

## Overview Of Ethiopian Investment Policy

UNCTAD Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Reviews (STIP Reviews) are an analytical and policy learning process for country's science, technology and innovation (STI) stakeholders to reach a clearer understanding of the key strengths and weaknesses of their innovation systems and identify strategic priorities for its development. The result of this process is documented in the STIP review document and considered at the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD). The STIP Review of Ethiopia was prepared at the request of the Government to assist the Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MInT) in preparing a new STI policy.

Ethiopia Investment and Business Guide Volume 1 Strategic and Practical Information Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2015 im Fachbereich Politik - Internationale Politik - Region: Afrika, Note: 1,3, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Veranstaltung: Economics of Human Development, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Large-scale land acquisitions have raised questions about benefits and long-term impacts of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on host countries. Against this background the paper investigates how local economies, environment and finally the livelihoods of current rural land users are affected. For this purpose FDI are analyzed using different project examples of various countries that account for 50 % of the total area under FDI in Africa like Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, but also Kenia and Uganda. International as well as national policy-making needs to meet reciprocal effects and thus complex goals. This requires an inclusion of development goals in the investment policy-making. As foreign investors have shown a keen interest in Mozambique for biofuel production, the paper aims to use positive findings in order to derive strategies that lead to sustainable development without compromising rural livelihoods. What basic requirements for responsible investment should be given will be illustrated based on the most relevant principles and guidelines.

Neither the developing countries' domestic foreign investment promotion efforts (national investment laws) nor international investment initiatives have always been accompanied by an effective system to regulate and screen transfer of technology from one nation to another though unregulated technology can be harmful to the recipient nations. This book comparatively addresses the adequacy of national, regional and international investment systems for regulating transfer of technology by including specific situation of Ethiopian technology transfer system vis-a-vis the Ethiopian Investment Law. The book as well encompasses the lessons learned from other nations (including China, India and Malaysia). In addition, the book encompasses the substantive and formality requirements or standards that guide the investment regulatory organs in developing countries (including Ethiopia) to screen out the unfavorable effects of technology transfer on the entry of the foreign investments. The standards indicated by the book as the benchmark for screening of negative externalities of foreign technology can be employed by the policy makers to maximize the benefits that arise from foreign investment."

Some states have a long history of reaching out to citizens living in other countries but since 2000 it has become much more common for states to encourage loyalty from current or former citizens living abroad. Using detailed case studies, this book sets out

to explain this significant development, with an innovative new theoretical framework. This book critically assesses the impact of Ethiopia's policy of Agriculture Development Led Industrialization. Employing qualitative and quantitative analysis, it presents empirical evidence suggesting persistent economic growth. The research highlights improvements in infrastructure, health care, education, poverty alleviation as well reductions in infant mortality rate. The impact of this economic growth has however had led to only slight improvements in the plight of the poor. The author argues that, while significant steps have been achieved with measurable economic gains, there are still undeniable obstacles within the federal system: prevailing patron-client relationships, constraints on state capacity to efficiently and effectively implement policy, and bureaucratic rent-seeking in the provision of public goods. The author concludes that these problems will have to be resolved before Ethiopia's political economy can achieve the stage of sustainable development

From a war-torn and famine-plagued country at the beginning of the 1990s, Ethiopia is today emerging as one of the fastest-growing economies in Africa. Growth in Ethiopia has surpassed that of every other sub-Saharan country over the past decade and is forecast by the International Monetary Fund to exceed 8 percent over the next two years. The government has set its eyes on transforming the country into a middle-income country by 2025, and into a leading manufacturing hub in Africa. The Oxford Handbook of the Ethiopian Economy studies this country's unique model of development, where the state plays a central role, and where a successful industrialization drive has challenged the long-held erroneous assumption that industrial policy will never work in poor African countries. While much of the volume is focused on post-1991 economic development policy and strategy, the analysis is set against the background of the long history of Ethiopia, and more specifically on the Imperial period that ended in 1974, the socialist development experiment of the Derg regime between 1974 and 1991, and the policies and strategies of the current EPRDF government that assumed power in 1991. Including a range of contributions from both academic and professional standpoints, this volume is a key reference work on the economy of Ethiopia.

The second volume of EtYIL brings together a number of articles and other contributions that, collectively, take EtYIL's original mission of helping rebalance the narrative of international law another step forward. Like the first volume, this book presents scholarly contributions on cutting-edge issues of international law that are of particular interest to Ethiopia and its sub-region, as well as Africa and developing countries more generally. The major issues tackled include the interplay between national and international in the promotion and regulation of foreign direct investment in Ethiopia; the regulatory framework for the exploitation and development of petroleum resources and relevant arbitral jurisprudence in the field; the role of international law in ensuring the equitable sharing of transboundary resources, such as the waters of the River Nile, or in the delimitation of the continental shelf in the region; the efforts to establish the Continental Free Trade Area in Africa and the lessons that can be learnt from prior experiments; Africa's policy towards the International Criminal Court and the feasibility of alternative means of serving justice in the case of grave crimes; and the UN's peace-keeping operations in their North-South context. The issues addressed in the various contributions are mostly at the heart of live political, diplomatic and judicial

activities today, and as such promise to shape the future of international law in the region and beyond. This volume not only takes a significant step further towards EtYIL's mission, but also enriches it with fresh insights from perspectives that are not common in international law scholarship to this day.

*Meat, Milk & More: Policy Innovations to Shepherd Inclusive and Sustainable Livestock Systems in Africa* highlights options for sustainably promoting growth in the livestock sector, drawing from what four African countries—Ethiopia, Mali, South Africa, and Uganda—have done successfully in terms of institutional and policy innovation as well as programmatic interventions. By adapting these lessons to countries' specific contexts and scaling them up across the continent, African governments can meet their national and international commitments to agricultural growth and transformation. With the current Second Growth and Transformation Plan (2015-2020), the Government of Ethiopia expects the agro-industrial sector to play key role in economic growth of the Country. Accordingly, the creation of Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks has been identified as one of the key mechanisms for accelerating the development of the sector and the structural transformation of agriculture. Agro-industrial parks will play a significant role in transitioning Ethiopia from an agricultural-led into an industrial-led economy. In view of that, the development of Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks has been prioritized in Ethiopia's national development strategy and four Agro Industrial Growth Corridors have been selected for piloting the establishment of four Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks. The initiative aims at driving the structural transformation of the Ethiopian economy while reducing rural poverty and creating a better environment for increased investments in agro-processing and allied sectors. Since 1981, FAO has been a strong partner of the Government of Ethiopia towards the achievement of national food security and economic growth goals. FAO is working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources to empower value chain actors and to promote inclusive, efficient and sustainable agricultural value chains. The present document is the fourth one of a series of detailed analyses of prioritized commodities, which will lead to inclusive, sustainable and stronger agricultural value chains in the Agro-Commodities Procurement Zone of the pilot Integrated Agro-Industrial Park in Central-Eastern Oromia.

A new annual from the OECD that includes articles covering recent issues in international investment policy. This edition includes articles on FDI spillovers, regulation, guarantees and insurance, liberalisation, and OECD's Global Forum. The story of how the PVH Corp. (referred to throughout this document as PVH) came to lead a group of its top suppliers to build factories and a fabric mill in Ethiopia's Hawassa Industrial Park (HIP) is the study of a strong collaboration between a private company looking to optimize its business model and a government aiming to transform its economy through global strategic repositioning. The success of this story hinges upon the intersection of their goals and a shared vision of development that includes a strong commitment to social and environmental goals. PVH was motivated to invest in Ethiopia to respond to shifts in the global apparel sector, its growing desire to retool its business model and to address its concerns about compliance with social and environmental standards in its traditional sourcing locations. PVH had decided to rethink its business model and to look beyond the horizon towards a new region in which to locate its manufacturing base. To have better oversight and enforcement, PVH moved to adopt a

fully integrated vertical supply chain, including direct investment in one of the manufacturing facilities. Key to Ethiopia's success in attracting this important investor was the government's ability and willingness to strategically evaluate its foreign direct investment (FDI) needs and strategy and to take steps to evolve into an attractive location for higher value-added export-oriented investment. This case study explains a private investor's site selection process. It assesses the elements PVH prioritized when deciding to commit to Ethiopia, and specifically to HIP. The case study further assesses the government of Ethiopia's strategy, level of readiness, interest, and commitment, and sets out some key challenges that lie ahead for this partnership. The case study is structured in ten sections. Section second offers a brief background on the textile and apparel industry, including an explanation of its value chain. It provides a brief corporate profile of PVH and its current global footprint and business model. Section third describes the site selection process: PVHA's initial explorations in Africa, its consideration of several African countries, and its initial conversations and negotiations with Ethiopian authorities. Section fourth discusses the Ethiopian government's strategy to attract and expand export-oriented investments, including efforts to bolster the country's competitiveness. This section attempts to offer some explanation why Ethiopia was the right fit at the right time and its level of readiness to land such an investment. It provides a brief profile of PVH's Africa point of entry, the HIP. Section sixth covers the challenges that lie ahead for this-project--potential setbacks that will affect not only the consolidation and growth of the textiles and apparel industry in Ethiopia, but also the government's vision of becoming the a [manufacturing powerhouse of Africa] Section eighth concludes with some key lessons from PVH's decision to invest in Ethiopia. Such lessons may be relevant to countries or regions interested in attracting FDI and may be of particular interest to other African countries in their quest to attract major investments in the textile and apparel sector.

This book examines environmental sustainability and inclusive economic growth, providing in-depth analysis of foreign direct investment (FDI) in large-scale agriculture in Ethiopia. In most African states, arable land and other natural resources play a pivotal role for economic growth and development. Ethiopia is one of those countries where agriculture is the backbone of the economy. This sector has also been an attraction for FDI in Sub-Saharan Africa since the global food and financial crisis of 2007 and 2008. This book uses six foreign investments in large-scale agriculture as case studies to examine current Ethiopian policies, the patterns of investment they promote, how these impact on land-based resources and communities' wellbeing. Presenting analyses of the economic, social and political realities of foreign direct investment in the local context, *Foreign Direct Investment in Large-Scale Agriculture in Africa* discusses how the fundamental principles of pro-poor and environmentally sustainable investments intersect with the government's ambition to advance Ethiopia's development agenda. This book will be of interest to scholars and students of African economics and sustainable development, African policy makers, intergovernmental organisations as well as multilateral and bilateral development partners.

Ethiopia Mineral & Mining Sector Investment and Business Guide - Strategic and Practical Information

Foreign Direct Investment in Large-Scale Agriculture in Africa Economic, Social and

### Environmental Sustainability in Ethiopia Routledge

This study attempts to investigate the effect of government expenditure on private investment in Ethiopia over the period 1980-2012. The central question of this study is whether government expenditure has a positive or crowding in effect (complementary hypothesis) or a negative or crowding out effect (the substitutability hypothesis) on private investment in Ethiopia. To achieve its objective it adopted a modified flexible accelerator model to enlighten on the economic relationship between private investment and the other variables and used the modern technique of vector autoregressive model (VAR) and vector error correction model (VECM) as its methodology. The study also used the Johansen-Juselius (1990) cointegration analysis of a multivariate system of equations to estimate the long run relationship between government expenditure and private investment to determine the order of integration of the variable and Granger-Causality test was undertaken to determine causal relationship between the variables. In addition to this the study employs the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root test and Phillip Perron test. The statistical tests reveal that all time series data are non-stationary in their level and they become stationary after differencing, i.e. they are integrated of order one  $I(1)$ . The Johansen-Juselius cointegration test shows that the series are cointegrated and then employs the vector error correction model moreover the study applies the impulse response function (IRF) and forecast error variance decomposition (FEVD) to investigate the effect of government investment shocks on private investment. And the empirical findings support the complementary hypothesis between government capital expenditure and private investment and that tends to crowd-in private investment in Ethiopia. And the empirical finding of recurrent part of government expenditure shows a mixed effect of complementary hypothesis and substitutability hypothesis which tends to crowd-in and crowd out effect. Thus government expenditure has a positive as well as negative effect on private investment and finally the study is used CHOW test in order to know whether structural break has an effect on private investment or not and the result depicts that there is a structural break that has a positive effect on private investment of Ethiopia.

Seminar paper from the year 2016 in the subject Business economics - Investment and Finance, language: English, abstract: Ethiopia is one of the Sub-Saharan Africa's developing countries with a large potential in livestock, being 1st among African countries and 9th in the world. Dairying is one of the livestock production systems practiced in almost all over Ethiopia. The cattle population was estimated at about 50.9 million of which indigenous breeds accounted for 99.19% while the rest is hybrids and pure exotic breeds. The main objective of this seminar is to review the challenges and opportunities of investment in dairy sector in Ethiopia. Dairy production in Ethiopia was mostly traditional and formal dairy production started in the early 1950s. In Ethiopia the three major production systems are: traditional smallholder; privatized state; and urban and peri-urban. Ethiopians consume less dairy products than per capita milk consumption and the country is not known to export dairy product and spent more money on importing milk and milk products. The livestock sector in general and the dairy sub-sector in particular do not make a substantial contribution to the national income, despite its large size, due to different challenges. The challenges are those attributed to demand and supply sides. Demand side includes population growth,

seasonality of demand, low per capita consumption, low demand and high transaction costs. Supply side challenges can be: livestock population, animal health problem, feed and nutrition, low productivity and genetics, limited access and high cost of dairy heifers/cows, quality problem, collection problems, institutional concern, lack of technical support, inadequate extension and training services, lack of infrastructures, lack of access to land and lack of credit. This challenge lowers the investment activity in the sector in Ethiopia. Dairy sector investments have also different opportunities like huge resource base and potentia

EtYIL 2019 comes out while the world is in the midst of a new coronavirus pandemic that has infected millions and killed thousands of people without distinction as to age, race, colour, or creed. As an attack on all humanity, Covid-19, the disease caused by the coronavirus, has challenged the fitness of the global order as never before, and its institutional and normative frameworks have been found wanting. As is often the case in such circumstances, when the WHO is denied resources to assist those countries or the WTO is unable to guarantee access to Covid-19 medical supplies and protective equipment, it is the poorest nations that suffer the most. EtYIL's mission is to provide a platform for purpose-oriented scholarly analysis and debate on issues of particular significance for African countries such as Covid-19, disputes over Nile water resources, and Ethiopia-Eritrea relations. Although the pandemic came too late for this issue of EtYIL, we have managed to include two important articles that examine the subject from geostrategic and legal perspectives. EtYIL 2019 also addresses a number of other topical issues, including the responsibility of the UN Security Council (UNSC) in climate-related risks to least developed countries, the Global South's approach to environmental protection, the challenges of international regulation of arms brokering, and the contributions of Martin Luther King, Jr. to Pan-Africanism and international human rights law. Finally, the Yearbook also continues its coverage of regional issues such as the evolving Ethiopia-Eritrea relations, Djibouti's accession to the ICSID Convention; the trilateral negotiations between Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt over the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam and the U.S. meddling and the role of the UNSC on the issue have also been covered. As before, our contributors come from all over the world, to all of whom we extend our sincere appreciations.

This book takes stock of political reform in Ethiopia and the transformation of Ethiopian society since the adoption of multi-party politics and ethnic federalism in 1991. Decentralization, attempted democratization via ethno-national representation, and partial economic liberalization have reconfigured Ethiopian society and state in the past two decades. Yet, as the contributors to this volume demonstrate, 'democracy' in Ethiopia has not changed the authority structures and the culture of centralist decision-making of the past. The political system is tightly engineered and controlled from top to bottom by the ruling Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). Navigating between its 1991 announcements to democratise the country and its aversion to power-sharing, the EPRDF has established a de facto one-party state that enjoys considerable international support. This ruling party has embarked upon a technocratic 'developmental state' trajectory ostensibly aimed at 'depoliticizing' national policy and delegitimizing alternative courses. The contributors analyze the dynamics of authoritarian state-building, political ethnicity, electoral politics and state-society relations that have marked the Ethiopian polity since the downfall of the socialist

Derg regime. Chapters on ethnic federalism, 'revolutionary democracy', opposition parties, the press, the judiciary, state-religion, and state-foreign donor relations provide the most comprehensive and thought-provoking review of contemporary Ethiopian national politics to date. This book is based on a special issue of the *Journal of Eastern African Studies*.

Having just emerged from a prolonged civil war and faced with the urgent tasks of establishing political stability and reinvigorating an economy in tatters, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (1991-1995) had to set a new direction for the economic reconstruction and social rehabilitation of the war-torn and poverty-ridden country. During the Transitional Period a spate of new policies and strategies defining the development priorities, goals and implementation instruments of the new regime led by the EPRDF was introduced. This work is a synthesis of various sectoral policies and an attempt to trace the genesis of the policies, highlight the continuities, significant departures and other salient features. Each of the reviews in this digest briefly analyses the critical elements of the policies, identifies major gaps in the conceptualisation of the policy as well as the achievements registered and the challenges encountered in its implementation. The authors also try to identify the outstanding issues to be addressed by policymakers and suggest remedies. The policy reviews have been grouped into three parts and presented under social, economic and governance sectors.

The vast body of literature asserts that FDI helps to promote economic growth through various channels. However, mixed empirical evidences are prevalent contradicting these theoretical prescriptions making the role of FDI in promoting growth and curing development problems controversial. Such conflicting evidence is not exception to Ethiopian economy. Moreover, in Ethiopian context, studies on sectoral export versus FDI are also scanty. Therefore, the purpose of this research work is to study the relationships of FDI with real gross domestic product and export both at aggregate and sectoral level. The book has five chapters: the introductory chapter, review of related literature chapter, chapter three is about theoretical frame, methodology and data description, chapter four is the empirical analysis comprising descriptive, econometric, and causality relationship. The final chapter presents major findings and conclusions.

The analyses inform the outcomes of FDI both at aggregate and sector level to policy makers and those working in the area; moreover, it is useful for professional and academic researchers to address FDI related policy issues through further studies.

This collection investigates various issues of investment and credit that are of importance to any developing economy. It uses micro- and macro-economic data from Ethiopia to analyse such topics as determinants of foreign direct investment, of bank credit and trade credit, microfinance and poverty reduction, and rural credit issues. The book applies sophisticated, state-of-the-art statistical techniques to analyse the data and derive policy recommendations. To the extent that the Ethiopian economy shares many features and policy issues with other developing economies, the text will be of interest to academics working in the field of development economics, and also to policy makers and policy analysts in developing countries and in development agencies throughout the world.

This report takes a spatial approach to study Ethiopia's rural development strategies. It highlights the need to develop stronger and more functional linkages between rural and urban areas. As such, the development of intermediary cities and small urban centres

provides large scope for inclusive rural transformation. The report is the result of rigorous analysis, and extensive consultations with national and international stakeholders. It identifies some of the key challenges faced by rural areas and provides a series of recommendations to enhance Ethiopia's rural development strategies. The law of foreign investment is at a crossroads. In the wake of an unprecedented global financial crisis and a sharp surge of investment arbitration cases, states around the world are reflecting on the pros and cons of the current liberal investment regime and exploring new ways ahead. This book brings together leading investment lawyers from more than 20 main jurisdictions of the world to tackle the challenge of producing a first comparative study of foreign investment law. Based on the General and National Reports presented at the 'Protection of Foreign Investment' Session at the 18th International Congress of the International Academy of Comparative Law (Washington DC, July 2010), the book is a unique resource for investment lawyers. Part I of the book presents a comparative overview of key aspects of foreign investment protection in the world today, including admission, investment contracts, treatment standards, tax regime and incentives, performance requirement, property and expropriation, monetary transfer and dispute settlement. Part II presents in-depth and detailed accounts of the investment laws of more than 20 jurisdictions, including Argentina, Australia, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Macau, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, Slovenia, Turkey, the UK and the USA. The book will be an invaluable guide to legal and business communities with an interest in the law and practice of foreign investment in the world in general and in these jurisdictions in particular.

The perception of Ethiopia projected in the media is often one of chronic poverty and hunger, but this bleak assessment does not accurately reflect most of the country today. Ethiopia encompasses a wide variety of agroecologies and peoples. Its agriculture sector, economy, and food security status are equally complex. In fact, since 2001 the per capita income in certain rural areas has risen by more than 50 percent, and crop yields and availability have also increased. Higher investments in roads and mobile phone technology have led to improved infrastructure and thereby greater access to markets, commodities, services, and information. In *Food and Agriculture in Ethiopia: Progress and Policy Challenges*, Paul Dorosh and Shahidur Rashid, along with other experts, tell the story of Ethiopia's political, economic, and agricultural transformation. The book is designed to provide empirical evidence to shed light on the complexities of agricultural and food policy in today's Ethiopia, highlight major policies and interventions of the past decade, and provide insights into building resilience to natural disasters and food crises. It examines the key issues, constraints, and opportunities that are likely to shape a food-secure future in Ethiopia, focusing on land quality, crop production, adoption of high-quality seed and fertilizer, and household income. Students, researchers, policy analysts, and decisionmakers will find this book a useful overview of Ethiopia's political, economic, and agricultural transformation as well as a resource for major food policy issues in Ethiopia. Contributors: Dawit Alemu, Guush Berhane, Jordan Chamberlin, Sarah

Coll-Black, Paul Dorosh, Berhanu Gebremedhin, Sinafikeh Asrat Gemessa, Daniel O. Gilligan, John Graham, Kibrom Tafere Hirrfot, John Hoddinott, Adam Kennedy, Neha Kumar, Mehrab Malek, Linden McBride, Dawit Kelemework Mekonnen, Asfaw Negassa, Shahidur Rashid, Emily Schmidt, David Spielman, Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse, Seneshaw Tamiru, James Thurlow, William Wiseman.

This guide is the perfect companion for the international business traveller who wants to have the best of both worlds - business and leisure. It offers comprehensive info which is either difficult to find or simply doesn't exist elsewhere. All sections include full contact info (telephone, fax, email, website, postal addresses).

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