<table>
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It is with great pleasure that I submit the annual financial report of Ethiopian Airlines for the year 2009/2010. It was a year of great success, despite the global recession and increased pressure from oil price fluctuations, Ethiopian achieved a record operating profit of ETB 1.38 billion and a net profit of ETB 1.63 billion, which are higher than the results of the previous year, thereby surpassing all established projections for the period in review.

For the period in review, the company recorded appreciable growth in almost all performance parameters. Ethiopian generated annual revenue of ETB 16.8 billion, 38% higher than that of the previous year. Capacity also grew in the same direction. The available seat and tonne kilometers registered an increase of 11% and 17% respectively over the results of 2008/2009. A passenger load factor of 72% was maintained which is closely consistent with that of the competition and higher than that of the previous year. An increase of 37% in operating expenses was unavoidable as a result of mainly the rise of oil and fuel prices which accounted for 38% of the total cost of operations. However, the total operating expenses were only 6% above the target projected for the year.

Responding to the worldwide economic slowdown, passenger traffic decreased throughout the industry. Ethiopian transported 3.15 million passengers, a growth of 12% over the previous year’s result, but 8% less than the forecast. The company’s fast growing cargo business also realized a 19% increase in revenue by carrying 134 thousand tonnes of freight for the year.

During the period in review, Ethiopian aggressively pursued the strategies of expanding its route network and increasing the frequencies of selected destinations in order to meet the growing needs and demands of its customers. Monrovia, Pointe Noire and Mombasa were among those new routes inaugurated to strengthen and reinvigorate the network. Determined to create and provide a better and wider range of choices for its customer, Ethiopian continued to pursue and consolidate its strategic plans to secure commercial agreements for alliance, code-sharing and partnership with other regional and continental carriers.

In line with its fleet expansion and renovation programme, Ethiopian purchased eight Q400 NEXTGEN turboprop aircraft from Bombardier in Canada. The aircraft has excellent range and payload capabilities which allow Ethiopian the flexibility to deploy the equipment on its domestic and regional routes.

As a tribute to all the employees of the airline, I would like to point out that Ethiopian Airline was the winner of the 2009 NEPAD Transport Infrastructure Excellence Award. I also want to add a word of gratitude and sincere appreciation to all our customers and stakeholders for their continued support that made the fiscal year 2009/2010 yet another year of success.

Mr. Girma Wake
Chief Executive Officer
Our Vision
To become the most competitive and leading aviation group in Africa by providing safe, market driven and customer focused passenger and cargo transport, aviation training, flight catering, MRO and ground services by 2025.

Our Mission
- To become the leading Aviation group in Africa by providing safe and reliable passenger and cargo air transport, Aviation Training, Flight Catering, MRO and Ground Services whose quality and price “value proposition” is always better than its competitors.
- To ensure being an airline of choice to its customers, employer of choice to its employees and an investment of choice to its Owner.
- To contribute positively to socio economic development of Ethiopia in particular and the countries to which it operates in general by undertaking its corporate social responsibilities and providing vital global air connectivity.

Our Values
- As an airline, safety is our first priority.
- Ethiopian is a high performance and learning organisation with continuous improvements, innovation and knowledge-sharing.
- We accept change for the growth opportunity it brings and always seek for and apply the best ideas regardless of their source.
- We recognise and reward employees for their performance and demonstrate integrity, respect to others, candour and team work
- Act in a open fashion and be result-oriented, creative and innovative.
- Adopt Zero tolerance to indifference, inefficiency and bureaucracy.
- Encourage 360° free flow and sharing of information.
- Treat our customers the same way we would like to be treated and always look for ways to make it easier for customers to do business with us.
- We are an equal opportunity employer.
**NEWS HIGHLIGHTS**

**Ethiopian Enhances Support for Environment Initiative**

Ethiopian has continued its support to its greener programme enhancing the airline’s ‘Fly Greener programme’ that was launched in 2008. In the budget year 2009/10, Ethiopian, in collaboration with Greener Ethiopian, planted close to 8 million trees. In line with this, the national flag carrier commemorated the World Environment Day with a dedicated programme to plant 10,000 trees at Wochecha Mountain on 26 June 2010. This mass tree planting event was a timely programme, which coincided with the Ethiopian rainy season.

**New Destinations**

- Monrovia
- Pointe Noire
- Mombasa

**Code Share Agreements**

- Entered into Code Share Agreement with Scandinavian Airlines System and Turkish Airlines.
- Enhanced the Code Share Agreement between Lufthansa and South African Airways adding more beyond points to the code share portfolio.
- Held subsequent Trilateral Meetings with South African Airways & Egypt Air on African Strategy – Coexistence under the roof of Star Alliance.

- Exchanged Code Share documents with Air China, Air India, Singapore Airlines, Asiana Airlines, Egypt Air and Virgin Nigeria Airways. Agreements to be finalised and implemented soon.

**Ethiopian Title Sponsor of the 2009 Great Ethiopian Run**

Ethiopian Airlines was the Title Sponsor of the 2009 Great Ethiopian Run, the biggest road race in Africa. The 2009 Great Ethiopian Airlines Run, the 9th edition of the race, took place in Addis Ababa on 22 November 2009.

Being the title sponsor, Ethiopian enhanced its affinity to the growing road race in Ethiopia. The airline had been sponsoring the Great Ethiopian Run as ‘Official Airline of the Race’ for the previous three consecutive years. In 2009 the airline further strengthened its partnership with the organisers by becoming the Title Sponsor of the race to help raise funds for charity.

- Encouraging employees’ participation on social events, Ethiopian sponsored 1,000 members of its staff to participate in the 2009 Great Ethiopian Run.

Above: Paula Radcliffe, the Guest of Honour of the 2009 Great Ethiopian Run holding Ethiopian jet model.

---

**Network Expansion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Previous Frequency 2008/09</th>
<th>Current Frequency 2009/10</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Europe &amp; USA</strong></td>
<td>Washington DC</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frankfurt</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>West Africa</strong></td>
<td>Abidjan</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abuja</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N’Djamena</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lome</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lagos</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E &amp; C Africa</strong></td>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dar-es-salaam</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Entebbe</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kilai</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S. Africa</strong></td>
<td>Lubumbashi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brazzaville</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Israel</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>M. East</strong></td>
<td>Cairo</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jeddah</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Asia</strong></td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Schedules**

- Schedules go partially automated using AirFlite schedule manager.
- Secured two morning arrival slots at Heathrow which would improve our service to London.
- Initiated and coordinated the permanent solution of CAT II (Low visibility) operation for Delhi Foggy period operation.
E-Commerce and Global Contact Centre

With the aim to avail real-time information about its products and services to its customers at any point in time, Ethiopian has established a 24/7 call centre service in partnership with InterGlobe Technologies (IGT) Company which is based in Delhi Gurgaon, India. In general, the call centre handles enquiries related to making new reservation, PNR servicing, ticketing, arrival/departure information, Frequent Flyer programme service, Baggage Tracing and more. Currently, the service covers our US and UK markets with a plan to include the rest of the markets in the near future.

Domestic Services

- Reopening of Humera Airport after 20 years of interruption
- We have received seven new Q-400 Aircraft out of the eight purchased.

Press Conference - Ethiopian and Lufthansa Code Share Agreement Enhancement

A press conference was organised for local and international media on Ethiopian and Lufthansa enhanced code share agreement. At the press briefing held at Sheraton Addis on 19 November 2009, Ethiopian and Lufthansa announced their joint cooperation by offering eight weekly flights between Addis Ababa and Frankfurt; and, as of 2010 both carriers have been providing ten weekly flights for the sector. Ethiopian has been operating code share flights with Lufthansa since 4 April 2008.

Press Conferences – 2008/09 Performance and New Aircraft Orders

The Public Relations department organised a press conference at the Sheraton Addis for the local and international media in August 2009 to brief the press on the airline’s performance during the year 2008/09 and the new Airbus and Boeing aircraft orders. The airline secured huge publicity worldwide in relation to 17 new aircraft orders i.e. 12 A350-800/900 and five 777-200LRs.

Ethiopian won the NEPAD Transport Infrastructure Excellence Award 2009 on 25 November 2009 at the Gallagher Convention Centre in Johannesburg, South Africa.

HRM

Human Resource Division undertook the following major activities in 2009/2010 budget year.

- The Division employed 842 employees from external sources, coordinated provision of recurrent training to 7018 employees and facilitated the admission of 862 trainees to the Aviation Academy.
- Under the leadership development programme, a total of 200 employees were trained. Out of these, 19 employees attended the Business Management Course (BMC), 78 employees the Management Development Course (MDC), 103 employees the supervisor Development Course (SDC). Besides, 244 employees attended the career development course.
- Through company sponsored Educational Assistance programme, 748 employees were sponsored and pursued their education through evening and correspondence programme in various fields. Short term scholarship was given to 23 employees and took their training abroad.
- In recognition of employees’ dedicated service, a service award was given for 232 employees who served Ethiopian for 25, 30, 35, 40 years and retirees, And 1120 employees who served Ethiopian for 1, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years.

The Ethiopian Aviation Academy

1. The preparation for getting the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) approval for the Technical Recurrent Training (TRT) and the Aviation Maintenance Technician School (AMTS) is almost in its final phase. A lot of work has been done on the physical facilities to meet the requirements of the EASA. In TRT, the Maintenance Training Organisation Exposition (MTOE) and the Training Need Analysis (TNA) have been completed and application has been submitted to EASA. Review of the documents has been carried out by the assigned auditors and amendments are being finalised. Development of the Examination Bank is in progress.

In AMTS the Maintenance Training Organisation Exposition (MTOE), the Training Need Analysis (TNA), the Training notes, practical worksheets, and examination bank questions have been prepared and are being reviewed for submission to the EASA.

2. All concerned Schools have passed IOSA audit with no remark. In order to
comply with IOSA audit requirements, working manuals and courses for commercial, cabin crew and technical recurrent training programmes have been revised and training records of participants have been fully updated.

3. With the aim of improving the quality and effectiveness of the cabin crew training, the Academy has fully revised the syllabus of the basic cabin crew programmes. The syllabus has been approved by ECCA for implementation.

4. In order to meet the company’s increased demand for pilots, the Academy has completed a feasibility study to implement an innovative and effective pilot training programme called Multi-Pilot License (MPL) which integrates ab-initio, bridge and type rating training. In order to implement the programme in PTS, the Academy has collected proposals to be able to select the right organization which can give the necessary support in the Academy, a Training Need Analysis and syllabus development have been finalised.

5. In order to pave the way to introduce Ground Service Equipment (GSE) training in the Academy and run the training regularly in the Academy, a Training Need Analysis and syllabus development have been finalised.

6. In an effort to increase the effectiveness of the training programme by making use of modern technology, the Academy has conducted a feasibility study to assess the possibility of implementing e-learning in the Academy.

7. The Academy admitted 47 PTS, 258 AMTS, 295 Cabin Crew, and 262 Commercial Operation trainees to its regular programmes. The Academy has also graduated 195 AMTS, 37 PTS trainees, 186 Cabin crew trainees, and 316 Commercial trainees which is an increase of 12% compared to the preceding year. Furthermore, the Academy conducted recurrent training for 891 participants in various areas, which is an increase of 7% compared with the achievement of 2008/09.

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Ethiopian MRO

In the Year 2009/10, Maintenance and Engineering division has made significant progress in achieving the goals of its in-house maintenance capability and delivery of miscellaneous maintenance services to Ethiopian as well as third party customers.

Capacity Development

Airframe: Q400 fleet phase in was successfully coordinated and four airplanes were introduced into service in the budget year. All required maintenance tools, GSE, spare parts were purchased, required training provided and maintenance capability was developed prior to aircraft arrival.

Engines: In the interest of developing capability for By/B2 maintenance for PW4000 Engines, the necessary tools and shop upgrade have been accomplished. This capability development objective was expected to be finalised by December 2010.

Test Cell Upgrading: The existing jet engine test cell has been upgraded under a turnkey agreement with CENCO, a US based company. As a result of this upgrade, the test cell is now capable of testing Pratt & Whitney engines PW4000, PW2000, JT8D and General Electric CFM 56-3 and CFM 56-7 engines. The test cell also provides provision for future testing of Bj787, GE9X engines which power the Bj787 aircraft.

Component: In the 2009/10 Budget year, ET developed in-house maintenance capability for 111 components. In addition, 76 tools have been manufactured in-house for component maintenance and made a saving of USD 118,962.

Maintenance

Airframe: A total of 218 scheduled light maintenance checks (A-check) and 19 heavy maintenance checks were performed on the Bj787-300, Bj757-200, Bj737-700/-800, MD-11, F-50 and Q4000 fleets operated by Ethiopian.

Engine: Different maintenance and overhaul tasks were performed on different Ethiopian and customer engines including 2 JT8D’s, 9 PW127’s, 1 JT6A-35A and 11 GTCP331-200 Auxiliary Power Unit (APU).

Furthermore, the following activities were achieved in the budget year:

- Bj787 and Bj757 A-Checks escalation study from 600 FH to 750 FH carried out and secured approval.
- Maintenance Programmes were developed for the newly introduced Q4000 aircraft and the Cessna 540A training aircraft.
- MRO Software (Airline/MRO and Integrator Supply Chain Management IT System) acquisition Project completed and MRO’s Maintenance software selected.

Third Party Maintenance and Training

During the period in review, maintenance services were given to other carriers including ASKY Airlines, Togo, TAAG Angola Airlines, Gabon Airlines, Feeder Airlines (Sudan) and Mid Airlines (Sudan). Total Maintenance & Engineering Support Agreement has also been signed with ASKY Airlines and a technical team is assigned at Lome to support ASKY operations.

The Ethiopian Aviation Academy has provided Simulator, Basic Pilot and Aviation Maintenance Trainings to trainees from various African countries including Mozambique, Madagascar, Sudan, Chad, and Djibouti. In addition ET has seconded skilled personnel to support African customers as part of Ethiopian Airlines’ MRO services.

IT

Ethiopian Airlines is aligning its IT strategy with the business and is fully conscious of the enabling and competitive advantage roles that Information technology plays in supporting all the business processes across the organization like Commercial, Operations, MRO, Finance, HR and others. In this respect the company has continued to enhance its existing system while investing on ICT and embarking on new strategic solutions and also paving the way for state of the art industry solutions and best practices. Thus, Ethiopian Airlines is looking forward to building its competitiveness and adopt best practices embedded in the ICT solutions both in terms of industry standard processes and technologies.

Ethiopian Airlines implemented in 2006 the passenger management systems that support the commercial processes and now completed a study aiming to implement additional solutions to revamp it further. It has successfully implemented a new cargo system that automates all the cargo processes. The company improved its flight operations through better use of its operational applications such as crew management system, flight scheduling and flight dispatch management. MRO system is also selected and it will be operational in the next fiscal year. The other area the company is working is on the improvement of its Website, CRM and ecommerce framework.

From the back office application perspective, the company has selected SAP to automate its financial, HR and logistic processes. Accordingly, during the fiscal year, the company has detailed its business process and aiming at making it operational in the next fiscal year. This system through its Business Intelligence module will enable management to get information in a timely, accurate and user-friendly manner.

In the area of finance, a new Revenue Accounting System (RAPID) acquired from Mercator successfully implemented to manage and control the revenue for both passenger and cargo businesses. This system not only shortens the reporting period but also enables better control and revenue collection.

High availability of system and infrastructure is paramount to business continuity. Ethiopian Airlines contracted the management of its Infrastructure, the Wide area Network, to Lufthansa system effective 1 July 2009. Besides an efficient infrastructure, Ethiopian Information Technology division has also geared its internal process through ACE, BSC and IT Intelligence module will enable management to get information in a timely, accurate and user-friendly manner.

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Overview of Operating and Financial Results

The airline's level of operation and operating results in the fiscal year 2009/10 was higher than that of the previous year in all parameters. Capacity availed in terms of Available Seat Kilometers (ASK), Available Tonne Kilometers (ATK) and Block Hours have increased during this year compared to last year.

Revenue Passenger Kilometers (RPK)
The total revenue passenger kilometers achieved during the fiscal year was higher than the results of the preceding year resulting by 14%. The increase is mainly attributed to the capacity growth and traffic increase on international schedule services.

Financial Performance

Revenue
Compared to the total revenue of the previous year, the revenue generated during the year grew by 37.7%.

Passenger Revenue
The actual passenger revenue including excess baggage realized during the year was higher by 34.3% compared to the preceding year mainly due to the increase in passenger traffic.

Freight Revenue
Freight revenue earned during 2009/10 fiscal year was more than the previous period by 49%. This was mainly because of the charter operations to and from Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

Operating Expenses
The total operating expenses for the year showed an increase of 37.3% as compared that of the previous year. The major contributors for this result were the increase of aviation fuel, aircraft lease and maintenance costs.

Cash Position
The airline generated a net cash inflow of ETB 3.1 billion from operating activities and raised ETB 799 million from financing activities and spent ETB 4.3 billion for investments. The overall movements of the cash during the period are represented graphically as follows:

Four Year Summary of Financial Highlights (in millions)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block Hours (000)</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>128</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASKs (Millions)</td>
<td>14,832</td>
<td>12,400</td>
<td>15.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPKs (Millions)</td>
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<td>1,725</td>
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<td>2,233</td>
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<td>Other services</td>
<td>1,659</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>Operating Profit</td>
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<td>Operating Margin (%)</td>
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<td>Interest Expense</td>
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<td>Out of Period (Charge)</td>
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<td>Profit for the year</td>
<td>1,625</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1,345</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profit Margin</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net Cash Inflow from operating activities: ETB 3.1 billion
Net Cash inflow from financing activities: ETB 799 million
Net Cash utilised for investing activities: ETB 4.3 billion
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents: ETB 0 million
### Ratio Analysis

#### 1. Profitability Ratios (Percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Profit Margin</td>
<td>8.21</td>
<td>7.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profit Margin</td>
<td>9.67</td>
<td>11.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)</td>
<td>12.79</td>
<td>12.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on Total Assets</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>13.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Debt</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>3.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2. Liquidity Ratios

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Ratio</td>
<td>1.66:1</td>
<td>1.59:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Ratio</td>
<td>0.91:1</td>
<td>1.16:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Capital (ETB'000)</td>
<td>3,240,042</td>
<td>1,963,808</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3. Leverage Ratios

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Debt to Total Asset</td>
<td>0.63:1</td>
<td>0.73:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt to Equity Ratio</td>
<td>0.54:1</td>
<td>0.56:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times Interest Cover Ratio</td>
<td>11.26 Times</td>
<td>9.11 Times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Value Added

Value added is a measure of wealth created. This statement shows the value added by the company over the past three years and its distribution by way of payments to employees, governments and to providers of capital. It also indicates the portion of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Value Added</th>
<th>Distribution of Value</th>
<th>To employee’s salaries</th>
<th>To overseas Governments</th>
<th>Corporation &amp; other tax</th>
<th>To supplier of capital</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Retained for investment &amp; future growth</th>
<th>Depreciation &amp; Amortisation</th>
<th>Retained Profits</th>
<th>Total Distribution of Value added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>2,829,639</td>
<td>215,121</td>
<td>2,145,209</td>
<td>203,572</td>
<td>1,426,968</td>
<td>152,018</td>
<td>122,622</td>
<td>9.322</td>
<td>476,799</td>
<td>1,625,828</td>
<td>2,829,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>2,146,209</td>
<td>197,572</td>
<td>1,637,771</td>
<td>174,231</td>
<td>1,199,339</td>
<td>122,622</td>
<td>122,622</td>
<td>9.322</td>
<td>476,799</td>
<td>1,625,828</td>
<td>2,146,209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2009-10 the total value added increased by ETB 574 million (22%) from the previous year. The increase came mainly from high increase in operating revenue than the operating cost. Out of the total added, employees received 30% in the form of salaries and other related costs, interest paid 4% and government taxes 0.7%.

The amount retained in the business for future growth is 51%.

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Yield and unit costs per ATK

Overall yield per ATK grew by 18.07% to 525.36 ET cents while unit cost per ATK rose by 17.77% to 482.24 ET cents as compared to the preceding year. The increase in overall yield is driven by the increase in passenger yield per revenue passenger kilometers. The unit cost increase is mainly due to the increase in ownership and maintenance costs.
In addition to the above, ET and the Boeing Company completed an order agreement for ten Boeing 787 Dreamliner jets and five 777 LRs. The 777s will be delivered to ET starting from November 2010. There are also three additional Boeing 737-800s to be delivered in early October 2010. Four additional DH8–Q400s will be delivered by the end of July 2010.

### Fleet Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aircraft Type</th>
<th>Owned</th>
<th>Leased (Operating)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boeing 737-700</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boeing 737-800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boeing 747-200F</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boeing 757-200 P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boeing 757-200 F</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boeing 767-300</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHL–Q400</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>MD11 CF</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fokker-F27-600S</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>41</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Risk Management

Ethiopian Airlines adopts a five-step risk management cycle adapted from the best international practices and currently concentrates on a variety of financial risks, specifically risks associated with foreign currency, fuel price, and interest rates. The financial risk and investment management section of Ethiopian Airline’s treasury department is primarily responsible to identify, evaluate and hedge these financial risks.

1) **Foreign Currency Risk**

As an enterprise operating in many countries with major operations in Africa, the company faces currency risk resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates, partially attributable to the inability to repatriate its funds as a result of regulatory restrictions, adverse economic conditions or actions taken by the government in the respective countries.

The enterprise hence works through its area offices and airline industry organisations to promptly repatriate its funds and provide early warning on such conditions, along with reporting the situation to the senior management for informed decision making.

In addition, the airline seeks to reduce foreign exchange exposures arising from its concentration of accounts in various currencies through a policy of matching receipts and payments in each individual currency. The airline also spreads the holding of hard currencies in USD, EUR, and GBP.

As of June 2010, the cash position balance showed 53.48% in hard currencies of USD, EUR, GBP, CAD, and other European Currencies, 27.65% in African currencies, 4.80% in Ethiopian Birr and 14.07% in all other currencies.

2) **Fuel Price Risk**

Jet fuel price being the major expenditure of the airline, the company has a clear policy and manages this risk using the various hedging strategies (swap, cap and collar options) for a maximum period of two years on a rolling basis; and the maximum to be hedged is 75% of the total annual uplift.

Because of the world economic downturn, banks, financing institutions and hedging companies have required a huge amount of cash collateral which is not advantageous to the airline industry. As the result, the airline has adopted a natural hedging strategy.

3) **Interest Rate Risk**

The airline is exposed to changes in interest rates of floating debt.

Since the end of 2003, Ethiopian has acquired a total of six aircraft and four spare engines. Due to the prevailing low rates at the time, the company opted to use the floating interest rate. But since then interest rates have risen, the options of swap, collar and subsidised swap were evaluated so that a hedging exercise could be adopted.

Using a swap hedging strategy, the airline was able to hedge 56% of its outstanding loan against interest rate volatility risk at a rate of 4.84% starting April 2006 until the termination of the loan. The resultant exposure is journalised immediately upon the periodic repayment of the loan.

Currently the company is reviewing its hedging policies for jet fuel price and interest rate risks, in consideration of the various strategies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Passenger Seat Factor</td>
<td>RPK divided by ASK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Overall Load Factor</td>
<td>RTK divided by ATK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yield (Cents per RTK)</td>
<td>Transport Revenue earned per RTK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Unit Cost (Cents per ATK)</td>
<td>Transport operating Costs incurred per ATK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Break-even Load Factor</td>
<td>The load factor at which revenue will be equal to operating costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Operating Margin</td>
<td>Operating profit expressed as a percentage of operating revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Net Profit Margin</td>
<td>Net profit divided by operating revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)</td>
<td>Earnings Before Interest and taxes divided by Equity plus Long term loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Current ratio</td>
<td>Total current assets divided by total current liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Quick ratio</td>
<td>Total current assets minus inventory divided by total current liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Net Working Capital</td>
<td>Total current assets minus total current liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Total debt to total asset ratio</td>
<td>Total debt divided by total assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Debt / Equity ratio</td>
<td>Long term debt plus current maturity of long term debt divided by equity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Times interest cover ratio</td>
<td>Net income before interest and tax divided by interest expense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ATK (Available Tonne Kilometers)</td>
<td>Overall capacity measured in tonnes available for carriage of passengers and cargo load multiplied by the distance flown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>RTK (Revenue Tonne Kilometers)</td>
<td>Actual traffic load (passenger and cargo) carried in terms of tonnes multiplied by the distance flown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>ASK (Available Seat Kilometers)</td>
<td>Passenger seat capacity measured in seats available multiplied by distance flown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>RPK (Revenue Passenger Kilometers)</td>
<td>Number of revenue passengers carried multiplied by the distance flown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES ENTERPRISE
### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
**AT 30 JUNE 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Bir</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS EMPLOYED</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</td>
<td>1a)(ii)</td>
<td>6,929,651,277</td>
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<tr>
<td>INVESTMENTS</td>
<td>1a)(iii)</td>
<td>260,799,888</td>
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<tr>
<td>STANDING DEPOSITS</td>
<td>1a)(iv)</td>
<td>492,578,346</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEFERRED CHARGES</td>
<td>1a)(v)</td>
<td>121,879,219</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,127,376,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>1a)(vi)</td>
<td>434,968,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>1a)(vii)</td>
<td>5,348,571,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>1a)(viii)</td>
<td>2,338,835,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,240,041,520</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>1a)(ix)</td>
<td>2,176,422,153</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unearned transportation</td>
<td>1a)(x)</td>
<td>2,115,637,716</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft</td>
<td>1a)(xi)</td>
<td>4,144,321,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,887,334,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>3,346,761,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCED BY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CAPITAL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Authorised</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paid up</td>
<td>9,000,000,000</td>
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<td><strong>FINANCED BY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CONTRIBUTIONS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>9,000,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DEPRESSED ASSETS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DEFERRED LIABILITIES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PROVISION FOR MAINTENANCE</strong></td>
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<td><strong>LONG TERM LOANS</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| | | |...
# ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES ENTERPRISE
## CASH FLOW STATEMENT
### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Birr</td>
<td>Birr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash inflow from operating activities</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,086,732,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(2,136,187,544)</td>
<td>(1,268,554,061)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>33,009,866</td>
<td>135,349,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments from investments</td>
<td>(233,129,367)</td>
<td>(3,641,255)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash outflow from investing activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2,336,307,045)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft received</td>
<td>41,443,377</td>
<td>(36,595,746)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term loans received</td>
<td>1,532,946,917</td>
<td>553,552,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of long term borrowings</td>
<td>(631,712,111)</td>
<td>(455,442,223)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest paid</td>
<td>(116,076,061)</td>
<td>(104,753,097)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>12,200,010</td>
<td>58,695,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>838,892,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>(410,682,164)</td>
<td>326,151,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</td>
<td>2,749,518,013</td>
<td>2,423,366,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</td>
<td>2,338,835,849</td>
<td>2,749,518,013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The notes on pages 26 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.
1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Enterprise, which are consistent with those applied in the preceeding year, are stated below.

a) Basis of preparation
   i) These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards except as explained in note No. 1e)(i) below. They are prepared under the historical cost convention.
   ii) All amounts in the financial statements are expressed in Birr.

b) Valuation of assets and liabilities
   Except as otherwise stated below, all major assets are valued at market prices, which management considers to be fair values.
   i) Property, plant and equipment
      Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation, excepting capital items whose individual unit costs are less than the following amounts, which are charged to operating expenses:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Modified</th>
<th>Amount to be Capitalised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jet Airframe</td>
<td>BIRR 300,000 and over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbo Prop Airframe</td>
<td>* 200,000 and over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin Otter Airframe</td>
<td>* 100,000 and over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet Engine</td>
<td>* 100,000 and over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

– Depreciation is charged on the following bases:
– Flight equipment
   The costs of new acquisitions are written down to their estimated residual values by the end of the terminal dates detailed below:
   The common terminal dates for the aircraft, associated engine, rotables and spares are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aircraft Type</th>
<th>Terminal Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jet 757</td>
<td>31 August 2008; 30 November 2009; 30 April 2010; 31 October 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet 767-300</td>
<td>30 November 2021; 30 June 2022; 30 June 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet 737-700</td>
<td>31 December 2021; 31 July 2022; 31 July 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fokker 50</td>
<td>30 April 2009; 30 September 2008; 30 November 2008; 31 January 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cessna</td>
<td>30 May 2006; 30 June 2006; 30 November 2006; 30 April 2006; 31 August 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbo Thrush</td>
<td>30 June 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD II</td>
<td>31 January 2027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q 400</td>
<td>31 March 2022; 30 April 2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Modification costs after the terminal dates are expensed in the year they are incurred.
– Other property
   This is depreciated in the following periods:
   Radios, field passenger equipment and other similar items – 5 years.
   Office equipment and furniture – 5 years.
   Motorised vehicles and equipment – 5 years.
   Computorised equipment – 4 years.
   Machineries – 20 years.
   Buildings – 7 to 20 years.
   Improvements to government owned buildings – 10 years.
   Improvements to leasehold property-over the term of the lease.
1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ii) Investments
Investments are stated at cost less provisions, which approximates their fair values.

iii) Standing deposits
These comprise long term security deposits held by hotels, hospitals and similar institutions.

iv) Deferred charges
Predelivery expenses in connection with the acquisition of new aircraft are amortised over a period of 12 years, while the miscellaneous deferred charges are amortised over different periods of between four and eight years.

v) Stock
Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a simple average basis less provision for stock obsolescence. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

vi) Debtors
Trade debtors are recognised and carried at original invoice amounts less a provision for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection for the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off against the related provision for doubtful debts.

vii) Cash and bank balances
These comprise cash on hand and in banks and short term deposits which are held to maturity and carried at cost plus interest less provision for currency fluctuation.

viii) Creditors
Liabilities for trade and other amounts payable are carried at cost which is considered to be the fair value to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

ix) Unearned transportation
Passenger ticket and cargo airway bill sales are recorded as current liabilities in the unearned transportation account until recognised as revenue when the transportation services are provided. The value of unused tickets and miscellaneous charge orders (MCOs) over 18 months old are credited to revenue.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

x) Contributions
These represent purchase incentives given by the Enterprise’s suppliers. The values are amortised over the life of the aircraft for which the purchase incentives were obtained.

xi) Deferred liabilities
The training fees of personnel of other airlines are amortised over the duration of the training period.

xii) Provision for maintenance
The provision for heavy maintenance expenses has been formed to match aircraft maintenance costs with the revenue generated by the aircraft. This is provided for on the basis of a predetermined amount for each block hour flown. The actual costs of such maintenance are charged against this provision.

c) Recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities
The Enterprise recognises a financial asset or a financial liability on its balance sheet when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset is derecognised when, and only when, the control over the contractual rights is lost. A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, it is extinguished.

d) Revenue recognition
Unclaimed sundry liabilities over one year old are absorbed to non-operating income. All other revenues are recognised at the time the service is provided.

e) Foreign currency accounts
i) Loans in foreign currencies are fully used to finance the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and mostly aircraft and accessories. The acquisition of these aircraft and other flight equipment are primarily made in USD, which is assumed to be the functional currency of the Enterprise, and their corresponding values are converted to and recorded in the Ethiopian Birr, which is the presentation currency of the Enterprise, at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of the acquisition of the assets. Loan balances denominated in foreign currencies at the date of the financial position are translated into Ethiopian Birr at the exchange rates ruling on the first day of June prior to the date of financial position. In order to reasonably address the requirements of IAS 21(39), the exchange rate differences, resulting from the appropriation of the carrying amounts of the loans are added and accounted for as part of the acquisition costs of the assets. The management of the Enterprise considers that their treatment is reasonable as the appreciations in the values of the assets and their corresponding liabilities (loans) offset each other and do not significantly affect the financial position of the Enterprise or its operating results.
1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ii) Other non-current and current assets and current liabilities in foreign currency balances are translated at the exchange rates ruling on the first day of June prior to the date of financial position and the resultant net gain or loss is taken to the income statement.

iii) Losses or gains on recurring foreign currency transactions other than loans, are directly charged or credited to the income statement.

f) Income tax

The Enterprise is exempt from income tax in accordance with the letter from the Council of Ministers dated 16 November 2007 (6 Hidar 2000), Ref. No. 3 Se47/¨-146/2000.

g) Subsidiary

The Enterprise established a wholly owned subsidiary, incorporated in the Cayman Islands and registered in the name of Ethiopian Leasing Limited on 7 May 2003. This subsidiary acts only as a lessor of aircraft to the Enterprise and does not carry out any other transactions. Consequently, neither separate financial statements were prepared for the subsidiary nor consolidated financial statements were prepared for the Enterprise and its subsidiary as all inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated at the year end.

h) Finance lease

Leases of assets under which all the risks and benefits of ownership are substantially transferred to the lessee are classified as finance lease in accordance with International Accounting Standard 17.

Lessees should recognise finance leases as assets and liabilities in their statements of financial position at cost or at present value.

A finance lease gives rise to a depreciation expense for the asset as well as a finance expense for each accounting period. The depreciation policy for leased assets should be consistent with that for depreciable assets which are owned.

2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Balance at</th>
<th>Additions</th>
<th>Adjustments due to currency fluctuation</th>
<th>Disposals</th>
<th>Balance at</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 June 2009</td>
<td>Birr</td>
<td>30 June 2010</td>
<td>Birr</td>
<td>30 June 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COST OR VALUATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight equipment</td>
<td>7,687,081,863</td>
<td>1,330,896,076</td>
<td>489,624,655</td>
<td>(16,400,456)</td>
<td>9,491,200,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other property</td>
<td>1,360,548,971</td>
<td>193,017,801</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(8,609,301)</td>
<td>1,544,957,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,047,630,834</td>
<td>1,523,912,877</td>
<td>489,624,655</td>
<td>(25,009,757)</td>
<td>11,036,158,409</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEPRECIATION</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flight equipment</td>
<td>3,151,167,658</td>
<td>360,567,362</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(12,140,675)</td>
<td>3,499,594,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other property</td>
<td>672,566,187</td>
<td>116,230,836</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(6,417,452)</td>
<td>782,739,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,823,733,843</td>
<td>476,798,198</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(18,558,127)</td>
<td>4,281,974,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET BOOK VALUE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight equipment</td>
<td>4,535,914,067</td>
<td>5,991,605,975</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,527,519,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other property</td>
<td>687,062,784</td>
<td>762,577,900</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,449,640,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,223,896,849</td>
<td>6,754,183,875</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,978,030,524</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,276,714,180</td>
<td>6,929,651,277</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12,206,365,457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. INVESTMENTS

a) These are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nationalised and state owned</td>
<td>1,224,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholly-owned subsidiary nationalised</td>
<td>196,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share in ASKY Airlines</td>
<td>247,590,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other foreign investments</td>
<td>13,209,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>260,799,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Provision for diminution in investments</td>
<td>29,245,283</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Enterprise joined ASKY Airlines as a shareholder contributing in cash the sum of USD 18,000,000 equivalent to Birr 247,590,000 representing 15% of the total authorised capital of the Company.
4. DEFERRED CHARGES

a) These are made up of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009 BIRR</th>
<th>2009 BIRR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative cost for purchase of new aircraft</td>
<td>103,103,326</td>
<td>139,130,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>18,775,893</td>
<td>25,301,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>121,879,219</strong></td>
<td><strong>164,431,636</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. STOCK

a) This consists of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009 BIRR</th>
<th>2009 BIRR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock in store</td>
<td>374,507,391</td>
<td>258,638,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies stock - customer work orders</td>
<td>16,007,628</td>
<td>14,771,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock of printing and stationary items</td>
<td>101,678,780</td>
<td>97,416,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>492,193,799</strong></td>
<td><strong>370,826,827</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Provision for stock obsolescence</td>
<td>52,334,922</td>
<td>63,125,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>439,858,877</strong></td>
<td><strong>307,701,449</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods in transit</td>
<td>109,908</td>
<td>317,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>439,968,785</strong></td>
<td><strong>308,018,666</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. STOCK (CONTINUED)

b) The movement in the provision for stock obsolescence is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009 BIRR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2009</td>
<td>63,125,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Write off against provision</td>
<td>13,410,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>49,705,473</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Current year provision</td>
<td>2,629,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>52,334,922</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. STOCK (CONTINUED)

b) The movement in the provision for stock obsolescence is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009 BIRR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2009</td>
<td>81,301,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Adjustment of provision</td>
<td>1,574,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional provision for the year</td>
<td>28,412,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>29,986,974</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>111,288,079</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. DEBTORS

a) These are made up of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009 BIRR</th>
<th>2009 BIRR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopian Government</td>
<td>633,813</td>
<td>2,396,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airmail</td>
<td>14,504,853</td>
<td>12,671,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation - Airlines</td>
<td>128,345,530</td>
<td>12,126,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation - Others</td>
<td>734,683,783</td>
<td>393,464,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance for purchase of aircraft</td>
<td>2,849,273,738</td>
<td>929,405,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claim from aircraft lessor</td>
<td>249,788,408</td>
<td>112,983,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivable from Bank Settlement Plan and Airlines Reporting Cooperatives</td>
<td>638,267,511</td>
<td>396,221,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits and prepayments</td>
<td>376,207,835</td>
<td>140,107,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>466,154,343</td>
<td>295,959,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5,459,859,814</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,294,334,657</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Provision for doubtful debts</td>
<td>(111,288,079)</td>
<td>(81,301,105)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5,348,571,735</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,213,033,552</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) The movement in the provision for doubtful debts is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009 BIRR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2009</td>
<td>81,301,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Adjustment of provision</td>
<td>1,574,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional provision for the year</td>
<td>28,412,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>29,986,974</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>111,288,079</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

a) Comprise the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009 BIRR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash with foreign banks</td>
<td>820,227,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Provision for blocked bank account</td>
<td>(67,948,105)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>752,279,124</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash with local banks</td>
<td>109,914,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign short term deposits</td>
<td>1,343,047,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unverified deposits</td>
<td>19,263,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>23,330,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,338,835,849</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) The cash with foreign banks includes balances at three locations amounting to BIRR 67,948,105 which are not readily transferable. These have been fully provided for.
8. CREDITORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Payable to oil companies</th>
<th>2009 Birr</th>
<th>2009 Birr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>713,606,808</td>
<td>344,363,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods received but not billed</td>
<td>172,247,034</td>
<td>113,387,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous accounts payable</td>
<td>595,410,379</td>
<td>517,447,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued interest</td>
<td>25,031,973</td>
<td>18,486,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued insurance premium</td>
<td>2,488,777</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other airlines pool apportionment</td>
<td>20,476,024</td>
<td>14,721,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation tax and embarkation fees</td>
<td>348,368,139</td>
<td>229,452,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances from customers' work orders</td>
<td>13,003,912</td>
<td>13,970,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>285,789,107</td>
<td>190,475,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,176,422,153</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,442,305,496</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. BANK OVERDRAFT

The Enterprise has an overdraft facility of Birr 50,000,000 with the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, Airport Branch secured on buildings.

10. PAID UP CAPITAL

a) The movement in the account is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2009 Birr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 30 June 2009</td>
<td>4,294,114,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax deducted from expatriate staff</td>
<td>1,540,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from profit for the year</td>
<td>1,625,827,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,459,567,931</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) The Council of Ministers authorised the Enterprise to transfer the net profits to paid up capital until the paid up capital reaches the authorised level. Details amending the capital of the Enterprise are stipulated in the Council of Ministers Regulations No. 147/2008 dated 24 April 2008. Furthermore, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development authorised the Enterprise to transfer to capital the income tax deducted from expatriate staffs' salaries pursuant to their letter No. 03/16/28/01 dated 15 July 2009.

c) The Enterprise is wholly owned by the Federal Government of Ethiopia. The capital allocated to the Enterprise is not repayable to the Government in whole or in part, as long as the Enterprise continues trading. There are no shares and no par value.

11. DEFERRED LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2009 Birr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training of other airlines' personnel</td>
<td>3,842,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated fines deducted from employees</td>
<td>2,985,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,828,030</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. PROVISION FOR MAINTENANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2009 Birr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training of other airlines' personnel</td>
<td>3,842,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated fines deducted from employees</td>
<td>2,985,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,828,030</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. LONG TERM LOANS

a) These are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total Loan Birr</th>
<th>Current Portion Birr</th>
<th>Long Term Portion Birr</th>
<th>Long Term Portion 2009 Birr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barclays Bank (Loan I)</td>
<td>2,617,609,542</td>
<td>398,631,808</td>
<td>2,218,977,734</td>
<td>2,179,226,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Development Canada</td>
<td>1,005,870,769</td>
<td>54,877,420</td>
<td>940,993,349</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Bank of Scotland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>176,389,525</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE III)</td>
<td>82,273,286</td>
<td>12,468,949</td>
<td>69,804,337</td>
<td>82,273,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE IV)</td>
<td>447,924,124</td>
<td>41,853,426</td>
<td>406,070,698</td>
<td>447,924,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,153,677,721</td>
<td>517,831,603</td>
<td><strong>3,635,846,118</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,885,813,739</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Barclays Bank (Loan I)

The amount of Birr 2,617,609,542 represents the outstanding balance at 30 June 2010 of a total loan facility of Birr 4,567,887,710 for financing 85% of the cost of six aircraft and four spare engines. Separate loan agreements were signed for each of the six aircraft and four engines between Ethiopian Leasing Limited (a subsidiary in the Cayman Islands wholly owned by the Enterprise), Barclays Bank, and Export-Import Bank of the United States of America (Ex-IM Bank). The loans are repayable over a period of 12 years in quarterly instalments together with interest computed at floating and hedged rates. The loans are secured by the guarantee of Ex-IM Bank and pledges on the respective aircraft which are registered in the name of Ethiopian Leasing Limited.
13. LONG TERM LOANS (continued)

c) Export Development Canada (EDC)
EDC agreed to lend up to USD 155,000,000 which would cover 85% of the total cost of eight Q400 aircraft and their associated engines to be supplied by the aircraft manufacturer Bombardier Incorporated of Canada. Out of the total of eight aircraft, four Q400 aircraft and four associated engines worth USD 73,127,646 or Birr 1,005,870,769 have been delivered up to 30 June 2010. The said amount is repayable over a period of 12 years in quarterly instalments together with interest computed at rates ranging from 4.489% to 4.692% per annum.

d) CBE Loan No. III
The balance of Birr 82,273,286 is out of the total loan from CBE of Birr 104,441,851 which was obtained to finance part of the cost of construction of the cargo terminal and purchase of equipment for the terminal. The said balance is to be repaid in quarterly instalments of Birr 4,666,716 starting from 22 September 2007 and ending on 21 December 2015 and interest is to be paid at the rate of 8% per annum. This loan is secured against the collateral of buildings worth Birr 133,028,311.

e) CBE Loan No. IV
The balance of Birr 447,924,124 is out of the total loan granted by CBE of Birr 497,620,800 to be disbursed on a monthly basis starting from October 2007 to January 2019 to finance the agreement signed between the Enterprise and Boeing Capital Corporation to purchase one MD-11 Cargo Airfreight. The said balance is to be repaid in quarterly instalments of Birr 15,884,676 starting from 30 April 2009 and ending on January 2019 and interest is to be paid at the rate of 5% per annum. This loan is secured against the Aircraft itself worth Birr 552,912,000.

14. OPERATING REVENUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009 Birr</th>
<th>2009 Birr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passenger</td>
<td>12,095,320,763</td>
<td>8,993,151,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>1,894,212,252</td>
<td>1,077,493,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charter</td>
<td>1,614,481,836</td>
<td>1,126,394,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mail</td>
<td>49,698,641</td>
<td>35,124,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess baggage</td>
<td>716,066,378</td>
<td>545,065,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission</td>
<td>8,670,313</td>
<td>10,832,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer services (work orders)</td>
<td>165,963,544</td>
<td>78,856,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiaries</td>
<td>174,007,149</td>
<td>141,539,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>297,941,791</td>
<td>205,293,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16,816,362,661</td>
<td>12,213,744,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. OPERATING EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009 Birr</th>
<th>2009 Birr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flying operations</td>
<td>7,297,011,840</td>
<td>5,661,570,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct maintenance</td>
<td>1,809,428,199</td>
<td>1,371,875,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation of flying equipment</td>
<td>365,567,982</td>
<td>333,397,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rentals-leased aircraft</td>
<td>1,456,956,398</td>
<td>1,108,059,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion and sales</td>
<td>1,472,522,000</td>
<td>695,282,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger service</td>
<td>899,830,936</td>
<td>659,217,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground operations</td>
<td>1,270,679,362</td>
<td>961,952,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect maintenance</td>
<td>155,838,738</td>
<td>79,052,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>116,230,835</td>
<td>54,502,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer services (work orders)</td>
<td>108,480,429</td>
<td>38,307,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiaries</td>
<td>83,659,175</td>
<td>36,839,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and administration</td>
<td>415,891,321</td>
<td>219,529,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,436,097,093</td>
<td>11,230,575,264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. OTHER NON-OPERATING EXPENSES (INCOME)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009 Birr</th>
<th>2009 Birr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Credit card service charge</td>
<td>49,190,463</td>
<td>30,239,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>19,064,939</td>
<td>16,949,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on currency fluctuation</td>
<td>(310,443,933)</td>
<td>(288,403,191)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Gain)/loss on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>(26,598,236)</td>
<td>(126,649,862)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>(12,290,010)</td>
<td>(58,695,343)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write back of creditors accounts</td>
<td>(105,687,333)</td>
<td>(40,999,342)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment of provision for currency fluctuation and blocked bank accounts</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(6,025,809)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>(16,500,782)</td>
<td>(16,502,625)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(399,225,483)</td>
<td>(490,087,481)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING PROFIT TO NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Birr 2009</th>
<th>2008 Birr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net profit for the year</td>
<td>1,625,827,949</td>
<td>1,345,477,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to capital</td>
<td>1,540,685</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>(12,290,010)</td>
<td>(58,695,343)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest expense</td>
<td>122,621,439</td>
<td>106,916,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease/(increase) in deferred charges</td>
<td>42,552,417</td>
<td>(88,869)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in standing deposits</td>
<td>(99,261,675)</td>
<td>(137,522,715)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>(26,558,236)</td>
<td>(126,649,862)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>476,798,818</td>
<td>427,900,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment of provision for doubtful debts</td>
<td>1,574,751</td>
<td>1,212,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for doubtful debts</td>
<td>28,412,223</td>
<td>3,947,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write off of stock against provision</td>
<td>(13,419,905)</td>
<td>(5,078,741)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for stock obsolescence</td>
<td>2,629,449</td>
<td>8,215,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in stock</td>
<td>(121,159,663)</td>
<td>(99,489,916)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in debtors</td>
<td>(3,165,525,157)</td>
<td>(359,388,410)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in creditors</td>
<td>727,871,278</td>
<td>232,148,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/ (decrease) in unearned transportation</td>
<td>653,810,681</td>
<td>(90,608,369)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in contributions</td>
<td>552,200,712</td>
<td>40,441,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Decrease)/ increase in deferred liabilities</td>
<td>(6,164,945)</td>
<td>3,946,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in provision for maintenance</td>
<td>254,971,938</td>
<td>155,157,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash inflow from operations</td>
<td>1,086,732,749</td>
<td>1,447,541,536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. FINANCIAL RISKS

a) Credit risk
Credit risk in relation to a financial instrument is the risk that a customer, bank or other counter-party will not meet its obligations (or not be permitted to meet them) in accordance with agreed terms.

The Enterprise’s maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to each class of recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the balance sheet.

The following table indicates the concentration of credit risk in the Enterprise’s investment portfolio:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security type</th>
<th>% of total assets portfolio at 30 June 2010</th>
<th>% of total assets portfolio at 30 June 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign investments</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdings of securities</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>17.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short term deposits</td>
<td>5.28</td>
<td>6.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash with foreign banks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) Foreign currency risk
About 95.21% of the monies earned by the Enterprise are in hard and convertible currencies.

19. COMMITMENTS
The Enterprise has commitments, not provided for in these financial statements of Birr 58,140,488,885 for the purchase of 34 aircraft and spare engines and for IT strategy up to 2019.

20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
The Enterprise has contingent liabilities of Birr 39,308,046 not provided for in these financial statements, in respect of legal actions brought by different organisations and individuals which are contested by the Enterprise. It is not possible to determine the outcome of these actions at the moment.

21. ESTABLISHMENT
The Enterprise was established as a public enterprise by Council of Ministers Regulations No. 216/1995, amended by Council of Ministers Regulations No. 81/2003 and 147/2008. Its principal place of business is in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and it has area and station offices all over the world.

22. EMPLOYEES
The Enterprise employed 5,555 staff at 30 June 2010 (2009 – 5,007).

23. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS
The Enterprise’s employees are eligible for retirement benefits under a defined contribution plan. For the year ended 30 June 2010, the Enterprise contributed Birr 22,643,861, (2009 - Birr 19,048,372) which has been charged to the profit and loss account.

24. STAFF COSTS
Staff costs for the year amounted to Birr 1,392,819,379 (2009 - Birr 1,057,493,181) and are included in the various major expense categories.

25. DATE OF AUTHORISATION
The Chief Executive Officer of the Enterprise authorised the issue of these financial statements on 31 January 2011.