Profile

State of Kuwait

Kuwait at a Glance

Capital:	Kuwait City
Official language:	Arabic
Population:	٢،٨٧٥،٤٢٢ (July ٢٠١٧ est.)
Government:	constitutional monarchy
Establishment	١٩ June ١٩٦١ (from the UK)
National or Regional Currency:	Kuwaiti dinar (KWD)
Area:	total: ١٧،٨١٨ sq km ; land: ١٧،٨١٨ sq km ; water: ٠ sq km

Location: Middle East, bordering the Persian Gulf, between Iraq and Saudi Arabia

Geographic Coordinates: ٢٩ ٣٠ N, ٤٥ ٤٥ E

Map References: Middle East

Area - Comparative: slightly smaller than New Jersey

Terrain: flat to slightly undulating desert plain

Elevation Extremes(M): lowest point: Persian Gulf ٠ m ; highest point: unnamed elevation ٣٠٦ m

Land Boundaries(Km): total: ٤٧٥ km ; **border countries**: Iraq ٢٥٤ km, Saudi Arabia ٢٢١ km

Coastline: ٤٩٩ km

Maritime Claims: territorial sea: ١٢ nm

Geography - Note: strategic location at head of Persian Gulf[١]

History

Kuwait has been ruled by the AL-SABAH dynasty since the ١٨th century. The threat of Ottoman invasion in ١٨٩٩ prompted Amir Mubarak AL-SABAH to seek protection from Britain, ceding foreign and defense responsibility to Britain until ١٩٦١, when the country attained its independence. Kuwait was attacked and overrun by Iraq on ٢ August ١٩٩٠. Following several weeks of aerial bombardment, a US-led UN coalition began a ground assault on ٢٣ February ١٩٩١ that liberated Kuwait in four days. Kuwait spent more than $٥ billion to repair oil infrastructure damaged during ١٩٩٠-٩١. The AL-SABAH family returned to power in ١٩٩١ and established one of the most independent legislatures in the Arab World. The country witnessed the historic election in ٢٠٠٩ of four women to its National Assembly. Amid the ٢٠١٠-١١ uprisings and protests across the Arab world, stateless Arabs, known as bidoon, staged small protests in early ٢٠١١ demanding citizenship, jobs, and other benefits available to Kuwaiti nationals. Youth activist groups' repeated rallies in ٢٠١١ for the dismissal of a prime minister seen as being corrupt, ultimately led to his resignation in late ٢٠١١. Demonstrations renewed in late ٢٠١٢ in response to an Amiri decree amending the electoral law. The opposition, led by a coalition of Sunni Islamists, tribalists, some liberals, and myriad youth groups, largely boycotted legislative elections in ٢٠١٢ and ٢٠١٣, which ushered in a legislature more amenable to the government's agenda. However, the opposition, expressing strong opposition to the government's fiscal reforms, participated in the November ٢٠١٦ National Assembly election and won almost half of the positions. Since coming to power in ٢٠٠٦, the Amir has dissolved the National Assembly on seven occasions (the Constitutional Court annulled the Assembly in June ٢٠١٢ and again in June ٢٠١٣) and shuffled the cabinet over a dozen times, usually citing political stagnation and gridlock between the legislature and the government.[٢]

Government

Country name:	**State of Kuwait**
Government type:	constitutional monarchy
Capital:	Kuwait city
Administrative divisions:	٦ governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Ahmadi, Al 'Asimah, Al Farwaniyah, Al Jahra', Hawalli, Mubarak al Kabir
Independence:	١٩ June ١٩٦١ (from the UK)

[١] http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/kuwait/Geography/
[٢] https://www.indexmundi.com/kuwait/background.html

National holiday:	National Day, ٢٥ February (١٩٥٠)
Constitution:	**history:** approved and promulgated ١١ November ١٩٦٢
Legal system:	mixed legal system consisting of English common law, French civil law, and Islamic religious law
Suffrage:	٢١ years of age and at least ٢٠-year citizenship; universal; note - in early ٢٠١٧, legislation was introduced to lower the voting age to ١٨ and instate suffrage for the armed forces and police
Executive branch:	**chief of state:** Amir SABAH al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah (since ٢٩ January ٢٠٠٦); Crown Prince NAWAF al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah (born ٢٥ June ١٩٣٧) **head of government:** Prime Minister JABIR AL-MUBARAK al-Hamad al-Sabah (since ٣٠ November ٢٠١١); First Deputy Prime Minister NASIR al-Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah (since ١٢ December ٢٠١٧); Deputy Prime Ministers SABAH al-KHALD al-Sabah (since ٤ August ٢٠١٣), KHALD al-Jarrah al-Sabah (since December ٢٠١٦), Anas al-SALEH (since ٢٠١٥) **cabinet:** Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister, approved by the amir **elections/appointments:** amir chosen from within the ruling family, confirmed by the National Assembly; prime minister and deputy prime ministers appointed by the amir
Legislative branch:	**description:** unicameral National Assembly or Majlis al-Umma (٦٥ seats; ٥٠ members directly elected in multi-seat constituencies by simple majority vote and ١٥ ex-officio members - cabinet ministers - appointed by the prime minister; members serve ٤-year terms) **elections:** last held on ٢٦ November ٢٠١٦ (next to be held in ٢٠٢٠) **election results:** preliminary results - opposition groups including those linked to the Muslim Brotherhood and Salafists ٢٤ seats, other ٢٦
Judicial branch:	**highest court(s):** Constitutional Court (consists of ٥ judges); Supreme Court or Court of Cassation (organized into several circuits, each with ٥ judges) **judge selection and term of office:** all Kuwaiti judges appointed by the Amir upon recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council, a consultative body comprised of Kuwaiti judges and Ministry of Justice officials **subordinate courts:** High Court of Appeal; Court of First Instance; Summary Court

Source: https://www.indexmundi.com/kuwait/government_profile.html

International Human Development Trend

Human Development Index

Year	value
٢٠١٠	٠,٧٩٢
٢٠١٢	٠,٧٩٦
٢٠١٤	٠,٧٩٩
٢٠١٥	٠,٨٠٢
٢٠١٦	٠,٨٠٤
٢٠١٧	٠,٨٠٣

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	٤,٠
Under-five morality (per ١،٠٠٠ live birth) ٢٠١٦	٨,٤
Life expectancy at birth ٢٠١٧	٧٤,٨

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	…
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort) ٢٠٠٧-٢٠١٦	٣,٩
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) ٢٠١٧	١٣,٦
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged ١٥ and above)	٩٥,٧
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	٧,٣

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

Economy - overview:

Kuwait has a geographically small, but wealthy, relatively open economy with crude oil reserves of about ١٠٢ billion barrels - more than ٦٪ of world reserves. Kuwaiti officials plan to increase production to ٤ million barrels of oil equivalent per day by ٢٠٢٠. Petroleum accounts for over half of GDP, ٩٢٪ of export revenues, and ٩٠٪ of government income.

In ٢٠١٥, Kuwait, for the first time in ١٥ years, realized a budget deficit after decades of high oil prices; in ٢٠١٦, the deficit grew to ١٦,٥٪ of GDP. Kuwaiti authorities announced cuts to fuel subsidies in August ٢٠١٦, provoking outrage among the public and National Assembly, and the Amir dissolved the government for the seventh time in ten years. In ٢٠١٧ the deficit was reduced to ٧,٢٪ of GDP. Despite Kuwait's dependence on oil, the government has cushioned itself against the impact of lower oil prices, by saving annually at least ١٠٪ of government revenue in the Fund for Future Generations.

Kuwait has failed to diversify its economy or bolster the private sector, because of a poor business climate, a large public sector that employs about ٧٦% of citizens, and an acrimonious relationship between the National Assembly and the executive branch that has stymied most economic reforms. The Kuwaiti Government has made little progress on its long-term economic development plan first passed in ٢٠١٠. While the government planned to spend up to $١٠٤ billion over four years to diversify the economy, attract more investment, and boost private sector participation in the economy, many of the projects did not materialize because of an uncertain political situation or delays in awarding contracts.[٣]

Economic Outlook

GDP	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GDP	١٢٠	١١١	١,٨٣:١٧٤	USD Billion	Dec/١٧	Yearly
GDP Annual Growth Rate	٢	١,٨	-٢٠,٦٢:٣٣,٩٩	%	Dec/١٨	Quarterly
GDP PER CAPITA	٣٣٥٤٦	٣٥٢٥١	٣٣٥٤٦:٤٩٥٨٩	USD	Dec/١٧	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	٦٥٥٣٠	٦٨٨٦٢	٦٥٥٣٠:٩٦٨٧٠	USD	Dec/١٧	Yearly
Labor	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
POPULATION	٤,١	٤,١	٠,٢٦:٤,١	Million	Dec/١٧	Yearly
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	٢,٠٦	٢,٠٨	٠,٥:٣,٦	%	Dec/١٨	Yearly
Prices	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INFLATION RATE	٠,٦	٠,٤	-١,١٥:١١,٧	%	Feb/١٩	Monthly
Money	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INTEREST RATE	٣	٣	٢:٧,٢٥	%	Mar/١٩	Daily
Trade	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency

[٣] https://www.indexmundi.com/kuwait/economy_overview.html

BALANCE OF TRADE	٣١٣٩	٢٦٤٥	٢٥,٣:٧٠٦٦	KWS Million	Sep/١٨	Quarterly
CURRENT ACCOUNT	٢١٥٥	٢٦٤٨	-٩٠٨:١٨١٤٢	KWD Million	Sep/١٨	Quarterly
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	٥,٩	-٤,٦	-٢٤٢:٥٤,٥٧	%	Dec/١٧	Yearly
EXPORTS	٥٩٤٦	٥٣٥٨	٦٤٨:٨٨٥٥	KWD Million	Sep/١٨	Quarterly
IMPORTS	٢٨٠٧	٢٧١٢	٤٤٠:٢٨٠٧	KWD Million	Sep/١٨	Quarterly
Government	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	٢٧,١	١٨,٥	١,٠٩:٢٠٣	%	Dec/١٧	Yearly
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	١١,٤	٦,٦	-١٥١:٤٣,٣	% of GDP	Dec/١٨	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	٩٠					Monthly

Source: https://tradingeconomics.com/Kuwait/indicators

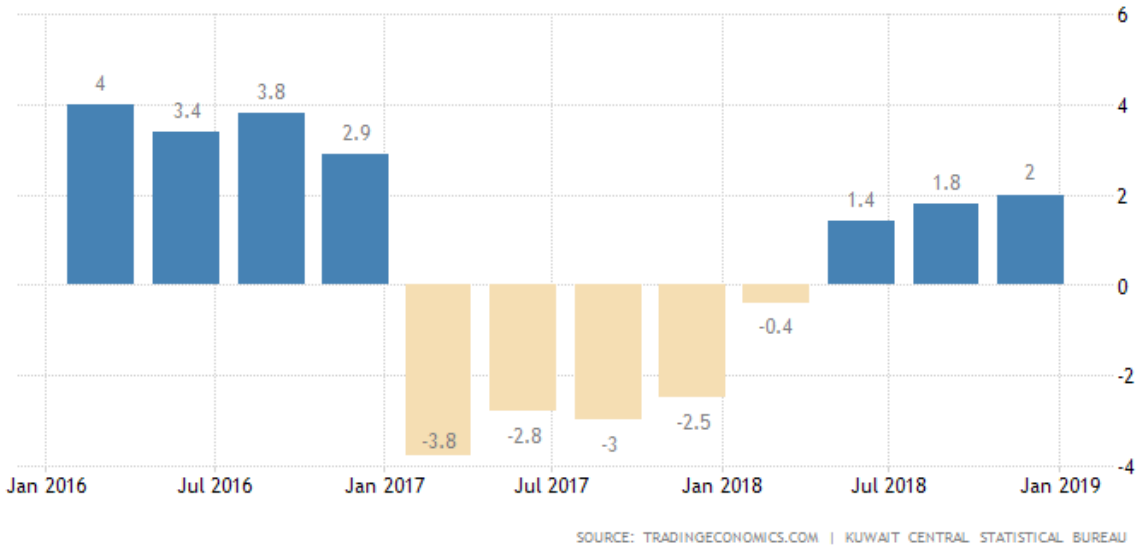
GDP

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Kuwait was worth ١٢٠,١٣ billion US dollars in ٢٠١٧. The GDP value of Kuwait represents ٠,١٩ percent of the world economy. GDP in Kuwait averaged ٤٤,٤٥ USD Billion from ١٩٦٢ until ٢٠١٧, reaching an all time high of ١٧٤,١٦ USD Billion in ٢٠١٣ and a record low of ١,٨٣ USD Billion in ١٩٦٢.[٤]

[٤] https://tradingeconomics.com/kuwait/gdp

GDP Annual Growth Rate

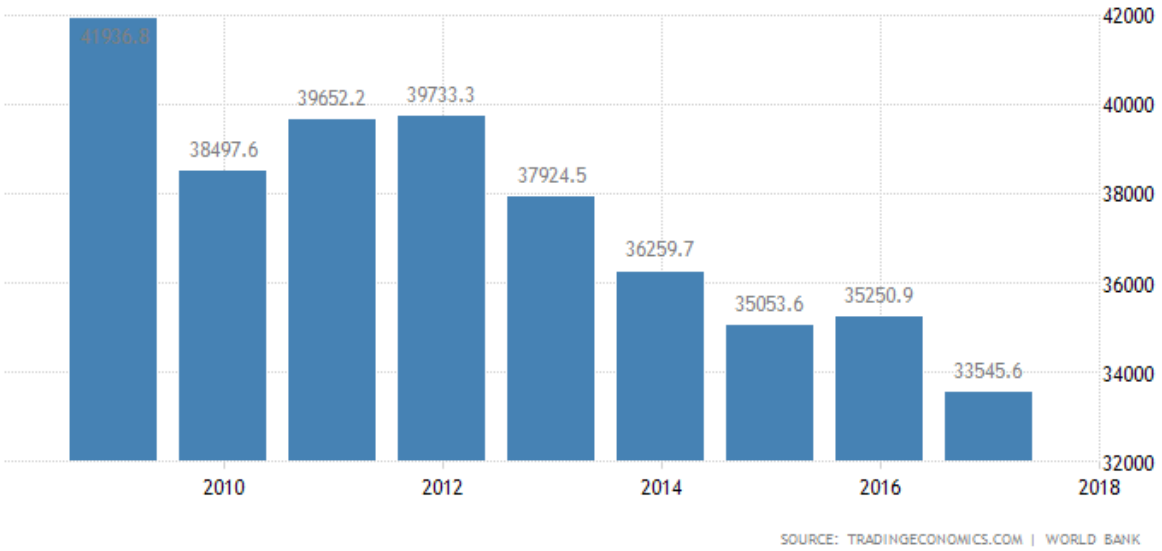
The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Kuwait expanded ٢ percent in the fourth quarter of ٢٠١٨ over the same quarter of the previous year. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Kuwait averaged ٣,١٩ percent from ١٩٦٣ until ٢٠١٨, reaching an all time high of ٣٣.٩٩ percent in the fourth quarter of ١٩٩٣ and a record low of -٢٠,٦٢ percent in the fourth quarter of ١٩٨٠.[٥]



GDP Per Capita

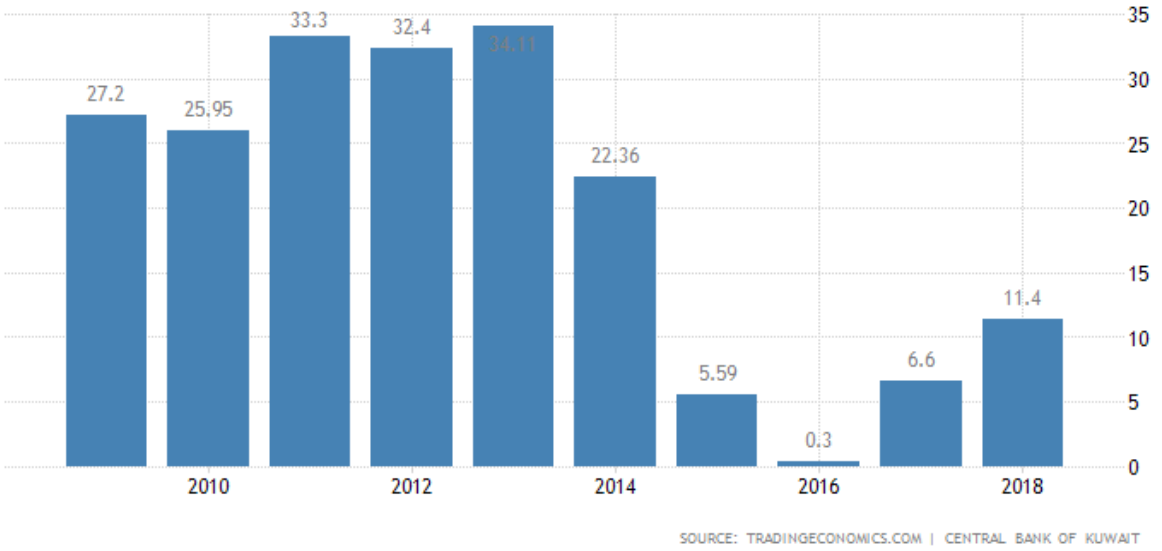
The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Kuwait was last recorded at ٣٣٥٤٥,٦٠ US dollars in ٢٠١٧. The GDP per Capita in Kuwait is equivalent to ٢٦٦ percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Kuwait averaged ٤٠١٠٤,٥٨ USD from ١٩٩٥ until ٢٠١٧, reaching an all time high of ٤٩٥٨٨,٨٠ USD in ٢٠٠٧ and a record low of ٣٣٥٤٥,٦٠ USD in ٢٠١٧.[٦]

[٥] https://tradingeconomics.com/kuwait/gdp-growth-annual
[٦] https://tradingeconomics.com/kuwait/gdp-per-capita



Government Budget

Kuwait recorded a Government Budget surplus equal to ٦,٦٠ percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in ٢٠١٧. Government Budget in Kuwait averaged ٨,٢٦ percent of GDP from ١٩٩٠ until ٢٠١٧, reaching an all time high of ٤٣,٣٠ percent of GDP in ٢٠٠٥ and a record low of -١٥١,٣١ percent of GDP in ١٩٩١.[٧]



[٧] https://tradingeconomics.com/kuwait/government-budget

Foreign Trade Evaluation

Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
Balance of Trade	٣١٣٨,٦٠	٢٦٤٥,٠٠	٧٠٦٥,٩٠	٢٥,٣٠	KWD Million
Current Account	٢١٥٥,٠٠	٢٦٤٨,٠٠	١٨١٤٢,٠٠	-٩٠٨,٠٠	KWD Million
Current Account to GDP	٥,٩٠	-٤,٦٠	٥٤,٥٧	-٢٤٢,١٩	percent
Exports	٥٩٤٥,٦٠	٥٣٥٨,٠٠	٨٨٥٥,٤٠	٦٤٧,٥٠	KWD Million
Imports	٢٨٠٧,٠٠	٢٧١٢,٠٠	٢٨٠٧,٠٠	٤٤٠,٠٠	**KWD Million**

Source: https://tradingeconomics.com/kuwait/balance-of-trade

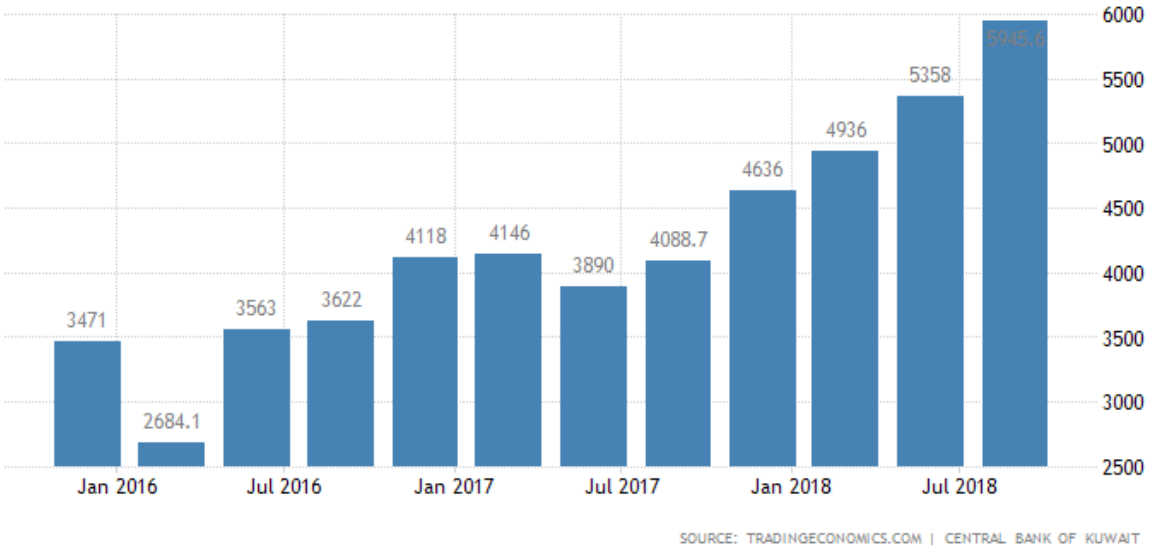
Balance of Trade

Kuwait recorded a trade surplus of ٣١٣٨,٦٠ KWD Million in the third quarter of ٢٠١٨. Balance of Trade in Kuwait averaged ٢١٢٧,٦١ KWD Million from ١٩٩٣ until ٢٠١٨, reaching an all time high of ٧٠٦٥,٩٠ KWD Million in the first quarter of ٢٠١٢ and a record low of ٢٥,٣٠ KWD Million in the second quarter of ١٩٩٨.[^]

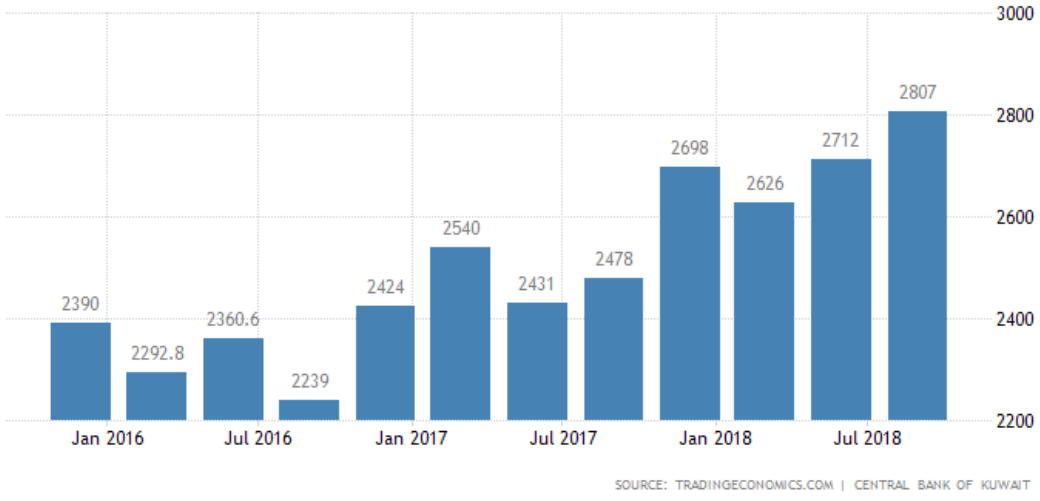
[^] https://tradingeconomics.com/kuwait/balance-of-trade

Exports and Imports

Exports in Kuwait increased to ٥٩٤٥,٦٠ KWD Million in the third quarter of ٢٠١٨ from ٥٣٥٨ KWD Million in the second quarter of ٢٠١٨. Exports in Kuwait averaged ٣٤٤٧,٩٥ KWD Million from ١٩٩٣ until ٢٠١٨, reaching an all time high of ٨٨٥٥.٤٠ KWD Million in the first quarter of ٢٠١٢ and a record low of ٦٤٧,٥٠ KWD Million in the first quarter of ١٩٩٩.[٩]



Imports in Kuwait increased to ٢٨٠٧ KWD Million in the third quarter of ٢٠١٨ from ٢٧١٢ KWD Million in the second quarter of ٢٠١٨. Imports in Kuwait averaged ١٣٢٠,٣٣ KWD Million from ١٩٩٣ until ٢٠١٨, reaching an all time high of ٢٨٠٧ KWD Million in the third quarter of ٢٠١٨ and a record low of ٤٤٠ KWD Million in the third quarter of ١٩٩٤.[١٠]



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[٩] https://tradingeconomics.com/kuwait/exports
[١٠] https://tradingeconomics.com/kuwait/imports

Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Kuwait, the State of

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

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since		1995
Simple average final bound		97.9	100.0	97.5	Binding coverage:	Total	99.9
Simple average MFN applied	2017	4.7	5.6	4.6		Non-Ag	99.9
Trade weighted average	2016	4.6	7.3	4.1	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)		0
Imports in billion US$	2016	30.9	4.5	26.5	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		0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0
MFN applied	2017	23.6	67.7	0	0	0	0	1.9	0	8.2
Imports	2016	40.2	55.2	0	0	0	0	4.5	0	4.5
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound		2.5	0	0	0	0	0	97.4	0	0
MFN applied	2017	8.4	91.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4
Imports	2016	17.8	82.2	0	0	0	0	0	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	100.0	0	100	100	3.8	36.5	100	2.2	38.5
Dairy products	100.0	0	100	100	5.0	0	5	1.7	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	100.0	0	100	100	3.3	33.6	5	3.2	67.7
Coffee, tea	100.0	0	100	100	3.1	37.5	5	0.9	30.8
Cereals & preparations	100.0	0	100	100	3.2	35.2	5	3.6	53.5
Oilseeds, fats & oils	100.0	0	100	100	4.8	3.6	5	0.7	18.1
Sugars and confectionery	100.0	0	100	100	3.5	29.4	5	0.4	61.3
Beverages & tobacco	100.0	0	100	100	37.3	2.7	100	1.3	4.5
Cotton	100.0	0	100	100	5.0	0	5	0.0	0
Other agricultural products	100.0	0	100	100	4.4	11.0	5	0.4	38.9
Fish & fish products	100.0	0	100	100	3.6	28.1	5	0.7	74.7
Minerals & metals	99.9	0.1	100	100	4.9	2.3	5	17.7	6.1
Petroleum	-	-	-	0	5.0	0	5	0.4	0
Chemicals	99.9	0.1	100	100	4.4	11.5	5	11.6	38.8
Wood, paper, etc.	100.0	0	100	100	4.7	5.4	5	3.6	5.0
Textiles	100.0	0	100	100	5.0	0.2	5	1.9	1.6
Clothing	100.0	0	100	100	5.0	0	5	3.3	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	100.0	0	100	100	5.0	0	5	2.1	0
Non-electrical machinery	94.2	5.8	100	100	4.5	9.1	5	14.7	15.8
Electrical machinery	78.1	21.9	100	100	3.6	27.3	5	10.9	50.0
Transport equipment	100.0	0	100	100	4.1	17.4	5	13.1	2.2
Manufactures, n.e.s.	93.9	6.1	100	100	4.6	8.6	5	5.6	15.2

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

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of traded TL		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
		in million US$	95% trade in no. of HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted	TL in %	Value in %
Agricultural products									
1. Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	2015	167	11	23	4.5	3.8	3.8	100.0	100.0
2. United Arab Emirates	2015	35	13	28	3.8	4.7	4.7	100.0	100.0
3. Qatar	2016	29	13	30	4.4	3.5	3.5	100.0	100.0
4. Bahrain, Kingdom of	2016	16	12	43	4.3	4.5	4.5	100.0	100.0
5. Jordan	2016	12	8	14	20.5	21.9	21.9	100.0	100.0
Non-agricultural products									
1. Korea, Republic of	2016	7,260	1	2	5.8	2.7	0.0	28.1	8.5
2. China	2016	6,362	3	7	5.0	1.1	0.0	21.4	75.9
3. India	2016	4,461	4	10	8.2	1.7	0.0	3.6	70.8
4. Japan	2016	4,230	1	3	0.8	0.0	0.0	77.8	99.5
5. European Union	2016	3,188	3	6	4.0	0.4	0.0	24.9	93.5

Trade Profile ٢٠١٧

Kuwait, the State of

GDP (million current US$, 2016)	109 859
GDP per capita (US$, 2014-2016)	31 347
Current account balance (% GDP, 2016)	2.7
Trade per capita (US$, 2014-2016)	15 145
Trade (% GDP, 2014-2016)	48.3

Rank in world trade, 2016	Exports	Imports
Merchandise	48	60
excluding intra-EU trade	31	42
Commercial services	76	36
excluding intra-EU trade	50	23

MERCHANDISE TRADE

	Value	Annual percentage change		
Million US$	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	46 032	-7	-47	-15
Merchandise imports, c.i.f.	31 455	6	1	1

	2016		2016
Share in world total exports (%)	0.29	Share in world total imports (%)	0.19

Breakdown in economy's total exports

By main commodity group, % (2015)

Agricultural products: 1 | Fuels and mining products: 89.5 | Manufactures: 9.3 | Other: 0.3

By main destination, % (2015)

Breakdown in economy's total imports

By main commodity group, % (2015)

Agricultural products: 16.6 | Fuels and mining products: 3.4 | Manufactures: 78.8 | Other: 1.2

By main origin, % (2015)

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Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of: 1.5 | United Arab Emirates: 1.5
China: 1.5 | India: 1.4
Iraq: 0.8 | Other: 93.3

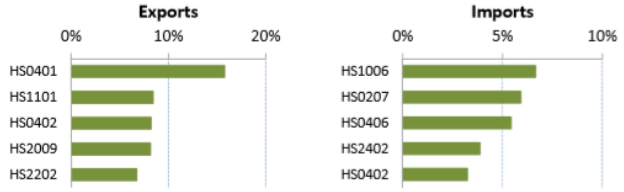
European Union (28): 22.1 | China: 16
United States of America: 9.4 | United Arab Emirates: 9.3
Japan: 6.8 | Other: 36.4

Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US$)		Value 2015
HS0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated	82
HS1101	Wheat or meslin flour	44
HS0402	Milk and cream, concentrated	43
HS2009	Fruit juices and vegetable juices	42
HS2202	Waters containing added sugar	35

Top imported products (Million US$)		Value 2015
HS1006	Rice	329
HS0207	Meat and edible offal of poultry	293
HS0406	Cheese and curd	268
HS2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos	191
HS0402	Milk and cream, concentrated	160

Share in economy's trade in agricultural products



Million US$	Value 2015	Annual percentage change 2010-2015	2014	2015
Exports	520	19	2	6
Imports	4 940	8	10	3

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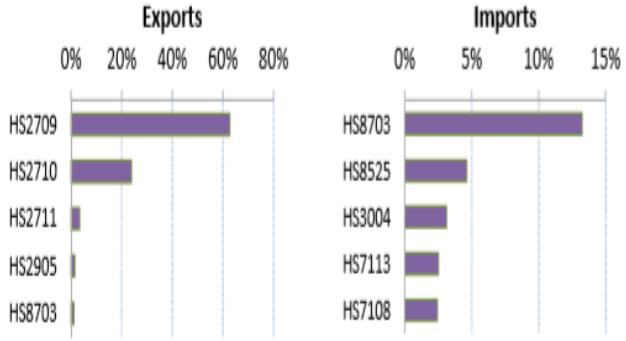
Non-Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US$)		Value 2015
HS2709	Petroleum oils, crude	34 143
HS2710	Petroleum oils, other than crude	12 986
HS2711	Petroleum gases	1 857
HS2905	Acyclic alcohols, their derivatives	834
HS8703	Motor cars for transport of persons	652

Top imported products (Million US$)		Value 2015
HS8703	Motor cars for transport of persons	3 567
HS8525	Radio-telephony transmission tools	1 244
HS3004	Medicaments in measured doses	839
HS7113	Articles and parts of jewellery	680
HS7108	Gold	657

Share in economy's trade in non-agricultural products



Million US$	Value 2015	Annual percentage change 2010-2015	2014	2015
Exports	54 426	-3	-12	-46
Imports	26 918	7	5	1

Kuwait, the State of

TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Million US$	Value 2016	Annual percentage change 2010-2016	2015	2016
Commercial services exports	4 968	-8	-4	-9
Commercial services imports	25 424	10	-1	15

	2016		2016
Share in world total exports (%)	0.10	Share in world total imports (%)	0.54

Breakdown in economy's total exports

By main services item, % (2016)

Transport: 24.6 | Travel: 12.1 | Other commercial services: 63.3 | Goods-related services: 0

By main destination

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Breakdown in economy's total imports

By main services item, % (2016)

Transport: 20.6 | Travel: 47.9 | Other commercial services: 31.2 | Goods-related services: 0.4

By main origin

NO DATA AVAILABLE

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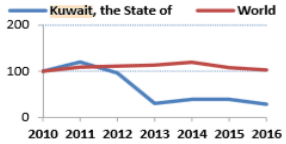
FATS sales	Value 2016	Annual change 2010-2016	2015	2016
Inward (million US$)	...		...	...
Outward (million US$)	...		...	...

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Transport

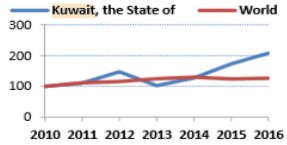


Transport exports (Index 2010=100)

Million US$	Value 2016	Annual percentage change 2010-2016	2015	2016
Exports	1 221	-19	-1	-26
Imports	5 228	4	-7	2

Exports	Value	Share (%)	Imports	Value	Share (%)
By sea (2016)	539	44.1	By sea (2016)	36	0.7
By air (2016)	271	22.2	By air (2016)	885	16.9
By other (2016)	411	33.7	By other (2016)	4 307	82.4

Travel



Travel exports (Index 2010=100)

Million US$	Value 2016	Annual percentage change 2010-2016	2015	2016
Exports	600	13	35	20
Imports	12 178	11	10	-2

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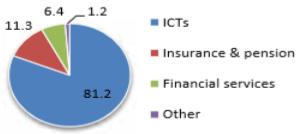
Other Commercial Services and Goods-related Services

Exports of OCS by main item (2016)



Million US$	Value 2016	Annual percentage change 2010-2016	2015	2016
Other commercial services				
Exports	3 146	-4	-9	-5
Imports	7 924	13	-16	74

	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Goods-related services				
Exports	...	...	...	...
Imports	95	2	...	...

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Patent applications, 2015			Trademark applications, 2015			Industrial design applications, 2015		
Residents	Non-residents	Total	Residents	Non-residents	Total	Residents	Non-residents	Total
...	...	228	...	...	13 051	...	...	310

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Extracted from: World Trade Organization (WTO), "Trade Profiles ٢٠١٧", page.١٩٦-١٩٧

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