Belgium's trade relations with

JORDAN

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

1.1 Exports

Total exports of goods from the European Union (EU-27) to Jordan accounted for €5.2 billion in 2025. **Belgium represented a 5.7% share of this, making it the 7th most important EU exporter of goods to Jordan.** France was the leading exporter of goods to Jordan among all EU countries with a 23.0% share and an amount of just under €1.2 billion. In addition, Germany and Italy claimed the second and third place in this ranking with shares of 17.3% and 11.4%, respectively.

While the value of European exports (EU-27) to Jordan in 2025 was 25.3% (€+1.1 billion) higher than a year earlier, Belgian exports only increased marginally by 0.1% (€+416,800). As a result, Belgium's share of EU goods exports to Jordan decreased in 2025.

French exports of goods to Jordan increased by 305.3% (€+902.2 million) in 2025, driven by exports of 'aeroplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg', a subcategory that France had not exported to Jordan in the previous year. In addition, German exports of goods to Jordan rose by 4.7% (€+40.7 million), while Italian exports declined by 9.7% (€-64.0 million). The decrease in Italian exports was mainly due to lower export values for 'gold in semi-manufactured forms' and 'articles of precious metal, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal', as well as the cessation of exports in the 'electric generating sets and rotary converters' subcategory.

Table 1: Evolution of exports to Jordan

In million €		2024	2025	Variation (in %)	Share (in %)
1	**France**	295.5	1,197.7	305.3	23.0
2	**Germany**	858.1	898.8	4.7	17.3
3	**Italy**	657.3	593.3	-9.7	11.4
7	**Belgium**	297.2	297.6	0.1	5.7
	…				
	Total EU-27	**4,149.4**	**5,200.7**	**25.3**	**100.0**

1.2 IMPORTS

Total EU imports of goods from Jordan amounted to €929.7 million in 2025. **Belgium was the 2nd largest EU importer of goods from Jordan in 2025 with a 15.2% share.** Italy was the leading importer of goods from Jordan among all EU countries with a 27.2% share and an amount of €253.1 million. The Netherlands claimed the third place in this ranking with a share of 12.4%.

While European Union (EU-27) imports of goods from Jordan grew by 40.7% (€+269.0 million) in 2025, Belgian imports from the country declined by 1.8% (€-2.6 million). As a result, Belgium's share of EU goods imports from Jordan decreased in 2025.

Largely due to imports of 'non-monetary gold in unwrought forms' and 'articles of precious metal, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal', Italian imports of goods from Jordan grew by 217.1% (€+173.3 million) in 2025. In addition, goods imported by the Netherlands from Jordan rose by 22.1% (€+20.9 million).

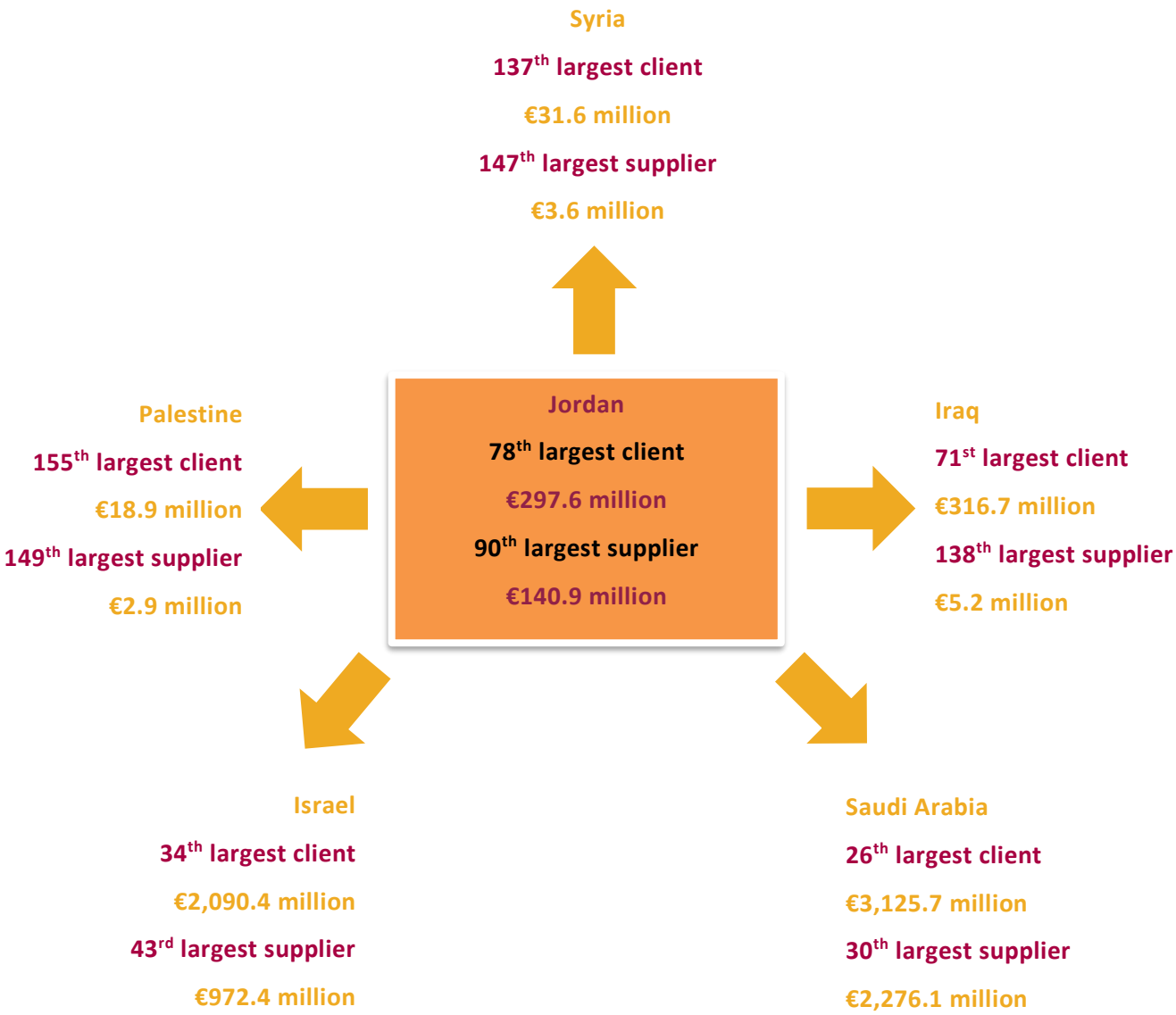
TABLE 2: EVOLUTION OF IMPORTS FROM JORDAN

In million €		2024	2025	Variation (in %)	Share (in %)
1	**Italy**	79.8	253.1	217.1	27.2
2	**Belgium**	143.5	140.9	-1.8	15.2
3	**Netherlands**	94.4	115.3	22.1	12.4
	…				
	Total EU-27	**660.6**	**929.7**	**40.7**	**100.0**

2 Importance of Jordan and its neighbouring countries for Belgium's foreign trade (2025)

Client → Belgian exports

Supplier → Belgian imports



3 BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS

3.1 TRADE IN GOODS

In 2025, Jordan ranked **78th** among Belgium's main clients, before Guinea, but after Malta. Total Belgian **exports** of goods to Jordan amounted to **€297.6 million** in 2025, which is virtually the same (+0.1%, or €+416,800) as the previous year.

Jordan was Belgium's **90th** largest supplier of goods in 2025, ranking after Hong Kong, but preceding Zimbabwe.

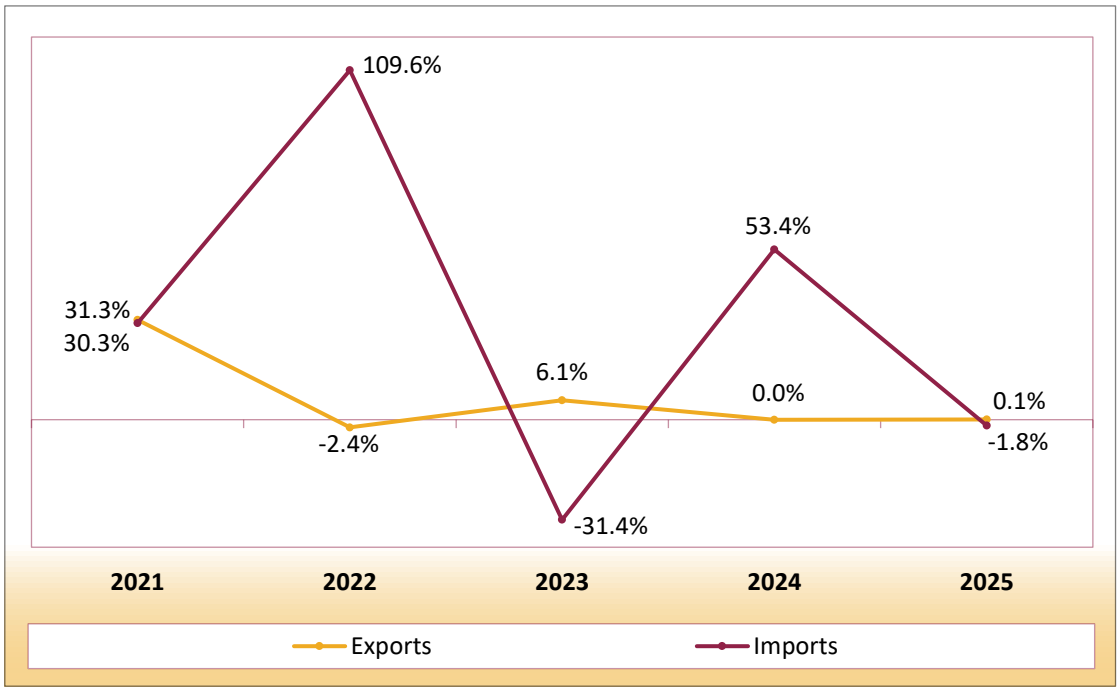
Belgian **imports** of goods from Jordan fell by **1.8%** (€-2.6 million) to **€140.9 million** in 2025.

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

In million €	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Exports	287.1	280.2	297.2	297.2	297.6
Imports	65.0	136.2	93.5	143.5	140.9
Trade balance	222.1	144.0	203.7	153.7	156.7
Exports: variation (in %)	31.3	-2.4	6.1	0.0	0.1
Imports: variation (in %)	30.3	109.6	-31.4	53.4	-1.8

Belgium's **trade balance for goods** with Jordan has traditionally shown a surplus. The surplus, which amounted to €222.1 million in 2021, was reduced to €144.0 million a year later - the lowest level of the period under review - as imports soared, more than doubling, while exports recorded a modest decline. The roles were reversed in 2023: exports recovered from their slump in the previous year, while imports fell by about a third, leading to an increase in the surplus to €203.7 million. In 2024, exports remained virtually unchanged compared to 2023, while imports rose to their highest level of the 2021-2025 period. Consequently, the surplus on Belgium's trade balance for goods with Jordan decreased to €153.7 million. To conclude the 2021-2025 period, exports increased marginally in 2025, while imports declined slightly, resulting in a modest rise in the trade surplus to €156.7 million.

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



In 2021, the value of chemical and pharmaceutical products nearly doubled and, together with higher exports of foodstuffs, contributed to growth in total Belgian **exports** of goods to Jordan of 31.3%. Although exports of foodstuffs continued to increase in 2022, the value of chemical and pharmaceutical products declined significantly, causing total exports to fall by 2.4%. Exports rebounded in 2023, rising by 6.1%, partly due to a stronger performance in the animal products category. In 2024, export values remained virtually unchanged compared with 2023 (+0.0%). Subsequently, in 2025, exports recorded only a marginal increase of 0.1% relative to the previous year.

Total Belgian **imports** of goods from Jordan increased sharply by 30.3% in 2021 and by a further 109.6% in 2022, driven by rising imports of chemical and pharmaceutical products and textiles. In 2023, however, the value of chemical and pharmaceutical products more than halved, contributing to a 31.4% decline in total imports. Total Belgian imports of goods from Jordan rebounded in 2024, growing by 53.4%, as imports of this product group returned to a level similar to that recorded in 2022. This growth was not sustained in 2025, as the lower value of chemical and pharmaceutical products was the main factor behind a 1.8% decline in total imports.

3.1.1 EXPORTS

In 2025, **chemical and pharmaceutical products** took the leading position in total Belgian exports of goods to Jordan. At €79.6 million, this group of products represented a 26.7% share of total exports. This section was mainly composed of 'medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, put up in measured doses (including those in the form of transdermal administration systems) or in forms or packings for retail sale' and 'vaccines for human medicine'.

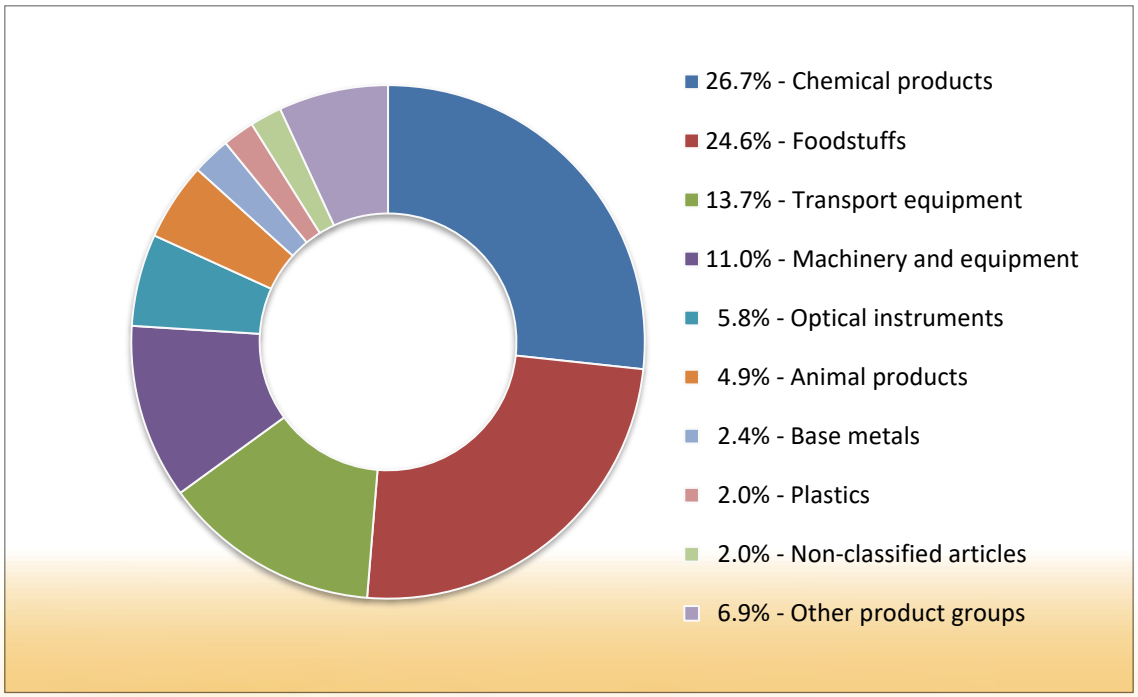
Exports of **foodstuffs** (main subsections: 'chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa', 'tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped' and 'potatoes') amounted to €73.2 million, representing a 24.6% share.

Transport equipment (main subsection: 'road tractors for semi-trailers with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine') completed the top three with a share of 13.7% and an export value of €40.7 million.

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

- **machinery and equipment**: €32.7 million, corresponding to a share of 11.0%;
- **optical, precision and medical instruments**: €17.4 million, corresponding to a share of 5.8%;
- **animal products**: €14.5 million, corresponding to a share of 4.9%;
- **base metals**: €7.2 million, corresponding to a share of 2.4%;
- **plastics**: €6.1 million, corresponding to a share of 2.0%;
- **non-classified articles**: €5.9 million, corresponding to a share of 2.0%;
- **paper and paperboard**: €5.2 million, corresponding to a share of 1.7%;
- **textiles**: €4.6 million, corresponding to a share of 1.6%;
- **mineral products**: €3.7 million, corresponding to a share of 1.3%; and
- **vegetable products**: €3.6 million, corresponding to a share of 1.2%.

FIGURE 2: BREAKDOWN OF BELGIAN EXPORTS TO JORDAN BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (IN %) — 2025



Despite the fact that seven of the ten largest product groups recorded a decline in exports, total Belgian exports of goods to Jordan still increased marginally by 0.1% in 2025. This growth was largely driven by the **foodstuffs** category, whose value rose by €13.5 million (+22.7%), mainly due to higher exports of 'homogenized or reconstituted tobacco', 'chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa', and 'tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped'. The fact that the volume exported moved in the opposite direction to the value exported was mainly attributable to the 'potatoes' and 'sweet biscuits' subcategories.

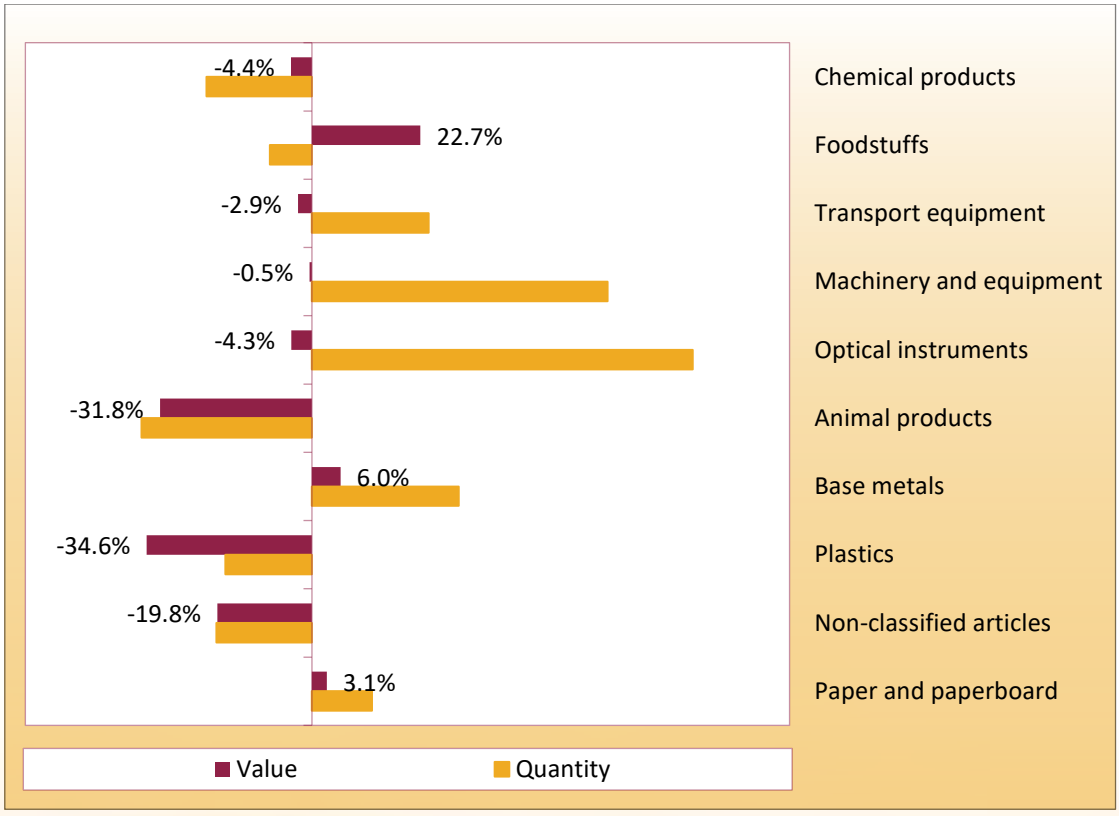
Two other top-ten product groups that recorded higher exports to Jordan were **paper and paperboard** (+3.1%) and **base metals** (+6.0%). The €406,700 increase in exports of the latter category was driven by higher export values for 'articles of iron or steel wire' and 'unwrought zinc'.

By contrast, exports of **plastics** declined by 34.6% (€-3.2 million). This decrease was mainly attributable to lower exports of 'ethylene-alpha-olefin copolymers', 'polyethylene', and 'polymers of vinyl chloride or of other halogenated olefins, in primary forms'.

The **chemical and pharmaceutical products** category - the largest export section to Jordan - recorded a decrease of 4.4% (€-3.6 million), mainly as a result of lower exports of 'medicaments'.

Among the other top-ten product groups that recorded declines in 2025, negative growth rates ranged from 0.5% for **machinery and equipment** to 31.8% for **animal products**. The €6.8 million decrease in the latter category was largely attributable to lower exports of 'fresh (unripened or uncured) cheese, including whey cheese, and curd', as well as the fact that 'pure-bred live bovine breeding animals' were no longer exported in 2025.

FIGURE 3: VARIATION OF EXPORTS TO JORDAN BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (IN VALUE AND QUANTITY) — 2025/2024



3.1.2 IMPORTS

In 2025, Belgian imports of goods from Jordan consisted primarily of **chemical and pharmaceutical products** and more specifically 'potassium chloride' and 'nitrates of potassium'. Imports of these amounted to €73.8 million, giving this group of products a share of 52.4%.

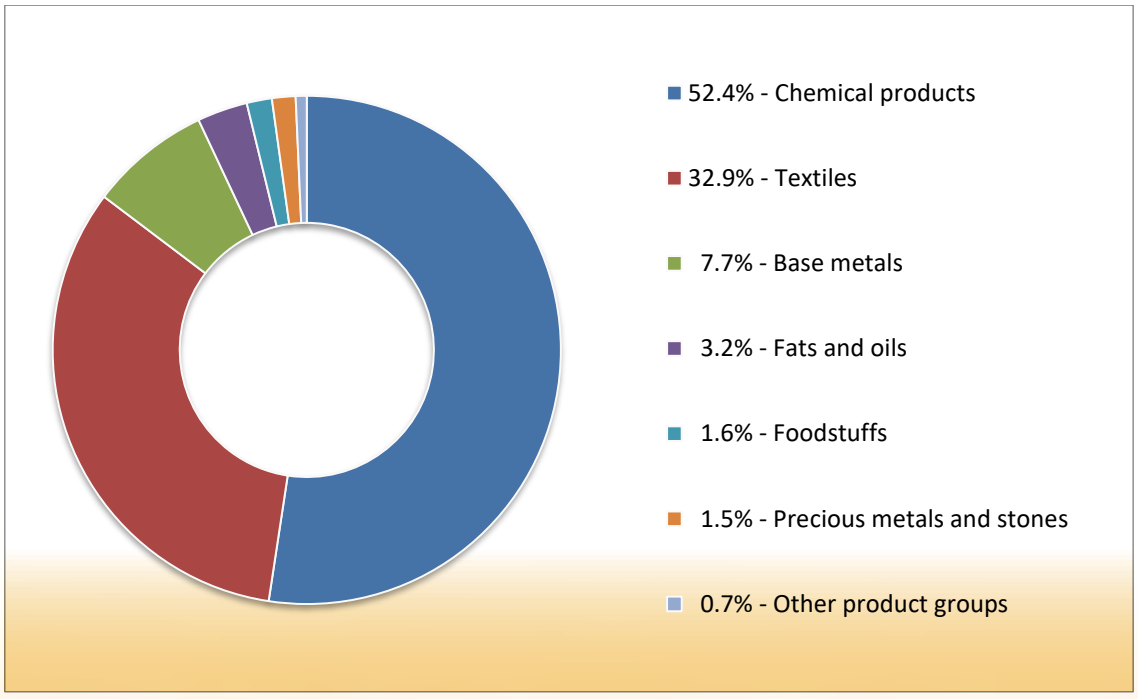
Textiles (main subsections: 'jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted of man-made fibres', 'T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted' and 'trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres') accounted for a 32.9% share of imports, totalling €46.4 million.

The **base metals** heading completed the top three of main sections in Belgian imports of goods from Jordan. This group of products, which was mainly composed of 'aluminium plates, sheets and strip, of a thickness exceeding 0.2 mm' and 'aluminium waste and scrap', accounted for a share of 7.7% and an amount of €10.8 million.

Three other product groups also accounted for a share of more than 1.0% of Belgian imports of goods from Jordan. These sections were:

- **animal or vegetable fats and oils**: €4.5 million, corresponding to a share of 3.2%;
- **foodstuffs**: €2.2 million, corresponding to a share of 1.6%; and
- **precious metals and stones**: €2.1 million, corresponding to a share of 1.5%.

FIGURE 4: BREAKDOWN OF BELGIAN IMPORTS FROM JORDAN BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (IN %) — 2025



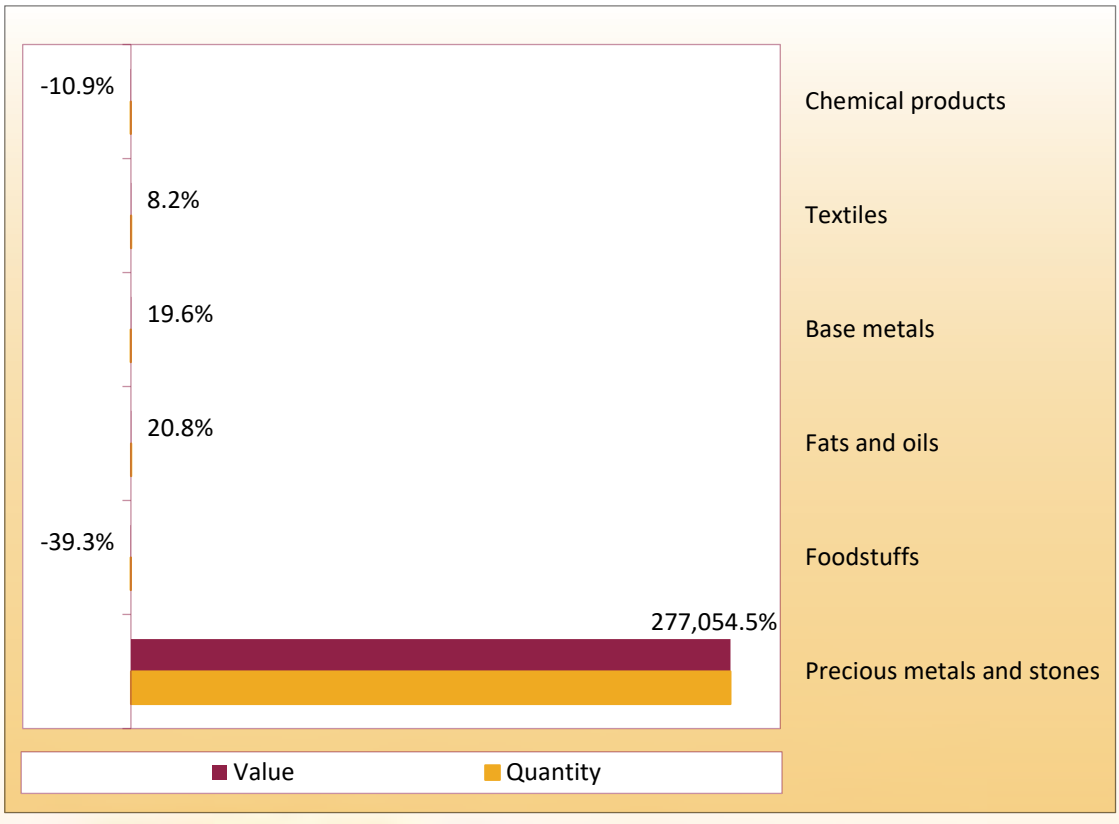
The 1.8% decline in total Belgian imports of goods from Jordan in 2025 was largely driven by a decrease in imports of **chemical and pharmaceutical products** (-10.9%). The value of this category fell by €9.1 million, mainly as a result of lower imports of 'potassium chloride'.

Foodstuffs were the only other product group with a share exceeding 1.0% that also recorded negative growth. The value of this category decreased by 39.3% (€-1.4 million), driven by lower imports of 'fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit' and 'vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen'.

By contrast, imports of **precious metals and stones** rose from just €762 in 2024 to €2.1 million in 2025 (+277,054.5%). This increase was attributable to imports of 'waste and scrap of platinum, including metal clad with platinum but excluding sweepings containing other precious metals', a product group that wasn't imported in 2024.

Three other product groups with a share of more than 1.0% in imports from Jordan also recorded growth: **textiles** (+8.2%, or €+3.5 million), **base metals** (+19.6%, or €+1.8 million), and **animal or vegetable fats and oils** (+20.8%, or €+775,100). The increase in the latter category was driven by higher imports of 'animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas, or otherwise chemically modified; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal, vegetable or microbial fats or oils'.

FIGURE 5: VARIATION OF IMPORTS FROM JORDAN BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (IN VALUE AND QUANTITY) — 2025/2024



3.2 TRADE IN SERVICES

The value of Belgian exports of services to Jordan was up by **5.4%** (€+1.9 million) in 2025, increasing to **€36.5 million**. This made Jordan Belgium's **89th** largest client, after Bahrain, but before Uruguay.

Belgian imports of services from Jordan accounted for a value of **€36.1 million** in 2025, corresponding to a **12.7%** (€-5.2 million) decrease compared to the year before. Jordan was Belgium's **81st** largest supplier in 2025, ranking before Senegal, but after Kenya.

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

In million €	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Exports	23.5	24.7	26.3	34.6	36.5
Imports	21.6	35.8	31.5	41.3	36.1
Trade balance	1.9	-11.1	-5.2	-6.7	0.4
Exports: variation (in %)	18.8	5.1	6.6	31.6	5.4
Imports: variation (in %)	28.6	66.0	-12.0	31.2	-12.7

Belgium's trade balance for services was negative from 2022 to 2024. However, in 2021 and again in 2025, exports exceeded imports, resulting in a services trade surplus in both years.

Belgium's **services trade balance** with Jordan showed a surplus of €1.9 million in 2021 but turned into a deficit of €11.1 million in 2022 as imports grew faster than exports. In 2023, exports continued to rise while imports declined, reducing the deficit to €5.2 million. In 2024, import growth slightly outpaced export growth, leading the deficit to widen again to €6.7 million. Finally, exports increased for the fifth consecutive year in 2025, while imports declined once more. As a result, the trade deficit turned into a surplus of €0.4 million.

In 2021 and again in 2025, Belgium's services trade balance with Jordan thus mirrored the goods balance, which remained in Belgium's favor throughout the 2021-2025 period.

3.2.1 EXPORTS

In 2025, the **other business services** section led Belgian **exports** of services to Jordan with a value of €10.5 million and a 28.7% share. This group of services includes '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'. Furthermore, **transportation services** occupied second place with 28.7%, while the **travel services** section completed the top three with a 15.7% share.

The higher values of **other business services** and to a lesser extent **transportation services** were the main drivers behind the 5.4% growth in total Belgian exports of services to Jordan in 2025. The value of other business services increased by 46.5%, rising from €7.1 million in 2024 to €10.5 million in 2025. Meanwhile, exports of transportation services - which include all services provided by residents of one economy to residents of another involving the transport of passengers, the movement of goods (freight), the rental (charter) of vehicles with crew, and related support services - amounted to €9.3 million in 2025, up €423,000 (+4.8%) compared with the previous year.

The growth in these service categories more than offset declines in the **other remaining services** (-31.6%, or €-772,000) and in three of the five largest service categories. For example, exports of **royalties and licence fees** fell by 0.9% (€-39,000). These comprise payments for the right to use intellectual property (IP), such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, and software. In addition, exports of **telecommunications, computer and information services** declined by 14.2% (€-831,000), while exports of **travel services** decreased by 3.9% (€-234,000), indicating lower spending by Jordanian business travellers and tourists during their stays in Belgium.

TABLE 5: BELGIAN EXPORTS TO JORDAN BY PRINCIPAL SERVICES

In million €	2024	2025	2025/2024 Var. (in %)	2025 Share (in %)
Other business services	7.1	10.5	46.5	28.7
Transportation services	8.8	9.3	4.8	25.4
Travel services	6.0	5.7	-3.9	15.7
Telecommunications, computer and information services	5.9	5.0	-14.2	13.8
Royalties and licence fees	4.4	4.3	-0.9	11.9
Other remaining services	2.4	1.7	-31.6	4.6
Total	**34.6**	**36.5**	**5.4**	**100.0**

3.2.2 IMPORTS

The **other business services** category took the top position in total Belgian imports of services from Jordan in 2025, with a value of €11.8 million and a share of 32.8%. **Transportation services**, which include sea, air, rail, road, and inland waterway transport, and **travel services** completed the top three, accounting for 28.3% and 25.4% of total imports, respectively.

Lower values for **telecommunications, computer and information services** and **construction services** were among the main drivers behind the 12.7% decline in total Belgian imports of services from Jordan in 2025. The value of telecommunications, computer and information services fell by 42.9%, from €5.9 million in 2024 to €3.4 million in 2025. Meanwhile, imports of construction services amounted to €282,000 in 2025, down €1.1 million (-79.1%) compared with the previous year, causing this category to drop out of the top five largest service categories.

Other business services, the largest category, also recorded a decline, with its value falling by €717,000 (-5.7%).

Among the other top-five service categories, **services not allocated** (-68.9%, or €-1.3 million) and **travel services** (-0.9%, or €-83,000) also registered decreases. The decline in the latter suggests lower spending by Belgian business travellers and tourists during their stays in Jordan.

By contrast, **transportation services** - which include all services provided by residents of one economy to residents of another involving the transport of passengers, the movement of goods (freight), the rental (charter) of vehicles with crew, and related support services - were the only top-five service category to record growth in imports. Their value increased by 19.8% (€+1.7 million), reaching €10.2 million in 2025.

TABLE 6: BELGIAN IMPORTS FROM JORDAN BY PRINCIPAL SERVICES

In million €	2024	2025	2025/2024 Var. (in %)	2025 Share (in %)
Other business services	12.6	11.8	-5.7	32.8
Transportation services	8.5	10.2	19.8	28.3
Travel services	9.2	9.2	-0.9	25.4
Telecommunications, computer and information services	5.9	3.4	-42.9	9.4
Services not allocated	1.9	0.6	-68.9	1.7
Other remaining services	3.2	0.9	-72.1	2.5
Total	**41.3**	**36.1**	**-12.7**	**100.0**

4 Economic indicators for Jordan

Economic structure (2025 - estimates)	
GDP	$61.7 billion
GDP growth rate	2.7%
Inflation rate	1.8%
Exports of goods (2024 - FOB)	$13.3 billion
Imports of goods (2024 - FOB)	$26.8 billion
Trade balance	$-13.5 billion
Population	11.5 million
Unemployment rate	21.3%
Main clients (2024): % of total	
United States	24.7
Saudi Arabia	12.3
India	10.5
Main suppliers (2024): % of total	
China	19.2
Saudi Arabia	15.3
United States	6.9
Main exports (2024): % of total	
Special garments for professional, sporting or other purposes, n.e.s., knitted or crocheted	16.3
Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (excl. articles > 100 years old)	6.5
Natural calcium phosphates and natural aluminium calcium phosphates, natural and phosphatic chalk	5.8
Main imports (2024): % of total	
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of <10 persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars	7.0
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excl. crude); preparations containing >= 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations, n.e.s.; waste oils containing mainly petroleum or bituminous minerals	5.5
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	4.0

Sources: IMF + International Trade Centre

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 €122.2 in 2025. 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 €122.2 in 2025.

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

	Export	Import
2016	80.3	78.1
2017	84.7	83.8
2018	87.9	88.7
2019	89.9	91.2
2020	89.9	89.0
2021	100.0	100.0
2022	126.9	129.2
2023	119.6	118.6
2024	119.5	120.0
2025	122.2	122.2

6 Sources

World Bank — www.worldbank.org

National Bank of Belgium — www.bnb.be

Credendo — www.credendo.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

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