Ethiopia

This factsheet provides the latest statistics on trade and investment between the UK and Ethiopia.

Date of release: 20 September 2024; Date of next planned release: 18 October 2024

Total trade in goods and services (exports plus imports) between the UK and Ethiopia was **£546 million** in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024, a decrease of 11.7% or £72 million in current prices from the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023. Of this £546 million:

- Total UK **exports** to Ethiopia amounted to £194 million in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024 (a decrease of 38.0% or £119 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023);
- Total UK **imports** from Ethiopia amounted to £352 million in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024 (an increase of 15.4% or £47 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023).

Ethiopia was the UK's 106th largest trading partner in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024 accounting for less than 0.1% of total UK trade.[1]

In 2021, the **outward stock of foreign direct investment (FDI)** from the UK in Ethiopia was £206 million.

In 2021, the **inward stock of foreign direct investment (FDI)** in the UK from Ethiopia are not available due to data disclosure.[2]

[1] Trade data sourced from the latest ONS publication of UK total trade: all countries seasonally adjusted data.
[2] Investment data sourced from the ONS ad-hoc data release if not provided in the latest ONS main FDI release.

About these statistics

This factsheet presents the latest statistics on trade and investment between the UK and Ethiopia. It summarises a wide range of publicly available data, from data providers such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), as well as international data providers.

This factsheet is part of a wider range produced by the Department for Business and Trade which draws together many data sources into one single compendium document for each individual trade and investment partner. The full set of factsheets for different individual partners can be found on the Trade and Investment Factsheets website on GOV.UK.

Where data are available, these factsheets contain metrics on:

- Headline trade statistics between the UK and each trading partner for the latest four quarters.
- Trade statistics by commodity and service type.
- Trade between the UK and each trading partner, broken down by UK country and English region.
- Trade in services between the UK and each trading partner, broken down by mode of supply.
- UK's market share as a total of all imports for each trading partner.
- Number of VAT-registered businesses trading goods.
- UK's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) with each investment partner.
- Summary trade and investment data as reported by each trade and investment partner, as well as economic data and projections.

All statistics are correct at the time of publication, with upcoming release dates available on the Government update schedule for Official Statistics. The Department for Business and Trade strongly recommends users download the latest factsheet to ensure the most up-to-date statistics are used. Please do not use previous factsheets to analyse earlier time periods than those shown in the most recent factsheets, as the data will have been revised and previous factsheets will no longer be correct. For analysis of earlier time periods, please use the published source data.

For the most up to date snapshot of the UK's trade and investment position with all partners, please see the UK trade in numbers publication or the trade and investment core statistics book. These statistics are based on the same data sources as this factsheet and therefore are comparable. A list of all Official Statistics publications from the Department for Business and Trade can be found online.

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Summary trade and investment statistics for Ethiopia

UK trade with Ethiopia, in current prices (based on the latest four quarters)[3]:

Trade	Value in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024	Change from the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023
Total trade	£546 million	a decrease of 11.7% or £72 million
Ranking out of all the UK's trading partners	106th	
Total UK exports	£194 million	a decrease of 38.0% or £119 million
Ranking out of all the UK's export partners	113th	
UK exports in goods (percentage of total UK exports that were goods)	£169 million (87.1%)	a decrease of 39.0% or £108 million
UK exports in services (percentage of total UK exports that were services)	£25 million (12.9%)	a decrease of 30.6% or £11 million
Total UK imports	£352 million	an increase of 15.4% or £47 million
Ranking out of all the UK's import partners	99th	
UK imports in goods (percentage of total UK imports that were goods)	£227 million (64.5%)	an increase of 25.4% or £46 million
UK imports in services (percentage of total UK imports that were services)	£125 million (35.5%)	an increase of 0.8% or £1 million

UK trade with Ethiopia, in current prices (based on the latest calendar year)[4]:

Trade	Value in 2023	Change from 2022
Total trade	£502 million	a decrease of 32.3% or £239 million
Ranking out of all the UK's trading partners	106th	
Total UK exports	£189 million	a decrease of 53.3% or £216 million
Ranking out of all the UK's export partners	116th	
UK exports in goods (percentage of total UK exports that were goods)	£164 million (86.8%)	a decrease of 55.1% or £201 million
UK exports in services (percentage of total UK exports that were services)	£25 million (13.2%)	a decrease of 37.5% or £15 million
Total UK imports	£313 million	a decrease of 6.8% or £23 million
Ranking out of all the UK's import partners	100th	
UK imports in goods (percentage of total UK imports that were goods)	£188 million (60.1%)	a decrease of 16.4% or £37 million
UK imports in services (percentage of total UK imports that were services)	£125 million (39.9%)	an increase of 12.6% or £14 million

[3]Trade data sourced from Office for National Statistics data on UK total trade (seasonally adjusted data).
[4]Trade data sourced from Office for National Statistics data on UK total trade (seasonally adjusted data).

UK market share in Ethiopia[5]:

UK market share for total trade	Value in 2023	Change from 2022
Total UK market share	1.0%	a decrease of 1.0 percentage points
UK market share for goods only	1.3%	a decrease of 1.4 percentage points
UK market share for services only	0.4%	a decrease of 0.3 percentage points

UK Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) with Ethiopia[6]:

UK FDI	Value in 2021	Change from 2020
Total UK outward FDI	£206 million	Not available due to data disclosure
Total UK inward FDI	Data not available due to data disclosure	Comparison not available

Economic statistics and projections using gross domestic product (GDP) for Ethiopia[7]:

Economic statistics	2021	2022	2023	2024
Economic growth, using GDP in real terms, compared to the previous year	6.3%	6.4%	*7.2%*	*6.2%*
GDP per capita in $USD (in thousands)	1.0	1.1	*1.5*	*1.9*

Ethiopia was the 60th largest economy in 2023, in terms of gross domestic product (GDP).

[5] UK market share data calculated using the methodology outlined in the market share section in the factsheet, based on data from the Office for National Statistics and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

[6] FDI data sourced from the Office for National Statistics ad-hoc data release for FDI with all partners.

[7] Economic data sourced from the International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook databases; Estimates and projections are given in italics; GDP rankings where provided are based on values in current prices (nominal terms) in $USD, where some partner values are based on estimates which may influence the rankings when revised.

Trade with Ethiopia, in current prices (ONS)[8] [9] [10]

Trade definitions

UK exports - Goods and services that were produced or sourced in the UK, which were sold to Ethiopia.

UK imports - Goods and services that were sold to the UK, which were produced or sourced by Ethiopia.

Total or 'bilateral' trade - The value of total trade between the UK and Ethiopia (exports plus imports).

Trade balance - The difference between exports and imports, calculated by UK exports minus UK imports.

Trade surplus - This occurs when the value of UK exports to Ethiopia is greater than the value of UK imports from Ethiopia.

Trade deficit - This occurs when the value of UK exports to Ethiopia is less than the value of UK imports from Ethiopia.

Headline trade statistics include trade in non-monetary gold (reported within the unspecified goods category), which can significantly affect trends for some partners. Please see the factsheet quality and methodology report for more information. These statistics are given on a balance of payments (change of ownership) basis.

Note: *UK trade statistics experienced higher levels of volatility between 2019 and 2022, due to the pandemic, global recession, supply chain disruption, EU Exit, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, price inflation, conflict in the Middle East, and data collection changes. All figures are reported in current prices (not adjusted for inflation), unless otherwise stated. We recognise that some of the recent changes in UK trade values will be partly due to price changes.*

Total trade in goods and services (exports plus imports) between the UK and Ethiopia was £546 million in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024, a decrease of 11.7% or £72 million in current prices from the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023.

In the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024, **total UK exports** to Ethiopia amounted to £194 million (a decrease of 38.0% or £119 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023).

Of all UK exports to Ethiopia in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024, £169 million (87.1%) were **goods** and £25 million (12.9%) were **services**. In the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024, UK **exports of goods** to Ethiopia decreased by 39.0% or £108 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023 while UK **exports of services** to Ethiopia decreased by 30.6% or £11 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023.

In the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024, **total UK imports** from Ethiopia were £352 million (an increase of 15.4% or £47 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023).

Of all UK imports from Ethiopia in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024, £227 million (64.5%) were **goods** and £125 million (35.5%) were **services**. In the same period, UK **imports of goods** from Ethiopia increased by 25.4% or £46 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023 while UK **imports of services** from Ethiopia increased by 0.8% or £1 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023.

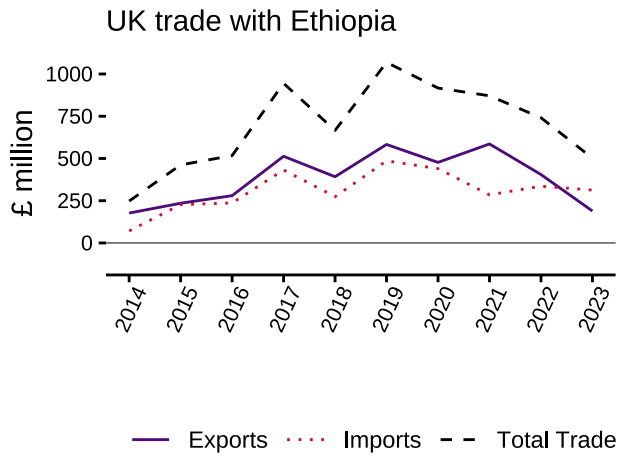
This means the UK reported a **total trade deficit** of £158 million with Ethiopia, compared to a trade surplus of £8 million in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023. In the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024, the UK had a **trade in goods deficit** of £58 million with Ethiopia, compared to a trade in goods surplus of £96 million in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023. Meanwhile, in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024 the UK reported a **trade in services deficit** of £100 million with Ethiopia, compared to a trade in services deficit of £88 million in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023.

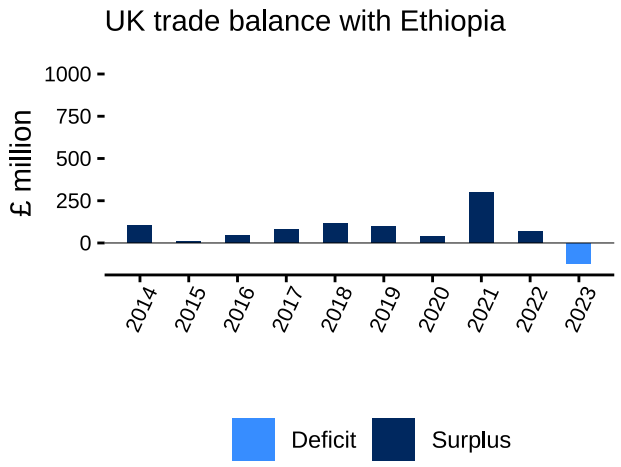
[8] Office of National Statistics (ONS) data source for total trade: UK total trade data (seasonally adjusted).

[9] This factsheet contains data as reported by the UK, users are advised to use UK-reported data where possible for consistency between partners. These data are subject to asymmetries e.g. the value of UK exports to Ethiopia (reported by the UK) may not match the value of Ethiopia imports from the UK (reported by Ethiopia).

[10] Data are in current prices, meaning no adjustment has been made to account for changes in inflation or exchange rate. The totals may not exactly match the sum of their parts due to rounding.'

The charts below present a time series for trade between the UK and Ethiopia for each year between 2014 and 2023:





Source: ONS, UK trade in goods and services, Q1 2024

The data that are presented in the charts above are given in the table below in £ million:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Value of total trade	248	462	517	945	666	1069	917	871	741	502
Value of exports	177	235	280	513	392	583	477	586	405	189
Value of imports	71	227	237	432	274	486	440	285	336	313
Trade balance	+106	+8	+43	+81	+118	+97	+37	+301	+69	-124

In the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024, Ethiopia was the UK's:[11]

- **106th largest trading partner** (accounting for less than 0.1% of total UK trade).
  - 88th largest **goods** trading partner (less than 0.1% of UK goods trade).
  - 126th largest **services** trading partner (less than 0.1% of UK services trade).
- **113th largest export market** (accounting for less than 0.1% of total UK exports).
  - Joint 90th largest **goods** export market (less than 0.1% of UK goods exports).
  - Joint 153rd largest **services** export market (less than 0.1% of UK services exports).
- **99th largest import market** (accounting for less than 0.1% of total UK imports).
  - 84th largest **goods** import market (less than 0.1% of UK goods imports).
  - 106th largest **services** import market (less than 0.1% of UK services imports).

More timely data, for trade in goods only[12], show that UK exports of goods to Ethiopia increased by 13.2% the 12 months to July 2024 in current prices, compared to the same period the previous year. UK imports of goods from Ethiopia increased by 53.7%, in current prices, over the same period.

[11] Rankings are based on the ONS dataset which contains data for all individual partners: UK total trade data (seasonally adjusted).
[12] ONS data source for trade in the latest 12 months up to July 2024: UK Trade data (seasonally adjusted).

Trade in goods by commodity, in current prices (ONS)[13] [14]

Please note, these data are presented on a non-seasonally adjusted basis and are not directly comparable to seasonally adjusted data, including the headline trade statistics presented before.

The **top 5 goods exported from the UK to Ethiopia** in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024 were as follows:

Commodity	Exports in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024	Percentage of total goods exports	Change from the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023
71MI - Mechanical power generators (intermediate)	£85.2 million	50.4%	a decrease of 44.7%
792 - Aircraft	£15.6 million	9.2%	an increase of 42.9%
72K - Specialised machinery (capital)	£7.7 million	4.6%	a decrease of 20.0%
1 - Beverages & tobacco	£7.3 million	4.3%	a decrease of 10.8%
87K - Scientific instruments (capital)	£6.2 million	3.6%	a decrease of 15.2%

The **top 5 goods imported to the UK from Ethiopia** in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024 were as follows:

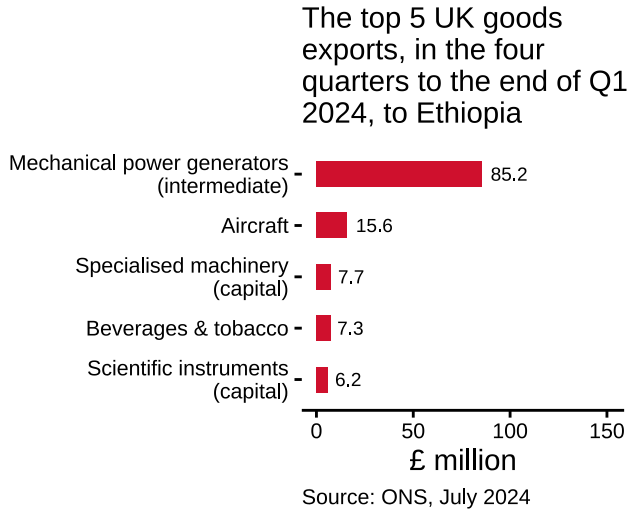
Commodity	Imports in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024	Percentage of total goods imports	Change from the four quarters to the end of Q1 2023
71MI - Mechanical power generators (intermediate)	£116.4 million	51.3%	a decrease of 8.8%
792 - Aircraft	£55.4 million	24.4%	-
29 - Other crude animal & vegetable materials	£14.4 million	6.3%	a decrease of 4.2%
75K - Office machinery (capital)	£7.1 million	3.1%	-
07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa etc	£6.3 million	2.8%	a decrease of 51.5%

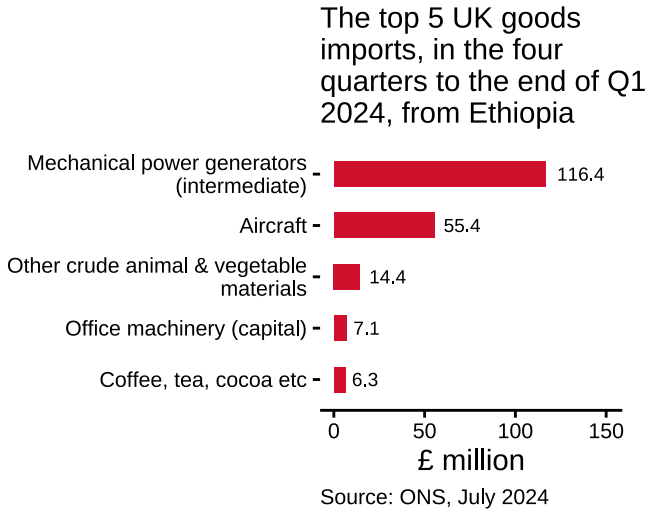
Note: *Percentage changes between the current and previous period that exceed 100% have been omitted. This is to avoid presenting small value changes from a low base as fast growing.*

[13] Data on trade in goods by commodity are sourced from data by the ONS: UK trade release (non-seasonally adjusted). These statistics for exports and imports present the latest data from the July 2024 ONS publication which are given on a monthly basis.

[14] The commodities are categorised based on SITC codes using a mixture of level 2 and level 3 codes.

The chart below shows the top 5 products exported from the UK to Ethiopia and the top 5 products imported to the UK from Ethiopia, by value, in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024. All data shown in the chart are provided in the text above.





Trade in services by service type, in current prices (ONS)[15]

Note: Service type data for the trade in services between the UK and Ethiopia in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2024 are not available from UK sources.

[15]Trade in services by service type is sourced from data by the ONS: UK trade in services by partner country (non-seasonally adjusted).

Trade in goods by UK countries and English regions, in current prices (HMRC)[16] [17]

Regional trade definitions

UK regions - The UK is categorised into 12 regions based on the International Territorial level 1 (ITL1). This level includes 9 regions in England, as well as Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Regional trade data - The data are compiled by merging HM Revenues & Customs (HMRC) trade data with employment data from the Interdepartmental Business Register (IDBR) so a business' trade can be allocated to a UK region based on the proportion of its employees employed in that region. Where a trader is not matched with the IDBR, its trade is matched with ONS postcode data to obtain the UK region in which the Head Office of the VAT-registered business is based.

The maps below show the value of UK goods exports and imports between each UK region and Ethiopia in 2023. The maps are shaded with the 3 UK regions with the highest amount of trade as the darkest colour, and the 3 UK regions with the lowest amount of trade as the lightest colour.

Source: HMRC, September 2024

Source: HMRC, September 2024

The data that are presented in the maps above for 2023 in £ million are also given in the table below:

UK country or English region	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Value of goods exports to Ethiopia	1	2	3	35	7	15	13	10	36	15	15	1
Percentage of total goods exports to Ethiopia	0.4%	1.5%	1.6%	22.2%	4.4%	9.3%	8.1%	6.3%	23.0%	9.3%	9.5%	0.9%
Value of goods imports from Ethiopia	0	1	5	19	5	9	10	8	66	40	17	0
Percentage of total goods imports from Ethiopia	0.2%	0.5%	2.9%	10.3%	2.5%	5.0%	5.6%	4.2%	35.5%	21.5%	9.1%	0.1%

Note that these figures from HMRC are reported on a physical movement basis and are **not directly comparable** to trade data from ONS which are reported on a change of ownership basis. **Percentages will not total 100%** as data not allocated to a single UK country or English region are not presented.

[16] HMRC data source for regional UK trade data: HMRC Regional Trade Statistics (data extracted from the spreadsheet download using the HMRC interactive tables).

[17] Totals presented here will differ from overall HMRC trade figures due to the exclusion of trade in non-monetary gold and non-response estimates and the exclusion of data not allocated to a UK country or region. Figures for 2023 are provisional and subject to change.

Trade in services by mode of supply, in current prices (ONS)[18] [19]

Trade in Services by Mode of Supply definitions

Modes of Supply define the way services trade is conducted. The World Trade Organisation's General Agreement on Services categorises methods for trade in services into four different modes of supply, which depend upon on the territorial presence of the supplier and the consumer at the time of transaction.

Mode 1 - Remote trade (a supplier in one country sells a service to a customer in another, without the movement of people).

Mode 2 - Consumption abroad (the person receiving the service travels to the supplier's country).

Mode 3 - Commercial presence (e.g. a company subsidiary) - this mode is not counted as part of UK services trade on a balance of payments basis and is not reported in this release. This means that total figures are only the total of Modes 1, 2 and 4.

Mode 4 - Presence of natural persons (a supplier sends its personnel to the customer's country to provide service).

UK services exports to Ethiopia by mode of supply in 2021:

- Data on services exports to Ethiopia by mode of supply are not available from this source.

UK services imports from Ethiopia by mode of supply in 2021:

- Data on services imports from Ethiopia by mode of supply are not available from this source.

[18] ONS data source for UK Trade in Services by Mode of Supply: ONS Imports and exports of services by country, by modes of supply, UK
[19] Data included in this ONS release are experimental estimates.

UK Market Share (ONS and UNCTAD)[20] [21]

Market Share definitions

UK market share – Imports from the UK as a percentage of all the goods and services imported by Ethiopia. Market share is provided for total imports from the UK, as well as for goods and services separately.

Market share methodology – These UK market share statistics are derived by the Department for Business and Trade, using publicly available data from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). These new statistics allows users to estimate the importance of UK trade on imports to each trading partner. Market share is calculated as the value of imports from the UK using data from ONS, divided by the value of total imports using data from UNCTAD. Data from UNCTAD are converted from US dollars into pounds sterling by using the annual average spot exchange rate [22].

The UK's market share for Ethiopia in 2023 was as follows:

- **The total UK market share in Ethiopia was 1.0% in 2023 for goods and services**. This is a decrease of 1.0 percentage points from 2022.
- The UK market share in Ethiopia was 1.3% in 2023 for **goods only**. This is a decrease of 1.4 percentage points from 2022.
- The UK market share in Ethiopia was 0.4% in 2023 for **services only**. This is a decrease of 0.3 percentage points from 2022.

The table below presents the UK's market share for Ethiopia between 2014 and 2023. Values presented in italics are based on UNCTAD estimates of imports.

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total goods and services	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	3.4%	2.6%	3.9%	3.6%	3.9%	2.1%	1.0%
Goods only	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	3.7%	2.8%	5.0%	3.3%	4.3%	2.7%	1.3%
Services only	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%	1.5%	4.1%	2.8%	0.7%	0.4%

[20] ONS data source for market share: UK total trade data (seasonally adjusted).

[21] UNCTAD data source for market share: Goods and Services (BPM6): Exports and imports of goods and services, annual. Some UNCTAD data may be based on estimates.

[22] Annual average spot exchange rates for $USD to £GBP are sourced from the Bank of England

Number of VAT-registered businesses trading goods (HMRC)[23] [24] [25]

Business counts definition (Regional Trade in Goods Statistics)

Business counts report UK VAT-registered business exporting and importing goods. Data is collected primarily from customs declarations (using the Intrastat survey and VAT returns for Northern Ireland businesses trading with the EU).

Counts exclude businesses trading below the statistical value thresholds for customs declarations and exclude trade in non-monetary gold.

Businesses trading with Ethiopia in 2023:

- In 2023, around 400 UK VAT-registered businesses exported goods to Ethiopia.
- In 2023, around 100 UK VAT-registered businesses imported goods from Ethiopia.

Businesses trading with the world in 2023:

- In 2023, around 125,600 UK VAT-registered businesses exported goods to the world.
- In 2023, around 251,200 UK VAT-registered businesses imported goods from the world.

[23] HMRC data source for Regional Trade Statistics business counts data: UK trade in goods statistics.

[24] Data for UK businesses engaged in trade of services with Ethiopia are not available. A single business may trade with multiple trading partners abroad, so care should be taken when adding figures for multiple trading partners.

[25] HMRC does not receive partner country information for customs declarations with commodity line values that fall under the statistical value threshold of £873 (in value) and 1,000kg (in net mass). Therefore, these counts of exporting/importing businesses only capture those businesses with exports/imports (respectively) above the statistical value threshold. The number of businesses has been rounded to the nearest 100.

Trade in Value Added (OECD)[26] [27]

Trade in Value Added definitions

Trade in Value Added (TiVA) - TiVA is a statistical approach to examine supply chains, which is not possible with conventional ('gross') trade statistics. This is because TiVA treats international trade flows as flows of value added rather than gross flows of final goods and services.

Domestic and foreign value added - In TiVA, gross exports are decomposed into domestic and foreign value added. Domestic value added measures the value added generated by the domestic economy in the production of its exports (e.g. the value added by UK car manufacturers and their UK supply chains in car exports). Foreign value added measures the value added contribution that foreign suppliers make to these exports (e.g. the import of foreign car parts).

TiVA statistics - Although TiVA offers advantages over traditional ways of measuring trade, these statistics are not fully developed. These results are estimates which should be considered complementary to conventional trade statistics and not be over-interpreted. In addition, the geographical detail is limited for developing countries. More information on TiVA can be found in a recent research report by the Department for Business and Trade and Cambridge Econometrics.

UK forward linkages for exports - Measures the reliance of foreign exporters on UK value added (inputs).

UK backward linkages for exports - Measures the reliance of UK exporters on foreign value added (inputs).

Employment supported by exports - This provides an estimate of the number of employees in exporting industries, and their domestic supply chains that are supported by exporting activity.

Note: Data for Ethiopia on forward and backward linkages for exports in 2020 are not available from this data source.

Employment supported by exports:[28]

- Data for Ethiopia on employment supported by exports in 2020 are not available.
- Exporting activity in the UK supported 6.7 million persons in 2020 (20.6% of total UK employment). Data on the number of UK jobs supported by export activity to Ethiopia in 2020 are not available.

[26] The estimates in this factsheet are based on Trade in Value Added statistics published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): a) Trade in Value Added database (origin of value added in gross exports), January 2024; and b) Trade in Employment (TiM) database: Principal indicators, January 2024, indicators EXGR_DEM and EMPN_EXGRDEM.

[27] The data shown in this factsheet is from 2020.

[28] These estimates measure employees directly and indirectly supported by exports i.e. workers employed in exporting businesses and in other domestic businesses supplying inputs to the exporting businesses. The estimates should be interpreted as employment *supported* by exports, rather than employment *created* by exports, as the jobs may have previously existed to serve the domestic market. Employees may also be supported by exports from a multiple number of trading partners. As with the core TiVA data, these estimates are based on a number of assumptions and modelling, so should be interpreted with caution.

Foreign Direct Investment with Ethiopia (ONS)[29] [30] [31]

Foreign direct investment definitions

Foreign direct investment (FDI) - Investment made by a firm or individual in one economy ('direct investor') to acquire a 'lasting interest' in an enterprise operating in another economy. The lasting interest is deemed to exist if the direct investor acquires at least 10% of equity, or equivalently 10% of the voting rights, of the company.

FDI stock - The accumulated value of all previous investments at the end of a reference period. Figures are net, that is the value of investment minus disinvestment. **UK outward FDI stock** provides the total value of FDI by UK investors in economies abroad (investment of a UK parent company in Ethiopia), while **UK inward FDI stock** provides the total value of FDI by non-UK investors in the UK (investment of a Ethiopia parent company in the UK).

Data disclosure - It can happen that FDI is coming from only a few investors. In that case, figures are suppressed by the ONS to avoid disclosure of information relating to individual enterprises.

Note: *The FDI data for 2020 have been affected by changes in sampling methodology. Improvements have been made to the population which has been sampled and the way that businesses are sampled from the population, capturing a wider range of businesses. This means data from 2020 and onward are more representative of UK FDI with overseas partners and are comparable.*

More information about the methodology changes can be found on the ONS website.

UK outward FDI stock:

- In 2021, the **stock of FDI from the UK in Ethiopia** was £206 million. A comparison with the previous year is not available due to data disclosure. In 2021, Ethiopia accounted for less than 0.1% of the total UK outward FDI stock.
- In 2021, the total UK FDI abroad was £1.8 trillion. In 2021, the **top destination for UK FDI** was United States, accounting for 26.1% of the total UK outward FDI stock, followed by Netherlands (8.8%) and Luxembourg (7.2%).

UK inward FDI stock:

- In 2021, the **stock of FDI from Ethiopia in the UK** are not available due to data disclosure.
- In 2021, the total FDI in the UK in was £2.0 trillion. In 2021, the **top investor in the UK** was United States, accounting for 33.7% of the total UK inward FDI stock, followed by Netherlands (10.9%) and Jersey (9.6%).

[29] Data for both inward and outward FDI between the UK and Ethiopia are not available in the main ONS release (Foreign Direct Investment involving UK companies). Therefore, an ONS FDI ad-hoc data release is used to provide the latest FDI data for Ethiopia where it is unavailable in the main ONS release.

[30] Data are presented on a directional basis which means they are not directly comparable to the asset/liability report prepared by ONS as part of the Balance of Payments statistical release. Figures are on net basis (investments minus disinvestments) and are given in nominal terms. Negative FDI values occur when disinvestments are greater than investments. Data are on an immediate destination/source basis and not an ultimate destination/source, which is likely to overstate financial centres such as the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

[31] This factsheet contains data as reported by the UK and are subject to asymmetries e.g. UK outward FDI to Ethiopia (reported by the UK) may not match Ethiopia inward FDI from the UK (reported by Ethiopia). For consistency when comparing between partners, users are advised to use UK-reported data as far as possible.

Economic statistics (as reported by Ethiopia)

Trade and investment data for Ethiopia (UNCTAD)[32] [33] [34]

The following data are reported by Ethiopia and are for reference only. Whenever possible use data from UK sources for trade and investment. All data below are presented in $USD in billions.

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TRADE								
Nominal exports	5.9	6.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	9.5	11.0	10.9
Nominal imports	20.0	19.3	19.9	19.2	17.2	20.9	24.2	23.0
Nominal trade balance	-14.1	-12.7	-12.3	-11.6	-9.5	-11.4	-13.2	-12.1
INVESTMENT								
Inward FDI stock	15.1	19.1	22.4	25.0	27.4	31.6	35.3	38.5
Outward FDI stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[32] United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) data sources for trade: Goods and Services (BPM6): Exports and imports of goods and services, annual; and for investment: Foreign direct investment: Inward and outward flows and stock, annual.

[33] Estimates are given in italics. Historic data pre-2016 can be found on the UNCTAD website.

[34] All trade data are on a Balance of Payments basis. The FDI data are on a directional and net (investment minus disinvestment) basis. These figures are given in current prices and are rounded to the nearest $0.1 billion, with missing data represented by dashes.

Economic data and projections for Ethiopia (IMF)[35] [36]

The following table presents economic statistics for Ethiopia. Projections include assumptions of the effects of COVID-19 and may be subject to change in the future. Estimated data, as well as projections up to 2029, are presented in italics and are subject to revision.

Note: For Ethiopia the data below are not given in calendar years: In the below table, '2021' represents July 2020 to June 2021.

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
TRADE GROWTH									
Change in exports (%)	3.2	*11.0*	*-3.2*	*17.2*	*20.0*	*12.2*	*7.4*	*8.9*	*5.9*
Change in imports (%)	-1.3	*7.3*	*-5.2*	*13.8*	*6.3*	*14.2*	*10.4*	*10.9*	*9.1*
CURRENT ACCOUNT									
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-3.2	-4.3	*-2.9*	*-2.6*	*-1.7*	*-1.8*	*-1.7*	*-1.6*	*-1.7*
GDP									
Change in real GDP (%)	6.3	6.4	*7.2*	*6.2*	*6.5*	*6.7*	*6.8*	*7.0*	*7.0*
GDP per capita (1,000 $USD)	1.0	1.1	*1.5*	*1.9*	*2.2*	*2.4*	*2.6*	*2.9*	*3.2*
GDP PPP (Int'l $billion)	313.8	357.2	*396.8*	*431.7*	*467.8*	*508.5*	*553.3*	*603.2*	*657.8*
INFLATION									
Inflation, year average (CPI %)	26.8	33.9	*30.2*	*25.6*	*18.2*	*14.3*	*14.3*	*14.3*	*14.3*
UNEMPLOYMENT									
Unemployment rate (% of total labour force)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POPULATION									
Population (million)	101.9	104.1	*105.7*	*107.4*	*109.1*	*110.9*	*112.6*	*114.4*	*116.3*
INVESTMENT-SAVINGS									
Total investment (% of GDP)	28.0	25.3	*22.2*	*19.4*	*19.0*	*20.4*	*20.6*	*20.5*	*20.0*
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	25.2	21.3	*19.3*	*16.9*	*17.4*	*18.8*	*19.0*	*19.0*	*18.3*
BUDGET DEFICIT-DEBT									
General government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP)	-2.8	-4.2	*-2.5*	*-2.0*	*-2.5*	*-3.0*	*-3.0*	*-3.0*	*-2.7*
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	53.8	47.1	*38.0*	*30.5*	*28.6*	*28.4*	*27.6*	*27.2*	*26.4*

Ethiopia was the 60th largest economy in 2023, in terms of gross domestic product (GDP). The UK was the 6th largest economy in 2023.[37]

[35] International Monetary Fund (IMF) provide economic commentary in their World Economic Outlook reports. The latest data presented here can be found in the World Economic Database, October 2023.

[36] Projections and estimates are given in italics. More information for each metric and each partner, as well as historic data pre-2021, can be found on the IMF website.

[37] GDP ranking based on values in current prices (nominal terms) in $USD. Some GDP values for partners are based on estimates which may influence the rankings when revised.

Top goods traded with the world by Ethiopia, in current prices (UN Comtrade)[38] [39]

Data presented here show the top commodities traded with the world, not solely the UK, by Ethiopia. These data are based on a different commodity classification system to the ONS commodity data used earlier in this factsheet, and the two sections should therefore not be directly compared.

Top goods exported to the world by Ethiopia in 2022:

Rank	HS Commodity	$USD million	% of total goods exported
1	09 - Coffee, tea and spices	1525	49.4%
2	07 - Edible vegetables	530	17.2%
3	12 - Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	285	9.2%
4	06 - Live Trees and plants	255	8.3%
5	02 - Meat and edible meat	91	2.9%
6	61 - Articles of apparel and clothing, knitted	75	2.4%
7	62 - Articles of apparel and clothing, not knitted	50	1.6%
8	01 - Live animals	27	0.9%
9	41 - Raw hides and skins (not fur) and leather	24	0.8%
10	70 - Glass and glassware	18	0.6%
	All goods exported	**3085**	**100.0%**

Top goods imported from the world by Ethiopia in 2022:

Rank	HS Commodity	$USD billion	% of total goods imported
1	84 - Machinery and mechanical appliances	1.6	9.7%
2	87 - Vehicles other than railway or tramway stock	1.5	9.1%
3	15 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils	1.4	8.6%
4	85 - Electrical machinery and equipment	1.4	8.2%
5	10 - Cereals	1.3	8.1%
6	31 - Fertilizers	1.3	7.8%
7	27 - Mineral fuels or oils, products of their distillation	1.1	6.5%
8	39 - Plastics and articles thereof	0.8	5.0%
9	30 - Pharmaceutical products	0.8	4.8%
10	17 - Sugars and sugar confectionery	0.6	3.6%
	All goods imported	**16.5**	**100.0%**

[38] United Nations (UN) Comtrade data are sourced from the online UN Comtrade Database. The data reported above are for 2022, but as the data upload to UN Comtrade is continuous, more timely data may be available from the source.

[39] Data are classified using the Harmonized System and are given on a physical movement basis, with UK data comparable to HMRC data sources rather than the headline trade figures presented here from ONS.

Top services traded with the world by Ethiopia, in current prices (ITC Trade Map)[40] [41] [42]

Data presented here shows the top service types traded to the world, not solely the UK, by Ethiopia.

Top services exported to the world by Ethiopia in 2022:

Rank	EBOPS Service Type	$USD billion	% of total services exported
1	Transport	5.3	75.8%
2	Travel	1.2	16.8%
3	Government goods and services n.i.e.	0.2	2.6%
4	Other business services	0.2	2.5%
5	Telecommunications, computer, and information services	0.2	2.2%
	All services exported	**7.0**	**100.0%**

Top services imported from the world by Ethiopia in 2022:

Rank	EBOPS Service Type	$USD billion	% of total services imported
1	Transport	5.8	77.6%
2	Travel	0.5	7.1%
3	Other business services	0.5	6.6%
4	Telecommunications, computer, and information services	0.3	3.6%
5	Construction	0.1	1.6%
	All services imported	**7.5**	**100.0%**

[40] International Trade Centre (ITC) Trade Map data are sourced from the online ITC Trade Map tool. The data above are for 2022, but as the data upload to ITC is continuous, more timely data may be available from the source.

[41] Data are classified on the EBOPS 2010 basis. 'Other business services' include: Research and development, professional and management consulting services, technical services and trade related services. A full description of all service types can be found on the UN Statistics Division website.

[42] Estimates are shown in italics, where for some partners only estimates are available - These data have been included for information and should be treated with caution.

Background Notes

This document is one of a wider set of factsheets between the UK and its individual trade and investment partners which can be found on the Trade and Investment Factsheets website. All of these factsheets are published as Official Statistics as defined by the UK Statistics Authority.

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As a requisite of publishing as Official Statistics, a quality and methodology report has been produced which outlines the quality of these factsheets, as well as providing more information on the methodology of the data sources presented here. This report contains hyperlinks to information on the strengths and weaknesses for each data source. Statistics contained in the factsheets from UK data providers all come from Official Statistics publications, with some sources also being from National Statistics publications.

Future updates of these factsheets can be found on the Government update schedule for Official Statistics. These scheduled updates are in line with significant updates from UK data providers when they release new data. Unscheduled releases of the factsheets may also be necessary to accommodate data updates where little or no advanced notice are given, such as in the case of international data updates. Please see the data update schedule and revisions policy in the quality and methodology report for more information. Please note that there may be occasions where more recent data than is provided here can be found directly from the data providers.

The Department for Business and Trade welcome any feedback or comments on these factsheets, please send these to statistics@businessandtrade.gov.uk.

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