



*Développement des  
Investigations sur  
l'Ajustement à  
Long terme*

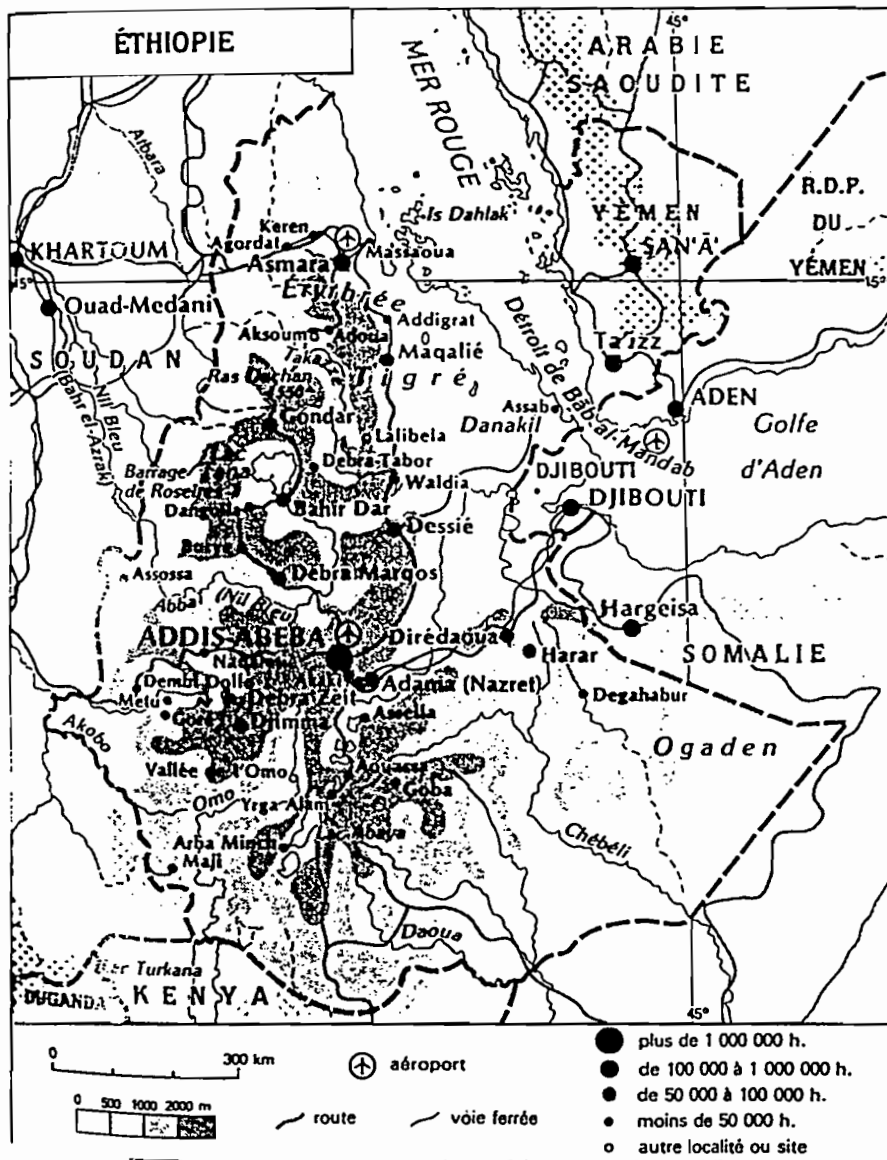
**A VIEW ON ETHIOPIA  
OR  
THE ETHIOPIAN VERSES**

**Marie-Paule VERLAETEN**

**JUNE 1991**

*I thank M. CHAUVIN, our secretary,  
for its competence and patience.  
Errors remain mine.*

*M-P. VERLAETEN*



**A VIEW ON ETHIOPIA  
OR  
THE ETHIOPIAN VERSES**

**SUMMARY :**

This note presents briefly the Ethiopian long run (1968-91) major trends. The emphasis put on trends is deliberated for the Ethiopian macro performances are sketched in another publication from D.I.A.L. (covering the period 1968-88). But also and maybe more fundamentally because that permits a focus on what appears to be the relevant channels how to reconstruct the Ethiopian economy after the war. As such an answer to the E.E.C. question : how to pass from a war to a peace economy may be gradually shaped. So, this paper submitted to people expected to work in a team on the E.E.C. question will help to define a working programme on "Ethiopia after the war".

It is worth indicating that all statistical data relating to Ethiopia must be viewed with caution, owing to the unreliability of local information. Available data on Ethiopia are resumed in an annex while key ones introduce the paper. Data coming from different sources may differ. This may be due to dates of publication, methods of computation, mix of estimates and data but not only. At this preliminary state of DIAL's investigation on Ethiopia it has not yet been possible (if ever) to indicate where are the relevant data.

~~KEY DATA~~

<b>Introduction : A rather poor African country</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>I – A war economy</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>II – Ethiopian Applied Macroeconomics</b>	<b>9</b>
A) An agriculture crisis	10
B) An environment degradation	10
C) A misleading agriculture policy	11
1. View on the agriculture sector	11
2. Links between agriculture and ideology	12
i) The agriculture managing scheme	13
ii) The new land tenure system	15
3. Outcome for the economy	15
4. Outcome on the environment	19
<b>III – The Ethiopian Reforms</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>IV – Concluding remarks</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>38</b>

## ETHIOPIA : KEY DATA

1. Currency : birr-rate per \$ US (fixed since feb. 1973)	2.07
2. Area : (1000 km <sup>2</sup> )	1,222
3. Population : (millions - mid 1988) (estimated rate % per annum)	47.8 3.1
4. GNP/Capita (\$ US - 1987) (rate % per annum - 1965-87 ; 1980 US dollars)	130 0.1
5. Life expectancy at birth (1987)	47
6. School enrollment (%) : primary (1986) secondary (1986)	36 12
7. Human development index (0 < H < 1)	0.282
8. Level of urbanization = Population living in the cities as % of total population (1984 census) Growth of urban population (% per annum 1966-84)	10.6 4.8
9. Capital output ratio (average 1968-88)	2.5
10. Rate (%) of capital depreciation (average 1968-88)	2.0
11. Import content (%) of gross domestic capital formation (1961-80)	33.0
12. Sectoral to current GDP ratio (1987) of which agriculture industry services	40.0 17.0 37.3
13. Gross domestic savings to current GDP ratio (1987)	0.5
14. Resource balance as % of GDP (1987)	-11.8
15. Main exports commodities -coffee (1000 metric tons - 1987) -cotton (1000 metric tons - 1984) -groundnuts (metric tons - 1985) -sugar (1000 metric tons - 1987) -meat (1000 metric tons - 1985)	73.2 2.1 8,200.0 10.7 0.5
16. World share for the main export commodity (%) -all grades of coffee -unwashed arabica	4.0 14.0
17. Nominal protection rate i.e. producer to world price ratio (coffee-average 1978-86)	40.0
18. Government deficit (including grants) -ratio to GDP (1987) -foreign financing as % of deficit	-7.4 43.5

19. Structure of government revenue (% of total revenue)	
1. Taxes on income and profits (1986-87)	28.6
2. Domestic taxes on goods and services	20.2
3. Taxes on international trade and transactions	20.7
imports	13.2
exports	7.5
4. Non tax revenue	28.2
20. Government expenditure (% of total expenditure - 1987)	
by function	
1. General public service	2.4
2. Defense	30.6 (↓)
3. Education	10.7
4. Health	3.6
5. Economic services	35.1 (↑)
6. Agriculture	12.1
by economic category	
1. Wages and salaries	27.3
2. Other goods and services	23.7
3. Interest payments	5.2 (↑)
4. Subsidies and current transfers	7.8
5. Capital	36.0 (↓)
21. Total external debt - outstanding at end year 1988 (millions \$ US)	2977.6
of which : Central government	2278.0
22. Debt ratio (1987)	
Debt/GDP : concessional	37.8
non concessional	13.3
Debt service/X : ex-ante <sup>(1)</sup>	39.9
ex-post	34.0

Sources : African Economic and Financial Data, UNDP and the World Bank, 1989.

excepted for:

(3) : Estimations based on the 1984 census

(7) : UNDP

(8)

(11) D.M. Etherington and Alasebu Yainshet (bibliography)

(16)

(9)

(10) DIAL staff members' computation

(17)

(21) World Table - 1989/90 Edition, World Bank, 1990

---

*1 Concept explained by differences between results and later estimates contained by used World Bank files.*

## INTRODUCTION : A RATHER POOR AFRICAN COUNTRY

1. On the basis of G.D.P. per capita Ethiopia is a rather poor African country. Indeed, in 1987<sup>(2)</sup> each Ethiopian enjoyed an average income of 130 current US dollars. This figure has to be compared to African ones which are 561 and 330 current US dollars respectively for Africa as a whole and its sub-Saharan part.

2. In 1986 (1) population living standard summarized by total consumption per capita reaches a level slightly below 100 (1980) US dollars compared to nearly 480 and 400 respectively for Africa and its sub-Saharan part. Since the beginning of the 1980s up to 1985 total consumption per capita decreased by 0.7 per cent on average. However the African figures were worse i.e. a decrease of 2.6 per cent on average for both the already mentioned areas. Figures for 1986 and 1987 (maybe) were slightly positive for Ethiopia while they remained strongly negative for Africa (-3.9 and -7.1 per cent) and its sub-Saharan part (-5.1 and -9.4 per cent). The contrasting evolution between Ethiopia and Africa is mainly due to government consumption (which is accounted for in total consumption) whose share in GDP increased more than in Africa (2 points of GDP more from 1980 onwards). This is a reflection of civil war but not only. The way how economics was managed i.e. through a command economy matters also. Indeed, it increased mainly the shares of economic services and agriculture in government expenditure by function and that of capital in these expenditure by economic category.

3. Government consumption includes capital expenditure on national defense and security. Their weight may be proxied by the share of defense in government expenditure for current or capital purposes. In 1987 it amounted to 30.6 per cent i.e. more than three times the related ratio for Africa (about 10 per cent). It was nevertheless decreasing strongly since 1984 (38.7 per cent). War related government expenditure may also be proxied by the share of capital in these expenditure by economic category (instead of by function). As such they amounted to 36.0 per cent i.e. ten points more than within Africa. The comparison between both proxied shares revealed that by 1987 nearly all capital expenditure financed by the Ethiopian government were for military purposes. As far as regulation was concerned the share of economic services (35.1 per cent) was more than ten points higher than within Africa (about 23 per cent), that of agriculture (12.1 per cent) doubled the African standards and socialist accumulation increased (again) the capital share.

4. Private consumption ratio to G.D.P. (at current prices) depicts also poverty comparatively to Africa. In 1987 it had a value of nearly 80 per cent of G.D.P. while it reached the levels of 64 and 71 per cent for the two already mentioned areas. Private consumption per capita (about 100 current US dollars in 1987) amounted less than one third of the African level and one half of the Sub-Saharan one. At the exception of 1984-5 (severe drought) it was more or less stabilized since the beginning of

---

*2 Last year on the basis of which it is possible to compare Ethiopia to Africa given the availability of published Data (African Economic and Financial Data, UNDP and the WB, 1989).*



the 1980s (upswing from 1976 to 1980). Other social indicators also point out a specific poverty position of Ethiopia within Africa. For example, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years in 1987 while it reached 53 and 51 respectively for Africa and its sub-Saharan part. As far as school enrollment (i.e. the ratio of children of all ages enrolled in primary (secondary) school to the population of children of primary (secondary) school age) was concerned the figures for Ethiopia were that of 36 and 12 for the primary and secondary ones compared to 75 and 66 for Africa and 29 and 12 for the sub-Saharan one. Concerning school enrollment it is worth indicating that the data hid a favorable evolution for the population which was elementary and secondary education expanded at a rapid rate compared with the pre-revolutionary period. At the light of the UNDP human development index (varying between zero and one) which summarises both real GDP per capita, life expectancy and educational attainment, Ethiopia is a low human development country. Its index has a value of 0.282 i.e. below the Bangladesh's one (0.318). As such Ethiopia has been put in the sample of low social progress countries [lower value index : 0.116 (Niger), higher one 0.489 (Morocco)].

5. Living standard can also be appreciated via food supply. In Ethiopia more than in other developing countries excess demand prevailed on the food market. At the end of the 1980s per capita food availability was approximately 20 per cent below its value at the end of the 1970s the latter one being on a decreasing trend since 1960 at the exception of upswings occurring from 1977 to 1979, in 1982, 1985 and 1986. Nevertheless until 1973 Ethiopia was more or less sufficient in food production. Food excess demand from this date up to now may be explained through external and internal factors, i.e. decreasing terms of trade (mid-1970s and 1977-81), recurrent droughts (1972-3 ; 1981 ; 1984-5 ; 1989-90) armed insurrection since the beginning of the 1960s becoming civil war (not yet ended at the moment) and the logic how macroeconomics has been applied since the revolution in september 1974.

6. The drought of 1984-85 was particularly severe. By april 1985 about 11m. people in 11 of Ethiopia's 14 Administrative Regions were reported to be drought-affected, but the worst of the famine was concentrated in the north, especially in the regions of Eritrea, Tigre and Wollo. UN agencies were estimating famine deaths up to that date at a minimum of 300,000 compared with 200,000 for the whole of the 1974 famine which led to the overthrow of Haile Selassie. The high level of fatalities was attributable at least in part to the government's reluctance to publicize the famine at a time when it was celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. In 1989 the main rains failed in much of northern Ethiopia, immediately raising the spectre of further famine and a probable food aid requirement of more than 1m. tons in 1990 (nearly as much as in 1985 1.3m tons). The capture of Massawa in february 1990 by the Eritrean rebels closed the port which has been the main staging-post for relief supplies to Eritrea and northern Tigre, and bombing by the Ethiopian air force subsequently destroyed grain stocks which had already arrived there. Following these developments, which left most of the famine-affected areas of northern Ethiopia under the control of the insurgent

movements, international activity concentrated on securing an "open roads" policy in order to guarantee the supply of food to these areas. The Ethiopian government agreed to this policy in march 1990 and the first convoy was despatched in the middle of that month. Despite international food aid earlier this year the World Food Programme was reckoning that some 5m. people were at risk of famine in the north of the country<sup>(3)</sup>.

## I - A WARECONOMY

7. The Ethiopian state has been nearly continuously challenged since the beginning of the 1960s. First this was due to Eritrea which was incorporated in 1962 into the Ethiopian state after being federated to it in 1952 (before it was an Italian Colony) through a United Nations resolution. The incorporation as an Administrative Region ruled by a governor appointed by Addis Ababa created resentment and armed insurrection increased during the 1960s. It worsened during the Ethiopian revolution for the related government was not prepared to give Eritrea a special status. As a consequence the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) emerged as the major organization representing the independence movement. It challenged the Ethiopian army in Eritrea. It competed also with the government civil administration by the establishment of an administration in areas outside government control. It is for secession.

8. The Ethiopian authorities also have been challenged from the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF). Tigre was a region with an autonomous status since 1987<sup>(4)</sup> which resisted the hegemony of the Central government in the past. This was particularly true in 1975 when signs of extending direct control appeared. The TPLF became gradually not only the major resistance movement but also the armed force in Tigre. In 1989, the Ethiopian government lost its last strongholds in the region. The TPLF also operates in the northern part of Gondar and Wollo provinces. It was not for secession. It maintained that the central government in Addis Ababa lacked legitimacy. The TPLF until recently professed an even stricter Marxism than Mr Mengistu. Since 1989, the insurgency has expanded southward in Wollo and spilled into Shoa. It appeared that the TPLF joined hands with another Tigre's resistance movement the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement (EPDM) to form a military front called the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) which was taking over control of the countryside throughout Wollo in northern Shoa.

9. The Ethiopian state also has been challenged by other groups which are :

- the Afar Liberation Front (ALF) operating in Hararge and Wollo Administrative Regions ;

*3 Notes from Africa South of the Sahara - 1991, Europa Publications Limited 1990, pp. 465-6, 476.*

*4 Following the adoption of a new constitution in 1987 the 15 Ethiopian existing regions were replaced by 24 Administrative Regions and five Autonomous ones. The latter ones were Eritrea, Tigre, Dire Dawa, Assab and Ogaden.*

- the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) operating among the Oromo (or Galla) people in Shoa Administrative Region, receiving Somali military assistance (at least in the past) ;
- the Somali Abo Liberation Front (SALF) operating in Bale Administrative Region, receiving Somali military assistance ;
- the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) aiming to unite the Ogaden region with Somalia and receiving support from the latter one<sup>(3)</sup>.

10. The Ethiopian state lost the power in may 1991. President Mengistu Haile Mariam fled on may 21st to Zimbabwe where his retreat was prepared. He handed over the reins, ad interim, to lieutenant-general Tesfaye Gebre Kidan (TGK). Under western pressure TGK called for a ceasefire and invited the Ethiopian opponents to peace talks in London at the end of may 1991. The peace talks failed to reconcile the parties. Several days after the opponents (The Tigre's soldiers mainly) occupied Addis Ababa. Up to now war has not yet been stopped. Nevertheless one can reasonably expect that would be the case within a short period of time. So, the Ethiopian economy as Ethiopia itselfs maybe in case of an Eritrean secession (if alone) would have to be reconstructed i.e. a peace economy would have to be substituted for a war one.

## II - ETHIOPIAN APPLIED MACROECONOMICS

11. "The junta that overthrew the old Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974 brutally eliminated the tiny, rich and greedy elite around him. That left nobody who could run anything. Soviet ministries were ordered to fill the gaps and sent their discards. Ethiopia became a punishment station for rejects from one the world's most incompetent bureaucracies. Under that influence the Ethiopian soldiers tried, literally to imitate Stalin : to jump a multi-ethnic feudal state, with no transition, into communism. They slaughtered kulaks, and transformed vast, unproductive private estates into vast, unproductive state farms. Farmers who stored food from a good harvest were shot for hoarding. Merchants who bought food in surplus areas for sale in drought districts were shot for profiteering. Provincial discontent, however justified, was met with repression. Soviet aid for the army was not matched by aid for civilian development. By the end the regime was spending more than 70% of its revenue on weapons, and practically nothing on roads, water supplies, schools and the rest. Pressure from western governments, unwilling to contemplate another famine (than that of 1984-5) on their domestic television screens, forced the junta last year to loosen up control of farms and trade (reform of march 5th, 1990) ; but too late"<sup>(5)</sup>. In this framework Ethiopia had to cope with an agriculture crisis appeared in the beginning of the 1960s and which worsened after the revolution of 1974.

---

<sup>5</sup> Notes directly extracted from the Economist, may 27th 1991, p. 59.

### A) An Agriculture crisis

12. Per capita agricultural production has fallen down rapidly since 1960 and consequently gave rise to increased imports of food to Ethiopia even during non-drought years. This was rather obvious after the drought of 1972-3 when Ethiopia ceased to be more or less sufficient in food production. This appears to be rather paradoxal given that the country was often regarded as having great potentials to be self-sufficient in food and even to be net exporter of agricultural products. Indeed, Ethiopia's meadows, pastures and crop lands account for over 60 per cent of its territory of which only 15-16 per cent is under cultivation. Much of the country lies on high plateaus, crisscrossed by large river systems where the climate is temperate and rainfall adequate. In many places however, the terrain makes transport difficult and some areas are practically inaccessible. In this respect one has to point out the influences of environment degradation and the agriculture policy carried on by Ethiopian applied macroeconomics.

### B) An Environment degradation

13. Population growth in the twentieth century<sup>(6)</sup>, enhanced by the partial control of epidemics and by the relative peaceful period of Haile Selassie's reign after World War II, has given a new dimension to the pressure on land. Its impacts have been severe. Long fallow periods can no longer be maintained and arable land comes under continuous cultivation. Soil fertilization through organic manuring has become less frequent because the scarcity of firewood forces people to use cow-dung as household fuel. As a result erosion due to natural factors (wind, rainfall) has worsened or more precisely has been exacerbated by agricultural practices. It features mainly the highlands (lands above 1.500 metres) where the majority of Ethiopia's population and agricultural production is concentrated (semi-arid northern highlands). A detailed study of the land degradation process in Ethiopia which was carried out in the mid-1980s indicated that erosion is heaviest on sloping agricultural land (Ministry of Agriculture and FAO, 1984). Parts of Eritrea and Tigre (i.e. the major rebellion regions) have already been badly eroded while the densely populated and intensively cultivated regions of Gondar, Wollo and northern Shoa are now in the frontline of environmental degradation. It was estimated that soil erosion in these areas reduced crop yields by 1 per cent per annum, while biological degradation (i.e. a decline in organic matter) might cause a further 1 per cent reduction. Eroded land has progressively shifted to less productive uses as crop yields decrease and nutritional composition of grasses deteriorate, providing poor grazing for livestock. Eventually, the land produces neither crops nor feed for cattle.

---

*6 Estimates based on the 1984 census give a population's growth rate of 3.1 per cent per annum at long run. To know whether the late figure accounts for famine and refugees remains a pertinent question.*

14. The Ethiopian government took measures or programmes to combat degradation. They included the building of terraces, the closure of hillsides, the planting of trees and the construction of irrigation schemes, as well as the relocation of people on a local level (villagization) and on a regional or national level (resettlement). Several organizations co-operate in the implementation of these programmes (the World Food Programme or the European Economic Community for instance). Although being aware of the gravity of the degradation for agriculture production and so their welfare it seems that the peasants' responses to the government's measures have been weak. Apart from the fact that the peasants are poor and lack the necessary tools and seeds to do something substantial to arrest erosion, the reason behind such a behaviour has likely to be found in the relations between the government i.e. its delegates and/or mandating bodies and the private farmers in the framework of the former's agriculture policy.

### C) A misleading Government agriculture policy

#### 1. View on the agriculture sector

15. Despite a market of food excess demand Ethiopia remains in the long run a country oriented towards agriculture production viewed by African standards. Indeed, although being on a decreasing trend (both in real (1980) and current prices) since the 1960s, the weight of agriculture in G.D.P. (at current prices) in 1987 is 40.0 per cent for a share of around 22 per cent in Africa and 32 per cent in its sub-Saharan part. The industry and services shares are 17 and around 37 per cent compared to African figures of around 31 and 26 for industry and 39 and 36 per cent for services. Agriculture is particularly relevant for industry for the major manufacturing subsectors depend all directly on the agriculture one. The latter one matters also strongly for exports for it accounts for some 90 per cent of the related receipts. The dominant export commodity is coffee (73.2 1000 mt in 1987) which accounts for 60 per cent of exports at normal rainfall. The other ones are cotton (2.1 1000 mt), groundnuts (8,200.0 mt), sugar (10.7 1000 mt) and meat (0.5 1000 mt)<sup>(7)</sup>. Coffee exports are vital for the Ethiopian economy. But unlike other coffee exporters most of the coffee is consumed domestically. Moreover, with consumption of about 3 kg per capita Ethiopia is on parity with many high-income countries<sup>(8)</sup>. Coffee export earnings (i.e. income terms of trade for coffee) account for 8 per cent of national income on average. It has an instability index (measured as 100 (SEE/mean)) averaging the value of 41 per cent in the long run (1961-80). As such and compared to the world coffee market value (14 per cent) they are particularly unstable. Furthermore they depend more upon export price. Indeed the instability index for the latter is 49 per cent while for the quantity of coffee exports it has the value of 16 per cent. World coffee market values are respectively that of 12 and 10 per cent. Given the links between coffee exports and the rest of the economy fluctuations from the

---

<sup>7</sup> mt is the symbol for metric tons

<sup>8</sup> This may be the reflection of recording disturbances between coffee demand and supply.

first one-market are transmitted to the modern sector of the economy through variation in capital-goods imports (elasticity of about 0.42 one year lag) and domestic-capital formation (three years lag)<sup>(9)</sup>. At the light of its share in the labour force i.e. 90 (more than within Africa) per cent compared to that in G.D.P. (43 per cent in real prices) it seems that the Ethiopian agriculture productivity is rather low within Africa. Further it increases more slowly. Both may be an explanation for its food excess demand problem but not only. It has also something to do with the government's agriculture policy and more precisely with its managing scheme in the framework of a constant environment degradation (net deforestation rate of 0.4 per cent for annum, for instance).

## 2) Links between agriculture and ideology

16. Before the reform of march 5th, 1990 and as a follow-up of the 1974 revolution Ethiopia became a command economy using central planning as in USSR rather than market forces to allocate resource and to pay for production factors<sup>(10)</sup>. As far as organization was concerned it put the emphasis on ideology rather than efficiency. From this viewpoint private rural ownership was abolished as well as the right to hire rural labour (march 1975). New structures for official markets were shaped in conjunction. They would benefit from government's financial support so as to become the nucleus for official markets. For the agriculture one these nucleus were Peasant Associations (P.As)<sup>(11)</sup>. The P.As were local electively-led associations which were intended ultimately to organize themselves into co-operatives and communal or state farms, in addition to being responsible for tax collection and judicial matters.

17. The expansion of state farms was particularly rapid, with the area under cultivation rising to 2% of total cultivated land in 1982. Many of these farms were ill-planned and uneconomic and by 1984 their total area had been reduced to the same level as in 1975 from which it has expanded again to less than 2% of total cultivated land by 1988. Growth in the co-operative farming sector, which was planned to encompass more than one-half of total agricultural land by 1994 was slow, raising only to 5.3% of total cultivated land by 1988. From 1985 onwards the government undertook a large-scale effort to group peasant households into centralized villages instead of the isolated homes teads which characterized most agricultural areas in the Ethiopian highlands. Starting in the Hararge region in the south-east, this programme involved massive rebuilding and relocation throughout much of central and southern Ethiopia, which by 1988, had resulted in the "villagization" of some 12.2m people representing about 33% of the total rural population. Although peasants continued to farm individual plots, this process was widely regarded as a prelude to the collectivization of agriculture.

---

9 Results due to D.M. Etherington and Alasebu Yainshet : "The Impact of Income Terms of Trade for Coffee on Capital Goods Imports and Investment in Ethiopia", *Eastern Africa Economic Review*, vol. 4, n° 1, 1988.

10 Ethiopia was declared a socialist state on 20 december 1974.

11 Apart from the P.As the Ethiopian people were also "enrolled" in the cities via residential basisurban dwellers'associations after the abolition of private urban ownership (four months after that of the rural one).

18. In the framework of government's supporting nucleus, the free markets or structures were tolerated because it was recognised that it was beyond the power of the state to obliterate it. This was nevertheless true at short term only. In the long run different forms of crowding out were organised by the government's mandating bodies. In this respect private farming (90 per cent of crop output) was discriminated vis-à-vis state farms and co-operative farming through lower output prices in the framework of binding delivering quotas, higher interest rates, less agricultural advisory support and high taxation of cash sales production in excess of the quotas. And furthermore through a new land tenure system.

*(i) The Agriculture Marketing Corporation (A.M.C.)*

19. Up to mid-1990 agriculture production had to be sold to the Agricultural Marketing Corporation (A.M.C.) through a compulsory delivering quota system at pre-determined price levels. The quota was divided proportionately among the members of the P.As. The peasant's quota had to be delivered whatever the producer's situation was. In case of a too low level of production the peasant was required to do his duty by purchasing from the market. His reward was a moral one. But at the opposite his punishment was a real physical one. In case of a surplus he was allowed to sell to licensed traders only. In this respect the latter ones were required to deliver 50 per cent of what they procured to the A.M.C. As such A.M.C. enjoyed a monopolistic position both in terms of purchase and distribution. It had also a supply monopolistic position vis-à-vis the Ethiopian Oilseeds and Pulses Export Corporation to whom it was the only seller of pulses and oilseeds.

20. The mandates of the A.M.C. were such as to permit the Ethiopian government to control food supply and reduce shortage and to pursue an output price policy. While the former ones were attempts to solve food excess demand, the latter acted in a way to cure an endemic inflation (as measured by the Addis Ababa consumer price index). In this framework one would normally assume that the A.M.C. would benefit from sufficient financial and infrastructural capacity to purchase, store and distribute the marketable surpluses (vis-à-vis the amounts consumed by the peasants) in the country. Practically this was not the case. In the best of years the A.M.C.'s purchase share does not approach 10 per cent of the cereals produced in the country. Furthermore its bureaucratic management hampered him to move the agriculture production where it was required. So shortage remained endemic in several areas (districts or regions). Furthermore food transport was hampered by armed insurrection becoming civil war. This not only because of land destruction but for political reasons also. For instance Eritrea and Tigre were not only regions where drought was recurrent and food excess demand endemic but also rebellion ones.

21. The low level of purchase by the A.M.C. is a consequence of its output price policy which was counterproductive and biased the resource allocation against the dominant producers i.e. the

private ones. As such unrecorded trade increased with as a result a reinforced inflationary trend given private traders' constraints and their responses to the latter ones. As far as the output price is concerned, the A.M.C. discriminated strongly between private, cooperatives and state producers. On average the second ones received prices 10–20 per cent above the private producers' levels while the state farms received 20 per cent more than the co-operative farming sector<sup>(12)</sup>. Furthermore it is worth mentioning that both received less than on the free markets and below their production cost the gap being particularly high for state farms were less productive than the private ones. In terms of nominal protection i.e. the ratio of the producer price to the world one and for coffee the major cash crop the producers received no more than 40 per cent of the latter at long run. Although being rather normal in the African context<sup>(13)</sup> this figure was rather severe for the Ethiopian producers given the share of coffee in the exported production. It may explain why coffee export earnings account only for 8 per cent of national income. After each drought (1981 and 1984–5) nominal protection increased a little showing the government was aware of the constraints of its output price policy on the producers.

22. Given the preceding the incentives to private producers to deliver their quotas to the A.M.C. were low even if the latter one was also mandated to deliver them fertilizers and improved seeds<sup>(14)</sup>. This was especially true when production was too low to reach the compulsory quota. In this case the peasant had to purchase on free markets at a higher cost given the free traders' strategy. Free traders also enjoyed constraining output price. Indeed they had to agree to deliver their purchases to the A.M.C. at the latter's price no matter how much they have paid to the producers to be granted the license to transport their stock to a market of their choice. As a result private traders invoiced high prices to the consumers.

23. At the light of the preceding one understands why the output delivered by the A.M.C. to the Oilseeds and Pulses Export Corporation did not exceed 60 per cent of the pre-revolutionary period on average. As such coffee became the main exported commodity<sup>(15)</sup>. Its production benefitted strongly from international assistance for improvement (EEC, WB). Indeed, since 1971 nearly 20 per cent of production had been lost through coffee berry disease. The growth of coffee production also benefitted from government support in a framework which was not favorable for the peasants and

---

<sup>12</sup> This was shown on the basis of a study conducted at the Central Committee for National Planning.

<sup>13</sup> The figures for other African producers were as follows :

- . Uganda less than 20 per cent
- . Tanzania : from 30 to 80 per cent of world price
- . Ivory Coast, Zaïre, Cameroon, Rwanda, Madagascar : less than 40 per cent
- . Kenya : from 50 to 100 per cent

Source : DIAL's staff members computation.

<sup>14</sup> This task was later transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture.

<sup>15</sup> War also affected the export by commodities. For instance, although in 1974 Ethiopia had been one of the world's leading exporters of sesame seed, the main area of cultivation bordering the Sudan has since been lost to government control and production has collapsed.



furthermore uneconomic. Coffee production was almost totally in peasant hands. But to increase output further (50% over ten years), the government chose the establishment of plantations. So the latter ones became the nucleus for the coffee market. This was economically unsound in view of the relatively high costs of plantation production compared with the peasant system i.e. the cultivation of essentially wild bushes.

*(ii) The new land tenure system*

24. At the light of abolished rural ownership private producers were also discriminated vis-à-vis the co-operative farming. Indeed, each new member of a cooperative was allowed to get access to land held by an individual peasant whose chose to stay outside the cooperative. As such not only private farmers lost envy to produce but also and maybe more detrimentally to the country at long run that to take care of the soils to combat degradation. In this framework moral incentives and finally coercion were not enough to modify the trends to low output level and productivity.

**3) Outcome for the economy**

25. The outcome of the Ethiopian agriculture policy were not only severe for the agriculture sector but also detrimental to the economy as a whole given its agriculture shares. They were as follows :

1] an increased cost of agriculture in terms of government's expenditure to P.As for their productivity levels were below these of the private farms but they piped relatively more. For instance, since 1982 state farms received 43% of all investment in agriculture for an output share of only 6% ; Nevertheless their production accounted for 65% of urban needs ;

2] a low level of agriculture productivity in the long run for

i) the P.As' performances were poor the private sector being (likely) twice as much productive as the ideology agriculture nucleus ;

ii) the private farmers more productive were strongly discriminated ;

iii) the continuous environment degradation ;

iv) the agriculture budget underfunding given the government's ambitious projects ;

v) the agriculture share in government's expenditure. The sector received only 50 per cent of its budget allocation share.

3] a low level of registered production given the productivity results, the quota system, the production surplus taxation and the increased black market. Therefore there was a structural need to import food given the high demographic growth. As a result the import penetration ratio increased (whatever its definition would be) at the opposite of the export one directly dependent upon agriculture production ; It is also worth mentioning that it increased given the need to import to socialize the economy. In the long run the import component of Ethiopia's gross domestic capital formation indeed averaged about 33 per cent. It reached a maximum value in 1979 with 76 per cent<sup>(16)</sup> ;

4] a decrease of agriculture rentability through the discrimination against private farmers and the private traders' reaction to their price constraints. For instance while prices for output remained constant between 1981 and 87, the cost of living increased by 4.3 per cent per annum. As a result private savings decreased strongly contrasting the post revolutionary period from the pre-revolutionary one (1967-74);

5] a decrease of agriculture share in GDP (both in real and current prices) with a defavorable multiplier effect on growth ;

6] a persistent consumption inflationary trend (except for consumers being allowed to purchase in subsidized shops) ;

7] an increase of unregistered trade which revealed throught an decrease of government's goods taxation revenue despite increased marginal rate of taxation ;

8] a decrease of the export to import ratio in real terms since 1973 giving birth to a increased structural resource imbalance whatever the terms of trade would be ; this to be taken into account in conjunction with private and public savings decrease meant that Ethiopia became a structurally two-gap country (trade plus savings one). This explains why in feb. 1985 the government introduced tighter controls on imports, particularly relating to luxury items and petrol. In its austerity programme compulsory contributions were also introduced to assist in funding the famine relief programme with wage earners expected to contribute the equivalent of one month's wages, and peasant farmers one month's income. Similar campaigns were introduced in an attempt to deal with the military events in 1988 and 1989.

---

*16 Results due to D.M. Etherington and Alasebu Yainshet : "The Impact of Income Terms of Trade for Coffee on Capital Goods Imports and Investment in Ethiopia", Eastern Africa Economic Review, vol. 4, n° 1, 1988.*

9] a persistent food shortage becoming dramatic i.e. issuing famine and starvation in case of drought; In this framework, it is worth mentioning that the decline in food production had started to be reduced before the effects of the renewed drought began to be felt after 1983 ;

10] an increase of public consumption i.e. of agriculture expenditure and economic services ones<sup>(17)</sup> given the need to employ people to manage and control the command agriculture policy. This increase became part of a general government expenditure one linked to the development of a socialist accumulation (capital), to national defense and security investments.(growing up to 1984), the covering of losses of unefficient state enterprises<sup>(18)</sup> and the external debt payments. To what degree defense expenditure included purchases of military equipment was unknown but US government statistics cited Ethiopia as the largest purchaser of weapons in sub-Saharan Africa during the period 1979-83 spending a total of \$ 1,900m of which purchases from the USSR accounted for \$ 1,800m.

11] a decrease of government receipts from the agriculture sector when it had to cope with increased expenditure and deficit. This happened despite the peasants' low nominal protection rate, austerity measures supported by civil servants, increased marginal rate of taxation and increased transfers of state enterprises profit (when any) to the government. In this framework the Ethiopian government put pressure on the country's Central Bank to increase the quantity of money. This contrasted the post-revolutionary period from the pre-one for which the aim of monetary policy had been price stability through austerity monetary policy. In this respect real interest rates were often negative which negatively affected the "remaining" savings.

26. The agriculture policy outcome were reinforced i.e. became more detrimental to growth and welfare in the context of the civil war. The latter one increased production losses and food shortage not only because of the destruction of productive resource and transport problems but because the second i.e. shortage and its outcome were used as political tools. In this respect every one remember of food rotten on the ground i.e. not being conveyed to populations dying from starvation.

---

*17 Their both share in government expenditure was at the end of 1987 nearly twice as big as it was for Africa (47.2 per cent compared to 29.3). Furthermore it was growing.*

*18 For instance in 1984-5, 73.4 per cent of industries under Ministry of Industry were reporting losses. These ones were approaching 30 per cent of losses reported by all public enterprises. Results from Befekadu Deguefe : "Profile of the Ethiopian Economy", Perspective Study of Sub-Saharan Africa by the World Bank. It is worth indicating that subsidies and current transfers in Ethiopian government expenditure got a lower share (8.4 per cent in 1986) than for Africa as a whole (11.7 per cent). Further the share tended to decrease since 1983 while it more or less stabilized for Africa.*

27. The agriculture policy outcome were not compensated by the performances of the non-agriculture sectors even when their shares in GDP increased meaningfully at the opposite of agriculture. This had something to do not only with the adverse effect of agriculture multipliers but also the efficiency of industrial and services investments to create value added. For example, the share of manufactured goods in total exports remained very low particularly for high processed manufactured goods (sugar preparations, leather and skins, textile fabrics, cement, ...). Nevertheless their export share (about 4 per cent) was higher than those of the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Cameroon, Ghana and Zaïre<sup>(19)</sup>. The low level of efficiency explained why capital output ratio on average (2.5) was rather high compared to other African economy<sup>(20)</sup>. Efficiency was affected by government practices which increased constraints for the private investors under the forms of limitations to needed capital, allocation of bank credit, foreign exchange and increased capital cost. It was also affected by government policy of absorbing skilled workers at any levels, the latter one being consistent with government's efforts to increase school enrollment training and re-training of the labour force. As a result private investors (when any) turned to the underground economy, to low risk investment and high return activities. All this explained why the share of services in GDP increased more meaningfully than that of manufacturing. This also explained a low level of capacity utilization rate in the late sector. The preceding given it is also worth mentioning that Ethiopia lost 40 per cent of its manufacturing sector because of the war with Eritrea a region well "endowed" with industry. Efficiency likely was also affected by government support to large-scale enterprises often with aid from the late Eastern bloc. This was economically unsound given their comparative production costs but also biased again the allocation of resource against the small-scale and handicraft industries which accounted for about 50 per cent of the industry output.

28. As a global outcome welfare (i.e. GDP per capita) deteriorated strongly in Ethiopia and gross domestic savings ratio to GDP decreased<sup>(21)</sup>. As result investment had to be financed more and more via external resource. At the end of 1987 gross domestic savings ratio to GDP approached a zero value indicating a high level of dependance vis-à-vis external financing at the opposite of the pre-revolutionary period. The savings share contrasted strongly the post-revolution period from the pre-one for which it was meaningfully above ten per cent. External resource being reduced comparatively to Africa because of the political choice of Ethiopia<sup>(22)</sup> external debt increased continuously from

---

<sup>19</sup> Results from : "Analyse Structurelle des Echanges C.E.E./A.C.P." by J. Leonard, K. Behnia, Cl. Jedlicki and J. Monsalve, I.S.M.E.A., sept. 1988, p.46 .

<sup>20</sup> But it is worth mentioning that the depreciation rate also was relatively lower which increases the capital output ratio by reducing the capital efficiency.

<sup>21</sup> This also in terms of gross national savings

$GDS = GDP - \text{Total consumption (i.e. the private and public ones) ;}$

$GNS = GDS + \text{net factor income and net private transfers from abroad.}$

<sup>22</sup> Cessation of aid from a number of major lending agencies followed the 1975 nationalization and subsequent compensation problems. This was even true after november 1977 when Ethiopia received help from the USSR and Cuba to combat regional political activism and Somalia. Progress on this issue at the beginning of the 1980s led the World Bank to resume lending by february 1981.

1980 onwards with as a result a further increase of government expenditure due to interest payments for borrowed money. External debt reached the level of nearly US \$ 3 billion at the end of 1988 (not accounting for the debt to USSR<sup>(23)</sup>) of which about US \$ 2.3 billion due by the Central government. The share to GDP of the concessional external debt was nearly three times as big as the non concessional one (37.8 per cent in 1987 compared to 13.3 per cent). These figures contrast strongly Ethiopia from the rest of Africa where the share of non concessional external debt amounts 52.9 per cent compared to a concessional share of 23.3. The figures for sub-Saharan Africa are respectively these of 66.8 and 28.5 per cent. As a result of these contrasting figures debt service to export ratio increased nearly 10 points more for Ethiopia than for Africa (34 per cent compared to 25.9 in 1987).

#### 4) Outcome on the environment

29. The negative impacts of the Ethiopian agriculture managing scheme were also meaningful in terms of environment degradation. This is mainly due to the way government treated peasants whatever the organization structures were. The focus was on ideology rather than efficiency. People were order what to do and opposition was considered to be a counter-revolutionary attitude. The official approach was prescriptive and commandist rather than consultative and supportive of local initiatives. In fact as several analysts of Ethiopia have said the main feature of the structural changes in the Ethiopia countryside since the revolution was to substitute the state for feudal lords as the supreme appropriator of peasant produce, labour and think ! Consequently peasants participated in environmental rehabilitation only when food-for-work was arranged. In this framework government's measures lost a certain amount of efficiency and participation because several ones had not only something to do with environmental degradation or drought but also civil war. So it was not always very clear for peasants whether villagization or resettlement were decided to reduce the pressure on land or to empty the rebellion regions. This was particularly obvious in case of Eritrea and Tigre prone to recurrent drought and so featured by pronounced environmental degradation (para 13).

30. Various scenarios for natural resource use in highlands have been developed to predict the future situation of the country in the absence of major changes in agricultural practices, in the rate of estimated population growth or in the rate of resource degradation. One scenario suggests that between 1985 and 2010 soil erosion will cause an increase in the land incapable of supporting agriculture from 2 million hectares to 10 million hectares an area which covers some 17 per cent of the highlands. Another study suggests that by the same date agricultural production in almost three quarters of the administrative districts will not be enough to provide subsistence for their inhabitants.

---

*combat regional political activism and Somalia. Progress on this issue at the beginning of the 1980s led the World Bank to resume lending by february 1981.*

*23 By 1989 Ethiopia's military debt to the USSR, since involment started in 1977, was estimated to have reached \$ 5,000m - \$ 6,000m .*

### III – THE ETHIOPIAN REFORMS

31. Under pressure from western governments unwilling to contemplate another famine (para 6) on their domestic television screens and hoping to benefit from increased western financial support the Ethiopian government opened up to economic, social and political reforms at the beginning of 1990. At the 11th Regular Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia on March 5th President Mengitsu Haile-Mariam announced a completely new Ethiopian economic system based on a mixed economy. In addition the President's speech included political innovations through which to embody an Ethiopian perestroïkha or so called it.

32. The mixed economy was defined by several points amongst which the most relevant were:

1/ The co-existence of state and private enterprises, farms to construct a socialist Ethiopia. In both cases the latter ones should be encouraged and strengthened ;

2/ A state managing system putting the emphasis on competition, profitability and productivity otherwise state enterprises or farms should be sold or closed down ;

3/ The abolition of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation and the quota system ;

4/ The abolition of the producers cooperatives if this would be the democratic will of the members ;

5/ The admittance of peasants'rights to use specific area of land and to transfer these rights to their legal heirs when they derive their livelihood from farming ;

6/ The peasants' rights to hire workers to work on their farms ; the private investors' rights to establish modern large farms ; the private traders' rights to compete without any restrictions with the state-run trade enterprises in all sectors of the economy.

The six points should lead to a change in the national plans. Instead of issuing state's directives they should be transformed into indicative plans reflecting both planning and marketing laws. One of the government's objectives was to stimulate the agricultural sector. As such the reform was more or less a response to a recognised agriculture crisis.

33. The Ethiopian perestroïkha was prepared since the beginning of 1988 i.e. in the context of the IDA supported Peasant Agricultural Development Project, the Ninth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia and the July 1989 three decrees. They were promulgated to liberalize the economy improve the climate for private investment and encourage levels of external assistance<sup>(24)</sup>.

---

*24 The notes of the next paragraphs are from The Policy Framework Paper (1990/91 – 1992/93) prepared by the Ethiopian authorities in collaboration with the Staffs of the Fund and the World Bank (aug. 30, 1990).*

34. The Ethiopian perestroïkha was just one cornerpiece of a wider Government's Economic Reform Programme (ERP) covering the period through the year 2000. Its major aims were :

- a) to raise the real GDP growth rate on a sustained basis in order to progressively increase per capita income and consumption ;
- b) to increase food production and food security ;
- c) to diversify the production base ;
- d) to increase exports through broadly based external sector policies ;
- e) to promote balanced regional development in order to expand employment opportunities in both urban and rural areas ;
- f) to provide adequate levels of health education, and other social welfare facilities ;
- g) to introduce and diffuse appropriate technologies in order to raise labor productivity ;
- h) to work toward removing long-term structural impediments to economic stability with a sustained high rate of growth ;
- i) to remove or minimize constraints to the quality of life, including the adverse effects of recurrent drought, high population growth, and environmental degradation. Vulnerable groups are to be protected during this transformation.

35. To ensure the success of the reforms already announced as well as that of the institutional reforms envisaged in the ERP, the Ethiopian government announced the implementation of comprehensive macroeconomic policies and structural adjustment measures during the next three years (1991-92). Amongst the latter ones :

(a) to adopt an appropriate exchange rate level in conjunction with decreased trade and exchange restrictions<sup>(25)</sup>;

(b) to phase out the remaining price distortions by eliminating most official price controls while allowing a flexible administration of the remaining controlled prices ;

(c) to reduce the budget deficit through revenue measures that seek to broaden the tax base by removing price distortions and improving the elasticity of the tax system, and through expenditure restraint by containing the wage bill, curtailing subsidies, gradually reducing security-related outlays, and setting priorities for capital expenditure ;

---

*25 Exchange rate parity had been fixed to 2.07 birr per US \$ since february 1973.*

(d) to pursue a monetary policy consistent with the reduction in the rate of inflation by curtailing the Government's recourse to the banking system, while providing adequate credit to the expanding private sector, and adoption of a nondiscriminatory interest rate structure that is positive in real terms.

These measures and policies were expected to result in an average real GDP growth of about 4.5 per cent per annum during 1990/91 – 1992/93. This rate was mainly determined by the agricultural sector which would continue to be the leading sector in the economy.

36. The successful implementation of the reforms was crucially dependent on containing the civil war and receiving increased financial support from the international community through increased levels of external resource on concessional terms and substantial debt relief. This was not the case as far as the civil war was concerned. So even the period was too short to appreciate the outcome of the announced reforms on people it may be said that Ethiopia has begun a transition from a command economy to a market-based one. Now that it may be reasonably expected war coming to its end reforms balancing efficiency and justice have to be implemented or pursued.

#### IV – CONCLUDING REMARKS

37. At the light of the preceding the question addressed by the E.E.C., i.e. how to pass from a war to a peace economy in the Ethiopian case is now relevant. Fundamentally, it would mean to help the Ethiopian authorities<sup>(26)</sup> coping with different challenges often inter-related.

38. The first challenge would concern the agriculture sector and its labour force. It would be :

1] how to develop the agriculture sector within a determined period of time so as to improve food supply and distribution and curb people impoverishing and

2] how to deal with environment degradation so as to reduce the effects of recurrent drought and increase potential agriculture output.

Both parts are linked for :

1] peasants taking care or better of their environment implies them benefitting from a certain level of sustainable growth or better related purchasing power. This obviously in the context of greater freedom and structures where the peasants' knowledge amongst other ones may be accounted for ;

---

<sup>26</sup> Hoping they would be democratically elected.



2] potential output increase means upswing in farmers' productivity the latter one being related to peasants' welfare improvements and increases of yields and as such to environment rehabilitation.

39. The second challenge would be to deal with the needs to rebuilt or built the basis infrastructure (roads, bridges, railways, harbours, etc...). It would take a rather long time. Obviously the agriculture challenge is linked to the infrastructure related one for roads etc... are needed to distribute agriculture output all over the country so as to reduce food shortage due to transport problems. Likely, it would be hampered by the timing of infrastructure rebuilt. That means that international food aid would remain a requirement during a certain period of time. This would be even more true if normal rainfall does not occur.

40. The third challenge would be how to allocate government expenditure so as to improve growth, inflation, to curb budget deficit and to reduce debt ratios. Here it is worth indicating that peace would mean some gains for government given the expected decrease of military expenditure and the closing down of unefficient state enterprises. In this respect one has nevertheless to keep in mind the possible cession of Eritrea which would mean losses of growth potentials for the Ethiopian economy and therefore the Ethiopian government. It would definitely loss 40 per cent of the country manufacturing potentials plus seaports such as Massawa Tio and Assab. In this case Ethiopia would be cut from the world market. It would just remain with the railway linking Addis Ababa to Djibouti.

41. The fourth challenge would be an employment one. Indeed, soldiers would have to be demobilized in a period during which state enterprises would be closed down at a rate of about 50 (para 25) per cent given increased losses. So employment in the industry sector would reduce (supply shock). Given the industry employment figure (about 90,000 persons in 1984<sup>(27)</sup>) factories closing down and Eritrean cession may increase unemployment drastically. The preceding indicates that increased part of the labour force (amongst which the demobilized soldiers) would normally turn to the black market to get a job. That shows also there would be an income gap to be fulfilled when passing from a war to a peace economy. As such there would be risks for the social stability of the country in a period during which growth would be unstable at least.

42. All the already mentioned challenges should be coped within a climate where private initiatives may reveal and strengthen in such a way to ease the substitution of market regulation for state planning. Then improved growth, trust, desinflation would mean private savings increase. And as such private investment and employment growth. The former is a prerequisite for a market economy. A market economy instead of a command one is the fundamental reform to be implemented in Ethiopia. But this can only be the case gradually not only because urgent needs have to be

---

<sup>27</sup> Last year for which data are available.

encountered but to avoid the disintegration of the economy or more precisely increased number of activities becoming black market ones (as it is the case for several countries of the late Eastern bloc or developing ones trying to apply perestroïkha : the Vietnam one for instance). And also because what Ethiopia needs is a regulation conciling efficiency and justice. Such a functioning pleas for fine tuning which can only be obtained at long run and further with the help of democratic experiments.

43. The preceding given the EC working programme should be set up by establishing priorities among the challenges the Ethiopian government has to cope with. In this respect, it would seem relevant to focus first of all on the agriculture potentials i.e. the quantity and quality of available cultivated areas, related production factors and the way to increase output price at least cost given the government budget deficit and the level of external debt. The focus on agriculture would permit to cope with food shortage, the income–employment problem and the social stability one. It would help to define a tax basis for a sustainable growth. This would improve Public Finance at long run. It is worth indicating that underlying the agriculture crisis is an environment one reducing land yields by 2 per cent per annum. Therefore the focus on agriculture should also be an environment rehabilitation one. Further this pleas for the development of specific macro tools during the time study to account for economic depreciation of natural resource capital<sup>(28)</sup>. These tools which are new..GDP accounting procedures would likely yield measures which would be much more relevant to appreciate Ethiopian future than old national accounts based ones. Just to show the pertinency of these "new" measures let's indicate that in the case of Indonesia (a country where environmental degradation turns to be a land devastating process) depreciation has been calculated for oil, timber and top soils. The outcome was a growth rate of the adjusted GDP for the periode 1971–84 of only 4 per cent compared to unadjusted figure of 7.1 per cent.

---

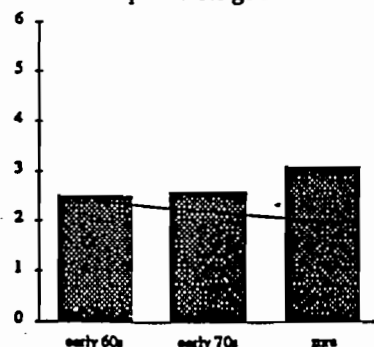
<sup>28</sup> See for instance works done by J.M. Hartwick at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

A N N E X

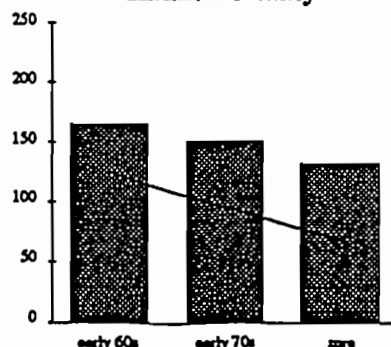
# Social Indicators of Development, 1990

	Unit of measure	25-30 years ago	15-20 years ago	Most recent estimate (mre)	Same region / income group		Next higher income group
					Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income	
<b>HUMAN RESOURCES</b>							
<b>Size, growth, structure of population</b>							
Total population (mre = 1989)	millions	25	33	49	481	2,945	667
14 and under	% of pop.	44.5	44.4	47.4	47.2	35.3	37.9
15-64	% of pop.	53.1	53.0	49.3	50.3	60.1	57.6
Age dependency ratio	unit	0.88	0.89	0.95	0.98	0.65	0.73
Percentage in urban areas	% of pop.	7.6	9.5	12.7	33.1	37.4	59.2
<b>Females per 100 males</b>							
Urban	number	..	107	115	..	..	..
Rural	"	..	96	98	..	..	..
<b>Population growth rate</b>							
Urban	annual %	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.1
Rural	"	5.7	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.6	3.0
Urban/rural growth differential	difference	3.4	2.1	1.8	2.8	5.8	1.9
Projected population: 2000	millions	..	..	70	674	3,620	831
Stationary population	"	..	..	471	..	..	..
<b>Determinants of population growth</b>							
<b>Fertility</b>							
Crude birth rate	per thou. pop.	43.5	43.1	50.5	46.7	29.8	30.0
Total fertility rate	births per woman	5.80	5.92	7.50	6.59	3.80	3.87
Contraceptive prevalence	% of women 15-49	..	..	2.0	..	56.2	..
<b>Child (0-4) / woman (15-49) ratios</b>							
Urban	per 100 women	..	62	57	..	..	..
Rural	"	..	75	85	..	..	..
<b>Mortality</b>							
Crude death rate	per thou. pop.	20.2	19.2	19.2	15.5	9.9	8.1
Infant mortality rate	per thou. live births	165.2	151.4	133.2	106.9	69.3	52.7
Under 5 mortality rate	"	..	..	189.5	157.1	161.0	81.5
Life expectancy at birth: overall	years	42.8	44.1	47.6	51.0	61.9	65.2
female	"	43.3	44.6	49.4	52.7	62.7	67.6
<b>Labor force (15-64)</b>							
Total labor force	millions	13	16	21	194	1,371	244
Agriculture	% of labor force	86.2	82.4	..	..	..	..
Industry	"	5.3	6.9	..	..	..	..
Female	"	40.2	39.7	37.6	37.8	35.9	30.2
<b>Females per 100 males</b>							
Urban	number	..	102	123	..	..	..
Rural	"	..	96	102	..	..	..
<b>Participation rate: overall</b>							
female	% of labor force	47.4	46.4	42.7	41.3	49.5	38.8
male	"	37.8	36.6	31.9	30.4	35.0	22.6
<b>Educational attainment of labor force</b>							
School years completed: overall	years	..	..	..	..	..	..
male	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b>							
Area	thou. sq. km	1,222	1,222	1,222	23,066	36,997	21,088
Density	pop. per sq. km	21	27	38	20	76	30
Agricultural land	% of land area	48.0	48.6	48.3	33.8	36.1	36.9
Agricultural density	pop. per sq. km	43	55	78	58	212	82
Forests and woodland	thou. sq. km	296	286	275	6,819	9,154	6,084
Deforestation rate (net)	annual %	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7
<b>Access to safe water</b>							
Urban	% of pop.	..	8.0	14.0	36.3	..	63.5
Rural	"	..	58.0	69.0	75.7	73.4	77.2
Low-income	"	..	1.0	9.0	24.2	..	46.8

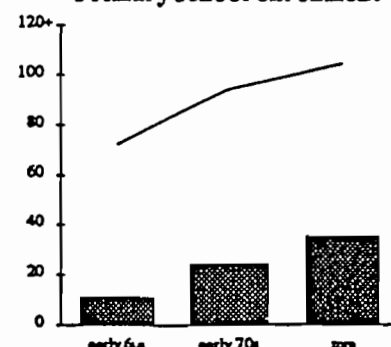
Population growth



Infant mortality



Primary school enrollment



■ Ethiopia — Low-income

	Unit of measure	25-30 years ago	15-20 years ago	Most recent estimate (mre)	Same region / income group		Next higher income group
					Sub-Saharan Africa	Low-income	
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
GNP per capita (mre = 1989)	US\$	50	90	120	330	330	1,320
Total household income							
Share to top 10% of households	% of income	..	..	..	..	..	..
Share to top 20% of households	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Share to bottom 40% of households	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Share to bottom 20% of households	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Poverty</b>							
Absolute poverty income: urban	US\$ per person	..	..	190	..	..	..
rural	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pop. in absolute poverty: urban	% of pop.	..	..	..	..	..	..
rural	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prevalence of malnutrition (under 5)	% of age group	..	..	38.1	..	..	..
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>							
Food	% of GDP	..	..	24.9	..	..	..
Staples	"	..	..	9.5	..	..	..
Meat, fish, milk, cheese, eggs	"	..	..	5.5	..	..	..
Cereal imports	thou. metric tonnes	28	67	609	8,274	27,738	40,386
Food aid in cereals	"	..	87	825	3,796	7,122	7,767
Food production per capita	1979-81=100	109.6	97.6	88.7	92.6	117.8	99.9
Share of agriculture in GDP	% of GDP	57.5	47.8	41.6	33.7	32.8	15.2
Daily caloric supply	calories per person	1,802	1,533	1,658	2,010	2,342	2,741
Daily protein supply	grams per person	59	48	50	48	56	71
Housing	% of GDP	..	..	13.1	..	..	..
Average household size	persons per household	..	5	..	..	..	..
Urban	"	4	4	..	..	..	..
Fixed investment: housing	% of GDP	..	3.9	3.0	..	..	..
Fuel and power	% of GDP	..	..	3.7	..	..	..
Energy consumption per capita	kg of oil equivalent	9.7	14.2	21.2	103.8	323.8	843.7
Households with electricity							
Urban	% of households	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport and communication	% of GDP	..	..	9.3	..	..	..
Population per passenger car	persons	1,063	641	1,055	..	..	30
Fixed investment: transport equipment	% of GDP	..	1.2	1.6	..	..	..
Total road length	km	..	..	43,200	..	..	..
Population per telephone	persons	..	492	328	..	..	17
<b>INVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPITAL</b>							
Medical care	% of GDP	..	..	1.3	..	..	..
Population per: physician	persons	70,191	86,100	77,356	..	1,463	1,551
nurse	"	5,970	..	5,404	..	1,747	..
hospital bed	"	..	3,500	..	..	755	..
Access to health care	% of pop.	..	..	44.0	..	..	..
Immunized (under 12 months): measles	% of age group	..	..	13.0	52.6	43.5	62.9
DPT	"	..	..	16.0	45.7	41.3	65.2
Oral Rehydration Therapy use (under 5)	% of cases	..	..	22.5	18.4	21.6	27.5
Education	% of GDP	..	..	0.4	..	..	..
Gross enrollment ratios							
Primary: total	% of school-age group	11.0	24.0	35.0	66.8	104.3	102.0
female	"	6.0	15.0	28.0	69.7	94.7	101.1
Secondary: total	"	2.0	6.0	15.0	28.5	37.2	51.1
female	"	1.0	4.0	12.0	12.2	28.0	52.4
Tertiary: science/engineering	% of tertiary students	19.0	17.3	19.0	..	..	..
Pupil-teacher ratio: primary	pupils per teacher	41	44	48	41	29	26
secondary	"	21	34	48	33	18	17
Pupils reaching grade 4	% of cohort	..	58.8	48.0	76.4	67.8	..
Repeater rate: primary	% of total enrollment	..	..	0.0	..	..	8.6
Illiteracy rate: overall	% of pop. (age 15+)	..	..	37.6	53.4	43.4	25.4
female	% of females (age 15+)	..	..	..	64.0	56.5	31.6
Newspaper circulation	per thou. pop.	1.3	2.1	1.0	5.2	20.4	78.9

ETHIOPIA

# Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Office, POB 1143, Addis Ababa; tel. 113010.

## Area and Population

### AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	1,251,282*
Population (census of 9 May 1984)*	
Males	21,080,209
Females	21,104,743
Total	42,184,952
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1986	44,927,000
1987	46,184,000
1988	47,882,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1988	38.3

\* 483,123 sq miles.

† Including an estimate for areas not covered by the census.

### ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS (census of 9 May 1984)\*

	Area (sq km)	Population	Density (per sq km)
Arussi	23,674.7	1,662,232	70.2
Bale	127,052.8	1,006,490	7.9
Eritrea	93,679.1	2,614,699	27.9
Gemu Goffa	40,374.8	1,248,033	30.9
Gojam	61,224.3	3,224,851	52.7
Gondar	79,579.4	2,921,124	36.7
Hararge	272,636.9	4,181,167	15.3
Illubabor	46,367.1	963,554	20.8
Kefa (Kaffia)	56,633.6	2,450,468	43.3
Shoa†	85,315.6	9,503,140	111.4
Sidamo	119,760.4	3,790,577	31.7
Tigre	64,921.3	2,409,599	37.1
Wollega	70,481.0	2,477,276	35.1
Wollo	82,143.6	3,642,013	44.3
Assab Administration	27,464.5	89,299	3.3
Total	1,251,281.9	42,184,952	33.7

\* Following the adoption of a new constitution in 1987, the 15 existing regions were replaced by 24 Administrative Regions and five Autonomous Regions.

† Data include the capital, Addis Ababa, which is also a separate Administrative Region (area 222.0 sq km; population 1,412,577).

### PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1984 census)

Addis Ababa (capital)	1,412,577	Dessie	68,848
Asmara	275,355	Harar	62,160
Dire Dawa	98,104	Mekele	61,583
Gondar (incl. Azezo)	80,886	Jimma	60,992
Nazret	76,284	Bahir Dar	54,800
		Akaki	54,146
		Debre Zeit	51,143

### BIRTHS AND DEATHS (official estimates)

Average annual birth rate 46.0 per 1,000 in 1970-81; death rate 18.1 per 1,000 in 1970-81.

### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1980)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	8,164	5,877	14,041
Industry	960	422	1,382
Services	1,547	623	2,170
Total	10,671	6,922	17,593

Source: ILO, *Economically Active Population Estimates and Projections, 1950-2025*.

1984 census: Total labour force 18,492,300 (males 11,243,067; females 7,249,235).

## Agriculture

### PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1986	1987*	1988*
Wheat	826	800	825
Barley	1,041	950	1,050
Maize	1,788	1,530	1,650
Oats	36	20	35
Millet (Dagusa)	188	180	200
Sorghum	1,092	950	1,100
Other cereals	1,112	1,000	1,100
Potatoes*	210	220	230
Yams*	250	230	240
Other roots and tubers*	920	870	900
Dry beans*	33	30	35
Dry peas*	130	120	140
Dry broad beans*	520	480	540
Chick-peas	88	120	130
Lentils	26	50	50
Other pulses*	93	85	85
Sugar cane*	1,600	1,600	1,700
Soybeans	3	6	6
Groundnuts (in shell)*	53	50	50
Castor beans*	12	12	12
Rapeseed	20	23	23
Sesame seed*	37	37	37
Linseed*	31	30	30
Safflower seed*	33	33	33
Cottonseed†	44	44	44
Cotton (lint)†	20	20	20
Vegetables and melons*	557	561	560
Bananas*	75	75	75
Other fruit (excl. melons)*	214	215	215
Tree nuts*	61	61	62
Coffee (green)†	178	179	179
Tobacco (leaves)*	3	3	3
Fibre crops (excl. cotton)*	16	17	17

\* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

## LIVESTOCK (FAO estimates, unless otherwise indicated; '000 head, year ending September)

	1986	1987	1988
Cattle . . . . .	30,000*	30,000*	31,000
Sheep . . . . .	23,000*	23,200	23,400
Goats . . . . .	17,000*	17,300	17,500
Asses . . . . .	3,920	3,925	3,930
Horses . . . . .	1,590	1,600	1,610
Mules . . . . .	1,480	1,490	1,500
Camels . . . . .	1,000*	1,050	1,060
Pigs . . . . .	19	19	19

\* Unofficial estimate.

Poultry (FAO estimates, million): 56 in 1986; 57 in 1987; 57 in 1988.  
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

## LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, unless otherwise indicated; '000 metric tons)

	1986	1987	1988
Beef and veal . . . . .	246	246	255
Mutton and lamb . . . . .	81	82	83
Goats' meat . . . . .	65	66	66
Pig meat . . . . .	1	1	1
Poultry meat . . . . .	72	72	73
Other meat . . . . .	120	124	126
Edible offals . . . . .	97	98	100
Cows' milk . . . . .	780*	800	814
Goats' milk . . . . .	94	95	95
Sheep's milk . . . . .	64	65	66
Butter . . . . .	9.0	9.1	9.2
Hen eggs . . . . .	77.3	78.0	78.7
Honey . . . . .	21.9	22.2	22.5
Wool:			
greasy . . . . .	12.5	12.5	12.6
clean . . . . .	6.5	6.5	6.6
Cattle hides . . . . .	47.3	47.3	48.8
Sheep skins . . . . .	14.6	15.0	14.9
Goat skins . . . . .	13.7	14.0	14.1

\* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook and Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics*.

## Forestry

### ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1985	1986	1987
Sawlogs, etc.* . . . . .	120	120	120
Other industrial wood*. . . . .	1,693	1,693	1,693
Fuel wood . . . . .	36,053	37,105	38,155
Total . . . . .	37,866	38,918	39,968

\* Assumed to be unchanged since 1983.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

### SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1981	1982	1983
Total (including boxboards)	65*	45	45

\* FAO estimate.

1984-87: Annual production as in 1983 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

## Fishing

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, live weight)

	1985	1986	1987
Inland waters . . . . .	3.5	3.5	3.5
Indian Ocean . . . . .	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total catch . . . . .	4.0	4.1	4.0

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

## Mining

(year ending 10 September)

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Gold (kilograms) . . . . .	661.6	918.1	923.0
Platinum (kilograms) . . . . .	0.2	0.1	2.4

## Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons, unless otherwise indicated; year ending 10 September)

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Wheat flour . . . . .	181	195	n.a.
Macaroni . . . . .	18	19	n.a.
Raw sugar . . . . .	180	181	n.a.
Wine ('000 hectolitres) . . . . .	100	104	n.a.
Beer ('000 hectolitres) . . . . .	818	797	n.a.
Soft drinks ('000 hectolitres) . . . . .	755	796	n.a.
Mineral waters ('000 hectolitres) . . . . .	237	245	n.a.
Cigarettes (million) . . . . .	2,229	2,629	n.a.
Cotton yarn . . . . .	9.4	10.6	n.a.
Woven cotton fabrics (million sq metres) . . . . .	78	84	n.a.
Blankets (number) . . . . .	1,274	1,215	n.a.
Woollen carpets ('000 sq metres) . . . . .	28	33	n.a.
Nylon fabrics (million sq metres) . . . . .	5.9	5.7	n.a.
Footwear ('000 pairs) . . . . .	7,682	8,868	n.a.
Soap . . . . .	12.9	15.5	n.a.
Ethyl alcohol ('000 hectolitres) . . . . .	10	13	n.a.
Liquefied petroleum gas . . . . .	5*	6	7
Motor gasoline . . . . .	101	107	122
Distillate fuel oils . . . . .	195	199	215
Residual fuel oils . . . . .	310	311	338
Clay building bricks (million) . . . . .	21	13	n.a.
Quicklime . . . . .	6	8	n.a.
Cement . . . . .	228	270	n.a.
Electric energy (million kWh) . . . . .	750	759	764

\* Provisional.

Source: UN, *Industrial Statistics Yearbook*.

## Finance

### CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units  
100 cents = 1 birr.

#### Denominations

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.  
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 birr.

#### Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 March 1990)

£1 sterling = 3.410 birr;  
US \$1 = 2.070 birr;  
100 birr = £29.32 = \$48.31.

#### Exchange Rate

Fixed at US \$1 = 2.070 birr since February 1973.

### BUDGET ESTIMATES (million birr, year ending 7 July)

Revenue	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Taxation . . . . .	1,685.0	1,853.0	2,098.2
Taxes on income, profits, etc.	646.6	722.0	860.5
Taxes on property . . . . .	42.0	44.4	46.2
Value-added tax . . . . .	173.4	190.2	219.5
Excises . . . . .	353.5	373.7	409.3
Import duties, etc. . . . .	275.9	268.8	387.1
Export duties . . . . .	172.8	263.0	153.7
Stamp duties . . . . .	13.9	14.5	16.4
Property income . . . . .	395.9	538.4	491.9
Administrative fees and charges, etc. . . . .	79.2	46.6	50.8
Capital revenue . . . . .	92.5	73.2	74.3
<b>Total revenue . . . . .</b>	<b>2,266.0</b>	<b>2,730.4</b>	<b>2,847.8</b>

Expenditure	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
General public services and defence . . . . .	1,056.6	993.0	1,166.7
Public order and safety . . . . .	165.7	166.9	173.4
Education . . . . .	364.4	381.0	413.7
Health . . . . .	114.7	122.1	139.3
Social security and welfare . . . . .	200.2	209.6	201.8
Housing . . . . .	118.0	134.0	160.8
Other community and social services . . . . .	38.8	115.4	49.4
Economic services . . . . .	823.0	1,125.2	1,178.7
Fuel and energy . . . . .	112.1	221.0	213.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing . . . . .	310.5	486.2	422.4
Mining, manufacturing and construction . . . . .	155.0	167.3	230.0
Transportation and communication . . . . .	203.9	211.7	252.6
Other expenditure . . . . .	827.8	690.3	428.3
<b>Total expenditure . . . . .</b>	<b>3,709.2</b>	<b>3,940.5</b>	<b>3,912.1</b>

### NATIONAL BANK RESERVES (US \$ million at 31 December)

	1987	1988	1989
Gold* . . . . .	21.3	21.3	17.3
IMF special drawing rights . . . . .	1.7	—	0.1
Foreign exchange . . . . .	121.0	64.2	46.1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>63.5</b>

\* Valued at US \$102 per troy ounce.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

### MONEY SUPPLY (million birr at 31 December)

	1987	1988	1989
Currency outside banks . . . . .	1,744	1,962	2,200
Demand deposits at commercial banks . . . . .	1,597	1,759	1,900
<b>Total money . . . . .</b>	<b>3,341</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>4,100</b>

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

### COST OF LIVING (General Index of Retail Prices for Addis Ababa, excluding rent; base: 1980 = 100)

	1985	1986	1987
Food . . . . .	155.3	131.6	120.0
Fuel, light and soap* . . . . .	128.2	137.6	150.0
Clothing . . . . .	97.2	99.0	130.0
<b>All items (incl. others) . . . . .</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>120.0</b>

\* Including certain kitchen utensils.

1988: Food 133.4; All items 135.8.

Source: ILO, mainly *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.

### NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million birr at current prices, year ending 7 July)

#### Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
Government final consumption expenditure . . . . .	2,164	2,775	3,000
Private final consumption expenditure* . . . . .	8,650	8,204	8,900
Gross fixed capital formation . . . . .	1,633	1,805	1,700
<b>Total domestic expenditure . . . . .</b>	<b>12,447</b>	<b>12,784</b>	<b>13,600</b>
Exports of goods and services . . . . .	1,289	1,353	1,400
Less imports of goods and services . . . . .	2,541	2,598	2,800
<b>GDP in purchasers' values . . . . .</b>	<b>11,196</b>	<b>11,539</b>	<b>12,200</b>

\* Including increase in stocks. The figures are obtained as residual.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

#### Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing . . . . .	4,070.2	3,915.8	4,254.1
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	12.3	15.1	17.0
Manufacturing . . . . .	1,009.2	1,023.0	1,072.0
Electricity, gas and water . . . . .	67.6	73.6	100.0
Construction . . . . .	387.3	374.5	357.0
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	997.5	962.1	1,030.0
Transport, storage and communications . . . . .	564.9	614.0	710.0
Finance, insurance and real estate* . . . . .	510.4	542.9	577.0
Public administration and defence . . . . .	750.9	770.0	751.0
Other community, social and personal services† . . . . .	503.1	539.9	552.0
Other services . . . . .	70.1	70.8	71.0
<b>GDP at factor cost . . . . .</b>	<b>8,943.5</b>	<b>8,901.7</b>	<b>9,707.0</b>
Indirect taxes, less subsidies . . . . .	1,057.5	979.1	1,096.0
<b>GDP in purchasers' values . . . . .</b>	<b>10,000.1</b>	<b>9,880.8</b>	<b>10,803.0</b>

\* Including imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings.  
† Including restaurants, hotels and business services.

Source: UN, *National Accounts Statistics*.



**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US \$ million)**

	1986	1987	1988
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	477.1	355.2	429.3
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-932.6	-932.7	-956.0
Trade balance	-455.4	-577.4	-526.7
Exports of services	277.9	318.7	275.7
Imports of services	-332.9	-366.4	-415.8
Balance on goods and services	-510.4	-625.1	-666.8
Private unrequited transfers (net)	69.4	129.6	180.5
Government unrequited transfers (net)	113.7	278.0	261.6
Current balance	-327.3	-217.5	-224.6
Long-term capital (net)	240.6	292.8	292.9
Short-term capital (net)	-1.0	-	6.8
Net errors and omissions	201.6	-182.7	-97.3
Total (net monetary movements)	113.9	-107.4	-22.3
Valuation changes (net)	-9.4	-11.4	3.9
Exceptional financing	-	0.4	-
Changes in reserves	104.5	-118.4	-18.4

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

## External Trade

**PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES**  
 (distribution by SITC, US \$ '000)

Imports c.i.f.	1983	1984	1985
Food and live animals	103,814	82,909	241,820
Dairy products and birds' eggs	n.a.	11,028	33,066
Milk and cream	n.a.	9,926	28,769
Preserved milk and cream	n.a.	9,926	28,765
Dried milk with up to 1.5% fat content	n.a.	8,911	24,421
Cereals and cereal preparations	n.a.	59,104	186,778
Wheat and meslin (unmilled)	n.a.	38,575	77,427
Wheat, etc., meal or flour	n.a.	6,561	65,541
Flour of wheat or meslin	n.a.	5,461	33,363
Wheat meal and groats	n.a.	1,099	32,178
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	n.a.	20,901	32,651
Textile fibres and waste	n.a.	9,547	24,120
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	n.a.	174,150	146,292
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	n.a.	174,107	146,288
Crude petroleum oils, etc.	160,521	146,453	133,488
Refined petroleum products	16,192	26,413	11,681
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	n.a.	11,773	47,867
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	n.a.	6,363	44,208
Soft fixed vegetable oils	n.a.	4,111	22,133
Soya bean oil	n.a.	3,484	20,615
Other fixed vegetable oils	n.a.	2,252	22,075
Chemicals and related products	75,368	99,503	72,673
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	22,413	24,266	22,847
Medicaments	n.a.	22,108	21,988
Basic manufactures	123,321	140,198	133,232
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	10,600	12,443	20,968
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	22,237	17,971	25,878
Iron and steel	n.a.	41,284	29,964
Metal structures and parts	n.a.	20,089	13,445

Imports c.i.f.	1983	1984	1985
Machinery and transport equipment	300,159	373,947	284,147
Machinery specialized for particular industries	n.a.	91,927	64,311
General industrial machinery, equipment and parts	n.a.	21,290	21,715
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	n.a.	41,937	34,764
Road vehicles and parts*	92,117	92,540	116,618
Motor vehicles for goods transport, etc.	n.a.	35,988	53,753
Goods vehicles (lorries and trucks)	n.a.	31,060	49,474
Parts and accessories for cars, buses, lorries, etc.*	n.a.	32,686	29,913
Other transport equipment*	n.a.	110,025	23,279
Aircraft, etc., and parts*	n.a.	107,201	21,697
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	n.a.	29,735	25,851
Total (incl. others)	876,003	942,563	988,620

\* Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

Source: UN, *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*.

Exports f.o.b.	1983	1984	1985
Food and live animals	n.a.	299,377	235,022
Live animals for food	8,448	5,831	9,170
Vegetables and fruit	n.a.	11,483	8,692
Fresh or simply preserved vegetables	13,185	10,552	7,054
Dried leguminous vegetables	11,676	8,008	4,769
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	n.a.	265,651	209,783
Coffee and coffee substitutes	251,176	263,627	209,045
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	n.a.	79,187	64,675
Hides and skins	n.a.	46,732	53,720
Raw hides and skins (excl. furs)	40,637	46,751	53,718
Raw bovine and equine hides	n.a.	8,819	9,376
Goatskins	n.a.	8,981	12,172
Sheepskins with wool	n.a.	28,951	32,094
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	n.a.	8,067	4,484
Seeds for soft fixed oils	11,400	7,696	4,401
Vegetable materials used in pharmacy	13,638	15,466	2,003
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	n.a.	30,846	33,146
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	n.a.	30,846	33,146
Refined petroleum products	n.a.	30,846	33,146
Residual fuel oils	n.a.	30,846	33,146
Total (incl. others)*	402,082	417,188	337,783

\* Excluding platinum.

Source: UN, *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*.

1986 (million birr): Imports: Total 2,280.4; Exports: Coffee 725.6;

Hides and skins 109.9; Total (incl. others) 941.6.

1987 (million birr): Imports: Total 2,205.9; Exports: Coffee 414.0;

Hides and skins 123.7; Total (incl. others) 735.2.

1988 (million birr): Imports: Total 2,336.2; Exports: Coffee 513.4;

Hides and skins 129.3; Total (incl. others) 888.6.

(Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

## PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS ('000 birr)

Imports	1983	1984	1985
China, People's Rep.	8,775	8,213	8,118
France	51,494	64,231	66,524
German Dem. Rep.	39,086	31,724	29,080
Germany, Fed. Rep.	179,419	201,346	203,791
India	8,098	9,587	9,224
Italy	243,045	190,418	164,184
Japan	168,147	126,042	123,638
Kenya	9,757	9,394	8,098
Korea, Rep.	46,257	20,172	51,378
Netherlands	51,879	37,571	58,201
Saudi Arabia	18,002	9,994	18,142
Sweden	36,108	25,976	63,163
Switzerland	38,798	42,401	40,698
USSR	379,063	452,996	356,339
United Kingdom	137,638	124,589	178,300
USA	83,192	298,219	330,469
Total (incl. others)	1,813,325	1,951,104	2,046,443

Source: Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce.

Exports	1983	1984	1985
Djibouti	65,363	59,856	25,274
Egypt	6	1	2,908
France	63,320	43,720	26,335
Germany, Fed. Rep.	137,809	155,688	129,099
Italy	62,184	63,696	53,809
Japan	62,805	64,510	71,720
Netherlands	16,476	17,471	92,266
Saudi Arabia	47,931	36,440	25,609
Sudan	1,525	10,337	12,690
USSR	3,684	39,074	36,872
United Kingdom	13,435	20,055	22,185
USA	169,665	167,802	73,317
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep.	54,893	49,679	56,819
Yugoslavia	2,204	2,012	3,452
Total (incl. others)	832,973	863,579	698,712

## Transport

### RAILWAYS (traffic)\*

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Addis Ababa-Djibouti:			
Passenger-km ('000)	307,000	360,000	268,000
Freight ('000 net ton-km)	108,000	122,000	117,000

\* Excluding Eritrea but including traffic on the portion of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa line which runs through the Republic of Djibouti.

### ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1986	1987	1988
Cars	35,556	30,212	41,512
Buses and coaches	2,792	4,542	4,465
Goods vehicles	7,919	6,368	12,619
Motorcycles and scooters	1,261	1,516	1,697
Total	47,528	42,638	60,293

Source: IRF, *World Road Statistics*.

## SHIPPING (Ports of Assab and Massawa, year ending 7 July)

	1981/82*	1982/83	1983/84
Vessels entered ('000 net reg. tons)	2,681	2,961	3,021
Goods loaded ('000 metric tons)	625	650	711
Goods unloaded ('000 metric tons)	1,753	1,856	1,951

\* Provisional figures.

## CIVIL AVIATION (traffic on scheduled services)

	1983	1984*	1985
Kilometres flown (million)	14.9	14.6	16.7
Passengers carried ('000)	346	399	471
Passenger-km (million)	767	858	1,016
Freight ton-km (million)	24.5	43.8	66.4

\* Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

## Tourism

	1984	1985	1986
Tourist arrivals ('000)	60	61	50

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

## Communications Media

	1982	1983	1984
Telephones ('000 in use)	101	110	110
Radio receivers ('000 in use)	3,000	3,000	3,000
Television receivers ('000 in use)	45	45	50
Book production: titles*	n.a.	457	349
Daily newspapers:			
Number	3	3	3
Average circulation ('000 copies)	40	n.a.	40
Non-daily newspapers:			
Number	4	n.a.	4
Average circulation ('000 copies)	39	n.a.	40
Other periodicals:			
Number	n.a.	n.a.	3
Average circulation ('000 copies)	n.a.	n.a.	17

\* Including pamphlets (214 in 1983; 157 in 1984).

1987: Book production 335 titles.

Source: mainly UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*.

## Education

	Teachers		Pupil/Students	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
Pre-primary	1,622	1,900	74,107	87,000
Primary	56,684	58,400	2,736,517	2,884,000
Secondary: general	16,987	18,580	742,351	842,700
Vocational	n.a.	n.a.	5,859	n.a.
Universities	1,022	1,098	23,633	22,701
Other higher	337	297	6,577	6,532

Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*.

**Paid employment in manufacturing by industry (major groups)  
(ISIC code - Thousand)**

Country - ISIC code (a) Pays - Code CITI (a) País - Clave CIU (a)	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>Ethiopia <sup>1</sup> (III) <sup>2</sup></b>										
<i>Total <sup>3</sup></i>										
311-312	10.557	15.850	15.224	15.502	16.547	16.664	16.551	...	...	...
313	4.605	5.141	5.564	6.194	7.143	6.936	6.896	...	...	...
314	0.706	0.761	0.794	0.849	1.289	1.719	1.854	...	...	...
321	28.645	28.510	29.305	30.012	31.604	32.206	36.389	...	...	...
322	1.313	2.107	2.148	2.293	2.459	2.587	3.139	...	...	...
323	1.806	1.963	2.000	2.066	2.122	2.184	2.594	...	...	...
324	1.843	2.148	2.344	2.471	2.531	2.504	2.479	...	...	...
331	3.823	4.387	4.198	4.286	2.127	1.948	1.682	...	...	...
332	0.616	0.878	1.042	0.951	0.939	0.990	0.940	...	...	...
341	0.852	0.894	1.417	1.396	0.900	0.982	1.156	...	...	...
342	1.861	2.047	2.302	2.380	2.496	2.587	2.739	...	...	...
351	0.101	0.124	0.136	0.255	0.256	0.245	0.294	...	...	...
352	1.333	1.436	1.618	1.796	1.758	1.896	2.488	...	...	...
353	0.819	0.982	0.914	1.039	1.038	0.976	1.070	...	...	...
355	1.087	1.217	1.328	1.347	1.494	1.543	1.629	...	...	...
356	0.932	0.991	1.056	1.153	1.226	1.299	1.413	...	...	...
362	0.504	0.399	0.421	0.407	0.749	0.812	0.762	...	...	...
369	2.705	2.864	2.755	2.587	2.761	2.821	3.170	...	...	...
371	0.524	0.552	0.642	0.681	0.709	0.758	0.752	...	...	...
381	1.185	1.371	1.328	1.353	1.590	1.632	1.631	...	...	...
383	0.041	0.072	0.075	0.073	0.080	0.088	0.094	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.858</b>	<b>74.694 <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>76.611</b>	<b>79.091</b>	<b>81.818</b>	<b>83.377</b>	<b>89.722</b>	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> Establishments with ten or more persons employed.

<sup>2</sup> Employees. <sup>3</sup> Year ending in June of the year indicated.

**Unemployment : General level  
(Nbers : 000' and rates : %)**

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>Ethiopia <sup>1</sup> (III.1)</b>									
<b>Total</b>	230.60	86.06	61.61	57.69	57.21	54.69	56.37	52.59	58.24
<b>Males - Hom.</b>	97.19	43.19	38.27	35.19	36.05	33.17	33.26	30.65	37.91
<b>Fem. - Muj.</b>	133.41	42.87	23.34	22.50	21.16	21.52	23.11	21.94	20.33

<sup>1</sup> Persons aged 18 to 55 years.

**Unemployment : By sex and age group (Nbers : thousands)**

	Males			Females			
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	
<b>Ethiopia (III.1)</b>							
18-19		12.915	10.783	10.132	12.387	11.123	10.699
20-24		14.311	13.102	22.163	8.308	8.008	8.170
25-44		5.896	5.949	5.187	2.356	2.550	1.405
45-55		0.142	0.815	0.428	0.058	0.264	0.052
<b>Total</b>		<b>33.264</b>	<b>30.649</b>	<b>37.910</b>	<b>23.109</b>	<b>21.945</b>	<b>20.326</b>

# Ethiopie

644	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>Taux d'intérêt</b>															
Taux d'escompte..... 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taux des bons du Trésor..... 60c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taux sur dépôts..... 60l	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taux prêteur..... 60p	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rendement des obligations d'Etat..... 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Prix</b>															
Prix à la consommation..... 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,2 <sup>e</sup>	24,9	25,1	25,1	25,5	28,1	28,2	26,5	28,9	31,3
<b>Transactions internationales</b>															
<b>Exportations..... 70</b>	192,6	188,7	199,6	223,4	262,5	289,8	277,5	252,7	266,0	298,1	305,9	314,4	384,1	502,4	556,2
Café..... 70e	94,4	93,9	107,2	110,9	158,9	188,4	156,0	139,5	153,3	174,0	181,3	175,2	182,5	189,8	151,9
Cuir et peaux..... 70p	19,3	25,1	24,8	23,5	22,0	23,5	35,7	29,8	24,9	29,2	24,5	25,7	47,6	68,6	47,1
<b>Importations, caf..... 71</b>	219,3	235,6	257,3	276,1	307,6	375,7	404,3	357,7	432,5	388,3	429,1	469,6	435,6	448,2	586,0
Pétrole..... 71a	.....	.....	22,8	18,4	23,5	23,3	26,3	31,1	42,3	44,2	52,4	70,3	60,4	72,2	177,9
Pétrole brut..... 71aa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,6	16,5	19,0	26,7	24,7	30,3	76,2
<b>Importations, fob..... 71.v</b>	185,8	199,7	218,1	234,0	260,7	318,4	342,6	303,1	367,3	326,3	360,6	394,6	366,1	376,2	487,9
<b>Volume des exportations..... 72</b>	77,0	88,7	199,1	114,7	115,0	125,5	114,6	115,3	120,8	129,5	111,6	127,5	150,9	165,3	137,7
Café..... 72e	75	82	92	98	103	129	110	109	119	130	104	119	121	112	82
Cuir et peaux..... 72p	78	86	75	87	83	85	110	71	89	109	89	95	125	118	95
<b>Balance des paiements</b>															
<b>Transactions courantes, n.i.a..... 77a.d</b>	-7,6	-11,7	-14,7	-21,3	-11,2	-17,0	-32,6	-33,0	-34,7	-10,3	-32,2	-45,2	8,1	75,3	55,4
Marchandises : exportations fob..... 77aa.d	76,6	78,7	82,5	89,3	105,2	116,7	112,3	101,1	106,4	119,0	122,3	126,4	165,6	239,0	266,7
Marchandises : importations fob..... 77ab.d	-75,6	-82,2	-88,1	-96,7	-108,7	-132,4	-142,3	-125,9	-146,9	-130,5	-144,3	-158,9	-157,8	-178,8	-249,7
Bal. com., 77aad+77abd..... 77ac.d	1,0	-3,5	-5,6	-7,4	-3,5	-15,7	-30,0	-24,8	-40,5	-11,5	-22,0	-32,5	7,8	60,2	17,1
Autr. biens, serv., revenus : crédit..... 77ad.d	15,7	19,2	29,1	28,8	35,7	44,1	52,5	52,3	58,2	60,8	63,0	68,0	81,6	108,7	123,6
Autr. biens, serv., revenus : débit..... 77ae.d	-29,5	-37,6	-48,6	-47,7	-50,2	-58,5	-67,0	-66,9	-64,2	-70,8	-81,2	-89,9	-98,9	-119,1	-137,1
Transferts priv. sans contrep..... 77af.d	-3,3	-2,8	-3,1	-2,0	-1,0	0,6	0,1	-4,0	-2,4	-3,0	-2,6	-1,8	2,8	11,3	18,2
Transf. offic. sans contrep. n.i.a..... 77ag.d	8,5	13,0	13,5	7,0	7,8	12,5	11,8	10,4	14,2	14,2	10,6	10,9	14,8	14,2	33,7
Investissements directs..... 77ba.d	9,5	5,9	5,3	14,2	12,1	10,8	10,6	5,8	4,8	2,7	3,9	5,7	9,7	30,9	28,9
Investissem. portefeuille, n.i.a..... 77bb.d	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Autr. capitaux long terme, n.i.a..... 77bc.d	8,5	5,4	24,0	12,6	3,1	17,6	21,0	11,2	26,1	14,8	12,6	30,6	22,5	22,5	22,0
Total, 77a.d+77ba.d à 77bc.d..... 77c.d	10,4	-0,4	14,6	5,5	4,0	11,4	-1,0	-16,0	-3,8	7,2	-15,7	-8,9	40,3	128,8	106,3
Autres capitaux crt. terme, n.i.a..... 77d.d	-5,8	2,4	-1,8	-2,9	4,6	2,4	0,4	-2,2	5,3	-5,0	14,8	5,1	-3,4	-12,4	-8,8
Erreurs et omissions nettes..... 77e.d	1,0	-0,9	-3,8	-2,2	2,0	1,2	-0,2	-1,6	4,1	0,7	-2,2	-2,1	-5,7	-10,7	-7,8
Total, lignes 77c.d à 77e.d..... 77f.d	5,6	1,1	9,0	0,4	10,6	15,0	-0,8	-19,8	5,6	2,9	-3,1	-5,9	31,2	105,6	89,7
Or-contrep. monétis/démonétis..... 78a.d	-0,2	.....	.....	.....	0,2	0,6	0,6	1,8	3,6	1,3	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,1
Contrepart. allocation de DTS..... 78b.d	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contrepart. des réévaluations..... 78c.d	0,3	-0,1	.....	0,4	0,1	0,6	1,6	.....	0,1	-0,1	.....	3,4	0,3	8,6	3,4
Total, lignes 77f.d à 78c.d..... 78d.d	5,7	1,0	9,0	0,8	10,9	16,2	1,4	-18,0	9,3	4,1	-2,5	-2,1	31,9	114,5	93,2
Financement exceptionnel..... 79a.d	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engagem. = réserves de l'étranger..... 79b.d	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Réserves - variation totale..... 79c.d	-5,7	-1,0	-9,0	-0,8	-10,9	-16,2	-1,4	18,0	-9,3	-4,1	2,5	2,1	-31,9	-114,5	-93,2
<b>Finances publiques</b>															
<b>Déficit ( - ) ou excédent..... 80</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	-24,9	-6,5	-38,4	-24,2	-52,0	-30,0	-46,8	-51,0	-64,2	-49,2	-43,8
Recettes..... 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	268,1	294,5	322,8	355,1	357,7	390,4	426,8	466,0	494,1	561,0	619,7
Dons reçus..... 81z	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,7	87,9	104,7	91,9	87,5	85,2	88,0	93,4	192,9	91,7	97,5
Dépenses..... 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	345,8	388,8	468,6	477,7	503,8	506,6	550,4	603,8	1647,9	678,6	733,0
Prêts moins recouvrements..... 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	0,9	0,1	-2,7	-6,5	-6,6	-1,0	11,2	6,6	13,3	23,3	28,4
<b>Financement</b>															
Emprunts nets : intérieurs..... 84a	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,4	11,1	0,5	6,0	29,3	11,7	26,7	13,0	120,3	-0,7	8,1
extérieurs..... 85a	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,9	.....	34,0	9,7	6,1	-0,4	27,3	39,8	144,1	39,8	46,9
Utilisation soldes de trésorerie..... 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	-0,4	-4,7	3,9	8,7	16,5	18,8	-7,2	-1,7	1,-0,2	10,1	-11,7
Dettes : intérieure..... 88a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205,7	225,9	237,1
extérieure..... 89a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305,7	335,4	410,0
<b>Comptabilité nationale</b>															
<b>Exportations de biens et services..... 90c</b>	.....	237	272	281	346	390	398	376	399	400	489	469	491	654	828
<b>Consommation publique..... 91f</b>	.....	187	199	256	283	336	376	384	403	411	443	461	508	538	586
<b>Formation brute de capital..... 93</b>	.....	294	317	337	353	399	448	511	538	544	512	554	603	569	549
<b>Consommation privée..... 96f</b>	.....	1 983	2 074	2 118	2 321	2 588	2 658	2 787	2 969	3 188	3 519	3 782	3 720	3 797	4 244
<b>Importations de biens et services..... 98c</b>	.....	-269	-328	-334	-375	-456	-497	-455	-473	-487	-504	-556	-578	-552	-655
<b>Produit intérieur brut..... 99b</b>	2 306	2 434	2 534	2 657	2 927	3 258	3 383	3 604	3 837	4 056	4 461	4 710	4 744	5 006	5 557
<b>Rev net/prmts nets ( - ) fact de l'étr..... 98.n</b>	.....	-18	-10	-14	-16	-9	-13	-17	-22	-20	-20	-19	-29	-47	-36
<b>Dépense nationale brute = PNB..... 99a</b>	.....	2 416	2 524	2 643	2 911	3 249	3 370	3 587	3 815	4 036	4 441	4 691	4 715	4 958	5 515
<b>Population..... 99z</b>	120,70	21,05 <sup>e</sup>	21,32 <sup>e</sup>	21,59 <sup>e</sup>	21,88 <sup>e</sup>	22,17 <sup>e</sup>	22,49 <sup>e</sup>	22,87	23,44	24,02	24,63	25,25	25,89	26,19	26,78

**Liquidité internationale:** I A partir de 1963, les données de la ligne 1d.d se rapportent à la Banque Nationale d'Ethiopie. De 1960 à 1972, elles ont trait à la Banque d'Etat et comprennent des soldes qui, en 1963, ont été transférés à la Banque commerciale d'Ethiopie (ligne 7a.d). Les données antérieures à 1960 se rapportent à l'ensemble du système monétaire.

**Autorités monétaires:** I En 1963, les services de l'émission et des opérations bancaires de la Banque d'Etat ont été transférés respectivement à la Banque nationale d'Ethiopie et à la Banque commerciale d'Ethiopie. Avant cette date, la section 10 comprenait tous les avoirs et engagements de la Banque d'Etat. En 1963, la classification sectorielle des données du système bancaire a été aussi sensiblement améliorée.

**Banques créatrices de monnaie:** I Voir la note relative à la section 10. I A partir de décembre 1979, les prêts et avances des banques commerciales sont divisés en Créances sur les organismes publics (ligne 22bx), Créances sur le secteur privé (ligne 22d) et Créances sur les autres institutions financières (ligne 22f). Auparavant, ces prêts et avances figuraient tous à la ligne 22d. I En juillet 1980, l'Addis Bank a fusionné avec la Banque commerciale d'Ethiopie et, depuis lors, en raison de la

reclassification des données, les séries chronologiques de SFI : Dépôt à vue (ligne 24), Autres postes (net) (ligne 27r), Monnaie (ligne 34) et Autres postes (net) (ligne 37r) ont été révisées. I A partir d'août 1981, les données révisées n'englobent pas l'agence de la Banque commerciale d'Ethiopie établie à Djibouti.

**Situation monétaire:** I Les données antérieures à 1960 ne se rapportent qu'à l'ensemble du système monétaire. I Voir les notes de sections 10 et 20.

**Finances publiques:** I A partir de 1972, outre les opérations budgétaires, les données couvrent certaines opérations extrabudgétaires. I A partir de 1982, les données se rapportent uniquement à l'administration centrale.

**Population:** I Les estimations des Nations Unies portant sur les années autres que celle du recensement ont été révisées, pour toutes les années, en fonction de la différence observée entre les résultats du recensement et l'estimation initiale qui en avait été faite pour l'année du recensement.

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	
<b>Pourcentage annuel</b>															<b>Taux d'intérêt</b>
....	....	....	2,03	2,02	2,80	2,80	3,00	3,00	3,00	6,00	6,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	Taux d'escompte..... 60
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	Taux des bons du Trésor..... 60c
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,50	6,35	6,70	6,70	6,70	Taux sur dépôts..... 60i
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,25	6,00	6,00	6,00	Taux prêteur..... 60p
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	Rendement des obligations d'Etat..... 61
<b>moyennes sur la période</b>															<b>Prix</b>
33,4	42,9	50,1	57,2	66,4	69,4	73,7	78,0	77,5	84,0	100,0	90,2	88,0	94,2	101,5	Prix à la consommation..... 64
<b>Millions de birr</b>															<b>Transactions internationales</b>
497,8	580,6	689,0	633,6	864,3	878,8	805,1	835,5	833,3	862,7	689,4	941,6	735,2	888,6	....	Exportations..... 70
152,7	324,6	519,3	502,3	592,7	563,7	469,9	511,8	521,4	545,7	432,7	725,6	414,0	513,4	....	Café..... 70e
34,5	55,4	47,7	66,3	141,3	108,0	98,3	84,5	83,9	96,3	103,6	109,9	123,7	129,3	....	Cuirs et peaux..... 70p
647,9	729,5	727,8	942,7	1 174,6	1 494,7	1 528,9	1 627,8	1 813,3	1 921,4	2 056,4	2 280,4	2 205,9	2 336,2	....	Importations, cal..... 71
258,5	224,0	163,0	129,3	228,1	369,5	354,0	393,5	366,6	370,4	289,4	223,9	219,0	215,8	....	Importations, fob..... 71a
116,8	113,1	123,0	122,2	194,4	262,5	336,4	357,8	332,3	313,2	262,9	163,7	183,3	182,2	....	Pétrole brut..... 71aa
534,7	591,5	580,5	787,6	982,1	1 270,6	1 304,9	1 397,3	1 534,2	1 631,1	1 733,9	1 922,8	1 859,9	1 969,8	....	Importations, fob..... 71.v
<b>1985=100</b>															<b>Volume des exportations..... 72</b>
123,5	120,0	88,1	96,8	148,0	108,0	110,1	117,7	127,0	124,7	100,0	....	....	....	....	Café..... 72e
85	100	71	98	128	112	126	123	137	128	100	109	108	125	....	Cuirs et peaux..... 72p
76	92	101	95	133	93	108	91	52	75	100	88	109	97	....	
<b>le signe moins indique un débit</b>															<b>Balance des paiements</b>
-46,4	-27,6	-84,0	-112,7	-92,0	-226,7	-250,0	-195,2	-170,4	-130,4	105,9 <sup>p</sup>	-327,3	-217,5	-224,6	....	Transactions courantes, n.i.a..... 77a.d
237,6	278,2	333,3	306,2	430,3	419,3	374,1	402,8	402,6	416,8	332,9	477,1	355,2	429,3	....	Marchandises : exportations fob..... 77aad
-281,2	-337,2	-417,0	-436,5	-522,9	-649,6	-629,8	-675,2	-740,0	-798,4	-840,5	-932,6	-932,7	-956,0	....	Marchandises : importations fob..... 77abd
-43,6	-59,0	-83,7	-130,3	-92,5	-230,3	-255,7	-272,4	-337,3	-381,5	-507,7	-455,4	-577,4	-526,7	....	Bal. com. 77aad + 77abd..... 77acd
111,7	113,0	103,2	97,5	106,8	153,5	157,1	176,5	169,6	210,3	313,6	277,9	318,7	275,7	....	Autr. biens, serv., revenus : crédit..... 77add
-154,3	-144,4	-158,6	-163,7	-187,8	-221,8	-219,9	-239,8	-252,9	-290,1	-310,6	-332,9	-366,4	-415,8	....	Autr. biens, serv., revenus : débit..... 77aed
14,4	21,7	14,1	19,4	20,7	18,2	23,7	38,1	92,1	144,9	212,9	69,4	129,6	180,5	....	Transferts priv. sans contrep..... 77afd
25,4	41,1	41,0	64,3	60,7	53,7	44,8	102,4	158,1	186,1	397,7	113,7	278,0	261,6	....	Transf. offic. sans contrep. n.i.a..... 77agd
19,3	4,3	5,8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Investissements directs..... 77bad
50,4	61,1	29,8	11,2	77,8	48,4	242,3	69,5	207,4	194,6	175,2	240,6	292,8	292,9	....	Investissem. portefeuille, n.i.a..... 77bbd
23,3	37,8	-48,4	-101,4	-14,3	-178,3	-7,7	-125,7	37,1	64,2	281,1	-86,7	75,3	68,2	....	Autr. capitaux long terme, n.i.a..... 77bcd
-5,1	-11,5	-17,9	-30,1	-35,0	99,0	123,3	39,5	-35,9	29,6	49,8	-1,0	....	6,8	....	Total 77a.d + 77bad à 77bcd..... 77c.d
-13,0	-12,7	3,3	29,2	19,5	-33,4	-7,5	10,8	-54,1	-150,6	-168,8	201,6	-182,8	-97,2	....	Autres capitaux crt. terme, n.i.a..... 77d.d
5,2	13,5	-63,0	-102,4	-29,8	-112,7	108,1	-75,4	-53,0	-56,8	162,2	113,9	-107,4	-22,3	....	Erreurs et omissions nettes..... 77e.d
....	0,2	0,5	....	....	12,6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Total lignes 77c.d à 77e.d..... 77f.d
....	....	....	....	4,8	5,0	4,7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Or-contrap.monétis/démonétis..... 78a.d
0,1	3,1	0,7	0,9	-0,1	-21,0	21,3	1,0	8,7	5,7	-11,6	-9,4	-32,7	3,9	....	Contrepart.allocation de DTS..... 78b.d
5,3	16,8	-61,9	-101,5	-25,1	-116,1	134,0	-74,4	-44,3	-51,2	150,6	104,5	-140,1	-18,4	....	Contrepart. des réévaluations..... 78c.d
....	....	....	14,1	10,6	10,9	0,2	....	0,1	1,2	....	....	0,4	....	....	Total lignes 77f.d à 78c.d..... 78d.d
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Financement exceptionnel..... 79a.d
-5,3	-16,8	61,9	87,5	14,5	105,2	-134,2	74,4	44,2	50,0	-150,6	-104,5	139,7	18,4	....	Engagem=réserve de l'étranger..... 79b.d
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Réserve - variation totale..... 79c.d
<b>année se terminant au 7 juillet</b>															<b>Finances publiques</b>
-226,2	-325,1	-232,5	-421,9	-254,5	-380,5	-334,2	-491,5	-1 352,3 <sup>p</sup>	-621,5 <sup>p</sup>	-868,8 <sup>p</sup>	-813,1 <sup>p</sup>	-754,9 <sup>p</sup>	-829,9 <sup>p</sup>	....	Déficit (-) ou excédent..... 80
710,4	777,9	1 013,7	1 184,3	1 410,1	1 597,1	1 791,7	1 865,3	2 158,4 <sup>p</sup>	2 283,2 <sup>p</sup>	2 266,0 <sup>p</sup>	2 730,4 <sup>p</sup>	2 847,8 <sup>p</sup>	3 377,7 <sup>p</sup>	....	Recettes..... 81
96,1	77,2	82,6	71,8	194,5	174,1	190,4	261,6 <sup>p</sup>	259,3 <sup>p</sup>	253,7 <sup>p</sup>	631,3 <sup>p</sup>	443,1 <sup>p</sup>	322,0 <sup>p</sup>	274,4 <sup>p</sup>	....	Dons reçus..... 81z
985,4	1 144,5	1 320,0	1 664,1	1 858,3	2 162,1	2 323,7	2 625,9	3 390,0 <sup>p</sup>	3 107,6 <sup>p</sup>	3 709,2 <sup>p</sup>	3 940,5 <sup>p</sup>	3 912,1 <sup>p</sup>	4 482,0 <sup>p</sup>	....	Dépenses..... 82
47,3	35,7	8,8	13,9	0,8	-10,4	-7,4	-7,5 <sup>p</sup>	380,0 <sup>p</sup>	50,8 <sup>p</sup>	56,9 <sup>p</sup>	46,1 <sup>p</sup>	12,6 <sup>p</sup>	....	Prêts moins recouvrements..... 83	
<b>Financement</b>															
146,1	203,8	131,0	338,0	85,6	229,3	206,0	10,0 <sup>p</sup>	948,1 <sup>p</sup>	411,8 <sup>p</sup>	531,8 <sup>p</sup>	371,5 <sup>p</sup>	414,9 <sup>p</sup>	458,0 <sup>p</sup>	....	Emprunts nets : intérieurs..... 84a
98,3	104,2	86,8	73,7	170,8	150,5	130,5	474,9 <sup>p</sup>	422,5 <sup>p</sup>	208,5 <sup>p</sup>	335,7 <sup>p</sup>	478,3 <sup>p</sup>	392,6 <sup>p</sup>	371,9 <sup>p</sup>	....	extérieurs..... 85a
-18,2	17,1	14,7	10,2	-1,9	0,7	-2,3	6,6 <sup>p</sup>	-18,3 <sup>p</sup>	1,2 <sup>p</sup>	1,3 <sup>p</sup>	-36,7 <sup>p</sup>	-52,6 <sup>p</sup>	....	Utilisation soldes de trésorerie..... 87	
383,2	587,0	732,4	1 080,6	1 164,3	1 394,3	1 598,0	1 614,6 <sup>p</sup>	2 544,4 <sup>p</sup>	2 957,4 <sup>p</sup>	3 490,5 <sup>p</sup>	3 825,4 <sup>p</sup>	4 187,7 <sup>p</sup>	4 360,9 <sup>p</sup>	830,7 <sup>p</sup>	Dettes : intérieure..... 88a
508,3	612,5	699,3	773,0	943,8	1 094,3	1 224,8	1 699,7 <sup>p</sup>	2 122,0 <sup>p</sup>	2 330,7 <sup>p</sup>	2 666,4 <sup>p</sup>	3 091,2 <sup>p</sup>	3 483,8 <sup>p</sup>	4 439,5 <sup>p</sup>	....	extérieure..... 89a
<b>année se terminant au 7 juillet</b>															<b>Comptabilité nationale</b>
682	760	822	866	943	1 210	1 147	1 076	1 142	1 267	1 137	1 421	1 289	1 353	1 438	Exportations de biens et services..... 90c
730	866	967	1 240	1 168	1 293	1 400	1 487	1 733	1 841	1 924	2 045	2 164	2 775	3 026	Consommation publique..... 91f
579	578	606	545	699	854	922	1 082	1 119	1 284	1 131	1 213	1 633	1 805	1 783	Formation brute de capital..... 93
4 428	4 618	5 461	5 885	6 544	6 795	7 077	7 347	8 027	7 919	7 929	8 651	8 650	8 204	8 930	Consommation privée..... 96f
-896	-818	-1 030	-1 271	-1 368	-1 652	-1 642	-1 824	-1 991	-2 310	-2 240	-2 508	-2 541	-2 598	-2 822	Importations de biens et services..... 98c
5 523	6 004	6 826	7 265	7 988	8 499	8 903	9 167	10 031	10 001	9 881	10 823	11 196	11 539	12 355	Produit intérieur brut..... 99b
-35	-3	-6	-9	-5	15	-15	-5	-28	-40	-68	-60	-79	-138	-157	Rev net/pmts nets(-) fact de l'étr..... 98n
5 489	6 001	6 820	7 256	7 983	8 514	8 888	9 162	10 003	9 961	9 812	10 763	11 119	11 401	12 198	Dépense nationale brute = PNB..... 99a
<b>de milieu d'année</b>															<b>Population..... 99z</b>
27,47	28,19	35,92	36,76 <sup>e</sup>	37,63 <sup>e</sup>	38,52 <sup>e</sup>	39,44 <sup>e</sup>	40,40 <sup>e</sup>	41,39 <sup>e</sup>	42,44 <sup>e</sup>	43,35 <sup>e</sup>	44,93 <sup>e</sup>	46,18 <sup>e</sup>	47,88	49,51	

ETHIOPIA	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
CURRENT GNP PER CAPITA (US \$)	60	60	60	70	70	70	80	90	90	90	100
POPULATION (thousands)	27,467	28,193	28,937	29,676	30,444	31,245	32,082	32,954	33,867	34,833	35,823
ORIGIN AND USE OF RESOURCES	<i>(Millions of current Ethiopian Birr)</i>										
Gross National Product (GNP)	3,820	4,030	4,441	4,691	4,712	4,955	5,513	5,516	5,993	6,851	7,295
Net Factor Income from Abroad	-18	-26	-20	-19	-32	-50	-39	-35	-3	-4	0
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	3,837	4,056	4,461	4,710	4,744	5,005	5,551	5,551	5,996	6,855	7,295
Indirect Taxes, net	236	237	288	301	327	376	410	421	474	690	749
GDP at factor cost	3,602	3,819	4,173	4,409	4,417	4,629	5,141	5,130	5,522	6,164	6,546
Agriculture	2,011	2,120	2,327	2,405	2,286	2,331	2,605	2,450	2,768	3,227	3,497
Industry	548	588	602	672	707	748	796	855	824	892	894
Manufacturing	302	337	372	420	440	464	508	569	586	636	636
Services, etc.	1,043	1,112	1,244	1,333	1,424	1,550	1,739	1,825	1,930	2,046	2,154
Resource Balance	-73	-87	-14	-88	-93	101	189	-164	-58	-216	-405
Exports of Goods & NFServices	399	400	489	468	487	653	827	683	760	840	866
Imports of Goods & NFServices	473	487	504	556	580	552	638	847	818	1,056	1,271
Domestic Absorption	3,911	4,143	4,475	4,798	4,837	4,905	5,362	5,715	6,054	7,071	7,700
Private Consumption, etc.	2,969	3,188	3,519	3,783	3,726	3,798	4,227	4,405	4,610	5,497	5,915
General Gov't Consumption	403	411	443	461	508	538	586	730	866	968	1,240
Gross Domestic Investment	538	544	512	554	603	569	549	580	578	606	545
Fixed Investment	527	533	512	554	603	569	549	580	578	606	545
Gross Domestic Saving	465	457	498	467	510	670	739	416	520	390	140
Gross National Saving	441	424	472	443	485	644	738	411	561	420	171
	<i>(Millions of 1980 Ethiopian Birr)</i>										
Gross National Product	5,784.1	5,971.4	6,365.9	6,633.9	6,952.6	7,150.8	7,264.4	7,282.2	7,525.1	7,729.7	7,648.7
GDP at factor cost	5,447.4	5,649.8	5,971.7	6,223.1	6,502.0	6,663.5	6,757.0	6,749.9	6,909.8	6,925.1	6,832.9
Agriculture	3,291.1	3,361.0	3,439.6	3,509.0	3,633.8	3,660.0	3,639.9	3,569.6	3,667.7	3,654.9	3,607.9
Industry	726.1	778.6	871.7	955.0	997.7	1,027.0	1,019.7	1,005.0	966.5	978.7	947.2
Manufacturing	397.2	442.8	567.5	619.7	645.1	677.2	670.4	662.7	652.3	657.4	657.8
Services, etc.	1,430.2	1,510.2	1,660.5	1,759.2	1,870.6	1,976.5	2,097.4	2,175.3	2,275.6	2,291.4	2,277.8
Resource Balance	-133.8	-154.7	-190.6	-182.3	-202.9	25.1	158.6	-184.7	-25.1	-225.1	-400.5
Exports of Goods & NFServices	782.2	781.1	766.3	823.4	815.8	945.4	1,126.7	1,038.6	1,133.6	1,159.1	1,016.7
Imports of Goods & NFServices	916.0	935.8	956.9	1,005.7	1,018.7	920.2	968.1	1,223.3	1,158.7	1,384.2	1,417.2
Domestic Absorption	5,944.7	6,164.3	6,585.8	6,843.9	7,202.5	7,198.7	7,157.3	7,513.0	7,553.5	7,959.1	8,049.5
Private Consumption, etc.	4,449.3	4,677.7	5,163.5	5,350.3	5,493.7	5,534.2	5,601.7	5,709.7	5,447.5	5,828.1	6,116.8
General Gov't Consumption	604.3	603.0	630.3	648.1	746.5	774.4	770.8	968.6	1,092.7	1,096.4	1,304.8
Gross Domestic Investment	891.0	883.5	792.0	845.5	962.3	890.1	784.7	834.7	1,013.3	1,034.6	627.9
Fixed Investment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	834.7	1,013.3	1,034.6	627.9
Capacity to Import	774.1	768.3	929.6	847.1	855.3	1,088.1	1,255.6	986.3	1,076.6	1,100.7	965.5
Terms of Trade Adjustment	-8.1	-12.8	163.2	23.6	39.5	142.7	128.9	-52.4	-57.1	-58.4	-51.2
Gross Domestic Income	5,802.8	5,996.8	6,558.5	6,685.2	7,039.2	7,366.6	7,444.8	7,276.0	7,471.4	7,675.6	7,597.8
Gross National Income	5,776.0	5,958.7	6,529.2	6,657.5	6,992.1	7,293.5	7,393.3	7,229.8	7,468.0	7,671.3	7,597.5
DOMESTIC PRICES (DEFLATORS)	<i>(Index 1980 = 100)</i>										
Overall (GDP)	66.0	67.5	69.7	70.7	67.8	69.3	75.9	75.7	79.6	88.6	95.4
Domestic Absorption	65.8	67.2	67.9	70.1	67.2	68.1	74.9	76.1	80.1	88.8	95.7
Agriculture	61.1	63.1	67.7	68.5	62.9	63.7	71.6	68.6	75.5	88.3	96.9
Industry	75.4	75.5	69.0	70.3	70.8	72.9	78.1	85.1	85.3	91.1	94.4
Manufacturing	76.0	76.1	65.6	67.7	68.2	68.5	75.7	85.9	89.8	96.7	96.7
MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY											
Employment (1980=100)	63.1	64.1	65.1	67.4	70.0	71.9	75.2	78.7	77.8	82.2	86.5
Real Earnings per Empl. (1980=100)	138.1	148.1	139.5	147.2	160.8	156.4	151.7	146.8	128.3	119.8	107.6
Real Output per Empl. (1980=100)	39.0	45.5	61.2	65.2	69.6	74.5	74.7	63.9	69.0	66.0	63.3
Earnings as % of Value Added	27.9	26.8	23.8	24.0	23.5	23.6	23.3	21.7	23.0	25.3	25.3
MONETARY HOLDINGS	<i>(Millions of current Ethiopian Birr)</i>										
Money Supply, Broadly Defined	524.8	604.8	639.7	651.3	755.9	981.8	1,134.6	1,243.9	1,402.9	1,651.9	1,861.4
Money as Means of Payment	399.6	454.8	453.2	436.7	490.7	618.5	753.9	942.1	953.0	1,178.7	1,378.2
Currency Outside Banks	273.8	319.1	323.2	303.8	339.5	403.8	532.9	689.0	574.6	769.4	894.7
Demand Deposits	125.8	135.7	130.0	132.9	151.2	214.7	221.0	253.1	378.4	409.3	483.5
Quasi-Monetary Liabilities	125.1	150.1	186.5	214.6	265.2	363.3	380.7	301.8	449.9	473.2	483.2
	<i>(Millions of current Ethiopian Birr)</i>										
GOVERNMENT DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS	--	--	--	--	-64.2	-49.2	-43.8	-226.2	-325.1	-232.5	-421.9
Current Revenue	--	--	--	--	586.2	651.1	716.2	804.8	853.2	1,093.6	1,252.8
Current Expenditure	--	--	--	--	545.2	581.2	646.9	848.1	966.7	1,090.9	1,405.6
Current Budget Balance	--	--	--	--	41.0	69.9	69.3	-43.3	-113.5	2.7	-152.8
Capital Receipts	--	--	--	--	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.3
Capital Payments	--	--	--	--	106.0	120.7	114.5	184.6	213.5	237.9	272.4

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	NOTES	ETHIOPIA
110	120	120	120	120	120	110	120	130	120	..	CURRENT GNP PER CAPITA (US \$)
36,792	37,717	38,615	39,502	40,393	41,308	42,271	43,496	44,786	46,144	..	POPULATION (thousands)
<i>(Millions of current Ethiopian Birr)</i>											
7,982	8,512	8,888	9,149	10,003	9,961	9,821	10,773	11,119	11,408	C	ORIGIN AND USE OF RESOURCES
-5	14	-15	-18	-28	-40	-68	-60	-77	-130	..	Gross National Product (GNP)
7,987	8,499	8,903	9,167	10,031	10,001	9,890	10,832	11,196	11,539	C	Net Factor Income from Abroad
901	874	806	871	948	1,057	979	1,115	1,196	1,292	..	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
7,086	7,625	8,097	8,297	9,083	8,944	8,910	9,718	9,999	10,247	C	Indirect Taxes, net
3,656	3,872	4,072	4,062	4,389	4,070	3,916	4,354	4,318	4,326	..	GDP at factor cost
1,046	1,189	1,258	1,297	1,402	1,476	1,495	1,596	1,737	1,775	..	Agriculture
758	830	871	902	984	1,009	1,023	1,073	1,167	1,200	..	Industry
2,383	2,563	2,767	2,938	3,292	3,397	3,500	3,767	3,944	4,145	..	Manufacturing
-425	-440	-448	-785	-827	-985	-856	-1,097	-1,244	-1,304	..	Services, etc.
943	1,178	1,147	1,059	1,142	1,267	1,136	1,371	1,276	1,303	..	Resource Balance
1,368	1,619	1,595	1,844	1,969	2,251	1,992	2,468	2,520	2,607	..	Exports of Goods & NFServices
8,413	8,939	9,351	9,952	10,858	10,986	10,745	11,929	12,440	12,843	..	Imports of Goods & NFServices
6,546	6,792	7,030	7,384	8,006	7,911	7,439	8,506	8,643	8,263	f	Domestic Absorption
1,168	1,293	1,400	1,487	1,733	1,841	1,924	2,045	2,164	2,775	..	Private Consumption, etc.
699	854	922	1,082	1,119	1,234	1,382	1,378	1,633	1,805	f	General Gov't Consumption
699	854	922	1,082	1,119	1,234	1,382	1,378	1,633	1,805	..	Gross Domestic Investment
274	414	474	297	293	249	526	281	389	501	..	Fixed Investment
317	469	510	372	440	431	758	655	649	748	..	Gross Domestic Saving
<i>(Millions of 1980 Ethiopian Birr)</i>											
8,136.2	8,512.4	8,660.9	8,796.6	9,237.3	9,023.8	8,305.4	8,913.9	9,744.0	9,894.9	C	Gross National Product
7,219.2	7,624.7	7,858.7	7,951.2	8,375.0	8,068.2	7,504.7	8,006.9	8,725.0	8,849.2	C	GDP at factor cost
3,694.9	3,871.9	3,966.9	3,916.0	4,100.8	3,695.1	3,094.4	3,380.0	3,866.9	3,836.8	..	Agriculture
1,085.9	1,189.4	1,230.2	1,268.2	1,334.3	1,404.6	1,414.3	1,467.1	1,532.7	1,553.7	..	Industry
772.2	830.0	866.9	900.6	951.3	983.0	993.2	1,036.8	1,087.4	1,112.1	..	Manufacturing
2,438.4	2,563.4	2,661.6	2,767.0	2,939.9	2,968.6	2,996.0	3,159.7	3,325.3	3,458.7	..	Services, etc.
-376.5	-440.3	-373.9	-812.2	-798.6	-805.0	-1,074.2	-1,426.7	..	..	..	Resource Balance
995.6	1,178.2	1,166.9	1,114.9	1,219.1	1,415.8	1,129.1	1,054.9	..	..	..	Exports of Goods & NFServices
1,372.1	1,618.5	1,540.8	1,927.1	2,017.7	2,220.8	2,203.3	2,481.6	..	..	..	Imports of Goods & NFServices
8,517.9	8,939.2	9,049.0	9,626.4	10,061.9	9,864.5	9,439.7	10,392.6	..	..	..	Domestic Absorption
6,582.3	6,792.0	6,733.4	7,068.5	7,272.4	6,952.9	6,802.7	7,622.1	..	..	f	Private Consumption, etc.
1,190.4	1,293.2	1,369.8	1,435.5	1,609.6	1,687.7	1,706.3	1,764.3	..	..	..	General Gov't Consumption
745.2	854.0	945.7	1,122.4	1,179.8	1,224.0	930.7	1,006.1	..	..	f	Gross Domestic Investment
745.2	854.0	945.7	1,122.4	1,179.8	1,224.0	930.7	1,006.1	..	..	..	Fixed Investment
945.5	1,178.2	1,108.1	1,106.7	1,170.5	1,249.5	1,256.9	1,378.6	..	..	..	Capacity to Import
-50.1	0.0	-58.8	-8.2	-48.6	-166.3	127.8	323.7	..	..	..	Terms of Trade Adjustment
8,091.3	8,498.9	8,616.3	8,806.0	9,214.7	8,893.1	8,493.4	9,289.6	..	..	..	Gross Domestic Income
8,086.1	8,512.4	8,602.1	8,788.4	9,188.7	8,857.5	8,433.3	9,237.6	..	..	..	Gross National Income
<i>(Index 1980 = 100)</i>											
98.1	100.0	102.6	104.0	108.3	110.4	118.2	120.8	114.1	115.2	..	DOMESTIC PRICES (DEFLATORS)
98.8	100.0	103.3	103.4	107.9	111.4	113.8	114.8	..	..	..	Overall (GDP)
99.0	100.0	102.6	103.7	107.0	110.2	126.5	128.8	111.7	112.8	..	Domestic Absorption
96.4	100.0	102.3	102.2	105.1	105.1	105.7	108.8	113.3	114.3	..	Agriculture
98.2	100.0	100.5	100.1	103.5	102.7	103.0	103.5	107.4	107.9	..	Industry
98.2	100.0	103.3	107.0	109.6	117.9	123.0	126.7	..	..	..	Manufacturing
97.0	100.0	96.9	95.2	101.2	93.7	77.2	87.1	..	..	G J	MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY
80.6	100.0	105.0	111.9	110.3	108.8	109.9	111.4	..	..	G J	Employment (1980 = 100)
20.6	18.0	18.7	19.0	19.8	19.1	19.3	19.3	..	..	G J	Real Earnings per Empl. (1980 = 100)
2,107.9	2,196.5	2,438.3	2,689.4	3,198.4	3,449.0	3,994.0	4,467.8	4,754.4	5,291.4	..	Real Output per Empl. (1980 = 100)
1,571.9	1,568.3	1,719.9	1,892.3	2,142.2	2,309.3	2,702.2	3,272.8	3,341.4	3,721.6	..	Earnings as % of Value Added
1,012.4	1,029.2	1,039.2	1,149.9	1,250.5	1,272.1	1,417.6	1,640.2	1,744.1	1,962.4	..	MONETARY HOLDINGS
559.5	539.1	680.7	742.4	891.7	1,037.1	1,284.6	1,632.6	1,597.3	1,759.2	..	Money Supply, Broadly Defined
536.0	628.2	718.4	797.1	1,056.1	1,139.7	1,291.8	1,195.0	1,413.0	1,569.8	..	Money as Means of Payment
-254.5	-380.5	-334.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C	Currency Outside Banks
1,601.3	1,764.4	1,974.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Demand Deposits
1,595.7	1,858.8	1,969.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Quasi-Monetary Liabilities
5.6	-94.4	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	GOVERNMENT DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS
3.3	6.8	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Current Revenue
263.4	292.9	346.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Current Expenditure
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Current Budget Balance
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Capital Receipts
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Capital Payments



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

**Befekadu Deguefe**

Profile of the Ethiopian Economy, paper published in the Long-Term Perspective Study of Sub-Saharan Africa by the World Bank

**D.M. Etherington and Alasebu Yainshet**

The Impact of Income Terms of Trade for Coffee on Capital Goods Imports and Investment in Ethiopia, Eastern Africa Economic Review, vol. 4, n° 1, 1988, pp. 48-52

**Asmeron Kidane and Gerhard Koeklaeuner**

A Macroeconomic Model for Ethiopia : Spécification, Estimation, Forecast and Control, Eastern Africa Economic Review, 1985, pp. 1-12

Bulletin du FMI - 25 juin 1990, p. 181-183

**M.Stahl :**

Constraints to Environmental Rehabilitation Through People's Participation in the Northern Ethiopian Highlands, Un Research Institute for Social Development Discussion Paper 13, 1990

**The Economist**

March 9th, 1991, p. 56

May 25th, 1991, p. 59, 64

June 1st, 1991, p. 45-45

**Policy Framework Paper, 1990/91 - 1992/93**

Prepared by the Ethiopian authorities in collaboration with the staffs of the Fund and the World Bank, Aug. 30, 1990

**Asmeron Kidane**

Determinants of Savings in Ethiopia with Reference to the role of demographic variables, Eastern Africa Economic Review, vol. 3 n° 2, 1987, pp. 121-129

**Alber Ade Okunade**

A comment on the determinant of savings in Ethiopia and the role of demographic variables, Eastern Africa Economic Review, vol. 5 n° 1, june 1989, pp. 24-31

**Habtermariam Tesfaghiorghis**

The Growth of Urbanization in Ethiopia 1966-1984  
Eastern Africa Economic Review, vol. 2, 1986, pp. 157-167

**Göte Hansson**

Ethiopia, Institute for Economic Research, Lund University, 19/1990

**Stephane Remy**

1968/1988 : Note rétrospective sur l'évolution macro-économique des deux dernières décennies, D.I.A.L., juin 1990

**Europa Publications Limited (1990)**

Africa South of the Sahara - 1991

**J. Leonard, K. Behnia, Cl. Jedlicki, J. Monsalve**

Analyse structurelle des échanges C.E.E./A.C.P., I.S.M.E.A., sept. 1988

---



## D.I.A.L.'s PUBLICATIONS

## November 1990

1. An Endogenous Growth Process, 13 p. M-P. VERLAETEN

## December 1990

2. An Endogenous Growth-Employment Process, 24 p.  
Colloque intern : "Nouvelles Théories de la Croissance :  
Développements récents et Applications" (Automne 1991, Marrakech) M-P. VERLAETEN

## January 1991

3. Appréciation des conditions théoriques présumées pour espérer  
réussir une dévaluation, 156 p. M-P. VERLAETEN

## February 1991

4. Les échanges frontaliers du Nigéria : une dynamique d'intégration  
régionale en cours, 64 p. M-P. VERLAETEN
5. Economie non enregistrée par la statistique et secteur informel  
dans les PED, 40 p. F. ROUBAUD  
SERUSIER

## March 1991

6. Un processus de croissance endogène, 13 p.  
Colloque intern : "Restructuration économique et Développement  
régional et urbain du Maroc" (3/5 octobre 1991 - Rabat) M-P. VERLAETEN
7. Progrès technique, Tiers Monde et Processus d'Ajustement  
Structurel : le cas des Biotechnologies, 13 p. M-P. VERLAETEN
8. Cameroun : Evolution économique rétrospective et perspectives  
macroéconomiques à l'horizon de 1995, 98 p. G.de MONCHY, F.ROUBAUD

?

9. Le modèle K2000 G. OLIVE

## April 1991

10. Influences exercées par le Nigéria sur la Cameroun, 8 p. M-P. VERLAETEN

## May 1991

11. Programme d'Ajustement Structurel (P.A.S.)  
Contenu, Appréciation, Instruments de mesure et d'analyse  
(Enseignement au FORTBILDUNGSCENTRUM A MUNCHEN,  
2-8 mai 1991), 60 p. M-P. VERLAETEN

## June 1991

?

12. Les aspects théoriques du Commerce international et de la  
Protection, 80 p. M-P. VERLAETEN
13. The Ethiopian verses, 39 p. M-P. VERLAETEN
14. Ethiopie - 1968/1988 : Note rétrospective sur l'évolution  
macro-économique des deux dernières décennies, 28 p. S. REMY
15. La politique monétaire et la demande de monnaie :  
une comparaison Cameroun-Nigéria, 40 p. F. LENSEIGNE