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COMESA review looms over OLA–TotalEnergies Ethiopia deal

By Eyasu Zekarias

OLA Energy's proposed acquisition of TotalEnergies' downstream business in Ethiopia is drawing scrutiny from regional competition regulators, with sources telling Capital that the transaction has entered a COMESA review process.

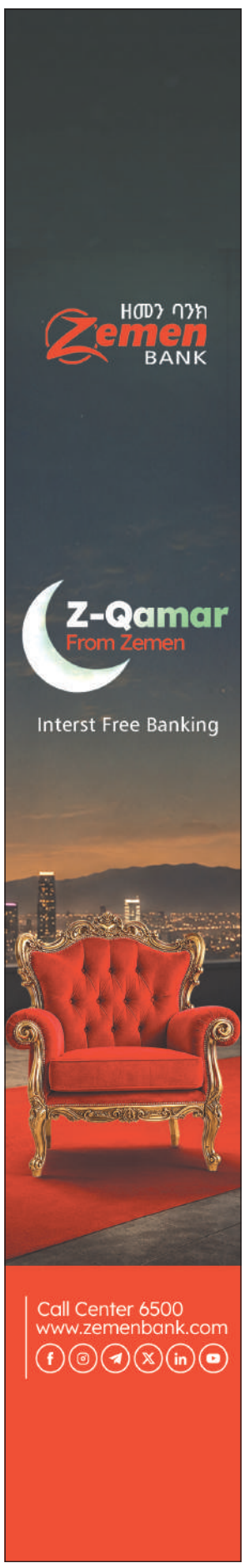
The proposed takeover would transfer more than 120 service stations, together with storage facilities and distribution infrastructure, to OLA Energy. If completed, it could significantly reshape Ethiopia's petroleum market.

However, concerns that the combined business could account for close to half of the country's retail fuel market have raised questions about whether the acquisition would strengthen the sector through additional investment or lead to excessive market concentration.

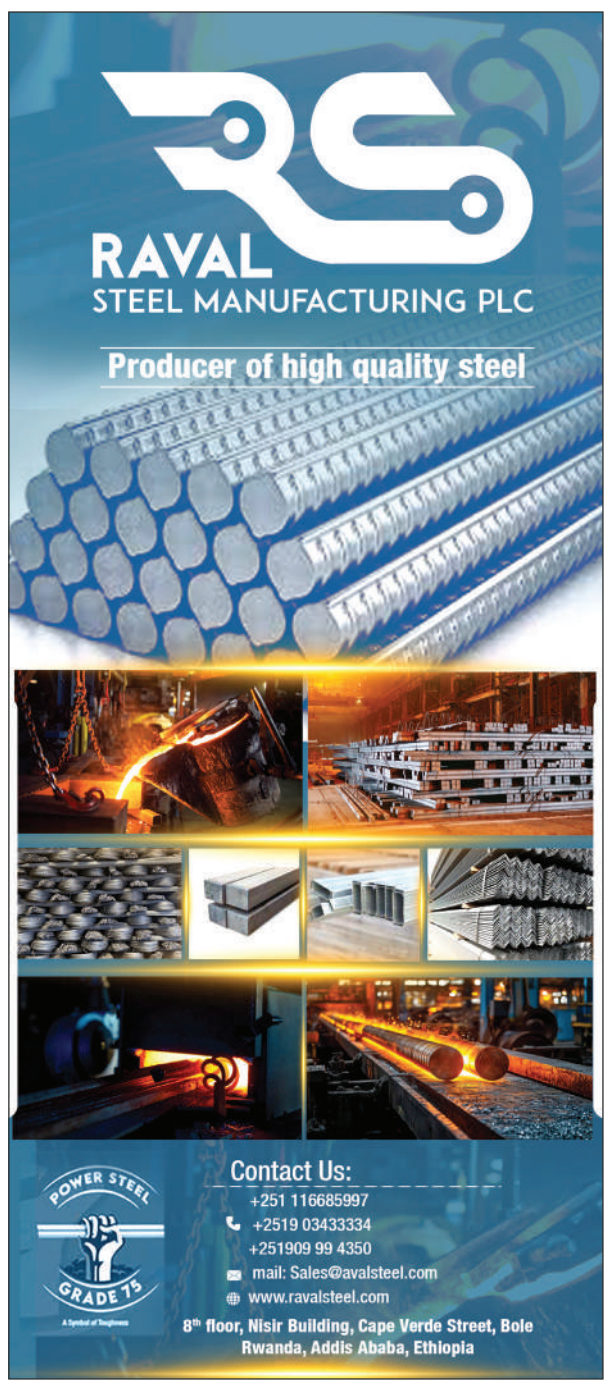
The agreement was signed on June 30, 2026, at TotalEnergies' headquarters

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Advertisement







ETHIOPIA'S NEW SECURITIES EXCHANGE FACES TEST OF DEPTH AND INVESTOR CONFIDENCE — PAGE 3

MONETARY TIGHTENING RISKS SLOWING BUSINESS EXPANSION, EXPERTS WARN — PAGE 7



A NEW LAW TO UNITE THE PRIVATE SECTOR — PAGE 14

Silencing one threatens everyone

The indefinite suspension of The Reporter is not merely a dispute between a regulator and a newspaper. It is a warning to every newsroom in Ethiopia: the space to investigate, question and publish can disappear through an administrative decision. Whatever the authorities' stated intentions, the effect is to make fear an editor's constant companion.

On November 2, the Ethiopian Media Authority suspended the registration certificate of Media and Communication Center PLC, publisher of The Reporter's Amharic and English editions and digital platforms. The regulator accused the organisation of publishing distorted, unbalanced and unconfirmed information that undermined national interests and harmed foreign investment, tourism and diplomacy. According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, the authority's statement identified no specific report substantiating those allegations.

These are serious accusations. They demand evidence, not automatic acceptance. A government cannot reasonably expect the public to judge a newspaper's conduct when the allegedly offending journalism is not clearly identified. Nor should a regulator make an entire publication's survival dependent on broadly worded demands for compliance, without a definite endpoint.

The authority says it monitored the outlet for more than a year, held discussions with its leadership and issued a final warning. That account belongs in the public record. But prior warnings do not, by themselves, establish that an indefinite shutdown is necessary or proportionate. The central question remains: why must readers lose access to an entire news organisation?

Journalists are not above scrutiny. Newspapers make mistakes, publish incomplete accounts and sometimes fail their own standards. They should correct factual errors promptly, distinguish reporting from opinion and give those criticised a meaningful opportunity to respond.

But accountability should improve journalism, not extinguish it. Authorities who dispute a report can identify the contested facts, release supporting documents and demand a correction or reply. Where a specific legal violation is alleged, the evidence should face an independent process. Closing the institution punishes readers, employees and legitimate reporting alongside whatever material is disputed.

The appeal to "national interests" is particularly troubling. Whose definition governs? Reporting on corruption, insecurity or policy failure may embarrass officials, but embarrassment is not proof of harm to the nation. National interests cannot simply mean the interests of those currently exercising power.

The investment argument is equally unconvincing. Concealing uncomfortable information does not eliminate the underlying problem. Investors need reliable information about institutions, contracts, risks and policy. A country demonstrates confidence by answering difficult questions, not by removing the people asking them.

It would be historically inaccurate to call the suppression of publications unheard of in Ethiopia. In 2014, CPJ documented charges against six independent publications amid mounting pressure on the press, including the cessation of publication by Addis Guday. Ethiopia's history supplies reasons to reject another closure, not grounds to pretend earlier ones never occurred.

Tanzania offers a further warning. Mawio was suspended in 2017 after reporting on two former presidents' alleged links to mining misconduct. Its nominal two-year suspension stretched towards five years, despite a court finding the ban illegal and irrational. Authorities restored its licence in February 2022, alongside those of Mseto, MwanaHALISI and Tanzania Daima.

Restoring permission to publish did not restore everything lost. Mawio's publisher described the need to rebuild financing and operations after years away from the market. That is the concealed violence of a publication ban: even when the order ends, the damage continues. Readers drift away, staff leave and institutional knowledge disappears.

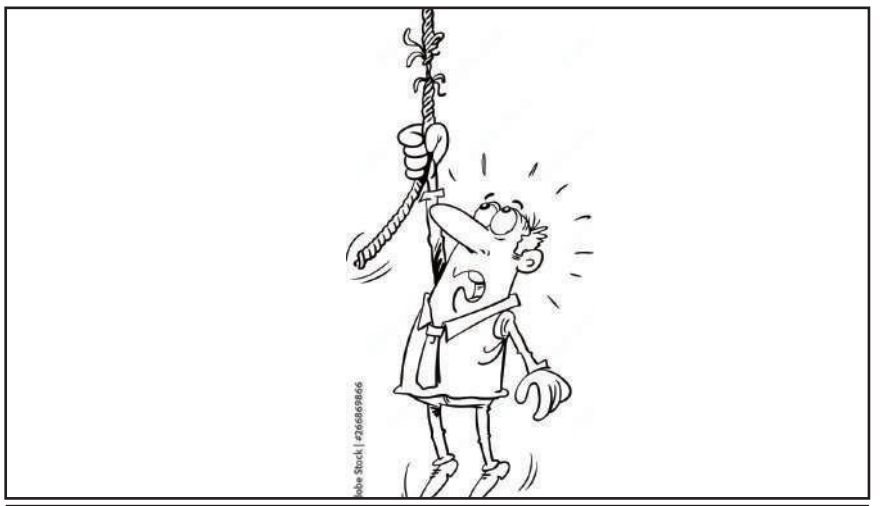
Ethiopia should learn from that experience rather than repeat it. An "indefinite suspension" may sound less final than a ban, but a newspaper denied the ability to publish has no functioning press freedom.

The damage reaches beyond The Reporter. Every editor must now consider whether investigating a sensitive subject might threaten the publication itself. Every reporter must weigh public importance against colleagues' livelihoods. Every source must wonder whether speaking will expose a newsroom to punishment. We cannot establish officials' private intentions from the suspension alone. We can, however, recognise the foreseeable result: self-censorship. Stories disappear before readers know they existed. Questions remain unasked. Silence begins to look like professional prudence.

Media solidarity therefore cannot depend on agreement with The Reporter's editorial positions. Defending another publication's right to exist is not endorsing every sentence it prints. It is defending the principle that disagreement must not become a licence to silence.

The authorities should lift the suspension, publish the specific allegations and pursue any legitimate complaint through a transparent, independent and proportionate process. Editors, publishers and journalists should insist on those safeguards together.

Today, The Reporter bears the consequences. Tomorrow, it could be any of us. Silence is not a solution to flawed journalism. Better journalism, public evidence and accountable institutions are.



By Wole Soyinka

COMMENT

Africa's press: Missing in action

In much of Africa, the challenge for journalists, editors, and readers goes beyond freedom of the press, and involves its very survival. Under Nigeria's various dictatorships, for example, many journalists underwent a rite of passage that most prefer to forget: routine harassment, beatings, torture, frame-ups on spurious charges, and incongruously long prison sentences.

Among the numerous victims, perhaps the most bizarre case was that of a young journalist named Bagauda Kaltho. His body was found in a hotel toilet in the city of Kaduna with the remains of a parcel bomb after an explosion that no one heard. Yet there he lay, and with a copy of my book The Man Died beside him.

The implication, encouraged by the regime, was that Kaltho was a recruit of mine who blew himself up while preparing his next bomb in a campaign of terror aimed at Sanni Abacha's dictatorship. This unconscionable fabrication was fully exposed only after Abacha's death and the spate of confessions that followed it by the police agents who actually committed the crime.

The press fought back tenaciously, despite casualties. Journalists adopted tactics of underground publication, in the best tradition of East European samizdat. When police raided one place, copies emerged from other secure depots, to be sold in the streets by kamikaze youths who darted in and out of traffic offering the subversive contraband. It did not matter that these youthful hawkers, some no more than seven or eight years old, were often arrested, beaten, and locked up for weeks, occasionally months. When they emerged from prison, they returned to their dangerous work.

But Nigeria does not offer the premier example of the awesome power of the press. That honor belongs to a different history and region. If benchmarks such as focus, mobilization, commitment, organization, and sheer impact are any guide, then the prize goes to the media's baleful role in preparing the Rwandan massacre of 1994, and in directing, overseeing, and stoking the fervor of the génocidaires once the extermination of Tutsis began. It remains a sobering lesson, one that presents the media in the role of aggressor and violator, in contrast to their normal position as victim.

Those events are too familiar to require re-hashing. What matters now is the role that the rest of the African media should have played, and the questions that this raises about their capacity to function as a watchdog.

Not many Africans, even among those who are knowledgeable in world affairs, had ever heard of Radio Milles Collines, the most blatant instrument of the Rwandan genocide. It is chastening that events primarily concerning Africans enter the public domain mainly owing to the intervention of the foreign media. It was they who exposed the complicity of certain foreign powers in an ongoing crime against humanity. And it was the foreign press that detailed the parallel failure of the United Nations, whose agents were on the ground but whose inability to call genocide by its proper name led to a comatose response. Simply put, the African media failed to reach beyond immediate borders and serve as a voice for the continent in its encounters with the world.

The African media's response to the massacres and rapes in Darfur has been equally muted. Once again, African readers are being shortchanged, remaining dependent on foreign reportage in order to grasp the enormity of what is transpiring.

African civil society, whose mouthpiece is the press, cannot escape some measure of reproach for its failure to urge leaders to rescue fellow Africans. From Liberia to the Congo, the predicament of the African continent today demands that the press act not only as a watchdog, but as a goad. It is to the media that the continent must look for an example of solidarity.

Such solidarity should not be understood as something to be exercised only in times of convulsion. The cheap recourse to dismissive invectives such as "outside interference," "jaundiced reporting," and "imperial mouthpiece" – so beloved by corrupt and/or repressive regimes – is recognized as self-serving cant even by those who routinely mouth them. Africa's media must respond with its own analyses, explanations, and narratives.

Unfortunately, in repressive conditions such as those in, say, Zimbabwe, Third-World journalists tend to take their cues from the conduct of their national leaders and close ranks around the continent's rogue elephants. This reflex has left Zimbabwe practically a journalism-free zone, with only the foreign press seeking to hold President Robert Mugabe to account.

Imitation appears to be a hallmark of tyrants in their exercise of power, so the absence of solidarity among Africa's journalists and Africa's peoples has created a dangerous vacuum. Today it is Zimbabwe's press that is under the gun. Tomorrow? We should all bear this in mind, for territorial ambition often goes hand in hand with the censor's creed.

Wole Soyinka is a Nobel laureate in Literature.

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Ethiopia ranks 30th in Governance Index as security decline offsets gains

By our staff reporter

Ethiopia ranks joint 30th among Africa's 54 countries in the 2026 Ibrahim Index of African Governance, with improvements in economic opportunity and human development partly offset by a deterioration in security and the rule of law.

The country scored 48.4 out of 100 for Overall Governance in 2025, below the continental average of 50.1 but above the East African average of 47.5. Its overall score improved by 1.8 points between 2016 and 2025, according to the Mo Ibrahim Foundation's country profile.

Despite that decade-long improvement, the foundation placed Ethiopia in its "Warning Signs" trend category. Ethiopia shares 30th place with Zimbabwe, which follows a different trajectory classified as "Increasing Improvement".

Released on October 31, the 2026 index assesses governance performance over the decade from 2016 to 2025 across four categories: Security & Rule of Law; Participation, Rights & Inclusion; Foundations for Economic Opportunity; and Human Development.

Foundations for Economic Opportunity was Ethiopia's strongest-performing category, scoring 54.5 out of 100 in 2025 after gaining 4.8 points over the decade. Human Development scored 53.6, an improvement of 1.8 points.

Participation, Rights & Inclusion also improved over the full period, rising by 2.7 points to 41.5. It nevertheless remained Ethiopia's lowest-scoring category.

Security & Rule of Law moved in the opposite direction, falling by 2.4 points to 43.8. The decline constrained the country's overall progress, illustrating the uneven performance behind its aggregate score.

The findings distinguish between Ethiopia's position in 2025 and its progress over the preceding decade: the country recorded a net improvement in Overall Governance, but its score remained below the African average and its trend carried the foundation's warning classification.

Within East Africa, Ethiopia ranked below Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, which placed 10th, 14th, 18th and 28th respectively. It ranked above Djibouti in 35th place, Eritrea in 51st, Sudan in 52nd, Somalia in 53rd and South Sudan in 54th.

The rankings also show that a country's current position does not necessarily reflect the direction of its governance performance. South Sudan, despite ranking last, was classified as showing "Increasing Improvement", while fifth-ranked South Africa was classified as experiencing "Increasing Deterioration".

Across Africa, the foundation reported slight improvement in Overall Governance over the decade, driven primarily by economic opportunity and human development. Foundations for Economic Opportunity improved in 44 countries, home to 68 per cent of the continent's population.

Infrastructure recorded the largest improvement among the index's 16 subcategories, advancing in 52 countries—all except Nigeria and Gambia. The gains were led by mobile connectivity and improved access to energy and the internet.

However, Security & Rule of Law deteriorated in 34 countries, while Participation, Rights & Inclusion declined in 31 countries. These countries account for 78 per cent and 60 per cent of Africa's population respectively.

Mo Ibrahim, the foundation's founder and chair, warned that economic and social progress could not sustainably substitute for stronger institutions and security.

"Economic and social gains will not last, and will anyway always be weaker, without progress in security, rule of law and participation," he said.

The index draws on 96 indicators using data from 51 African and international sources. The foundation cautions against comparing results directly across different editions because its datasets are continually updated; historical changes should instead be assessed within the same edition.

Ethiopia's new Securities Exchange faces test of depth and investor confidence

By our staff reporter

Ethiopia's launch of the Ethiopian Securities Exchange (ESX) and the listing of Ethio Telecom have marked a major step in the country's effort to build a domestic capital market, but the OECD says the market remains at an early stage, with limited depth, liquidity and investor participation.

In its Africa Capital Markets Report 2026, the OECD describes Ethiopia as an example of how state-owned enterprise reform can support the emergence of a new securities market. It says the creation of ESX in 2025 established initial trading infrastructure and a framework for domestic securities activity.

Ethio Telecom became the first state-owned enterprise listed on the exchange in May 2026, following its transformation into a joint-stock company and a public offering of a minority stake to Ethiopian citizens. The OECD describes the listing as a milestone for both state-enterprise reform and capital-market development.

The report links Ethiopia's capital-market strategy to its broader Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda, launched in 2019. It says the reform programme combines market liberalisation, improved governance of state-owned enterprises and the gradual introduction of private capital to support investment, competition and efficiency.

Ethiopian Investment Holdings (EIH), established in 2021, manages many of the country's largest commercial state enterprises, including Ethio Telecom, Ethiopian Airlines and the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. The OECD says the holding company represents a move towards a more centralised model of state ownership.

According to the report, ESX was designed partly as a platform for listing some of Ethiopia's largest state-owned enterprises, giving them a route to private capital, broader ownership and improved transparency.

Despite the progress, the OECD warns that Ethiopia's market remains shallow. It says there is limited depth, liquidity and investor participation, and that no additional state-owned enterprise listings are currently under preparation.

The report also identifies persistent gaps in corporate governance, transparency, disclosure and fiscal risk management. It says EIH has published only one set of consolidated financial statements, covering the 2022/23 fiscal year, and that the statements were unaudited.

To expand the pipeline of listed companies, the OECD recommends stronger financial reporting and disclosure, greater board independence, improved accountability and oversight, and measures to build investor confidence and market capacity.

The OECD's assessment places Ethiopia within a broader African market that remains small and concentrated. Africa accounted for just 0.4 per cent of global market capitalisation in 2024, while capital-market activity is concentrated mainly in South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria and Morocco.

The report says African equity markets grew by 49 per cent in 2025, outperforming emerging and global markets, but notes that much of the increase came from higher valuations and secondary offerings rather than a broad expansion in new listings.

It also highlights the importance of local-currency financing, diversified investors and stronger institutions. Deeper capital markets, the OECD says, can reduce reliance on external financing, improve resilience during economic shocks and channel domestic savings into long-term investment.

Franchise interest grows as businesses seek stronger legal protection

By Samuel Abate

Local and international businesses are pursuing franchise opportunities in Ethiopia, while industry representatives say clearer legal protections and stronger intellectual property safeguards are needed to support the sector's development.

The opportunities and challenges were highlighted at the African Franchise Expo in Addis Ababa, where companies presented expansion plans and sought partnerships with prospective investors.

Brooke Mamo, manager of the expo, said franchise arrangements in Ethiopia currently rely on contracts prepared through lawyers rather than a dedicated franchise law.

The event aims to help local businesses establish their brands domestically before expanding into other African countries and international markets. Following its first edition in Addis Ababa, organisers expect to hold the next expo in Nairobi, Kenya, followed by a third in Kigali, Rwanda.

AI-CHA Ice Cream and Tea said more than 25 Ethiopians had each paid 3.2 million birr for franchise packages.

Maramawit Aklilu, a marketing specialist at AI-CHA Ethiopia, said the company entered the Ethiopian market six months ago and expects its first outlets to open within two months.

She described AI-CHA as an international brand based in Indonesia, with headquarters in Malaysia. Its franchise package includes a licence, 14 machines and an initial one-month supply of inputs.

Prospective franchisees must provide at least 10 square metres of retail space. According to Maramawit, the company does not charge royalty fees and supplies its branded products, while operators provide items such as ice, milk and lemons.

She said the company also maintains a minimum distance of two kilometres between outlets to limit competition among franchisees.

Ethiopian businesses are also exploring franchising, although some are still developing their operating models and contractual arrangements.

Etsegenet Melaku, marketing manager of BGS Poultry Farm, said the company operates seven chicken restaurants and four supermarkets in Addis Ababa.

BGS raises poultry on its own farm, processes products at its slaughterhouse and supplies its restaurants through an integrated production and distribution system.

The company plans to expand its supermarket network to 10 outlets. However, it intends to begin franchising its restaurant business only after establishing 10 company-managed restaurants.

Etsegenet said BGS is assessing market demand and preparing legal arrangements before setting eligibility criteria for franchise partners.

Naflet Hotels is also seeking investors to support its expansion. Marketing manager Meskerem Benti said the company began operating in Adama four years ago and is developing additional hotels in Addis Ababa and Zeway.

The company is targeting individual and institutional investors in Ethiopia and elsewhere in Africa, including owners of existing hotel buildings, developers with projects under construction and investors interested in building new properties.

Franchise and intellectual property lawyer Meskerem Derso (PhD) said securing intellectual property rights should be a priority for businesses planning to franchise.

She said franchising allows owners to commercialise their ideas, expand their brands and generate income, but requires appropriate protection for trademarks, creative works and trade secrets.

Although Ethiopia lacks a standalone franchise law, businesses can draw on existing civil and commercial laws, contractual provisions, investment legislation, tax laws and intellectual property regulations when establishing agreements, she said.

Meskerem encouraged Ethiopian companies to consider opportunities in other African markets, pointing to the African Continental Free Trade Area as a framework for reaching customers across the continent. However, she stressed that businesses should secure ownership and protection of their intellectual property before entering franchise arrangements.

Addis Alemayehu, chairman of Kazana Group, said franchising offers entrepreneurs a route into business using an established brand, operating model and procedures rather than building an enterprise entirely from scratch.

He said adopting tested systems can reduce some of the work and risks associated with starting a business.

The discussions underscored growing commercial interest in franchising, alongside the need for clear agreements defining brand ownership, operating responsibilities and the rights of both businesses and investors.

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Monetary tightening risks slowing business expansion, experts warn

By Eyasu Zekarias







Ethiopia's efforts to contain persistent inflation through monetary tightening risk placing additional strain on private-sector investment and business expansion, financial experts warn, arguing that tighter credit conditions alone cannot resolve the structural and supply-side constraints driving up prices.

The National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) kept its benchmark policy interest rate at 16 per cent following the eighth ordinary meeting of its Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) on November 3, 2026. It also maintained its standing interest rate corridor of 13 to 19 per cent.

The decision signals the central bank's intention to maintain a tight monetary stance while pursuing its objective of bringing annual inflation below 10 per cent.

However, experts say the effectiveness of that approach will depend on how policy decisions influence borrowing costs, banking-sector liquidity and the flow of credit to productive businesses.

Headline inflation stood at 14.9 per cent year-on-year in September 2026, down from 15.1 per cent in August and 15.3 per cent in July. Despite that moderation, inflation remains above the central bank's target.

Non-food inflation rose to 15.1 per cent in September, driven largely by electricity tariff increases, domestic fuel price adjustments and higher household expenses. The NBE projects that headline inflation will remain in double digits over the next six months, although it expects a gradual decline.

Eyasu Theodros, a U.S.-licensed financial adviser, described the decision to maintain the benchmark rate at 16 per cent as a measured approach intended to prioritise price stability without unnecessarily undermining economic growth.

However, he cautioned against interpreting the rate hold as evidence that inflation was under control.

"The decision to maintain the policy rate should not be interpreted as a sign that inflation has been defeated or brought under firm control," Eyasu told Capital. "The bigger question is not whether the policy rate sits at 16 or 17 per cent, but how effectively that rate actually influences commercial borrowing, household spending and corporate investment decisions throughout the real economy."

He said monetary interventions should be assessed through their economic effects rather than changes in the benchmark rate alone.

In his assessment, the central bank faces a delicate balancing act: limiting excessive monetary expansion while ensuring that viable businesses retain access to the financing needed for investment, manufacturing and job creation.

The current policy stance follows the NBE's decision in July 2026 to remove the 24 per cent annual credit growth ceiling imposed on commercial banks.

The ceiling was introduced as a temporary measure to restrain credit expansion while the central bank transitioned towards an interest-rate-based monetary policy framework.

Although its removal was expected to give banks greater flexibility to lend, the change has not yet produced a substantial shift in lending behaviour or significantly eased credit access for private businesses, according to the experts.

Eyasu said lifting regulatory limits does not automatically lead to a surge in lending because banks must continue to manage credit and financial risks.

"Banks must still rigorously evaluate borrower creditworthiness, capital adequacy, repayment capacity and broader macroeconomic risks," he said. "At the same time, businesses themselves may remain hesitant to take on new debt when facing high operational uncertainty around energy tariffs, expensive imported inputs, volatile market demand and shifting foreign exchange conditions."

The central issue, he added, is not simply how much banks are permitted to lend, but whether businesses can borrow on affordable, sustainable terms that allow them to generate positive returns.

MPC figures show that net bank deposits increased by 85.4 per cent year-on-year during the first quarter of the 2026/27 fiscal year, while total outstanding commercial credit grew by 42.6 per cent.

However, the ratio of new loan disbursements to total deposits remained broadly unchanged from the corresponding period a year earlier.

Worku Lemma, a financial-sector expert, told Capital that the latest MPC announcement did not represent an abrupt policy shift but indicated that the NBE was prepared to tighten further if inflationary pressures persisted.

"Looking at the committee's stance, there is a clear realisation that current policy settings may not yet be sufficiently restrictive to absorb excess liquidity and suppress persistent inflation risks," Worku said. "At a commitment level, the message is clear: monetary policy must, and will, tighten further if necessary."

The central bank has signalled plans to introduce bank-specific reserve requirements as part of its liquidity management approach.

Under the proposed framework, the NBE would monitor individual banks' loan-to-deposit ratios and apply differentiated reserve requirements where necessary.

Worku said this could allow the central bank to address liquidity pressures at particular institutions rather than impose uniform restrictions across the banking industry.

"This targeted approach gives the central bank a surgical tool," he said. "Instead of applying blanket restrictions across the entire banking industry, the NBE can selectively intervene where credit growth is overheating."

Both experts cautioned that such measures would require careful implementation to avoid restricting financing for productive sectors.

Eyasu said targeted reserve requirements should not become an additional barrier to legitimate business expansion.

"The central challenge for monetary authorities is to suppress non-productive credit growth without creating artificial bottlenecks for manufacturers, exporters and key industrial employers who rely on commercial loans for daily operations," he said.

Worku also attributed the limited immediate impact of removing the credit ceiling to seasonal demand and the time required to process corporate loans.

He said the first quarter of Ethiopia's fiscal year is traditionally a slower period for loan disbursements. Demand generally increases during the second and third quarters as agricultural exports and commercial activity gather pace.

"Lending demand always rises towards December, January, February and March to support pre-shipment export financing and domestic merchandise procurement," he said. "Evaluating the success of the credit cap removal based on first-quarter data alone leads to premature and potentially misleading conclusions."

Large corporate loans also require extensive assessments, including credit evaluations, collateral appraisals, insurance clearance and legal documentation.

While digital banking has accelerated some small-scale retail lending, Worku said major business financing remains subject to lengthy approval procedures.

"The approval process alone for large-scale corporate facilities can easily take a month or more," he said. "The full impact of removing credit growth restrictions will only become visible over a longer timeframe."

The experts' concerns highlight the limitations of relying solely on monetary policy to address inflation driven partly by supply constraints.

A 2026 Ethiopian Economics Association study found that most economic experts surveyed viewed Ethiopia's inflation as fundamentally structural and supply-driven. Respondents identified macroeconomic adjustments—particularly exchange rate reforms and birr depreciation—as leading drivers of recent price increases, followed by domestic agricultural supply shocks.

Eyasu argued that interest rate increases cannot, on their own, resolve agricultural production problems, transport constraints or external commodity price pressures.

He therefore favoured targeted liquidity management over further increases in the policy rate, warning that excessively high borrowing costs could lead businesses to postpone investment, reduce operations and cut employment.

Neither expert expects an immediate return to single-digit inflation. They said a sustained reduction would require improvements extending beyond monetary policy.

"Achieving single-digit inflation depends on a complex web of interconnected economic factors," Eyasu said. "It requires consistent improvements in agricultural output, stable global energy prices, strict fiscal discipline by the government and reduced pressure from imported goods."

He also stressed the distinction between slower inflation and falling prices.

"A decline in the inflation rate means prices are rising more slowly, not that goods are getting cheaper," he said. "For families struggling with the high cost of living, true relief will only come through real income growth and price predictability."

Worku said the NBE's decision not to set a rigid short-term deadline for reaching single-digit inflation reflected the uncertainty surrounding the economic outlook.

As the central bank prepares for its next policy review in January 2027, the experts said it should closely monitor the composition of inflation, the effectiveness of liquidity absorption and credit flows to the private sector.

Both stressed that the transition from administrative credit controls to an interest-rate-based financial system would require stronger financial markets, prudent bank lending and close coordination between monetary and fiscal policy.

Economists caution against equating GDP revision with real growth

By Samuel Abate

Ethiopia's estimated gross domestic product has increased by 59.21 per cent following a statistical rebasing exercise, but economists warn that the revision should not be interpreted as a sudden expansion in economic activity or an improvement in living standards.

The revised national accounts put GDP for the 2024/25 fiscal year at 24.03 trillion birr, equivalent to US$201.42 billion, compared with the previous estimate of 15.09 trillion birr, or US$126.5 billion, according to figures presented by Minister of Strategic Affairs Bereket Fessahatsion.

At the unveiling of the revised accounts, Minister of Finance Fitsum Assefa said GDP reached 31.86 trillion birr, or US$210.7 billion, in 2025/26. She said the figures placed Ethiopia fifth among African economies and third in sub-Saharan Africa.

The rebasing exercise, conducted between September 2025 and September 2026, updates the framework used to measure economic output, capturing changes in the economy's structure and activities previously underrepresented or excluded from national accounts.

Economists interviewed by Capital said the revised figures could improve policymaking but cautioned against confusing a higher estimate of economic size with newly generated wealth.

Tewodros Mekonnen, associate country director of the International Growth Centre, said the increase largely reflected the inclusion of activities that had not been fully recorded under the previous system.

He said new information from agricultural and enterprise censuses, alongside other studies, had helped improve the measurement of output.

"The 59 per cent is a change in the methodology, not a growth," Tewodros said.

He added that the updated accounts could support better-informed decisions on taxation, public expenditure and economic planning by providing a clearer picture of the sectors contributing to national output.

Bereket said the previous GDP base year had remained unchanged for many years despite economic reforms and the emergence of new activities in digital finance, telecommunications, construction, manufacturing and agriculture.

He cited mobile financial services such as Telebirr, the establishment of a capital market, industrial parks, urban infrastructure, irrigation and increased wheat production among developments inadequately captured by the previous framework.

Under the revised estimates, services account for 35.91 per cent of GDP, followed by agriculture at 31.57 per cent and industry at 30.20 per cent.

Industry's share increased by 2.43 percentage points compared with the previous estimates. The updated framework also identifies telecommunications and information as a separate economic activity.

London-based economist Abdulmenan Mohammed (PhD) said revising the measurement of GDP did not, in itself, change households' economic circumstances.

"The way the GDP is measured neither makes Ethiopia wealthier nor benefits citizens," he told Capital.

Abdulmenan said the larger GDP estimate could significantly reduce the country's reported debt-to-GDP ratio. However, he did not expect it to meaningfully change ongoing debt restructuring negotiations, noting that creditors also consider indicators such as export performance.

He warned that the revision could reveal a lower tax-to-GDP ratio, potentially encouraging the government to broaden taxation and intensify revenue collection. Such measures, he cautioned, could place further pressure on businesses and individuals already facing difficult economic conditions.

For statistical improvements to be accompanied by better living standards, employment and sustainable growth, Abdulmenan called for a more supportive environment for private investment, stronger public services and action against corruption.

He also emphasised the need to address insecurity and macroeconomic imbalances, particularly inflation.

Fitsum said the revised accounts would support development planning, fiscal and monetary policymaking, debt sustainability analysis and domestic revenue mobilisation.

She urged government institutions, development partners and private businesses to incorporate the updated figures into their planning and investment decisions.

According to the officials, Ethiopian professionals carried out the exercise in accordance with the international System of National Accounts 2008, with technical support from the International Monetary Fund.

The economists' central distinction was between measuring existing activity more accurately and generating additional output: the revised accounts may provide a stronger basis for policy, but improvements in household welfare require changes beyond the statistical framework.

COMESA review looms . . .

Continued from page 1

in Paris. The companies entered into a share purchase agreement covering the entire downstream business of TotalEnergies Marketing Ethiopia. Completion remains subject to the required regulatory and administrative approvals.

According to OLA Energy's announcement, the acquisition includes more than 120 service stations in major Ethiopian cities, including Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Mekelle. It also covers ten storage assets, logistics infrastructure, business-to-business fuel supply operations, aviation fuel services, lubricants operations and digital payment solutions.

One of the strategically important assets is a fuel storage terminal in Dukem, near Addis Ababa, with a reported capacity of 13,000 cubic metres. Alongside the other storage and logistics facilities, the terminal would expand OLA Energy's position beyond retail fuel sales.

The acquisition also includes aviation fuel supply operations at Bole International Airport, extending its significance to Ethiopia's aviation industry.

For TotalEnergies, the proposed sale would end approximately 76 years of direct involvement in Ethiopia's downstream petroleum market. The French company began operating in the country in 1950 and developed one of its largest privately operated fuel distribution networks.

For OLA Energy, which already operates in Ethiopia, the transaction would combine two established distribution networks rather than introduce a new competitor.

Sources familiar with the matter previously told Capital that Ethiopian competition authorities had temporarily halted the domestic approval process while examining concerns about the companies' combined market share.

According to those sources, the merged business could account for close to 50 per cent of Ethiopia's retail fuel market. That estimate has not been independently verified.

A business with such a substantial distribution network could have considerable influence over fuel availability, commercial supply arrangements and competition among retailers.

However, the competitive implications cannot be assessed through station numbers alone. A comprehensive review would also need to consider sales volumes, geographic coverage, storage capacity, wholesale distribution, aviation fuel services and commercial supply contracts.

The combined business would reportedly surpass National Oil Ethiopia in retail presence, although that comparison requires verification against consistent measures of market share and network size.

The involvement of the COMESA Competition and Consumer Commission (CCCC) introduces a regional dimension to the transaction.

COMESA's competition framework addresses qualifying mergers and acquisitions involving businesses operating across its Common Market. Its merger-control process examines whether a transaction could substantially prevent or lessen competition, create or strengthen a dominant position, or harm consumers and other market participants.

The commission's guidance provides for three possible outcomes: unconditional approval, approval subject to conditions, or rejection.

The CCCC and Ethiopia's Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration signed a Cooperation Framework Agreement in 2022. The agreement provides a mechanism for coordinating enforcement, cooperating on cross-border merger reviews and sharing non-confidential market information.

Ethiopia's domestic competition framework is governed by the Trade Competition and Consumers Protection Proclamation No. 813/2013. At the regional level, the COMESA Competition and Consumer Protection Regulations of 2025 took effect on December 5, 2025.

Under the revised rules, merger-notification requirements include a combined turnover or asset threshold of COMESA dollars 60 million, alongside minimum thresholds for at least two parties and an applicable two-thirds rule.

The framework also provides for a notification fee of 0.1 per cent of the parties' combined turnover or asset value within the Common Market, whichever is higher, capped at COMESA dollars 300,000.

The commission generally has up to 120 days to reach a decision after receiving a complete notification, although requests for additional information can affect the timetable.

Not every acquisition involving a business operating in a COMESA member state automatically requires regional notification. Transactions must meet the relevant jurisdictional and financial criteria.

Although sources have indicated that the acquisition has entered a regional review process, its precise procedural status remains unclear.

The commission told Capital that it would respond formally after the relevant division had given the matter due consideration. That response does not, by itself, confirm that a complete merger notification has been accepted or that a substantive assessment has begun.

No final decision has been confirmed to Capital.

The outcome could influence whether the transaction proceeds unchanged, requires measures to address competition concerns or faces rejection.

The acquisition forms part of OLA Energy's strategy to expand across African petroleum markets. Formerly known as OiLibya, the company adopted the OLA Energy brand in 2018.

Backed by the Libya Africa Investment Portfolio, OLA Energy operates across more than 17 African countries, with a network of more than 1,350 service stations and associated convenience retail and commercial petroleum services.

For Ethiopia, the central question is whether combining two established operators would deliver investment and operational efficiencies without weakening competition in an essential market.

Ethiopia targets four million farmers for digital registration by 2028

By Samuel Abate

Ethiopia plans to register up to four million farmers in a national digital database by 2028, seeking to expand access to finance, insurance, markets and agricultural services.

The Farmers Profile Registration initiative, launched about a year ago, has enrolled nearly one million farmers.

The Agricultural Transformation Institute (ATI) expects to reach the one-million milestone by December 2026, out of an estimated 20 million farmers nationwide.

Girum Ketema (PhD), ATI's director of digital agriculture and finance, told Capital that the initiative forms part of Ethiopia's Digital Agriculture Roadmap, which seeks to integrate technology into activities ranging from production planning to marketing.

Registration is underway in 385 districts across seven regions, including Oromia, Amhara and the four southern regions. Preparations are being made to extend the programme to Benishangul-Gumuz and Somali regions, while registration of pastoralist communities has yet to begin.

The programme aims to create a comprehensive profile for each farmer, covering demographic information, land conditions, production activities and economic circumstances. Girum said the information would help service providers assess farmers' resources and needs.

A central objective is to reduce the information gaps that discourage financial institutions from serving rural communities.

Girum said collecting reliable information about individual farmers is costly, making it difficult for lenders to assess borrowers and manage risk.

The database would allow banks and other financial institutions to review information such as land size, soil quality and crops produced when considering loan applications.

Farmers would retain ownership of their personal information, he said, and their consent would be required before relevant data could be shared with a financial institution.

A farmer applying for a loan, for example, would authorise the release of the information needed by the lender.

The system is also intended to connect farmers with insurance providers and markets, while improving access to timely information on prices, production conditions and emerging agricultural problems.

ATI is using two approaches to register farmers.

One links farmer registration with the national digital identification system, Fayda. Farmers without national identification numbers are brought to designated centres, where national ID officials help them enrol before their agricultural profiles are created.

The second approach uses contracted data collection agencies. ATI is also working through regional agriculture bureaus and land administration structures to expand registration.

Girum said farmers should need to register only once, with their profiles supporting access to multiple services rather than requiring different institutions to collect the same information repeatedly.

The broader digital agriculture programme, scheduled for implementation between 2025 and 2032, also includes efforts to strengthen digital literacy and provide information through digital kiosks at agricultural training centres.

Girum said previous digital agriculture initiatives had frequently remained at the pilot stage, limiting their reach and sustainability.

The current roadmap seeks to establish an inclusive, interoperable system—one that allows different platforms and institutions to work together and exchange relevant information.

Although development partners support much of the current work, ATI intends to increase reliance on domestic resources over time. Girum compared investment in digital agricultural infrastructure with the development of roads and electricity networks.

He said the government could eventually charge institutions a service fee to access organised farmer data, subject to farmers' consent, helping finance the system's maintenance.

However, he does not expect such charges to be introduced within the next three years.

The immediate priority, he said, is to expand registration and establish a foundation through which farmers can access a wider range of services.

Rising food prices squeeze household budgets

By Eyasu Zekarias and Samuel Abate



From Lemi Kura and Kotebe to Shola Market, Garment and Adey Ababa, rising food prices are forcing households across Addis Ababa to rethink how they spend their money, what they eat and how they manage their daily lives.

For many families, buying food has become an increasingly difficult exercise in balancing limited incomes against rising expenses. Households are purchasing smaller quantities, switching to cheaper alternatives and, in some cases, cutting meals to ensure their children have enough to eat.

The pressure is particularly severe for low-income households and salaried workers whose earnings have failed to keep pace with the cost of basic necessities. What was once a routine visit to the market has become a difficult calculation, with families weighing one essential expense against another.

According to the Ethiopian Statistics Service's (ESS) September 2026 Consumer Price Index report, year-on-year national inflation reached 14.9 per cent, compared with 13.2 per cent in the same month a year earlier. Consumer prices also increased by 1.8 per cent between August and September 2026.

Food and non-alcoholic beverage prices rose by 14.8 per cent year-on-year. However, the increases varied considerably across food categories, with some essential products recording substantially higher rises.

Meat prices increased by 22 per cent, while cooking oils and fats rose by 18.2 per cent. Dairy products and eggs recorded an increase of 17.7 per cent, followed by vegetables at 11.4 per cent. Cereals, bread and pulses, which account for a significant part of the Ethiopian diet, increased by 8.6 per cent.

Although national inflation figures provide an indication of broader price movements, consumers' experiences in local markets reveal the difficult choices households face when purchasing everyday necessities.

Families cut back

In Lemi Kura Sub-City, Etabez Belayneh, a 40-year-old mother of four, says the rising price of bread has become one of her family's most difficult expenses.

"Three months ago, I used to buy a loaf of bread for 60 birr, but now it has reached 100 birr," she told Capital. "When the price of a basic necessity increases so quickly, you cannot simply adjust your budget. You have to remove certain foods from your table. Every time you go shopping, you are forced to choose between one basic need and another."

For Etabez, the challenge extends beyond bread. Higher prices for cooking oil, vegetables and other household necessities have made it increasingly difficult to maintain her family's standard of living.

In Kotebe, Argaw Gizaw, a middle-aged government employee, says his family has responded to rising prices by reducing daily consumption.

With a fixed monthly salary, Argaw has limited opportunities to increase his income when market prices rise. The gap between his earnings and household expenses has forced his family to change its eating habits.

"Previously, we used to buy five loaves of bread every day so the whole family could eat together before work and school," he said. "When the price of a loaf that used to cost 10 birr increased by five birr or more, we were forced to make difficult decisions. Now, we buy only three loaves a day, mainly for the children."

Argaw and his wife have reduced their own bread consumption to ensure their children have enough.

"We leave the bread for the kids," he said. "My wife and I eat whatever else we can find, or sometimes skip that meal altogether. It is the only way to make our salary last until the end of the month."

Their experiences illustrate how rising food costs can compromise household diets, even as parents attempt to protect their children's consumption.

Retailers face falling sales

Small retailers are also struggling as wholesale prices rise and customers purchase less.

At Shola Market, one of Addis Ababa's major commercial centres, Misganaw Mideksa operates a small shop selling grains, flour and other basic goods. He says frequent price adjustments have changed his customers' purchasing habits.

"Two weeks ago, I was selling wheat flour for 130 birr per kilogram. Today, I am forced to sell the same kilogram for 145 birr," Misganaw told Capital.

He said the wholesale price of a 100-kilogram bag of flour had approached 14,000 birr, leaving retailers with little choice but to raise their selling prices.

"When I purchase goods at higher prices, I cannot sell them below my cost. I have to pass the increase on to consumers," he explained.

However, the higher prices have reduced the quantities customers purchase. According to Misganaw, people who previously bought five or ten kilograms of flour are increasingly requesting one kilogram or even half a kilogram at a time.

"Every time prices change, people complain, which is understandable. They ask why the price has increased again within just 14 days. But my profit margin has not increased. In fact, my actual earnings have declined because sales volumes have fallen," he said.

His account highlights pressures on both sides of the retail market: consumers struggle to afford basic products, while small businesses face higher replacement costs and declining sales volumes.

Bakeries struggle with input costs

Bakeries face similar difficulties as flour, electricity, transport and other production expenses increase.

An Addis Ababa bakery owner who has worked in the sector for more than five years, but requested anonymity, said rising operating costs had made it increasingly difficult to maintain existing bread prices.

"A 100-kilogram bag of quality flour can currently cost between 12,000 and 14,000 birr, depending on the supplier and quality," the owner said. "When you add electricity, baking ingredients, labour and transportation expenses, the cost of producing bread increases significantly. We know customers are struggling. Some check the price and walk away, while others buy less than they used to. But if we do not adjust our prices, we cannot pay our employees or cover our operating expenses."

Cooking oil has added another burden to household food budgets. ESS figures cited in the report show that oils and fats recorded an annual price increase of 18.2 per cent.

As prices rise, consumers are increasingly replacing purchases of five-litre or larger containers with smaller bottles and sachets from neighbourhood shops.

Purchasing smaller quantities helps households manage immediate cash shortages. However, where smaller packages carry a higher unit price, families unable to afford bulk purchases may pay more per litre.

Onions, another essential ingredient in Ethiopian cooking, have also become a concern for households. Consumers are adjusting the quantities they purchase as prices fluctuate.

Questions over food distribution

The gap between prices received by agricultural producers and those paid by urban consumers has raised questions about Ethiopia's food distribution system.

Abera Lema, an adviser to a state minister at the Ministry of Agriculture, told Capital that domestic wheat production was sufficient to meet national consumption requirements and that the country could export surplus production to regional markets.

"The wheat we have produced so far is sufficient for domestic consumption," Abera said.

He attributed the difference between farmgate and retail prices partly to the intermediaries operating between farmers and consumers, including brokers, collectors, distributors and retailers.

Abera also identified excessive markups and the hoarding of agricultural products as factors contributing to price increases.

His comments point to a central question in the food market: how to ensure that increased production translates into affordable prices for consumers while maintaining fair returns for farmers.

City seeks agreement on bread

The Addis Ababa Trade Bureau recently held consultations with the Bread Manufacturers Association, bringing together representatives of industrial and commercial bakeries to discuss production costs, supply and affordability.

According to the bureau, participants agreed to produce and distribute standard 70-gram loaves while maintaining quality and hygiene requirements at what authorities described as fair prices.

Habiba Siraj, head of the bureau, said the city administration was considering support for large-scale bread producers, including providing land without lease payments to help reduce production costs.

She also highlighted initiatives such as Sheger Bread, which aims to distribute bread at reduced prices to low-income communities.

Habiba called on traders and distributors to demonstrate social responsibility and avoid exploiting difficult economic conditions through excessive profit margins.

However, questions remain about how the agreement will translate into affordable bread. The bureau's announcement did not specify a fixed retail price for the standard 70-gram loaf, leaving uncertainty over how affordability would be defined and monitored.

Pressure beyond the food budget

Residents of Garment and Adey Ababa also told Capital that rising food costs had forced them to reduce spending on other necessities.

Education, transport, healthcare, clothing and housing compete for the same limited income. As food absorbs more of the household budget, less remains for these needs.

Economist Yishak Teka told Capital that sustainable solutions require a comprehensive approach addressing both agricultural production and the distribution systems connecting rural producers with urban consumers.

He identified reducing unnecessary intermediaries as one step towards improving market efficiency and limiting excessive price increases.

Yishak also stressed the need to strengthen agricultural productivity by ensuring smallholder farmers have affordable access to fertilisers, improved seeds and modern farming technologies.

Protecting farmers from international price shocks and unexpected market disruptions would help maintain stable domestic production, he said. However, increased output must be accompanied by improvements in distribution to ensure consumers benefit.

The economist called for the expansion of urban social protection programmes targeting low-income households, suggesting direct cash transfers and food vouchers as possible support mechanisms.

Such interventions, he argued, could help vulnerable families maintain access to essential food while broader reforms take effect.

On the macroeconomic front, Yishak said controlling inflation required disciplined monetary policy and effective liquidity management. At the same time, he cautioned against restricting credit to productive sectors that generate employment and expand domestic supply, particularly agriculture and food processing.

He also recommended an evidence-based price-monitoring system across major urban markets to improve transparency and identify unjustified markups and speculative trading practices.

Reliable and timely market information, he said, would help authorities respond to price changes and enable consumers to make informed purchasing decisions.

For families such as Etabez's and Argaw's, however, the immediate challenge remains making limited incomes cover the next market visit—and ensuring there is enough food until the next payday.

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HIBRET INSURANCE

ANNOUNCEMENT

Notification of Registration and Dematerialization of Shares of Hibret Insurance S.C. in the Central Securities Depository (CSD)

Pursuant to the Capital Market Proclamation No. 1248/2021 and the Directive on Dematerialization of Publicly Offered Securities No. 1047/2025 issued by the Ethiopian Capital Market Authority (ECMA), Hibret Insurance S.C. hereby notifies all shareholders and the public as follows:

1. All existing shares of Hibret Insurance S.C. have been successfully registered electronically at the Central Securities Depository (CSD).
2. From the Dematerialization Date (October 07,2026), ownership of the Company's shares shall be evidenced solely by electronic book-entry records maintained by the Central Securities Depository. Physical share certificates shall cease to constitute valid evidence of ownership, transfer, pledge, or any other transaction relating to the shares.
3. All transfers, pledges, corporate actions (including rights issues and allotments), and other dealings in the Company's shares shall be effected exclusively through the Central Securities Depository electronic system in accordance with the applicable Ethiopian Capital Market Authority and Central Securities Depository rules.
4. Shareholders are kindly requested to:

   (a) Open a security account with a licensed Capital Market Service Provider (securities broker, dealer, or investment bank) of their choice, if not already opened. Shareholders who have already opened a security account are appreciated for their compliance and

   (b) Deposit or surrender their physical share certificates (or any other proof of ownership) for dematerialization either through their chosen Capital Market Services Provider or directly at Hibret Insurance S.C. Head Office.
5. Shareholders who have pledged their physical share certificates shall ensure that the pledge is duly registered at the Central Securities Depository system through the chosen Securities Depository Member/ Capital Market service providers.

Failure to complete dematerialization in accordance with the above requirement may restrict a shareholder's ability to transfer, pledge, or otherwise exercise rights attached to the shares until full compliance is effected.

Shareholders requiring further clarification may contact the Share Administration of Hibret Insurance S.C. at the Company's Head Office, 9th Floor or by telephone Tel: +251 111 26 34 34 (Ext. 202).

Hibret Insurance S.C.

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1. **የሕብረት ኢንሹራንስ አ.ማ. ሁሉም ነባር አክሲዮኖች በማዕከላዊ የሰነደ ሙዓለ ንዋዮች ግምጃ ቤት በኤሌክትሮኒክስ መዝገብ ተመዝግበዋል።**
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3. **ማንኛውም የአክሲዮን ዝውውር፣ በዋስትና ማስያዝ፣ ተጨማሪ አክሲዮን መግዛትንና መሸጥን ጨምሮ እንዲሁም ሌሎች ከአክሲዮኖች ጋር የተያያዙ ግብይቶች የሚፈጸሙት የኢትዮጵያ ካፒታል ገበያ ባለሥልጣን እና የማዕከላዊ የሰነደ ሙዓለ ንዋዮች ግምጃ ቤት ሕጎችን ተከተሎ በማዕከላዊ የሰነደ ሙዓለ ንዋዮች ግምጃ ቤት በኤሌክትሮኒክስ ሥርዓት አማካይነት ብቻ ነው። ስለሆነም፤ ባለአክሲዮኖች የሚከተሉትን ሂደቶች እንድትፈጽሙ እንጠይቃለን፦**

   (ሀ) የሰነደ ሙዓለ ንዋዮች ግብይት ሂሳብ (Securities Account) እስካሁን ያልከፈታችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች፣ ፈቃድ ከተሰጣቸው የካፒታል ገበያ አገልግሎት ሰጪዎች (የሰነደ ሙዓለ ንዋዮች ደላላ ወይም የኢንቨስትመንት ባንክ) ዘንድ በመቅረብ ሂሳብ እንድትከፍቱ እናሳስባለን።

   (ለ) ቀደም ሲል የግብይት ሂሳብ ለከፈታችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖቻችን ምስጋናችንን እያቀረብን፤ በእጃችሁ የሚገኘውን የአክሲዮን ምስክር ወረቀት (ወይም ሌላ የባለቤትነት ማረጋገጫ) ወደ ኤሌክትሮኒክስ መዝገብ ለማስቀየር ይቻል ዘንድ፣ በመረጣችሁት የካፒታል ገበያ አገልግሎት ሰጪ ወይም በሕብረት ኢንሹራንስ አ.ማ ዋና መስሪያ ቤት ተገኝታችሁ ገቢ እንድታደርጉ በአክብሮት እንጠይቃለን።

   (ሐ) የአክሲዮን ምስክር ወረቀቶቻችሁን በተለያዩ ተቋማት በመያዣነት ያስያዛችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች፣ በመረጣችሁት የካፒታል ገበያ አገልግሎት ሰጪ በኩል በሰነደ ሙዓለ ንዋዮች ግምጃ ቤት የኤሌክትሮኒክስ መዝገብ ውስጥ በትክክል መመዝገቡን እንድታረጋግጡ እናሳስባለን።

ማሳሰቢያ፦

ከላይ በተገለጸው መሠረት በእጃችሁ ያሉ አክሲዮኖችን ወደ ኤሌክትሮኒክስ መዝገብ የማስቀየር ሂደቱ እስኪጠናቀቅ ድረስ፣ ባለአክሲዮኑ አክሲዮኑን የማስተላለፍ፣ በመያዣነት የማስያዝ ወይም ከአክሲዮኑ ጋር የተያያዙ መብቶችን የመጠቀም ችሎታው ሊገደብ ስለሚችል ከላይ በተገለጸው መሠረት ምዝገባችሁን በአስቸኳይ እንድታጠናቅቁ እናሳስባለን።

ተጨማሪ መረጃ፦

ተጨማሪ ማብራሪያ የሚፈልጉ ባለአክሲዮኖች በሕብረት ኢንሹራንስ አ.ማ. ዋና መሥሪያ ቤት 9ኛ ፎቅ በሚገኘው የአክሲዮን አስተዳደር ክፍል በአካል በመቅረብ፣ ወይም በስልክ ቁጥር +251 111 26 34 34 (የውስጥ መስመር 202) በመደወል መረጃ ማግኘት ይችላሉ።

ሕብረት ኢንሹራንስ አ.ማ.

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Persisting Acute Food Insecurity in Africa Tied to Conflict

Nearly 164 million Africans are estimated to be facing acute food insecurity—comprising households that are experiencing high rates of acute hunger (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 3 (Crisis) and above). This is the third year in a row that over 160 million Africans have faced acute food insecurity, underscoring the sustained high levels of strain households are facing to meet basic food needs. Famine conditions persist in parts of Sudan, South Sudan, and Somalia that are most isolated because of the fighting. Moreover, an estimated 10,300 people in Borno, Nigeria, the heart of the Islamist militant insurgency, are also expected to experience famine conditions. ... Conflict continues to be the primary driver of acute food insecurity in Africa. Roughly 134 million (80 percent) falling under this classification in Africa, including all of those in famine, are in countries experiencing conflict. The number of Africans facing acute food insecurity today is nearly triple that of 2019, where 61 million were reported to face crisis levels of food security or above.

(Africa Center for Strategic Studies)

RSF Detains Dozens of Medical and Academic Staff in West Darfur

The Sudan Doctors Network said on Wednesday that the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) are detaining dozens of professionals in El Geneina in West Darfur state, expressing deep concern over their safety and humanitarian conditions. The network reported that the detainees include 47 medical personnel and 88 teachers and university professors held across several detention centres in El Geneina. These facilities include the former UNAMID headquarters, detention centres within the 15th Infantry Division command, and Ardamata prison. The network stressed in a statement that detaining health workers deprives thousands of citizens of desperately needed medical services. It added that these detentions exacerbate the significant deterioration of the local health sector and the severe shortage of qualified staff in conflict areas. ... The statement noted that international humanitarian law grants doctors and health workers special protection.

(Sudan Tribune)

Ethiopia and Sudan Close Each Other's Consulates after Allegations of Meddling in Civil War

Ethiopia and Sudan closed each other's consulates near their shared border, officials from the two countries said on Wednesday, marking a further deterioration in relations over allegations each side is supporting the other's enemies. Sudan accuses Ethiopia of supporting the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces, while Ethiopia accuses Sudan of backing rebels in its northern Tigray region. The allegations and counter-allegations, which both sides deny, have raised fears that the two wars could bleed into each other, spawning a broader conflict in the Horn of Africa.

(Reuters)

Corruption in Kenya Taking Massive Toll on Economic Growth, Warns World Bank

Corruption is costing Kenya billions of dollars each year in lost revenue, inflated business costs, and lost earnings for workers, while taking a huge toll on investment and economic growth, the World Bank said in a report published Wednesday. Kenya suffers corruption at every level of society – from endless petty bribes paid to traffic police, to vast procurement scandals that go to the top of government, and it has contributed to massive protests over the past two years. The World Bank report said the east African country is among the most corrupt of its peers among lower middle-income countries, and estimates that the governance weaknesses are adding around 370 billion shillings (€2.4 billion) every year to Kenya's fiscal deficit, equivalent to two percent of GDP. This figure, which its authors describe as "conservative", comes from lost taxes, inefficient public spending, higher borrowing costs, and other issues caused by corruption. ... Its modelling shows Kenya's economy could be more than 20 times larger by 2035 if it introduced the sort of anti-corruption reforms seen in countries like Ghana and Senegal, and add 7.7 million more and better jobs.

(RFI)

First Ever Trial of Long-acting Injection against Malaria to Launch in Africa

A trial of the first ever long-acting injectable for the prevention of malaria is set to launch in Rwanda this week. If successful the compound, known as MMV371, could be a crucial weapon in the fight against the vector-borne disease, alongside mosquito control, vaccines and preventive medicines. While huge strides have been made against malaria in recent years there were 282 million cases of the disease and 610,000 deaths in 2024, the majority of which were in sub Saharan Africa. ... Earlier trials in the UK showed that the long acting injectable (LAI), developed by the not-for-profit Medicines for Malaria Venture in partnership with UK drug company Quotient, provides protection for around three months. The trial in Rwanda, which is being led by Rwandan health research organisation Rinda Ubuzima, will assess the injectable's efficacy, and look at how trial participants absorb and process the compound.

(Telegraph)

Term of the Day

LAST MILE IN LOGISTICS

Definition

The last mile describes the short geographical segment of delivery of communication and media services or the delivery of products to customers located in dense areas. Last mile logistics tend to be complex and costly to providers of goods and services who deliver to these areas.

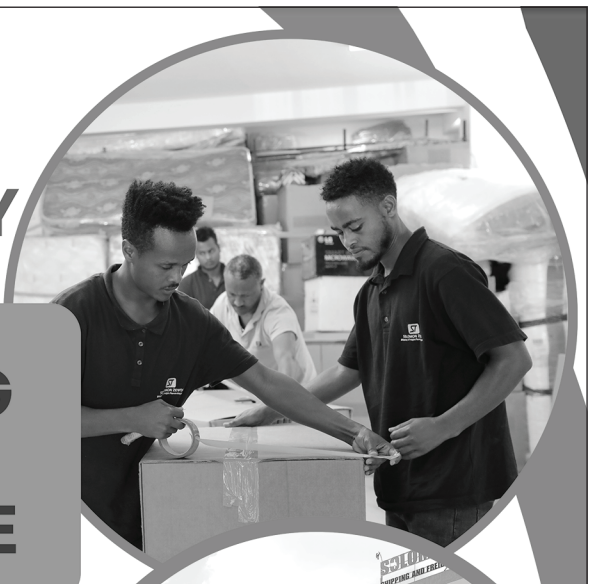
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PHOTO: Anteneh Aklilu

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PALLETS



FOAM LOADS



Afreximbank and APPO formally establish Africa Energy Bank

African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) and the African Petroleum Producers' Organisation (APPO) have formally announced the establishment of the Africa Energy Bank (AEB). The announcement was made during the AEB's inaugural general meeting held in Abuja, Nigeria, on 31 October 2026.

The creation of the Africa Energy Bank reaffirms African governments' determination to secure their own energy future. This move is in recognition that significant investments in energy generation and transmission was required to accelerating industrial growth and to leveraging the tremendous opportunities from the emerging technologies, particularly artificial intelligence (AI).

The Bank is being established at a time when the continent's energy investment needs are estimated at US$200 billion. Traditional providers of short- and long-term financing to Africa's energy sector are withdrawing funding from fossil fuels, even as oil and gas remain vital to the continent's energy systems. The Africa Energy Bank aims to bridge this financing gap while supporting a just energy transition for African countries.

GSMA launches new policy principles to strengthen mobile network resilience

Severe storms and floods already cost mobile operators $1.7 billion annually in cell-site infrastructure repairs and replacement, and these costs could nearly double to more than $3 billion a year by 2050 under projected mid-century climate conditions. These are the findings of a new report by the GSMA, Futureproofing Connectivity: Assessing Climate Risk and Resilience in Telecommunications, released today.

In response to these growing risks, the GSMA has published a new set of policy principles for mobile network resilience. The principles show how coordinated, risk-based and investment-friendly approaches strengthen connectivity against extreme weather, power failures, natural disasters and geopolitical disruption.

Together, the report and the principles show that mobile network resilience is vital to economies, public services and national security, as these are the networks governments, emergency services and citizens rely on most when disasters strike. They highlight the crucial role of streamlined policy and regulation in supporting sustained investment, innovation, and importantly, coordination across critical infrastructure sectors.

African Development Bank's sovereign portfolio tops world transparency ranking for third consecutive time

The African Development Bank's sovereign portfolio has been ranked as the most transparent of the world's major development institutions for the third consecutive time in the 2026 Aid Transparency Index, released in London today by Publish What You Fund.

The Bank scored 98.8 out of 100, first among the 33 institutions assessed in the biennial rankings. The Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank's International Development Association shared second place, each with a score of 97.1.

The ranking recognises the Bank's publication of high-quality, comprehensive and timely open data on its public sector activities and financial flows.

Despite significant changes in leadership, management and strategic direction, the Bank's score remains unchanged from 2024, an indication that the ranking is the result of an institutional routine, rather than a campaign.

AfDB's head calls on Africa's financial sector to respond to urgent needs of continent's businesses

"For the continent's financial strength to translate into economic power, African financial institutions must keep pace with the businesses they serve," African Development Bank Group President Sidi Ould Tah said at the opening of the Africa Financial Summit (AFIS) in Luanda on 3 November.

In his keynote address, President Ould Tah presented the New African Financial Architecture for Development (NAFAD) as a framework aimed at strengthening collaboration between institutions in Africa's financial system. NAFAD is a coordination initiative designed to rethink the way capital is mobilised and risks are shared within the African financial ecosystem.

President Ould Tah highlighted the disconnect between the timeframe of financial institutions, governed by reporting cycles, investment horizons and processing times, and that of businesses, measured in terms of business cycles, order fulfilment and talent retention. This disconnects, he argued, is one of the main causes of lost economic growth in Africa.

Business coalition urges COP31 Presidency to close electrification implementation gap

The COP31 Presidency should make action to close the electrification implementation gap a defining test of this year's climate summit, We Mean Business Coalition has urged, one week before governments gather in Antalya.

Electrification is at the centre of COP31's Action Agenda, with Türkiye and Australia backing a 35x35 ambition to raise electricity's share of global final energy demand to 35% by 2035. We Mean Business Coalition (WMBC), a business action focussed climate non-profit, says the priority now is to turn that momentum into deployment.

The implementation gap has been repeatedly identified in recent WMBC research. Without faster progress, countries are left more exposed to energy insecurity and volatile prices, while industrial competitiveness and investment suffer. Businesses face higher costs, delayed projects and tougher decisions about where to put capital.

The Electrification Competitiveness Index found that in the vast majority of economies analysed, policy, infrastructure and other enabling conditions are ahead of deployment on the ground. The Index found China furthest ahead on actual electrification, while the US risks losing momentum and major European economies including Germany, the UK, Italy and Poland are struggling to turn strong policy frameworks into comparable progress on the ground.

Meetings Africa 2027: Unlocking Growth That Transforms Africa

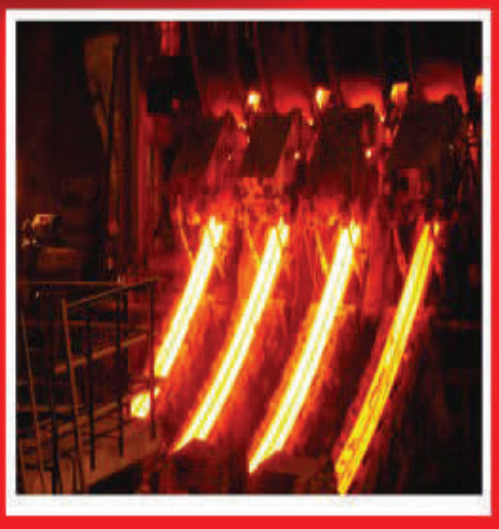
Meetings Africa, South Africa's annual trade show for business events, is preparing for its 21st edition in 2027. Its theme, "Unlocking Growth That Transforms Africa", places market access, new business relationships and international trade at the centre of the continent's business events platform.

The theme speaks to the role Meetings Africa plays in connecting African tourism businesses to the global meetings industry. For exhibitors, it means access to international buyers, opportunities to showcase their products, and the potential to secure new business. For buyers, it means discovering new destinations, engaging with African suppliers and expanding the range of products and experiences they can offer their clients. Ultimately, it is about turning industry connections into commercial opportunities that contribute to the growth of African tourism.

The interest in the 2027 edition reflects this ambition, with new international buyers and destination management companies (DMCs), including organisations with established global footprints, showing interest in participating. Their involvement is important in expanding the reach of African suppliers, particularly through established international networks that connect destinations with clients and business opportunities across different markets.

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In compliance with Article 28, Sub Article 2(b) of Banking Business Proclamation No. 592/2008, Awash Bank S.C publishes its statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income & Statement of Financial Position for the Year Ended June 30,2026.

Awash Bank S.C.
Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2026
Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Notes	30 June 2026 ETB'000	30 June 2025 ETB'000
Interest income	2.5 & 5	54,173,069	36,200,511
Interest expense	2.5 & 6	(15,334,809)	(9,912,620)
Net interest income		**38,838,260**	**26,287,891**
Fees and commission income	2.5 & 7	22,948,271	17,241,066
Other operating income	2.5 & 8	7,433,925	11,240,445
Total operating income		**69,220,455**	**54,769,402**
Impairment reversal (Losses) on Financial Assets	2.6,9,10 & 11	(1,251,265)	(2,514,043)
Net operating income		**67,969,190**	**52,255,359**
Share of profit from associate	2.3 & 19	23,059	21,960
Total income		**67,992,249**	**52,277,319**
Personnel expenses	2.5 & 12	(21,499,605)	(16,755,033)
Depreciation of investment properties	2.11 & 22	(780)	(432)
Amortisation of intangible assets	2.1 & 23	(139,146)	(94,434)
Depreciation and impairment of property and equipment	2.9 & 24	(755,275)	(878,373)
Interest expense on lease liability	2.21 & 21	(92,206)	(89,166)
Amortisation of Right of Use Asset	2.21 & 21	(958,445)	(830,957)
Other operating expenses	2.5 & 13	(6,246,902)	(7,960,648)
Profit before tax		**38,299,889**	**25,668,278**
Taxation	2.22 & 14	(8,966,612)	(6,955,655)
Profit after tax		**29,333,277**	**18,712,623**
Other comprehensive income (OCI) net of income tax			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified into profit or loss:			
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on retirement benefits obligations	2.16 & 28	130,780	(38,145)
Deferred tax (liability)/asset on remeasurement gain or loss	2.22 & 14d	(39,234)	11,444
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on retirement benefits obligations (Net)	2.16 & 28	91,546	(26,701)
Fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets : - Unrealized gain arising from measurement at fair value-Equity Instruments	2.6 & 17	161,612	300,791
Deferred tax (liability)/asset on remeasurement gain or loss	2.22 & 14d	(57,848)	(181,056)
		195,310	93,034
Total comprehensive income for the period		**29,528,587**	**18,805,657**
Basic & diluted earnings per share (ETB)	2.2 & 31	**858**	**783**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Awash Bank S.C.
Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2026
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

	Notes	30 June 2026 ETB'000	30 June 2025 ETB'000
ASSETS			
Cash and bank balances	2.8 & 15	234,761,670	159,153,504
Loans and advances to customers (Net)	2.6 & 16	268,477,527	215,030,059
Investment securities:			
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI	2.6 & 17	1,456,683	1,210,531
- Financial assets at amortized cost	2.6 & 17	66,510,935	31,675,645
Investment in subsidiaries	2.23 & 18	-	94,499
Investment in associates	2.3 & 19	172,582	151,437
Other assets	2.13 & 20	33,017,987	20,021,346
Right of Use Leased Assets	2.21 & 21	4,369,747	3,797,763
Investment Properties	2.11 & 22	36,735	19,199
Intangible assets- Software	2.10 & 23	717,956	503,019
Property and equipment	2.9 & 24	14,323,710	10,837,939
Deferred tax asset	2.22 & 14d	112,692	101,607
Total assets		**623,958,225**	**442,596,547**
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from customers	2.6 & 25	469,286,402	332,903,235
Borrowings	2.6 & 26	287,940	184,283
Other liabilities	2.14 & 27	57,793,404	40,636,663
Current tax liabilities	2.22 & 14c	3,927,944	6,861,220
Lease liabilities	2.21 & 21	1,190,323	1,030,757
Severance and Retirement benefit obligations	2.16 & 28	1,081,910	995,883
Total liabilities		**533,567,923**	**382,612,041**
EQUITY			
Share capital	2.18 & 29	38,492,985	27,874,601
Share premium	2.18 & 30	481,657	227,838
Retained earnings	32	21,361,697	12,314,318
Legal reserve	2.19 & 33	21,009,671	13,674,270
Risk regulatory reserve	34	8,542,916	5,592,680
Other reserve	35	496,109	300,799
Non-controlling interest	2.23 & 36	5,266	-
Total equity		**90,390,301**	**59,984,506**
Total equity and liabilities		**623,958,225**	**442,596,547**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 September 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Gure Kumssa Deressa
Board Chairman

Tsehay Shiferaw Ensermu
Chief Executive Officer

INTERVIEW

A NEW LAW TO UNITE THE PRIVATE SECTOR



As Ethiopia accelerates its transition towards a private sector-led economy through macroeconomic, structural and sectoral reforms, the institution representing the business community faces its own critical turning point.

For decades, the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Associations (ECCSA) has operated under Proclamation No. 341, a legal framework from a different era whose structural limitations and fragmented model have constrained the unified voice of domestic and international enterprises.

At the centre of the advocacy for institutional reform is Kenenisa Lemi (PhD), Secretary General of ECCSA. A scholar and veteran higher-education leader, Kenenisa moved from academic administration—including service as Vice President for Administration and Student Services at Jimma University—to becoming a leading advocate for Ethiopia's commercial interests.

In an exclusive interview with Capital's Eyasu Zekarias, Kenenisa discusses the weaknesses of the current legal framework, the status of the long-awaited revised Chamber Proclamation now before the Prime Minister's Office, and the resolution of high-profile institutional disputes. He outlines his vision for an integrated, modern chamber capable of representing a private sector preparing for continental and global integration.

Capital: The Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce has operated under different legal frameworks over the years. What are the major shortcomings of the existing proclamation, and what changes are expected under the proposed legislation?

Kenenisa: The Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce was established in 1947 under Regulation No. 90 to promote trade and investment, improve the business environment and build the capacity of the private sector.

Internationally, chambers of commerce serve as bridges between governments and the private sector. They represent business interests, facilitate dialogue and help create conditions that support commercial activity and investment.

Following the change of government, Regulation No. 90 was replaced by Proclamation No. 148 during the Derg regime. At its establishment, the Chamber operated under a voluntary membership model. However, the Derg introduced mandatory membership and reorganised the institution in line with its socialist economic structure.

Later, Proclamation No. 341 was introduced in 2003, bringing another major restructuring. Unfortunately, the legislation came at a time when the country's economic policy placed the government at the centre of development, while the private sector had a relatively limited role.

As a result, the Chamber's institutional capacity and ability to represent businesses were weakened. The institution was reorganised as the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Associations, with responsibilities divided among different business categories and associations.

In principle, trade is a broad economic activity. Whether a business produces and sells goods or purchases and resells products, both activities are part of the trading system. Separating them into fragmented institutional structures weakened the collective representation of the private sector.

The proclamation also encouraged the establishment of separate associations based on categories including gender, age and business activity. Some organisations operated outside the formal Chamber structure while maintaining close working relationships with the government.

This created an institutional imbalance. Although the Chamber was formally responsible for representing the private sector, its ability to coordinate businesses and influence policy was increasingly constrained.

The private sector raised concerns about the proclamation from the beginning, including its name, organisational structure and institutional arrangements. We believe these shortcomings contributed significantly to the fragmentation of the business community.

Capital: How does the proposed proclamation address these longstanding problems, particularly in the context of the government's

INTERVIEW

ongoing economic reforms?

Kenenisa: The country's economic direction has changed considerably. The current reform agenda seeks to move Ethiopia towards a private sector-led economy, creating greater opportunities for businesses to participate in investment, production, trade and national development.

Three major reform areas have been particularly important: macroeconomic reform, structural reform and sectoral reform. These reforms have addressed many concerns raised by the private sector, although several challenges remain.

We continue to present outstanding issues to the government and identify areas requiring further improvement. It would be unrealistic to claim that all problems have been resolved. However, the overall policy direction has created a more favourable environment for strengthening the private sector.

Against this background, work on the new proclamation began in 2009 E.C., following the change in government. The process involved extensive discussions and consultations coordinated by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, in collaboration with the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce and various sectoral associations.

The draft has passed through several stages of discussion and revision and has now been submitted to the Prime Minister's Office for consideration.

The main objective is to establish a stronger and more unified institution capable of representing businesses effectively, coordinating their interests and engaging the government on economic and policy matters.

Capital: The proclamation has been under discussion for several years. What has delayed its approval?

Kenenisa: One major reason was the difference in institutional interests between the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Chamber regarding the organisation's structure and name.

Initially, there was a proposal to establish separate chambers for commerce and industry. However, we argued that dividing the private sector into separate representative institutions would undermine its collective strength.

Internationally, the chamber system is generally designed to provide a unified institutional platform for businesses. Although countries



may use different names and organisational arrangements, the fundamental purpose is to bring the private sector together under a common representative structure.

If separate institutions are established for commerce and industry, the private sector risks losing its ability to speak with one voice. It would also reduce its capacity to lobby the government, influence policy and advance common business interests.

Following extensive discussions, the differences have largely been resolved. Both sides have agreed on a unified institutional name, and the revised draft has been submitted to the Prime Minister's Office.

We expect the new administration to give the matter the necessary attention and move the approval process forward.

Capital: Has the government given any indication of when the proclamation might be approved?

Kenenisa: We have not received official confirmation of a specific approval date. Nevertheless, we are optimistic that it will be approved during 2026.

The private sector is actively following up on the matter. Our board committee has approached the Prime Minister's Office to emphasise the importance of resolving the issue.

Recently, the Prime Minister held a direct consultation forum with representatives of the business community. The discussions continued for three days, during which private-sector representatives identified and consolidated their major concerns.

I had the opportunity to present the unified private sector's concerns to the Prime Minister. Among the 10 to 11 major issues raised was the need to approve the new Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce proclamation.

This demonstrates that the matter has reached the highest level of government attention. The Prime Minister is aware of the concerns, and we expect the government to take the necessary steps.

The proclamation should no longer remain pending. It is an important institutional reform that would strengthen the private sector's representation and support the country's broader economic transformation.

Capital: There was also a public dispute between ECCSA and the Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce, which eventually reached the courts. What was the disagreement about, and how was it resolved?

Kenenisa: The disagreement between the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce and the Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce should never have escalated to a court case. It could and should have been resolved through discussions between the respective boards and management teams.

The Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Associations is one of 21 member chambers under the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce. It is part of our institutional structure, just like the regional chambers in Oromia, Amhara, Tigray and Sidama.

Our organisational structure follows the country's federal arrangement. Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa operate at the city level, while the other chambers are organised at the regional level. The structure extends down to the grassroots business community.

One of the main issues in the dispute concerned ownership of the Chamber building in Addis Ababa.

Historically, the building was constructed during the Imperial period for Ethiopian merchants, with contributions from the private sector and government support. Its original purpose was to strengthen trade, bring merchants together and promote modern commercial activity.

The inscription on the building's cornerstone reflects that historical purpose. During the Derg regime, the property was expropriated as part of the nationalisation policies of that period. It was later returned to the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce through a formal process, with the relevant document signed by former Prime Minister Meles Zenawi.

The ownership issue later became a subject of disagreement and was taken to court. The court examined the relevant documents, and the dispute was eventually resolved.

The Addis Ababa Chamber apologised, and the two institutions reached an understanding. We have since restored our relationship and are working together as a parent chamber and its member chamber.

Capital: Why have disagreements and institutional divisions continued to emerge within Ethiopia's chamber system?

Kenenisa: The primary reason is the weakness of the existing legal framework, particularly Proclamation No. 341. As I mentioned earlier, the proclamation contributed significantly to the fragmentation of the private sector. It encouraged the establishment of separate associations based on gender, age and different business categories.

For example, separate structures emerged for young traders, women traders, women exporters and other groups. While representing specific interests is not inherently problematic, creating disconnected institutional structures without a strong coordinating framework weakens the overall business community.

This fragmentation has created overlapping responsibilities, competing institutional interests and disagreements over representation and authority.

It has also made it difficult for the government to engage the private sector through a single, organised and representative institution.

I would not deny that individual interests, management differences, operational weaknesses and personal ambitions have also contributed to some conflicts. These factors should not be overlooked.

However, the fundamental problem remains the legal framework that has divided the business community and weakened its collective institutional capacity.

That is why we consider the proposed proclamation essential. It should establish a clear governance structure, define institutional responsibilities and create a more coordinated system through which businesses can participate in national economic discussions.

ሰላም የህዝብ ማመላለሻ አክስዮን ማህበር

SELAM BUS LINE SHARE COMPANY



ማስታወቂያ

የባለ አክስዮኖች 17ኛ ዓመታዊ መደበኛ እና 10 ድንገተኛ ወይም አስቸኳይ ጉባዔዎች ስብሰባ ጥሪ

በኢትዮጵያ የንግድ ሕግ አዋጅ ቁጥር 1243/2013 አንቀፅ 366(1) እንዲሁም በአክሲዮን ማህበሩ የመመስረቻ ጽሁፍ አንቀፅ 17(2) መሠረት ሰላም ህዝብ ማመላለሻ አ/ማ የባለአክሲዮኖች 17ኛ ዓመታዊ መደበኛ እና 10ኛ ድንገተኛ ወይም አስቸኳይ ጉባዔ ቅዳሜ ህዳር 26 ቀን 2019 ዓ.ም ከጠዋቱ 2:30 ጀምሮ በግዮን ሆቴል ሳባ አዳራሽ ስለሚካሄድ ባለአክስዮኖች ወይም ሕጋዊ ውክልና ያላቸው አካላት ከላይ በተጠቀሰው ቀንና ቦታ ተገኝታችሁ በጉባኤው እንድትሳተፉ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ በአክብሮት ጥሪውን ያቀርባል፡፡

- የማህበሩ የተፈረመ ዋና ገንዘብ: 200,000,000.00
- የማህበሩ የተከፈለ ዋና ገንዘብ፡ 168,930,000.00
- የማህበሩ የምዝገባ ቁጥር፡ TG/MK/SEM/3/0002760/2008
- የማህበሩ ዋና መስሪያቤት አድራሻ፡- ከተማ፣ አዲስ አበባ፣ ክ/ከተማ ቂርቆስ ወረዳ 9፣ የቤት ቁጥር004/41/1

ሀ. የባለአክሲዮኖች 17ኛ ዓመታዊ መደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ አጀንዳዎች፡-

1. የጉባኤውን አጀንዳዎች ማጽደቅ፤
2. የ2018 በጀት ዓመት የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሪፖርትን ማድመጥና በቀረበዉ ሪፖርት ላይ ተወያይቶ ማጽደቅ፤
3. የ2018 ዓ.ም የውጭ ኦዲተሮች ሪፖርትን ማድመጥና ተወያይቶ ማጽደቅ፤
4. የ2018 ዓ.ም የሂሳብ ዘመን የተጣራ ትርፍ አደላደልና አከፋፈል ላይ በሚቀርበዉ የዉሳኔ ሃሳብ ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን፤
5. የዉጭ ኦዲተር የክፍያ ማሻሻያ ጥያቄን ተወያይቶ መወሰን፤

ለ. የድንገተኛ ወይም አስቸኳይ ጉባዔ አጀንዳዎች

1. የጉባኤውን አጀንዳዎች ማጽደቅ፤
2. የአ/ማህበሩ መመስረቻ ፅሁፍ ላይ የቀረቡ ማሻሻያዎችን ተወያይቶ ማጽደቅ፤

ማሳሰቢያ፡-

1. በጉባኤው ላይ የሚሳተፉ ባለአክስዮኖች ኢትዮጵያዊ ዜግነታቸዉን የሚያረጋግጥ የታደሰ ፋይዳ መታወቂያ፣ FAN/FIN ቁጥር ይዘው መቅረብ አለባቸው፡፡ ትዉልደ ኢትዮጵያዊያን የሆኑ የዉጭ አገር ዜግነት ያላቸዉ ባለአክሲዮኖች ትውልደ ኢትዮጵያዊነታቸዉን የሚያረጋግጥ የቢጫ ካርድ ይዘዉ መቅረብ አለባቸዉ፡፡
2. በጉባኤው ላይ በአካል መገኘት የማይችሉ ባለአክሲዮኖች ጉባዔዉ ከመካሄዱ ከሶስት ቀን በፊት መስቀል አደባባይ ፊንፊኔ ሕንጻ በሚገኘው የኩባንያው ዋና መሥሪያ ቤት 6ኛ ፎቅ በመቅረብ ኩባንያው ባዘጋጀው የውክልና ቅጽ ላይ በመሙላት ተወካይ መሾምና ተወካዩም በስብሰባዉ መሳተፍ ይችላሉ እንዲሁም የባለአክሲዮኖች ህጋዊ ተወካዮች አግባብነት ካለው የመንግስት አካል የተሰጠ የውክልና ሥልጣን ሰነድ ይዛችሁ በመቅረብ በጉባኤው ላይ መሳተፍ የምትችሉ መሆኑን እናስታውቃለን፡፡

ጉባኤው ተወያይቶ የሚያስተላልፋቸው ውሳኔዎች ባልተገኙ አባላት ላይ የፀና ይሆናል፡፡

ሰላም የሕዝብ ማመላለሻ አ/ማህበር የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ
ለተጨማሪ መረጃ፡-ስልክ 251-11-552-21-11 ስልክ ቁጥር 09 11 46 61 87
Email: Selambusline@gmail.com
Website: Selambus.com
ፖስታ ሣጥን ቁጥር:- 101011 አዲስ አበባ ኢትዮጵያ

SOMALI REGIONAL EDUCATION BUREAU
Invitation for Local Competitive Bidders

Somali Regional Education Bureau invites interested bidders for the construction size works listed below.

1:-construction for site works at hargeele, lay, marqaan, bookh, dhuxun dhoobaweyn guradhaamole boarding schools and Godey A-level secondary schools With Ref- SREB/NCB/ENG/W/0020/2019

2: maintenance and renovation site works at jigjiga high school (corridor) and sh.abdisalan secondary school (corridor) With Ref- SREB/NCB/ENG/W/0021/2019

3: Completion of the construction of jigjiga public library With Ref- SREB/NCB/RC/ENG/0022/2019

The Bid document shall be obtained commencing after the journal comes out for each Item from Somali Regional Education Bureau; Procurement & Property Directorate; Ground Floor and You can access the bid document. Online from https:/REB.gove.et against payment of a non-refundable fee of Birr1000 (One Thousand birr only) for each of the above works which shall be paid of finance 'Somali Regional State Education Bureau. The bid document shall be collected during office hours (**Monday to Friday 8:00-12:00pm and 2:00-5:15pm**) by presenting the payment advice. Presenting **copy of renewed Trade License 2019, Tax Clearance Certificate and VAT Registration Certificate** is a must.

Bidders who do not have any poor performance history on previous Bureau's Projects can participate in this Bid. (For Item 1). Bidders shall be quite sure to state direct line phone number, cell phone number, fax number and e-mail address of their organization correctly while collecting bid documents. Failure in receipt of bid communication due to incorrectness of the above will not be the responsibility of the bureau. Bid proposal shall be accompanied by the bid bond/Earnest Money Deposit of **2%** of the item contract in the form of **Unconditional Bank Guarantee or Cash Payment Order (C.P.O.)**. Bid bond/ EMD in any other form is not acceptable. Bids must be deposited in the tender box prepared for this purpose at Somali Regional Education Bureau, logistics department during office hours before 2:00 pm. Bid opening shall be held in the presence of bidders and/or their legal agents who wish to attend, on 2:30 p.m. at the place mentioned under no. 2 above. Failure to comply any of the conditions from 2-5 above shall result in automatic rejection. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from

Logistics Department, P. O. Bo 210, Jigjiga, Ethiopia, and Tel: 025 775 2069, Fax 025 775 3524, or Visit:
The Somali REB Reserves the Right to Accept or Reject Any or All Bids

TotalEnergies

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI) FOR COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS AND ELECTRONIC WASTE & CONDUCTING EFFLUENT TESTS

REOI Ref. No: REOI-441/26/GS/PUR

TotalEnergies Marketing Ethiopia S.C invites interested, eligible and qualified contractors/service providers to submit their Expression of Interest for the collection, transportation, secure destruction and environmentally compliant disposal/recycling of hazardous and electronic waste and conducting effluent tests.

Interested applicants shall note the instructions for participation below.

1. Applicants should have a valid renewed Trade License, VAT registration, TIN Certificate, and a valid environmental license/permit issued by the Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) or other competent authority.
2. Applicants may obtain the EOI document free of charge from TotalEnergies Marketing Ethiopia S.C, Head Office, Purchasing Division, Mullege Building, 7th Floor, during normal working hours.
3. Applicants can collect the EOI document from TotalEnergies Marketing Ethiopia S.C Head Office, Mullege Building, 7th Floor, Purchasing Division Office, and the EOI will be closed on November 27, 2026, before 4:00pm.
4. Applicants shall submit the required technical and prequalification documents in a plain sealed envelope marked with the EOI name and reference number and deposit it at TotalEnergies Marketing Ethiopia S.C Head Office, Mullege Building, 7th Floor, Office of the Purchasing Manager.
5. All applications received before or on the closing date and time will be advised in due course of the results of their applications.
6. This is not a tender. Only service providers who submit the required details will be considered for prequalification.
7. TotalEnergies Marketing Ethiopia S.C has the right to reject applications partially or cancel the EOI at any time.
8. Interested applicants may obtain further information during office hours from TotalEnergies Head Office.

General Secretary Department, Purchasing Division
Buna Board Mullege Building, 7th Floor
Telephone: 0114 65 3044
TotalEnergies Marketing Ethiopia S.C

TENDER NOTICE

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Ethiopia Program
Discharge Surveyor and Delivery Survey Service
Tender No.: CRS-SC-2026-07

1. Background and objective:

Catholic Relief Services – United States Catholic Conference of Bishops (CRS) – Ethiopia Program CRS plans to import food commodities donated by the U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for its food aid program in Ethiopia. The primary objective of this RFP is to secure professional discharge and delivery survey services for these bulk, break-bulk, and containerized USG cargoes from arrival ports to final inland destinations.

The primary objective of this RFP is to secure professional discharge and delivery survey services for these bulk, break-bulk, and containerized USG cargoes from arrival ports to final inland destinations.

2. Scope of Work

- **Discharge Survey Services:** Port of Djibouti and/or Port of Mombasa, and/or Port of Berbera.
- **Delivery Survey Services:** Overland transit routes from the ports to CRS central warehouses in **Adama** (Oromia Region), **Kombolcha** (Amhara Region), and **Mekelle** (Tigray Region), Ethiopia.

3. Eligibility & Minimum Requirements

Bidders must provide documented evidence of the following qualifications:

- Discharge Survey: A valid, renewed business license permitting discharge survey operations in Djibouti, and/or Mombasa and/or Berbera, an established local port presence, and proven experience surveying USG food aid cargoes.
- Delivery Survey: A valid, renewed business license authorizing delivery/inland survey services in Ethiopia.
- Track Record: Demonstrated experience providing similar survey services to International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), UN agencies, or donor-funded humanitarian programs.
- Documentation: Comprehensive company profile, valid commercial registration certificates, and official recommendation letters from previous clients.

4. Tender Documents:

Interested bidders may send an Email to **ethiopiarfgs@crs.org** requesting for a complete set of tender documents starting Tusday November 10, 2026 . Preferred mode of request is email, however, hard copies may also be collected from CRS/Ethiopia office at Gulele Sub-City, Woreda 9, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

5. Requests for Additional Information or Clarification

All inquiries, requests for clarification, or requests for additional information should be submitted via email to **ethiopiarfgs@crs.org**.

6. Submission of Bid Documents

All bid documents must be submitted electronically **ONLY** to: **et_tenders@crs.org**

7. Submission Deadline

The deadline for submission of all required bid documents is **November 23, 2026, at 3:00 PM (Ethiopia local time).** Late submissions will not be considered.

8. Email Subject Line

Please include the following subject line **" RFP No. CRS-SC-2026-07 for Discharge and Delivery Survey Services"** in all email correspondences regarding this ad.

All detailed requirements, specifications, and submission instructions are included in the tender document.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) reserves the right to reject all or part of the bids.

Extension of bid Advertisement (posted in reporter from October 20, 2026 to November 06, 2026)

Call for Proposal: Promoting the Adoption of PURE-Based Cooling and Drying Technologies through Market-Driven Business Models and Bio-Slurry and Organic Fertilizer Commercialisation

SNV is a global development partner, rooted in the African and Asian countries where we operate. With 60 years of experience and a team of approximately 1,600 people, it is our mission to strengthen capacities and catalyse partnerships that transform the agri-food, energy, and water systems to enable sustainable and more equitable lives for all. For more information on SNV's operations, visit our website at www.snvworld.org.

SNV seeks qualified private sector companies to partner in scaling the adoption and commercialisation of Productive Use of Renewable Energy (PURE) solutions, including cooling, drying, and bio-slurry technologies for horticultural smallholder farmers. The partnership aims to address key market challenges such as post-harvest losses, limited access to quality services, weak distribution and after-sales support, low uptake of organic fertilisers, and inadequate financing.

Proposed interventions must demonstrate commercial viability, market demand, and potential for sustainable scale. Applicants should clearly show how their solutions will deliver measurable economic, social, and environmental benefits for smallholder farmers and other value chain actors across the project's target areas.

Through this Call for Proposals (CFP), SNV invites private sector enterprises to submit innovative technologies, business models, financing mechanisms, and service delivery approaches that accelerate the uptake of PURE-based cooling and drying solutions services as well as strengthening the production, distribution, commercialisation, and utilisation of bio-slurry and other organic fertilisers.

The Private sector companies must meet the following eligibility requirements

- Legally registered private sector entities under the relevant Ethiopian law
- Direct involvemen in the stated business
- Demonstrate proven capacity to scale and commercialise PURE cooling and drying technologies, bio-slurry and organic fertiliser products and related business models that generate measurable market and development impact.
- Provide evidence of cost-sharing contributions

Evaluation and Selection Criteria

The Company will be evaluated according to the extent to which its submitted call for proposal aligns with the project's objectives, priorities, requirements and the predefined selection criteria.

Important notes and remark

- This call for proposal (CFP) is not a request for quotation or tender and does not guarantee the award of any contract.
- Only shortlisted companies with innovative business cases will be invited to take part in the subsequent partnership process
- The CFP must bear the organization's stamp and be signed.
- Applications will not be accepted after the specified date.
- SNV retains the right to accept or reject any submission without obligation and may cancel the call in whole or in part.
- Physical submission is encouraging.
- The call term of reference is accessible in Ethiojobs.net
- Bidder can find the TORs/ necessary doc. With the below link

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xOu6ut333ii0oZvzB-3nnLGJaeeCJqj-/edit

Deadline: The CFP must be delivered to the address below or through email ETTenders@snv.org on or before November 16, 2026, up to 4:00PM

Office Address: Logistics Department; SNV Netherlands Development Organization head office; on the way from AU to Mexico square next to Shebelle clinic; P. O. Box: 40675, Tel: + 251 (0) 11 616 6232, Ext 238; Fax number: +251-116166252; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia SNV-Ethiopia.

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Zemen BANK

INVITATION TO BID
National Competitive Bid (NCB)

Bid Ref. No. ZB/40/26

Zemen Bank S.C invites interested and eligible bidders for the procurement of **Different Cash Related Equipment, Generator and Different Branch Opening Items** mentioned below.

Lot No.	Description	Amount of Bid Security in ETB
Lot 1	1.1. Multi-Currency Detecting Machine	250,000.00
	1.2. Normal Note Counting Machine	
Lot 2	Different Fire Resistance Cash Safes (Large Size Cash safe for Main Vault 650-1000 Kg, Medium Size Cash Safe for Day volt 300 - 450 Kg, Small Size Safe 90-120 Kg and Filling Cabinet safe four drawer 300-400 Kg)	500,000.00
Lot 3	Generator	700,000.00
Lot 4	LED TV with Receiver	150,000.00
Lot 5	Supply and Installation of Electrical and Data Cables for 1 year contract period	300,000.00

1. Interested and eligible bidders may obtain further information from **Zemen Bank S.C** and collect the bidding document during office hour Monday to Friday from **8:30 AM** to **5:00 PM** and Saturday **8:30 to 12:00 Noon** starting from this announcement until bid closing date.
2. A complete set of bidding documents in English may be purchased by interested bidders at the address given below upon deposit of a non-refundable fee of **Birr 230.00 (Birr Two Hundred Thirty only) including VAT for each Lot in Account No. 1031710004707010 at any Banking Center of the Bank**. The method of payment will be **in cash.**
3. Bid proposal must be delivered to the address below on or before **November 24, 2026 @ 5:00 PM**
4. All bids must be accompanied by a bid security of amount mentioned in table above for each lot in the form of **CPO** or an **unconditional Bank Guarantee** in the name of **ZEMEN BANK S.C.**
5. Bids proposal will be open at the address below on **November 25, 2026 @ 9:00, 9:10, 9:20, 9:30 and 9:40 AM** respectively**.**
6. Documents will be issued and Bids must be delivered to **Procurement & Contract Management Department**, **Sengatera, Ras Abebe Aregay Street, Zemen Bank HQ 15th floor**, Telephone **0115570977/0115573525**
7. **Zemen Bank S.C** reserves the right to reject any item in the bid or all.

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Sengatera, Ras. Abebe Aregay Street, P.O.Box 1212 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Nib Insurance Company (S.Co.)

Invitation to Bid for the Supply of Laptop Computers (from Manufacturer Authorized Dealers), LCD Projector, color printer and Tablet
Bid No. PPFMS 09/2026-2027

Nib Insurance Company (S. Co.) invites sealed bid from eligible bidders for the Supply of **Laptop Computers (from Manufacturer Authorized Dealers), LCD Projector, color printer and Tablet.**

Interested bidders can collect the bid document up on presentation of renewed trade license VAT Registration certificate, Taxpayers Registration certificate (TIN),Commercial Registration Certificate, Tax Clearance certificate ,Authorizations Letter (for the supply of laptop computers) and payment of non-refundable Birr 100.00 (One hundred birr) from Procurement, Property & Facility Management Service located at Dembel City Center, 11th Floor (Please use Lift No. 2 or 3), during office hours (morning from 8:30am to 12:00am, afternoon from 1:00pm to 5:00pm) starting from November 09, 2026.

All bids must be accompanied by a bid security of Birr 75,000.00 (seventy Five Thousand birr) in the form of a Cash Payment Order (CPO).

Bid closing date: November 24, 2026.at 10:00 am
Bid opening date: November 24, 2026 at 10:10 am

Nib Insurance Company (S. Co.)
Tel 011 554 0176
011 554 4999
Addis Ababa

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Nib Insurance Company (S.Co.)

INVITATION TO BID
For the supply of 4WD Hybrid Automobile Vehicle
Bid No. PPFMS 10/2026-2027

Nib Insurance Company (S. Co.) invites sealed bid from eligible bidders for the supply of **4WD Hybrid Automobile Vehicle.**
Interested bidders can collect the bid document up on presentation of renewed trade license, VAT Registration certificate, Taxpayers Registration certificate (TIN),Commercial Registration Certificate, Tax Clearance certificate and payment of non-refundable birr 500.00 (Five hundred birr) from Procurement, Property & Facility Management Service, located at Dembel City Center, 11th Floor (Please use Lift No. 2 or 3), during office hours (morning from 8:30am to 12:00am, afternoon from 1:00pm to 5:00pm) starting from November 9, 2026.

All bid must be accompanied by a bid security of birr **250,000.00 (Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Birr)** in the form of a Cash Payment Order (CPO).

Bid closing date: **November 25, 2026 at 10:00 pm**
Bid opening date: **November 25, 2026 at 10:10 pm**

The Company reserves the right to accept or reject all or parts of the bid.

Nib Insurance Company (S. Co.)
Tel 011 554 01 76
011 554 49 99

Invitation to Bid for the supply of different Vehicles
Bid No. PPFMS 003/2024-2025

Nib Insurance Company (S. Co.) invites sealed bid from eligible bidders for the supply of different vehicles.

UNHCR
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

TENDER NOTICE

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Representation Office in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, invites qualified and registered Suppliers to participate in the following tenders:

SN	Tender Subject	Closing Date
1	**Request for Quotation UNHCR RFQ No. 3912,1** For the provision of electrical distribution, installation, earthing, testing, and commissioning works at the UNHCR Humanitarian Hub in Ninyang, Gambella Region, Ethiopia.	**11 November 2026** at 23:59 hours (East Africa Time, UTC+3
2	**Request for Proposal UNHCR RFP No. 3814 - Extension** For the provision of beneficiary-owned SIM cards, including registration, activation, and twelve (12) months of mobile connectivity services for refugees in Ethiopia	**11 November 2026** at 23:59 hours (East Africa Time, UTC+3)
3	**REQUEST FOR QUOTATION - Extension UNHCR RFQ 3816** FOR THE PROVISION OF TRANSLATION AND LOCALIZATION SERVICES FOR THE CARING FOR CHILD SURVIVORS (CCS) GUIDANCE, TRAINING PACKAGE AND E-LEARNING MATERIALS INTO TIGRINYA AND SOMALI	**11 November 2026** at 23:59 hours (East Africa Time, UTC+3)

Interested suppliers are invited to visit the following links:

How to become a supplier | UNHCR - information on supplier registration and eligibility.

UNHCR Supplier Portal - Tender Opportunities:

UNHCR encourages companies to also register on the United Nations Global Marketplace (UNGM) to receive announcements only. This portal may not be used by vendors for submitting offers.

The above tender opportunities are also advertised through the following platforms:

1. United Nations Global Marketplace (UNGM)
2. Merkato: https://www.2merkato.com

Companies interested in engaging with UNHCR for business opportunities and tender processes are invited to register (Supplier Registration Portal) or Supplier portal log -in on the How to become a supplier | UNHCR (https://www.unhcr.org/get-involved/work-us/become-supplier/how-become-supplier) or UNHCR Supplier registration portal (https://bit.ly/482Fqam). New suppliers need to be registered first others please login using your existing username (email address) and password, if you forgot your password, you could click forgot password.

Remarks:

1. UNHCR RFQ No. 3912,1 and
2. UNHCR RFQ No. 3816

May be submitted to ETHADSMS@unhcr.org before the deadline of **11 November 2026 at 23:59 hours (East Africa Time, UTC+3)**.

SUPPLY MANAGEMENT SERVICES UNHCR ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

AMCE VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

AMCE would like to fill the following vacancy in the Customer & Technical Service Department and invite those qualified to apply for the post.

Job Title	Auto Mechanic
Grade Level	Grade Seven
No. of Posts	Three
Education, Experience and Skill	Graduation from Level IV or 10+3 from TVET, four years Commercial Vehicles Repair and Maintenance experience of which at least two years as a Junior Mechanic II, Or Graduation of Level V TVET Education with two years of Commercial Vehicles Repair and Maintenance experience.
Requirements	**Knowledge** Thorough knowledge of the theory and complexity of automotive technology, thorough knowledge and skill in the use and operation of shop tools and equipment; ability to detect by inspection any work or broken vehicle parts. **Ability & Skill** • Determine appropriate repair and maintenance; • Effectively use hand tools and vehicle diagnostic equipment; • Interpret manufacturers specifications; • Inspect completed work for conformance with job order; • Perform heavy physical labor; • Train and direct other Junior mechanics; • Maintain cooperative working relationships, • DRY II valid driving license is advantageous.

- ✓ **Salary:** As per the company's scale
- ✓ **Terms of Employment:** Indefinite Period
- ✓ **Duty Station:** Addis Ababa

How to Apply

Interested & qualified applicants who strictly meet the set requirements are invited to apply with non-returnable copy of qualification & supporting documents with covering letter, in person to the HR, Admin. & Legal Dept. of AMCE. Or send to the following email address emebet.adugnachew@ivecogroup.com within 10 consecutive working days from the date of announcement of the vacancy.

UNHCR
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

TENDER NOTICE

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Representation Office in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, invites qualified and registered Contractors / Suppliers to participate in the following tender:

#	Tender Subject	Closing Date
1	**REQUEST FOR PROPOSSAL (SRFP)- UNHCR SRFP 3919** **Drilling, Construction, Development, Pump Testing and Commissioning Three Water Boreholes In Buramino Dolo Ado Woreda, Somali Region, Ethiopia**	**24 November 2026 17:00 Hrs. EAT**

Tender Document Request Instructions

Interested suppliers are invited to visit the following links:

How to become a supplier | UNHCR – information on supplier registration and eligibility.

UNHCR Supplier Portal – Tender Opportunities:

1) **UNHCR SRFP: - Negotiations - Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications**

2) **UNHCR SRFP: 3815- Negotiations - Oracle Fusion Cloud Applications**

UNHCR encourages companies to also register on the United Nations Global Marketplace (UNGM) to receive

announcements only. This portal may not be used by vendors for submitting offers.

The above tender opportunities are also advertised through the following platforms:

1. United Nations Global Marketplace (UNGM)

2. Capital Newspaper - Sunday English Edition

3. 2Merkato: https://www.2merkato.com

Companies interested in engaging with UNHCR for business opportunities and tender processes are invited to register on the **UNHCR Supplier registration portal (https://bit.ly/482Fqam).**

ethio telecom

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telebirr

A Shared Race to Secure Ethiopia's Connected Future

On May 12, 2017, the WannaCry ransomware attack began spreading across the world, infecting more than 200,000 computers in over 150 countries. It locked users out of their files and disrupted essential services. Among the affected organizations were FedEx, Nissan, and the United Kingdom's National Health Service (NHS), where thousands of appointments and operations were cancelled. What began as a digital intrusion quickly became a public-service crisis, demonstrating how one security weakness can disrupt organizations, threaten livelihoods, and undermine public trust.

The lesson remains urgent: in a connected world, a single click, stolen password, or unpatched system can open the door to consequences far beyond one device.

Today, digital transformation is creating unprecedented opportunities, but it is also changing the nature of cyber threats. Phishing, identity theft, ransomware, online fraud, data breaches, and attacks on connected systems are becoming more sophisticated. Artificial intelligence is adding another dimension. Criminals can use it to produce convincing messages, imitate familiar writing styles, clone voices, and create realistic images or videos. A message that appears to come from a manager, a bank, or a trusted service provider may not be genuine. The question is no longer simply whether a message looks professional, but whether its source and request can be verified.

International findings underline the scale of the challenge. The World Economic Forum's Global Cybersecurity Outlook 2026 identifies AI as a major force reshaping cybersecurity, for both attackers and defenders. Verizon's 2025 Data Breach Investigations Report also points to growing risks from third parties and the exploitation of software vulnerabilities. These findings show that digital security requires more than protecting individual computers: it calls for strong systems, trusted partners, timely updates, and informed decisions at every level.

For Ethiopia, this responsibility is increasingly important. As more citizens, businesses, and public institutions use mobile financial services, e-commerce, online platforms, and digital public services, protecting personal information and transactions becomes essential to confidence in the digital economy. Connectivity creates opportunity, but trust enables people to use that opportunity safely. A secure digital environment therefore supports not only technology adoption, but also inclusion, innovation, business continuity, and national development.

The Seventh National Cybersecurity Awareness Month, under the theme "An Alert Citizen for a Secure Nation," reinforces the importance of collective vigilance. Complementing this national message, "Secure by Habit" calls on everyone to make cybersecurity part of everyday behavior, not simply a topic revisited during an annual campaign. Awareness matters, but awareness alone is not enough. The real measure of success is whether people consistently make safer choices.

Those choices can be simple and practical, pause before opening unexpected links or attachments; verify unusual requests for money, passwords, or sensitive information through a separate trusted channel; use strong, unique passwords and multi-factor authentication; keep devices and applications updated; avoid sharing one-time verification codes; and report suspicious activity promptly. Be especially cautious when a message creates urgency, fear, secrecy, or an offer that seems too good to be true. These are common ways attackers pressure people into acting before thinking.

Threats do not arrive only through email. Fraudulent text messages, unexpected phone calls, fake customer-support accounts, malicious QR codes, and impersonation on social media can all be used to steal information or redirect payments. Before acting, people should check the sender, inspect the request, and use official websites or known contact numbers rather than details supplied in the message. Families can reinforce these habits by discussing online safety with children and older relatives, who may face different forms of digital deception.

Security must also be built into the way organizations work. International guidance increasingly emphasizes human-centered cybersecurity, designing systems and processes that make secure choices easier, rather than expecting people to remember complicated rules under pressure. This means clear reporting channels, practical role-based training, accessible guidance, regular system updates, secure account controls, and a workplace culture where employees can report a mistake or suspicious message quickly without fear of blame. Early reporting can help contain an incident before it spreads.

Another important lesson is that no organization operates in isolation. Suppliers, contractors, software providers, and business partners can all become pathways into a wider network. Organizations therefore need to understand the risks associated with their digital supply chains, assess partners appropriately, limit access to what is necessary, and prepare plans for responding to incidents. Cyber resilience is not measured only by whether an attack is prevented; it is also measured by how quickly an organization detects, responds, recovers, and learns.

A notable example of institutional commitment is Ethio telecom, which places cybersecurity within its broader strategic direction under the "NEXT HORIZON: Digital & Beyond 2028" strategy. As a key contributor to Ethiopia's digital ecosystem, the company's role extends beyond providing connectivity. Sustainable digital transformation also depends on protecting infrastructure and information, strengthening operational resilience, and maintaining customer confidence. By emphasizing cybersecurity awareness, technical preparedness, and stakeholder engagement, Ethio telecom contributes to the wider effort to build a safer and more trusted digital environment. Security must remain part of organizational culture, service delivery, and the design and development of digital services.

Collaboration is equally essential. Regulators, telecommunications providers, financial institutions, technology companies, startups, researchers, academia, and citizens each have a role in strengthening national digital resilience. Initiatives such as Digital Saturdays, jointly organized by The Urban Center and Ethio telecom, create opportunities for dialogue among members of the digital community. By bringing attention to subjects such as data protection, design ethics, and cybersecurity, these discussions can help connect technical knowledge with public understanding and encourage innovation that respects users and protects their information.

Schools, universities, community organizations, and the media can extend this effort by making digital safety understandable and relevant to everyday life. Short demonstrations, practical scenarios, public conversations, and simple local-language guidance can help people recognize risks and know what to do next.

Ultimately, cybersecurity is not solely the responsibility of IT teams or specialists. Every employee, customer, entrepreneur, student, and digital service user is part of the first line of defense. A password kept private, an unexpected request independently verified, a software update installed, or a suspicious message reported may seem like a small action. Together, however, these habits help protect accounts, services, organizations, and communities.

As Ethiopia advances its digital transformation, let us make security a shared commitment and an everyday practice. The next click could expose valuable information or demonstrate the power of a careful decision. By staying alert, acting responsibly, and looking out for one another, we can protect digital opportunities and strengthen confidence in our shared future.

Bringing new possibilities

ACROSS CONTINENTS, TOWARD A SHARED FUTURE:

Zhejiang's Jinhua steps up efforts to become a leading hub for cooperation with Africa

Growing trade, sustained educational partnerships and closer cultural ties are strengthening cooperation between Africa and Jinhua, a city in China's Zhejiang Province.

Jinhua's trade and economic ties with Africa continue to expand, reflecting the mutual benefits that have long underpinned China-Africa cooperation. From January through September, the city's trade with Africa totaled 161.41 billion yuan, up 35.3% from a year earlier. Exports rose 29.6% to 144.51 billion yuan, the highest value of any Chinese city and 10.3% of China's total exports to Africa.

Jinhua is capitalizing on the global transition to green energy, with a growing competitive edge in lithium batteries, photovoltaic products and electric passenger vehicles, China's "new trio" export categories. These products continue to sell well in African markets. Zhejiang Jujiang New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. specializes in developing and manufacturing battery packs for home energy storage and batteries for specialized power applications. "Africa is one of the world's fastest-growing green energy markets. Our energy storage products, designed to address limited grid coverage, frequent outages and the high cost of diesel power generation, have been well received," said Lin Wancheng, director of the company's international sales and marketing center.

As goods made in Jinhua gain popularity in Africa, African products are also flowing into the city. Trade between Jinhua and Africa is thriving, supported by the city's pilot free trade zone, comprehensive bonded zone, specialized markets and logistics hubs. These strengths are helping Jinhua become a distribution center for African goods in China. The import



cost of copper and other raw metals has fallen significantly since May 1, 2026, when China extended zero-tariff treatment to all 53 African countries with which it has diplomatic relations. From January through September, the Jinyi Comprehensive Bonded Zone imported 2.81 billion yuan worth of goods from Africa, up 253.4% year over year.

Industrial cooperation between China and Africa is evolving. Jinhua companies are moving beyond conventional trade in goods to take a more active role in Africa's industrialization. "Economic and trade cooperation between Jinhua and Africa continues to deepen, expanding from an initial focus on trade in goods into green industries, digital economy, agricultural technology and industrial park development," said Jiang Zhenlei, president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Jinhua Sub-Council.

Agricultural technology from Jinhua is opening up new possibilities for farming in Africa. "Africa has vast stretches of land and enormous demand for agricultural machinery," said Mao Keqiang, president of the Machinery and Equipment Chamber of Commerce at China Commodity City. Jinhua is also expanding international cooperation through the China-Africa (Jinhua) Agricultural Science and Technology Innovation Park and the China-Mozambique "Belt and Road" Joint Laboratory on Smart Agriculture. These efforts include supplying machinery suited to local conditions, sharing standardized crop-growing techniques and offering regular agricultural training to develop a cohort of 100 African agricultural specialists.

According to available figures, about 30,000 businesspeople from Jinhua are engaged in long-term trade and business operations in Africa. Jinhua is also home to 2,675 African-invested enterprises, the most of any city in Zhejiang. On Shangcheng Avenue in Yiwu, the China-Africa Building houses 120 companies, including 90 African businesses.

Alongside their growing trade ties, Jinhua and Africa are strengthening cooperation in education and culture. Local institutions, including Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua University of Vocational Technology and Yiwu Industrial & Commercial College, have provided opportunities to more than 15,000 students from over 50 African countries and regions, creating a cross-continental pathway for education and skills development.

Yiwu Industrial & Commercial College, for example, has enrolled 1,190 international students from 38 African countries since 2007. Its African graduates combine Chinese-language skills and cross-cultural understanding with practical skills and entrepreneurial abilities, helping connect China and Africa through trade and cultural exchanges.

At the recently concluded 2026 World Vocational College Skills Competition, all 10 teams jointly fielded by Jinhua University of Vocational Technology and Rwanda Polytechnic's Musanze College won awards. Their success highlights the results of joint training under the "Future of Africa" China-Africa Vocational Education Cooperation Plan.

As these graduates move between the two regions and establish themselves professionally, they are strengthening not only trade ties but also cultural connections. The year 2026 marks the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and African countries and has been designated the China-Africa Year of People-to-People Exchanges. Jinhua is exploring new approaches to such exchanges with Africa through signature events, international communications and cooperation in culture and tourism.

From October 7 to 15, performers from Zhejiang Wuju Opera Art Research Institute and its Wuyi branch, the Wuyi County Wuju Opera Art Heritage Center, toured Lesotho and Zimbabwe. Their four performances in the two countries drew repeated applause. To date, the Zhejiang Wuju Opera Art Research Institute has toured 17 African countries, giving 52 performances to a combined audience of more than 2 million.

Film and television cooperation is becoming another important part of Jinhua's cultural exchanges with Africa. The 2026 China-Africa Film and Television Cooperation Event opened in Hengdian on October 23, with a theme of "Mutual learning between cultures, closer ties in film and television, and cooperation for shared benefits". Drawing on Jinhua's well-established film and television industry and Zhejiang Normal University's expertise in African studies, the event provided a forum for in-depth dialogue, promoting cultural learning, the exchange of complementary technologies, joint industry development for shared benefit and stronger ties between people. Since 2018, Jinhua has organized more than 60 China-Africa cultural exchange and cooperation events, reaching over 40 African countries and more than 100 million people across the continent.

From facilitating trade and supporting industrial development to training skilled workers and fostering cultural understanding, Jinhua is taking practical steps to broaden and deepen its cooperation with Africa. The commitment on both sides is creating tangible opportunities for development while contributing to an all-weather China-Africa community with a shared future for the new era.



Why governments are telling us to stockpile—and what it means for us in Ethiopia

By Samson Worku Teshome

For decades, most people lived with a comfortable assumption: if disaster strikes, the government will handle it. We expected emergency services to respond within minutes, grocery store shelves to stay full, and clean water to flow continuously from our taps. But over the past few years, official messages coming out of government offices around the world have quietly taken a very different tone.

From London and Brussels to Tokyo and Washington, leadership bodies are asking citizens to take personal responsibility for their immediate survival. Public campaigns—such as the United Kingdom's 'Be Ready' initiative, Sweden's updated civil preparedness handbook, and the European Union's overall Preparedness Strategy—are delivering a simple, direct message to every household: start building an emergency stockpile today.

This is not a call for panic, nor is it a sign of impending apocalypse. Instead, authorities describe it as 'all-hazards civil resilience.' In plain language, governments are acknowledging that modern society has become fast, highly connected, and remarkably fragile. When major disruptions hit, public services will inevitably be stretched to their absolute limits. The first 72 hours—and sometimes the first week—of any large-scale crisis belong to you and your family.

To understand why authorities are pushing for household preparedness, we need to look at how the world has changed over the past decade. Emergency planners no longer focus on just one threat, such as a localized flood or a seasonal blizzard. Today, they prepare for the following web of interconnected risks that can trigger widespread disruptions simultaneously:

1. Extreme Weather and Climate Reality

Unpredictable weather patterns are no longer a distant theoretical threat. Intense storms, sudden flash floods, severe droughts, and record-setting heatwaves regularly knock out power lines, flood major roadways, and disrupt regional food production. When roads are blocked by fallen trees or rising waters, trucks cannot reach supermarkets to restock shelves.

2. Cyberattacks on Essential Services

Modern life runs entirely on computer networks and digital data. Modern banking, municipal water processing, electrical grids, and food delivery networks rely on interconnected software. Recent cyber incidents across financial networks and energy infrastructure have shown how quickly a digital disruption can cause real-world turmoil. If digital card payments fail, cash becomes the only way to purchase basic necessities.

3. Fragile Supply Chains

The global economy operates on a 'just-in-time' logistics model. Supermarkets and distribution centers maintain lean inventories, receiving deliveries daily to minimize storage costs. While efficient, this system leaves zero margin for error. A breakdown in fuel transportation, a major shipping delay, or sudden panic buying can drain local store shelves within hours.

4. Geopolitical Uncertainties and Power Outages

Rising international tensions and ongoing energy transitions have heightened the risk of regional power outages or rolling blackouts. A prolonged electrical failure affects everything: refrigeration, heating, cell phone towers, and municipal water pumps. Without electricity, daily routines grind to a sudden halt.

Different nations tailor their guidance based on geography, climate risks, and national infrastructure capabilities. However, recommendations across Europe, Asia, and North America generally fall into three distinct tiers of preparation:

Creating an emergency reserve does not require spending thousands of dollars or turning your home into a military bunker. A practical, effective kit covers basic human needs across six core categories:

1. Drinking and Hygiene Water: Clear, safe water is your single most important emergency supply. Plan for a minimum of 3 liters per person per day for drinking and essential light hygiene.

2. Non-Perishable Food: Store food that requires no cooking, refrigeration, or added water to prepare. Look for canned meats, canned vegetables, beans, dried fruits, nuts, and energy bars.

3. Light and Power Sources: Keep several sturdy LED flashlights, extra batteries, headlamps, and pre-charged portable power banks for your cell phones.

4. Communication Equipment: A battery-powered or hand-crank FM/AM radio is the only guaranteed way to receive official updates during cellular network or power grid failures.

5. Cash and Essential Documents: Keep a moderate amount of physical cash at home in small bills in case digital payment systems or ATMs fail.

6. Medical Supplies and Sanitation: Maintain a fully stocked first-aid kit containing basic medical supplies and a 7 to 14-day supply of essential daily prescription medications.

In many ways, Ethiopian society already possesses deeply ingrained cultural practices that align perfectly with modern preparedness—yet economic realities and changing urban lifestyles require a thoughtful, practical approach. As global conversations turn toward disaster preparedness, how should we in Ethiopia interpret and respond to these warnings?

1. Leveraging Cultural Wisdom & Traditional Storage

Long before modern emergency advice was published in Western Europe, Ethiopian households practiced natural preparedness through seasonal grain storage, solar drying of meats (such as Quanta), and preserving non-perishable food items. In rural and traditional urban setups, storing Teff, wheat, legumes, and spices for months is second nature. Ethiopian households should lean into these traditional strengths, ensuring that dried staples, legumes, oil, and traditional non-perishables are maintained in steady household reserves.

2. Adapting to Urban Vulnerabilities in Addis Ababa and Regional Cities

As more Ethiopians move into modern condo apartments and urban centers, reliance on municipal water systems, national grid power, and digital banking (such as Telebirr and mobile banking) has grown rapidly. Power interruptions and water rationing are already familiar occurrences in many urban neighborhoods. Urban Ethiopian families should proactively maintain clean water storage (using sealed containers or jerrycans with water treatment tablets) and keep solar-powered lighting or power banks charged at all times.

Preparation Tier	Target Countries	Primary Goal
3-Day Baseline	UK, EU, Japan	Provides immediate relief during acute power grid failures, sudden storms, or temporary supply interruptions.
7-Day Standard	Sweden, Norway, Taiwan	Offers extended self-sufficiency during severe regional emergencies or widespread logistics delays.
10-Day Reserve	Germany	Ensures high household independence and resilience during prolonged national crises or major infrastructural events.

3. Practical Financial Prudence Amid Inflation

In an economic environment where inflation and foreign exchange shifts impact item prices, sudden panic buying is counterproductive for household budgets. Instead, Ethiopian families should practice gradual purchasing: buying staple food items in bulk during harvest periods when prices are lower, and rotating pantry items through everyday cooking.

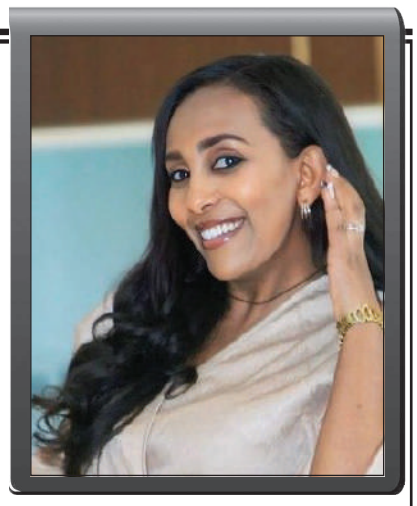
4. Strengthening the Power of 'Iddir' and Community Bonds

Perhaps Ethiopia's greatest asset during any disruption is its powerful social tissue. While Western preparedness models often focus solely on the individual household, Ethiopia's collective traditions—such as Iddir, Ekub, and neighborhood solidarity—provide a built-in safety net. True Ethiopian resilience comes from blending individual household preparation with community cooperation: checking on elderly neighbors, sharing clean water resources, and mobilizing local community structures during extended utility blackouts.

The writer is instructor of Business, Accounting, Management, Curriculum, Instruction, and Economics at different capacities since 1998 G. C in public and private higher education institutions. You can reach him via bedlusamson@yahoo.com/bsamsonworku@gmail.com

Entrepreneur PROFILE:

RESUME



Name: Samrawit Seyum

Education: BA in Journalism and Communication

Company name: Adu Decor and Catering

Title: Owner

Founded in: 2024

What it does: Event Decoration and Catering

Hq: Addis Ababa

Number of Employees: 5

STARTUP CAPITAL
120,000 BIRR
CURRENT CAPITAL
Growing

BIG PICTURE

Reason for starting the Business: My passion for creativity and decoration

Biggest perk of ownership: The freedom to make decisions, and create opportunities for others

Biggest strength: Creativity, determination and leadership

Biggest challenge: Managing business costs and maintaining consistent growth

Plan: To introduce new creative services, strengthen the brand and become one of the leading event decoration and catering companies in Ethiopia

PERSONAL

First career: None

Most interested in meeting: Successful entrepreneurs and business leaders

Most admired person: My Mother

Stress reducer: Spending quality time with my family

Favorite pastime: Exploring creative ideas and discovering new decoration trends

Favorite book: Think and Grow Rich by Napoleon Hill

Favorite destination: Seychelles

Favorite automobile: Range Rover

DAILY EXCHANGE RATE

Nov. 7, 2026

Wegagen Bank

CURRENCY	BUYING	SELLING
US DOLLAR	162.50	165.75
POUND STERLING	216.97	221.31
EURO	181.07	184.69
SWISS FRANK	198.05	202.01
SWEDISH KRONER	16.64	16.97
CHINESE YUAN	24.35	24.84
UAE DIRHAM	44.24	45.13
JAPANIS YEN	1.02	1.04

Recalculating GDP: What is in the Pan?

Alazar Kebede

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been at the heart of economic policymaking for decades. Whenever a country's GDP rises, governments are quick to celebrate, investors often see it as a sign of a healthy economy, and policymakers use the figures to guide important economic decisions. But there is a question we rarely stop to ask: does a growing GDP really mean that people's lives are getting better? When we talk about national prosperity, what are we actually measuring, and perhaps more importantly, what are we leaving out?

While GDP does a fairly good job of showing how much an economy produces, it tells us much less about people's everyday lives, the fairness of wealth distribution or the state of the environment. It is therefore worth taking a closer look at what GDP measures and whether it still gives us the full picture of economic progress.

At its simplest, GDP measures the total monetary value of final goods and services produced within a country's borders over a given period. It gives governments and economists a common way of tracking economic activity and comparing performance across countries. There is no doubt that this makes GDP an important economic tool. As researchers Callen points out, it helps us understand whether an economy is growing or shrinking. However, there is a difference between knowing how much an economy produces and knowing how well the people within it are doing. GDP was never intended to measure every aspect of human progress, yet over time it has come to be treated as though it can tell us almost everything about a country's prosperity.

One of the biggest things missing from the GDP picture is how wealth is shared. A country can record impressive economic growth while many of its citizens continue to struggle financially. Higher national output does not automatically mean better wages, more affordable housing or fewer people living in poverty. In fact, national figures can sometimes hide the growing gap between those who are doing well and those who are being left behind. While the economy may look healthy on paper, ordinary families may still be worrying about rising food prices, rent, unemployment and the cost of everyday essentials. Josef Stiglitz highlight how an overreliance on GDP can hide these inequalities and give an incomplete picture of social progress. Surely, it is not enough to ask how much wealth a country generates; we should also be asking who actually benefits from it.

Another important part of the picture that GDP overlooks is unpaid work. Think about the time people spend looking after their children, caring for elderly relatives, preparing meals, maintaining their homes or helping others in their communities. These activities may not come with a salary, but they are essential to keeping households and society functioning. Yet, because they usually take place outside the formal market, they are largely left out of conventional GDP calculations. The United States Bureau of Economic Analysis recognises that unpaid household production is excluded from standard GDP measurements, despite its economic importance. This creates an interesting contradiction. A parent looking after their child at home makes no direct contribution to measured GDP, but if that same parent pays for childcare services, the transaction is counted as economic activity. The care being provided has not necessarily changed; only the way it is paid for has. This raises an important question about how we value work and whose contributions are recognised in the economy.

The environment is another major ingredient missing from the GDP calculation. Economic activity can increase GDP even when it comes at a significant environmental cost. Cutting down forests, extracting fossil fuels and rebuilding communities after natural disasters can all generate economic activity. However, these activities may also damage natural resources and create problems that future generations will have to deal with. GDP records the value of production, but it does not adequately account for the environmental damage or the loss of natural resources associated with it. The World Bank in its 2024 published "Changing Wealth of Nations" report, draws attention to the limitations of relying on GDP when assessing whether economic growth is sustainable. In other words, a country might appear richer today while gradually using up the natural resources on which its future prosperity depends. It seems rather short-sighted to celebrate economic growth without considering what that growth is costing us.

Quality of life is equally important. A country's success should not be judged simply by how much money it makes or how many goods and services it produces. People's access to good healthcare, quality education, secure employment, personal safety and a healthy environment also matters. So do their relationships, sense of belonging and opportunities to participate in society.

There is growing international recognition that this needs to change. The debate around measuring progress beyond GDP reflects an important shift in how economic success is understood. Governments and statistical agencies need to give greater attention to household contributions, the distribution of income and wealth, the value of natural resources and people's overall quality of life. These measures would help create a more realistic picture of whether economic growth is genuinely benefiting society.

Ultimately, the issue is not whether GDP is useful; it clearly is. The real question is whether it tells us enough. Economic growth should be a means of improving people's lives, rather than an achievement in itself. A country should not be considered prosperous simply because its factories are producing more, its financial markets are expanding or people are spending more money. What really matters is whether people can earn a decent living, access essential services, enjoy fair opportunities and live in a healthy environment, without compromising the prospects of future generations.

So, what is actually in the pan? For too long, our idea of economic success has focused heavily on production, consumption, investment and spending, while giving far less attention to care, equality, environmental protection and human wellbeing. Recalculating GDP does not mean throwing away the recipe. It means recognising that some of the most important ingredients have been missing. The way we measure economic progress influences what governments prioritise, what businesses value and what societies aspire to achieve. If we genuinely want to understand prosperity, we need measures that reflect more than economic output. After all, a growing economy may look impressive on paper, but what really matters is whether it is creating a better society for the people who live in it.

The expiration date of optics

By Gzachew Wolde Belachew

In today's shared world, press releases and strategic spin often create a picture of flawless harmony long before the hard work of integration even begins. But when the designed optics collapses under the weight of operational reality. Then the surface-level image can never substitute for true genuine integrity. It naturally reach the limit to expose the fact that pretense always has an expiration date.

A merger dressed up to look more glamorous or appealing than it really is, is making a kind of tricky mumbo jumbo to conceal the truth. This is a false façade and branding to look good and cover the messy realities beneath the surface from an audience. This a temporary performance or cover.

Draped in soft promises, polished press releases, or flattering corporate language, or a show off everything initially looks smooth even graceful. Nothing may seem out of place on stage and the spectators, may be charmed by the curated spectacle and they may willingly applaud on what it is permitted to see. Thus, a merger in a nightgown may be successful to this extent to hide reality from an audience, creating a public display or event that has been deliberately selected, arranged, and controlled to create a particular impression on stage.

Yet, this performance is designed to fake harmony borrowing time and condition from reality to create virtual image. Nowadays, such image management has increasingly become a preferred substitute for true organizational foundation. Leaders routinely deploy delicate narratives to obscure structural flaws, relying on strategic buzzwords.

Nonetheless these buzzwords are used more to create excitement or impress people than to convey a clear, precise meaning. They don't form real synergy, alignment, and cultural integration. They are just to soothe investor anxiety and public skepticism. Hence, the nightgown serves only to cover, not to build foundation. It offers warmth and create illusion. Yet possesses zero structural strength. Sooner or later, it may slip.

In a polished stage, with celebratory language, and carefully selected success stories designed to overshadow the uncertainties of the deal, some people want to appear impressive figure, with their heartwarming slogans, imagery, and optimistic language while excluding the risks, conflicts, weaknesses, or messy details behind the curtain.

Nonetheless, just optics create an expectation that reality cannot support. Such spectacles are designed to manage perception rather than reveal the real truth. When strategic messaging replaces operational readiness, the inevitable gap between promise and performance becomes a liability no communications team can manage

When the designed cover falls away, the underlying disorder speaks for itself without interruption. No amount of crisis PR, defensive framing, or rehearsed rhetoric can quiet the noise of operational collapse, cultural friction, or financial miscalculation. The truth does not have to argue or defend itself, it simply exists, waiting patiently under the surface until the facade unravels.

We live in a shared culture that frequently prioritizes the immediate applause of the market over the arduous work of long-term integration. We celebrate the announcement rather than the outcome. But pretense is an unsustainable strategy. Attempting to obscure deep-seated organizational failures inch by inch through clever messaging cannot fix broken systems or replace genuine organizational integrity.

The danger of relying on appearances is not just that it misleads others; it has high probability to trick leadership into mistaking temporary silence for actual victory over competitors. But no narrative, no matter how carefully constructed, can hold weight over others forever.

When the gown comes off after the particular event, the real, plainer reality shows up and the exciting decoration will start to vanish in to thin air to show the bold faded and worn-out pieces beneath the shield. You will meet that uncovered reality exactly when you most need someone to rely on.

When the illusion inevitably terminates, leaders are left with the reality they tried so hard to hide—and an audience feels betrayed. True leadership requires putting down the nightgown and doing the heavy work of laying a real foundation before demanding the applause.

Actually, the merger announcement or buzzwords usual say little or nothing about the actual risks and possible benefits. Usually an evening gown may be worn for one night, and the plain reality shows up when the event ends. They cannot keep up with such calculated deception fooling around for long. Such tricks and branding are usually designed to conceal the disorder and weaknesses beneath the surface to serve the purpose at some specific moment.

Such beautiful mask, may happen to be lucky to serve as cover the temporarily. Yet, when the celebration ends and the gown falls away, the truth emerges to show itself uninterrupted. That's how fragile illusion of optics or the carefully managed public image designed to make something look good, finally collapses or loses its power.

The false or misleading optics is fragile and can easily be shattered when confronted with hard realities that demand substance of strength. At testing moment, the carefully constructed image begins to unravel itself to show weak spots and cracks that cannot resist the load. The fragile illusion will collapse under the weight of hard realities that require substance of reality not spectacle. When the polished presentation no longer hides the underlying problems people begin to see the deal as it is.

Making things more difficult, easier, or more appealing than they need to be deserves no stage. Matters should be allowed to proceed naturally—provided they are right: on the right course, in the right condition, at the right time, and in the right place.

Inflating matters makes them harder than necessary; flattening them makes them easier than they should be; and decorating them makes them more appealing than they need to be. All three share the same fault: they place performance ahead of the thing itself. Hard-seeming work flatters the worker; easy-seeming work flatters the audience; and appealing work flatters the product. None of these serves the matter at hand.

Natural flow deserves trust only when the course, condition, timing, and place are sound. When they are not, intervention is not meddling; it is correction to meet the requirement. That is why the qualifier—"provided they are right"—prevents the illusion of mere appearances from taking hold.

So the principle isn't "do less." It's "do exactly what's needed, and no more or less." The skill lies in the diagnosis: telling whether something is flowing naturally or merely drifting. I think that is a more thoughtful principle to adhere than chasing fragile optics that serve only a particular stage. Because Optics pay off only at the moment they're viewed. But substance should govern action, not the fragile optics of a stage.

The "nightgown" of strategic optics offers temporary warmth, but no structural strength. When pressure arrives financial strain, operational failure, cultural friction, or public scrutiny the polished façade gives way, and the underlying condition becomes visible

All the same, this is not a case against any intended improvement or any valuable addition to increase existing material properties of a substance. It is a case against futile effort aimed at appearances rather than at what endures. Thus, the no more no less is not intended to serve as a ceiling set to what exists today. Building something that increases lasting value is often needed to improve life.

In the end, the central lesson is simple: a merger, institution, or public promise cannot be sustained by the language used to announce it. Press releases, slogans, and carefully staged celebrations may win attention for a moment, but they cannot create synergy, repair cultural divisions, or strengthen weak systems. They can only delay the moment when reality must speak for itself. The expiration date of optics is too short to rely on as sustainable strategy.

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Capital features a variety of independent voices; the opinions articulated in this column are the author's own and operate independently of our corporate viewpoint.

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TSEDEY BANK S.C

የፀደይ ባንክ አ.ማ

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በኢትዮጵያ ንግድ ህግ ቁጥር 1243/2013 አንቀጽ 366፤ 367፤ 370፤371 እና 372 እንዲሁም በአክሲዮን ማህበሩ መመስረቻ ጽሁፍ አንቀፅ 14 (3) መሠረት የፀደይ ባንክ አ.ማ የባለአክሲዮኖች 8ኛ መደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ እና 6ኛ አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ ቅዳሜ ታህሳስ 3 ቀን 2019 ዓ.ም ከጠዋቱ 3፡ 00 ሰዓት ጀምሮ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በስካይላይት ሆቴል የመሰብሰቢያ አዳራሽ ይካሄዳል። በመሆኑም የተከበራችሁ የማህበሩ ባለአክሲዮኖች በዕለቱ በጉባኤው እንድትገኙልን የማህበሩ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ጥሪውን ያስተላልፍል።

1. ማህበሩን የሚመለከቱ ዋና ዋና መረጃዎች፤

- የአክሲዮን ማህበሩ ስም፡ ፀደይ ባንክ አ.ማ
- የባንኩ ዋና መ/ቤት አድራሻ፤አዲስ አበባ ከተማ፣ልደታ ክፍለ ከተማ፣ ወረዳ 07 (https://tsedeybank-sc.com)
- የአክሲዮን ማህበሩ የተፈረመ ካፒታል፡ ብር 10,500,472,000.00
- የአክሲዮን ማህበሩ የተከፈለ ካፒታል፡ ብር 10,500,472,000.00
- የአክሲዮን ማህበሩ ዋና የንግድ ምዝገባ ቁጥር ፡ MT/AA/3/0052707/2014
- የአክሲዮን ማህበሩ የሥራ ፈቃድ ቁጥር: LBB/TM/026/2022

2. የ8ኛ መደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ አጀንዳዎች፡-

1. የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አስመራጭ ኮሚቴ ጥቆማ ማካሄድና መምርጥ፤
2. አስከ ህዳር 30 ቀን 2019 ዓ.ም ድርስ የተደርጉ የአክሲዮን ዝውውሮችን ማሳወቅ እና ሪፖርቱን ተቀብሎ ማጽደቅ፤
3. እ.ኤ.አ የ2025/2026 የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ዓመታዊ ሪፖርትን ማዳመጥ እና በሪፖርቱ ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን፤
4. እ.ኤ.አ የ2025/2026 የባንኩን የውጭ አዲተር ዓመታዊ ሪፖርትን ማዳመጥ እና በሪፖርቱ ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን፤
5. እ.ኤ.አ የ2026/2027 የባንኩን የውጭ አዲተር ሹመት እና የአገልግሎት ክፍያ ማፅደቅ፤
6. ዕጩ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት ጥቆማን መቀበልና የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላትን ምርጫ ማከናወን፤
7. እ.ኤ.አ በ2025/2026 በጀት ዓመት በተገኘ የተጣራ ትርፍ አደላደልን በተመለከተ በዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ በቀርበው የውሳኔ ሀሳብ ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን፤
8. እ.ኤ.አ የ2025/2026 ለዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ከተጣራ ትርፍ ላይ የሚታሰብ ዓመታዊ የሥራ ዋጋ ክፍያ መወሰን እና እ.ኤ.አ የ2026/2027 የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ወርሀዊ አበል ላይ ተወያይቶ ውሳኔ ማሳለፍ፤

3. የ6ኛ አስቸኳይ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ አጀንዳ፡

1. የባንኩን ካፒታል ለማሳደግ በዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ በሚቀርበው የውሳኔ ሀሳብ ላይ ተወያይቶ መወሰን፤
2. የባንኩን የመመስርቻ ጽሑፍ ማሻሻል፤

4. ማሳሰቢያ፡-

4.1. በጉባኤው ላይ መገኘት የማይችሉ ባለአክሲዮኖች ተወካዮቻችሁ ስልጣን ባለው የመንግስት አካል ተረጋግጦ የተሰጠ የውክልና ሰነድ ዋናውን እና ፎቶ ኮፒ በመያዝ ወይም በንግድ ሕግ አንቀጽ 377 መሰረት ጉባኤው ከመካሄዱ ከሦስት ቀን በፊት በአዲስ አበባ በሚገኘው የፀደይ ባንክ ዋና መስሪያ ቤት 15ኛ ፎቅ የፀደይ ባንክ አክሲዮን አስተዳደር ክፍል በአካል በመቅረብ ለዚሁ ዓላማ በማህበሩ የተዘጋጀውን የውክልና ቅፅ ሞልተው በመፈረም ተወካይ መሾምና ተወካዩም የውክልና ማስረጃውን በመያዝ የጉባኤው ተካፋይ ለመሆንና ድምጽ ለመስጠት የሚችሉ መሆኑን በአክብሮት እንገልፃለን። ሆኖም አንድ ባለአክሲዮን በማህበሩ ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ በማንኛውም ችሎታ መወከል የሚችለው አንድ ሰው ብቻ መሆኑን እናሳውቃለን።

4.2. የአክሲዮን ማህበሩ ባለአክሲዮኖች ወይም ሕጋዊ ወኪሎቻቸው በጉባኤው ላይ ለመሳተፍ ሲመጡ ኢትዮጵያዊ ዜግነታቸውን የሚያሳይ የታደሰ መታወቂያ ወይም ፓስፖርት ወይም መንጃ ፍቃድ ወይም የኢትዮጵያ ድጅታል መታወቂያ ካርድ (ፍይዳ) ዋናውንና ኮፒ በመያዝ በጉባኤው ላይ መሳተፍ ይችላሉ። እንዲሁም ትውልደ ኢትዮጵያውያን የሆኑ የውጭ ሀገር ዜግነት ያላቸው የማህበሩ ባለአክሲዮኖች ትውልደ ኢትዮጵያውያን መሆናቸውን የሚያረጋግጥ ቀኑ ያላለፈበት መታወቂያ (ቢጫ ካርድ) ይዘው መቅረብ እንዳለባቸው በአክብሮት እናሳውቃለን።

4.3. ድርጅት ባለአክሲዮንን ወክሎ የሚቀርብ ተወካይ የድርጅቱ/የማህበሩ ሥራ አስኪያጅ መሆኑንና ወይም ድርጅቱን/ማህበሩን ወክሎ በጉባኤ ላይ ድምፅ ለመስጠት የሚያስችል ስልጣን ያለው ስለመሆኑ የሚያሳይ በሰነዶች ማረጋገጫ እና ምዝገባ አገልግሎት የተመዘገበ የመመስርቻ ጽሁፍ፤ መተዳደሪያ ደንብ ወይም ቃለ ጉባኤ በማስርጃነት ይዞ መቅርብ አለበት፤ አልያም በባንኩ የውክልና ቅፅ መሰርት ውክልና የተሰጠው መሆን አለበት።

የፀደይ ባንክ አ.ማ. የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ

INVITATION TO BID

National Competitive Bidding (NCB)

Tender Ref. No: AB/PPM/05/14/2026-27

(1) Abay bank would like to invite all interested and eligible bidders to participate on the bid for the supply of hereunder listed service.

Description of service	Bid Closing Date & Time	Bid Opening Date & Time
SWIFT Customer Security Program (CSP) Assessment	**November 25, 2026 at 2:00 PM**	**November 25, 2026 at 2:30 PM**

(2) Presentation of copy of renewed Trade license, Tax clearance certificate and VAT registration certificate is a must.

(3) Bid document shall be obtained commencing from **November 10, 2026** from the office of Procurement and Property Management Department located at Abay Bank Head Office, Zequal Complex Building, 8th floor (Around Bambis or In front of Bambis NOC Fuel station) upon payment of a non-refundable fee of **Birr 250.00 (Two Hundred Fifty Birr Only)** including 15% VAT and service charge by depositing at Abay Bank S.C, Main Branch Head Office Ground floor during office hours (Monday to Friday 8:00-12:00 A.M, 1:00- 5:00 P.M and Saturday 8:00-12:00A.M).

(4) The bid shall be accompanied by a 2% bid security of the total quoted bid value in the form of **Unconditional & Irrevocable Bank Guarantee** from other local Bank with **validity period not less than 120 days** from the date of bid opening or **Cashier's Payment Order (C.P.O)** from any local Bank.

(5) Bid document shall be deposited in the tender box prepared for this purpose at Procurement & Contract Management Division, cited at Abay Bank S.C, Procurement & Property Management Directorate during office hours on the above mentioned date and time.

(6) Bid opening shall be held in the presence of bidders and/or their legal representatives who wish to attend on the above mentioned date, time and place.

(7) Failure to comply any of the above conditions shall entail automatic rejection.

(8) The Bank reserves the right to reject all or parts of this bid partially or fully.

(9) Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from the office of Procurement & Property Management Department, Tell. +251-11-557-07-53.

Abay: Source of Greatness!

INVITATION FOR BID

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) is one of the world's leading humanitarian and development organizations, operating in over 40 countries to deliver relief, rehabilitation, and post-crisis recovery services. Since initiating operations in Ethiopia in 2000 in response to severe drought, the IRC has implemented integrated emergency and development programs across six regions of Ethiopia. Its programming spans health, water and sanitation, economic recovery, women's protection and empowerment, education, child protection, and multi-sectoral responses.

IRC invites the sealed bids from all eligible and qualified bidders, technically competent, and having valid licenses for the current Ethiopian FY 2018 EC/2026 GC to provide the below goods.

Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV), All- Wheel

Drive (AWD), Double-Cab Pickup Vehicle

Procurement

The Complete set of bidding documents in English for the Electrical Vehicle procurement above can be obtained from **November 09, 2026 to November 24, 2026, during working hour from the IRC Addis Ababa office located at:**

International Rescue Committee, Addis Ababa Office

SETS building 7th floor

Jackros to Salitemihret Road, Around Robera Coffee

Tel: 0116 63 83 02, 0116 636 735/6/7

Fax:0116 62 00 19

Addis Ababa Office

Late bids cannot be accepted. Tender will be closed on November 24, 2026, at 10:30 AM and will be opened in the presence of interested bidders or their representative on November 24, 2026, at 11:00 AM.

The prospective vendors shall present with their company name and sign to acknowledge receipt of the bid documents.

IRC shall not be bound to accept the lowest-priced bid or any bid submitted, and any form of canvassing will lead to automatic disqualification.

IRC Ethiopia country Program reserves, at its sole discretion, the right to select or reject either totally or partially any or all proposals made in the context of the request for proposa

INVITATION FOR BID (IFB)

National Competitive Bid (NCB)

Bid No. EAND/NCB/S/01/2026

Tender for the Procurement of Consultancy Services for the Development of EAND's Five-Year strategy for the Period 2027–2031

1. As the exclusive sales and marketing organization for National Cement products from the Lemi and Dire Dawa plants, and in accordance with the requirements of the EAND, the Company hereby invites eligible and qualified bidders to submit proposals for the development of its Five-Year strategy through a nationwide open competitive bidding process
2. The procurement of the Five-Year strategy Consulting Service shall be conducted through a competitive bidding process open to eligible and qualified bidders. Interested bidders shall submit, as part of their technical proposal, valid and up-to-date supporting documents, including: a renewed Business License appropriate to the consultancy service; a valid Professional License or Certificate relevant corporate strategy and consultancy services; a valid Tax Clearance Certificate; a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) Certificate; a Value Added Tax (VAT) Registration Certificate; evidence of Firm/consortium with at least ten years of relevant corporate strategy, go-to-market or distribution advisory experience, preferably with demonstrated cement/building-materials assignments in African or similarly competitive markets and cross-border cement/building-materials trade. successful completion of At least three comparable assignments completed in the last seven years, including one with distribution-channel economics, retail expansion or major industrial sales transformation, supported by completion certificates, recommendation letters, or client references; audited financial statements demonstrating the bidder's financial capacity; and a company profile detailing the firm's organizational structure, areas of expertise, key professional staff, CVs and academic credentials of the proposed consultants and key experts and relevant experience.
3. Interested bidders may obtain a full set of Bidding Documents in English by paying a non-refundable fee of Birr 1000.00 (one thousand Birr).
4. Bidders can submit their bid documents at the address described below at or before November 19, 2026, at 4:00 a.m. The bid will be opened on November 19, 2026, at 4:30 a.m. in the presence of bidders or their legal representatives. Late bidding documents are not accepted.
5. Bidders must submit a bid bond amount of Birr 50,000.00 (Fifty thousand Birr) with CPO or non-conditional bank guarantee attached to participate in the bid. If the bid security is in the form of Bank Guarantee, the bid security validity date shall be at least 118 days from the date of bid opening date.
6. EAND has the right to cancel the auction in whole or in part.
7. To submit the bid document, please use the address below

East African National Distribution SC

Floor: 1st Floor

Street Address: Behind mintwab building,Bole Banbis

Town/city: Addis Ababa, Country: Ethiopia

Telephone: -+251-920-364175 and +251-903-014422

ART & CULTURE

CANEX WKND 2026 opens in Lagos, bringing together leading African and diaspora creatives, investors and policymakers

Creative Africa Nexus (CANEX) WKND 2026 has opened today in Lagos, bringing together leading creatives, investors, policymakers, business leaders and cultural figures from across Africa and the diaspora for four days of conversations, deal-making, performances, exhibitions and industry-focused sessions.

Hosted by the Federal Government of Nigeria and organised by African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) through its Creative Africa Nexus (CANEX) programme, this year's event runs from 5 to 8 November under the theme "One People, United in Culture, Creating for the World."

The 2026 programme spans film and television, music, fashion, sport, literature and publishing, gastronomy and visual arts, with a strong focus on finance, intellectual property, technology, skills, investment and market access.

Across the four-day programme, CANEX WKND will provide platforms for deal-making, industry dialogue and sector-specific engagement, including the CANEX Deal Room, with the aim of turning creative talent and ideas into stronger businesses, partnerships and commercial opportunities.

That ambition reflects the evolution of Afreximbank's commitment to Africa's creative and cultural industries in 2020, subsequently doubling this to US$1 billion before quadrupling the original commitment financing available to US$2 billion.

The expansion reflects Afreximbank's wider objective of helping African creators and creative businesses build scalable enterprises, strengthen ownership of intellectual property and retain more of the economic value generated by African culture and creativity.

The opening ceremony is expected to feature addresses by Ministers of Culture and Creative Industries across 11 African countries, George Elombi, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Afreximbank, Olajumoke Omoniyi Oduwole, Nigeria's Minister of Industry, Trade and Investment, Wamkele Mene, Secretary-General of the African Continental Free Trade Area Secretariat, and Babajide Sanwo-Olu, Governor of Lagos State among other dignitaries.

The programme will bring together some of Africa and the diaspora's most influential cultural and industry figures. Participants include Nobel Laureate, writer and playwright Professor Wole Soyinka; Emmy Award-winning actor Uzo Aduba; filmmaker and actor Funke Akindele; actors Richard Mofe-Damijo and Thuso Mbedu; former professional footballers Didier Drogba and Jay-Jay Okocha; alongside leading figures from Africa's music, film, fashion, sport and creative business sectors.

The event will also include performances and appearances from musicians and entertainers such as Davido, Fally Ipupa, Flavour, Libianca and Charlotte Dipanda, reflecting CANEX WKND's combination of industry engagement with live cultural programming.

Beyond the headline names, the programme places a strong emphasis on the business of Africa's creative economy.



On 6 November, a high-level conversation titled "One Market, One Culture: Building the Creative Economy of Global Africa" will examine the steps required to convert the growing global influence of African culture into stronger creative businesses, exports and investment. Speakers include Professor Wole Soyinka; ministers responsible for culture and the arts from Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa and Rwanda; International Finance Corporation representatives; and from Afreximbank.

Financing will also be central to the programme. The Creative Economy Finance Summit, presented by Afreximbank in partnership with the Creative Economy Practice at Co-Creation Hub, will bring financial institutions and investors together to examine how creative-economy transactions can be structured, financed and de-risked.

CANEX Creations Inc. will lead discussions on unlocking investment in African intellectual property, while the CANEX Deal Room and Creative Pitch Sessions will connect creative entrepreneurs directly with financiers and investors considering opportunities across film and television, music, fashion, sport, publishing, gastronomy, visual arts and creative infrastructure. Technology and the changing economics of creative production will feature prominently. Sessions will examine artificial intelligence, authorship and intellectual property; the use of technology to reshape creative businesses; and how African creators can use digital tools to develop globally competitive products.

The CANEX CreaThon, delivered with pan-African technology company Gebeya, will bring creators, developers and innovators together around projects in music, video and gaming, supported by African-built digital tools, mentorship, computing resources and a US$50,000 prize pool. Film and television programming will explore both storytelling and the commercial infrastructure required to take African content to wider audiences. Sessions include "Stories Without Borders: Africa, Hollywood & the Global Diaspora", featuring former Afreximbank President Professor Benedict Oramah, and "Made in Africa, Watched in Africa", which will examine research into film distribution, audiences and financing across Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal and South Africa.

Sport will form another major strand of CANEX WKND 2026. Discussions will examine athlete development, management, commercialisation and the links between sport and the broader creative economy. Didier Drogba and Jay-Jay Okocha are scheduled to participate in "When Giants Speak: The Business of the Game," while the weekend will conclude with a Legends Football Match at Onikan Stadium on 8 November. Fashion programming will include masterclasses on building profitable African brands, textile value chains, market access and intellectual property, alongside the CANEX Fashion Show and Awards Night.

In gastronomy, the CANEX Junior Chefs Competition, Africa Jollof Wars Competition and a series of live demonstrations and conversations will explore how African food, ingredients and culinary traditions can become stronger commercial propositions across domestic, continental and global markets. Publishing and literature will feature through the CANEX Book Factory, Book Fair, writers' workshops, manuscript pitching and the CANEX Prize for Publishing, while visual arts programming will combine exhibitions, collector engagement and practical sessions for artists navigating Africa's growing art ecosystem.

On 7 November, CANEX WKND 2026 will host a major concert bringing together artists from across Africa and the diaspora, before the programme continues into its final day on 8 November with cultural excursions, gastronomy activities, the CANEX Music Factory Songwriting Camp and the Legends Football Game.

unicef

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR

Construction of Vehicle Parking Shade and Generator House – UNICEF Jigjiga Field Office

LRFP-2026-9207112

Topic- UNICEF (Ethiopia) wishes to request eligible bidders to participate in a Request for Proposal (LRFP) for **Construction of Vehicle Parking Shade (Lot 1) and Generator House (Lot 2) at the UNICEF Jigjiga Field Office**

Details of this bid's requirements and eligibility criteria can be found in the bid document.

Interested and eligible bidders can get the bid document with the below links;
2merkato.com
https://tender.2merkato.com/tenders/6aedb2670a538a6024000001

Any query or clarification regarding this bid shall be sent through an email to eth-supplyQAconstruction@unicef.org before or on 11:00AM on 20 November 2026. There will be a pre-bid meeting on 16 October 2026 @ 3:00 PM. Bid clarification will be communicated on the same website at 2merkato.com to the public. While sending your request for clarification, please ensure that you specify the RFP number in the subject of your email, and provide the name of your company and contact person.

The due date for submission of proposals/Bids to the UNICEF Addis Ababa Office is on or before 11:59 PM (East African Time) on 26 November 2026. Please read the LRFP for detailed requirements and due dates.

Please quote the respective RFP (request for proposal) number together with the Project title:

Construction of Vehicle Parking Shade and Generator House – UNICEF Jigjiga Field Office

Submission of bids should be done as per the below requirements.

a) Technical bid submission should be with a separate email from the Financial bid submission
b) RFP reference and whether Technical or Financial submission should be indicated on the Subject of the email.
c) ONLY email submissions are acceptable.
d) To reduce the risk of late delivery emails should be sent in good time before the deadline of the bid submission.

Society

Elders: The major foundations of generational continuity

By Enideg Damtie Yewerew

Elders are a major element of human capital and fundamental to the continuity of generations, the preservation of knowledge, and the advancement of civilization. Their accumulated experience, practical skills, professional expertise, historical memory, cultural knowledge, and lessons learned through success and failure can guide individuals, families, communities, and nations. They connect the achievements of the past with the responsibilities of the present and the possibilities of the future.

Throughout their lives, many elders have raised children, supported families, developed livelihoods, practiced professions, served communities, preserved traditions, and contributed to societal development. Their sacrifices and achievements have helped create opportunities from which younger generations benefit. Yet their value extends beyond their past contributions or economic productivity: elders possess inherent human dignity and deserve respect, compassionate care, security, inclusion, and opportunities to participate meaningfully in society.

Ethiopia's changing demographic circumstances make this responsibility increasingly important. According to the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, citing the United Nations Population Fund's 2022 country summary, approximately 6.1 million Ethiopians—about 5.3% of the population in the cited 2020 projection—were aged 60 and above. The Commission has also highlighted challenges involving income security, healthcare, adequate food, and decent shelter for older people. These figures refer to the cited 2020 estimate, not a current population count. [Source: Ethiopian Human Rights Commission.]

Recognizing elders as a major element of human capital means more than praising their experience. It means caring for them as human beings, preserving their valuable knowledge, learning from their experiences, and connecting them meaningfully with younger generations. When elders receive appropriate care and their knowledge is shared, examined, and applied, society strengthens present well-being and future human capability.

Elders as Guardians of Knowledge and Builders of Generations

Elders are potential guardians of wisdom and vital bridges connecting the past, present, and future. Their lives reflect years of struggle, sacrifice, achievement, mistakes, learning, and practical experience that can guide individuals, families, communities, and nations.

Parents and elders protect, nurture, feed, teach, educate, and shape children, preparing them to become stronger, wiser, healthier, more capable, and better equipped to face life's challenges. Every loving generation hopes that its children will build upon its achievements, learn from its mistakes, overcome its limitations, and create a better future.

Parents teach children according to the knowledge, experience, skills, resources, and capacities they possess. Yet each generation's responsibility extends beyond passing on what it already knows. It also involves encouraging children to question, discover, learn, innovate, and develop capabilities that surpass those of their predecessors.

The deepest achievement of one generation is not merely to reproduce itself, but to prepare the next generation to stand stronger, think wiser, act more responsibly, and achieve more.

Elders as Human Capital: Ethiopian Experiences and Practical Value

Elders contribute to human capital through practical experience, historical memory, cultural knowledge, craftsmanship, professional expertise, mentorship, ethical guidance, and lessons learned from success and failure. Their knowledge can support agriculture, education, entrepreneurship, technical skills development, peaceful conflict resolution, community leadership, and responsible natural-resource management.

In Ethiopian farming communities, experienced farmers can pass on practical knowledge of local soils, seasonal conditions, seed selection, crop management, livestock care, and water conservation to younger farmers. When this experience is combined with agricultural research, improved technologies, and current climate information, it can help younger farmers make better-informed decisions while adapting traditional knowledge to changing conditions.

Ethiopia also provides a documented example of elders' contribution to peace and social cohesion. The Ministry of Justice describes traditional mechanisms such as Shimgilinna and Jaarsumma, through which community elders help resolve disagreements and promote reconciliation. The Ministry reports that more than 43% of disputes are addressed through customary or informal mechanisms rather than formal courts, drawing on findings from the Justice Needs Assessment. This demonstrates the significant role community-based mechanisms play in dispute resolution, although their practices must remain consistent with constitutional principles and human rights. [Source: Ethiopian Ministry of Justice, Traditional Dispute Resolution in Ethiopia.]

Similarly, experienced craftspeople can pass practical skills to apprentices, helping preserve techniques in woodworking, weaving, pottery, metalworking, and other occupations. Training institutions and technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programs can strengthen this transfer by connecting experienced practitioners with young learners and combining traditional craftsmanship with modern tools, safety standards, and innovation.

These examples illustrate a broader principle: experience becomes a stronger social asset when it is transferred to others, tested against evidence, adapted to changing conditions, and converted into useful knowledge and practical capability.

Age alone does not guarantee wisdom, and inherited practices should not be accepted without thoughtful examination. Respecting elders and learning from them can go hand in hand with critical thinking, ethical judgment, scientific knowledge, and innovation.

The Golden Circle: Connecting Generations

Human life follows a continuous generational cycle:

Parents → Children → Youth → Adults → Elders → New Generations

Each generation inherits knowledge, values, resources, responsibilities, opportunities, and challenges from those who came before. Elders connect the lessons of the past with the responsibilities of the present, while younger generations contribute new knowledge, creativity, energy, and innovation.

The Golden Circle of Humanity represents this continuity: the past provides experience, the present demands responsible action, and the future depends on what we teach, preserve, improve, and pass on today.

Families can strengthen this circle by listening to elders and involving children in practical learning. Schools and training institutions can connect experienced practitioners with learners. Communities can document local histories, preserve cultural knowledge, and organize intergenerational learning. Employers and professional associations can encourage mentorship, while governments can develop inclusive policies that support older people's well-being and meaningful participation.

Preserving knowledge does not mean preserving every practice unchanged. It means retaining valuable wisdom, learning from past mistakes, and adapting inherited knowledge to new realities.

Respect, Dignity, and the Care Elders Deserve

To respect elders is to honor human experience. To learn from elders is to preserve valuable knowledge. To care for elders is to uphold human dignity. To connect elders with younger generations is to strengthen the continuity of civilization.

Elders deserve compassionate care, adequate nutrition, accessible healthcare, safe living conditions, emotional support, social inclusion, and protection from neglect, exploitation, and abuse. Families should provide love, attention, and practical support according to their capacities. Communities should strengthen supportive relationships and reduce isolation. Institutions should facilitate participation and knowledge-sharing, while governments should strengthen appropriate services, income security, and protections for older people.

Care should respond to each elder's circumstances, preferences, abilities, and needs. Where possible, elders should participate in decisions affecting their lives and retain independence, choice, and dignity. Their value must never be measured only by what they can produce, teach, or contribute economically.

The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission has called for stronger social protection, better access to essential services, and opportunities for older people to contribute their skills and experience through mentorship, employment, and voluntary service. Such measures can support both older people's well-being and the development of younger generations.

A society that neglects its elders risks losing valuable experience and weakening the relationships that connect generations. A society that cares for its elders while empowering its youth strengthens its human capital, family foundations, social relationships, and collective future.

The responsibility is reciprocal: elders can share knowledge and encourage the next generation, while younger people can listen respectfully, ask thoughtful questions, contribute new ideas, and apply inherited wisdom responsibly.

Central Principle

Every generation should prepare the next generation to stand stronger, think wiser, act more responsibly, and achieve more—while preserving human dignity, protecting nature, and sustaining the foundations of life.

Elders are not simply people who have lived longer. They are potential bridges between generations, transforming lived experience into shared knowledge and helping humanity carry the lessons of the past into the responsibilities of the present and the possibilities of the future.

Conclusion: Honor Elders, Protect Their Dignity, and Sustain Generations

Elders are a major element of human capital and fundamental to generational continuity because they embody accumulated experience, practical knowledge, professional skills, cultural memory, and lessons that can help humanity make wiser decisions. They have contributed to raising children, sustaining families, developing communities, preserving knowledge, and building the foundations upon which younger generations continue to advance.

Their value, however, must never be measured only by what they can produce or teach. Elders deserve dignity, compassionate care, adequate nutrition, accessible healthcare, safe living conditions, emotional support, social inclusion, and protection from neglect, exploitation, and abuse. Families, communities, institutions, and governments share responsibility for ensuring that older people receive appropriate care, retain their dignity, and have opportunities to participate meaningfully in society.

At the same time, elders should have opportunities, according to their wishes and abilities, to mentor young people, share professional and practical knowledge, preserve cultural heritage, support peaceful conflict resolution, and contribute to community development. Younger generations should approach this exchange with respect and curiosity, combining inherited wisdom with new knowledge, evidence, creativity, and innovation.

The ultimate responsibility of every generation is to receive the valuable lessons of the past, act responsibly in the present, and prepare future generations to live with greater knowledge, capability, dignity, and responsibility. Elders help make this continuity possible, while the care society provides them reflects its commitment to humanity itself.

Respect elders. Care for them. Protect their dignity. Preserve their knowledge. Nurture children. Shape character. Educate minds. Connect generations. Turn experience into shared wisdom. Prepare stronger successors. Sustain civilization and protect the foundations of life.

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He can be reached at enideg2003@yahoo.com

Capital features a variety of independent voices; the opinions articulated in this column are the author's own and operate independently of our corporate viewpoint.

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BERHAN INSURANCE S.C

INVITATION FOR AUDIT SERVICE BID

Berhan insurance S.C invites independent external auditors with Grade "A" or "B" to submit **technical and financial proposals** (in separate sealed envelopes) for the audit of the company's financial statements prepared in accordance with international financial reporting Standards (IFRS) for three consecutive fiscal year:

- 2026/27 (ending June 30 , 2027)
- 2027/28 (ending June 30 , 2028)
- 2028/29 (ending June 30 , 2029)

Required Documents and Instructions:

1. Valid certificate of incorporation/registration, renewed trade license, tax clearance certificate and VAT registration certificate.
2. The bidder shall prepare and submit **two copies** of the bid documents (technical and financial proposals).
3. The **audit fee** shall be stated separately for each fiscal year.
4. Both the technical and financial proposals must be submitted in **wax-sealed envelopes** clearly marked as "Technical Proposal" and "Financial proposal."
5. The **complete bid document** both technical and financial proposals shall be submitted till November 25, 2026 at 2:00 p.m., and will be opened on the same date at 2:30 p.m. in the company's meeting hall, Head office, 7th Floor, in the presence of bidders or their legal representatives.
6. Berhan insurance S.C reserves the right to reject any or all bid without assigning any reason.

Bid submission deadline:

- Date: November 25,2026
- Time: 2:00 p.m. (local time)
- Opening November 25, 2026 at 2:30 p.m.

Submission address:

Berhan insurance S.C

Head office, Garad City Center, 7th Floor Bole, Wollosefer Addis Abeba

Tell: 0114-674423/46

Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

አዋሽ ኢንሹራንስ
Awash INSURANCE We Flow with You

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Awash Insurance invites qualified applicants for the following vacant positions.

S/N.	Job title	Educational Qualification Required	Work Experience	Required number
1	Supervisor, Marketing	BA Degree in Marketing, Marketing Management, Management & Business Administration or related field of study.	9 years of relevant work experience.	1
2	Supervisor, Branch Channel	BA/BSc. Degree in Business Management, Economics, Accounting, Statistics, or related field of study.	9 years of relevant work experience.	1
3	Senior Customer Relation Officer	BA/BSc. Degree in Business Management, Economics, Accounting, Statistics, or related field of study.	7 years of relevant work experience.	1
4	Staff Benefit Officer I	BA Degree in Human Resource Management, Management or related field of study.	2 years of relevant work experience.	1
5	Cashier/ Typist (Takaful)	Diploma or Level IV in Secretarial Science, Accounting or related field of study.	2 years of relevant work experience	1

Other skills and Attributes:-

i. Proven **interpersonal communication skills,**
ii. **Fluency in English** (both spoken and written) is required,
iii. Candidates who are **highly motivated** and able to **perform duties with minimal supervision** are **encouraged to apply**.

Terms of Employment

- **Employment Type:** Permanent
- **Salary & Benefits:** As per the Company's salary scale and attractive benefits package
- **Age:** Below 35 years
- **Place of Work:** Addis Ababa
- **Deadline:** November 15, 2026

How to Apply

Interested applicants who meet the above requirements are invited to apply via https://awashinsurance.com.et/jobs by submitting a single PDF (3–5 MB) containing CV and supporting credentials within seven (7) days of this announcement. Applicants must ensure their contact details are accurate.

NB: Late or incomplete applications will not be accepted.

GOAL

TENDER NOTICE

GOAL is an international humanitarian agency established in Ireland over 40 years ago. GOAL's purpose is to save lives and empower communities to develop resilience and greater control over their lives and livelihoods.

GOAL is completely against fraud, bribery, and corruption.

GOAL does not ask for money for bids.

If you have any serious concern over wrongdoing, please report it at www.safecall.co.uk/report or email goal@safecall.co.uk . All information is treated confidentially by Safe call, and you may remain anonymous if you wish.

GOAL invites interested Financial Service Providers , those who have valid and renewed business licenses subject to Framework agreement (Three Years) for the provision of Cash Distribution Program to beneficiaries, and make payment for training, workshop and other events

RFO-REF: ADD-ZZ1-55587

Office	GOAL Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Head Office
Tender Reference Number:	RFO-REF: ADD-ZZ1-55587, Request for Offer (RFO) for Framework Agreement (Three Years) for Cash Distribution Program to Beneficiaries, and make payment for training, workshop and other events. *(Bids submitted must be in accordance with the instructions outlined in the RFO document).*
ITT Publication Date	08-November-2026
Deadline for Clarifications (Date & time)	17-November-2026, 4:30PM East African Time
Deadline for Submission (Date & time)	23-November-2026, 4:30PM East African Time

Further detail on the specific requirements of this tender (e.g. volumes, dates, specifications etc.) can be found in the tender dossier. Interested Financial Service Providers may obtain tender dossiers with instructions, accessing full tender documentation on our website https://www.goalglobal.org/tenders and can obtain a complete set of bidding documents starting from the first day of this invitation (09-November-2026).
Any queries about the RFO should be addressed in writing to GOAL via email at clarification@et.goal.ie

Bid submission instructions are in the tender documents, and all bids must comply with the submission requirements. Bids received after the closing date and time will not be considered. GOAL Ethiopia reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

Address: GOAL Ethiopia,
Lemi Kura Sub City, Woreda 13,
Kotebe, Wossen Road, H. No. New, next to Meri Luke Sunshine Real Estate
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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TSEDEY BANK S.C

ለፀደይ ባንክ አ.ማ ባለአክሲዮኖች በሙሉ

የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት ጥቆማና የምርጫ ሂደት መስፈርቶችን ለማሳወቅ የወጣ ማስታወቂያ

ፀደይ ባንክ አ.ማ. የባለአክሲዮኖች 8ኛ መደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ ቅዳሜ ታህሳስ 3 ቀን 2019 ዓ.ም ከጠዋቱ 3፡00 ሰዓት ጀምሮ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በስካይላይት ሆቴል የመሰብሰቢያ አዳራሽ ይካሄዳል። በዚህ ጉባዔ ላይ ባንኩን ለቀጣይ 3 ዓመታት የሚመሩ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት ምርጫ ይካሄዳል። በመሆኑም በኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ መመሪያ ቁጥር SBB/91/2024 እና SBB/89/2024 እንዲሁም በባንኩ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት ምልመላና ምርጫ አሠራር ደንብ ቁጥር 2/2018 መሰረት ፣ ዕጩ የሚሆኑ የቦርድ አባላትን ለማዘጋጀት እንድትችሉ የቦርድ አባል ሆኖ ለመጠቆም መሟላት ያለባቸውን መሥፈርቶች በአክብሮት እናሳውቃለን።

በሁሉም ባለአክሲዮኖች ለሚጠቆሙና ለሚመርጡ ዕጩ የቦርድ ዳይሬክተሮች ማሟላት ያለባቸው መስፈርቶች

ቢያንስ ለሁለት ዓመት የባንኩ ባለአክሲዮን የነበረ/ች፤

የባንኩ ቦርድ አባል ሆኖ ለመሥራት ፈቃደኛ የሆነ/ች እና ሐላፊነቱ/ቷን በአግባቡ ለመወጣት በቂ ጊዜ ያለው/ያላት፤

የሌላ የፋይናንስ ተቋም የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባል ወይም ሠራተኛ ያልሆነ/ች፤

ቢያንስ የመጀመሪያ ዲግሪ ያለው/ያላት ወይም ከከፍተኛ የትምህርት ተቋም ተመጣጣኝ የትምህርት ደረጃ እውቅና ያገኘ/ች፤

በባንኪንግ፣ በፋይናንስ፣ በሪስክ ማኔጅመንት፣ በአካውንቲንግ፣ በማኔጅመንት፣ በኢኮኖሚክስ፣ በሕግ፣ በቢዝነስ አድሚኒስትሬሽን፣ በኦዲቲንግ፣ በኢንፎርሜሽን ቴክኖሎጂ እና በተዛማጅ የሙያ ዘርፍ ቢያንስ 7 (ሰባት) ዓመት የሥራ ልምድ ያለው/ያላት፤

በሌሎች ከአራት በበለጡ ተቋማት ውስጥ የቦርድ አባል በመሆን በማገልገል ላይ የማይገኝ/ትገኝ፤

ከባንኩ ጋር ምንም ዓይነት ጥቅም ግጭት የሌለዉ፤

በኢትዮጵያም ሆነ ከኢትዮጵያ ውጪ በእምነት ማጉደል ወይም በማጭበርበር ወንጀል ተከሶ/ተከሳ በፍርድ ቤት የጥፋተኝነት ውሳኔ ያልተሰጠበት/ያልተሰጠባት፤

እራሱ/ሷ ወይም እሱ/ሷ በዋና ባለቤትነት የያዘው/ችው ድርጅት ወይም ተፅዕኖ ማሳደር የሚችልበት/የምትችልበት ድርጅት በፍርድ ቤት ወይም አስተዳዳራዊ የዳኝነት ስልጣን ባለው አካል ወይም በመንግስት ተቆጣጣሪ አካላት እምነት በመጣስ ጉዳዩች ላይ ተመርምሮ፣ ታግዶ ወይም ተቀጥቶ የማያውቅ፤

እራሱ/ሷ ወይም እሱ/ሷ በዋና ባለቤትነት የያዘው/ችው ድርጅት ወይም ተፅዕኖ ማሳደር የሚችልበት/የምትችልበት ድርጅት ወይም በዳይሬክተርነት ወይም ዋና ሥራ አስፈፃሚ ወይም ከፍተኛ ሥራ አስፈፃሚ ወይም ከፍተኛ ባለቤት የሆነበት/ችበት ድርጅት የባንክ ወይም የሌላ ብድር ግዴታውን ወይም የታክስ ክፍያውን ባለመክፈል ተከሶ/ሳ ጥፋተኛ ያልተባለ/ች ወይም ንብረቱ/ቷ በሃራጅ ያልተሸጠበት/ባት፤

እራሱ/ሷ ወይም እሱ/ሷ በዋና ባለቤትነት የያዘው/ችው ድርጅት ወይም ተፅዕኖ ማሳደር የሚችልበት/የምትችልበት ድርጅት ወይም በዳይሬክተርነት ወይም ዋና ሥራ አስፈፃሚ ወይም ከፍተኛ ሥራ አስፈፃሚ ወይም ከፍተኛ ባለቤት የሆነበት/ችበት ድርጅት ስልጣን ባለው ተቆጣጣሪ የመንግስት አካል የተጠየቀውን/ችውን መረጃ ያልደበቀ/ች፤ የተሳሳተ የፋይናንስ ወይም ሌሎች መግለጫዎች ያላቀረበ/ች ወይም የተቆጣጣሪ አካላት ውሳኔ ላለመቀበል ወይም ላለመገዛት እምቢተኛ ሆኖ የማያውቅ/የማታውቅ፤

እራሱ/ሷ ወይም እሱ/ሷ በዋና ባለቤትነት የያዘው/ችው ድርጅት ወይም ተፅዕኖ ማሳደር የሚችልበት/የምትችልበት ድርጅት ወይም በዳይሬክተርነት ወይም ዋና ሥራ አስፈፃሚ ወይም ከፍተኛ ሥራ አስፈፃሚ ወይም ከፍተኛ ባለቤት የሆነበት/ችበት ድርጅት በብሔራዊ ባንክ መመሪያ መሰረት ባለፉት ሁለት ዓመታት ውስጥ ከማንኛውም የፋይናንስ ተቋም የተበላሸ የብድር ታሪክ የሌለው፤

ባለአክሲዮኑ/ኗ አክሲዮን የገዛበትን/ችበትን ገንዘብ ያገኘው/ችው ከከሰረ ሰው ወይም በአስተዳደር ችግር ምክንያት ኪሳራ ካጋጠመው ሰው ያልሆነ ወይም ገንዘቡን ያገኘው/ችው በማጭበርበር ወይም በህገወጥ መንገድ ያልሆነ፤

አግባብነት ባለው የብሔራዊ ባንክ መመሪያ መሰረት በቂ ስንቅ ሳይኖረው/ራት ቼክ በመፃፍ የባንክ ሂሳቡ/ቧ ያልተዘጋበት/ባት፤

ባለአክሲዮኑ/ኗ የአክሲዮን ባለቤት በሆነ/ች ጊዜ የነበረው/ራት የሀብት መጠን ከአክሲዮኖቹ ዋጋ በላይ የነበረ፤

ሃቀኛ፣ ታማኝ እና መልካም ስም ያለው/ላት፤ በተለይም በማጭበርበር፣ እምነት በማጉደል፣ ትክክለኛ ያልሆነ የሂሳብ መግለጫ በማቅረብና በመሳሰሉት ተከሶ/ሳ በፍ/ቤት የጥፋተኝነት ውሳኔ ተሰጥቶበት/ባት የማያውቅ/ታውቅ፤

ከዚህ በፊት በንግድ ማኅበር አደራጅነት፣ ዳይሬክተርነት፣ ሥራ አስኪያጅነት፣ ተቆጣጣሪነት፣ አዲተርነት ወይም በሌሎች የአመራር ሐላፊነቶች ላይ ተመድቦ/ባ ሲሰራ/ስትሰራ ከሐላፊነታቸው ጋር በተያያዘ ወይም በማንኛውም ሌላ ሁኔታ በእምነት ማጉደል፣ በስርቆት ወይም ለቦርድ አባልነት ብቁ በማያደርግ ተመሳሳይ ወንጀል ጥፋተኛ ያልተባለ/ች፤

በራሱ/ሷ ወይም በሚመራው/በምትመራው ወይም ዳይሬክተር በሆነበት/ችበት ድርጅት ላይ የመክሰር ክስ ያልቀረበበት/ባት ወይም የኪሳራ ውሳኔ ያልተሰጠበት/ባት፣ በኪሳራ ምክንያት ንብረቱ/ቷ ለዕዳ ማቻቻያነት ያልዋለበት/ባት፤

የባንክ ብድር ባለመክፈሉ/ሏ ምክንያት ንብረቱ/ቷ በሐራጅ ያልተሸጠ፣ ተከሶ/ሳ ያልተፈረደበት/ያልተፈረደባት ወይም እሱ/ሷ የሚመራው/የምትመራው ወይም ዳይሬክተር የሆነበት/ችበት ድርጅት ከገንዘብ ተቋማት የተበደረውን/ችውን ገንዘብ ባለመክፈሉ ብድሩ ወደ ጤናማ ያልሆነ የብድር ደረጃ ያልዞረበት/ያልገባበት/ባት፤

በንግድ ሕግ፣ በኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ የወጡ መመሪያዎች እና በሌሎች ህጎች ላይ የተገለፁ ሌሎች መስፈርቶች መሟላት አለባቸው።

ገለልተኛ ዕጩ የቦርድ ዳይሬክተሮችን በተመለከተ

በኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ መመሪያዎች ቁጥር SBB/91/2024 ፤ SBB/89/2024 እና ሌሎች በህግ የተቀመጡትን መስፈርቶች የሚያሟሉ ገለልተኛ ዕጩ ዳይሬክተሮች በዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ተመልምለው በአስመራጭ ኮሚቴው አማካይነት ለምርጫ ይቀርባሉ።

ማሳሰቢያ

በባንኩ መመሥረቻ ጽሑፍ መሠረት የሚመረጡት የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት ቁጥር 12 ነው።

ከአጠቃላዩ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት ውስጥ 1/3ኛ የሚሆኑት ተጽዕኖ ፈጣሪ ባልሆኑ ባለአክሲዮኖች ተጠቁመው በእነዚሁ ይመረጣሉ፤ 1/3 ኛ የቦርድ አበላት በሁሉም ባለአክሲዮኖች ተጠቁመው በሁሉም ባለአክሲዮኖች የሚመረጡ እና ቀሪው 1/3 ኛ የቦርድ አባላት ሥራ ላይ ባለው ቦርድ ተጠቁመው በሁሉም ባለአክሲዮኖች የሚመረጡ ገለልተኛ ዳይሬክተሮች (INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS) ናቸው።

ከገለልተኛ ቦርድ አባላት ዕጩዎች ጥቆማ በስተቀር የቀሪዎቹ አባላት ጥቆማ የሚካሄደዉ እና የሁሉም የቦርድ አባላት ምርጫ የሚደረገዉ በመደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔው ዕለት ነዉ።

ከዕጩነት ከተጠቆሙት ውስጥ ቢያንስ 2 ሴቶች የቦርድ አባል ሆነው መመረጥ አለባቸው።

በምርጫው ዕለት 5 አባላት ያሉት የአስመራጭ ኮሚቴ ይመርጣል። የአስመራጭ ኮሚቴ አባል የሆነ ሰው ለቦርድ አባልነት ሊመረጥ አይችልም።

ከማህበሩ ጸሐፊ በስተቀር ሁለት የባንኩ ሠራተኞች በቦርድ አባልነት ሊመረጡ ይችላሉ።

ከላይ የተጠቀሱት የጥቆማና ምርጫ መስፈርቶች ሕጋዊ ሰውነት ያለውን ተቋም ለሚወክለው የተፈጥሮ ሰውም በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ ተፈጻሚ ይሆናል።

አንድ ባለአክሲዮን ራሱን በዕጩነት መጠቆም ይችላል።

የቦርድ አባላት ጥቆማና ምርጫ የሙያና የፆታ ስብጥርን ማረጋገጥ አለበት።

መስፈርቱን እስካሟሉ ድረስ ነባር የቦርድ አባላት በዕጩነት ሊጠቆሙ ይችላሉ።

በጥቆማ ወቅት የጠቋሚዎች ስምና የአክሲዮን መጠን መገለጽ አለበት።

አንድ ባለአክሲዮን የሚጠቁመውን ዕጩ በተመለከተ አጭር ማብራሪያ መስጠት አለበት።

የቦርድ አባላትና የባንኩ ሠራተኞች ባለአክሲዮኖችን ወክለዉ ድምፅ መስጠት አይችሉም።

በወንድ ፆታ የተገለጸው ለሴት ፆታም ያገለግላል።

የምርጫው ሂደት የዳሬክተሮች አባላት ምልመላ ምርጫ ማስፈፀሚያ የአሰራር ደንብን መሰረት በማድረግ ይፈጽማል። የአሰራር ደንቡን ከባንኩ ድረ-ገፅ ላይ ማግኘት ይቻላል።

የማህበሩ ፀሀፊ

ፀደይ ባንክ አ.ማ

United Nations Nations Unies

United Nations Economic Commission For Africa

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. You are therefore requested to direct all queries regarding this EOI to United Nations Economic Commission for Africa using the fax number or e-mail address provided below.

Title of the EOI: PProvision of contractual services with a vendor to supply print and electronic books for UNECA	
Date of this EOI: 4 November 2026	**Closing Date for Receipt of EOI:** 12 October 2026
EOI Number: EOIUNECA24863	
Beneficiary Country/Territory: Ethiopia	
Commodity/Service category: Professional Services	
Submit EOI response through: Mr Daniel Y. Woldeyesus / Mrs. Rachael Chironga	
Fax Number:	
E-mail Address: yosephd@un.org; rachael.chironga@un.org	
UNSPSC Code: 55101500 - Printed publications 55101524 - Reference books	

DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENTS

Provision of contractual services with a vendor to supply print and electronic books for UNECA

The Vendor shall provide comprehensive supply of demand-driven academic and scholarly resources from reputable publishers relevant to the work of ECA. Services should cover both print and electronic resources, including books, monographs, edited volumes, conference proceedings, reference works, and other scholarly publications.

The Vendor shall demonstrate the capacity to identify, source, procure, and deliver requested resources efficiently and in a timely manner in response to firm orders, standing orders, continuation orders, and urgent requests.

The Vendor shall:

- Maintain access to a broad network of international, regional, academic, professional, and specialized publishers.
- Supply publications in ECA's working languages, including English, French, and Arabic.
- Provide acquisition support services, including title discovery, bibliographic searching, ordering, fulfillment, delivery tracking, and customer support.
- Support standing orders, continuation orders, and series management services.

Demonstrate the ability to source specialized, hard-to-obtain, and out-of-print publications where available.

- Provide title recommendation and collection development support upon request.
- Maintain appropriate confidentiality and data protection measures consistent with United Nations requirements.
- Demonstrate business continuity arrangements to ensure uninterrupted service delivery throughout the contract period.

In the performance of all services, the Vendor shall act in accordance with ECA instructions and in the best interests of the United Nations, ensuring professionalism, reliability, transparency, responsiveness, and accountability.

To support ECA's programme of work, the ECA Library seeks to engage a qualified Vendor with demonstrable experience in the supply of authoritative scholarly, scientific, and technical publications in both print and electronic formats. The required resources span a broad range of disciplines, including economics,

social development, gender equality, trade, regional integration, climate change, natural resource management, private sector development, innovation and technology, governance, public finance, statistics, and related social sciences. The contract shall be established as a Long-Term Agreement (LTA) for 2 (two)

years with the possibility of renewal for an additional 2 years and a maximum contract duration of four (4) years. 2+2.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS / INFORMATION (IF ANY)

1. E-Book Content Provision

The Vendor shall:

- Provide streamlined access to eBooks from research-level academic and scholarly publishers,including both individual eBook titles and curated subject collections.
- Support full-text and chapter-level downloads for offline use in accessible formats such as PDF,
- EPUB, or equivalent, where licensing permits.

2. Print Book Services

The Vendor shall:

- Supply scholarly monographs, edited volumes, conference proceedings, reference works, and other academic publications relevant to ECA subject areas, and deliver them to all required ECA locations, including ECA Headquarters in Addis Ababa and sub-regional offices in Lusaka, Rabat, Niamey, Kigali, Yaoundé, and Dakar.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

1. This REOI does not constitute a solicitation. UNECA reserves the right to change or cancel the requirement at any time during the EOI or solicitation process. Thus, submitting a response to this REOI does not automatically guarantee that your company will be considered for receipt of the solicitation when issued.
2. UNECA also reserves the right to send the Solicitation Documents to companies who were identified through additional market research or other means to source the UN requirements.
3. Women-owned businesses and businesses owned by persons with disabilities are encouraged to participate
4. Vendors must be registered in UNGM under the UNSPSC code 55101500 and 55101524, in order to participate in the solicitation for this requirement.

All questions which the vendors have must be sent through the above email address not later than 3 days before the closing date.

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 authorized 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 at: https://www.ungm.org/Public/Notice/321222 before the closing date set forth above.
In case you have difficulties submitting your interest electronically, please contact yosephd@un.org; rachael.chironga@un.org directly for instruction.

25 Years of Everything But Arms: Creating Opportunities for Ethiopia and Africa



■ By Sofie From-Emmesberger

When Ethiopian flowers end up in European markets and Ethiopian garments find their way to European consumers, they are far more than just exports. They represent jobs, incomes and opportunities for Ethiopian families. For 25 years the EU's Everything But Arms (EBA) scheme has been instrumental in enabling socio economic development by making trade fairer and opening the doors of the EU market to Ethiopian exports.

EBA gives 44 countries worldwide duty free and quota free access to the EU market for all products (except for weapons and ammunition). It is the most generous trade preference scheme and a very tangible expression of EU's commitment to development through trade.

Africa is at the core of this partnership. The EU is Africa's largest export market. In 2025 some 31% of Africa's goods exports worth €182bn had the EU as their destination. 33 African countries are currently beneficiaries of the EBA scheme, which saved African exporters €213m in import duties in 2024 alone. EBA supports these African nations by creating economic growth.

Beyond the numbers, EBA offers stability and predictability. It gives businesses and investors the confidence to plan, to invest and to expand production. This is especially true in Ethiopia where the EU has maintained its preferential trade regime without suspension, offering a predictable environment for long-term supply chains. The guaranteed, tariff-free pathway to Europe makes Ethiopia an attractive destination for foreign manufacturers looking to set up production hubs in East Africa.

Ethiopia is one of Africa's top EBA beneficiaries. EU imports from Ethiopia were almost €1.3bn in 2025, up from €800m in 2024 and €700m in 2023. The EU remains Ethiopia's largest market for exports, with 22% of total exports. Ethiopia's exports using EBA preferences amounted to €371m in 2025. Unlike many trade agreements that remain under-used due to complex regulatory hurdles, Ethiopia maintains an incredibly efficient preference utilisation rate of 97% under the EBA. This means almost all eligible Ethiopian exports take advantage of the zero-tariff benefits

This growth is creating opportunities for women. The Ethiopian government puts the number of people employed in garment production for the EU at around 40,000 in 2026 and over 80% of those are women. EBA's flexible rules of origin for textiles enable Ethiopian manufacturers to compete in the European market and thus are contributing to industrial development and the creation of formal employment. No other international trade scheme is as generous and all-encompassing as the EBA.

Our partnership goes well beyond access to the EU market. We provide financial and technical assistance, including via Global Gateway, to support infrastructure, manufacturing, and creating the conditions that businesses need to grow. Furthermore, the EU's support for Ethiopia's WTO and the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) take center stage in the EU's partnership with Ethiopia.

Working hand in hand with Ethiopia and the African Union we share the aspiration of building stronger African industries, broadening regional trade and creating more opportunities for young people and women.

As we mark 25 years of Everything But Arms on 4th November, our message is straightforward: the EU is a reliable long-term partner, and we would like to see more Ethiopian and African businesses making use of the opportunities our market presents.

Just to recall, success in trade isn't just about the exports you generate. It's about the jobs, the livelihoods and the improved lives it enables.

Sofie From-Emmesberger is Ambassador of the European Union to Ethiopia

Capital features a variety of independent voices; the opinions articulated in this column are the author's own and operate independently of our corporate viewpoint.

In UN climate talks, Africa's energy needs and debt crisis must take priority

■ By Antwi-Boasiako Amoah

Today, as the climate change-fueled Super El Niño warps the weather throughout sub-Saharan Africa, more than two-thirds of low-income countries either cannot meet the financial obligations of their sovereign debt, or are at high risk of reaching this level. And yet, Africa's per capita climate emissions are less than half that of the Global North.

African nations are on the front lines of a climate crisis that we did not produce, all while facing shrinking foreign aid and increasing sovereign debt. This combination is choking off Africa's prospects for economic growth. With much of the aid for climate-change driven disasters coming in the form of loans, the situation continues to intensify.

According to recent research, the top third most climate-vulnerable countries spend on average almost two-thirds of their revenue servicing their sovereign debt. These governments spend, on average, 25 times more on debt service than on climate action. Meanwhile, roughly two-thirds of the Global North's self-described climate finance consists of loans.

In the lead up to the UN's annual climate change talks (known as COP31 this year), a spotlight will shine on the "Just Energy Transition"—the global effort to move away from fossil fuels and towards renewable energy. But the transition cannot be called "just" if low-and middle-income countries must mortgage their futures in the process.

Many leaders from the Global North hesitate to address this transition. Their neglect ignores the finance, debt relief and policies needed to protect the people and economies of the Global South. Instead of a just transition, we end up with a disorganized and unjust process.

The energy needs of African nations are no less important than those of the Global North. Our populations will not spare us if we sacrifice their development, their schools, their hospitals, their roads, in the diplomatic efforts to solve climate change -- a crisis that we barely contributed to.

Across the continent, we see debt problems disrupting the economic transition away from fossil fuels. Consider Nigeria, Africa's most populous country. In 2024, fossil fuels comprised almost 90% of the nation's exports by value, even as now-abandoned oil and gas extraction projects continue to plague local communities. Despite the rise in oil prices due to the Middle East conflict, Nigeria's debt burden continues to climb, disincentivizing the transition away from fossil fuels.

In South Africa, where the country's debt-to-GDP ratio sits at 78.4%, the first priority for local governments in Johannesburg and elsewhere is to avoid running out of drinking water as El Niño heats up the region. In Kenya, which has a debt-to-GDP ratio of 70%, the rise in oil prices triggered street protests from cash-strapped consumers. In Senegal, next year's national budget process has stalled as the government cannot afford its current level of energy subsidies given its increasing debt burden.

There are three major gaps that undermine our ability to address these challenges. First, there is no financial architecture to support a just transition. Countries cannot invest in clean energy, jobs and resilience while spending more on debt than on health, education and climate action combined. We need new mechanisms to address debt and enable economic diversification, and developed countries must deliver on their finance obligations under Article 9.1 of the 2015 Paris Agreement. The Cali Fund, established under the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2024, could be another vehicle to provide resources but, at present, it is woefully under-capitalized.

Second, while the climate change talks in Belém in 2025 reached consensus that a Just Transition Mechanism should be implemented, that mechanism currently exists only on paper. Instead of a reliable source of resources for this objective and a lead role for affected communities in planning activities, we have an ongoing debate over the details.

Third, the rules of the global economy shrink our room to act, exposing governments to costly investor claims when they change course on energy. These rules and trade measures keep Africa as a supplier of raw materials while the jobs and value of the green economy are created elsewhere. We need a shift in legal structures, from those that reward corporations to those that guarantee rights.

At COP31 in Türkiye, we will ask for a Just Transition Mechanism that is operational, equitable, adequately funded and shaped by African priorities. We will also seek concrete progress on debt and finance reform, so that the transition does not deepen the debt trap. Last, we will advocate for protections so that African countries pursuing green industrial strategies will not be penalized by trade rules or investor lawsuits. And we will continue advocating for these priorities through the coming year and at COP32, which Ethiopia will host.

For Africa, a just transition isn't solely a matter of energy. It's about whether we industrialize, create decent jobs, and expand energy access for the hundreds of millions of Africans still without electricity—all while improving our financial independence. Tackling debt is just as urgent as tackling climate change. We need action on both fronts.

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Capital features a variety of independent voices; the opinions articulated in this column are the author's own and operate independently of our corporate viewpoint.

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