

**DOING
BUSINESS
IN**

KUWAIT



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Foreword

This booklet has been prepared for the use of clients, partners and staff of HLB International member firms. It is designed to give some general information to those contemplating doing business in Kuwait and is not intended to be a comprehensive document. You should consult us, therefore, before taking further action. HLB Kuwaiti Accountant Auditing & Partners and HLB International cannot be held liable for any action or business decisions taken on the basis of information in this booklet.

HLB Kuwaiti Accountant Auditing
April 2008

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HLB INTERNATIONAL

“Doing Business in Booklets - Guidelines for Preparation

Chapter & Section Headings

Guidance Notes

ABOUT HLB INTERNATIONAL

HLB International is a worldwide organisation of professional accounting firms and business advisers each providing clients with a comprehensive and personal service relating to auditing, taxation, accounting and general and financial management advice.

Formed in 1969, HLB International, through its member firms, can assist clients to do business in over 100 countries, with more than 1.750 member firm partners and 13.400 staff in over 440 offices.

Up-to-date information and general assistance on international matters can be obtained from any of the partners of listed in this booklet or from the Executive Office in London:

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1 General Information

LOCATION & CLIMATE

The state of Kuwait covers an area of about 17,818 square kilometers of mostly flat desert in the north-western corner of the Arabian Gulf. To the south and south-west Kuwait is bordered by Saudi Arabia, and to the north and north-west by Iraq. Across the Arabian Gulf to the east, Kuwait faces Iran.

Kuwait's coastal waters cover around 5,625 square kilometers and its coastline stretches across 290 kilometers. Kuwait has sovereignty over nine islands in the Gulf, of which the largest are Failaka, Bubyan and Warba. Others like Kubbar and Um Al Maradim, are too small for habitation.

Kuwait has a very hot and long summer, when maximum temperatures may reach around 50 C (120 F), but can occasionally go higher. In winter, temperatures may fall below zero in the desert.

LANGUAGE AND RELIGION

The official language of Kuwait is Arabic, though English is widely spoken and used in commercial circles. All correspondence with government ministries and bodies must be in Arabic.

Kuwait's state religion is Islam and all Islamic feasts are observed: one of the most important of these being the holy month of Ramadan. During this period, Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset. Official working hours are reduced, and consequently, business activity tends to slacken somewhat.

POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The constitution of Kuwait was adopted on 11 November 1962. It declares Kuwait to be a sovereign, Islamic and democratic state. Kuwait is a constitutional monarchy with executive power residing in the Amir as head of the state and commander in chief. Kuwait has an elected National Assembly of 50 members supplemented by members of the Council of Ministries who attend ex-officio. The assembly sits for four years. The first elections of the National Assembly were held in 1963. On May 16, 2005, the assembly passed a law in support of women's suffrage, allowing women to vote and run for office. Women participated in elections for the first time on June 30, 2006. Due to some conflicts between the two in 2008 March, The Amir called a new election with some major changes in the election & constituency of the parliament. The prime responsibility accorded to the National Assembly is the drafting of laws.

THE PEOPLE

The first settlements in Kuwait date back to very early times. A Bronze Age settlement has been discovered on Failaka island, and evidence exists in the form of tablets that, at a large stage, this settlement was visited by one of the admirals of Alexander the Great.

The origin of Kuwait's modern day indigenous population are tribes who moved from the south-west, the north and north-west starting more than 200 years ago. A thriving trading community grew up around the fishing and pearling harbour, consequently Kuwait established itself as a main trading centre in the region even before the advent of the oil age.

Data published by the PACI shows that Kuwait's total population stood at 3.18 million at the end of Dec 2006. Since 1997, the population has grown at an annualized average rate of 4.1%.

THE INFRASTRUCTURE

Kuwait has two modern commercial ports at Shuwaikh and Shuwaiba which handle the bulk of its merchandise cargo traffic. Shuwaikh is the main commercial port with a total area of 3.2 million square meters and a basin of 1.2 million square meters. Shuwaiba port is located 45 kilometers to the south of Kuwait City.

Kuwait's road system is well developed, with modern multi-lane expressways linking all areas of the country. There are no railways in the country. Kuwait International Airport is located south to the city, is easily accessible by expressway, has a number of regular flights to many regional, European and Asian destinations, and can handle the world's largest aircraft.

Kuwait has several power generating and water desalination plants, with a combined capacity of 9.4 gigawatts (GW) of electric power and 314 million imperial gallons per day of desalinated potable water.

INDUSTRIAL AREAS

There are a number of Industrial areas in Kuwait. The largest of these are located in Shuwaikh, Shuaiba and Sabhan, with other smaller areas in Sulaibikhat, Jahra and Ahmadi. The areas come under the auspices and management of the Public Authority for Industry. The Shuaiba Industrial area is the most modern industrial zone attracting most new plants. It lies 50 Kilometers south of Kuwait city along the coast.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATE

The currency of Kuwait is the Kuwaiti dinar (KD), which is divided into 1000 fils (KD 1 = 1000). Denominations of the currency notes are one-quarter, one-half, one, five, ten and twenty dinars, while the coins are denominations of five, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred fils.

For early four and a half years from the start of 2003, the exchange value of KD. was officially pegged to the USD using a flexible peg. Under this regime, the central bank would set the KD / USD rate within 7% band around the KD 0.29963 = USD initial parity rate set at the start of 2003. Though the Central Bank of Kuwait was free to set the rate on a daily basis within the band, the central bank generally maintained a fixed KD / USD rate for extended periods of time since late 2003. The 2003 change in policy came as a preparatory step towards the adoption of a single GCC currency by 2010, as Kuwait was the only country of the six member states not to have a formal peg to the US dollar. In May 2007,

the CBK decided to end its US dollar peg the dinar to a basket of major currencies, a regime similar to that in place prior to 2003.peg and Though the constituents are not disclosed, the USD is thought to have the largest weight with the euro, yen, and British pound having significantly smaller weights. As the end of July 2007, the rate stood at 0.282 KD/USD. Commercial banks fix their rate for commercial and financial transactions by reference to the central bank rate. Although the published retail rates show about a 1% buying and selling spread, it is normal to obtain more competitive quotes from the banks for large transactions.

2 The Economy

The Kuwait economy is oil based, so naturally variations in oil prices affect overall measures of productivity such as gross domestic product.(GDP). Fortunately, the fluctuations we observe in the oil sector do not translate into significant changes in the productivity of the non-oil sector of the economy. In other words, the correlation between oil sector GDP and non- oil sector is quite low.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Kuwait's GDP stood at KD 29.6 billion (\$103 billion) in 2005. Nominal GDP rose 21% in 2006 boosted largely by a rapid increase in the price of oil. GDP growth has averaged 23% over the last 5 years. Real growth in GDP during 2005 topped 10%, and averaged 7.9% over the last years.

Non-oil out put rose to KD 13.3 billion (\$46 billion), growing at a rate of 15.5% in 2006 and averaging 17% growth during the last 5 years.

The non-oil sector is dominated by services, which accounted for about a third of output in 2006. Manufacturing made up another 6.7% of GDP of which more than 59% was refined petroleum products. Transportation, storage, and communication is another important part of this sector, contributing more than 4.7% of GDP. The fastest growing non-oil activities were finance, real estate and business services, whose average growth has topped 28% over the last years.

THE OIL SECTOR

Kuwait's crude oil production averaged about 2.5 million barrels per day (mbd) in 2006, near the maximum production capacity. As an OPEC member, Kuwait must limit its output to the assigned ceiling, production tends to be slightly above the OPEC target especially when oil prices are high.

The plan is to expand 3.5 mbd by 2010 and 4 mbd by 2020 from the present 2.5 mbd. A large part of Kuwait's crude oil out put is refined domestically at one of Kuwait's three oil refineries at Shuaiba, Mina Ahmadi, and Mina Abdulla.

Total production capacity at these refineries is 0.93 mbd.

The oil sector is run by the state-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries responsible for oil sector activity in Kuwait include Kuwait Oil Company (KOC), in charge of exploration and production, and Kuwait National Petroleum Company (KNPC), which runs the domestic refineries and domestic retail stations.

Petrochemical industries company (PIC) is another subsidiary in charge of several petrochemical plants. Kuwait Petroleum International (KPI) runs the refineries outside Kuwait and is in charge of international marketing.

The public sector plays an important role in Kuwaiti economy, government spending with the public sector accounting for 33% of total consumption expenditures on GDP in 2006.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The government budget is dominated by oil receipts. Revenues from the sale of crude oil made up between 81% and 94% of total revenues between 1988 and 2006. Other revenues come mainly from import duties, taxes on foreign firms and various service charges levied by the government ministries and departments.

Revenues in fiscal year 2006/07, that ended in March 2007, amounted to KD 15.5 billion (\$55 billion), up 12% from the previous year.

Oil revenues accounted for over 94% of the total. Government spending soared by 50% to KD 10.3 billion (\$36.5 billion). Growth excluding the transfer for past dues for the Public Institute for Social Security (PIFSS) was a rapid 21%.

The 2007/08 fiscal year's draft budget shows continued strong growth in spending, with allocations raised 24% excluding the KD 2 billion transfer to PIFSS in the previous fiscal year. Growth is projected to be particularly rapid in spending on capital project, expected to soar by 63% to KD 2.06 billion, wages & salaries are expected to see a growth of 16%, while goods and services will be up to 28%. With revenues estimated at a conservative KD 8.32 billion, the budget is projected to see a deficit of KD 3.0 billion.

MONEY AND BANKING

Kuwait has eleven commercial banks including six branches of foreign banks. There are three Islamic banking institutions and one specialized bank. Total assets at local banks reached at KD.27 billion (\$93 billion) at the end of 2006, growing by 25% from the year before. Private deposits totaled KD 15.3 billion (\$53 billion), up 22%.

THE KUWAIT STOCK EXCHANGE

There were 185 companies listed on Kuwait Stock Exchange (KSE) as at the end of June 2007 up from 105 companies in 2003 and 86 in 2000. The market's capitalization totaled KD 48.8 billion, 42% higher than in June 2006. The KSE is the second largest bourse in the Arab world in terms of market capitalization after Saudi Arabia's equity market.

Average daily activity in the first half of 2007 stood at 250 million shares, at a value of KD 151 million.

PRIVATIZATION

Kuwait launched its privatization programme in September 1994 when it began selling the government's shares in local companies to the public. Most of the companies divested were publicly listed on the KSE and were acquired by the government in the wake of the 1982 stock market crash. These companies engage in activities ranging from banking to insurance to fishing and food retailing.

FOREIGN TRADE

Kuwait's imports in 2006 totaled KD 4.64 billion. The country depends heavily on imports to meet most of its needs of foodstuffs, consumer goods, capital goods and intermediate products. Around 40% of Kuwait's imports are consumer goods, according to 2004 data. Investment goods represent about 22% of total imports while intermediate goods accounted for the remaining 38%.

Kuwait's largest supplier of imports is Germany, with KD 426 million in goods imports, according to 2004 figures. Germany was followed by the US and Saudi Arabia, which account for KD 400 million and KD 295 million of imports, respectively. Other main sources of imports include China, Japan, Italy, UAE and India. Imports from GCC member countries have been growing since the introduction of a GCC customs union, with Kuwait importing 32% more goods from there in 2004 than the prior year.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Since liberalization, Kuwait has generally enjoyed a surplus in its current account. The surplus soared to KD 14.8 billion (\$51 billion) in 2006, an estimated 50% of GDP. The average current account surplus to GDP during the last five years stood at a substantial 35%. The large trade surpluses from Kuwait's oil exports are the most important factor behind the current account surplus but are not the only reason. The country also enjoys substantial foreign investment income which amounted to 13% of GDP in 2006. This is primarily due to the income earned on government assets invested abroad, mainly in industrial countries. On the other hand, remittances of expatriate workers, which amounted to 3% of GDP in 2006, represent a notable though limited drain on the current account.

3 Regulatory Framework

Kuwait's overall regulatory climate is largely defined by two key factors. The first is the government sector's dominance of economy. Accounting for over three-quarters of gross domestic product (GDP), the government sector is the largest potential source of business in the country. Accordingly, the most important regulations relate, in

one way or another, to relationships with the government.

The second factor is that one of the essential aims of the government is to ensure the local population is involved in, and benefits from commercial and economic developments in the country. Thus, many regulations require or encourage the involvement of Kuwaitis in business ventures.

MAJOR CODES

The three most important laws governing business activity in Kuwait are the Commercial Companies Law (15/1960) and its amendments, the Civil Code (67/1980), and the Commercial Code (68/1980), all strongly influenced by France's Napoleonic code. These three codes form the backbone of the law governing such areas as civil relations, general contract law, banking operations and commercial instruments (including bill of exchange, checks, promissory notes), commercial and other agencies, carriage and storage of goods, bankruptcy, construction and contracting. In addition, there are a number of laws dealing with specific topics such as taxation, foreign direct investment, lease contracts, and civil and commercial procedures. There is also a maritime code, which covers such as maritime claims, ship registration, charter parties, marine insurance and bills of lading.

FORMS OF DOING BUSINESS

The commercial Companies Law provides for the establishments of the following types of companies and ventures in Kuwait:

- Limited Liability Company
- Closed shareholding company
- Public shareholding company
- Joint liability company
- Limited partnership
- Joint venture

All the above, with the exception of the joint venture, possess a separate legal identity.

a. Limited Liability Company

A limited liability company (WLL) is an entity where the liability of its members is limited to the extent of their share capital contribution. This is the most common corporate entity in Kuwait and the main route adopted by foreign companies or investors to enter the market. The capital of the limited liability company must not be less than KD 7,500, though in practice the minimum capital currently required is higher than that. It incorporates through the articles of association, which sets out its objectives, capital, members, management, and other details. No share certificates are issued to certify ownership. The required capital in a limited liability company may in fact vary from industry to industry, and the whole of a company's capital must be paid at the date of incorporation. Payment may be in cash or

in other assets valued at their fair market value.

A limited liability company requires at least two founding members. Members were required to be natural persons with at least one member a Kuwaiti. Law 15/1960 was amended by law 28/1995, which allowed companies to be founding members of limited liability companies. Both foreign individuals and corporate bodies may use this type of entity. The maximum number of members in a WLL is 30. The proportion of Kuwaiti capital must not be less than 51%, unless the venture receives approval under the FDI Law allowing up to 100% foreign ownership.

b. Shareholding Company

Shareholding companies may be either public or closed and must have at least five shareholders. The public shareholding company (SAK or KSC) is similar to a common law limited liability company, with a higher capital requirement. The founders of a public shareholding company are required to subscribe to at least 10% of the capital. Such companies can issue shares that are easily transferable; investors need not pay the entire authorized capital immediately, some of which can be issued and called up later; they must have an elected Board of Directors and a Chairman; major decisions require approval by a general assembly of members in an ordinary or extraordinary meeting; and KSC can be listed on the Kuwait Stock Exchange. Foreigners are allowed to participate in the formation of public shareholding companies within a 49% maximum, except where 100% ownership is permitted in accordance with the FDI Law.

c. Partnership

The Commercial Companies Law also governs the formation of partnerships, both general and limited. A general partnership, or a joint liability company, is an association of two or more persons formed under a specific name to carry on commercial business. The partnership has a separate legal personality, but its members are jointly and individually liable for its obligations to the extent of their entire personal property.

A joint liability company is managed by one or more managers, whether partners or not. Transactions concluded by managers in the company's name and within the limit of their authority are considered binding on the company, provided that the other party to the transaction deals in good faith.

There are two types of limited partnership; the simple limited partnership and the partnership limited by shares. A simple limited partnership consist of joint liability members (general partners), who are jointly and individually liable for the company's debts to the extent of all their assets; and sleeping members (limited partners), who are liable only to the extend of their respective contributions. A partnership limited by shares is a limited partnership whose capital is divided into shares.

d. Joint Venture

A joint venture is a commercial association formed by two or more parties. It is purely based on a contractual arrangement between the parties, has no separate legal personality distinct from

its members, and is not registered in the commercial register. A joint venture is not considered binding on a third party and each party in the venture is separately liable for its obligations. There are no limitations on foreign participation in joint ventures. It is common for foreign contractors involved jointly in a major project in Kuwait to form a joint venture or consortium. The liability of the party in a joint venture transaction with third parties is unlimited.

e. Commercial Agency

The commercial agency provides a means for a foreign company to conduct organized marketing efforts without establishing a registered local presence of its own. Agency agreements and regulations are governed by Laws 36/1964 and 68/1980. Kuwaiti individuals or companies may act as commercial agents which must be registered with the Ministry of Commerce.

f. Branch

A foreign company wishing to open an office to conduct business and commercial activities must act through a Kuwaiti agent under whose name and sponsorship the operation is carried out. A foreign company or investor may be exempted from seeking a Kuwaiti agent if approval is obtained in accordance with the foreign direct investment law.

KUWAIT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) is a quasi-government body and plays a key role in the business community. Any Kuwaiti or non-Kuwaiti agent, firm or business must be registered with the KCCI in order to operate in Kuwait, apply for an import license or bid for a government contract. The chamber maintains an official court of arbitration for resolving business disputes and is involved in setting standards and defining customary practices in commercial matters.

LICENCING REGULATIONS

A Business license is necessary to carry on business in Kuwait. Licenses are classified by different business activities such as general trading, contracting, financing, consultancy, construction, importing licenses etc. It is necessary to have correct license to carry on a particular activity. Some licenses are graded. Licenses are issued only to Kuwaiti nationals or to Kuwait owned companies, and in some cases to GCC nationals and companies.

4 Financial Reporting and Auditing

All business enterprises are required to keep adequate financial records. Ministerial Order 206/1985 specifies books and records to be kept by a foreign body corporate subject to the provisions of the income tax laws and records to be kept by a foreign body corporate subject to the provisions of the income tax decree as detailed below. The books of account of a taxpayer are invariably inspected by the department of Income Taxes before a tax

assessment is finalized.

Compliance with accounting and standards promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) is mandatory for shareholding and limited liability companies for accounting periods starting on or after Jan.1, 1991.

For public shareholding companies, the audited balance sheet and income statement, the director's report, and the auditors report must be submitted in Arabic within three months of the end of financial year to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and to the general assembly of shareholders. If the company is listed on the Kuwait Stock Exchange (KSE), it must submit audited report to the KSE. Unaudited reports must be filed with the above named authorities on a quarterly basis.

The names of public company directors and auditors must be published in the official gazette. This is not required for closed shareholding companies. Audited financial statements of limited liability companies must be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry within 10 days of the annual general meeting. Such companies are obliged to hold a general meeting at least once a year.

5 Taxation

As Kuwait does not have a personal income tax, companies doing business in the country do have to pay certain taxes and obligations. Most notable in this regard is the tax levied on the profits of companies with foreign ownership. Local companies also need to consider other obligations including a mandatory contribution to the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science, social security obligations, and National Labour Support tax.

The corporate income tax imposed on foreign companies and shareholders is governed by Amiri Decree 3/1955 and relevant tax treaties signed with a number of countries. The tax is currently levied only on the income of foreign companies from their operations in Kuwait, with the exception of companies incorporated in GCC countries.

The income tax decree has been amended since it was issued in 1955, but has been supplemented by a number of directives issued by the Department of Income Taxes (DIT), which administers and enforces income taxes.

Following categories of income are subject to corporate income tax:

The net profits of a foreign company operating within or outside Kuwait to the extent that profits are connected with, or related to activities in Kuwait.

The proportion of the net profit of a Kuwaiti joint venture attributable to foreign corporate partners. The profits of a foreign corporate entity from trading on the Kuwait Stock Exchange. The tax does not apply on similar earnings generated by non-Kuwaiti individuals resident in Kuwait. In order to encourage foreign companies trade in Kuwait, the percentage of taxation was reduced from 55% to 15% in 2007.

A foreign partner is not subject to income tax where the partner is a natural person. If the

partner is a company income tax is levied on its share of the income in the normal way. The foreign party's proportion of net profit subject to taxation includes any amounts receivable for royalties, management fees, technical services, or interest. The source of income is considered to be in Kuwait if the performance of the services is within Kuwait. Place of performance is interpreted to include work carried out outside Kuwait, under a contract which also involves onshore activities. In the case of contracts where part of the technical work, design or research is performed outside Kuwait, income from the whole contract is subject to Kuwaiti income tax, with a deduction for the direct technical costs incurred outside Kuwait, provided they are fully supported by documentation. Gains or profits made on the sale or disposal of capital assets within Kuwait are considered part of the income of the enterprise and are taxed accordingly. Losses can be carried forward and deducted from subsequent profits without limitations as to period, but cannot be carried back. All the expenses incurred by a business, including expenses incurred outside Kuwait, are deductible, provided they are legitimate, necessary and reasonable.

TENDERING REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

The Central Tenders Committee (CTC), an independent government agency attached to The Council of Ministers, is the government authority responsible for pre-qualifying firms, issuing government tenders and awarding contracts. Tendering procedures executed by this committee are regulated by Laws 37/1964, 18/1970, and 81/1977. Law 81/1977 allows government bodies to independently import commodities and/or commission the execution of work directly, or by way of tenders, and not through the CTC, if the value of the contract is not in the excess of KD 5,000. However, such contracts shall not be concluded to cover the same commodities or works more than once in on calendar month.

A foreign company must be registered through a Kuwaiti agent and pre qualified if it is to bid for any government contract. To pre qualify, the Kuwaiti agent of the concerned company must submit a standard set of documents outlining its capabilities to the CTC. The CTC in turn sends a list of approved companies to the ministry or ministries concerned, which in turn assesses the technical qualifications of the company in question, particularly its experience with similar projects, technical capabilities and financial strength. Once this assessment is made, a short list of pre- qualified companies is returned to the CTC. The CTC can add a company to the shortlist if it feels it has been erroneously excluded.

THE COURTS AND ARBITRATION

The court system of Kuwait is divided into six different branches: Personal, criminal, commercial, administrative, leases and civil courts. There are three levels in the Kuwaiti legal system, namely the court of First instance, the Court of Appeal, and the court of Cassation. The personal courts have jurisdiction over matters relating to the personal status of Muslims, in particular family and inheritance law. The arbitration authority is empowered to rule on and conciliate disputes between government ministries or other government bodies and companies that are fully owned by the government, or between

these companies, or between individuals or private legal entities and government ministries and other public bodies, and generally between any parties that agree to its arbitration.

6 Trading Environment

Because of its limited domestic resources outside the oil sector, Kuwait provides a substantial market for a wide variety and range of imports in an intensely competitive environment. Few restrictions on imports exist, provided that imported goods conform to qualify control standards set by government. There is also no control on the movement of foreign exchange nor restrictions on trade with other countries, with the exception of Israel. Kuwait became a member of the world trade organization in 1995, and in 2004, it signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement with the United States

CUSTOM DUTIES AND TARIFFS

In Kuwait, a flat rate of 5% is applied to the cost, including insurance and freight (CIF), of imported goods.

In 1985, Kuwaiti has had a system of tariff protection, allowing industries which meet at least 40% of local market demand to apply for tariff protection. Tariff rates depend on the domestic value-added content of the products in question. If the domestically produced goods contain at least 20%, 30% or 40% of domestic value added, protective duties of 15%, 20% or 25%, respectively, may be applied.

EXPORTING TO KUWAIT

Only Kuwaiti registered members of the Chamber of Commerce may import goods. The agent could be either a commission agent or a distribution agent. The commission agent acts purely as an intermediary, selling on behalf of his principal, for which he may receive a commission. The importing and distributing agent acts as a distributor or wholesaler. Both forms of an agency may be on an exclusive basis.

The highly competitive Kuwaiti market reduces the possibility of importing goods through third parties and commission agents.

IMPORT REGULATIONS

Law No. 43/1964 and its amendments stipulate regulations concerning imports to Kuwait. Import licenses are required for all commercial imports, and commercial imports are limited to registered importers. Importers do not need an import license for each product or shipment to be imported. To be registered in the Commercial register at the Ministry of Commerce, an importer must be either a Kuwaiti citizen, or a firm in which all partners are Kuwaiti nationals, of a limited liability Kuwaiti company. The ministry of commerce & industry may

refuse or restrict the number of licenses for any goods or product except foodstuffs, or waive the requirement for import licenses in particular cases. Special Import licenses are required for regulated goods such as arms, ammunition and explosives, radioactive materials, ethylene alcohol, drugs, pesticides and insecticides, some exotic birds and vintage cars. Some drugs require special license from the ministry of health. Shipment of animals, animal products, plants require health certification and inspection of the country of origin. All food stuffs are subject to strict regulations covering packaging, labeling, description of contents, and date of manufacture and expiry.

7 About HLB Kuwaiti Accountant Auditing

HLB Kuwaiti Accountant Auditing has been providing valuable service to its clients since 1997. Through sustained growth, as a global net work of professional accounting firms, HLB Kuwaiti Accountant Auditing serves its clients wherever they operate.

HLB Kuwaiti Accountant Auditing has committed to its clients and its special approach ensures a close working relationship with clients, ensures the value of money along with its quality.

Clients of HLB Kuwaiti Accountant Auditing are engaged in diversity of business which need extended care and attention to the technical and professional level, ensures highest quality and promptness through our highly experiences professional team.

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