

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

الجمهورية اليمنية

Formal Name: Republic of Yemen

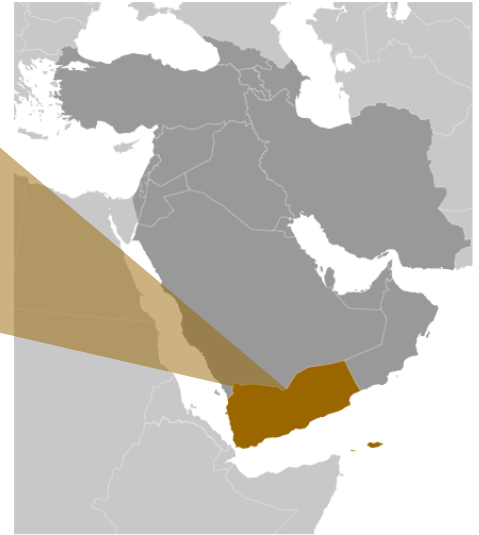
Short Name: Yemen

Adjective: Yemeni

Capital: Sanaa

Government: Republic

LAS Member since: May 5th, 1945



DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity Groups: Arab, Afro-Arab, South Asian, Europeans

Religions: Muslim (99%)

Languages: Arabic (official)

Life Expectancy: 64.83 years

Median Age: 18.6 years

Sex Ratio: 1.05 male/female

Literacy Rate: 65.3 %

Independence Day:	May 22, 1990
Total Area:	527,968 km ²
Population:	26 million
Gross Domestic Product:	\$61.63 billion
Military Spending:	6.6% of GDP

ECONOMY

Labor Force: 6.832 million

Unemployment Rate: 35%

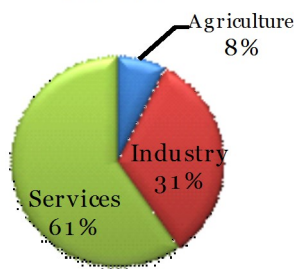
Poverty Rate: 45.2%

Inflation: 11.8%

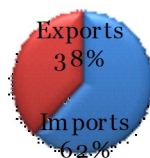
Exports: \$6.694 billion (crude oil, coffee, dried and salted fish, liquefied natural gas)

Imports: \$10.97 billion (food and live animals, machinery and equipment, chemicals)

GDP



Trade Balance



1500s	Ottomans absorb part of Yemen
1839	Aden comes under British rule
1918	Ottoman empire dissolves, North Yemen gains independence and ruled by Imam Yahya
1948	Yahya assassinated, son Ahmad succeeds his father
1962	Ahmad dies, army officers seize power, set up Yemen Arab Republic, sparking civil war
1967	Formation of southern Yemen (Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen)
1972	Border clashes between YAR and PDRY, ceasefire brokered by LAS
1979	Fresh fighting between YAR and PDRY, renewed efforts to unite the two states
1986	President Muhammad flees country, new government formed
1990	Unified Republic of Yemen proclaimed, with Saleh as President
1991	Yemen opposes US-led action against Iraq in Gulf War
1992	Food price riots in major towns
1993	Coalition government formed, made up of ruling parties of former north and south
1994	Saleh declares state of emergency
1995	Yemen, Eritrea clash over disputed island territory
2001	Referendum showing support for extending presidential term and powers
2002	Yemen expels foreign Islamic scholars in crackdown on terror and al-Qaeda
2005	Resurgence of fighting between government and rebel forced
2007	Citizens banned from carrying firearms in Sanaa; demonstrations are outlawed
2009	Yemeni army launches offensive against Shia rebels in northern Sanaa
2010	President Saleh says government open to talks with al-Qaeda militants Government signs ceasefire with northern rebels
2011	Anti-government demonstrations start Pro-reform demonstration continue Unity government is formed President Saleh agrees to hand power over to Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi
2012	President Saleh leaves the country, is granted full immunity President Hadi is sworn in Yemen receives large amounts of aid to ward off food crisis
2013	Delayed National Dialogue Conference (NDC) begins with aim of drafting new constitution United States intensifies drone strikes against al-Qaeda Several foreign embassies shut temporarily over fears of al-Qaeda attacks
2014	NDC agrees on a document on which the new constitution will be based, after a ten-month delay Yemen receives approval from NDC to become a federation of six regions per its political transition Yemen's largest oil pipeline is blown up by tribesmen causing disruption in trade President Hadi sacks his cabinet following two weeks of anti-government protests