Belgium's trade relations with

TANZANIA

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Belgian
Foreign Trade Agency

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1 IMPORTANCE OF BELGIUM AND THE OTHER EU COUNTRIES IN TRADE WITH TANZANIA

1.1 EXPORTS

Total exports of goods from the European Union (EU-27) to Tanzania amounted to about €1.2 billion in 2025.
Belgium accounted for a share of 8.4% of this, making it the 5th largest EU exporter of goods to Tanzania. Germany took first place in EU exports of goods to Tanzania with a share of 20.3% and an amount of €240.5 million. Meanwhile, Italy and the Netherlands took second and third place in this ranking with shares of 15.1% and 13.5%, respectively.

While European exports (EU-27) to Tanzania were down marginally by 0.1% (€-1.3 million) in 2025, Belgian exports dropped by 24.6% (€-32.6 million). As a result, our country's share of EU exports of goods to Tanzania decreased in 2025.

Whereas German exports of goods to Tanzania fell by 10.9% (€-29.3 million) in 2025, driven by lower exports of 'wheat and meslin', 'packing or wrapping machinery (including heat-shrink wrapping machinery)' and 'surveying (including photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances, excluding compasses; rangefinders', Italian exports increased by 12.5% (€+19.8 million). This growth was largely driven by higher shipments of 'machinery for preparing or making up tobacco' and exports of 'vehicles for the transport of goods with only compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel), of a gross vehicle weight exceeding 5 tonnes but not exceeding 20 tonnes', which had not been exported in the previous year. Meanwhile, the Netherlands recorded an 11.9% (€-21.6 million) decline in its exports of goods to Tanzania. This decrease was partly attributable to lower exports of 'road tractors for semi-trailers with only a compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel)' and 'machines for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data, including switching and routing apparatus'.

TABLE 1: EVOLUTION OF EXPORTS TO TANZANIA

In million €		2024	2025	Variation (in %)	Share (in %)
1	**Germany**	269.8	240.5	-10.9	20.3
2	**Italy**	158.5	178.2	12.5	15.1
3	**Netherlands**	181.4	159.8	-11.9	13.5
	…				
5	**Belgium**	132.4	99.8	-24.6	8.4
	…				
	Total EU-27	**1,184.5**	**1,183.2**	**-0.1**	**100.0**

1.2 IMPORTS

Total EU-27 imports of goods from Tanzania amounted to €958.9 million in 2025.

Belgium was the 2nd largest EU importer of goods from Tanzania with a share of 23.7%. Italy was the largest EU importer of goods from this country with a share of 25.0%, which corresponds to an amount of €239.7 million. Germany completed the top three of largest EU importers of goods from Tanzania with a share of 17.9%.

While European imports (EU-27) from Tanzania were up by 35.9% (€+253.2 million) in 2025, Belgian imports declined by 10.6% (€-26.9 million). As a result, our country's share of EU imports of goods from Tanzania decreased in 2025.

Italian imports of goods from Tanzania displayed a 213.1% (€+163.2 million) increase in 2025 due largely to a rise in imports of 'gold in unwrought forms'. Furthermore, goods imported by Germany grew 94.4% (€+83.2 million) as a result of increased imports of 'copper ores and concentrates' and imports of 'refined copper cathodes and sections of cathodes', which had not been imported in the previous year.

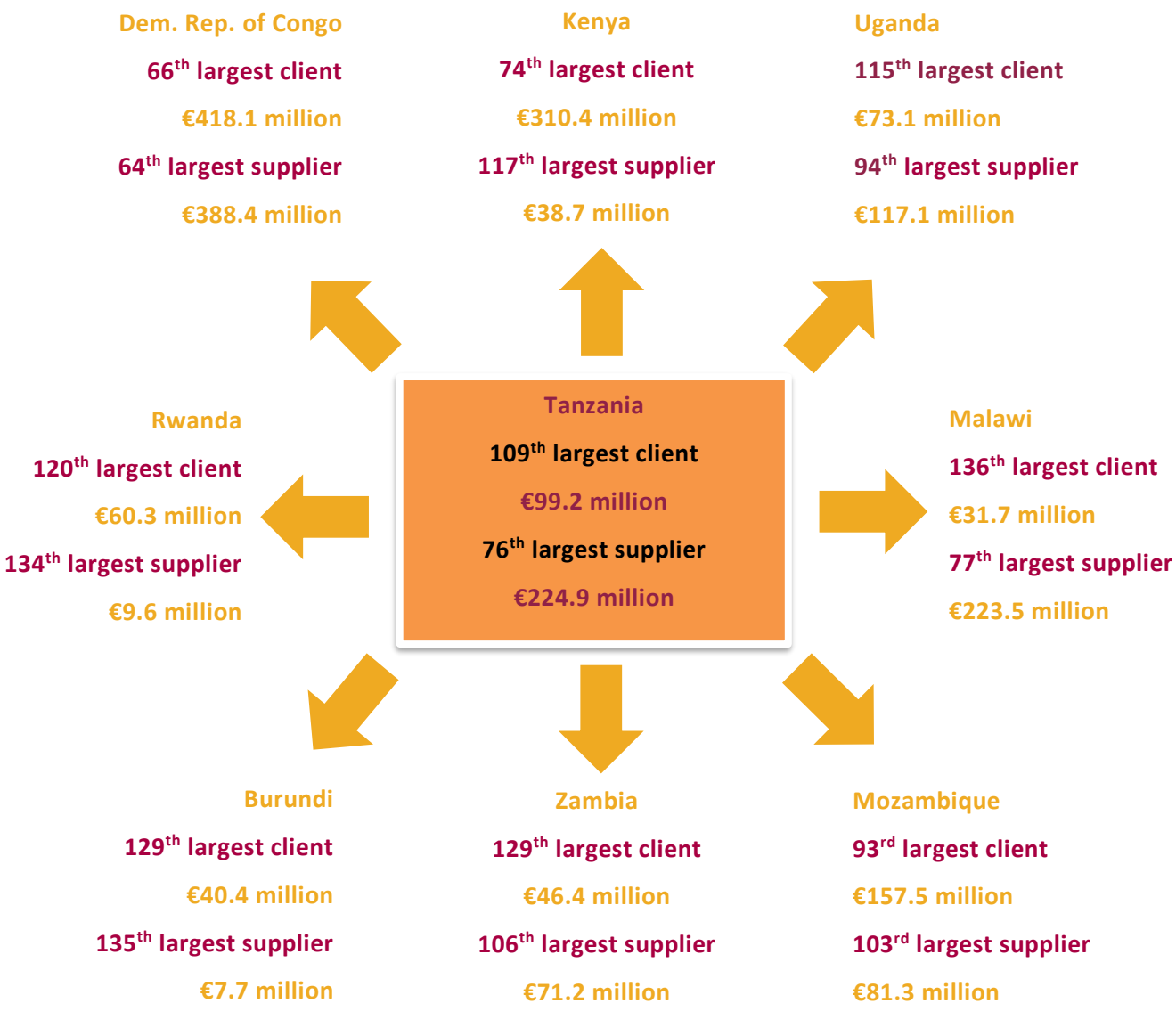
TABLE 2: EVOLUTION OF IMPORTS FROM TANZANIA

In million €	2024	2025	Variation (in %)	Share (in %)
1 **Italy**	76.6	239.7	213.1	25.0
2 **Belgium**	254.2	227.3	-10.6	23.7
3 **Germany**	88.2	171.4	94.4	17.9
…				
Total EU-27	**705.7**	**958.9**	**35.9**	**100.0**

2 Importance of Tanzania 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, Tanzania ranked **109th** among Belgium's main clients, ahead of Moldova, but behind Cambodia.

Total Belgian **exports** of goods to Tanzania amounted to **€99.2 million** in 2025, which is **25.1%** (€-33.2 million) less than the previous year.

Tanzania was Belgium's **76th** largest supplier of goods in 2025, ranking after Tunisia, but ahead of Malawi.

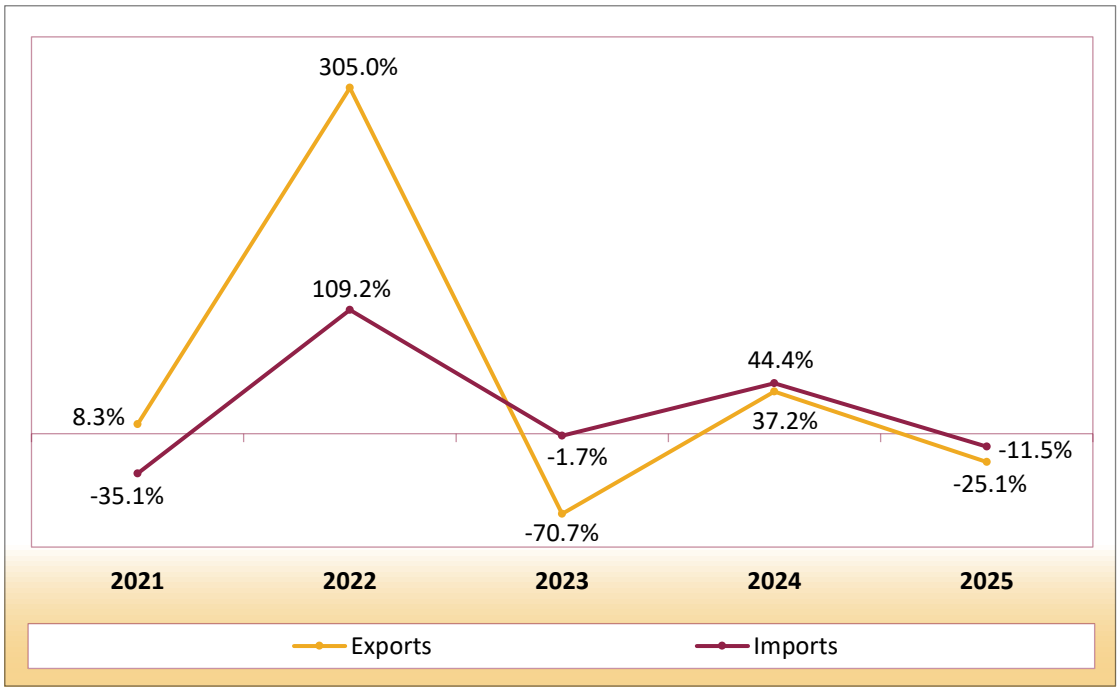
Total Belgian **imports** of goods from Tanzania were down by **11.5%** (€-29.3 million), reaching **€224.9 million** in 2025.

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

In million €	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Exports	81.3	329.4	96.5	132.4	99.2
Imports	85.6	179.0	175.9	254.2	224.9
Trade balance	-4.3	150.4	-79.4	-121.8	-125.7
Exports: variation (in %)	8.3	305.0	-70.7	37.2	-25.1
Imports: variation (in %)	-35.1	109.2	-1.7	44.4	-11.5

The deficit in Belgium's **trade balance for goods** with Tanzania, which stood at €4.3 million in 2021, turned into a surplus of €150.4 million a year later, as exports grew more strongly than imports. In 2023, however, the decline in exports was significantly more pronounced than that in imports, causing the surplus to revert to a deficit of €79.4 million. The deficit then widened to €121.8 million in 2024, as import growth outpaced export growth. In 2025, the deficit reached its highest level of the period under review, at €125.7 million, as exports declined more sharply than imports.

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



Total Belgian **exports** of goods to Tanzania increased by 8.3% in 2021, driven in part by higher exports of chemical and pharmaceutical products. Exports of this product category then soared in 2022, leading total exports to increase by no less than 305.0%. As exports of chemical and pharmaceutical products in 2023 returned to their 2021 level, total exports plummeted by 70.7%. In 2024, total exports began to recover, and although chemical and pharmaceutical products remained the largest export category, the overall growth of 37.2% was driven largely by higher exports of plastics and, to a lesser extent, machinery and equipment, the other two categories in the top three. However, Belgian exports to Tanzania were unable to maintain this upward momentum in 2025. Lower export values for chemical and pharmaceutical products and, to a lesser extent, machinery and equipment and plastics, caused total exports to decline by 25.1%.

Traditionally, foodstuffs have been by far the largest product group in total Belgian **imports** of goods from Tanzania. Consequently, changes in imports of this category have a significant impact on the evolution of total imports from that country. Imports of foodstuffs decreased by almost half in 2021, contributing to a 35.1% decline in total imports. In 2022, the recovery in foodstuff imports was the main driver behind the 109.2% increase in total imports. Although foodstuff imports continued to grow in 2023, a lower value for precious metals and stones caused total imports to decline by 1.7%. In 2024, foodstuff imports reached their highest level of the period under review, which was the main reason total imports recovered by 44.4%. However, the subsequent decline in the value of this category in 2025 was also the main factor behind the 11.5% decrease in total Belgian imports of goods from Tanzania that year.

3.1.1 Exports

In 2025, **chemical and pharmaceutical products** took the top position in total Belgian **exports** of goods to Tanzania. With a value of €25.3 million, this group of products accounted for a share of 25.5% of total exports. This section was mainly composed of 'vaccines for human medicine'.

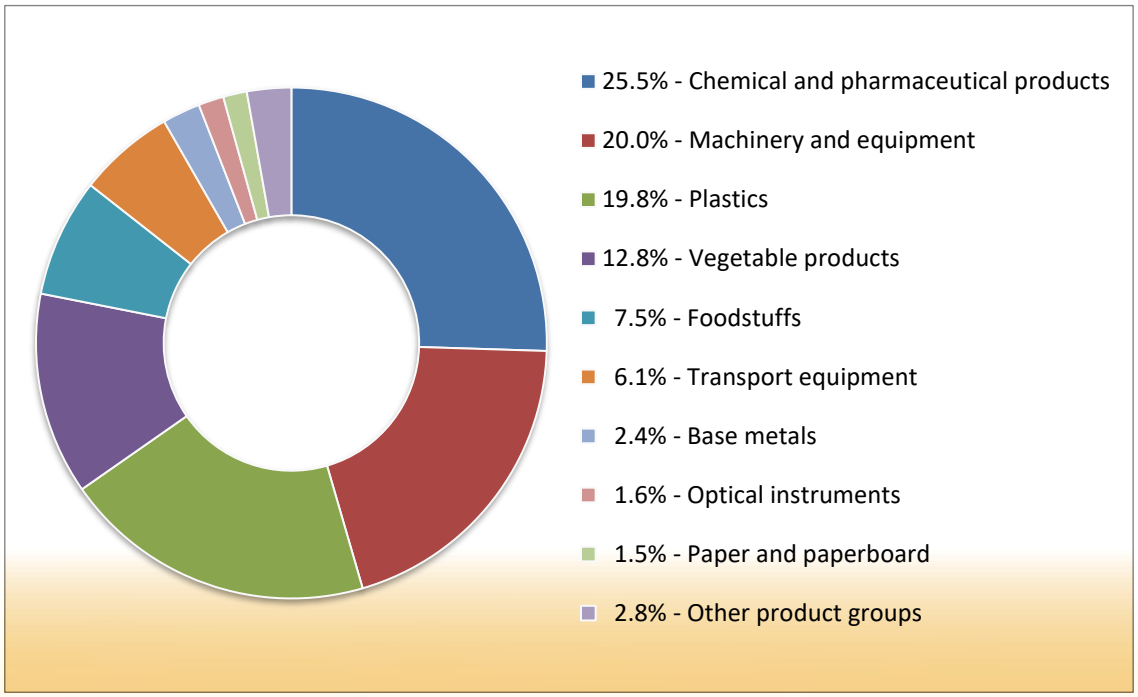
Exports of **machinery and equipment** (main subsections: 'boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, equipped with two or more apparatus for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V' and 'heat exchange units') amounted to €19.8 million, which corresponds to a share of 20.0% of total Belgian exports of goods to Tanzania.

Plastics (main subsections: 'amino-resins, phenolic resins and polyurethanes, in primary forms' and 'plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly combined with other materials of polymers of ethylene') completed the top three of largest sections in exports of goods to Tanzania with a share of 19.8% and exports totalling €19.7 million.

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

- **vegetable products**: €12.7 million, corresponding to a 12.8% share;
- **foodstuffs**: €7.5 million, corresponding to a 7.5% share;
- **transport equipment**: €6.0 million, corresponding to a 6.1% share;
- **base metals**: €2.3 million, corresponding to a 2.4% share;
- **optical, precision and medical instruments**: €1.6 million, corresponding to a 1.6% share; and
- **paper and paperboard**: €1.4 million, corresponding to a 1.5% share.

Figure 2: Breakdown of Belgian exports to Tanzania by principal commodities (in %) — 2025



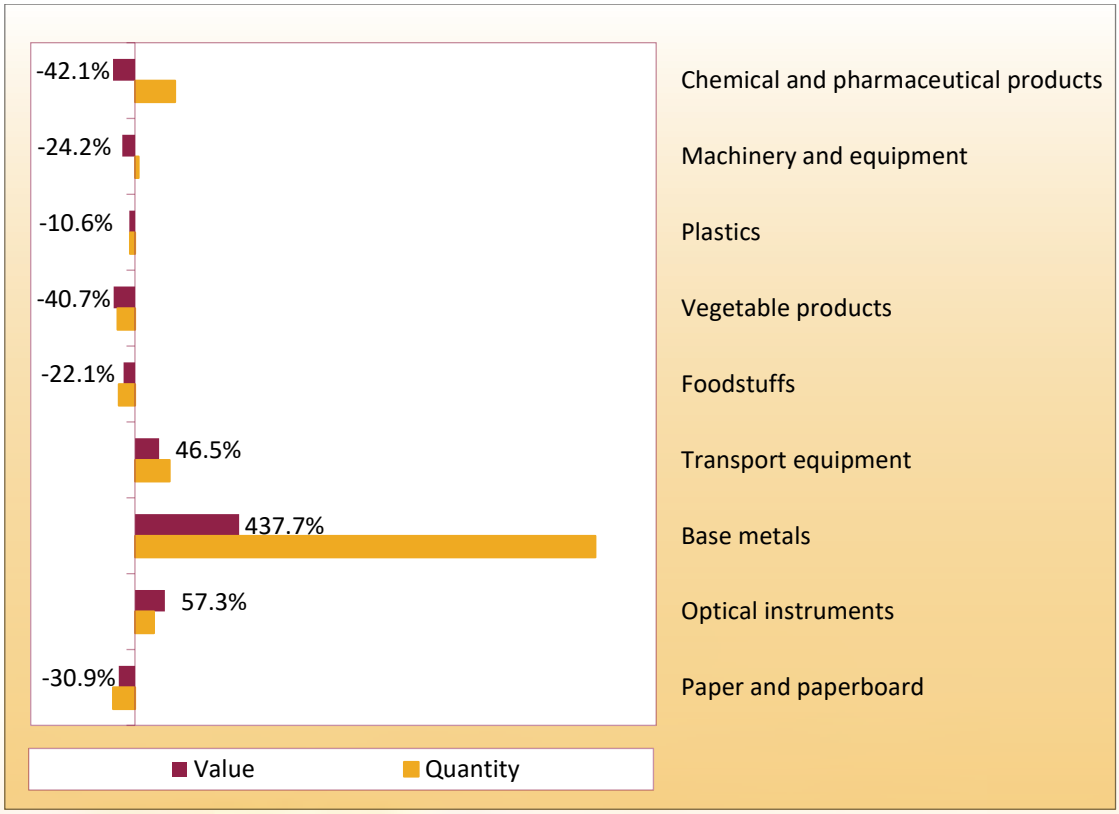
The main driver behind the 25.1% decrease in total Belgian **exports** of goods to Tanzania was the lower export value of **chemical and pharmaceutical products**. Exports of this category fell by €18.4 million (-42.1%) in 2025, largely as a result of lower exports of 'vaccines for human medicine'. The fact that the exported quantity moved in the opposite direction to the value can be attributed to the 'prepared additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals' and 'herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators' subcategories, which had only a limited impact on the overall value trend.

The five other product groups with a share of more than 1.0% whose exports declined recorded negative export growth ranging from 10.6% for **plastics** to 40.7% for **vegetable products**. The €8.7 million decrease in exports of the latter category can largely be attributed to lower exports of 'malt, not roasted'.

By contrast, the 437.7% (€+1.9 million) increase in exports of **base metals** was driven largely by higher values for 'tube or pipe fittings (for example, couplings, elbows and sleeves), of iron or steel' and 'structures and parts of structures of iron or steel'. The fact that the exported quantity grew significantly more than the value can be attributed to the 'flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated' subcategory, which had only a limited impact on the overall value trend.

The two other product groups with a share of more than 1.0% that recorded export growth were **transport equipment** (+46.5%, or €+1.9 million) and **optical, precision and medical instruments** (+57.3%, or €+576,800). The increase in exports of the latter category was largely attributable to higher exports of 'measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines; profile projectors' and 'hydrometers and similar floating instruments, thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers and psychrometers, whether or not recording, and any combination of these instruments'.

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



3.1.2 IMPORTS

Foodstuffs still dominated total Belgian imports of goods from Tanzania in 2025. This section, composed primarily of 'tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped' and 'cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted', accounted for a value of €134.2 million, which corresponds to a share of 59.7%.

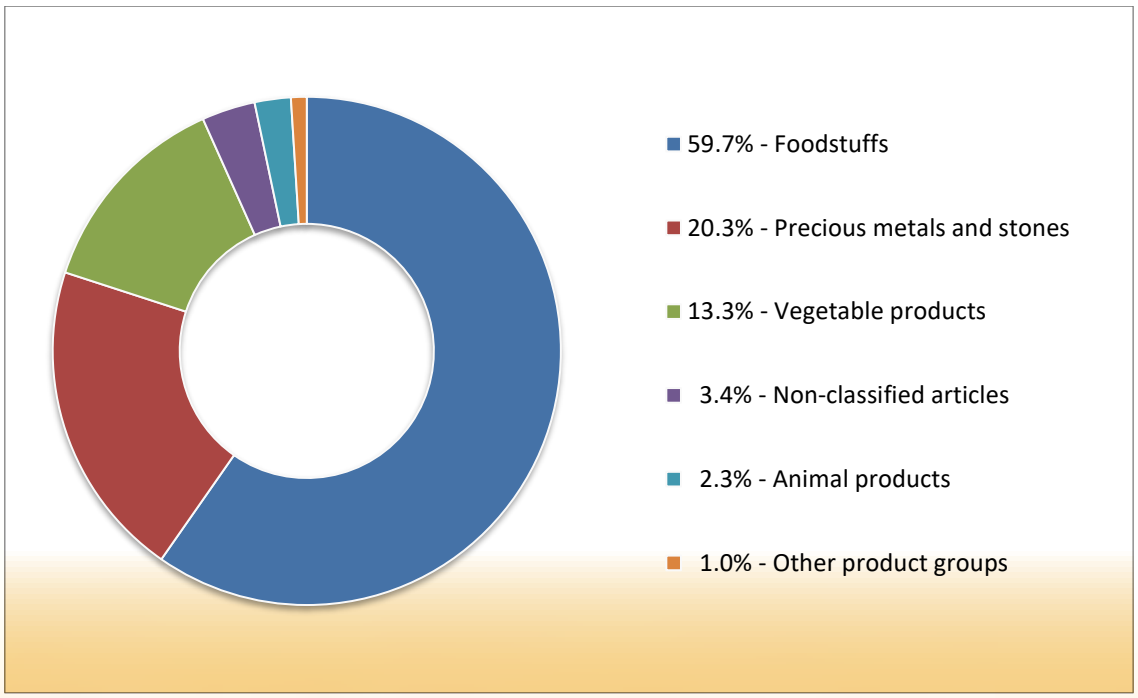
Imports of **precious metals and stones** (main subsections: 'non-industrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted') amounted to €45.6 million, which is equivalent to a share of 20.3%.

Vegetable products, composed primarily of 'coffee, not decaffeinated', completed the top three of largest Belgian import sections from Tanzania. Imports of this group of products amounted to €30.0 million, which corresponds to a share of 13.3%.

There were only two other product groups that also accounted for a share of more than 1.0% of Belgian imports of goods from Tanzania. These sections were:

- **non-classified articles**: €7.7 million, corresponding to a 3.4% share; and
- **animal products**: €5.3 million, corresponding to a 2.3% share.

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



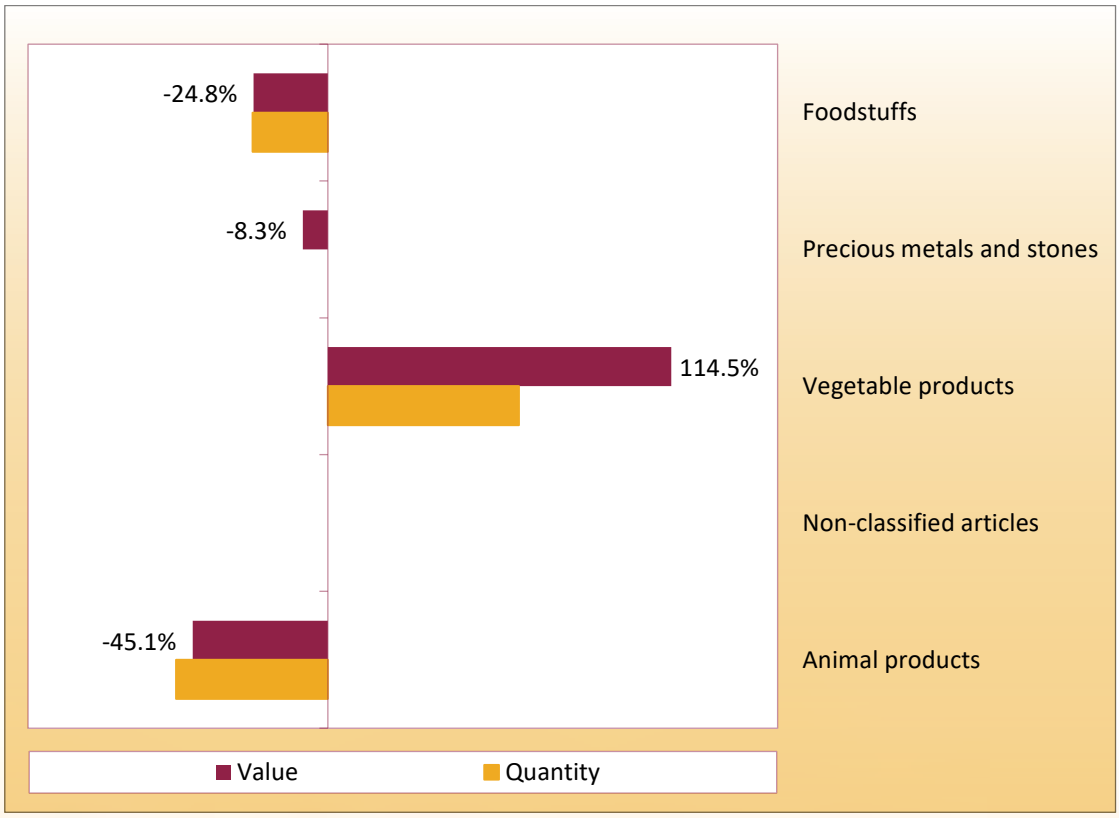
The main reason for the 11.5% decrease in total Belgian imports of goods from Tanzania was the lower value of **foodstuffs**. Imports of this category, which declined for the first time after three years of growth, fell by 24.8% (€-44.4 million) in 2025 compared with the previous year. This decrease was mainly attributable to lower imports of 'tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped'.

The two other product groups with a share of more than 1.0% that recorded declines in imports were **precious metals and stones** (-8.3%, or €-4.1 million) and **animal products** (-45.1%, or €-4.3 million). The decline in the latter category was partly attributable to lower imports of 'nile perch'.

By contrast, imports of **vegetable products** increased by 114.5% (€+16.0 million) in 2025, driven by higher imports of the subcategory 'coffee, not decaffeinated'. The fact that the value increased much more strongly than the imported quantity suggests that the unit value of these products was significantly higher than in the previous year.

Non-classified articles, which did not feature among imports from Tanzania in 2024, amounted to €7.7 million in 2025.

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



3.1.3 General pattern of development of the trade in goods after the first three months of 2026

Exports

Total Belgian **exports** of goods to Tanzania amounted to €29.9 million during the first three months of 2026. This represents a decrease of 11.6% (€-3.9 million) compared with the same period in 2025.

The **chemical and pharmaceutical products** category held on to first place among exports to Tanzania during the period under review, accounting for 52.0% of total exports and reaching €15.5 million. The category's value increased by 73.1% (€+6.6 million), driven by the 'vaccines for human medicine' subsection.

Vegetable products moved up to second place among total Belgian exports of goods to Tanzania, with a share of 15.1% and a value of €4.5 million. Exports in this category grew by 56.4% (€+1.6 million), mainly due to higher exports of 'malt, not roasted'.

The top three export categories to Tanzania after the first three months of 2026 were completed by the **machinery and equipment** product group. Its value decreased by 65.8% (€-6.3 million) to €3.3 million, partly due to lower exports of 'heat exchange units'. As a result, its share of total exports fell to 10.9%.

Imports

Total Belgian **imports** of goods from Tanzania amounted to €97.3 million during the first three months of 2026. This was 0.6% (€-614,400) less than during the corresponding period of 2025.

Imports of **foodstuffs** increased by 3.8% (€+2.7 million) to €73.6 million. This category retained its position as the leading import category, with the 'tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped' subcategory contributing to an increase in its share to 75.7%.

Precious metals and stones ranked second among total Belgian imports of goods from Tanzania, accounting for a 12.4% share. Their value declined by 11.6%, from €13.7 million in the first quarter of 2025 to €12.1 million in the corresponding period of 2026, partly due to lower imports of 'non-industrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted' and 'precious stones (other than diamonds) and semi-precious stones, unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped'.

The value of the **vegetable products** category decreased by 29.3% (€-3.2 million) to €7.7 million during the first three months of 2026, partly due to lower imports of 'coffee, not decaffeinated'. This product group completed the top three import categories from Tanzania, accounting for a 7.9% share of total imports.

3.2 TRADE IN SERVICES

The value of Belgian **exports** of services to Tanzania was down by 4**8.3%** (€-8.0 million) in 2025, decreasing to **€8.5 million**. As a result, Tanzania fell to the **132nd** place on the list of Belgium's largest clients of services, after El Salvador, but ahead of Libya.

Belgian **imports** of services from Tanzania accounted for a value of **€32.2 million** in 2025, corresponding to a **23.8%** (€-10.1 million) decrease compared to the previous year. Tanzania was Belgium's **87th** largest supplier in 2025, ranking ahead of Sri Lanka, but after the Democratic Republic of Congo.

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

X €1,000	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Exports	12,168	12,495	19,132	16,497	8,537
Imports	34,503	51,437	44,360	42,260	32,199
Trade balance	-22,335	-38,941	-25,229	-25,763	-23,662
Exports: variation (in %)	-9.8	2.7	53.1	-13.8	-48.3
Imports: variation (in %)	27.2	49.1	-13.8	-4.7	-23.8

Belgium's **trade balance for services** was negative throughout the period from 2021 to 2025, with imports of services from Tanzania exceeding exports to that country in every year.

Belgium's services trade deficit with Tanzania, which amounted to €22.3 million in 2021, widened to €38.9 million in 2022, as imports grew more strongly than exports. While exports continued to rise in 2023, imports moved in the opposite direction, reducing the trade deficit to €25.2 million. Imports continued to decline in 2024, but by less than exports, causing the trade deficit to increase slightly to €25.8 million. In 2025, the situation reversed, with imports declining more sharply than exports, reducing the trade deficit to €23.7 million.

The trade balance for services showed similarities to that for goods in 2021 and again from 2023 to 2025, as both were negative for Belgium during those years.

3.2.1 EXPORTS

In 2025, **telecommunications, computer and information services** were the largest category of Belgian service exports to Tanzania, accounting for 44.4% of the total and reaching a value of €3.8 million. **Transportation services** ranked second with a share of 25.6%, while **other business services** came third, representing 10.1% of total exports. This category traditionally includes merchanting, operational leasing services, legal services, accounting, auditing, bookkeeping and tax consultancy services, advertising, market research and public opinion polling, as well as waste treatment and depollution services.

The sharp decline in the value of **construction services** was one of the main reasons why total Belgian service exports to Tanzania fell by 48.3% in 2025. Exports in this category decreased by 94.8% (€-3.1 million), causing it to drop out of the top five service export categories. This section covers the creation, management, renovation, repair and extension of fixed assets, including buildings, engineering land improvements and other structures such as roads, bridges and dams. It also includes related installation and assembly work, site preparation, general construction activities, and specialised services such as painting, plumbing and demolition.

In addition, **telecommunications, computer and information services**, the largest export category, recorded a decline of 29.6% (€-1.6 million).

The other top five service categories also posted negative growth rates. **Transportation services** and **other business services** retained second and third place despite export decreases of 4.9% (€-112,000) and 69.0% (€-1.9 million), respectively.

Furthermore**, travel services** recorded a decline of 18.9% (€-158,000), reflecting lower spending by Tanzanian tourists and business travellers during their stays in Belgium.

Finally, **royalties and licence fees**, which represent cross-border payments for the use of patented inventions, trademarks, copyrights and industrial processes, saw their export value decrease by 34.9% (€-339,000).

TABLE 5: BELGIAN EXPORTS TO TANZANIA BY PRINCIPAL SERVICES

X €1,000	2024	2025	2025/2024 Var. (in %)	2025 Share (in %)
Telecommunications, computer and information services	5,383	3,789	-29.6	44.4
Transportation services	2,298	2,186	-4.9	25.6
Other business services	2,784	865	-69.0	10.1
Travel services	840	682	-18.9	8.0
Royalties and licence fees	971	632	-34.9	7.4
Other remaining services	4,220	384	-90.9	4.5
Total	**16,497**	**8,537**	**-48.3**	**100.0**

3.2.2 IMPORTS

Travel services dominated total Belgian imports of services from Tanzania in 2025, with a value of €16.3 million, accounting for 50.6% of the total. **Transportation services**, which include sea, air, space, rail, road, inland waterway and pipeline transport, and **other business services** completed the top three, with shares of 37.9% and 5.3%, respectively.

The lower value of **transportation services** was the main reason why total Belgian imports of services from Tanzania declined by 23.8% in 2025. Imports in this category fell by 48.0% (€-11.3 million). It comprises all services provided by residents of one economy to residents of another economy involving the transport of passengers, the movement of goods (freight), the rental (charter) of vehicles with crew, and related support services.

In contrast to the negative performance of transportation services, the four other service groups in the top five, as well as the **other remaining services** category (+113.5%, or €+122,000), recorded growth. For example, imports of **travel services** increased marginally by 0.3% (€+51,000), indicating slightly higher spending by Belgian tourists and business travellers during their stays in Tanzania.

In addition, the value of **other business services** imports rose by 25.6% (€+345,000) to €1.7 million.

Furthermore, imports of **telecommunications, computer and information services** increased by 71.5% (€+682,000), while **financial services** grew by 12.4% (€+16,000). The latter category comprises financial intermediation and auxiliary services, excluding those provided by insurance corporations and pension funds. It includes services typically offered by banks, other financial intermediaries and auxiliary financial institutions.

TABLE 6: BELGIAN IMPORTS FROM TANZANIA BY PRINCIPAL SERVICES

X €1,000	2024	2025	2025/2024 Var. (in %)	2025 Share (in %)
Travel services	16,244	16,295	0.3	50.6
Transportation services	23,477	12,200	-48.0	37.9
Other business services	1,348	1,692	25.6	5.3
Telecommunications, computer and information services	954	1,636	71.5	5.1
Financial services	130	146	12.4	0.5
Other remaining services	107	229	113.5	0.7
Total	**42,260**	**32,199**	**-23.8**	**100.0**

3.2.3 General pattern of development of the trade in services after the first three months of 2026

Exports

According to the available figures for 2026, Belgian **exports** of services to Tanzania amounted to €10.9 million during the first three months of the year. This represents an increase of 230.3% (€+7.6 million) compared with the same period in 2025.

The **other business services** category took over first place, with its value increasing by 944.6% (€+2.7 million), from €285,000 in the first quarter of 2025 to just under €3.0 million in the corresponding period of 2026. As a result, its share of total exports rose to 27.4%.

The value of **telecommunications, computer and information services** grew by 13.3% (€+296,000) during the first three months of 2026 to €2.5 million, representing 23.1% of total exports.

Transportation services completed the top three service categories in exports to Tanzania, accounting for a 22.7% share. Their value was up by 696.6% (€+2.2 million) compared with the corresponding period of 2025, reaching €2.5 million. This category includes all services provided by residents of one economy to residents of another economy involving the transport of passengers, the movement of goods (freight), the rental (charter) of vehicles with crew, and related support services.

Imports

Total Belgian **imports** of services from Tanzania amounted to €14.4 million during the first three months of 2026. This represents an increase of 63.9% (€+5.6 million) compared with the same period in 2025.

The **travel services** category retained first place, despite imports declining by 4.6% (€-215,000). As a result, the value of this category fell to €4.5 million, while its share of total imports decreased to 31.2%, indicating reduced spending by Belgian tourists and business travellers during their stays in Tanzania.

Imports of **transportation services** grew by 21.4% (€+691,000) during the first three months of 2026. Because of this increase, transportation services remained the second-largest category of service imports from Tanzania, accounting for 27.3% of the total and amounting to €3.9 million.

The overall rise in imports from Tanzania can be partly attributed to the **manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others** category. The value of these imports amounted to €3.1 million in the first quarter of 2026, whereas no imports were recorded in this category during the corresponding period of 2025. This category ranked among the top three largest service import categories from Tanzania, accounting for 21.8% of total imports. It includes activities such as processing, assembly, labelling, and packaging carried out by enterprises that do not own the goods being processed.

4 ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR TANZANIA

Economic structure (2025 - estimates)	
GDP	$87.3 billion
GDP growth rate	5.9%
Inflation rate	3.3%
Exports of goods (FOB)	$10.1 billion
Imports of goods (FOB)	$16.2 billion
Trade balance	$-6.1 billion
Population	67.6 million
Unemployment rate	1.6%
Main clients (2025): in %	
South Africa	28.8
United Arab Emirates	13.1
India	9.3
Main suppliers (2025): in %	
China	35.5
India	12.7
United Arab Emirates	10.2
Main exports (2025): in %	
Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought or not further worked than semi-manufactured or in powder form	47.2
Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse	5.6
Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled	4.3
Main imports (2025): in %	
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excl. crude)	14.4
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of <10 persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars	3.0
Tractors	2.7

Sources: International Monetary Fund + 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

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7 Contacts

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