

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية

Formal Name: Islamic Republic of Mauritania

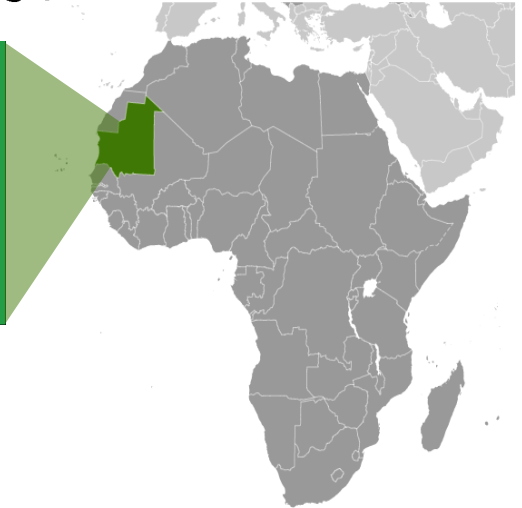
Short Name: Mauritania

Adjective: Mauritanian

Capital: Nouakchott

Government: Military Junta

LAS Member since: November 26th, 1973



DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity Groups: mixed Moor/black 40%, Moor 30%, black 30%

Religions: Muslim 100%

Languages: Arabic (official and national), Pulaar, Soninke, Wolof (all national languages), French

Life Expectancy: 62.28 years

Median Age: 19.9 years

Sex Ratio: 1.03 male/female

Literacy Rate: 58.6%

ECONOMY

Labor Force: 1.318 million

Unemployment Rate: 30%

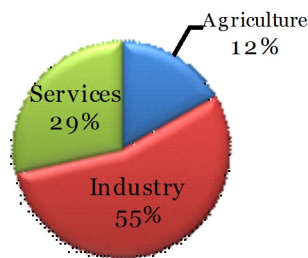
Poverty Rate: 40%

Inflation: 4.6%

Exports: \$12.728 billion (iron ore, fish and fish products, gold, copper, petroleum)

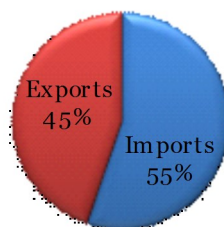
Imports: \$3.355 billion (machinery and equipment, petroleum products, capital goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods)

GDP



Independence Day:	November 28, 1960
Total Area:	1,030,700 km ²
Population:	3.5 million
Gross Domestic Product:	\$8.204 billion
Military Spending:	3.8% of GDP

Trade Balance



1904	Mauritania established as French colonial territory
1920	Mauritania becomes part of French West Africa
1946	Mauritania becomes a French overseas territory
1960	Mauritania becomes independent; makes territorial claims to Spanish Sahara
1976	Mauritania and Morocco divide up the Spanish Sahara, now known as Western Sahara
1979	Mauritania renounces its claims to Western Sahara
1981	Attempted coup; Moroccan involvement is alleged; Mauritania breaks ties with Morocco
1984	Coup brings Colonel Taya to power
1992	Taya elected President
1993	US ends aid due to Mauritania's treatment of its black population and its support for Iraq in the 1991 Gulf War
2001	Morocco's King Mohammed visits Mauritania
2002	Action for Change, a political party campaigning for rights of blacks, is banned Mauritania granted \$1.1bn in debt relief
2003	Attempted coup
2004	Army officers arrested in wake of alleged coup plot
2005	President overthrown and military council formed
2006	Offshore oil production begins
2007	President elections won by Abdallahi Parliament outlaws slavery
2008	Members of moderate Islamist opposition party join government for first time Military overthrows President and forms a state council
2009	Relations with Israel suspended in protest of Gaza military operation
2010	Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Algeria set up joint command to tackle terrorism Mauritania adopts new anti-terrorism law to fight al-Qaeda
2011	Alleged members of al-Qaeda sentenced to death for terrorism
2012	Protests held in the streets by opposition calling for President Abdelaziz to step down
2014	President Abdelaziz wins election for my 5 more years in office