Belgium's trade relations with

GUYANA

This publication is also available on the website of the Belgian Foreign Trade Agency: **www.abh-ace.be**

Belgian
Foreign Trade Agency

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Importance of Belgium and the other EU countries in trade with Guyana 2

1.1 Exports 2

1.2 Imports 3

2 Importance of Guyana and its neighbouring countries for Belgian foreign trade (2024) 4

3 Bilateral trade relations 5

3.1 Trade in goods 5

3.1.1 Exports 7

3.1.2 Imports 9

3.1.3 General pattern of development of the trade in goods after the first six months of 2025 11

3.2 Trade in services 12

3.2.1 Exports 13

3.2.2 Imports 14

3.2.3 General pattern of development of the trade in services after the first three months of 2025 15

4 Economic indicators for Guyana 16

5 Index of the unit price for imports and exports 17

6 Sources 18

7 Contacts 18

1 Importance of Belgium and the other EU countries in trade with Guyana

1.1 Exports

Total exports of goods from the European Union (EU-27) to Guyana reached €412.3 million in 2024.

Belgium accounted for a share of 3.7% of this, making it the 8th largest EU exporter of goods to Guyana. The Netherlands took first place in EU exports of goods to Guyana with a share of 35.2% and an amount of €145.2 million. Meanwhile, Sweden and Italy occupied the second and third place with shares of 15.4% and 14.1%, respectively.

While European exports (EU-27) to Guyana were up 67.7% (€+166.4 million) in 2024, Belgian exports declined by 52.9% (€-17.3 million). As a result, our country's share of EU exports of goods to Guyana decreased in 2024.

The value of Dutch exports of goods to Guyana grew 60.7% (€+54.8 million) in 2024 due to higher values for 'parts of boring or sinking machinery' and 'light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers, floating cranes, and other vessels the navigability of which is subsidiary to their main function; floating docks; floating or submersible drilling or production platforms'. Furthermore, Swedish exports rose from only €3.6 million in 2023 to €63.4 million (+1,652.0%) in 2024, due to the subsection 'gas turbines of a power exceeding 5,000 kW', which wasn't exported to Guyana in 2023. Meanwhile, exports of goods from Italy to Guyana rose by 151.0% (€+35.1 million) when compared to 2023, largely as a result of a surge in exports of 'structures and parts of structures (for example, bridges and bridge-sections, lock-gates, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frameworks, doors and windows and their frames and thresholds for doors, shutters, balustrades, pillars and columns), of iron or steel; plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of iron or steel'.

Table 1: Evolution of exports to Guyana

In million €		2023	2024	Variation (in %)	Share (in %)
1	**Netherlands**	90.3	145.2	60.7	35.2
2	**Sweden**	3.6	63.4	1,652.0	15.4
3	**Italy**	23.2	58.3	151.0	14.1
	…				
8	**Belgium**	32.7	15.4	-52.9	3.7
	…				
	Total EU-27	**245.9**	**412.3**	**67.7**	**100.0**

1.2 IMPORTS

Total EU-27 imports of goods from Guyana reached around €9.7 billion in 2024.

Belgium was the 8th largest EU importer of goods from Guyana in 2024 with a share of 2.0%. The Netherlands were not only the number one exporter to Guyana, but also the largest EU importer of goods from this country with a share of 36.1%, which corresponds to an amount of about €3.5 billion. Meanwhile, Germany and Spain took the second and third place in this ranking with shares of 18.8% and 12.2%, respectively.

While European imports (EU-27) from Guyana were up 65.0% (€+3.8 billion) in 2024, Belgian imports from this country rose by 1,100.0% (€+173.1 million). As the percentage increase in Belgian imports from Guyana was more significant than that of the EU as a whole, our country's share of EU imports of goods from Guyana increased in 2024.

While Dutch imports of goods from Guyana grew by 50.0% (€+1.2 billion) in 2024, those of Germany and Spain were up by 94.3% (€+884.5 million) and 197.1% (€+780.6 million), respectively. The rise in imports of all three countries can largely be attributed to a higher value for the 'crude petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals' subsection.

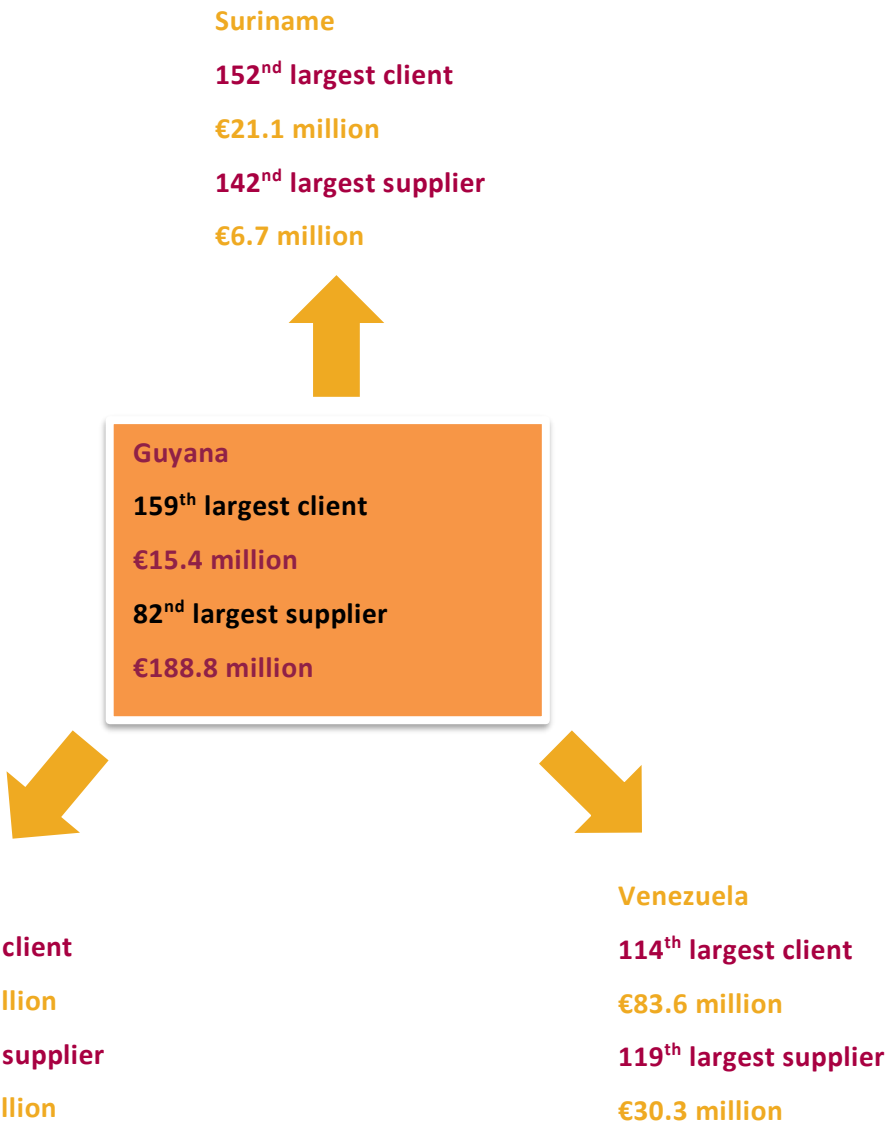
TABLE 2: EVOLUTION OF IMPORTS FROM GUYANA

In million €		2023	2024	Variation (in %)	Share (in %)
1	**Netherlands**	2,332.1	3,498.2	50.0	36.1
2	**Germany**	937.8	1,822.3	94.3	18.8
3	**Spain**	396.1	1,176.7	197.1	12.2
8	**Belgium**	15.7	188.8	1,100.0	2.0
	…				
	Total EU-27	**5,869.4**	**9,683.3**	**65.0**	**100.0**

2 Importance of Guyana and its neighbouring countries for Belgian foreign trade (2024)

Client → Belgian exports

Supplier → Belgian imports



Interest in Guyana

The database of the Belgian Foreign Trade Agency, which registers around 25,000 companies, keeps records on 361 Belgian companies that export to Guyana and another 786 companies that show an interest in this market.

3 BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS

3.1 TRADE IN GOODS

In 2024, Guyana ranked **159th** among Belgium's main clients, before the Central African Republic, but after San Marino.

Total Belgian **exports** of goods to Guyana amounted to **€15.4 million** in 2024, which is **52.9%** (€-17.3 million) less than the previous year.

Guyana was Belgium's **82nd** largest supplier of goods in 2024, ranking after Honduras, but before Zimbabwe.

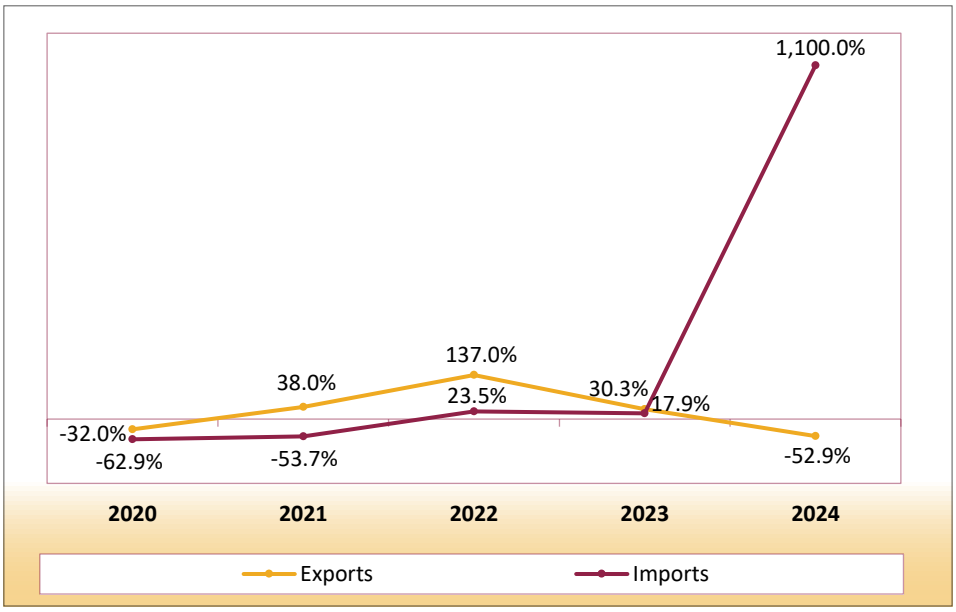
Total Belgian **imports** of goods from Guyana were up **1,100.0%** (€+173.1 million), amounting to **€188.8 million** in 2024.

TABLE 3: EVOLUTION OF BELGIUM'S TRADE IN GOODS WITH GUYANA

In million €	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Exports	7.7	10.6	25.1	32.7	15.4
Imports	23.3	10.8	13.3	15.7	188.8
Trade balance	-15.6	-0.2	11.8	17.0	-173.4
Exports: variation in %	-32.0	38.0	137.0	30.3	-52.9
Imports: variation in %	-62.9	-53.7	23.5	17.9	1,100.0

Belgium's **trade balance in goods** with Guyana recorded a deficit of €15.6 million in 2020. This deficit narrowed significantly to just €0.2 million as exports increased while imports declined by more than half. In 2022, exports outpaced imports, turning the deficit into an €11.8 million surplus. This surplus further expanded to €17.0 million in 2023 as exports continued to grow at a faster rate than imports. However, in 2024, exports fell by more than half while imports surged. As a result, the trade balance shifted once again, this time to a deficit of €173.4 million.

FIGURE 1: VARIATION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (IN %)



Total Belgian **exports** of goods to Guyana fell by 32.0% in 2020, largely due to lower exports of chemical and pharmaceutical products, machinery and equipment, and base metals. However, in 2021, exports recovered, increasing by 38.0%, driven by higher values in chemical and pharmaceutical products and base metals. In 2022, exports of chemical and pharmaceutical products continued to grow, and - together with increased exports of foodstuffs and mineral products, among others - this led to a further surge of 137.0% in total exports. In 2023, growth was primarily driven by the machinery and equipment sector, resulting in another 30.3% increase. However, in 2024, exports in this category dropped sharply, contributing to a 52.9% decline in total exports.

On the **import** side, fluctuations in the import of precious metals and stones have traditionally had a significant impact on the evolution of the overall value of Belgian imports from Guyana. In 2020, total imports fell by 62.9%, primarily due to a sharp decline in the value of precious metals and stones. This downward trend continued in 2021, leading to a further 53.7% decrease in total imports. In 2022, a rebound in imports of precious metals and stones drove a 23.5% increase in total imports. Although imports of precious metals and stones declined again in 2023, total imports still rose by 17.9%, mainly due to increased imports of vegetable products. In 2024, the value of precious metals and stones surged to unprecedented levels, causing total Belgian imports of goods from Guyana to soar by 1,100.0%.

3.1.1 Exports

In 2024, **foodstuffs** took the top position in total Belgian **exports** of goods to Guyana. With a value of €3.1 million, this group of products accounted for a share of 20.2% of total exports. This section was mainly composed of 'preparations of a kind used in animal feeding' and 'potatoes'.

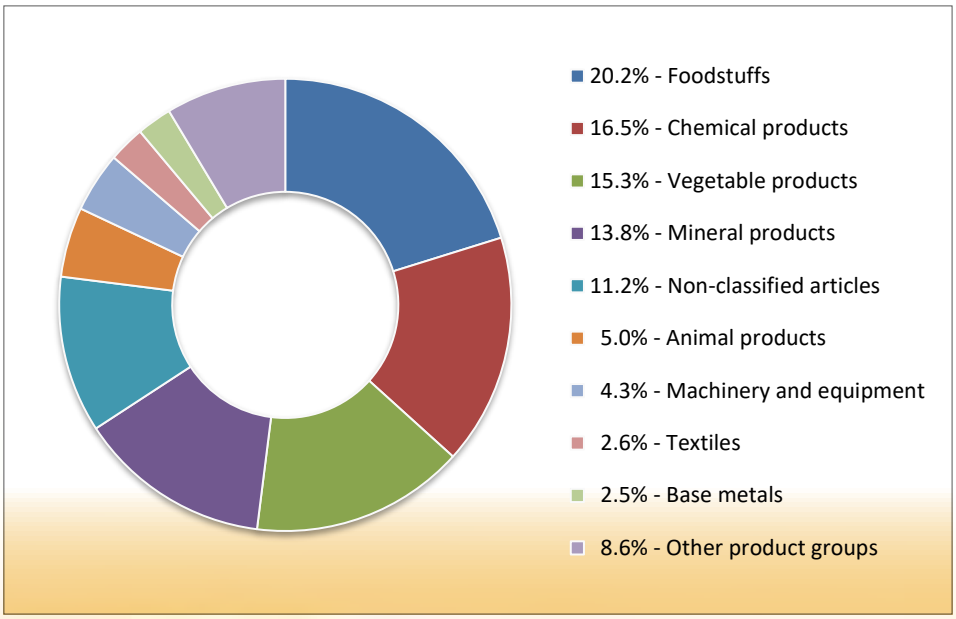
Exports of **chemical and pharmaceutical products** (main subsections: 'prepared additives for cements, mortars or concretes', 'vaccines for human medicine' and 'medicaments') amounted to €2.5 million, which corresponds to a share of 16.5% of total Belgian exports of goods to Guyana.

Vegetable products (main subsection: 'malt, not roasted') completed the top three of Belgian export sections to Guyana in 2024 with a share of 15.3% and exports totalling €2.4 million.

There were ten other product groups that also accounted for a share of more than 1.0% of Belgian exports of goods to Guyana. These sections were:

- **mineral products**: €2.1 million, corresponding to a 13.8% share;
- **non-classified articles**: €1.7 million, corresponding to an 11.2% share;
- **animal products**: €762,924, corresponding to a 5.0% share;
- **machinery and equipment**: €664,029, corresponding to a 4.3% share;
- **textiles**: €394,763, corresponding to a 2.6% share;
- **base metals**: €380,923, corresponding to a 2.5% share;
- **plastics**: €374,037, corresponding to a 2.4% share;
- **transport equipment**: €306,439, corresponding to a 2.0% share;
- **optical, precision and medical instruments**: €271,771, corresponding to a 1.8% share, and
- **fats and oils**: €225,675, corresponding to a 1.5% share.

Figure 2: Breakdown of Belgian exports to Guyana by principal commodities (in %) — 2024



The main driver of the 52.9% decrease in total Belgian exports of goods to Guyana was the sharp drop in the value of **machinery and equipment**. Exports of this product category fell from €11.4 million in 2023 to just €664,029 in 2024 (-94.2%), primarily due to lower exports of 'self-propelled machinery on tyres' and 'machinery with a 360° revolving superstructure'.

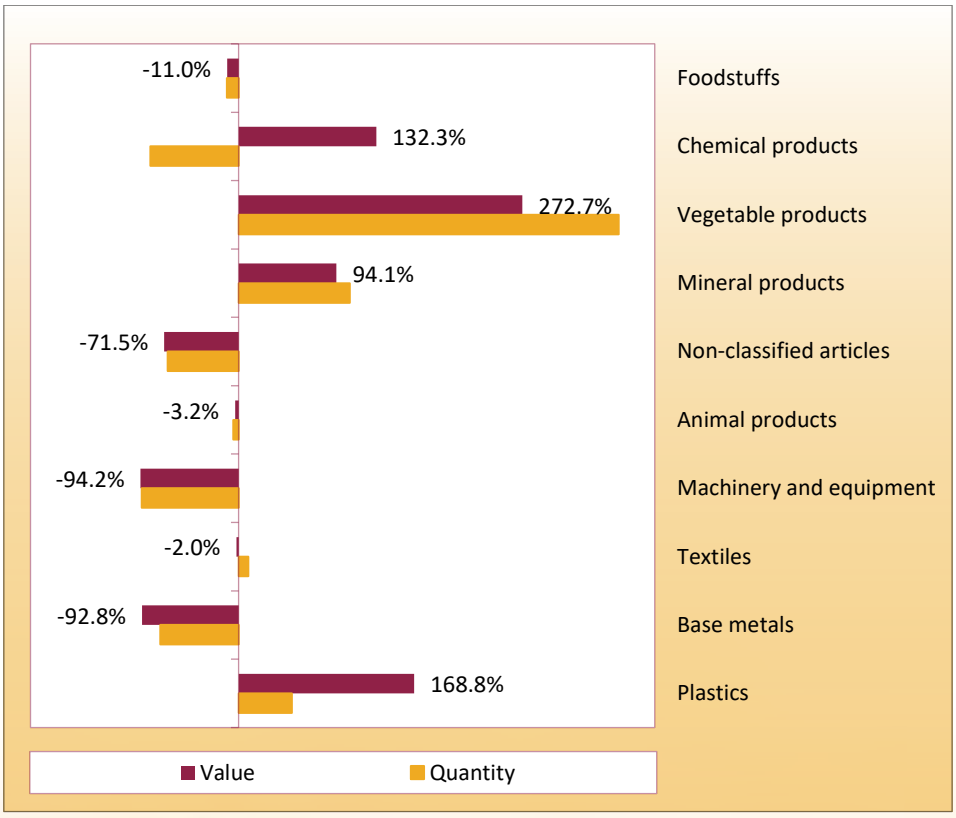
The **foodstuffs** category, the largest product group within total Belgian exports of goods to Guyana, recorded an 11.0% (€-385,700) decrease, largely reflecting lower exports of 'potatoes' and 'preparations of a kind used in animal feeding'.

Four other product groups from the top ten also posted negative growth rates, ranging from -3.2% for **animal products** to -92.8% for **base metals**. The €4.9 million decrease in the latter was mainly attributable to the subcategory 'tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel', which was no longer part of exports in 2024.

In contrast, exports of **vegetable products** rose by 272.7% (€+1.7 million) in 2024, as a result of a higher value for 'malt, not roasted'.

Mineral products (+94.1%, or €+1.0 million), **chemical and pharmaceutical products** (+132.3%, or €+1.5 million) and **plastics** (+168.8%, or €+234,900) were the other product groups with a share of more than 1.0% that displayed growth. The higher value for plastics was largely due to an increase in exports of 'latex' and 'floor coverings of polymers of vinyl chloride'. The fact that the value of plastics was up significantly more than the exported quantity indicates that the unit value for this type of products was higher in 2024 than the year before.

FIGURE 3: VARIATION OF EXPORTS TO GUYANA BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (IN VALUE AND QUANTITY) — 2024/2023



3.1.2 IMPORTS

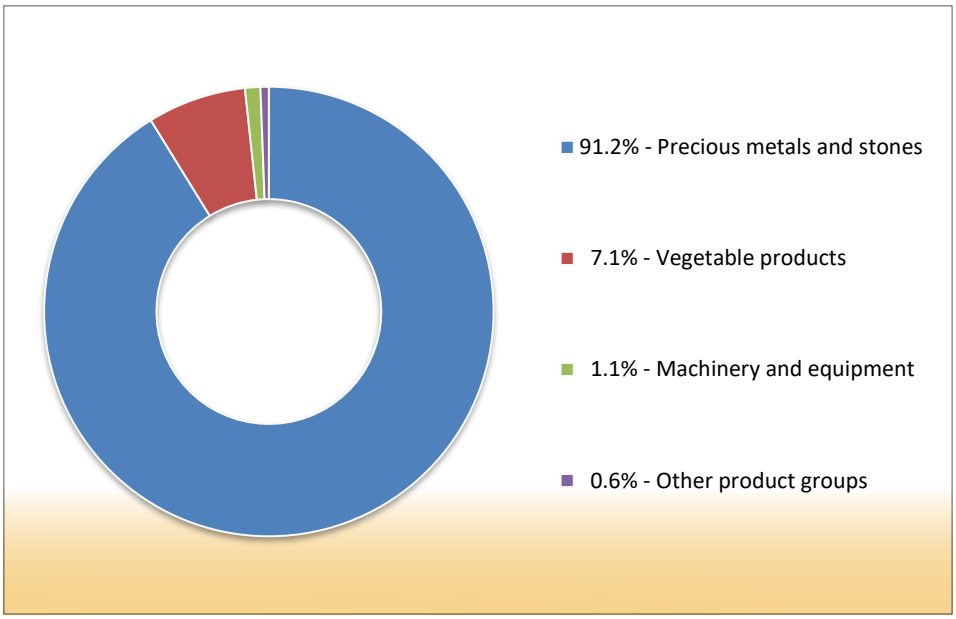
In 2024, **precious metals and stones** had taken over first place in total Belgian imports of goods from Guyana with a share of 91.2%. This group of products, composed primarily of 'waste and scrap of gold' and 'gold in semi-manufactured forms', accounted for a value of €172.2 million.

Imports of **vegetable products** (main sub-section: 'rice') amounted to €13.3 million, which is equivalent to a share of 7.1%.

Machinery and equipment, composed primarily of 'parts for boring or sinking machinery', 'concrete or mortar mixers' and 'self-propelled boring or sinking machinery', completed the top three of largest sections in Belgian imports of goods from Guyana. The value of this group of products amounted to €2.1 million, which corresponds to a share of 1.1%.

The remaining 0.6% of imports from Guyana was composed of **animal products** (€715,261, or a share of 0.4%), **base metals** (€182,597, or a share of 0.1%) and **foodstuffs** (€100,171, or a share of 0.1%).

FIGURE 4: BREAKDOWN OF BELGIAN IMPORTS FROM GUYANA BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (IN %) — 2024

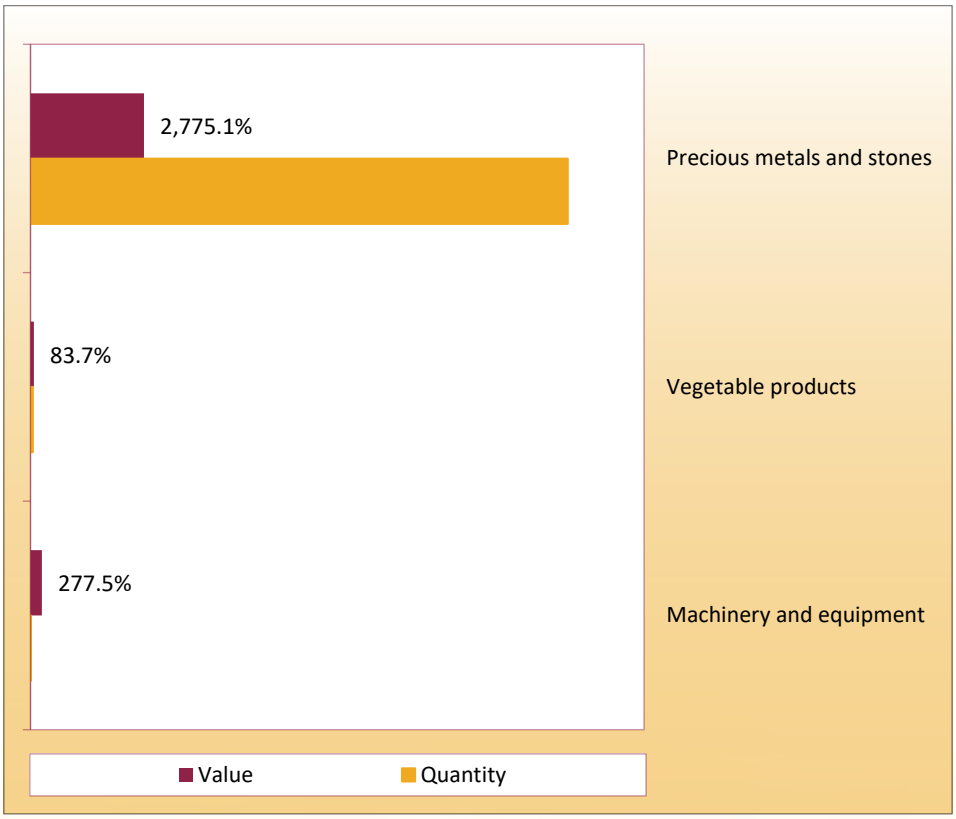


The main reason for the 1,100.0% increase in total Belgian imports of goods from Guyana was the higher value of **precious metals and stones**. Imports of this category were up from around €6.0 million in 2023 to €172.2 million in 2024 (+2,775.1%), mainly due to increased imports of 'waste and scrap of gold' and 'gold in semi-manufactured forms'. The fact that the imported quantity grew significantly more than the value indicates that the unit price for these types of commodities was lower in 2024 than the year before.

Imports of **vegetable products** grew by 83.7% (€+6.1 million) in 2024, reflecting a sharp rise in the product category 'rice'.

The **machinery and equipment** product group recorded a 277.5% (€+1.6 million) increase. This surge was primarily driven by the introduction of new items in this category, including 'parts for boring or sinking machinery', 'concrete or mortar mixers', and 'self-propelled boring or sinking machinery', none of which were part of the machinery and equipment section in the previous year.

FIGURE 5: VARIATION OF IMPORTS FROM GUYANA BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (IN VALUE AND QUANTITY) — 2024/2023



3.1.3 General pattern of development of the trade in goods after the first six months of 2025

Exports

Belgian **exports** of goods to Guyana reached €8.6 million after the first six months of 2025. This is a 23.2% (€+1.6 million) increase compared to the same period of 2024, when exports accounted for €6.9 million.

Foodstuffs retained first place in exports after the first six months of 2025 with a 19.6% share and an amount of €1.7 million, thanks to the value for this group of products increasing by 5.3% (€+84,700).

However, the rise in total Belgian exports of goods to Guyana was primarily driven by a surge in exports of **textiles**. The value of this section was up from €65,016 after the first half of 2024 to nearly €1.5 million after the equivalent period of 2025 due to the subcategory 'twine, cordage, ropes and cables, whether or not plaited or braided and whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics', which wasn't exported after the first six months of 2024. As a result, the share of this group of products in exports increased to 17.3%.

The **chemical and pharmaceutical products** category completed the top three of total Belgian exports of goods to Guyana with a share of 16.1%. The value of this group of products grew by 18.2% (€+212,900) to about €1.4 million after the first six months of 2025.

Imports

Belgian **imports** of goods from Guyana reached €115.8 million after the first six months of 2025. This is 470.8% (€+95.5 million) more than after the corresponding period of 2024.

The rise in total Belgian imports of goods from Guyana was primarily driven by a surge in imports of **precious metals and stones** and more specifically 'waste and scrap of gold' and 'coin of legal tender'. This section still dominated imports with a share of 98.5%. The value of this group of products increased from €13.3 million to €114.1 million (+757.1%).

Vegetable products had held on to second place in Belgian imports of goods from Guyana after the first half of 2025 with a share of 1.0% and an amount of €1.1 million, despite the value of this group of products falling 83.1% (€-5.4 million) due to lower imports of 'rice'.

The **animal products** section completed the top three of Belgian imports of goods from Guyana with a share of 0.2%. The value of this group of products increased by 21.8% (€+46,800) to €261,652 after the first six months of 2025.

3.2 TRADE IN SERVICES

In 2024, the value of Belgian exports of services to Guyana dropped **77.6%** (€-9.2 million) to **€2.6 million**. As a result, Guyana moved down to the **174th** place on the list of most important clients of Belgium in total Belgian exports of services, after Vanuatu, but before Gambia.

Belgian imports of services from Guyana represented a value of **€502,000** in 2024, a **30.3%** (€+117,000) increase compared to the previous year. Guyana was the **204th** most important supplier of services to Belgium in 2024, after Afghanistan and before New Caledonia.

TABLE 4: EVOLUTION OF BELGIUM'S TRADE IN SERVICES WITH GUYANA

X €1,000	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Exports	1,777	3,752	1,960	11,794	2,643
Imports	1,789	63	183	385	502
Trade balance	-12	3,689	1,777	11,409	2,141
Exports: variation in %	124.7	111.1	-47.8	501.7	-77.6
Imports: variation in %	471.6	-96.5	190.5	110.4	30.3

From 2020 to 2024, Belgium's **trade balance in services** with Guyana was positive in four out of the five years. However, in 2020, Belgium imported more services from Guyana than it exported.

In 2020, Belgium recorded a services trade deficit of €12,000. By 2021, this had shifted to a €3.7 million surplus, as exports more than doubled while imports fell sharply. In 2022, the trend reversed: exports dropped by almost half, while imports partially recovered, reducing the trade surplus to approximately €1.8 million. The surplus then increased significantly to €11.4 million in 2023, driven by a much stronger rise in exports compared to imports. Finally, in 2024, exports declined and imports rose for the third consecutive year, narrowing the services trade surplus to €2.1 million.

The trade balance for services between Belgium and Guyana stood in contrast to that for goods in 2024, since the latter was negative for our country that year.

3.2.1 EXPORTS

In 2024, **other business services** was the largest section in terms of total Belgian **exports** of services to Guyana with a share of 62.7% and a value of €1.7 million. Among other things, this group of services is composed of 'merchanting', 'operational leasing services', 'legal services', 'accounting, auditing, bookkeeping and tax consultancy services', 'advertising, market research and public opinion polling' and 'waste treatment and depollution'. **Transportation services** took 2nd place with 23.4%, while **telecommunications, computer and information services** settled in third place with a share of 6.3%.

The lower values of **other business services** and **transportation services** were the main factors behind the 77.6% decline in total Belgian exports of services to Guyana. These two categories - ranked first and second among Belgium's service exports to Guyana - recorded contractions of 60.6% (€-2.6 million) and 91.1% (€-6.3 million), respectively, lowering their shares in total exports to 62.7% and 23.4%.

The negative evolution of the two aforementioned sections as well as the lower value for the **other remaining services** (-83.9%, or €-363) was more significant than the increase in exports of the other service groups from the top five.

Exports of **telecommunications, computer and information services** and **financial services** displayed growth of 27.5% and 37.8%, respectively. The value of the former increased by €36,000, while that of the latter rose by €26,000, growing their respective shares in total exports to 6.3% and 3.6%.

Furthermore, there was also in increase in **construction services**, as exports of this category were up by 627.3% (€+31,000) to €36,000.

TABLE 5: BELGIAN EXPORTS TO GUYANA BY PRINCIPAL SERVICES

X €1,000	2023	2024	2024/2023 Var. in %	2024 Share in %
Other business services	4,208	1,656	-60.6	62.7
Transportation services	6,949	619	-91.1	23.4
Telecommunications, computer and information services	130	166	27.5	6.3
Financial services	70	96	37.8	3.6
Construction services	5	36	627.3	1.4
Other remaining services	432	69	-83.9	2.6
Total	**11,794**	**2,643**	**-77.6**	**100.0**

3.2.2 IMPORTS

In 2024, **travel services** were the largest section in total Belgian imports of services from Guyana. Their value amounted to €212,000, which corresponds to a share of 42.2%. **Transportation services**, which are composed of sea transport, air transport, space transport, rail transport, road transport, inland waterway transport and pipeline transport and **other business services** completed the top three of largest sections in Belgian imports from Guyana with shares of 36.8% and 20.3%, respectively.

The significantly higher value of **transportation services** was the main reason for the 30.3% overall increase in total Belgian imports of services from Guyana. This group of services, which includes all services provided by residents of one economy to residents of another economy that involve the transport of persons, the movement of goods (freight), the rental (charter) of vehicles with crew and related support services, saw its value rise by 1,322.5%, from only €13,000 to €185,000 in 2024.

As spending by Belgian businesspeople and tourists during their stays in Guyana increased in 2024, the value of **travel services** grew by 26.1% (€+44,000).

The rise in imports of the previous service groups was more significant than the lower values for **other business services** (-47.6%, or €-92,000) and **telecommunications, computer and information services** (-71.4%, or €-8,000).

TABLE 6: BELGIAN IMPORTS FROM GUYANA BY PRINCIPAL SERVICES

X €1,000	2023	2024	2024/2023 Var. in %	2024 Share in %
Travel services	168	212	26.1	42.2
Transportation services	13	185	1,322.5	36.8
Other business services	194	102	-47.6	20.3
Telecommunications, computer and information services	11	3	-71.4	0.6
Other remaining services	0	0	-	0.0
Total	**385**	**502**	**30.3**	**100.0**

3.2.3 General pattern of development of the trade in services after the first three months of 2025

Exports

According to the data available for 2025, Belgian **exports** of services to Guyana reached €1.5 million after the first three months. This is a 47.2% (€+487,000) increase compared to the same period of 2024.

The **other business services** category held on to first place in exports after the first quarter of 2025 with a share of 87.4% and an amount of €1.3 million, as a result of a 102.0% (€+670,000) increase in value.

The second place in exports was held by the **telecommunications, computer and information services** category with a share of 9.9%. They displayed a 192.4% (€+99,000) surge, which is why their amount in total exports was up to €150,000.

Transportation services had moved down to third place after the first quarter of 2025 with a share of 0.9% and a value of €14,000, which resulted from exports decreasing by 95.0% (€-276,000).

Imports

Belgian **imports** of services from Guyana reached €92,000 after the first three months of 2025. This is a 31.3% (€+22,000) increase compared to the same period of 2024.

The **travel services** section had remained on top of Belgian imports of services from Guyana after the period under review with a share of 65.9% and an amount of €60,000, which is 1.2% (€+1,000) more than after the first three months of 2024.

The rise in total Belgian imports of services from Guyana was due in large part to a 179,0% (€+16,000) increase in imports of **other business services**. They were in second place with their value amounting to €24,000, which is equivalent to a share of 26.7%.

The **transportation services** section completed the top three of largest groups of services with a share of 6.9%. Their value was up by 413.0% (€+5,000) to €6,000 after the first quarter of 2025.

4 ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR GUYANA

Economic structure (2024 - estimates)	
GDP	$24.7 billion
GDP growth rate	43.6%
Inflation rate	2.5%
Exports of goods (FOB)	$22.4 billion
Imports of goods (FOB)	$7.2 billion
Trade balance	$15.2 billion
Population	831,087
Unemployment rate	10.2%
Main clients (2024): % of total	
Netherlands	15.5
United States	15.0
United Kingdom	14.1
Panama	11.3
Main suppliers (2024): % of total	
United States	35.6
China	12.9
Republic of Korea	6.8
Brazil	6.3
Main exports (2024): % of total	
Crude petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals	81.1
Containers (including containers for the transport of fluids) specially designed and equipped for carriage by one or more modes of transport	7.1
Gold (including gold plated with platinum), unwrought or in semi- manufactured forms, or in powder form	4.3
Main imports (2024): % of total	
Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals	14.2
Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel	6.3
Light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers, floating cranes, and other vessels the navigability of which is subsidiary to their main function; floating docks; floating or submersible drilling or production platforms	6.1

Sources: International Monetary Fund; International Trade Centre (ITC)

5 INDEX OF THE UNIT PRICE FOR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The table below gives an overview of the development of the index of the unit price for imports and exports for Belgium (with the world).

This index facilitates an analysis of the general development of the price of goods. This makes it possible to consider the global development of Belgian imports and exports in perspective by determining the part that is caused by price developments (and hence which part is caused by a change in quantity).

The table has to be interpreted as follows:
If a given product had an export value of €100 in the year 2021, then this product had an average value of €119.6 in 2024. The same principle applies to imports. If a particular product had an import value of €100 in 2021, the same product then had an import value of €119.9 in 2024.

TABLE 7: INDEX OF THE UNIT VALUE OF TOTAL BELGIAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (2021=100)

	Export	Import
2015	82.0	81.1
2016	80.3	78.0
2017	84.8	83.8
2018	88.0	88.7
2019	90.0	91.2
2020	90.0	89.0
2021	100.0	100.0
2022	127.0	128.9
2023	119.5	119.1
2024	119.6	119.9

6 Sources

World Bank — www.worldbank.org

National Bank of Belgium — www.bnb.be

Credendo Group — www.credendogroup.com

CIA World factbook — www.cia.gov

Directorate-General Commerce, European Commission — http://ec.europa.eu/trade

Eurostat, European Commission — http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat

World Trade Organization — www.wto.org

7 Contacts

Studies and statistics

Christelle Charlier
Director Economic Studies, Statistics and Communication
☎ +32 471 73 89 68
✉ christelle.charlier@abh-ace.be

Dennis Gijsbrechts
International Trade Analyst
☎ +32 475 53 00 94
✉ dennis.gijsbrechts@abh-ace.be

Cédric Cludts
International Trade Analyst
☎ +32 2 206 35 64
✉ cedric.cludts@abh-ace.be

Date of publication: October 2025
Responsible editor: Fabienne L'Hoost
Text writer: Dennis Gijsbrechts

Despite the fact that everything has been done to deliver accurate and up-to-date information, the Belgian Foreign Trade Agency and its partners (hub.brussels, Flanders Investment & Trade and Wallonia Foreign Trade & Investment Agency) cannot be held accountable for mistakes, omissions or deceitful declarations. They can also not be held responsible for the use or the interpretation of the information in this publication.

This publication has not the intention to give advice. Reproduction is authorised, provided the source is acknowledged.

Belgian
Foreign Trade Agency

Belgian Foreign Trade Agency
Rue Montoyer 3 - 1000 Brussel • Belgium
+32 2 206 35 11 • www.abh-ace.be