

Profile of Kingdom of Jordan



Jordan at a Glance

Capital:	Amman
Official language:	Arabic
Population:	٧,٩٣٠,٤٩١ (July ٢٠١٤ est.)
Government:	parliamentary constitutional monarchy
National or Regional Currency:	Jordanian Dinar, JOD
Area:	total: ٨٩,٣٤٢ sq km ; land: ٨٨,٤٨٠ sq km ; water: ٥٤٠ sq km

Location: Middle East, northwest of Saudi Arabia, between Israel (to the west) and Iraq

Geographic coordinates: ٣١ ٠٠ N, ٣٦ ٠٠ E

Map references: Middle East

Terrain: mostly desert plateau in east, highland area in west; Great Rift Valley separates East and West Banks of the Jordan River

Elevation Extremes(M): lowest point: Dead Sea - ٤٠٨ m ; highest point: Jabal Umm ad Dami ١,٨٥٤ m

Land Boundaries(Km): total: ١,٧٤٤ km; border countries: Iraq ١٧٩ km, Israel ٣٠٧ km, Saudi Arabia ٧٣١ km, Syria ٣٧٩ km, West Bank ١٤٨ km

Coastline: ٢٦ km

Maritime Claims: territorial sea: ٣ nm




Geography - Note: strategic location at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba and as the Arab country that shares the longest border with Israel and the occupied West Bank^١

History

Jordan is a young state that occupies an ancient land, one that bears the traces of many civilizations. Separated from ancient Palestine by the Jordan River, the region played a prominent role in biblical history. The ancient biblical kingdoms of Moab, Gilead, and Edom lie within its borders, as does the famed red stone city of Petra, the capital of the Nabatean kingdom and of the Roman province of Arabia Petraea. British traveler Gertrude Bell said of Petra, "It is like a fairy tale city, all pink and wonderful." Part of the Ottoman Empire until ١٩١٨ and later a mandate of the United Kingdom, Jordan has been an independent kingdom since ١٩٤٦. It is among the most politically liberal countries of the Arab world, and, although it shares in the troubles affecting the region, its rulers have expressed a commitment to maintaining peace and stability.

The capital and largest city in the country is Amman—named for the Ammonites, who made the city their capital in the ١٢th century BCE. Amman was later a great city of Middle Eastern antiquity, Philadelphia, of the Roman Decapolis, and now serves as one of the region's principal commercial and transportation centres as well as one of the Arab world's major cultural capitals.^٢

Government

Country name:	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Government type:	parliamentary constitutional monarchy
Capital:	Amman
Administrative divisions:	١٢ governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); 'Ajlun, Al 'Aqabah, Al Balqa', Al Karak, Al Mafrqa, Al  Asimah (Amman), At Tafilah, Az Zarqa', Irbid, Jarash, Ma'an, Madaba
Independence:	٢٥ May ١٩٤٦ (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)
National holiday:	Independence Day, ٢٥ May (١٩٤٦)
Constitution:	previous ١٩٢٨ (preindependence); latest initially adopted ٢٨ November ١٩٤٧, revised and ratified ١ January ١٩٥٢
Legal system:	mixed system developed from codes instituted by the Ottoman Empire (based on French law), British common law, and Islamic law
Suffrage:	١٨ years of age; universal
Executive branch:	Executive branch: chief of state: King ABDALLAH II (since ٧ February ١٩٩٩); Crown Prince HUSSEIN (born ٢٨ June ١٩٩٤), eldest son of King ABDALLAH II head of government: Prime Minister Hani MULKI (since ١ June ٢٠١٦)

^١ <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/jordan/Geography/>

^٢ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Jordan>

	<p>cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister in consultation with the monarch</p> <p>elections/appointments: the monarchy is hereditary; prime minister appointed by the monarch</p>
Legislative branch:	<p>Legislative branch: description: bicameral National Assembly or Majlis al-'Umma consists of the Senate, or the House of Notables or Majlis al-Ayan (٦٥ seats; members appointed by the monarch to serve ٤-year terms) and the Chamber of Deputies or House of Representatives or Majlis al-Nuwaab (١٣٠ seats; ١١٥ members directly elected in single- and multi-seat constituencies by open-list proportional representation vote and ١٥ seats for women; ١٢ of the ١١٥ seats reserved for Christian, Chechen, and Circassian candidates; members serve ٤-year terms)</p> <p>elections: Chamber of Deputies - last held on ٢٠ September ٢٠١٦ (next to be held in ٢٠٢٠)</p> <p>election results: Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA</p>
Judicial branch:	<p>Judicial branch: highest court(s): Court of Cassation or Supreme Court (consists of ١٥ judges including the chief justice; ٧-judge panels for important cases and ٥ judge panels for most appeals cases); Constitutional Court (consists of ٩ members including the court chairman)</p> <p>judge selection and term of office: Supreme Court chief justice appointed by the king; other judges nominated by the Judicial Council, an ١١-member judicial policy-making body consisting of high-level judicial officials and judges, and approved by the king; judge tenure NA; Constitutional Court members appointed by the king for ٦-year non-renewable terms with one-third of the membership renewed every ٢ years</p> <p>subordinate courts: Courts of Appeal; Major Felonies Court; Courts of First Instance; Magistrate Courts; religious courts; state security courts</p>

Source: <https://www.indexmundi.com/jordan/#Government>

Human Development Trend of Jordan

Human development Ranking in ٢٠١٧: ٩٥

Year	value
٢٠١٠	٠,٧٢٨
٢٠١٢	٠,٧٢٦
٢٠١٤	٠,٧٣٠
٢٠١٥	٠,٧٣٣
٢٠١٦	٠,٧٣٥
٢٠١٧	٠,٧٣٥

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/٢٠١٨_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Human Development Indicators

Health

Indicator	value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP)(%) ٢٠١٥	٦,٣
Under-five mortality (per ١٠٠٠ live birth) ٢٠١٦	١٧,٦
Life expectancy at birth ٢٠١٧	٧٤,٥

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/٢٠١٨_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Education

Indicator	Value
Government expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%) ٢٠١٢-٢٠١٧	٣,٩
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort) ٢٠٠٧-٢٠١٦	٢,١
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) ٢٠١٧	١٣,١
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged ١٥ and above)	٩٧,٩
Mean years of schooling (of adults) ٢٠١٧	١٠,٤

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/٢٠١٨_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Jordan Economy overview

Jordan is a small country that has emerged as the "business capital of the Levant". The free market economy of Jordan has grown ٧% annually since the accession of King Abdullah in ١٩٩٩. It relies on foreign trade for its energy and natural resource requirements. Due to the implementation of liberal economic policies, the nation has become one of the most competitive Middle Eastern economy. Jordan boasts a modern and developed banking system and is attracting significant foreign investment. This has also enabled the country to smoothly tackle the global financial downturn of the late ٢٠٠٠s. Jordan shares healthy relations with the UK and the US, being a pro-Western regime.

Jordanian Economic Profile: Statistics

Jordan's GDP (Purchasing Power Parity) was \$٣٤,٦١٧ billion in ٢٠١٠. That makes Jordan the ٩٨th largest economy in the world, up from \$٣٣.١٧٥ billion in ٢٠٠٩.

٢٠٠٤ - ٢٠٠٨ were good years for Jordanians, with the economy registering consistent ٨% and above growth rates. Although Jordan struggled during the financial crisis, it still managed to grow, at a ٢,٣٥% rate in ٢٠٠٩ and ٣,٤% in ٢٠١٠. Growth is expected to be in the ٤,٠% - ٥,٥% range this year until ٢٠١٥.

The benefits of this growth has not been equally felt. Jordan is one of the poorer countries in the world, ranking at 107th in terms of GDP Per Capita on a PPP basis. For 2010, that figure stood at \$5,608,79. Although per capita income is growing, and is expected to reach \$5,839 in 2011 and \$6,996 by 2015, this grow is slower than overall GDP growth.

The reason is simple. Jordan is a young country with a high birth rate, so the population is growing faster than economic opportunities are. By 2011, the population would have increased to 6,208 million, 6,803 million by 2015.

The unemployment rate is rate is still high at 13%, but that is less than the 14% - 15% range that was seen in most of the 2000 - 2009 period. It is further expected to moderate to 12% - 12.5% in coming years.

14.2% of people are estimated to live below the poverty line. Jordan enjoyed many years of low inflation, helped by fuel subsidies, but by 2008 that had started to change. In 2008 inflation reached a shocking 13.944% on average, but in 2009 prices actually fell by -0.672% per cent.

Inflation came back in 2010, averaging 5.56%, and it is expected to average 5% in 2011 before dropping down to a manageable 2% - 4% range. Rising food prices and poor living conditions are major areas of complaint for many Jordanians.⁷

Economic Indicators

Markets	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
CURRENCY	0.71	0.71			2008-2019	Daily
GDP	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GDP	40,07	36,60	0,06:40,07	USD Billion	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP Annual Growth Rate	2	2,1	-1,11:10,40	%	Sep/18	Quarterly
GDP PER CAPITA	3238	3208	1663:3278	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	8337	8390	6,69:9749	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
Labor	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
POPULATION	10,31	10,11	0,84:10,31	Million	Dec/18	Yearly
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	18,7	18,6	10,8:18,7	%	Dec/18	Quarterly
Prices	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INFLATION RATE	0,2	2	-8,28:32,91	%	Feb/19	monthly

⁷ http://www.economywatch.com/world_economy/jordan/

Money	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INTEREST RATE	٤,٧٥	٤,٧٥	٢,٥:٩	%	Feb/١٩	daily
Trade	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
BALANCE OF TRADE	- ٧٢,٢٠٠	- ٧٦٣٩٧٩	-١,٣٤٥٥٣:- ٣٤٠٠	JOD Thousands	Dec/١٨	Monthly
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-٥٣٥	-٨٢٤	-١٢٩٩:٤٧٣	JOD Thousands	Sep/١٨	Quarterly
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	-١٠,٦	-٩,٥	-١٨,٠٤:١١,٥	%	Dec/١٧	Yearly
EXPORTS	٥٥١٤٠٠	٤٥٢٣٤٨	١١٠:٦١٢٨٣١	JOD Thousands	Dec/١٨	Monthly
IMPORTS	١٢٧١٦٠ ٠	١٢١٦٣٢ ٧	٥,٩٠:١٥٣٣٠ ٨٧	JOD Thousands	Dec/١٧	Monthly
Government	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	٩٥,٨٥	٩٥,١	٦,٢٤:٢٢٠	%	Dec/١٧	Yearly
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	-٢,٦	-٣,٢	-٨,٩:١٠,١١	% of GDP	Dec/١٧	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	٤٥					Monthly

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/jordan/indicators>

GDP

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Jordan was worth ٤٠,٠٧ billion US dollars in ٢٠١٧. The GDP value of Jordan represents ٠,٠٦ percent of the world economy. GDP in Jordan averaged ١٠,٢٥ USD Billion from ١٩٦٥ until ٢٠١٧, reaching an all time high of ٤٠,٠٧ USD Billion in ٢٠١٧ and a record low of ٠,٥٦ USD Billion in ١٩٦٨.^٤

^٤ <https://tradingeconomics.com/jordan/gdp>



GDP Annual Growth Rate

The Jordanian economy expanded 3 percent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2018, following a 2.1 percent growth in the previous quarter. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Jordan averaged 28.8 percent from 1993 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 40.07 percent in the first quarter of 2018 and a record low of -1.11 percent in the first quarter of 1996.[°]



GDP per Capita

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Jordan was last recorded at 3238,30 US dollars in 2017. The GDP per Capita in Jordan is equivalent to 26 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita

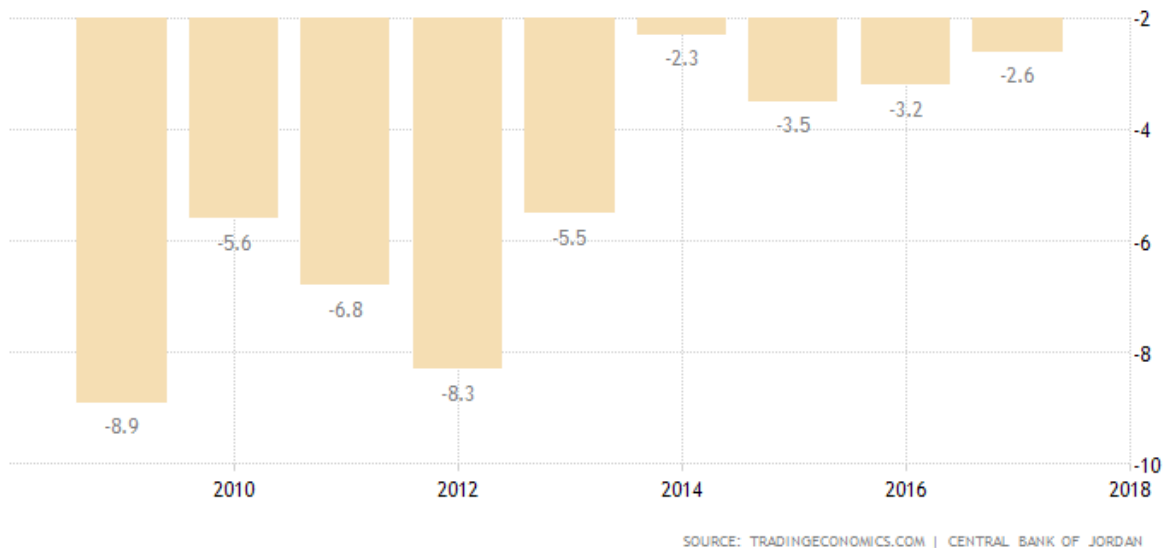
[°] <https://tradingeconomics.com/jordan/gdp-growth-annual>

in Jordan averaged ٢٩٨٣,٠٧ USD from ١٩٧٥ until ٢٠١٧, reaching an all time high of ٣٧٨٦,٥٠ USD in ٢٠٠٩ and a record low of ١٦٦٣ USD in ١٩٧٥.^٦



Government Budget

Jordan recorded a Government Budget deficit equal to ٢,٦٠ percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in ٢٠١٧. Government Budget in Jordan averaged -١,١٨ percent of GDP from ١٩٩٠ until ٢٠١٧, reaching an all time high of ١٠,١١ percent of GDP in ١٩٩٢ and a record low of -٨,٩٠ percent of GDP in ٢٠٠٩.^٧



^٦ <https://tradingeconomics.com/jordan/gdp-per-capita>

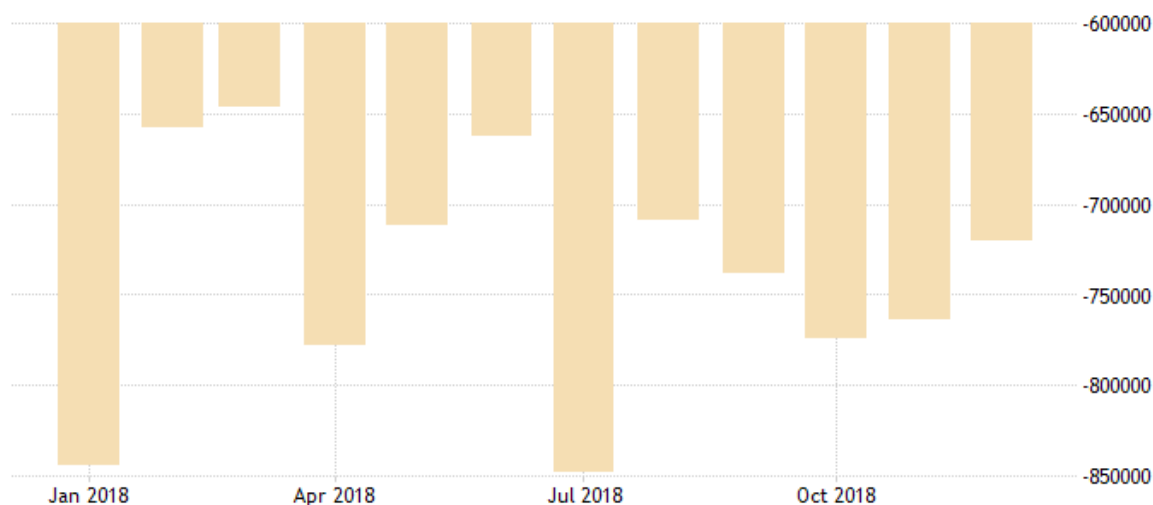
^٧ <https://tradingeconomics.com/jordan/government-budget>

Evaluation of Foreign Trade

Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
Balance of Trade	-٧٢٠,٢٠٠	-٧٦٣٩٧٩,٤٠	-٣٤٠٠,٠٠	-١٠,٣٤٥٥٣,٠٠	JOD Thousands
Current Account	-٥٣٤,٨٠	-٨٢٣,٥٠	٤٧٣,٠٠	-١٢٩٨,٦٠	JOD Million
Current Account to GDP	-١٠,٦	-٩,٥	١١,٥	-١٨,٠٤	percent
Exports	٥٥١٤٠٠,٠٠	٤٥٢٣٤٧,٨٠	٦١٢٨٣١,٠	١١٠,٠٠	JOD Thousands
Imports	١٢٧١٦٠,٠٠	١٢١٦٣٢٧,٠	١٥٣٣,٨٧,٠	٥٠٩٠,٠٠	USD Million

Balance of Trade

The trade deficit in Jordan decreased ١٦,٣ percent year-on-year to JOD ٧٢٠,٢ million in December of ٢٠١٨ from JOD ٨٦٠,٧ million a year ago. Exports went up ٧,٩ percent year-on-year to JOD ٥٥١,٤ million while imports dropped ٧,٣ percent to JOD ١٢٧١,٦ million. Considering full ٢٠١٨, Jordan's trade gap decreased ٤,٢ percent to JOD ٨٨٣٤,٧ million from JOD ٩٢٢٠,٦ million in the previous year. Balance of Trade in Jordan averaged -٢٤٩٥٠,٦,٢٠ JOD Thousands from ١٩٧٢ until ٢٠١٨, reaching an all time high of -٣٤٠٠ JOD Thousands in January of ١٩٧٤ and a record low of -١٠,٣٤٥٥٣ JOD Thousands in April of ٢٠١٤.[^]

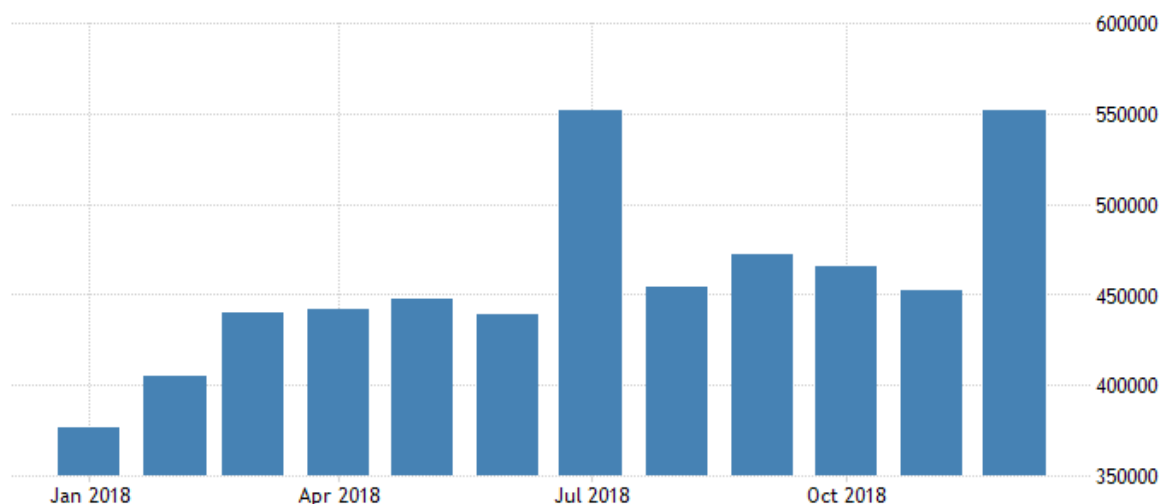


SOURCE: [TRADINGECONOMICS.COM](https://tradingeconomics.com/jordan/balance-of-trade) | DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, JORDAN

[^] <https://tradingeconomics.com/jordan/balance-of-trade>

Gambia Exports and Imports

Exports from Jordan went up ٧,٩ percent year-on-year to JOD ٥٥١,٤ million in December ٢٠١٨. Exports in Jordan averaged ١٦٣٦٣٥,٠٨ JOD Thousands from ١٩٧٢ until ٢٠١٨, reaching an all time high of ٦١٢٨٣١ JOD Thousands in August of ٢٠٠٨ and a record low of ١١٠ JOD Thousands in October of ١٩٧٣.^٩

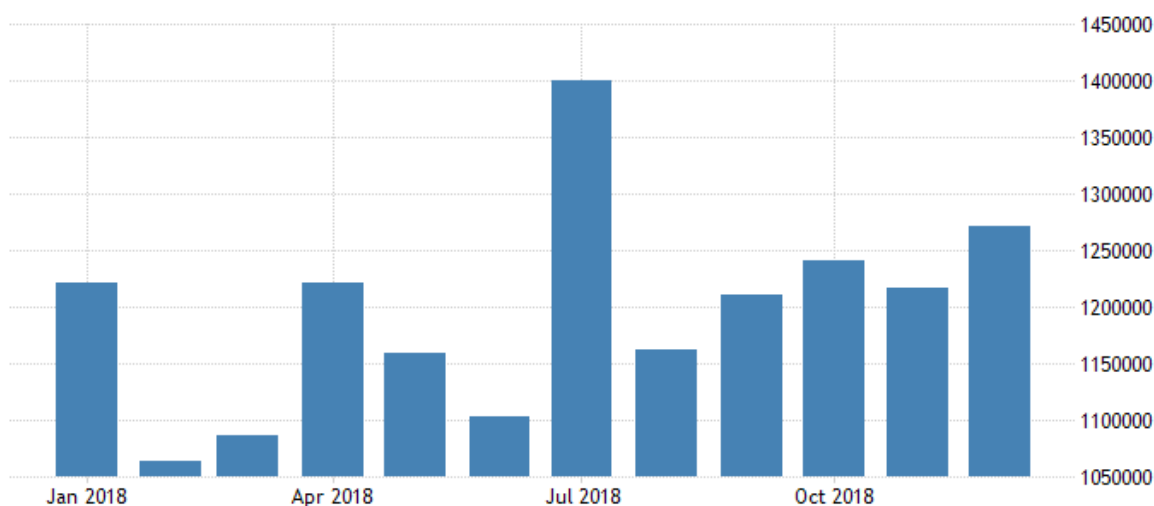


SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF JORDAN

Imports to Jordan dropped ٧,٣ percent year-on-year to JOD ١٢٧١,٦ million in December ٢٠١٨. Imports in Jordan averaged ٤١٢٩٢٨,٧٣ JOD Thousands from ١٩٧٢ until ٢٠١٨, reaching an all time high of ١٥٣٣٠٨٧ JOD Thousands in April of ٢٠١٤ and a record low of ٥٠٩٠ JOD Thousands in January of ١٩٧٤.^{١٠}

^٩ <https://tradingeconomics.com/jordan/exports>

^{١٠} <https://tradingeconomics.com/jordan/imports>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF JORDAN

Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Jordan

Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	2000
Simple average final bound		16.2	23.8	15.1	Binding coverage: Total	100
Simple average MFN applied	2016	9.7	16.8	8.6	Non-Ag	100
Trade weighted average	2015	8.1	9.9	7.5	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	0
Imports in billion US\$	2015	15.2	3.7	11.5	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 %)								in %
Agricultural products										
Final bound		1.2	15.7	15.4	10.9	27.5	25.6	0.2	3.4	0.8
MFN applied	2016	35.3	8.7	7.8	0.6	22.5	21.9	0.1	2.2	0.8
Imports	2015	62.0	0.9	2.1	2.0	19.4	11.6	0.5	0.2	1.4
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound		7.0	22.5	16.5	8.2	23.9	21.8	0.0	0	0.1
MFN applied	2016	57.2	4.5	7.4	0.9	14.4	15.6	0	0	0
Imports	2015	60.8	4.2	6.8	2.3	12.7	13.3	0	0	0

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	13.6	0	30	100	10.7	18.9	30	4.4	77.8
Dairy products	16.1	7.5	30	100	8.2	57.1	30	1.7	79.5
Fruit, vegetables, plants	23.5	0	79	100	19.8	15.8	35	3.2	14.7
Coffee, tea	20.5	0	30	100	13.3	39.6	30	1.5	23.1
Cereals & preparations	17.1	5.4	80	100	10.4	40.9	40	7.6	75.6
Oilseeds, fats & oils	16.4	0	30	100	9.2	63.2	30	2.5	80.0
Sugars and confectionery	19.1	0	30	100	7.2	70.6	30	1.4	77.0
Beverages & tobacco	97.9	0	200	100	78.2	20.1	200	1.2	6.1
Cotton	9.0	0	10	100	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
Other agricultural products	15.6	1.6	30	100	10.0	51.8	30	0.8	70.2
Fish & fish products	19.7	0	30	100	10.7	46.9	30	0.7	87.5
Minerals & metals	19.3	0.1	30	100	10.5	46.9	30	19.0	57.2
Petroleum	15.3	0	20	100	10.3	24.7	20	2.7	2.3
Chemicals	5.2	10.5	30	100	1.2	83.6	30	12.9	76.9
Wood, paper, etc.	21.2	1.2	30	100	12.8	45.8	30	4.5	63.6
Textiles	15.5	0.2	30	100	4.4	76.0	30	1.9	65.7
Clothing	19.5	0	20	100	19.6	0.5	20	1.8	0.0
Leather, footwear, etc.	23.5	0	30	100	8.4	46.8	30	1.3	9.8
Non-electrical machinery	10.3	17.6	30	100	5.7	73.7	30	9.3	53.5
Electrical machinery	17.0	22.9	30	100	12.0	52.4	30	7.2	70.3
Transport equipment	13.1	9.6	30	100	7.9	55.3	30	11.3	76.8
Manufactures, n.e.s.	20.7	13.4	60	100	18.2	26.3	30	3.0	50.6

Part B Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref.	Duty-free imports	
	in million		95% trade in no. of		traded TL		margin	TL	Value
	US\$		HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted	in %	in %
Agricultural products									
1. Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	2015	255	18	42	4.3	1.9	1.9	100.0	100.0
2. United Arab Emirates	2015	127	14	34	7.3	17.6	17.6	100.0	100.0
3. Israel	2015	107	3	10	11.6	11.3	9.9	72.5	96.1
4. Kuwait, the State of	2015	78	16	46	3.8	2.5	2.5	100.0	100.0
5. Qatar	2015	61	15	37	4.9	1.4	1.4	100.0	100.0
Non-agricultural products									
1. United States of America	2015	1,428	8	34	6.4	23.6	23.6	100.0	100.0
2. India	2015	851	3	8	8.9	5.5	0.0	2.1	0.6
3. Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	2015	727	30	131	4.7	3.7	3.7	100.0	100.0
4. European Union	2015	321	28	85	4.5	4.8	4.8	100.0	100.0
5. Israel	2015	303	13	43	5.1	1.6	1.4	77.3	97.4

Source: WTO, ITC, UNCTAD, "World Tariff Profiles 2017", Printed in Switzerland, Page: 102.

Trade Profile ٢٠١٧

Jordan

GDP (million current US\$, 2016)	38 743	Rank in world trade, 2016	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
GDP per capita (US\$, 2014-2016)	5 479	Merchandise	92	72
Current account balance (% GDP, 2016)	-9.4	excluding intra-EU trade	67	49
Trade per capita (US\$, 2014-2016)	2 707	Commercial services	72	76
Trade (% GDP, 2014-2016)	49.4	excluding intra-EU trade	46	52

MERCHANDISE TRADE

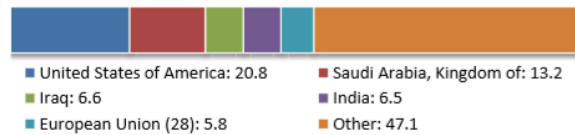
	Value	Annual percentage change		
Million US\$	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	7 509	1	-7	-4
Merchandise imports, c.i.f.	19 207	4	-11	-6
	2016			2016
Share in world total exports (%)	0.05	Share in world total imports (%)		0.12

Breakdown in economy's total exports

By main commodity group, % (2015)

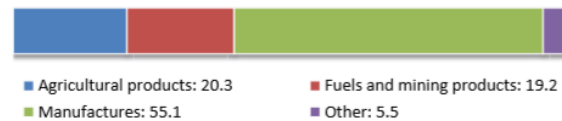


By main destination, % (2016)

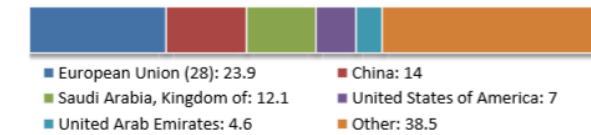


Breakdown in economy's total imports

By main commodity group, % (2015)



By main origin, % (2016)



Agricultural Products

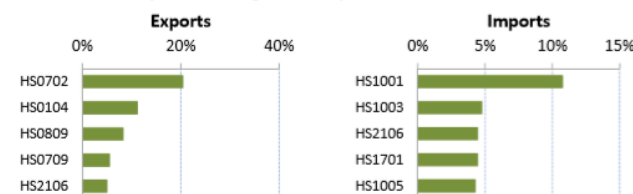
Top exported products (Million US\$)

	Value
2016	
HS0702 Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	256
HS0104 Live sheep and goats	140
HS0809 Apricots, cherries, peaches	103
HS0709 Other vegetables, fresh or chilled	69
HS2106 Other food preparations	62

Top imported products (Million US\$)

	Value
2016	
HS1001 Wheat and meslin	431
HS1003 Barley	190
HS2106 Other food preparations	178
HS1701 Cane or beet sugar	178
HS1005 Maize (corn)	171

Share in economy's trade in agricultural products



Value

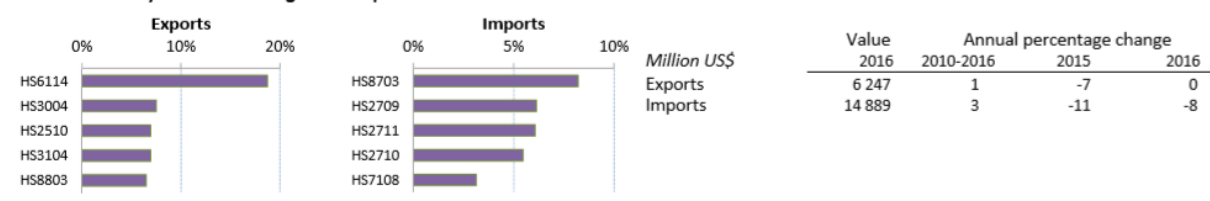
Exports
Imports

	Value	Annual percentage change		
	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Exports	1 252	2	-6	-19
Imports	4 010	9	-4	4

Non-Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)		Value 2016	Top imported products (Million US\$)		Value 2016
HS6114	Other garments	1 172	HS8703	Motor cars for transport of persons	1 222
HS3004	Medicaments in measured doses	468	HS2709	Petroleum oils, crude	914
HS2510	Natural calcium phosphates	434	HS2711	Petroleum gases	904
HS3104	Potassic fertilisers	434	HS2710	Petroleum oils, other than crude	815
HS8803	Parts of goods 8801, 8802	406	HS7108	Gold	468

Share in economy's trade in non-agricultural products



World Trade Organization - Trade Profiles 2017

Activate Wind

Jordan

TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Million US\$	Value	Annual percentage change		
	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Commercial services exports	6 041	2	-10	2
Commercial services imports	4 335	0	-3	-2
Share in world total exports (%)	0.13	Share in world total imports (%)		
				0.09

Breakdown in economy's total exports

By main services item, % (2016)

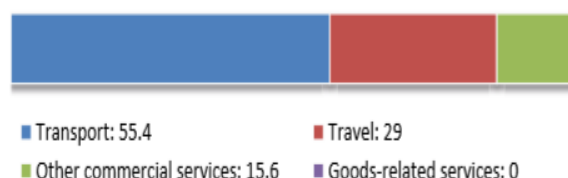


By main destination

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Breakdown in economy's total imports

By main services item, % (2016)



By main origin

NO DATA AVAILABLE

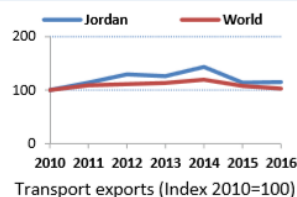
Activate Wir

FATS sales

Inward (million US\$)
Outward (million US\$)

Value	Annual percentage change	
2016	2010-2016	2015
...
...

NO DATA AVAILABLE

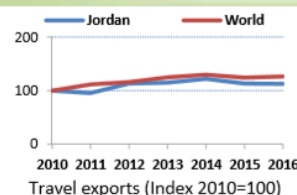
Transport

Million US\$

Exports
Imports

Exports
By sea
By air
By other

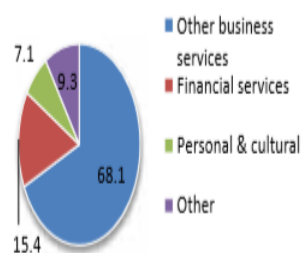
Value	Annual percentage change	
2016	2010-2016	2015
1 287	2	-20
2 400	2	-6
...
...
...
...
...
...

Travel

Million US\$

Exports
Imports

Value	Annual percentage change	
2016	2010-2016	2015
4 044	2	-7
1 258	-4	2
...
...
...
...
...
...

Other Commercial Services and Goods-related Services**Exports of OCS by main item (2016)**

Million US\$

Other commercial services

Exports
Imports

Goods-related services

Exports
Imports

Value	Annual percentage change	
2016	2010-2016	2015
711	5	-7
678	2	1
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY**Patent applications, 2015**

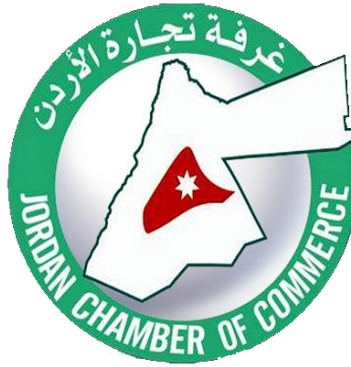
Residents	Non-residents	Total
41	294	335

Trademark applications, 2015

Residents	Non-residents	Total
2 725	4 760	7 485

Industrial design applications, 2015

Residents	Non-residents	Total
55	47	102



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Chairman of Jordan Chamber of Commerce

Nael Raja Al Kabariti