

HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

Formal Name: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Short Name: Jordan

Adjective: Jordanian

Capital: Amman

Government: Constitutional Monarchy

LAS Member since: March 22nd, 1945



DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity Groups: Arab 98%, Circassian 1%, Armenian 1%

Religions: Sunni Muslim 97%, Christian 2%, other 1%

Languages: Arabic (official), English

Life Expectancy: 74.1 years

Median Age: 21.8 years

Sex Ratio: 1.03 male/female

Literacy Rate: 95.9%

Independence Day: May 25, 1946
Total Area: 89,342 km ²
Population: 7.9 million
Gross Domestic Product: \$40 billion
Military Spending: 4.65% of GDP

ECONOMY

Labor Force: 1.898 million

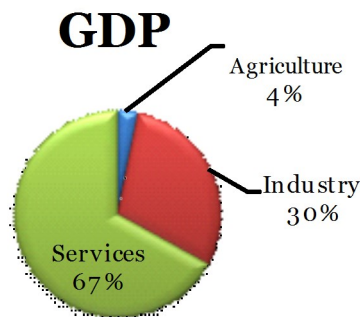
Unemployment Rate: 14%

Poverty Rate: 14.2%

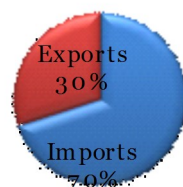
Inflation: 5.9%

Exports: \$7.914 billion (clothing, fertilizers, potash, phosphates, vegetables, pharmaceuticals)

Imports: \$18.61 billion (crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, iron, cereals)



Trade Balance



1916	Britain claims Jordan
1918	Arab forces seize Jordan
1921	Jordan under Emir Abdullah
1946	British mandate in Transjordan ended; granting independence to Jordan
1950	Jordan annexes West Bank
1952	King Abdullah assassinated Hussein proclaimed King after his father Talal is declared mentally unfit to rule
1957	British troops complete their withdrawal from Jordan
1967	Israel takes control of Jerusalem and West Bank during Six Day War; major influx of refugees into Jordan
1970	Black September
1974	King Hussein recognizes PLO as sole legitimate representative of Palestinian people
1989	First general election since 1967
1990	Jordan comes under severe economic and diplomatic strain from Gulf crisis
1994	Jordan signs peace treaty with Israel
1999	King Hussein dies; Crown Prince Abdullah is sworn in as King
2003	First Parliamentary elections under King Abdullah II New Cabinet appointed following resignation of PM; Al-Fayez appointed new PM
2005	New Cabinet is sworn in led by PM Adnan Badran Suicide bombings at 3 hotels in Amman killing mostly Jordanians; a day of mourning is declared
2006	King Abdullah criticizes the US and Israel over the fighting in Lebanon
2007	First elections since 1999 Parliamentary elections strengthen position of tribal leaders and other pro-government candidates Political moderate Nader Dahabi appointed Prime Minister
2009	King Abdullah appoints new premier to push through economic reform
2010	New electoral law introduced Parliamentary election boycotted by the opposition Islamic Action Front Riots break out after it is announced that pro-government candidate have won a sweeping victory
2011	King Abdullah appoints former military general Marouf Bakhit as Prime Minister and charges him with carrying out political reforms Protests continue through the summer, prompting King Abdullah to replace PM Bakhit with Awn al-Khasawneh, a judge at the International Court of Justice
2012	PM al-Khasawneh resigns abruptly; Fayez al-Tarawneh is appointed to PM King Abdullah calls early parliamentary elections for January The King appoints Abdullah Ensour a former minister and vocal advocare of democratic reform, as PM.
2013	New government sworn in, with incumbent Abdullah Ensour reinstalled as PM following unprecedented consultation between the king and parliament
2014	Jordan expels Syrian ambassador over accusations that Jordan harbors Syrian rebels