

KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

مملكة البحرين

Formal Name: Kingdom of Bahrain

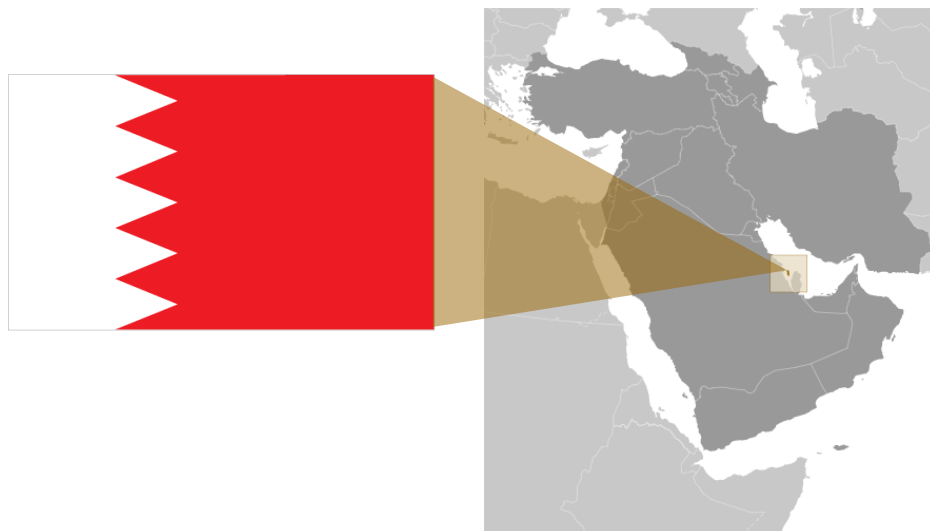
Short Name: Bahrain

Adjective: Bahraini

Capital: Manama

Government: Constitutional Monarchy

LAS Member since: September 11th, 1971



DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity Groups: Bahraini 46%, Asian 45.5% other 8.5%

Religions: Muslim 70.3%, Christian 14.5%, other 15.2%

Languages: Arabic (official), English, Farsi, Urdu

Life Expectancy: 78.58 years

Median Age: 31.6 years

Sex Ratio: 1.03 male/female

Literacy Rate: 94.6%

Independence Day: August 15, 1971
Total Area: 760 km ²
Population: 1.31 million
Gross Domestic Product: \$34.96 billion
Military Spending: 3.14% of GDP

ECONOMY

Labor Force: 716,500

Unemployment Rate: 15 %

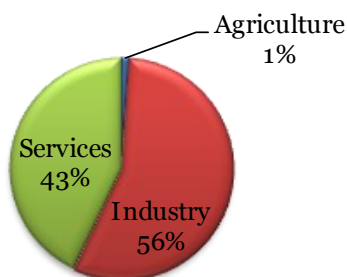
Poverty Rate: NA%

Inflation: 3.1%

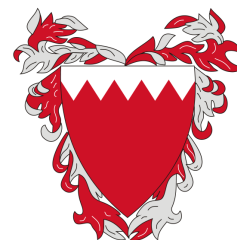
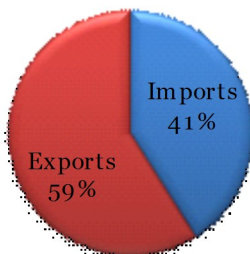
Exports: \$20.69 billion (petroleum and petroleum products, aluminum, textiles)

Imports: \$14.41 billion (crude oil, machinery, chemicals)

GDP



Trade Balance



700-1100	Governors of Caliphs of Damascus and Baghdad rule Bahrain
1487	Omanis invade Bahrain
1913	Britain and the Ottoman Empire sign treaty recognizing Bahrain's independence; remains under British administration
1939	British declare that Hawar Islands belong to Bahrain
1961	Sheikh Isa Bin-Salman Al Khalifah becomes ruler of Bahrain
1971	Declaration of Independence
1981	Bahrain joins the GCC
1999	Sheikh Isa is succeeded by Sheikh Hamad
2001	Referendum on political reform
2002	Bahrain becomes a constitutional monarchy Women are allowed to stand for office
2011	Protests in Manama Saudi troops of the Peninsula Shield Force are called in following further unrest Authorities declare martial law and clamp down on pro-democracy activists Two main Shia political parties banned State of Emergency is lifted, but heavy security remains in place
2012	Authorities ban all protests and gatherings
2013	Crown Prince Salman bin Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa is appointed as Prime Minister
2014	Government suspends deadlocked reconciliation talks with Shia opposition