

Country Profile:

Republic of Djibouti

جمهورية جيبوتي



Djibouti at a Glance

Capital:	Djibouti
Official language:	French- Arabic
Population:	(2013estimate) 792,198
Government:	Semi-Presidential Republic
Independence from France:	June 27, 1977
National or Regional Currency:	Franc (DJF)
Area:	Total: 23,200 sq km Land: 23,180 sq km Water: 20 sq km

Location: Eastern Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, between Eritrea and Somalia

Geographic coordinates: 11 30 N, 43 00 E

Map references: Africa

Area: total: 23,200 sq km land: 23,180 sq km water: 20 sq km

Terrain: coastal plain and plateau separated by central mountains

Land boundaries: total: 516 km border countries: Eritrea 109 km, Ethiopia 349 km, Somalia 58 km

Coastline: 314 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Geography - note: strategic location near world's busiest shipping lanes and close to Arabian oilfields; terminus of rail traffic into Ethiopia; mostly wasteland; Lac Assal (Lake Assal) is the lowest point in Africa¹



History

First to Adopt Islam in Africa:

The history of Djibouti, recorded in poetry and songs of its nomadic peoples, goes back thousands of years to a time when Djiboutians traded hides and skins for the perfumes and spices of ancient Egypt, India, and China. Through close contacts with the Arabian Peninsula for more than 1,000 years, the Somali and Afar tribes in this region became the first on the African continent to adopt Islam – with what is now Djibouti's capital becoming the Islamic State of Adal.

Creation of a French Protectorate:

Growing French interest in the area took place against a backdrop of British activity in Egypt and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. In 1884-85, France expanded its protectorate to include the shores of the Gulf of Tadjoura and the Somaliland. Boundaries of the protectorate marked out in 1897 by agreement between France and Emperor Menelik II of Ethiopia (and affirmed further by agreements with Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie I in 1945 and 1954).

Beginnings of the Path to Independence:

The first elections to the territorial assembly were held on November 23, 1958, under a system of proportional representation. In the next assembly elections (1963), a new electoral law was enacted. Representation was abolished in exchange for a system of straight plurality vote based on lists submitted by political parties in seven designated districts. Ali Aref Bourhan, allegedly of Turkish origin, was selected to be the president of the executive council. French President Charles de Gaulle's August 1966 visit to Djibouti was marked by 2 days of public demonstrations by Somalis demanding independence. On September 21, 1966,

¹ -<http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/Djibouti/Geography/>

Louis Saget, appointed governor general of the territory after the demonstrations, announced the French Government's decision to hold a referendum to determine whether the people would remain within the French Republic or become independent. In March 1967, 60% chose to continue the territory's association with France.²

Government

Country name:	conventional long form: Republic of Djibouti former: French Territory of the Afars and Issas, French Somaliland
Government type:	republic
Capital:	Djibouti
Administrative divisions:	5 districts (cercles, singular - cercle); 'Ali Sabih, Dikhil, Djibouti, Obock, Tadjoura
Independence:	27 June 1977 (from France)
National holiday:	Independence Day, 27 June (1977)
Constitution:	multiparty constitution approved by referendum 4 September 1992
Legal system:	based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law
Suffrage:	18 years of age; universal adult
Executive branch:	chief of state: President head of government: Prime Minister cabinet: Council of Ministers responsible to the president elections: president elected by popular vote for a six-year term (eligible for a second term); prime minister appointed by the president
Legislative branch:	unicameral Chamber of Deputies or Chambre des Deputes (65 seats; members elected by popular vote for five-year terms)
Judicial branch:	Supreme Court or Cour Supreme ³

International Human Development Indicators⁴

Human Development Index Ranking: 164

Year	Djibouti	Low human development	Arab States	World
2012	0.445	0.466	0.652	0.694
2011	0.442	0.464	0.650	0.692
2010	0.431	0.461	0.648	0.690
2009	0.429	0.455	0.643	0.685
2008	0.422	0.448	0.638	0.683
2007	0.419	0.442	0.633	0.678
2006	0.411	0.432	0.630	0.672
2005	0.405	0.424	0.622	0.666

² - <http://africanhistory.about.com/od/djibouti/p/DjiboutiHist1.htm>

³ - <http://worldfacts.us/Djibouti.htm>

⁴ -

Health

Indicator	Value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP) (%)	4.7
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)	91
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.3
Health index	0.604

Education

Indicator	Value
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%)	8.4
Primary school teachers trained to teach (%)	100.0
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort)	35.7
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) (years)	5.7
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	n.a.
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	3.8
Education index	0.313
Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%)	34.0

Income

Indicator	Value
GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international \$) (Constant 2005 international \$)	2,350

Overview of Economy

Djibouti Economic Outlook

- Economic growth speeded up in 2012 with a revival in port activity and greater foreign direct investment.
- The IMF's extended credit facility ended in May 2012 with an overall satisfactory performance, though maintaining budgetary discipline is a challenge for the government.
- Djibouti has few natural resources and most are undeveloped. Growth revived in 2012 to reach 4.5%, driven by the economy's two main elements, port activity and foreign direct investment (FDI). The port was boosted by a higher volume of transit goods, but this was still below the level previous to the 2008 world financial crisis. Increased FDI was mostly for salt mining at Lake Assal and building the Chabelley airport complex.

Less important sectors of the economy such as telecommunications, construction and tourism continue to grow steadily. Djibouti is at the crossroads of major sea routes for trading oil and other goods, and wants to become a hub for commercial, logistical and financial services for the Gulf of Aden countries. The government has launched a 4.3 billion US dollar













(USD) investment programme, and in 2012, funding was obtained to build new port facilities for salt and potassium exports that will come into operation in 2013 and 2014. These investments, along with FDI, which had been held up since the start of the 2008 financial crisis, will sustain economic growth until 2014.

The government is also drafting a long-term development strategy called Vision 2035, and a study is being done of which leading sectors could diversify the sources of national growth and create jobs. The government completed in May 2012 an International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Extended Credit Facility (ECF) that had begun in September 2008. The country's performance throughout was satisfactory and included major structural reforms in public finance management and the financial sector. A new ECF is expected to be worked out with the IMF in the first half of 2013.



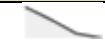

A new national poverty survey in 2012 showed living conditions had worsened, with 79% of Djiboutians living in relative poverty (74% in 2002). Unemployment affects 48% of the working population. Djibouti's few energy, mineral and agricultural resources are mostly undeveloped. The main structural changes between 2004 and 2009 were the result of a huge influx of FDI from the Gulf states, especially Dubai, and were focused on capital-intensive activities such as port infrastructure, roads, buildings and hotels. This also boosted economic growth through transport and related services.

Industrial development is still hampered by high production costs, but these constraints could soon ease with important new water and energy infrastructure projects, which would help develop some of the few natural resources (chiefly mining) and create jobs.⁵

Djibouti | Economic Indicators

	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
Markets							
CURRENCY	174.50	175.00	172.03			2013-09-24	Monthly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
GDP							
GDP	1.35	1.24	0.62		USD Billion	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	4.50	3.50	1.72		Percent	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA	1143.28	1107.68	951.69		USD	2012-12-31	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	2399.30	2324.58	2052.11		USD	2012-12-31	Yearly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
Labor							
POPULATION	0.86	0.85	0.46		Million	2012-12-31	Yearly
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	59.50	43.50	51.50		Percent	2002-12-31	Yearly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
Prices							
INFLATION RATE	1.84	2.33	4.05		Percent	2013-05-15	Monthly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
Money							
INTEREST RATE	10.61	10.30	10.46		Percent	2011-12-31	Yearly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
Trade							
BALANCE OF TRADE	-74266.00	-49518.00	-44167.53		million DJF	2011-12-31	Yearly
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-30921.00	9812.00	-5069.24		million DJF	2011-12-31	Yearly
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	-12.90	-12.60	-3.51		Percent	2012-12-31	Yearly

⁵ - <http://www.afdb.org/en/countries/east-africa/djibouti/djibouti-economic-outlook/>

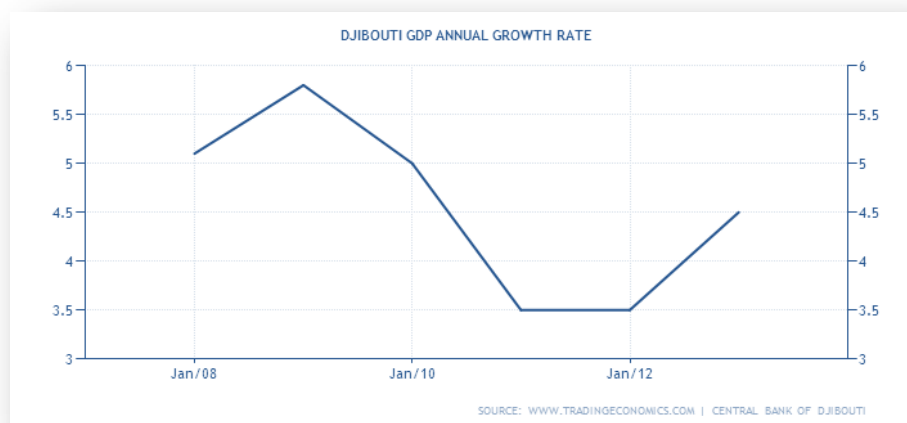
EXPORTS	16475.00	15130.00	8348.24		million DJF	2011-12-31	Yearly
IMPORTS	90741.00	64648.00	52515.76		million DJF	2011-12-31	Yearly
	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
Government							
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	52.80	54.70	60.71		Percent of GDP	2012-12-31	Yearly
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	-2.00	-0.50	-1.87		Percent of GDP	2012-12-31	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	15.00						Monthly

Source: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/djibouti/indicators>

GDP⁶

GDP Annual Growth Rate⁷

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Djibouti expanded 4.50 percent in 2012 from the previous year. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Djibouti is reported by the Central Bank of Djibouti. Djibouti GDP Annual Growth Rate averaged 1.72 Percent from 1991 until 2012, reaching an all time high of 5.80 Percent in December of 2008 and a record low of -10.60 Percent in December of 1996. Djibouti is one of the poorest countries in the world with 75 percent of population living below poverty line. Djibouti is located in one of the busiest maritime trade routes and has the status of free trade zone.



GDP per Capita⁸

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Djibouti was last recorded at 1143.28 US dollars in 2012. The GDP per Capita in Djibouti is equivalent to 9 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Djibouti is reported by the World Bank. Djibouti GDP per capita averaged 951.69 USD from 1985 until 2012, reaching an all time high of 1242.47 USD in December of 1990 and a record low of

⁶ - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/djibouti/indicators>

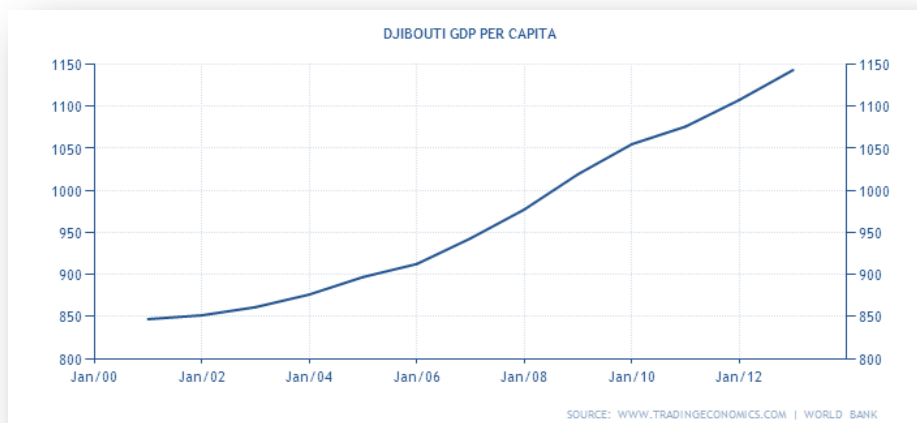
⁷ - GDP Annual Growth Rate | Notes

The annual growth rate in Gross Domestic Product measures the increase in value of the goods and services produced by an economy over the period of a year. Therefore, unlike the commonly used quarterly GDP growth rate the annual GDP growth rate takes into account a full year of economic activity, thus avoiding the need to make any type of seasonal adjustment.

⁸ - GDP per capita | Notes

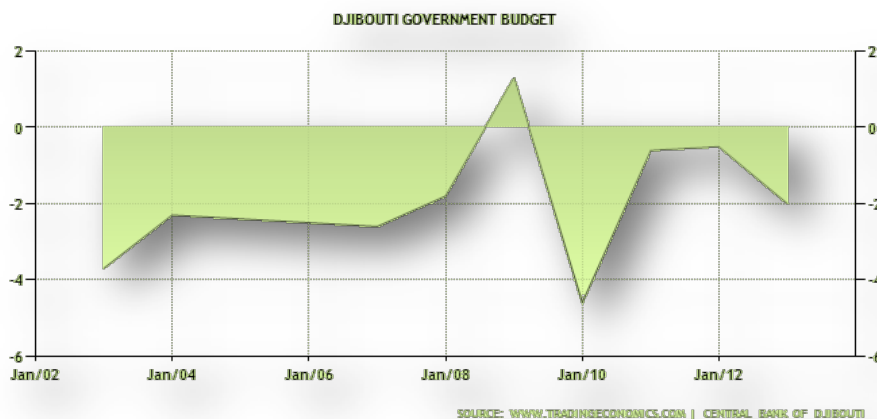
The GDP per capita given on this page shows the GDP at purchaser's prices in constant 2000 U.S. dollars divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2000 official exchange rates. The term Constant Prices refers to a metric for valuing the price of something over time, without that metric changing due to inflation or deflation.

765.09 USD in December of 1989. The GDP per capita is obtained by dividing the country's gross domestic product, adjusted by inflation, by the total population.



Government Budget⁹

Djibouti recorded a Government Budget deficit equal to 2 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2012. Government Budget in Djibouti is reported by the Central Bank of Djibouti. From 2002 until 2012, Djibouti Government Budget averaged -1.9 Percent of GDP reaching an all time high of 1.3 Percent of GDP in December of 2008 and a record low of -4.6 Percent of GDP in December of 2009. Government Budget is an itemized accounting of the payments received by government (taxes and other fees) and the payments made by government (purchases and transfer payments).

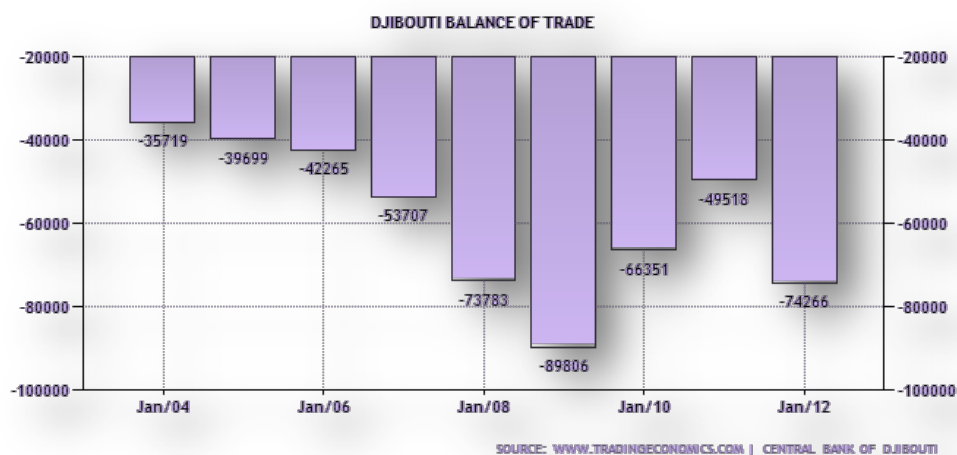


Foreign Trade Evaluation

Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Forecast	Unit	Trend		
BALANCE OF TRADE	-74266.00	2011-12-31	-49518.00	-25441.00	-89806.00	-76599.06	2012-12-31	million DJF	
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-30921.00	2011-12-31	9812.00	9812.00	-40056.00	-34849.11	2012-12-31	million DJF	
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	-12.90	2012-12-31	-12.60	6.13	-25.70	-12.98	2013-12-31	Percent	
EXPORTS	16475.00	2011-12-31	15130.00	16475.00	4886.00	16588.95	2012-12-31	million DJF	
IMPORTS	90741.00	2011-12-31	64648.00	102036.00	30600.00	93485.65	2012-12-31	million DJF	

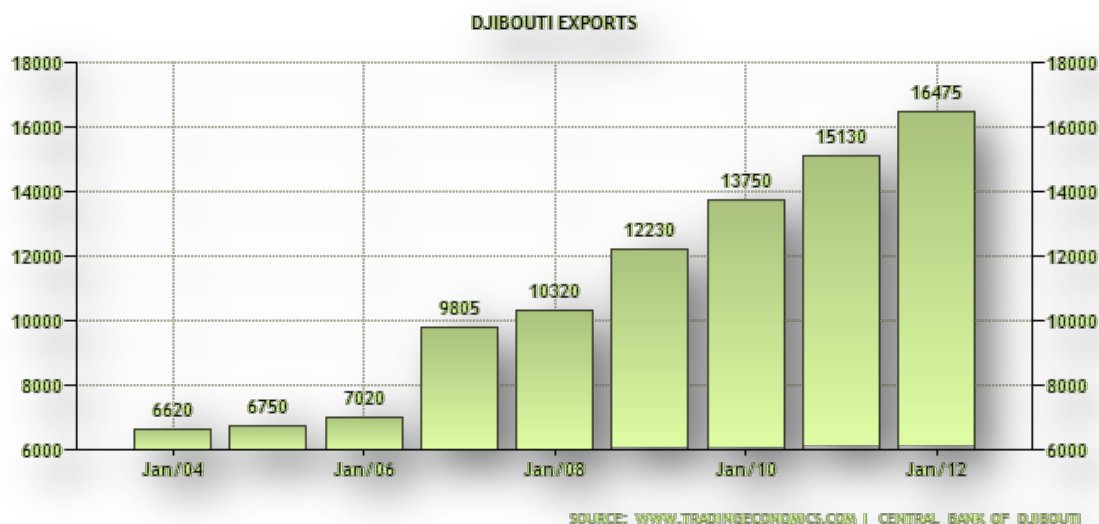
⁹ - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/djibouti/government-budget>

Balance of Trade¹⁰



Exports and Imports¹¹

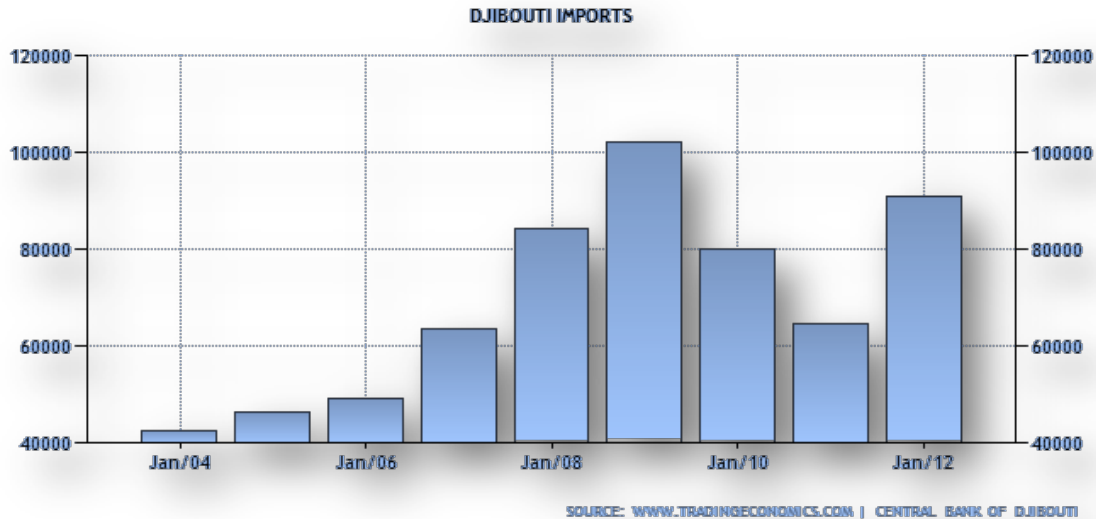
Exports in Djibouti increased to 16475 million DJF in 2011 from 15130 million DJF in 2010. Exports in Djibouti is reported by the Central Bank of Djibouti. From 1995 until 2011, Djibouti Exports averaged 8348.2 million DJF reaching an all time high of 16475.0 million DJF in December of 2011 and a record low of 4886.0 million DJF in December of 1999. Djibouti's economy relies on re-exports of hides, salt, coffee, beans and cereals. Main export partner is Somalia (74 percent of total exports) followed by Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt.



¹⁰ - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/djibouti/balance-of-trade>

¹¹ - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/djibouti/indicators>

Djibouti recorded a trade deficit of 74266 million DJF in 2011. Balance of Trade in Djibouti Imports by Djibouti Central Bank of 910741 million DJF in 2011. Balance of Trade in Djibouti Imports in 2011 is reported by the Central Bank of Djibouti from 1994 to 2011. In December 1996 and the world deficit at 8980690 million DJF high December 2008. Djibouti in imports is a fuel and machinery. Main import partners are: Saudi Arabia (18 percent of total imports), China (16 percent), India (15 percent), Indonesia, Malaysia and the United States Ethiopia.



Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Djibouti

Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	1995
Simple average final bound		41.3	49.7	40.0	Binding coverage:	Total 100
Simple average MFN applied	2011	21.0	14.2	22.0		Non-Ag 100
Trade weighted average	2009	17.7	11.9	20.1	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	0
Imports in billion US\$	2009	0.6	0.2	0.5	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)	0

Frequency distribution		Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV in %
		Tariff lines and import values (in %)								
Agricultural products										
Final bound		0	0.3	0	0	0	94.3	0.9	4.5	0
MFN applied	2011	1.3	25.1	0.8	38.2	0	34.0	0	0	0.6
Imports	2009	5.9	20.8	1.1	55.4	0	16.8	0	0	0
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound		0.0	0	0.4	0	0	99.5	0.0	0.0	0
MFN applied	2011	0.0	8.1	1.4	13.2	0	76.7	0	0	0.6
Imports	2009	0.7	12.4	2.4	16.9	0	67.7	0	0	0

Part A.2
Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	40.0	0	40	100	10.0	0	13	0.9	0
Dairy products	45.2	0	70	100	12.1	2.5	13	2.8	5.3
Fruit, vegetables, plants	40.0	0	40	100	10.2	0	26	6.3	0
Coffee, tea	40.0	0	40	100	23.8	0	26	1.6	0
Cereals & preparations	39.5	0	40	100	8.7	5.6	26	11.3	2.7
Oilseeds, fats & oils	41.3	0	250	100	13.8	2.7	26	1.7	45.7
Sugars and confectionery	40.0	0	40	100	13.3	9.9	26	1.7	29.8
Beverages & tobacco	181.3	0	450	100	26.0	0	26	1.9	0
Cotton	40.0	0	40	100	26.0	0	26	0	0
Other agricultural products	40.0	0	40	100	20.6	0	26	1.0	0
Fish & fish products	40.0	0	40	100	13.1	0	26	1.0	0
Minerals & metals	40.1	0	150	100	23.8	0.1	26	6.8	0
Petroleum	68.0	27.8	230	100	25.1	1.8	26	6.4	7.4
Chemicals	40.2	0	450	100	25.3	0	33	9.3	0
Wood, paper, etc.	40.0	0	40	100	22.5	0	26	3.9	0
Textiles	40.0	0	40	100	17.7	0	26	1.9	0
Clothing	40.0	0	40	100	12.6	0	13	1.6	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	40.0	0	40	100	23.6	0	26	2.2	0
Non-electrical machinery	39.6	0	40	100	21.4	0	26	6.2	0
Electrical machinery	39.3	0	40	100	21.5	0	26	13.9	0
Transport equipment	39.1	0	40	100	21.8	0	26	12.5	0
Manufactures, n.e.s.	40.0	0	40	100	25.7	0	26	5.1	0

Part B
Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
	in million		95% trade in no. of		traded TL			TL in %	Value in %
	US\$		HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted		
Agricultural products									
1. Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	2010	15	2	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
2. Egypt	2010	15	1	1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
3. European Union	2010	10	2	2	10.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
4. Senegal	2010	2	1	1	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Pakistan	2010	1	2	3	4.8	0.3	0.0	60.0	97.7
Non-agricultural products									
1. Sudan	2009	8	1	2	18.8	23.4	23.4	100.0	100.0
2. Nepal	2010	2	1	1	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. India	2010	2	6	10	4.5	5.6	0.0	31.3	33.2
4. European Union	2010	2	17	37	3.2	3.0	3.0	100.0	100.0
5. United States	2010	1	3	3	1.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	100.0

Source: WTO, ITC, UNCTAD, "World Tariff Profiles 2012", Printed in Switzerland, Page: 69.

Trade Profile 2012

Djibouti

BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2011)	906	Rank in world trade, 2011	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
GDP (million current US\$, 2009)	1 049	Merchandise	182	184
GDP (million current PPP US\$, 2009)	1 997	excluding intra-EU trade	156	158
Current account balance (million US\$, 2010)	50	Commercial services	165	177
Trade per capita (US\$, 2008-2010)	910	excluding intra-EU trade	139	151
Trade to GDP ratio (2007-2009)	83.4			
			<i>Annual percentage change</i>	
	2009	2005-2009	2008	2009
Real GDP (2005=100)	122	5	6	5
Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100) a	103	3	...	...
Imports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100) a	118	18	...	...

TRADE POLICY

WTO accession	31 May 1995	Contribution to WTO budget (%) (2012)	0.015
Trade Policy Review	27 February, 1 March 2006	Import duties collected	
GPA accession	-	in total tax revenue	...
Tariffs and duty free imports		to total imports	...
Tariff binding coverage (%)	100	Number of notifications to WTO and measures in force	
MFN tariffs	<u>Final bound</u> <u>Applied 2011</u>	Outstanding notifications in WTO Central Registry	44
Simple average of import duties		Goods RTAs - services EIAs notified to WTO	1 - 0
All goods	41.3 21.0	Anti-dumping (30 June 2011)	...
Agricultural goods (AOA)	49.7 14.2	Countervailing duties (30 June 2011)	...
Non-agricultural goods	40.0 22.0	Safeguards (26 October 2011)	0
Non <i>ad-valorem</i> duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0 0.6	Number of disputes (complainant - defendant)	
MFN duty free imports (% (2009))		Requests for consultation	0 - 0
in agricultural goods (AOA)	5.9	Original panel / Appellate Body (AB) reports	0 - 0
in non-agricultural goods	0.7	Compliance panel / AB reports (Article 21.5 DSU)	0 - 0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	13	Arbitration awards (Article 22.6 DSU)	0 - 0

MERCHANDISE TRADE

	<i>Value</i>		<i>Annual percentage change</i>	
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Merchandise exports, f.o.b. (million US\$)	95	16	10	12
Merchandise imports, f.o.b. (million US\$)	410	7	-19	13
	<u>2011 b</u>			<u>2011 b</u>
Share in world total exports	0.00			0.00
Breakdown in economy's total exports				
By main commodity group (ITS)				
Agricultural products	...			...
Fuels and mining products	...			...
Manufactures	...			...
By main destination				
1. Ethiopia	35.3			37.3
2. European Union (27)	20.6			18.5
3. Somalia	11.9			6.0
4. Brazil	8.7			5.5
5. Qatar	6.3			5.0
Share in world total imports				
Breakdown in economy's total imports				
By main commodity group (ITS)				
Agricultural products	...			...
Fuels and mining products	...			...
Manufactures	...			...
By main origin				
1. European Union (27)	37.3			37.3
2. United Arab Emirates	18.5			18.5
3. Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	6.0			6.0
4. Japan	5.5			5.5
5. Ethiopia	5.0			5.0

COMMERCIAL SERVICES TRADE

	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2010	2005-2010	2009	2010
Commercial services exports (million US\$)	149	9	8	5
Commercial services imports (million US\$)	104	6	-5	-9
Share in world total exports	0.00			0.00
Share in world total imports				0.00
Breakdown in economy's total exports				
By principal services item				
Transportation	77.2			67.1
Travel	12.1			8.3
Other commercial services	10.7			24.6
Breakdown in economy's total imports				
By principal services item				
Transportation				67.1
Travel				8.3
Other commercial services				24.6

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

	Patent grants by patent office			Trademark registrations by office			
	Residents	Non-residents	Total	Direct residents	Direct non-residents	Madrid	Total

a Refers to 2006 and to the average annual percentage change for 2005-2006.

b Breakdowns by destination/origin refer to 2009.

Extracted from: World Trade Organization (WTO), "Trade Profiles 2012", page 53.

Djibouti - Foreign direct investment¹²**Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$)**

The latest value for Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$) in Djibouti was (\$79,000,230.00) as of 2011. Over the past 6 years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between (\$22,203,340.00) in 2005 and (\$227,654,600.00) in 2008.

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$)

The latest value for Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$) in Djibouti was \$79,000,230 as of 2011. Over the past 20 years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between \$227,654,600 in 2008 and \$1,423,580 in 1993.

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) in Djibouti was 9.23 as of 2009. Its highest value over the past 18 years was 23.17 in 2008, while its lowest value was 0.29 in 1994.

Djibouti Chamber of Commerce

Mr. Said Omar Moussa: President

Mr. Faycal Mohamed Hadi: Secretary General

¹² - <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/djibouti/foreign-direct-investment>

Contact Info:

<http://www.ccd.dj>

Place Lagarde, BP: 84

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Tel: 253-351070, (President: 353444), Fax: 253-350096

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Trade Contacts (<http://www.yellowpagesofafrica.com/country/djibouti/>)

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