

REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

جمهورية جيبوتي

Formal Name: Republic of Djibouti

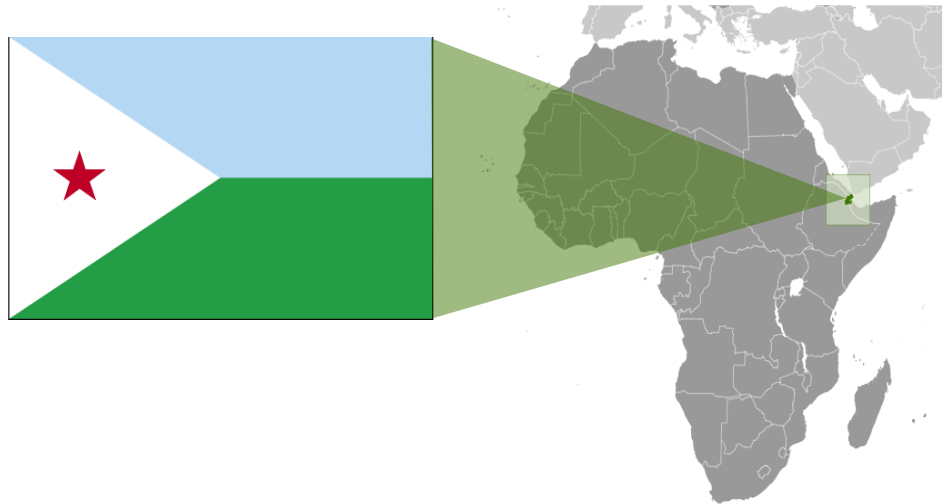
Short Name: Djibouti

Adjective: Djiboutian

Capital: Djibouti

Government: Republic

LAS Member since: September 4th, 1977



DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity Groups: Somali 60%, Afar 35%, other 5%

Religions: Muslim 94%, Christian 6%

Languages: Arabic (official), French (official), Somali, Afar

Life Expectancy: 62.4 years

Median Age: 22.8 years

Sex Ratio: 0.86 male/female

Literacy Rate: 67.9%

Independence Day: June 27, 1977
Total Area: 23,200 km ²
Population: 810,179
Gross Domestic Product: \$2.505 billion
Military Spending: 3.8% of GDP

ECONOMY

Labor Force: 294,600

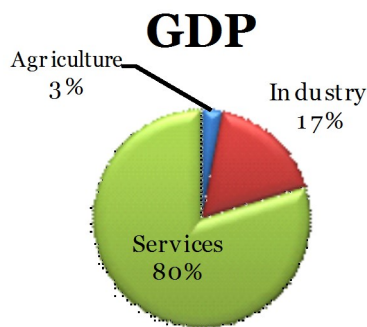
Unemployment Rate: 59%

Poverty Rate: 18.8%

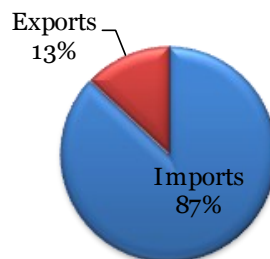
Inflation: 2.5%

Exports: \$90.8 million (reexports, hides and skins, coffee)

Imports: \$593.3 million (foods, beverages, transport equipment, chemicals, petroleum products)



Trade Balance



1892	Djibouti becomes capital of French Somaliland
1897	Ethiopia acquires parts of Djibouti after signing a treaty with France
1946	Djibouti made an overseas territory within the French Union
1958	Djibouti votes to join the French Community
1967	French Somaliland renamed the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas
1977	The French Territory becomes independent as Djibouti; Hassan Gouled Aptidon as President
1979	People's Progress Assembly party set up with a view to unite the Afar and Issa peoples
1981	Djibouti becomes a one-party state: People's Progress Assembly
1992	A constitution allowing for a limited multiparty system adopted Fighting erupts between government troops and the Afar Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD)
1994	The government and the main faction of FRUD sign a power-sharing agreement to end civil war
1999	Ismael Omar Gelleh elected President
2000	The government and the radical faction of FRUD sign a peace agreement
2003	Government begins drive to detain and expel illegal immigrants
2008	Djibouti begins legal battle with France in the International Court of Justice in the Hague over the probe into the death of French judge Bernard Borrel Fighting breaks out between Djiboutian and Eritrean troops in the disputed Ras Doumeira border area
2010	Djibouti and Eritrea agree to resolve their border dispute peacefully Parliament approves constitutional amendment allowing president to run for a third term
2011	Thousands gather for rare protest demanding regime change Guelleh wins a third term as President in an election boycotted by the opposition
2012	Djibouti receives \$14 million loan from IMF to boost finances
2013	Governing Union for the Presidential Majority gains 49 of the 65 seats in parliament