

Country Profile:

**Gabonese Republic**  
République Gabonaise



**Gabon at a Glance**

Capital:	Libreville
Official language:	French
Population:	(2009estimate) 1, 475,000
Government:	Presidential Republic
Independence from France:	August 17, 1960
National or Regional Currency:	Central African CFA franc (XAF)
Area:	Total: 267,667 sq km Land: 257,667 sq km Water: 10,000 sq km

**Location:** Western Africa, bordering the Atlantic Ocean at the Equator, between Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea

**Geographic coordinates:** 1 00 S, 11 45 E

**Map references:** Africa

**Area:** total: 267,667 sq km land: 257,667 sq km water: 10,000 sq km

**Terrain:** narrow coastal plain; hilly interior; savanna in east and south

**Land boundaries:** total: 2,551 km border countries: Cameroon 298 km, Republic of the Congo 1,903 km, Equatorial Guinea 350 km

**Coastline:** 885 km

**Geography - note:** a small population and oil and mineral reserves have helped Gabon become one of Africa's wealthier countries; in general, these circumstances have allowed the country to maintain and conserve its pristine rain forest and rich biodiversity<sup>1</sup>



## History

The region that is now Gabon was inhabited in Paleolithic times. By the 16th cent. A.D. the Omiéné were living along the coast, and in the 18th cent. the Fang entered the region from the north. From the 16th to the 18th cent. the area was part of the decentralized Loango empire, which included most of the area between the Ogooué and Congo rivers. In the 1470s, Portuguese navigators found the Ogooué estuary, and shortly thereafter they began to trade with coastal merchants for slaves who had been acquired in the interior. The Portuguese were followed by Dutch, English, and French traders, and by the late 18th cent. the French had gained a dominant position. Despite the abolition of the slave trade (1815) by the Congress of Vienna, slaves continued to be exported from the Gabon coast until the 1880s, although French naval patrols succeeded in reducing the number exported annually.

In the mid-19th cent., several treaties were signed with African rulers of the Ogooué estuary and neighboring territories, and Christian missions were established. In 1849, Libreville was founded by the French as a settlement for freed slaves. Paul B. Du Chaillu (in the 1850s) and A. M. A. Aymes (in the 1860s) explored the lower Ogooué. In the late 1870s, Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza reached the source of the river, and in the 1880s he founded Franceville (near the present-day border with the Republic of the Congo). In 1885 the Conference of Berlin recognized French rights to the region N of the Congo River that included Gabon. In 1886 the French assigned a governor to Gabon, which from 1889 to 1904 was included in the French Congo.

From 1910 to 1957, Gabon was a part of French Equatorial Africa. The Fang and some other African peoples resisted the imposition of French rule until 1911. In 1913, Albert Schweitzer established a hospital at Lambaréné on the Ogooué. During World War II, Free French forces gained control (1940) of Gabon from the Vichy government. In 1946, Gabon

<sup>1</sup> - <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/Gabon/Geography/>

became an overseas territory of France, and in 1958 the country became internally self-governing within the French Community. On Aug. 17, 1960, Gabon became an independent republic. Leon Mba, a Fang, was the country's first president.<sup>2</sup>

## Government

Country name:	conventional long form: Gabonese Republic local long form: Republique Gabonaise
Government type:	republic; multiparty presidential regime (opposition parties legalized in 1990)
Capital:	Libreville
Administrative divisions:	9 provinces; Estuaire, Haut-Ogooue, Moyen-Ogooue, Ngounie, Nyanga, Ogooue-Ivindo, Ogooue-Lolo, Ogooue-Maritime, Woleu-Ntem
Independence:	17 August 1960 (from France)
National holiday:	Founding of the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG), 12 March (1968)
Constitution:	adopted 14 March 1991
Legal system:	based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Suffrage:	21 years of age; universal
Executive branch:	chief of state: President head of government: Prime Minister Cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister in consultation with the president elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (no term limits); prime minister appointed by the president.
Legislative branch:	Bicameral legislature consists of the Senate (91 seats; members elected by members of municipal councils and departmental assemblies) and the National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (120 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve five-year terms).
Judicial branch:	Supreme Court or Cour Supreme consisting of three chambers - Judicial, Administrative, and Accounts; Constitutional Court; Courts of Appeal; Court of State Security; County Courts <sup>3</sup>

## International Human Development Indicators<sup>4</sup>

### Human Development Index

Ranking: 106

Year	Gabon	Medium human development	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
2012	0.683	0.640	0.475	0.694
2011	0.679	0.636	0.472	0.692
2010	0.676	0.631	0.468	0.690
2009	0.671	0.624	0.463	0.685
2008	0.667	0.617	0.456	0.683

<sup>2</sup> - <http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/world/gabon-history.html>

<sup>3</sup> - <http://worldfacts.us/Gabon.htm>

<sup>4</sup> - <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GAB.html>

<b>2007</b>	0.662	0.609	0.449	0.678
<b>2006</b>	0.655	0.599	0.440	0.672
<b>2005</b>	0.653	0.589	0.432	0.666

## Health

Indicator	Value
<b>Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP) (%)</b>	1.8
<b>Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)</b>	74
<b>Life expectancy at birth (years)</b>	63.1
<b>Health index</b>	0.680

## Education

Indicator	Value
<b>Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%)</b>	3.8
<b>Primary school teachers trained to teach (%)</b>	n.a.
<b>Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort)</b>	n.a.
<b>Expected Years of Schooling (of children) (years)</b>	13.0
<b>Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)</b>	88.4
<b>Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)</b>	7.5
<b>Education index</b>	0.659
<b>Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%)</b>	76.0

## Income

Indicator	Value
<b>GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international \$) (Constant 2005 international \$)</b>	12,521

## Overview of Economy

### Gabon Economic Outlook

- Economic growth in 2012 was robust, supported externally by improving world prices for oil, manganese and timber, and internally by massive investments undertaken for football's Africa Cup of Nations 2012. The economy should continue expanding over 2013 and 2014, despite a structural fall in oil production.
- The country must meet three major challenges: poverty, which affects one citizen in three, the high unemployment rate, standing at 27% of the working population, and the continuing very unequal distribution of income.
- Local processing of raw materials will increase sharply in the special economic zones currently being set up.







Gabon's per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is among the highest in sub-Saharan Africa, at almost USD 15 000 at current value, a performance due in large part to the availability of natural resources, especially the exploitation of hydrocarbons. Through the Strategic Plan for Emerging Gabon (PSGE), the authorities have promoted the idea of turning the country into an emerging economy by 2025. This rests on three pillars: "Green Gabon", "Industrial Gabon" and "Service-Industry Gabon". The PSGE hopes to bring about an ambitious programme of structural change in the national economy, based on improved governance of the state, the recovery in public and private investment, the development of infrastructure and human resources and a more equitable distribution of national wealth.

Recent trends show the real economy has weathered the financial crisis and its implications rather well. Growth is still above average for the region. After a recession of about 1.5% in 2009, the economy was able to continue growing at about 6% for the last three years. Indeed in 2010 Gabon was the only country in the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CAEMC) to respect all the region's macroeconomic convergence criteria: primary budget in surplus, inflation under 3%, public debt below 70% of GDP and no backlog of late payments.











For 2012, real GDP growth is put at 5.7%, down from 2011 (7.0%), but above forecasts, which were for 4.4%. Increasing public investment and an upturn in mining – stimulated by demand from big emerging markets – were in part responsible for the change in internal demand. In terms of structure, 2012's GDP shows three things: the low contribution of the primary sector (5%), the preponderance of the secondary sector (64%), whose contribution fluctuates widely according to world oil prices, and the importance of the tertiary sector, which represents 32% of internal activity. The primary budget balance was consolidated. The current account surplus is considerable in a climate of rising inflation, which, however, remains within CAEMC convergence criteria.

Overall, economic activity was moderate in 2012. This was due to two things: the end of large-scale stadium-building works for the Africa Cup of Nations (ACN) 2012 and cutbacks in road improvement schemes. In 2013 economic activity should grow by around 6.2%, supported in large part by the non-oil sector. This growth will undoubtedly not be sufficient to absorb a population of relatively young people unable to find jobs. The authorities are attempting to solve this problem in several ways: they are setting aside special funds to support reforms undertaken by the National Employment Office and encouraging the foreign direct investment (FDI) currently under way in three special economic zones, among other initiatives.<sup>5</sup>

### Gabon | Economic Indicators

<b>Markets</b>	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
CURRENCY	486.58	497.47	502.81			2013-09-26	Monthly
<b>GDP</b>	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
GDP	18.66	17.05	4.50		USD Billion	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	6.10	7.10	2.34		Percent	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA	6734.56	6500.83	6455.63		USD	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	13863.56	13382.41	14244.76		USD	2012-12-31	Yearly
<b>Labor</b>	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
POPULATION	1.63	1.59	0.93		Million	2012-12-31	Yearly

<sup>5</sup> - <http://www.afdb.org/en/countries/central-africa/gabon/gabon-economic-outlook/>

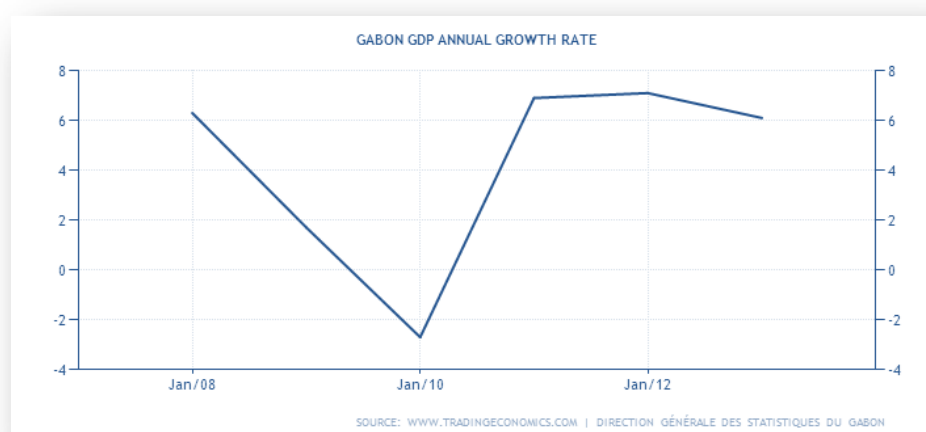
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	16.00	14.80	15.40		Percent	2010-12-31	Yearly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
<b>Prices</b>							
INFLATION RATE	-0.66	0.00	5.17		Percent	2013-03-15	Monthly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
<b>Money</b>							
INTEREST RATE	5.25	5.25	5.75		Percent	2013-08-31	Monthly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
<b>Trade</b>							
BALANCE OF TRADE	2635.00	1413.00	1633.85		million FCFA	2010-12-31	Yearly
CURRENT ACCOUNT	765.50	1516.50	651.71		million FCFA	2009-12-31	Yearly
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	9.60	8.80	5.61		Percent	2012-12-31	Yearly
EXPORTS	4388.00	2866.00	2613.16		million FCFA	2010-12-31	Yearly
IMPORTS	1753.00	1453.00	979.32		million FCFA	2010-12-31	Yearly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
<b>Government</b>							
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	8.50	7.40	7.50		Percent of GDP	2012-12-31	Yearly
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	13.80	16.50	30.89		Percent	2011-12-31	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	40.00						Monthly

Source: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/gabon/indicators>

## GDP<sup>6</sup>

### GDP Annual Growth Rate<sup>7</sup>

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Gabon expanded 6.10 percent in 2012 from the previous year. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Gabon is reported by the Direction Générale des Statistiques du Gabon. Gabon GDP Annual Growth Rate averaged 2.34 Percent from 1994 until 2012, reaching an all time high of 7.10 Percent in December of 2011 and a record low of -11.30 Percent in December of 1999. Gabon is one of the most developed countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Abundance of natural resources such as oil and timber sustain Gabon's economy.



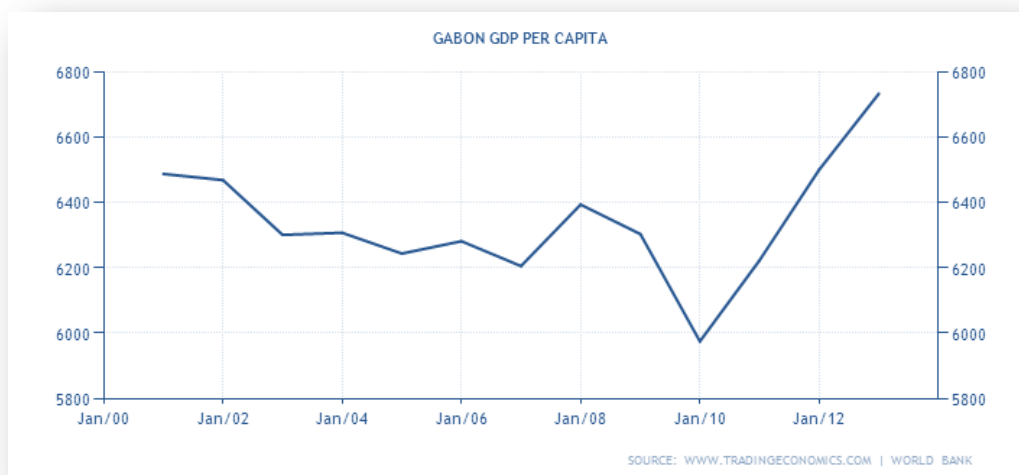
<sup>6</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/gabon/indicators>

<sup>7</sup> - GDP Annual Growth Rate | Notes

The annual growth rate in Gross Domestic Product measures the increase in value of the goods and services produced by an economy over the period of a year. Therefore, unlike the commonly used quarterly GDP growth rate the annual GDP growth rate takes into account a full year of economic activity, thus avoiding the need to make any type of seasonal adjustment.

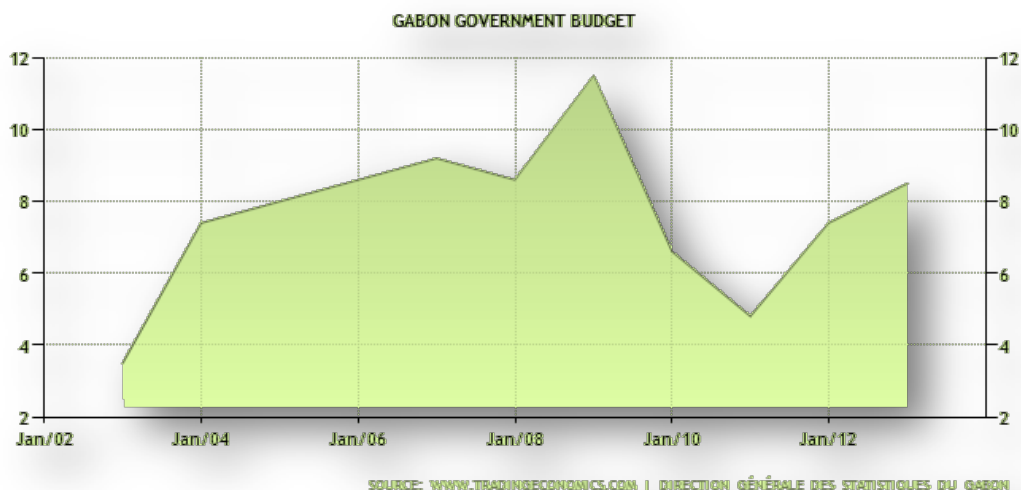
## GDP per Capita<sup>8</sup>

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Gabon was last recorded at 6734.56 US dollars in 2012. The GDP per Capita in Gabon is equivalent to 54 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Gabon is reported by the World Bank. Gabon GDP per capita averaged 6455.63 USD from 1960 until 2012, reaching an all time high of 12451.72 USD in December of 1976 and a record low of 2790.92 USD in December of 1960. The GDP per capita is obtained by dividing the country's gross domestic product, adjusted by inflation, by the total population.



## Government Budget<sup>9</sup>

Gabon recorded a Government Budget surplus equal to 8.50 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2012. Government Budget in Gabon is reported by the Direction Générale des Statistiques du Gabon. From 2002 until 2012, Gabon Government Budget averaged 7.5 Percent of GDP reaching an all time high of 11.5 Percent of GDP in December of 2008 and a record low of 3.5 Percent of GDP in December of 2002.



<sup>8</sup> - GDP per capita | Notes

The GDP per capita given on this page shows the GDP at purchaser's prices in constant 2000 U.S. dollars divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2000 official exchange rates. The term Constant Prices refers to a metric for valuing the price of something over time, without that metric changing due to inflation or deflation.

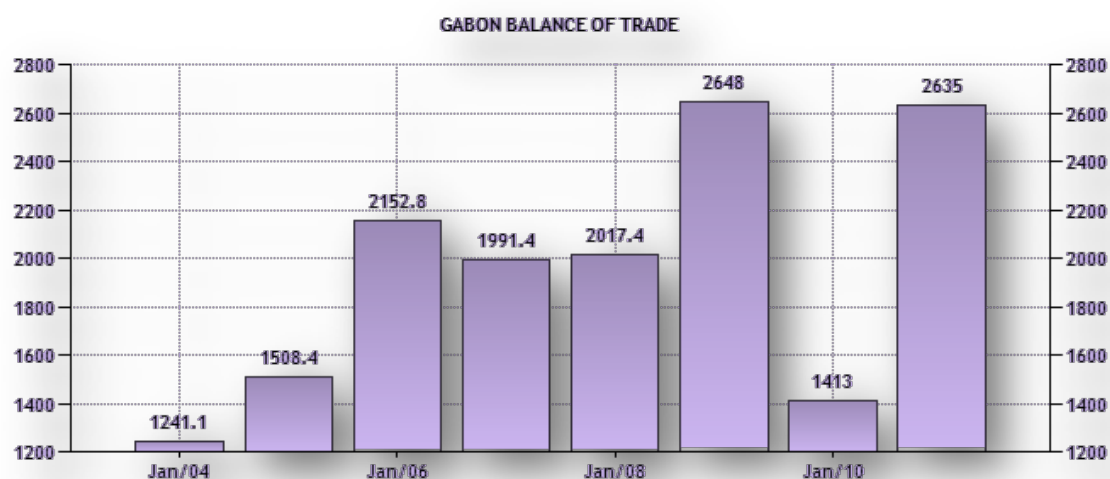
<sup>9</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/gabon/government-budget>

## Foreign Trade Evaluation

Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Forecast	Unit	Trend		
<b>BALANCE OF TRADE</b>	2635.00	2010-12-31	1413.00	2648.00	439.20	2570.20	2011-12-31	million FCFA	
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	765.50	2009-12-31	1516.50	1516.50	236.30	742.32	2010-12-31	million FCFA	
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP</b>	9.60	2012-12-31	8.80	22.88	-31.07	9.65	2013-12-31	Percent	
<b>EXPORTS</b>	4388.00	2010-12-31	2866.00	4388.00	1125.40	4296.42	2011-12-31	million FCFA	
<b>IMPORTS</b>	1753.00	2010-12-31	1453.00	1753.00	560.60	1758.55	2011-12-31	million FCFA	

### Balance of Trade<sup>10</sup>

Gabon recorded a trade surplus of 2635 million FCFA in 2010. Balance of Trade in Gabon is reported by the Direction Générale des Statistiques du Gabon. Gabon Balance of Trade averaged a surplus equivalent to 1633.85 million FCFA from 1998 until 2010, reaching the best surplus at 2648.00 million FCFA in December of 2008 and the worst surplus at 439.20 million FCFA in December of 1998. In recent years, Gabon has been recording trade surpluses due to petroleum exports. With virtually no manufacturing industry, Gabon is dependent on imports of consumer goods and capital equipment. Gabon's main trading partners are: China, United States and European Union.



SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES STATISTIQUES DU GABON

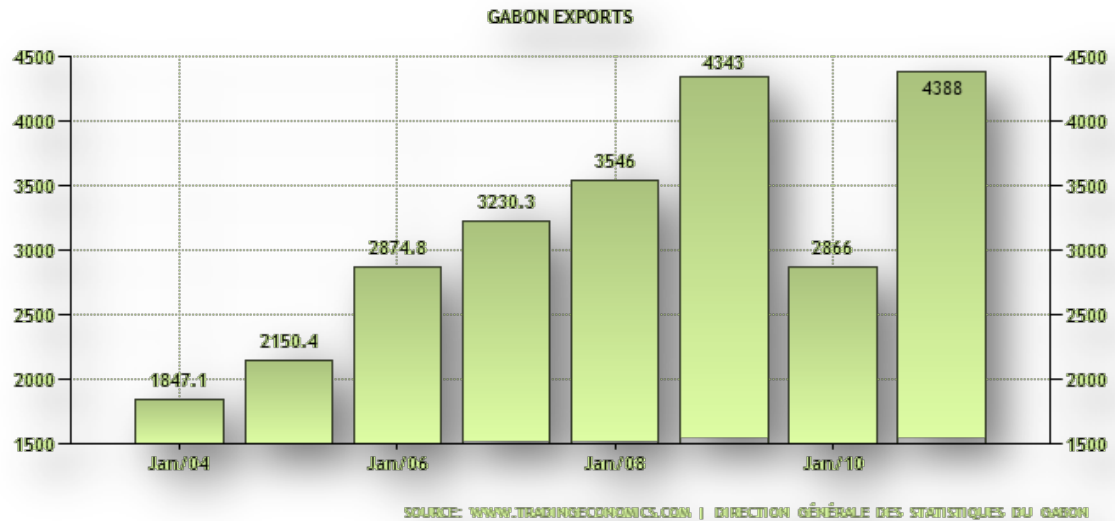
### Exports and Imports<sup>11</sup>

**Exports** in Gabon increased to 4388 million FCFA in 2010 from 2866 million FCFA in 2009. Exports in Gabon is reported by the Direction Générale des Statistiques du Gabon. From 1998 until 2010, Gabon Exports averaged 2613.2 million FCFA reaching an all time high of 4388.0 million FCFA in December of 2010 and a record low of 1125.4 million FCFA in December of 1998. Gabon's main exports are petroleum products (80 percent of total exports). Others include: manganese, uranium and timber. Gabon's main export partner is the United States with 50 percent of total exports. Others include: Netherlands, China and Malaysia.

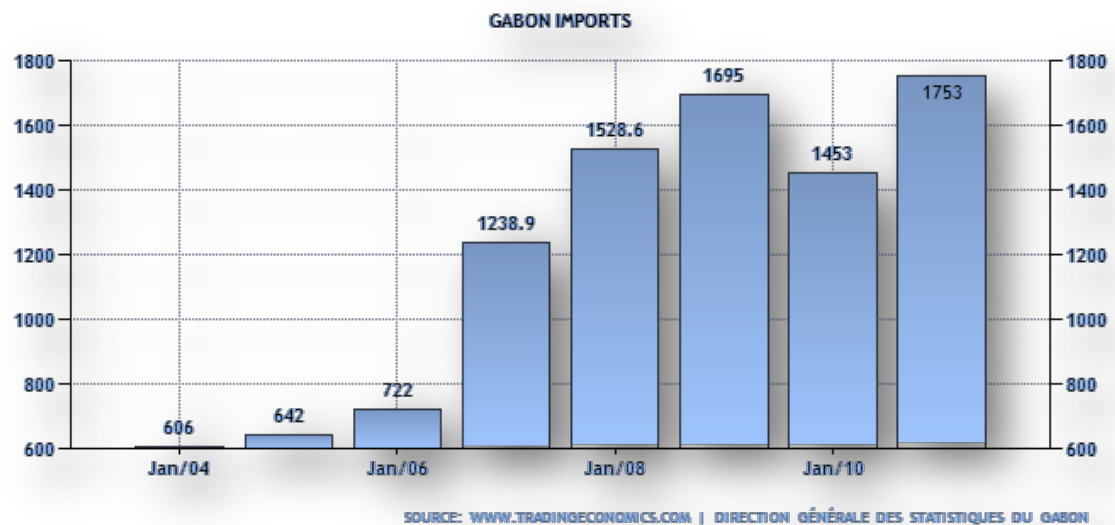
<sup>10</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/gabon/balance-of-trade>

<sup>11</sup> - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/gabon/indicators>





**Imports** in Gabon increased to 1753 million FCFA in 2010 from 1453 million FCFA in 2009. Imports in Gabon is reported by the Direction Générale des Statistiques du Gabon. From 1998 until 2010, Gabon Imports averaged 979.3 million FCFA reaching an all time high of 1753.0 million FCFA in December of 2010 and a record low of 560.6 million FCFA in December of 1999. Gabon’s main imports are: machinery, construction materials, cereals and other foodstuffs. Gabon’s main import partner is France with over 30 percent of total imports. Others include: Belgium, China, United States and Cameroon.



## Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

### Gabon

#### Part A.1

#### Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	1995	
Simple average final bound	2011	21.4	59.6	15.5	Binding coverage:	Total	100
Simple average MFN applied		17.8	21.9	17.2		Non-Ag	100
Trade weighted average					Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)		0
Imports in billion US\$					Ag: Special safeguards (in %)		0

Frequency distribution	Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV
	Tariff lines and import values (in %)								
Agricultural products									
Final bound	0	0	0	0.8	0	0	99.2	0	0
MFN applied	0	11.2	22.3	0	8.2	58.0	0	0	0.3
Imports									
Non-agricultural products									
Final bound	0	0	0	98.8	0	0	1.2	0	0
MFN applied	0.6	3.8	51.1	0	13.2	30.7	0	0	0.5
Imports									

#### Part A.2

#### Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	60.0	0	60	100	20.0	0	30		
Dairy products	60.0	0	60	100	20.0	0	30		
Fruit, vegetables, plants	60.0	0	60	100	26.8	0	30		
Coffee, tea	60.0	0	60	100	29.9	0	30		
Cereals & preparations	60.0	0	60	100	19.6	0	30		
Oilseeds, fats & oils	59.4	0	60	100	20.2	0	30		
Sugars and confectionery	60.0	0	60	100	20.0	0	30		
Beverages & tobacco	60.0	0	60	100	27.2	0	30		
Cotton	60.0	0	60	100	10.0	0	10		
Other agricultural products	58.6	0	60	100	15.9	0	30		
Fish & fish products	15.8	0	60	100	24.4	0	30		
Minerals & metals	15.5	0	60	100	17.0	0	30		
Petroleum	15.0	0	15	100	10.0	0	10		
Chemicals	15.2	0	60	100	11.5	0	30		
Wood, paper, etc.	15.5	0	60	100	19.4	4.5	30		
Textiles	15.1	0	60	100	19.7	0.2	30		
Clothing	15.0	0	15	100	30.0	0	30		
Leather, footwear, etc.	15.0	0	15	100	20.5	0.6	30		
Non-electrical machinery	15.0	0	15	100	12.3	0.4	30		
Electrical machinery	15.0	0	15	100	16.8	0	30		
Transport equipment	15.0	0	15	100	15.6	8.3	30		
Manufactures, n.e.s.	18.6	0	60	100	21.9	0.8	30		

## Part B Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
	in million US\$		95% trade in no. of		traded TL			TL in %	Value in %
			HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted		
<b>Agricultural products</b>									
1. Cameroon	2010	6	3	4	21.7	28.0	28.0	100.0	100.0
2. Central African Republic	2010	6	1	1	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	100.0
3. China	2010	1	1	1	5.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
4. Nigeria	2010	1	1	1	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Morocco	2010	0	1	1	13.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Non-agricultural products</b>									
1. United States	2010	1,418	2	7	1.2	0.1	0.1	98.4	100.0
2. European Union	2010	1,121	4	10	2.3	0.9	0.7	92.8	96.2
3. China	2010	969	3	4	4.6	0.0	0.0	59.3	100.0
4. Malaysia	2010	771	1	1	0.1	2.5	0.0	99.5	50.1
5. Trinidad and Tobago	2010	497	1	1	10.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0

: WTO, ITC, UNCTAD, "World Tariff Profiles 2012", Printed in Switzerland, Page: 79.

## Trade Profile 2012

# Gabon

### BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2011)	1 534	<b>Rank in world trade, 2011</b>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
GDP (million current US\$, 2011)	17 052	Merchandise	85	135
GDP (million current PPP US\$, 2011)	24 487	excluding intra-EU trade	61	109
Current account balance (million US\$, 2005)	1 983	Commercial services	166	103
Trade per capita (US\$, 2007-2009)	7 505	excluding intra-EU trade	140	77
Trade to GDP ratio (2007-2009)	88.1			
			<i>Annual percentage change</i>	
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Real GDP (2005=100)	120	3	7	5
Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	102	0	4	3
Imports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	183	11	3	8

### TRADE POLICY

<b>WTO accession</b>	1 January 1995	<b>Contribution to WTO budget</b> (%, 2012)	0.021
<b>Trade Policy Review</b>	1, 3 October 2007	<b>Import duties collected</b>	
<b>GPA accession</b>	-	in total tax revenue	...
<b>Tariffs and duty free imports</b>		to total imports	...
Tariff binding coverage (%)	100	<b>Number of notifications to WTO and measures in force</b>	
MFN tariffs	<u>Final bound</u> <u>Applied 2011</u>	Outstanding notifications in WTO Central Registry	17
Simple average of import duties		Goods RTAs - services EIAs notified to WTO	1 - 0
All goods	21.4    17.8	Anti-dumping (30 June 2011)	...
Agricultural goods (AOA)	59.6    21.9	Countervailing duties (30 June 2011)	...
Non-agricultural goods	15.5    17.2	Safeguards (26 October 2011)	0
Non <i>ad-valorem</i> duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0    0.5	<b>Number of disputes</b> (complainant - defendant)	
MFN duty free imports (% , 2007)		Requests for consultation	0 - 0
in agricultural goods (AOA)	2.0	Original panel / Appellate Body (AB) reports	0 - 0
in non-agricultural goods	7.4	Compliance panel / AB reports (Article 21.5 DSU)	0 - 0
<b>Services sectors with GATS commitments</b>	15	Arbitration awards (Article 22.6 DSU)	0 - 0

**MERCHANDISE TRADE**

	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Merchandise exports, f.o.b. (million US\$)	12 000	15	62	38
Merchandise imports, c.i.f. (million US\$)	3 800	17	19	27
	2011 a			2011 a
<b>Share in world total exports</b>	0.07			0.02
<b>Share in world total imports</b>				
<b>Breakdown in economy's total exports</b>				
By main commodity group (ITS)				
Agricultural products	6.0			18.0
Fuels and mining products	90.8			6.3
Manufactures	2.6			75.3
By main destination				
1. United States	59.0			65.1
2. European Union (27)	17.9			7.1
3. China	8.0			4.9
4. Malaysia	4.0			2.1
5. Korea, Republic of	1.6			2.1

**COMMERCIAL SERVICES TRADE**

	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2009	2005-2009	2008	2009
Commercial services exports (million US\$)	142	4	16	-12
Commercial services imports (million US\$)	1 253	5	12	-22
	2009 a			2009 a
<b>Share in world total exports</b>	0.00			0.04
<b>Share in world total imports</b>				
<b>Breakdown in economy's total exports</b>				
By principal services item				
Transportation	22.0			31.4
Travel	7.7			26.9
Other commercial services	70.3			41.7

**INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY**

Patent grants by patent office			Trademark registrations by office			
Residents	Non-residents	Total	Direct residents	Direct non-residents	Madrid	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Breakdowns by destination/origin refer to 2009. Breakdowns by services items refer to 2005.

Extracted from: World Trade Organization (WTO), "Trade Profiles 2012", page 68.

**Gabon - Foreign direct investment<sup>12</sup>****Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)**

Definition: Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.

**Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$)**

Definition: Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows total net, that is, net FDI in the reporting economy from foreign sources less net FDI by the reporting economy to the rest of the world. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

**Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)**

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) in Gabon was 4.27 as of 2011. Its highest value over the past 33 years was 4.45 in 2004, while its lowest value was -8.59 in 1996.

<sup>12</sup> - <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/gabon/foreign-direct-investment>

## Gabon Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture, Industry and Mines

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, d'Industrie et des Mines du Gabon (CCAIMG)

Mr. Jean Baptiste BIKALOU: President  
M. Lin-Francois MADJOUA: Secretary General

Contact Info:  
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### Trade Contacts (<http://www.yellowpagesofafrica.com/country/gabon/>)

#### Ministries

##### Communication, Economie Numerique

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📠 (241) 76 01 09

##### Economie, Commerce & Industrie & Tourisme

🏠 BP. 165 - LIBREVILLE - GABON

☎ (241) 79 50 00

##### Mines, Petrole & Hydrocarbures

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☎ (241) 74 47 83

📠 (241) 72 49 90

##### Transports

🏠 BP. 2087 - LIBREVILLE - GABON

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#### Banks and Financial organizations

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📠 (241) 74 26 99

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#### Exchange Offices & Transfers of Funds

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#### WESTERN UNION BGFIBANK

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### Investments

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### Transport of Funds

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#### SGS SECURITE

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 (241) 44 25 16


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### Commercial Representation

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## General Trade

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### BEGOU BITIA

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✉ begoubitia@inet.ga

### CK 2

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## International Transport

### AGS GABON

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### AGS GABON

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### GETMA GABON

🏠 BP. 7510 - LIBREVILLE - GABON  
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### GETMA GABON

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