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)

Independence Day: July 1, 1960
Total Area: 637,657 km²
Population: 10.4 million
Gross Domestic Product: $5.896 billion
Military Spending: 0.9% of GDP
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Britain proclaims protectorate over Somaliland</td>
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<td>1889</td>
<td>Italy sets up a protectorate in central Somalia</td>
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<td>1936</td>
<td>Italian Somaliland combined with parts of Ethiopia to form province, Italian East Africa</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>British and Italian parts of Somalia become independent, merge to form the United Republic of Somalia</td>
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<td>1964</td>
<td>Border dispute with Ethiopia erupts into hostilities</td>
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<td>1969</td>
<td>Barre assumes power in coup after Shermake is assassinated</td>
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<td>1970</td>
<td>Barre declares Somalia a socialist state and nationalizes most of the economy</td>
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<td>1974</td>
<td>Severe drought causes widespread starvation</td>
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<td>1977</td>
<td>Somalia invades the Somali-inhabited Ogaden region of Ethiopia</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>Somali forces pushed out Ogaden with help of Soviet advisers; Barre expels Soviet advisers and gains support of US</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Peace accord with Ethiopia</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>Barre is ousted; power struggle between clan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Former British protectorate of Somaliland declares unilateral independence</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>US Marines &amp; UN peacekeeping force sent to restore order and safeguard relief supplies</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>UN peacekeepers leave, having failed to achieve their mission</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>UN appeals for food aid for half a million people in drought hit south</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>New Transitional Parliament inaugurated</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>Transitional government and the Union of Islamic Courts begin peace talks</td>
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<td>Ethiopian and transitional government engage the Islamists in battle</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>AU peacekeepers land Mogadishu amid battles between government and insurgents</td>
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<td>The World Food Programme says a resurgence of piracy is threatening food supplies</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>US launches missile strike to attack suspects of al-Qaeda</td>
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<td>NATO agrees to dispatch a naval force to patrol waters off Somalia</td>
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<td>Ethiopia announces plans to withdraw all forces by end of 2008</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>Al-Shabab proclaims allegiance to al-Qaeda; Al-Shabab wins control of southern cities</td>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>Pirate attacks on ships hit seven year high with 49 Somali pirate attacks</td>
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<td>UN formally declares famine in three regions of Somalia</td>
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<td>Al-Shabab partially lifts the ban it had imposed on foreign aid agencies</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>First formal parliament in more than 20 years is sworn in, ending the eight-year transitional period</td>
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<td>First presidential election since 1967; Hassan Sheikh Mohamud is elected</td>
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<td>Numbers of pirate attacks fall in comparison to 2011</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>The US recognizes Somalia for the first time since 1991</td>
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<td>Spike in violence via Al-Shabab attacks</td>
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<td>Al-Shabab militants seize a shopping mall and kill 90 people in Nairobi, in retaliation of Kenya’s military involvement in Somalia</td>
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