

EU-BAHRAIN RELATIONS



European Union (EU27)

- Area: 4.2 million km²
- Population: 447 million (M)
- GDP: 14.5 trillion euros (€)



Kingdom of Bahrain

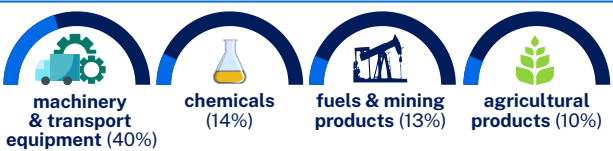
- Area: 778 km²
- Population: 1.7 M
- GDP: US\$ 34.7 billion (€33.4 B)

The EU Delegation in Riyadh is accredited to Bahrain.

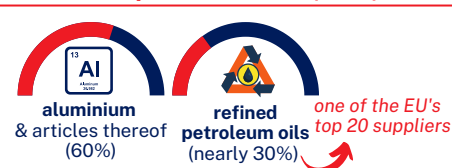
Bahrain's Embassy in Brussels also acts as a representation to the EU.

Over 10 years, Bahrain-EU trade in goods increased by **46%**, totalling **€3.1 B** in 2021.

EU exports to Bahrain (60%)



Bahraini exports to the EU (40%)



(European Commission, 2022)

Bahrain hosts the world's largest aluminium smelter and is the EU's #10 supplier of aluminium, accounting for nearly 3% of its imports.



(Source: European Commission, UN Comtrade, 2022)

(European Commission, 2022)

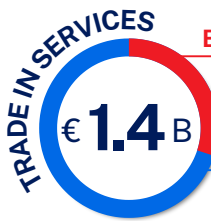


Bahrain ranked **81st** among the EU's agri-food trade partners (2021).

Growth of EU agri-food exports to Bahrain:



EU'S MAIN AGRI-FOOD EXPORTS TO BAHRAIN:



Bahrain exports to the EU (30%)



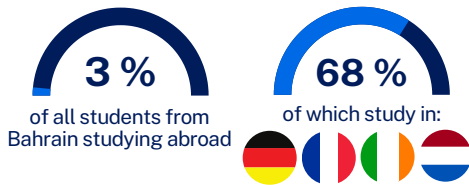
EU exports to Bahrain (70%)



STUDENT EXCHANGES

(UNESCO)

Bahrain participates in ERASMUS+



INVESTMENTS

(Eurostat, Bahrain EDB)

- 89% The stock of Bahraini investment (FDI) in the EU fell from **€13 B** (2019) to **€1.4 B** (2020).
- 68% EU FDI in Bahrain decreased from **€3 B** (2019) to **€979 M** (2020).



Financial Services (FinTech, Islamic Finance)

Tourism, Real Estate, Education, Healthcare

Manufacturing, Transport & Logistics

ICT

MILESTONES



- 1984-5: Bahrain hosted the first two rounds of discussions between the European Commission and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Secretariat regarding a cooperation agreement.
- 1988: GCC-European Community (EC) Cooperation Agreement signed.
- 1990: The EC-GCC Free Trade Agreement negotiations launched (suspended since 2008).
- 1997: Bahrain hosted the first EU-GCC Conference on Oil & Gas Technologies within the framework of the EU-GCC Energy Working Group.
- Bahrain hosted the annual EU-GCC Joint Council and Ministerial Meetings in 2001 (11th), 2005 (15th), 2013 (23rd).
- 2001: The EU welcomed Bahrain's Referendum on Constitutional Reform.
- 2004: The EU opened a Delegation in Riyadh accredited to Bahrain.
- 2009: The Be-Free Centre in Bahrain received the EU's 2nd annual Chaillot Prize for the Promotion of Human Rights in the GCC Region for its activities in preventing online child pornography, trafficking and abuse.
- 2010: The EU launched the EU-GCC Clean Energy Network.
- 2014: Bahrain's National Institution for Human Rights and the Interior Ministry's Office of the Ombudsman received the Chaillot Prize from the EU.

- 2015: The European Commission requested the Council's authorisation to start negotiating an EU aviation agreement with Bahrain.
- 2016: Bahrain became the second GCC country to initiate an annual human rights dialogue with the EU.
- 2018: The King Hamad Chair Degree Programmes in Interfaith Dialogue and Peaceful Coexistence launched at Sapienza University in Rome, Italy.
- 2018: The European Commission launched the EU-GCC Dialogue on Economic Diversification.
- 2020: The EU launched the Enhanced EU-GCC Political Dialogue, Cooperation and Outreach Project.
- 2020: The EU welcomed the establishment of diplomatic ties between Bahrain and Israel.
- 2021: The European External Action Service (EEAS) and Bahrain's Ministry of Foreign Affairs signed a Cooperation Agreement.
- 2022: The EU and Bahrain co-organised a Conference on Freedom of Religion and Belief in Manama.
- June 2022: The First EU-Bahrain Senior Officials' Meeting in Brussels.