

Ethiopia



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Basic information about the country:

Ethiopia is the only African country to have entered the 21st century without a meaningful colonial past. Still it is one of the poorest countries in the world with an estimated per capita income of just \$203 (IMF 2007 cited by the Financial Standards Foundation). The country's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture (~45% according to the CIA World Factbook) but the sector has been buffeted for decades by drought, poor cultivation practices, and a border war with Eritrea. In 2001, Ethiopia qualified for debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, and in 2005 the IMF voted to forgive Ethiopia's debt to the body.

Under Ethiopia's constitution, the state owns all land, providing 99-year leases. This system continues to hamper growth in the industrial sector as entrepreneurs are unable to use land as collateral for loans.

While measures have been taken to stimulate private sector enterprise (e.g. simplifying red tape, clarifying the rules that govern business activities and shortening the time required in obtaining required licenses), the government still maintains a major role in the economy. Indeed, several sectors of the economy are reserved solely for the government. These include among others electricity generation and distribution, postal services and weapons manufacturing. Foreign firms are excluded from many sectors including banking, insurance, broadcasting, high capacity air transportation, motels, saw mills, movie theatres, travel agencies, domestic baked good, raw coffee export, retail and wholesale trade, brokerage services and shipping.¹

Freedom House classifies Ethiopia as "Partly Free" and gives the government a score of 5/7 to reflect the lack of both political and civil liberties. Freedoms of the press and the judiciary are provided in law but severely limited in practice.

Table 1: Ethiopia Statistics at a Glance

	BBC	CIA World Factbook
Population	85.2 million (UN 2008)	85,237,338 (July, 2009 est.)
Area	1.13 million sq km (437,794 sq mi)	1,127,127 sq km
Border Countries		Djibouti 349 km, Eritrea 912 km, Kenya 861 km, Somalia 1,600 km, Sudan 1,606 km
Coastline		0 km (landlocked)

¹ Financial Standards Forum (2008)

	BBC	CIA World Factbook
Major Languages	Amharic, Oromo, Tigrinya, Somali	Amarigna 32.7%, Oromigna 31.6%, Tigrigna 6.1%, Somaligna 6%, Guaragigna 3.5%, Sidamigna 3.5%, Hadiyigna 1.7%, other 14.8%, English
Major Religion	Christianity, Islam	Christian 60.8% (Orthodox 50.6%, Protestant 10.2%), Muslim 32.8%, traditional 4.6%, other 1.8%
Life Expectancy	52 (men) 54 (women) (UN)	Total : 55.41 male: 52.92 fem: 57.97 (2009 est.)
Main Exports – Commodities	Coffee, hides, oilseeds, beeswax, sugarcane	Coffee, qat, gold, leather products, live animals, oilseeds
Main Exports – Partners		Germany 8.2%, Saudi Arabia 7%, US 6.9%, Djibouti 6.6%, China 6.5%, Italy 6.5%, Japan 5.9%, Netherlands 4.8% (2007)
Currency	1 Birr = 100 cents	
Exchange rates		Birr (ETB) per US dollar - 9.57 (2008 est.), 8.96 (2007), 8.69 (2006), 8.68 (2005), 8.6356 (2004)
GDP		\$25.08 bn (2008 est.)
GDP (PPP)		\$66.29 bn (2008 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP)		\$800 (2008 est.)
Real GDP growth rate		8.5% (2008 est.)
Inflation Rate		41% (2008 est.)

Banking System:

a) History

Modern banking in Ethiopia began in 1905 with the Bank of Abyssinia, a private company controlled by the Bank of Egypt. In 1931 it was liquidated and replaced by the Bank of Ethiopia which was the bank of issue until the Italian invasion of 1936. During the Italian occupation, Bank of Italy banknotes formed the legal tender. Under the subsequent British occupation, Ethiopia was briefly a part of the East Africa Currency Board.

In 1943, the State Bank of Ethiopia was established, with 2 departments performing the separate functions of an issuing bank and a commercial bank. In 1963, these functions were formally separated and the National Bank of Ethiopia (the central and issuing bank) and the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia were formed.² In the period to 1974, several other financial institutions emerged including the state-owned:

- The Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank (established largely to finance state-owned enterprises)
- The Savings and Mortgage Corporation of Ethiopia
- The Imperial Savings and Home Ownership Public Association (which provided savings and loan services)

Major private commercial institutions, many of which were foreign owned, included

- The Addis Ababa Bank
- The Banco di Napoli
- The Banco di Roma

In addition, there were several insurance companies.

The shift to Marxist government in 1975 brought several changes to the banking system, and saw the nationalization of private banks and insurance companies. The major 3 commercial banks were merged under the Addis Ababa Bank, and the National Bank of Ethiopia was given oversight over all financial institutions. The Ethiopian Insurance Corporation incorporated all the nationalized insurance companies and the new Housing and Savings Bank provided loans for new home construction and home improvements.³

b) Current Conditions

The financial system of Ethiopia is very underdeveloped. There is no stock exchange and of the eleven banks that exist, three are state owned and dominate the sector.⁴ There are no foreign banks in the country, and the system remains isolated from the effects of globalization while policy-makers fear that liberalization will lead to loss of control over the economy.⁵ The government controls interest rates and sets them below the high inflation rate. Corruption, though strictly sanctioned, remains a concern. **Table 2** provides indicators of the ease of doing business in Ethiopia.

Table 2: Business Climate of Ethiopia

² Mauri (1971)

³ US Library of Congress

⁴ Financial Standards Forum (2008)

⁵ Kiyota (2007)

Index	Rank	Score
World Bank Ease of Doing Business 2008	102/178	na
World Bank Gov Indicator 2006, Regulatory Quality	21 Percentile	-0.82
World Bank Gov. Indicator 2006, Political Stability	5.3 Percentile	-1.82
World Bank Gov Indicators 2006, Control of Corruption	36.9 Percentile	-0.55
World Bank Gov Indicators 2006, Rule of Law	30.0 Percentile	-0.64
Economic Freedom of the World Index 2007	101/141	6.0/10
Transparency International Corruption Perception Index 2007	138/179	2.4/10
Bertelsmann Transformation Index 2006	92/119	4.19/10
Heritage Foundation Economic Freedom Index 2008	124/157	53.2/100
Milken Institute Capital Access Index 2006	115/122	2.45

As stated above, the National Bank of Ethiopia is the country's central bank. The state-owned Commercial Bank of Ethiopia is the largest bank in Ethiopia and controls ~2/3 of the assets of the entire banking system. Kiyota (2007) describes the Ethiopian banking sector as ~88% concentrated versus 59% for Kenya, 67% for Tanzania, 63% for Uganda, and 81% for sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. **Table 3a** summarizes the historical value of Ethiopian bank assets and shows the power of the state-owned banks in the sector, while Table 3b compares these assets with GDP. **Table 3c** shows the breakdown of loans and deposits at Ethiopian banks.

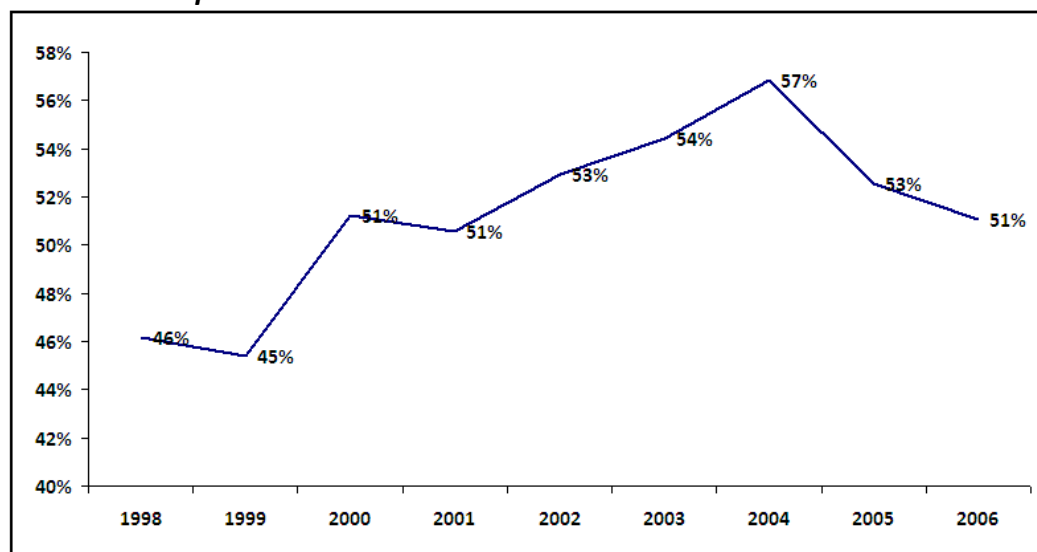
Note: there is no explicit deposit insurance scheme in place in Ethiopia.

Table 3a: Value of Ethiopian Bank Assets

Value (Millions of ETB)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1998 % of Total	2006 % of Total
State-owned banks	19,732	19,936	23,417	25,035	25,673	27,697	33,113	35,001	37,646	94%	70%
Commercial Bank of Ethiopia	17,503	17,434	19,828	21,489	22,146	24,200	27,975	33,169	35,849	83%	66%
Development Bank of Ethiopia	2,229	2,502	2,615	2,578	2,569	2,555	4,081	n.a.	n.a.	11%	n.a.
Construction and Business Bank	n.a.	n.a.	974	968	958	942	1,057	1,832	1,797	n.a.	3%
Private banks	1,354	2,040	3,157	4,036	5,234	6,968	9,093	12,253	16,443	6%	30%
Dashen Bank	511	674	865	1,100	1,486	1,991	2,677	3,420	4,546	2%	8%
Awash International Bank	452	536	759	907	1,112	1,401	1,770	2,226	2,954	2%	5%
Bank of Abyssinia	206	388	718	896	1,142	1,333	1,585	2,057	2,834	1%	5%
Wegagen Bank	185	366	514	583	646	889	1,140	1,616	2,259	1%	4%
United Bank	n.a.	76	143	214	314	469	674	1,073	1,599	n.a.	3%
Cooperative Bank of Oromia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	129	224	n.a.	0%
Nib International Bank	n.a.	n.a.	158	336	534	885	1,247	1,732	2,027	n.a.	4%
Total	21,086	21,976	26,574	29,071	30,907	34,665	42,206	47,254	54,089	100%	100%

Source: Reproduced from *Kiyota (2007)* which gives sources as Annual Report of Individual Banks

Table 3b: Ethiopian Bank Assets versus GDP



ETB mm	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bank Assets	21,086	21,976	26,574	29,071	30,907	34,665	42,206	47,254	54,089
GDP	45,681	48,422	51,869	57,496	58,368	63,665	74,279	89,930	105,892
Bank Assets as a % of GDP	46%	45%	51%	51%	53%	54%	57%	53%	51%

Sources: Assets - National Bank of Ethiopia; GDP - from 1999 through 2001, IMF Article IV (2002). 1998 GDP is estimate from IMF Article IV growth rate of 6% between 1998 and 1999. 2002 through 2006, from IMF Statistical Appendix

Table 3c: Lending and Deposits at Ethiopian Banks (ETB mm)

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Lending	21,791	23,393	27,624	26,042	34,245
Central government	8,513	10,275	13,743	8,337	13,220
Other sectors	13,278	13,118	13,881	17,705	21,025
Nonfinancial public enterprises @	1,099	785	1,572	2,447	2,525
Financial public enterprises *	505	449	404	302	275
Cooperatives	317	314	336	817	1,477
Private sector	11,358	11,570	11,568	14,139	16,748
% of Total lending					
Central government	39.1	43.9	49.8	32	38.6
Other sectors	60.9	56.1	50.2	68	61.4
Nonfinancial public enterprises @	5	3.4	5.7	9.4	7.4
Financial public enterprises *	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.8
Cooperatives	1.5	1.3	1.2	3.1	4.3
Private sector	52.1	49.5	41.9	54.3	48.9
Deposits	24,298	27,095	31,313	37,090	44,380
Demand deposits	12,124	13,396	15,621	18,060	21,587
Public enterprises	4,122	3,637	3,735	4,062	4,234
Cooperatives	393	432	600	789	926
Private sector	3,773	4,392	5,186	6,341	7,813
Central government	1,244	2,215	3,108	4,245	5,984
Other +	2,592	2,721	2,991	2,624	2,631
Savings deposits	11,071	12,529	14,447	17,403	20,688
Public enterprises	37	52	15	42	52
Cooperatives	238	268	378	895	603
Private sector	10,788	12,199	14,039	16,429	19,890
Other +	9	10	15	36	143
Time deposits	1,102	1,170	1,245	1,627	2,105
Public enterprises	119	113	138	165	210
Cooperatives	28	33	52	47	38
Private sector	504	556	616	794	888
Central government	8	8	8	8	8
Other +	444	459	432	613	960
% of Total deposits					
Demand deposits	49.9	49.4	49.9	48.7	48.6
Savings deposits	45.6	46.2	46.1	46.9	46.6
Time deposits	4.5	4.3	4	4.4	4.7

Table 4 shows the profitability of the Ethiopian Banks (measured by Return on Assets)

Table 4: ROA of Ethiopian Banks

	Value (millions of Birr)		Share of Total Assets		ROA	
	State-Owned	Private	State-Owned	Private	State-Owned	Private
2006	37,646	16,443	70%	30%	2.70%	2.20%
2005	35,001	12,253	74%	26%	1.30%	2.10%
2004	33,113	9,093	79%	22%	0.50%	2.10%
2003	27,697	6,968	80%	20%	-0.20%	1.10%
2002	25,673	5,234	83%	17%	-0.40%	1.20%
2001	25,035	4,036	86%	14%	0.50%	2.00%
2000	23,417	3,157	88%	12%	1.10%	1.40%
1999	19,936	2,040	91%	9%	0.70%	1.60%
1998	19,732	1,354	94%	6%	1.50%	0.50%

Source: Reproduced from *Kiyota (2007)* which gives sources as Annual Report of Individual Banks

Table 5 shows the pricing power of Ethiopian Banks (measured by Interest Rate Spreads)

Table 5: Interest Rate Spreads at Ethiopian Banks

	Interest Rate Spread		Lending Rate		Deposit Rate	
	State-Owned	Private	State-Owned	Private	State-Owned	Private
2006	5.0%	6.0%	8.0%	9.0%	3.0%	3.0%
2005	5.0%	6.0%	8.0%	9.0%	3.0%	3.0%
2004	5.0%	6.4%	8.0%	9.4%	3.0%	3.0%
2003	5.0%	6.5%	8.0%	9.5%	3.0%	3.0%
2002	5.0%	6.4%	8.0%	9.4%	3.0%	3.0%
2001	4.5%	5.4%	10.5%	11.4%	6.0%	6.0%
2000	4.5%	5.3%	10.5%	11.3%	6.0%	6.0%
1999	4.5%	5.0%	10.5%	11.0%	6.0%	6.0%
1998	4.5%	5.0%	10.5%	11.0%	6.0%	6.0%

Source: Reproduced from *Kiyota (2007)* which gives sources as Annual Report of Individual Banks

Table 6 summarizes the reserve and liquidity position of Ethiopian banks

Table 6: Reserves and Liquidity at Ethiopian Banks (millions of Birr except for ratios)

	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09
Reserve Position						
Net Deposits	56,955	57,368	59,618	69,484	70,747	69,654
Reserve Requirement	5,695	5,737	5,962	10,423	10,612	10,448
Actual Reserve	11,047	12,446	11,676	17,083	17,222	15,218
Excess Reserve	5,352	6,709	5,714	6,660	6,610	4,770
Actual Reserve Ratio	19.40	21.69	19.58	24.59	24.34	21.85
Liquidity Requirement						
Net Current Deposits	53,035	53,609	55,810	66,437	67,651	66,474
Liquidity Requirement	7,955	8,041	8,372	16,609	16,913	16,618
Liquid Assets	29,985	30,748	30,816	26,738	26,818	25,501
Excess Liquidity	22,029	22,706	22,444	10,129	9,906	8,883
Actual Liquidity Ratio	56.54	57.35	55.22	40.25	39.64	38.36

Source: Reproduced from National Bank of Ethiopia website

Insurance companies and other financial institutions

There are 10 insurance companies in Ethiopia (up from 9 in 2007), with about 200 branches across the country.⁶ Their branch network and capital position as of 2007 are described in **Table 7**. The 10th company, Lion Insurance Company S.C., is not shown in the table but operates in the country.

Table 7: Branches and Capital of Insurance Companies in Ethiopia (Capital in Millions of Birr)

	Branches				Capital		
	2005/2006	2006/2007			2005/2006	2006/2007	YoY
	Total	Addis Ababa	Regions	Total	Total	Total	Change (%)
Ethiopian Ins. Cor.	34	11	25	36	204.5	211.7	3.5%
Awash Ins.Com.S.C.	15	11	7	18	43.9	46.3	5.5%
Africa Ins.Com.S.C.	9	2	7	9	40.3	48.6	20.6%
National Ins. Co. of Eth.	12	7	5	12	11	14.8	34.5%
United Ins.Com.S.C.	17	12	6	18	44.3	45.2	2.0%
Global Ins.Com.S.C.	5	3	3	6	17.8	18.9	6.2%
Nile Ins.Com.S.C.	18	9	9	18	56.7	60.2	6.2%
Nyala Ins.Com.S.C.	15	7	8	15	53.2	46.9	-11.8%
Nib Ins.Com.S.C.	13	9	5	14	32.7	29.4	-10.1%

⁶ National Bank of Ethiopia, 2007/2008 Annual Report, Governor's Speech

Source: Reproduced from National Bank of Ethiopia Annual Report 2006/07

Central bank and its role in the economy:

The National Bank of Ethiopia has its website at www.nbe.gov.et/ and periodically makes available to the public several statistical publications on macroeconomic factors in Ethiopia. The inter-bank money market is weak and few banks access the re-discount window.

According to its website, the functions of the National Bank of Ethiopia are as follows:

- *Coins, prints and issues the legal tender currency, and regulates the country's money supply*
- *Regulates the applicable interest rate and other cost of money charges*
- *Formulating implements and follows-up the country's exchange rate policy, and manages and administers the international reserves of the country*
- *Licenses, supervises and regulates the operations of banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions*
- *Sets limits on gold and foreign exchange assets, which banks, and other financial institutions authorized to deal in foreign exchange an hold in deposits*
- *Sets limits on the net foreign exchange positions and terms, and the amount of external indebtedness of banks and other financial institutions*
- *Provides short and long term refinancing facilities to banks and other financial institutions*
- *Accepts deposit of any kind from foreign sources*
- *Promotes and encourages the dissemination of banking and insurance services throughout the country*
- *Prepares periodic economic studies, together with forecasts of the balance of payments, money supply, prices and other relevant statistical indicators of the Ethiopian economy useful for analysis and for the formulation and determination by the Bank of monetary, saving and exchange policies*
- *Acts as banker, fiscal agent and financial advisor to the Government*
- *Represents the country in international monetary institutions and acts consistently with international monetary and banking agreements to which Ethiopia is a party*
- *Exercises and performs such other powers and activities as central banks customarily perform*

The Central Bank has a monopoly on all foreign exchange transactions and supervises all foreign exchange payments and remittances. The currency, the Birr, is not convertible. The government carefully monitors and controls its movement and as a result, it trades in a very narrow range. The Birr is widely considered to be overvalued particularly in light of Ethiopia's high inflation rate.

Government Bond Market

The Treasury Bill market is the only active primary market in the country. Tenders are offered periodically by the Central Bank. The government offers 28-day, 91 day and 182-day bills. A sample of the amounts offered and yields on T-Bills is shown in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Ethiopian Treasury Bill Market

	Mar-07	Jun-07	Sep-07	Dec-07	Feb-08	Mar-08
28-Day						
Weighted Avg Price	99.961	99.5	99.92	99.97	99.97	99.96
Weighted Avg Yield (%)	0.51%	0.66%	1.04%	0.45%	0.44%	0.48%
Supply	2,649	1,800	1,500	600	600	600
Demand	3,049	2,480	2,105	1,150	1,290	560
Satisfied Demand	87%	73%	71%	52%	47%	107%
91-Day						
Weighted Avg Price	99.712	99.738	99.70	99.96	99.86	99.86
Weighted Avg Yield	1.00%	1.05%	1.20%	0.18%	0.57%	0.57%
Supply	1,800	1,600	1,400	1,000	850	800
Demand	1,890	1,645	1,500	1,200	1,245	1,070
Satisfied Demand (%)	95%	97%	93%	83%	68%	75%
182-Day						
Weighted Avg Price	99.602	99.512	99.4558	99.95	99.7	99.813
Weighted Avg Yield	0.80%	0.98%	1.09%	0.10%	0.60%	0.37%
Supply	806	949	1,706	1,549	1,500	1,706
Demand	1,261	1,169	2,456	1,809	1,557	1,533
Satisfied Demand (%)	64%	81%	69%	86%	96%	111%
Memo: Avg Annual National Inflation	14.2%	15.8%	16.5%	17.2%	18.0%	19.0%

Source: Reproduced from National Bank of Ethiopia report, *The Monthly Macroeconomic Indicators for the Month of March, 2008*

Stock Market

No stock exchange exists

Other Types of Finance/Financial Market

Micro finance

The formal microfinance industry began in Ethiopia in 1994/1995 with the government's the Licensing and Supervision of Microfinance Institution Proclamation designed to encourage Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) to extend credit to both the rural and urban poor of the country. By 2005, there were 23 MFIs with almost 1 million clients.

Since the government prohibits any foreign national from providing banking services in Ethiopia, MFIs in the country must be established as share companies with capital wholly owned by Ethiopian Nationals or by organizations wholly owned and registered under the laws with a head office in Ethiopia. This has led to lack of transparency in the sector since much of

the initial capital comes from foreign donors who must enlist “nominal” shareholders to act as fronts. (MFIs are licensed under the central bank). Gobezie (2005) notes,

These shareholders are precluded from selling or transferring their shares and "voluntarily forsake" their claim on dividends, if any, declared by the MFI. Such shareholders do not have a real stake in the organization and would be unlikely to lend it support at a time of financial crisis.

Interest rates charged on loans are not fixed, but a minimum interest rate of 3% to depositors is required by law, which sometimes discourages mobilization in hard-to-reach areas (where administrative costs added to the cost of capital make investment too expensive). Such high transactions costs mean that most MFIs operate in urban or semi-urban areas, leaving the rural poor underserved. On the other hand, MFIs are exempt from Income and Sales Tax on their profits.

Other than the formally-licensed MFIs, there are NGOs informally involved in the delivery of microfinance. Their practices include subsidized interest rates, charity and lax delinquency penalties, which Gobezie notes may undermine the health of the microfinance industry as a whole.

Table 9 includes statistics on the microfinance institutions in Ethiopia.

Table 9: Capital, Saving and Credit of Ethiopian Micro Finance Institutions as of June 30, 2007 (ETB '000)

No.	Micro-Financing Institutions	Regions	Total Capital		Saving		Credit		Total Assets	
			Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amhara Credit & Saving Ins.	Amhara	268,251.0	27.39	447,649.0	43.04	874,160.00	31.95	1,044,256.0	29.98
2	Dedebit Credit & Saving Ins.	Tigray	234,840.2	23.98	261,329.6	25.13	853,259.60	31.19	1,134,615.3	32.58
3	Oromia Credit & Saving S.C	Oromia	135,878.7	13.88	135,087.8	12.99	407,271.30	14.89	495,427.0	14.23
4	Omo Credit & Saving Ins.	SNNP	21,255.0	2.17	62,768.8	6.04	135,418.50	4.95	178,958.6	5.14
5	Specialized Finan. & Pro. Ins.	A.A	11,988.3	1.22	10,691.0	1.03	24,602.80	0.90	30,322.9	0.87
6	Gasha Micro-fin. Ins.	A.A	4,557.9	0.47	5,128.2	0.49	13,448.20	0.49	18,645.0	0.54
7	Wisdom Micro-financing Ins.	A.A	22,732.6	2.32	14,374.0	1.38	57,194.00	2.09	69,277.6	1.99
8	Sidama Micro-finance Ins.	SNNP	11,865.9	1.21	7,096.8	0.68	20,781.40	0.76	29,922.7	0.86
9	Aser Micro-financing Ins.	A.A	366.2	0.04	245.2	0.02	311.4	0.01	651.5	0.02
10	Africa Village Financial Service	A.A	7,207.1	0.74	2,458.0	0.24	7,924.40	0.29	11,922.5	0.34
11	Bussa Gonofaa Micro-fin. Ins.	Oromia	10,374.5	1.06	3,379.0	0.32	18,474.00	0.68	24,446.2	0.70
12	Peace Micro-finance Ins.	A.A	9,382.8	0.96	7,091.2	0.68	30,024.80	1.10	32,002.2	0.92
13	Meket Micro-financing Ins.	Amhara	2,069.3	0.21	507.8	0.05	2,165.10	0.08	2,935.6	0.08
14	Addis Credit & Saving Ins.	A.A	158,183.0	16.15	51,529.0	4.95	166,037.00	6.07	238,188.0	6.84
15	Meklit Micro-financing Ins.	A.A	4,743.6	0.48	4,948.0	0.48	14,181.90	0.52	16,219.4	0.47
16	Eshet Micro-financing Ins.	Oromia	11,447.0	1.17	3,554.5	0.34	33,004.60	1.21	36,662.5	1.05
17	Wasasa Micro-financing Ins.	Oromia	9,956.6	1.02	6,487.7	0.62	29,809.80	1.09	32,603.1	0.94
18	Benishangul-Gumuz MFI	Banishing	18,015.9	1.84	7,687.8	0.74	25,004.40	0.91	32,778.8	0.94
19	Shashemene Idir Yelmat Agar MFI	Oromia	2,939.7	0.30	819.1	0.08	2,581.10	0.09	3,784.5	0.11
20	Metemamen MFI	A.A	6,004.0	0.61	820.1	0.08	4,984.70	0.18	6,847.1	0.20
21	Dire MFI	Dire Dawa	16,199.5	1.65	1,457.9	0.14	4,295.70	0.16	23,801.4	0.68
22	Agar MFI	A.A	3,097.2	0.32	1,720.3	0.17	3,807.10	0.14	5,659.9	0.16
23	Harbu MFI	Oromia	1,200.0	0.12	1,612.0	0.16	3,849.0	0.14	4,383.7	0.13
24	Ghion MFI	Amhara	242.9	0.02	310.6	0.03	348.1	0.01	555.3	0.02
25	Leta MFI	Oromia	754.1	0.08	57.5	0.01	464.2	0.02	815.1	0.02
26	Digaf MFI	A.A	218.8	0.02	778.5	0.07	583.4	0.02	1,078.1	0.03
27	Harar MFI		5,493.2	0.60	372.2	0.03	1,673.9	0.06	5,897.0	0.17
28	Lefayeda and Saving Institution*									
	Total		979,265.0	100.0	1,039,961.6	100.0	2,735,660.4	100.0	3,482,657.0	100.0

Source: Micro-finance Institutions

Source: National Bank of Ethiopia Annual Report 2006/07

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