

Brussels foreign trade balance sheet

2023

June 2024

Colophon

Authors

Muriel Laurent, Malik Léonard

Date of creation

June 2024

Contact

mlaurent@hub.brussels

mleonard@hub.brussels



Table of contents

Colophon	2
Table of contents	3
List of figures.....	4
Summary.....	5
Key figures - 2023.....	6
Belgian trade in services - 2023	6
Methodological note	10
BELGIAN EXTERNAL TRADE IN SERVICES - 2023.....	12
FOREIGN TRADE IN SERVICES IN BRUSSELS - 2022	14
A. TRADE IN SERVICES FROM THE BRUSSELS-CAPITAL REGION	14
B. EXCHANGES OF BRUSSELS SERVICES BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY	15
C. SHARE OF SERVICES IN BRUSSELS EXPORTS	18
BELGIAN EXTERNAL TRADE IN GOODS - 2023	19
A. BELGIAN TRADE IN GOODS.....	19
B. BELGIAN TRADE IN GOODS BY CATEGORY	19
C. THE GOODS TRADE BY REGION	20
D. TRADE IN THE GOODS CATEGORY BY REGION	21
BRUSSELS' EXTERNAL TRADE IN GOODS - 2023.....	23
A. BRUSSELS' TRADE BY GOODS TYPE	23
B. OVERVIEW OF TRADE IN GOODS IN BRUSSELS BY CONTINENT	28
C. OVERVIEW OF TRADE IN GOODS IN BRUSSELS BY TRADE PARTNER.....	29
D. POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EXPORT PERFORMANCES (2022-2023) - EXPLANATORY FACTORS.....	31
E. TRADE IN GOODS BY CONTINENT AND TRADE PARTNER.....	32
Go to analytics.brussels	45
Appendices.....	46
Appendix 1 - Business sectors - Descriptions in English, French and Dutch	46
Appendix 2 - Categories of goods - Descriptions in English, French and Dutch, in ascending order of category	47
Appendix 3 - Top 15 exported goods - Descriptions in English, French and Dutch, in descending order of export value.....	49
Appendix 4 - Top 15 imported goods - Descriptions in English, French and Dutch, in descending order of import value	51
Appendix 5 - Codes ISO-alpha2.....	54
Ranking by country	54
Ranking by code	56



List of figures

Figure 1. Belgium's main trading partners, volume of service exports and imports (€ thousand) and share of total (%)	6
Figure 2. Main services exported and imported, volume (€ million) and share of total (%)	7
Figure 3. Main goods exported and imported, Brussels-Capital Region, volume (€) and share of total (%)	8
Figure 4. The Brussels-Capital Region's main trading partners, volume of goods exports and imports (€) and share of total (%)	9
Figure 5. Top 25 destination countries for Belgian services exports, and their evolution and distribution, 2020-2023, NBB	13
Figure 6. Exports, imports and trade balance of services by Region and for Belgium (millions of EUR), 2017-2022, NBB	14
Figure 7. Evolution of Brussels exports of services by sector of activity, 2019-2022, NBB	15
Figure 8. Trade in services by sector of activity, Brussels-Capital Region, EUR million, 2022	17
Figure 9. Breakdown of exports of goods and services from the Brussels-Capital Region, value (EUR million) and share (%), 2012-2022	18
Figure 10. Evolution of exports of goods and services (%), Brussels-Capital Region, 2012-2022	19
Figure 11. Trade in goods, Belgium and regions, 2019-2023, NBB	21
Figure 12. Evolution of exported Brussels goods by category, 2020-2023, NBB	25
Figure 13. Top 15 goods exported by the Brussels-Capital Region, 2020-2023, NBB	25
Figure 14. Ranking in descending order of Brussels categories of goods imported and import percentages, 2020-2023, NBB	27
Figure 15. Top 15 goods imported by the Brussels-Capital Region, 2020-2023, NBB	28
Figure 16. Trade in goods by the Brussels-Capital Region by geographical area, 2018-2023, NBB	29
Figure 17. Top 25 destination countries for Brussels goods, value, evolution and ranking, 2020-2023, NBB	30
Figure 18. Ranking, evolution and distribution of the main European destination countries for Brussels goods (> EUR 10 million), 2020-2023, NBB	32
Figure 19. Cartographic representation of Brussels goods exports to Europe, value (€ million), evolution (%) and ranking in Europe and worldwide, 2022-2023, NBB	36
Figure 20. Ranking, evolution and distribution of the main American destination countries for Brussels goods (> EUR 10 million), 2020-2023, NBB	37
Figure 21. Cartographic representation of Brussels goods exports to America, value (€ million), evolution (%) and ranking in America and worldwide, 2022-2023, NBB	38
Figure 22. Ranking, evolution and distribution of the main Asian and Oceanian destination countries for Brussels goods (> EUR 10 million), 2020-2023, NBB	39
Figure 23. Cartographic representation of Brussels goods exports to Asia, value (€ million), evolution (%) and ranking in Asia and worldwide, 2022-2023, NBB	40
Figure 24. Cartographic representation of Brussels goods exports to Oceania, value (€ million), evolution (%) and ranking in Oceania and worldwide, 2022-2023, NBB	41
Figure 25. Ranking, evolution and distribution of the main African destination countries for Brussels goods (> EUR 10 million), 2020-2023, NBB	42
Figure 26. Cartographic representation of Brussels goods exports to Africa, value (€ million), evolution (%) and ranking in Africa and worldwide, 2022-2023, NBB	43
Figure 27. Top 25 countries the Brussels-Capital Region imported goods from, 2020-2023, NBB	45

Summary

Belgium's exports of services, which were up 2%, recorded moderate growth in 2023, in contrast to the two previous years, which were marked by double-digit growth rates. Belgium had a **services** trade deficit of EUR 6.2 billion in 2023, as a result of relatively higher growth in imports (+4%). This negative balance can be explained primarily by the poor performance of "Travel" and, to a lesser extent, "Other business services".

Belgium's exports of services to its five main trading partners fell or grew only slightly. However, a number of countries stood out for their relatively high growth in exports of services from Belgium (+20%): Ireland, Denmark, Japan and Canada, which each rose four places in the rankings.

The top three countries for Belgian services exports are now the Netherlands, France and Ireland.

One year earlier, in 2022, the **Brussels-Capital Region** had a positive balance of trade in **services** of EUR 3.8 billion, despite a growth in exports (+9%) slightly lower than that of imports (+11%). The sectors that contributed the most to export growth in volume terms in 2022 are Transport and storage, Energy and waste management, and Specialist, scientific and technical activities.

In terms of **goods**, **Belgium** saw its exports fall by 17% in 2023, compared with 2022. This underperformance was primarily due to lower energy prices and the drastic reduction in sales of coronavirus vaccines (-71%) in 2023.

The **Brussels-Capital Region** exported **goods** worth EUR11.8 billion in 2023, a sustained increase of 24% in comparison to 2022. Imports of goods followed the same trend, increasing by 18.4%. The Region's balance of trade in goods nonetheless remained negative (EUR -8.6 billion).

Exports of Transport equipment and Products of the chemical or allied industries, accounted for almost 71% of exports of goods from Brussels, rising by EUR 2 billion in 2023, an increase of 32% in one year. Behind these two major categories of goods, those showing the strongest growth in exports were Machinery, electrical equipment and apparatus (+19%), Food products (+25%), Mineral products (+225%) and Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; paper or paperboard for recycling (...) (+78%).

Despite the increase in exports of Machinery, appliances and electrical equipment, the Region recorded a substantial trade deficit in this category of goods (-EUR 4 billion). These were the goods with the highest trade deficit at Regional level.

The Brussels Region's five main customers in terms of trade in goods were Germany, the Netherlands, France, the United States and Luxembourg.

Exports of goods from Brussels to the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Norway, Japan and Russia fell, while exports to Hungary, the Czech Republic, Turkey, Finland and Israel rose sharply in the ranking of the Region's trade partners (up 6 to 8 places in one year).



Key figures - 2023



Belgian trade in services - 2023

€135.3 billion

Belgium's service exports in 2023

+ 2%

Growth in Belgian services exports in 2023

(+14% in 2022 and +5% in 2019)

Main service import and export countries from Belgium

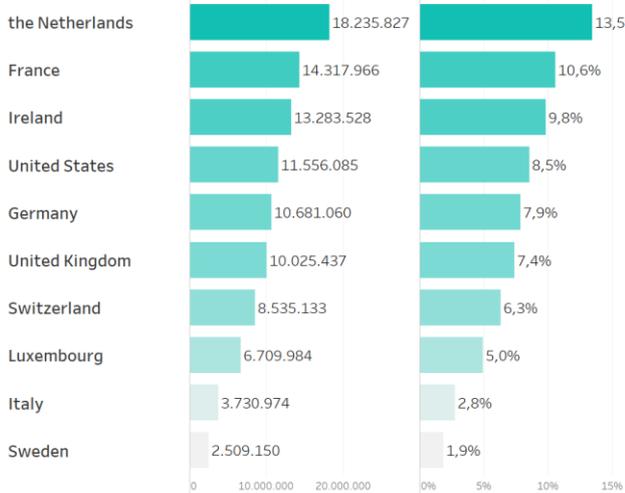
37%

Percentage of Belgium's services exports to **neighbouring countries** in 2023

Figure 1. Belgium's main trading partners, volume of service exports and imports (€ thousand) and share of total (%)

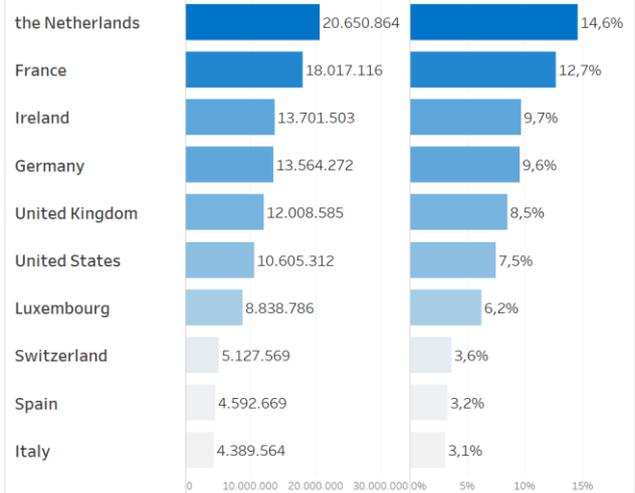
Main countries of export of services

Belgium
Top-10-Value (Thousand €) and Share (%)



Main countries of import of services

Belgium
Top-10-Value (Thousand €) and Share (%)



Source : NBB - External statistics - Balance of payments - Belgian exports and imports of services by country

Trade in services from the Brussels-Capital Region - 2022

EUR 32.3 billion

Exports of services from the Brussels-Capital Region - 2022

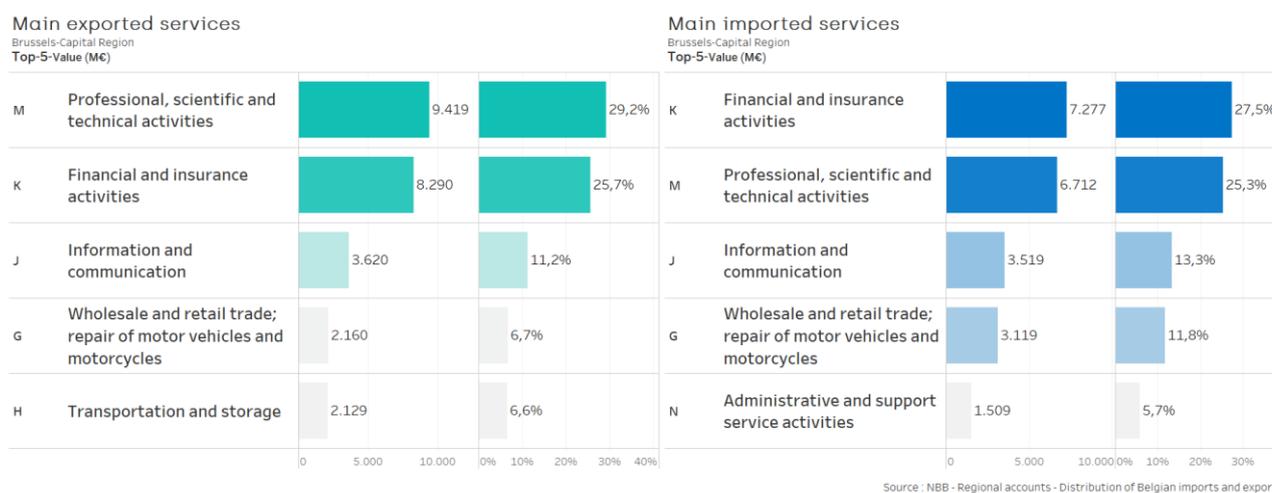
+ 9%

Growth in Brussels services exports in 2022

(+4% in 2021 and +7% in 2019)

Main services exported to and imported from the Brussels-Capital Region

Figure 2. Main services exported and imported, volume (€ million) and share of total (%)



Trade in goods from the Brussels-Capital Region - 2023

EUR 11.8 billion

Exports of goods from the Brussels Region in 2023

+24%

Growth in the Brussels-Capital Region's goods exports in 2023

(+20% in 2022 and +8% in 2019)

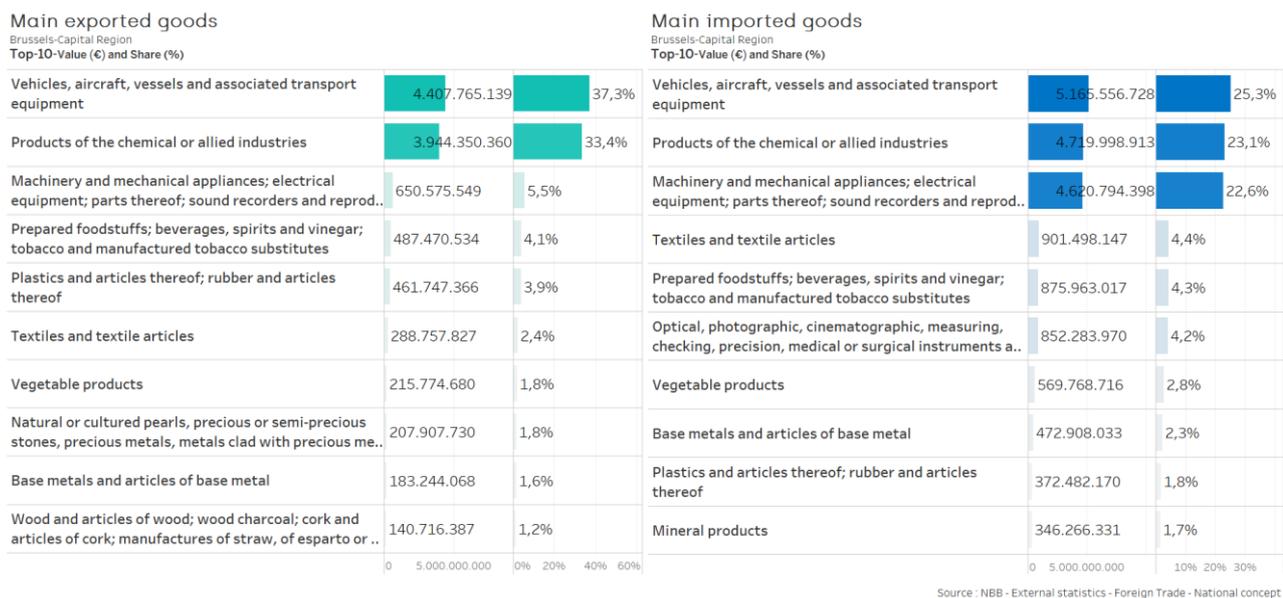
Main goods imported and exported

71%

Percentage of the two main exported goods, **Transport equipment** and **Chemical and allied products**, in the total Brussels exports of goods in 2023



Figure 3. Main goods exported and imported, Brussels-Capital Region, volume (€) and share of total (%)



Major changes

Among the most exported goods, the highest growth was seen in the following products: **Mineral products (+225%)**, **Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; paper or paperboard for recycling; paper and paper products (+78%)**, **Products of the chemical and allied industries (+57%)**, and **Products of the food industries (+25%)**.

Main trading partners

81%

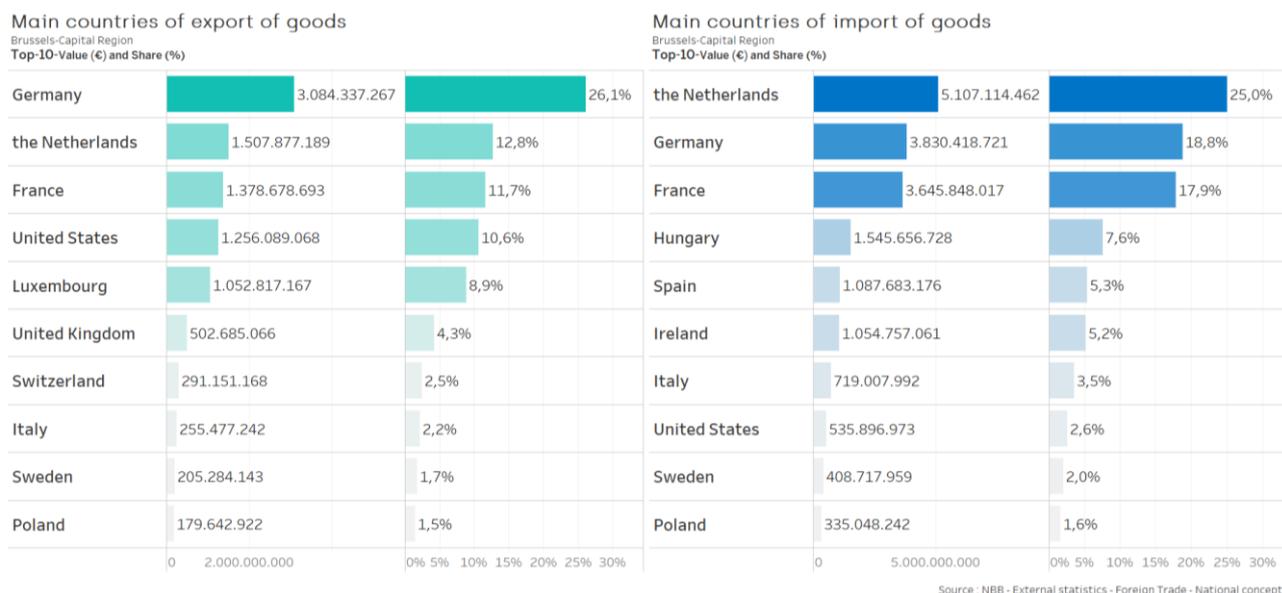
Percentage of Brussels exports to **Europe** in 2023

60%

Percentage of Brussels-Capital Region exports to **neighbouring countries** from Belgium in 2023



Figure 4. The Brussels-Capital Region's main trading partners, volume of goods exports and imports (€) and share of total (%)



Major changes

Among the Brussels Region's most important trading partners (Top-25), the increase in exports between 2022 and 2023 was highest in the **Czech Republic (+174%)**, **Hungary (+153%)**, **Turkey (+123%)**, **Finland (+98%)**, **Canada (+91%)**, **Israel (+85%)** and **Sweden (+83%)**.

Methodological note

Recurrence

The Brussels External Trade Balance is published biennially: the report covering the annual export and import statistics for the Brussels-Capital Region is published in the first half of the year, while the publication covering the first half of the current year (H1) is published at the end of the year.

These analyses were first published around ten years ago, 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 Secretary of State for the Brussels-Capital Region in charge of foreign trade.

Data source

The data on foreign **goods** trade is taken from the online database of the National Bank of Belgium (NBB) *NBB.Stat*, under the heading "External statistics - Foreign trade - National concept". The NBB publishes this data by type of goods and by country, for Belgium as a whole and the different regions. The data presented in this study was taken on 19/03/2024.

For international trade in **services**, the data by country for Belgium is sent to us directly by the NBB and is based on the Belgian balance of payments. It is available quarterly. The National Bank also publishes monthly data by type of activity under the "External statistics - Balance of payments" heading.

The annual data by region and by sector of activity is taken from NBB statistics on the "Regional breakdown of imports and exports", drawn up on the basis of the Regional Accounts. It can be downloaded from the *NBB.Stat* website. The data presented in this publication was extracted on 10/04/2024.

External goods trade - National concept

In this publication, statistics on international trade in **goods** are based on data drawn up according to the national concept and not the European concept. According to the national concept, the destination and origin of the goods are requested both in customs declarations and in Intrastat declarations¹. By means of 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

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 have to 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/dd/onegate/data/intrastat-quick-guide_en.pdf)

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

The focus is therefore not on the identity of the exporter or the owner of the goods, but on the physical location where the economic processes takes place. This makes it possible to almost completely exclude the "headquarters effect" and to partially exclude the "gateway effect". 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 place of business close to 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.

In contrast, according to the Community concept, all transactions involving the import and export of goods are taken into account, including purchases (imports) and sales (re-exports) in Belgium between non-resident companies.

Foreign trade in services - Regional concept

According to this concept, Belgian imports and exports of services are divided up 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. The data is annual and broken down by sector of activity. It is published approximately two years after the previous year.

Foreign trade in services - Balance of payments

The National Bank of Belgium² analyses service transactions using several declarations intended for residents.

For companies in the non-financial sector, the selection is based on a mix of capping and sampling techniques. There is a full declaration for the most relevant companies (monthly or quarterly) and specific declarations for other companies (monthly or quarterly).

Three declarations have been defined for companies in the financial sector, each covering a specific sub-sector: credit institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies, and other financial institutions. The entirety of these sub-sectors is subject to declaration, but the frequency may be monthly, quarterly or annual.

In addition to direct declarations, the NBB also uses payment card information, administrative data and data from international institutions such as the European Commission.

² https://www.nbb.be/doc/dq/f_method/itss_fr.pdf



BELGIAN EXTERNAL TRADE IN SERVICES - 2023

Slower growth in Belgian services exports in 2023 (+2%). Some of Belgium's major export markets (France, United States, Germany) have experienced a decline in export volumes, while others (the Netherlands) have stabilised. However, exports of services to Ireland increased 52%.

NBB data on Belgian exports of services is available on a quarterly basis, broken down by destination country. According to this data, the value of Belgian exports of services rose slightly between 2022 and 2023, from EUR 132.4 billion to EUR 135.3 billion³ (+2.2%). This weak growth followed two good years of recovery (10 to 14%), after a drop of 4.2%.

Although the growth in imports of services (+3.7%) was lower than in 2022 (+18.4%), the percentage increase remained higher than the growth observed in exports. As a result, the trade deficit widened further to EUR 6.2 billion, a substantial 57% increase in one year. The Travel category alone showed a deficit of almost EUR 11 billion. The second category with a significant deficit was Other business services (EUR -1 billion). However, the data produced by the NBB does not allow the identification of the sectors of activity most affected by this imbalance for these two types of activity⁴.

The top export countries include mainly neighbouring countries or those with close geographical proximity, such as the [Netherlands](#) (EUR 18.2 billion, up 0.3%), [France](#) (EUR 14.3 billion, down 4.8%), [Germany](#) (EUR 10.7 billion, down 1.1%), the [United Kingdom](#) (EUR 10 billion, up 2.4%), and the [United States](#) in fourth place (EUR 11.6 billion, down 14.2%). The main surprise in 2023 was [Ireland](#), which moved up 4 places to 3rd place (EUR 13.3 billion, up 51.8%). Belgian service exports to this country rose by 136.5% in three years.

Outside Europe, in addition to the USA, [Japan](#) (EUR 1.9 billion, +27.2%), [China](#) (EUR 1.5 billion, -13%) and [Singapore](#) (EUR 1.2 billion, -18.6%) were Belgium's main customers.

In the top 25, the 2023 financial year saw a number of downward trends in services exports by country, the most significant being Austria (-25.2%). But in terms of trends over the last three years, only Belgian services to Singapore have fallen in terms of exports (-21%).

³ hub.brussels calculations based on quarterly data provided by the NBB: External statistics - Balance of payments - Belgian exports and imports of services by country.

⁴ The NBB's regional accounts data, by sector of activity, has not yet been updated. The latest data available is from 2022. Only balance of payments data by type of service is shown on the NBB website for 2023.



Figure 5. Top 25 destination countries for Belgian services exports, and their evolution and distribution, 2020-2023, NBB

Exports of services

Belgium		2023		Evolution 1 year (%)		Evolution 3 years (%)		Shares (%)		Cumulative shares (%)		Ranks	Evolution 1 year		Evolution 3 years	
Top-25		Value (Thousands €)		2023		2023		2022 2023		2022 2023		2023	2023		2023	
the Netherlands	NL	18 235 827		0,33%		17,0%		3,7%	3,5%	13,7%	13,5%	1		0		0
France	FR	14 317 966		-4,81%		23,9%		11,4%	10,6%	25,1%	24,1%	2		0		0
Ireland	IE	13 283 528			51,79%			6,6%	9,8%	31,7%	33,9%	3		-4		-4
United States	US	11 556 085			-14,22%		2,6%	10,2%	8,5%	41,9%	42,4%	4		1		1
Germany	DE	10 681 060		-1,13%		18,9%		8,2%	7,9%	50,0%	50,3%	5		1		1
United Kingdom	GB	10 025 437			2,41%		12,6%	7,4%	7,4%	57,4%	57,7%	6		1		1
Switzerland	CH	8 535 133		-5,12%		20,0%		6,8%	6,3%	64,2%	64,0%	7		1		1
Luxembourg	LU	6 709 984			3,38%		31,7%	4,9%	5,0%	69,1%	69,0%	8		0		0
Italy	IT	3 730 974			11,26%		44,7%	2,5%	2,8%	71,7%	71,7%	9		0		0
Sweden	SE	2 509 150			1,52%		37,0%	1,9%	1,9%	73,5%	73,6%	10		0		0
Spain	ES	2 273 375			7,09%		27,9%	1,6%	1,7%	75,1%	75,3%	11		0		0
Denmark	DK	1 904 319			20,31%		83,7%	1,2%	1,4%	76,3%	76,7%	12		-1		-4
Japan	JP	1 865 998			27,19%		91,6%	1,1%	1,4%	77,4%	78,1%	13		-4		-4
Poland	PL	1 807 347			15,48%		61,2%	1,2%	1,3%	78,6%	79,4%	14		0		0
China, People's Republ..	CN	1 535 673			-13,03%		26,3%	1,3%	1,1%	79,9%	80,5%	15		3		2
Singapore	SG	1 197 062			-18,60%		-21,0%	1,1%	0,9%	81,1%	81,4%	16		0		4
Austria	AT	1 130 519			-25,20%		3,3%	1,1%	0,8%	82,2%	82,3%	17		2		2
Czech Republic	CZ	954 512		-0,49%		58,5%		0,7%	0,7%	82,9%	83,0%	18		0		-3
Finland	FI	891 259		-0,53%		31,9%		0,7%	0,7%	83,6%	83,6%	19		0		0
Canada	CA	846 244			29,60%		68,0%	0,5%	0,6%	84,1%	84,2%	20		-5		-4
Türkiye	TR	844 880			9,72%		62,4%	0,6%	0,6%	84,7%	84,9%	21		1		-2
Portugal	PT	798 720			9,49%		51,9%	0,6%	0,6%	85,2%	85,5%	22		1		0
Romania	RO	745 840			10,98%		48,3%	0,5%	0,6%	85,7%	86,0%	23		-1		-2
Norway	NO	726 935			13,08%		46,5%	0,5%	0,5%	86,2%	86,5%	24		-2		-2
Hong Kong	HK	702 848			1,75%		9,2%	0,5%	0,5%	86,7%	87,1%	25		2		5

Source : NBB - External statistics - Balance of payments - Belgian exports and imports of services by country



FOREIGN TRADE IN SERVICES IN BRUSSELS - 2022

A. TRADE IN SERVICES FROM THE BRUSSELS-CAPITAL REGION

The growth in exports of services in the Brussels-Capital Region was appreciable (9%), but lower than in the other regions of the country. The trade surplus was EUR 3.8 billion, while Wallonia and Flanders posted a deficit in their balance of trade in services.

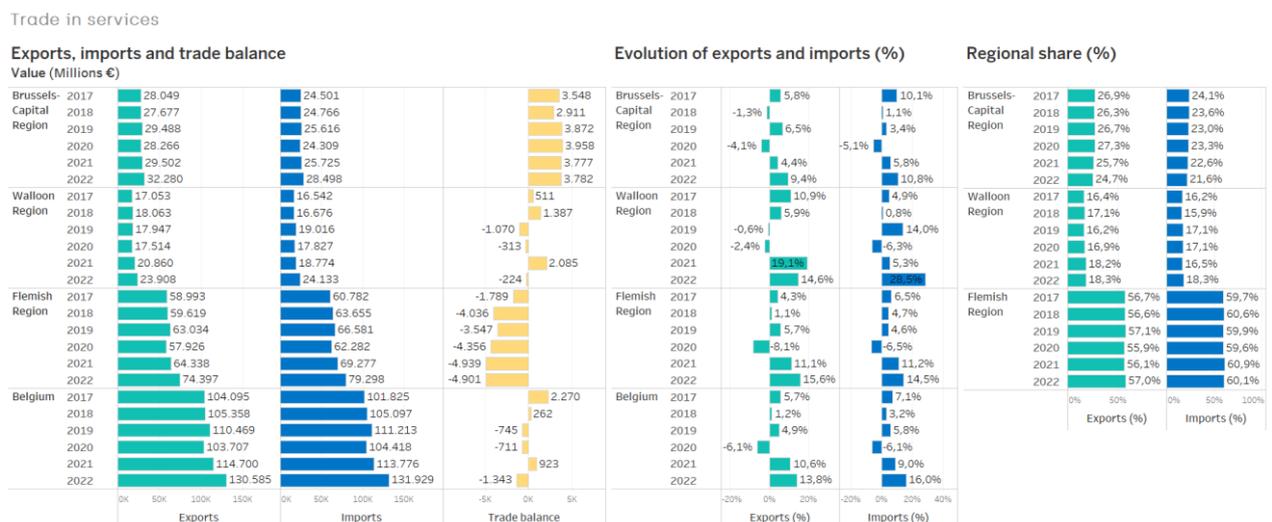
Exports of services in the Brussels Capital Region showed an increase of 9.4% in 2022 compared to 2021, rising from 29.5 to 32.3 billion EUR. Imports also rose, but by a slightly higher percentage (+10.8%), from EUR 25.7 to 28.5 billion. The trade balance is therefore positive in 2022, with a surplus of EUR 3.8 billion, a figure that has been stable since 2019.

The evolution of Brussels 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 decline in Brussels' exports of services (-4.1%), but this followed a particularly prolific year (+6.6% in 2019). 2021 marked a return to sustained growth (+4.4%), exceeding the result recorded in 2019 and confirmed by the increase recorded in 2022 (+9.4%).

If we compare this with the two other regions of the country, we note that the growth in services exports was stronger in Flanders (+15.6%) and Wallonia (+14.6%) between 2021 and 2022. The same applies to imports (+14.5% in Flanders, and +28.5% in Wallonia). As a result, Wallonia's trade balance moved from a surplus of EUR 2.1 billion in 2021 to a deficit of EUR 224 million in 2022, while Flanders retained its deficit of EUR 4.9 billion in 2022.

After reaching 27% in 2020 ("peak" since 2017), the Brussels Region's share of Belgian services exports fell by one or two percentage points in subsequent years (25% in 2022). This was to the advantage of the other two Regions: 57% for Flanders and 18% for Wallonia in 2022.

Figure 6. Exports, imports and trade balance of services by Region and for Belgium (millions of EUR), 2017-2022, NBB



B. EXCHANGES OF BRUSSELS SERVICES BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY

The number of sectors recording export growth has increased in recent years: there were just five in 2020, eight in 2021, and they were in the majority in 2022 (13 out of 16). The sectors with the most sustained sales of Brussels services abroad in 2022 are Transport and storage, Energy and waste management, and Specialist, scientific and technical activities.

Brussels exports of services

In 2022, 54.9% of Brussels' exports of services were generated by [Professional, scientific and technical activities](#) (29.2%) and [Financial and insurance activities](#) (25.7%). Third place was occupied by the [information and communication](#) sector with a total share of 11.2%.

Figure 7. Evolution of Brussels exports of services by sector of activity, 2019-2022, NBB

Exports of services		2021		2022		Share (%)		Evolution 1 year (%)		Evolution 3 years (%)		Regional share (%)	
Brussels-Capital Region													
		2021	2022	2021	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	8.882	9.419	30,11%	29,18%	6,0%	8,6%	M	48,8%				
K	Financial and insurance activities	8.397	8.290	28,46%	25,68%	-1,3%	7,6%	K	40,2%				
J	Information and communication	3.447	3.620	11,68%	11,22%	5,0%	5,3%	J	35,0%				
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	1.916	2.160	6,49%	6,69%	12,8%	-1,2%	G	16,9%				
H	Transportation and storage	1.277	2.129	4,33%	6,60%	66,8%	74,2%	H	7,9%				
N	Administrative and support service activities	1.526	1.448	5,17%	4,49%	-5,1%	-11,4%	N	29,6%				
S	Other service activities	1.175	1.288	3,98%	3,99%	9,6%	32,7%	S	89,9%				
D_E	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	485	1.167	1,64%	3,62%	140,6%	92,5%	D_E	71,8%				
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	784	867	2,66%	2,69%	10,6%	0,8%	O	39,0%				
B_C	Manufacturing, including mining and quarrying	574	590	1,95%	1,83%	2,8%	-28,7%	B_C	2,6%				
I	Accommodation and food service activities	404	529	1,37%	1,64%	31,1%	-26,5%	I	18,3%				
L	Real estate activities	249	189	0,84%	0,59%	-24,0%	17,8%	L	77,3%				
Q	Human health and social work activities	75	167	0,25%	0,52%	121,7%	60,6%	Q	15,3%				
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	151	160	0,51%	0,50%	6,1%	14,1%	R	35,3%				
F	Construction	107	139	0,36%	0,43%	30,3%	-2,2%	F	5,7%				
P	Education	54	117	0,18%	0,36%	118,9%	13,4%	P	16,7%				

Source : NBB - Regional accounts - Distribution of Belgian imports and exports

Analysis of the positive performance of Brussels services exports by sector of activity

While growth in exports of services was mainly supported by [Professional, scientific and technical activities](#) in 2021 (+1.3 billion in value), 2022 was marked by increased foreign sales by the [Transport and storage](#) sector (+EUR 852 million), [Energy and waste management](#) (+EUR 682 million) and [Scientific and technical activities](#) in third place (+EUR 537 million).



Over three years (2019 to 2022), the [Production and distribution of electricity, gas and steam \(...\)](#)⁵ sector and the [Transport and storage](#) sector grew strongly (92.5% and 66.8% respectively); growth between 2021 and 2022 was particularly remarkable, with increases of 140.6% and 66.8% respectively.

[Trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles](#), appeared to be recovering, with an increase of 12.8% between 2021 and 2022, whereas previous trends had been negative (-1.2% over the last three years).

Among the top sectors of exported services in Brussels, [Professional, scientific and technical activities](#) grew by 6% in 2022 (+8.6% over three years), [Information and communication](#) activities increased their foreign sales slightly (5% after a period of relative stagnation), while [Other services activities](#)⁶ grew by 9.6%, in line with its growth over the last two years (32.7% in three years).

Further down the ranking, we can note the good performance of the [Human health and social work sectors](#) (+121.7% in 2022 - a level of growth unequalled in the last ten years -, 60.6% in three years); [Education](#) (+118.9% in 2022 after three years of relatively marked decline, +13.4% in three years); [Accommodation and food services](#) (+31.1% in 2022); and [Construction](#) (+30.3%). These last two sectors seem to be picking up again, after a tangible slowdown in 2020 (around -40%). Lastly, the [Public Administration](#) (+10.6%) and [Arts, Entertainment and Recreation](#) (+6.1% in 2022, and +14.1% in three years) sectors also saw more modest growth.

Analysis of the negative performance of Brussels services exports by sector of activity

The sectors of activity showing a decrease in the volume of Brussels exports in 2022 included:

- [Financial and insurance activities](#) (-1.3%, but up 7.6% over the last three years);
- [Administrative and support services](#) (-5.1% and 11.4% over three years);
- [Real estate activities](#) (-24.0%, but +17.8% over the last three years).

Brussels imports of services

Imports of services into the Brussels-Capital Region increased by 10.8% in 2022. The BCR service sectors with the highest import volumes in 2022 were:

- [Financial and insurance activities](#);
- [Professional, scientific and technical activities](#);
- [Information and communication technologies](#);
- [Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles](#).

While [Financial and insurance activities](#) accounted for a large part of the growth in the import value in 2021 (EUR +1.2 billion more for this sector alone), the situation in 2022 was more mixed]: [Professional, scientific](#)

⁵ Also presented under the more concise heading of "Energy and waste management".

⁶ This section (S) includes the activities of associations, the repair of computers and personal and household goods, as well as various personal service activities not classified elsewhere in the Nace-Bel 2008 classification (https://statbel.fgov.be/sites/default/files/Over_Statbel_FR/Nomenclaturen/NACE-BEL%202008_FR.pdf, p. 494).



and technical activities imported EUR 772 million more than in 2021, Energy and waste management accounted for EUR 545 million more imports and Financial and insurance activities EUR 365 million more.

Brussels trade balance in services

The sectors with a clear surplus in trade in services in 2022 included:

- Professional, scientific and technical activities (+EUR 2.7 billion)
- Financial and insurance activities (+EUR 1 billion)
- Transport and storage (EUR +1.1 billion)
- Administrative and support services (+EUR 788 million)
- Other services (+EUR 653 million)

Conversely, in the following sectors of activity, imports of services clearly exceeded exports:

- Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (EUR -958 million)
- Manufacturing industry, including mining and quarrying (EUR -454 million).

Figure 8. Trade in services by sector of activity, Brussels-Capital Region, EUR million, 2022

Trade in services

Exports, imports and trade balance

Brussels-Capital Region - 2022

Value (Millions €)

Sector	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	9,419	6,712	2,707
K Financial and insurance activities	8,290	7,277	1,013
J Information and communication	3,620	3,519	101
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,160	3,119	-958
H Transportation and storage	2,129	1,063	1,066
N Administrative and support service activities	1,448	1,509	-61
S Other service activities	1,288	635	653
D_E Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and Water supply; sewer...	1,167	980	188
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	867	80	788
B_C Manufacturing, including mining and quarrying	590	1,044	-454
I Accommodation and food service activities	529	46	483
L Real estate activities	189	65	124
Q Human health and social work activities	167	60	107
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	160	163	-3
F Construction	139	163	-24
P Education	117	49	68

Source : NBB - Regional accounts - Distribution of Belgian imports and exports



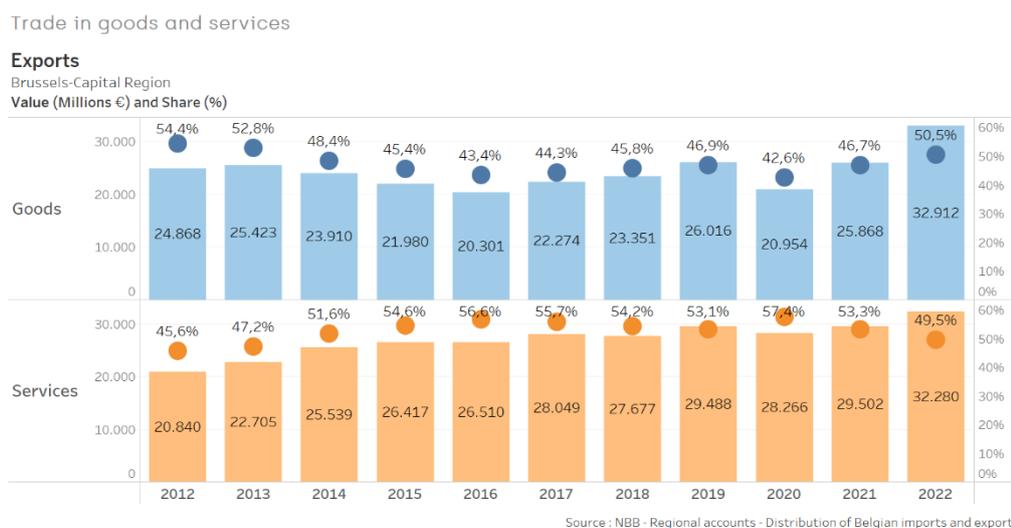
C. SHARE OF SERVICES IN BRUSSELS EXPORTS

The regional figures for exports of goods and services, established according to the regional concept⁷ and the result of collaboration between the NBB and the three Regions, are provided annually by the NBB. According to this methodology, which records trade in goods and services based on the location of exporters and importers, the volume of exports of goods and exports of services from Brussels were almost equivalent in 2022 (EUR 32.9 billion and EUR 32.3 billion respectively).

In terms of trade in goods, this amount is significantly higher than the amount obtained using the external statistics methodology, according to the national concept, which takes into account the origin and destination of goods. According to this second method of recording trade in goods, Brussels exports totalled EUR 11.8 billion. The latter data will be used more widely in future chapters on the international trade in goods, as explained in the methodological note to this report.

In 2022, Brussels exports of services represented 49.5% of the Region's exports, the lowest percentage since 2013.

Figure 9. Breakdown of exports of goods and services from the Brussels-Capital Region, value (EUR million) and share (%), 2012-2022



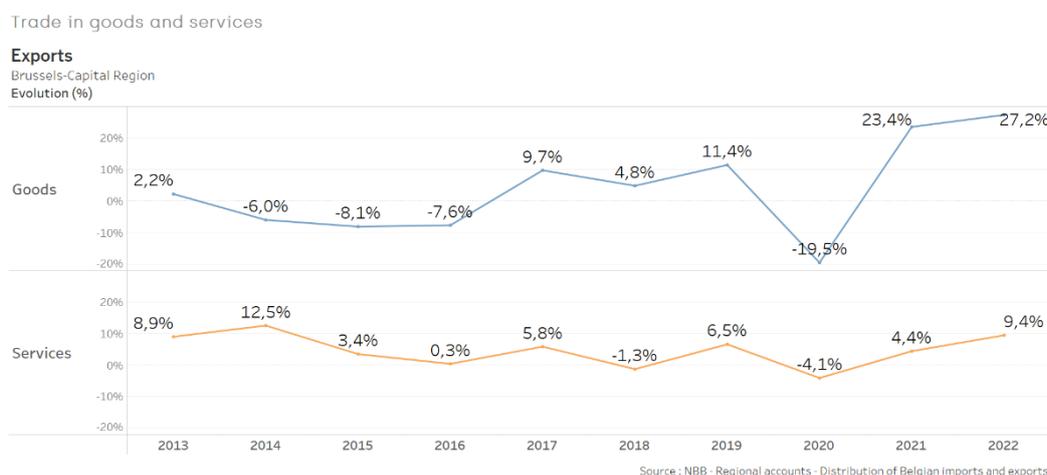
The sharp drop in exports of goods during the first year of the Covid-19 pandemic (-19.5% in 2020) was followed by two years of sustained growth in the volume of goods exported (+23.4% and +27.2%) (Figure 10). The extent of this phenomenon was smaller for services (-4.1% followed by growth of 4.4% and 9.4% in 2022), influencing the proportion of services in the Region's total volume of exports, which fell from 53.1% in 2019 to 49.5% in 2022. They are more resistant to changes in the economic environment than exports of goods⁸.

⁷ Not the national concept used for goods. (see Methodological Note above).

⁸ 24/04/2017 - BISA Focus no.19: Services, a cornerstone of Brussels exports.

Nevertheless, the Brussels-Capital Region still exported a higher proportion of services (49.5%) than Flanders (19.3% in 2022) and Wallonia (29.7% in 2022).

Figure 10. Evolution of exports of goods and services (%), Brussels-Capital Region, 2012-2022



BELGIAN EXTERNAL TRADE IN GOODS - 2023

A. BELGIAN TRADE IN GOODS

Belgian exports down sharply and trade balance widening (-EUR 20.9 billion)

At **national** level, exports (EUR 363.9 billion) and imports of goods (EUR 384.7 billion) fell by 17.4% and 12.8% respectively in 2023, compared to 2022. Consequently, the trade deficit is widening, reaching EUR -20.9 billion in 2023. However, these negative evolutions followed significant increases in imports and exports of around 26% and 35% in 2021 and 2022.

Belgian exports fell sharply throughout most of the year, by between -10% and -30% between March and December 2023, compared with the corresponding months of the previous year. Belgian exports were at their lowest level in August 2023.

B. BELGIAN TRADE IN GOODS BY CATEGORY

Lower energy prices and a drastic reduction in vaccine sales were the main causes of the drop in Belgian exports of goods in 2023.

The decline in **Belgian exports** of goods is due in particular to the fall in exports of **Mineral products** (EUR -40.6 billion, or -45.1%) and the poor performance of **Chemical and related products**, the largest category of goods exported (25.4%). This is evident in the fall of EUR 24.3 billion (-20.9%) compared to 2022.

Within the **Mineral products** sector, exports of the two main categories, *Petroleum oils (...)* and *Petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons*, accounting for EUR 41.9 billion of Belgian exports of goods in 2023, fell by 46.3%. These products had almost tripled in value in 2022, rising from 26.7 in 2021 to EUR 78 billion. The vertiginous rise in export value was largely attributable to the increase in energy prices in this period⁹.

Within **Chemical and related products**, mainly sales of coronavirus vaccines fell in 2023, from EUR 24.8 to EUR 7.1 billion (-71.3%).

Among the largest categories of goods, there were also significant falls in:

- **Natural and cultured pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles made thereof; imitation jewellery; coins** (EUR 14.4 billion, a share of 3.9%, down 30.3%), and in particular exports of **diamonds** (EUR 8.9 billion, down 29%) and foreign sales of **platinum** (EUR 2.7 billion, down 42.1%). According to the National Bank of Belgium, the situation for diamonds can be explained by a number of factors: the difficult economic situation in China and India, which traditionally demand polished and rough diamonds respectively; competition from cheaper artificial diamonds worldwide; and the geopolitical situation, given that Russia is the world's leading producer of rough diamonds: many Belgian diamond merchants have adjusted their trade flows and are passing less through Belgium, in view of a possible European boycott of Russian diamonds¹⁰;
- **Base metals and articles made of base metal** (7.6%, down 13.7%), mainly cast iron and steel (EUR 14.3 billion, down 15.9%, after a 25.7% rise in 2022);
- **Plastics and articles made thereof** (6.2%, down 16.8%).

The main categories of goods gaining in importance are **Transport equipment** (11.8% share, up 16.7%), and **Food industry products** (7%, up 13.9%).

Belgian imports fell by 12.8%, mainly due to the decline in **Mineral products** (18% import share, down 40.8% on 2022).

C. THE GOODS TRADE BY REGION

Brussels exports rose by 24% in 2023, the highest increase in the last five years, while exports from other regions fell in the same year.

While Belgian exports of goods fell by 17.4% in 2023 compared to the same period the previous year, **Brussels exports** rose by **23.6%**, from EUR 9.6 to 11.8 billion, three consecutive years of sustained growth, since the decline in 2020 (-5%). The Brussels Region's share of Belgian exports therefore rose from 2.2% to 3.2% in 2023. Imports into Brussels followed the same trend, rising by 18.4% compared to a fall of 12.8% for Belgium as a whole.

⁹ <https://www.nbb.be/doc/dq/n/dq3/histo/enp2312.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.nbb.be/doc/dq/n/dq3/histo/enp2309.pdf>



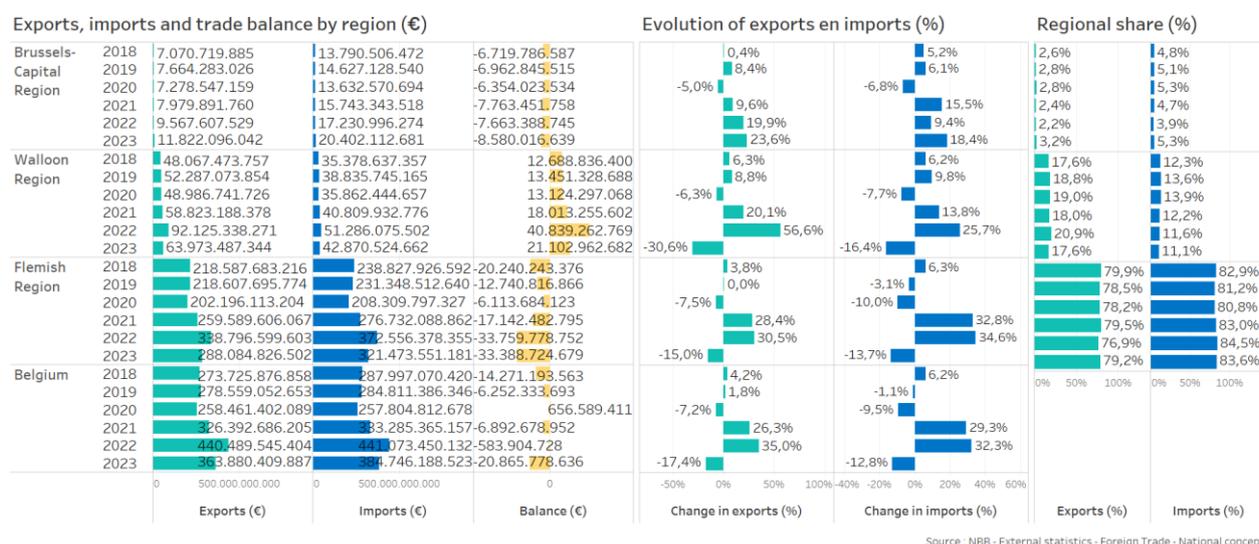
The **trade balance** therefore remained in deficit (EUR -8.6 billion), as it has been for several years.

As for the other regions, **Flanders**, which accounted for around 79.2% of the country's exports of goods (compared with 76.9% in 2022), saw its overall exports and imports of goods fall by 15.0% and 13.7% respectively. The deficit remained stable compared with 2022, at EUR 33.4 billion.

Wallonia, which now accounts for 17.6% of Belgian exports (compared to 20.9% in 2022), saw its exports fall by 30.6% compared to 2022, while its imports fell by 16.4%. Consequently, its trade surplus shrank from EUR 40.8 billion to 21.1 billion in 2023.

Figure 11. Trade in goods, Belgium and regions, 2019-2023, NBB

Trade in goods



D. TRADE IN THE GOODS CATEGORY BY REGION

In Brussels

As in 2022, the growth in Brussels exports was sustained in 2023, thanks in particular to the performance of **Chemical and related products** (+57.4%) in particular, and, to a lesser extent, **Transport equipment** (+15.2%). In three years, exports in these two categories of goods have grown by 123% and 40% respectively.

These two categories of goods account for almost 71% of Brussels exports of goods: 37.3% for Transport equipment, or EUR 4.4 billion, and 33.4% for Chemical and related products, or EUR 3.9 billion.

The share of other categories of goods does not exceed 6% of total foreign sales of the BCR for each, in particular:

- **Machinery and appliances, electrical equipment (...)** (5.5% of exports, or EUR 650.6 million, up 18.8%, +14% over three years)
- **Food industry products (...)** (4.1% of exports, or EUR 487.5 million, up 25.2%, +42% in three years)
- **Plastics and articles made thereof (...)** (3.9% of exports, or EUR 461.7 million, down 17%, +85% in three years).



Flanders and Wallonia

In **Flanders**, exports of **Chemical and related products** (more specifically *Pharmaceutical products*) fell overall by 27.1% (EUR 66.3 billion compared to 90.9 billion in 2022), even though this is the largest category of goods exported (a share of 23%). Similarly, **Mineral products** (12.5% of exports) were down 33.4% (in particular *Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products from distillation; bituminous materials; mineral waxes*, more specifically *Petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons* (-11.5 million EUR)). **Transport equipment** (12.8% share, +22.6%), **Machinery and equipment** (11.1% share, +5.2%) and **Food industry products** (7.3% share, +14.7%) followed the opposite trend.

In terms of imports, down by 13.7%, the picture is the same as at the national level, with a significant fall in Flemish imports of **Mineral products** (-39%).

As far as **Wallonia** is concerned, the situation is similar to that in Flanders as regards the category of goods that suffered the most in 2023: **Mineral products** fell by 63.2% on the export side (also *Fuels...*, and more specifically *Petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons*, with a loss of almost EUR 21 billion), compared with 2022, and by 61.3% on the import side.



BRUSSELS' EXTERNAL TRADE IN GOODS - 2023

A. BRUSSELS' TRADE BY GOODS TYPE

Exports

Accounting for more than half of Brussels exports, motor vehicles for passenger transport (36%) and pharmaceutical products (18%) recorded substantial increases in their foreign sales in 2023 (+33% and +48% respectively). Foodstuffs were a small step down, but climbed to fourth place among Brussels' most exported goods, followed by plastics and rubber.

With a share of 37.3%, compared to 40.0% in 2022, and an export volume of more than EUR 4.4 billion, **Transport equipment** retained the top position in the categories of goods most exported by the Brussels Region (Figure 12). Exports of this type of goods rose by 15.2% from 2022 to 2023. This is mainly **Passenger cars and other motor vehicles mainly designed for transporting people** (EUR 4.2 billion, up 16%).

Chemical and related products (33.4%) remained the **second** most exported category of goods in 2023 (EUR 3.9 billion), behind Transport equipment following an increase of 57.4% compared to 2022. This is mainly:

- *Medicines consisting of products mixed together, prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes but not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale* (EUR 1.1 billion, compared with EUR 7.2 million in 2022, an exponential increase);
- *Medicines consisting of mixed or unmixed products, prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, presented in measured doses* (EUR 629,7 million);
- *Human or animal blood for therapeutic uses, ...* (EUR 390.2 million), including mainly *Immunological products, presented in doses or packaged for retail sale* (EUR 234.1 million) and *Vaccines for human medicine (excluding SARS coronavirus vaccines)* (EUR 128 million);
- *Oxygen-functional amino compounds* (EUR 379.7 million, an increase of 90.7%);
- *Perfume and eau de toilette* (EUR 235,5 million);
- *Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen heteroatom(s) only* (EUR 219,5 million);
- *Sulphonamides* (EUR 180.3 million compared with EUR 23.2 million in 2022, an exponential increase);
- *Acyclic alcohols and halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives* (EUR 129 million);
- *Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin, other than medicinal products, including sun tanning preparations and preparations for tanning; preparations for manicure or pedicure* (EUR 104 million).

After these two heavyweights in Brussels exports, the **third** category of goods exported in 2023 (5.5%) was **Machinery, appliances and electrical equipment**. Foreign sales of these goods rose by 18.8% compared with 2022, from EUR 547.7 million to EUR 650.6 million, while remaining a relatively modest category (5.7% share in 2022). The main goods exported in this category were *Centrifuges, filtering or purifying machinery for gases or liquids* (EUR 147.2 million, +7.6%); *Automatic data processing machines and units (...)* (EUR 134.5 million, +112.7%), *Electric motors and generators, excluding generating sets*

[Brussels external trade balance sheet 2023 - BU Research](#)



(EUR 51.5 million, compared with only EUR 363. 729 in 2022), and *Consumer telephone sets* (EUR 47.1 million, +19.8%).

Food industry products (...) rose by 25.2% to become the **fourth** most exported category of Brussels goods, with an overall share of 4.1%, and a total value of 487.5 million (compared to 230.6 in 2022). Among the products in question, we could highlight:

- *Chocolate and other prepared foods containing cocoa* (EUR 90.4 million, -4.4%);
- *Malt beers* (EUR 78.9 million, + 418.3%);
- *Bakery products, pastries, cakes* (EUR 52.8 million, +6.3%);
- *Cereal products obtained by puffing or roasting (e.g. corn flakes); cereals (other than corn) in grain form or in the form of flakes or other prepared grains (excluding flour, groats and meal)* (EUR 51 million, up 23.6%).

Following food products, **Plastics and articles made thereof, Rubber and articles made thereof** rank fifth in Brussels' most exported goods categories, with an overall share of 3.9% and sales of EUR 461.5 million (up 17%). Most of this was generated by *Rubber and rubber products* (EUR 365.5 million, down 11.6%), including:

- *Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip* (EUR 230.5 million, +21%)
- *New rubber tyres* (EUR 62.7 million, +37.4%)
- *Synthetic and factice rubber for rubber derived from oils, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip* (EUR 51.1 million, -21.7%)

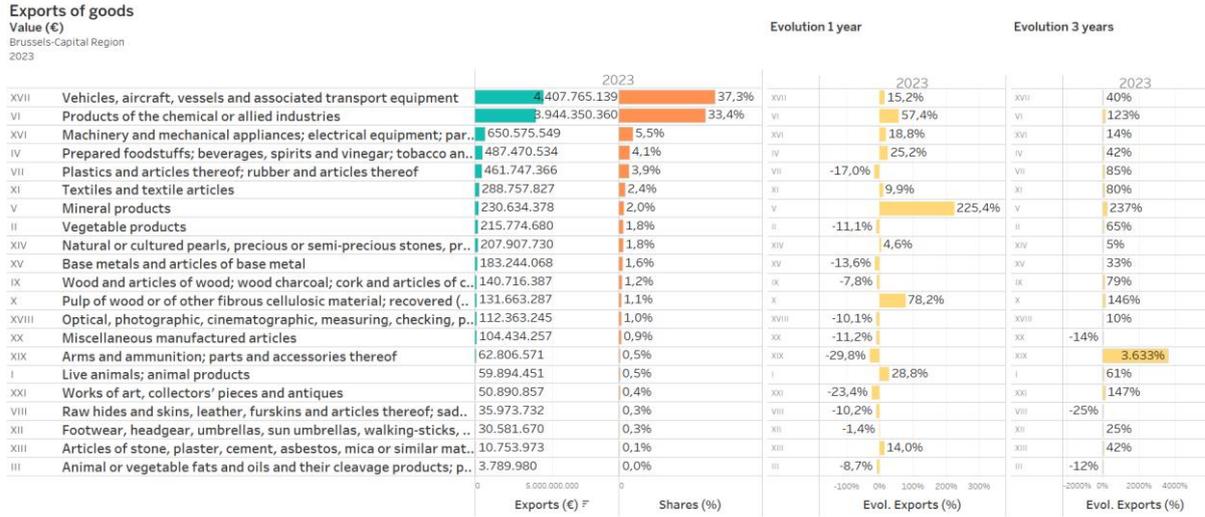
Finally, the performance of **Mineral Products** cannot be overlooked, since in 2023, this category of goods saw its exports increase by 225.4%), reaching EUR 230.6 million, and an overall share of 2% (compared to 0.7% in 2022). Among the top products in this category:

- *Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing by weight 70% or more petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals, such oils being the basic constituents of the preparations* (EUR 99.7 million, +71%).
- *Slag, ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel) containing metals, arsenic or compounds* (EUR 88.3 million, an exponential increase);

In addition, **Pulp from wood or from other fibrous cellulose material; paper or paperboard for recycling (waste and scrap); paper and paperboard products** recorded a 78.2% increase in foreign sales in the period under review, the second highest growth rate after mineral products.

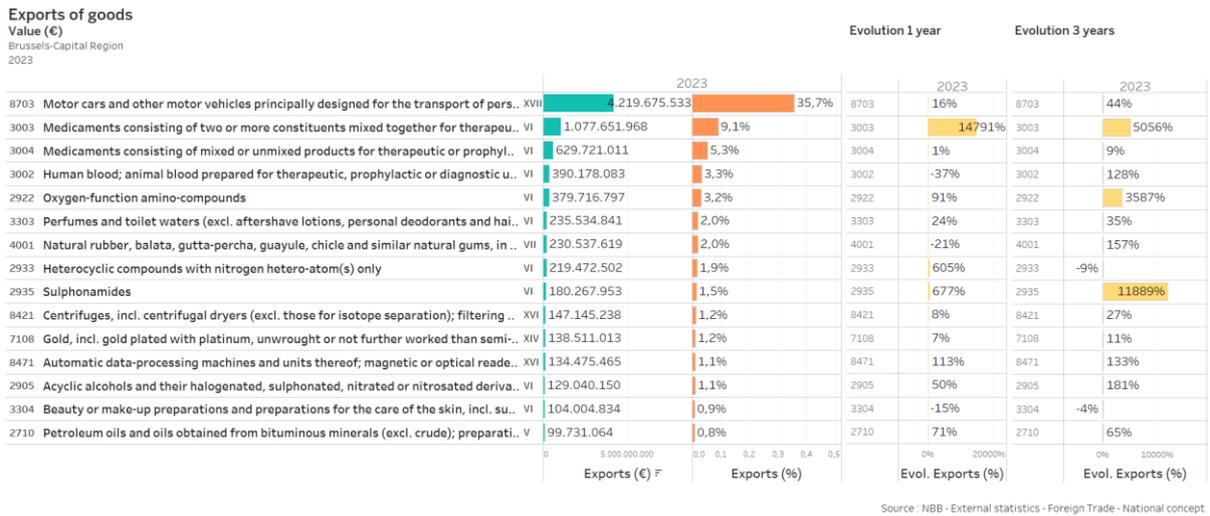


Figure 12. Evolution of exported Brussels goods by category, 2020-2023, NBB



More specifically, these are the fifteen main goods exported by the Brussels Region in 2023, together with their evolution (see Appendix 2 for the full description in English, French and Dutch).

Figure 13. Top 15 goods exported by the Brussels-Capital Region, 2020-2023, NBB



Imports

Machinery, appliances and electrical equipment were imported by the Brussels-Capital Region on a massive scale, generating a trade deficit of almost EUR 4 billion. This imbalance was mainly due to four European countries.

Three categories of goods stand out in terms of Brussels imports. These are [Transport equipment](#) (with a share of 25.3%), [Chemical and allied products](#) (with a share of 23.1%), and [Electrical machinery and apparatus](#) (with a share of 22.6%).

[Transport equipment](#) was up 33.3% compared with 2022, and mainly comprised *Passenger cars and other motor vehicles for transporting people* (EUR 2.4 billion, +33.5%), *Car parts and accessories* (EUR 1.4 billion, +28.2%), and *Motor vehicles for transporting goods* (EUR 701 million, +93.5%). The trade deficit for this category of goods was EUR 758 million.

Within the [Chemical and allied products category](#), which grew by 47.5%, imports were largely in:

- *Medicines consisting of mixed products, prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, presented in measured doses* (EUR 2.3 billion, +78.6%);
- *Human or animal blood (...), vaccines, toxins (...)* (EUR 545 million, -7.2%);
- *Sulfonamides* (EUR 446 million, +126.2%);
- *Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen heteroatom(s) only* (EUR 240 million, +118.9%);
- *Beauty and make-up products and preparations for skin care (...)* (EUR 195 million, +22.5%);
- *Medicines consisting of products mixed together, prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes but not put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale* (EUR 194 million, an exponential increase);
- *Perfume and eau de toilette* (EUR 170 million, +12.4%).

The trade balance for this category of goods was much the same as for Transport equipment (EUR -775.6 million).

Among the main goods imported in the "[Machinery and electrical equipment](#)" category, up 13.8%, we could highlight:

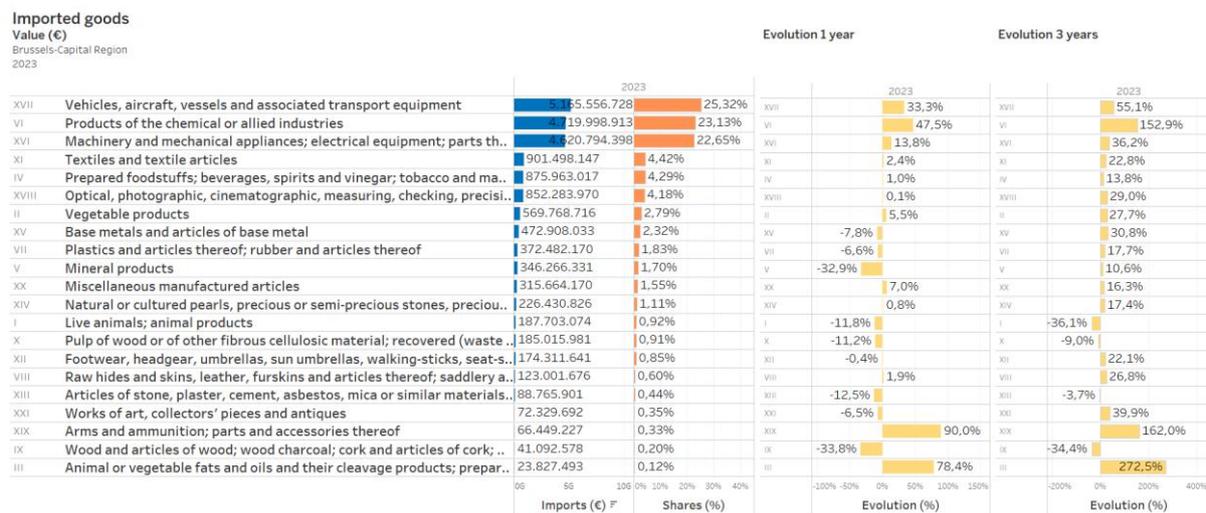
- *Storage cells* (EUR 1.2 billion, +45.6%);
- *Automatic data-processing machines and related units; magnetic and optical readers, (...)* (EUR 369.7 million, -23.3%);
- *User telephone sets (...); Other apparatus for the emission, transmission or reception of voice, images or other data* (EUR 351.7 million, +31%);
- *Electric motors and generators, excluding generating sets* (EUR 304.6 million, +35%);
- *Machines for the assembly of electric or electronic lamps, tubes or valves, or flashbulbs, incorporating a glass casing; machinery for manufacturing or hot working glass* (EUR 189.1 million, -39.2%).

The Brussels-Capital Region recorded a substantial trade deficit in this category of goods: EUR -3.97 billion in 2023; this was the only category of goods with a deficit of more than EUR 1 billion. The deficit



came mainly from trade with four European countries: Hungary (EUR 1.45 billion), the Netherlands (EUR 841 million), Germany (EUR 454 million and France (EUR 326 million).

Figure 14. Ranking in descending order of Brussels categories of goods imported and import percentages, 2020-2023, NBB



Source : NBB - External statistics - Foreign Trade - National concept

The fifteen main goods imported by the Brussels Region in 2023 are presented in Figure 15 (see Appendix 2 for the full description in English, French and Dutch).

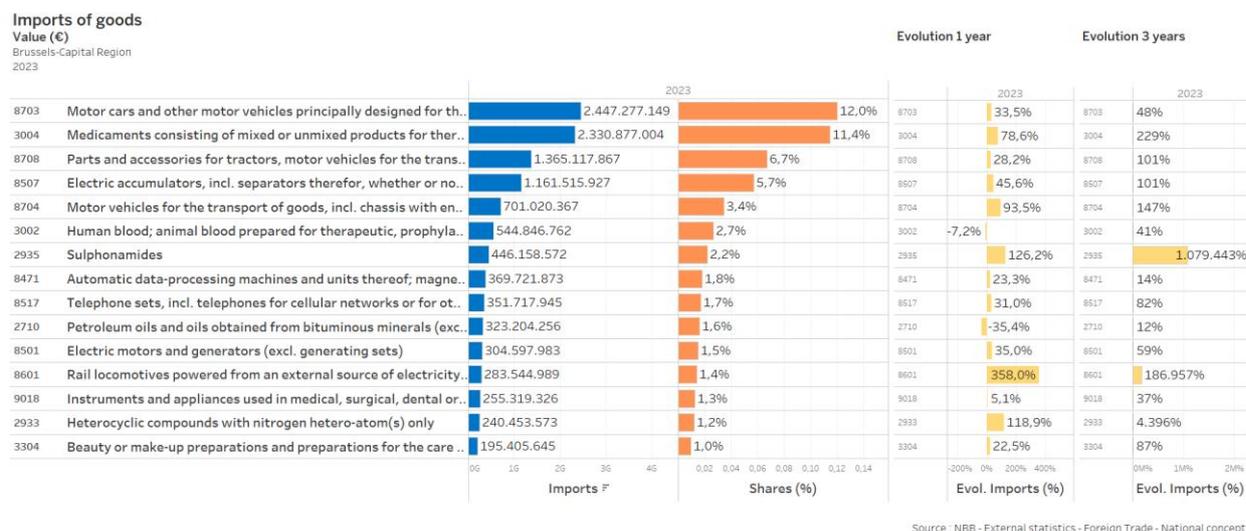
Imports of *Locomotives and locotractors, powered by an external source of electricity or electric accumulators*, rose by more than 350% in the last two years, following growth of 8,583% in 2021. Imports totalled EUR 283 million in 2023, compared with EUR 364,000 in 2019.

Sulphonamides also stand out thanks to the strong rise in Brussels imports, from EUR 197.2 to EUR 446.2 million (+126.2%). Exponential growth in imports of this product had already been observed in 2022.

Lastly, among the main imported goods, there were three goods for which the trade balance showed a deficit of more than 1 billion: *Medicines consisting of mixed or unmixed products, prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, presented in dose form* (balance of EUR -1.7 billion, of which EUR -887 million with Germany and EUR -448 million with France), *Parts and accessories of motor vehicles* (balance of EUR -1.3 billion, of which EUR -505 million with Germany and EUR -470 million with France) and *Electric accumulators, including separators, whether or not rectangular* (balance of EUR -1.2 billion, of which EUR -1.1 billion with Hungary).



Figure 15. Top 15 goods imported by the Brussels-Capital Region, 2020-2023, NBB



Source : NBB - External statistics - Foreign Trade - National concept

B. OVERVIEW OF TRADE IN GOODS IN BRUSSELS BY CONTINENT

In 2023, the Brussels-Capital Region maintained a positive trade balance with America, Africa and Oceania, reduced its trade deficit with Asia but increased its deficit with Europe.

In 2023, the **European continent** maintained its position as the Brussels Region's leading customer and supplier (Figure 16). Indeed, the share of exports destined for this sector rose from 81.2% in 2022 to 81.3% in 2023, although it did not return to the level seen in 2021 (85.2%). Overall, exports of goods from Brussels to Europe rose by 23.8% compared to 2022. Imports from Europe rose by 20.4%, and their overall share reached 94.4%, up on the previous three years (92.9% in 2022). The Brussels-Capital Region therefore exports proportionately less to Europe than it imports from the same continent.

It should be noted that the **European Union** was the Brussels-Capital Region's leading customer and that this position was strengthened in 2023, as 72.2% of Brussels goods were destined for the EU (compared with 67.6% in 2022), although they did not reach pre-COVID levels (78% in 2019). These exports were 32% up on 2022, the biggest increase in the last five years.

The trade balance with Europe nevertheless remained negative for the Brussels-Capital Region, with a deficit of EUR 9.7 billion (compared to 8.2 in 2022).

In terms of other continents, there was an overall increase in exports to America, while other destinations lost some ground.

America saw its share of exports rise from 11.6% in 2022 to 13.2% in 2023, with an overall increase of 39.8%. Imports from this continent increased by 39.7% between 2022 and 2023, with their share also rising from 2.3% to 2.7%. The trade balance with this continent showed a surplus of almost EUR 1 billion (compared with EUR 713.5 million in 2022).

Asia is the third largest importer of goods from Brussels. This continent accounted for 3.7% of our exports (compared to 4.9% in 2022), which implies a fall of -7.1% compared to 2022 in monetary terms. Imports

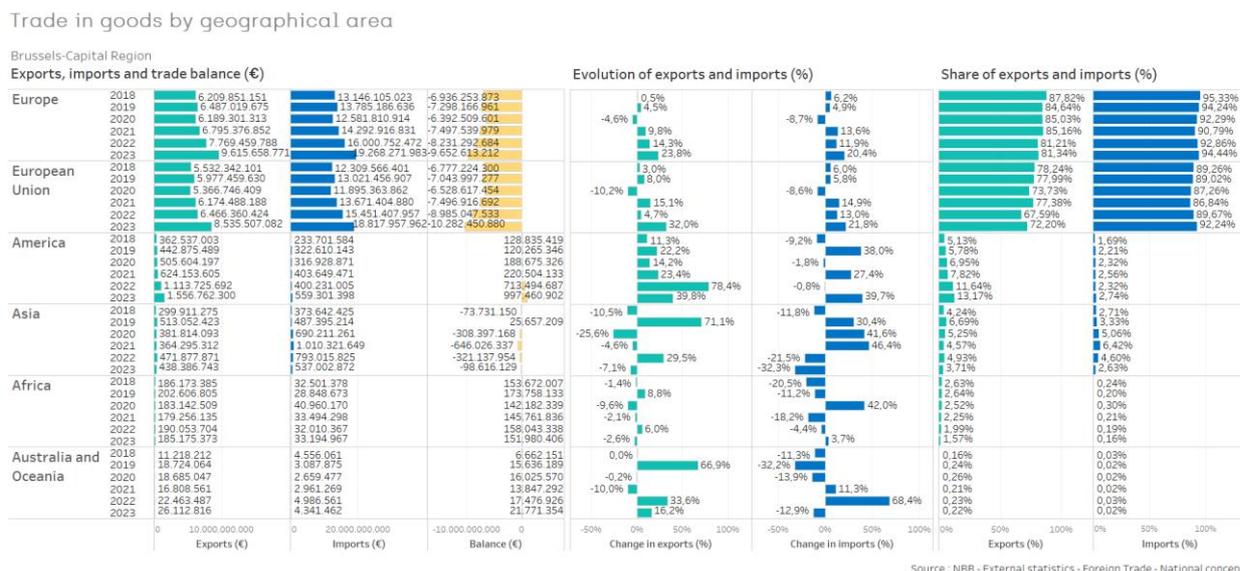


from Asia were down 32.3% compared to 2022, to an overall percentage of 2.6% (compared to 4.6% in 2022). As a result, the Brussels trade deficit with Asia has narrowed somewhat, from -321 to -98.6 million EUR.

Africa remains our fourth partner, with a share of exports that is also falling (from 2% to 1.6% in 2023). To a lesser extent, the same applies to imports (up from 0.19% to 0.16%).

Oceania comes in last in the continents to which the Brussels-Capital Region exports goods (EUR 26.1 million in 2023, a share of 0.2%).

Figure 16. Trade in goods by the Brussels-Capital Region by geographical area, 2018-2023, NBB



C. OVERVIEW OF TRADE IN GOODS IN BRUSSELS BY TRADE PARTNER

The Brussels-Capital Region increased or maintained its exports to most of its main trading partners. By contrast, the Region's sales fell to the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Norway, Japan and Russia. Hungary, the Czech Republic, Turkey, Finland and Israel moved up 6 to 8 places in the rankings.

Unsurprisingly, the main destinations for BCR goods are its closest neighbours, with the exception of the United States, which ranks fourth.

In terms of the distribution of Brussels goods exports, the main lesson to be learned from the financial year 2023 is the **ongoing dominant position of Germany**, to which exports increased by 49.7% compared to 2022 (Figure 17). With EUR 3.1 billion (compared with EUR 2.1 billion previously), Germany strengthened its pole position, with an overall share of 26.1%, compared with 21.5% in 2022. It should be noted that this share has fluctuated in recent years: it was 27.5% in 2019, 28.2% in 2021, and just 17.1% in 2018.

The **Netherlands** maintained its second place with EUR 1.5 billion and an increase of 12.9%, followed by **France** with an increase of 33.6% and EUR 1.4 billion.



With growth of 41.7% and a value of EUR 1.3 billion), the **United States** has moved up one place and is now fourth, and still the largest customer outside Europe.

With weak growth of 3.6%, **Luxembourg** was relegated to 5th place (4th in 2022), while the **United Kingdom** (6th) maintained its position, despite a drop of 15.7% between 2022 and 2023. It should be noted that over three years, exports to the UK have grown by 14.3%, despite Brexit. Conversely, imports from the UK have fallen by 42.4% in three years.

In the south of Europe, **Italy** posted a solid increase (+46.2%) and moved up one place (8th), while **Spain** remained 11th with a growth rate of 21.3%.

Further east, the **Czech Republic** (+174.3%, 19th) and **Hungary** (+152.6%, 13th) each moved up 8 places, while **Austria** (+78.4%, 14th) moved up 4 places. **Poland** (+28.2%, 10th) maintained its position, despite strong growth.

Turkey (20th) and **Israel** (25th) stood out by rising 6 and 7 places, with increases of 123.2% and 85.1% respectively.

The same is true of **Finland**, which has moved up 7 places (to 22nd), thanks to a 97.6% rise in Brussels exports, and **Sweden**, which moved up 3 places (9th) with growth of 82.9%, while **Denmark** has slipped 3 places (to 18th), due to more modest growth rate of 8.8%.

In the "major exports" category, in addition to the United States, **Canada** recorded a sustained rise of 91.3%, moving up 4 places to 12th.

It should be noted that **China** dropped three places (17th), due to weak growth of 5.4%. In terms of poor performance of Brussels goods exports, we should also mention the fall in exports to the **UK** (-15.7%, 6th), **Switzerland** (-4.6%, 7th), **Norway** (-51.4%, 15th), **Japan** (-3.5%, 16th) and **Russia** (-37.4%, 23rd), which fell 6 places.

Figure 17. Top 25 destination countries for Brussels goods, value, evolution and ranking, 2020-2023, NBB

Exports of goods

Brussels-Capital Region
Top-25
Value (€)

	2022		2023		Evolution 1 year (%)		Evolution 3 years (%)		Shares (%)		Cumulative shares (%)		Ranks			Evol. 1 year		Evol. 3 years	
	DE	2022	DE	2023	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	±	2022	2023	2022	2023
Germany	DE	1 060 483 357	1 337 267	49,7%	82,3%	DE	21,54%	26,09%	DE	1	1	DE	1	1	0	0	DE	0	0
the Netherlands	NL	1 336 163 113	1 507 877 189	12,9%	35,2%	NL	35,50%	38,84%	NL	2	2	NL	2	2	0	0	NL	0	0
France	FR	1 032 299 614	1 378 678 693	33,6%	40,4%	FR	46,29%	50,51%	FR	3	3	FR	3	3	0	0	FR	0	0
United States	US	886 511 175	1 256 089 068	41,7%	190,7%	US	55,56%	61,13%	US	5	4	US	5	4	-1	-1	US	-2	-2
Luxembourg	LU	1 016 100 036	1 052 817 167	3,6%	30,2%	LU	66,18%	70,04%	LU	4	5	LU	4	5	1	1	LU	1	1
United Kingdom	GB	596 095 996	502 685 066	-15,7%	14,3%	GB	72,41%	74,29%	GB	6	6	GB	6	6	0	0	GB	1	1
Switzerland	CH	305 252 225	291 151 168	-4,6%	4,8%	CH	75,60%	76,75%	CH	7	7	CH	7	7	0	0	CH	0	0
Italy	IT	174 736 549	255 477 242	46,2%	44,2%	IT	77,42%	78,91%	IT	9	8	IT	9	8	-1	-1	IT	0	0
Sweden	SE	112 218 008	205 284 143	82,9%	70,0%	SE	78,60%	80,65%	SE	12	9	SE	12	9	-3	-3	SE	-1	-1
Poland	PL	140 129 607	179 642 922	28,2%	235,2%	PL	80,06%	82,17%	PL	10	10	PL	10	10	0	0	PL	-4	-4
Spain	ES	138 796 796	168 352 028	21,3%	51,2%	ES	81,51%	83,59%	ES	11	11	ES	11	11	0	0	ES	0	0
Canada	CA	75 982 000	145 388 404	91,3%	1843,4%	CA	82,31%	84,82%	CA	16	12	CA	16	12	-4	-4	CA	-31	-31
Hungary	HU	53 099 877	134 122 637	152,6%	529,0%	HU	82,86%	85,96%	HU	21	13	HU	21	13	-8	-8	HU	-10	-10
Austria	AT	72 828 496	129 904 068	78,4%	75,8%	AT	83,62%	87,06%	AT	18	14	AT	18	14	-4	-4	AT	1	1
Norway	NO	255 270 788	124 186 442	-51,4%	2622,9%	NO	86,29%	88,11%	NO	8	15	NO	8	15	7	7	NO	-39	-39
Japan	JP	103 665 878	100 057 904	-3,5%	-35,1%	JP	87,37%	88,95%	JP	13	16	JP	13	16	3	3	JP	7	7
China, People's R.	CN	83 113 562	87 614 854	5,4%	-9,1%	CN	88,24%	89,69%	CN	14	17	CN	14	17	3	3	CN	5	5
Denmark	DK	79 978 420	87 012 090	8,8%	74,2%	DK	89,08%	90,43%	DK	15	18	DK	15	18	3	3	DK	3	3
Czech Republic	CZ	31 662 144	86 840 275	174,3%	278,3%	CZ	89,41%	91,16%	CZ	27	19	CZ	27	19	-8	-8	CZ	-3	-3
Türkiye	TR	35 271 371	78 717 766	123,2%	199,3%	TR	89,78%	91,83%	TR	26	20	TR	26	20	-6	-6	TR	-1	-1
Brazil	BR	64 782 660	65 663 017	1,4%	56,3%	BR	90,46%	92,39%	BR	19	21	BR	19	21	2	2	BR	4	4
Finland	FI	27 578 841	54 506 938	97,6%	171,5%	FI	90,74%	92,85%	FI	29	22	FI	29	22	-7	-7	FI	-3	-3
Russia	RU	73 293 507	45 910 661	-37,4%	0,4%	RU	91,51%	93,23%	RU	17	23	RU	17	23	6	6	RU	7	7
Ireland	IE	40 097 780	43 184 167	7,7%	53,1%	IE	91,93%	93,60%	IE	24	24	IE	24	24	0	0	IE	4	4
Israel	IL	21 070 238	39 006 694	85,1%	103,8%	IL	92,15%	93,93%	IL	32	25	IL	32	25	-7	-7	IL	-3	-3

Source : NBB - External statistics - Foreign Trade - National concept



D. POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EXPORT PERFORMANCES [2022-2023] - EXPLANATORY FACTORS

While "Transport equipment" and "Chemical and related products, which account for more than 70% of Brussels exports, are generally decisive in the upward or downward trend in exports from the Brussels-Capital Region to its various trading partners, significant changes were also noted in 2023 for other products in certain markets.

Analysis of positive export performance

A significant increase in exports of **Chemical and related products** (+57.4%, i.e. EUR 3.9 billion compared to EUR 2.5 billion in 2022) can be seen in the largest customers of the BCR: Germany, France, Luxembourg, Italy, Poland, Spain, Hungary, Czech Republic and Canada.

The same applies to **Transport equipment**: with the exception of Germany (-20.4%) and the Netherlands (+1.1%), the BCR's main trading partners (France, the United States, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom) experienced sustained growth in exports of this type of good. The overall increase is therefore relatively modest: +15.2%, or EUR 4.4 billion compared with EUR 3.8 billion in 2022.

Mineral products saw an exponential increase (+225.4%, i.e. EUR 230.6 compared to 70.9 million) as a result of the energy crisis, which mainly affected exports to the Netherlands and Spain, and to a lesser extent to France.

With regard to the other categories of goods, there were notable positive trends in **Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material** (Germany, Poland, Italy, Czech Republic, Spain, Austria, Hungary), **Plastics and articles thereof** (Czech Republic), **Textiles and articles thereof** (Poland, Denmark, Ireland), **Base metals** (Slovakia, Croatia) and **Food products** (United States, Israel, United Arab Emirates, Canada and other countries outside Europe).

Analysis of negative export performance

The **Transport equipment** category was responsible for poor results in Norway and part of the reduction in imports to Russia, while **Chemical and related products** saw foreign sales fall in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Japan and Russia. The BCR also recorded a drop in exports to Switzerland of **Machinery and electrical appliances** and **Optical instruments and apparatus**.



E. TRADE IN GOODS BY CONTINENT AND TRADE PARTNER

Exports from Brussels by continent¹¹

Europe

The share of exports of goods from the Brussels-Capital Region to Europe remained stable in 2023 compared to the previous year (81%).

Figure 18. Ranking, evolution and distribution of the main European destination countries for Brussels goods (> EUR 10 million), 2020-2023, NBB

Exports of goods to Europe

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

	2023	Evolution 1 year (%)		Evolution 3 years (%)		Shares (%)		Cumulative shares (%)		Ranks	Evol. 1 year		Evol. 3 years	
		2023	2023	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023		2023	2023	2023	2023
Germany	DE 3 084 337 267	49.7%	82.3%	82.3%	26.5%	32.1%	26.5%	32.1%	1	DE	0	DE	0	
the Netherlands	NL 1 507 877 189	12.9%	35.2%	35.2%	17.2%	15.7%	43.7%	47.8%	2	NL	0	NL	0	
France	FR 1 378 678 933	33.6%	40.4%	40.4%	13.3%	14.3%	57.0%	62.1%	3	FR	0	FR	0	
Luxembourg	LU 1 052 817 167	3.6%	30.2%	30.2%	13.1%	10.9%	70.1%	73.0%	4	LU	0	LU	0	
United Kingdom	GB 502 685 066	-15.7%	14.3%	14.3%	7.7%	5.2%	77.8%	78.3%	5	GB	0	GB	0	
Switzerland	CH 291 151 168	-4.6%	4.8%	4.8%	3.9%	3.0%	81.7%	81.3%	6	CH	0	CH	0	
Italy	IT 285 477 242	46.2%	44.2%	44.2%	2.3%	2.7%	83.9%	84.0%	7	IT	-1	IT	0	
Sweden	SE 205 284 143	82.9%	70.0%	70.0%	1.4%	2.1%	85.4%	86.1%	8	SE	-3	SE	0	
Poland	PL 179 642 922	28.2%	235.2%	235.2%	1.8%	1.9%	87.2%	88.0%	9	PL	0	PL	-2	
Spain	ES 168 352 028	21.3%	51.2%	51.2%	1.8%	1.8%	89.0%	89.7%	10	ES	0	ES	1	
Hungary	HU 134 122 637	152.6%	529.0%	529.0%	0.7%	1.4%	89.7%	91.1%	11	HU	-4	HU	-6	
Austria	AT 129 904 068	78.4%	75.8%	75.8%	0.9%	1.4%	90.6%	92.5%	12	AT	-2	AT	2	
Norway	NO 124 186 442	-51.4%	2622.9%	2622.9%	3.3%	1.3%	93.9%	93.7%	13	NO	6	NO	-16	
Denmark	DK 87 012 090	8.8%	74.2%	74.2%	1.0%	0.9%	94.9%	94.7%	14	DK	2	DK	2	
Czech Republic	CZ 66 840 275	174.3%	278.3%	278.3%	0.4%	0.9%	95.3%	95.6%	15	CZ	-4	CZ	-1	
Türkiye	TR 78 717 766	123.2%	199.3%	199.3%	0.5%	0.8%	95.8%	96.4%	16	TR	-2	TR	1	
Finland	FI 54 506 938	97.6%	171.5%	171.5%	0.4%	0.6%	96.1%	96.9%	17	FI	-3	FI	-1	
Russia	RU 45 910 661	-37.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	97.1%	97.4%	18	RU	5	RU	5	
Ireland	IE 43 184 167	7.7%	53.1%	53.1%	0.5%	0.4%	97.6%	97.9%	19	IE	3	IE	5	
Romania	RO 30 435 505	38.6%	81.5%	81.5%	0.3%	0.3%	97.9%	98.2%	20	RO	-1	RO	0	
Portugal	PT 23 136 181	-35.1%	16.4%	16.4%	0.5%	0.2%	98.3%	98.4%	21	PT	4	PT	2	
Lithuania	LT 20 980 867	19.2%	118.3%	118.3%	0.2%	0.2%	98.5%	98.6%	22	LT	-1	LT	-1	
Slovenia	SI 20 570 561	0.7%	129.2%	129.2%	0.3%	0.2%	98.8%	98.9%	23	SI	1	SI	-1	
Greece	GR 16 706 613	45.0%	101.9%	101.9%	0.1%	0.2%	99.0%	99.0%	24	GR	-1	GR	-1	
Ukraine	UA 16 674 432	40.1%	8.7%	8.7%	0.2%	0.2%	99.1%	99.2%	25	UA	1	UA	4	
Bulgaria	BG 12 359 003	39.8%	89.5%	89.5%	0.1%	0.1%	99.2%	99.3%	26	BG	-3	BG	-1	
Croatia	HR 11 832 728	78.8%	159.2%	159.2%	0.1%	0.1%	99.3%	99.5%	27	HR	-4	HR	-1	
Iceland	IS 11 315 326	21.3%	15.3%	15.3%	0.1%	0.1%	99.4%	99.6%	28	IS	1	IS	6	
Slovakia	SK 10 770 556	50.8%	49.1%	49.1%	0.1%	0.1%	99.5%	99.7%	29	SK	-1	SK	3	
Europe	E1 9 615 658 771	23.8%	55.4%	55.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%						

Source : NBB - External statistics - Foreign Trade - National concept

Significant positive evolution:

- **Germany** (26.1%, compared with 21.5% in 2022). 49.7% growth in exports, due in particular to the substantial rise in "Chemical and related products" (+215.4%, EUR 1.8 billion compared to EUR 564.2 million in 2022).
- **Netherlands** (12.8%, compared with 14.0% in 2022). A growth rate of 12.9%, due to the "explosion" in exports of "Mineral products", i.e. *mineral fuels, mineral oils and products from distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes* (EUR 136.1 million compared to EUR 2.3 million).
- **France** (11.7%, compared with 10.8% in 2022). A growth rate of 33,6%, attributable to exports of:
 - "Products of the chemical or allied industries", which rose from 160.3 to 370.8 million euros (+131.4%).

¹¹ The percentages stated in the body of the text for each country correspond to that country's share of Brussels exports, not its share of Brussels exports to the continent concerned (percentage shown in the table).



- "Transport equipment" (+38.2%), i.e. EUR 244.4 million compared with EUR 176.9 million in 2022;
 - "Wood, charcoal and articles of wood (...)" (+180.4%), i.e. EUR 75.3 compared with EUR 26.9 million;
 - "Machinery and electrical equipment (...)", (+31.5%), i.e. 149.2 compared with 113.4 million EUR;
 - "Food industry products (...)" (+31.1%), i.e. 98.0 compared with EUR 74.8 million;
 - "Mineral products" (+82.1%), i.e. EUR 19.2 compared with EUR 10.5 million.
- **Luxembourg** (8.9%, compared with 10.6% in 2022). A growth rate of 3,6% due to exports of:
 - "Transport equipment" (+15.2%, i.e. EUR 438.6 million compared to 380.6 million);
 - "Chemical and related products" (+40.4%, i.e. EUR 159.5 million compared to 113.6 million);
 - "Machinery and electrical equipment (...)", (+39.2%, i.e. 58.2 compared with 41.8 million EUR);
 - **Italy** (2.2%, compared with 1.8% in 2022). +46.2%, growth attributable to exports of:
 - "Chemical and related products" (+154.8%, i.e. EUR 88.2 million compared to 34.6 million);
 - "Transport equipment" (+77%, i.e. EUR 70.5 million compared to 39.8 million).
 - "Textiles and products made thereof" (+60.3%, i.e. EUR 28.3 million compared to 17.7 million).
 - "Machinery and electrical equipment (...)", (+89%, i.e. 22.6 compared with 11.9 million EUR).
 - **Sweden** (1.7%, compared with 1.2% in 2022), +82.9%, due to the increase in "Transport equipment" (+110.5%, or 172.7 compared with EUR 82.1 million).
 - **Poland** (1.5%), + 28.2%, growth due in particular to good performance in:
 - "Chemical and related products" (+99%, i.e. EUR 33.2 million compared to 16.7 million);
 - "Textiles and products made thereof" (+52.7%, i.e. EUR 58.6 million compared to 38.4 million).
 - **Spain** (1.4%, compared with 1.5% in 2022), + 21.3%, overall growth due to increase in exports of:
 - "Mineral products" (EUR 22.3 million compared to EUR 1,757);
 - "Chemical and related products" (+33.2%, i.e. EUR 36.9 million compared to 27.7 million);
 - **Hungary** (1.1%, compared with 0.6% in 2022), +152.6%, growth attributable to exports of "Chemical and related products" (+814.9%, i.e. EUR 77.8 million compared to 8.5 million).
 - **Austria** (1.1%, compared with 0.8% in 2022), +78.4%, an increase due to "Transport equipment" (+137.9%, or EUR 92.1 million compared with EUR 38.7 million) and to a lesser extent to "Machinery and electrical equipment (...)" (+48.4%, or EUR 30.0 million compared with EUR 14.1 million).
 - **Denmark** (0.7%, compared with 0.8% in 2022), +8.8%, an increase due to "Electrical machinery and equipment (...)" (+103.9%, or 11.9 compared with EUR 5.8 million).
 - **Czech Republic** (0.7%, compared with 0.3% in 2022), +174.3%, growth essentially due to exports of:
 - "Chemical and related products" (+516.9%, i.e. EUR 34.9 million compared to 5.7 million);
 - "Plastics and articles made thereof" (+278%, i.e. EUR 17.0 million compared to 4.5 million).



- **Turkey** (0.7%, compared with 0.4% in 2022%), +123.2%, due to an explosion in exports of "Transport equipment" (EUR 296.9%, or 55.9 compared with EUR 14.1 million).
- **Finland** (0.5%, compared with 0.3% in 2022), +97.6%, increase attributable to "Transport equipment" (+198.6%, or EUR 30.7 million compared with EUR 10.3 million) and "Machinery and electrical equipment (...)" (+170.3%, or EUR 17.2 million compared with EUR 6.4 million).
- **Romania** (0.3%), +38.6%, growth due to exports of:
 - "Machinery and electrical equipment (...)", (+81%, i.e. 10.9 compared with 6.0 million EUR);
 - "Transport equipment" (+77.5%, i.e. EUR 10.1 million compared to 5.7 million).
- **Greece** (0.2% compared with 0.1% in 2022), +45%, an increase attributable to exports of:
 - "Products of the chemical or allied industries" (+110.4%, i.e. 6.8 vs. 3.3 million EUR);
 - "Transport equipment" (+183.4%, i.e. EUR 3.9 million compared to 1.4 million).

Lastly, Brussels' exports to Eastern Europe held up well overall, rising - in addition to Hungary, Austria and Romania - to countries such as **Ukraine** (0.1% export share, +40.1%, due to exports of "Transport equipment"), **Bulgaria** (0.1%, +39.8%, thanks to "Transport equipment", "Products of the chemical or allied industries" and "Textiles and articles thereof"), **Croatia** (0.1%, +78.8%, thanks to "Transport equipment", "Base metals and articles of base metal" and "Products of the chemical or allied industries") and **Slovakia** (0.1%, +50.8%, thanks to "Base metals (...)", "Pulp of w (...)", "Products of the chemical or allied industries" and "Products of the food industries").

Significant negative evolution:

- **United Kingdom** (4.3% export share, compared with 6.2% in 2022), with a 15.7% drop attributable to exports of "Products of the chemical or allied industries" (-65, 9%, or 88.7 compared with EUR 260.2 million), while exports of "Transport equipment" rose by 28.5% (382.3 compared with EUR 297.4 million).
- **Switzerland** (2.5%, compared with 3.2% in 2022), -4.6%, attributable to two categories of goods:
 - "Chemical and related products": -74.4%, i.e. EUR 12.9 million compared to 50.3 million;
 - "Machinery and electrical equipment (...)": -46.8%, i.e. 17.9 compared with 33.6 million EUR);

At the same time, the "Transport equipment" segment performed well (up 68%, from EUR 56.6 million to 95 million).

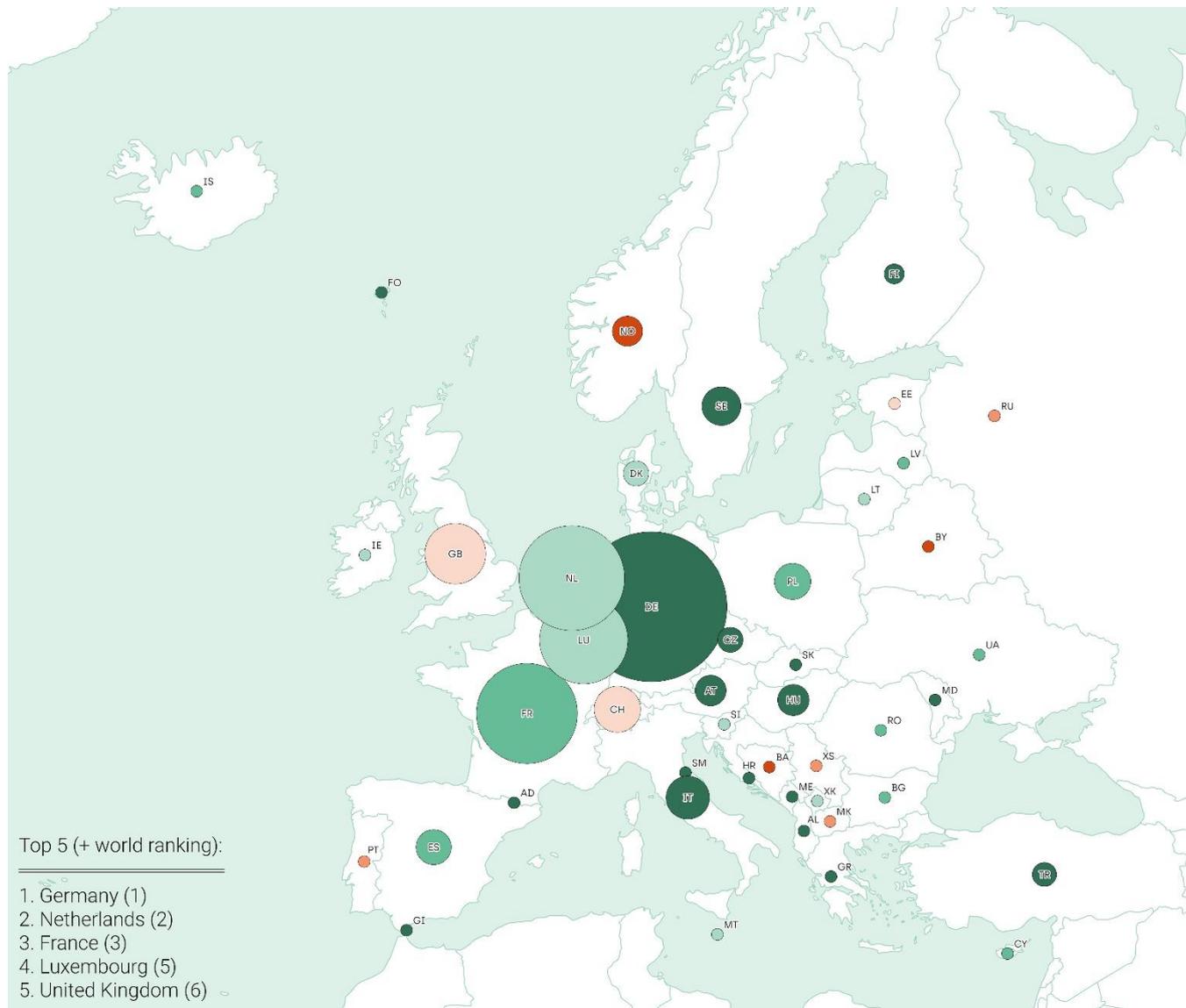
- **Norway** (1.1%, compared with 2.7% in 2022), down 51.4%, mainly due to "Transport equipment" (-51.4%, i.e. EUR 121.2, compared to 249.4 million). This underperformance should be put into perspective in view of the exponential growth seen over three years (+110,027%).
- **Russia** (0.4%, compared with 0.8% in 2022), down 37.4%, where the "Transport equipment" (-100%, or EUR 49,502 compared to 10.2 million) and "Chemical and related products" (-27.5%, or EUR 43.7 million compared to 60.2 million) sectors both suffered.



- **Portugal** (0.2%, compared with 0.4% in 2022), -35.1%, due to a fall in exports of "Wood, charcoal and articles of wood (...)" (-95.6%, or 508,363 compared with EUR 11.5 million), while the sectors of "Products of the chemical or allied industries" (up 103.2%, or 5 compared with EUR 2.5 million) and "Transport equipment" (with a slight decrease of 3.1%, or 9.3 compared with EUR 9.6 million), performed rather well.

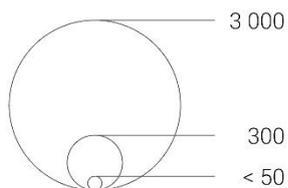


Figure 19. Cartographic representation of Brussels goods exports to Europe, value (€ million), evolution (%) and ranking in Europe and worldwide, 2022-2023, NBB



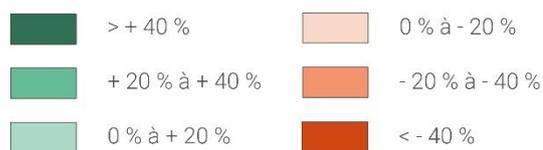
Volume of exports from the Brussels-Capital Region (€ million)

Total exports: 9 616 € millions



Change in export volume between 2022 and 2023 (%)

Total exports: + 23.8 % compared to 2022



Source: National Bank of Belgium, 2024



America

Exports of products from the Brussels-Capital Region to **America** accounted for 13.2% of total exports in 2023, compared to 11.6% in 2022. While the United States remains the dominant market, accounting for 80.7% of Brussels exports to America, sales to Canada rose by 91.3%, an exponential rise in three years.

Figure 20. Ranking, evolution and distribution of the main American destination countries for Brussels goods (> EUR 10 million), 2020-2023, NBB

Exports of goods to America

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

	2023	Evolution 1 year (%)		Evolution 3 years (%)		Shares (%)		Cumulative shares (%)		Ranks	Evol. 1 year		Evol. 3 years	
		2023	2023	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023		2023	2023	2023	2023
United States	US	1.256.089.068	41,7%	190,7%	79,6%	80,7%	79,6%	80,7%	1	0	0	0	0	
Canada	CA	145.388.404	91,3%	1843,4%	6,8%	9,3%	86,4%	90,0%	2	0	0	0	-1	
Brazil	BR	65.663.017	1,4%	56,3%	5,8%	4,2%	92,2%	94,2%	3	0	0	0	1	
Costa Rica	CR	26.943.306	66,8%	354,3%	1,5%	1,7%	94,0%	95,3%	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	
Mexico	MX	16.912.738	-12,6%	158,4%	1,7%	1,1%	95,4%	97,1%	5	1	1	1	1	
Argentina	AR	13.171.795	-4,5%	128,3%	1,2%	0,8%	96,7%	97,9%	6	0	0	0	0	
America	E7	1.556.762.300	39,8%	207,9%	100%	100%	100%	100%						

Source : NBB - External statistics - Foreign Trade - National concept

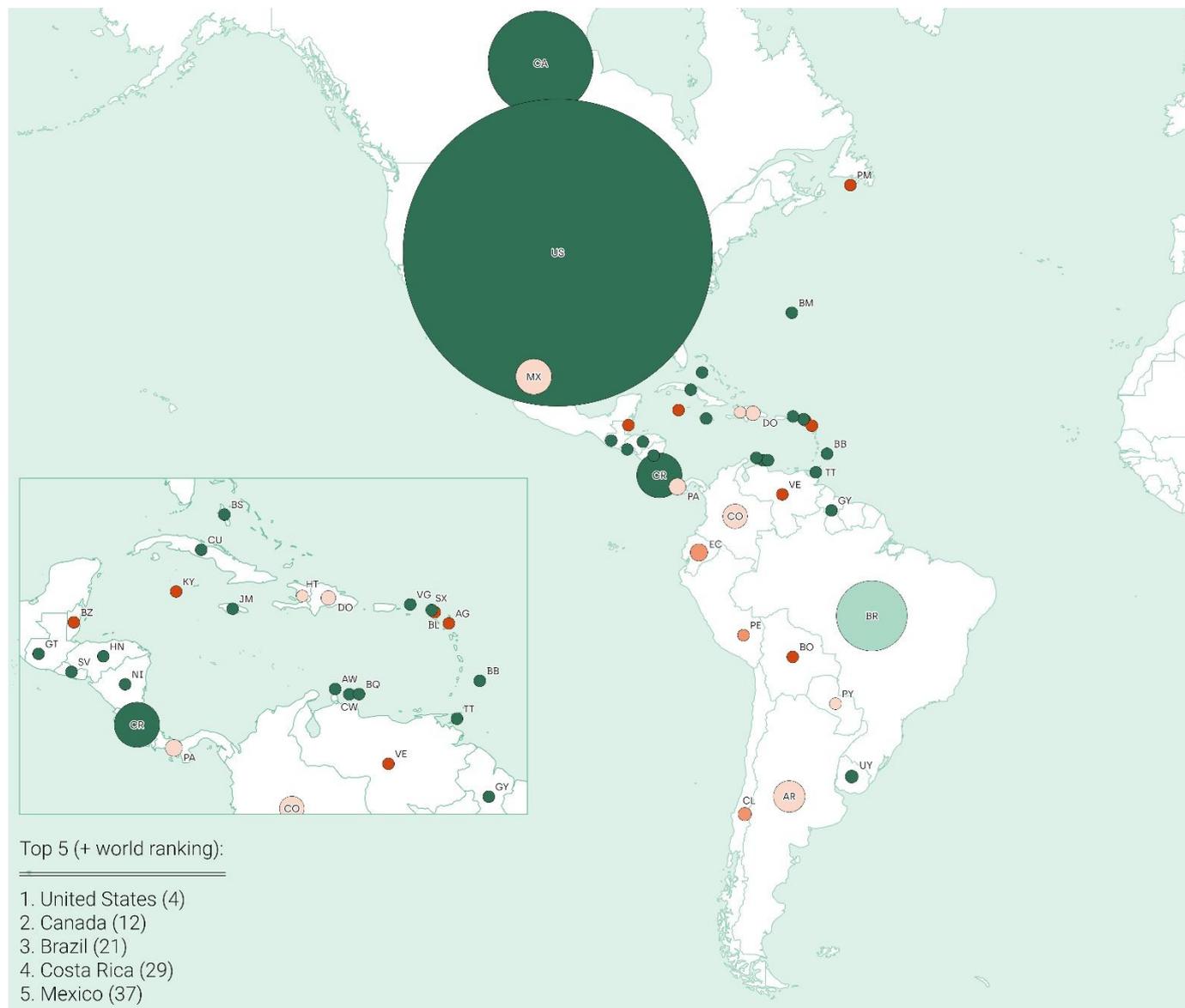
Significant positive evolution:

- **United States** (10.6%, compared with 9.3% in 2022). A growth rate of 41,7% due to exports of:
 - "Transport equipment" (+68%, i.e. EUR 926.4 million compared to 551.6 million);
 - "Food industry products" (+188%, i.e. EUR 19.5 million compared to EUR 6.8 million).
- **Canada** (1.2%, compared with 0.8% in 2022), +91.3%, mainly due to "Transport equipment" (+80.1%, or 117.5 compared with 65.2 million) and, to a lesser extent, "Products of the chemical or allied industries" (+166.9%, or 21.6 compared with EUR 8.1 million).

Significant negative evolution:

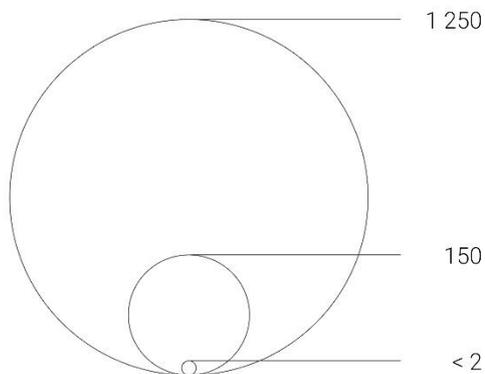
- **Mexico** (0.1%, compared with 0.2% in 2022), -12.6%, decrease attributable to "Products of the chemical or allied industries" (-68.4%, down from EUR 12.7 million to EUR 4 million), while "Transport equipment" rose by 93% (EUR 6.1 million to EUR 11.8 million).

Figure 21. Cartographic representation of Brussels goods exports to America, value (€ million), evolution (%) and ranking in America and worldwide, 2022-2023, NBB



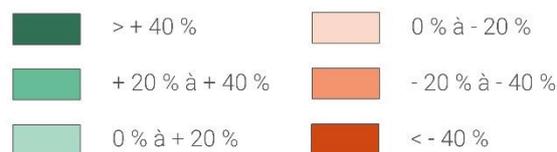
Volume of exports from the Brussels-Capital Region [€ million]

Total exports: 1 557 € millions



Change in export volume between 2022 and 2023 [%]

Total exports: + 39.8 % compared to 2022



Source: National Bank of Belgium, 2024

Asia and Oceania

The share of exports of goods from the Brussels-Capital Region to **Asia** fell compared to 2022 (3.7 compared to 4.9%), due in particular to the slight drop in exports to **Japan** (-3.5%) and the slight increase in sales to **China** (+5.4%), the Region's two main markets. The share of exports to **Australia** and **Oceania** remained stable in 2023 (0.22% compared with 0.23% in 2022). Exports of goods from Brussels to **Australia** were up 58.6%, contrary to those to **New Zealand** which were down 39.4%.

Figure 22. Ranking, evolution and distribution of the main Asian and Oceanian destination countries for Brussels goods (> EUR 10 million), 2020-2023, NBB

Exports to Asia and Oceania

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

	2023	Evolution 1 year (%)		Evolution 3 years (%)		Shares (%)		Cumulative shares (%)		Ranks		Evol. 1 year		Evol. 3 years	
		2023	2023	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2023	±	2023	2023	±	2023
Japan	JP	10.057.904	-3,5%		-35,1%	22,0%	22,8%	22,0%	22,8%	1	JP	0	JP	0	
China, People's R.,	CN	87.614.854	5,4%		-9,1%	17,6%	20,0%	39,6%	42,8%	2	CN	0	CN	0	
Israel	IL	39.006.694	85,1%		103,8%	4,5%	8,9%	44,0%	51,7%	3	IL	-4	IL	-2	
Taiwan	TW	28.064.067	-39,5%		775,9%	9,8%	6,4%	53,9%	58,1%	4	TW	0	TW	-6	
United Arab Emir.,	AE	24.082.057	29,7%		353,7%	3,9%	5,5%	57,8%	63,6%	5	AE	-5	AE	-3	
India	IN	20.692.090	-6,7%		157,1%	4,7%	4,7%	62,5%	68,3%	6	IN	0	IN	-1	
Hong Kong	HK	18.090.667	-5,8%		-5,9%	4,1%	4,1%	66,6%	72,4%	7	HK	-2	HK	3	
Malaysia	MY	15.332.351	933,0%		1934,2%	0,3%	3,5%	66,9%	75,9%	8	MY	-13	MY	-12	
South Korea	KR	13.208.294	-78,9%		-66,5%	3,2%	3,0%	80,1%	79,0%	9	KR	6	KR	6	
Philippines	PH	12.107.826	69,2%		12751,8%	1,5%	2,8%	81,7%	81,7%	10	PH	-1	PH	-21	
Thailand	TH	11.197.360	140,4%		693,9%	1,0%	2,6%	82,6%	84,3%	11	TH	-1	TH	-3	
Asia	F2	438.386.743	-7,1%		14,8%	100%	100%	100%	100%						
Australia	AU	20.145.348	58,6%		16,1%	56,6%	77,1%	56,6%	77,1%	1		0		0	
Australia and Oceania	F7	26.112.816	16,2%		39,8%	100%	100%	100%	100%						

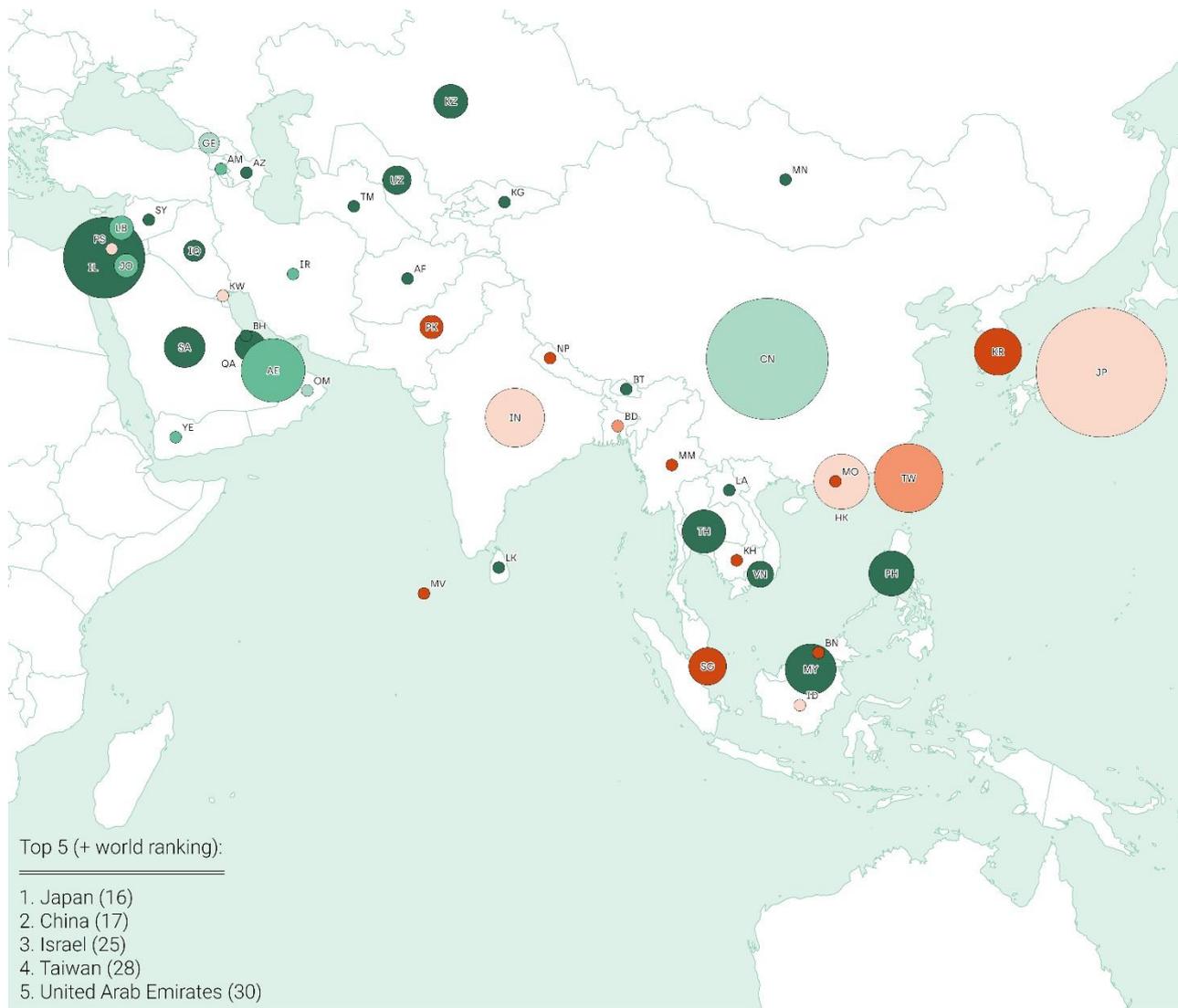
Source : NBB - External statistics - Foreign Trade - National concept

Significant evolution:

- Israel** (0.3%, compared with 0.2% in 2022), +85.1%, growth due in particular to:
 - "Transport equipment" (+195.6%, i.e. EUR 10.6 million compared to 3.6 million);
 - "Products of the chemical or allied industries" (+20%, i.e. 17.3 vs. 14.4 million EUR);
 - "Food industry products (...)" (+1,268%, i.e. EUR 8.9 million compared to EUR 646,911).
- Malaysia** (0.13%, compared with 0.02% in 2022), +933%, due to the sharp rise in exports of "Transport equipment" (EUR 13.2 million, compared with EUR 6,525 in 2022).
- Thailand** (0.09% compared with 0.05% in 2022), +140.4%, mainly due to growth in exports of "Transport equipment" (+338.5%, or EUR 8.0 million compared with EUR 1.8 million).

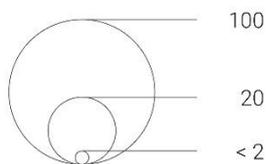


Figure 23. Cartographic representation of Brussels goods exports to Asia, value (€ million), evolution (%) and ranking in Asia and worldwide, 2022-2023, NBB



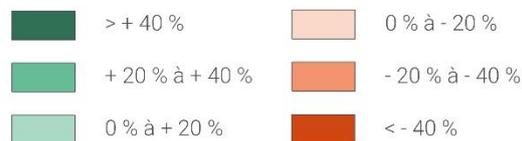
Volume of exports from the Brussels-Capital Region (€ million)

Total exports: 438 € millions



Change in export volume between 2022 and 2023 (%)

Total exports: - 7.1 % compared to 2022



Source: National Bank of Belgium, 2024

Figure 24. Cartographic representation of Brussels goods exports to Oceania, value (€ million), evolution (%) and ranking in Oceania and worldwide, 2022-2023, NBB



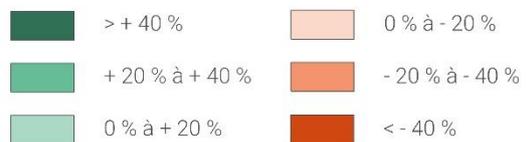
Volume of exports from the Brussels-Capital Region (€ million)

Total exports: 26 € millions



Change in export volume between 2022 and 2023 (%)

Total exports: + 16.2 % compared to 2022



Source: National Bank of Belgium, 2024

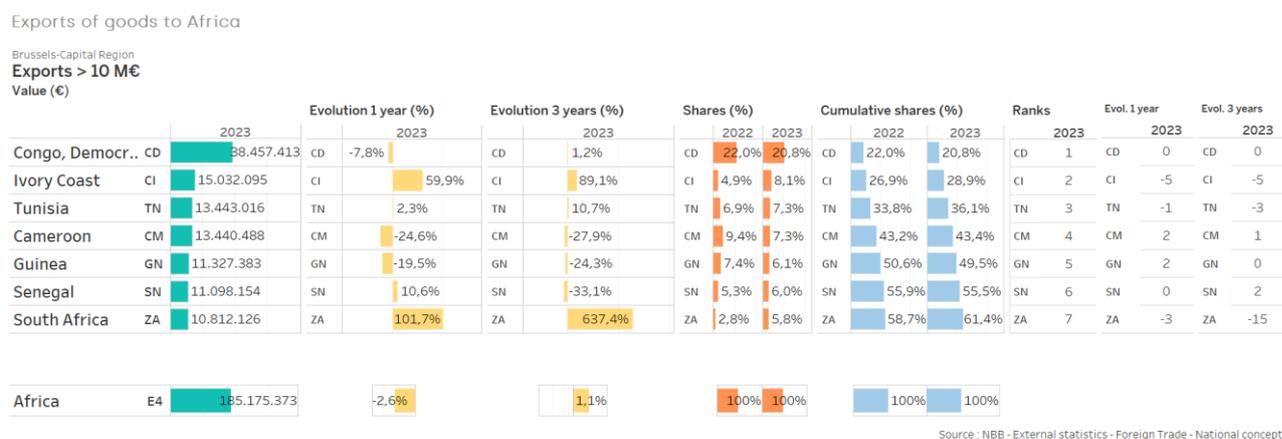
Africa

Exports of goods from the Brussels-Capital Region to **Africa** accounted for 1.6% of total exports in 2023, compared to 2.0% in 2022.

The **Democratic Republic of Congo** is still the BCR's main African partner, accounting for 20.8% of exports to Africa in 2023. Exports to this country nevertheless fell by 8% in 2023 due to the fall in:

- "Food industry products" (-44%, 1.8 instead of EUR 3.2 million);
- "Optical instruments and apparatus (...)" (-40.6%, 1.6 compared with EUR 2.8 million);
- "Products of the chemical or allied industries" (-6.4%, 15.8 instead of 16.9 million EUR).

Figure 25. Ranking, evolution and distribution of the main African destination countries for Brussels goods (> EUR 10 million), 2020-2023, NBB



Significant evolution:

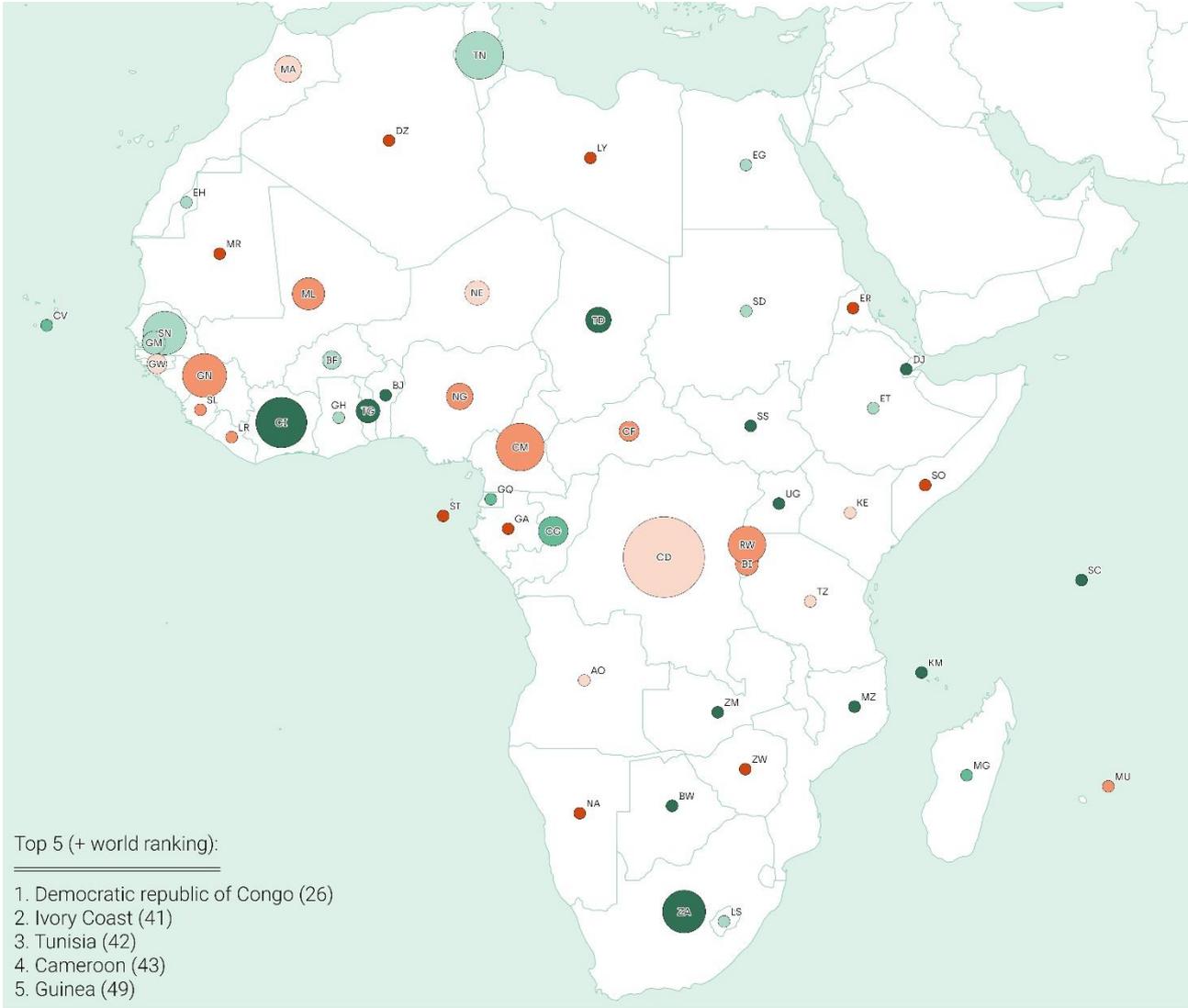
In contrast, Brussels exports to Côte d'Ivoire and South Africa rose by 60% and 102% respectively.

Côte d'Ivoire imported more "Transport equipment" (+58.1%, 8.9 compared with 5.6 million EUR), "Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material" (+108.5%, 3.6 compared with EUR 1.7 million) and "Food products (...)" (EUR 800,290 compared with EUR 1,888) from the Brussels-Capital Region.

However, the growth in exports to **South Africa** was due exclusively to the increase in sales of "Products of the chemical or allied industries" (+591%, 8.8 instead of EUR 1.3 million).

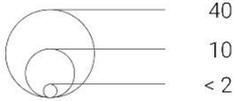


Figure 26. Cartographic representation of Brussels goods exports to Africa, value (€ million), evolution (%) and ranking in Africa and worldwide, 2022-2023, NBB



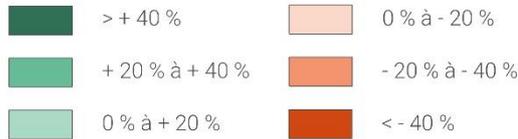
Volume of exports from the Brussels-Capital Region (€ million)

Total exports: 185 € millions



Change in export volume between 2022 and 2023 (%)

Total exports: - 2.6 % compared to 2022



Source: National Bank of Belgium, 2024



Imports into Brussels by continent

The Brussels-Capital Region imported EUR 20.4 billion in 2023, an increase of 18.4% compared to 2022. These imports come mainly from [European countries](#) (94.4% of imports come from Europe, compared to 92.9% in 2022) and mainly from neighbouring countries: [Netherlands](#) (25.0% of imports); [Germany](#) (18.8% of imports) and [France](#) (17.9% of imports).

We could highlight some figures in Europe:

The countries moving up the rankings included:

- 4th place for [Hungary](#), with imports 40% higher than in 2022;
- 6th place for [Ireland](#) (up one place), with imports up 142.7%;
- 9th place for [Sweden](#) (up three places, with imports up 50.8%);
- 11th place for [Denmark](#) (up two places, despite a 9.9% drop in imports);
- 13th place for [Luxembourg](#) (up four places, with imports up 21.2%);
- 14th place for [Switzerland](#) (up two places, with imports up 7.8%);
- 17th place for the [Czech Republic](#) (up two places, with imports up 17.8%);

Of the countries that slipped in the rankings, the following developments stand out:

- the drop by [Italy](#) (7th largest supplier instead of 6th in 2022, despite a 7.8% rise in imports) and [Poland](#) (10th instead of 8th);
- lower down the rankings for BCR suppliers, the same applies to the [United Kingdom](#) (12th instead of 10th, -37.7%) and [Austria](#) (21st instead of 20th, -12.4%).

Excluding Europe, Asia - the 2nd largest supplier continent in 2022 - decline sharply, with an import share of 2.6% in 2023, compared with 4.6% in 2022 and 6.4% in 2021. It was overtaken by America, which, with an overall import share of 2.7%, became the Brussels-Capital Region's second-largest supplier of goods. The [United States](#) is the BCR's leading supplier country outside Europe (eighth, up 60.9% and up one place on 2022), ahead of [Singapore](#) (16th, down 48.4% and five places) and [China](#) (18th, down 39.8% in imports and down four places). [Japan](#) slipped down one place to 19th, with a drop of 5.4%.



Figure 27. Top 25 countries the Brussels-Capital Region imported goods from, 2020-2023, NBB

Import of goods

Top-25
Value (€)

Brussels-Capital Region

		2022		2023		Evolution 1 year (%)		Evolution 3 years (%)		Shares (%)		Cumulative shares (%)		Ranks		Evol. 1 year		Evol. 3 years	
		Value	Value	Value	Value	2023	2023	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023		
the Netherlands	NL	4,293,461,899	5,107,114,466			19,0%		69,5%		24,9%	25,0%	24,9%	25,0%	NL 1	NL	0	NL	-1	
Germany	DE	3,459,299,595	3,890,418,721			10,7%		21,0%		20,1%	18,8%	45,0%	43,8%	DE 2	DE	0	DE	1	
France	FR	2,971,242,745	3,645,848,017			27,0%		77,6%		16,7%	17,9%	61,7%	61,7%	FR 3	FR	0	FR	0	
Hungary	HU	1,044,332,904	1,515,656,728			40,0%		142,1%		6,4%	7,6%	68,1%	69,3%	HU 4	HU	0	HU	-1	
Spain	ES	953,764,659	1,037,683,176			13,7%		74,4%		5,6%	5,3%	73,6%	74,6%	ES 5	ES	0	ES	-1	
Ireland	IE	34,569,564	54,757,061			142,7%		762,7%		2,5%	5,2%	76,1%	79,8%	IE 6	IE	-1	IE	-11	
Italy	IT	6,827,303	9,007,992			7,8%		-11,7%		3,9%	3,5%	80,0%	83,3%	IT 7	IT	1	IT	3	
United States	US	32,994,680	35,896,973			60,9%		76,9%		1,9%	2,6%	81,9%	85,9%	US 8	US	-1	US	-1	
Sweden	SE	71,056,232	68,717,959			50,8%		120,0%		1,6%	2,0%	83,5%	87,9%	SE 9	SE	-3	SE	-4	
Poland	PL	34,975,901	35,048,242			0,0%		-27,7%		1,9%	1,6%	85,5%	89,6%	PL 10	PL	2	PL	3	
Denmark	DK	33,064,825	29,930,875			-9,9%		66,5%		1,4%	1,0%	86,8%	90,6%	DK 11	DK	-2	DK	-5	
United Kingdom	GB	805,671,535	490,367,991			-37,7%		-42,4%		1,8%	0,9%	88,6%	91,5%	GB 12	GB	2	GB	4	
Luxembourg	LU	146,015,238	176,949,059			21,2%		26,8%		0,8%	0,9%	89,4%	92,4%	LU 13	LU	-4	LU	-1	
Switzerland	CH	53,973,669	65,922,245			7,8%		-29,6%		0,9%	0,8%	90,3%	93,2%	CH 14	CH	-2	CH	3	
Romania	RO	65,006,081	57,489,586			-4,6%		58,5%		1,0%	0,8%	91,3%	94,0%	RO 15	RO	0	RO	-5	
Singapore	SG	84,265,837	56,917,673			-48,4%		-18,5%		1,8%	0,8%	93,1%	94,7%	SG 16	SG	5	SG	4	
Czech Republic	CZ	128,418,457	151,267,959			17,8%		55,9%		0,7%	0,7%	93,8%	95,5%	CZ 17	CZ	-2	CZ	-4	
China, People's Rep...	CN	25,205,458	35,511,915			-39,8%		-48,7%		1,3%	0,7%	95,1%	96,1%	CN 18	CN	4	CN	8	
Japan	JP	140,655,920	133,100,924			-5,4%		-2,4%		0,8%	0,7%	95,9%	96,8%	JP 19	JP	1	JP	4	
Portugal	PT	85,051,959	86,829,431			2,1%		27,5%		0,5%	0,4%	96,4%	97,2%	PT 20	PT	-1	PT	-3	
Austria	AT	86,140,212	84,250,524			-12,4%		21,5%		0,6%	0,4%	97,0%	97,6%	AT 21	AT	1	AT	-1	
Türkiye	TR	75,794,183	82,214,665			8,5%		-20,2%		0,4%	0,4%	97,4%	98,0%	TR 22	TR	0	TR	4	
Slovakia	SK	54,975,554	66,853,986			21,6%		-34,4%		0,3%	0,3%	97,7%	98,4%	SK 23	SK	0	SK	4	
Finland	FI	53,639,932	62,031,542			15,6%		94,3%		0,3%	0,3%	98,0%	98,7%	FI 24	FI	-1	FI	0	
Taiwan	TW	24,622,714	25,459,840			3,4%		4,0%		0,1%	0,1%	98,2%	98,8%	TW 25	TW	-1	TW	0	

Source : NBB - External statistics - Foreign Trade - National concept

Go to analytics.brussels

For further information on Brussels' external trade, please visit analytics.brussels. On this economic data display platform, you will find publications about external trade in the Brussels-Capital Region.

The first, "[Brussels and the world - General statistics](#)", presents the Brussels-Capital Region's trade at world level and by continent, while the second, "[Brussels and the world - Statistics by country](#)" provides detailed statistics on the Brussels-Capital Region's trade with each country in the world, as well as various socio-economic and strategic indicators relating to these countries. The data presented in these publications is updated every year.



Appendices

Appendix 1 - Business sectors - Descriptions in English, French and Dutch

	Sector	Secteur	Sector
B_C	Manufacturing, including mining and quarrying	Industrie manufacturière, y compris l'industrie extractive	Industrie, m.i.v. de extractieve nijverheid
D_E	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Production et distribution d'électricité, de gaz, de vapeur et d'air conditionné et Production et distribution d'eau; assainissement, gestion des déchets et dépollution	Productie en distributie van elektriciteit, gas, stoom en gekoelde lucht en Distributie van water; afval- en afvalwaterbeheer en sanering
F	Construction	Construction	Bouwnijverheid
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Commerce; réparation d'automobiles et de motocycles	Groot- en detailhandel; reparatie van auto's en motorfietsen
H	Transportation and storage	Transports et entreposage	Vervoer en opslag
I	Accommodation and food service activities	Hébergement et restauration	Verschaffen van accommodatie; eet- en drinkgelegenheden
J	Information and communication	Information et communication	Informatie en communicatie
K	Financial and insurance activities	Activités financières et d'assurance	Financiële activiteiten en verzekeringen
L	Real estate activities	Activités immobilières	Exploitatie van en handel in onroerend goed
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Activités spécialisées, scientifiques et techniques	Vrije beroepen en wetenschappelijke en technische activiteiten
N	Administrative and support service activities	Activités de services administratifs et de soutien	Administratieve en ondersteunende diensten
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Administration publique	Openbaar bestuur en defensie; verplichte sociale verzekeringen
P	Education	Enseignement	Onderwijs
Q	Human health and social work activities	Santé humaine et action sociale	Menselijke gezondheidszorg en maatschappelijke dienstverlening
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Arts, spectacles et activités récréatives	Kunst, amusement en recreatie
S	Other service activities	Autres activités de services	Overige diensten



Appendix 2 - Categories of goods - Descriptions in English, French and Dutch, in ascending order of category

	Category of goods	Catégorie de biens	Categorië van goederen
I	Live animals; animal products	Animaux vivants et produits du règne animal	Levende dieren en producten van het dierenrijk
II	Vegetable products	Produits du règne végétal	Producten van het plantenrijk
III	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	Graisses et huiles animales ou végétales; produits de leur dissociation; graisses alimentaires élaborées; cires d'origine animale ou végétale	Vetten en oliën (dierlijke en plantaardige) en dissociatieproducten daarvan; bewerkt spijsvet; was van dierlijke of van plantaardige oorsprong
IV	Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	Produits des industries alimentaires; boissons, liquides alcooliques et vinaigres; tabacs et succédanés de tabac fabriqués	Producten van de voedselindustrie; dranken, alcoholhoudende vloeistoffen en azijn; tabak en tot verbruik bereide tabakssurrogaten
V	Mineral products	Produits minéraux	Minerale producten
VI	Products of the chemical or allied industries	Produits des industries chimiques ou des industries connexes	Producten van de chemische en van de aanverwante industrieën
VII	Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	Matières plastiques et ouvrages en ces matières; caoutchouc et ouvrages en caoutchouc	Kunststof en werken daarvan; rubber en werken daarvan
VIII	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm gut)	Peaux, cuirs, pelleteries et ouvrages en ces matières; articles de bourrellerie ou de sellerie; articles de voyage, sacs à main et contenants similaires; ouvrages en boyaux	Huiden, vellen, leder en pelterijen, lederwaren en bontwerk; zadel- en tuigmakerswerk; reisartikelen, handtassen e.d. bergingsmiddelen; werken van darmen
IX	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	Bois, charbon de bois et ouvrages en bois; liège et ouvrages en liège; ouvrages de sparterie ou de vannerie	Hout, houtskool en houtwaren; kurk en kurkwaren; vlechtwerk en mandenmakerswerk
X	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	Pâtes de bois ou d'autres matières fibreuses cellulosiques; papier ou carton à recycler (déchets et rebuts); papier et ses applications	Houtpulp en pulp van andere cellulosehoudende vezelstoffen; papier en karton voor het terugwinnen (resten en afval); papier en karton, alsmede artikelen daarvan
XI	Textiles and textile articles	Matières textiles et ouvrages en ces matières	Textielstoffen en textielwaren
XII	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	Chaussures, coiffures, parapluies, parasols, cannes, fouets, cravaches et leurs parties; plumes apprêtées et articles en plumes; fleurs artificielles; ouvrages en cheveux	Schoeisel, hoofddeksels, paraplu's, parasols, wandelstokken, zitstokken, zweepen, rijzweepen, alsmede delen daarvan; geprepareerde veren en artikelen van veren; kunstbloemen; werken van mensenhaar

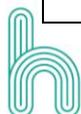


XIII	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	Ouvrages en pierres, plâtre, ciment, amiante, mica ou matières analogues; produits céramiques; verre et ouvrages en verre	Werken van steen, van gips, van cement, van asbest, van mica en van dergelijke stoffen; keramische producten; glas en glaswerk
XIV	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	Perles fines ou de culture, pierres gemmes ou similaires, métaux précieux, plaqués ou doublés de métaux précieux et ouvrages en ces matières; bijouterie de fantaisie; monnaies	Echte en gekweekte parels, edelstenen en halfedelstenen, edele metalen en metalen geplateerd met edele metalen, alsmede werken daarvan; fancybijouterieën; munten
XV	Base metals and articles of base metal	Métaux communs et ouvrages en ces métaux	Onedele metalen en werken daarvan
XVI	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	Machines et appareils, matériel électrique et leurs parties; appareils d'enregistrement ou de reproduction du son, appareils d'enregistrement ou de reproduction des images et du son en télévision, et parties et accessoires de ces appareils	Machines, toestellen en elektrotechnisch materieel, alsmede delen daarvan; toestellen voor het opnemen of het weergeven van geluid, voor het opnemen of het weergeven van beelden en geluid voor televisie, alsmede delen en toebehoren van deze toestellen
XVII	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	Matériel de transport	Vervoermaterieel
XVIII	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	Instruments et appareils d'optique, de photographie ou de cinématographie, de mesure, de contrôle ou de précision; instruments et appareils médico-chirurgicaux; horlogerie; instruments de musique; parties et accessoires de ces instruments ou appareils	Optische instrumenten, apparaten en toestellen; instrumenten, apparaten en toestellen, voor de fotografie en de cinematografie; meet-, verificatie-, controle- en precisie-instrumenten, -apparaten en -toestellen; medische en chirurgische instrumenten, appa
XIX	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	Armes, munitions et leurs parties et accessoires	Wapens en munitie; delen en toebehoren daarvan
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Marchandises et produits divers	Diverse goederen en producten
XXI	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	Objets d'art, de collection ou d'antiquité	Kunstvoorwerpen, voorwerpen voor verzamelingen en antiquiteiten



Appendix 3 - Top 15 exported goods - Descriptions in English, French and Dutch, in descending order of export value

	Top 15-Goods	Top 15-Biens	Top 15-Goederen
8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars (excl. motor vehicles of heading 8702)	Voitures de tourisme et autres véhicules automobiles principalement conçus pour le transport de personnes (autres que ceux du no 8702), y compris les voitures du type 'break " et les voitures de course	Automobielen en andere motorvoertuigen, hoofdzakelijk ontworpen voor personenvervoer, incl. motorvoertuigen van het type 'station-wagon' of 'break' en racewagens (m.u.v. bussen bedoeld bij post 8702)
3003	Medicaments consisting of two or more constituents mixed together for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, not in measured doses or put up for retail sale (excl. goods of heading 3002, 3005 or 3006)	Médicaments (à l'exclusion des produits des nos 3002, 3005 ou 3006) constitués par des produits mélangés entre eux, préparés à des fins thérapeutiques ou prophylactiques, mais ni présentés sous forme de doses, ni conditionnés pour la vente au détail	Geneesmiddelen, bestaande uit voor therapeutisch of profylactisch gebruik vermengde zelfstandigheden (m.u.v. producten bij de posten 3002, 3005 en 3006 en m.u.v. geneesmiddelen in afgemeten hoeveelheden of opgemaakt voor de verkoop in het klein)
3004	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, put up in measured doses 'incl. those in the form of transdermal administration" or in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. goods of heading 3002, 3005 or 3006)	Médicaments (à l'exclusion des produits des nos 3002, 3005 ou 3006) constitués par des produits mélangés ou non mélangés, préparés à des fins thérapeutiques ou prophylactiques, présentés sous forme de doses (...)	Geneesmiddelen bestaande uit producten, ook indien vermengd, voor therapeutisch of profylactisch gebruik, in afgemeten hoeveelheden 'ook die in de vorm van systemen voor gereguleerde toediening door de huid', dan wel opgemaakt voor de verkoop in het klein
3002	Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses; antisera and other blood fractions and immunological products, whether or not modified or obtained by means of biotechnological processes; vaccines, toxins (...)	Sang humain; sang animal préparé en vue d'usages thérapeutiques, prophylactiques ou de diagnostic; antisérums, autres fractions du sang et produits immunologiques, même modifiés ou obtenus par voie biotechnologique; vaccins, toxines (...)	Menselijk bloed; dierlijk bloed bereid voor therapeutisch of profylactisch gebruik of voor het stellen van diagnosen; sera van geïmmuniseerde dieren of personen, alsmede andere bloedfracties en immunologische producten, ook indien gewijzigd (...)
2922	Oxygen-function amino-compounds	Composés aminés à fonctions oxygénées	Aminoverbindingen met zuurstofhoudende groepen
3303	Perfumes and toilet waters (excl. aftershave lotions, personal deodorants and hair lotions)	Parfums et eaux de toilette (à l'excl. des préparations pour l'après-rasage [lotions after-shave] et des désodorisants corporels)	Parfums, reuk- en toiletwaters (m.u.v. scheerlotions 'after shave lotions', deodorantia voor lichaamsverzorging en haarlotions)
4001	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip	Caoutchouc naturel, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle et gommes naturelles analogues, sous formes	Natuurlijke rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle e.d. natuurlijke gommen, in primaire vormen of in platen, vellen of strippen

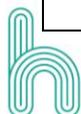


		primaires ou en plaques, feuilles ou bandes	
2933	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom[s] only	Composés hétérocycliques à hétéroatome(s) d'azote exclusivement	Heterocyclische verbindingen met uitsluitend één of meer stikstofatomen als hetero-atoom
2935	Sulphonamides	Sulfonamides	Sulfonamidoverbindingen
8421	Centrifuges, incl. centrifugal dryers (excl. those for isotope separation); filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus, for liquids or gases; parts thereof (excl. artificial kidneys)	Centrifugeuses, y compris lesessoreuses centrifuges; appareils pour la filtration ou l'épuration des liquides ou des gaz	Centrifuges, incl. centrifugaaldragers (m.u.v. die voor isotopenscheiding); toestellen voor het filteren of zuiveren van vloeistoffen of van gassen (m.u.v. kunstnieren)
7108	Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought or not further worked than semi-manufactured or in powder form	Or (y compris l'or platiné), sous formes brutes ou mi-ouvrées, ou en poudre	Goud, incl. geplatineerd goud, onbewerkt, halfbewerkt of in poedervorm
8471	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, n.e.s.	Machines automatiques de traitement de l'information et leurs unités; lecteurs magnétiques ou optiques, machines de mise d'informations sur support sous forme codée et machines de traitement de ces informations, non dénommés ni compris ailleurs	Automatische gegevens verwerkende machines en eenheden daarvoor; magnetische en optische lezers, machines voor het in gecodeerde vorm op dragers overzetten van gegevens en machines voor het verwerken van die gegevens, n.e.g.
2905	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	Alcools acycliques et leurs dérivés halogénés, sulfonés, nitrés ou nitrosés	Alcoholen, acyclisch, alsmede halogeen-, sulfo-, nitro- en nitrosoderivaten daarvan
3304	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin, incl. sunscreen or suntan preparations (excl. medicaments); manicure or pedicure preparations	Produits de beauté ou de maquillage préparés et préparations pour l'entretien ou les soins de la peau, autres que les médicaments, y compris les préparations antisolaires et les préparations pour bronzer; préparations pour manucures ou pédicures	Schoonheidsmiddelen en producten voor de huidverzorging (m.u.v. geneesmiddelen), incl. preparaten tegen zonnebrand en preparaten voor het verkrijgen van een bruine huidskleur; producten voor manicure of voor pedicure
2710	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excl. crude); preparations containing >= 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations, n.e.s.(...)	Huiles de pétrole ou de minéraux bitumineux, autres que les huiles brutes; préparations non dénommées ni comprises ailleurs, contenant en poids 70 % ou plus d'huiles de pétrole ou de minéraux bitumineux et dont ces huiles constituent l'élément de base (...)	Aardolie en olie uit bitumineuze mineralen (m.u.v. ruwe olie); preparaten die >= 70 gewichtspercenten aardolie of olie uit bitumineuze mineralen bevatten en waarvan het karakter door deze olie wordt bepaald, n.e.g. (...)



Appendix 4 - Top 15 imported goods - Descriptions in English, French and Dutch, in descending order of import value

	Top 15-Goods	Top 15-Biens	Top 15-Goederen
8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars (excl. motor vehicles of heading 8702)	Voitures de tourisme et autres véhicules automobiles principalement conçus pour le transport de personnes (autres que ceux du no 8702), y compris les voitures du type 'break " et les voitures de course	Automobielen en andere motorvoertuigen, hoofdzakelijk ontworpen voor personenvervoer, incl. motorvoertuigen van het type 'station-wagon' of 'break' en racewagens (m.u.v. bussen bedoeld bij post 8702)
3004	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, put up in measured doses 'incl. those in the form of transdermal administration" or in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. goods of heading 3002, 3005 or 3006)	Médicaments (à l'exclusion des produits des nos 3002, 3005 ou 3006) constitués par des produits mélangés ou non mélangés, préparés à des fins thérapeutiques ou prophylactiques, présentés sous forme de doses (y compris ceux destinés à être administrés par	Geneesmiddelen bestaande uit producten, ook indien vermengd, voor therapeutisch of profylactisch gebruik, in afgemeten hoeveelheden 'ook die in de vorm van systemen voor gereguleerde toediening door de huid', dan wel opgesteld voor de verkoop in het klein
8708	Parts and accessories for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, motor vehicles for the transport of goods and special purpose motor vehicle	Parties et accessoires des véhicules automobiles des nos 8701 à 8705	Delen en toebehoren van tractors, bussen, automobielen voor personenvervoer en voor goederenvervoer en van automobielen voor bijzondere doeleinden bedoeld bij de posten 8701 tot en met 8705, n.e.g.
8507	Electric accumulators, incl. separators therefor, whether or not square or rectangular; parts thereof (excl. spent and those of unhardened rubber or textiles)	Accumulateurs électriques, y compris leurs séparateurs, même de forme carrée ou rectangulaire	Elektrische accumulatoren, alsmede scheiplaten daarvoor, ook indien in vierkante of rechthoekige vorm (niet gebruikt en m.u.v. die van niet-geharde gevulkaniseerde rubber of van textiel), alsmede delen daarvan
8704	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, incl. chassis with engine and cab	Véhicules automobiles pour le transport de marchandises	Automobielen voor goederenvervoer, incl. chassis met motor en cabine
3002	Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses; antisera and other blood fractions and immunological products, whether or not modified or obtained by means of biotechnological processes; vaccines, toxins (...)	Sang humain; sang animal préparé en vue d'usages thérapeutiques, prophylactiques ou de diagnostic; antisérums, autres fractions du sang et produits immunologiques, même modifiés ou obtenus par voie biotechnologique; vaccins, toxines (...)	Menselijk bloed; dierlijk bloed bereid voor therapeutisch of profylactisch gebruik of voor het stellen van diagnosen; sera van geïmmuniseerde dieren of personen, alsmede andere bloedfracties en immunologische producten (...)



2935	Sulphonamides	Sulfonamides	Sulfonamidoverbindingen
8471	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, n.e.s.	Machines automatiques de traitement de l'information et leurs unités; lecteurs magnétiques ou optiques, machines de mise d'informations sur support sous forme codée et machines de traitement de ces informations, non dénommés ni compris ailleurs	Automatische gegevens verwerkende machines en eenheden daarvoor; magnetische en optische lezers, machines voor het in gecodeerde vorm op dragers overzetten van gegevens en machines voor het verwerken van die gegevens, n.e.g.
8517	Telephone sets, incl. telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks; other apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, images or other data, incl. apparatus for communication in a wired or wireless network (...)	Postes téléphoniques d'usagers, y compris les téléphones pour réseaux cellulaires et pour autres réseaux sans fil; autres appareils pour l'émission, la transmission ou la réception de la voix, d'images ou d'autres données (...)	Telefoon toestellen, daaronder begrepen telefoon toestellen voor cellulair netwerk of voor andere draadloze netwerken; andere toestellen voor het zenden of ontvangen van spraak, van beelden of van andere gegevens (...)
2710	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excl. crude); preparations containing >= 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations, n.e.s. (...)	Huiles de pétrole ou de minéraux bitumineux, autres que les huiles brutes; préparations non dénommées ni comprises ailleurs, contenant en poids 70 % ou plus d'huiles de pétrole ou de minéraux bitumineux et dont ces huiles constituent l'élément de base; (...)	Aardolie en olie uit bitumineuze mineralen (m.u.v. ruwe olie); preparaten die >= 70 gewichtspercenten aardolie of olie uit bitumineuze mineralen bevatten en waarvan het karakter door deze olie wordt bepaald, n.e.g. (...)
8501	Electric motors and generators (excl. generating sets)	Moteurs et machines génératrices, électriques, à l'exclusion des groupes électrogènes	Elektromotoren en elektrische generatoren (m.u.v. generatoraggregaten)
8601	Rail locomotives powered from an external source of electricity or by electric accumulators	Locomotives et locotracteurs, à source extérieure d'électricité ou à accumulateurs électriques	Locomotieven en railtractors, elektrisch, zonder eigen energiebron of met elektrische accumulatoren
9018	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences, incl. scintigraphic apparatus, other electro-medical apparatus and sight-testing instruments, n.e.s.	Instruments et appareils pour la médecine, la chirurgie, l'art dentaire ou l'art vétérinaire, y compris les appareils de scintigraphie et autres appareils électromédicaux ainsi que les appareils pour tests visuels	Instrumenten, apparaten en toestellen voor de geneeskunde, voor de chirurgie, voor de tandheelkunde of voor de veeartsnijkunde, incl. scintigrafische en ander elektromedische apparaten en toestellen, alsmede apparaten en toestellen voor onderzoek van het
2933	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom[s] only	Composés hétérocycliques à hétéroatome(s) d'azote exclusivement	Heterocyclische verbindingen met uitsluitend één of meer stikstofatomen als hetero-atoom



3304	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin, incl. sunscreen or suntan preparations (excl. medicaments); manicure or pedicure preparations	Produits de beauté ou de maquillage préparés et préparations pour l'entretien ou les soins de la peau, autres que les médicaments, y compris les préparations antisolaire et les préparations pour bronzer; préparations pour manucures ou pédicures	Schoonheidsmiddelen en producten voor de huidverzorging (m.u.v. geneesmiddelen), incl. preparaten tegen zonnebrand en preparaten voor het verkrijgen van een bruine huidskleur; producten voor manicure of voor pedicure
------	---	--	--



Appendix 5 - Codes ISO-alpha2

Ranking by country

Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code
Afghanistan	AF	Chile	CL	Guatemala	GT	Mauritania	MR
Albania	AL	China, People's Republic of	CN	Guinea	GN	Mauritius	MU
Algeria	DZ	Christmas Island	CX	Guinea-Bissau	GW	Melilla	XL
American Samoa	AS	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CC	Guyana	GY	Mexico	MX
Andorra	AD	Colombia	CO	Haiti	HT	Micronesia	FM
Angola	AO	Comoros	KM	Heard Island and Mcdonald Islands	HM	Moldova, Republic of	MD
Anguilla	AI	Congo, Democratic Republic of	CD	Honduras	HN	Mongolia	MN
Antarctica	AQ	Congo, Republic of the	CG	Hong Kong	HK	Montenegro	ME
Antigua and Barbuda	AG	Cook Islands	CK	Hungary	HU	Montserrat	MS
Argentina	AR	Costa Rica	CR	Iceland	IS	Morocco	MA
Armenia	AM	Croatia	HR	India	IN	Mozambique	MZ
Aruba	AW	Cuba	CU	Indonesia	ID	Myanmar	MM
Australia	AU	Curaçao	CW	Iran	IR	Namibia	NA
Austria	AT	Cyprus	CY	Iraq	IQ	Nauru	NR
Azerbaijan	AZ	Czech Republic	CZ	Ireland	IE	Nepal	NP
Bahamas	BS	Denmark	DK	Israel	IL	New Caledonia	NC
Bahrain	BH	Djibouti	DJ	Italy	IT	New Zealand	NZ
Bangladesh	BD	Dominica	DM	Ivory Coast	CI	Nicaragua	NI
Barbados	BB	Dominican Republic	DO	Jamaica	JM	Niger	NE
Belarus	BY	East Timor	TL	Japan	JP	Nigeria	NG
Belize	BZ	Ecuador	EC	Jordan	JO	Niue	NU
Benin	BJ	Egypt	EG	Kazakhstan	KZ	Norfolk Island	NF
Bermuda	BM	El Salvador	SV	Kenya	KE	North Korea	KP
Bhutan	BT	Equatorial Guinea	GQ	Kiribati	KI	North Macedonia, Republic of	MK
Bolivia	BO	Eritrea	ER	Kosovo	XK	Northern Mariana Islands	MP
Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba	BQ	Estonia	EE	Kuwait	KW	Norway	NO
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Ethiopia	AND	Kyrgyzstan	KG	Oman	OM
Botswana	BW	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FK	Laos	LA	Pakistan	PK
Bouvet Island	BV	Faroe Islands	FO	Latvia	LV	Palau	PW
Brazil	BR	Fiji	FJ	Lebanon	LB	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	PS
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO	Finland	FI	Lesotho	LS	Panama	PA
British Virgin Islands	VG	France	FR	Liberia	LR	Papua New Guinea	PG
Brunei Darussalam	BN	French Polynesia	PF	Libya	LY	Paraguay	PY
Bulgaria	BG	French Southern Territories	TF	Liechtenstein	LI	Peru	PE
Burkina Faso	BF	Gabon	GA	Lithuania	LT	Philippines	PH
Burundi	BI	Gambia	GM	Luxembourg	LU	Pitcairn	PN
Cambodia	KH	Georgia	GE	Macao	MO	Poland	PL
Cameroon	CM	Germany	DE	Madagascar	MG	Portugal	PT
Canada	CA	Ghana	GH	Malawi	MW	Qatar	QA
Cape Verde	CV	Gibraltar	GI	Malaysia	MY	Romania	RO
Cayman Islands	KY	Greece	GR	Maldives	MV	Russia	RU
Central Africa	CF	Greenland	GL	Mali	ML	Rwanda	RW
Ceuta	XC	Grenada	GD	Malta	MT	Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	SH
Chad	TD	Guam	GU	Marshall Islands	MH	Saint Kitts and Nevis	KN



Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code
Saint Lucia	LC	Solomon Islands	SB	Tanzania	TZ	United States	US
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	PM	Somalia	SO	Thailand	TH	United States Minor Outlying Islands	UM
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VC	South Africa	ZA	The Netherlands	NL	Uruguay	UY
Saint-Barthélemy	BL	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	GS	Togo	TG	Uzbekistan	UZ
Samoa	WS	South Korea	KR	Tokelau	TK	Vanuatu	VU
San Marino	SM	South Sudan	SS	Tonga	TO	Vatican City	VA
Sao Tome and Principe	ST	Spain	ES	Trinidad and Tobago	TT	Venezuela	VE
Saudi Arabia	SA	Sri Lanka	LK	Tunisia	TN	Vietnam	VN
Senegal	SN	Sudan	SD	Turkey	TR	Virgin Islands of the United States	VI
Serbia	XS	Suriname	SR	Turkmenistan	TM	Wallis and Futuna	WF
Seychelles	SC	Swaziland	SZ	Turks and Caicos Islands	TC	Western Sahara	EH
Sierra Leone	SL	Sweden	SE	Tuvalu	TV	Yemen	YE
Singapore	SG	Switzerland	CH	Uganda	UG	Zambia	ZM
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	SX	Syria	SY	Ukraine	UA	Zimbabwe	ZW
Slovakia	SK	Taiwan	TW	United Arab Emirates	AE		
Slovenia	SI	Tajikistan	TJ	United Kingdom	GB		



Ranking by code

Code	Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code	Country
AD	Andorra	CH	Switzerland	GM	Gambia	LC	Saint Lucia
AE	United Arab Emirates	CI	Ivory Coast	GN	Guinea	LI	Liechtenstein
AF	Afghanistan	CK	Cook Islands	GQ	Equatorial Guinea	LK	Sri Lanka
AG	Antigua and Barbuda	CL	Chile	GR	Greece	LR	Liberia
AI	Anguilla	CM	Cameroon	GS	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	LS	Lesotho
AL	Albania	CN	China, People's Republic of	GT	Guatemala	LT	Lithuania
AM	Armenia	CO	Colombia	GU	Guam	LU	Luxembourg
AO	Angola	CR	Costa Rica	GW	Guinea-Bissau	LV	Latvia
AQ	Antarctica	CU	Cuba	GY	Guyana	LY	Libya
AR	Argentina	CV	Cape Verde	HK	Hong Kong	MA	Morocco
AS	American Samoa	CW	Curaçao	HM	Heard Island and McDonald Islands	MD	Moldova, Republic of
AT	Austria	CX	Christmas Island	HN	Honduras	ME	Montenegro
AU	Australia	CY	Cyprus	HR	Croatia	MG	Madagascar
AW	Aruba	CZ	Czech Republic	HT	Haiti	MH	Marshall Islands
AZ	Azerbaijan	DE	Germany	HU	Hungary	MK	North Macedonia, Republic of
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	DJ	Djibouti	ID	Indonesia	ML	Mali
BB	Barbados	DK	Denmark	IE	Ireland	MM	Myanmar
BD	Bangladesh	DM	Dominica	IL	Israel	MN	Mongolia
BF	Burkina Faso	DO	Dominican Republic	IN	India	MO	Macao
BG	Bulgaria	DZ	Algeria	IO	British Indian Ocean Territory	MP	Northern Mariana Islands
BH	Bahrain	EC	Ecuador	IQ	Iraq	MR	Mauritania
BI	Burundi	EE	Estonia	IR	Iran	MS	Montserrat
BJ	Benin	EG	Egypt	IS	Iceland	MT	Malta
BL	Saint-Barthélemy	EH	Western Sahara	IT	Italy	MU	Mauritius
BM	Bermuda	ER	Eritrea	JM	Jamaica	MV	Maldives
BN	Brunei Darussalam	ES	Spain	JO	Jordan	MW	Malawi
BO	Bolivia	AND	Ethiopia	JP	Japan	MX	Mexico
BQ	Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba	FI	Finland	KE	Kenya	MY	Malaysia
BR	Brazil	FJ	Fiji	KG	Kyrgyzstan	MZ	Mozambique
BS	Bahamas	FK	Falkland (Malvinas) Islands	KH	Cambodia	NA	Namibia
BT	Bhutan	FM	Micronesia	KI	Kiribati	NC	New Caledonia
BV	Bouvet Island	FO	Faroe Islands	KM	Comoros	NE	Niger
BW	Botswana	FR	France	KN	Saint Kitts and Nevis	NF	Norfolk Island
BY	Belarus	GA	Gabon	KP	North Korea	NG	Nigeria
BZ	Belize	GB	United Kingdom	KR	South Korea	NI	Nicaragua
CA	Canada	GD	Grenada	KW	Kuwait	NL	The Netherlands
CC	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	GE	Georgia	KY	Cayman Islands	NO	Norway
CD	Congo, Democratic Republic of	GH	Ghana	KZ	Kazakhstan	NP	Nepal
CF	Central Africa	GI	Gibraltar	LA	Laos	NR	Nauru
CG	Congo, Republic of the	GL	Greenland	LB	Lebanon	NU	Niue



Code	Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code	Country
NZ	New Zealand	SG	Singapore	TM	Turkmenistan	XK	Kosovo
OM	Oman	SH	Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	TN	Tunisia	XL	Melilla
PA	Panama	SI	Slovenia	TO	Tonga	XS	Serbia
PE	Peru	SK	Slovakia	TR	Turkey	YE	Yemen
PF	French Polynesia	SL	Sierra Leone	TT	Trinidad and Tobago	ZA	South Africa
PG	Papua New Guinea	SM	San Marino	TV	Tuvalu	ZM	Zambia
PH	Philippines	SN	Senegal	TW	Taiwan	ZW	Zimbabwe
PK	Pakistan	SO	Somalia	TZ	Tanzania		
PL	Poland	SR	Suriname	UA	Ukraine		
PM	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	SS	South Sudan	UG	Uganda		
PN	Pitcairn	ST	Sao Tome and Principe	UM	United States Minor Outlying Islands		
PS	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	SV	El Salvador	US	United States		
PT	Portugal	SX	Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	UY	Uruguay		
PW	Palau	SY	Syria	UZ	Uzbekistan		
PY	Paraguay	SZ	Swaziland	VA	Vatican City		
QA	Qatar	TC	Turks and Caicos Islands	VC	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
RO	Romania	TD	Chad	VE	Venezuela		
RU	Russia	TF	French Southern Territories	VG	British Virgin Islands		
RW	Rwanda	TG	Togo	VI	Virgin Islands of the United States		
SA	Saudi Arabia	TH	Thailand	VN	Vietnam		
SB	Solomon Islands	TJ	Tajikistan	VU	Vanuatu		
SC	Seychelles	TK	Tokelau	WF	Wallis and Futuna		
SD	Sudan	TL	East Timor	WS	Samoa		
SE	Sweden	SX	Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	XC	Ceuta		

