

REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

جمهورية العراق

Formal Name: Republic of Iraq

Short Name: Iraq

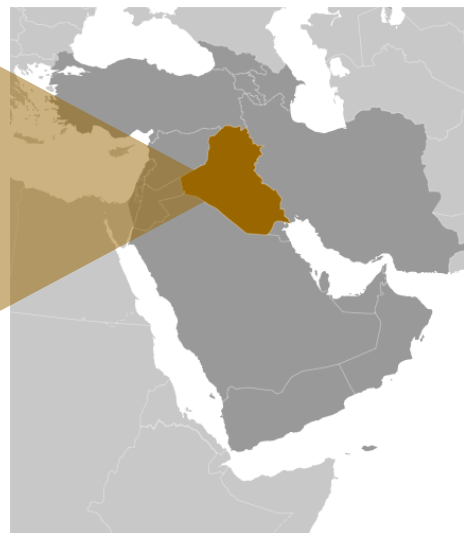
Adjective: Iraqi

Capital: Baghdad

Government: Parliamentary

Democracy

LAS Member since: March 22nd, 1945



DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity Groups: Arab 75%-80%, Kurdish 15%-20%,

Turkmen, Assyrian or other 5%

Religions: Muslim 99%, other 1%

Languages: Arabic (official), Kurdish (official),

Turkmen, Assyrian, Armenian

Life Expectancy: 71.42 years

Median Age: 21.5 years

Sex Ratio: 1.03 male/female

Literacy Rate: 78.5%

ECONOMY

Labor Force: 8.9 million

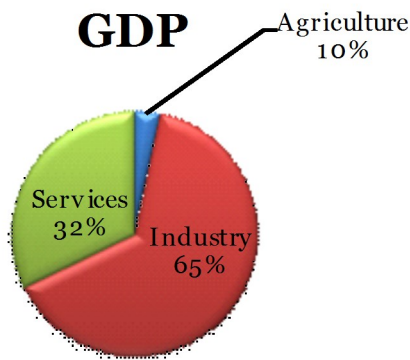
Unemployment Rate: 16%

Poverty Rate: 25%

Inflation: 2%

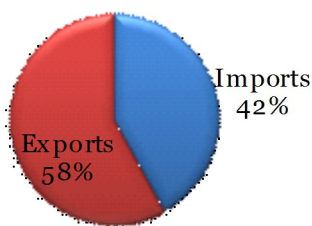
Exports: \$92 billion (crude oil 84%, crude materials, food and live animals)

Imports: \$66.6 billion (food, medicine and manufactures)



Independence Day:	October 3, 1932
Total Area:	438,317 km ²
Population:	32.6 million
Gross Domestic Product:	\$249.4 billion
Military Spending:	2.88% of GDP

Trade Balance



1534	Iraq is absorbed into Ottoman Empire
1917	Britain seizes Baghdad
1920	Britain creates state of Iraq; Great Iraqi Revolution against British rule
1921	Faysal is crowned Iraq's first King
1932	Iraq becomes an independent state
1939	World War II; Britain re-occupies Iraq
1958	Monarchy is overthrown in a military coup; Iraq is declared a Republic
1974	Iraq grants limited autonomy to Kurdish region
1979	Saddam Hussein becomes President
1980-1988	Iraq-Iran War
1990	Iraq invades Kuwait prompting the First Gulf War
1998	"Operation Desert Fox" is launched, with the objective of destroying Iraq's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons programs.
2002	UN Weapons Inspectors return to Iraq under a NU resolution which threatens serious consequences for non-compliance
2003	US-led invasion into Iraq topples Saddam Hussein's government; Hussein captured
2004	Hundreds are killed in fighting between US and militia forces for control of Falluja US hands sovereignty to interim government headed by Prime Minister Iyad Allawi
2005	Iraqis vote for the first, full-term government and parliament since the US-led invasion
2006	Saddam Hussein executed for crimes against humanity
2007	US President Bush announces new Iraq strategy dispatching more US troops
2008	Parliament approves a security pact with the US in which all US troops leave by 2011
2009	President Barrack Obama announces withdrawal of all troops by the end of 2011 US troops formally hand over security duties to new Iraqi forces
2010	Parliamentary elections. Nine months pass before a new government is approved The last US combat brigade leaves Iraq
2011	US officially pulls out of Iraq
2012	The 2012 Arab League Head of State summit is held in Baghdad amid tight security, the first such summit to be held since the fall of Saddam Hussein Sunni Muslims stage mass rallies across the country over several months, protesting against what they see as marginalization by the Shia-led government
2013	Violence intensifies, reaching 2008 levels At least 500 prisoners, mainly Al-Qaeda members, escape from jail in a mass breakout By year-end, the UN estimates the 2013 death toll of civilians as 7,157
2014	PM Maliki's coalition wins a plurality at parliamentary elections Sunni rebels led by ISIS surge out of Anbar Province to seize Mosul and other key towns Tens of thousands flee as ISIS declares the establishment of a caliphate and renames itself Islamic State (IS) US and Iran government assist in repelling attacks, US begins campaign of air strikes on IS in Iraq and in September, Syria PM Maliki resigns and is replaced by Shia Haider al-Abad, who forms an inclusive government of Sunni Arabs and Kurds.