

# SOMALIA

الصومال

Formal Name: Somalia

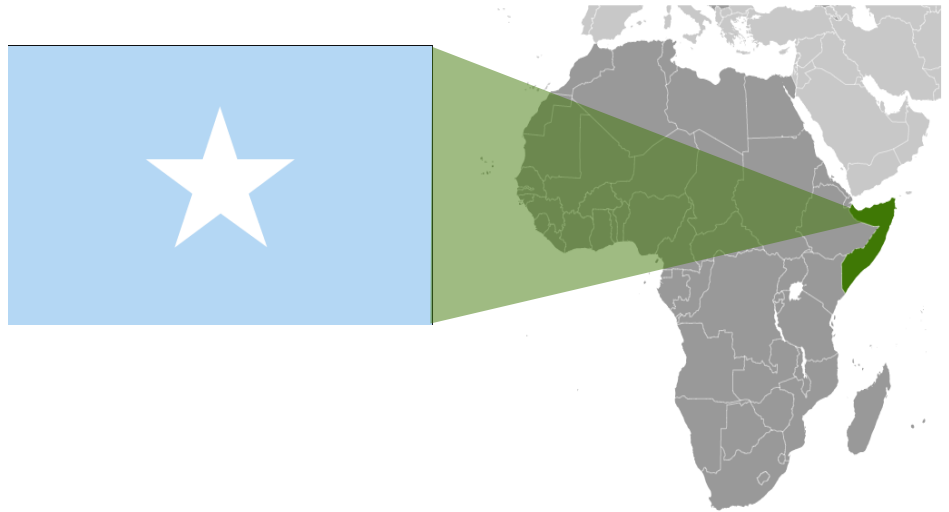
Short Name: Somalia

Adjective: Somali

Capital: Mogadishu

Government: Transitional  
Parliamentary Federal  
Government

LAS Member since: February  
14, 1974



## DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity Groups: Somali 85%, Bantu and other non-Somali 15%

Religions: Sunni Muslim

Languages: Somali (official), Arabic, Italian, English

Life Expectancy: 51.5 years

Median Age: 17.8 years

Sex Ratio: 1.03 male/female

Literacy Rate: 37.8%

## ECONOMY

Labor Force: 3.447 million

Unemployment Rate: NA%

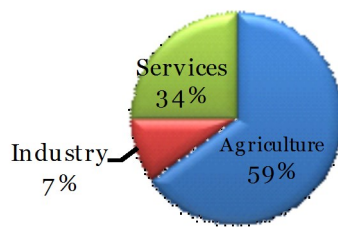
Poverty Rate: NA%

Inflation: NA%

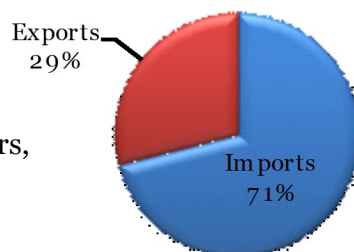
Exports: \$515.8 million (livestock, bananas, hides, fish, charcoal, scrap metal)

Imports: \$1.263 billion (manufacturers, petroleum products, foodstuffs, construction materials, qat)

## GDP



## Trade Balance



Independence Day:	July 1, 1960
Total Area:	637,657 km <sup>2</sup>
Population:	10.4 million
Gross Domestic Product:	\$5.896 billion
Military Spending:	0.9% of GDP



<b>1887</b>	Britain proclaims protectorate over Somaliland
<b>1889</b>	Italy sets up a protectorate in central Somalia
<b>1936</b>	Italian Somaliland combined with parts of Ethiopia to form province, Italian East Africa
<b>1960</b>	British and Italian parts of Somalia become independent, merge to form the United Republic of Somalia
<b>1964</b>	Border dispute with Ethiopia erupts into hostilities
<b>1969</b>	Barre assumes power in coup after Shermake is assassinated
<b>1970</b>	Barre declares Somalia a socialist state and nationalizes most of the economy
<b>1974</b>	Severe drought causes widespread starvation
<b>1977</b>	Somalia invades the Somali-inhabited Ogaden region of Ethiopia
<b>1978</b>	Somali forces pushed out Ogaden with help of Soviet advisers; Barre expels Soviet advisers and gains support of US
<b>1988</b>	Peace accord with Ethiopia
<b>1991</b>	Barre is ousted; power struggle between clan Former British protectorate of Somaliland declares unilateral independence
<b>1992</b>	US Marines & UN peacekeeping force sent to restore order and safeguard relief supplies
<b>1995</b>	UN peacekeepers leave, having failed to achieve their mission
<b>2001</b>	UN appeals for food aid for half a million people in drought hit south
<b>2004</b>	New Transitional Parliament inaugurated
<b>2006</b>	Transitional government and the Union of Islamic Courts begin peace talks Ethiopian and transitional government engage the Islamists in battle
<b>2007</b>	AU peacekeepers land Mogadishu amid battles between government and insurgents The World Food Programme says a resurgence of piracy is threatening food supplies
<b>2008</b>	US launches missile strike to attack suspects of al-Qaeda NATO agrees to dispatch a naval force to patrol waters off Somalia Ethiopia announces plans to withdraw all forces by end of 2008
<b>2009</b>	Al-Shabab proclaims allegiance to al-Qaeda; Al-Shabab wins control of southern cities
<b>2011</b>	Pirate attacks on ships hit seven year high with 49 Somali pirate attacks UN formally declares famine in three regions of Somalia Al-Shabab partially lifts the ban it had imposed on foreign aid agencies
<b>2012</b>	First formal parliament in more than 20 years is sworn in, ending the eight-year transitional period First presidential election since 1967; Hassan Sheikh Mohamud is elected Numbers of pirate attacks fall in comparison to 2011
<b>2013</b>	The US recognizes Somalia for the first time since 1991 Spike in violence via Al-Shabab attacks Al-Shabab militants seize a shopping mall and kill 90 people in Nairobi, in retaliation of Kenya's military involvement in Somalia