

STATE OF KUWAIT

دولة الكويت

Formal Name: State of Kuwait

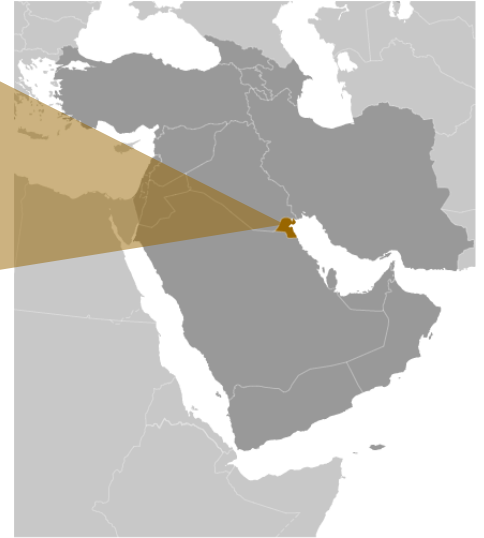
Short Name: Kuwait

Adjective: Kuwaiti

Capital: Kuwait City

Government: Constitutional
Emirate

LAS Member since: July 20th,
1961



DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity Groups: Kuwaiti 31.3%, other Arab 27.9%,
Asian 37.8%, African 1.9%, other 1.1%

Religions: Muslim 76.7%, Christian 17.3%, other 5.91%

Languages: Arabic (official), English

Life Expectancy: 77.64 years

Median Age: 28.9 years

Sex Ratio: 1.43 male/female

Literacy Rate: 93.9%

Independence Day: June 19, 1961
Total Area: 17,818 km ²
Population: 2.7 million
Gross Domestic Product: \$165.8 billion
Military Spending: 3.2% of GDP

ECONOMY

Labor Force: 2.38 million

Unemployment Rate: 3.4%

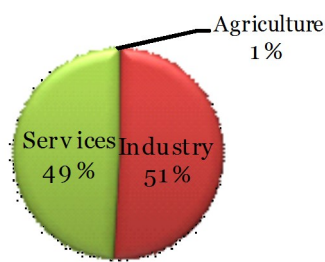
Poverty Rate: NA%

Inflation: 2.8%

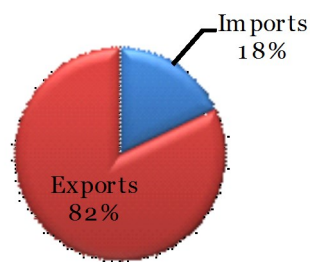
Exports: \$112 billion (oil and refined
products, fertilizers)

Imports: \$24.42 billion (food,
construction materials, vehicles and
parts, clothing)

GDP



Trade Balance



1756	Kuwait comes under the control of the Al-Sabah family
1899	Kuwait becomes a British protectorate
1937	Large oil reserves discovered by the US-British Kuwait Oil Company
1961	Kuwait becomes independent with the end of the British protectorate
1963	Elections held for National Assembly, under terms of newly-drafted constitution
1976	Emir suspends National Assembly
1980	Iraq-Iran War; Kuwait supports Iraq strategically and financially
1981	National Assembly recalled
1985	Kuwait deports thousands of expatriates, many of them Iranian
1986	National Assembly dissolved
1990	Iraq invades and annexes Kuwait
1991	Emir returns, imposes three month period of martial law
1992	Emir opens National Assembly elections
1994	Iraq officially recognizes Kuwait's independence and borders
1999	Emir suspends National Assembly
2003	Emir appoints al-Sabah as PM, separating post from role of heir to throne
2005	Deadly gun battles erupt between suspected Islamist militants and police Women can vote and run for Parliament The first woman cabinet minister, Massouma al-Mubarak, is appointed
2006	The Emir, Sheikh Jaber, dies; Crown Prince, Sheikh Saad, succeeds him but shortly after removed because of health concerns; Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad is sworn in as Emir
2007	New cabinet includes two women
2008	Emir dissolves opposition-dominated parliament and calls election after Cabinet quits Radical Islamists win more than half of the seats; no women are elected
2009	Emir dissolves Parliament Three women MPs win seats in parliamentary election
2011	Hundreds of young people demonstrate for reform, inspired by protests in the region Emir dissolves parliament and replaces his prime minister following protests
2012	Islamist-led opposition wins majority in parliamentary elections Constitutional Court ruling effectively dissolves Islamist-dominated parliament The Emir dissolves parliament, paving the way for snap elections. At least 5,000 protesters clash with security forces outside parliament over opposition fears that the government will redraw constituency boundaries Elections boycotted by the opposition protesting changes to electoral law
2013	Opposition leader Mussallam al-Barrak is sentenced to five years in jail for insulting the emir Constitutional court orders dissolution of parliament, effectively dismissing results of parliamentary polls Parliamentary elections, with liberals and candidates from the smaller tribes making gains