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ብሔራዊ ባንክ  
NATIONAL BANK  
OF ETHIOPIA

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No. 139  
AUGUST 2024

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NBE, CBUAE Sign Currency Swap Agreement



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13 The Potential Effect of Foreign Bank Entry on Banking Sector in Ethiopia: Bank Experts' Perspective

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# The Potential Effect of Foreign Bank Entry on Banking Sector in Ethiopia: Bank Experts' Perspective

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**NBE ANNOUNCES A REFORM OF THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGIME WITH IMMEDIATE EFFECT**



**NBE, CBUAE Sign Currency Swap Agreement**

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Dear esteemed readers, we are happy to meet you with 139<sup>th</sup> issue of Birritu which consists of relevant and timely topics.

There are two news laid out on the news column; **NBE ANNOUNCES A REFORM OF THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGIME WITH IMMEDIATE EFFECT**” and **“NBE, CBUAE Sign Currency Swap Agreement”**

The topic selected for research article is **“The Potential Effect of Foreign Bank Entry on Banking Sector in Ethiopia: Bank Experts’ Perspective”**

On the educational and informative section, we have an the article, , **“መንግሥታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ (Official Development Assistance (ODA)**

Dear readers, your comments and other feedbacks are invaluable for enriching the coming issues of Birritu magazine. Please keep forwarding any suggestions and comments you have.

**Birritu Editorial Office**



ማሞ ምህረቱ  
የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ ገዥ

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA ANNOUNCES A REFORM OF THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGIME WITH IMMEDIATE EFFECT

29 July 2024 | Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Following up on the Government's recent statement regarding Ethiopia's economic reform program, the National Bank of Ethiopia is announcing a major revision of the country's foreign exchange (FX) system effective immediately. The reform introduces a competitive, market-based determination of the exchange rate and addresses a long-standing distortion within the Ethiopian economy. The implementation of the reform will be guided by a new Foreign Exchange Directive (FXD/01/2024) being released today.

Ethiopia's foreign exchange reform is just one part of a wider package of economic reforms that are being implemented and accelerated over the coming months. The package of reforms—based on the country's Home-Grown Economic Reform Plan (HGER 2.0)—aim to restore macroeconomic stability, boost private sector activity, and ensure sustainable, broad-based, and inclusive growth.

## *Key Elements of Ethiopia's foreign exchange reforms*

**The foreign exchange reforms being announced today involve significant new policy changes in the following areas:**

1. **A shift to a market-based exchange regime**, whereby banks are henceforth allowed to buy and sell foreign currencies from/to their clients and among themselves at freely negotiated rates, and with the NBE making only limited interventions to support the market in its early days and if justified by disorderly market conditions.
2. **The end of surrender requirements to the NBE**, allowing foreign exchange to be retained by exporters and commercial banks and thus substantially boosting FX supplies to the private sector.
3. **The removal of import restrictions that previously prohibited 38 product categories** and the broader liberalization of the foreign exchange market for the imports of goods and services, while capital account outflows remain restricted as before.
4. **The improvement of retention rules** allowing exporters to retain 50 percent of their foreign exchange proceeds vs 40 percent previously.
5. **The complete removal of rules governing banks' allocation of foreign exchange** that was based on a waiting list system for different categories of imports.
6. **The introduction of non-bank foreign exchange bureaus** that are henceforth free to engage in the buying and selling of foreign currency cash notes at market rates.
7. **The removal of restrictions on franco valuta imports**, to be implemented shortly through an upcoming regulation.
8. **The simplification of rules governing foreign currency accounts**, especially those currently held by foreign institutions, FDI companies, and the Diaspora.
9. **The allowance for residents to open foreign currency accounts**, based on remittance inflows, transfers from abroad, FX-based salary or rental income, and for other specified cases, as well as the ability to use such foreign currency accounts for foreign service payments.
10. **The removal of interest rate ceilings that previously applied to private sector companies or banks** when borrowing from abroad.
11. **The opening of Ethiopia's securities market to foreign investors**, with the terms and conditions to be specified further in the near future.
12. **The granting of special foreign exchange privileges to companies within Special Economic Zones**, including the ability to retain 100 percent of their foreign exchange earnings.
13. **The relaxation of various rules on the amount of foreign currency cash notes travelers may carry** when travelling into or out of Ethiopia.

**The FX reforms summarized above represent a comprehensive set of measures that will support Ethiopia's current stage of development and its increasing integration with the rest of the world.** These reforms are consistent with longstanding Government intentions outlined in key policy documents, which recognized that Ethiopia should eventually move towards a market-based foreign exchange system as its economy grows in complexity and evolves over time. While such reform was delayed thus far due to a combination of external and internal factors, the start of a new budget year and the successful re-engagement with key external partners provide a window of opportunity for embarking on this exchange rate reform.

## Why FX Reform?

**The reform in the exchange rate system being introduced today is challenging in several respects but at the same time critically necessary.** The prevailing foreign exchange rate system, though initially meant to help ensure a stable exchange rate and low inflation, has instead resulted in the emergence of an unanchored parallel market exchange rate together with high inflation. The current system has given rise to large-scale contraband exports of Ethiopia's precious resources and diverted the country's foreign exchange earnings away from both the formal banking system and the domestic economy. All of this has improperly benefitted a few illegal actors and middlemen at the expense of Ethiopia's productive sectors, which face chronic and acute foreign exchange shortages. Some of Ethiopia's most dynamic businesses and entrepreneurs have thus suffered significantly as a result, undermining policy efforts to expand exports, boost manufacturing, attract further foreign investment, and establish a stronger FX position.

**By shifting to a market-based determination of the exchange rate, a number of widespread economic benefits can and will be realized:**

- **First, FX reform will benefit millions of Ethiopians in multiple FX-generating sectors.** Key beneficiaries will include: millions of farmers involved in the production of exportable crops (coffee, sesame, pulses, flowers, fruits, vegetables, chat); pastoralists and livestock owners exporting cattle and meat; tens of thousands of artisanal and formal miners engaged in mining activities, particularly of gold; hundreds of thousands of manufacturing sector employees in exportable sectors; thousands of business engaged in the services and tourism sectors (especially those catering to international visitors); millions of individuals who regularly receive remittances from relatives living abroad; and also hundreds of NGOs and private institutions who receive financing from external sources. Beyond these direct beneficiaries, the business partners, suppliers, and dependents associated with all of the above entities also stand to benefit, further broadening the pool of reform beneficiaries.
- **Second, FX reform will help ensure that Ethiopia's foreign earnings potential is properly captured and repatriated for the benefit of its residents and productive sectors.** Current exchange rate policies have encouraged the smuggling of exports, under- and over-invoicing practices by exporters and importers, as well as capital flight—all of which prevent Ethiopia from realizing its large FX-generating potential and divert valuable resources away from the local economy and the many domestic businesses that critically need it.
- **Third, FX reform will provide a major boost to Ethiopia's growing import-substituting industries,** offering industries in this space an opportunity to scale up their operations and capture significant market share. Import substituting industries in the consumer and industrial sectors will be particularly important beneficiaries, in line with the "*Ethiopia Tamrit*" initiative currently being promoted for multiple local industries.
- **Fourth, FX reform will complement numerous *other* reform measures taken in recent years to promote the private sector.** Among others, such measures have included the opening up of sectors previously closed to private/foreign investors (telecom, logistics, banking, capital markets, wholesale/retail trade), ease of doing business reforms, the start of private sector participation in public sector projects (via PPPs), the introduction of Special Economic Zones, and much more. While reforms in the above areas opened up numerous opportunities for the private sector and for driving future growth, foreign exchange policies remained a serious impediment in some cases and were thus in need of correction.



- **Fifth, FX reform will improve Ethiopia’s attractiveness to foreign investors, thus providing a big boost to FDI inflows and aligning our business environment with those of our neighbors and peers.** At present, Ethiopia stands out among Africa’s largest economies and among many emerging markets for having a regulated exchange rate system marked by controls and FX supply shortages. Accordingly, while Ethiopia’s investment attractiveness is strong on numerous dimensions—a large population size, educated work force, widely available and competitively priced inputs (labor, land), good air connectivity, improving logistics, and plentiful supplies of energy, natural resources, and minerals—all these advantages have been undermined by a very restrictive FX regime. Putting in place a more conducive FX regime removes what has been seen as a major deterrent by foreign investors and should deepen FDI interest and activity in Ethiopia.
- **Sixth, FX reform will help address many long-standing business practices that encouraged informality and illegality in the economy.** The current exchange rate regime has reduced incentives for foreign exchange to come into the country through formal/banking channels and also increased incentives for FX-earning companies/individuals to keep foreign exchange out of the country. The use of parallel market exchange rates has also taken root in several segments of the economy, such that for many parts of the private business community as well as for remittance senders/beneficiaries, transactions are already taking place at parallel market exchange rates. The FX reform being implemented today recognizes this market reality and will work to discourage such informal practices from here on with a switch expected towards the use of formal channels that can offer competitive and convenient modes of transaction.

In summary, FX reform is essential to address acute foreign exchange shortages, enhance export competitiveness, attract FDI, and complement multiple other macroeconomic reforms that are being put in place to enhance conditions for private sector enterprises to grow and thrive in the Ethiopian economy.

#### *Additional Measures*

**The Government has made careful and comprehensive preparations to ensure an orderly transition to the new exchange rate system.**

- **First, the Government has decided to temporarily subsidize certain essential imports.** In this respect, through the use of temporary subsidies and a gradual pass-through of prices, the Government has decided to minimize the full price impacts on essential import items such as fuel, fertilizers, medicine, and edible oil. This measure will help millions of urban residents, millions of farmers, and large population segments reliant on these critical imported commodities.
- **Second, financial support is being enhanced for those whose real incomes have been eroded due to high inflation in recent years.** To help address past and anticipated inflation impacts, Government intends to supplement civil servant salaries in a manner that can be financed by available resources and without significantly worsening the budget deficit. Also, funding for Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), which covers low-income rural and urban beneficiaries, is being expanded substantially to support close to ten million families. The details of these measures will be provided by the Ministry of Finance.

- **Third, debt service relief is being secured by Government to preserve budgetary allocations for social and capital spending** and to ensure that the higher local currency cost of external debt service does not crowd out other expenditure. By arranging for such debt relief in advance, Government will substantially reduce its near-term external debt service obligations and instead increase its developmental expenditures both for this and subsequent fiscal years.

**Beyond the specific mitigating measures above, the National Bank of Ethiopia and the Ministry of Finance are enhancing their coordination to manage the transition to a new exchange rate regime and ensure sound monetary and fiscal policies in the immediate period ahead.** More specifically:

- **The NBE has initiated new tools to conduct monetary policy and reduce inflation:** Following up on measures put in place last year to limit credit growth, the NBE has recently introduced an interest-rate based monetary policy regime that will help better manage monetary and credit developments in a way that is responsive to inflation and exchange rate developments.
- **The Ministry of Finance is enacting measures to build a stronger revenue base,** which in turn will make it possible to increase spending without the use of highly inflationary forms of financing such as Direct Advances from the NBE to the Government.

**Finally, helping mitigate the transitional costs and impacts of FX reform will be a financial package of \$10.7bn offered by Ethiopia's external partners to support our reform**—the single biggest ever coordinated commitment of support by international partners towards Ethiopia. This support includes exceptional financing from the IMF, the World Bank, and Creditors. This excludes \$2.8bn in bilateral support in the form of central bank deposits and swap lines as well as further financing from the World Bank, IFC, and other multilateral institutions that will be announced by the respective institutions in due course. Given the strength of the Government's reform package, the IMF and World Bank are both providing exceptional and front-loaded funding support that will be among their highest such allocations in the African continent.

#### *Looking Ahead*

**The implementation of this foreign exchange reform—together with other macroeconomic policy measures as well as international support—provides a truly unique opportunity for Ethiopia to accelerate its growth and developmental trajectory over the coming years.** Indeed, as long-standing bottlenecks and binding constraints are removed, we expect no less than a major economic take-off for the Ethiopian economy in the next few years. Per the IMF's macroeconomic assessment, our package of economic reforms being implemented in Ethiopia is expected to further accelerate growth, gradually reduce inflation (after a temporary increase), increase fiscal space to allow for higher social and capital spending, and significantly raise exports, FDI, and the country's foreign exchange reserves. Based on IMF forecasts for the next four-year period, the package of reforms being implemented could sustain annual growth of near 8 percent, reduce inflation to 10 percent, raise fiscal revenue to 11% of GDP, reduce debt to 35% of GDP, increase goods and services exports to \$20bn, boost FDI to \$6bn, and enable foreign exchange reserves to reach \$10bn (equivalent to 3.5 months of import cover). These are indicative projections based on implementation of the policy package outlined above and provide a perspective on the scale of economic transformation possible over the coming years.

**For the immediate weeks and months ahead, the NBE will be focused on ensuring a successful transition to the new foreign exchange regime—while pursuing its core price stability mandate.** To help in both these tasks, NBE will be conducting regular press briefings and updates in the initial weeks of reform to share all the requisite information and data needed by the public and the foreign exchange market in this period of transition. Among the specific updates to be provided will be:

- Updates on the Indicative Daily Exchange Rate based on the previous day's FX market transactions.
- Information on any foreign exchange auctions conducted by the NBE, including data on aggregate volumes, number of participants, and transaction exchange rates.
- Information on any notable market developments, disruptions, misinformation or other issues that merit a formal response.
- Explanations and clarifications that may be needed on the new Foreign Exchange Directive on the part of banks, customers, and the broader public.

**NBE will also pay special attention to its monitoring, surveillance, and inspection responsibilities over the coming months.** As a large share of FX market responsibilities is now being delegated to banks, NBE will expect their strict adherence to the new FX Directive, particularly in ensuring that their FX allocations are for bona fide current account transactions and are not channeled to prohibited capital account outflows. Banks are also expected to strictly adhere to export retention rules, daily net open position limits, daily exchange rate reporting requirements, and Anti-Money Laundering responsibilities. Any collusive behavior in the setting of exchange rates or service fees shall also be prohibited. NBE will use the full range of available tools at its disposal to fulfil these oversight responsibilities—including the use of IT-supported FX transaction monitoring capabilities and collaboration with financial intelligence and law enforcement agencies as may be needed.

**In closing, as Ethiopia marks this transformative moment in its economic journey to becoming among Africa's most vibrant, open, and competitive economies,** NBE calls upon all key players in the foreign exchange, banking, and business community as well as the broader public to play their part in making this reform a genuine success for the benefit of all Ethiopians.



## NBE, CBUAE Sign Currency Swap Agreement

- Ink two MoUs

**Abu Dhabi** (16 July 2024): His Excellency Mamo E. Mihretu, Governor of the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE), and His Excellency Khaled Mohamed Balama, Governor of the Central Bank of the UAE (CBUAE), have signed a bilateral currency swap agreement for the UAE Dirham and Ethiopian Birr.

The two parties also entered into two Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to establish a framework for the use of local currencies in settling cross-border transactions and for linking their payment and messaging systems.

The agreement allows the NBE and the CBUAE to swap local currencies with a nominal value of up to ETB 46 billion and AED 3 billion. This supports the financial and commercial cooperation between the Ethiopia and UAE through the provision of liquidity in local currencies to financial markets, enabling more effective and efficient settlement of cross-border transactions.

Under the first MoU, the CBUAE and the NBE will consolidate efforts to promote the use of their respective currencies in settling transactions between the UAE and Ethiopia. The MoU covers several measures that will aim to facilitate the use of the two countries' local currencies in the settlement of commercial transactions. It also encourages financial and banking cooperation through knowledge-sharing, ultimately supporting the development of their respective financial markets whilst facilitating bilateral trade and bolstering direct investment.

Both parties will cooperate under the second MoU in the areas of payment platform services and electronic switches, by interlinking their instant payment systems, national card switches UAESWITCH and ETHSWITCH, and messaging systems in accordance with the regulatory requirements of each country, in addition to the cooperation in the field of financial technology and central bank digital currencies.

His Excellency Khaled Mohamed Balama, Governor of the CBUAE, said: "The bilateral currency swap agreement and the MoUs signed today reflect the robust economic cooperation between the UAE and Ethiopia, specifically in the areas of trade and investment. Swapping the currencies of the two countries and utilizing local currencies to settle cross-border transactions and enhancing the cooperation in interlinking instant payment systems, electronic switches and messaging systems will enhance economic, trade, and investment prospects. This initiative will also pave the way for more joint business opportunities in the financial and banking sectors. We look forward to working closely with our partners in Ethiopia to enhance financial stability and achieve our mutual interests."

His Excellency Mamo E. Mihretu, Governor of the NBE, said: "UAE is one of Ethiopia's largest trading partners as well as a significant source of foreign investment and development finance. The currency swap arrangement provides an important funding opportunity for Ethiopia and also helps diversify the range of currencies at its disposal to facilitate the growing volume of trade and investment transactions expected over the coming years. Both the bilateral currency swap agreement and the MOUs signed today are a testament to the shared commitment of the two countries to further deepen our already close bilateral partnership, so as to facilitate sustainable development and a prosperous future based on mutual benefits."



# ABSTRACT

## The Potential Effect of Foreign Bank Entry on Banking Sector in Ethiopia: Bank Experts' Perspective

The main objectives of this study is to examine the potential effect of foreign bank entry on banking sector in Ethiopia using data collected through questionnaires. The study used 351 samples from bank experts. The finding of the study shows that foreign bank entry in Ethiopia could introduce new quality financial service, new financial infrastructure, modern technology, financial service efficiencies and new banking system. In addition, it augments integration of Ethiopian banks into international financial systems. On the other hand, the hard competition with foreign banks may reduce domestic banks' market share. In addition, it may bring shocks from other countries and destabilize the banking sector. The recommendations are; formulating policies including directives, enhancing supervisory staff capacity, and restructuring and staffing the National Bank of Ethiopia, domestic banks intend to consider the benefits and risks from foreign banks' joining the industry and prepare themselves accordingly; ensuring that the overall foreign ownership is kept at an acceptable level, ensuring that foreign banks are not serving few corporate and individual clients and/or geographic areas and ensuring representation of Ethiopians in the governance and/or leadership of foreign banks.

## I. Introduction

In Ethiopia, modern banking<sup>1</sup> service was started to operate in 1905 with Bank of Abyssinia, which was foreign owned based on 50 years franchise agreement with the Anglo-Egyptian National Bank. The agreement was immediately signed between Menelik II and Mr. D. Mac Gilliuray the representative of the National Bank of Egypt and the bank started its operation in February 16, 1905. It extended its branch expansion to parts of the country mainly Dire Dawa, Gore and Dessie with limited financial activities such as keeping government accounts and export financing.

Later on, two other foreign banks and a new development bank were established in 1908 and 1915, respectively. However, they were criticized for being wholly foreign owned. As a result, Bank of Abyssinia was purchased by the Ethiopian government in 1931, which was renamed as the Bank of Ethiopia the first nationally owned bank in Africa continent.

During the five years of the Italian occupation (1936-1941), foreign banking activities, particularly those of Italian banks were expanded. During the invasion, the Italians established branches of their main banks namely Banco di Italia, Banco di Roma, Banco di Napoli and Banco Nazionale. Italian banks operated in the main towns of Ethiopia. However, all ceased operation soon after liberation, except Banco di Roma and Banco di Napoli which remained in Asmara.

Post Italian occupation, banks of British became active participants in the Ethiopian banking sector and hence Barclay's Bank had been established and was in operation in the country from 1941-1943. Additionally, post Italian occupation, Ethiopian bank used to carry out dual activities of commercial banking and central banking.

Dual activities of commercial banking and central banking ended when the National Bank of Ethiopia was established in 1963 by Proclamation No. 206 of 1963 and began operation in January 1964. The Proclamation limited share of foreign ownership in the banking sector. The basic intention behind that Proclamation was a license to carry on banking business in Ethiopia is granted only to partnerships with at least 51 percent of the capital owned by Ethiopian nationals. Accordingly, foreign banks, which had already started their operations in the country reapplied for license.

Following the emergence of military government in 1974, those banks operating in the country in the form of partnership were nationalized and reorganized. Instead the following financial institutions were created one National Bank (re-institutionalized in 1976), two specialized banks, namely Agricultural and Industrial Bank, renamed as Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE) and Housing and Saving Bank renamed as Construction and Business Bank (CBB). However, CBB ended a 40 years journey in 2016 and incorporated into the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE).

1 Source: NBE, <https://nbe.gov.et/about-us/our-history/>



Again during Derg regime, Monetary and Banking Proclamation No. 99 of 1976 came into force on September 1976 to shape the Bank's role to the socialist economic principle that the country adopted. Hence, the Bank was allowed to participate actively in national planning, specifically financial planning. The Bank's supervisory area was also increased to include other financial institutions such as insurance institutions and credit cooperatives. Moreover the Proclamation introduced the new Ethiopian currency called 'Birr' in place of the former Ethiopian Dollar.

Even though the post Derg government also believed in government control of the economy, financial institution have been re-organized so as to operate based on some market oriented policy framework. This was supported by Monetary and Banking Proclamation No.83/1994 and the Licensing and Supervision of Banking Business No.84/1994. But, those Proclamations laid down a legal basis that restricts foreigners to invest in Ethiopian banking sector.

Recently, foreign banks look to invest in Ethiopia as government reforms gather. Among the reforms was Banking Proclamation No 1159/2019 which allows foreign nationals of Ethiopian origin to invest in the banking sector by lifting legal restrictions in place. During the recent reform period, the country has followed a step by step approach in transforming the banking sector. For instance the introduction of capital market, the increase in minimum paid up capital to Birr 5 billion, digitization of the sector, emergence of new banks, promotion

of microfinances to banks, emergence of full-fledged interest free banks and increase in outreach of bank branches can be considered as a good move for strengthening local banks before opening up the sector for foreign investors.

Hence, the primary data collected from the banks using predesigned questionnaire have been used to analyze the potential effect of foreign bank entry on banking sectors in Ethiopia. During the study period, December 2022, there were 2,841 branches in Addis Ababa, of which 351 sampling question were distributed. Specifically, using the primary data, this study examined the necessities, timelines, preconditions, types, modalities, benefits and risks of foreign banks entry in Ethiopian banking sector. The results of the study will help to minimize the inherent risk of foreign banks entry on exposure to external shock, foreign ownership concentration, the cut-and-run during financial crisis and supervisory challenges. The paper is organized into four sections, section two deals with literature review, section three result analysis and finally, section four conclusions and recommendations.

## II. Literature Review

For emerging economies, it is a very sensitive issue to open up domestic banking sector to foreign bank. On the one hand, foreign banks can play a crucial role in economy; and on the other hand, foreign exposure to the domestic banking system may imply significant risks (Table 1)

Table 1: Benefits and Costs of Foreign Bank Presence

Benefits	Costs
Source of new capital	No attachment to domestic borrowers
Safe haven	Loss of control
Efficiency and innovation	Exposure to home country effects
Lending, Growth and stability	Domestic banks' bankruptcies

Sources: (Peek and Rosengren, 2000)

Foreign banks are regarded as an important source of new capital for recapitalizing deteriorated banking system in the presence or aftermath of adverse domestic shock, e.g. crisis. Banks with only domestic operations are expected to depend strongly on domestic economic situation, while global banks can diversify risk in different markets and their performance is much more stable. Furthermore, foreign bank penetration may attract capital inflows from foreign non-bank companies, as well as prevent capital flight by domestic investors during crisis. In this case they serve as an alternative to “safe haven” helping the host country to overcome liquidity problems (Peek and Rosengren, 2000).

Strong foreign bank participation will enhance competition and increase efficiency of the banking sector through implementing new management practices and information technologies. They stimulate innovation and facilitate broader access to financial services, which in turn will increase aggregate lending, growth and stability (Moreno and Villar, 2005).

However, foreign banks will not have an attachment to domestic borrowers as they can diversify among different regions

and choose where to cut operations. This preference for the borrowers in the home country plays an important role when host and home country shocks are correlated and financing is scarce at a time when is most demanded (Peek and Rosengren, 2000).

Another concern is that the domestic authorities will lose control over the banking system, if foreign banks have too strong presence. International banks are able to engage in complex cross-border financial transactions, which are sometimes difficult to monitor by either the host or the home country supervisors (Roldos, 2001). Moreover, the regulatory institutions in the home country may affect negatively the decisions of foreign banks to lend, merge or acquire in the host environment (Peek and Rosengren, 2000). A related issue is the inability of domestic banks to compete with the high performing international banks. Foreign bank entry may lead to lowering the interest margins; further weakening of domestic banks and results in bankruptcies (Peek and Rosengren, 2000).

As the empirical findings of various studies conducted at different time and different places shows, foreign banks entry poses both positive and negative effects on developing

countries. For instance, Demirguc-Kunt et al, (1998) investigated that entry of foreign bank accelerates the efficiency of banking sector. According to Levine (1996) foreign banks participation enhances financial development by providing high quality services to domestic markets, stimulates domestic banks to advance their services. On the other hand, Claessens et al, (2001) examined effects of foreign bank entry on domestic bank markets and found that, the relaxation of restrictions on foreign bank entry increases competition and thereby lowering the profits of domestic banks. The findings of the study made by (Cull & Martinez Peria, 2010 and Stiglitz, 1993) shows that fierce competition, shocks and regulatory concern are some of the challenges of foreign bank presence to domestic banks.

The competition between domestic and foreign banks in East Africa was assessed by (Sanya and Gaertner 2012). Their case studies focused on four East African Community countries that include Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda. These countries have experiences of foreign bank practices. During the time of the study, the Kenyan banking system comprised 43 commercial banks of which 12 were foreign banks. On the other hand, out of the 33 commercial banks in Tanzania, 16 of them were foreign banks. The Uganda banking system composed of 22 commercial banks including 14 foreign banks. With regard to Rwanda case, one-fourth of the 12 commercial banks were foreign banks. In total 45 foreign banks have been operating in these countries. Their finding shows that

foreign owned banks have a strong presence and positive impact on their economy.

According to Inowa (2004) there are four modes of banking penetrations. Representative offices; are generally prohibited from performing any banking operations. They do, offer opportunities for contracts with the parent bank and its clients concerning a variety of commercial and financial business that relates to the foreign market. Foreign branch; is an overseas office a bank incorporated in a foreign country and constitutes a higher level of commitment than the representative office. Foreign branch offices are typically involved in a wholesale banking. Bank subsidiaries; bank subsidiaries are separately incorporated from the parent bank, whose financial commitment to the subsidiary consist of the capital invested. Subsidiaries are usually involved in retail banking. Joint venture; Joint venture can be another way to engage into foreign expansion. This usually involves taking minority tasks in local entities and the level of involvement in management of the local banks by the foreign banks.

The potential effect of foreign bank entry on banking sector in Ethiopia bank experts' perspective are analyzed in order to maximize the benefits and minimize the risks from foreign banks' joining the banking industry. The main objectives to be achieved through opening Ethiopian banking sector for investment of foreign nationals are to increase credit supply in the economy, to increase foreign currency supply in the economy, to enhance banking skills and technologies, marketing know-how, and specialized prod-

ucts and service, to enhance competition, efficiency and dynamism in banking and financial system and increase job opportunities in the economy (National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE), 2022).

### III. Result Analysis

#### 3.1. Introduction

The survey covers about general information about the respondents, necessities, timelines, preconditions, types, modalities, benefits and risks of foreign banks entry in Ethiopian banking sector results are analyzed. The study used ordinary scale ranging from 1 up to 5<sup>2</sup>.

#### 3.2. General Information about the Respondents

Information about ownership indicates 287 (81.8 percent) of respondents working in private owned banks while 64 (18.2 percent) respondents working in public owned bank. Regarding the gender mix, the majority of the respondents 302 (86 percent) are male while 48 (13.7 percent) are female with one questionnaire not returned; the result visibly showing gender imbalance. Regarding the education level, 272 (77.5 percent) of the respondents have Master's Degree, 77 (21.9 percent) Bachelor Degree, 1 (0.3 percent) PHD candidate and 1 (0.3 percent) not replied. This might justify that the

respondents are academically fit to answer the questionnaire properly.

In terms of the experience in the banks, the majority (120 or 34.2 percent) have 5 to 10 years of experience, followed by 104 (29.6 percent) with 11 to 20 years of experience, 96 (27.4 percent) having above 20 years and 30 (8.5 percent) under 5 years and 1 (0.3 percent) not responded. This might implies respondents have enough understanding to answer the questionnaire suitably.

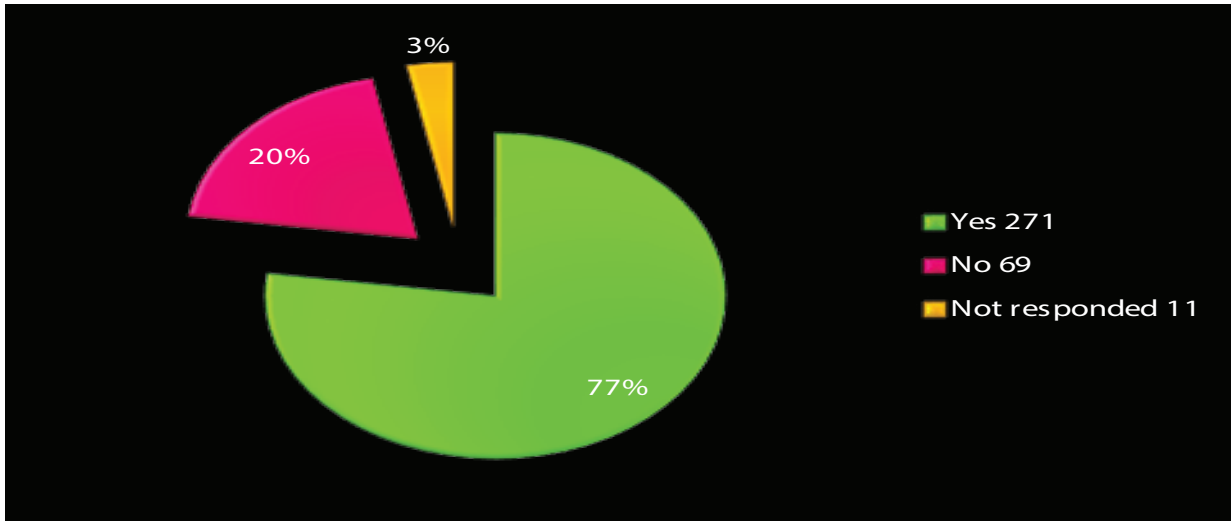
In terms of organizational position the questionnaire covers from top management up to officers. 186 (53 percent) are Managers followed by Directors 88 (25.1 percent), Officers 42 (12 percent), Supervisors 13 (3.7 percent), Vice presidents 10 (2.8 percent), Executive Managements 7 (2 percent) and not responded 5 (1.4 percent). The result might indicate the respondents are working in middle and top level position in banks to answer the questionnaire correctly.

#### 3.3. Necessity, Timeline and Precondition of Foreign Bank Entry

Respondents were asked whether foreign banks are necessary or not for Ethiopian banking sector; 271 (77.2 percent) responded "Yes" it is necessary while 69 (19.7 percent) responded "No" it is not necessary and 11 (3.1 percent) not responded (Figure 1).

2. number 1 refers to "strongly agree." number 2 refers to "agree." number 3 refers to "Neutral." number 4 refers to "disagree." number 5 refers to "strongly disagree."

Figure 1: Necessity of Foreign Banks Entry

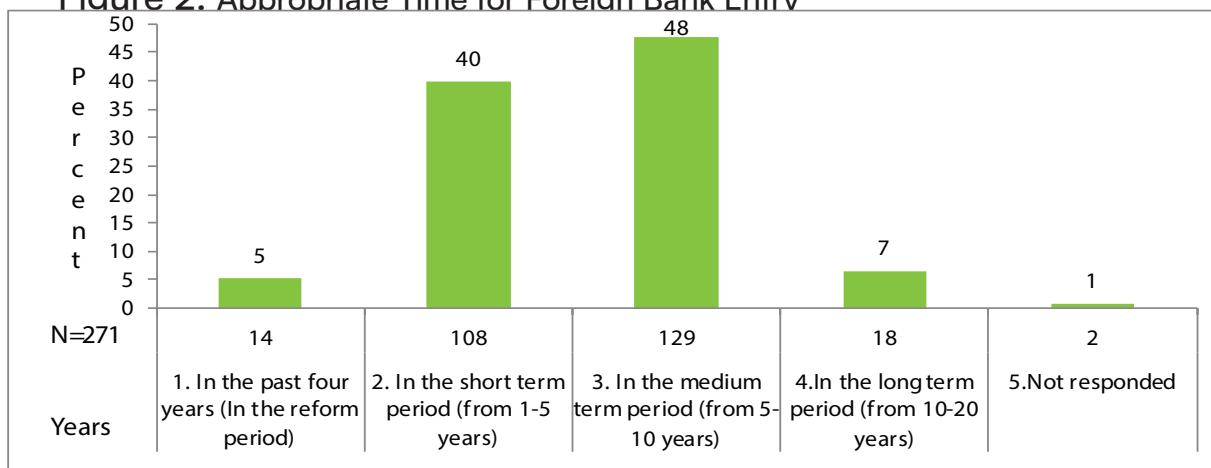


Source: Bank Experts' Survey, 2022

From those who responded “Yes”; 129 (47.6 percent) of the respondents preferred medium term period (from 5-10 years), while, 108 (39.9 percent) preferred short

term period (from 1-5 years). According to 14 (5.2 percent) preferred foreign banks would have entered in the past 4 years, while, 18 (6.6 percent) preferred in the long term period (10-20 years) and 2 (0.7 percent) not responded (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Appropriate Time for Foreign Bank Entry

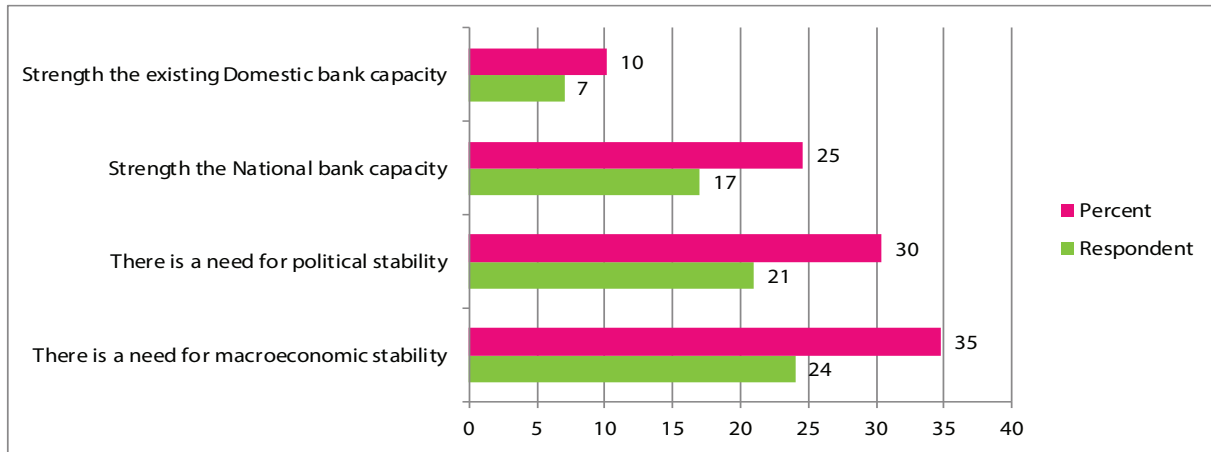


Source: Bank Experts' Survey, 2022

In other way round, among the respondents who responded “No”; 24 (34.8 percent) said a need for macroeconomic stability before allowing foreign bank entry, 21 (30.4 percent) said a need for political stability, 17

(24.6 percent) recommended to strengthen the National Bank capacity and 7 (10.2 percent) recommended to strengthen the existing domestic bank capacity (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Precondition of Foreign Bank Entry



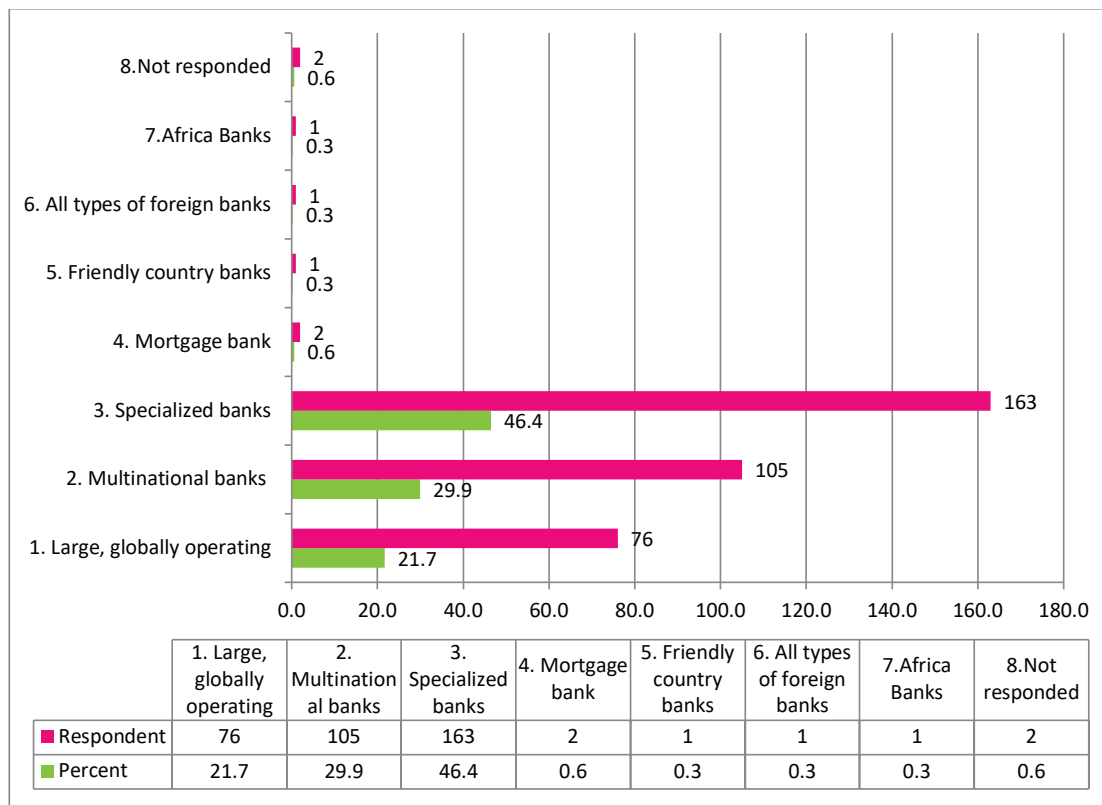
Source: Bank Experts' Survey, 2022

### 3.4. Type of Foreign Bank Entry Expected

Regarding types of foreign banks 163 (46.4 percent) preferred specialized banks (concentrated primarily on specialized economic endeavor), 105 (29.9 percent)

preferred a multinational banks, 76 (21.6 percent) preferred large, globally operating banks, 1 (0.3 percent) friendly country banks, 1 (0.3 percent) Africa banks, 1 (0.3 percent) all types of foreign banks, 2 (0.6 percent) mortgage banks and 2 (0.6 percent) not responded (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Type of Foreign Banks Entry



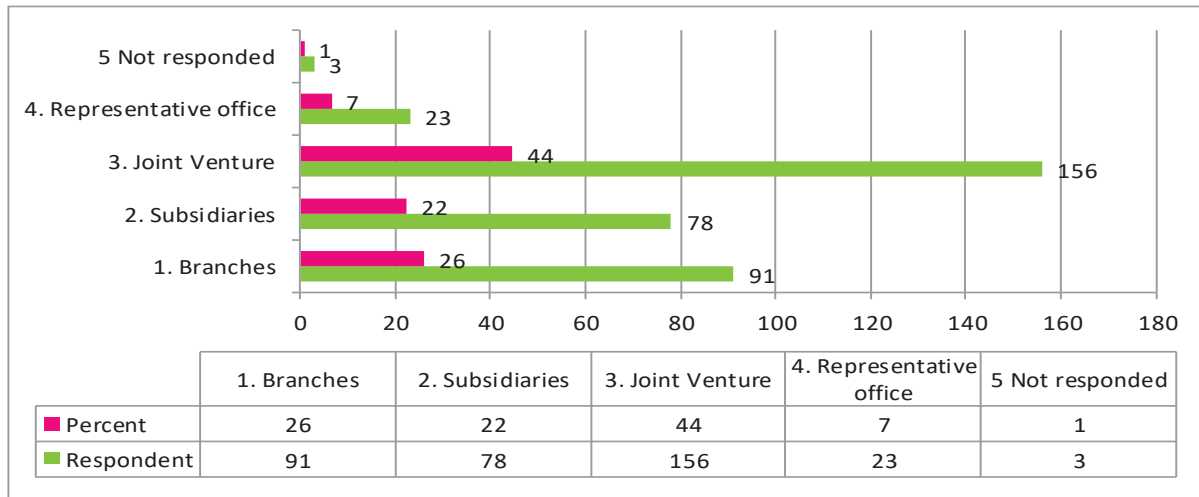
Source: Bank Experts' Survey, 2022

### 3.5. Modalities of Foreign Bank Entry

Regarding the entry modalities 156 (44.4 percent) preferred a joint venture followed by branch mode 91 (25.9

percent), subsidiaries 78 (22.2 percent), representative office 23 (6.5 percent) and 3 (1 percent) preferred neutral (Figure 5). However; the modalities order could be changed based on the host countries vetting criteria.

Figure 5: Forms of Foreign Banks Entry Modality



Source: Bank Experts' Survey, 2022

### 3.6. Benefits of Foreign Bank Entry on Banking Sector in Ethiopia

Different literatures in developing countries stated that foreign bank entry has its own benefits. Accordingly, respondents were asked to rate the potential benefits of foreign bank entry on banking sector in Ethiopia the responses are presented as follows:

#### 1. Improve quality service in the financial sector

Regarding to improvement in quality service in the financial sector 181 (51.5 percent) strongly agreed, 153 (43.6 percent) agreed, 8 (2.3 percent) neutral, 6 (1.7 percent) not

responded, 2 (0.6 percent) disagreed and 1 (0.3 percent) strongly disagree; indicating the presence of foreign banks corresponds with the improvement in new quality financial service.

#### 2. More credit supply

On the topic of credit supply, 183 (52.1 percent) agreed followed by 109 (31.1 percent) strongly agreed, 42 (12 percent) neutral, 11 (3.1 percent) disagreed and 6 (1.7 percent) not responded. The result supports the idea following the entry of foreign banks credit supply expected to increase in the economy.

### *3. Bring improvement in central banking*

About improvement in central banking 146 (41.6 percent) agreed followed by 70 (19.9 percent) strongly agreed. But, 112 (31.9 percent) neutral, 8 (2.3 percent) disagree, 6 (1.7 percent) strongly disagree and 9 (2.6 percent) not responded suggesting entry of foreign banks expected to improve the central banking capacity.

### *4. Increase foreign exchange inflow*

On the subject of foreign exchange availability 190 (54.1 percent) agreed, 112 (31.9 percent) strongly agreed, 30 (8.6 percent) neutral, 12 (3.4 percent) disagreed, 2 (0.6 percent) strongly disagreed and 5 (1.4 percent) not responded. The result proves the entry of foreign banks increases the likelihood of foreign exchange availability.

### *5. Attract a foreign direct investment*

In respects to attraction of foreign direct investment 183 (52.1 percent) agreed, 126 (35.9 percent) strongly agreed, 27 (7.7 percent) neutral, 3 (0.9 percent) disagreed, 1 (0.3 percent) strongly disagreed and 11 (3.1 percent) not responded. This might indicate foreign bank presence promotes the cross-border foreign direct investment.

### *6. Facilitate skill transfer*

Vis-à-vis skill transfer from foreign to local banks; 181 (51.5 percent) agreed, 148 (42.2 percent) strongly agreed, 11 (3.1 percent) neutral, 1 (0.3 percent) disagreed, 2 (0.6 percent) strongly disagreed while

8 (2.3 percent) not responded. This might indicate foreign bank presence bring modern banking skills.

### *7. Facilitate the capital market establishment*

About facilitating the capital market establishment 179 (51 percent) agreed, 111 (31.6 percent) strongly agreed, 44 (12.5 percent) neutral, 1 (0.3 percent) disagreed, 1 (0.3 percent) strongly disagreed while 15 (4.3 percent) neutral. This indicates foreign bank presence increase access to capital for investors from local and foreign source to invest.

### *8. Lower bank lending rate*

Regarding the impact on interest rate 131 (37.3 percent) agreed followed by neutral 112 (31.9 percent) while 65 (18.5 percent) strongly agreed, 27 (7.8 percent) disagreed, 5 (1.4 percent) strongly disagreed and 11 (3.1 percent) not responded, indicating foreign bank presence affect interest rate pass-through in the economy.

### *9. Improve the financial system infrastructure*

About improvement in financial system infrastructure 197 (56.1 percent) agreed, 114 (32.5 percent) strongly agreed, 27 (7.7 percent) neutral, 5 (1.4 percent) disagreed, 1 (0.3 percent) strongly disagreed and 7 (2 percent) not responded, supporting the view foreign bank participation improve the financial infrastructure.



### 10. Modern technology & new banking system will be introduced

Concerning technology and new banking system, 172 (49 percent) agreed, 161 (45.9 percent) strongly agreed, 10 (2.8 percent) neutral, 1 (0.3 percent) disagreed, 1 (0.3 percent) strongly disagreed and 6 (1.7 percent) not responded. This might indicate foreign banks presence may transfer modern technology and new banking system.

### 3.7. Risks of Foreign Bank Entry on Banking Sector in Ethiopia

Survey respondents were asked to rate the potential risks of foreign bank entry on banking sector in Ethiopia the responses are presented as follows:

#### 1. Lose control over the banking system

As to lose of control over the banking system 179 (51 percent) agreed followed by 74 (21.1 percent) strongly agreed, while, 52 (14.8 percent) neutral. However, 28 (8 percent) strongly disagreed, 4 (1.1 percent) disagreed and 14 (4 percent) not responded. The result tells us to reverse loss of control care must be taken in regulation and supervision.

#### 2. Domestic banking as an infant industry becomes less competitive

Regarding to banking competitions; 152 (43.3 percent) agreed, 127 (36.2 percent) strongly agreed, 28 (8 percent) neutral, 27 (7.7 percent) disagreed, 6 (1.7 percent) strongly disagreed and 11 (3.1 percent) not responded. The result indicate diligent regulation needed to avoid the likelihood

that foreign banks may overwhelm domestic banks capacity to compete, and may cause ultimate takeover of domestic banks by foreign banks.

#### 3. Holds (Deny) credit to small firms

Concerning holds credit to small firms, 117 (33.3 percent) agreed, 109 (31.1 percent) neutral, 37 (10.5 percent) strongly agreed, 63 (18 percent) disagreed, 6 (1.7 percent) strongly disagreed and 19 (5.4 percent) not responded. This result indicates strategy should be devised to ensure small and medium sized enterprises not financially constrained.

#### 4. Supervisory and regulatory difference

Concerning to supervisory and regulatory difference; 171 (48.7 percent) agreed followed by 75 (21.4 percent) neutral, 53 (15.1 percent) agreed, 37 (10.5 percent) disagreed, 1 (0.3 percent) strongly disagreed and 14 (4 percent) not responded. This indicates National bank adjust the regulatory and supervisory framework to accommodate the new foreign entrant banks' operation.

#### 5. Foreign bank will reduce market share of the domestic bank

Regarding to reduction in market share; 169 (48.1 percent) agreed, 121 (34.5 percent) strongly agreed, 27 (7.7 percent) neutral. However, 20 (5.7 percent) disagreed, 1 (0.3 percent) strongly disagreed and 13 (3.7 percent) not responded. The result shows domestic banks intend to consider different marketing strategy to compete.

### *6. Lack of interest by foreign banks to open branch in the rural areas*

Regarding to the lack of interest to open branches in the rural areas; 143 (40.8 percent) agreed, 121 (34.5 percent) strongly agreed, 43 (12.3 percent) remain neutral, 30 (8.5 percent) disagreed, 4 (1.1 percent) strongly disagreed and 10 (2.8 percent) not responded. This finding supports the clue that says foreign banks tend to follow “exclusive banking practice” by offering services to a small number of clients, instead of “inclusive banking practice”.

### *7. Fear of capital outflow*

The big risk thought to be about foreign bank is it promotes capital outflow, 135 (38.5 percent) agreed, 134 (38.2 percent) strongly agreed that the capital flight will be very high, while 37 (10.5 percent) neither agree nor disagree, 33 (9.4 percent) disagreed, 2 (0.6 percent) strongly disagreed and 10 (2.8 percent) not responded. So, the country has to adopt mitigation mechanism for capital flight during banking crisis capital outflows from emerging country to other countries likelihood of happening.

### *8. Lack of interest by foreign banks to mobilize domestic capital*

Here respondents were asked about lack of interest by foreign banks to mobilize domestic capital scaling of agreed approved by 134 (38.2 percent) backed by 59 (16.8

percent) who strongly agreed while, remain neutral 86 (24.5 percent), 58 (16.5 percent) disagreed, 2 (0.6 percent) strongly disagreed and 12 (3.4 percent) not responded. So, the regulatory framework should be devised in such a way that addresses the risks associated with the entry of foreign banks entry.

### *9. Foreign banks may have different objectives*

Regarding to foreign bank will have different objective like diversifying among different regions and choose where to cut operations other than the host country 143 (40.7 percent) agreed and 90 (25.6 percent) strongly agreed followed by those who remain neutral 73 (20.8 percent), 32 (9.1 percent) disagreed, 3 (0.9 percent) strongly disagreed and 10 (2.9 percent) not responded. Again, the regulatory framework should be devised in a way that addresses the risks associated with the entry of foreign banks.

### *10. Likelihood of banking crisis*

Regarding the likelihood of banking crisis 110 (31.3 percent) agreed, 52 (14.8 percent) strongly agreed, 99 (28.2 percent) neutral, 71 (20.2 percent) disagreed and 10 (2.9 percent) strongly disagreed while 9 (2.6 percent) not responded. So, the regulatory framework should be devised in a way that ensures foreign banks approved on gradual basis.

### 3.8 Comparison of potential benefits and costs of foreign bank entry

The comparison of potential benefits and potential risks of foreign banks revealed that the benefits of foreign banks outweigh

possible risks, indicated by percentage summary of the above results 83 percent (of which 49.7 agreed and 33.3 strongly agreed) but; the respondents emphasized the country to minimize the potential risks in the banking sector (Table 2).

Table 2: Comparison of Potential Benefits and Costs of Foreign Bank Entry

Summary	1.S.Agree	2.Agree	3.Neutral	4.Disagree	5.S.Disagree	6.Not responded	Total
Potential Benefits	33.3	49.7	12.1	2.0	0.6	2.4	100.0
Potential Costs	24.7	41.4	17.9	11.4	1.1	3.5	100.0

Source: Bank Experts' Survey, 2022

## IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

### 4.1. Conclusions

The findings of the study revealed that allowing foreign bank entry in Ethiopia would enhance the efficiency of banking sector and promote financial development by introducing new banking technologies; improving financial system infrastructure, financial regulation and supervisory skills. In addition, opening up of the banking business to foreign competition helps the country's financial sector integration with the rest of the world that will enhance the link between domestic and global economy.

On the other hand, foreign banks may have adverse effect on banking sector of the country if the domestic regulation and supervision are not strong enough. In addition, foreign banks have their own

disadvantages unless care is taken, like serving few clients, reducing the market share of the domestic bank, capital outflow and likelihood of banking crisis, among others.

From the survey results the study concluded the following important points; to reverse loss of control care must be taken in regulation and supervision, diligent regulation is needed to avoid the likelihood that foreign banks may overwhelm domestic banks' capacity to compete. Strategy should be devised to ensure that small and medium enterprises are not financially constrained, National Bank of Ethiopia adjust the regulatory and supervisory framework to accommodate the new foreign banks' operation, Domestic banks must to consider different marketing strategy to compete, promote inclusive banking practice and put in place mitigation mechanism for capital flight.

## 4.2. Recommendations

The specific measures that are recommended follow as :-

- Preparations needed to open Ethiopian banking sector to foreign investment:-like formulation of policy including directives, enhancing supervisory staff capacity, and restructuring and staffing the National Bank. Moreover domestic banks need to prepare competition strategy.
- Ensure that foreign bank entry is approved on gradual basis:-This provides chance to enhance National Bank of Ethiopia capacity in due course.
- Ensure that the overall foreign ownership is kept at acceptable level:-because, any malfunctioning in the banking would have direct and contagion effect on financial system as whole and the economy at large.
- Encourage specialized banking services:-specialized in import and export bank, investment bank etc, which provide tailored financial products and services to households and firms; and such foreign banks are expected to generate positive spill over to domestic banks.
- Ensure that foreign banks are not serving few corporate and individual clients and/or geographic areas:-foreign banks tend to “cherry pick” corporate and international trade operations financing, pushing domestic banks to riskier customer. Thus, it is advisable to ensure that foreign banks are not serving few clients.
- Ensure representation of Ethiopians in the governance and/or leadership of a foreign bank and keep the number of foreign employees at an acceptable level:-to ensure knowledge, skills and technology transfer, lower dependence on foreign national employees, have stable manpower<sup>3</sup>, and to keep foreign currency outflow in terms of salary and benefits as low as possible; it is advisable to ensure representation of Ethiopians in the governance and/or leadership of a foreign banks. Moreover, it is advisable to create job opportunities to citizens through foreign direct investments.

<sup>3</sup> As foreign nationals have second country and have much job opportunities, they may run away during crisis, economic downturns and political turmoil

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# መንግሥታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ (Official Development Assistance (ODA))

ሐብታሙ ወርቅነህ

የውጭ ኢኮኖሚ ትንተናና ዓለምአቀፍ ግንኙነት ዳይሬክተር

## 1. መግቢያ

የተባበሩት መንግሥታት ድርጅትን ጨምሮ በተለያዩ ዓለምአቀፍ መድረኮች በስፋት የውይይት አጀንዳ ሲሆኑ ከሚደመጡ የምጣኔ ሃብት ጽንሰ ሃሳቦች መካከል መንግሥታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ አንዱ ነው። ይህም ሊሆን የቻለበት ዋናው ምክንያት በመልማት ላይ ባሉ ሃገራት በሀገር ውስጥ ቁጠባ (saving) እና መዋዕለ ንዋይ (investment) መካከል ከፍተኛ የሆነ ልዩነት በመኖሩ የተነሳ ሲሆን፤ ይህን ልዩነት ለማጥበብ እንደዋና መሳሪያ ከሚታዩ የዓለም አቀፍ የገንዘብ (finance) ምንጮች መካከል መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ሚና ጉልህ በመሆኑ ነው። ስለሆነም በዚህ ጽሁፍ ስለ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ትርጓሜ፣ በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ አስፈላጊነት ላይ የሚቀርቡ ሙግቶች፣ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ በዘመናት መካከል ያሳየው ጉዞ፣ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ በዓለም ዙሪያ ያለው የፍላጎት መጠንና አፈጻጸም እና መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ፍላጎት በሃገራችን ኢትዮጵያ ምን ይመስላል? የሚሉት ጽንሰ ሃሳቦች የሚጻጹ ይሆናል።

## 2. መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ትርጓሜ

ተራድኦ አይነቱ ብዙ ዓላማው ደግሞ ሰፊ ቢሆንም ጠቅላላ ባለ መልኩ ሲታይ በዓለም ላይ ሶስት አይነት የተራድኦ አይነቶች አሉ። የመጀመሪያው አስቸኳይ የሰብአዊ እርዳታ (Emergency Humanitarian Assistance) ሲሆን የዚህ አይነቱ ተራድኦ ብዙውን ጊዜ በተፈጥሮ አደጋ ማለትም እንደ ጎርፍ፣ መሬት መንቀጥቀጥ፣

ድርቅ እና መሰል ችግሮች በሚፈጠሩ ጊዜ የሚቀርብ አጣጣሪ የሰብአዊ እርዳታ ነው። ሁለተኛው የበጎ አድራጎት እርዳታ ሲሆን ይህ እርዳታ በበጎ አድራጎት ድርጅቶች (Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)) አማካይነት በዝቅተኛ የኢኮኖሚ ደረጃ ለሚኖሩ ሰዎች ኑሯቸውን ለመደገም የሚቀርብ የእርዳታ አይነት ነው። ሶስተኛው በሀገራት/በመንግስታት መካከል በቀጥታ ወይም በዓለም አቀፍ ተቋማት በኩል (በዓለም ባንክ፣ በዓለም አቀፍ የገንዘብ ተቋም እና አህጉራዊ ባንኮችን ጨምሮ) ልማትን እውን ለማድረግ ታስቦ የሚሰጥ የገንዘብ፣ የቁስ/የአይነት፣ የእውቀት/የቴክኒክ እገዛ እና/ወይም ቀላል ብድር (concessional loan) አልያም የእዳ ስረዛ ነው። ይህም መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ በመባል ይታወቃል። ስለሆነም ይህ ጽሁፍ ትኩረት አድርጎ የሚያብራራው ስለ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ እንጅ ከላይ ስለተጠቀሱት ሁለቱ የተራድኦ አይነቶች አለመሆኑን ቅድመ ግንዛቤ ሊወሰድ ይገባል።

አንድ ሀገር/መንግስት ለሌላ ሀገር/መንግስት ፈሰስ የሚያደርገው የገንዘብ ድጋፍ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ለመባል ምን ምን ማሟላት አለበት? የሚለውን ስናይ፤ በሀገራት/መንግስታት መካከል የሚዘዋወር ገንዘብ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ለመባል ሶስት መሰረታዊ ሁኔታዎችን ማሟላት መቻል ይኖርበታል። በመጀመሪያ እርዳታው ከበለጸጉ ሀገራት/መንግስታት በቀጥታ ወይም በዓለም አቀፍ ተቋማት በኩል በመልማት ላይ ላሉ ሀገራት የተለገሰ መሆን አለበት። ስለሆነም በበለጸጉ ሀገራት/መንግስታት ማካከል

የሚደረግ መደጋገፍ አልያም የባለፀጋ ሀገራት ዜጎች ወይም በስማቸው የተሰየሙ የግል ድርጅቶች (foundations) በመልማት ላይ ላሉ ሀገራት የሚያደርጉት ማንኛውም አይነት እገዛ እንደ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ አይቆጠርም፡፡ በሁለተኛ ደረጃ የሚለገሰው ገንዘብ በመልማት ላይ ባሉ ሀገራት ልማትን ወይም እድገትን ለማረጋገጥ እና ማህበረሰባዊ ዋስትናን/ደህንነትን ማዕከል ያደረገ ሊሆን ይገባል፡፡ ይህም ማለት በመልማት ላይ ያሉ ሀገራት መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ የሚሰጣቸው ተብትቦ ከያዛቸው የድህነት ማነቆ (poverty trap) በቶሎ ተላቀው በረጅም ጊዜ በራስ አቅም ላይ ወደ ተመሰረተ ልማት እንዲሸጋገሩ ነው እንጂ ለሌላ ተግባር የሚውል እርዳታ ለምሳሌ የጦር መሳሪያ ድጋፍ እንደ መንግስታዊ ተራድኦ አይቆጠርም፡፡ በሶስተኛነት ከብድር ጋር የተጣመረ ከሆነም የብድሩ ወለድ አነስተኛ (concessional)፣ የመክፈያ ጊዜው እጅግ ያለው እና እረጅም መሆን ይኖርበታል ከዚህ በተጨማሪም ፈሰስ ከሚደረገው ገንዘብ ቢያንስ ሩቡ (25 percent) እርዳታ መሆን አለበት፡፡

ከላይ ከተቀመጠው የመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ትርጓሜ ልብ ሊባሉ የሚገባቸው ዓባይት ነጥቦችን ስናይ የመጀመሪያው መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ሁለት ገጽታዎች ያሉት መሆኑን ትኩረት ሊሰጠው ይገባል፡፡ አንደኛ ገጽታው እርዳታ (grant) ሲሆን ሁለተኛው ደግሞ ቀላል ብድሮችን (concessional loan) ይይዛል፡፡ እርዳታ (grant) ሲባል ያለምንም ቅድመ ሁኔታ እና ተመላሽ የሚደረግን የአይነትም ሆነ ጥሬ ገንዘብን ታሳቢ ያላደረገ ድጋፍ ነው፡፡ ስለዚህ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ከእርዳታ (grant) በተጨማሪ ቀላል ብድሮችን ስለሚያቅፍ ጽንሰ ሃሳቡ እርዳታን እና ብድርን አጣምሮ የያዘ ነው፡፡ አይነቱም ከላይ እንደተገለጸው ሰፊ ሲሆን በዋናነት ግን እርዳታው (grant) በገንዘብ፣ በቁስ

ወይም/እና በእውቀት (technical) ሊሆን ይችላል የእዳ መልክ ከያዘ ደግሞ ወይ ቀላል እዳን አልያም የእዳ ስረዛን ያጠቃልላል፡፡

በሁለተኛነት ስለ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ትርጓሜ ሲሰጥ እንደ ቁልፍ ጉዳይ የተቀመጠው የተራድኦ ተቀባይ በመልማት ላይ ያሉ ሀገራት ዳራ (scope) ነው፡፡ ይህም ማለት ለየትኞቹ የዓለም ሀገራት የሚሰጠው ተራድኦ ነው እንደ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ የሚቆጠረው? የሚለው ጉዳይ ነው፡፡ የምጣኔ ሃብት ትብብር እና ልማት ተቋም (OECD) መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦን ከዚህ አንጻር ሲተረጉመው ከላይ ከተዘረዘሩት የተራድኦ ትርጓሜ በተጨማሪ አመታዊ የነፍስ ወከፍ ገቢያቸው ከ12,276 የአሜሪካን ዶላር በታች ለሆኑ ሀገራት በበለጸጉ ሀገራት ምጣኔ ሃብታቸውን ለማሻሻል የሚሰጥ ማንኛውም ድጋፍ ነው እንደ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ የሚቆጥረው፡፡ በዚህ መሰረት ምንም እንኳን ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ ቢለዋወጥም በአሁኑ ሰአት 150 ሀገራት በዚህ ትርጓሜ ማእቀፍ ውስጥ ይጠቃለላሉ፡፡ አንዳንዶቹ እንደ ሳዑዲ አረቢያ ያሉ ከነዚህ ሀገራት ምድብ ተላቀው ከተረጅነት ወደ እረጅነት ተሸጋግረዋል፡፡ ሌሎች ቀሪ ሀገራትም በተመሳሳይ ምጣኔ ሃብታቸውን በማሳደግ ከዚህ ምድብ በመውጣት (Being ODA Graduate) ወደ መካከለኛ ገቢ ደረጃ ይሸጋገራሉ ተብሎ ይጠበቃል፡፡

ሶስተኛው ጉዳይ ከተራድኦ ለጋሽ ሀገራት አንጻር የሚሰጠው ብያኔ ነው፡፡ በአሁኑ ወቅት እንደ ዋና ለጋሽ የሚቆጠሩት ሀገራት በሶስት ዋና ዋና ምድብ ይመደባሉ፡፡ የመጀመሪያው ምድብ በምጣኔ ሃብት ትብብር እና ልማት ተቋም (OECD) ስር የሚገኘው የልማት ድጋፍ ኮሚቴ (Development Assistance Committee (DAC)) ነው፡፡ በአሁኑ ሠዓት በዚህ ኮሚቴ ማእቀፍ ስር 32 ሀገራት1 ታቅፈው ይገኛሉ፡፡ ይህ ኮሚቴ ዋና ዋና

1 አውስትራሊያ፣ አስትሪያ፣ ቤልጅም፣ ካናዳ፣ ቼክ ሪፐብሊክ፣ ዴንማርክ፣ ኢትዮጵያ፣ ፊንላንድ፣ ፈረንሳይ፣ ጀርመን፣ ግሪክ፣ ሀንጋሪ፣ አይስላንድ፣ አየርላንድ፣ ጣሊያን፣ ጃፓን፣ ደቡብ ኮሪያ፣ ሊዩቲኒያ፣ ሎዝንቦርግ፣ ኒዘርላንድ፣ ኒውዝላንድ፣ ኖርይ፣ ፖላንድ፣ ፖርቹጋል፣ ስሎቫክ ሪፐብሊክ፣ ስሎቫንያ፣ ስፔን፣ ስዊድን፣ ስዊዘርላንድ፣ የናይትድ ኪንግደም፣ አሜሪካ እና የአውሮፓ ህብረት፡፡

ለጋሽ ሀገራትን አቅፎ የያዘ ነው። የዚህ ኮሚቴ አሰራር ጥብቅ ሲሆን ዋና አላማውም እዚህም እዚያም የተበጣጠሰ እና የተዘበራረቀ የተራድኦ አሰራር እንዲያኖር በማድረግ በመልማት ላይ ባሉ ሀገራት ድህነትን በማጥፋት፣ የዜጎችን የኑሮ ሁኔታ በማሻሻል እና ዘላቂ ልማትን በማረጋገጥ ታዳጊ ሀገራትን ከተራድኦ የተላቀቀ ልማት እንዲያረጋግጡ ማስቻል ነው። ይህ ኮሚቴ የተራድኦ ድጋፍ ለማድረግ በየጊዜው በመልማት ላይ ያሉ ሀገራትን የነፍስ ወከፍ ገቢ በመገምገም መስፈርት ያስቀምጣል። የኮሚቴው ዋና ዋና የመገምገሚያ መስፈርቶች፡ አግባብነት (relevance)፣ ውጤታማነት (effectiveness)፣ ቅልጥፍና (efficiency)፣ ተጽእኖ (impact) እና ዘላቂነት (sustainability) ናቸው። ማለትም ይህ ኮሚቴ ለአንድ በመልማት ላይ ላለ ሀገር ተራድኦ ለመለገስ እነዚህን መስፈርቶች ከግምት ያስገባል ማለት ነው። በሌላ በኩል ደግሞ እጩ ሀገራትን የዚህ ኮሚቴ አባል ለማድረግ እራሱን የቻለ መስፈርቶች አሉት ከነዚህም መካከል፡ እጩ ሀገሩ ተገቢው ስትራቴጂ መኖሩን፣ ተራድኦ ለመስጠት እና አፈጻጸሙን ለመከታተል የሚያስችል አቅም ማጎልበቱን እና የክትትልና ግምገማ ለማድረግ የሚያስችል አቅም መኖሩን ማረጋገጥ ናቸው። ሁለተኛው ስብስብ ከልማት ድጋፍ ኮሚቴ ባሻገር (Non-Development Assistance Committee (DAC)) ያሉ በማደግ ላይ የሚገኙ 20 ሀገራትን2 የሚያቅፈው ነው። በተራድኦ ዙሪያ የነዚህ ሀገራት ሚና ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እየጎለበተ በመሄዱ ከፍተኛ ትኩረት እየተሰጠው መጥቷል። ሶስተኛው ከላይ የተጠቀሱት ሀገራት በቀጥታ በመልማት ላይ ላሉ ሀገራት ድጋፍ ከማድረግ ይልቅ በተዘዋዋሪ በዓለም አቀፍ ተቋማት በኩል እገዛ ሊያደርጉ ይችላሉ። እነዚህ የዓለም አቀፍ ተቋማት ማለትም ዓለም አቀፍ የገንዘብ ተቋምን (IMF)፣ የዓለም ባንክን፣ አህጉራዊ ባንኮችን (የአፍሪካ ልማት ባንክ፣ የኤሲያ ልማት ባንክ፣ ኢንተር አሜሪካ ልማት ባንክን እና መሰል ተቋማትን) ያጠቃልላል።

ስለሆነም በዚህ ጽሁፍ ስር መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ መረጃ ሲተነተን ከላይ የተጠቀሱት ሶስት ስብስቦች ለታዳጊ ሀገራት የሚሰጡትን ተራድኦ ማለት መሆኑን መረዳት ይገባል።

### 3. በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ አስፈላጊነት ላይ የሚቀርቡ ሙግቶች

የተለያዩ ሀገራት መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦን በመጠቀም ምጣኔ ሃብታቸውን ከችግር በማላቀቅ ወደ ማያቋርጥ እድገት መምራት ከማስቻላቸውም በላይ የህዝባቸውን የኑሮ ደረጃ ሲያሻሽሉበት እና ጠንካራ ተቋማትን ሲገነቡበት ተስተውሏል። የበለጸጉ ሀገራትም ይህን ተሞክሮ በመውሰድ ለተለያዩ በመልማት ላይ ላሉ ሀገራት እጅግ ብዙ ገንዘብ ፈሰስ ሲያደርጉ ይስተዋላል። በምጣኔ ሃብት ዘርፍ ያሉ ምሁራን ለመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ አስፈላጊነት እንደ ማስረጃ የሚያቀርቡት አመክኒዮ (rationale) የታዳጊ ሀገራት ጥቅል ሀገራዊ ምርት ዝቅተኛ በመሆኑ ምክንያት ገቢያቸውን (income) አነስተኛ ስለሚያደርገው የሀገር ውስጥ ቁጠባቸው እዚህ ግባ የማይባል ይሆናል ይህም መዋዕለ ንዋይን (investment) በማቀጨጭ መልሶ ጥቅል ሀገራዊ ምርት እንዲዳከም ያደርገዋል። ይህን አዙሪት ለመስበር በዘርፉ ምሁራን የሚሰጠው መፍትሄ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦን በመጠቀም አነስተኛ የነበረውን የሀገር ውስጥ መዋዕለ ንዋይ ከፍተኛ ገንዘብ ከውጭ ፈሰስ በማድረግ (big push) ምጣኔ ሃብቱን በማነቃቃት የእድገት ሂደቱን ማስጀምር ነው። ምሁራኑ ከብድር ይልቅ መንግስታዊ ተራድኦን የሚመርጡበት ዋና ምክንያት ተረጅ ሀገራት እርዳታ ካገኙ ምንም አይነት ተመላሽ ስለማይኖረው እና ብድርም ከሆነ ቀላል ብድር (concessional) ስለሚሆን ለተበደሩት ገንዘብ የሚከፈሉት ወለድ አነስተኛ በመሆኑ ብዙ ገንዘብ ሃገራቸውን ለቆ ስለማይወጣ በረጅም ጊዜ የጀመሩትን እድገት ለማስቀጠል የገንዘብ አቅም

2 አዘርባጃን፣ ቡልጋርያ፣ ክሮሲያ፣ ሳይፕሪስ፣ ኢቶዮጵያ፣ እስራኤል፣ ካዛኪስታን፣ ኪዩቫ፣ ላቲቪያ፣ ሴቫንስታይን፣ ማልታ፣ ካታር፣ ሮማንያ፣ ሩሲያ፣ ሳዑዲ አረቢያ፣ ቻይና፣ ታይላንድ፣ ቲሞር፣ ቱርክ እና የተባበሩት አረብ አምራቶች።



ይፈጥርላቸዋል ከሚል መነሻ ነው።

ምንም እንኳን ከላይ የተጠቀሰውን አመክኒያ (rationale) ታሳቢ በማድረግ ለተለያዩ ሀገራት በተለያዩ ጊዜያት በብዙ ቢሊዮን ዶላር የሚገመት መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ፈሰስ ቢደረግም ውጤቱ ግን ጉራማይሌ ነበር። ማለትም በአንዳንድ ሀገራት የተጠበቀውን ውጤት ሲያስገኝ በሌሎች ደግሞ የተፈለገውን እድገት አላመጣም። ፡ ለውጤታማነቱ እንደማሳያ የሚቀርቡት ምሳሌዎች በስፋት የሚታወቀው እና የማርሻል ዕቅድ “Marshall Plan” በመባል የሚጠራው የአሜሪካ መንግስት እርዳታ አውሮፓን ከሁለተኛው የዓለም ጦርነት ድቀት እንዲያገግም እገዛ ያደረገበት፤ በተመሳሳይ የአሜሪካ እርዳታ ጃፓንን ከሁለተኛው የዓለም ጦርነት የኒውክሌር ውድመት በኋላ ምጣኔ ሃብቷ እንዲያንሰራራ ሚና የተጫወተበት እና ጃፓንም በበኩሏ ለጎረቤቶቿ ማለትም ለደቡብ ኮሪያ፣ ቻይና፣ ታይላንድ እና መሳሪያ ሀገራት ያደረገቻቸው ድጋፎች ይጠቀሳሉ። ፡

በአንጻሩ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ የታለመውን ግብ እንዳልመታ ማሳያ የሚቀርበው ለአፍሪካ እና ለደቡብ አሜሪካ ሀገራት የተሰጠውን ድጋፍ በማንሳት ሲሆን፤ በዚህ ላይ በመመርኮዝ የተለያዩ የዘርፉ ምሁራን በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ዙሪያ አሉታዊ አስተያየታቸውን ሲሰነዝሩ ይስተዋላል። ተራድኦ በነዚህ አህጉራት ለምን እንዳልሰራ ከሚያቀርቧቸው ዋና ዋና ምክንያቶች መካከል መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ሙስናን በማስፋፋቱ፣ አብዛኛው የመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ገንዘብ ከመዋዕለ ንዋይ (investment) ይልቅ የሚውለው ለደሞዝ በመሆኑ እንዲሁም ለአስተዳደራዊ ወጪዎች እና ለኮንፈረንሶች ስለሆነ እድገት እውን እንዳይሆን እንቅፋት ፈጥሯል ከሚል መነሻ ነው። በተጨማሪም መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ በአብዛኛው የፖለቲካ አጀንዳ በውስጡ ስለሚይዝ ታዳጊ ሀገራት በበለፀጉ ሀገራት ላይ ጥገኛ እንዲሆኑ

ያመቻቻል የሚል ትችት ያቀርባሉ። እንዲሁም መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ የታዳጊ ሀገራትን ተጨባጭ ሁኔታ ያሳገናዘበ የምጥኔ ሃብት ፖሊሲ ማሻሻያ እንዲወስዱ ቅድመ ሁኔታ ያስቀምጣል፤ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ገንዘብ አብዛኛውን ጊዜ በጥቂት ባለስልጣናት ቁጥጥር ስር ስለሚሆን በዜጎች መካከል የገቢ ልዩነትን ያስፋል የሚሉትን እና መሳሪያ ትችቶችን ያቀርባሉ።

እዚህ ላይ ማንሳት የሚያስፈልገው ጉዳይ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ በአንዳንድ ሀገራት የታለመውን እድገት እና ልማት ሊያመጣ ያልቻለው እውነት እንደተባለው ከላይ የተጠቀሱት ድክመቶች በሀገራቱ ስለተከሰቱ ነው? ወይስ ምን ምን ስላልተሟሉ ነው መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ በአንድ አንድ ሀገራት ውጤታማ ያልሆነው? የሚሉ ጥያቄዎች ማንሳት እና ማየት አስፈላጊ ነው። አንዳንድ የዘርፉ ምሁራን በሚከተሉትን መሰረታዊ ምክንያቶች ያነሳሉ። ፡ የመጀመሪያው እንደተባለውም መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ የሀገራቱን ተጨባጭ ሁኔታ ካሳገናዘበ ቅድመ ሁኔታዎች ጋር ስለሚሰጥ ውጤታማ መሆን አልቻለም ይላሉ። ይህም ማለት ታዳጊ ሀገራት መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ለማግኘት ተጨባጭ የምጣኔ ሃብታቸውን ሁኔታ ያሳገናዘበ የመዋቅራዊ ለውጥ እና ወደ ገበያ መር የምጣኔ ሃብት ስርዓት ለመሸጋገር የማክሮ ኢኮኖሚ ሪፎርም እንዲተገብሩ መደረጋቸው፣ ተራድኦ የሚያገኙ ሀገራት ከውጭ የሚገቧቸውን ምርቶች ከለጋሽ ሀገራት ብቻ እንዲገዙ መገደዳቸው፣ ሙያተኛም ሲቀጥሩ ከሀገራቸው ዜጎች ይልቅ ከለጋሽ ሀገራት እንዲሆን ቅድመ ሁኔታ ማስቀመጥ እና ፈሰስ የሚደረገውን ተራድኦ አጠቃቀም በተመለከተ ለየትኛው ዘርፍ መዋል እንዳለበት ለጋሹ ሀገር እንዲወስን መገደዳቸው ለውድቀቱ ዋና ምክንያት ነው ይላሉ። ሁለተኛው ምክንያት በመልማት ላይ ባሉ ሀገራት ከፖለቲካ ስርዓት ጋር በተያያዘ ሙስናን ለመከላከል መልካም አስተዳደርን ማስፈን

3 ዳምበላ ሞዮ (2013)፣ ፒተር ቡር (1971)፣ ትራሳ ሀይተር (1971)፣ ራይሞንድ ካርተር (1956) እና ሌሎች ምሁራን

እንደ ቅድመ ሁኔታ ስለሚያስቀምጡባቸው አልያም የማህበረሰቡን ተጨባጭ ሁኔታ ያላገናዘበ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ስርዓት እንዲዘረጉ ስለሚገደዱ በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ መልክ ከተገኘው ገንዘብ ይልቅ የእነዚህ ሪፎርሞች አሉታዊ ጎኖች ጎልተው ስለሚወጡ የታለመውን እድገት ሳያመጡ ቀርተዋል ይላሉ። በሶስተኛነት የለጋሽ ሀገራት ዜጎች ከሚከፍሉት ግብር ተሰብስቦ ለታዳጊ ሀገራት የሚሰጠው ተራድኦ በተቀባይ ሀገራት ለታሰበው አላማ ሳይሆን የሚውለው ሙሰኛ ባለስልጣናት ተጠያቂነት ስለሌለባቸው ያለአግባብ ተራድኦውን ስለሚመዘብሩት ነው የሚል መከራከሪያ ያቀርባሉ።

ነገር ግን ሌሎችም ሁራን ደግሞ ከላይ የተቀመጡትን ቅድመ ሁኔታዎችን እና ግዴታዎችን ለጋሽ ሀገራት የሚያስቀምጡት የተባሉት ችግሮች እንዳይፈጠሩ ቀድሞ ለመከላከል ነው ይላሉ። ፡ ሆኖም ግን እነዚህ ግዴታዎች በሀሳብ ደረጃ መልካም ቢመስሉም በተግባር ግን እውን ሲሆኑ አይስተዋሉም። ለዚህም እንደምክንያት የሚነሱት ከለጋሽ ወገን እና ከተቀባይ በኩል የሚነሱትን ድክመቶች በመዘርዘር ነው። ከለጋሽ ወገን የሚነሳው ዋናው ምክንያት ከላይ የተቀመጡትን ቅድመ ሁኔታዎች ለይስሙላ ያስቀምጧቸዋል እንጅ አፈጻጸማቸውን መከታተል እና ቁጥጥር ማድረግ ላይ ድክመት ይታያል ይላሉ። በሌላ መልክ ከተቀባይ ሀገር ሁኔታ ከአመራር ድክመት እና አንዳንዴም የሚቀርቡትን ቅድመ ሁኔታዎች የማስፈጸም ተቋማዊ አቅም ደካማ ከመሆኑ አኳያ የሚቀመጡ ቅድመ ሁኔታዎች በሚተገበሩበት ወቅት ያልታሰቡ አሉታዊ ውጤቶችን በማስከተል ምጣኔ ሃብታዊ እድገትን እውን ከማድረግ ይልቅ የማክሮ ኢኮኖሚ አለመረጋጋት በማምጣት የምጣኔ ሃብት እድገትን ሲያስተጓጉል ይስተዋላል።

#### 4. መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ በዘመናት መካከል ያሳየው ጉዞ

ከሁለተኛው የዓለም ጦርነት በፊት መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ አልፎ አልፎ (እንደ እንግሊዝ እና አሜሪካ ያሉ ሀገራት) ቢሰጥም በስፋት አይታወቅም ነበር። ጦርነቱን ተከትሎ በተካሄደው በተለምዶ የብሪቴንውድስ ስምምነት ተብሎ በሚታወቀው የምጣኔ ሃብት መድረክ የዓለም የፋይናንስ ስርዓትን ለማሻሻል እና ልማትን ለማፋጠን የተቋቋሙትን የዓለም ባንክ እና የዓለም አቀፍ የገንዘብ ተቋምን ተከትሎ በአውሮፓ እና በኤሲያ አህጉራት የደረሰውን ውድመት መልሶ ለመገንባት በተለይ አሜሪካ የማርሻል ፕላን የሚባለውን እቅድ በመተግበር በነዚህ ሀገራት የነበረውን ምጣኔ ሃብት ውድመት እና መሰረተ-ልማቶች መልሶ ለመገንባት እጅግ ብዙ ገንዘብ በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ መልክ ፈሰስ አድርጋለች። ፈሰስ የተደረገውም ገንዘብ በአግባቡ ስራ ላይ ስለዋለ ገንዘቡን ያገኙ ሀገራት ወደ ዘላቂ እድገት በአጭር ጊዜ (እ.ኤ.አ ከ1940-50) ሊሸጋገሩ ችለዋል። ስለሆነም እ.ኤ.አ የ1950ዎቹ አመታት የማርሻል ፕላን የስኬት ጊዜያት ነበሩ። በአንጻሩ እ.ኤ.አ በ1960ዎቹ በነበሩት ዓመታት የመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ አላማ ከኢንዱስትሪ ልማት ጋር የተቆራኙ ነበሩ። ማለትም አብዛኛው መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ፈሰስ የሚደረጉት የኢንዱስትሪ ልማትን ታሳቢ በማድረግ ነበር። የኢንዱስትሪ ልማት ሲባልም በግሉ ዘርፍ ሊሰሩ የማይችሉ የመሰረተ ልማት መዋዕለ ንዋዮችን ማለትም የኤሌክትሪክ ግድብ እና የመንገድ ልማት አይነቶችን ነው። አላማውም እንደነዚህ ያሉ ትላልቅ የምጣኔ ሃብት ዘርፎች ላይ ከፍተኛ ገንዘብ ፈሰስ በማድረግ ለተረጅ ሀገራት በረጅም ጊዜ እድገትን በማረጋገጥ የነፍስ ወከፍ ገቢን ከፍ ለማድረግ ታስቦ ነበር።

የተባበሩት መንግስታት ድርጅት ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ እ.ኤ.አ በ1970 ዓ.ም ባሳለፈው ውሳኔ የበለጸጉ ሀገራት የጥቅል ሀገራዊ ገቢያቸውን (Gross National Income) ቢያንስ 0.7 በመቶ4 በመልማት ላይ ላሉ ሀገራት በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ መልክ እንዲሰጡ አቅጣጫ አስቀምጦ ነበር። ለጋሽ ሀገራት በዚህ ወቅት ማለትም እ.ኤ.አ በ1970ቹ ከአረብ እስራኤል ጦርነት ጋር በተያያዘ ነዳጅ ለአሜሪካ አንሸጥም በማለታቸው በዓለም ዙሪያ ግዙፍ የሆነ የምጣኔ ሃብት ቀውስ በማስከተሉ በተይም በታዳጊ ሀገራት ላይ ከፍተኛ የሆነ የዋጋ ግሽበት በመፍጠሩ እና ይህን ተከትሎ በሃገራቱ ድህነት በስፋት በመከሰቱ ምክንያት ይህን ለመቋቋም የበለጸጉ ሀገራት መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦን ከድህነት ቅነሳ ጋር በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ አስተሳስረውት ነበር። ይህም ማለት በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ መልክ ፈሰስ የሚደረገውን ገንዘብ በ1960ቹ ይደረግ እንደነበረው ለትላልቅ መሰረተ ልማቶች ከማዋል ይልቅ ወደ ግብርና ልማት፣ ምግብ ዋስትናን ማረጋገጥ፣ ትምህርት፣ ጤና እና በመሳሰሉት ዘርፎች ላይ ፈሰስ ማድረግን መርጠዋል።

በሌላ መልኩ እ.ኤ.አ በ1980ዎቹ ለጋሽ ሀገራት መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦን ምጣኔ ሃብትን ከማረጋገጥ እና ከመዋቅራዊ ማስተካከያ ፕሮግራም (Stabilization and Structural Adjustment Program) ጋር በእጅጉ የማስተሳሰር አዝማሚያ ታይቷል። ይህም ማለት ታዳጊ ሀገራት መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ለማግኘት የምጣኔ ሃብት ፖሊሲዎቻቸውን ወደ ገበያ መር ስርዓት እንዲቀይሩ ይገደዱ ነበር ማለት ነው። ይህም ሊሆን የቻለው የደቡብ አሜሪካ ሀገራት ያጋጠማቸውን ከፍተኛ የሆነ የውጭ እዳ መክፈል ያለመቻል ችግርን ለመቅረፍ ታስቦ ነው። እነዚህ ሀገራት ካጋጠማቸው ቀውስ ለመውጣት ብቻ ሳይሆን መንግስታዊ የልማት

ተራድኦን ለማግኘት የምጣኔ ሃብት ማረጋገጫ እና የመዋቅራዊ ማስተካከያ ፖሊሲዎች መተግበር ግድ ይላቸው ስለነበር ነው። ስለሆነም ታዳጊ ሀገራት መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦን በበጀት ድጋፍ መልክ ለመጠቀም እነዚህን ፖሊሲዎች መተግበር ይኖርባቸዋል። በነዚህ አመታት ከሁለትዮሽ የመንግስት ለመንግስት ድጋፍ ይልቅ የሁለቱ ተቋማት የዓለም ባንክ እና ዓለም አቀፍ የገንዘብ ተቋም ሚና ከፍተኛ ነበር።

እ.ኤ.አ በ1990ዎቹ በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ መልክ ለአምሳ አመታት ብዙ ቢሊዮን ዶላር ፈሰስ ቢደረግም ውጤታማነቱ አመርቂ ባለመሆኑ ምክንያቱ ምን እንደሆነ በለጋሽ ሀገራት ሲመረመር ቆይቶ ምክንያቱ በመልማት ላይ ባሉ ሀገራት ደካማ የፖለቲካ አመራር እና ተቋማት መኖር ስለሆነ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ለማግኘት መልካም አስተዳደርን ማስፈን እንደ ቅድመ ሁኔታ ተቀመጠ። መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦም ጠንካራ ሲቪል ሰርቪስ ለመፍጠር፣ ግልጽነትን ለማስፈን እና የመንግስታዊ ተቋማት የአፈጻጸም ቅልጥፍናን ለማሻሻል ለክህሎት ስልጠና ልዩ ትኩረት ሰጠ። ከዚህ በተጨማሪም በታዳጊ ሀገራት ዲሞክራሲን ማስፈንን ለጋሽ ሀገራት እንደ ቅድመ ሁኔታ ማየት ጀመሩ።

እ.ኤ.አ ከ2000 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ ደግሞ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ በከፍተኛ ሁኔታ በዓለም አቀፍ ደረጃ ስጋት ከሆኑ ሁለት ጉዳዮች ጋር በእጅጉ የተቆራኘ ሆነ። የመጀመሪያው እ.ኤ.አ በ2001 አሜሪካን ካጋጠማት የሽብርተኞች ጥቃት በኋላ የበለጸጉ ሀገራት ሽብርን ለመከላከል በሚል ታዳጊ ሀገራትን እንደ አጋር በመያዝ ብዙ ገንዘብ በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ መልክ ፈሰስ በማድረግ ላይ ይገኛሉ። ሁለተኛው የአየር ንብረት ቀውስን ለመግታት በሚል የበለጸጉ ሀገራት መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦን ከዚህ ጋር በእጅጉ አቆራኝተውታል።

4 የተባበሩት መንግስታት ድርጅት ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ በዚህ ወቅት የበለጸጉ ሀገራት የጥቅል ሀገራዊ ገቢያቸውን (Gross National Income) ቢያንስ 1 በመቶ በመልማት ላይ ላሉ ሀገራት እንዲለግሱ ሲሆን፤ ከዚህ ውስጥ 0.7 በመቶውን በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ መልክ ቀሪውን 0.3 በመቶ ግለሰቦች ወይም በግለሰቦች ስም የተቋቋሙ በታሰቢዎች (foundations) እና የባን አድራጎት ድርጅቶች (Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)) እንዲሰጡ አቅጣጫ አስቀምጦ ነበር።

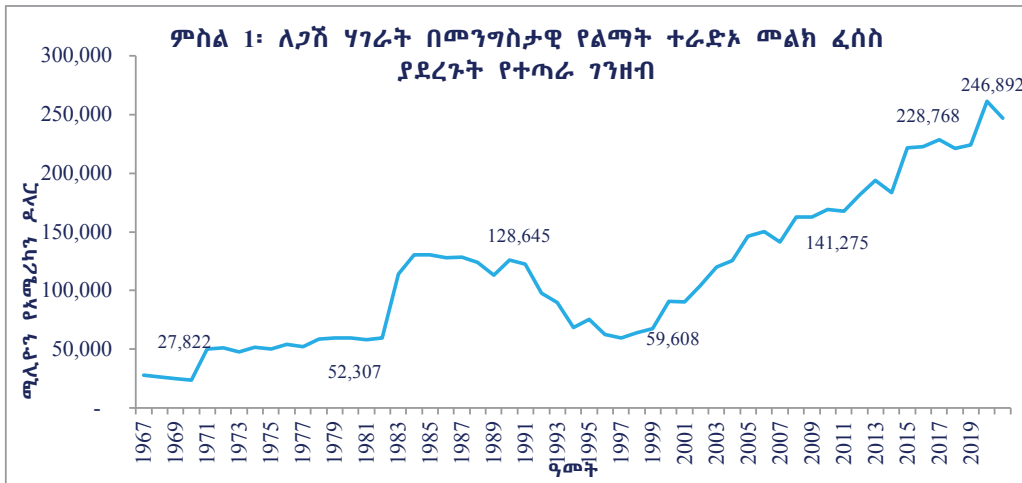
## 5. አንዳንድ ቁጥሮች ስለ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ

ከላይ እንደተመለከትነው በተለያዩ ዘመናት መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ከምን እሳቤ አንጻር ይሰጥ እንደነበር ከሆነ፤ ቀጥሉን ደግሞ በነዚህ ዘመናት ዋና ዋና ለጋሽ ሃገራት እነማን ነበሩ? ምን ያክል ለገሱ? ተቀባይ ሀገራትስ የትኞቹ ናቸው? ለየትኞቹ ዘርፎች በስፋት ፈሰስ ተደረገ? በሃገራችን ኢትዮጵያስ ቁጥሮች ስለ ተራድኦ ምን ይላሉ? የሚሉትን የምናይ ይሆናል።

### 5.1. ለጋሽ ሃገራት ፈሰስ ያደረጉት የተራድኦ መጠን

በ1960ዎቹ መጨረሻ አመታት በለጋሽ ሃገራት ፈሰስ የተደረገው መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ

መጠን 24.8 ቢሊዮን የአሜሪካን ዶላር ደርሶ የነበረ ሲሆን ይህ መጠን በ1970ዎቹ መጨረሻ በአማካይ 13 በመቶ በማደግ 59.6 ቢሊዮን የአሜሪካን ዶላር ሊደርስ ችሏል። ይህ የተራድኦ መጠን በ1980ዎቹ በአማካይ 9 በመቶ አመታዊ እድገት በማሳየት እ.ኤ.አ በ1989 ዓ.ም 113.4 ቢሊዮን የአሜሪካን ዶላር ደርሷል። ነገር ግን በ1990ዎቹ በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ መልክ ፈሰስ የተደረገው ገንዘብ በአማካይ 4 በመቶ በመቀነስ እ.ኤ.አ በ1999 ዓ.ም ወደ 67.3 ቢሊዮን የአሜሪካን ዶላር ሊቀንስ ችሏል። ይሁን እንጂ ከ2000 በኋላ በነበሩት አስር አመታት ይህ የእርዳታ መጠን የ10 በመቶ አመታዊ አማካይ እድገት በማሳየት እ.ኤ.አ በ2009 ዓ.ም 162.7 ቢሊዮን የአሜሪካን ዶላር ሆኗል። እ.ኤ.አ ከ2009 ዓ.ም በኋላ በነበሩት አመታት በአማካይ የ3.8 አመታዊ እድገት በማሳየት እ.ኤ.አ በ2021

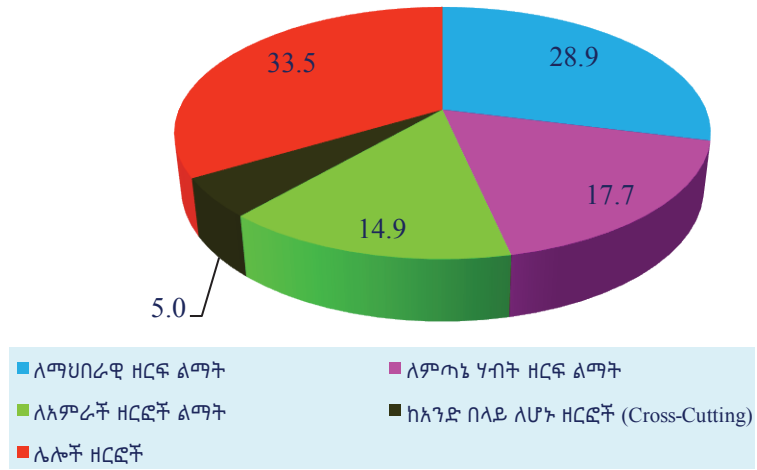


### 5.2. መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ፍሰት በዘርፍ

የመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ አፈጻጸምን በዘርፍ ስንመለከተው እ.ኤ.አ 1967-2021 ባሉት አመታት በአማካይ 28.9 በመቶው ለማህበራዊ

ዘርፍ ልማት፣ 17.7 በመቶው ለምጣኔ ሃብት ዘርፍ ልማት፣ 14.9 በመቶው ለአምራች ዘርፎች ልማት (Production Sectors)፣ 5 በመቶው ከአንድ በላይ ለሆኑ ዘርፎች ልማት እና ቀሪው 33.5 በመቶው ለሌሎች ላልተጠቀሱ ዘርፎች ፈሰስ ተደርጓል (ምስል 2)።

ምስል 2: መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ፍሰት በዘርፍ (አማካይ እ.ኤ.አ 1967-2021)

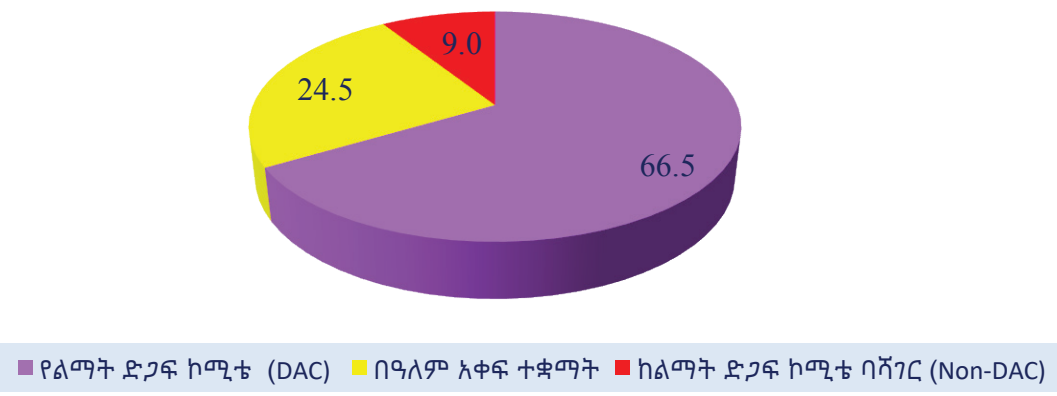


5.3. ዋና ዋና ለጋሽ ሃገራት እነማን ናቸው?

እ.ኤ.አ ከ1967-2021 የነበረውን መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ፍሰት እና ስርጭት ከላይ ከተጠቀሱት ሶስት የለጋሽ ሃገራት/ተቋማት ስብስብ አንጻር ስንዳስሰው፤ በተጠቀሱት አመታት ከተሰጠው መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ 66.5

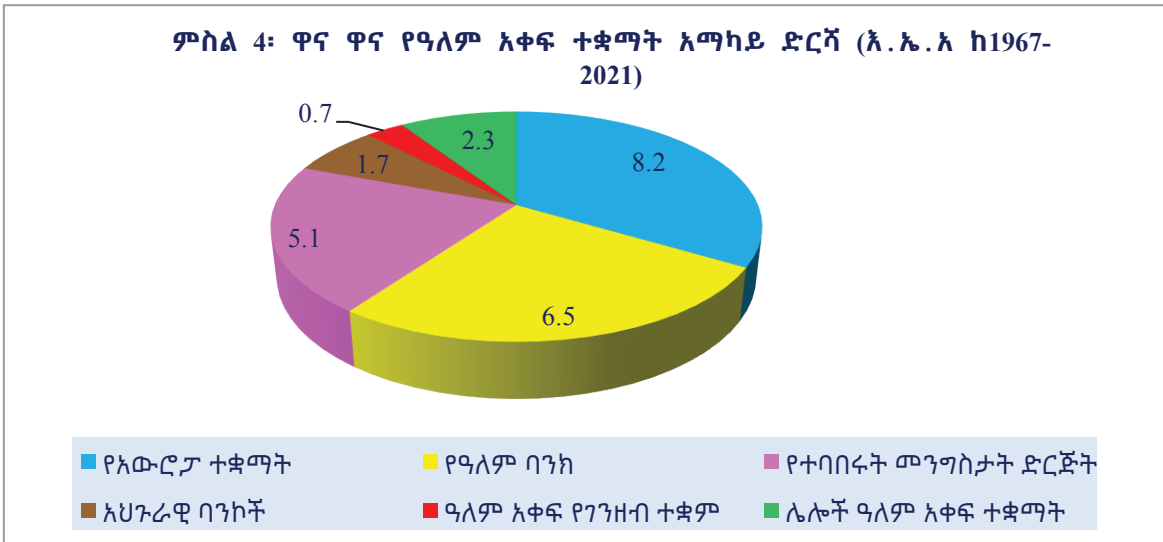
በመቶ በልማት ድጋፍ ኮሚቴ (DAC) አባል ሃገራት የተሰጠ ነበር። በአንጻሩ በዓለም አቀፍ ተቋማት የተሰጠው 24.5 በመቶ ድርሻ ሲይዝ ቀሪው 9 በመቶ ደግሞ ከልማት ድጋፍ ኮሚቴ ባሻገር (Non-DAC) ስር በተዘረዘሩ ሃገራት የተደረገ ድጋፍ ነበር (ምስል 3)።

ምስል 3: የለጋሽ ሀገራት/ተቋማት የተራድኦ ድርሻ (እ.ኤ.አ ከ1967-2021)



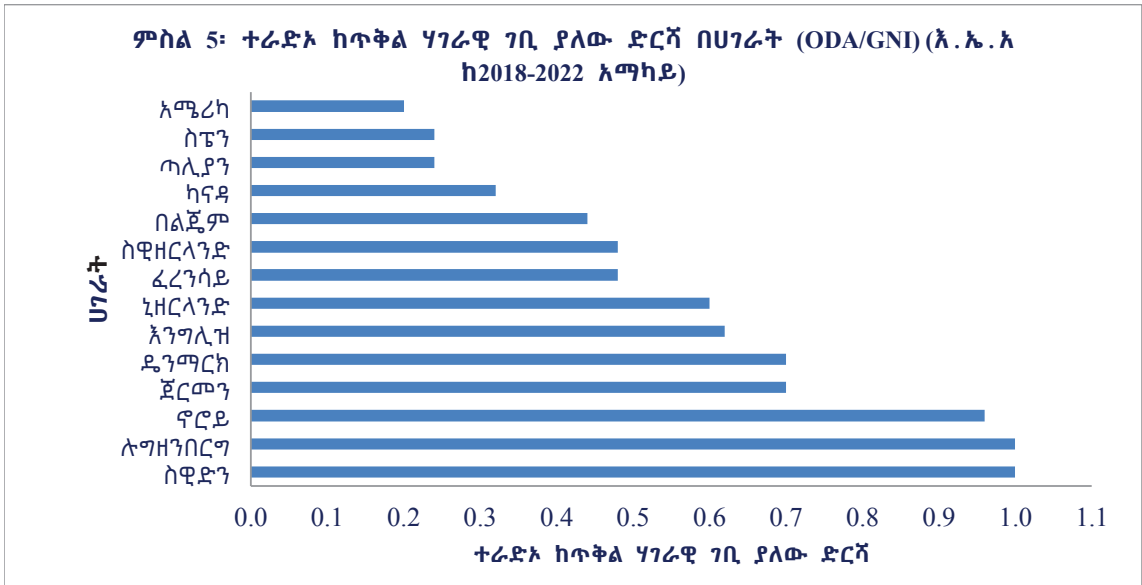
ዋና ዋና ለጋሽ ሃገራት በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ መልክ ፈሰስ ያደረጉትን የተጣራ ገንዘብ በማየት ባለፉት አምሳ አራት አመታት (እ.ኤ.አ ከ1967-2021) የሀገራት አፈጻጸምን ስንመለከት፤ አሜሪካ የ19.3 በመቶ ድርሻ

በመያዝ በቀዳሚነት ተቀምጣለች። አሜሪካን በመከተል ጀርመን (በ8.1 በመቶ)፣ ፈረንሳይ (በ6.6 በመቶ)፣ ጃፓን (በ6.2 በመቶ) እና እንግሊዝ (በ5.5 በመቶ) እስከ አምስት ያለውን ደረጃ ይዘዋል (ምስል 4) ።



ከላይ ለማብራራት እንደተሞከረው እ.ኤ.አ በ1970 ዓ.ም የተባበሩት መንግስታት ድርጅት ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ ባሳለፈው ውሳኔ መሰረት የበለጸጉ ሃገራት የጥቅል ሀገራዊ ገቢያቸውን (Gross National Income) ቢያንስ 0.7 በመቶ በመልማት ላይ ላሉ ሃገራት በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ መልክ እንዲሰጡ አቅጣጫ አስቀምጦ እንደነበር አይዘነጋም። ታዲያ በዚህ እቅድ መሰረት የትኞቹ ሃገራት ይህን ግብ አሳኩ? የትኞቹስ ምን ላይ ናቸው? የሚሉትን ስናይ፤ ምንም እንኳ አሜሪካ በተራድኦ መልክ የምትሰጠው የገንዘብ መጠን ከሁሉም ሃገራት ቀዳሚ ቢያደርጋትም፤ ይህን ግብ ከማሳካት አንጻር ግን በዝቅተኛ ደረጃ ላይ ተቀምጧለች። እ.ኤ.አ ከ2018-2022 ባሉት አመታት አሜሪካ በአማካይ የጥቅል ሀገራዊ

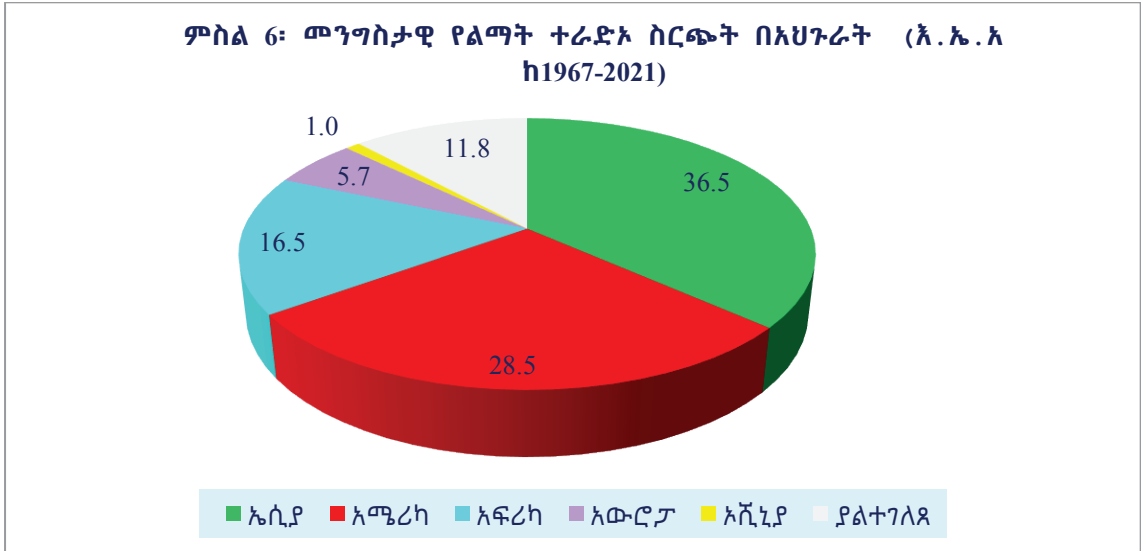
ገቢዋን 0.2 በመቶ ብቻ ነበር በመልማት ላይ ላሉ ሀገራት በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ መልክ ስትሰግስ የነበረው። በአንጻሩ ስዊድን፣ ኖርይ እና ሉግዘንበርግ በተመሳሳይ የጥቅል ሀገራዊ ገቢያቸውን 1 በመቶ በመልማት ላይ ላሉ ሀገራት በመለገስ የተባበሩት መንግስታት ድርጅት ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ ካስቀመጠው ግብ ማለፍ ችለዋል። በሌላ በኩል ጀርመን እና ዴንማርክ እያንዳንዳቸው የጥቅል ሀገራዊ ገቢያቸውን 0.7 በመቶ በመለገስ የተቀመጠውን ግብ ሲያሳኩ እንግሊዝ እና ኒዘርላንድ እያንዳንዳቸው 0.6 በመቶ በመለገስ እንዲሁም ፈረንሳይ እና ስዊዘርላንድ እያንዳንዳቸው 0.5 በመቶ በመለገስ ለግቡ በእጅጉ የቀረቡ ሃገራት መሆን ችለው ነበር (ምስል 5)።



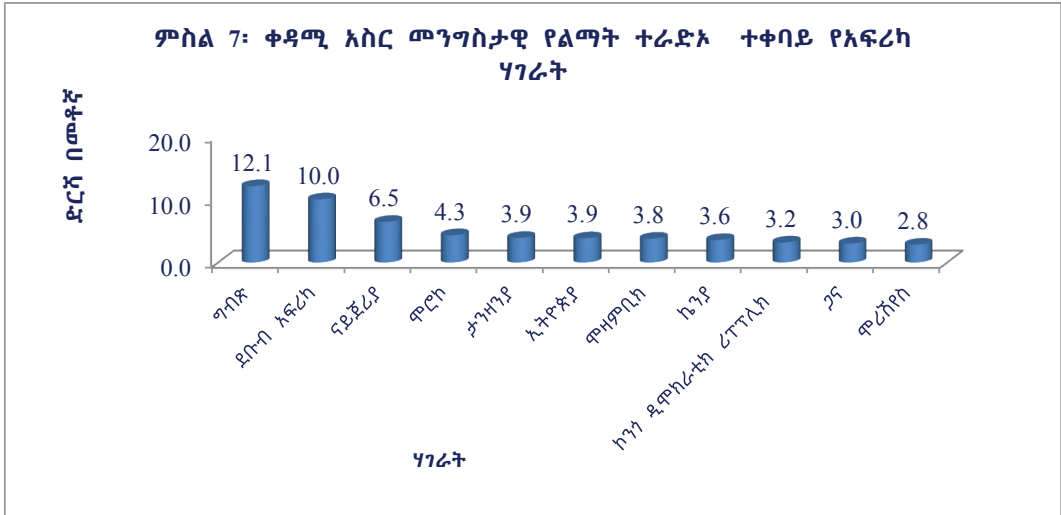
**5.4. ዋና ዋና ተራድኦ ተቀባይ ሃገራትስ የትኞቹ ናቸው?**

መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ተቀባዮችን በአህጉር ስንመለከት፤ እ.ኤ.አ ከ1967-2021 በነበሩት አመታት ለኤሲያ አሃጉር ፈሰስ

የተደረገው 36.5 በመቶ ድርሻ በመያዝ ቀዳሚ ሲሆን ሰሜንና ደቡብ አሜሪካ በ28.5 በመቶ፤ አፍሪካ 16.5 በመቶ አውሮፓ 5.7 በመቶ ድርሻ በመያዝ ሲከተሉ ቀሪው 12.8 በመቶ ደግሞ ለሌሎች አህጉራት ፈሰስ ተደርጓል (ምስል 6)።



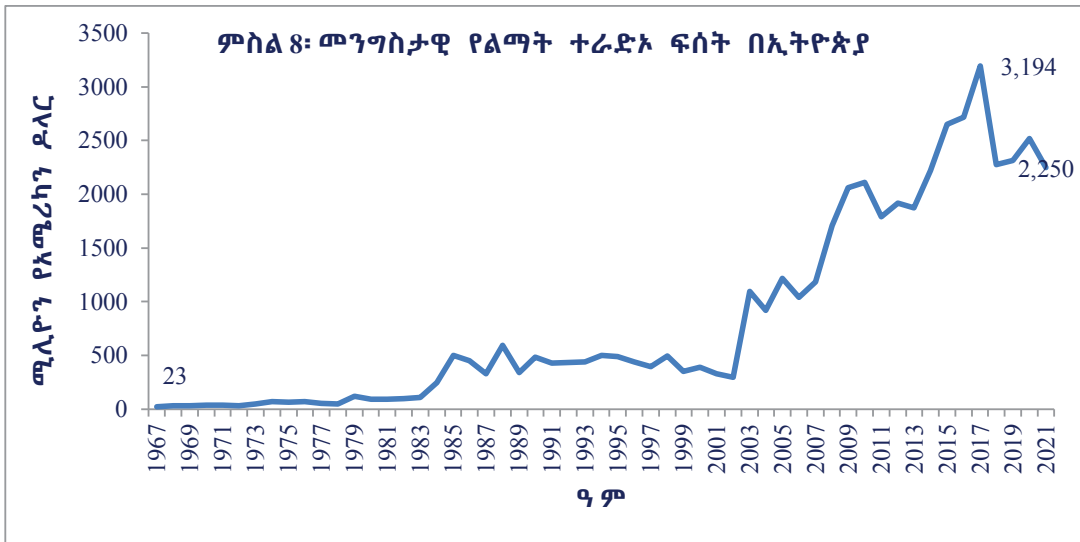
እ.ኤ.አ ከ1967-2021 በነበሩት አመታት ናይጄሪያ በ6.5 በመቶ ሶስተኛ ስትሆን ሞሮኮ ከአፍሪካ አህጉር አስር ከፍተኛ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ተቀባይ ሃገራት ለአህጉሩ ከተሰጠው ተራድኦ የ57 በመቶ ድርሻ ይዘው ነበር። ከነዚህ አስር ሀገራት ቀዳሚዋ ግብጽ ስትሆን በተጠቀሱት ጊዜያት ለአህጉሩ ከተደረገው ተራድኦ የ12 በመቶ ድርሻ ነበራት፡፡ ደቡብ አፍሪካ ግብጽን በመከተል በ10 በመቶ ድርሻ ከአህጉሩ በሁለተኛነት ተቀምጧለች። ናይጄሪያ በ6.5 በመቶ ሶስተኛ ስትሆን ሞሮኮ ከአፍሪካ አህጉር አስር ከፍተኛ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ተቀባይ ሃገራት ለአህጉሩ ከተሰጠው ተራድኦ የ57 በመቶ ድርሻ ይዘው ነበር። ከነዚህ አስር ሀገራት ቀዳሚዋ ግብጽ ስትሆን በተጠቀሱት ጊዜያት ለአህጉሩ ከተደረገው ተራድኦ የ12 በመቶ ድርሻ ነበራት፡፡ ደቡብ አፍሪካ ግብጽን በመከተል በ10 በመቶ ድርሻ ከአህጉሩ በሁለተኛነት ተቀምጧለች።



### 6. መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ፍሰት በኢትዮጵያ

መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ፍሰትን በኢትዮጵያ ስንመለከት እ.ኤ.አ በ1967 23 ሚሊዮን የአሜሪካ ዶላር የነበረ ሲሆን ይህ መጠን ከአስር አመታት በኋላ እ.ኤ.አ በ1977 54.2 ሚሊዮን ደርሷል። እ.ኤ.አ በ1987 ዓ.ም ወደ ሀገራችን ፈሰስ የተደረገው መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ መጠን 332.2 ሚሊዮን የአሜሪካ ዶላር የነበረ ሲሆን ይህ አሃዝ በ1997 ወደ 398.5 ሚሊዮን

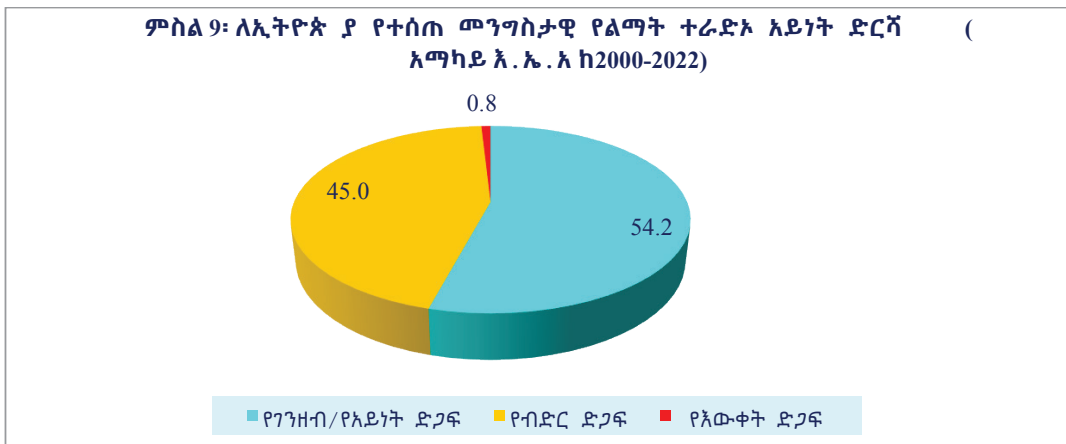
የአሜሪካ ዶላር እድገት አስመዝግቦ ነበር። እ.ኤ.አ በ2007 ዓ.ም ወደ ሀገራችን ፈሰስ የተደረገው የውጭ ምንዛሪ በሁለት እጥፍ በመመንደግ 1.2 ቢሊዮን የአሜሪካ ዶላር ሊደርስ ችሏል። ይህ ፍሰት እድገቱን በማስቀጠል እ.ኤ.አ በ2017 በሀገራችን ከፍተኛ መጠን የደረሰ ሲሆን፤ በዚህ ወቅት ፈሰስ የተደረገው 3.2 ቢሊዮን የአሜሪካ ዶላር መድረስ ችሎ ነበር። ነገር ግን ከኮረና ወረርሽኝ በኋላ እ.ኤ.አ በ2021 ወደ 2.2 ቢሊዮን የአሜሪካ ዶላር ቀንሷል (ምስል 8)።



ምንጭ: የOECD የመረጃ ቋት

ለሀገራችን የተሰጠው ተራድኦ በምን መልክ ተሰጠ? የሚለውን ስናይ፤ እ.ኤ.አ ከ2000-2022 ዓ.ም ባሉት አመታት ወደ ሀገራችን ፈሰስ ከተደረገው መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ውስጥ

በአማካይ 54.2 በመቶ የገንዘብ ወይም የአይነት እርዳታ (cash/inkind grant)፣ 45 በመቶው በአነስተኛ ወለድ የተሰጠ ብድር (concessional loan) ቀሪው 0.8 በመቶ በሙያ/እውቀት (technical assistance) መልክ የተሰጠ ድጋፍ ነበር (ምስል 9)።





ምንጭ፡ የኢ.ፌ.ዴ.ሪ ገንዘብ ሚኒስቴር AMP የመረጃ ቋት

ሌላው ለሀገራችን ፈሰስ የተደረገውን ተራድኦ በዘርፍ ስናይ፤ እ.ኤ.አ ከ2000-2022 ዓ.ም ባሉት አመታት በአማካይ 23.4 በመቶው ለግብርና ልማት፣ 11.3 በመቶው ለጤና ልማት፣ 8 በመቶው ለመንገድ ልማት፣ 6.5 በመቶው

ለኤሌክትሪክ ሃይል ማመንጫ ልማት፣ 4.4 በመቶው ለትምህርት ልማት፣ 3.9 በመቶው ለውሃ ሃብት ልማት እና ለንጽህና መጠበቂያ፣ 1.8 በመቶው ለዲሞክራሲ ግንባታ፣ 1.1 በመቶው ለኢንዱስትሪ ልማት፣ 16.3 በመቶ ከአንድ በላይ ለሆኑ ዘርፎች እና ቀሪው 23.4 በመቶው ለሌሎች ዘርፎች ፈሰስ ተደርጓል ።

### 7. ማጠቃለያ

በዚህ ጽሁፍ ለመዳሰስ እንደተሞከረው የበለጸጉ ሃገራት የታዳጊ ሃገራት ምጣኔ ሃብትን ለማሳደግ በመንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ መልክ ፈሰስ የሚያደርጉት የገንዘብ፣ የቁስ እና የእውቀት ድጋፍ እጅግ ከፍተኛ ከመሆኑ ባሻገር ለብዙ ዘርፎች ፈሰስ የሚደረግ ቢሆንም፤ በመልማት ላይ ባሉ ሃገራት ያስገኘው ውጤት ግን የተጠበቀውን ያክል አመርቂ ሊሆን አልቻለም፡ ፡ አንዳንድ ሃገራት ያገኙትን ድጋፍ በመጠቀም ቀጣይነት ያለው ልማት ሲያስመዘግቡ ቀሪዎቹ

ደግሞ እዚያው ባሉበት የምጣኔ ሃብት ደረጃ ሲረግጡ ይስተዋላል። ይህም ሊሆን የቻለበት ምክንያት ለአንድ ሀገር የሚደረግ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ እድገትን ለማምጣት አስፈላጊ ቢሆንም ብቻውን ግን በቂ ባለመሆኑ ነው። ስለሆነም ታዳጊ ሃገራት ዘላቂ ልማትን እውን ለማድረግ መንግስታዊ የልማት ተራድኦ ማግኘት ብቻ ሳይሆን አስቸይ የምጣኔ ሃብት ፖሊሲዎችን መቅረጽ፣ ሙስናን መዋጋት፣ በተራድኦ መልክ የተገኘውን ሃብት በአስፈላጊ መዋዕለ ንዋይ ላይ ማዋል ይኖርባቸዋል።

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2	Oromia Capital Goods Finance Business S.Co	Addis Ababa	0115-571307	251-0115571411
3	Addis Capital Goods Finance Business S.Co	Addis Ababa	0111-262445	251-0111263479
4	Dehub Capital Goods Finance Business S.Co	Hawasa	046 2125191	251-462 125 170
5	Kaza Capital Goods Finance Business S.Co	Mekelle	0344 40 00 85	0342 40 00 84
6	Ethio lease Ethiopian Goods Finance Business S.Co	Addis Ababa	0116 393 397	0116 392 730



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