exports from the Brussels-Capital Region (€ million)

Total exports: 17 € millions



Change in export volume between 2020 and 2021 (%)

Total exports: - 10,2 % compared to 2020



Source: National Bank of Belgium, 2022

Africa

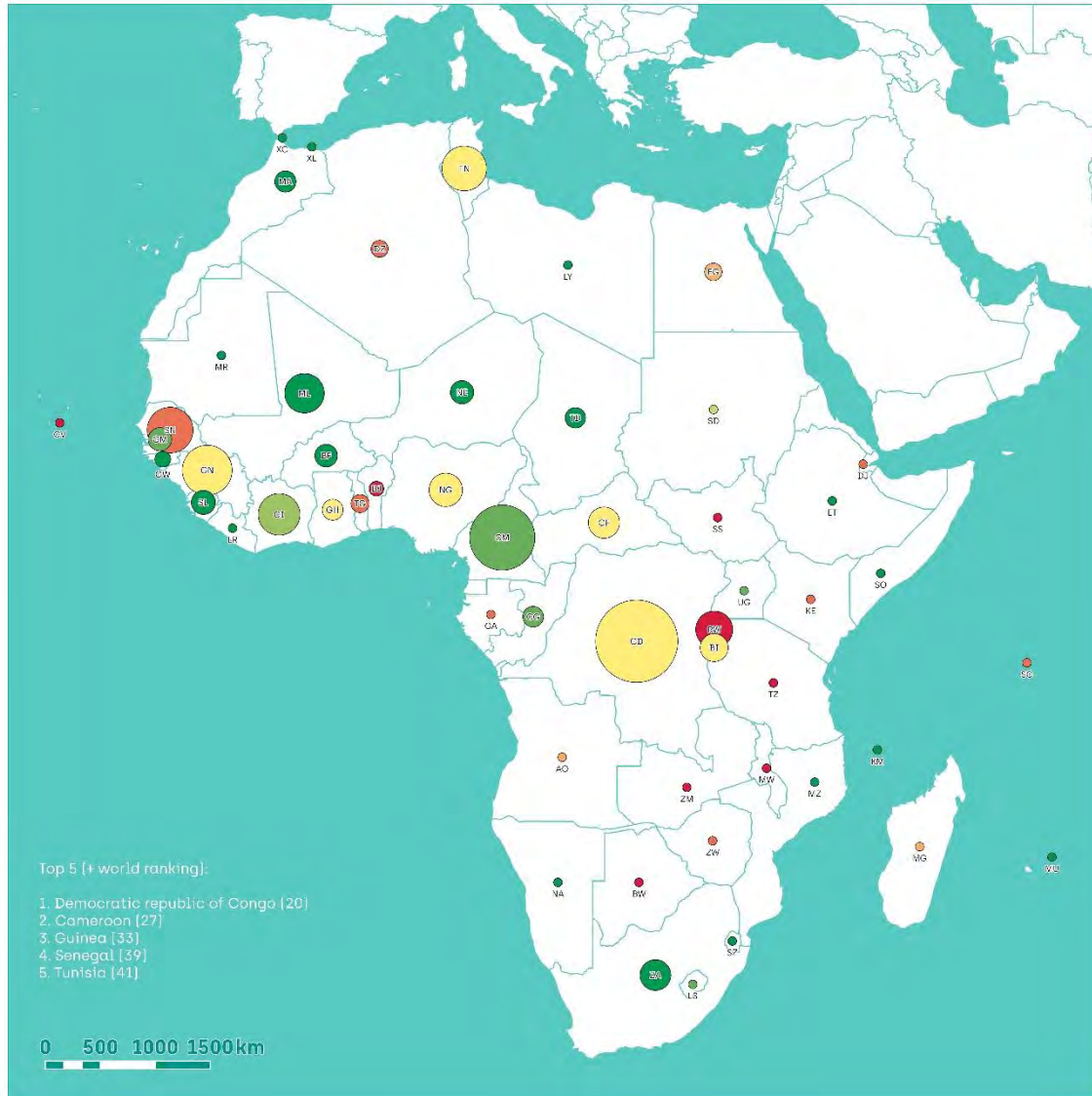
Exports of goods from the Brussels-Capital Region to **Africa** represented 2.3% of total exports in 2021, a slight drop compared with 2020 (2.5%).

Figure 11. Ranking, evolution and distribution of the main African destination countries for Brussels goods (> EUR 10 million), 2019-2021, NBB

Export of goods to Africa

Brussels-Capital Region
Exports > 10 M€
Value (€)

		Value (€)			Evolution (%)		Share (%)		Cumulative shares (%)		Ranking		Evol. 1 year		Evol. 2 years	
		2019	2020	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	
Congo	CD	37.356.158	38.736.811	38.163.989	-1,5%	30,39%	20,39%	1	CD	0	CD	0				
Cameroon	CM	25.408.172	18.791.454	24.034.096	27,9%	12,84%	33,23%	2	CM	-1	CM	0				
Guinea	GN	15.810.031	15.429.312	13.992.573	-9,3%	7,46%	40,71%	3	GN	-2	GN	-2				
Senegal	SN	20.916.810	16.919.116	11.851.309	-30,0%	6,33%	47,04%	4	SN	0	SN	1				
Tunisia	TN	10.989.175	12.362.555	11.288.325	-8,7%	5,03%	53,07%	5	TN	-1	TN	-1				
Africa	E4	202.122.927	186.612.366	187.162.676	0,3%	100%	100%									

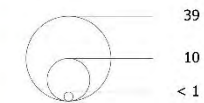


Brussels foreign trade balance sheet

Africa - 2021

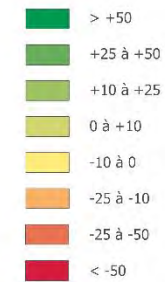
Volume of exports from the Brussels-Capital Region (€ million)

Total exports: 187 € millions



Change in export volume between 2020 and 2021 (%)

Total exports: + 0.3 % compared to 2020



Source: National Bank of Belgium, 2022

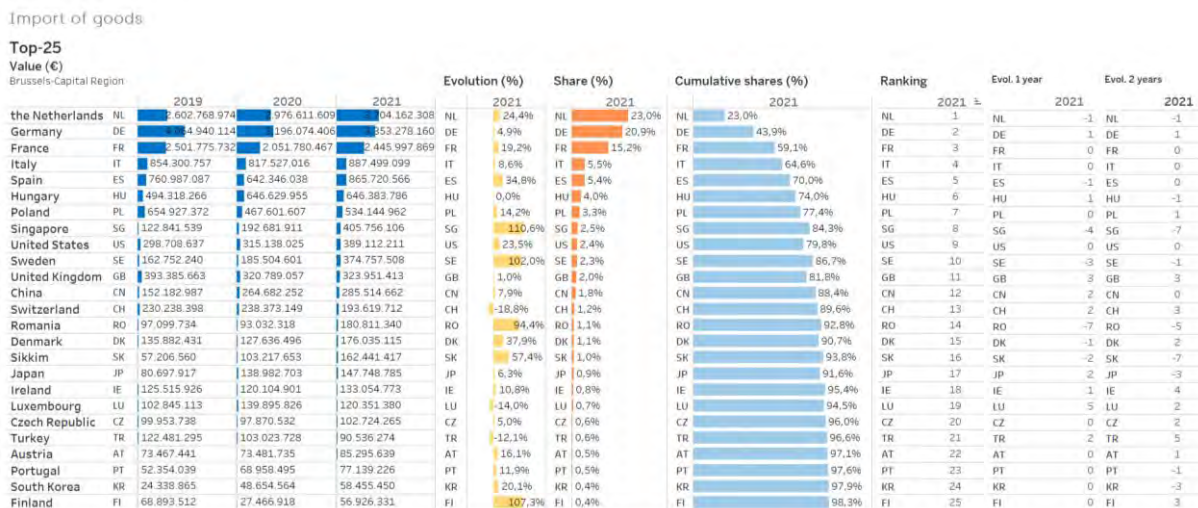
Geographical distribution of Brussels imports

The Brussels-Capital Region imported EUR 16 billion in 2021, an increase of 17.3% compared to 2020. These imports were mainly from **European** countries (91% of imports came from this continent) and mainly from neighbouring countries: the **Netherlands** (23% of imports), **Germany** (20.9% of imports) and **France** (15.2% of imports).

In Europe, major changes were also noted for **Sweden**, whose exports to Brussels increased by 102% between 2020 and 2021 (from EUR 185.5 million to EUR 374.8 million), **Romania** (+94.4%, from EUR 93 million to EUR 180.8 million), and **Finland** (+107.3%, from EUR 27.5 million to 56.9 million).

Outside Europe, the main Regions from which the BCR imported the most were **Asia** (6.3% of imports) and **America** (2.5% of imports). **Singapore** is now the country outside Europe from which BCR imports the most goods (EUR 405.8 million, up 110.6%; 2.5% import share), ahead of the **USA** (2.4% import share) and **China** (1.8% import share).

Figure 12. Top 25 countries for imports of goods by the Brussels-Capital Region, 2021, NBB



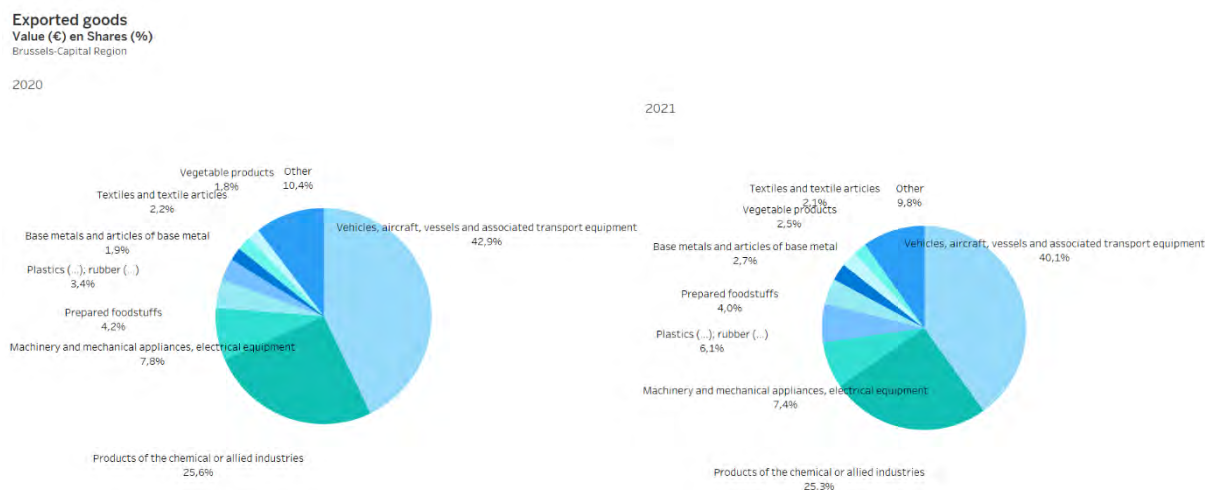
D. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Exports

Compared to 2020, the top 3 categories of exported Brussels goods remained unchanged, although there were differences in terms of value.

Plastics and rubber (...) moved to 4th position, relegating food industry products to 5th position thanks to a growth rate of 96% of exports in 2021.

Figure 13. Distribution of Brussels exports of goods by category, 2020-2021, NBB



The changes in the main categories of goods were as follows:

Transport equipment (40.1% compared to 42.9% in 2020): 98% was made up of *cars, tractors, cycles and other land vehicles, and their parts and accessories* (€3.2 billion). Up 1.7% from 2020, and down 11.1% from 2019.

Products of the chemical or allied industries (25.3% against 25.6% in 2020): more than half of these were *Pharmaceutical products* (53%, i.e. €1 billion). To this can be added primarily *organic chemicals* (18%) and *essential oils and resinoids; perfumery or toilet preparations* (18%). Up 7.5% from 2020 and 37.7% from 2019.

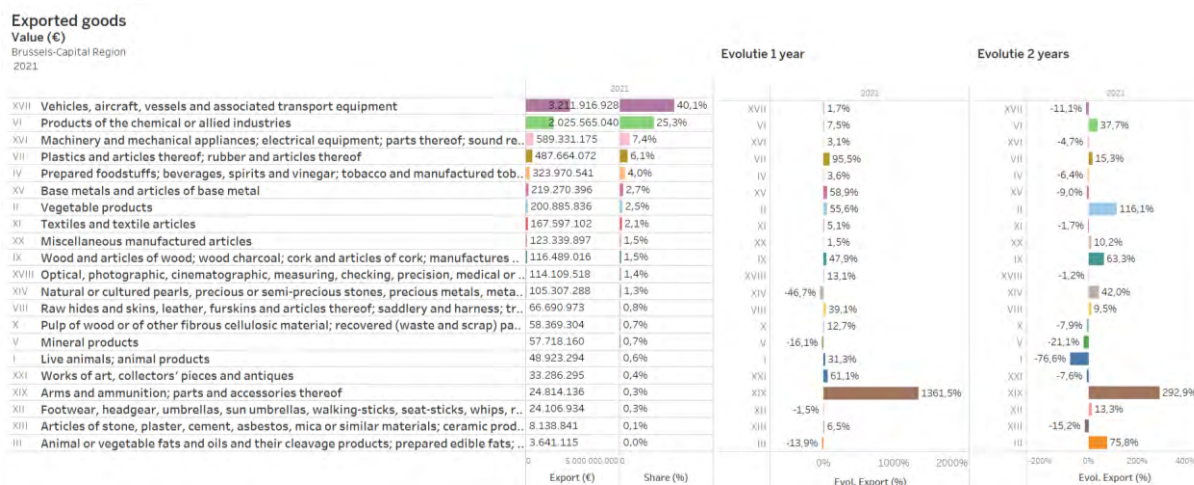
Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment (...) (7.4% compared with 7.8% in 2020): 66% (€387.7 million) of this was the subcategory *Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical devices; parts thereof, and the rest was Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories thereof*. Up 3% from 2020, and down 4.7% from 2019.

Plastics (...) (6.1% compared to 3.4% in 2020): 68% of this was *Rubber and articles thereof* (€332 million), and the rest was *Plastics and articles thereof*. Up 95.5% from 2020 and 15.3% from 2019.



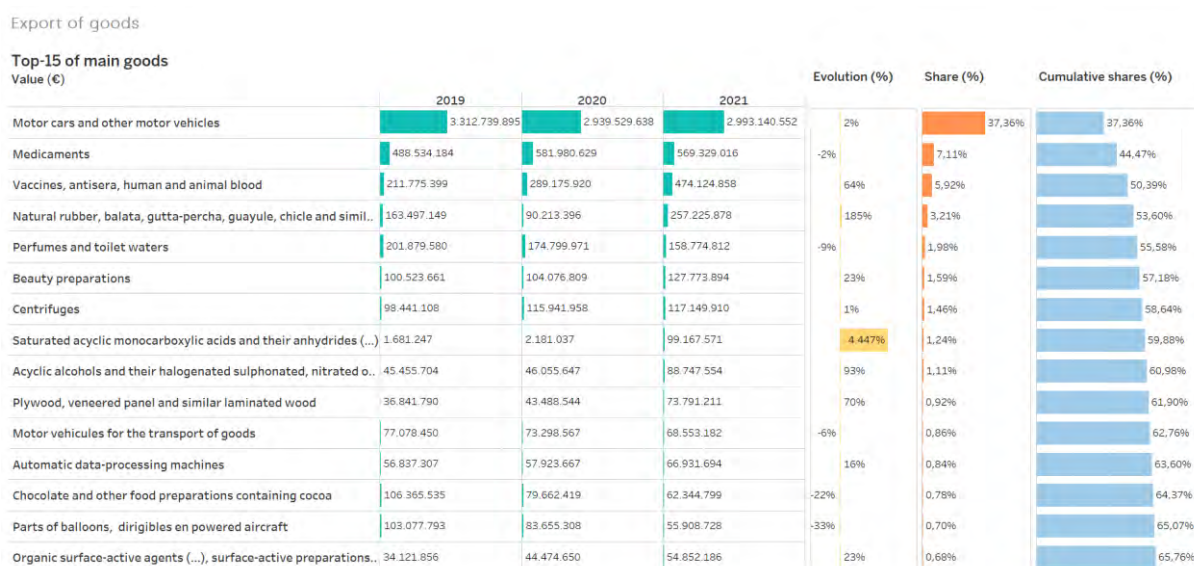
The following figure shows the evolution of Brussels exports in the different categories of goods between 2020 and 2021 and between 2019 and 2021

Figure 14. Evolution of exported Brussels goods by category, 2019-2021, NBB



More specifically, these are the 15 main goods exported by the Brussels Region in 2021, as well as their evolution.

Figure 15. Top 15 goods exported by the Brussels-Capital Region, 2019-2021, NBB



Imports

Three categories of goods stand out in terms of Brussels imports.

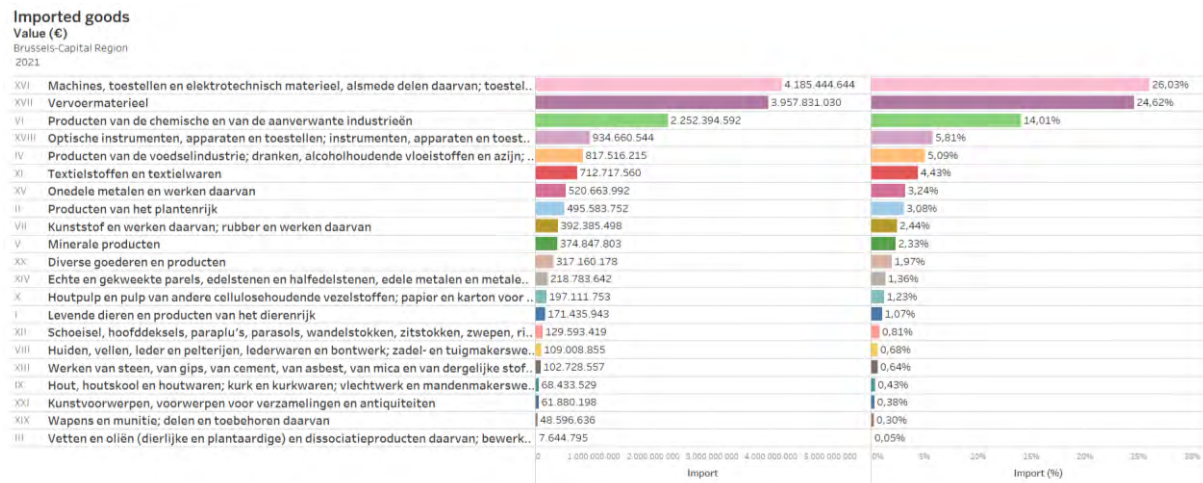
Machinery and electrical articles were still the largest category of imported goods, amounting to EUR 4.2 billion (26% of imports, up 23.2% on 2020). At the head of these imports are *Electric accumulators* (EUR 595.2 million); *Machines for assembling electric lamps, tubes or valves...* (EUR 412.3 million); *Automatic data-processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form and machines for processing such data (...)* (EUR 363.1 million); *Consumer telephone sets (...)* (EUR 257.9 million); *Electric motors and generators, excluding generators* (EUR 210.6 million); *Electric water heaters and*

immersion heaters; Electric heating equipment (...) (EUR 187 million).

Transport equipment is the second most imported category of goods, representing 24.6% of imports (EUR 4 billion). Imports increased by 17.6% compared to 2020. *Passenger cars* (EUR 1.8 billion) and *car parts and accessories* (EUR 877.9 million) are the most imported goods in this category.

Lastly, **Products of the chemical or allied industries** were also significant (14% of imports, or EUR 2.3 billion, +16.4% compared with 2020). Within this sector, imports were largely in the form of *Medicines in dose form* (EUR 852 million) and *Vaccines, antisera, blood for therapeutic use, ...* (EUR 527.5 million).

Figure 16. Ranking in descending order of Brussels categories of goods imported and import percentages, 2021, NBB



More specifically, these were the 15 main goods imported by the Brussels Region in 2021, as well as their evolution.

Figure 17. Top 15 main goods imported by the Brussels-Capital Region, 2019-2021, NBB

Import of goods

Top-15 of the main goods

Value (€)	Value (€)			Evolution (%)	Share (%)	Cumulative shares (%)
	2019	2020	2021			
Motor cars and other motor vehicles	2.151.561.261	1.668.915.583	1.831.323.993	9,7%	11,39%	11,39%
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles (...)	726.182.390	687.329.667	877.921.789	27,7%	5,46%	16,85%
Medicaments	727.940.935	757.303.520	851.791.339	12,5%	5,30%	22,15%
Electric accumulators	534.244.788	585.982.685	595.193.998	1,6%	3,70%	25,85%
Vaccines, antisera, human and animal blood	301.810.560	427.713.309	327.451.775	23,3%	1,28%	29,13%
Powered aircraft	503.543.872	425.484.498	436.020.475	2,5%	2,71%	31,85%
Machines for assembling lamps, tubes or valves	140.894.953	218.602.284	412.283.641	89,4%	2,56%	34,41%
Automatic data-processing machines	310.184.379	329.085.959	383.136.257	10,3%	2,26%	36,67%
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	451.710.552	287.219.527	381.626.687	25,9%	2,25%	38,92%
Petroleum oils, and oils obtained from bituminous minerals	432.857.309	248.201.402	324.644.204	30,8%	2,02%	40,94%
Telephone sets	213.625.272	197.413.213	257.916.209	30,6%	1,60%	42,54%
Orthopaedic appliances	95.161.083	84.382.017	254.673.008	201,1%	1,58%	44,12%
Instruments and appliances used in medical sciences (...)	175.072.911	189.203.757	233.770.406	23,6%	1,45%	45,58%
Electric motors and generators	238.813.936	193.796.491	210.654.767	8,7%	1,31%	46,89%
Electric water heaters and immersion heaters, electric heating ...	66.776.042	70.253.881	197.078.960	166,3%	1,16%	48,05%



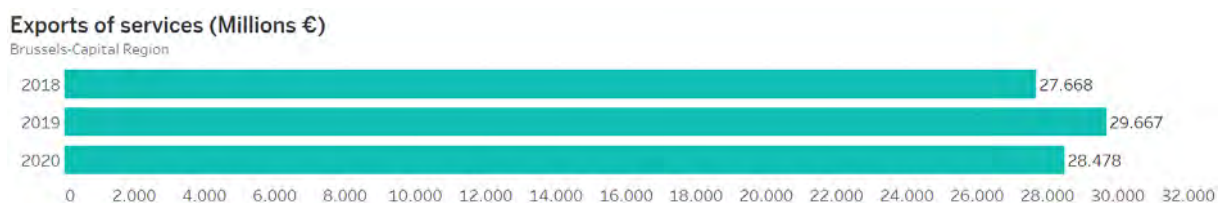
Belgian foreign trade in services

It should be recalled here that the regional figures for exports of services, established according to the regional concept, are not provided annually by the NBB; the latest study published by the NBB and the NAI - in cooperation with BISA - on this subject, covers the period 2018-2020. According to the study, in 2020 Brussels' exports of services represented 57.3% of the Region's exports, or EUR 28.5 billion, and 26.8% of Belgian exports of services. This proportion in relation to exports of goods has gradually increased since 2011, when it stood at 42.6%, fluctuating around 55% since 2015. This large percentage of services is

characteristic of the Brussels-Capital Region. In 2020, Flanders exported 76.5% of goods and 23.5% of services, while Wallonia exported 63.2% of goods and 36.8% of services.⁵

The evolution of services exports has fluctuated fairly significantly in recent years, alternating years of increases with more stable or declining years. 2020, which marked the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, was characterised by a more significant decline in Brussels' exports of services (-4%), but this followed a particularly prolific year (+7% in 2019).

Figure 18. Evolution of Brussels exports of services (millions EUR), 2018-2020, NBB



56% of Brussels' services exports are specialised, scientific and technical activities (28%) and financial and insurance activities (28%). Third

place is occupied by the information and communication sector with 12% of the total.

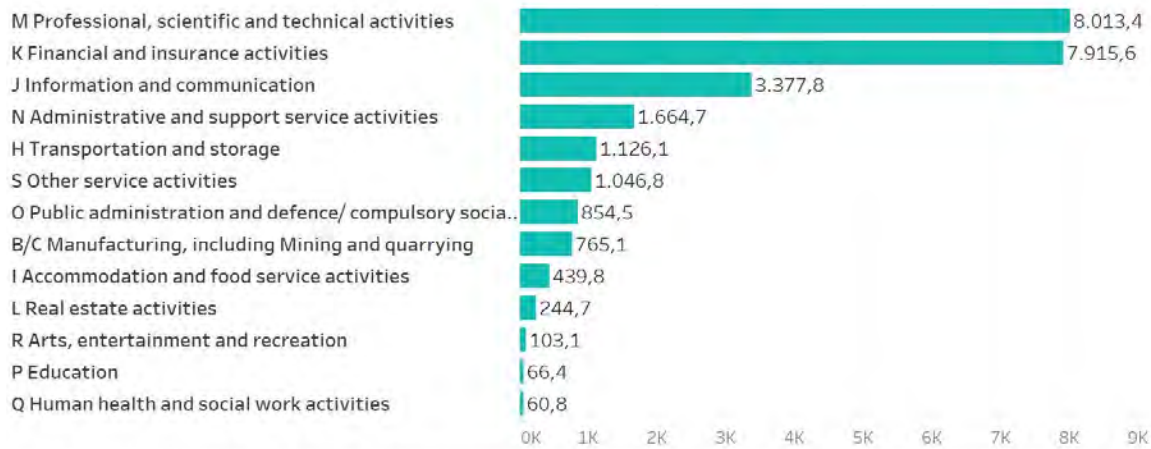
⁵ National Accounts Institute, *Regional Accounts: Regional Distribution of Imports and Exports of Goods and Services 2018-2020*, 31 March 2022.

(<https://www.nbb.be/doc/dq/f/dq3/histo/nfg1820.pdf>) See also its methodological note: https://www.nbb.be/doc/dq/f_method/m_gd_meth2016f.pdf

Figure 19. Distribution of Brussels exports of services by sector of activity (millions EUR), 2021, NBB

Exports of services by sector (Millions €)

Brussels-Capital Region
2020



On the other hand, at the Belgian level, exports of services increased between 2020 and 2021, from 101.7 to 115.5 billion EUR (an increase of 13.7%).

Germany (EUR 9.7 billion, 8% of exports), but with the United States in third place (EUR 11 billion, 9.5% of exports).

The top exporting countries were mainly neighbouring or very close, including the Netherlands (EUR 17 billion, 14.8% of exports), France (EUR 12.4 billion, 10.7% of exports) and

Outside Europe, in addition to the USA, China (EUR 1.4 billion), Singapore (EUR 1.4 billion), Russia (EUR 1 billion) and Japan (EUR 829 million) were Belgium's main customers.

Figure 20. Top 25 destination countries of Belgian services exports and their evolution and distribution, 2019-2021, NBB

Export of services

Belgium
Top-25
Value (Thousands €)

Country	2019	2020	2021	Evolution (%)		Share (%)		Cumulative shares (%)		Ranking	Evol. 1 year		Evol. 2 years	
				2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021		2021	2021		
the Netherlands	15,787,184	15,531,550	17,080,107	9.97%	14.78%	14.78%	14.78%	14.78%	1	NL	0	NL	0	
France	12,927,021	11,420,205	12,387,490	8.47%	10.72%	25.50%	25.50%	25.50%	2	FR	0	FR	0	
United States	8,860,549	7,593,298	10,955,303	-44.28%	9.48%	34.99%	34.99%	34.99%	3	US	-2	US	-2	
Germany	9,098,722	8,956,154	9,668,526	7.95%	8.37%	43.35%	43.35%	43.35%	4	DE	1	DE	0	
United Kingdom	10,175,493	8,868,796	9,323,190	5.12%	8.07%	51.42%	51.42%	51.42%	5	GB	1	GB	2	
Switzerland	7,862,171	7,137,258	8,733,591	22.37%	7.56%	58.98%	58.98%	58.98%	6	CH	0	CH	0	
Ireland	4,947,948	4,726,093	6,574,316	39.11%	5.69%	64.67%	64.67%	64.67%	7	IE	-1	IE	0	
Luxembourg	4,780,407	5,120,794	5,622,970	9.81%	4.87%	69.54%	69.54%	69.54%	8	LU	1	LU	0	
Italy	2,814,254	2,765,649	3,093,823	11.87%	2.68%	72.22%	72.22%	72.22%	9	IT	0	IT	0	
Sweden	1,787,737	1,708,698	2,041,182	19.46%	1.77%	73.98%	73.98%	73.98%	10	SE	-1	SE	-1	
Spain	1,905,540	1,898,284	2,014,063	6.10%	1.74%	75.73%	75.73%	75.73%	11	ES	1	ES	1	
Singapore	1,176,551	1,480,789	1,443,314	-2.53%	1.25%	76.98%	76.98%	76.98%	12	SG	0	SG	0	
China, People's ...	1,099,309	1,165,891	1,389,149	19.15%	1.20%	78.18%	78.18%	78.18%	13	CN	0	CN	-2	
Poland	1,079,833	1,098,323	1,285,726	17.06%	1.11%	79.29%	79.29%	79.29%	14	PL	-1	PL	-2	
Austria	1,121,063	1,123,521	1,233,028	9.75%	1.07%	80.36%	80.36%	80.36%	15	AT	1	AT	1	
Denmark	1,006,947	1,034,171	1,158,181	11.99%	1.00%	81.36%	81.36%	81.36%	16	DK	0	DK	-1	
Russia	1,152,623	731,985	1,005,604	-37.38%	0.87%	82.23%	82.23%	82.23%	17	RU	-1	RU	-4	
Japan	234,009	872,382	829,477	-4.92%	0.72%	82.95%	82.95%	82.95%	18	JP	1	JP	-20	
Finland	782,978	680,928	781,115	14.71%	0.68%	83.63%	83.63%	83.63%	19	FI	0	FI	1	
Hong Kong	539,439	618,138	742,533	20.12%	0.64%	84.27%	84.27%	84.27%	20	HK	-1	HK	-2	
Czech Republic	652,024	609,452	709,018	16.34%	0.61%	84.88%	84.88%	84.88%	21	CZ	-1	CZ	2	
Turkey	537,157	542,155	662,551	22.21%	0.57%	85.46%	85.46%	85.46%	22	TR	-1	TR	-2	
Romania	474,039	501,462	630,846	25.80%	0.55%	86.00%	86.00%	86.00%	23	RO	-3	RO	-4	
United Arab Em...	630,572	500,354	619,645	23.84%	0.54%	86.54%	86.54%	86.54%	24	AE	-3	AE	3	
Portugal	637,510	505,739	592,418	17.14%	0.51%	87.05%	87.05%	87.05%	25	PT	0	PT	5	



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For more information on Brussels' foreign trade, visit analytics.brussels. On this platform, you will find views and analyses of economic data: 'Brussels and the World: zoom on Brussels export',

a report detailing the economic and trade relations of the Brussels Capital Region abroad.



Appendix - ISO-alpha2 codes

Ranking by country

Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code
Afghanistan	AF	Congo	CD	Iraq	IQ	Nepal	NP
Albania	AL	Congo	CG	Ireland	IE	New Caledonia	NC
Algeria	DZ	Costa Rica	CR	Israel	IL	New Zealand	NZ
Andorra	AD	Cote d'Ivoire	CI	Italy	IT	Nicaragua	NI
Angola	AO	Croatia	HR	Jamaica	JM	Niger	NE
Antarctica	AQ	Curaçao	CW	Japan	JP	Nigeria	NG
Antigua and Barbuda	AG	Cyprus	CY	Jordan	JO	Norway	NO
Argentina	AR	Czech Republic	CZ	Kampuchea	KH	Oman	OM
Armenia	AM	Denmark	DK	Kazakhstan	KZ	Pakistan	PK
Aruba	AW	Djibouti	DJ	Kenya	KE	Palau	PW
Australia	AU	Dominican Republic	DO	Kiribati	KI	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	PS
Austria	AT	East Timor	TL	Kosovo	XK	Panama	PA
Azerbaijan	AZ	Ecuador	EC	Kuwait	KW	Papua New Guinea	PG
Bahamas	BS	Egypt	EG	Kyrgyzstan	KG	Paraguay	PY
Bahrain	BH	El Salvador	SV	Laos	LA	Peru	PE
Bangladesh	BD	Estonia	EE	Latvia	LV	Philippines	PH
Barbados	BB	Ethiopia	ET	Lebanon	LB	Poland	PL
Belarus	BY	Faroe Islands	FO	Lesotho	LS	Portugal	PT
Benin	BJ	Finland	FI	Liberia	LR	Qatar	QA
Bermuda	BM	France	FR	Libya	LY	Romania	RO
Bhutan	BT	French Polynesia	PF	Liechtenstein	LI	Russia	RU
Bolivia	BO	French Southern Territories	TF	Lithuania	LT	Rwanda	RW
Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba	BQ	Gabon	GA	Luxembourg	LU	Saint Lucia	LC
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Gambia	GM	Macao	MO	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	PM
Botswana	BW	Germany	DE	North Macedonia, Republic of	MK	Saint-Barthélemy	BL
Brazil	BR	Ghana	GH	Madagascar	MG	Samoa	WS
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO	Gibraltar	GI	Malawi	MW	San Marino	SM
British Virgin Islands	VG	Gilbert Islands	LE	Malaysia	MY	Saudi Arabia	SA
Brunei Darussalam	BN	Greece	GR	Maldives	MV	Senegal	SN
Bulgaria	BG	Greenland	GL	Mali	ML	Serbia	XS
Burkina Faso	BF	Guam	GU	Malta	MT	Seychelles	SC
Burundi	BI	Guatemala	GT	Marshall Islands	MH	Sierra Leone	SL
Cameroon	CM	Guinea	GN	Mauritania	MR	Sikkim	SK
Canada	CA	Guinea-Bissau	GW	Mauritius	MU	Singapore	SG
Cape Verde	CV	Guyana	GY	Melilla	XL	Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	SX
Cayman Islands	KY	Haiti	HT	Mexico	MX	Slovenia	SI
Central Africa	CF	Honduras	HN	Moldova	MD	Solomon Islands	SB
Ceuta	XC	Hong Kong	HK	Mongolia	MN	Somalia	SO
Chad	TD	Hungary	HU	Montenegro	ME	South Africa	ZA
Chile	CL	Iceland	IS	Morocco	MA	South Korea	KR
China	CN	India	IN	Mozambique	MZ	South Sudan	SS
Colombia	CO	Indonesia	ID	Myanmar	MM	South Vietnam	VN
Comoros	KM	Iran	IR	Namibia	NA	Spain	ES



Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code
Sri Lanka	LK	Tajikistan	TJ	Turkmenistan	TM	Uruguay	UY
Sudan	SD	Tanzania	TZ	Tuvalu	TV	Uzbekistan	UZ
Suriname	SR	Thailand	TH	Uganda	UG	Venezuela	VE
Swaziland	SZ	The Netherlands	NL	Ukraine	UA	Wallis and Futuna	WF
Sweden	SE	Togo	TG	United Arab Emirates	AE	Yemen	YE
Switzerland	CH	Tonga	TO	United Kingdom	GB	Zambia	ZM
Syria	SY	Tunisia	TN	United States	US	Zimbabwe	ZW
Taiwan	TW	Turkey	TR				



Ranking by code

Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code
Andorra	AD	Curaçao	CW	Jamaica	JM	Niger	NE
United Arab Emirates	AE	Cyprus	CY	Jordan	JO	Nigeria	NG
Afghanistan	AF	Czech Republic	CZ	Japan	JP	Nicaragua	NI
Antigua and Barbuda	AG	Germany	DE	Kenya	KE	The Netherlands	NL
Albania	AL	Djibouti	DJ	Kyrgyzstan	KG	Norway	NO
Armenia	AM	Denmark	DK	Kampuchea	KH	Nepal	NP
Angola	AO	Dominican Republic	DO	Kiribati	KI	New Zealand	NZ
Antarctica	AQ	Algeria	DZ	Comoros	KM	Oman	OM
Argentina	AR	Ecuador	EC	South Korea	KR	Panama	PA
Austria	AT	Estonia	EE	Kuwait	KW	Peru	PE
Australia	AU	Egypt	EG	Cayman Islands	KY	French Polynesia	PF
Aruba	AW	Spain	ES	Kazakhstan	KZ	Papua New Guinea	PG
Azerbaijan	AZ	Ethiopia	ET	Laos	LA	Philippines	PH
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Finland	FI	Lebanon	LB	Pakistan	PK
Barbados	BB	Faroe Islands	FO	Saint Lucia	LC	Poland	PL
Bangladesh	BD	France	FR	Liechtenstein	LI	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	PM
Burkina Faso	BF	Gabon	GA	Sri Lanka	LK	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	PS
Bulgaria	BG	United Kingdom	GB	Liberia	LR	Portugal	PT
Bahrain	BH	Gilbert Islands	LE	Lesotho	LS	Palau	PW
Burundi	BI	Ghana	GH	Lithuania	LT	Paraguay	PY
Benin	BJ	Gibraltar	GI	Luxembourg	LU	Qatar	QA
Saint-Barthélemy	BL	Greenland	GL	Latvia	LV	Romania	RO
Bermuda	BM	Gambia	GM	Libya	LY	Russia	RU
Brunei Darussalam	BN	Guinea	GN	Morocco	MA	Rwanda	RW
Bolivia	BO	Greece	GR	Moldova	MD	Saudi Arabia	SA
Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba	BQ	Guatemala	GT	Montenegro	ME	Solomon Islands	SB
Brazil	BR	Guam	GU	Madagascar	MG	Seychelles	SC
Bahamas	BS	Guinea-Bissau	GW	Marshall Islands	MH	Sudan	SD
Bhutan	BT	Guyana	GY	North Macedonia, Republic of	MK	Sweden	SE
Botswana	BW	Hong Kong	HK	Mali	ML	Singapore	SG
Belarus	BY	Honduras	HN	Myanmar	MM	Slovenia	SI
Canada	CA	Croatia	HR	Mongolia	MN	Sikkim	SK
Congo	CD	Haiti	HT	Macao	MO	Sierra Leone	SL
Central Africa	CF	Hungary	HU	Mauritania	MR	San Marino	SM
Congo	CG	Indonesia	ID	Malta	MT	Senegal	SN
Switzerland	CH	Ireland	IE	Mauritius	MU	Somalia	SO
Cote d'Ivoire	CI	Israel	IL	Maldives	MV	Suriname	SR
Chile	CL	India	IN	Malawi	MW	South Sudan	SS
Cameroon	CM	British Indian Ocean Territory	IO	Mexico	MX	El Salvador	SV
China	CN	Iraq	IQ	Malaysia	MY	Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	SX
Colombia	CO	Iran	IR	Mozambique	MZ	Syria	SY
Costa Rica	CR	Iceland	IS	Namibia	NA	Swaziland	SZ
Cape Verde	CV	Italy	IT	New Caledonia	NC	Chad	TD



Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code
French Southern Territories	TF	Turkey	TR	Uzbekistan	UZ	Melilla	XL
Togo	TG	Tuvalu	TV	Venezuela	VE	Serbia	XS
Thailand	TH	Taiwan	TW	British Virgin Islands	VG	Yemen	YE
Tajikistan	TJ	Tanzania	TZ	South Vietnam	VN	South Africa	ZA
East Timor	TL	Ukraine	UA	Wallis and Futuna	WF	Zambia	ZM
Turkmenistan	TM	Uganda	UG	Samoa	WS	Zimbabwe	ZW
Tunisia	TN	United States	US	Ceuta	XC		
Tonga	TO	Uruguay	UY	Kosovo	XK		



