

Brussels foreign trade balance sheet

First half of 2025

December 2025



Colophon

Study by hub.brussels

Coordinated by Muriel Laurent, Malik Léonard – hub.brussels

Proofread by Macrine Cattelain, Bénédicte Wilders

Page layout by klar.graphics

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Contact mlaurent@hub.brussels

mleonard@hub.brussels

Responsible Editor Isabelle Grippa, General Manager – hub.brussels – Chaussée de Charleroi,
110 – 1060 Brussels

For more information:

hub.brussels

analytics.brussels

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Summary

Belgian trade in services rose again in the first half of 2025, compared with a slight decline in the same period of 2024. This applies to both exports (+6.2% vs. -5.6% in 2024H1) and imports (+6.8%, vs. -3.2%). These amount to EUR 68.8 and 75.5 billion respectively, resulting in a trade deficit that gradually widens, rising from EUR 5.9 billion to EUR 6.7 billion between the first half of 2024 and the first half of 2025. While three quarters of Belgian services exports were generated by Other business services, Telecommunications, computer and information services and Transport, it is mainly the first two types of services that are driving the sustained growth in the first half of 2025. Among the Top 5 destination countries for Belgian services, exports to France and Germany fell, but those to the Netherlands, the USA and Switzerland all rose in the first half of 2025.

In terms of **goods**, **Belgium** exported EUR 174.1 billion to the rest of the world in the first half of 2025, which is slightly down (-1.3%) in comparison to the same period in 2024. In contrast, imports rose slightly (+0.8%), resulting in a substantial reduction in the trade surplus, falling from EUR 3.7 billion in the first half of 2024 to EUR 74 million in the first half of 2025. Price effects impacting the value of mineral product exports, a drop in Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment exports, and the initial effects of tariff hikes imposed by the United States are among the main reasons for this decline in the trade balance. Only the Walloon Region saw a growth in goods exports and a positive trade balance in the first half of 2025.

The **Brussels-Capital Region**, however, saw its **goods exports** fall from EUR 4.8 billion to EUR 3.8 billion during the first half of 2025, a drop of 21.1% in one year, while imports suffered a more moderate decline of 14%. As the value of imports was twice that of exports, this reduction in trade on both sides was reflected in a slight reduction in the Region's trade deficit during this period, amounting to EUR -4.4 billion vs. EUR -4.8 billion in the first half of 2024.

Products of the chemical or allied industries were the Region's leading export category (44.7% share), showing a degree of stability (-0.8% compared with the first half of 2024), following a 17.3% decline over the last two half-year periods. Following the closure of Audi Brussels at the end of February 2025, Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment, still in second place despite a 65.8% drop in exports, only accounted for 10.9% of exports. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment (...) (-30.9%), and Plastics and articles thereof (...) (-6.9%) followed this leading duo, with exports also down on the first half of 2024. The Prepared foodstuffs (...) category was the only one in the Top 5 to see an increase in exports compared with the first half of 2024 (+14.4%), thanks to *Chocolate* exports.

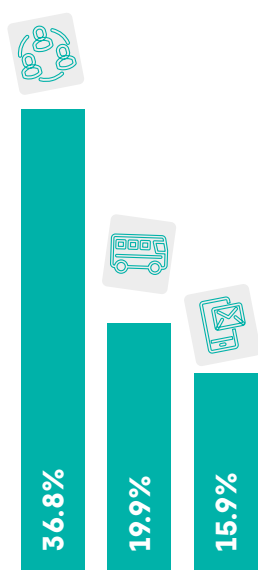
Down in every continent except Africa, exports of goods from Brussels continued to be concentrated around Europe (almost 90%).

The Brussels Region's five main customers in terms of goods were Germany, the Netherlands, France, Luxembourg and Switzerland. Exports of goods were down in most European countries, with the exception of Luxembourg, Switzerland, Spain and Denmark. Among the Region's Top 7 customers, exports to the United States (-57.7%) and the United Kingdom (-60%) fell sharply.

Key figures – first half of 2025

€68.8 billion
in services exported
by Belgium

(+6.2% compared to the first half of 2024)



Main services exported

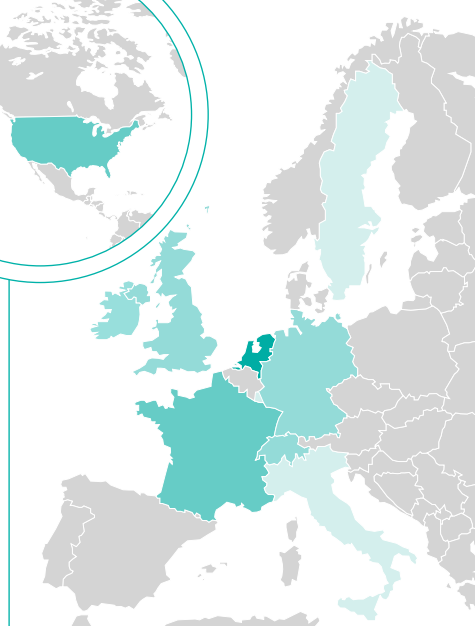
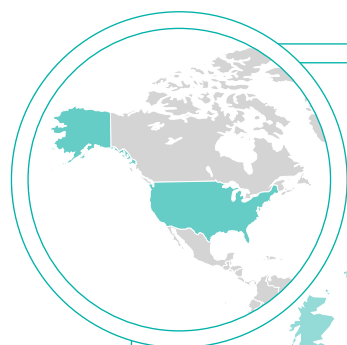
Thousands of euros

1. Other business services	25 290 137
2. Transport	13 694 576
3. Telecommunication, computer and information services	10 968 745
Total	49 953 458

Total: 72.6%

Source: External statistics, Balance of payments, NBB

Main trade partners

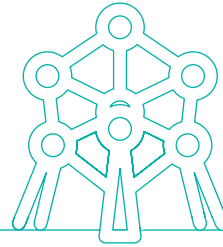


Top 10

	Share	Thousands of euros
1. The Netherlands	15.6%	10 738 588
2. France	10.6%	7 297 400
3. United States of America	9.6%	6 611 665
4. Switzerland	7.8%	5 376 358
5. Germany	7.6%	5 200 040
6. Ireland	7.5%	5 152 472
7. United Kingdom	6.6%	4 526 435
8. Luxembourg	4.1%	2 791 252
9. Italy	2.4%	1 623 887
10. Sweden	2.1%	1 415 449
Total	73.7%	50 733 546

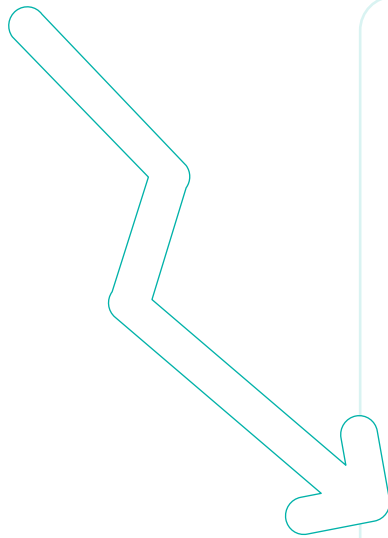
<5% 5-10% 10-15% >15%

Source: NBB-External statistics-Balance of payments



€3.8 billion
in goods exported by the
Brussels-Capital Region

(-21.1% compared to the first half of 2024)



Two major categories in decline

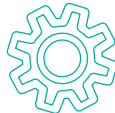
between first half of 2024 and first half of 2025:

-65.8%



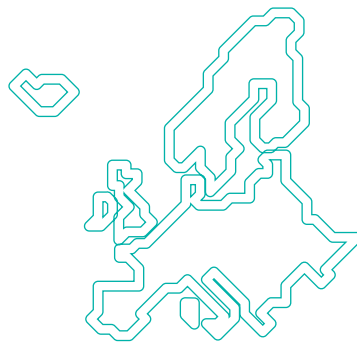
**Vehicles, aircraft,
vessels and associated
transport equipment**

-30.9%



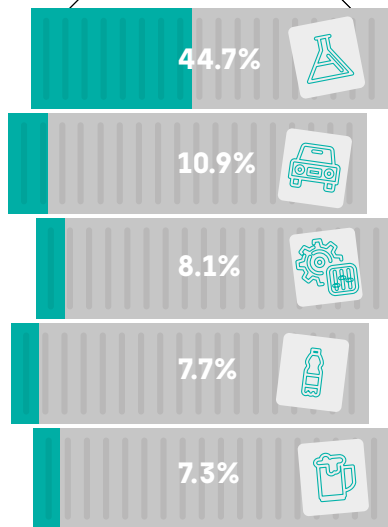
**Machinery and
mechanical appliances;
electrical equipment (...)**

90%
to Europe



Europe strengthens its presence
(86% during first half 2024)

Export value: 3 768 408 532 €



Main goods exported

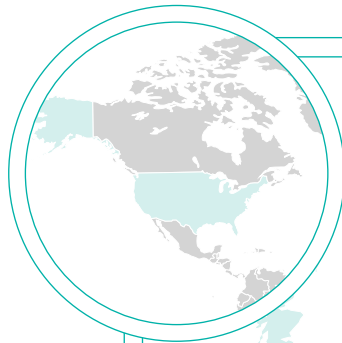
Top 5

1. Products of the chemical or allied industries	1 684 434 444 €
2. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	412 087 371 €
3. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment (...)	304 233 018 €
4. Plastics and articles thereof; rubber (...)	288 969 099 €
5. Prepared foodstuffs; beverages (...)	276 930 872 €
Total	2 966 654 803 €

Total: 78.7%

Source: NBB-External statistics-National concept

Main trade partners



Top 10

Share

€

1. Germany	19.4%	730 426 111
2. The Netherlands	16.6%	624 190 741
3. France	14.7%	554 265 156
4. Luxembourg	12.7%	477 454 539
5. Switzerland	6.0%	227 490 947
6. United States of America	3.7%	138 601 431
7. United Kingdom	3.1%	117 107 649
8. Poland	2.9%	107 570 639
9. Italy	2.4%	89 718 111
10. Spain	2.3%	85 074 271
Total	83.6%	3 151 899 594

<5% 5-10% 10-15% >15%

Source: NBB-External statistics-National concept

Methodological note

Recurrence

The Brussels Foreign Trade Balance Sheet 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 produced at the end of the year and published at the start of the following year.

These analyses aim, in particular, to support the activities of the departments of hub.brussels, whose mission is to promote, support and develop the international activities of Brussels companies and to inform the Secretary of State for the Brussels-Capital Region in charge of foreign trade of the trends in trade in the Brussels-Capital Region.

Data source

Foreign goods trade – National concept

The quarterly 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 27/10/2025.

In this publication, statistics on international trade in goods are based on data drawn up according to the national concept and not the Community 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 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 took 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.

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/dq/f_pdf_ex/intrastat-guide-rapide_fr.pdf)

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.

Statistics on Foreign trade versus statistics on Regional accounts



In the **foreign trade statistics**, the import or export of goods is considered to have taken place when the **goods cross the border**. In order to best establish the origin of exported goods and the destination of imported goods, it is the place where the last **added value** is conducted for exports, and the place where the first added value is created for imports that is taken into account. If this location is unknown to the declarant, it is the place where the material processing of the goods is conducted that is taken into consideration. Finally, if this location is also unknown, it is the location of the company's headquarters that is taken into account.

However, for the **regional accounts**, exports and imports are defined on the basis of the **transfer of ownership**, whether or not the national border has been crossed. Imports and exports are assigned to the region or regions in which the importer or exporter owns **establishments**. If the declarant owns establishments in several districts, several variables relating to the employed workforce are used as a distribution key².

Belgian foreign trade in services – Balance of payments

The NBB produces the data on **Belgium's foreign trade in services** by type of service on a monthly basis for general figures and on a quarterly basis for statistics by country. This latest data, which is not available in the NBB's online database, was sent to us by the NBB on 27/11/2025. This data enables a cross-analysis of the types of services delivered and export markets.

The National Bank of Belgium 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 and specific declarations for other companies, which can be done either 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 [m_gd_meth2016f.pdf](#); [m_meth2020f.pdf](#); [m_gd_meth20f.pdf](#); [m_gd_meth2016n.pdf](#); [m_meth2020n.pdf](#); [m_gd_meth20n.pdf](#)



Belgian foreign trade in services

Belgian foreign trade in services

Belgian services exports recovered in the first half of 2025, contrasting with the decline seen one year earlier (+6.2%, vs. -5.6%). Switzerland gained one position, now sitting in 4th and taking Germany's place. Other business services, Transport and Telecommunications, computer and information services accounted for ¾ of Belgian service exports.

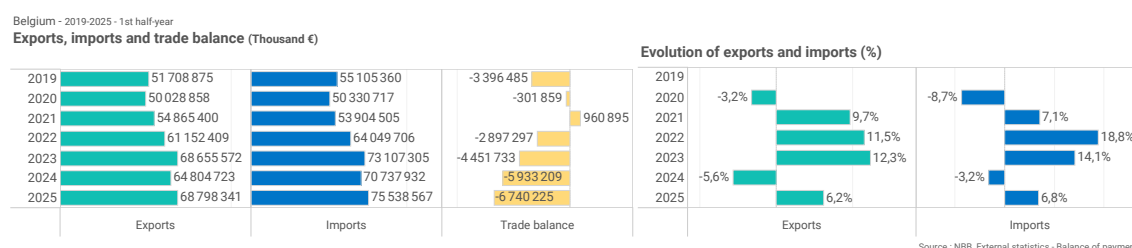


Belgian trade in services

Belgium's exports of services **rose** again in the first half of 2025, following a reduction in early 2024 (+6.2% vs. -5.6%). This growth in Belgian services exports began in the final two quarters of 2024.

Belgium exported **EUR 68.8 billion** worth of services to the world during this period, and imported EUR 75.5 billion (up 7%), resulting in a rising trade deficit, amounting to EUR -6.7 billion during the first half of 2025, compared to EUR -5.9 billion a year before.

Figure 1: Trade in services, Belgium, 2019H1-2025H1, NBB



Belgian service exports by trade partner

Switzerland and **Ireland** moved up one place in the ranking of top destination countries for Belgium's services exports, taking 4th and 6th place respectively. The **Netherlands**, **France** and the **United States** retained the top three places. Other key export markets included **Germany**, the **UK** and **Luxembourg**.

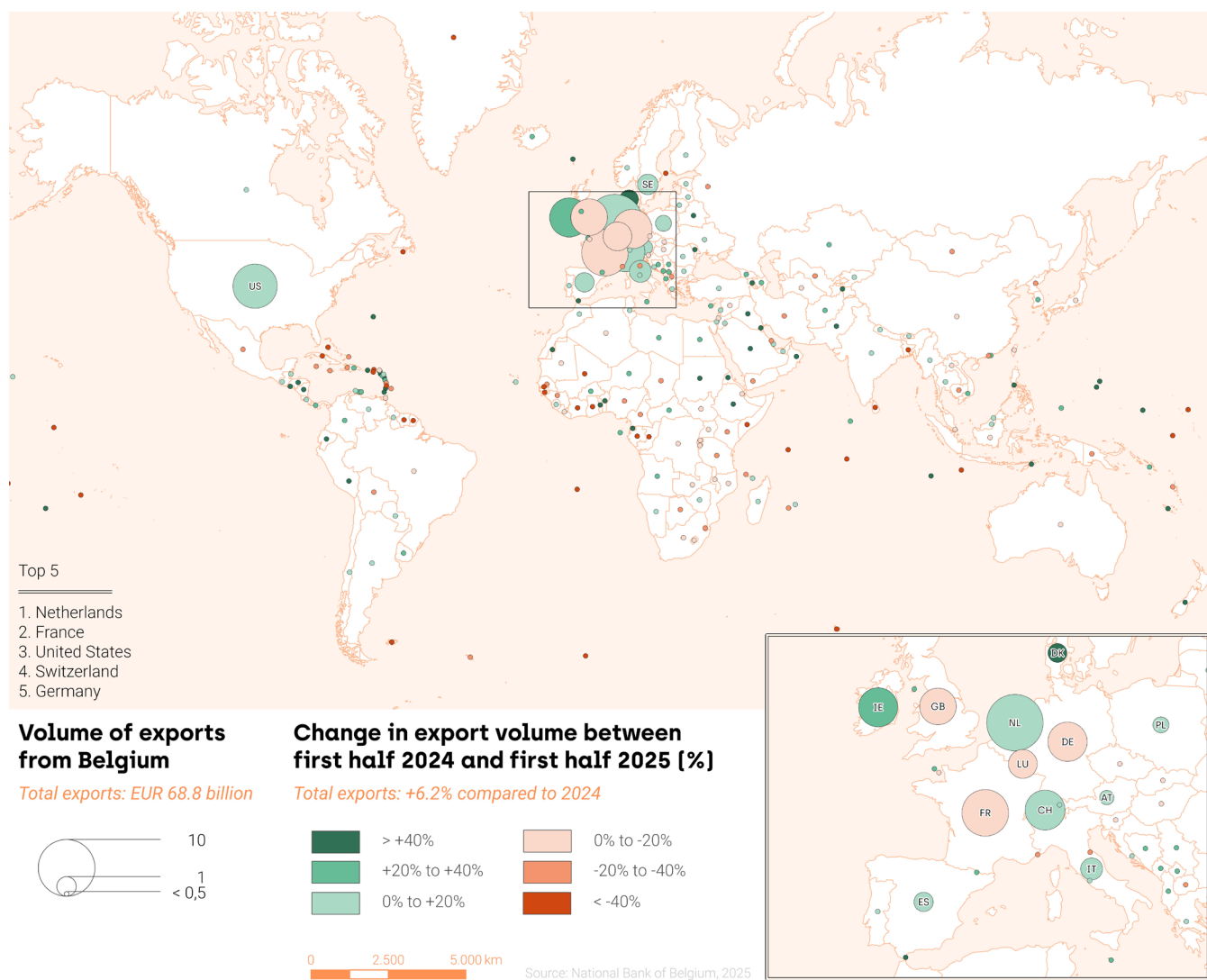
Denmark also stood out, with a 50% increase in Belgian service exports to this country (84% over the last three years). **Hong Kong** and **Norway** joined the Top 25, taking the place of Mexico, which dropped from 24th to 29th place, and Canada, which fell one place, to 26th.

Figure 2. Top 25 destination countries of Belgian services exports, value, evolution and distribution, 2022H1-2025H1, NBB

Belgium - 1st half-year		Top-25		Value (Thousand €)		Evolution 1 year (%)		Evolution 3 years (%)		Shares (%)		Cumulative shares (%)		Ranks	
		2024	2025			2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
the Netherlands	NL	9 666 056	10 738 588			11,10%				14,9%	15,6%	14,9%	15,6%	1	1
France	FR	7 456 367	7 297 400			-2,13%		-0,6%		11,5%	10,6%	26,4%	26,2%	2	2
United States	US	5 895 754	6 611 665			12,14%		19,6%		9,1%	9,6%	35,5%	35,8%	3	3
Switzerland	CH	4 786 623	5 376 358			12,32%		32,9%		7,4%	7,8%	42,9%	43,6%	5	4
Germany	DE	5 322 969	5 200 040			-2,31%		5,0%		8,2%	7,6%	51,1%	51,2%	4	5
Ireland	IE	3 986 757	5 152 472			29,24%		30,0%		6,2%	7,5%	57,3%	58,7%	7	6
United Kingdom	GB	4 710 936	4 526 435			-3,92%		1,0%		7,3%	6,6%	64,5%	65,3%	6	7
Luxembourg	LU	2 976 155	2 791 252			-6,21%		-9,1%		4,6%	4,1%	69,1%	69,3%	8	8
Italy	IT	1 541 965	1 623 887			5,31%		11,2%		2,4%	2,4%	71,5%	71,7%	9	9
Sweden	SE	1 340 995	1 415 449			5,55%		22,0%		2,1%	2,1%	73,6%	73,7%	10	10
Spain	ES	1 194 117	1 258 730			5,41%		31,4%		1,8%	1,8%	75,4%	75,6%	11	11
Denmark	DK	796 979	1 194 299			49,85%		83,7%		1,2%	1,7%	76,7%	77,3%	13	12
Poland	PL	810 300	863 448			6,56%		17,5%		1,3%	1,3%	77,9%	78,6%	12	13
Austria	AT	677 107	702 943			3,82%		5,7%		1,0%	1,0%	78,9%	79,6%	14	14
Japan	JP	614 088	564 498			-8,08%		-0,4%		0,9%	0,8%	79,9%	80,4%	15	15
China, People's Re..	CN	591 711	557 177			-5,84%		33,9%		0,9%	0,8%	80,8%	81,2%	16	16
Singapore	SG	578 619	531 418			-8,16%		-17,4%		0,9%	0,8%	81,7%	82,0%	17	17
Czech Republic	CZ	527 151	483 042			-8,37%		12,7%		0,8%	0,7%	82,5%	82,7%	18	18
Türkiye	TR	407 914	482 603			18,31%		35,7%		0,6%	0,7%	83,1%	83,4%	20	19
United Arab Emira..	AE	400 174	479 761			19,89%		54,1%		0,6%	0,7%	83,8%	84,1%	21	20
Finland	FI	448 115	457 384			2,07%		9,6%		0,7%	0,7%	84,5%	84,8%	19	21
Romania	RO	388 720	413 715			6,43%		26,8%		0,6%	0,6%	85,1%	85,4%	22	22
Portugal	PT	304 209	335 620			10,33%		4,2%		0,5%	0,5%	85,5%	85,8%	23	23
Hong Kong	HK	257 233	314 780			22,37%		18,9%		0,4%	0,5%	85,9%	86,3%	28	24
Norway	NO	268 791	295 583			9,97%		7,1%		0,4%	0,4%	86,3%	86,7%	26	25

Source : NBB, External statistics - Balance of payments

Figure 3. Cartographic representation of services exports across the world, Belgium, 2024H1-2025H1, NBB



Belgian trade in services by activity type

More than a third of the Belgian services delivered abroad concerned **Other business services**, i.e. *R&D services, Professional and management consultancy services, Trade-related services, Leasing services and Technical and other business services*. The value of transactions amounted to EUR 25.3 billion in the first half of 2025.

The Top 3 exported services also included **Transport** (EUR 13.7 billion) and **Telecommunications, computer and information services** (EUR 11.0 billion).

These three leaders recorded export growth ranging from 3.5% for Transport activities to 7.1% for Other Business Services and 10.3% for Telecommunications, computer and information services.

We should also note the growth in **Financial services** (+15.7%) and the 96% increase in **Maintenance and repair** activities in the first half of 2025 compared with the same period in 2024.

While **Travel** activities were largely responsible for Belgium's negative trade balance (EUR -7.4 billion), **Other business services** also accounted for a substantial negative balance (EUR -1.8 billion).

Figure 4. Belgian exports, imports and trade balance in services – 2025H1, Evol. 2024H1-2025H1, NBB

Belgium - 2025 - 1st half-year														
Exports			Evol. 1 year (%)			Share in exports (%)			Imports			Trade balance		
Value (Thousand €)									Value (Thousand €)			Value (Thousand €)		
Other business services	SJ	25 290 137	SJ	7,1%		SJ	36,8%		SJ	27 130 553		SJ	-1 840 417	
Transportation	SC	13 694 576	SC	3,5%		SC	19,9%		SC	13 526 076		SC		168 500
Telecommunications, computer and information services	SI	10 968 745	SI	10,3%		SI	15,9%		SI	9 120 770		SI		1 847 976
Travel	SD	4 167 234	SD	-3,1%		SD	6,1%		SD	11 548 918		SD	-7 381 684	
Financial services	SG	4 071 887	SG	15,7%		SG	5,9%		SG	5 006 795		SG	-934 908	
Manufacturing services on inputs owned by others	SA	2 263 379	SA	-2,6%		SA	3,3%		SA	2 036 361		SA		227 018
Changes for the use of intellectual property	SH	2 006 538	SH	5,5%		SH	2,9%		SH	1 805 224		SH		201 313
Insurance and pension services	SF	1 695 123	SF	4,9%		SF	2,5%		SF	1 947 203		SF	-252 080	
Government goods and services not included elsewhere	SL	1 419 723	SL	0,2%		SL	2,1%		SL	20 890		SL		1 398 833
Construction	SE	1 327 586	SE	-9,2%		SE	1,9%		SE	1 563 952		SE	-236 366	
Maintenance and repair	SB	792 771	SB	95,6%		SB	1,2%		SB	606 135		SB		186 636
Personal, cultural and recreational services	SK	661 515	SK	-2,3%		SK	1,0%		SK	573 801		SK		87 714
Services not allocated	SN	439 127	SN	7,3%		SN	0,6%		SN	651 888		SN	-212 761	

Source : NBB, External statistics - Balance of payments

Belgian services exports by country and activity type

The main trends in sales of Belgian services abroad, by type of service and export country, are listed below, with a distinction made between growing and declining exports.

Growing exports of services

By growth rate:

- **Financial services:** up in all of the Top 25 countries except Finland, Luxembourg, the Czech Republic and Portugal;
- **Maintenance and repair activities:** substantial increase in Belgian exports to Denmark (x125), Japan (x12), the United States (+238%), Switzerland (+114%), Finland (+108%, albeit without reaching the export level seen in 2022: -18% compared to this year) and the United Arab Emirates (+94%, but a 10% decrease compared to 2022);
- **Manufacturing services:** three-figure growth to Türkiye (+280%), Hong Kong (+181%), the United Arab Emirates (+132%) and Poland (+129%);
- **Construction:** +195% to Austria (without reaching the level seen in 2022: -5%);
- **Other business services:** +68% to Hong Kong;
- **Telecommunications, computer and information services:** up in all Top 25 countries except China, France, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States;
- **Insurance and pension services:** +50% increase to Finland, Hong Kong and Portugal;
- **Royalties and license fees:** +118% to Switzerland.

By increase in value:

- **Other business services:** EUR +948.9 million to the United States, EUR +864.2 million to Ireland, EUR +316.6 million to Switzerland;
- **Telecommunications, computer and information services:** EUR +621.9 million to the Netherlands, EUR +219.5 million to Ireland;
- **Maintenance and repair activities:** EUR +361 million to Denmark;
- **Transport:** EUR +293.2 million to the Netherlands, EUR +180.1 million to France;
- **Travel:** EUR +208.9 million to the Netherlands;
- **Financial services:** EUR +140.6 million to the United Kingdom, EUR +103.2 million to the Netherlands.

Declining exports of services

By rate of decline:

- **Manufacturing services:** down by at least 40% to Germany, the Czech Republic, Portugal (although Portugal has seen an increase of 43% compared with 2022) and the United Kingdom, and by over 70% to the United States and Italy;
- **Maintenance and repair:** down by at least 40% to Norway and the Netherlands, and by over 70% to Ireland (although up 5% on 2022) and Poland;
- **Construction:** down by just over 40% to the United Arab Emirates (although up 154% on 2022) and by approximately 70% to Singapore and Norway;

- **Insurance and pension services:** down sharply to Japan (-88%), China (-68%), Türkiye (-49%, but up 57% on 2022) and the United Arab Emirates (-63%);
- **Royalties and license fees:** down by over 70% to the Czech Republic and Romania;
- **Personal, cultural and recreational services:** down by at least 40% to Japan, Denmark and Hong Kong, and by 70% to Luxembourg.

By decrease in value:

- **Manufacturing services:** EUR -105.3 million to Germany;
- **Transport:** EUR -180.3 million to the United Kingdom;
- **Travel:** EUR -184.4 million to France;
- **Telecommunications, computer and information services:** down by EUR 216.9 million to the United States;
- **Other business services:** EUR -188.9 million to France, EUR -150 million to the Netherlands, EUR -117 million to Germany and EUR -113.7 million to Luxembourg.

Mexico and Canada, the two countries that dropped out of the Top 25, showed contrasting trends in Belgian services exports:

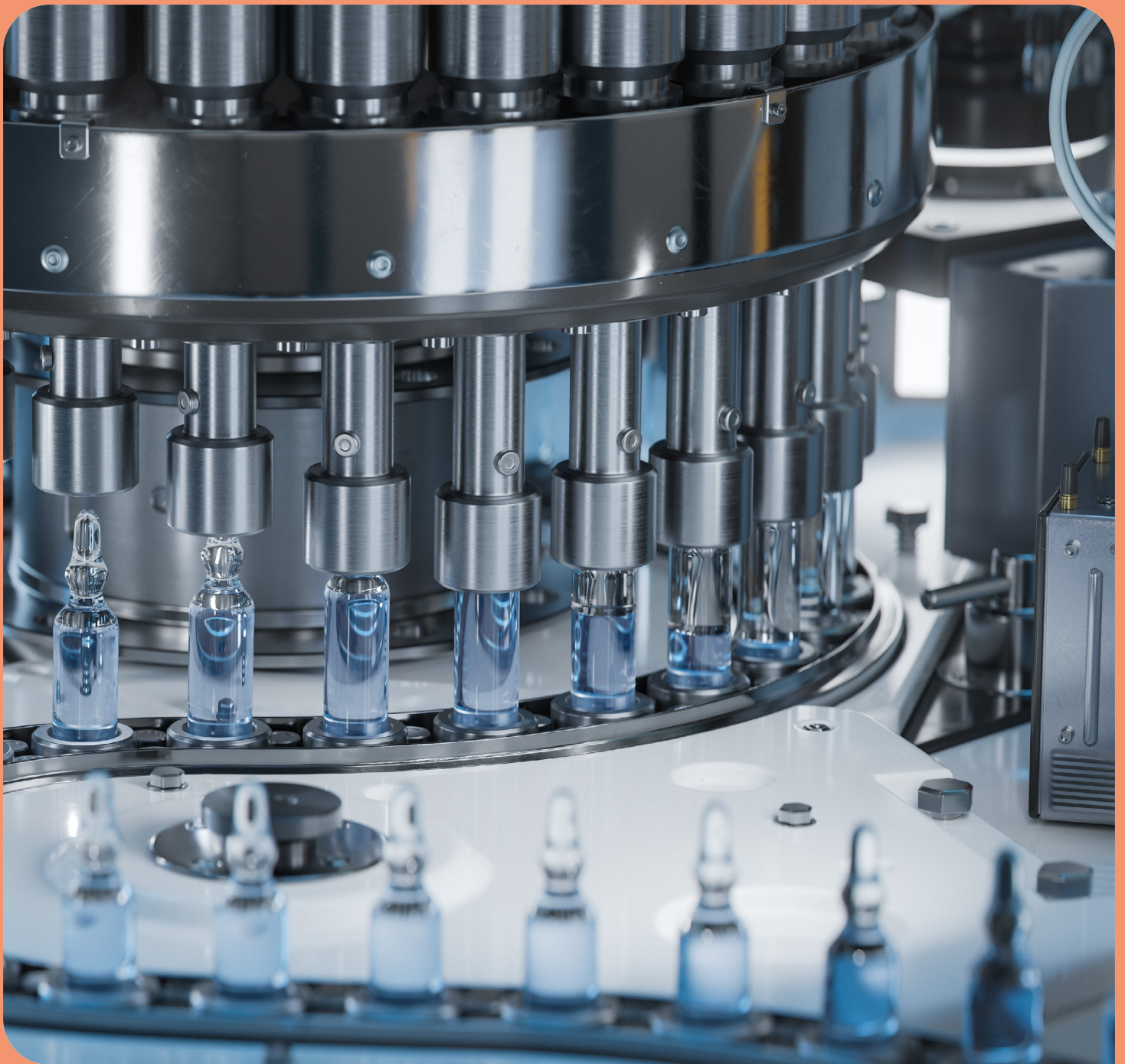
- Mexico saw substantial declines in the main activities exported to this country: down by over 50% in Transport, Construction, and Telecommunications, computer and information services.
- Canada, on the other hand, saw weak growth in the main activity exported to this country, Other business services (+1.7%), and an identical decline in Transport activities, the second largest activity exported to Canada. In third place, the Telecommunications, computer and information services activities held their own, with an increase of 17%. However, this activity remained relatively limited, given the total amount exported to this country: EUR 47.1 million.

Figure 5. Evolution of Belgian services exports by activity and country, Top 25 countries, 2024H1-2025H1, NBB

Evol. exports (%)														
Belgium - 2024 - 2025 - 1st half-year														
	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SN	
	Manufacturing services on input	Maintenance and repair	Transportation	Travel	Construction	Insurance and pension services	Financial services	Changes for the use of intellectual	Telecommunications, computer	Other business services	Personal, cultural and recreational	Government goods and services	Services not allocated	
US	United States	-73.6%	238.1%	-10.5%	-7.7%	-2.9%	-10.5%	8.2%	16.9%	-22.5%	29.8%	7.0%	-55.8%	18.6%
NL	the Netherlands	15.5%	-44.6%	11.0%	20.4%	4.4%	-27.5%	41.2%	3.8%	53.7%	-4.6%	18.9%	-33.7%	17.3%
IE	Ireland	15.7%	-70.1%	11.5%	-30.4%	26.5%	18.3%	12.6%	31.6%	25.4%	44.5%	-5.4%	47.6%	-60.3%
FR	France	6.0%	42.0%	11.5%	-17.7%	-25.3%	16.8%	24.5%	-8.2%	-0.2%	-6.9%	-20.4%	-62.4%	10.2%
CH	Switzerland	6.6%	113.8%	7.8%	-4.8%	-22.9%	-21.6%	43.3%	117.5%	5.0%	15.6%	16.1%	-57.0%	31.1%
DE	Germany	-40.9%	26.6%	0.0%	-6.5%	46.2%	11.2%	5.4%	10.7%	0.9%	-5.6%	10.4%	-23.3%	32.9%
GB	United Kingdom	-40.3%	13.8%	-17.8%	-6.7%	18.0%	-1.2%	32.9%	0.7%	-5.9%	-1.5%	-16.4%	-58.9%	-39.6%
LU	Luxembourg	1.7%	-5.5%	2.4%	-7.9%	-5.5%	3.4%	-6.4%	-21.7%	-3.6%	-13.9%	4.4%	-93.7%	-4.8%
SE	Sweden	47.5%	-38.2%	17.7%	-11.1%	-37.2%	-31.9%	32.5%	34.5%	5.8%	-2.7%	-6.4%	304.0%	271.3%
IT	Italy	-75.5%	16.3%	23.1%	-2.3%	-31.8%	9.5%	20.5%	7.1%	19.9%	-6.6%	12.6%	-80.4%	19.4%
JP	Japan	78.6%	1159.5%	-7.8%	1.9%	55.8%	-88.0%	23.3%	-17.7%	-16.2%	-7.4%	28.7%	-95.0%	-12.1%
ES	Spain	34.8%	12.2%	20.4%	0.2%	-10.1%	33.1%	48.1%	-27.6%	12.1%	-12.6%	0.7%	1038.8%	21.2%
DK	Denmark	-12.1%	1253.2%	-0.5%	-2.4%	-2.2%	-1.3%	41.7%	-21.1%	0.2%	10.3%	-29.1%	123.0%	215.4%
PL	Poland	129.2%	-74.0%	-13.7%	-17.8%	45.1%	13.9%	46.3%	-15.7%	15.3%	24.0%	47.9%	-28.4%	30.3%
CN	China, People's R...	-28.3%	44.9%	-5.5%	3.7%	1.0%	-67.9%	2.1%	-29.4%	-6.4%	5.4%	-47.8%	-67.3%	111.7%
AT	Austria	-17.2%	4.7%	1.5%	-2.3%	195.2%	-12.2%	31.2%	-5.0%	23.9%	8.9%	11.2%	-27.3%	227.9%
CZ	Czech Republic	-54.6%	21.8%	1.4%	-21.6%	23.6%	15.7%	-31.0%	-87.0%	7.6%	8.2%	8.3%	-83.6%	-56.4%
FI	Finland	-6.1%	107.6%	-2.4%	2.3%	55.0%	51.4%	-2.9%	0.9%	29.2%	-4.8%	22.1%	-75.8%	86.3%
SG	Singapore	2.2%	-19.8%	-21.1%	2.2%	-71.7%	4.0%	70.1%	-33.4%	-4.6%	6.9%	1.2%	-28.4%	-55.2%
RO	Romania	7.0%	-3.8%	12.5%	-10.4%	-11.7%	20.4%	45.5%	-27.9%	16.4%	11.7%	4.3%	-59.7%	12.9%
NO	Norway	-3.6%	-58.2%	2.4%	0.0%	-70.9%	26.7%	60.4%	-22.7%	-10.4%	36.5%	38.7%	-63.0%	-47.5%
HK	Hong Kong	180.8%	-32.5%	1.3%	91.8%	-22.8%	65.5%	10.8%	-26.3%	0.8%	67.9%	-43.1%	-57.1%	12.3%
TR	Türkiye	280.2%	22.3%	-15.1%	9.1%	42.2%	-48.5%	72.9%	29.5%	33.2%	3.6%	-34.8%	-61.4%	104.1%
AE	United Arab Emir...	132.3%	93.9%	37.0%	1.9%	-44.1%	-62.6%	75.3%	0.8%	9.6%	12.4%	-40.4%	-42.5%	-3.2%
PT	Portugal	-40.4%	-27.3%	37.2%	-4.3%	-35.6%	69.6%	-6.3%	-31.1%	11.0%	-5.0%	-19.9%	-13.5%	-3.8%

Source : NBR. External statistics. Balance of payments

Source : NBB, External statistics - Balance of payments



Belgian foreign trade in goods

Belgian foreign trade in goods

Belgian trade in goods by category

A slight decline in exports (-1.3%), combined with a slight increase in imports (+0.8%), led to a substantial reduction in the trade surplus compared with the first half of 2024. This decline in the trade balance is mainly due to price effects on the energy markets, the decline in sales of Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment, and the initial effects of the trade war with the United States.



At **national** level, exports of goods (EUR **174.1 billion**) slowed slightly compared to the first half of the previous year (-1.3%), following two more substantial declines (-10.1% in 2023H1 and -6.3% in 2024H1). Imports of goods rose very slightly (+0.8%), also after two consecutive declines. As a result, the trade balance remained positive, although its surplus narrowed considerably to EUR 74 million (compared with EUR 3.7 billion in the previous half-year).

To explain this decline in the trade balance, the National Bank of Belgium points out several causes³, the main ones being:

- A price effect generating a decrease in the value of mineral products exports – mainly energy products – since March 2025;
- The substantial drop in Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment exports (-10.6%, while imports fell by 4.8%);
- The initial effects of the "trade war" with the United States: following the various announcements of increased tariffs, from March 2025 onwards, Belgian companies gradually changed their commercial behaviour and consequently reduced their exports to this country. While this fall remained relatively moderate over the first half (-0.6%), the trade surplus with the United States fell by EUR 1.2 billion over the same period.

The main categories that are having a downwards impact on **Belgian exports** of goods are:

- **Mineral products** (EUR -2.7 billion, or -12.4%);
- **Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment** (EUR -2.3 billion, or -10.6%);
- **Base metals and articles of base metal** (EUR -696 million, or -5.0%);
- **Textiles and textile articles** (EUR -457.2 billion, or -13.6%);
- **Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coins** (EUR -362.1 billion, or -6.0%);

Within **Mineral Products** (11.1% overall share of Belgian exports of goods), exports of *Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude* fell by 33% compared with the first half of 2024 (from EUR 14.6 billion to EUR 9.7 billion). In contrast, exports of *petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons* rose by 52%, from EUR 4.2 billion to EUR 6.5 billion, helping to moderate the overall decline in Mineral products.

Within the **Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment** category (11.2% share), it was not only exports of *cars, tractors, cycles and other land vehicles, and their parts and accessories* (EUR 19 billion, -5.6%) that impacted the results, but also sales of *Maritime and waterway navigation equipment* (down from EUR 1.2 billion to EUR 18.1 million).

³ Press release of 15 September 2025, [efp2506.pdf; enp2506.pdf](#)

Within **Base metals and articles of base metal** (7.6% share), the *Cast iron, iron and steel category* (EUR 6.2 billion, -8.6%) primarily accounted for the fall in exports.

Exports of **Textiles and textile articles** (1.7% share) were down in most sub-categories, with declines ranging from 3% to 28%.

Finally, the category of **Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coins** suffered from a substantial drop in *Diamond* sales (-26.6%, from EUR 3.9 billion to EUR 2.9 billion between 2024H1 and 2025H1), while *Gold* followed the opposite trend (+60.5%, from EUR 534 million to EUR 857.3 million over the same period).

Nevertheless, there was a positive, albeit moderate, trend in exports of three important categories of goods: **Products of the chemical or allied industries** (25.8% share, up 2.5%, reaching a total of EUR 45 billion, due in particular to sales of *Pharmaceutical products* and *Inorganic chemical products*), **Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; (...)** (10.6% share, up 4.4% to EUR 18.4 billion, mainly due to sales of *Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical devices, and parts thereof*) and **Prepared foodstuffs; beverages (...)** (7.8% share, up 3.7% to EUR 13.7 billion, mainly due to sales of *Cocoa and prepared foods containing cocoa*).

Belgian imports were up very slightly (+0.8%), due to the stability of imports of **Products of the chemical or allied industries** (20.3% import share, +0.7% compared with 2024H1), **Mineral products** (17% import share, with an increase of 2.1% compared with 2024H1), and **Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment (...)** (13.6% import share, with a fall of 2.8%).

Trade in goods by region

Brussels exports (-21.1%) suffered more than those from Flanders (-3.8%), while those in Wallonia grew by 13.2%.



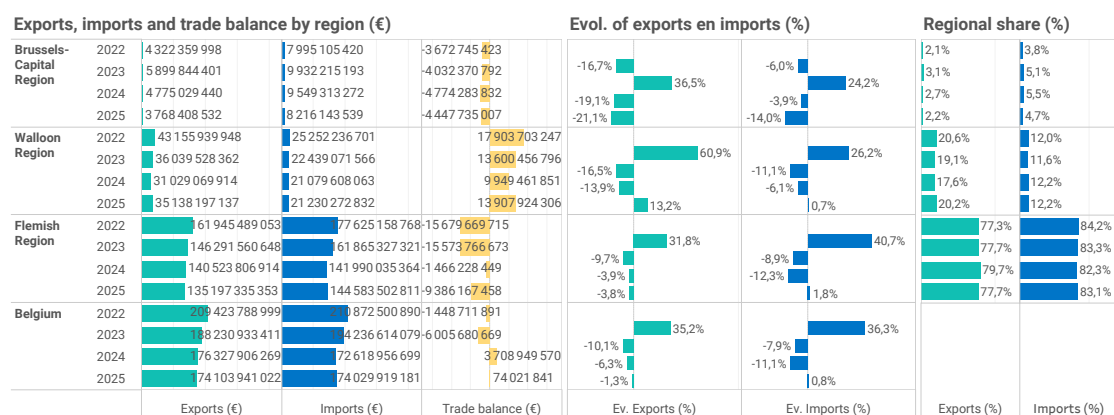
While Belgian exports of goods fell by 1.3% in the first half of 2025 compared to the same period the previous year, **exports from Brussels** fell by **21.1%**, from EUR 4.8 billion to EUR 3.8 billion. The Brussels Region's share of Belgian exports therefore fell from 2.7% to 2.2% in 2025H1. The fall in Brussels imports was more moderate (-14%), although greater than in 2024H1 (-3.9%), while a slight increase (0.8%) was observed for Belgium as a whole.

As a result, the Brussels-Capital Region's **trade balance** showed a slightly smaller deficit than in 2024H1 (EUR -4.4 billion vs. EUR -4.8 billion), but still well above 2020H1 or 2019H1, when it stood at around EUR 3 billion.

As for the other regions, **Flanders**, which accounts for 77.7% of the country's goods exports (vs. 79.7% in 2024H1), saw its deficit widen again, from EUR 1.5 billion to EUR 9.4 billion between 2024H1 and 2025H1, due to a slight rise in overall imports (+1.8%), combined with a drop in exports (-3.8%).

Wallonia, which now accounts for 20.2% of Belgian exports (compared to 17.6% in 2024H1), saw its exports grow again (+13.2%) compared to 2024H1, while its imports remained stable (+0.7%). Consequently, its trade surplus grew once again, rising from EUR 9.9 billion to EUR 13.9 billion in the first half of 2025.

Figure 6: Trade in goods, Belgium and regions, 2022H1-2025H1, NBB



Source : NBB - External statistics - National concept



Brussels' foreign trade in goods

Brussels' foreign trade in goods

Trade by category and type of goods in Brussels

Exports of Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment fell sharply following the closure of Audi Brussels, while exports of Products of the chemical or allied industries tended to remain stable. Within the Top 5 categories of goods, only exports of Prepared foodstuffs saw an increase.



Since the gradual closure of Audi Brussels, which became final at the end of February 2025, the fall in exports of **Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment** has heavily impacted overall exports of goods from Brussels. After a period of sustained growth in the first half of 2023 (+36.5%), Brussels' exports of goods have fallen by 36.1% over the last two half-year periods. The decline was 21.1% over the first half of 2025, largely attributable to Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-65.8%, or a loss of almost EUR 800 million, while overall exports fell by around EUR 1 billion compared with 2024H1). Unsurprisingly, *Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of fewer than 10 people, including station wagons and racing cars, powered solely by an **electric motor**, new*, are gradually disappearing from the Brussels export market (-94.5% since 2024H1, a staggering drop from EUR 806.5 million to EUR 44 million).

Although for a long time the **leading category** of exported goods, Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment only accounted for 10.9% of exports in the first half of 2025, still in **second place** nonetheless, but a long way behind **Products of the chemical or allied industries** (44.7%). This category of goods remained stable (-0.8%) compared to 2024H1, with exports of EUR 1.7 billion, following a 17.3% decline over the last two half-year periods. Nevertheless, the three-year trend showed an increase of 80.1%.

The main products exported in this category include:

- *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 (-0.4%, or EUR 376.8 million);*
- *Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic uses; antisera, other blood fractions and immunological products, whether or not modified or obtained by biotechnology; vaccines, toxins, cultures of micro-organisms (-1.1%, or EUR 263.8 million);*
- *Medicines consisting of mixed or unmixed products, prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, presented in measured doses (-8.2%, or EUR 260.1 million);*
- *Acyclic alcohols and halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives (+28.7%, or EUR 106.4 million);*
- *Perfume and eau de toilette (+11.1%, or EUR 115.7 million).*

The category of **Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment (...)** were in **third place**, also losing ground compared to the first half of 2024 (-30.9% and an export share dropping from 9.2% to 8.1% in 2025H1, with a value of EUR 304.2 million). This is due to a "return to normal" in sales of *Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus, for liquids or gases*, after a record performance in 2024H1 (EUR 170.9 million, up 170.4% on 2023H1), to return to the previous level, reaching EUR 64.9 million in 2025H1.

Plastics and articles thereof (...) follow the top three, also posting a decline (-6.9%, and an export share of 7.7% in 2025H1, worth EUR 289 million). This decline is mainly attributable to *Plastic tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings therefor (for example, joints, elbows, flanges)* (-96.1%, from EUR 43.3 million to EUR 1.7 million, after an isolated peak in 2024H1), while the export sub-category *Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strips* continues to grow (+8.5% on 2024H1, amounting to EUR 170.3 million).

Prepared foodstuffs came in fifth place, showing a healthy increase on the previous half-year (+14.4%, with export share rising from 5.1% to 7.3%, worth EUR 276.9 million), thanks to exports of *Chocolate and other prepared foods containing cocoa* (+74.2%, worth EUR 91.3 million).

We should also note the strong performance of **Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coins** (up 34.3% on 2024H1, and 67.1% over two years, with export share rising from 2.7% to 4.6%, and a value of EUR 173.8 million), mainly due to the strong growth of *Gold (including gold plated with platinum), unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form* (+30.6%).

This contrasts with the sharp decline in **Textiles and textile articles** (-30.4%, with an export share falling from 4.5% to 4.0% in 2025H1, and a value of EUR 149.3 million), due in particular to the fall in exports of *Artificial filament tow* (following record sales in 2024H1, reaching EUR 60 million, and a fall to zero in 2025H1); and **Base metals and articles of base metal** (-57.6%, with export share dropping from 2.2% to 1.2% in 2025H1, and a value of EUR 44.9 million). While most of the goods sub-categories in this product group recorded a drop in exports, the biggest declines were in *Cast iron, iron and steel* (-71%) and *Cast iron, iron and steel structures* (-69%). Among these, we should note the drop in exports of *Waste and scrap of cast iron, iron and steel; scrap ingots of iron or steel* (-57.2%, or 9.2 vs. EUR 21.4 million in 2024H1), *Structures and parts of structures (for example, bridges and bridge-sections, lock-gates, towers, lattice masts, pillars, columns, roofs, roofing frame-works, doors and windows and their frames, thresholds for doors, shutters, balustrades)* (-89%, or EUR 1.4 million vs. EUR 12.1 million), and *Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel* (EUR -12.4 million in total).

Figure 7. Evolution of exported Brussels goods by category, 2022H1-2025H1, NBB

Value (€)			Evolution 1 year (%)		Evolution 3 years (%)		Share (%)	
Brussels-Capital Region - 1st half-year								
	2024	2025	2025		2025		2024	2025
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	1 697 687 233	1 684 434 444	VI	-0,8%	VI	80,1%	VI	35,6%
XVII Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	1 205 464 671	412 087 371	XVII	-65,8%	XVII	-77,4%	XVII	25,2%
XVI Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; p...	440 060 793	304 232 183	XVI	-30,9%	XVI	3,2%	XVI	9,2%
VII Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	310 232 614	288 969 099	VII	-6,9%	VII	31,9%	VII	6,5%
IV Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco a...	242 021 010	276 930 872	IV	14,4%	IV	58,3%	IV	5,1%
XIV Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, pr...	129 418 559	173 781 771	XIV	34,3%	XIV	26,2%	XIV	2,7%
XI Textiles and textile articles	214 426 700	149 328 499	XI	-30,4%	XI	19,9%	XI	4,5%
II Vegetable products	66 023 711	85 542 480	II	29,6%	II	13,2%	II	1,4%
IX Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of...	78 203 723	79 198 219	IX	1,3%	IX	8,0%	IX	1,6%
V Mineral products	61 397 414	53 481 512	V	-12,9%	V	76,5%	V	1,3%
XVIII Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, p...	55 889 230	50 523 640	XVIII	-9,6%	XVIII	-23,5%	XVIII	1,2%
XV Base metals and articles of base metal	105 958 961	44 943 166	XV	-57,6%	XV	-62,7%	XV	2,2%
XXI Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	13 952 655	44 361 644	XXI	217,9%	XXI	-2,8%	XXI	0,3%
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	43 249 802	29 329 659	XX	-32,2%	XX	-49,5%	XX	0,9%
VIII Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; sad...	22 433 937	25 221 037	VIII	12,4%	VIII	13,3%	VIII	0,5%
X Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (...)	33 896 400	21 457 325	X	-36,7%	X	-38,5%	X	0,7%
I Live animals; animal products	28 380 849	19 215 219	I	-32,3%	I	-13,6%	I	0,6%
XII Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, ...	14 069 890	13 152 470	XII	-6,5%	XII	-15,0%	XII	0,3%
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; ...	1 461 669	7 648 324	III	423,3%	III	299,5%	III	0,0%
XIII Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar ma...	5 166 035	4 569 596	XIII	-11,5%	XIII	-10,9%	XIII	0,1%
XIX Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	5 633 583	0	XIX	-100,0%	XIX	-100,0%	XIX	0,1%

Source : NBB - External statistics - National concept

More specifically, these are the fifteen main goods exported by the Brussels Region in 2025H1, together with their evolution.

Figure 8. Top 15 goods exported by the Brussels-Capital Region, 2022H1-2025H1, NBB

Value (€)			Evolution 1 year (%)		Evolution 3 years (%)		Share (%)	
Brussels-Capital Region - 1st half-year								
	2024	2025	2025		2025		2024	2025
3003 Medicaments consisting of two or more constituents mixed tog...	378 130 922	376 806 367	3003	0%	3003	1798,4%	3003	7,9%
8703 Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the...	1 124 113 657	316 910 290	8703	-72%	8703	-82%	8703	23,5%
3002 Human blood; animal blood prepared for therapeutic, prophylact...	266 712 090	263 790 791	3002	-1%	3002	29%	3002	5,6%
3004 Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for ther...	283 415 943	260 086 997	3004	-8%	3004	13%	3004	5,9%
4001 Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar ...	157 005 504	170 272 710	4001	8%	4001	80%	4001	3,3%
3303 Perfumes and toilet waters (excl. aftershave lotions, personal d...	104 117 414	115 720 593	3303	11%	3303	57%	3303	2,2%
7108 Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought or not further w...	87 431 840	114 180 092	7108	31%	7108	15%	7108	1,8%
2905 Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or ...	82 659 592	106 411 932	2905	29%	2905	68%	2905	1,7%
1806 Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	52 381 776	91 260 442	1806	74%	1806	139%	1806	1,1%
8421 Centrifuges, incl. centrifugal dryers (excl. those for isotope sepa...	170 905 046	64 917 833	8421	-62%	8421	-2%	8421	3,6%
2935 Sulphonamides	21 683 013	58 344 855	2935	169%	2935	4047%	2935	0,5%
8471 Automatic data-processing machines and units thereof; magnet...	42 418 814	57 425 075	8471	35%	8471	58%	8471	0,9%
2922 Oxygen-function amino-compounds	103 028 135	54 393 328	2922	-47%	2922	1950%	2922	2,2%
3304 Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care o...	59 516 768	53 025 566	3304	-11%	3304	-13%	3304	1,2%
4401 Fuel wood, in logs, billets, twigs, faggots or similar forms; wood ...	42 081 774	50 513 543	4401	20%	4401	1742%	4401	0,9%

Source : NBB - External statistics - National concept

In terms of Brussels imports, down 14.0%, it is **Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment (...)** (-49.6%, to EUR 1.3 billion) and **Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment** (-21.6%, to EUR 1.5 billion) that had an impact on the overall result. In contrast, imports of **Products of the chemical or allied industries** had a significant increase (+16.1%, to EUR 2.4 billion).

Trade of goods in Brussels by continent

The Brussels-Capital Region's trade in goods continued to be increasingly focused on the European market, which accounted for 90% of the Region's total exports, to the detriment of America and Asia.



The **European continent** continued to strengthen its position as the Brussels Region's leading customer and supplier, for the third consecutive year (Figure 9), with the share of exports destined for this continent rising from 77.4% in 2022H1 to 89.8% in 2025H1, and exceeding the share observed in 2019H1, before the COVID-19 pandemic (86.6%).

Overall, however, exports of goods from Brussels to Europe fell by 17.7% compared to the same period in 2024, but this development is even more marked towards the other continents, with the exception of Africa and Oceania.

Imports from continental Europe also fell (-14%), and their overall share remained stable (94.9%) compared to the first half of the previous year.

The trade balance with Europe remained negative for the Brussels-Capital Region, with a deficit of EUR 4.4 billion (compared to EUR 5 billion in 2024H1).

America remained the top customer outside Europe for Brussels goods, but its share has been shrinking steadily since 2022H1, reaching just 5.1% in 2025H1 (compared with 8.8% in 2024H1, 15.1% in 2022H1 and 6.5% in 2019). As a result, Brussels' exports of goods to this continent fell by 54.6% in 2025H1.

Asia remained the third-largest destination for Brussels goods, with a share that also continues to shrink (2.6% in 2025H1, vs. 3.3% in 2024H1, 5.2% in 2022H1 and 4.1% in 2019). Brussels' exports of goods to this continent fell by 38.2% in 2025H1.

Africa is our fourth partner, with a growing share of exports (2.2% in 2025H1 vs. 1.6% in 2024H1), thanks to an increase in goods exports to the continent (+12.5%) following a substantial drop in 2024H1 (-21.5%).

Oceania comes in last in the continents to which the Brussels-Capital Region exports goods (EUR 10.6 million in 2025H1, or a share of 0.3%, and a 9.6% drop in these exports).

Figure 9. Trade in goods by the Brussels-Capital Region by geographical area, 2022H1-2025H1, NBB

Brussels-Capital Region - 1st half-year

Exports, imports and trade balance (€)				Evol. of exports and imports (%)				Share of exports and imports (%)			
Europe	2022	3 344 188 819	7 395 045 725	-4 050 856 906				77,37%		92,49%	
	2023	4 869 494 372	9 290 607 741	-4 421 113 369				82,54%		93,54%	
	2024	4 112 617 575	9 063 134 807	-4 950 517 232				86,13%		94,91%	
	2025	3 385 554 542	7 792 944 815	-4 407 390 273				89,84%		94,85%	
					-27,9%	45,6%	-4,6%				
America	2022	651 401 318	1 137 884 613	-513 516 705				15,07%		1,72%	
	2023	729 872 717	1 294 619 107	-435 253 609				12,37%		2,97%	
	2024	419 990 556	1 251 405 320	-168 585 235				8,80%		2,63%	
	2025	190 700 231	1 196 668 314	-596 808 082				5,06%		2,39%	
					-42,5%	-14,7%	-29,4%				
Asia	2022	224 458 950	1 444 069 652	-219 610 702				5,19%		5,55%	
	2023	194 822 134	1 329 216 386	-134 394 252				3,30%		3,31%	
	2024	156 084 624	1 211 809 970	-55 725 347				3,27%		2,22%	
	2025	96 441 567	1 206 953 338	-110 511 771				2,56%		2,52%	
					-19,9%	-17,2%	-35,7%				
Africa	2022	92 380 820	16 938 734	75 442 086				2,14%		0,21%	
	2023	95 017 171	16 810 689	78 206 482				1,61%		0,17%	
	2024	74 555 426	19 135 311	55 420 115				1,56%		0,20%	
	2025	83 906 913	18 551 635	65 355 278				2,23%		0,23%	
					-21,5%	12,5%	-3,1%				
Australia and Oceania	2022	9 930 092	1 166 696	8 763 395				0,23%		0,01%	
	2023	10 637 993	961 269	9 676 724				0,18%		0,01%	
	2024	11 729 841	3 827 831	7 902 009				0,25%		0,04%	
	2025	10 601 494	1 025 437	9 576 058				0,28%		0,01%	
					-9,6%	10,3%	-73,2%				
		Exports (€)	Imports (€)	Trade balance (€)		Ev. Exports (%)	Ev. Imports (%)	Exports (%)		Imports (%)	

Source : NBB - External statistics - National concept

Brussels goods exports by trade partner

Among our main partners, the decline in exports of Brussels goods is almost universal, with a few exceptions such as Luxembourg, Switzerland, Spain, Denmark and Morocco.



If we look at the **Top 25** customers for Brussels goods exports, only five destinations saw an increase in exports: **Luxembourg** (+7.3%), **Switzerland** (+41.8%), **Spain** (+4.6%), **Denmark** (+142%) and **Morocco** (+188%).

All other partners saw their exports fall, with declines ranging from 3% to 60%.

While **Germany** remained our leading customer (with a 19.4% share), exports of goods to this country have fallen by 23.9%, from EUR 960 million in 2024H1 to EUR 730.4 million in 2025H1. With a slight drop of 3.4% in goods to the **Netherlands** (and a share of 16.6% in 2025H1 compared with 13.5% in 2024H1), this close customer took over second place from another large neighbour: **France** saw its share fall from 15.1% to 14.7%, with a 23.4% drop in goods exports to this country.

Luxembourg and **Switzerland** round out the Brussels-Capital Region's Top 5 customers, with shares of 12.7% and 6.0%, respectively. Switzerland moved up two places in the ranking, thanks to a 41.8% increase in exports to this country.

The **United States** and the **United Kingdom** rank 6th and 7th respectively, down by more than 50% (-57.7% for the former, -60% for the latter), with shares in free-fall (3.7% and 3.1%).

The rest of this ranking shows a marked downwards trend in goods exports to European countries, with just a few exceptions: **Sweden** (-58.8%), **Ireland** (-54.1%), **Austria** (-48.8%), **Russia** (-40.7%), **Hungary** (-40.6%), **Italy** (-35.3%), **Portugal** (-34%), the **Czech Republic** (-32.5%), **Romania** (-24.4%) and **Poland** (-19.1%).

Figure 10. Top 25 destination countries for Brussels goods, value, evolution and ranking, 2022H1-2025H1, NBB

Brussels-Capital Region - 1st half-year													
Top-25													
Value (€)													
			Evolution 1 year (%)		Evolution 3 years (%)		Shares (%)		Cumulative shares (%)		Ranks		
	2024	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	
Germany	DE 9968442	DE 790426111	DE -23.9%	DE -0.4%	DE 20.1%	DE 19.4%	DE 20.1%	DE 19.4%	DE 20.1%	DE 19.4%	DE 1	1	
the Netherlands	NL 646409809	NL 624190741	NL -3.4%	NL 4.4%	NL 13.5%	NL 16.6%	NL 33.6%	NL 35.9%	NL 33.6%	NL 35.9%	NL 3	2	
France	FR 723145996	FR 54265156	FR -23.4%	FR 14.1%	FR 15.1%	FR 14.7%	FR 48.8%	FR 50.7%	FR 48.8%	FR 50.7%	FR 2	3	
Luxembourg	LU 445143500	LU 477454539	LU 7.3%	LU 5.1%	LU 9.3%	LU 12.7%	LU 58.1%	LU 63.3%	LU 58.1%	LU 63.3%	LU 4	4	
Switzerland	CH 160425144	CH 227490947	CH 41.8%	CH 34.1%	CH 3.4%	CH 6.0%	CH 61.5%	CH 69.4%	CH 61.5%	CH 69.4%	CH 7	5	
United States	US 327803545	US 138601431	US -57.7%	US -73.8%	US 6.9%	US 3.7%	US 68.3%	US 73.0%	US 68.3%	US 73.0%	US 5	6	
United Kingdom	GB 292486703	GB 117107649	GB -60.0%	GB -46.3%	GB 6.1%	GB 3.1%	GB 74.5%	GB 76.1%	GB 74.5%	GB 76.1%	GB 6	7	
Poland	PL 132899949	PL 107570639	PL -19.1%	PL 59.7%	PL 2.8%	PL 2.9%	PL 77.2%	PL 79.0%	PL 77.2%	PL 79.0%	PL 9	8	
Italy	IT 138750364	IT 89718111	IT -35.3%	IT 7.6%	IT 2.9%	IT 2.4%	IT 80.1%	IT 81.4%	IT 80.1%	IT 81.4%	IT 8	9	
Spain	ES 81364501	ES 85074271	ES 4.6%	ES 24.3%	ES 1.7%	ES 2.3%	ES 81.9%	ES 83.6%	ES 81.9%	ES 83.6%	ES 11	10	
Czech Republic	CZ 116297638	CZ 78542060	CZ -32.5%	CZ 419.2%	CZ 2.4%	CZ 2.1%	CZ 84.3%	CZ 85.7%	CZ 84.3%	CZ 85.7%	CZ 10	11	
Denmark	DK 29454588	DK 71360810	DK 142.3%	DK 87.0%	DK 0.6%	DK 1.9%	DK 84.9%	DK 87.6%	DK 84.9%	DK 87.6%	DK 18	12	
Hungary	HU 63560769	HU 37747878	HU -40.6%	HU 59.6%	HU 1.3%	HU 1.0%	HU 86.2%	HU 88.6%	HU 86.2%	HU 88.6%	HU 12	13	
Austria	AT 55031937	AT 28198039	AT -48.8%	AT -35.0%	AT 1.2%	AT 0.7%	AT 87.4%	AT 89.4%	AT 87.4%	AT 89.4%	AT 13	14	
Japan	JP 54582623	JP 28122040	JP -48.5%	JP -40.6%	JP 1.1%	JP 0.7%	JP 88.5%	JP 90.1%	JP 88.5%	JP 90.1%	JP 14	15	
Brazil	BR 31250932	BR 27959457	BR -10.5%	BR -17.0%	BR 0.7%	BR 0.7%	BR 89.2%	BR 91.0%	BR 89.2%	BR 91.0%	BR 17	16	
Sweden	SE 44431868	SE 18293646	SE -58.8%	SE -74.9%	SE 0.9%	SE 0.5%	SE 90.1%	SE 93.3%	SE 90.1%	SE 93.3%	SE 15	17	
Ireland	IE 36555992	IE 16780346	IE -54.1%	IE -24.4%	IE 0.8%	IE 0.4%	IE 90.9%	IE 91.8%	IE 90.9%	IE 91.8%	IE 16	18	
Romania	RO 20332954	RO 15367880	RO -24.4%	RO 76.1%	RO 0.4%	RO 0.4%	RO 91.3%	RO 92.2%	RO 91.3%	RO 92.2%	RO 24	19	
Congo, Democratic...	CD 16034069	CD 15356543	CD -4.2%	CD -26.9%	CD 0.3%	CD 0.4%	CD 91.6%	CD 92.6%	CD 91.6%	CD 92.6%	CD 26	20	
Russia	RU 23541768	RU 13954737	RU -40.7%	RU -66.2%	RU 0.5%	RU 0.4%	RU 92.1%	RU 93.0%	RU 92.1%	RU 93.0%	RU 22	21	
Israel	IL 17242301	IL 12458032	IL -27.7%	IL 11.8%	IL 0.4%	IL 0.3%	IL 92.5%	IL 93.3%	IL 92.5%	IL 93.3%	IL 25	22	
Türkiye	TR 20789052	TR 12257410	TR -41.0%	TR 23.7%	TR 0.4%	TR 0.3%	TR 92.9%	TR 93.6%	TR 92.9%	TR 93.6%	TR 23	23	
Morocco	MA 3892172	MA 11202171	MA 187.8%	MA 603.5%	MA 0.1%	MA 0.3%	MA 93.0%	MA 93.9%	MA 93.0%	MA 93.9%	MA 50	24	
Portugal	PT 13919943	PT 9190719	PT -34.0%	PT -11.3%	PT 0.3%	PT 0.2%	PT 93.3%	PT 94.2%	PT 93.3%	PT 94.2%	PT 27	25	

Source : NBR - External statistics - National company

Source : NBB - External statistics - National concept

Developments in the export of goods by continent, trade partner and type of goods

In addition to Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment, which is suffering the effects of the closure of Audi Brussels, the main export categories are down sharply in most destinations. Only Prepared foodstuffs and Fine pearls and precious metals (...), particularly Gold, are in good health.



Europe (90%)

The low level of exports of **Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment** are largely responsible for the decline in Brussels' exports to European countries: the vast majority of the Brussels-Capital Region's main partners have seen their imports of Brussels vehicles melt away, with a few rare exceptions (such as Denmark, Hungary and Luxembourg).

Exports of **Products of the chemical or allied industries**, now the most exported category of goods, rose significantly to Denmark (+314%), Austria (+174%) and Switzerland (+164%), and by between 23% and 45% in Spain, France, Poland, Portugal and Sweden. However, they are down sharply in Hungary, Italy, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, Russia and Türkiye (-18% to -88%).

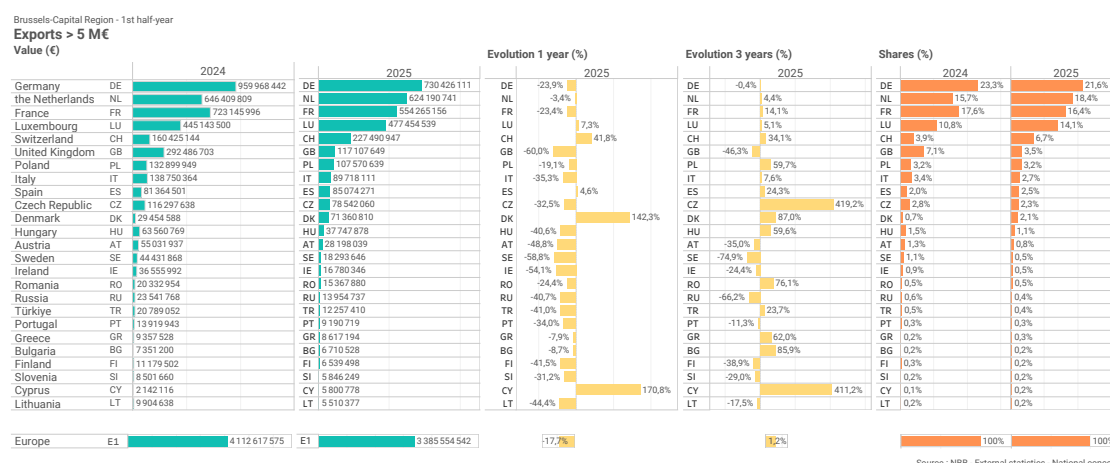
Exports of **Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment (...)** fell to most of the main European destinations (including Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland for the most significant declines, ranging from -32% to -78%), with the exception of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Romania and Türkiye, which recorded increases of between 15% and 179%.

Exports of **Plastics (...)** fell sharply, in value terms, to France (EUR -36.8 million) and Ireland (EUR -3.9 million), but drastic declines were also seen, in percentage terms, in Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom (-18% to -81%). However, exports to Germany, Spain, Hungary, Luxembourg and the Netherlands have risen (10% to 134%).

Exports of **Textiles (...)** fell sharply to our eastern partners Poland, the Czech Republic, Romania and Lithuania, but also to France, Luxembourg, Spain, Denmark and Austria, and to a lesser extent, to Italy and Sweden. This export category is growing, with three-figure growth rates to the UK (+682%) and Türkiye (+132%), as well as double-digit growth to Ireland and Switzerland (around 50%).

The categories of goods exports that are growing overall, as mentioned above, include **Prepared foodstuffs (...)** and **Fine pearls, precious metals (...)** (mainly *Gold*). In the first category, exports rose mainly to Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, the United Kingdom and Sweden (from EUR 1.1 million to EUR 18.3 million in growth), but also – in smaller amounts – to Austria, Denmark, the Czech Republic, Romania, Switzerland and Türkiye. The second category saw a substantial increase in exports to Switzerland, and smaller increases to Germany, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Figure 11. Evolution and distribution of the main European destination countries for goods from Brussels (> EUR 5 million), 2022H1-2025H1, NBB



Significant positive trends⁴:

- Luxembourg** (14.6%⁵). A growth rate of 7.3%, attributable primarily to exports of:
 - Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof, which rose from EUR 150.5 million to EUR 166.2 million (+10.4%);
 - Products of the chemical or allied industries, which rose from EUR 92 million to EUR 102.4 million (+11.3%);
 - Mineral products, which rose from EUR 15.9 million to EUR 27.5 million (+72.8%);
- Switzerland** (6.0%). +41.8%, mainly attributable to exports of Products of the chemical or allied industries (+164%, or EUR 72.5 million vs. EUR 27.5 million), and exports of Fine pearls, stones, gems, precious metals (...) (+20.1%, or EUR 132.9 million vs. EUR 110.6 million);
- Spain** (2.3%). +4.6% increase primarily attributable to two categories of goods:
 - Prepared foodstuffs (...): +312%, or EUR 11.7 million vs. EUR 2.8 million;
 - Products of the chemical or allied industries: +22.9%, or EUR 24.5 million vs. EUR 20 million;
- Denmark** (1.9%). +142%, increase driven by exports of Products of the chemical or allied industries (+314%, or EUR 56.6 million vs. EUR 13.7 million);
- Cyprus** (0.2%). +171%, due to a jump in exports of Animal or vegetable fats and oils (...) (from EUR 0 to EUR 3.7 million).

Significant negative trends:

- Germany** (19.4%). -23.9%, mainly due to Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-80.2%, or EUR 43.3 million vs. EUR 218 million) and Products of the chemical or allied industries (-8.3%, or EUR 502.9 million vs. EUR 548.6 million);
- France** (14.7%). -23.4%, where the Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-54.4%, and a loss of EUR 78.1 million), Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment (...) (-48.9%, a loss of EUR 66.5 million) and Plastics and articles thereof (...) (-57%, or a loss of EUR 36.8 million) sectors suffered in particular, while Products of the chemical and allied industries posted an increase of 31.8% and a gain of EUR 37.2 million;

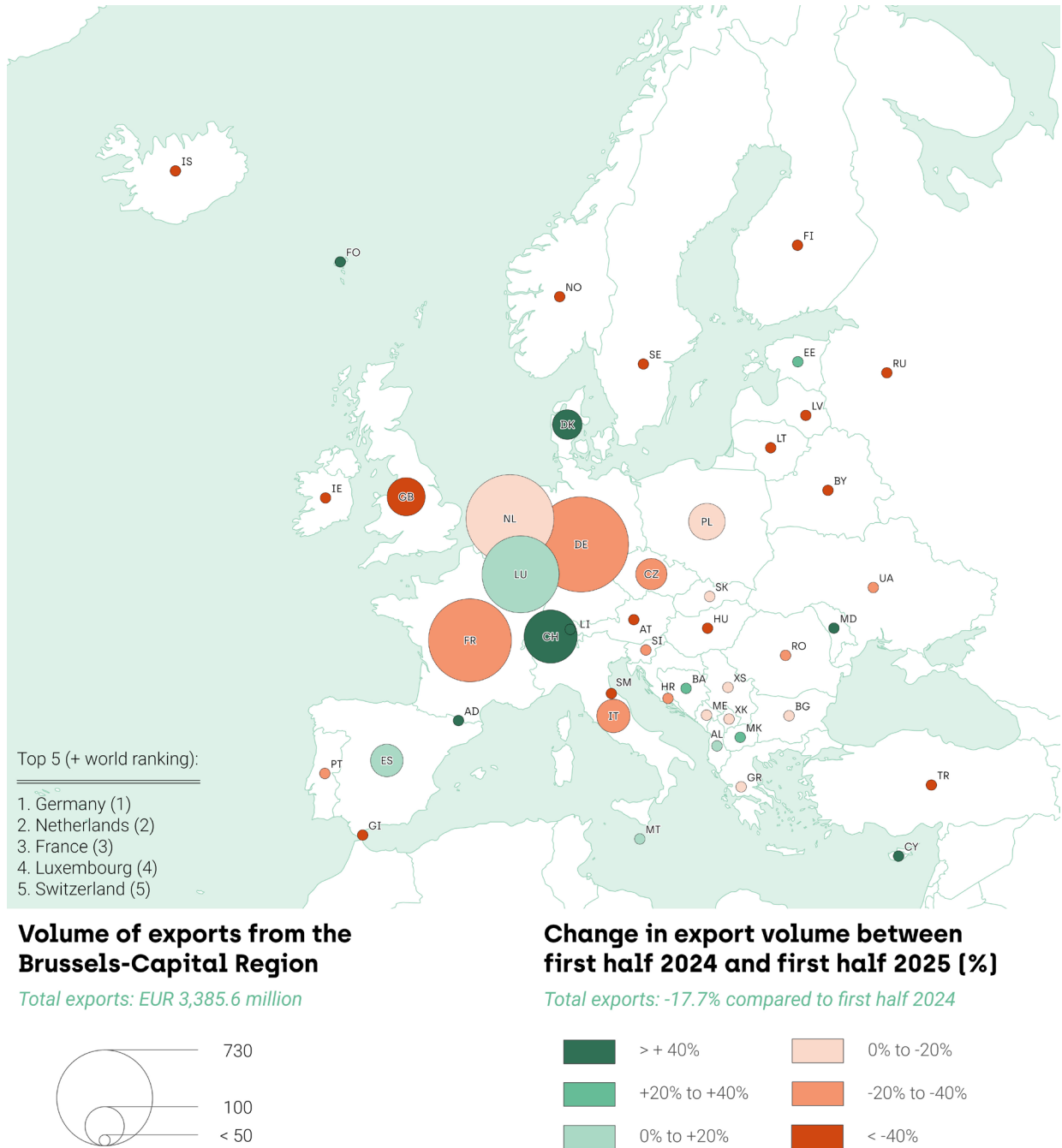
⁴ Ranking by country's exports

⁵ The percentage for a given country corresponds to that country's share of Brussels exports, not its share of European exports, as shown in the graph above.

- **United Kingdom** (3.1%). -60%, due to the poor performance of the Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-76.6%, down by EUR 102 million) and Products of the chemical or allied industries (-57.7%, down by EUR 85.9 million) sectors. We should note the increases of 682% in Textiles and textile products (EUR +4.3 million) and 179% in Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment (...), rising by EUR 3.4 million;
- **Poland** (2.9%). -19.1%, a drop mainly attributable to Textiles and textile products (-48.2%, or a loss of EUR 31.3 million), partially offset by the performance of Products of the chemical or allied industries (+44.7%, or a gain of EUR 15.6 million);
- **Italy** (2.4%). -35.3% due to the fall in exports of Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-79.9%, or a loss of EUR 22.7 million), Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof (...) (-39.9%, or a drop of EUR 9.4 million), and Products of the chemical or allied industries (-18%, or a drop of EUR 9 million);
- **Czech Republic** (2.1%). -32.5%, a drop mainly due to Products of the chemical or allied industries (-21.2%, or a loss of EUR 16 million), Textiles and textile products (-83.8%, or a loss of EUR 13.4 million) and Machinery and mechanical appliances (...) (-95.5%, a loss of EUR 5.6 million);
- **Hungary** (1.0%). -40.6%, due to the fall in exports of Products of the chemical or allied industries (-87.8%, or a decline of EUR 26.3 million);
- **Austria** (0.7%). -48.8%, reduction due to Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment (...) (-73.5%, or a loss of EUR 16.1 million), and to Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-41%, or a loss of EUR 9.4 million). We should, however, note the 147% rise in Prepared foodstuffs (...), an increase of EUR 3.2 million;
- **Sweden** (0.5%). -58.8%, due to the fall in exports of Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-96.8%, or a drop of EUR 23.2 million), and Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment (...) (-69.3%, or a reduction of EUR 4.1 million); Prepared foodstuffs (...) stood out with a 164% jump, rising by EUR 1.6 million;
- **Ireland** (0.4%). -54.1%, due to the fall in exports of Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-61.1%, or a drop of EUR 12.1 million) and Plastics and articles thereof (-98.6%, or a loss of EUR 3.9 million);
- **Romania** (0.4%). -24.4%, mainly due to the decline in exports of Textiles and textile products (-94.2%, or a loss of EUR 3.6 million) and Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-17%, or EUR -1.6 million);
- **Russia** (0.4%). -40.7%, mainly attributable to Products of the chemical or allied industries – 82% of which are Pharmaceuticals and 18% Organic chemicals (-40%, down EUR 8.2 million);
- **Türkiye** (0.3%). -41% following falls in exports of Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-97.5%, or a loss of EUR 7.1 million), and Products of the chemical or allied industries (-35.6%, or a reduction of EUR 4.4 million). Optical instruments and apparatus (...), mainly *Orthopaedic articles and apparatus*, rose from almost EUR 100,000 to EUR 2.9 million EUR (+2,842%);
- **Portugal** (0.2%). -34%, due to a fall in exports of Base metals and articles of base metal (-98%, or a decline of EUR 4.2 million) and a drop in exports of Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-38%, or a loss of EUR 1.3 million);
- **Finland** (0.2%). -41.5%, following the fall in exports of Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-87.8%, or a drop of EUR 4 million), and Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment (...) (-78.2%, or a reduction of EUR 1.7 million);
- **Slovenia** (0.2%). -31.2%, due to a decline in exports of Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-39.5%, or a loss of EUR 1.6 million) and Plastics and articles thereof (...) (-44.9%, or a drop of EUR 1.1 million);

- **Lithuania** (0.1%). -44.4%, following the decline in Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-64.9%, or a drop of EUR 4.2 million) and Textiles and textile products (-93.9%, or a loss of EUR -1.5 million).

Figure 12. Cartographic representation of exports of goods in Europe, value and evolution, 2024H1-2025H1, NBB

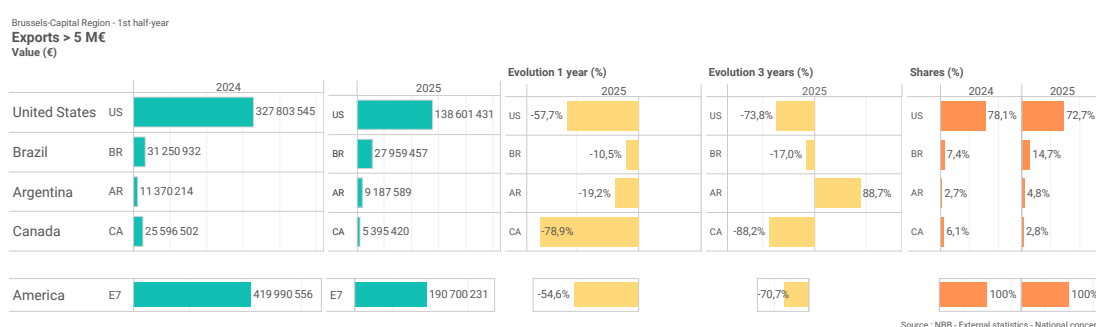


America (5%)

While the **United States** continued to dominate, with a 73% share of Brussels exports to the American continent, this position continued to weaken (exports dropped 57.7% over the period), as did that of **Canada** (dropped from 6.1% to 2.8% overall, with exports to this country down 78.9%). This benefitted Latin American destinations such as **Brazil** and **Argentina**, whose overall shares are on the rise, despite the drop in exports to these two countries (15% and 5% share, respectively, and a change of -10.5% and -19.2%).

In terms of goods categories, there was an unavoidable reduction in exports of Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment to the United States and Canada, while exports of Products of the chemical or allied industries rose substantially to become the leading export category. Conversely, this category's exports to Brazil and Argentina declined.

Figure 13. Ranking, evolution and distribution of the main American destination countries for goods from Brussels (> EUR 5 million), 2022H1-2025H1, NBB

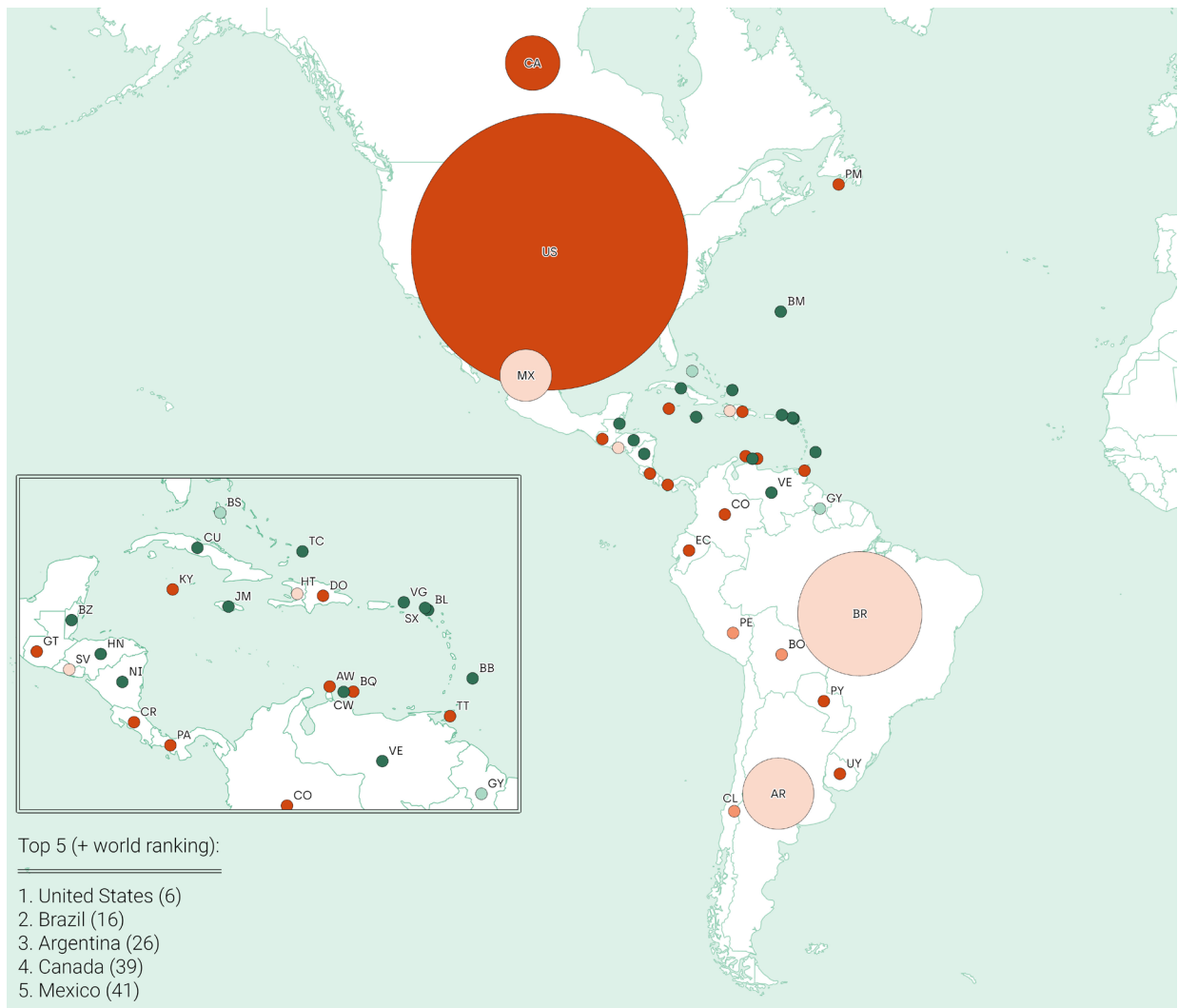


Significant evolution:

- **United States** (3.7%⁶). -57.7%, a drop attributable to Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-98.1%, or EUR million 4.4 vs. EUR 237.5 million), partially offset by the strong performance of Products of the chemical or allied industries (+41.7%, or EUR 101.9 million vs. EUR 72 million);
- **Brazil** (0.7%). -10.5%, following a drop in exports of Products of the chemical or allied industries (-8.4%, or a loss of EUR 2.5 million);
- **Argentina** (0.2%). -19.2%, a decline attributable to Products of the chemical or allied industries (-16%, or a drop of EUR 1.7 million);
- **Canada** (0.1%). -78.9%, due to a fall in exports of Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-98.9%, or EUR 233,401 vs. EUR 21 million), while Products of the chemical or allied industries rose by 48.3% (EUR +546,287), becoming the most exported category of goods to Canada.

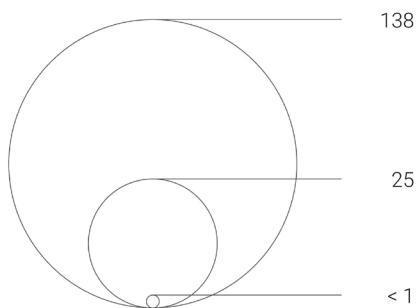
6 The percentage for a given country corresponds to that country's share of exports from Brussels.

Figure 14. Cartographic representation of exports of goods in America, value and evolution, 2024H1-2025H1, NBB



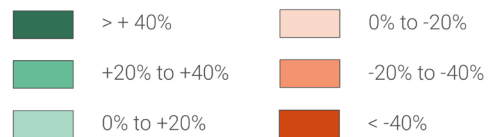
Volume of exports from the Brussels-Capital Region

Total exports: EUR 190.7 million



Change in export volume between first half 2024 and first half 2025 [%]

Total exports: -54.6% compared to first half 2024



0 1.500 3.000 km

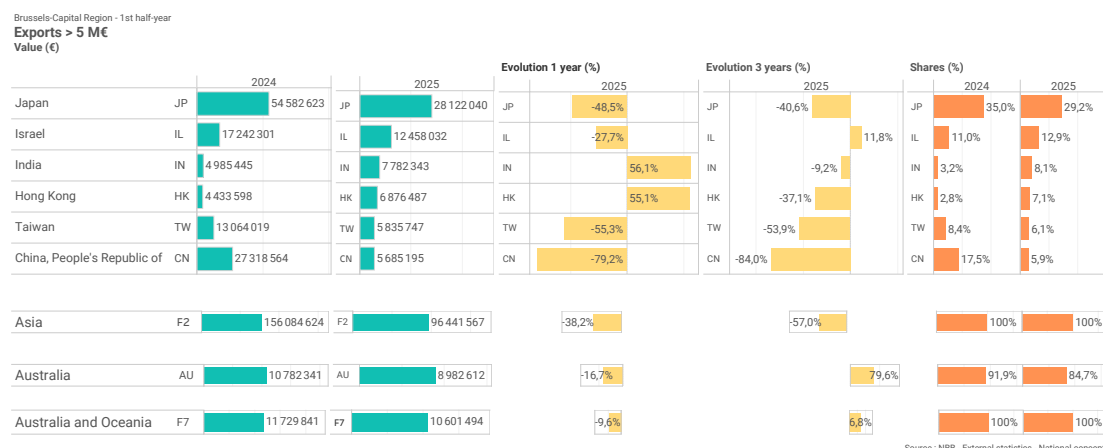
Source: National Bank of Belgium, 2025

Asia and Oceania (2.6% and 0.3%)

The main categories of exports to Asia and Oceania were Products of the chemical or allied industries, and Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment. The overall trend was negative, with both export categories declining sharply in the main destinations (Japan, for both categories; Israel and China for chemical products; Taiwan and Australia for vehicles).

Nevertheless, chemical products from Brussels posted strong performance in India and Australia, while exports of Works of art (...) and Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment (...) to Hong Kong performed wonderfully.

Figure 15. Ranking, evolution and distribution of the main Asian and Oceania destination countries for goods from Brussels (> EUR 5 million), 2022H1-2025H1, NBB



Significant positive trends:

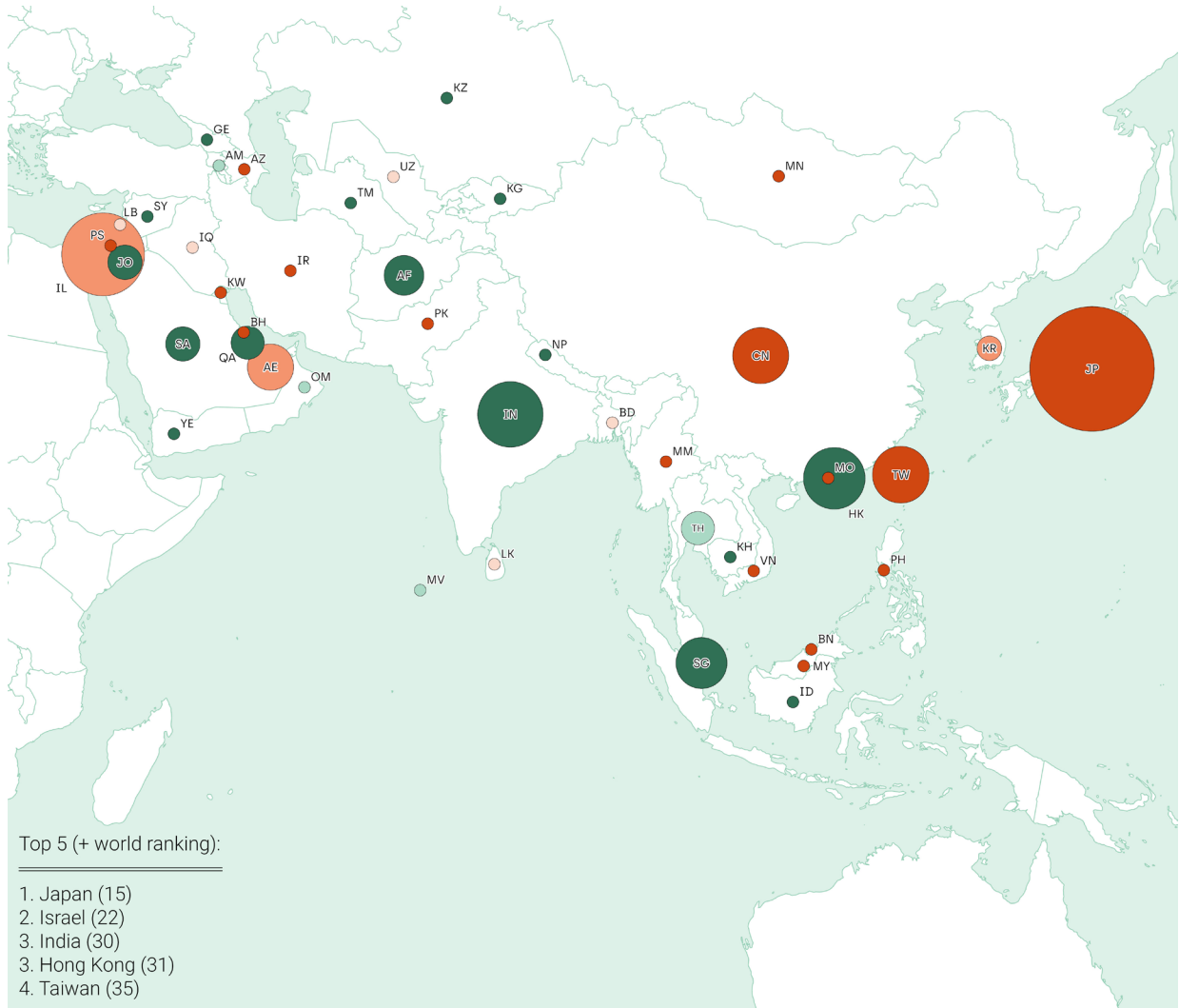
- **India** (0.2%⁷). +56.1%, driven by strong growth in exports of Products of the chemical or allied industries (+45%, or a gain of EUR 1.8 million), and Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (+636.9%, or a gain of EUR 734,300);
- **Hong Kong** (0.2%). +55.1%, growth due in particular to exports of Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques (+784.3%, or a gain of EUR 2.3 million) and of Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment (...) (+220%, or a gain of EUR 928,253).

Significant negative trends:

- **Japan** (0.7%). -48.5%, drop attributable to Products of the chemical or allied industries (-30.4%, or a loss of EUR 9.9 million), Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-89%, or a decline of EUR 9.3 million) and Textiles (...) (-74.8%, or EUR -4.7 million);
- **Israel** (0.3%). -27.7%, mainly due to a drop in Products of the chemical or allied industries (-25.8%, or a decline of EUR 3.2 million);
- **Taiwan** (0.2%). -55.3%, with exports of Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment almost falling to zero (-99.3%, or a drop of EUR 8.1 million);
- **China** (0.2%). -79.2%, due to the underperformance of Products of the chemical and allied industries (-91.5%, or a loss of EUR 23.3 million). Exports to China only amounted to EUR 5.7 million in the first half of 2025;
- **Australia** (0.2%). -16.7% due to the fall in exports of Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment (-90.3%, or a drop of EUR 4.9 million), and despite the strong performance of Products of the chemical or allied industries (+77.6%, or a gain of EUR 3.2 million).

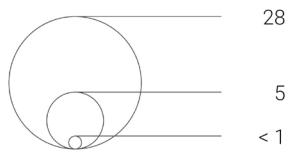
⁷ The percentage for a given country corresponds to that country's share of exports from Brussels.

Figure 16. Cartographic representation of exports of goods in Asia, value and evolution, 2024H1-2025H1, NBB



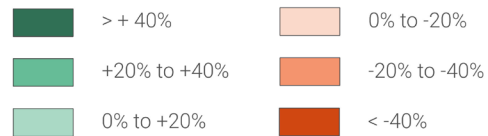
Volume of exports from the Brussels-Capital Region

Total exports: EUR 96.4 million



Change in export volume between first half 2024 and first half 2025 [%]

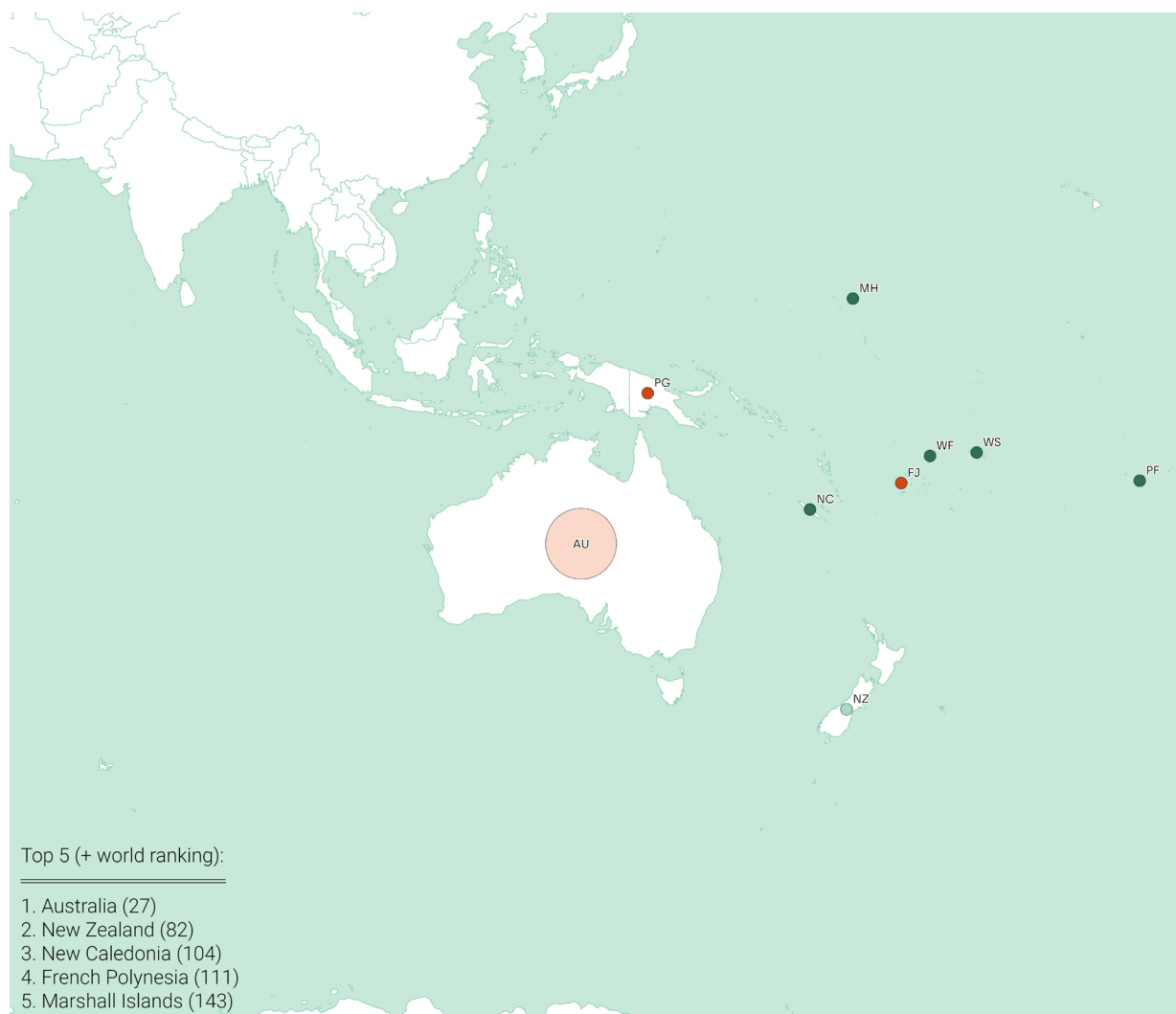
Total exports: -38.2% compared to first half 2024



0 1.000 2.000 km

Source: National Bank of Belgium, 2025

Figure 17. Cartographic representation of exports of goods in Oceania, value and evolution, 2024H1-2025H1, NBB



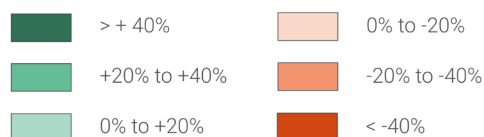
Volume of exports from the Brussels-Capital Region

Total exports: EUR 10.6 million



Change in export volume between first half 2024 and first half 2025 [%]

Total exports: -9.6% compared to first half 2024



0 1.500 3.000 km

Source: National Bank of Belgium, 2025

Africa (2.2%)

The **Democratic Republic of Congo** remained the BCR's main African partner, accounting for 18.3% of exports to Africa in 2025H1, despite a slight decline of 4.2% attributable to Machinery and mechanical appliances (-37.7%, or a loss of EUR 1.4 million), and to a lesser extent, to Products of the chemical or allied industries (-6.5%, or a decline of EUR 528,517) and Mineral products (-98.3%, or EUR -474,036).

We should note the strong growth in goods exports to **Morocco** (+448%, thanks to Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment, up by EUR 6 million), and **Guinea** (+128%, also thanks to Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment, up by EUR 4.7 million). In Morocco's case, these are mainly exports of *Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof* equipment and diesel-powered vehicles, while in Guinea's case they are exports of diesel-powered and non-electric vehicles.

Figure 18. Ranking, evolution and distribution of the main African destination countries for goods from Brussels (> EUR 5 million), 2022H1-2025H1, NBB

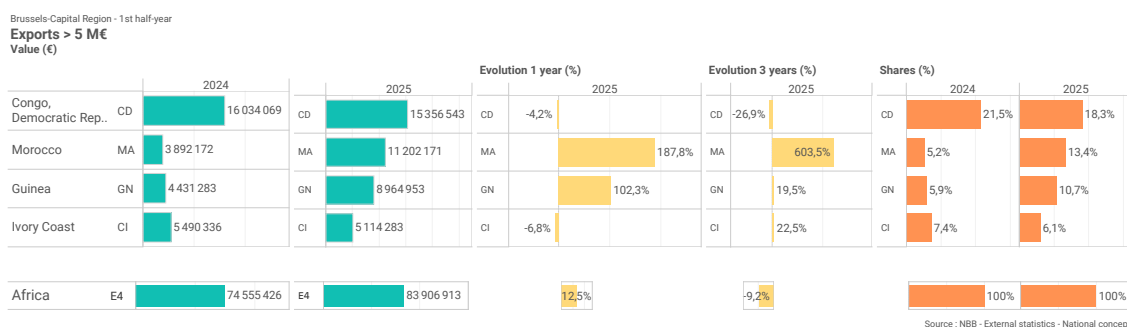
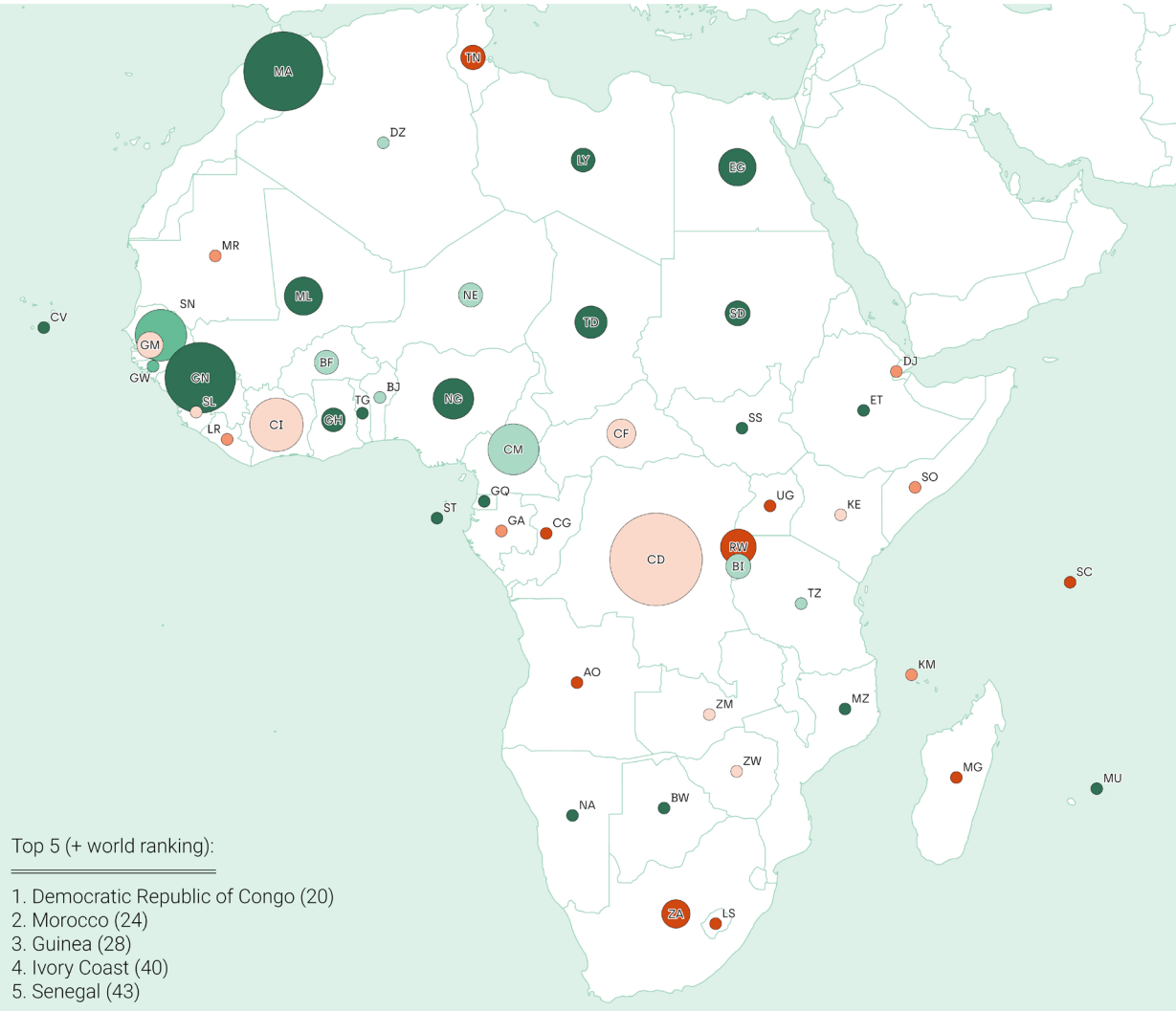
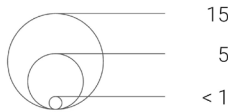


Figure 19. Cartographic representation of exports of goods in Africa, value and evolution, 2024H1-2025H1, NBB



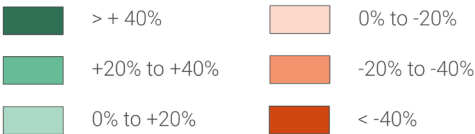
Volume of exports from the Brussels-Capital Region

Total exports: EUR 83.9 million



Change in export volume between first half 2024 and first half 2025 [%]

Total exports: +12.5% compared to first half 2024



0 750 1.500 km

Source: National Bank of Belgium, 2025

Head to analytics.brussels

For further information on Brussels' external trade, please visit analytics.brussels. On this hub.brussels 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

Types of services – Descriptions in English, French and Dutch

	Service	Service	Dienst
SA	Manufacturing services	Travail à façon	Maakloon
SB	Maintenance and repair	Entretiens et réparations	Onderhoud en herstelling
SC	Transport	Transports	Vervoer
SD	Travel	Voyages	Reisverkeer
SE	Construction	Construction	Constructie
SF	Insurance and pension services	Services d'assurances et de fonds de pension	Verzekerings – en pensioendiensten
SG	Financial services	Services financiers	Financiële diensten
SH	Royalties and license fees	Rémunération pour usage de la propriété intellectuelle	Vergoedingen voor het gebruik van intellectueel eigendom
SI	Telecommunication, computer and information services	Services de télécommunication, services informatiques et services d'information	Telecommunicatie-, computer – en informatiediensten
SJ	Other business services	Autres services aux entreprises	Overige zakelijke diensten
SK	Personal, cultural and recreational services	Services culturels, personnels et relatifs aux loisirs	Persoonlijke, culturele en recreatieve diensten
SL	Government goods and services n.i.e.	Biens et services des administrations publiques non compris ailleurs	Overheidsgoederen en – diensten, niet elders genoemd
SN	Services non allocated	Services non alloués	Niet toegewezen diensten

Appendix 2

Categories of goods – Descriptions in English, French and Dutch, in ascending order of category number

	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 geplaat 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 cinématografie; 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
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)
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)
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 (...)
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
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 primaires ou en plaques, feuilles ou bandes	Natuurlijke rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle e.d. natuurlijke gommen, in primaire vormen of in platen, vellen of strippen
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)
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
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

1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	Chocolat et autres préparations alimentaires contenant du cacao	Chocolade en andere bereidingen voor menselijke consumptie die cacao bevatten
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 les essoreuses centrifuges; appareils pour la filtration ou l'épuration des liquides ou des gaz	Centrifuges, incl. centrifugaaldrogers (m.u.v. die voor isotopenscheiding); toestellen voor het filteren of zuiveren van vloeistoffen of van gassen (m.u.v. kunstnieren)
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.
2922	Oxygen-function amino-compounds	Composés aminés à fonctions oxygénées	Aminoverbindingen met zuurstofhoudende groepen
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
4401	Fuel wood, in logs, billets, twigs, faggots or similar forms; wood in chips or particles; sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms	Bois de chauffage en rondins, bûches, ramilles, fagots ou sous formes similaires; bois en plaquettes ou en particules; sciures, déchets et débris de bois, même agglomérés sous forme de bûches, briquettes, boulettes ou sous formes similaires	Brandhout, in de vorm van ronde of andere blokken, rijshout, takkenbossen e.d.; hout in plakjes, spanen of kleine stukjes; zaagsel, resten en afval, van hout, ook indien geperst tot blokken, briketten, pellets of dergelijke vormen

Appendix 4

Codes ISO-alpha2

Ranking by country

Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code
Afghanistan	AF	British Virgin Islands	VG	Djibouti	DJ	Guinea	GN
Albania	AL	Brunei Darussalam	BN	Dominica	DM	Guinea-Bissau	GW
Algeria	DZ	Bulgaria	BG	Dominican Republic	DO	Guyana	GY
American Samoa	AS	Burkina Faso	BF	East Timor	TL	Haiti	HT
Andorra	AD	Burundi	BI	Ecuador	EC	Heard Island and McDonald Islands	HM
Angola	AO	Cambodia	KH	Egypt	EG	Holy See	VA
Anguilla	AI	Cameroon	CM	El Salvador	SV	Honduras	HN
Antarctic	AQ	Canada	CA	Equatorial Guinea	GQ	Hong Kong	HK
Antigua and Barbuda	AG	Cape Verde	CV	Eritrea	ER	Hungary	HU
Argentina	AR	Cayman Islands	KY	Estonia	EE	Iceland	IS
Armenia	AM	Central African Republic	CF	Eswatini	SZ	India	IN
Aruba	AW	Ceuta	XC	Ethiopia	ET	Indonesia	ID
Australia	AU	Chad	TD	Falkland Islands	FK	Iran, Islamic Republic of	IR
Austria	AT	Chile	CL	Faroe Islands	FO	Iraq	IQ
Azerbaijan	AZ	China, People's Republic of	CN	Fiji	FJ	Ireland	IE
Bahamas	BS	Christmas Island	CX	Finland	FI	Israel	IL
Bahrain	BH	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CC	France	FR	Italy	IT
Bangladesh	BD	Columbia	CO	French Polynesia	PF	Ivory Coast	CI
Barbados	BB	Comoros	KM	French Southern and Ant. Lands	TF	Jamaica	JM
Belarus	BY	Congo, Democratic Republic of	CD	Gabon	GA	Japan	JP
Belize	BZ	Congo, Republic of	CG	Gambia	GM	Jordan	JO
Benin	BJ	Cook Islands	CK	Georgia	GE	Kazakhstan	KZ
Bermuda	BM	Costa Rica	CR	Germany	DE	Kenya	KE
Bhutan	BT	Croatia	HR	Ghana	GH	Kiribati	KI
Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba	BQ	Cuba	CU	Gibraltar	GI	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	KP
Bosnia-Herzegovina	BA	Curaçao	CW	Greece	GR	Korea, Republic of	KR
Botswana	BW	Cyprus	CY	Greenland	GL	Kosovo	XK
Bouvet Island	BV	Czech Republic	CZ	Grenada	GD	Kuwait	KW
Brazil	BR	Denmark	DK	Guam	GU	Kyrgyz Republic	KG
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO			Guatemala	GT		

Country	Code
Laos, People's Democratic Republic	LA
Latvia	LV
Lebanon	LB
Lesotho	LS
Liberia	LR
Libya	LY
Liechtenstein	LI
Lithuania	LT
Luxembourg	LU
Macao	MO
Madagascar	MG
Malawi	MW
Malaysia	MY
Maldives	MV
Mali	ML
Malta	MT
Marshall Islands	MH
Mauritania	MR
Mauritius	MU
Melilla	XL
Mexico	MX
Micronesia, Federated States of	FM
Moldova, Republic of	MD
Mongolia	MN
Montenegro	ME
Montserrat	MS
Morocco	MA
Mozambique	MZ
Myanmar	MM
Namibia	NA
Nauru	NR
Nepal	NP
Netherlands	NL
New Caledonia	NC
New Zealand	NZ
Nicaragua	NI
Niger	NE

Country	Code
Nigeria	NG
Niue	NU
Norfolk, Island	NF
Northern Macedonia, Republic of	MK
Northern Mariana Islands	MP
Norway	NO
Occupied Palestinian Territory	PS
Oman	OM
Pakistan	PK
Palau	PW
Panama	PA
Papua New Guinea	PG
Paraguay	PY
Peru	PE
Philippines	PH
Pitcairn	PN
Plurinational State of Bolivia	BO
Poland	PL
Portugal	PT
Qatar	QA
Romania	RO
Russia (Federation)	RU
Rwanda	RW
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	SH
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KN
Saint Lucia	LC
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	PM
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VC
Saint-Barthélemy	BL
Saint-Martin (Dutch part)	SX
Samoa	WS

Country	Code
San Marino	SM
São Tomé and Príncipe	ST
Saudi Arabia	SA
Senegal	SN
Serbia	XS
Seychelles	SC
Sierra Leone	SL
Singapore	SG
Slovakia	SK
Slovenia	SI
Solomon Islands	SB
Somalia	SO
South Africa	ZA
South Georgia and the Sand Islands	GS
South Sudan	SS
Spain	ES
Sri Lanka	LK
Sudan	SD
Suriname	SR
Sweden	SE
Switzerland	CH
Syrian Arab Republic	SY
Taiwan	TW
Tajikistan	TJ
Tanzania, United Republic of	TZ
Thailand	TH
Togo	TG
Tokelau Islands	TK
Tonga	TO
Trinidad and Tobago	TT
Tunisia	TN
Türkiye	TR
Turkmenistan	TM

Country	Code
Turks and Caicos Islands	TC
Tuvalu	TV
Uganda	UG
Ukraine	UA
United Arab Emirates	AE
United Kingdom	GB
United States Minor Outlying Islands	UM
United States of America	US
United States Virgin Islands	VI
Uruguay	UY
Uzbekistan	UZ
Vanuatu	VU
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	VE
Vietnam	VN
Wallis and Futuna	WF
Western Sahara	EH
Yemen	YE
Zambia	ZM
Zimbabwe	ZW
Zimbabwe	ZW

Ranking by code

Code	Country
AD	Andorra
AE	United Arab Emirates
AF	Afghanistan
AG	Antigua and Barbuda
AI	Anguilla
AL	Albania
AM	Armenia
AO	Angola
AQ	Antarctic
AR	Argentina
AS	American Samoa
AT	Austria
AU	Australia
AW	Aruba
AZ	Azerbaijan
BA	Bosnia-Herzegovina
BB	Barbados
BD	Bangladesh
BF	Burkina Faso
BG	Bulgaria
BH	Bahrain
BI	Burundi
BJ	Benin
BL	Saint-Barthélemy
BM	Bermuda
BN	Brunei Darussalam
BO	Plurinational State of Bolivia
BQ	Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba
BR	Brazil
BS	Bahamas
BT	Bhutan

Code	Country
BV	Bouvet Island
BW	Botswana
BY	Belarus
BZ	Belize
CA	Canada
CC	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
CD	Congo, Democratic Republic of
CF	Central African Republic
CG	Congo, Republic of
CH	Switzerland
CI	Ivory Coast
CK	Cook Islands
CL	Chile
CM	Cameroon
CN	China, People's Republic of
CO	Columbia
CR	Costa Rica
CU	Cuba
CV	Cape Verde
CW	Curaçao
CX	Christmas Island
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DJ	Djibouti
DK	Denmark
DM	Dominica
DO	Dominican Republic
DZ	Algeria
EC	Ecuador
EE	Estonia

Code	Country
EG	Egypt
EH	Western Sahara
ER	Eritrea
ES	Spain
ET	Ethiopia
FI	Finland
FJ	Fiji
FK	Falkland Islands
FM	Micronesia, Federated States of
FO	Faroe Islands
FR	France
GA	Gabon
GB	United Kingdom
GD	Grenada
GE	Georgia
GH	Ghana
GI	Gibraltar
GL	Greenland
GM	Gambia
GN	Guinea
GQ	Equatorial Guinea
GR	Greece
GS	South Georgia and the Sand Islands
GT	Guatemala
GU	Guam
GW	Guinea-Bissau
GY	Guyana
HK	Hong Kong
HM	Heard Island and McDonald Islands
HN	Honduras
HR	Croatia

Code	Country
HT	Haiti
HU	Hungary
ID	Indonesia
IE	Ireland
IL	Israel
IN	India
IO	British Indian Ocean Territory
IQ	Iraq
IR	Iran, Islamic Republic of
IS	Iceland
IT	Italy
JM	Jamaica
JO	Jordan
JP	Japan
KE	Kenya
KG	Kyrgyz Republic
KH	Cambodia
KI	Kiribati
KM	Comoros
KN	Saint Kitts and Nevis
KP	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
KR	Korea, Republic of
KW	Kuwait
KY	Cayman Islands
KZ	Kazakhstan
LA	Laos, People's Democratic Republic
LB	Lebanon
LC	Saint Lucia
LI	Liechtenstein
LK	Sri Lanka

Code	Country
LR	Liberia
LS	Lesotho
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
LY	Libya
MA	Morocco
MD	Moldova, Republic of
ME	Montenegro
MG	Madagascar
MH	Marshall Islands
MK	Northern Macedonia, Republic of
ML	Mali
MM	Myanmar
MN	Mongolia
MO	Macao
MP	Northern Mariana Islands
MR	Mauritania
MS	Montserrat
MT	Malta
MU	Mauritius
MV	Maldives
MW	Malawi
MX	Mexico
MY	Malaysia
MZ	Mozambique
NA	Namibia
NC	New Caledonia
NE	Niger
NF	Norfolk, Island
NG	Nigeria
NI	Nicaragua
NL	Netherlands

Code	Country
NO	Norway
NP	Nepal
NR	Nauru
NU	Niue
NZ	New Zealand
OM	Oman
PA	Panama
PE	Peru
PF	French Polynesia
PG	Papua New Guinea
PH	Philippines
PK	Pakistan
PL	Poland
PM	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
PN	Pitcairn
PS	Occupied Palestinian Territory
PT	Portugal
PW	Palau
PY	Paraguay
QA	Qatar
RO	Romania
RU	Russia (Federation)
RW	Rwanda
SA	Saudi Arabia
SB	Solomon Islands
SC	Seychelles
SD	Sudan
SE	Sweden
SG	Singapore
SH	Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha

Code	Country
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
SL	Sierra Leone
SM	San Marino
SN	Senegal
SO	Somalia
SR	Suriname
SS	South Sudan
ST	São Tomé and Príncipe
SV	El Salvador
SX	Saint-Martin (Dutch part)
SY	Syrian Arab Republic
SZ	Eswatini
TC	Turks and Caicos Islands
TD	Chad
TF	French Southern and Ant. Lands
TG	Togo
TH	Thailand
TJ	Tajikistan
TK	Tokelau Islands
TL	East Timor
TM	Turkmenistan
TN	Tunisia
TO	Tonga
TR	Türkiye
TT	Trinidad and Tobago
TV	Tuvalu
TW	Taiwan
TZ	Tanzania, United Republic of
UA	Ukraine

Code	Country
UG	Uganda
UM	United States Minor Outlying Islands
US	United States of America
UY	Uruguay
UZ	Uzbekistan
VA	Holy See
VC	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
VE	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
VG	British Virgin Islands
VI	United States Virgin Islands
VN	Vietnam
VU	Vanuatu
WF	Wallis and Futuna
WS	Samoa
XC	Ceuta
XK	Kosovo
XL	Melilla
XS	Serbia
YE	Yemen
ZA	South Africa
ZM	Zambia
ZW	Zimbabwe

