ITC by Country Report

Djibouti
05/12/2014
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Djibouti is an Arab Least Developed Country (LDC) situated in the Horn of Africa. Despite its important port–related activities and its strategic geographical position, Djibouti remains a poor country with predominance of the informal activities.

Djibouti’s economy is a service-oriented economy, centered on the port, railway, the civil service, and the foreign military presence. Earnings from services, including the provisions of ports services, exceed receipts from merchandise exports. Although the trade account is heavily in deficit, the service and income accounts are consistently in surplus. International aid plays also a significant part in Djibouti’s economy.
Re-export have traditionally constituted a high proportion of exports representing around 80 % of total exports. Merchandise exports from Djibouti itself are composed mainly of live animals and skins. Djibouti’s principal trading partners are Ethiopia and Somalia, and some Arab countries, notably Yemen and Saudi Arabia, in addition to China and France.

Djibouti joined the GATT in 1994 and become a member of the WTO in 1996. The country is a member of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the League of Arab States (LAS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Cotonou Agreement.
Djibouti benefits from the Enhanced Integrated Framework, the Aid For Trade and other trade initiatives.
2. People and Economy

2.1 People

Evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI)

Source: United Nations Development Programme Human Development Indicators
Note: The Human Development Index measures the overall development of a nation and ranges from 0 (low level of development) to 1 (highest level of development). The United Nations Development Programme (http://hdr.undp.org) provides a detailed explanation. ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition.
2.2 Economy

Aid Dependency
(Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI. Regional group refers to ITC definition
3. Trade Performance

3.1 General Trade Performance

3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods

![Graph showing the evolution of total imports and exports of goods of Djibouti.](image)

3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services

![Graph showing the evolution of total imports and exports of services of Djibouti.](image)
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

![Graph showing the evolution of total trade from 2009 to 2013 for Djibouti. The graph displays the import and export values for each year.]

3.1.4 Trade Map

![Map showing the list of importing markets for a product exported by Djibouti in 2013. The map highlights the major importers, with colors indicating the share of Djibouti's exports in each market.]

ITC by country - Djibouti
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export

3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import
3.1.9 Total Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.

3.1.10 Marginal Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value by structural driving effects over the indicated period. Values are in US$ thousands.
3.1.11 Composition of Trade in Services - Export

List of services exported by Djibouti

Source: ITC Trade Map.

3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import

List of services imported by Djibouti

Source: ITC Trade Map.
3.1.13 Evolution of FDI

![Graph showing Evolution of FDI inflow in Djibouti as % of GDP from 2002 to 2013]

Source: ITC based on World Bank HDI.
3.2 Sector Trade Performance

3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's exports 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (H56) in sector's exports 2009</th>
<th>Sector's leading imported product H56</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>49.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>36.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>60.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous products</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufacturing</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>86.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>97.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>81.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>97.4</td>
<td>98.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>80.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's imports 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (H56) in sector's imports 2009</th>
<th>Sector's leading imported product H56</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>68.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>76.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>41.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>76.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>99.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector’s export growth in value (% p.a. 2009-2013)</th>
<th>Share of top 3 importing countries in sector’s exports</th>
<th>List of the top 3 importing countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>110.4 %</td>
<td>98.4 %</td>
<td>Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>85.3 %</td>
<td>88.1 %</td>
<td>France, South Africa, United States of America, Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>83.1 %</td>
<td>95.5 %</td>
<td>Indonesia, Slovakia, Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>83.9 %</td>
<td>97.8 %</td>
<td>Mauritius, France, Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>80.0 %</td>
<td>97.4 %</td>
<td>Japan, United States of America, Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>87.2 %</td>
<td>98.8 %</td>
<td>India, Indonesia, Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>-1.9 %</td>
<td>66.6 %</td>
<td>Colombia, United Kingdom, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>3.9 %</td>
<td>87.2 %</td>
<td>United States of America, Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>-7.6 %</td>
<td>80.6 %</td>
<td>Egypt, Oman, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>-14.4 %</td>
<td>86.0 %</td>
<td>Denmark, Switzerland, Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>-28.9 %</td>
<td>83.2 %</td>
<td>Italy, Slovenia, Magdeburg, Burundi, Slovenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>-37.2 %</td>
<td>99.6 %</td>
<td>Netherlands, United States of America, Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>-36.4 %</td>
<td>85.1 %</td>
<td>Slovakia, Netherlands, Sweden, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>-43.1 %</td>
<td>95.6 %</td>
<td>Egypt, Turkey, Slovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>-47.8 %</td>
<td>99.3 %</td>
<td>France, Pakistan, India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
Note: Numbers are rounded to two decimals. For the full data under each export sector, the reader is referred to more detailed tables that are included in the report.

3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector’s import growth in value (% p.a. 2009-2013)</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector’s imports</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>72.2 %</td>
<td>95.9 %</td>
<td>China, India, United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>48.2 %</td>
<td>89.8 %</td>
<td>China, India, Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>35.2 %</td>
<td>76.5 %</td>
<td>Oman, Japan, United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>28.6 %</td>
<td>59.8 %</td>
<td>China, India, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>25.5 %</td>
<td>67.1 %</td>
<td>Japan, China, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>23.1 %</td>
<td>86.7 %</td>
<td>China, Indonesia, Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>18.4 %</td>
<td>81.6 %</td>
<td>Qatar, Malaysia, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>15.7 %</td>
<td>68.9 %</td>
<td>Malaysia, United States of America, Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>11.9 %</td>
<td>79.1 %</td>
<td>United States of America, Bulgaria, Ukraine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
Note: Numbers are rounded to two decimals. For the full data under each sector, the reader is referred to more detailed tables that are included in the report.
3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import
3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

![Trade Performance Index of Djibouti (mirror)]

**Source:** ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

**Note:**
- The figures displayed on the bars correspond to the country's global rankings among other countries that export the same category of products.
- The current index and change in market share index are the world country ranking for the sector under review.
- Only countries with a rank of less than 10 are shown on the chart.
- Countries that do not report to ITC statistics or in the span under review and figures are based on minor statistics (trade data reported by partner countries).
### 4. Trade Strategy and Policy

#### 4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strategy name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>COMESA Cotton-to-Clothing Value Chain Strategy</td>
<td>Cotton, Garment Industry, Textile Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The strategy is an update of the 2009 COMESA Regional Strategy for...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>COMESA Leather Strategy</td>
<td>Leather Industry, Leather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The strategy envisages transforming the leather value-chain into a lead contributor to...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>National Initiative for Social Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The strategy evaluates the implementation of the previous PRSP during the period...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>UNDAF Djibouti 2008-2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The UNDAF is aligned with the PRSP and the MDGs for Djibouti,...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Diagnostic Trade Integration Study - Djibouti</td>
<td>Transport Chain and port services, Salt, Livestock, Fisheries, Tourism, Handicrafts, Financial Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The DTIS provides an overview of the current macroeconomic framework and competitiveness...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access
4.3 Trade Facilitation

**Logistics Performance Index (LPI): Country Comparison**

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

**Logistics Performance Index – Evolution**

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)
4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment

## Multilateral Trade Instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument ratified</th>
<th>61 / 266 instruments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification rate</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted score</td>
<td>33.4/100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Abstract

The *Trade Treaties Map* tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country's legal framework on international trade.

### Graph

Presents a visual illustration breaking down a country’s ratification level according to various categories and compares it to the world average.

### Instruments ratified

Click here for a full list and more details about these multi-lateral trade instruments.
4.5 Infrastructure
5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects

No Current Projects Found!

5.1.2 Recent projects

- PACT 2 - COMESA Regional Private Sector Apex Bodies for Public-Private Dialogue
- PACT 2 - COMESA Networks of National and Regional TSIs
- PACT 2 - COMESA Sector Strategy
- PACT 2 - COMESA Market Analysis and Sector Prioritization
5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events
No data

5.2.2 Recent events
No data
### 5.3 ITC Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lilia NAAS HACHEM</td>
<td>Acting Chief, Office for Arab States</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0361</td>
<td><a href="mailto:naas@intracen.org">naas@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdeslam AZUZ</td>
<td>Senior Trade Promotion Officer</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0386</td>
<td><a href="mailto:azuz@intracen.org">azuz@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

This section provides a list of country specific print and online publications on trade-related topics, including both ITC and external sources.

6.1.1 ITC publications

**Indicative COMESA Customs Tariff Rates and National Rates for Zimbabwe**

Document lists Zimbabwe national tariffs and COMESA tariffs side by side for all commodities on the basis of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

**Building Markets : Regional Integration, Responding to Necessity. - Kenya**

Paper presented at ITC World Export Development Forum : 'Bringing Down the Barriers - Charting a Dynamic Export Development Agenda', Montreux, Switzerland, 8-11 October, 2007 - provides an overview of...

6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2006 - Kyambalesa H; Houngnikpo M C Economic Integration and Development in Africa
- 2009 Regional Strategy for Cotton -to -Clothing Value Chain
- 2003 - De la Rocha M The Cotonou Agreement and its Implications for the Regional Trade Agenda in Eastern and Southern Africa
- 2010 - Kiratu S; Roy S Beyond Barriers : The Gender Implications of Trade Liberalization in Southern Africa
- 2013 e-COMESA Newsletter
- 2006 - Meyn, Mareike Regional Integration and EPA configurations in Southern and Eastern Africa : What are the feasible alternatives?
- 2011 ZDA Spotlight
2011 - Sandrey R Cape to Cairo: An Assessment of the Tripartite Free Trade Area
2000 - Competition Policy, Trade and Development in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
2010 - Meyer, N. Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements and Technical Barriers to Trade: An African Perspective
2010 - Mackie J Joining up Africa: Support to Regional Integration
2010 - Ajumbo G Analysis of Regional Integration Cooperation in the COMESA and the EAC
2010 - Deepening Regional Integration to Eliminate the Fragmented Goods Market in Southern Africa
2006 - Trade Policy Review: Djibouti
2005 - Maonera F Dispute Settlement under COMESA
2012 - Accelerating Growth through Improved Intra-African Trade
2011 - Viljoen W Non-Tariff Barriers Affecting Trade in the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Agreement
2011 - COMESA Investment Report 2011
2011 - Jensen H G; Sandrey R Intra-African Trade in Southern and Eastern Africa and the Role of South Africa
2007 - Mambara, Jacqueline Linda COMESA Customs Union: An Assessment of Progress and Challenges for Eastern and Southern Africa's Poor
2011 - Exporting Fruit and Vegetables from Ethiopia: Assessment of Development Potentials and Investment Options in the Export-Oriented Fruit and Vegetable Sector
2011 - Gajewski G Promoting African Trade and Regional Integration: The Tripartite FTA and the Role of Development Corridors
2011 - Pearson M Trade Facilitation in the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area
2012 - Harmonisation and Mutual Recognition of Regulations and Standards for Food Safety and Quality in Regional Economic Communities: The Case of the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
2005 - Impact of the End of MFA Quotas on COMESA's Textile and Apparel Exports under AGOA: Can the Sub-Saharan African Textile and Apparel Industry Survive and Grow in the Post-MFA World?
2008 - Perfil de la Industria Paraguaya de Software
2009 - Characteristics of Malaysia's Animal Feed Market
2014 - Perspectives on Global Development 2014: Boosting Productivity to Meet the Middle-Income Challenge
2010 - Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-Related Technical Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region
2010 - Leather Garments in the EU
2006 - Overview of the Current State of Organic Agriculture in Kenya, Uganda and the Republic of Tanzania and the Opportunities for Regional Harmonization
2007 - Export Diversification and Value Addition for Human Development: Addressing the Impact of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing Expiration on Cambodia
2006 - Ruffing, Lorraine Deepening Development Through Business Linkages
2012 - OECD Economic Surveys: Chile
2005 - Magder, D Egypt after the Multi-Fiber Arrangement: Global Apparel and Textile Supply Chains as a Route for Industrial Upgrading
2006 - Bangladesh: Furniture Export Market Sector Brief
2006 - Boutou, Olivier Management de la sécurité des aliments: De l'HACCP à l'ISO 22000
2006 - Trading up: Economic Perspectives on Development Issues in the Multilateral Trading System
2004 - Perfiles de mercado para productos bolivianos en los mercados de Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, México, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela
2010 - Vietnam: Oilsseeds and Products
2007 - Organic Farming in the Czech Republic: 2007 Yearbook
2007 - Gibbon P; Bolwig S Economics of Certified of Organic Farming in Tropical Africa: A Preliminary Assessment
2006 - The Relationship of Third-party Certification (TPC) to Sanitary / Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and the International Agri-Food Trade: Case Study: Guatemala- with Emphasis on Food Safety
2007 - Ismail F Mainstreaming Development in the WTO: Developing Countries in the Doha Round
2009 - Market Report. Focus on the Nordic Market - Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
2001 - Karlöf, Bengt Benchlearning: Good Examples as a Lever for Development
2003 - Martin W; Pangestu M, eds. Options for Global Trade Reform: A View from the Asia-Pacific
2010 - L'industrie sri lankaise du textile-habillement
6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA)
- COMESA Food and Agriculture Market Information System (FAMIS)
- Arab German Consulting
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
- Non-Tariff Barriers Reporting, Monitoring and Eliminating Mechanism
- Common Market For Eastern And Southern Africa (COMESA)
- TradeMark Southern Africa (TMSA)
- COMESA Statistical Database (COMSTAT)
- Cross Border Trade Desk (CBT DESK)
- TradeAfrica.biz
- Arab Trade Financing Program (ATFP)
- Leather Trade Information Portal (LMIP)
- COMESA afriBUSINESS
### 6.2 Trade Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Fax Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Investment Promotion Agency</td>
<td>Rue de Marseille</td>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>+253 21 31 21 20</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:anpi@internet.dj">anpi@internet.dj</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.djiboutiinvest.com">http://www.djiboutiinvest.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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