

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

الجمهورية اللبنانية

Formal Name: Republic of Lebanon

Short Name: Lebanon

Adjective: Lebanese

Capital: Beirut

Government: Republic

LAS Member since: March 22nd, 1945



DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity Groups: Arab 95%, Armenian 4%, other 1%

Religions: Muslim 54%, Christian 40.5%, Druze 5.5%

Languages: Arabic (official), English, French, Armenian

Life Expectancy: 77.22 years

Median Age: 29.3 years

Sex Ratio: 0.96 male/female

Literacy Rate: 89.6

Independence Day:

November 22, 1943

Total Area:

10,400 km²

Population:

5.9 million

Gross Domestic Product:

\$64.31 billion

Military Spending:

4.04% of GDP

ECONOMY

Labor Force: 1.481 million

Unemployment Rate: 5%

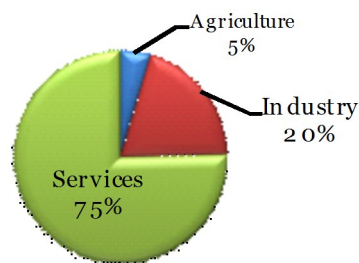
Poverty Rate: 28%

Inflation: 5%

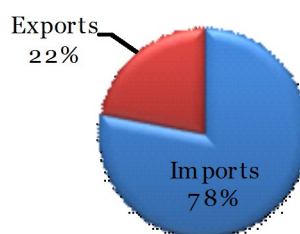
Exports: \$5.826 billion (jewelry, base metals, chemicals, miscellaneous consumer goods)

Imports: \$20.97 billion (petroleum products, cars, medicinal products, clothing, meat and live animals)

GDP



Trade Balance



1920	State of Greater Lebanon is proclaimed
1926	Lebanese Republic declared
1940	Lebanon comes under the control of the Vichy French government
1941	Lebanese independence declared
1957	President Chamoun accepts the Eisenhower Doctrine
1968	Beirut airport raided by Israel
1969	Government and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat sign agreement in Cairo
1973	Lebanese government resigns after Israel raids Beirut and kills 3 Palestinian leaders
1975	Lebanese Civil War
1976	Syria troops enter Lebanon to restore peace and curb the Palestinians Ceasefire is arranged & Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) is established to maintain it
1978	Israel invades Lebanon and occupies Lebanese land UN Security Resolution 425 passes and UN Interim Force in Lebanon is established Israel hands over Lebanese territory to UNIFIL
1982	Israel launches full-scale invasion of Lebanon; Israeli forces occupy West Beirut
1983	Lebanon and Israel sign an agreement on Israeli withdrawal
1987	Lebanon repeals the 1969 agreement with PLO and 1983 Israel agreement
1989	“War of Liberation” against the Syrian presence in Lebanon is declared
1990	End of the Lebanese Civil War; Karami heads a government of national reconciliation
1991	A Treaty of Brotherhood, Cooperation and Coordination is signed by Lebanon and Syria Amnesty granted for all crimes committed during the Civil War
1993	Israel attacks Lebanon in “Operation Accountability”
1996	“Operation Grapes of Wrath”
2000	Israel Cabinet votes for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon by mid 2000
2005	Syrian forces withdraw from Lebanon after 29 years
2006	Israel launches air and sea attacks in Lebanon, and ground troops enter Lebanon
2008	Lebanon and Syria establish diplomatic relations for the first time since independence
2011	Government collapses after ministers from Hezbollah and allied ministers resign New cabinet formed which is dominated by Hezbollah
2013	Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah vows victory in Syria, confirming that Hezbollah forces are fighting within Syria on the side of President Assad Dozens are killed in bomb attacks on two mosques in Tripoli, linked to tensions over the Syrian conflict UN High Council on Refugees (UNHCR) reports there are at least 700,000 Syrian refugees in Lebanon
2014	Power-sharing cabinet formed after 10 months of talks, easing political tensions in the country UNHCR reports that over 1 million Syrians are registered as refugees in Lebanon, comprising 25% percent of Lebanon’s population