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Country Fact Sheet SOMALIA November 2007

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Official name

Jamhuuriyada Demuqraadiga Soomaaliyeed or Jamhuriyadda Dimugradiga Somaliya (Somali Democratic Republic, Somali Republic).

Geography

With a total area of 637,657 km², Somalia is a country in Eastern Africa bordered by the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Indian Ocean to the east, Kenya to the southwest, Ethiopia to the west, and Djibouti to the northwest. The country has a long coast of approximately 2,800 km. Somalia's climate is

semi-desert to desert, except in the south, where it is tropical.

Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Eritrea make up the Horn of Africa.

Population and density

Population: 8.8 million inhabitants, nearly one quarter of whom live in Somaliland (2006 estimate).

Density: 12.9 persons/km² (mid-2005 estimate).

Principal cities and populations (1981 estimate)

Mogadishu [Muqdisho, Mogadiscio] (capital) 500,000; Hargeisa [Hargeysa] 70,000; Kismayo [Kisimaio, Kismayu] 70,000; Berbera 65,000; Merca 60,000.

In addition, Beledweyne [Belet Uen], Baidoa, Jowhar [Giohar], Gaalkayo [Galcaio] and Bosasso [Boosaaso] are other smaller Somali cities.

Hargeisa [Hargeysa] is the capital of Somaliland.

Languages

Somali and Arabic are the two official languages. Italian and English are the two secondary languages recognized in the transitional federal charter of the Somali Republic.

Other languages are also spoken, such as Boni, Boon, Garre, Dabarre, Jiiddu, Maay, Mushungulu, Oromo, Borana-Arsi-Guji, Swahili and Tunni.

Religions

Islam is the national religion. Muslims, mostly Sunni, represent 99.9% of the population. The remaining 0.1% consists mainly of Roman Catholics.

In Somaliland, promoting a religion other than Islam is prohibited under the constitution.

Ethnic groups

Somali (85%); non-Somali, including Arabs, Bantu, Afars, Indians, Pakistanis and Italians (15%).

The four main clans in Somalia are the Dir, Hawiye, Darod and Digil-Mirifleh.¹

Smaller clans include the Dabarre, Iroole, Mwini, Garre, Rahanwiin and Bajun.

Demographics (2007 estimate, unless otherwise indicated)

Population growth rate: 2.83%.

Infant mortality rate: 113 deaths/1,000 live births.

Life expectancy at birth: 48.84 years.

Fertility rate: 6.68 children born/woman.

Literacy: 37.8% aged 15 years old and over can read and write (2001 estimate).

Currency

Somali shilling (SOS).

1,314.62 SOS = 1 Canadian dollar.¹

National holidaysⁱⁱ

2007: 1 January (New Year's Day), 29 January (Achoura), 31 March (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), 1 May (Labour Day), 26 June (Independence Day), 1 July (Foundation of the Somali Republic), 13 October (Id al-Fitr, end of Ramadan), 20 December (Id al-Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice).

2008: 1 January (New Year's Day), 19 January (Achoura), 20 March (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), 1 May (Labour Day), 26 June (Independence Day), 1 July (Foundation of the Somali Republic), 1 October (Id al-Fitr, end of Ramadan), 8 December (Id al-Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice).

In Somaliland: 1 May (Labour Day), 18-19 May (Restoration of Somaliland Sovereignty), 26 June (Independence Day).

Head of state

The transitional president is Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed (since 10 October 2004).

There is no vice-president.

The prime minister is Colonel Nur Hassan Hussein (since 23 November 2007).

The president of Somaliland is Dahir Rayale Kahin (since April 2003).

The vice-president is Ahmed Yusuf Yassin (since April 2003).

For more information on the political context of Somaliland, see section 2.

Form of government

The Federal Transitional Government (FTG) is based on a federal parliamentary system. Established in October 2004, the FTG consists of a coalition of clan-based faction leaders. The temporary structure will remain in place until national elections are held in 2009.

The transitional president is the head-of-state and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. As part of his duties, he appoints the prime minister.

The prime minister is the head of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers (or cabinet) has the executive authority.

The existence of new state institutions is set out in the transitional federal charter, a legal instrument that has replaced the 1960 constitution. The constitution is still in effect, but only as a supplement to the charter.

The president of Somaliland appoints the members of the Council of Ministers and senior government officials, including the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Somaliland has no prime minister.

Legislative structure

Somalia's federal transitional parliament is unicameral. The parliament consists of 275 seats, 12% of which are reserved for women. There are 244 members of parliament who are appointed from the four largest clans in Somalia, while the remaining 31 members are appointed from smaller clans.

In Somaliland, the legislative structure is bicameral and consists of the House of Representatives and the House of the Elders.

Administrative divisions

Somalia has 18 administrative divisions (*gobolka*): Awdal, Bakool, Banaadir, Bari, Bay, Galguduud, Gedo, Hiiraan, Jubbada Dhexe, Jubbada Hoose, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Shabeellaha Dhexe, Shabeellaha Hoose, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed.

This administrative division does not take into account the particular status of Somaliland (in the northwest) and Puntland (in the northeast).

Judicial system

The judicial system consists of the Transitional Supreme Court, the Transitional Appeal Court and other courts established by the legislation. All judges are appointed by the president on the advice of legal counsel.

Sharia law forms the basis of the judicial system, and statutory law has emerged from a combination of the civil, Islamic and common law systems.

Despite the protection of civil rights set out in the national charter, state legal institutions are practically non-existent. In October 2006, the president of the FTG appointed the judges of the Supreme Court and the members of the Judicial Service Council. Regional courts have also been reinstated in the regions of Bay and Bakool.

Following the collapse of the central government, most regions have reverted to their own informal methods of conflict resolution based on secular law, customary law, sharia or the transitional federal charter.

Elections

People aged 18 years and over have the right to vote. Elections are held by popular vote. The FTG established in October 2004 has a mandate of five years.

In Somaliland, the last presidential election was held in April 2003; the former vice-president, Dahir Riyaale Kahin, won that election. Current Vice-President Ahmed Yusuf Yassin belongs to the Unity, Democracy and Independence Party (UDUB). Both men were elected for a five-year term in April 2003.

Defence

The transitional federal charter provides for national armed forces made up of the army and the police. In reality, Somalia has no national armed forces. The FTG nevertheless has armed militias of various sizes. According to a 2005 estimate, 0.9% of the gross domestic product was allocated to defence.

In August 2004, the armed forces of the self-proclaimed Republic of Somaliland numbered approximately 7,000 personnel.

Media

The transitional federal charter protects freedom of expression and freedom of the press. The Horn of Africa News Agency and Somali National News Agency (SONNA) are the largest news services.

Radio is the most popular medium in Somalia because of the low literacy rate and a strong oral tradition.

The number of community and private radio stations has increased in the last few years, except in Somaliland, where the government does not issue operating licences to private or community radio stations. In the rest of the country, radio broadcasters operate without a licence because there is no regulatory body.

There are seven television stations in the country: three in Somaliland, two in Puntland and two in Mogadishu. Only one of those stations, Somaliland National Television, is public. Local investors own the other six stations.

Print media are on the rise in Somaliland but have ceased to exist in Puntland. There are no national daily newspapers circulating in all of the country's three regions (Somaliland, Puntland and the Centre-South territory). In Somaliland, the two most popular dailies are *Jamhuriya* and *Haatuf*. In the Centre-South territory, the *Quaraan Press*, *Ayamaha* and *Horiyada* are the most read newspapers. Of the top nine newspapers in the country, three are state-run (*Mandeeq*, *Horn Tribune*, *Qarni Ifriiqia*) and the other six belong to private investors (*Mogadishu Times*, *Jamhuriya*, *Hatuuf*, *Ogaal*, *Republican*, *Somalian Times*).

United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) and Country Rankⁱⁱⁱ

The UN does not provide HDI information on Somalia.

United Nations Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and Country Rank^{iv}

The UN does not provide GDI information on Somalia.

Population below the national poverty line

73.4% (2002).

Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)^v

Score: 1.4/10 (2007).

Rank: 179th out of 180 countries (2007).

Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer (GCB)^{vi}

Transparency International does not provide GCB information on Somalia.

[Information compiled from: AI 2007; BBC 21 Dec. 2006; Ethnologue 2005; Europa World Online 2007; The Europa World Year Book 2007 2007; PHW 2007 2007; Political Parties of the World 2005 2005; Somalia Feb. 2004; Somaliland 31 May 2001; Somaliland n.d.a; Somaliland n.d.b; TI 26 Sept. 2007; TI 7 Dec. 2006; UN 23 Nov. 2007; UN 28 Feb. 2007; UN 2006; UN n.d; US 20 Sept. 2007; US Aug. 2007; University of Ottawa n.d.]

ⁱ The sources consulted by the Research Directorate are contradictory in terms of the division of the main clans. One source indicates that the major clans are the Hawiye, Darod, Digil-Mirifle, Dir and related groups. [\[back\]](#)

ⁱⁱ The dates of certain holidays may vary by several days due to the Islamic lunar calendar. [\[back\]](#)

ⁱⁱⁱ The HDI is a composite measurement of human development in a country, based on life expectancy, levels of literacy and education, and standard of living. Values are as follows: 0.800 and higher (high human development), 0.500-0.799 (medium human development) and 0.500 and under (low human development). Countries are ranked in descending order by their HDI value. [\[back\]](#)

^{iv} The GDI adjusts the rating of the HDI to reflect inequalities between men and women. [\[back\]](#)

^v The Transparency International CPI is based on composite survey data from 16 polls and 10 independent institutions. The data reflects the perceptions of resident and non-resident business people and country analysts. Scores range from 0 (highly corrupt) to 10 (highly clean). According to their score, countries are ranked in order from least corrupt (1) to most corrupt (180). [\[back\]](#)

^{vi} The Transparency International GCB is a public opinion survey used to gauge people's perceptions of corruption within their own state. Scores range from 1 (not at all corrupt) to 5 (extremely corrupt). [\[back\]](#)

2. POLITICAL BACKGROUND

Somali political parties were abolished in 1960 as a result of a coup d'état led by the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Mohamed Siad Barre.² Thirty years later, on 25 December 1990, a national law legalizing a multi-party system was adopted.³

However, that law was never put into force because rebel forces seized power on 27 January 1991 when the Barre regime fell.⁴ Somalia plunged into a 16-year civil war without a functional central government.⁵

After the collapse of the Barre regime, Somaliland unilaterally declared itself the independent Republic of Somaliland in the northwest.⁶ No government has recognized the Republic of Somaliland.⁷ Also, Puntland, a region in the northeast, has operated as an autonomous state since 1998, but has made no claims of independence.⁸

Since 1991, more than 14 regional initiatives were launched with a view to achieving national reconciliation; in addition to UN-sponsored peace support operations (UNOSOM I, UNDOSOM II and UNITAF).⁹ However, they all failed.¹⁰ The domestic conflict became more internationalized when neighbouring states Ethiopia and Eritrea became involved.¹¹

In 2000, the transitional government was formed in Djibouti intending to adopt a federal system of government after a three-year interim period.¹² This political formation, made up of appointed clan-based faction leaders, provoked internal disputes the moment it was established.¹³

In January 2004, following conferences held in Kenya, an agreement was signed that provided for the establishment of a new 275-member national parliament.¹⁴ Up to the end of December 2006, it had no real control except in the city of Baidoa.¹⁵ For security reasons, the seat of the FTG could not be established in the capital (Mogadishu) until 2007.¹⁶

In December 2006, the Islamic Courts Union (ICU), an alliance of Somali Islamists that sought to create a Somali state governed by sharia law, took control of the capital and much of the country's southern regions.¹⁷ The FTG, supported by the Ethiopian army, launched an offensive against the ICU, forcing it out of Mogadishu and out of 8 of the 18 administrative regions in Somalia.¹⁸ The subsequent months brought the return of organized crime, violence in the capital and conflicts among clans.¹⁹

In January 2007, the US carried out several air strikes in southern Somalia, and again in June in Puntland.²⁰ The US claimed that members of the Islamic courts were sheltering individuals connected to international terrorism.²¹

During that same period, the deployment of an African Union mission to Somalia failed to end hostilities between government forces and Islamist militias in the capital.²²

3. POLITICAL PARTIES

Officially, there are no political parties in Somalia.²³

As a result of the current political situation, political parties and armed groups have been united under the FTG.

Main political groups

Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia (ARS): The ARS was established in September 2007 in Asmara, Eritrea.²⁴ It is a political group that opposes the presence of Ethiopian forces in Somalia.²⁵

Islamist leader Sheikh Sharif Ahmed heads the party: He was elected by the 191 members of the ARS central committee.²⁶ He is second in command of the Islamic Courts Union (ICU).²⁷

Somali National Alliance (SNA): The SNA was founded in 1992 as an alliance between the Southern Somali National Movement (SSNM) and certain factions of the United Somali Congress (USC), the Somali Democratic Movement (SDM) and the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM).²⁸ Hussein Mohamed Aidid is the party leader.²⁹

Juba Valley Alliance (JVA): The JVA, an armed group established in 1999, is an alliance of militia and businessmen from the Haber Gedir and Marehan clans.³⁰ Bare Adan Shire is the party president.³¹

Alliance for the Restoration of Peace and Counter-Terrorism (ARPCT):³² This armed group was formed in 2006 and is dedicated to fighting members of Al-Qaida.³³ It also battles the Islamic Courts Union (ICU).³⁴

Rahanwin Resistance Army (RRA): The RRA is a guerrilla force active around Baidoa.³⁵ Mohamed Hasan Nur is the party leader.³⁶ He was appointed to the cabinet of the FTG as Minister of Finance.³⁷

United Somali Congress (USC): The USC was created in 1989 by members of the Hawiye clan.³⁸ Abdullahi Ma'alin is the leader.³⁹ The party split in 1991.⁴⁰

United Somali Congress—Somali Salvation Alliance (USC-SSA): Certain factions of the USC joined the Somali Salvation Alliance, forming the United Somali Congress—Somali Salvation Alliance.⁴¹ The leader of this alliance is Muse Sudi Yalahow.⁴²

Other USC factions combined to create the United Somali Congress—Somali National Alliance (SNA) in 1995.⁴³ Osman Hassan Ali 'Ato' is the leader.⁴⁴

The Somali Reconciliation and Restoration Council (SRRC): The SRRC was established in 2001.⁴⁵ Mowlid Ma'aneh Mohamed is the secretary-general.⁴⁶ This party forms the shadow government opposed

to the FTG.⁴⁷

Somali National Front (SNF): The SNF was created in 1991.⁴⁸ It is a guerrilla force active in southern Somalia.⁴⁹ It promotes the interests of the Darod clan and seeks the restoration of a government led by the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP).⁵⁰ Its leader is General Mohamed Siad Hersi Morgan.⁵¹

Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP): The SRSP was founded in 1976.⁵² It was the only authorized political party between 1976 and 1991.⁵³ Its first secretarygeneral, Commander-in-Chief Mohamed Siad Barre, seized power after the coup d'état on 15 October 1969,⁵⁴ when President Shermarke was assassinated.⁵⁵ The SRSP conducts guerrilla operations in the Gedo region, near Kenya.⁵⁶ The position of secretarygeneral is currently vacant.⁵⁷

Islamic Courts Union (ICU): The ICU is a fundamentalist movement devoted to the creation of an Islamist state based on sharia law in Somalia.⁵⁸ It was formed in 2004 by five Islamist courts in the Mogadishu region in the mid-1990s.⁵⁹ The ICU has its own militia to protect the courts and enforce its decisions.⁶⁰

The ICU has created a body to succeed it: the Supreme Somali Islamic Courts Council⁶¹ or Council of the Islamic Court (SICS).⁶² The council's executive committee is headed by Sheikh Sharif Ahmed.⁶³ The leader of the legislative committee is Hassan Dahir Aweys.⁶⁴

Other groups⁶⁵: Alliance Party; Islamic Party (Hizb al-Islam); Islamic Union Party (al-Ittihad al-Islam); Muslim Youth Party; National Democratic League; Northern Somali Alliance (NSA); Peace and Development Party; Somali African Muki Organization; Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA); Somali Democratic Front (SDF); Somali Democratic Party; Somali Democratic Movement; Somali Eastern and Central Front (SECF); Somali Islamic Party; Somali National Salvation Council; Somali Patriotic Movement; Somali Peace Loving Party; Somali People's Democratic Union (SPDU); Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF); Somali Solidarity Party; Somali Unification Party; United Somali Front (USF); Southern Somali National Movement (SSNM); United Somali Party (USP); Unity for the Somali Republic Party (USRP).

Somaliland

The Somaliland constitution limits the number of political parties to three and prohibits the creation of parties based on region or clan.⁶⁶

United People's Democratic Party / Unity Democracy and Independence (UDUB): The UDUB is the party in power.⁶⁷ The president of Somaliland, Dahir Riyale Kahin, belongs to this party.⁶⁸ In the last elections on 14 April 2003, the party won 42.08 percent of the vote, for a total of 33 seats.⁶⁹

Kulmiye Party / Solidarity Kulmiye Party (KNMIIH): The Kulmiye Party is Somaliland's main opposition party.⁷⁰ It was founded by Ahmed Mohamed Silanyo.⁷¹ In the last elections on 14 April 2003, the party won 42.07 percent of the vote, for a total of 28 seats.⁷²

Party for Justice and Democracy (UCID): This party is led by Faisal Ali Warabe.⁷³ In the last elections on 14 April 2003, the party won 15.8 percent of the vote, for a total of 21 seats.⁷⁴

4. FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

The FTG has no real authority in the country and has been unable to re-establish law and order.⁷⁵ The intentions of the leaders of the FTG are still unknown by the international community, and the future influence of the former warlords also remains to be seen.⁷⁶

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Oanda.com 26 Sept. 2007. [\[back\]](#)
- ² *Europa 2007* 2007, 4053. [\[back\]](#)
- ³ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4054; *PHW 2007* 2007, 1120. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁴ *PHW 2007* 2007, 1120. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁵ UN 20 Apr. 2007. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁶ BBC 6 Sept. 2007. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁷ US 20 Sept. 2007. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁸ US 20 Sept. 2007; US Aug. 2007. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁹ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4054, 4055; UN n.d. [\[back\]](#)
- ¹⁰ *Political Parties of the World* 2005, 539. [\[back\]](#)
- ¹¹ *Le Monde diplomatique* Sept. 2006. [\[back\]](#)
- ¹² *Europa 2007* 2007, 4062. [\[back\]](#)
- ¹³ US 20 Sept. 2007. [\[back\]](#)
- ¹⁴ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4062. [\[back\]](#)
- ¹⁵ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4058; US 20 Sept. 2007. [\[back\]](#)
- ¹⁶ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068; HRW 13 Aug. 2007. [\[back\]](#)
- ¹⁷ *PHW 2007* 2007, 1124; BBC 6 Sept. 2007; US 20 Sept. 2007. [\[back\]](#)
- ¹⁸ US 20 Sept. 2007; UN 28 Feb. 2007, Para. 5-6. [\[back\]](#)
- ¹⁹ UN 28 Feb. 2007, Para 7. [\[back\]](#)
- ²⁰ HRW 13 Aug. 2007. [\[back\]](#)
- ²¹ HRW 13 Aug. 2007. [\[back\]](#)
- ²² *Europa 2007* 2007, 4059. [\[back\]](#)

- ²³ US 20 Sept. 2007; US Aug. 2007. [\[back\]](#)
- ²⁴ Reuters 14 Sept. 2007b. [\[back\]](#)
- ²⁵ Reuters 14 Sept. 2007a; Reuters 14 Sept. 2007b. [\[back\]](#)
- ²⁶ AFP 14 Sept. 2007. [\[back\]](#)
- ²⁷ *PHW 2007* 2007, 1124. [\[back\]](#)
- ²⁸ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ²⁹ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ³⁰ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ³¹ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ³² SSRC 5 Feb. 2007. [\[back\]](#)
- ³³ *Le Monde diplomatique* Sept. 2006. [\[back\]](#)
- ³⁴ *Le Monde diplomatique* Sept. 2006. [\[back\]](#)
- ³⁵ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ³⁶ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4057. [\[back\]](#)
- ³⁷ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4067. [\[back\]](#)
- ³⁸ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ³⁹ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁴⁰ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁴¹ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁴² *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁴³ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁴⁴ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁴⁵ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁴⁶ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁴⁷ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁴⁸ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁴⁹ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)

- ⁵⁰ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁵¹ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁵² *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁵³ *PHW 2007* 2007, 1124; *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁵⁴ *Political Parties of the World* 2005, 539. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁵⁵ *PHW 2007* 2007, 1120. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁵⁶ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁵⁷ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁵⁸ *PHW 2007* 2007, 1124. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁵⁹ *PHW 2007* 2007, 1124. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁶⁰ *PHW 2007* 2007, 1124. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁶¹ *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁶² *PHW 2007* 2007, 1124. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁶³ *PHW 2007* 2007, 1124. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁶⁴ *PHW 2007* 2007, 1124. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁶⁵ Compiled from: *Europa 2007* 2007, 4068; *PHW 2007* 2007, 1124-1126. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁶⁶ BBC 28 Sept. 2005. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁶⁷ Angus Reid Global Monitor n.d. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁶⁸ BBC 28 Sept. 2005. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁶⁹ Angus Reid Global Monitor n.d. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁷⁰ BBC 28 Sept. 2005. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁷¹ BBC 28 Sept. 2005. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁷² Angus Reid Global Monitor n.d. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁷³ Angus Reid Global Monitor n.d. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁷⁴ Angus Reid Global Monitor n.d. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁷⁵ UN 28 Feb. 2007, Para. 9. [\[back\]](#)
- ⁷⁶ UN 28 Feb. 2007, Para. 9. [\[back\]](#)

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