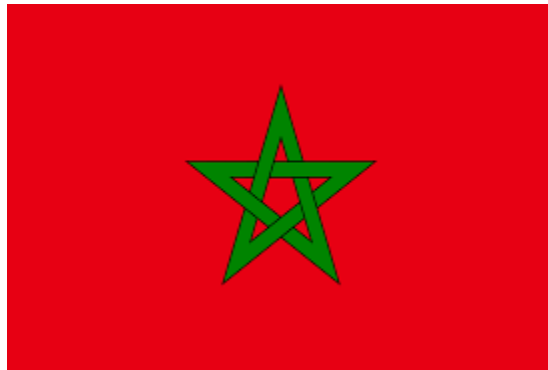


Morocco



Morocco at a Glance

Capital:	Rabat
Official language:	Arabic
Population:	33,986,655 (July 2017 est.)A
Government:	Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy
Establishment	2 March 1956 (from France)
National or Regional Currency:	Moroccan dirham (MAD)
Area:	total: 446,550 sq km land: 446,300 sq km water: 250 sq km

Location: Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Western Sahara

Geographic coordinates: 32 00 N, 5 00 W

Map references: Africa

Area – comparative slightly more than three times the size of New York; slightly larger than California

Land boundaries total: 2,362.5 km

border countries (3): Algeria 1,900 km, Western Sahara 444 km, Spain (Ceuta) 8 km, Spain (Melilla) 10.5 km



note: an additional 75-meter border segment exists between Morocco and the Spanish exclave of Penon de Velez de la Gomera

Terrain mountainous northern coast (Rif Mountains) and interior (Atlas Mountains) bordered by large plateaus with intermontane valleys, and fertile coastal plains

Elevation extremes mean elevation: 909 m

elevation extremes: lowest point: Sebkhah Tah -59 m

highest point: Jebel Toubkal 4,165 m

Natural resources phosphates, iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, fish, salt¹

History

In 788, about a century after the Arab conquest of North Africa, a series of Moroccan Muslim dynasties began to rule in Morocco. In the 16th century, the Sa'adi monarchy, particularly under Ahmad al-MANSUR (1578-1603), repelled foreign invaders and inaugurated a golden age. The Alaouite Dynasty, to which the current Moroccan royal family belongs, dates from the 17th century. In 1860, Spain occupied northern Morocco and ushered in a half century of trade rivalry among European powers that saw Morocco's sovereignty steadily erode; in 1912, the French imposed a protectorate over the country. A protracted independence struggle with France ended successfully in 1956. The internationalized city of Tangier and most Spanish possessions were turned over to the new country that same year. Sultan MOHAMMED V, the current monarch's grandfather, organized the new state as a constitutional monarchy and in 1957 assumed the title of king. Since Spain's 1976 withdrawal from what is today called Western Sahara, Morocco has extended its de facto administrative control to roughly 80% of this territory; however, the UN does not recognize Morocco as the administering power for Western Sahara. The UN since 1991 has monitored a cease-fire between Morocco and the Polisario Front - Western Sahara's liberation movement - and leads ongoing negotiations over the status of the territory. King MOHAMMED VI in early 2011 responded to the spread of pro-democracy protests in the region by implementing a reform program that included a new constitution, passed by popular referendum in July 2011, under which some new powers were extended to parliament and the prime minister but ultimate authority remains in the hands of the monarch. In November 2011, the Justice and Development Party (PJD) - a moderate Islamist party - won the largest number of seats in parliamentary elections, becoming the first Islamist party to lead the Moroccan Government. In September 2015, Morocco held its first ever direct elections for regional councils, one of the reforms included in the 2011 constitution. The PJD again won the largest number of seats in nationwide parliamentary elections in October 2016.²

¹ https://www.indexmundi.com/morocco/geography_profile.html Moroccan dirham (MAD)

² <https://www.indexmundi.com/morocco/background.html>

Government

Country name:	Kingdom of Morocco
Government type:	parliamentary constitutional monarchy
Capital:	Rabat
Administrative divisions:	11 regions (recognized); Beni Mellal-Khenifra, Casablanca-Settat, Draa-Tafilalet, Fes-Meknes, Guelmim-Oued Noun, Laayoune-Sakia al Hamra, Oriental, Marrakech-Safi, Rabat-Sale-Kenitra, Souss-Massa, Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima note: Morocco claims the territory of Western Sahara, the political status of which is considered undetermined by the US Government; portions of the regions Guelmim-Oued Noun and Laayoune-Sakia al Hamra as claimed by Morocco lie within Western Sahara; Morocco also claims a 12th region, Dakhla-Oued ed Dahab, that falls entirely within Western Sahara
Independence:	2 March 1956 (from France)
National holiday:	Throne Day (accession of King MOHAMMED VI to the throne), 30 July (1999)
Constitution:	history: several previous; latest drafted 17 June 2011, approved by referendum 1 July 2011; note - sources disagree on whether the 2011 referendum was for a new constitution or for reforms to the previous constitution amendments: proposed by the king, by the prime minister, or by members in either chamber of Parliament; passage requires at least two-thirds majority vote by both chambers and approval in a referendum; the king can opt to submit self-initiated proposals directly to a referendum (2016)
Legal system:	mixed legal system of civil law based on French law and Islamic law; judicial review of legislative acts by Constitutional Court
Suffrage:	18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:	chief of state: King MOHAMMED VI (since 30 July 1999) head of government: Prime Minister Saad-Eddine al-OTHMANI (since 17 March 2017) cabinet: Council of Ministers chosen by the prime minister in consultation with Parliament and appointed by the monarch elections/appointments: the monarchy is hereditary; prime minister appointed by the monarch from the majority party following legislative elections
Legislative branch:	description: bicameral Parliament consists of the Chamber of Advisors (120 seats; members indirectly elected by an electoral college of local councils, professional organizations, and labor unions; members serve 6-year terms) and the Chamber of Representatives (395 seats; 305 members directly elected in multi-seat constituencies by proportional representation vote and 90 directly elected in a single nationwide constituency by proportional representation vote; members serve 5-year terms); note - in the national constituency, 60 seats are reserved for women and 30 reserved for those under age 40 elections: Chamber of Advisors - last held on 2 October 2015 (next to be held in fall 2021); Chamber of Representatives - last held on 7 October 2016 (next to be held in fall 2021) election results: Chamber of Advisors- percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA; Chamber of Representatives - percent of vote by party NA; seats by party - PJD 125, PAM 102, PI 46, RNI 37, MP 27, USFP 20, UC 19, PPS 12, MDS 3, other 4

Judicial branch:	<p>highest court(s): Supreme Court or Court of Cassation (consists of 5-judge panels organized into civil, family matters, commercial, administrative, social, and criminal sections); Constitutional Court (consists of 12 members)</p> <p>judge selection and term of office: Supreme Court judges appointed by the Superior Council of Judicial Power, a 20-member body presided by the monarch and including the Supreme Court president, the prosecutor general, representatives of the appeals and first instance courts - among them 1 woman magistrate, the president of the National Council of the Rights of Man, and 5 "notable persons" appointed by the monarch; judges appointed for life; Constitutional Court members - 6 designated by the monarch and 6 elected by Parliament; court president appointed by the monarch from among the court members; members serve 9-year non-renewable terms</p> <p>subordinate courts: courts of appeal; High Court of Justice; administrative and commercial courts; regional and sadad courts (for religious, civil and administrative, and penal adjudication); first instance courts</p>
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Source: https://www.indexmundi.com/morocco/government_profile.html

International Human Development Trend

Human Development Index

Year	value
2010	0.616
2012	0.635
2014	0.650
2015	0.655
2016	0.662
2017	0.667

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Human Development Indicators

Health

Indicator	value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP)(%)2015	5.5
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live birth) 2016	27.1
Life expectancy at birth 2017	76.1

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Education

Indicator	Value
Government expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%) 2012-2017	...
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort) 2007-2016	7.4
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) 2017	12.4
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	69.4
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	5.5

Source: **z**

Economy - overview:

Morocco has capitalized on its proximity to Europe and relatively low labor costs to work towards building a diverse, open, market-oriented economy. Key sectors of the economy include agriculture, tourism, aerospace, automotive, phosphates, textiles, apparel, and subcomponents. Morocco has increased investment in its port, transportation, and industrial infrastructure to position itself as a center and broker for business throughout Africa. Industrial development strategies and infrastructure improvements - most visibly illustrated by a new port and free trade zone near Tangier - are improving Morocco's competitiveness.

In the 1980s, Morocco was a heavily indebted country before pursuing austerity measures and pro-market reforms, overseen by the IMF. Since taking the throne in 1999, King MOHAMMED VI has presided over a stable economy marked by steady growth, low inflation, and gradually falling unemployment, although poor harvests and economic difficulties in Europe contributed to an economic slowdown. To boost exports, Morocco entered into a bilateral Free Trade Agreement with the US in 2006 and an Advanced Status agreement with the EU in 2008. In late 2014, Morocco eliminated subsidies for gasoline, diesel, and fuel oil, dramatically reducing outlays that weighted on the country's budget and current account. Subsidies on butane gas and certain food products remain in place. Morocco also seeks to expand its renewable energy capacity with a goal of making renewable more than 50% of installed electricity generation capacity by 2030. Despite Morocco's economic progress, the country suffers from high unemployment, poverty, and illiteracy, particularly in rural areas. Key economic challenges for Morocco include reforming the education system and the judiciary.

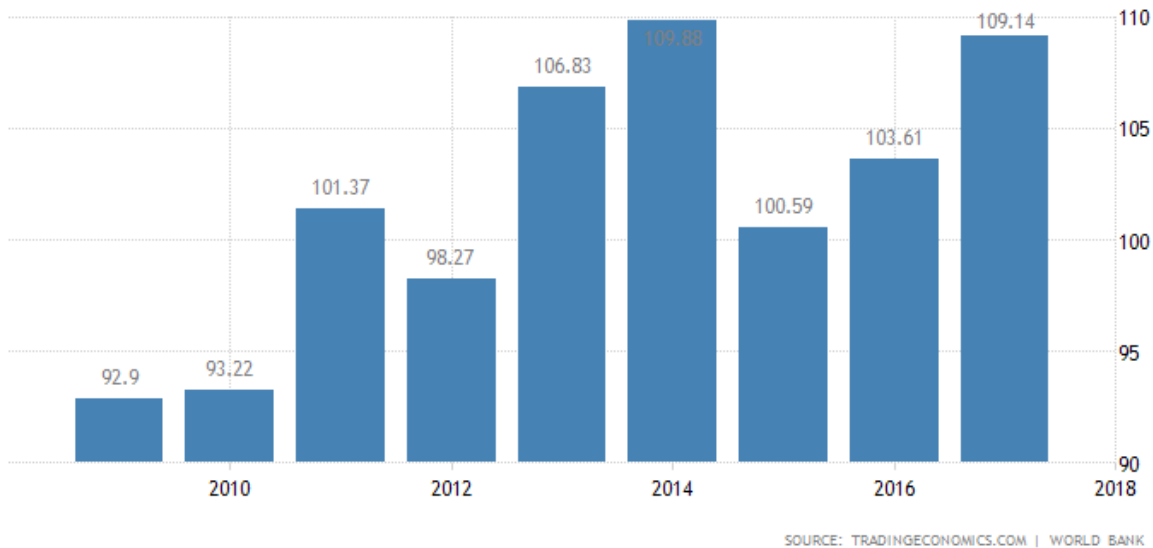
Economic Outlook

Markets	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GDP	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GDP	109	104	2.03:110	USD Billion	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP Annual Growth Rate	2.9	3	0.5:9.3	%	Dec/18	Quarterly
GDP PER CAPITA	3292	3205	816:3292	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	7485	7286	3863:7485	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
Labor	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
POPULATION	12.72	12.4	3.58:12.72	Million	Dec/17	Yearly
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.8	10	7.8:15.1	%	Dec/18	Quarterly
Prices	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INFLATION RATE	-0.1	0	-1.6:5.2	%	Mar/19	Monthly
Money	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INTEREST RATE	2.25	2.25	2.25:7	%	Mar/19	Daily
Trade	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
BALANCE OF TRADE	-13423	-15962	-23012:-1255	MAD Billion	Feb/19	Monthly
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-21084	-11082	-28727:11697	MAD Million	Dec/18	Quarterly
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	-5.2	-3.6	-9.3:2	%	Dec/18	Yearly
EXPORTS	23258	23616	4879:25549	MAD Million	Feb/19	Monthly
IMPORTS	36681	39578	6424:43158	MAD Million	Feb/19	Monthly
Government	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	63	64.7	21.66:118	%	Dec/17	Yearly
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	-3.7	-3.6	-7.2:3.6	% of GDP	Dec/18	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	53.75					Monthly

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

GDP

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Morocco was worth 109.14 billion US dollars in 2017. The GDP value of Morocco represents 0.18 percent of the world economy. GDP in Morocco averaged 36.67 USD Billion from 1960 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 109.88 USD Billion in 2014 and a record low of 2.03 USD Billion in 1961.³

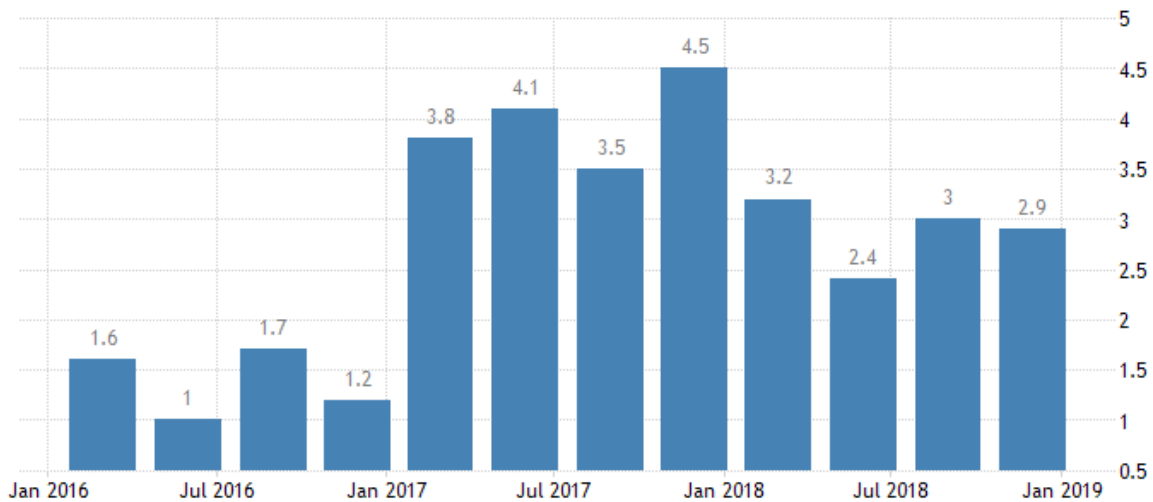


GDP Annual Growth Rate

The economy of Morocco advanced 2.9% year-on-year in the fourth quarter of 2018, following a 3% expansion in the previous period. Softer gains were recorded in hotels & restaurants (5.9% vs 11.9% in Q3); business and personal services (3% vs 3.7%); transportation (1.7% vs 5.5%); mining (0.3% vs 19.9%); construction (0.4% vs 1.9%) and agriculture (3.5% vs 13.6%). In addition, output declined for fishing (-15.7% vs 6.8%). On the other hand, faster growth was seen in internal trade (4.5% vs 2.2%); finance & insurance (3.9% vs 2.1%); post and telecommunications (2.7% vs 0.5%); manufacturing (3.9% vs 3.2%) and utilities (7% vs 6.8%). On a quarterly basis, the GDP rose 2.6 percent after a 1.8 percent advance in the third quarter. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Morocco averaged 4.14 percent from 1999 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 9.30 percent in the second quarter of 2006 and a record low of 0.50 percent in the fourth quarter of 1999.⁴

³ <https://tradingeconomics.com/morocco/gdp>

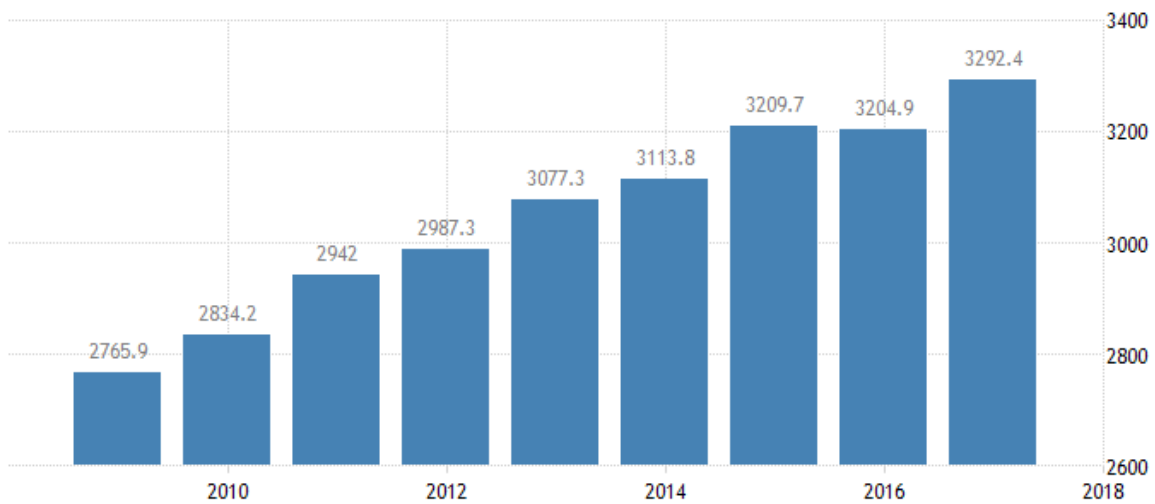
⁴ <https://tradingeconomics.com/morocco/gdp-growth-annual>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | HAUT COMMISSARIAT AU PLAN

GDP per Capita

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Morocco was last recorded at 3292.40 US dollars in 2017. The GDP per Capita in Morocco is equivalent to 26 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Morocco averaged 1856.92 USD from 1966 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 3292.40 USD in 2017 and a record low of 815.50 USD in 1966.⁵

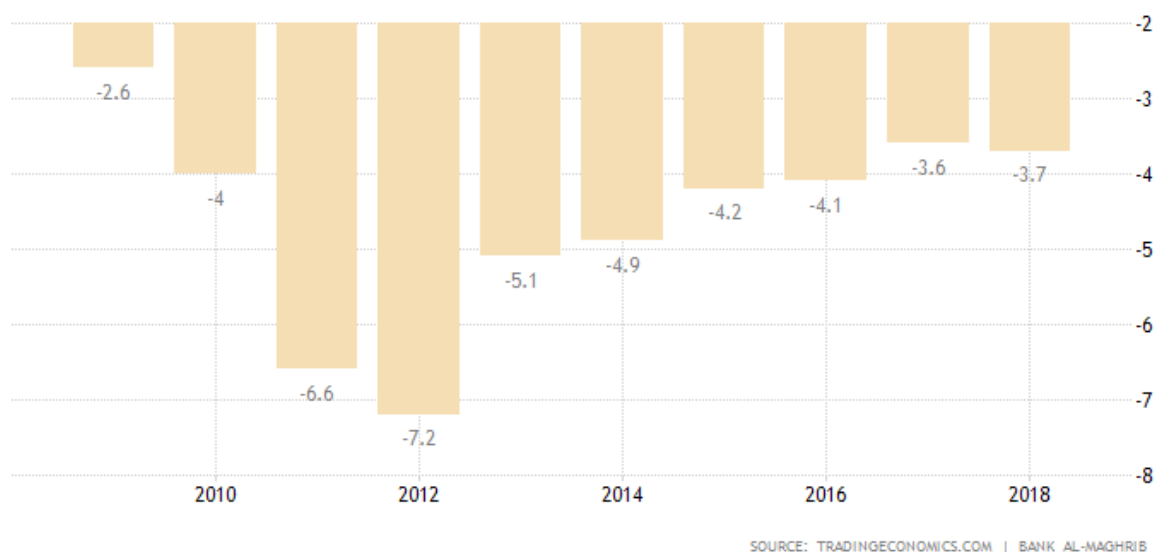


SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK

⁵ <https://tradingeconomics.com/morocco/gdp-per-capita>

Government Budget

Morocco recorded a Government Budget deficit equal to 3.60 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2017. Government Budget in Morocco averaged -2.31 percent of GDP from 1990 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 3.60 percent of GDP in 1999 and a record low of -7.20 percent of GDP in 2012.⁶



Foreign Trade Evaluation

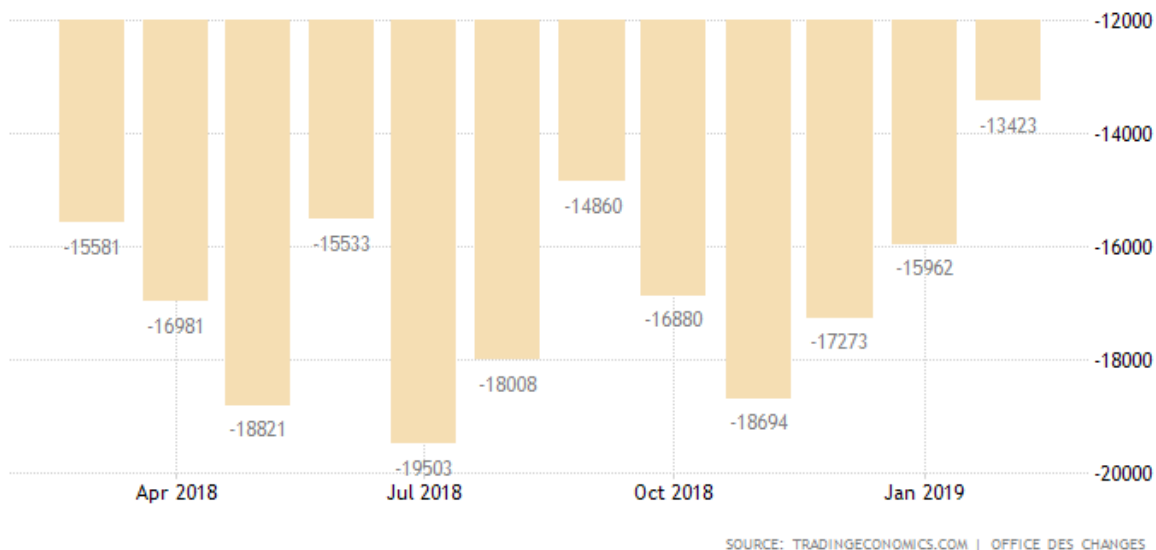
Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
Balance of Trade	-13423.00	-15962.00	-1254.60	-23012.00	MAD Million
Current Account	-12084.00	-11081.90	11697.00	-28726.70	MAD Million
Current Account to GDP	-5.20	-3.60	2.00	-9.30	percent
Exports	36681.00	39578.00	43158.00	6424.40	MAD Million
Imports	23258.00	23616.00	25549.00	4878.90	MAD Million

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/morocco/imports>

⁶ <https://tradingeconomics.com/morocco/government-budget>

Balance of Trade

Morocco recorded a trade deficit of 13423 MAD Million in February of 2019. Balance of Trade in Morocco averaged -10382.95 MAD Million from 1998 until 2019, reaching an all time high of -1254.60 MAD Million in January of 1999 and a record low of -23012 MAD Million in May of 2012.⁷

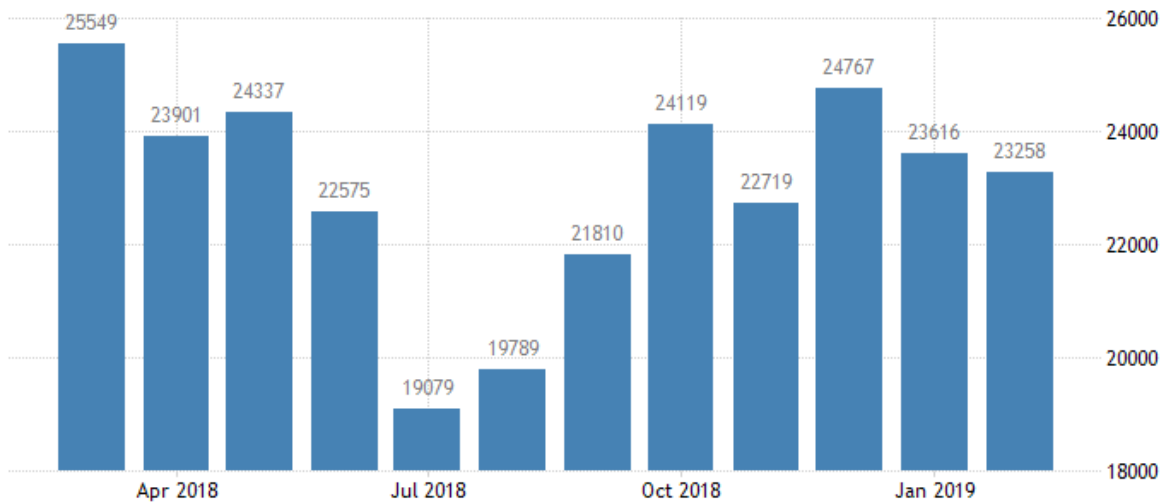


Exports and Imports

Exports in Morocco decreased to 23258 MAD Million in February from 23616 MAD Million in January of 2019. Exports in Morocco averaged 12073.71 MAD Million from 1998 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 25549 MAD Million in March of 2018 and a record low of 4878.90 MAD Million in April of 1998.⁸

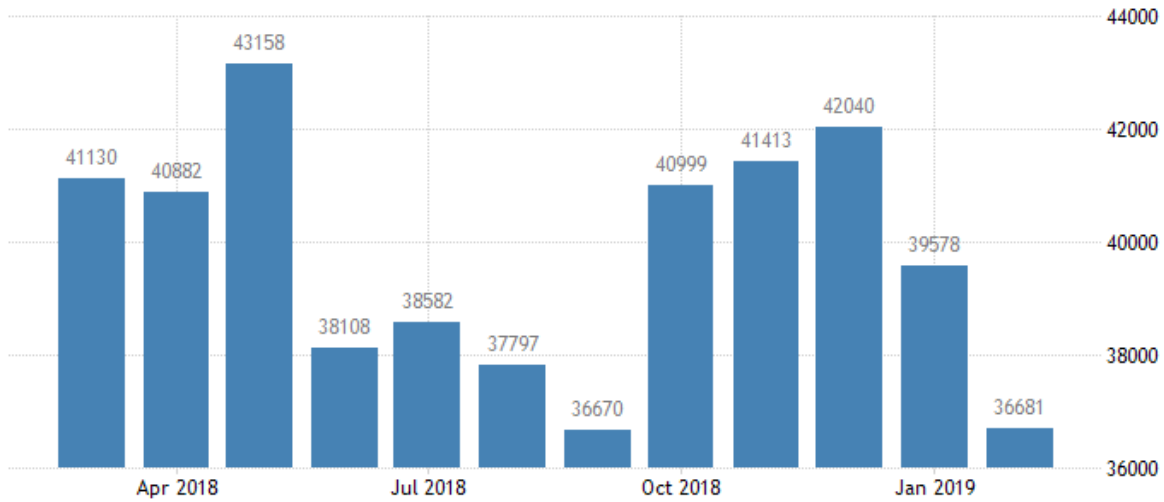
⁷ <https://tradingeconomics.com/morocco/balance-of-trade>

⁸ <https://tradingeconomics.com/morocco/exports>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | OFFICE DES CHANGES

Imports in Morocco decreased to 36681 MAD Million in February from 39578 MAD Million in January of 2019. Imports in Morocco averaged 22456.69 MAD Million from 1998 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 43158 MAD Million in May of 2018 and a record low of 6424.40 MAD Million in January of 1999.⁹



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | OFFICE DES CHANGES

⁹ <https://tradingeconomics.com/morocco/imports>

Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Morocco

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

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	1995
Simple average final bound		41.3	54.4	39.3	Binding coverage:	Total 100
Simple average MFN applied	2017	11.4	27.6	8.8		Non-Ag 100
Trade weighted average	2016	10.4	16.2	9.5	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	13.5
Imports in billion US\$	2016	41.5	5.2	36.3	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)	16.2

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	0.1	0	4.0	79.7	4.1	12.1	0
MFN applied	2017	0	34.5	13.1	0	15.6	30.3	3.6	2.8
Imports	2016	0	47.2	5.5	0	9.1	37.5	0.0	0.5
Non-agricultural products									
Final bound	0.0	0.1	0.4	0	1.8	97.6	0	0	0
MFN applied	2017	0.0	63.4	11.3	0	24.3	1.0	0	0
Imports	2016	1.3	60.0	7.5	0	31.2	0.1	0	0

Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free	Max	Binding	AVG	Duty-free	Max	Share	Duty-free
	in %			in %	in %			in %	in %
Animal products	94.5	0	289	100	69.8	0	200	0.3	0
Dairy products	76.7	0	87	100	50.9	0	100	0.5	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	34.0	0	40	100	26.2	0	40	0.9	0
Coffee, tea	34.0	0	34	100	14.7	0	33	0.9	0
Cereals & preparations	59.4	0	195	100	21.7	0	170	5.0	0
Oilseeds, fats & oils	86.2	0	236	100	10.5	0	50	2.1	0
Sugars and confectionery	134.5	0	168	100	20.2	0	50	1.2	0
Beverages & tobacco	34.0	0	34	100	36.2	0	49	0.6	0
Cotton	22.0	0	34	100	2.5	0	3	0.0	0
Other agricultural products	33.6	0	40	100	7.2	0	49	1.1	0
Fish & fish products	39.6	0	40	100	15.6	0	50	0.4	0
Minerals & metals	39.4	0.2	45	100	8.9	0.1	25	16.8	6.5
Petroleum	40.0	0	40	100	13.0	0	25	8.3	0
Chemicals	39.0	0	45	100	5.2	0	25	10.5	0
Wood, paper, etc.	39.0	0	45	100	14.7	0	25	3.9	0
Textiles	41.8	0	45	100	8.6	0	25	6.9	0
Clothing	40.2	0	45	100	24.3	0	25	0.9	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	39.7	0	45	100	14.2	0	25	2.0	0

Non-electrical machinery	36.8	0	45	100	4.3	0	25	11.3	0
Electrical machinery	37.8	0	45	100	6.1	0	25	10.0	0
Transport equipment	38.7	0	45	100	9.1	0	25	13.4	0
Manufactures, n.e.s.	39.2	0	45	100	5.5	0	25	3.0	0

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. European Union	2016	2,139	17	60	13.6	12.6	9.5	90.1	73.7
2. Russian Federation	2016	377	2	5	9.3	7.8	1.9	2.4	0.2
3. Belarus	2015	245	2	22	8.3	6.2	1.5	3.3	27.5
4. United States of America	2016	163	10	21	2.9	2.2	2.2	98.9	100.0
5. Canada	2016	109	6	12	3.3	0.2	0.0	61.5	97.1
Non-agricultural products									
1. European Union	2016	11,846	49	270	4.9	7.4	7.4	100.0	100.0
2. Turkey	2016	898	14	31	7.3	6.2	5.6	98.7	89.8
3. United States of America	2016	821	24	104	7.1	4.2	4.2	99.9	100.0
4. India	2016	789	4	4	7.6	5.0	0.7	11.0	0.8
5. Brazil	2016	652	10	17	20.8	2.3	0.0	12.2	84.4

Source: WTO, ITC, UNCTAD, "World Tariff Profiles 2017", Printed in Switzerland, Page:124.

Trade Profile 2017

GDP (million current US\$, 2017)
 GDP per capita (US\$, 2015-2017)
 Current account balance (% GDP, 2017)
 Trade per capita (US\$, 2015-2017)
 Trade (% GDP, 2015-2017)

109 824
 3 041
 -3.8
 1 145
 37.6

Rank in world trade, 2017
 Merchandise
 excluding intra-EU trade
 Commercial services
 excluding intra-EU trade

Exports
 67
 46
 46
 28

Imports
 55
 37
 66
 46

MERCHANDISE TRADE

Million US\$	Value 2017	Annual percentage change		
		2010-2017	2016	2017
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	25 332	5	2	11
Merchandise imports, c.i.f.	44 924	3	9	8

Share in world total exports (%)
 0.14

Breakdown in economy's total exports

By main commodity group, % (2016)



By main destination, % (2016)



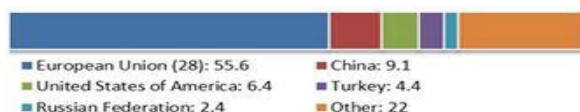
Share in world total imports (%)
 0.25

Breakdown in economy's total imports

By main commodity group, % (2016)



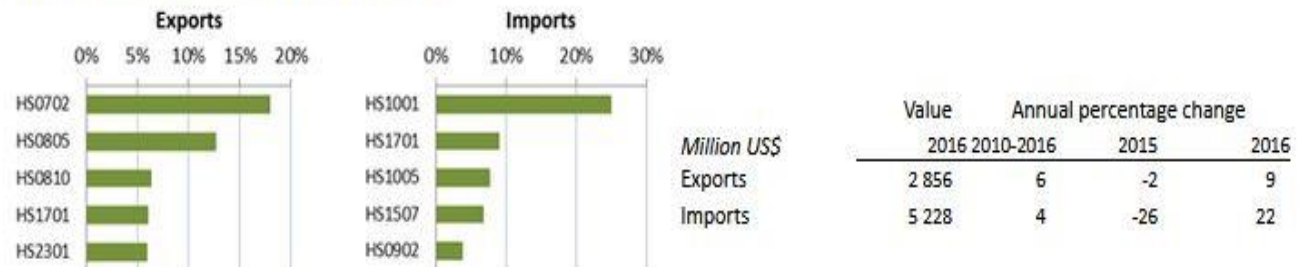
By main origin, % (2016)



Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)	Value		Top imported products (Million US\$)	Value	
	2016	2016		2016	2016
HS0702 Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	512		HS1001 Wheat and meslin	1 304	
HS0805 Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	362		HS1701 Cane or beet sugar	472	
HS0810 Other fruit, fresh	179		HS1005 Maize (corn)	399	
HS1701 Cane or beet sugar	173		HS1507 Soya-bean oil and its fractions	354	
HS2301 Flours, meals and pellets	169		HS0902 Tea	199	

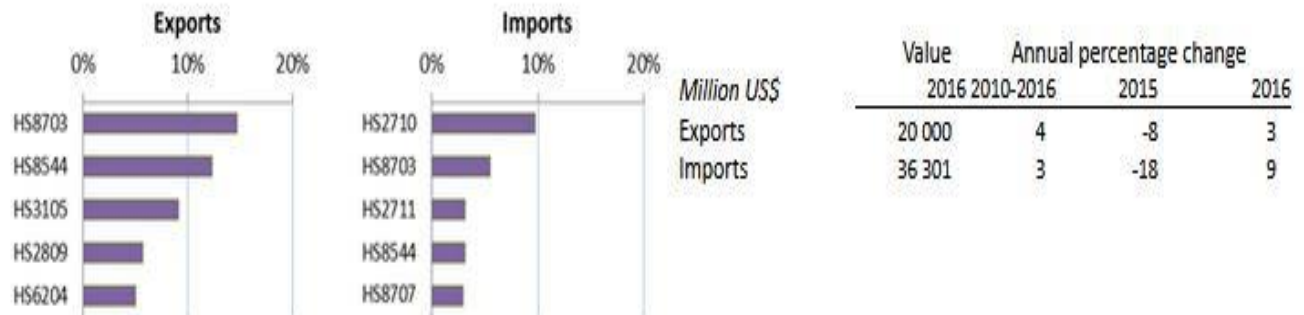
Share in economy's trade in agricultural products



Non-Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)	Value		Top imported products (Million US\$)	Value	
	2016	2016		2016	2016
HS8703 Motor cars for transport of persons	2 947		HS2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude	3 546	
HS8544 Insulated electric conductors	2 459		HS8703 Motor cars for transport of persons	1 983	
HS3105 Mineral or chemical fertilisers	1 827		HS2711 Petroleum gases	1 133	
HS2809 Diphosphorus pentaoxide	1 139		HS8544 Insulated electric conductors	1 114	
HS6204 Women's or girls' suits	1 004		HS8707 Bodies for motor vehicles 8701-8075	1 074	

Share in economy's trade in non-agricultural products



TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Million US\$	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Commercial services exports	16 524	2	4	13
Commercial services imports	8 686	6	5	18

Share in world total exports (%)		Share in world total imports (%)	
2017	2017	2017	2017
0.31		0.17	

Breakdown in economy's total exports

By main services item, % (2017)

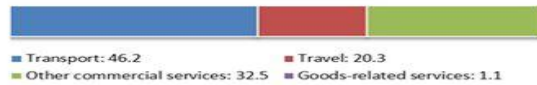


By main destination



Breakdown in economy's total imports

By main services item, % (2017)



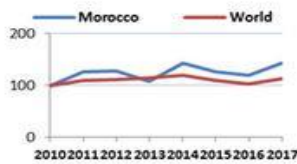
By main origin



FATS sales	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Inward (million US\$)
Outward (million US\$)

http://stat.wto.org/CountryProfiles/MA_E.htm

Transport

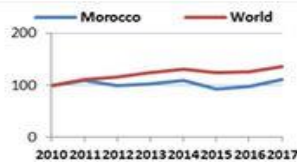


Transport exports (Index 2010=100)

Million US\$	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Exports	3 080	5	-5	19
Imports	4 011	6	7	24

Exports		Imports		
Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	
By sea (2017)	1 048	34.0	2 552	63.6
By air (2017)	1 598	51.9	1 051	26.2
By other (2017)	424	13.8	407	10.1

Travel

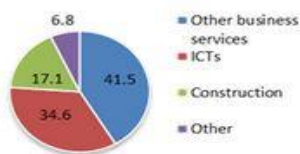


Travel exports (Index 2010=100)

Million US\$	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Exports	7 470	2	5	14
Imports	1 760	6	4	21

Other Commercial Services and Goods-related Services

Exports of OCS by main item (2017)



Million US\$	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Other commercial services				
Exports	4 304	4	8	10
Imports	2 821	7	2	12
Goods-related services				
Exports	1 671	-4	10	1
Imports	94	...	50	-30

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Patent applications, 2016

Residents	Non-residents	Total
237	1 066	1 303

Trademark applications, 2016

Residents	Non-residents	Total
7 216	5 555	12 771

Industrial design applications, 2016

Residents	Non-residents	Total
823	540	1 363

http://stat.wto.org/CountryProfiles/MA_E.htm