DJIBOUTI

INTRODUCTION
The French Territory of the Afars and the Issas became Djibouti in 1977. The government holds longstanding ties to France, which maintains a military presence in the country, as does the US, Japan, Italy, Germany, Spain, and China.

GOVERNMENT
Chief of State
President Ismail Omar GUELLEH
Head of Government
Prime Minister Abdoulkader Kamil MOHAMED
Government Type
presidential republic
Capital
Djibouti
Legislature
unicameral National Assembly or Assemblee Nationale, formerly the Chamber of Deputies (65 seats; 5-year terms)

ECONOMY
Economic Overview
food import-dependent Horn of Africa economy driven by various national military bases and port-based trade; fairly resilient from COVID-19 disruptions; major re-exporter; increasing Ethiopian and Chinese trade relations; investing in infrastructure
GDP (Purchasing Power Parity) $5.42 billion (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity) $5,500 (2020 est.)
Industries - construction, agricultural processing, shipping
Agricultural products - vegetables, milk, beef, camel milk, lemons, limes, goat meat, mutton, beans, tomatoes
Exports $139.9 million (2017 est.)
various animals, chlorides, dried legumes, industrial fatty acids/oils, coffee, chickpeas (2019)
partners: Saudi Arabia 42%, India 15%, China 14%, Egypt 5%, South Korea 5% (2019)
Imports $726.4 million (2017 est.)
refined petroleum, fertilizers, iron sheeting, cars, palm oil (2019)
partners: China 43%, UAE 15%, India 7%, Turkey 5% (2019)

PEOPLE & SOCIETY
Population
938,410 (July 2021 est.)
Population Growth
2.01% (2021 est.)
Ethnicity
Somali 60%, Afar 35%, other 5% (mostly Yemeni Arab, also French, Ethiopian, and Italian)
Language
French (official), Arabic (official), Somali, Afar
Religion
Suni Muslim 94% (nearly all Djiboutians), other 6% (mainly foreign-born residents - Shia Muslim, Christian, Hindu, Jewish, Baha'i, and atheist)

as of December 2021