



Hon. Adut Salva Kiir: A Bright Hope for South Sudan's New Generation

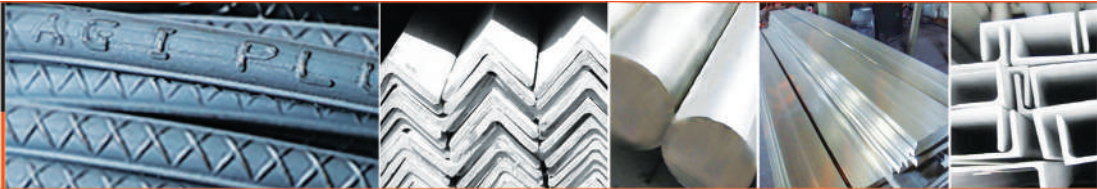
By Abraham Nega

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Exporters face major disruptions due to inefficient communication with NBE

By our staff reporter

Exporters are attributing significant disruptions to their export activities to a lack of modern systems and poor communication between financial institutions and the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE).

Those who spoke with Capital expressed

deep frustration with the NBE's operations, particularly its practice of placing them on delinquent lists for what they consider irrelevant payment arrears. They argue that the absence of a quick, digital tool to check their delinquent status is severely impacting their export schedules.

Many exporters recalled that the process was

much simpler in the past, but has now become exceedingly challenging, complicating their ability to schedule shipments in line with customer demands.

The exporters explained that problems arise when they approach their commercial banks to

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Advertisement



Taxpayer frustration mounts over retroactive tax law confusion

By our staff reporter

Taxpayers are expressing significant frustration over confusion regarding their tax obligations for the previous budget year. They believe the tax authority is unfairly requiring them to apply a newly enacted law retroactively, leading to a climate of uncertainty.

The amended income tax proclamation, which was highly anticipated, was ratified and took effect at the beginning of the current budget year on July 8, 2025. However, taxpayers—particularly those classified as medium and high-level "Category A" taxpayers—are deeply concerned about how this law is being implemented.

Although their initial claims were reported by Capital weeks ago, they now feel they have "nowhere to go" to resolve their specific cases. Their primary concern is not with the new law itself, but rather with the timing and procedure of its application.

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) oversees the implementation of Proclamation No. 1395/2025, which amended the 2016 law. "We had high hopes for a resolution to the confusion between the tax authority and the business community," taxpayers told Capital this week, noting that there has been no constructive response from relevant government bodies. "No one is helping us

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Addis Ababa Declaration: A New Climate Justice Path for Africa

The Addis Ababa Declaration, forged at the vibrant and deeply consequential Second African Climate Summit (ACS2), marks a pivotal moment in Africa’s journey toward climate resilience and sustainable development. This declaration and its accompanying 157 action points are not just political statements—they represent a paradigm shift in Africa’s approach to climate change, economic justice, and global partnership. Importantly, it also offers a new pathway for the continent to align its climate ambitions with social priorities, including the urgent need to alleviate child poverty.

Africa’s climate and development challenges are intertwined. As evidenced by the recent study revealing that nearly 80% of Ethiopia’s children live in multi-sectoral poverty, progress on climate goals will depend heavily on addressing deep social vulnerabilities. The Addis Ababa Declaration’s holistic vision centers on integrated climate action that emphasizes justice, local ownership, and systemic reform—factors essential to reducing poverty and building resilience for future generations.

One of the most transformative elements of the Addis Ababa Declaration is its firm rejection of the traditional “aid-first” narrative. Africa’s climate finance needs are framed not as charity but as a matter of justice and compensation—reflecting the continent’s minimal contributions to global emissions versus its disproportionate climate vulnerability. This shift acknowledges that financing for Africa’s climate adaptation and mitigation efforts is a global obligation under international agreements like the Paris Accord.

This approach is critical for juvenile populations, who suffer the compound effects of poverty and climate risks. With Ethiopia’s children facing profound deprivation in sanitation, water, housing, nutrition, and health, climate interventions cannot succeed without directing finance toward strengthening social infrastructure as part of climate resilience. The Addis Ababa Declaration’s call for grants rather than debt-financed loans recognizes the continent’s struggling economies and aims to prevent further entrenchment of poverty through unsustainable borrowing.

The Declaration explicitly confronts systemic barriers such as crippling debt burdens and credit rating biases that handicap African countries from accessing affordable capital. These obstacles limit investment in crucial sectors like renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, and infrastructure sectors that directly affect the living standards of children and communities.

By demanding reforms in international financial institutions and national debt frameworks, the Declaration takes concrete steps toward creating a financial ecosystem where African-led climate projects can flourish. It also highlights the need for improved project preparation and technical support to enable African initiatives to attract and utilize transformative capital. These reforms boost the likelihood that climate finance will effectively reach vulnerable populations, including millions of children trapped in multi-sectoral poverty.

The summit’s discussions linked Africa’s economic structure to climate challenges, especially regarding trade barriers and evolving carbon regulations like the EU’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). For Africa to safeguard its exports and participate fully in green trade, the Declaration emphasizes modernizing economies and shaping Africa-led green standards that reflect the continent’s realities.

This economic strategy is closely tied to climate action and social development. An Africa that strengthens its local and regional financial institutions and invests in renewable energy (already boasting 62% of the world’s renewable capacity) will generate jobs, enhance food security, and improve living conditions. Children, who constitute a large proportion of the population, stand to benefit directly from these developments via better nutrition, health care, education, and job prospects in emerging green sectors.

The African Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other institutions have aligned their approach with the Declaration’s principles, adopting country-driven and country-owned methodologies. This marks a significant departure from top-down donor-driven projects that often fail to meet local needs.

Such empowerment is critical for achieving climate adaptation goals that matter for children and communities. Expanding African-led innovation not only fosters solutions tailored to local contexts but also strengthens ownership and accountability—key factors for sustained impact. This includes prioritizing agriculture, the continent’s largest employer and an often-overlooked sector in climate finance.

Ultimately, the Addis Ababa Declaration is more than a call to action; it is a blueprint to transform Africa’s climate future by healing entrenched inequalities and creating sustainable livelihoods. The nexus of climate justice and child welfare is central to this vision. Addressing the multi-dimensional poverty affecting children unlocks opportunities to break the cycle of vulnerability exacerbated by climate change.

The Declaration’s bold request for \$3 trillion in climate funding by 2030—far exceeding current allocations—is a quantitative challenge to the world. It demands that developed nations meet their legal and moral obligations, recognizing Africa’s rightful place as a critical partner in solving the climate crisis.

For Africa, assuming a unified voice and a shared strategic direction through this Declaration strengthens its bargaining leverage on the global stage. It signals a shift from dependency to agency, foregrounding partnership rooted in equality, transparency, and mutual benefit. Policies that marry climate ambitions with poverty reduction will yield dividends spanning human development, economic growth, and sustainable ecosystems.

The Addis Ababa Declaration represents a paradigm shift driven by intense summit debates and broad consensus. It lays the foundation for a new African climate agenda—one that integrates ecological sustainability with social justice and economic transformation. By addressing systemic financial inequities, challenging biased trade frameworks, empowering African institutions, and prioritizing vulnerable populations like children, Africa can chart a resilient, prosperous path that meets both its climate goals and development needs.



■ By Kidus Tesfaye

COMMENT

From Green Legacy to Green Diplomacy: Positioning Ethiopia as a Regional Climate Leader

When Ethiopia presented its Youth Declaration at the 2023 African Climate Summit, it highlighted more than a set of demands. It reflected the country’s ambition to extend the success of the Green Legacy Initiative beyond its borders. In six short years GLI has placed 25 billion seedlings in Ethiopian soil and generated some 767,000 green jobs many filled by young people searching for work that matters as much as it pays. However, at regional climate negotiations, youth participation remains largely symbolic, appearing more in media coverage than in decision-making rooms. This gap represents a missed opportunity, especially in a region where the majority of the population is under 30.

Ethiopia’s central position in the IGAD region gives it a unique chance to lead by example in both climate action and diplomacy. The Green Legacy Initiative has proven the nation can mobilize large-scale efforts effectively; the next step is to channel that energy into regional influence. By embedding young people more fully into climate diplomacy, Ethiopia can strengthen its voice internationally while modeling inclusive leadership that neighboring countries could emulate.

Beyond the Trees

The Green Legacy Initiative is one of Ethiopia’s most ambitious efforts to fight climate change and restore the environment. Ethiopian PM H.E. Abiy Ahmed (PhD) has emerged as a prominent advocate for environmental stewardship and climate-conscious leadership through the bold launch and implementation of Ethiopia’s Green Legacy Initiative (GLI). Launched as a nationwide movement, it has helped plant billions of trees and raised public awareness about sustainability. More importantly, it has shown that Ethiopia can lead by example using its own resources and people to shape a greener future. This kind of leadership gives Ethiopia a stronger voice in climate diplomacy across Africa and on the global stage. It shows how environmental action at home can support respect and recognition abroad.

To make this legacy stronger and sustainable, young people must move to the front row. They are already the driving force in technology, innovation and social change. And now, they must be equipped to lead in climate negotiations too. Programs that combine local knowledge, environmental training and diplomatic skills can prepare a new generation of climate ambassadors. Just as the Green Legacy united communities across the country, youth-centered green diplomacy can help Ethiopia speak with clarity and confidence at events like COP29 and others.

As a young professional observing both environmental efforts on the ground and climate discussions in regional forums, I believe Ethiopia can and should connect the two by turning GLI into a Youth-led Climate-Diplomacy Drive. Below I make the case, draw on current data and lay out three pragmatic steps that could put Ethiopia at the forefront of what I call Green Diplomacy 2.0.

Why should youth move to the front row of climate diplomacy in the IGAD region? The answer lies not only in numbers but in the undeniable force that young people already represent. The demographic weight of the youth is more than a statistic. It is a living, breathing social power shaping markets, driving technology and shaping public debates. If these voices are excluded from the climate negotiation tables, decisions risk becoming irrelevant to the very public whose lives are most directly tied to the outcomes.

Climate security, after all is youth security. The IGAD Climate Adaptation Strategy (2023–2030) itself recognizes that young people are among the populations most disproportionately affected by floods, droughts and displacement. To sideline them is to transform direct victims into passive bystanders, when in truth they should be positioned as first responders and problem-solvers.

At the heart of this issue also lies the matter of jobs. Recent studies by FSD Africa and the Boston Consulting Group reveal that Africa could create up to 3.3 million green jobs by 2030, with Ethiopia positioned to secure around 720,000 of these opportunities. However, without deliberately training young people in both technical green skills and the diplomatic knowledge necessary to negotiate cross-border deals, the promise of these jobs risks slipping away to other countries that act faster. This is the hinge moment prepare now or lose the chance to transform youth potential into economic strength.

So the question is how can Ethiopia turn its green legacy into a form of green diplomacy that elevates young people to the roles they deserve? The first step is to establish a Youth Climate-Diplomacy Corps (Y-CDC), a bold program modeled after the Peace Corps but

focused squarely on climate diplomacy. This corps would recruit Ethiopians aged 18 to 30 for a one-year program blending local and global experiences. Fellows would work hands-on at Green Legacy Initiative seedling nursery sites to connect with grassroots climate action. They would undergo short, intensive training at the Foreign Service Institute to gain the tools of negotiation and diplomacy. Ethiopia could launch a program to train significant number of young climate diplomats over three years, equipping them with the skills and exposure needed to represent the country at major global events like COP29.

The second step is to thread climate diplomacy into Ethiopia’s education system, particularly in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges and universities. While many TVET programs currently focus on practical skills like solar-panel wiring or drip-irrigation design, they overlook the diplomatic and policy dimensions that unlock real transformation whether in cross-border power trade or shared water governance. Updating curricula to include modules on international climate finance, negotiation simulations and IGAD legal frameworks would close the green-skills gap that analysts often highlight. The students who emerge with both engineering know-how and diplomatic insight will not only find themselves at the front of the job wave but also in positions of leadership across borders.

The final step is to convene an annual IGAD Youth Climate Summit in Addis Ababa, not as a symbolic gesture but as a platform with real institutional weight. Unlike the countless youth forums that fade into the noise of social media, this summit would be strategically aligned with the IGAD Council of Ministers’ meetings. Youth statements and demands would feed directly into binding declarations, giving them a direct line of influence. The logistics would not require building new structures; they could ride on the back of existing IGAD gatherings. Sponsorship could come from regional banks and global initiatives such as the UNFCCC’s Youth Climate Champion Programme, which has already been institutionalized. Ethiopia, by hosting such a summit, would make sure that youth voices are not peripheral but embedded in the very mechanisms of regional decision-making.

Ethiopia’s upcoming role as host of the Second Africa Climate Summit in September 2025 offers the perfect stage to put these ideas into action. With over twenty thousand delegates expected, including heads of state, policymakers and civil society leaders, the summit will spotlight African-led solutions to the climate crisis. For Ethiopia, it is not only a chance to showcase its national green initiatives but also to elevate youth as central actors in climate diplomacy. Programs such as a Youth Climate-Diplomacy Corps or new university curricula on green diplomacy could gain international visibility at this gathering, ensuring that Ethiopian youth are seen not as participants on the sidelines but as shapers of global negotiations.

In short, moving youth to the front row is not a favor to the younger generation; it is an imperative for the survival and advancement of Ethiopia and the wider IGAD region. Climate change is already shaping the future and the youth are both its first victims and its most promising agents of change. Ignoring them is a mistake we cannot afford. Empowering them is a choice we must make now.

A Personal Closing Reflection

As someone deeply committed to youth empowerment, sustainable development and the future of Ethiopia; I believe we are at a defining moment. The Green Legacy Initiative has laid a strong foundation, but its true success depends on how we build upon it especially by involving young people in meaningful ways. Youth are not just future leaders; they are current change-makers who deserve the tools, training and trust to represent our country in global climate discussions.

On the other hand, Green Diplomacy is no longer a luxury side-project for environment ministries; it is fast becoming the currency of security, trade and regional prestige. Ethiopia has the resources, the public goodwill and most importantly the youth to mint that currency first. The only question is whether we will hand them the pen before the next agreement is signed in our absence.

Hence, this policy brief is not just a call to action rather it is a reflection of my hope that Ethiopia can lead with both wisdom and vision. By investing in young diplomats, we can ensure that our national efforts take root on the international stage. Climate diplomacy must grow beyond government halls and into the hands of well-prepared young citizens ready to serve the planet. The time to prepare them is now!



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African leaders advocate for a green economic revolution, climate-friendly trade

By Eyasu Zekarias

At the 2nd Africa Climate Summit, African leaders and experts called on the continent to move beyond exporting raw materials toward a new era of climate-friendly trade and green industrial development. This call comes amid a global shift in trade regulations driven by climate change, which is reshaping international commerce.

David Beer, CEO of Trademark Africa, highlighted that climate-related trade restrictions have increased significantly, rising from 8% five to six years ago to 20% today, with expectations of further growth. Regulations such as the European Union’s deforestation rule are now permanent, posing challenges but also opportunities for Africa to take leadership in green trade.

A major concern is traceability. African exporters in key sectors like cocoa, coffee, tea, and wood must provide detailed data on their products’ journey from farm to port to access important markets. Without this information, access is denied, posing a barrier that Africa must overcome through improved digital tracking solutions.

The summit’s panel discussions also addressed the impact of changing consumer preferences in markets like Europe, including a growing demand to avoid products transported by air. This shift threatens economies reliant on high-

value fresh produce exports, such as Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia.

Experts emphasized that instead of simply reacting to external pressures, African nations should leverage their unique advantages to lead the green transition. Currently, intra-African trade accounts for only 11% of the continent’s total trade. Expanding this trade could reduce reliance on foreign markets and empower African countries to set their own environmental standards.

James Mwangi, CEO of Equity Bank Group, stressed that Africa’s population of 1.3 billion people represents a powerful force for a new development model. He highlighted Africa’s vast renewable energy resources, which comprise over 62% of the world’s renewable capacity, as a foundation for building clean industries free of polluting legacy systems common in developed countries.

Gianpiero Nacci, Managing Director for Climate Strategy at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, described the energy transition as “inherently irreversible,” noting the economic competitiveness of solar power and electric vehicles.

By using clean energy to process raw materials into finished products—such as turning wood into furniture or cocoa into chocolate—Africa can add value,



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create jobs, and produce environmentally friendly goods. The absence of outdated industrial systems provides Africa with a chance to leapfrog developed economies in adopting advanced technology and data management.

Digitalization and blockchain-based platforms were highlighted as key tools to enhance product traceability and market access. Experts urged collective investment in public-private systems accessible to all businesses to meet these challenges.

Successful implementation of this green economic revolution depends heavily

on mobilizing finance and forging a unified African political voice. Financial institutions are developing platforms like the Africa Trade Gateway to bridge information gaps, but increased private-sector financing is needed to empower entrepreneurs.

African unity at international forums such as the World Trade Organization and UN climate summits was deemed essential. A united representation of all 54 countries can significantly influence global negotiations and advance the continent’s green agenda.

Nearly 80% of Ethiopian children live in multi-sectoral poverty, new study finds

By Eyasu Zekarias

Nearly 80% of Ethiopian children live in multi-sectoral poverty, a new study reveals, highlighting serious gaps in basic services beyond financial hardship. The report, co-produced by the Policy Study Institute (PSI) and UNICEF, warns that Ethiopia is far from meeting its 2030 Sustainable Development Goal of reducing child poverty by half.

Titled "Multi-Sectoral Child Poverty in Ethiopia," the study shows that about 47.8 million children—80.4% of the

population under 18—lack access to multiple essential rights and services. On average, each affected child faces deficiencies in 6.2 of nine key sectors, including sanitation, clean water, housing, nutrition, health, and recreation. Access to sanitation and clean water emerged as the most critical issues, with 90.6% and 87.3% of children deprived in these areas, respectively. Senior PSI researcher Jamal Mohammed noted that over 80% of children suffer deficiencies in five or more sectors, and 1.6% lack access to all nine.

The study exposes stark regional and urban-rural disparities. Multi-sectoral child poverty is highest in Somalia (88.2%), Afar (87.9%), and Tigray (86.1%), while Dire Dawa (41.8%) and Addis Ababa (44.9%) have the lowest rates. Rural children are disproportionately affected, with an 84.8% poverty rate compared to 55.2% in urban areas.

Adolescents aged 15-17 are particularly vulnerable, with 84.9% living in multi-sectoral poverty. Using innovative photo-sound methods, researchers incorporated

children's perspectives, revealing that many understand poverty as a mental burden, feeling depression and anxiety due to family unemployment and health struggles.

Some children also cited conflict as a factor worsening their conditions. Daniel Kumitz, UNICEF’s chief of social policy, urged stakeholders to prioritize children in national policies, calling investments in children a “strategic decision” for Ethiopia’s future prosperity.

Major General Ahmed Hamzam, Deputy Director of PSI, stressed that the study offers crucial data for crafting targeted and equitable solutions. The findings are already influencing the revision of Ethiopia’s national social protection policy, with experts calling for integrated approaches to effectively combat child poverty across the country.

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Auction No.	OMO-Auction No.30	Total allotted amount (in Millions of Birr):	99,500.00
Date of Auction	August 21, 2025	Fixed Interest Rate	15%
Type of Operations	2-Weeks-Deposit Taking Operation	Start date of the operations	August 21, 2025
Total amount of bids submitted by participants (in Millions of Birr)	99,500.00	Maturity date of the operations	September 4, 2025
Number of bidders	11	Settlement Date	August 21, 2025



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BEYOND THE SEA



Morocco, Congo collaborate on climate finance initiative



Arlette Soudan-Nonault, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Democratic Republic of Congo



(L) Nefertiti Mushiya Tshibanda, Permanent Representative of the OIF to the AU and UNECA, Arlette Soudan-Nonault, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of DRC, and Nezha Alaoui M'Hammedi Ambassador of Morocco to Ethiopia, Daniel Owasa, Ambassador of DRC to Ethiopia

By our staff reporter

Nezha Alaoui M'Hammedi, the Moroccan Ambassador to Ethiopia, hosted a significant event at the Moroccan residence, focusing on enhancing climate finance initiatives in Africa during the African Climate Summit.

In her opening remarks, Ambassador M'Hammedi emphasized the importance of collaboration, particularly regarding the Congo Basin, a vital area for climate stability. She highlighted the initiative launched by King Mohammed VI, which aims to mobilize resources through the Blue Fund dedicated to the Congo Basin. This fund is designed to support sustainable development and address pressing climate challenges in the region. The Ambassador articulated that this

initiative reflects Morocco's commitment to climate change adaptation, especially concerning the unique challenges faced by African nations. She noted that increased cooperation among countries could significantly enhance efforts in energy transition and sustainable development.

During the event, the Ambassador praised King Mohammed VI's support for the Congo Basin Climate Initiative. She underscored the crucial role that French-speaking African countries can play in accessing climate finance, which is vital for addressing their specific climate challenges.

Arlette Soudan-Nonault, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Democratic Republic of Congo, along with other dignitaries, expressed gratitude for the Moroccan initiative, recognizing it as a

distinguished model for collaboration across the African continent.

The Minister delivered a compelling speech, highlighting the critical role of the Congo Basin as a "continent of solutions" to the global climate crisis. She explained that Congo's forests sequester 1.5 billion tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) annually and that its peatlands, with the aid of international research, contain 31 billion tons of CO₂, far exceeding previous estimates.

The gathering served as a platform to discuss the critical role of climate finance in mobilizing resources for sustainable development. Participants emphasized the need for ongoing dialogue and cooperation to effectively tackle the challenges posed by climate change.

This initiative aims not only to strengthen

partnerships between Morocco and the Democratic Republic of the Congo but also to establish a broader framework for climate action across Francophone African nations. The event concluded with a commitment to advancing these discussions ahead of the upcoming COP summit, ensuring that Africa's voice is represented in global climate negotiations.

Nefertiti Mushiya Tshibanda, Permanent Representative of the World Organization of French Speakers (OIF) to the African Union and UNECA, highlighted the OIF's long-standing efforts since 1988 to support French-speaking countries in accessing climate finance and implementing tailored solutions. She emphasized that the initiative will particularly empower women and young entrepreneurs by enhancing capacity and promoting innovation.





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Bunna Bank:

54.5

(17.5%)

CBE:

1,440

(10%)

Coop Bank of Oromia:

140

(0%)

Exporters face major . . .

Continued from page 1

apply for export permits, only to encounter unexpected delays because the central bank has barred them from obtaining one.

“When we inquired about the reasons for not receiving the export permit, banks informed us we were on the delinquent list at the central bank, but provided no further details,” one exporter said.

This situation forces leading exporters to travel to the NBE in person to uncover the reasons for their listing and to submit any required clarifying documents.

“In the past, we could check this information monthly through the single window system or the NBE’s system without needing to visit any office. Now, I only discover if I’m on the delinquent list when I apply for an export permit,” another exporter recalled.

They noted that the previous system was crucial for planning their export schedules

in alignment with rail and shipping freight programs. “Nowadays, this system is unavailable,” they said, necessitating physical trips to the NBE office.

Exporters also revealed that the NBE is including them on delinquent lists—a system intended to identify those who have failed to meet foreign exchange obligations or have accounts with bounced checks—for very small amounts of money.

They further explained that the export business relies on collaboration between local and correspondent banks, a process about which they often have limited visibility.

“I have no idea how much the correspondent bank deducts as a service charge, and we cannot negotiate the rate. Our local banks only inform us of the deductions when the receivable amount shows minor discrepancies,” an anonymous exporter told

Capital.

“This issue should be resolved between the banks and their regulator, yet we are the ones affected by these unexpected situations, which disrupt our ability to manage our business,” she added, noting that the problem sometimes stems directly from issues between the two banking entities.

Exporters also expressed that the NBE’s process feels unfair. Banks are required to submit a physical letter detailing any outstanding amounts. However, “When we visit the NBE, staff inform us they haven’t received any letter from our bank, while the commercial bank insists it was submitted,” the exporter added.

Exporters informed Capital that the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) has implemented an electronic system for banks to submit reasons for delinquent statuses, replacing the previous requirement for physical letters.

However, they are seeking a more

modernized solution from the financial regulatory body that would allow them to check their delinquent status in advance.

One exporter recounted her experience at the central bank, where she was told there was no information available regarding her unsettled amount. “Why must I go to the NBE in person to find out why I am banned from obtaining an export permit or why I am listed as delinquent?” she asked.

This situation is particularly challenging for exporters located outside the capital, as they are required to travel to Addis Ababa each time they need to resolve a delinquent listing to continue with their export permits.

They strongly emphasized that the outdated and inefficient relationship between banks and the NBE is adversely affecting the export business.

Furthermore, they expressed a desire to present these challenges to NBE officials but lack a platform to do so. “There is no forum where we can meet with the NBE,” they stated.

Ethiopia drastically raises capital requirements for coffee exporters

By Eyasu Zekarias

The Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA) has issued a new directive significantly increasing the minimum capital requirements for coffee exporters. The move aims to professionalize the sector and curb illegal business practices by raising

the starting capital for private exporters by 15 times and for trade associations by over 13 times.

Under Directive 1106/2025, private exporters must now have a starting capital of 15 million birr, up from 1 million birr. Trade associations and companies like joint stock and limited liability companies face an

increase from 1.5 million birr to 20 million birr. ECTA explained that the previous regulations were insufficient to support, monitor, and control exporters, particularly concerning the misuse of certificates of competence.

Additionally, all exporters—except farmer exporters—are required to have a coffee

laboratory certified by ECTA for basic quality testing. They must also appoint a professional taster with at least a diploma and a renewed proficiency certificate, who can serve only one coffee dispatcher.

Semachew Ababu, a veteran coffee exporter, welcomed the directive, saying it will “refine the market” by limiting participation to well-financed companies, ultimately improving product quality and international standards.

However, the regulation has sparked concerns among smaller businesses. Entrepreneur Sosena Desalegin expressed frustration over the sudden increase, saying, “It’s impossible to raise that much money overnight for a new business. This regulation strengthens the market and destroys new ideas and competition.”

An independent expert acknowledged the intent to curb illegal activities and enhance professionalism but warned that the steep capital hike might stifle innovation and competition. “It may limit the sector to a few large players, which is not healthy for long-term growth and diversification,” the expert said.

The new guidelines came into effect this week and are expected to significantly impact Ethiopia’s coffee export market.

Taxpayer frustration mounts . . .

Continued from page 1

find a solution.”

The central issue revolves around timing. The MoF confirmed that the amended law took effect on July 8, 2025. However, taxpayers report that authorities are insisting they file their profit tax declarations for the previous budget year, which ended on July 7, 2025, under the new rules.

Category A taxpayers, in the highest tax bracket, have reported that when they attempted to declare taxes for the year ending July 7, their submissions were rejected.

“They informed us that our tax liability must now be calculated under the new proclamation effective July 8. However, we believe this should only apply to the current budget year, not to the tax year that has

already concluded,” expressed frustrated taxpayers.

A significant change in the amended proclamation is the introduction of a minimum tax, which requires businesses to pay income tax equivalent to at least 2.5% of their total annual turnover, regardless of their declared profit.

Taxpayers assert that authorities are pressuring them to revise their previous year’s declarations to align with this new rule. One businessman involved in large-scale import-export explained that despite high transaction volumes, his company operates on slim profit margins.

“For the current budget year, we will comply with the new law and prepare for the minimum tax requirement. However,

our company cannot bear the additional tax burden imposed for transactions completed in the previous budget year—before the law even took effect,” he stated.

Another businessperson echoed this sentiment: “We understand that the new law applies moving forward, and we will adjust accordingly. However, applying it retroactively is unreasonable.”

The business community is urgently calling for the Ministry of Finance to intervene in this dispute. They argue that enforcing the new law on past transactions is unfair and creates significant operational challenges. They seek clearer guidance and open dialogue to resolve the issue without imposing undue financial strain on enterprises.

All taxpayers must settle their profit tax for the 2024/25 budget year between July 8 and November 9, 2025, adding urgency to their calls for clarity.

New digital system launches National Payment Switch, Unified ID, and QR Code to Streamline Commerce

By Eyasu Zekarias

The Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration (MoTRI) has unveiled a cutting-edge digital platform called the Integrated Company Registration Process (ICCR), designed to simplify business registration and licensing nationwide. The launch event was held on September 8, 2025, at the Skylight Hotel.

Funded by the European Union and developed in partnership with the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), the ICCR serves as a “one-stop-shop” for entrepreneurs and investors. The platform

integrates services from key government bodies, including the Ministry of Revenue, the Federal Documents Verification and Registration Agency (DARA), vocational qualification institutions, and the National Identification Service.

This seamless digital coordination has slashed the average time for business registration and licensing from five days to just one, significantly speeding up the process.

State Minister Abdulhakim Mulu of MoTRI emphasized the system’s transformative impact: “Previously, institutions struggled to

create a unified identity system for residents. We are now working with the National Weather Service to solve this challenge. This platform enhances management with convenience, transparency, and accountability.”

A standout feature of ICCR is its integration with ETH-Switch, the national payment system. This enables businesses to settle registration fees, tax screenings, and other payments electronically via banks using ATM and debit cards or the new national QR payment system, ETQR. This integration is expected to streamline payments, reduce cash handling, curb financial malpractice, and improve government revenue collection.

ICCR is a core element of Ethiopia’s “Digital Ethiopia 2025” strategy, which aims to harness technology to improve public services, boost international competitiveness, and create a favorable environment for both domestic and foreign investment.

Beyond efficiency gains, the system also builds a digital footprint that could help financial institutions develop credit scoring models for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), potentially unlocking unsecured financing opportunities in the future.

ICO Indicator prices (US cents/lb) 11-Sep-25									
I-CIP		Colombian Milds		Other Milds		Brazilian Naturals		Robusta	
332.51		413.78		403.82		386.20		217.59	
0.04%		-0.30%		-0.37%		-0.30%		1.24%	
*1lb=0.45kg									

Addis Ababa Declaration: A Paradigm Shift Forged in the Crucible of Summit Debates

By Eyasu Zekarias

The Second African Climate Summit (ACS2) held in Addis Ababa marked a historic turning point in Africa’s fight against climate change. Bringing together over 25,000 delegates—from heads of states to grassroots activists—the summit culminated in the adoption of the landmark “African Leaders’ Addis Ababa Declaration and Call to Action on Climate Change.” This document represents more than a political statement; it’s a detailed blueprint crafted from frank, robust discussions during the conference’s many panels and forums, embodying a shared African climate future grounded in justice, innovation, and leadership.

The Addis Ababa Declaration and its 157 action points emerged from a broad consensus that Africa must move beyond a position of dependency and marginalization toward equal partnership on the global stage. The declaration demands that Africa’s collective voice be heard loud and clear in transforming international finance and trade systems, asserting a new political strategy designed to make a lasting global impact. At the heart of the Declaration is a recognition—forcefully articulated throughout the summit—that Africa should no longer be confined to an “aid-first” narrative. Instead, it demands climate finance as a matter of justice, compensation for crises it did not cause, and sovereign rights.

The summit’s discussions reflect a complex but purposeful mix of optimism and realism. Participants recognized the need to harness Africa’s moral authority and vast potential as a powerful bargaining tool in international negotiations. The transition from accepting charity to demanding justice is not mere rhetoric; it is a fundamental thread woven into every speech, panel, and resolution.

Key structural inequities preventing climate finance from translating into concrete progress were painstakingly laid bare. African countries’ crippling debt burden consumes precious fiscal space, leaving little room for investment in climate resilience. The declaration calls explicitly for a shift away from debt-financed climate projects toward grants and gift-equivalent financing to safeguard Africa’s development prospects. Alarminglly, 53% of adaptation funds to Africa throughout 2021–2022 came through loans, perpetuating a cycle of vulnerability.

Credit rating biases compound this challenge, imposing punitive borrowing costs disconnected from African economies’ actual performance. Panelists underscored that these biases stem not from incapacity but deeply embedded structural inequality. The Declaration demands reforms of international financial institutions and credit agencies to realign evaluations with Africa’s true climate risks and opportunities.

Another deserving spotlight was the persistent neglect of the agriculture sector—the continent’s largest employer—in climate finance frameworks. Many promising African projects fail to attract investment due to inadequate preparation and technical support, further hindering

progress toward building resilient food systems. The Addis Ababa Declaration stresses African-led innovation and equitable partnerships to dismantle these barriers, emphasizing shared leadership rather than one-sided guidance.

The African Green Climate Fund’s Catherine Kaufman voiced support for this rejection of transplantation models. The Fund’s country-driven, country-owned approach aligns fully with Africa’s vision for stewardship and self-determination, signaling readiness among global financial institutions to embrace a new mindset of partnership and empowerment.

One of the Summit’s most urgent themes was reforming trade and investment frameworks to accommodate Africa’s realities and ambitions. Discussions on the European Union’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) revealed both the existential risk and latent opportunity facing African exporters. John Asafu-Adjaye of the African Centre for Economic Transformation explained the continent’s economic dependence on raw commodity exports leaves it vulnerable to punitive climate-related trade measures.

Asafu-Adjaye’s solution reflects the Declaration’s core: Africa must modernize economies and “set its own green standards,” positioning itself advantageously as a Global South climate leader. David Beer, CEO of Trademark Africa, warned that formal climate trade barriers have already surged from 8% to 20% of trade restrictions, compounded by informal boycotts by Western buyers abruptly halting purchases of African produce without notice. His call for collective action to digitize supply chains and integrate geographic data to meet global market standards illustrates the future-facing, systemic approach championed by the Addis Ababa Declaration.

Financially, James Monge of Equity Bank Group underscored the unparalleled advantage Africa holds with 62% of the world’s renewable energy capacity alone. The continent’s green industrial revolution depends on strengthened local and regional financial systems to convert this potential into trade and investment gains. The Declaration’s call for African-led financial institutions echoes this vision, demanding self-reliance alongside global partnership.

Financing needs are colossal. The Addis Ababa Declaration quantifies Africa’s need at \$3 trillion by 2030 to achieve climate targets—a stark contrast to the paltry \$30 billion disbursed between 2021 and 2022. This figure casts climate finance as a “legal obligation” under the Paris Agreement and a foundational right for Africa’s development, demanding accountability from historic polluters.

Nature-based solutions—central to Africa’s climate strategy—received renewed endorsement at ACS2. From Ethiopia’s Green Legacy Initiative planting billions of trees to the African Union’s Great Green Wall restoring landscapes, Africa envisions climate resilience built with forests, wetlands, and indigenous knowledge at its core, providing livelihood, biodiversity, and carbon regulation benefits.

IMF report highlights Djibouti's strong economic growth

By our staff reporter

A recent assessment by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) confirms that Djibouti's economy is on a robust growth trajectory, supported by Ethiopia's expanding market and increased transshipment activity amid tensions in the Red Sea.

The evaluation, released after the IMF Executive Board completed the Article IV consultation on Thursday evening, noted that the moderate inflation environment in the East African nation provides a stable foundation for ongoing economic expansion. The report indicated that after a period of fiscal overruns, Djibouti's fiscal and foreign reserve positions improved in 2024.

The IMF praised the authorities for their commitment to macroeconomic stability, debt sustainability, and economic diversification, which aim to enhance job creation in a challenging global climate.

“Djibouti’s recent and foreseeable growth remains steady, with moderate inflation, supported by Ethiopia’s expansive market and strong transshipment amid Red Sea tensions,” the report stated.

The IMF identified the reduction of public debt and the rebuilding of reserves as key priorities, achievable through ongoing debt negotiations and prudent fiscal management. It acknowledged that while government revenues are limited relative to development and debt service needs, several state-owned enterprises (SOEs) are performing robustly.

Despite regional conflicts, economic growth is strong. GDP growth is estimated

to have exceeded 6.5 percent in 2024, driven by increased port activity and strong performance in the construction, commerce, telecommunications, and tourism sectors. Growth is expected to remain strong at about 6 percent in 2025 before stabilizing near 5.5 percent in the medium term, largely fueled by Ethiopia's strong demand for port services.

The report forecasts a favorable trend for Djibouti's public debt. After a debt-to-GDP ratio of 71.4 percent in 2021, which decreased to an estimated 69.6 percent in 2024, the ratio is projected to decline to 64 percent this year and drop below 50 percent by 2027.

The Board recognized that logistics investments over the past decade have driven growth and economic transformation but have also increased external debt, limiting fiscal space for development needs.

The assessment pointed out external risks, including heightened instability in the Horn of Africa, which could lead to increased migration and strain social services. Other challenges include reduced development aid, new competition from nearby ports, and global policy shifts that might impact the exchange rate and inflation.

To mitigate these risks, the IMF recommended that Djibouti restore debt sustainability and rebuild reserves through a combination of fiscal consolidation, SOE reform, and debt negotiations. “Clearing all arrears and finalizing debt negotiations is essential to restore debt sustainability, along with the containment of public and publicly guaranteed debt,” the report concluded.

Record-Breaking 4th Intra-African Trade Fair Closes in Algiers

By our staff reporter

Algiers, Algeria

The 4th edition of the Intra-African Trade Fair (IATF2025) closed on September 10, 2025, with unprecedented achievements, setting a new benchmark for the continent's largest trade and investment event. Hosted in Algiers, Algeria, the fair drew over 112,000 participants from 132 countries, nearly 1,000 buyers, and 2,148 exhibitors, cementing its status as a vital platform for accelerating Africa’s economic integration.

Gainmore Zanamwe, Director of Trade Facilitation and Investment Promotion at Afreximbank, unveiled the fair’s final “report card,” celebrating trade and investment deals worth \$48.3 billion—surpassing the \$44 billion target set earlier. Algeria alone contributed \$11.4 billion in signed contracts plus an additional \$11.6 billion in commitments, highlighting the host country’s pivotal role.

Participation from African heads of state and government increased dramatically to 20, from eight in the 2023 edition, while the number of participating African countries reached 49, exceeding the target of 40. The fair also featured nine special thematic days, more than double those initially planned, spotlighting key partners including Algeria, the Dangote Group, and Global Africa Day.

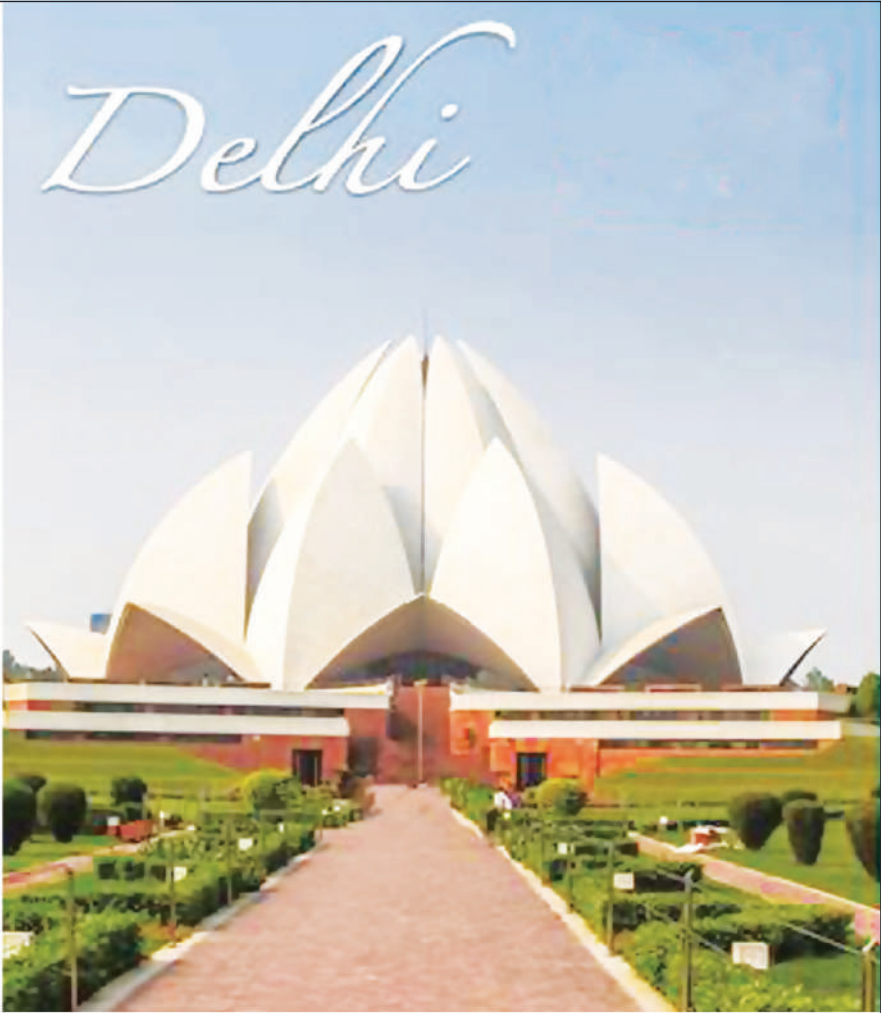
“This is a moment to look back and

assess our performance,” Zanamwe told delegates. “IATF2025 has exceeded every expectation—from attendance to deals signed. Algeria mobilized 112,000 people, far beyond our target of 35,000. This will go down as the best and biggest IATF ever. Our founding fathers would be proud.”

The weeklong event brought together business leaders, policymakers, innovators, and cultural stakeholders in a program enriched with exhibitions, forums, and networking events. Notable features included the Creative Africa Nexus (CANEX) showcasing fashion, arts, and music, the Africa Automotive Show, and the AU Youth Start-Up Programme spotlighting entrepreneurial innovation.

Former Nigerian President and IATF Advisory Council Chair Olusegun Obasanjo praised the success, stating, “We gather today with a sense of accomplishment and great satisfaction. From exhibitions to panel discussions, it has been a week of vibrant exchanges and dynamic partnerships—an embodiment of our shared vision for a prosperous Africa.”

President Abdelmadjid Tebboune of Algeria, who opened the fair, emphasized the importance of deepening African economic integration amid global challenges. Algeria leveraged the fair to showcase its industrial value chains, energy, agriculture, and manufacturing sectors, attracting investments and forging new partnerships.



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Capital NEWS IN BRIEF

Sudan's People Tortured and Killed in 'Slaughterhouses', Rights Probe Says

Shortly after presenting a mandated report to the Human Rights Council in Geneva on Tuesday, chair of the Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan, Mohamed Chande Othman, insisted that both the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) militia had carried out atrocity crimes. Among the testimonies gathered for the report, survivors from RSF detention sites described the locations as "slaughterhouses". In one notorious RSF facility, dozens of detainees have died since June after being tortured, denied food and medical care, the independent rights expert said. ... Highlighting the lack of diplomatic solutions to the conflict which began in April 2023, and its massive impact of the war on civilians, report co-author Mona Rishmawi insisted that "everybody knows you cannot rape, you cannot loot, you cannot destroy property. You cannot starve people...But if there is no accountability, of course they will continue doing it."

UN News

Kenya Plans Pioneering \$1 Billion 'Debt-for-Food' Swap

Kenya aims to carry out a pioneering \$1 billion debt-for-food security swap by March next year, a finance ministry document showed on Tuesday, as the country looks to novel solutions to ease its hefty debt burden. The plan is expected to work in a similar way as so-called debt-for-nature swaps carried

out by several countries in recent years that offered lower interest rates in exchange for nature protection. A debt-for-food swap would likely allow a country to replace costly existing debt with lower-cost financing on condition it channelled the savings towards programmes to boost food security, finance experts say. ... President William Ruto's government spends roughly one-third of its revenue on interest payments - one of the highest ratios in the world - and is eager to bring debt spending down.

Reuters

Kenya Police Put Spyware on Detained Filmmakers' Phones: CPJ

Kenyan filmmakers detained by police allegedly had spyware installed on their phones, a press freedom group said Wednesday, saying it was "gravely alarmed" by the move. Four independent filmmakers -- Nicholas Wambugu Gichuki, Bryan Adagala, Mark Karubiu and Chris Wamae -- were arrested on May 2 in capital Nairobi and charged with "publishing false information". The men were released a day later without charge, but their devices -- including their phones, hard drives and laptops -- were kept by police until July 10. The Committee for the Protection of Journalists (CPJ) quoted a researcher at Toronto University's Citizen Lab, which tracks digital threats against civil society, who said spyware had been installed on devices belonging to two of the detained reporters. Such software would give "the operators silent, secret access to all sorts of private business and information about their journalism" the senior researcher told CPJ.

AFP

Africa Feeding 20 Million More Children with School Meals, WFP Says

Governments in sub-Saharan Africa have provided school meals to roughly 20 million extra children over the past two years, the World Food Programme (WFP) said on Wednesday ... The region saw the biggest rise in school feeding of any region, by nearly a third to 87 million in 2024. Ethiopia, Rwanda and even severely impoverished Madagascar and Chad all managed to feed six times as many over the period. "Government investments in school meals ... (signal) a significant shift from reliance on foreign aid to recognising school meals as a strategic public investment in children's education (and) health," the report said. ... The WFP report found that local farmers had also benefited from the school feeding. The government of Benin's buying local food for these programmes contributed over \$23 million to the economy in 2024, it said. More than a third of school meals in Sierra Leone came from food produced by smallholder farmers. It warned, however, that millions of children, especially in some of the lowest income African countries like the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia, and South Sudan, still lacked access to school meals, as donor support continued to fall.

Reuters

World Together Ethiopia Backs 2025 Summer Volunteer Service Initiative

World Together Ethiopia, a South Korean NGO, has partnered with the Civil Society Organizations Authority (ACSO) to support the 2025 Summer Volunteer Service Initiative

Program. The program, themed "Regeneration by Planting," aims to strengthen community engagement and social bonds across Ethiopia.

To contribute, World Together organized a fundraising event on September 4, 2025, at the Korean Veterans Association compound in Ethiopia. The initiative focuses on repairing homes for needy families and providing educational materials to students in need.

Participants also visited the Ethiopian Korean War Museum, a symbol of the strong diplomatic ties between Ethiopia and South Korea. This collaboration highlights the ongoing commitment of World Together Ethiopia to support local volunteerism and community development through meaningful projects and international partnerships. The 2025 Summer Volunteer Service Initiative reflects shared values of solidarity and regeneration within Ethiopian society.

Garowe Online

Term of the Day

HISTORICAL COST

» Definition

A historical cost is a measure of value that's used in accounting. The value of an asset on the balance sheet is recorded at its original cost when it's acquired by the company. The historical cost method is used for fixed assets in the United States under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).



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Climate Change and African Development: Challenges and Opportunities

■ Alazar Kebede

Climate change has become one of the greatest global challenges of the 21st century, with implications that go far beyond rising temperatures. Nowhere are its impacts more visible and severe than in Africa. Although the continent contributes the least to global greenhouse gas emissions - accounting for less than 4% - it bears a disproportionate share of the consequences. From erratic rainfall patterns and severe droughts to coastal flooding and declining agricultural productivity, climate change threatens to undermine Africa's development aspirations. At the same time, it opens opportunities for innovation, resilience building, and a transition to sustainable growth.

The real issue here is what are the current landscape of climate change in Africa? Africa is warming faster than the global average, particularly in semi-arid regions such as the Sahel. This intensifies desertification and reduces soil fertility. Recurring droughts in East Africa and Southern Africa disrupt agriculture, water supply, and livelihoods. Countries with long coastlines, like Nigeria, Senegal, and Mozambique, face risks from sea-level rise and extreme weather events. Iconic ecosystems such as the Congo Basin, the savannahs, and coral reefs in the Indian Ocean are under threat, endangering biodiversity and tourism.

Socio-Economic Impacts is enormous. Since 60% of Africa's workforce depends on agriculture, reduced rainfall and

unpredictable seasons undermine food production and increase hunger. Climate-sensitive diseases such as malaria, cholera, and heat stress are expected to rise, affecting public health systems already under strain. Scarcity of natural resources triggers displacement, competition, and sometimes violent conflict, particularly in fragile states. Roads, power grids, and urban centers are increasingly at risk from floods and heat waves, reducing their lifespan and efficiency.

Africa's development trajectory is intricately tied to climate stability. The continent's ambition, as outlined in the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), hinges on rapid economic transformation, industrialization, and poverty reduction. Climate change threatens these aspirations in several ways.

According to the African Development Bank (AfDB), climate change could cut Africa's GDP by up to 15% by 2030 if no urgent measures are taken. Many African countries rely on hydropower, but droughts reduce water flows, creating energy shortages.

Africa is the fastest-urbanizing continent. Without climate-resilient planning, megacities like Lagos, Nairobi, and Kinshasa risk becoming climate hotspots. Vulnerable populations, especially women and rural communities, face worsening inequalities as climate stress deepens poverty cycles.

There are several pathways for Climate-

Resilient Development. Adaptation Strategies which includes Climate-Smart Agriculture: Investing in drought-resistant crops, improved irrigation, and digital tools for weather forecasting. Water Management: Expanding access to sustainable irrigation systems, rainwater harvesting, and transboundary water cooperation. Disaster Preparedness: Strengthening early-warning systems and community-based resilience measures.

There are several mitigation strategies which include Renewable Energy Revolution: Africa has vast solar, wind, geothermal, and hydro potential. Expanding renewable energy not only reduces emissions but also addresses energy poverty. Reforestation and Ecosystem Protection: Initiatives like the Great Green Wall project in the Sahel combat desertification while creating green jobs. Sustainable Urbanization: Building energy-efficient housing, public transport, and green infrastructure.

Finance and Policy Support will include Climate Finance: Africa needs an estimated \$250 billion annually by 2030 for climate adaptation and mitigation. Mobilizing international finance through mechanisms like the Green Climate Fund is crucial. Policy Integration: Governments must mainstream climate change into national development plans and budgets. Private Sector Involvement: Encouraging green investment, carbon markets, and public-private partnerships.

Knowledge and Innovation also includes Leveraging indigenous knowledge

alongside modern technology for sustainable land and water management. Investing in research, education, and digital tools to foster climate innovation. Supporting African youth-led climate movements that advocate for justice and sustainable practices.

Despite the challenges, climate change offers Africa a chance to leapfrog traditional development models and pursue green growth: Job Creation: Renewable energy and green technologies can generate millions of jobs, particularly for Africa's growing youth population. Energy Access: Decentralized solar and wind power can bring electricity to rural areas, stimulating entrepreneurship and education. Global Leadership: Africa can position itself as a champion of climate justice and sustainable development, shaping international climate negotiations. Regional Cooperation: Climate change fosters stronger collaboration through bodies like the African Union, strengthening integration and resilience.

To conclude, climate change poses one of the gravest risks to Africa's development, threatening livelihoods, health, and economic stability. Yet, it also provides an unprecedented opportunity for transformation. By embracing climate-resilient policies, investing in renewable energy, and mobilizing international partnerships, Africa can turn the climate crisis into a platform for sustainable and inclusive development. The continent's future depends on bold leadership, innovative solutions, and global solidarity.

Hon. Adut Salva Kiir: A Bright Hope for South Sudan's New Generation

By Abraham Nega

Every nation at a crossroads looks to its rising leaders for direction, stability, and vision. In South Sudan, that beacon of promise shines in Hon. Adut Salva Kiir, Envoy for Special Programs of the President, whose work and character have positioned her as a symbol of hope for the new generation and the new nation.

Hon. Adut has emerged as a dynamic force in public life, combining administrative discipline with humanitarian compassion. Through her leadership in the Ask Foundation, she has not only delivered essential support to vulnerable communities but also set an example of how governance can be rooted in empathy, accountability, and inclusivity.

Her brand of leadership is both modern and grounded. Modern, because she speaks the language of youth, opportunity, and innovation; grounded, because she carries the humility to kneel before the weak, to listen to the forgotten, and to honor the blessings of those who paved the way before her.

For a country still navigating the challenges of state-building, Hon. Adut represents the qualities most needed in this moment:

- **Visionary Thinking** – a clear commitment to building institutions that uphold law, order, and justice.
- **Administrative Strength** – a firm belief in governance as service, with integrity at its core.
- **Generational Leadership** – inspiring young South Sudanese, particularly women, to see themselves as part of the nation's transformation.

Across the continent and beyond, women leaders are reshaping the story of governance. Hon. Adut stands in that tradition—an Iron Lady



in the making, determined to guide South Sudan toward stability, unity, and prosperity.

In her, many see not just an envoy or a humanitarian, but a future stateswoman who could one day lead South Sudan with the balance of strength and compassion that the new nation so urgently needs.

As South Sudan writes the next chapter of its history, Hon. Adut Salva Kiir's rise is a reminder that the future is not only built by policies and institutions, but also by the visionaries who carry the hopes of a generation.



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የባለአክሲዮኖች 17ኛ መደበኛ እና 12ኛ አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ የሰብሰባ ጥሪ

ለተከበራችሁ የዘመን ባንክ አ.ማ. ባለአክሲዮኖች

በኢትዮጵያ የንግድ ሕግ አዋጅ ቁጥር 1243/2013 አንቀጽ 366(1)፣367(1) እና አንቀጽ 370 እንዲሁም በአክሲዮን ማኅበሩ የተሻሻለው የመመስረቻ ጽሑፍ አንቀጽ 12.1፣12.5 ፣13 እና አንቀጽ 14.1 መሠረት የዘመን ባንክ አ.ማ. የባለአክሲዮኖች 17ኛ ዓመታዊ መደበኛ እና 12ኛ አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ ጥቅምት 1 ቀን 2018 ዓ.ም. ከጠዋቱ 2:00 ሰዓት ጀምሮ በሚሊኒየም አዳራሽ ስለሚካሄድ ባለአክሲዮኖች ወይም ሕጋዊ ወኪሎቻቸው በጠቅላላ ጉባዔው ላይ እንድትገኙ የባንኩ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ጥሪውን ያስተላልፋል።

1. ማኅበሩን የሚመለከቱ ዋና ዋና መረጃዎች

- የአክሲዮን ማኅበሩ ዋና መ/ቤት አድራሻ - አዲስ አበባ፣ ልደታ ክፍል ከተማ፣ወረዳ 07 ፣የቤ/ቁ አዲስ
- የባንኩ ድረገጽ : <https://www.zemenbank.com>
- የአክሲዮን ማኅበሩ ምዝገባ ቁጥር - KK/AA/3/0002009/2005
- የአክሲዮን ማኅበሩ ስም - ዘመን ባንክ አ.ማ
- የአክሲዮን ማኅበሩ አይነት- በባንክ ሥራ የተሰማራ የአክሲዮን ማኅበሩ የተፈረመ ዋና ገንዘብ - 14,985,602,000.00
- የአክሲዮን ማኅበሩ የተከፈለ ዋና ገንዘብ - 9,542,948,000.00
-

2. የባለአክሲዮኖች 17ኛ መደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ አጀንዳዎች

1. የተተኪ ዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባል ሹመት ማጽደቅ፤
2. እስከ መስከረም 21 ቀን 2018 ዓ.ም. ድረስ የተደረጉ የአክሲዮን ዝውውሮችን ማሳወቅና ሪፖርቱን ተቀብሎ ማጽደቅ፤
3. እ.ኤ.አ. የ2024/25 በጀት ዓመት የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ዓመታዊ ሪፖርት ማድመጥና በቀረበው ሪፖርት ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን፤
4. እ.ኤ.አ. የ2024/25 በጀት ዓመት የውጭ አዲተሮችን ሪፖርት ማድመጥና በቀረበው ሪፖርት ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን፤
5. እ.ኤ.አ. ከ2019/20 ጀምሮ በየዓመቱ ከሚከፋፈለው ትርፍ ላይ 3 በመቶ በልዩ መጠባበቂያ ሂሳብ ሲቀመጥ የነበረው የመጠባበቂያ ገንዘብ ከ2024/25 ጀምሮ እንዲቋረጥና የተጠራቀመው ገንዘብ ለባለአክሲዮኖች እንዲከፋፈል በቀረበው የውሳኔ ሃሳብ ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን፤
6. እ.ኤ.አ. በ2024/25 በጀት ዓመት በተገኘ የተጣራ ትርፍ አደላደል ላይ በቀረበው የውሳኔ ሃሳብ ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን፤
7. እ.ኤ.አ. ከ2025/26 እስከ 2027/28 በጀት ዓመት ድረስ የሚያገለግሉ የውጭ አዲተሮችን መሾምና ክፍያቸውን መወሰን፤
8. እ.ኤ.አ. የ2024/25 ለዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ከተጣራ ትርፍ ላይ የሚታሰብ ዓመታዊ የሥራ ዋጋ ክፍያ መወሰን፤
9. እ.ኤ.አ. የ2025/26 የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ወርሃዊ አበል መወሰን፤
10. የባንኩ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት የምልመላ መስፈርትና የምርጫ አሠራር ረቂቅ መመሪያ ላይ ተወያይቶ ማጽደቅ፤

3. የባለአክሲዮኖች 12ኛ አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ አጀንዳዎች

1. ጥቅምት 26 ቀን 2015 ዓ.ም. በ11ኛው የባንኩ ባለአክሲዮኖች አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ ላይ የባንኩ ካፒታል እንዲያድግ ሲወሰን የመጨረሻ የመክፍያ ቀን ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2020 ዓ.ም ተብሎ የተቀመጠውን ውሳኔ ማሻሻል፤
2. የባንኩን ካፒታል ለማሳደግ በቀረበው የውሳኔ ሃሳብ ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን፤
3. የባንኩን የመመስረቻ ጽሑፍ ማሻሻል፤

ማሳሰቢያ

• በጉባዔው ላይ በአካል መገኘት የሚችሉ ባለአክሲዮኖች ተወካዮቻችሁ ስልጣን ባለው የመንግስት አካል ተረጋግጦ የተሰጠ የውክልና ሰነድ ዋናውንና ፎቶ ኮፒ በመያዝ ወይም በንግድ ሕግ አንቀጽ 377 መሠረት ጉባዔው ከመካሄዱ ከሦስት ቀን በፊት በባንኩ ዋና መ/ቤት 15ተኛ ፎቅ በሚገኘው ፋይናንስ እና ኢንሸስተርስ ግንኙነት መምሪያ በአካል በመቅረብ ለዚሁ ዓላማ በባንኩ በተዘጋጀው የውክልና መስጫ ቅጽ ላይ በመፈረም ተወካይ መሾምና ተወካዩም የውክልና ማስረጃውን በመያዝ የጉባዔው ተካፋይ ለመሆንና ድምጽ ለመስጠት የሚችሉ መሆኑን በአክብሮት እንገልጻለን ። ሆኖም አንድ ባለአክሲዮን በባንኩ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ በማንኛውም ችሎታ መወከል የሚችለው አንድ ሰው ብቻ መሆኑን እናሳውቃለን። በኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ መመሪያ ቁጥር SBB/91/2024 አንቀጽ 20/3/ መሰረት የባንኩ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላትና ሠራተኞች በማናቸውም የባለአክሲዮኖች ጉባዔ ላይ ማንኛውንም ባለአክሲዮን ወክለው መገኘት አይችሉም።

• የባንኩ ባለአክሲዮኖች ወይም ህጋዊ ወኪሎቻቸው በጉባዔው ላይ ለመሳተፍ ሲመጡ ዜግነታቸው ኢትዮጵያዊ መሆኑን የሚያሳይ የታደሰ መታወቂያ ወይም ፓስፖርት ወይም መንጃ ፍቃድ ዋናውንና ኮፒ በመያዝ በጉባዔው ላይ መሳተፍ ይችላሉ። እንዲሁም ትውልደ ኢትዮጵያውያን የሆኑ የውጭ ሀገር ዜግነት ያላቸው የማኅበሩ ባለአክሲዮኖች ትውልደ ኢትዮጵያውያን መሆናቸውን የሚያረጋግጥ ቀኑ ያላለፈበት መታወቂያ (ቢጫ ካርድ) ይዘው መቅረብ እንዳለባቸው በአክብሮት እናሳውቃለን።

• የባንኩን የመመስረቻ ጽሑፍ ማሻሻያ ፣ የባንኩ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት የምልመላ መስፈርትና የምርጫ አሠራር ረቂቅ መመሪያን ከባንኩ ድረገጽ ማግኘት ይቻላል።

• ለተጨማሪ መረጃ ሰንጋ ተራ ፣ ራስ አበበ አረጋይ ጎዳና በሚገኘው የባንኩ ዋና መ/ቤት 15ኛ ፎቅ፣ ፋይናንስ እና ኢንሸስተርስ ግንኙነት መምሪያ በአካል መቅረብ ወይም በስልክ ቁጥር +251 115 54 00 53/66 በመደወል መጠየቅ ይችላሉ።

የዘመን ባንክ አ.ማ. - የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ



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የላቀ አገልግሎት ማዕከል



I N T E R V I E W

POWER BRING

ETHIOPIA'S
SOLAR FUTURE

PHOTO: Anteneh Akilu

Ashish Khanna brings over 26 years of unparalleled experience in advancing energy access and sustainable development across Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Having led transformative programs with the World Bank and global initiatives like Mission 300 — aimed at delivering electricity to 300 million Africans by 2030 — Khanna stands at the forefront of the renewable energy revolution. As the newly appointed Director General of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), he shares his insights on collaborating with Ethiopia to expand solar energy, the groundbreaking 400 MW solar park project, and the broader vision to harness solar power as a catalyst for economic growth and climate resilience across the continent. In this exclusive interview with Capital, Khanna discusses how strengthened partnerships, innovative technologies, and supportive policies can unlock Ethiopia's vast solar potential and contribute to the global ambition of mobilizing \$1 trillion in solar investments by 2030. Excerpts;

Capital: What is the overarching goal of the ISA's partnership with Ethiopia, and how does it align with Ethiopia's national energy strategy?

Ashish Khanna: We have established a country partnership framework between the ISA and Ethiopia, which will enable us to customize our support based on Ethiopia's national energy plan. A significant focus is the fact that nearly half of Ethiopians lack access to electricity, particularly those living in remote areas, such as pastoral regions, where extending the grid is challenging. Therefore, solar energy is the most cost-effective solution for providing access to electricity.

Additionally, many farmers require solar applications, such as solar pumps, to enhance their income. Farmers using diesel pumps, like coffee growers, can transition to solar, which offers a significant cost advantage—solar pumps are only about 25% of the cost of diesel pumps.

Capital: Can you elaborate on the planned 400 MW solar power park? How does this project connect with the ISA's Solar Park Programme, and how does it fit into the broader goal of enhancing the agricultural sector with solar energy?

Ashish: This program will be Ethiopia's first competitively bid solar park, which is crucial. For context, India has successfully deployed nearly 115,000 megawatts of solar capacity in the last decade, with about 90% coming from solar parks. Getting the 400 megawatt project right could pave the way for numerous additional projects. Another positive aspect is that this project is attracting private sector investment, allowing the government to concentrate its resources on distribution and necessary reforms while the private sector invests more in generation.

Capital: The ISA's mission is to mobilize \$1 trillion in solar investments by 2030. How does the collaboration with Ethiopia contribute to this ambitious target?

Ashish: The \$1 trillion target is a global benchmark, but what truly matters is how we define the country partnership framework. The 400 megawatt project is expected to generate about \$400-500 million in private sector investment.

When we include solar pumps and the agricultural program, that will lead to additional investments. However, beyond the financial aspects, the focus is on job creation and income generation for Ethiopians. Since most Ethiopians live in rural areas, it is essential for them to experience the benefits of solar energy, whether through enhanced income from solar pumps or other applications.

For example, countries that have implemented solar pumps see significant increases in crop production and irrigated land. Additionally, solar technology can replace costly diesel pumps currently used for drinking water, leading to substantial savings for the government. Various applications across different sectors will benefit from this initiative.

Capital: Can you explain how the Solar Technology Application Resource Centre (STAR-C) to be established in Ethiopia will function and what skills it will help develop for the local workforce?

Ashish: Ethiopia is set to have the first STAR-C of the International Solar Alliance established at Addis Ababa University. During our visit, we spoke with both the Dean of the College of Science and Technology and the President of the university about advancing STAR-C into a testing lab. It's crucial to have proper measurement and testing facilities for solar equipment, such as solar pumps and solar panels, to ensure quality control. Additionally, training individuals to maintain these installations can generate numerous jobs. Furthermore, STAR-C will support the incubation of startup ideas among local youth. We discussed these initiatives and aim to scale them as Ethiopia expands its solar capacity.

Capital: Besides the 400 MW solar power park, is Ethiopia involved in other solar energy programs, such as the 700 kW solar mini-grid and the 100 kWp solar rooftop car parking? What are the main objectives of these programs?

Ashish: Consider a car park for a residential area or office; if you cover it with solar panels, it not only provides shade but also generates energy, which can reduce electricity bills. Any excess energy can be sold back to the grid, especially on weekends. We implemented this as a demonstration project within the ministry's premises, and we believe it has potential for



PHOTO: Anteneh Akilu

replication by local property owners.

Regarding the 700 kW mini-grid, it is vital for villages. For example, rice mills or injera processors can leverage this electricity to boost their income, in addition to providing lighting and charging needs for residents. Mini-grids can also supply power to health facilities, which is crucial for vaccine storage and minor operations.

The 700 kW mini-grid aims to support economic activities and household energy access. This pilot project, if successful, could be replicated in thousands of Ethiopian villages, providing a foundation for energy access in rural areas across the country's vast landscape.

Capital: What are the key regulatory hurdles that need to be addressed to accelerate the expansion of solar energy in Ethiopia, according to the ISA?

Ashish: We need to conduct further research on this topic, as it is an area we wish to explore more deeply. From our recent session, which included private sector participants and others, it became clear that there are elements related to harmonizing policies and standards. Additionally, reducing or possibly eliminating taxes could be beneficial. Financing is another significant issue; if collateral requirements are excessive, they must be backed by reliable cash flows and data. These were some of the key points raised during the panel discussion, but further study is necessary.

Capital: Can you tell us more about the National Focal Point Support Units (NSUs)? How will their establishment expedite project implementation in Ethiopia?

Ashish: To implement large-scale programs, as outlined in the Country Partnership Strategy, it is essential to have personnel on the ground in Ethiopia. Therefore, we aim to establish a National Focal Point Support Unit in

Ethiopia to serve as the daily interface for large solar parks, agricultural implications, mini grids, solar home systems, and solar rooftops.

We may also collaborate with the government on solar mobility and digitization. All these areas will require a local support team, and we anticipate forming teams of about three to four members who will be based in Ethiopia, working alongside our head office and international teams on these projects.

Capital: What is the significance of Ethiopia's inclusion in the Green Hydrogen (GH) value chain, and what potential does the country have in this sector?

Ashish: Countries with abundant, inexpensive renewable energy are prime candidates for producing green hydrogen. If Ethiopia can create a framework to attract large-scale investments in renewable energy and solar power, it could potentially become a source of green hydrogen.

However, from the perspective of the Ethiopian government, the priority will likely be to provide electricity for its own citizens before considering exports.

Capital: What are the major challenges faced by the ISA and the Ethiopian government in implementing these large-scale solar energy projects? What are your plans to address them?

Ashish: We will have a clearer understanding of these challenges once the Country Partnership Strategy is finalized. We have just signed the country partnership framework, and we will soon develop project reports to identify financing challenges, policy obstacles, capacity-building issues, and timelines for project implementation. We expect to have more comprehensive answers in the next three to four months.



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KARAVAN PRESS BAGS CANEX BOOK FACTORY PRIZE FOR PUBLISHING IN AFRICA 2025



By our staff reporter

Algiers, Algeria

Karavan Press, an independent publisher based in Cape Town, South Africa is the winner of the 2025 edition of the CANEX Book Factory Prize for Publishing in Africa that celebrates and recognises outstanding contributions of African publishers and authors to the literary world.

Karavan Press was recognised for its book *In Silence My Heart Speaks* by Thobeka Yose, winning the \$20,000 top prize. The Prize was presented by Algeria’s Minister of Culture and Arts Azzedine Mihoubi during an award ceremony held during the ongoing Intra-African Trade Fair 2025 (IATF2025) in Algiers. Finalists received \$2,000 each.

The Prize is a joint initiative of the Creative Africa Nexus (CANEX), an intervention by African Export–Import Bank (Afreximbank) in partnership with Narrative Landscape Press Limited. It aims to showcase the literary and publishing value chain in Africa and developing literary talent across the continent and the Diaspora.

“Through the CANEX Book Factory Prize for Publishing in Africa, we continue to strengthen Africa’s creative economy by elevating publishers and amplifying African narratives to global audiences. Besides the Prize, we deliver a Pan-African writing workshop, and e-newsletter highlighting African literature, to spotlight and elevate the African book value chain,” said Afreximbank’s Director for Intra African Trade and Export Development

(Creatives and Diaspora), Temwa Gondwe.

Now in its second year, the Prize attracted over 80 submissions from across the continent, reflecting the diversity and vitality of African storytelling. Publishers submitted trade books published for a general audience and widely available through libraries and bookstores. The entries spanned fiction, non-fiction, and poetry, in hardcover and paperback, with an emphasis on works printed and published on the continent and written in indigenous languages. Entries could be in one or more of the official languages of the African Union: Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Swahili, and any other African language. Submissions were judged on the quality of writing, editing and production.

The jury comprised Dr. Boukenna

Abdelaziz, Professor of History at Algiers University; Lavaille Lavette, President of JVL Media; and Prof. Egara Kabaji, Professor of Literary Communication at Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. The jury lauded the outstanding quality of writing, editing, and production.

The Prize is one of the activities under the CANEX Book Factory, an annual programme of events under Afreximbank’s CANEX initiative culminating in the awards ceremony. Last year, Cassava Republic Press (Nigeria) won the top prize during the inaugural edition of the CANEX Book Factory Prize for Publishing in Africa for the book *Female Fear Factory: Unveiling Patriarchy’s Culture of Violence* by Pumla Dineo Gqola.

CANEX at IATF is billed as the largest gathering of creatives from Africa and the Diaspora across value chains of diverse creative and cultural industries from film, music, and fashion to culinary arts, sports, and visual arts amongst others. The weeklong summit has convened continental and global players to showcase and exhibit their goods and services, and to explore business and investment opportunities within the rapidly expanding creative economy. It is being held as part of IATF2025, hosted by the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria and co-convened by Afreximbank, the African Union Commission and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Secretariat. The weeklong event is projected to facilitate trade and investment deals worth over US\$44 billion.

IATF is a platform for businesses to showcase their goods and services to visitors and buyers while exploring opportunities and exchanging information. IATF aims to tap into opportunities from AfCFTA’s single market of over 1.4 billion people and GDP of over US\$3.5 trillion.

H O T M U S I C T A B L E

HOTTEST ARTISTS SEPTEMBER 04 - 10, 2025 HOTTEST TRACKS

RANK	ARTIST	RADIO	TV	TOTAL PLAY
1	Tilahun Gessesse	85	58	143
2	Tewodros "Teddy Afro" Kassahun	89	19	108
3	Tigist Bekele	67	9	76
4	Addis Legesse	47	17	64
5	KukuSebsibefeat.TeddyAfro	40	11	51
6	Rahel Getu	18	32	50
6	Aadam Mohaammad	13	37	50
7	SolomonDeneke	36	13	49
8	Tewodros Tadesse	43	5	48
9	Abdu Kiar	41	4	45
10	Asheber Belay	31	12	43

RANK	TRACK	ARTIST	RADIO	TV	TOTAL PLAY
1	Kome Limerkish	Tilahun Gessesse	31	58	89
2	Gize Lekulu	Tewodros "Teddy Afro" Kassahun	70	18	88
3	Le'egru Wuha Yimuklet	Tigist Bekele	60	9	69
4	Ye13 Wor Tsega	Tilahun Gessesse	54	0	54
5	Yebereha Hager	Kuku Sebsibe feat. Teddy Afro	40	11	51
6	Hoya Hoya	Solomon Deneke	36	13	49
7	Enayalen Gena Abaye	Asheber Belay	31	12	43
8	Ethiopiaye	Rahel Getu	10	32	42
9	Awdamet	Birtukan Dubale	24	13	37
10	Enqutatash	Zeritu Getahun	29	6	35
9	Aya Tiragnma	Samrawit Azene	22	3	25

THIS DATA IS GATHERED BY A 24/7 AUTOMATED RECORDING & ANALYZING ALL SYSTEM FROM 35 TV & RADIO STATIONS. THERE WERE MORETHAN 5,792 TOTAL MUSIC PLAYS ACROSS THE BROADCAST MEDIUM FOR THIS WEEK.

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Society

Honor the History for a Better Future — China and Africa Jointly Building a New Era of Peace and Prosperity

■ By Amb. JIANG Feng

This year marks the 80th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War. This year also coincides with the African Union’s 2025 theme year of “Justice for Africans and People of African Descent through Reparations”. This historic confluence not only highlights the deep-rooted friendship between China and Africa forged through struggles against colonialism and fascism, but also presents a significant opportunity for both sides to strengthen solidarity, enhance cooperation, and jointly address global challenges.

Looking back on history, China and Africa have firmly supported each other and fostered a profound friendship in fighting imperialism and colonialism, in striving for national liberation, and in pursuing development and rejuvenation. As the main theater in the East of the World Anti-Fascist War, the Chinese People’s War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression started the earliest and lasted the longest. With tremendous sacrifice, China held ground in the main Eastern battlefield of the World Anti-Fascist War. Meanwhile, Africa was a key battleground and reliable overseas base for anti-Fascist allies during WWII. More than 30 African countries sent approximately 1.5 million people to the front lines to fight bravely, and around 2.5 million Africans engaged in logistics and transportation, military engineering, and other work, providing valuable personnel and material support for the victory of the war. As Chinese President Xi Jinping points out, similar historical experience, common development tasks and shared strategic interests have bound China and Africa together. China and Africa have always shared a common destiny.

Through shared trials and tribulations, China and Africa have remained committed to defending historical truth and promoting international justice. History is a mirror to the future. We must learn from history so that we can prevent the repetition of past mistakes. Regrettably, yet to this day, certain countries are still trying to whitewash or deny the aggression, distort or falsify history, and even honor the war criminals and justify their crimes. This is not only a challenge to the postwar international order and a violation of human conscience, but also an affront to the people of all nations, including China and African countries, who endured immense suffering during the war.

History shall not be denied, and justice shall not be travestied. The victorious outcomes of the World Anti-Fascist War should be earnestly respected and upheld. The restoration of Taiwan to China is a victorious outcome of World War II and an integral part of the postwar international order. A series of instruments with legal effect under international law, including the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Proclamation, have all affirmed China’s sovereignty over Taiwan, and the historical and legal fact therein brooks no challenge. China appreciates the firm commitment of African countries to the one-China principle and their strong support for China’s efforts to safeguard sovereignty, security and territorial integrity. China has also spoken up for our African brothers at the UN and other multilateral settings. China firmly supports the African people in independently resolving African problems, and opposes external interference in the internal affairs of African countries. China appreciates the efforts of the African Union to tackle the destructive legacy of colonialism and the slave trade.

In light of current global challenges, China and Africa should join hands and shoulder their shared responsibilities. Eight decades have elapsed since the end of WWII, and global changes of a like not seen in a century are accelerating. Yet unilateralism, hegemony and power politics have resurfaced. Human society once again finds itself at the crossroads between unity and division, dialogue and confrontation as well as win-win cooperation and zero-sum game. Global challenges of insecurity, imbalanced development and ineffective governance are increasingly prominent. Hot-spot conflicts, major-country confrontation and geopolitical tensions keep emerging. The future of this planet is becoming a cause for growing concern.

In June this year, at the Ministerial Meeting of Coordinators on the Implementation of the Follow-

up Actions of the FOCAC, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi stressed that, the more complex and turbulent the international landscape becomes, the more imperative it is for China and Africa to strengthen unity and self-reliance, stand firmly on the right side of history, proactively steer the course of the times, and address the uncertainty in the world with the stability and resilience of China-Africa relations. China and Africa jointly issued China-Africa Changsha Declaration on Upholding Solidarity and Cooperation of the Global South. China and Africa call on all countries, especially countries in the Global South, to work together to build a community with a shared future for mankind, promote high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, and implement the Global Development Initiative, the Global Security Initiative and the Global Civilization Initiative. China and Africa also call on the international community to uphold the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, and adhere to true multilateralism. China and Africa have stood side by side, understood and supported each other amid global turbulence and changes. With the certainty of China-Africa relations, we have stabilized an uncertain world and set a benchmark for sincere friendship and equal treatment among Global South countries.

As we look to the future, China and Africa will further deepen their cooperation and jointly chart the course forward. The year 2025 serves not only as a time to commemorate the past, but also as a fresh starting point for constructing the China-Africa community of a shared future. Since entering the new era, President Xi Jinping has visited Africa five times and put forward the principle of sincerity, real results, amity and good faith for China’s Africa policy, and the principle of pursuing the greater good and shared interests, as well as the spirit of China-Africa friendship and cooperation, thereby elevating China’s bilateral relations with all African countries to the level of strategic relations. The overall positioning of China-Africa relations has also been upgraded to an all-weather China-Africa community with a shared future for the new era, and China’s relations with Africa are now at their best in history.

The continuous deepening of China-Africa cooperation is injecting more and fresh impetus to the global development, contributing more positive energy to world stability, and bringing more renewed hope to people across the globe. China has remained Africa’s largest trading partner for 16 consecutive years and has taken the lead in granting 53 African countries having diplomatic relations with China zero-tariff treatment for 100 percent tariff lines. China will accelerate the implementation of the ten partnership actions, promote high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, and advance the Initiative on Supporting Africa’s Industrialization, the Plan for Supporting Africa’s Agricultural Modernization, and the Plan for China-Africa Cooperation on Talent Development, so as to promote high-quality development of China-Africa cooperation. These efforts have served as vital pathways for China and Africa to jointly pursue modernization and to build an all-weather China-Africa community with a shared future in the new era. Under the strategic guidance of the heads of state of both China and African countries, bilateral communication and cooperation have continued to deepen across all sectors, yielding tangible and fruitful results in a wide range of areas.

Drawing lessons from the past to guide the future, we must move forward with determination. A few days ago, Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed the Global Governance Initiative (GGI) at Shanghai Cooperation Organization Plus Meeting. GGI aims to reform and improve global governance, emphasizing sovereign equality, international rule of law, multilateralism, people-centered approach, and real results. Humanity has become a closely intertwined community with a shared future. Enhancing global governance is the right choice for the international community to share in development opportunities and address global challenges. China will strengthen joint efforts with all parties including Africa to explore ways to reform and improve global governance and open up a bright future of peace, security, prosperity, and progress.

Ambassador JIANG Feng is Head of Mission of China to the AU and Representative of China to the UNECA



ንብ ኢንሹራንስ ኩባንያ (ኢ.ማ.)
Nib Insurance Company (S.Co.)

Amendment of EOI Closing and Opening date

Reference is made to our invitation for expression of interest for consultancy service to manage and overseeing core insurance system upgrade project.

Please be informed that, the closing and opening date of the expression of interest submission date has been extended as follows.

SN	Previous EOI closing and opening date	Amended EOI closing and opening date
1	EOI Closing date: September 12,2025 at 2:00 pm EOI Opening date: September 12,2025 at 2:00 pm	EOI Closing date: September 23,2025 at 4:00 am EOI Opening date: September 23,2025 at 4:10 am

All other terms and condition of the expression of interest remain unchanged.

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Relief and Sustainable Development Organization (RESDO)

INVITATION TO OPEN TENDER

Relief and Sustainable Development Organization (RESDO) is a national non-governmental humanitarian organization established in 2017 in Jigjiga Ethiopia, serving pastorals and agro-pastoral communities in the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia. RESDO has received a fund from OWDA for the implementation of project entitled Integrated Response to Drought and Conflict Affected People to Legahida, Higloley and Doboweyn Districts, Somali Region, Ethiopia.

The purpose of this advertisement is to invite competent contractors for Procurement and Distribution of Improved Crop seeds.

SN	Description	Location
1	Procure and distribute improved crop seeds (maize and Onion).	Legahida, Higloley and Doboweyn Districts,

Interested Contractors qualified and legally registered in Ethiopia for Procurement and distributions and have valid trading licenses, meet their tax obligations may obtain, the complete set of tendering documents at the following RESDO Office during office hours:

RESDO Jigjiga Office, Kebele 03, Rabaah building; Floor 3, Rome 308, Jigjiga, Ethiopia, Telephone +251946444500.

The tendering is from **September 15 up to 30 September 2025**. The deadline for picking the tender documents is **September 30th 3:30 pm and submission of tender is October 1st , 10:00AM**.

Bids shall be opened at the RESDO Jigjiga office on **October 1st, 2025, 10:30 Pm** in the presence of tenders who may wish to attend.

The Relief and Sustainable Development Organization (RESDO) reserves the **right to reject the whole or part of any or all Tender**.

NB: Both the receiving and the submission of bid document will be at Jigjiga office.

Further instructions are contained in the tender document.



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የተከበራችሁ የአቢሲንያ ባንክ አ.ማ. ባለአክሲዮኖች

በኢትዮጵያ ንግድ ሕግ አንቀጽ 366(1)፣ 367(1) እና አንቀጽ 370 እንዲሁም በአክሲዮን ማህበሩ የተሻሻለው የመመሥረቻ ጽሑፍ አንቀጽ 20 መሠረት የአቢሲንያ ባንክ አ.ማ. የባለአክሲዮኖች 29^ኛ መደበኛ እና 16^ኛ አስቸኳይ ጉባዔዎች ማክሰኞ መስከረም 20 ቀን 2018 ዓ.ም. ከጠዋቱ 2:00 ሰዓት ጀምሮ አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ፒያላ አካባቢ በሚገኘው የአድዋ ድል መታሰቢያ የፓን አፍሪካ አዳራሽ ስለሚካሄድ ባለአክሲዮኖች ወይም ሕጋዊ ወኪሎቻቸው በጠቅላላ ጉባዔዎቹ ላይ እንድትገኙ የባንኩ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ጥሪውን ያስተላልፋል፡፡

- የአክሲዮን ማህበሩ ዋና መ/ቤት አድራሻ፡- አዲስ አበባ፣ ቂርቆስ ክ/ከተማ፣ ወረዳ 07፣ የቤ/ቁ. 351/1
- የባንኩ ድረ-ገጽ፡- <https://www.bankofabyssinia.com>
- የአክሲዮን ማህበሩ ስም፡- አቢሲንያ ባንክ አ.ማ.
- የአክሲዮን ማህበሩ የምዝገባ ቁጥር KK/AA/2/0001775/2004
- የአክሲዮን ማህበሩ ዓይነት፡- በባንክ ሥራ ላይ የተሠማራ
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1. የ29^{ኛው} ዓመታዊ መደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ አጀንዳዎች

- 1.1. አዳዲስ ባለአክሲዮኖችን መቀበልና የተደረጉ የአክሲዮን ዝውውሮችን ማሳወቅ፤
- 1.2. የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድን እ.ኤ.አ. የ2024/2025 የሒሳብ ዓመት ዓመታዊ ሪፖርት ማዳመጥ፤
- 1.3. የውጭ አዲተሮችን እ.ኤ.አ. የ2024/2025 የሒሳብ ዓመት ሪፖርት ማዳመጥ፤
- 1.4. በተራ ቁጥር 1.2 ላይ በቀረበው የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሪፖርት ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን፤
- 1.5. በተራ ቁጥር 1.3 ላይ በቀረበው የውጭ አዲተሮች ሪፖርት ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን፤
- 1.6. እ.ኤ.አ. በ2024/2025 የሒሳብ ዓመት የተጣራ ትርፍ አደላደልና አከፋፈል ላይ ውሳኔ መስጠት፤
- 1.7. እ.ኤ.አ. ከ2025/2026 እስከ 2028/2029 የሒሳብ ዓመት የውጭ አዲተር መሾምና የአገልግሎት ክፍያውን መወሰን፤
- 1.8. እ.ኤ.አ. የ2024/2025 ሒሳብ ዓመት የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ዓመታዊ የሥራ ዋጋ ክፍያን መወሰን፤
- 1.9. እ.ኤ.አ. የ2025/2026 ሒሳብ ዓመት የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ወርሃዊ የአበል ክፍያ መወሰን፤
- 1.10. የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት ምልመላና ምርጫ ማስፈጸሚያ የአሠራር ደንብ ረቂቅ ላይ ተወያይቶ ማጽደቅ፤ (ረቂቅ ደንቡን ከባንኩ ድረ-ገጽ ላይ ማግኘት ይቻላል፡፡)

2. የ16^{ኛው} አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ አጀንዳዎች

- 2.1. የባንኩን ካፒታል ለማሳደግ በዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ በሚቀርበው የውሳኔ ሃሳብ ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን፤
- 2.2. የባንኩን የመመሥረቻ ጽሑፍ ማሻሻል፤

3. ማሳሰቢያ

- 3.1. በጉባዔው መገኘት የማይችሉ ባለአክሲዮኖች ተወካዮቻቸው ሥልጣን ባለው የመንግሥት አካል ተረጋግጦ የተሰጠ የውክልና ሠነድ ዋናውና ፎቶኮፒ በመያዝ ወይም በንግድ ሕግ አንቀጽ 377 መሠረት ጉባዔው ከመካሄዱ ከ3 የሥራ ቀናት በፊት ለገሃር በሚገኘው የባንኩ ዋና መ/ቤት 8^ኛ ፎቅ አክሲዮንና ኢንቨስትመንት ክፍል ለዚሁ ዓላማ በማህበሩ የተዘጋጀውን የውክልና ቅጽ ሞልተው በመፈረም ተወካይ መሾምና ተወካዩም የውክልና ማስረጃውን በመያዝ የጉባዔው ተካፋይ ለመሆንና ድምጽ ለመስጠት የሚችሉ መሆኑን በአክብሮት እንገልጻለን፡፡ ሆኖም አንድ ባለአክሲዮን በማህበሩ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ በማናቸውም ችሎታ መወከል የሚችለው አንድ ሰው ብቻ መሆኑን፣ እንዲሁም የባንኩ ሠራተኞች ለባለአክሲዮኖች ወኪል በመሆን በጉባዔዎቹ ላይ መሳተፍ የማይችሉ መሆኑን እናሳውቃለን፡፡
- 3.2. የአክሲዮን ማህበሩ ባለአክሲዮኖች ወይም ሕጋዊ ወኪሎቻቸው በጉባዔው ላይ ለመሳተፍ ሲመጡ በኢትዮጵያ ካፒታል ገበያ አዋጅ ላይ በተደነገገው መሠረት ተገቢውን መረጃ ለማሟላት እንዲረዳ የኢትዮጵያ ዲሞክራሲ መታወቂያ ካርድ (ፋይዳ) ዋናውና ኮፒውን በመያዝ መሳተፍ የሚችሉ መሆኑን በአክብሮት እናሳውቃለን፡፡

አቢሲንያ ባንክ አ.ማ. የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ
አዲስ አበባ



EUROPEAN UNION
DELEGATION TO ETHIOPIA
DELEGATION TO AFRICAN UNION

PROPERTY PROSPECTING NOTICE

OFFICE BUILDING

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Delegation of European Union to Ethiopia and the Delegation of European Union to the African Union are looking for a new office building to gather both delegations in a single premise that meets the Standard Building Specifications of the European Commission and Security Requirements.

This Property Prospecting Notice is intended to inform property market participants as well as any other interested economic operators about the property needs of the Delegation of the European Union to Ethiopia and African Union (the 'Delegation') in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and to collect information on properties and projects within a defined perimeter.

The Delegation is looking for office space in diplomatic areas of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, located in preferred locations of Sub-cities: Bole /Arada/Kirkos/ Lideta/ Yeka/Nifas Silk Lafto and Kolfe Keraniyo.

The Delegation office represents the image of the EU in a third country. It is often the first contact point with the EU for people in third countries. Delegation offices should therefore have a location with a good visibility and a building that presents an appropriate representative image. Hence, the office building's location should be easily accessible and consistent with the needs of representation and visibility of an important diplomatic mission.

The security of the Delegation buildings is one of the prime objectives of the EEAS. The security situation in the host country strongly influences the choice of the type of the office buildings, its location and the need for additional protection measures.

The intended office building's total above ground net surface area shall be between 3750 m² and 5700 m². The said area should include all areas in the premises such as offices, meeting rooms, reception area, corridors, entrance hall, internal staircases, elevators, archives, copy rooms, server rooms, kitchens, lavatories and specific security areas but exclude parking bays and areas exclusively dedicated to technical equipment. Reference shall be made to measurement code applicable to the buildings of the institutions and other bodies of the European Union, Version 01, Dated 29/11/2019 -Annex II.

The premises/building required to meet the Delegation's needs should preferably:

- Be completed (or nearing future completion) and available for occupation by 26/02/2027 at the latest. Projects may also be considered, if appropriate;
- The compound must have all the necessary permits from the appropriate authorities and meet all requirements related to local laws, regulations, ordinance and codes in force at the time of its first occupation.
- Should be accessible to persons with reduced mobility (including access to specially equipped toilets and evacuation means for emergency cases)
- Be fitted out for office space. Base buildings (shell and core) may also be considered if the owners offer to fit them out as required before occupation by the Delegation;
- Comply with the standard building specifications of the European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/oib/pdf/mit-standard-building-specs_en.pdf) – **Annex I**.
- Be suitable for accommodating 150 members of staff in single/shared offices and/or open spaces; including a meeting room, suited for hosting present member states at a time (Lisbon Conference meeting Room (LCR) of minimum size 120m2)
- Comprise description of offices/meeting/archive/storage/IT rooms and parking bays required. Reference shall be made to specifications for special-purpose zones in the Manual of Standard Building Specifications- (**Annex III**)
- The compound area should allow parking slots for at least to 90 vehicles. In addition, there should be enough space for the installation of electric vehicles charging stations, generators and other required utilities. **See description in next section for parking space requirements.**
- Be ideally be located in diplomatic areas and in areas preferred by Member States' and other embassies, close to the local ministries, international organizations and Residence, and at reasonable distance from the areas used for staff accommodation.

PARKING SPACE REQUIREMENTS

For the security of staff and vehicles, the Delegation is required to provide secure parking areas for all service vehicles. In addition, the Delegation should normally have more parking spaces than service vehicles, to allow for staff coming to work in their own cars and for a number of visitors. Accordingly,

- The Delegation would like to have parking slots for at least to 90 vehicles. Additional parking spaces beyond 90 will be favourably considered during evaluation.
- The parking space infrastructure shall be accessible to the EU vehicles all the times and comply with applicable accessibility standards and regulations. It shall be with proper surface treatment, parking signage, lighting, clear delineation and numbering of slots.

Electric vehicles are a new emerging sector in Ethiopia and with government's

plan to replace current gasoline vehicles with electric vehicles. Hence requiring installation of electric vehicle charging stations in parking lots. Noting the forthcoming scenario; installation with property owners and/availing space for delegation's own installation shall be considered.

- There should be enough space for the installation of up to 10 electric vehicles' charging stations. The charging stations will be for the exclusive use of the Delegation and shall be accessible all the time integrating modern payment systems and user-friendly interfaces.

Preparing an office building for the special needs of a Delegation usually requires a significant investment, in particular in security measures. As a general rule, the EEAS prefers therefore long-term lease contracts for its office premises or - where economically advantageous and financially possible - the purchase or construction of its office buildings.

The proposed building contract will be, as the case may be, either a lease agreement or a purchase and sale agreement executed in the name of the European Union (the 'EU'). The contracting authority will be the European External Action Service (the 'EEAS').

The administrative section of the Delegation will serve as contact point for property market participants and other interested economic operators. For further information, please contact the administrative section by email at **DELEGATION-ETHIOPIA-PPN@eeas.europa.eu**

PURPOSES OF PROSPECTING THE LOCAL MARKET

This notice aims to collect information about properties and projects, which can meet the Delegation's aforementioned needs. The information collected will be used to identify those properties (or projects) suitable to the Delegation's needs. If, on the basis of the information collected, the Delegation considers that all or part of the properties (or projects) offered can effectively meet its needs, it may launch a procurement procedure in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of **23 September 2024** on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (recast).

This publication does not constitute, nor should it be construed as, a commitment on the part of the EEAS in its procurement procedures.

NOTIFICATION

All property market participants and other interested economic operators owning or holding any property (or project) which can meet the Delegation's needs are encouraged to notify the Delegation, by close of business on **10.10.2025**, using one of the following methods:

- Registered delivery, as evidenced by the postmark, to the following address:
Delegation of the European Union to Ethiopia
Postal address: Cape Verde Road, Bole Sub-city, Kebele 03, P.O. Box 5570 – Addis Ababa – Ethiopia
To the attention of: The Head of Administration
Subject: Property Prospecting Notice –Office Building – Notification
 - Hand delivery (in person or by any party representing the economic operator, or by courier) to the following address::
Delegation of the European Union to Ethiopia
Postal address: Cape Verde Road, Bole Sub-city, Kebele 03, P.O. Box 5570 – Addis Ababa – Ethiopia
To the attention of: The Head of Administration
Subject: Property Prospecting Notice –Office Building – Notification
Office hours: 8:00AM – 5:15PM, Monday to Friday (except national holidays)
 - Electronic delivery to the following address:
DELEGATION-ETHIOPIA-PPN@eeas.europa.eu
To the attention of: The Head of Administration
Subject: Property Prospecting Notice –Office Building – Notification
- Only those notifications received by the deadline stated above and including at least but not limited to the following information will be deemed as valid and considered by the Delegation:

- Identity of the owner/holder of the premises/building;
- Floor plans, sections, elevation drawings
- Detailed description of the premises/building (including exact size of net surface area);
- Spreadsheets of surfaces in square meters
- Status of completion of the premises/building;
- Whether the premises/building are 'for sale' and/or 'for rent'.

Further details and reference of annexes specific to this property prospecting notice should be checked in the below link on the Delegation's website.

https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ethiopia/property-prospecting-notice-office-building_en?s=98



እንኳን ደስ አላችሁ! እንኳን ደስ አለን!!

እንኳን ሁሉም ኢትዮጵያዊ በአንድነትና በተባበረ ክንድ ለገነባው ታላቁ የህዳሴ ግድብ ምርቃት በሰላም አደረሳችሁ!
እናት ባንክ
ማን እንደ እናት!



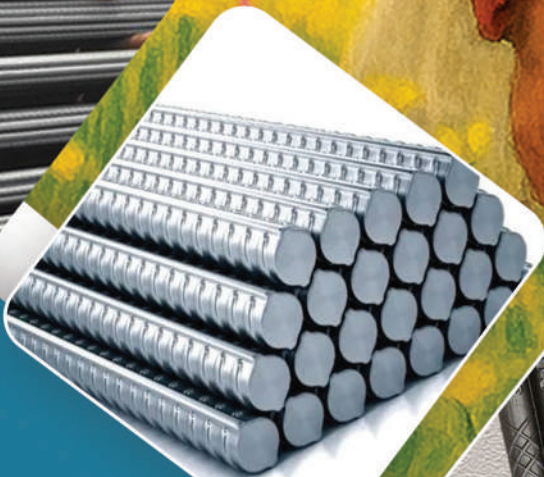
+251 115 158278

info@enatbanksc.com

www.enatbanksc.com



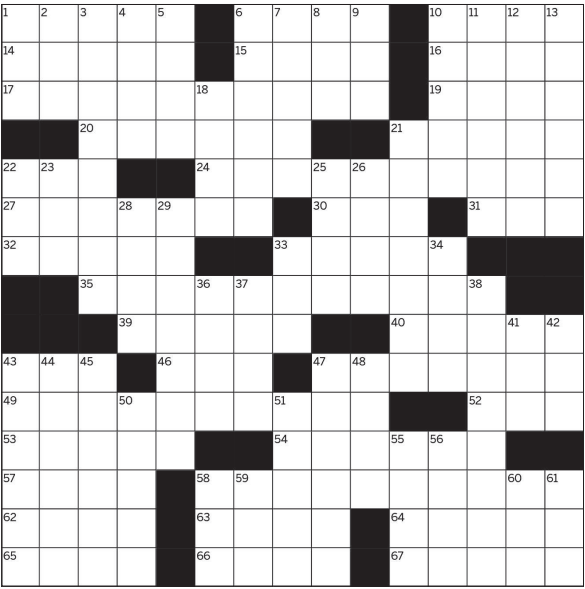
WE WISH YOU A HAPPY
New Year
2018



CONTACT US: +251 116685997 |
+2519 39570672 | +2519 03433334
SALES@RAVALSTEEL.COM |
RAVALSTEEL.COM
8TH FLOOR, NISIR BUILDING, CAPE VERDE
STREET, BOLE RWANDA, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA



CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

- 1 Drink with marshmallows
- 6 Long-legged birds
- 10 Belt
- 14 "We need to talk"
- 15 Mars rover org.
- 16 Play charades, e.g.
- 17 Boat sport for pilots?
- 19 Reverse
- 20 Negotiation-ending words
- 21 Shady plot
- 22 Xenon, for one
- 24 Beach sport for the self-absorbed?
- 27 "Please, I'm on it"
- 30 Key hit in panic
- 31 "Gosh!"
- 32 "Bleeding Love" singer Lewis
- 33 Younger 51-Down daughter
- 35 Running sport for academics?

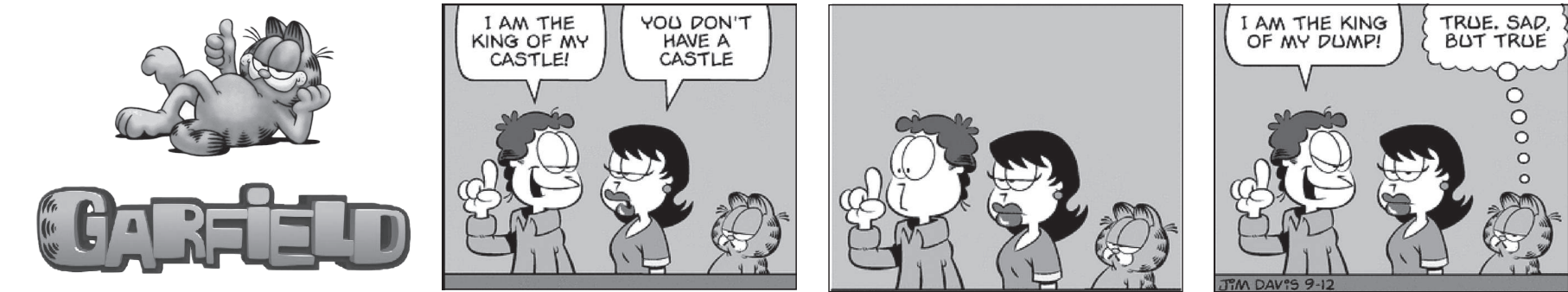
- 39 Tactics, in gamerspeak
- 40 Notre Dame Fighting ____
- 43 Nail salon brand
- 46 Female sib
- 47 Stressful parts of French class?
- 49 Cue sport for children?
- 52 Belly
- 53 Like Machu Picchu
- 54 Ogres
- 57 Era
- 58 Combat sport for really tired people?
- 62 Merit
- 63 Oscar winner Stone
- 64 "Zoom-Zoom" automaker
- 65 Small whirlpool
- 66 Soccer score
- 67 Smudge

DOWN

- 1 Half-__: coffee spec
- 2 One who gives a hoot
- 3 Something in need of change?
- 4 Challenging chem course
- 5 Ritalin target, for short
- 6 Confine
- 7 "That Girl" star Thomas
- 8 Call upon
- 9 Proverb
- 10 Blue character in a mushroom-shaped house
- 11 Hit the jackpot
- 12 "All finished"
- 13 First president's first name
- 18 Abound (with)
- 21 Very old
- 22 Miss
- 23 Renaissance faire beverage
- 25 Solange's "A __ at the Table"
- 26 KGB country
- 28 Binary digits

- 29 Meows at the door, perhaps
- 33 Matching group
- 34 Land unit
- 36 Michael of "Shrinking"
- 37 Coarse file
- 38 Like some beds and candy bars
- 41 "Rugrats" dad
- 42 Pres. after FDR
- 43 "Ah, it makes sense now"
- 44 ATM input instrument
- 45 Proof of legal age, often
- 47 Like some matters of the heart?
- 48 __ sandwich
- 50 Actor DeVito
- 51 First president born after 1960
- 55 __ of Maine: personal care brand
- 56 Midterm, e.g.
- 58 "I __ to differ"
- 59 My Chemical Romance genre
- 60 Secret-protecting doc
- 61 Long-jawed fish

Solution: see below



WEEKLY HOROSCOPES

Aries
You'll make important connections now. Good news about work and finances is on the way. This is a lucky period for seeking a new or better position. The changes you've been waiting for are in sight. You may see increased demand for your product or service. The cosmos could put you in line for a promotion or introducing innovative ideas. Logic and reason aren't as important as developing pleasant relationships.

Cancer
This could be a time when you'd be better off trying to herd cats. The Universe can scatter the energies of the people you work with. There could be sudden changes of plan or people may simply prove unreliable. A major change is in the works for you. Surprising events could sweep your life clean of what is no longer necessary. This can be difficult to live through, but the ultimate outcome will be improved conditions.

Libra
For some, the news isn't great. A work slowdown or layoff might be in the works. Don't be surprised if you're passed over for a promotion or raise that you deserve. Is your current job or career where you want to spend your working life? The cosmos will bring you a wave of fortunate energy. Things will begin to settle down soon. Be more social with your co-workers. Share funny emails and memes.

Capricorn
This is a powerful time to release the past and start fresh. Finish outstanding assignments and take responsibility for your life. Avoid placing blame or judging others. You'll begin to discover that true happiness lies within you. Honestly review your past actions and how you may have misused your opportunities. The Universe brings an opportunity to find something new or resolve an old disappointment.

Taurus
Other people could be especially irritating or unreliable now. You or your boss may be a control freak. This could be stressful for everyone. Being flexible and allowing everyone to have their say will bring the best results. It may require an extra push to get everything done. This isn't the time to break the rules. Resolve to do the best you can and reserve harsh judgments for another time. People you need to respect at this time.

Leo
This is a powerful time for networking and all sorts of group plans and projects. The cosmos can scatter your energies. Do your best to focus on one task at a time. Your boss or a co-worker could be especially irritating. Do your best to listen as well as talk. Not everyone is as progressive as you. Patience is necessary. New opportunities are just around the corner. You know you are right, deep down inside.

Scorpio
Someone you thought you could count on may let you down or be particularly difficult. Open yourself to new possibilities. This is especially good advice if you feel worried or haven't been sleeping well. Don't let others' fears or challenges influence your attitude. Face your fears in order to discover what is real and what is causing you unnecessary stress. You're only going through a phase. Be strong with your words.

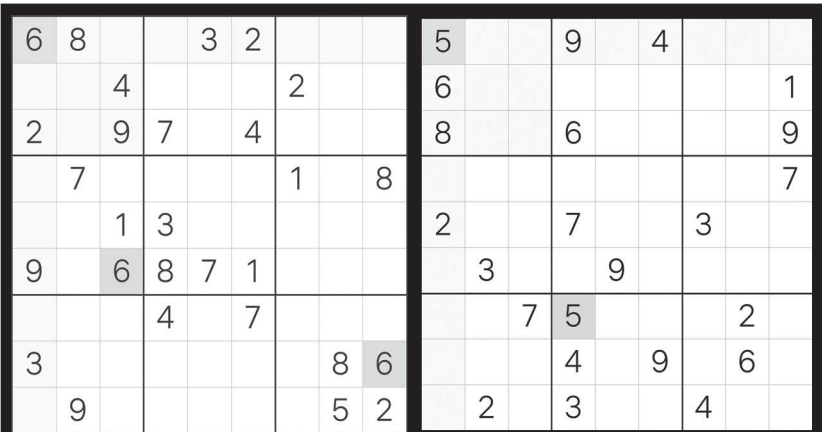
Aquarius
You work life may not be all you wish it to be. This will change soon and things will improve. In the meantime, you must do the best you can with what's in front of you. Whatever you've been working on may be put to the test now. What is no longer working should be set aside. The cosmos opens the door for powerful, positive changes. It's an ideal time to apply for a new job. When you leave work, leave its burdens there.

Gemini
The Universe supports expanding your horizons and networking to improve whatever condition in which you find yourself. People and organizations you see every day can be especially helpful now. It's possible you're still coping with a major disappointment. This could begin to make you feel trapped and helpless. Take charge of your life by improving your attitude. This will empower you in even the most difficult situation.

Virgo
Bad advice can bring a sudden reversal of fortune. Things move in a different direction than you anticipate. It's very important not to take setbacks personally. Some people may have to quit or be laid off. Sometimes change comes from the disloyalty or greed of someone you trusted. View any setback as an opportunity to move in a new and better direction. Cut your losses and come to terms with unavoidable limitations.

Sagittarius
Mysteries could be floating around the workplace. Someone may accidentally or intentionally deceive you. Someone you work with isn't telling you the whole truth about a situation. Women will be very influential now. If you're unhappy in your job, anticipate a turn for the better. Doors will open. New opportunities could come out of nowhere. Reach out if you're looking for something new. Be optimistic and don't stop now.

Pisces
Delays and setbacks may ease at last. A decision could mean a green light for a project you've started. The focus is on developing supportive contacts. You're likely to find a niche that brings hope for a better future. Collaborate with others to bring ideas together in new and more effective ways. Trust your intuition when you need to know what to do next. A new chapter begins now. Many ideas will come your way.



Sudoku

The game is easy, the rules are simple. All you have to do is make sure you fill every 3x3 box every row and every column, without repetition, using the number 1-9.





United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI)

This notice is placed by UNECA. The accuracy, reliability and completeness of the contents of furnished information is the responsibility of United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). You are therefore requested to direct all queries regarding this EOI to United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) using the fax number or e-mail address provided below.

Title of the EOI: Provision of subscription for access to statistical databases and knowledge products for 3 years
Date of this EOI: 10 September 2025
Closing Date for Receipt of EOI: 19 September 2025
EOI Number: EOIUNECA23846
Beneficiary Country/Territory: Ethiopia
Commodity/Service category: Professional Services
Address EOI response by fax or e-mail to the Attention of: Tigist Adbaru; Ali Assaad
E-mail Address: tigist.adbaru@un.org; assaad@un.org
UNSPSC Code: 81112000,80000000

DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENTS

High debt-to-GDP levels, high fiscal deficits, high costs of borrowing, and depreciation of many African currencies against the euro and the dollar have been the main challenges facing African countries exacerbated by the rent economic crises including the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. Most African governments have taken steps over the past few years to strengthen their macroeconomic frameworks such as debt management strategies and procedures. However, these have not been very effective as debt levels remain relatively high in most African countries. Debt vulnerabilities remain elevated, with many African countries, especially LICs, facing high interest payments but with elevated refinancing needs, in the context of limited revenue mobilization ability, low growth prospects, and declining ODA, hence exacerbating fiscal challenges.

These developments call for robust and coordinated immediate responses guided by evidence-based and -driven research that leverages on multilateral cooperation to address and mitigate these challenges. Befitting its think-tank role, the current situation provides immense opportunities for ECA to provide thought leadership, looking beyond the recent emergency phase, to rethink traditional development models that could enhance the continent’s growth by addressing its macroeconomic and structural vulnerabilities to boost resilience to shocks, safeguard macroeconomic stability, and unlock countries’ growth potential.

As the continent embarks on its recovery efforts, it is imperative for ECA to seize this opportunity and put forward an alternative vision that could break the vicious cycle of indebtedness and aid dependence and increase access to debt markets at relatively lower borrowing costs. To fulfill this mandate the ECA needs to have access to and utilize comprehensive analytical knowledge products and the associated real time or most recent datasets pertaining to countries’ performance I Africa and beyond.

It is in this regard that the ECA seeks the services of a company or institution to provide the necessary data and knowledge products that could help ECA in its economic growth, fiscal and monetary policy management support to African countries as they respond and recover from the consequences of the recent crises, including,

but not limited to the envisaged economic vulnerabilities as a result of high debt risk or debt distress and high fiscal deficits.

The knowledge products and its associated datasets should provide, among others, the opportunity to access analyses and data on most recent economic issues affecting the world and the African continent, and macroeconomic forecasts. Apart from these, the company/institution should also provide access to macroeconomic data and forecasts from various sources such as World Bank, IMF, EIU etc., country analytical reports with economic forecasts and insights, political risk assessments, daily and weekly events-driven analyses, the macroeconomic databank and comprehensive forecasts for all the 54 countries, excel download capabilities.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS / INFORMATION (IF ANY)

1. Terms of References for the entire contract period will be provided in the solicitation document.
2. Proposers must provide Secure and reliable links for data and knowledge products download.
3. Proposers should have prior experience of providing similar services to international organizations

NOTE

Information on tendering for the UN Procurement System is **available free of charge** at the following address: <https://www.ungm.org/Public/Notice>

Only the United Nations Global Marketplace (UNGM) has been authorised to collect a nominal fee from vendors that wish to receive automatically Procurement Notices or Requests for Expression Of Interest. Vendors interested in this Tender Alert Service are invited to subscribe on <http://www.ungm.org>

Vendors interested in participating in the planned solicitation process should submit the Vendor Response Form of this EOI electronically (through the link available on the next page) before the closing date set forth above.


VENDOR RESPONSE

- Companies can only participate in solicitations of the UN Secretariat after completing their registration (free of charge) at the United Nations Global Marketplace (www.ungm.org).
- As you express interest in the planned solicitation by submitting this response form, please verify that your company is registered under its **full legal** name on the United Nations Global Marketplace (www.ungm.org) and that your application has been submitted to the **UN Secretariat**.
- While companies can participate in solicitations after completion of registration at Basic Level, we strongly recommend all companies to register at least at Level 1 under the United Nations Secretariat prior to participating in any solicitations.


NOTICE

PLEASE NOTE: You should express your interest to this EOI electronically at: <https://www.un.org/Depts/ptd/sites/www.un.org/Depts.ptd/files/pdf/eoi23846.pdf>

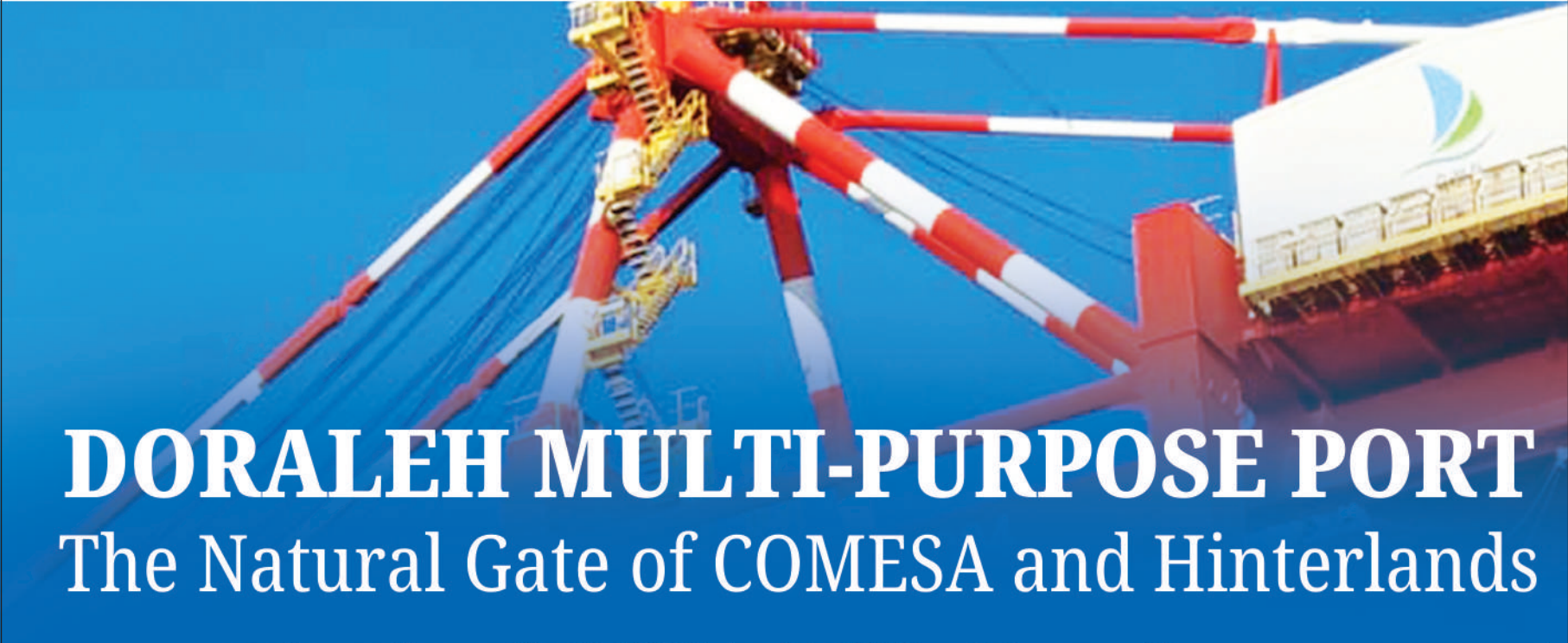
In case you have difficulties submitting your interest electronically, please contact tigist.adbaru@un.org; assaad@un.org directly for instructions.



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