Belgium's trade relations with

FIJI

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 Fiji 2

1.1 Exports 2

1.2 Imports 3

2 Importance of Fiji 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 Fiji 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 Fiji

1.1 Exports

Total exports of goods from the European Union (EU-27) to Fiji reached €96.9 million in 2024.

Belgium accounted for a share of 4.8% of this, making it the 5th largest EU exporter of goods to Fiji. France took first place in EU exports of goods to Fiji with a share of 52.0% and an amount of €50.4 million. Meanwhile, the Netherlands and Germany occupied second and third place with shares of 12.5% and 12.3%, respectively.

While European exports (EU-27) to Fiji grew by 33.6% (€+24.4 million) in 2024, Belgian exports were down 8.1% (€-410,600). As a result, our country's share of EU exports of goods to Fiji decreased in 2024.

The value of French exports of goods to Fiji soared by 610.0% (€+43.3 million) in 2024 because of the subcategory 'aeroplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 2,000 kg but not exceeding 15,000 kg', which wasn't exported in 2023. Meanwhile, exports of goods from the Netherlands to Fiji were down 30.0% (€-5.2 million) when compared to 2023. Furthermore, German exports dropped by 52.0% (€-12.9 million), largely as a result of decreased exports of 'machinery for filling, closing, sealing or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags or other containers; machinery for capsuling bottles, jars, tubes and similar containers; machinery for aerating beverages'.

Table 1: Evolution of exports to Fiji

	In million €	2023	2024	Variation (in %)	Share (in %)
1	**France**	7.1	50.4	610.0	52.0
2	**Netherlands**	17.3	12.1	-30.0	12.5
3	**Germany**	24.8	11.9	-52.0	12.3
	…				
5	**Belgium**	5.0	4.6	-8.1	4.8
	…				
	Total EU-27	**72.5**	**96.9**	**33.6**	**100.0**

1.2 IMPORTS

Total EU-27 imports of goods from Fiji reached €12.0 million in 2024.

Belgium was the 3rd largest EU importer of goods from Fiji in 2024 with a share of 14.3%. France took first place in EU imports of goods from Fiji with a share of 35.2% and an amount of €4.2 million. Meanwhile, the Netherlands took second place in this ranking with a share of 19.6%.

While European imports (EU-27) from Fiji were down 81.5% (€-53.1 million) in 2024, Belgian imports from this country fell by only 2.4% (€-43,000). Since the percentage decline of Belgian imports from Fiji was less significant than that of the EU as a whole, our country's share of EU imports of goods from Fiji increased in 2024.

French imports of goods from Fiji rose by 158.9% (€+2.6 million) in 2024, driven by the 'tuna and skipjack tuna' product category. Meanwhile, the cessation of imports of 'raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter' was responsible for the 90.9% (€-23.7 million) decrease in Dutch imports from Fiji.

The primary reason why total EU imports of goods from Fiji dropped by more than 80% in 2024 was the sharp decline in Italian imports from the country, which fell by no less than 98.4%. Italian imports from Fiji had initially surged from €16.4 million in 2022 to €32.3 million in 2023, before plummeting to just €506,561 in 2024. This dramatic rise and subsequent fall can be attributed to the 'raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter' subcategory of products.

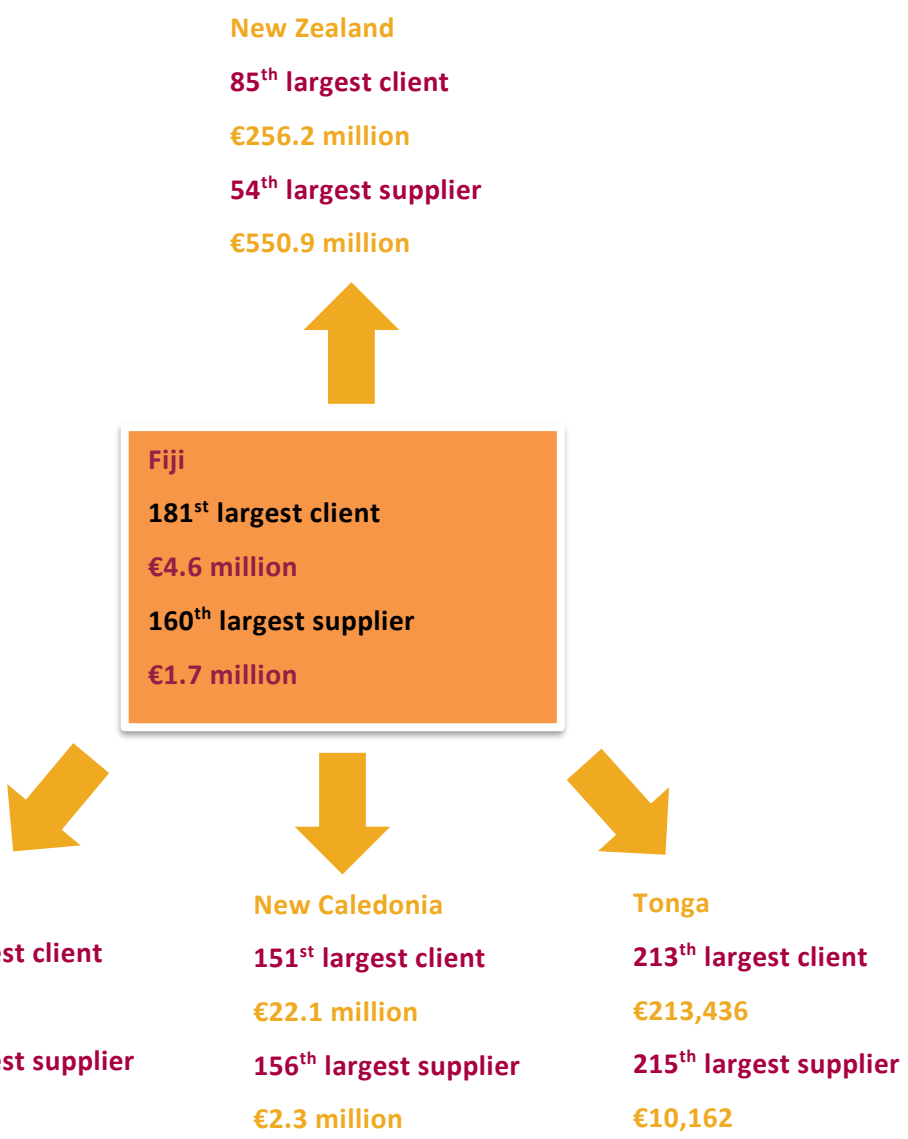
TABLE 2: EVOLUTION OF IMPORTS FROM FIJI

In million €		2023	2024	Variation (in %)	Share (in %)
1	**France**	1.6	4.2	158.9	35.2
2	**Netherlands**	26.0	2.4	-90.9	19.6
3	**Belgium**	1.8	1.7	-2.4	14.3
	…				
	Total EU-27	**65.2**	**12.0**	**-81.5**	**100.0**

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

Client → Belgian exports

Supplier → Belgian imports



Interest in Fiji

The database of the Belgian Foreign Trade Agency, which registers around 25,000 companies, keeps records on 123 Belgian companies that export to Fiji and another 354 companies that show an interest in this market.

3 BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS

3.1 TRADE IN GOODS

In 2024, Fiji ranked **181st** among Belgium's main clients, before Sint Maarten, but after Somalia.

Total Belgian **exports** of goods to Fiji amounted to **€4.6 million** in 2024, which is **8.1%** (€-410,600) less than the previous year.

Fiji was Belgium's **160th** largest supplier of goods in 2024, ranking after the Marshall Islands, but before Afghanistan.

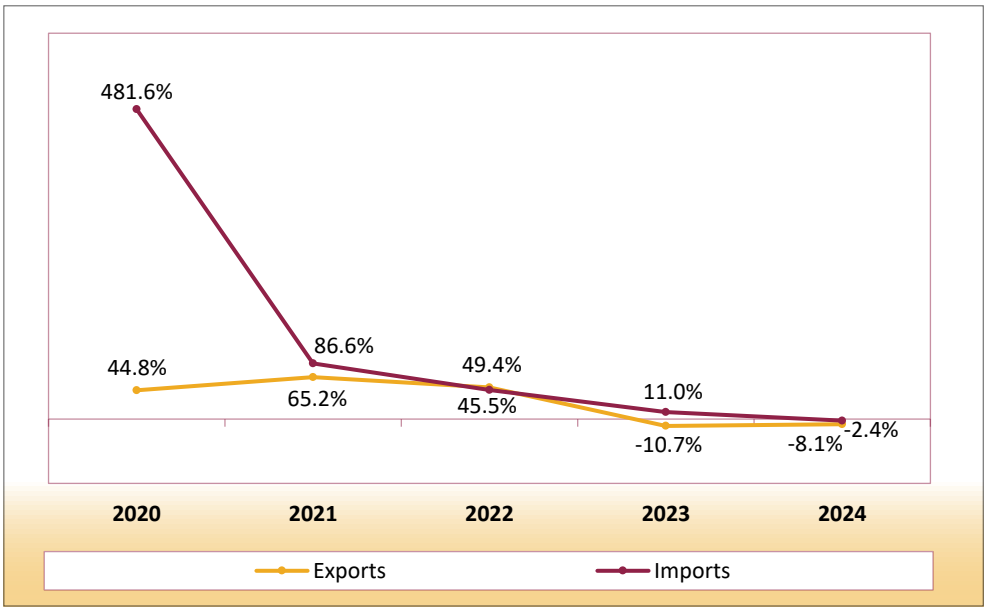
Total Belgian **imports** of goods from Fiji were down **2.4%** (€-43,000), amounting to **€1.7 million** in 2024.

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

X €1,000	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Exports	2,286.6	3,778.3	5,643.4	5,042.1	4,631.6
Imports	583.8	1,089.2	1,585.3	1,760.5	1,717.5
Trade balance	1,702.8	2,689.1	4,058.1	3,281.7	2,914.1
Exports: variation in %	44.8	65.2	49.4	-10.7	-8.1
Imports: variation in %	481.6	86.6	45.5	11.0	-2.4

Belgium's **trade surplus in goods** with Fiji, which stood at €1.7 million in 2020, increased by €986,300 to reach €2.7 million in 2021, as exports outpaced imports. The value of exports continued to grow faster than imports in 2022, resulting in a trade surplus of nearly €4.1 million - the highest during the period under review. In 2023, imports rose for the fourth consecutive year, while exports declined, reducing the trade surplus to €3.3 million. Then, in 2024, exports fell more sharply than imports, leading to a further decline in the trade surplus to €2.9 million.

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



Total Belgian **exports** of goods to Fiji rose by 44.8% in 2020, largely driven by increased exports of chemical and pharmaceutical products. Exports continued to grow in 2021, rising by 65.2%, primarily due to a significant increase in the value of foodstuffs. In 2022, the three largest export categories - foodstuffs, chemical and pharmaceutical products, and machinery and equipment - all recorded growth, leading to a 49.4% overall increase in exports. In 2023, however, the value of machinery and equipment exports declined, which was the main factor behind the 10.7% drop in total exports. The 8.1% decrease in 2024 can be attributed to lower export values for both foodstuffs and chemical and pharmaceutical products, the two largest product groups.

The foodstuffs category has played a significant role in shaping total Belgian **imports** of goods from Fiji in recent years. In 2020, total imports rose by 481.6%, primarily driven by a sharp increase in foodstuffs imports. This upward trend continued over the next three years, with imports growing by 86.6% in 2021, followed by further increases of 45.5% in 2022 and 11.0% in 2023. However, in 2024, imports of foodstuffs declined compared to the previous year, resulting in a 2.4% decrease in total Belgian imports of goods from Fiji.

3.1.1 EXPORTS

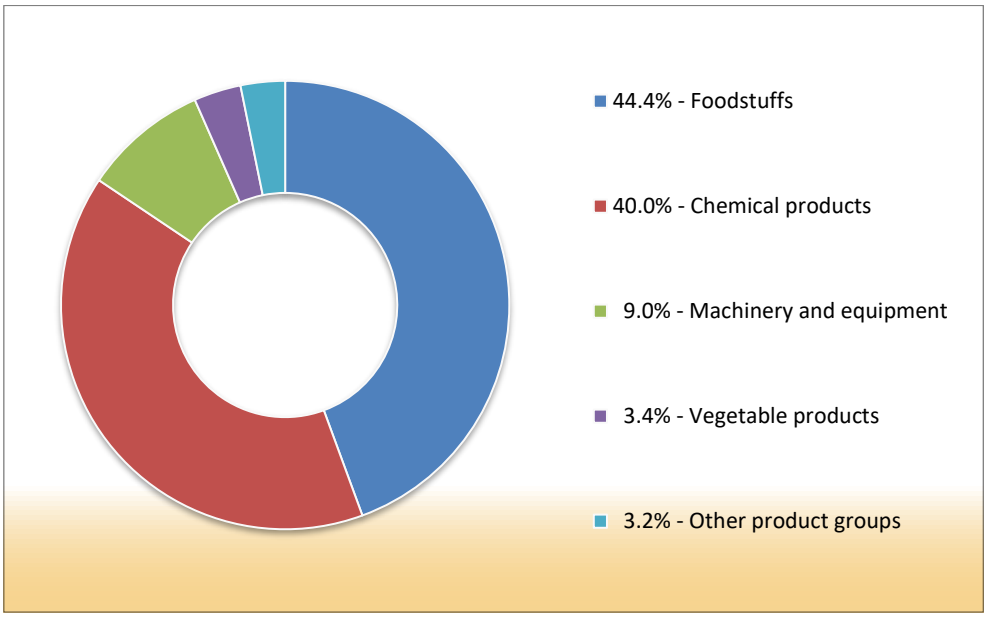
In 2024, **foodstuffs** took the top position in total Belgian **exports** of goods to Fiji. With a value of €2.1 million, this group of products accounted for a share of 44.4% of total exports. This section was mainly composed of 'potatoes'.

Exports of **chemical and pharmaceutical products** (main subsection: 'vaccines for human medicine') amounted to €1.9 million, which corresponds to a share of 40.0% of total Belgian exports of goods to Fiji.

Machinery and equipment (main subsections: 'blow-moulding machines', 'turbo-compressors' and 'machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying water') completed the top three of Belgian export sections to Fiji in 2024 with a share of 9.0% and exports totalling €417,663.

Vegetable products were the only other category with a share of more than 1.0% of total Belgian exports of goods to Fiji. The value of this group of products amounted to €159,306, which is equivalent to a share of 3.4%.

FIGURE 2: BREAKDOWN OF BELGIAN EXPORTS TO FIJI BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (IN %) — 2024

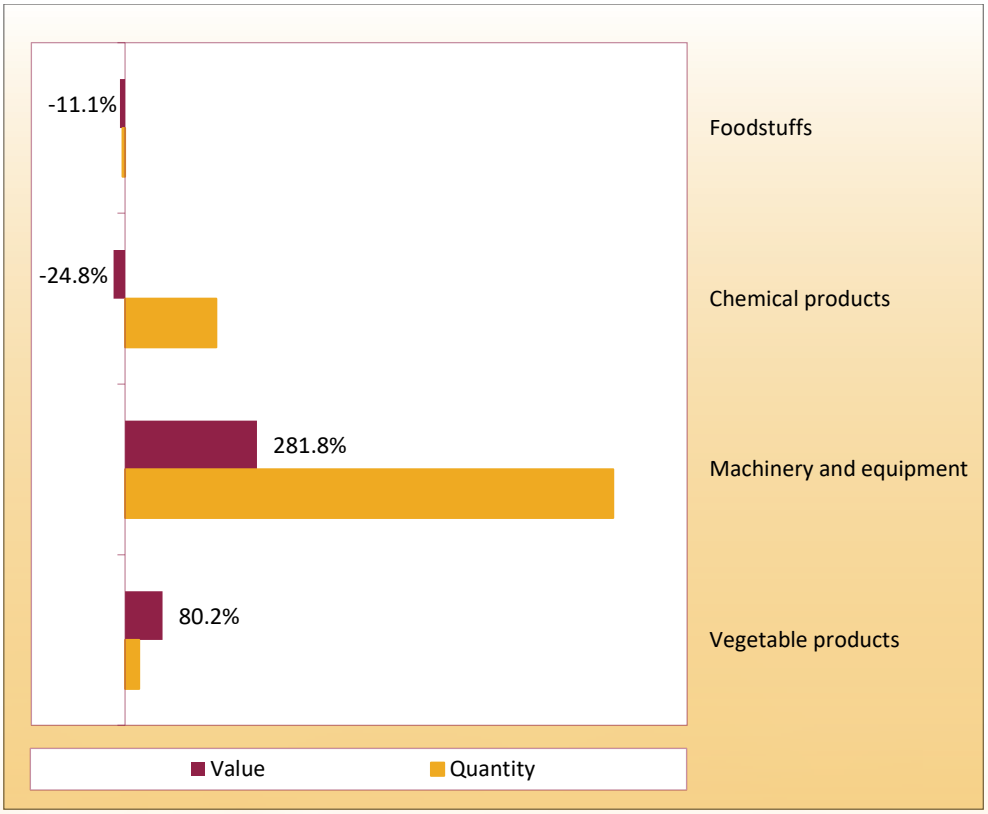


The main reason for the 8.1% decrease of total Belgian exports of goods to Fiji was the lower value for **chemical and pharmaceutical products**. Exports of this particular category decreased by €609,800, from around €2.5 million in 2023 to just under €1.9 million (-24.8%) the next year due primarily to a fall in exports of 'vaccines for human medicine'. The fact that the exported quantity moved in the opposite direction from the value was due to the product category 'mineral or chemical fertilizers containing the three fertilizing elements nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium', which had only a limited impact on the overall export value.

The **foodstuffs** section, the largest product group in total Belgian exports of goods to Fiji, displayed an 11.1% (€-256,300) fall due to the lower value for 'potatoes'.

In contrast, **vegetable products** (+80.2%, or €+70,900) and **machinery and equipment** (+281.8%, or €+308,300) were the two product groups from the top ten of Belgian exports of goods to Fiji that recorded growth. The increased value of machinery and equipment exports can largely be attributed to a rise in shipments of 'blow-moulding machines', 'turbo-compressors' and 'machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying water' - the latter two of which were not exported in 2023. The fact that the exported quantity grew at a much faster rate than the value suggests that the unit value for this group of products was lower in 2024 compared to the previous year.

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



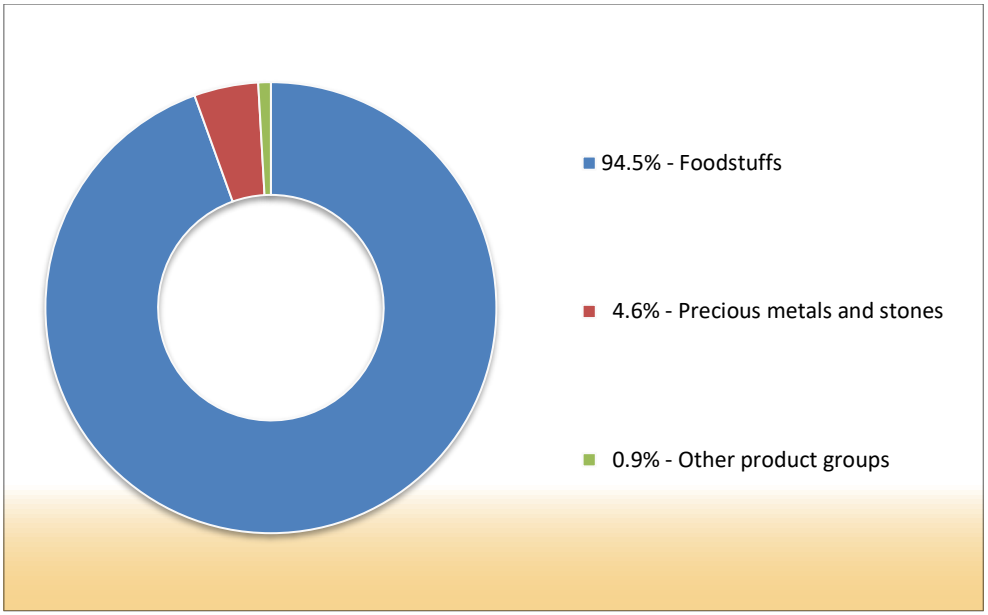
3.1.2 IMPORTS

In 2024, **foodstuffs** had decisively held on to first place in total Belgian imports of goods from Fiji with a share of 94.5%. This group of products, composed primarily of 'mineral waters and aerated waters', accounted for a value of €1.6 million.

Precious metals and stones, composed largely of 'coins', completed the top three of largest sections in Belgian imports of goods from Fiji. The value of this group of products amounted to €78,543, which corresponds to a share of 4.6%.

The remaining 0.8% of total Belgian imports of goods from Fiji was composed of **textiles** (€13,142, or a share of 0.6%), **raw hides, skins, leather,…** (€1,834, or a share of 0.1%) and **machinery and equipment** (€1,434, or a share of 0.1%).

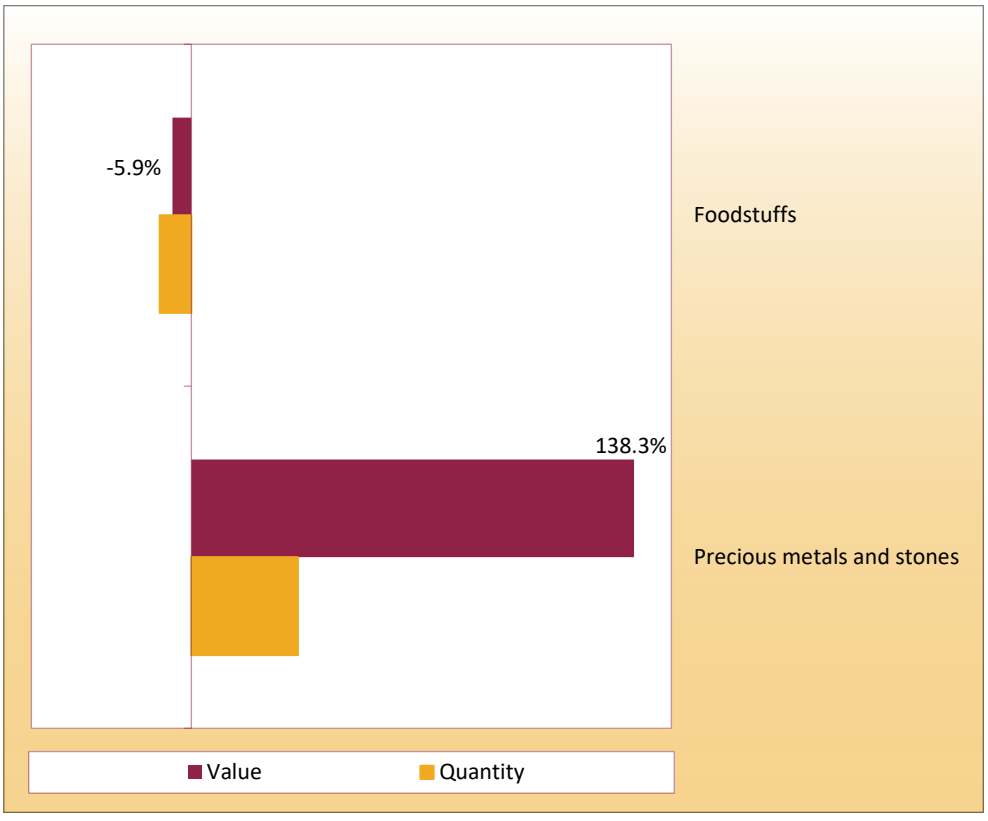
FIGURE 4: BREAKDOWN OF BELGIAN IMPORTS FROM FIJI BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (IN %) — 2024



The main reason for the 2.4% decrease of total Belgian imports of goods from Fiji was the lower value for **foodstuffs**. Imports of this category were down by 5.9% (€-102,400) in 2024 due to a decline in imports of 'mineral waters and aerated waters'.

Imports of **precious metals and stones**, the only other category with a share of more than 1.0% in imports from Fiji, grew by 138.3% (€+45,600) in 2024 due to the product category 'coins'. The fact that the value grew at a much faster rate than the imported quantity indicates that the unit value for this group of products in 2024 was at a higher level than the previous year.

FIGURE 5: VARIATION OF IMPORTS FROM FIJI 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 Fiji reached €738,651 after the first six months of 2025. This is a 57.9% (€-1.0 million) decline compared to the same period of 2024, when exports accounted for nearly €1.8 million.

The decrease of total Belgian exports of goods to Fiji was partly due to a drop in exports of **foodstuffs** and more specifically 'potatoes'. This category of products retained first place in exports after the first six months of 2025 with a 72.9% share and an amount of €538,635, despite the value for this group of products declining by 53.6% (€-621,900).

The value of **chemical and pharmaceutical products** was down by 42.2%, from €160,313 after the first half of 2024 to €92,629 after the equivalent period of 2025. As a result, the share of this group of products in exports decreased to 12.5%.

The **machinery and equipment** section completed the top three of Belgian exports of goods to Fiji with a share of 8.1%. The value of this group of products fell by 83.2% (€-294,700) to €59,565 after the first six months of 2025 due to the cessation of exports of 'blow-moulding machines' and 'air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors and fans; ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan, whether or not fitted with filters; gas-tight biological safety cabinets, whether or not fitted with filters'.

Imports

Belgian **imports** of goods from Fiji reached €763,974 after the first six months of 2025. This is 24.1% (€-242,100) less than after the corresponding period of 2024.

The fact that Belgian imports of goods from Fiji had dropped by almost a quarter after the first half of 2025 resulted primarily from decreased imports of **foodstuffs**. Despite this fall, this section easily maintained its position on top of imports with a share of 98.0% and an amount of €748,800. The value of this group of products dropped from €939,660 to €748,782 due to a decline in imports of 'mineral waters and aerated waters'.

Textiles had moved up to the second place in total Belgian imports of goods from Fiji after the first six months of 2025 with a share of 1.5% and an amount of €11,621, as imports of this group of products were up 90.6% (€+5,500).

The **precious metals and stones** section completed the top three of Belgian imports of goods from Fiji with a share of 0.5%. The value of this group of products decreased by 94.0% (€-54,300) to €3,461 after the first half of 2025.

3.2 TRADE IN SERVICES

In 2024, the value of Belgian exports of services to Fiji dropped **14.0%** (€-228,000) to **€1.4 million**. As a result, Fiji moved down to the **190th** place on the list of most important clients of Belgium in total Belgian exports of services, after North Korea, but before Laos.

Belgian imports of services from Fiji represented a value of **€548,000** in 2024, a **33.7%** (€+138,000) increase compared to the previous year. Fiji was the **202nd** most important supplier of services to Belgium in 2024, after Saint Martin and before Afghanistan.

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

X €1,000	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Exports	2,124	1,537	1,187	1,633	1,405
Imports	1,379	899	470	410	548
Trade balance	745	638	717	1,223	857
Exports: variation in %	58.6	-27.6	-22.8	37.6	-14.0
Imports: variation in %	16.4	-34.8	-47.7	-12.8	33.7

Belgium's **trade balance for services** was positive each year from 2020 to 2024, with exports of services to Fiji outperforming imports from that country during this entire period.

Belgium's services trade surplus with Fiji, which stood at €745,000 in 2020, decreased by €107,000 to €638,000 in 2021, as the fall in exports was more significant than that of imports. The roles were reversed in 2022, with imports declining by a larger margin than exports, leading to a rise in the surplus to €717,000. In 2023, exports grew while imports continued to fall, resulting in a surplus of just over €1.2 million - the highest during the period under review. The roles were once again reversed in 2024, with exports decreasing and imports rising, causing the services trade surplus with Fiji to drop to €857,000.

The trade balance for services between Belgium and Fiji showed similarities to that for goods from 2020 to 2024, since both were positive for our country during this entire period.

3.2.1 EXPORTS

In 2024, **telecommunications, computer and information services** were the largest section in terms of total Belgian **exports** of services to Fiji with a share of 55.6% and a value of €781,000. **Other business services**, which are composed, among other things, 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', took 2nd place with 36.1%, while **travel services** settled in third place with a share of 5.4%.

The lower value for **other business services** was the main reason why total Belgian exports of services to Fiji were down 14.0% in 2024. Exports of this particular section decreased by 24.6% (€-165,000).

Travel services and **transportation services**, which ranked third and fifth in Belgium's exports of services to Fiji, recorded negative growth rates of 1.0% (€-1,000) and 54.9% (€-16,000), respectively, limiting their shares in exports to 5.4% and 0.9%.

The decline in the aforementioned service categories and the **other remaining services** (-87.6%, or €-52,000) was more significant than the increase in exports from the other top five service groups. **Telecommunications, computer and information services**, the leading export category, displayed a 0.2% (€+2,000) increase in exports to Fiji. Meanwhile, the value of **personal, cultural, and recreational services** grew by 23.3%, increasing from €16,000 in 2023 to €20,000 in 2024, causing its share of exports to rise to 1.4%.

TABLE 5: BELGIAN EXPORTS TO FIJI BY PRINCIPAL SERVICES

In million €	2023	2024	2024/2023 Var. in %	2024 Share in %
Telecommunications, computer and information services	779	781	0.2	55.6
Other business services	673	508	-24.6	36.1
Travel services	77	76	-1.0	5.4
Personal, cultural and recreational services	16	20	23.3	1.4
Transportation services	29	13	-54.9	0.9
Other remaining services	59	7	-87.6	0.5
Total	**1,633**	**1,405**	**-14.0**	**100.0**

3.2.2 IMPORTS

In 2024, **travel services** was by far the largest section in total Belgian imports of services from Fiji. Their value amounted to €420,000, which corresponds to a share of 76.6**%. Other business services** and **telecommunications, computer and information services** completed the top three of largest sections in Belgian imports from Fiji with shares of 16.9% and 3.3%, respectively.

The higher value of **travel services** contributed significantly to the 33.7% overall increase in total Belgian imports of services from Fiji. As spending by Belgian businesspeople and tourists during their stays in Fiji grew in 2024, the value of this service category rose by 40.9% (€+122,000).

Other business services, which ranked second in Belgium's imports of services from Fiji, recorded a 101.6% (€+47,000) growth rate, raising its share in imports to 16.9%.

Transportation 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, recorded an 8.1% (€+1,000) rise in imports.

The increase in imports of the previous service groups was more significant than the lower value for **telecommunications, computer and information services** (-64.2%, or €-32,000).

TABLE 6: BELGIAN IMPORTS FROM FIJI BY PRINCIPAL SERVICES

In million €	2023	2024	2024/2023 Var. in %	2024 Share in %
Travel services	298	420	40.9	76.6
Other business services	46	93	101.6	16.9
Telecommunications, computer and information services	50	18	-64.2	3.3
Transportation services	16	17	8.1	3.2
Other remaining services	0	0	-	0.0
Total	**410**	**548**	**33.7**	**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 Fiji reached €315,000 after the first three months. This is a 35.6% (€-174,000) decrease compared to the same period of 2024.

The **telecommunications, computer and information services** category held on to first place in exports after the first quarter of 2025 with a share of 57.5% and an amount of €181,000, despite a 51.4% (€-192,000) decrease in value.

The second place in exports was held by the **other business services** category with a share of 26.2%. They displayed a 6.2% (€-5,000) decrease, which is why their amount in total exports was down to €83,000.

Transportation services had moved up to third place after the first quarter of 2025 with a share of 6.2% and a value of €19,000, which resulted from exports increasing by €16,000 (+451.8%).

Imports

Belgian **imports** of services from Fiji reached €108,000 after the first three months of 2025. This is a 17.3% (€+16,000) increase compared to the same period of 2024.

The **travel services** section had remained on top of Belgian imports of services from Fiji after the period under review with a share of 84.6% and an amount of €91,000, as its value was up by €34,000 (+60.6%).

Other business services were in second place with their value decreasing by 64.2% (€-21,000) to €12,000. As a result, the share of this group of services fell to 10.9%.

The **telecommunications, computer and information services** section completed the top three of largest groups of services with a share of 4.2%. Their value increased by €4,000 (€+603.7%) to €5,000 after the first quarter of 2025.

4 Economic indicators for Fiji

Economic structure (2024 - estimates)	
GDP	$6.0 billion
GDP growth rate	3.5%
Inflation rate	4.5%
Exports of goods (FOB)	$1.1 billion
Imports of goods (FOB)	$3.1 billion
Trade balance	$-2.0 billion
Population	928,784
Unemployment rate	6.5%
Main clients (2024): % of total	
United States	19.3
Australia	12.1
Tonga	6.3
Main suppliers (2024): % of total	
Singapore	24.2
China	16.0
Australia	14.6
Main exports (2024): % of total	
Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals	26.1
Waters, including natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter nor flavoured; ice and snow:	13.6
Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat	6.9
Main imports (2024): % of total	
Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals	21.9
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	3.1
Telephone sets, including smartphones and other telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks; other apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, images or other data, including apparatus for communication in a wired or wireless network (such as a local or wide area network), other than transmission or reception apparatus	3.0

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