

*A report presented as part of data collection for
diagnostic component of national logistics
master plan*

Logistics Stakeholder Assessment Report

Part II of comprehensive report on data
collection for diagnostics component of
national logistics master plan

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Section one: Overview

Ethiopia's logistics sector encompasses a wide range of stakeholders that facilitate international trade and logistics. These stakeholders play a critical role in the smooth and efficient movement of import/export goods.

The key stakeholders in the Ethiopian logistics sector includes the regulatory body, transport association, professional associations, transport and logistics operators, cargo owners, Industry parks and special free trade zones etc. These stakeholders provide a wide range of services that are essential for the smooth functioning of the logistics and international trade sectors. Due to the fact that Ethiopia is a land locked country and does not own sea port the success of the Ethiopian logistics sector depends on the effective collaboration of all of these stakeholders. Logistics sector is a critical part of the country's economy. By working together, all of the stakeholders can help to make Ethiopia a more competitive and attractive destination for trade and investment. Creating cooperative and collaborative ecosystem can create a more efficient and cost-effective logistics system that will benefit the country as well as key stakeholders. The following classification is presented to demonstrate the key stakeholder's category who contribute to the operations of international trade and logistics sector.

Section two: Ethiopian logistics sector main stakeholders

2.1. Regulatory bodies

The regulatory authorities are government institutions that directly or indirectly engage in the international trade facilitation. They regulate Imports/Exports goods, logistics and transportation which are subject to logistics and trade regulations. Among of the intensive list of government regulatory agencies Ethiopian Food and Drug Administration (Ethiopian Customs Commission, Ministry of Transport and Logistics, and banks are few list. The trade and logistics can be touched directly or indirectly by these regulatory authorities. For instance, medicines, medical supplies, and medical equipment must be registered with the Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority (EFDA). Plants or plant products, including seeds, agricultural inputs such as chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers cannot be imported to Ethiopia unless registered and duly authorized for import by the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture. Beyond the trade facilitation the regulatory authorities are mandated to keep national security for instance Ethiopian Customs commission, Information Network Security Administration, Federal Police targeted to control the illegal movement of import/export cargo during the transit. Key regulatory authorities are outlined as follows:

Ministry of Transport and Logistics (MoTL): The Ministry of Transport and Logistics is the federal government authority that is responsible for formulating and implementing policies and regulations for the transportation and logistics sector in Ethiopia. It is responsible for regulating logistics activities in the country, including the licensing of logistics service providers, the setting of standards for logistics services, and the enforcement of regulations. More specifically it is mandated in the logistics sector:

- ✓ Licensing logistics service providers
- ✓ Setting standards for logistics services providers
- ✓ Enforcing transport and logistics policies, strategies and regulations
- ✓ Promoting the development of the logistics sector
- ✓ Facilitating trade and investment in logistics and transport sector

FDRE Ministry of Agriculture: Ministry of Agriculture involvement in the logistics sector is closely tied to look over the overall quality and standards of the agricultural products. The ministry collaborates with other government regulatory agencies to facilitate the movement of agricultural products for international trade. This involves ensuring compliance with export/import regulations and standards on plants or plant products, including seeds, agricultural inputs such as chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers cannot be imported to Ethiopia unless registered and duly authorized for import by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Ethiopian Maritime Authority (EMA): Responsible for regulating maritime affairs, including shipping and port operations. Its mandate includes ensuring the safety and security of maritime transportation, setting standards for vessel operations, navigation, and port facilities. EMA also oversees compliance with international maritime conventions and treaties, as well as implementing policies to promote the development of the maritime sector in Ethiopia.

Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority: The Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority is responsible for regulating civil aviation activities in Ethiopia. It is responsible for licensing airlines, airports, and air traffic control, and for setting standards for civil aviation safety. Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority is responsible for regulating civil aviation activities in Ethiopia. More specifically its mandate in the logistics sector covers:

- ✓ Licensing airlines, airports, and air traffic control providers
- ✓ Setting standards for civil aviation safety
- ✓ Investigating accidents and incidents
- ✓ Enforcing regulations and law enforcement

Ethiopian Standards Agency (ESA): Ethiopian Standards Agency is responsible for setting standards for goods and services in Ethiopia. Facilitates for the development of Ethiopian Standards for products, processes, services and management systems. ESA is responsible for developing and enforcing standards for logistics services, including the packaging, labeling, and transportation of goods. ESA's mandate in the logistics sector covers:

- ✓ Testing and certifying products and services

- ✓ Promoting the use of standards in the logistics sector

Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration (MoTRI): Regulates trade policies and regulations, impacting logistics and cross-border movement of goods.

Ethiopian Roads Authority (ERA): ERA's primary mandate is the development, maintenance, and management of road infrastructure in Ethiopia. ERA also plays a role in facilitating the movement of goods through road transport by maintaining efficient road networks and implementing regulations related to road transportation.

Ethiopian Investment Commission (EIC): EIC's mandate involves promoting and facilitating foreign and domestic investments in various sectors. It provides information and assistance to investors, streamlines investment processes, and supports businesses in setting up operations in Ethiopia. While not exclusively focused on logistics, EIC's activities contribute to creating an enabling environment for investment through conducive logistics service.

Ethiopian Customs Commission (ECC): Ethiopian Customs Commission is responsible for collecting taxes and duties as well as enforcing rules in Ethiopia. ECC is responsible for regulating the import and export of goods, and for collecting customs duties on import/export goods. Ethiopian Customs Commission mandate in the logistics sector includes:

- ✓ Enforcing international trade regulations of import/export goods
- ✓ Collecting customs duties on imported goods
- ✓ Investigating and controlling illegal trade and other customs violations

The World Customs Organization (WCO) defines Customs as “the government service which is responsible for the administration of Customs law and the collection of import and export duties and taxes and which also has responsibility for the application of other laws and regulations relating, inter alia, to the importation, transit and exportation of goods.”

In Ethiopia, Ethiopian Customs Commission’s (ECC) functions include the enforcement of the Customs Proclamation provisions governing the import and export of cargo, baggage and postal articles; the arrival and departure of vessels, aircraft, and other means of transport;

goods in transit; and the governance of any goods subject to customs control, including rights and obligations of persons taking part in customs formalities.

Customs operations involve the administration of customs law relating to the importation, exportation, movement or storage of goods and the collection of duties and taxes. Ethiopian customs law contains provisions that clearly prescribe the basic guiding principles that have to be applied on customs operations. These guiding principles, which have important implications for the roles of all stakeholders, including the traders themselves, include:

- Self-assessment: It is the responsibility of importers and exporters or their agents to assess and submit the value of goods to the customs office, which then determines the appropriate duties and taxes to be paid based on the information provided by traders.
- Risk management: ERCA steers its activities through assessing, directing and controlling risks which emanate from the import and export of goods. The purpose is to strike a balance between trade facilitation and controls. Successful implementation of the risk management principle helps to avoid unnecessary delays and wastage of resources by concentrating customs control on high-risk consignments and expediting the release of low-risk consignments.
- Transparency: Under this principle, ERCA provides relevant information about trade - including the rates of duties and taxes, fees and charges, customs laws and procedures, appeal procedures, etc. – through publications and other means.
- Accountability: ECC clearly defines the duties and responsibilities of each actor in customs operations.
- Service orientation: ECC is committed to creating a conducive environment to provide equitable, expeditious, predictable and reliable services.
- Prevention of illegal practices by promoting self-compliance: Under this principle, which is related to risk management and self-assessment, ECC will seek to prevent illegal practices such as commercial fraud (under-or over-invoicing, wrong description and classification of goods, etc.), smuggling of prohibited and restricted goods, and others, by taking measures that promote self-compliance. Examples of such measures are the provision of information and advice to traders, advance rulings for customs

classification, customs valuation and preferential origin, the implementation of post clearance audits, or the use of simplified procedures for authorised traders.

- Promotion of priority sectors and economic development: This principle is aimed at the Authority to play its vital role in expediting the economic development of the country by providing special service to priority sectors, such as manufacturing.

As a general rule, Ethiopia allows any commodity to be traded freely, this is not the case for “prohibited goods”, such as illicit narcotics and drugs or worn clothes and “restricted goods” such as medicines and pharmaceutical products, foods and beverages, communication equipment, fertilisers, seeds, live animals, etc.

Other Border Agencies

In addition to the Customs Division of the Ministry of Revenue, there are other regulatory agencies involved in regulating Ethiopia’s international trade. Their responsibilities include safety and security; environment and health; consumer protection; revenue collection; and trade policy. The main agencies and their specific responsibilities are listed in the following table.

Table 1: Other border agencies and their Functions

Regulatory Agency	Issues Responsible For	Responsibilities
Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration (MoTRI)	All import and export goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues Import Release Permit - Issues Import Release Permit for Legal-Metrology Instruments - Issues Export Release Permit
Ethiopian Investment Commission (EIC) and Regional Investment Bureaus.	All goods imported and exported by investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues and renews Investment Permits - Issues Custom Duty-Free permission letter
National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) and Commercial Banks (CBs).	Foreign currency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registers sales contract agreement - Issues Export Bank Permit - Issues Foreign currency Approval - Issues Bank import permit for: Letter of Credit, (Open L/C) - Advance Payment - Approves Purchase Order for CAD
Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)	- Import of plants, seeds, plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues Phytosanitary Certificate for re-export - Issues Veterinary Health Certificate - Issues Export Permit for Animal Feed

	products, pesticides and fertilisers - Export of animal feed, live animals and meat	- Issues pre-import permit for plant and plant Products - Issues pre-import permit for fertilisers and pesticide - Issues import release permit for plant and plant products - Issues import release permit for list of registered pesticides
Ministry of Industry (MoI)	Incentives related to manufacturing	- Issues Duty drawback authorisation letter - Issues and renews export trade duty incentive scheme certificate - Issue and renew 2nd Schedule Certificate - Approvals of raw material supply contract agreement
Ministry of Mines (MoM)	Export of mineral products	- Issues Customs duty- and tax-free support Letter
Ethiopian Conformity Assessment Enterprise (ECAE)	Conformity with accepted standards	- Issues Laboratory Test Report - Issues inspection report
Ministry of Transport and Logistics (MoTL) (Federal Transport Authority)	Import of vehicles	- Issues pre-import permit (criteria specification) - Issues import release permit
Ethiopian Radiation Protection Authority (ERPA)	Import of radiation emitting equipment and machinery	- Issues Pre-Import Permit - Issues Import Release Permit - Issues Export Release Permit and Transport License
Oromia Islamic Affair Supreme Council (OIASC)	Export of meat	- Issues Halal Certificate
Food, Medicine and Health Care Administration and Control Authority (FMHACA)	Import & export of drugs, medical supplies or instruments, baby food, supplement food, cosmetics	- Issues pre-import permit and/or Special import permit - Issues export permit - Issues import release permit - Issues free sale certificate/letter - Issues health certificate - Issues list of registered drugs
Veterinary Drug and Feed Administration and Control Authority (VDFACA)	Import and export of veterinary drugs and animal feed	- Issues Pre-Import Permit - Issues Import Release Permit - Issues re/export Permit - Issues list of registered drugs
Information Network Security Agency (INSA)	Import of communication and security equipment	- Issues pre-import permit - Issues import release permit - Issues re/export permit

Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT)	Import of tele-communication and network equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues Pre-Import permit - Issues Import Release permit - Issues Export/Re-export permit - Issues Customs duty- and tax-free permit
Ministry of Livestock and Fishery (MOLF)	Import of live animals, animal products, and export of animal feed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues pre-Import permit for live animals and animal products - Issues import release permit for live animals and animal products - Issues international veterinary health certificate for cattle, sheep and goat, meat and meat product, hides and skins - Issues export permit for animal feed
ECCSA - Ethiopia Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Association	Goods exported to member states of COMESA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issue COMESA Certificate of Origin

2.2. Major warehouse operators and procurement service providers

Ethiopian Agricultural Business Corporation (EABC)

The Ethiopian Agricultural Business Corporation (EABC) procures and distributes agricultural inputs, including fertiliser, and undertakes market price stabilisation activities. EABC works with the Ministry of Agriculture, which conducts regional fertiliser need assessments by asking farmers to share their quantity estimates for the coming year with local agents who then shares at the Kebele level, which is then aggregated up to the Woreda, Zonal, and regional levels. The Ministry of Agriculture aggregates estimated demand from each region and requests EABC to procure the required volumes of fertiliser.

Ethiopian Trading Business Corporation (ETBC)

The Ethiopian Trading Businesses Corporation (ETBC) is established mainly with the aim of purchasing selected agricultural and industrial products and basic commodities from local and foreign markets to stabilize the domestic market. ETBC started procuring wheat this year taking over from PPDS. ETBC has the most overlapping mandates with other DBC procuring organisations such as PPDS (agricultural crops and others), ESC (industrial products), EPSE (industrial products), and EABC (agricultural products). ETBC is a merger

of four traditional independent organisations relying on traditional and manual systems; it appears to lack the level of unique culture and sophistication needed from an organisation that is required to solve a core national challenge in strategic commodity procurement and distribution. ETBC has limited experience in DBC importation with fitting mandates and warehouse and distribution capacity.

Ethiopian Sugar Corporation (ESC)

Ethiopian Sugar Company (ESC) is responsible for the importation of sugar in that it manages the bidding process, awards supply contracts and manages the whole process from issuance of the tender documents to distribution to consumers and industrial users. The Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration notifies the ESC of the amounts of sugar that is needed for import.

Ethiopian Petroleum Supply Enterprise (EPSE)

EPSE is importing coal for industrial customers such as cement factories. EPSE does not have explicitly stated mandate to import coal for industrial customers although it is practically engaged in such to solve the existing energy problems of industries especially cement factories.

Public Procurement Service (PPS)

The Public Procurement service (PPS), previously known as the Public Procurement and Property Disposal Service (PPDS), was established to enable the timely supply of goods and services, which are commonly used by public bodies as well as goods and services which have national strategic significance. PPDS is not engaged in distribution or warehousing activities. PPDS has the mandate to involve in international procurement of wide range of goods and services basically for Federal public organs. The PPDS has the authority to import goods that have national strategic significance. However, the types of strategic goods that PPDS imports are not clearly specified in the regulation. PPDS was involved in the importation of wheat from overseas markets. Currently, PPDS is not importing wheat due to various challenges it has faced in managing the wheat importation process.

National Disaster Risk Management Commission¹

Ethiopia remains a net importer of wheat, satisfying around 25 percent of the local demand with wheat imports. Ethiopia's grain imports are dominated by wheat. Wheat imports, except wheat donated for food and development aid has been made through PPPDS for NDRMC in the past. When PPDS faces procurement challenges, NDRMC gets wheat imports through other procuring organs such as ETBC and UNOPS. The mandate given to NDRMC is silent on procurement of strategic commodities in general, but it is clear on distribution.

The woreda/district disaster risk reduction planning (contingency and risk mitigation/adaptation) is a government-led programme. The programme seeks to change Ethiopia's reactive approach towards emergencies and find new ways of managing risk. This is a model based on decentralised and participatory approaches with significant local input from local governmental experts, community representatives and local civil society organisations.

The Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) was established within the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and tasked with the design, roll-out and scale-up of this innovative approach.

The new policy of Disaster Risk Management involves the DRMFSS obtaining technical advice on a demand-driven basis, and policy support when requested from, among other agencies, the UN World Food Programme, international donors, ACCRA (Oxfam, Care International, World Vision and Save the Children), United States Department of Agriculture, United States Forest service and Bahir Dar University. This has ensured that the programme is nationally owned, but with external support provided when needed, where it can add value and can strengthen the programme going forward.

The Woreda Disaster Risk Profile involves data collection to produce profiles for each of the 670 rural and 100 urban Woreda. It contains crucial local information and indicators of risks related to hazards, vulnerability and capacities. It also documents the exposure, sensitivity and resilience of a population, place and system to such risks.

¹ <https://www.weadapt.org/sites/weadapt.org/files/legacy-new/placemarks/files/5460989a93d42accra-eth-drm-planning-july14-fv-web.pdf>

2.3. Private Sector (Local, Regional and International)

Ethio-Logistics Sectorial Association (ELSA)

Ethio Logistics Sectorial Association (ELSA) was established in 2022 and represents the major Ethiopian logistics supply chain customers, service providers, infrastructure owners and suppliers. ELSA members span the entire supply chain, incorporating road, rail, sea, air, seaports and dry ports.

Ethiopian Freight Forwarders and Shipping Agents Association (EFFSAA)²

The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has recognised the freight forwarding and shipping profession under Regulation No. 37/1998 of June 19, 1998. The issuance of this regulation and the establishment of the Ethiopian Freight Forwarders and Shipping Agents Association (EFFSAA) are closely related. EFFSAA is an apex non-governmental, not-for-profit professionals' association representing 80 transport and other logistics companies, including licensed carriers and shipping agents.

EFFSAA has three main functions, these being advocacy for the logistics sector; capacity building; and networking or creating market linkages.

EFFSAA is a member, and sole representative of Ethiopia (there can only be one representative) of the International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations (FIATA), based in Switzerland.

EFFSAA has five types of membership:

1. **Core Members:** A Freight Forwarder, Shipping Agent, Transporter (Rail, Air, Road), and Freight Forwarder and Shipping Agent with a valid business license from Ministry of Trade according to proclamation no. 37/90 and a Certificate of Competency from Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority is eligible for Core Membership.
2. **Basic Members:** An institution based in Ethiopia which engages in manufacturing, supplying, exporting, and importing, with a valid business license, is eligible for Basic Membership.

² This is extracted from LTO's Ethiopian Maritime and Logistics Bulletin (unpublished)

3. **Professional Membership:** A professional who has graduated from an institution of higher learning with a qualification in logistics and supply chain management; or Customs management; or road/rail/air cargo transport; or shipping and supply chain; or similar, and with more than 10 years of experience in the sector is eligible for Professional Membership.
4. **Youth Members:** A student from a recognised higher education institution who is studying Logistics and Supply Chain Management are eligible to be Youth Members.
5. **Honorary Members:** A professional who has made significant contributions to the realisation of the association's goals, who believe in the Association's goals and objectives, and who has been recognised as successful and exemplary in their activities in the Association's activities may be given Honorary Membership.

EFFSAA has 80 core members, five professional members, and 1 honorary member, with almost half of the 170 carriers and shipping agents certified by the Ethiopian Maritime Authority being members.

Seventy-seven of the eighty Core Members are local, private companies. One (Ethiopian Shipping and Logistics Service Enterprise (ESLSE)) is a member from the public sector and two are international logistics companies that are working as joint ventures with local companies.

Most EFFSAA members are freight forwarding and shipping agencies and provide logistics services such as: packing, moving, stuffing, distribution, door to door service, Garment on Hanger (GOH) delivery of cold agricultural products (flowers, fruits, meat and meat products, etc.), warehousing services, freight transport, ground handling, aviation services (including cleaning), consultancy services in logistics sector, etc.

Ethiopian Logistics Supply Chain Professionals Association (ELSA)

ELSA was established in 2018 as independent professionals' association hosted by Addis Ababa University School of Commerce. The association is established with the view to advance the logistics profession through knowledge creation and dissemination and advocacy. Currently, the association has more than 200 members.

Customs Clearing Agents Association

Customs Clearing Agents (CCAs) are third party logistic service providers assigned by importers and exporters to clear goods through Customs on their behalf. Customs clearing agents are also known as customs brokers in some countries.³

The Ethiopian Customs Clearing Agents Association has 674 registered members providing customs clearing services.⁴

Regulations regarding Customs Clearing Agents are contained in the Regulation No.1081 2004. This Regulation defines a CCA as “a person authorised to deal with the customs, for and on behalf of another person, to carry out customs formalities related with the importation, exportation and in general with the movement and storage of such goods within the customs territory of Ethiopia”⁵

The responsibilities of a Customs Clearing Agent can be summarised as:

- a) submit the evidence proving his authority to act on behalf of his client when requested;
- b) promptly advise when he is aware that his client has committed a mistake or irregularity that violates the law;
- c) perform utmost diligence to his client in providing information about customs;
- d) pay duties taxes and other fees promptly when requested by customs and be jointly and severally liable with his client for duties and taxes;
- e) refrain from any act or attempt of threat, false accusation manipulations, or offering of gifts, promises or advantages for customs officers and police; and
- f) refrain from any act or attempt to acquire relevant customs. information directly or indirectly in violation of the normal channel.

³ In some countries, such as the United States, Customs Brokers must have passed the Customs Broker examination and, to be eligible to take the Customs Broker examination, an individual must be a U.S. citizen, must be 18 years of age or older, and must not be an officer or employee of the U.S. Government. Gopal, C. R. (2008). Export Import procedures documentation and Logistics. New Delhi, India, India: New Age International (P) Ltd.

⁴ Ethiopian Customs Commission, Customs Clearing Agents address, February 09, 2021

⁵ Council of Ministers Regulation No. 108/2004 Customs Clearing Agents Council of Ministers Regulation Page 2886

Furthermore, Customs Clearing Agents have an obligation to keep records of their clients and make these available to Customs on request.

Ethiopian and Regional Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Associations: The Ethiopian and Regional Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral and Associations is a non-governmental organization that represents the interests of businesses in Ethiopia.

2.4. Transport Operators and Shipping

Ethiopia is a landlocked country in East Africa with a land area of about 1.13 million square kilometers and a population of about 120 million. Eighty-five (85) percent of the population is living in rural areas and the economy of the country is based mainly on agriculture. Even though Ethiopia lacks direct access to sea ports there are private transport companies and government owned shipping company known as Ethiopian Shipping lines and logistics service enterprise. In addition, there are international companies that operate in Ethiopia as well as Ethiopian Airlines is leading the air freight and cargo logistics.

Ethiopian Airlines Cargo and Logistics Services: The cargo division of Ethiopian Airlines plays a significant role in air freight and logistics into and outside the country.

Ethiopian Shipping and Logistics Services Enterprise (ESLSE): ESLSE is a government-owned enterprise responsible for providing various logistics and shipping services in which principally engaged in multi-modal cargo transporting. Its mandate includes facilitating the movement of goods through ports, managing shipping and cargo operations, and promoting efficient and cost-effective logistics operation. ESLSE plays a role in enhancing the country's trade and economic activities by offering integrated shipping and logistics services. ESLSE currently administers dry ports located throughout Ethiopia.

2.5. Industrial Parks

The industrial parks development program in Ethiopia is aimed in creating jobs for qualified professionals and enables manufacturing of quality products that exportable on the international market at the same time promotes technology transfer. The Ethiopian Industrial development envisioned to make Ethiopia a leading manufacturing hub in Africa by 2025. Industrial Park development intended to increase the foreign direct investment. Located along key strategic economic corridors, connected to ports by road and electric-powered railway lines with close proximity to high labor force pool. In addition, the Ethiopia industrial development anchored on the principles of clustering in:

- ✓ **Specialized Parks:** enhancing economy of scale and efficiency through the development of specialized/clustered industrial parks;
- ✓ **Export Promotion:** government provision of industrial park incentives targeted at increased export performance and competitiveness;
- ✓ **Skills development and competitiveness:** developing workers' skills for enterprise competitiveness.

From the beneficiary's perspective Industrial Park developers and enterprises benefit from a special tax and other financial incentives package that is coupled with efficiency-enhancing facilitation support and investment protections.

Table 2: List of Ethiopian Industrial Parks

1. Eastern Industry Zone	9. Debre Birhan Industrial Park
2. Bole Lemi Industrial Park I	10. Jimma Industrial Park
3. Hawassa Industrial Park	11. Dire Dawa Industrial Park
4. Mekelle Industrial Park	12. Kilinto Industrial Park
5. Kombolcha Industrial Park	13. Bahir Dar Industrial Park
6. Adama Industrial Park	14. Arerti Industrial Park
7. Huajian Industrial Park	15. Yirgalem Integrated Agro-Industrial Park
8. Mojo George Shoe Industrial Zone	16. Dire Dawa Free Trade Zone

2.6. Logistics service support providers

Insurance Companies

Ethiopian Insurance sector comprises government owned enterprises and private insurance companies. The pioneer insurance company is Ethiopian Insurance Corporation (EIC) that provides its services on credit for governmental organizations, public agencies, financial organization and also private sector. The Ethiopian insurance industry is regulated by the National Bank of Ethiopia. Insurance companies provide essential service such as transport insurance for transporter, marine insurance for cargo, etc. Transport insurance service offer protection to vehicles or any party involved in the transport activities. The beneficiaries include trucking companies, freight forwarders, shipping companies, warehouse operators, etc.

Table 3: List of Insurance Companies in Ethiopia

1. Africa Insurance Company S.C	10. Abay Insurance Company
2. Awash Insurance Company S.C	11. Berhan Insurance S.C.
3. Global Insurance Company S.C.	12. National Insurance Company of Ethiopia S.C.
4. Lion Insurance Company S.C	13. Oromia Insurance Company S.C.
5. NIB Insurance Company	14. Ethio-Life and General Insurance S.C.
6. Nile Insurance Company S.C	15. Tsehay Insurance S.C.
7. Nyala Insurance Company S.C	16. Lucy Insurance S.C.
8. The United Insurance S.C	17. Bunna Insurance S.C.
9. Ethiopian Insurance Corporation	18. Zemen Insurance S.C

Banks

Banks in Ethiopia take role in facilitating international trade as a financial intermediary; hence they contribute in the transaction flow through the logistics and trade sector. With the growing number currently, there are around 28 banks operating in Ethiopia. The Ethiopia's Banking sector is monitored by Central National Bank and the market is open for interest free banks too.

In general, the aforementioned stakeholders collectively contribute to Ethiopia's logistics ecosystem, supporting international trade, manufacturing, and overall economic growth. In addition, the collaboration of stakeholders collectively fuels Ethiopia's economic growth, linking producers, consumers, and markets while adapting to evolving global trade dynamics. Through cooperation of these entities Ethiopia's logistics sector challenges can be transformed

into opportunities, enabling the country to navigate the global trade landscape with agility and success.

Table 4: List of Ethiopian Banks

1. Awash International Bank	17. Dehub Global Bank S.C
2. Commercial Bank of Ethiopia	18. Enat Bank S.C
3. Development Bank of Ethiopia	19. ZamZam Bank S.C
4. Dashen Bank	20. Goh Betoeh Bank S.C
5. Wegagen Bank	21. Hijira Bank S.C
6. Bank of Abyssinia	22. Siinqee Bank S.C
7. Hibret Bank	23. Shabelle Bank S.C
8. Nib International Bank	24. Ahadu Bank S.C
9. Cooperative Bank of Oromia	25. Tsedey Bank S.C
10. Lion International Bank	26. Amhara Bank S.C
11. Zemen Bank	27. Gadaa Bank S.C
12. Oromia Bank	28. Sidama Bank S.C
13. Bunna International Bank	29. Rammis Bank S.C
14. Berhan International Bank	30. Omo Bank Share Company
15. Abay Bank S.C	31. Tsehay Bank Share Company
16. Addis International Bank S.C	