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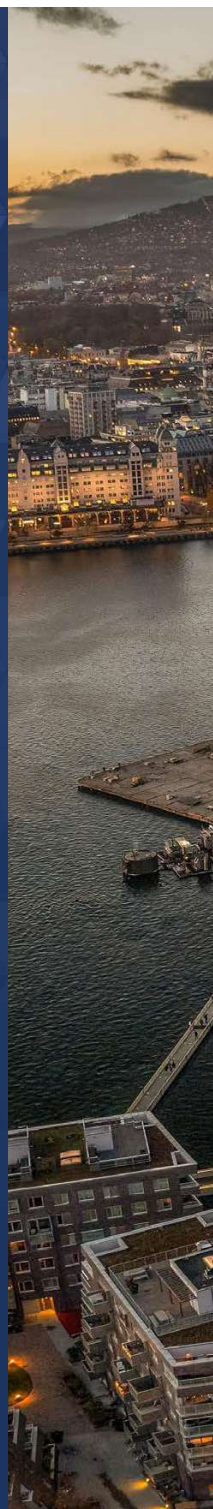
BELGIUM'S TRADE RELATIONS with **NORWAY**



BELGIAN ECONOMIC MISSION TO NORWAY   | 16 - 19 JUNE 2024
PRESIDED OVER BY HRH PRINCESS ASTRID OF BELGIUM, REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING

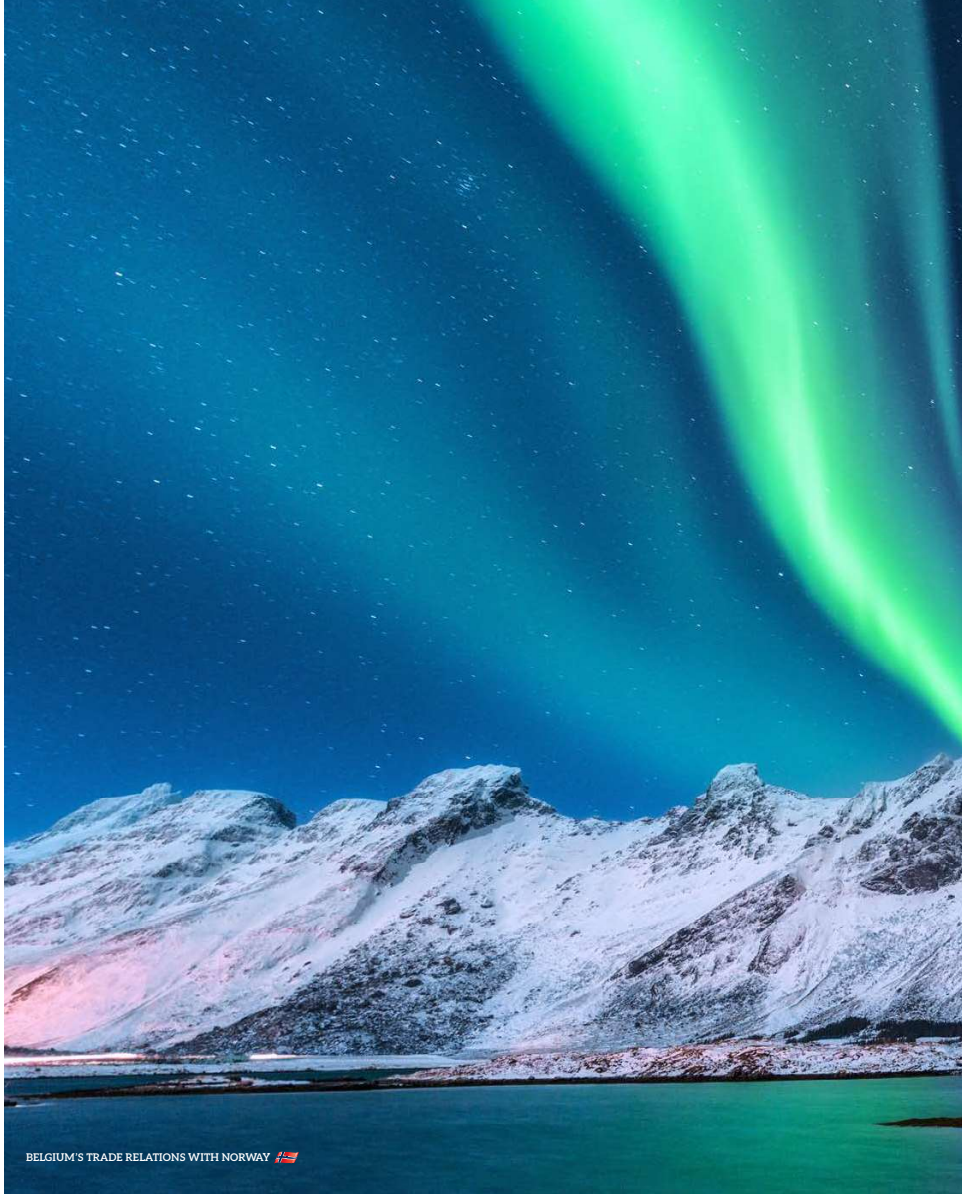
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1

IMPORTANCE OF BELGIUM AND THE OTHER EU COUNTRIES IN TRADE WITH NORWAY



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

1.1 EXPORTS

Total exports of goods from the European Union (EU-27) to Norway reached €61.7 billion in 2023.

Belgium accounted for a share of 7.7%, making it the 5th largest EU exporter of goods to Norway.

Sweden took first place in EU exports of goods to Norway with a share of 28.4% and an amount of nearly €17.5 billion. Meanwhile, Germany and the Netherlands occupied the second and third place with shares of 14.8% and 12.0%, respectively.

Whereas European exports (EU-27) to Norway decreased by 8.7% (€-5.9 billion) in 2023, Belgian exports grew 26.7% (€+1.0 billion). As a result, our country's share of EU exports of goods to Norway increased in 2023.

Swedish exports of goods to Norway fell 13.9% (€-2.8 billion) in 2023 because of the lower value for 'medium oils' and 'oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar'. Meanwhile, exports of goods from Germany and the Netherlands to Norway declined by 17.5% (€-1.9 billion) and 5.1% (€-398.3 million), respectively, when compared to 2022. The lower value of the former country's exports to Norway can be attributed to decreased exports of 'vehicles with only an electric motor for propulsion', 'electrical energy' and 'vessels for the transport of goods and other vessels for the transport of both persons and goods'.

TABLE 1: EVOLUTION OF EXPORTS TO NORWAY

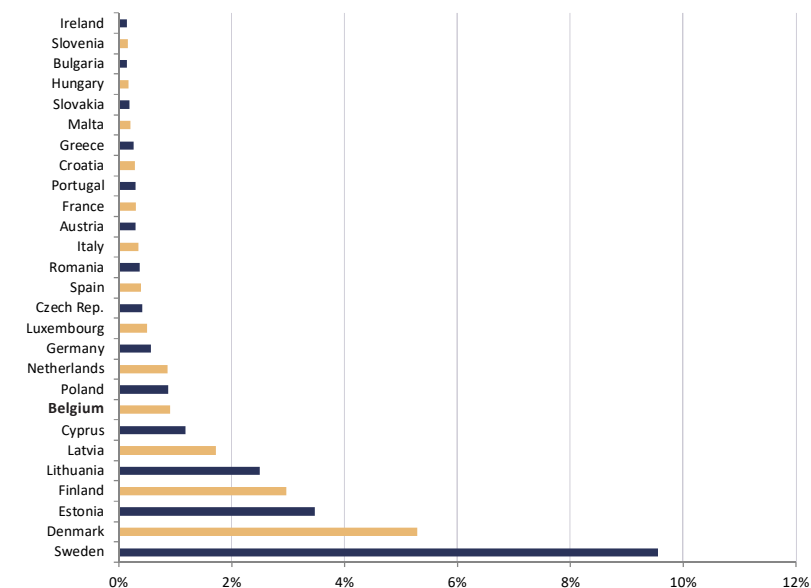
IN MILLION €	2022	2023	VARIATION (IN %)	SHARE (IN %)
1. SWEDEN	20,323.9	17,496.7	-13.9	28.4
2. GERMANY	11,027.9	9,102.5	-17.5	14.8
3. NETHERLANDS	7,828.4	7,430.1	-5.1	12.0
4. DENMARK	7,441.2	6,664.3	-10.4	10.8
5. BELGIUM	3,758.5	4,761.2	26.7	7.7
...				
TOTAL EU-27	67,539.7	61,684.8	-8.7	100.0

Looking at the share of the Norwegian market in the total goods exports of each EU member state, we see that 0.91% of total Belgian goods exports in 2023 were destined for Norway. Our country thus ranked 8th in terms of the relative importance of the Norwegian market in the exports of each EU member state. Norway's share of total Belgian goods exports in 2023 reached its highest level in the past decade. In 2014, 0.49% of Belgian exports of goods were destined for the Norwegian market, after which this share fell in subsequent years to 0.40% in 2018. In 2019, the share started growing again to 0.43% and has not stopped rising since. It was up from 0.45% in 2020, over 0.52% in 2021 to 0.63% in 2022.

In the European Union, Sweden has traditionally been the country that proportionally exports the most goods to Norway. Over the past decade, Sweden has exported just over 10% of its total goods exports to Norway each year from 2014 to 2022, after which the share dropped to 9.56% in 2023. It peaked in 2022, when 10.82% of Sweden's total goods exports were destined for Norway.

In the EU, Ireland, Slovenia and Bulgaria targeted the Norwegian market the least. Only 0.15% of each of these countries' exports were destined for Norway.

FIGURE 1: SHARE OF THE NORWEGIAN MARKET IN TERMS OF THE TOTAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS OF EACH EU MEMBER STATE (2023 - IN %)



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

1.2 IMPORTS

Total EU-27 imports of goods from Norway reached around €119.3 billion in 2023.

Belgium was the 5th largest EU importer of goods from Norway in 2023 with a share of 7.9%.

Germany took first place in EU imports of goods from Norway with a share of 22.4% and an amount of nearly €26.8 billion. Meanwhile, the Netherlands and Sweden took the second and third place in this ranking with shares of 21.9% and 15.6%, respectively.

Whereas European imports (EU-27) from Norway were down 25.9% (€-41.8 billion) in 2023, Belgian imports from this country decreased by an even higher percentage rate of 45.7% (€-7.9 billion).

Since the percentage decline of Belgian imports from Norway was higher than that of the EU as a whole, our country's share of EU imports of goods from Norway decreased in 2023.

German imports of goods from Norway recorded a fall of 53.3% (€-30.5 billion) in 2023 due primarily to decreased imports of 'electrical energy', while those of the Netherlands dropped by 17.0% (€-5.4 billion) as a result of a lower value for 'aluminium alloys' and 'light oils and preparations', among other things. Meanwhile, Swedish imports displayed a drop of 18.9% (€-4.3 billion) due in large part to a cutback in imports of 'crude petroleum oils and crude oils obtained from bituminous minerals'.

TABLE 2: EVOLUTION OF IMPORTS FROM NORWAY

IN MILLION €	2022	2023	VARIATION (IN %)	SHARE (IN %)
1. GERMANY	57,291.7	26,766.4	-53.3	22.4
2. NETHERLANDS	31,520.4	26,154.6	-17.0	21.9
3. SWEDEN	22,909.3	18,589.1	-18.9	15.6
4. DENMARK	6,595.4	12,630.4	91.5	10.6
5. BELGIUM	17,309.9	9,402.1	-45.7	7.9
...				
TOTAL EU-27	161,008.8	119,237.1	-25.9	100.0

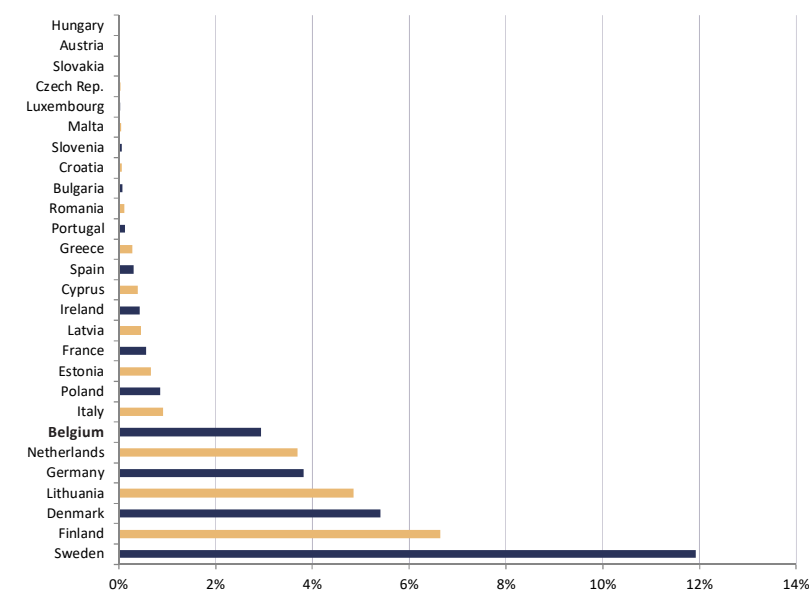
Looking at Norway's share in each EU member state's total merchandise imports, we see that in 2023, 1.85% of total Belgian imports of goods came from Norway. Traditionally, an increase or decrease in imports of mineral products has a significant impact on the evolution of Belgium's total imports from that country. In the last decade, Norway's share of Belgian imports was never higher than in 2022. This was mainly due to natural gas prices skyrocketing and to the fact that since the conflict in Ukraine large volumes of this commodity have been flowing from Norway, through our country to Germany. Imports from Norway reached a low of 0.67% in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, when prices for energy products were very low.

In the EU, Denmark was the country that proportionally imported the most from Norway, a

position it took over from Sweden. In 2023, Norway's share of total Danish imports doubled from the previous year, from 5.41% to 10.84%, mainly due to increased imports of 'natural gas in gaseous state'. In 2014, 6.71% of Denmark's imports came from Norway, a share that fell over the next two years to 5.51% in 2016. It went back up again to 6.28% and 6.40% in 2017 and 2018, before falling in the following two years to 4.23% in 2020. Thereafter, Norway's share of total Danish imports of goods increased again to 4.65% in 2021 and 5.41% in 2022, respectively.

The EU countries that relied least on Norway for their imports of goods in 2023 were Hungary and Austria (0.02% each).

FIGURE 2: SHARE OF THE NORWEGIAN MARKET IN TERMS OF EACH EU MEMBER STATE'S TOTAL MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (2023 – IN %)



IMPORTANCE OF NORWAY AND ITS NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES FOR BELGIUM'S FOREIGN TRADE (2023)



BELGIUM'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH NORWAY

CLIENT > BELGIAN EXPORTS
 SUPPLIER > BELGIAN IMPORTS

Russian Fed.

31st largest client
 €2,637.8 million
 22nd largest supplier
 €3,785.8 million



Norway

21st largest client
 €4,761.2 million
 12th largest supplier
 €9,402.1 million

Sweden

9th largest client
 €9,561.0 million
 13th largest supplier
 €9,144.6 million

Finland

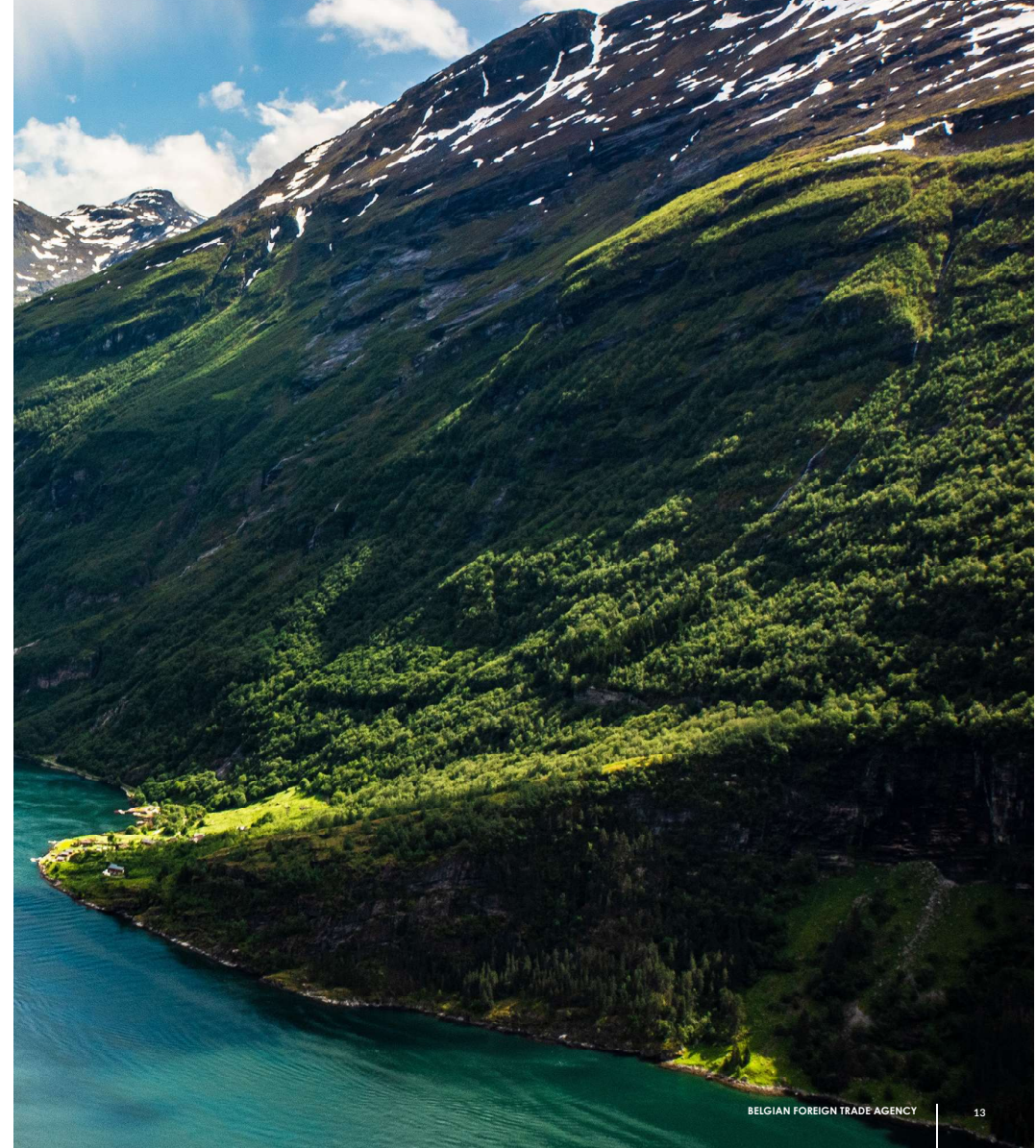
29th largest client
 €2,810.5 million
 27th largest supplier
 €2,823.6 million

INTEREST IN NORWAY:

The database of the Belgian Foreign Trade Agency, which registers around 25,000 companies, keeps records on 2,623 Belgian companies that export to Norway and another 3,305 companies that show an interest in this market.

3

BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS



3. BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS

3.1 TRADE IN GOODS

In 2023, Norway ranked **21st** among Belgium's main clients, before the UAE, but after Nigeria.

Total Belgian **exports** of goods to Norway amounted to roughly **€4.8 billion** in 2023, which is **26.7%** (€+1.0 billion) more than the previous year. In 2023, exports to Norway represented a share of **0.9%** of total Belgian exports of goods.

Norway was Belgium's **12th** largest supplier of goods in 2023, ranking after Japan, but before Sweden.

Total Belgian **imports** of goods from Norway were down **45.7%** (€-7.9 billion), amounting to roughly **€9.4 billion** in 2023. Norway accounted for **1.9%** of total Belgian imports of goods.

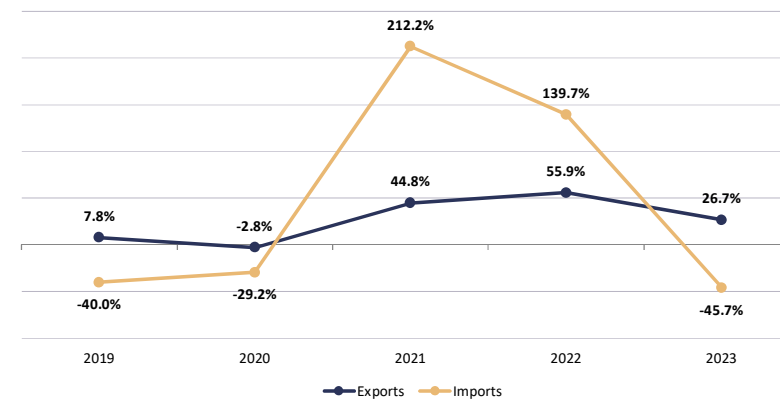
TABLE 3: EVOLUTION OF BELGIUM'S TRADE IN GOODS WITH NORWAY

IN MILLION €	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Exports	1,712.1	1,664.9	2,410.8	3,758.5	4,761.2
Imports	3,266.4	2,313.0	7,221.6	17,309.9	9,402.1
Trade balance	-1,554.3	-648.1	-4,810.8	-13,551.4	-4,640.9
Exports: variation in %	7.8	-2.8	44.8	55.9	26.7
Imports: variation in %	-40.0	-29.2	212.2	139.7	-45.7

Belgium traditionally displays a deficit on its **trade balance for goods** with Norway. This deficit, which was about €1.6 billion in 2019, fell to €648.1 million a year later during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, as the value of imports from Norway decreased far more than exports. Both exports and imports then recovered in 2021 and 2022, but as imports grew by a larger amount than

exports in each of these years, the trade deficit grew successively to about €4.8 billion and €13.6 billion. Then, while exports were up by more than a quarter in 2023, imports dropped by almost half. As a result, the deficit in Belgium's trade balance for goods with Norway was reduced to roughly €4.6 billion last year.

FIGURE 3: VARIATION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (IN %)



After rising 7.8% in 2019, thanks in part to higher values for optical, precision and medical instruments and transport equipment, total Belgian **exports** of goods to Norway were down by 2.8% a year later during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. Thereafter, exports recovered in 2021 and 2022 with growth of 44.8% and 55.9%, respectively. The rise in exports during these two years was thanks to increased exports of transport equipment, and to a lesser extent chemical products and mineral products. These were the three largest sections in Belgian exports of goods to Norway in 2022. While the value of chemical products declined in 2023, exports of both transport equipment and mineral products grew to a greater extent. As a result, total Belgian exports of goods to Norway rose 26.7% last year.

Traditionally, mineral products account for by far the largest share of total Belgian **imports** of goods from Norway. An increase or decrease in imports of this specific product group also has a significant impact on the evolution of total imports from that country. After falling by 40.0% in 2019, imports were down by another 29.2% a year later. This was largely because the value of mineral products fell in each of these two years. Then, imports of mineral products showed significant growth in both 2021 and 2022 due to the sharp rise in prices for energy products, increasing the value of total Belgian imports of goods from Norway by 212.2% and 139.7%, respectively. In 2023, a lower value for mineral products reduced total imports by 45.7%.

3. BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS

3.1.1 EXPORTS

In 2023, **transport equipment** decisively took the top position in total Belgian exports of goods to Norway. With a value of about €2.7 billion, this group of products accounted for a share of 55.8% of total exports. This section was mainly composed of 'vehicles with only an electric motor for propulsion' and 'tankers'.

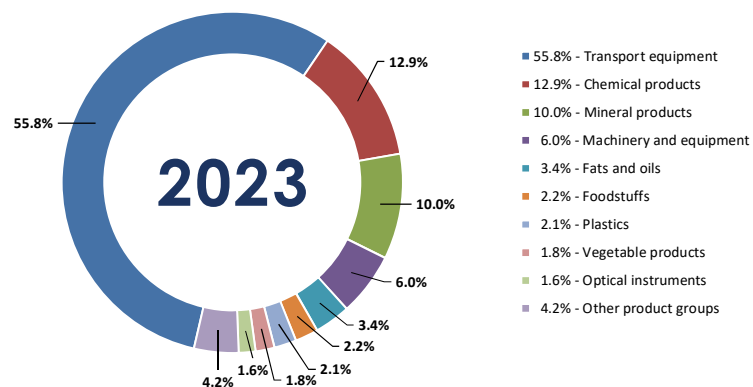
Exports of **chemical products** (main subsections: 'iodine', 'vaccines for human medicine against SARS-related coronaviruses' and 'medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses') amounted to €616.1 million, which corresponds to a share of 12.9% of Belgian exports of goods to Norway.

Mineral products (main subsection: 'light oils and preparations') completed the top three of the largest sections in Belgian exports of goods to Norway in 2023, with a share of 10.0% and exports totalling €477.7 million.

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

- **machinery and equipment:** €283.9 million, corresponding to a 6.0% share;
- **fats and oils:** €164.2 million, corresponding to a 3.4% share;
- **foodstuffs:** €105.4 million, corresponding to a 2.2% share;
- **plastics:** €98.4 million, corresponding to a 2.1% share;
- **vegetable products:** €88.0 million, corresponding to a 1.8% share;
- **optical, precision and medical instruments:** €75.9 million, corresponding to a 1.6% share;
- **base metals:** €59.7 million, corresponding to a 1.3% share.

FIGURE 4: BREAKDOWN OF BELGIAN EXPORTS TO NORWAY BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (IN %) — 2023



The main reason for the 26.7% increase in total Belgian exports of goods to Norway was the higher value for **transport equipment**. Exports of this group of products were up €907.2 million (+51.8%) in 2023 due to the increased value for 'tankers' and 'tugs and pusher craft'. The fact that the value grew by a significantly larger margin than the exported quantity indicates that the unit price for this type of commodity was higher in 2023 than the year before.

The 39.2% (€+134.5 million) rise in exports of **mineral products** can primarily be attributed to a higher value for 'light oils and preparations'.

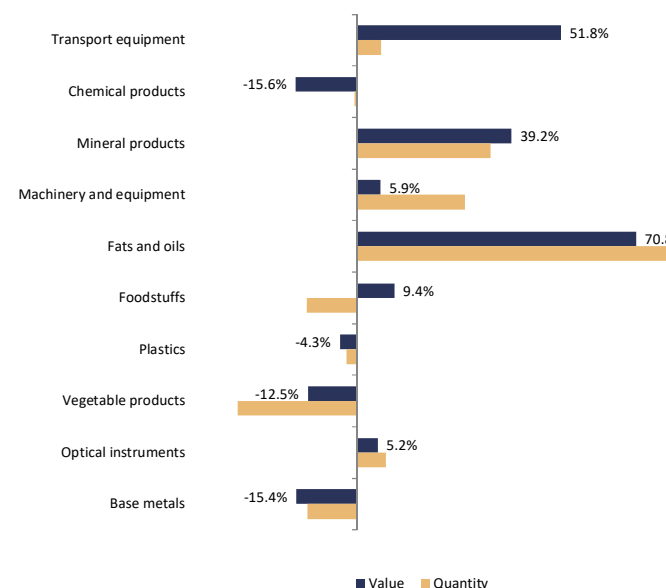
The other product groups with a share of more than 1.0% of which exports increased, recorded growth rates varying from 5.2% (**optical, precision and medical instruments**) to 70.8% (**fats and oils**). The €68.0 million rise experienced by the latter

product group can largely be attributed to higher exports of 'fats and oils and their fractions, of fish, other than liver oils'.

Exports of **chemical products** dropped €113.5 million (-15.6%) in value last year as a result of lower exports of 'vaccines for human medicine against SARS-related coronaviruses'.

The three remaining product groups from the top ten that displayed a drop in exports were **plastics** (-4.3%, or €-4.4 million), **vegetable products** (-12.5%, or €-12.6 million) and **base metals** (-15.4%, or €-10.8 million). This last section's drop in exports can to a large extent be attributed to a lower value for 'structures and parts of structures (for example, bridges and bridge-sections, lock-gates and towers), of iron or steel' and 'reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers for any material, of iron or steel'.

FIGURE 5: VARIATION OF EXPORTS TO NORWAY BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (IN VALUE AND QUANTITY) — 2023/2022



3. BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS

3.1.2 IMPORTS

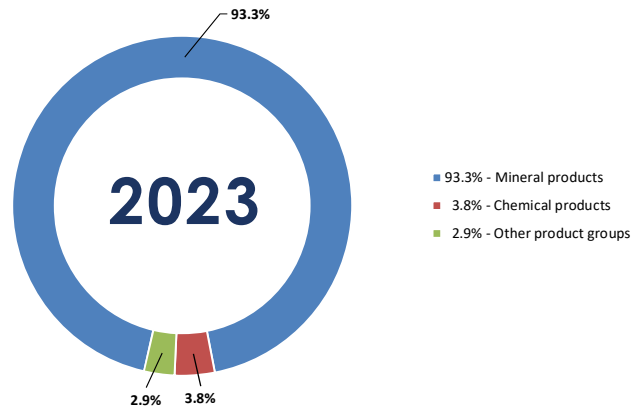
In 2023, **mineral products** once again dominated total Belgian imports of goods from Norway with a share of 93.3%. This group of products, composed primarily of 'natural gas in gaseous state', accounted for a value of €8.8 billion.

Chemical products was the only other product group with a share of more than 1.0% of total Belgian imports of goods from Norway. This section, which was composed primarily of 'unsaturated ethylene' and 'medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses', represented a value of €359.1 million, which is equivalent to a share of 3.8%.

The remaining 2.9% of imports was composed of

- **base metals:**
€85.1 million, or 0.9%;
- **machinery and equipment:**
€43.2 million, or 0.5%;
- **transport equipment:**
€39.8 million, or 0.4%;
- **paper and paperboard:**
€37.0 million, or 0.4%;
- **plastics:**
€31.8 million, or 0.3%;
- **optical, precision and medical instruments:**
€10.3 million, or 0.1%;
- **precious metals and stones:**
€9.5 million, or 0.1%;
- **wood:**
€7.5 million, or 0.1%.

FIGURE 6: BREAKDOWN OF BELGIAN IMPORTS FROM NORWAY BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (IN %) — 2023

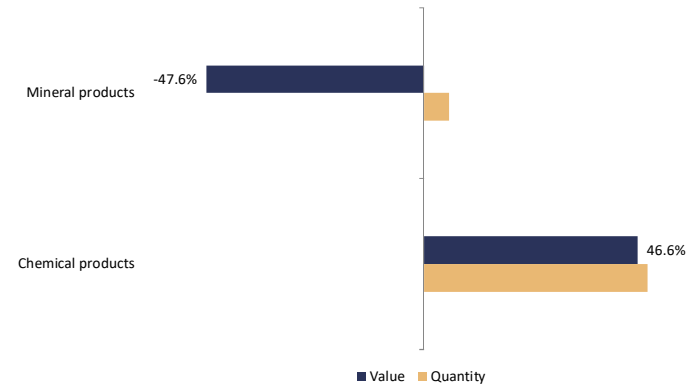


The **mineral products** section was almost solely responsible for the 45.7% decrease in total Belgian imports of goods from Norway. The value of this group of products was down almost €8.0 billion (-47.6%) in 2023, which can be attributed primarily to a drop in imports of the subsection 'natural gas in gaseous state'. The fact that the quantity imported, as opposed to the value, increased indicates that the unit price for this group of

products was significantly lower in 2023 than the previous year.

Imports of **chemical products**, the only other product group with a share of more than 1.0%, were up 46.6% (€+114.2 million) due to a higher value for 'unsaturated ethylene' and 'medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses'.

FIGURE 7: VARIATION OF IMPORTS FROM NORWAY BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (IN VALUE AND QUANTITY) — 2023/2022



3. BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS

3.2 TRADE IN SERVICES

In 2023, the value of Belgian **exports** of services to Norway increased by **13.1%** (€+84.0 million) to **€726.9 million**. As a result, Norway moved up to the **24th** place on the list of most important clients of Belgium in total Belgian exports of services, after Romania, but before Hong Kong. Exports to Norway accounted for a **0.5%** share of total Belgian exports of services in 2023.

Belgian **imports** of services from Norway represented a value of **€499.6 million** in 2023, a decrease of **19.3%** (€-119.4 million) compared to the previous year. Norway was the **31st** most important supplier of services to Belgium in 2023, after the Republic of Korea, but ahead of Hong Kong. Imports from Norway represented a **0.4%** share of total Belgian imports of services in 2023.

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

IN MILLION €	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Exports	558.4	496.3	504.6	642.9	726.9
Imports	513.0	514.5	520.0	619.0	499.6
Trade balance	45.4	-18.2	-15.4	23.9	227.3
Exports: variation in %	9.0	-11.1	1.7	27.4	13.1
Imports: variation in %	-7.6	0.3	1.1	19.0	-19.3

Over the past five years, Belgium's **trade balance for services** has been positive in three of them, including in 2023 when the trade surplus reached its highest level of the period under consideration.

Belgium's services trade surplus with Norway, which amounted to €45.4 million in 2019, turned into a deficit of €18.2 million a year later as the value of exports was down, while imports improved marginally. In 2021, exports grew slightly more than imports, but not enough to turn the deficit into a

surplus. The €15.4 million trade deficit recorded in 2021 was succeeded by a surplus of €23.9 million in 2022, as exports outperformed imports. In 2023, exports continued to rise, while imports showed a negative trend. As a result, the trade surplus grew to €227.3 million, the highest level achieved from 2019 to 2023.

The trade balance for services contrasted with that for goods in 2022 and 2023, as the latter is traditionally negative for our country.

3. BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS

3.2.1 EXPORTS

In 2023, **other business services** was the largest section in terms of total Belgian exports of services to Norway with a share of 30.5% and a value of €222.0 million. This group of services is composed of 'merchandising', 'operational leasing services', 'legal services', 'accounting, auditing, bookkeeping and tax consultancy services', 'advertising, market research and public opinion polling', 'waste treatment and depollution'. **Transportation services** took 2nd place with 24.9%, while **communication services** settled in third place with a share of 14.0%.

Communication services recorded a growth rate of 31.6% (€+24.4 million) and amounted to €101.7 million.

Insurance services and **construction services** were the two other groups of services from the top five for which exports grew. The value for the former section displayed an 8.7% (€+6.5 million) increase, while exports of the latter group of services rose by 51.5% (€+14.0 million).

The positive evolution of the preceding services groups and the **other services** (+66.9% or €+39.6 million) was more significant than the drop in exports of **transportation services** (-22.7% or €-53.2 million).

The higher value for **other business services** was the main reason why total Belgian exports of services to Norway were up by 13.1% in 2023. Exports of this particular section increased by 31.1% (€+52.7 million).

TABLE 5: BELGIAN EXPORTS TO NORWAY BY PRINCIPAL SERVICES

IN MILLION €	2022	2023	2023/2022 (VAR. IN %)	2023 (SHARE IN %)
Other business services	169.3	222.0	31.1	30.5
Transportation services	234.4	181.2	-22.7	24.9
Communication services	77.3	101.7	31.6	14.0
Insurance services	75.2	81.7	8.7	11.2
Construction services	27.4	41.4	51.5	5.7
Other services	59.3	98.9	66.9	13.6
TOTAL	642.9	726.9	13.1	100.0

3. BILATERAL TRADE RELATIONS

3.2.2 IMPORTS

In 2023, **transportation services** was the largest section in imports of services from Norway. This group of services is composed of sea transport, air transport, space transport, rail transport, road transport, inland waterway transport and pipeline transport. Their value amounted to €221.6 million, which corresponds to a share of 44.3%. **Other business services** and **communication services** completed the top three of imports from Norway with shares of 25.7% and 8.5%, respectively.

The significantly lower value for **transportation services** was the main reason why total Belgian imports of services from Norway were down 19.3%

in 2023. This particular section remained in first place despite a 37.9% (€-135.2 million) decline in imports.

Other business services, the second largest section in imports, recorded a 6.0% (€-8.2 million) decline, which caused its value to drop to €128.6 million.

The fall in imports of the aforementioned services groups was more significant than the higher value for **communication services** (+4.8%, or €+1.9 million), **travel services** (+7.7%, or €+2.0 million), **financial services** (+62.8%, or €+7.8 million) and the **other services** (+26.8%, or €+12.4 million).

TABLE 6: BELGIAN IMPORTS FROM NORWAY BY PRINCIPAL SERVICES

IN MILLION €	2022	2023	2023/2022 (VAR. IN %)	2023 (SHARE IN %)
Transportation services	356.8	221.6	-37.9	44.3
Other business services	136.8	128.6	-6.0	25.7
Communication services	40.6	42.5	4.8	8.5
Travel services	26.3	28.3	7.7	5.7
Financial services	12.3	20.1	62.8	4.0
Other services	46.1	58.5	26.8	11.7
TOTAL	619.0	499.6	-19.3	100.0



ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR NORWAY

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE (2023 - ESTIMATES)

GDP	\$546.8 billion
GDP GROWTH RATE	2.3%
INFLATION RATE	5.8%
EXPORTS OF GOODS (FOB)	\$176.9 billion
IMPORTS OF GOODS (FOB)	\$96.7 billion
TRADE BALANCE	\$80.2 billion
POPULATION	5.5 million
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6%

MAIN CLIENTS (2023): % OF TOTAL

UNITED KINGDOM	19.0
GERMANY	19.0
NETHERLANDS	8.3

MAIN SUPPLIERS (2023): % OF TOTAL

GERMANY	11.3
CHINA	11.1
SWEDEN	10.8

MAIN EXPORTS (2023): % OF TOTAL

PETROLEUM GASES AND OTHER GASEOUS HYDROCARBONS	34.0
CRUDE PETROLEUM OILS AND CRUDE OILS OBTAINED FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS	28.0
FISH, FRESH OR CHILLED, EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS AND OTHER FISH MEAT	5.3

MAIN IMPORTS (2023): % OF TOTAL

MOTOR CARS AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES PRINCIPALLY DESIGNED FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PERSONS	6.4
PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS	5.4
NICKEL MATTES, NICKEL OXIDE SINTERS AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS OF NICKEL METALLURGY	2.8

Sources: TrendEconomy + Lloyds Bank Trade



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 2015, then this product had an average value of €141.4 in 2022. The same principle applies to imports. If a particular product had an import value of €100 in 2015, the same product then had an import value of €144.7 in 2022.

TABLE 7: INDEX OF THE UNIT VALUE OF TOTAL BELGIAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (2015=100)

	EXPORT	IMPORT
2011	99.7	101.2
2012	102.5	104.4
2013	101.6	103.3
2014	100.5	101.8
2015	100.0	100.0
2016	97.4	95.8
2017	102.4	102.0
2018	105.7	106.6
2019	106.4	106.5
2020	104.8	103.5
2021	115.6	115.4
2022	141.4	144.7

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www.wto.org

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