



## Vos conseillers à la Chambre de Commerce



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## Indicateurs clés

Région	1,104,300 km2
Population	105,350,020 (July 2017 est.)
Type de gouvernement	federal republic
Langues	Oromo (official working language in the State of Oromiya) 33.8%, Amharic (official national language) 29.3%, Somali (official working language of the State of Sumale) 6.2%, Tigrigna 5.9%
PIB	\$195.8 billion (2017 est.)
Taux de croissance	8.5% (2017 est.)
IHD	174
Capitale	Addis Ababa

## Introduction

Unique among African countries, the ancient Ethiopian monarchy maintained its freedom from colonial rule with the exception of a short-lived Italian occupation from 1936-41. In 1974, a military junta, the Derg, deposed Emperor Haile SELASSIE (who had ruled since 1930) and established a socialist state. Torn by bloody coups, uprisings, wide-scale drought, and massive refugee problems, the regime was finally toppled in 1991 by a coalition of rebel forces, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front. A constitution was adopted in 1994, and Ethiopia's first multiparty elections were held in 1995. A border war with Eritrea in the late 1990s ended with a peace treaty in December 2000. In November 2007, the Eritrea-Ethiopia Border Commission (EEBC) issued specific coordinates as virtually demarcating the border and pronounced its work finished. Alleging that the EEBC acted beyond its mandate in issuing the coordinates, Ethiopia has not accepted them and has not withdrawn troops from previously contested areas pronounced by the EEBC as belonging to Eritrea. In August 2012, longtime leader Prime Minister MELES Zenawi died in office and was replaced by his Deputy Prime Minister HAILEMARIAM Desalegn, marking the first peaceful transition of power in decades.

Source: *The CIA World Factbook - Ethiopia*

## Indicateurs macroéconomiques

Ethiopia - the second most populous country in Africa - is a one-party state with a planned economy. For more than a decade before 2016, Ethiopia grew at a rate between 8% and 11% annually – one of the fastest growing states among the 188 IMF member countries. This growth was driven by government investment in infrastructure, as well as sustained progress in the agricultural and service sectors. More than 70% of Ethiopia's population is still employed in the agricultural sector, but services have surpassed agriculture as the principal source of GDP.

Ethiopia has the lowest level of income-inequality in Africa and one of the lowest in the world, with a Gini coefficient comparable to that of the Scandinavian countries. Yet despite progress toward eliminating extreme poverty, Ethiopia remains one of the poorest countries in the world, due both to rapid population growth and a low starting base. Changes in rainfall associated with world-wide weather patterns resulted in the worst drought in 30 years in 2015-16, creating food insecurity for millions of Ethiopians.

The state is heavily engaged in the economy. Ongoing infrastructure projects include power production and distribution, roads, rails, airports and industrial parks. Key sectors are state-owned, including telecommunications, banking and insurance, and power distribution. Under Ethiopia's constitution, the state owns all land and provides long-term leases to tenants. Title rights in urban

areas, particularly Addis Ababa, are poorly regulated, and subject to corruption.

Ethiopia's foreign exchange earnings are led by the services sector - primarily the state-run Ethiopian Airlines - followed by exports of several commodities. While coffee remains the largest foreign exchange earner, Ethiopia is diversifying exports, and commodities such as gold, sesame, khat, livestock and horticulture products are becoming increasingly important. Manufacturing represented less than 8% of total exports in 2016, but manufacturing exports should increase in future years due to a growing international presence.

The banking, insurance, telecommunications, and micro-credit industries are restricted to domestic investors, but Ethiopia has attracted roughly \$8.5 billion in foreign direct investment, mostly from China, Turkey, India and the EU; US FDI is \$567 million. Investment has been primarily in infrastructure, construction, agriculture/horticulture, agricultural processing, textiles, leather and leather products.

In the fall of 2015, the government finalized and published the current 2016-20 five-year plan, known as the Growth and Transformation Plan II, which emphasizes developing manufacturing in sectors where Ethiopia has a comparative advantage, such as textiles and garments, leather goods, and processed agricultural products. To support industrialization, Ethiopia plans to increase installed power generation capacity by 8,320 MW, up from a capacity of 2,000 MW, by building three more major dams and expanding to other sources of renewable energy. In 2017, the government devalued the birr by 15% to increase exports and alleviate a chronic foreign currency shortage in the country.

Source: *The CIA World Factbook - Economic Overview*

#### **IMF Statistics:**

Subject descriptor	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gross domestic product, constant prices <i>Percent change</i>	7.705	7.440	7.198	7.126	7.023
Gross domestic product, current prices <i>U.S. dollars (Billions)</i>	80.289	91.166	103.607	114.681	125.255
Gross domestic product per capita, current prices <i>U.S. dollars (Units)</i>	852.883	953.179	1,066.199	1,161.574	1,248.690
Inflation, average consumer prices <i>Percent change</i>	13.833	14.603	12.675	9.287	8.000
Volume of imports of goods and services <i>Percent change</i>	-1.001	2.887	5.231	2.548	2.703
Volume of exports of goods and services <i>Percent change</i>	27.666	9.809	12.195	4.692	3.740
Unemployment rate <i>Percent of total labor force</i>					
Current account balance <i>U.S. dollars (Billions)</i>	-5.253	-5.512	-5.501	-5.383	-5.381
Current account balance <i>Percent of GDP</i>	-6.542	-6.046	-5.310	-4.694	-4.296

 Colored cells are estimates

Source: *IMF Statistics - Ethiopia*

## **Le Luxembourg et le pays**

### **Existing conventions and agreements**

#### **Non double taxation agreement**

In order to promote international economic and financial relations in the interest of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Luxembourg government negotiates bilateral agreements for the avoidance of double taxation and prevent fiscal evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and on fortune with third countries.

**None**

#### **Air Services agreement**

**None**

Source: *Administration des contributions directes*

## Plus d'informations

### Foreign Trade

The Statec Foreign Trade statistics provide information on the trade of goods - by product and by country. This information is collected respectively through the INTRASTAT declaration and on the basis of customs documents.

You can see the statistics on the website of the [Statec](#).

### Contact points in Ethiopia

#### Embassy of Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Ethiopia

Ambassador with resident in La Haye: **Mr Jean-Marc HOSCHEIT**

Buisness Manager: **Mr Eric MULLER**

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Site internet: [unionafricainerp.mae.lu](http://unionafricainerp.mae.lu)

Source: *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg*

#### Economic and Commercial Attaché (FIT)

Economic and Commercial Attaché in charge of Djibouti, Eritrea, Chad, Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia:

##### Mrs Haguer Magdi

Embassy of Belgium  
20, Kamel El Shennawi Street  
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Source: *FIT*

### Country risk as defined by Office du Ducroire for Ethiopia

Ducroire is the only credit insurer covering open account deals in over 200 countries. A rating on a scale from 1 to 7 shows the intensity of the political risk. Category 1 comprises countries with the lowest political risk and category 7 countries with the highest. Macroeconomics experts also assess the repayment climate for all buyers in a country.

Source: *Ducroire Office - Country Risk for Ethiopia*

### Other Useful Links:

- [Investment Climate Statement - Ethiopia 2015](#)
- [CIA World Factbook on Ethiopia](#)
- [Invest in Ethiopia](#)
- [Présentation de l'Éthiopie par France Diplomatie](#)
- [Flanders Investment & Trade \(FIT\)](#)

- [World Bank Open Data - Ethiopia](#)
- [GDP evolution in Ethiopia](#)
- [Economic Freedom Index - Ethiopia](#)
- [Doing Business in Ethiopia](#)

## La Chambre de Commerce et le pays

### Evénements passés

- **04.04.2019**

#### **Business Partnership Facility : Opportunités de partenariat pour le secteur privé dans les pays en développement**

La ministre de la Coopération et de l'Action humanitaire, Mme Paulette Lenert, et le directeur général de la Chambre de Commerce, M. Carlo Thelen,...

- **01.03.2018**

#### **Business Partnership Facility : les pays en développement – des opportunités de partenariat pour le secteur privé**

Le ministre de la Coopération et de l'Action humanitaire, M. Romain Schneider et le directeur général de la Chambre de commerce, M. Carlo Thelen,...

- **18.04.2016**

#### **Lancement de la Business Partnership Facility de la Coopération luxembourgeoise**

Le Ministère de la Coopération et de l'Action humanitaire et la Chambre de Commerce ont le plaisir de vous inviter au lancement de la nouvelle Business...

- **01.02.2016 - 05.02.2016**

#### **Multi-sectorial Economic Mission to Senegal and Ethiopia**

The Chamber of Commerce of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in close cooperation with the Luxembourg Embassies in Dakar and Addis Ababa will organise a...

- **16.12.2015**

#### **Country seminar Senegal and Ethiopia**

The Luxembourg Chamber of Commerce has the pleasure to invite you to a Seminar on Business and Investment Opportunities in Eastern and Western Africa,...