

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

المملكة المغربية

Formal Name: Kingdom of Morocco

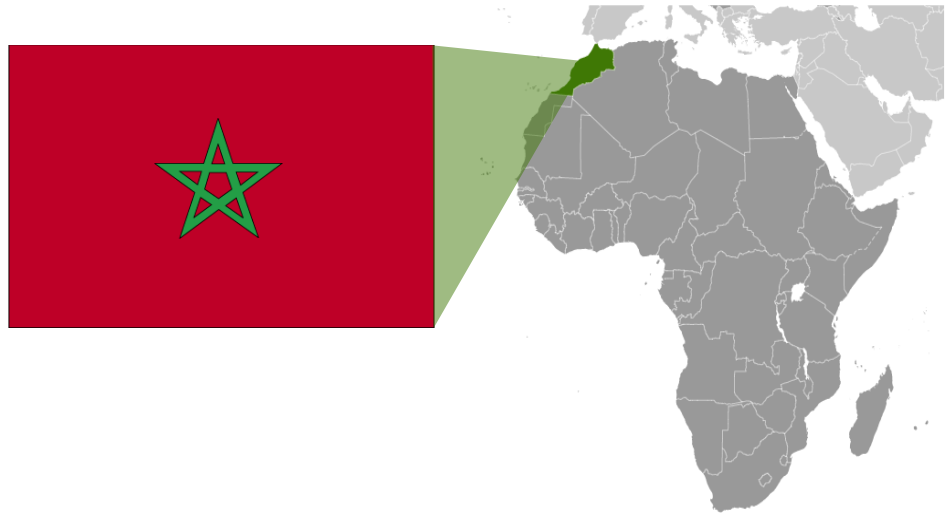
Short Name: Morocco

Adjective: Moroccan

Capital: Rabat

Government: Constitutional Monarchy

LAS Member since: October 1st, 1958



DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity Groups: Arab-Berber 99.1%, other 0.7%, Jewish 0.2%

Religions: Muslim 98.7%, Christian 1.1%, Jewish 0.2%

Languages: Arabic (official), Berber dialects, French

Life Expectancy: 75.9 years

Median Age: 26.9 years

Sex Ratio: 1.05 male/female

Literacy Rate: 67.1%

Independence Day: March 2, 1956
Total Area: 446,550 km ²
Population: 32, 987 ,206 million
Gross Domestic Product: \$180 billion
Military Spending: 5% of GDP

ECONOMY

Labor Force: 11.63 million

Unemployment Rate: 9.8%

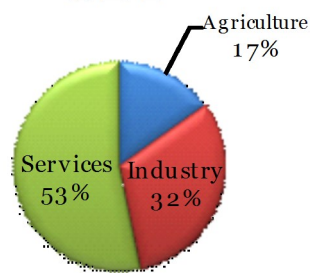
Poverty Rate: 15%

Inflation: 2.5%

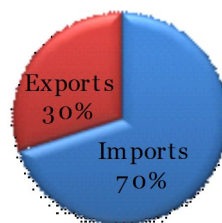
Exports: \$16.78 billion (clothing and textiles, electric components, inorganic chemicals, transistors, fish)

Imports: \$38.66 billion (crude petroleum, textile fabric, telecommunication equipment, wheat, gas and electricity)

GDP



Trade Balance



7th cent	Arab invasion; Idris founds first major Muslim dynasty
1884	Spain creates a protectorate in coastal areas of Morocco
1912	Morocco becomes a French protectorate
1956	End of French protectorate; Sultan Mohammed becomes King
1961	Death of King Mohammed; King Hassan II comes to power
1965	King Hassan declares a state of emergency and suspends Parliament
1971	Failed attempt to depose King and establish republic
1975	Green March: King Hassan orders 350,000 volunteers to cross into Spanish Sahara Moroccan forces enter and occupy Spanish Sahara (Western Sahara)
1976	Moroccan and Algerian troops clash in Western Sahara Fighting between Moroccan military and Polisario forces
1983	King cancels planned elections amid political unrest and economic crisis
1984	Morocco leaves AU
1991	UN monitored ceasefire begins in Western Sahara; referendum proposed but future of territory still deadlocked
1998	Morocco's first opposition-led government comes to power
1999	King Hassan II is succeeded by his son, Mohamed VI
2003	Morocco and Spain return ambassadors after conflict over Perejil is resolved
2004	Free trade agreement with the US comes into effect
2006	Chinese President Hu Jintao visits, signs a series of trade agreements
2007	Numerous suicide bombs in Casablanca Morocco unveils an autonomy Western Sahara plan to UN: Polisario rejects the plan
2008	Police arrest 35 people accused of recruiting for al-Qaeda Court sentences more than 40 people to prison over Casablanca suicide bombings
2009	Morocco breaks off relations with Iran after Iran politician said Bahrain used to be an Iranian province
2010	Security forces storm a protest camp in disputed territory of Western Sahara
2011	Thousands rally calling for political reform and new constitution curbing powers of King Referendum on a reformed constitution passes Parliamentary elections won by moderate Islamist Justice and Development Party (PJD)
2012	New coalition headed by PJD leader Abdelilah Benkirane is installed
2013	Morocco cancels joint military exercises with the US after US shows support for UN monitoring of human rights in Western Sahara. King Mohammed VI appoints new government following a power-sharing deal forged by PM Benkirane