

# SUDAN

Sudan profile on the Development Data Hub:

<http://data.devinit.org/#/country/sudan>

Extreme poverty (defined in notes) rates in Sudan have declined by two-thirds since 2002, reaching 9% in 2013 (latest available data). The poorest 20% of the population has 7% of the income.

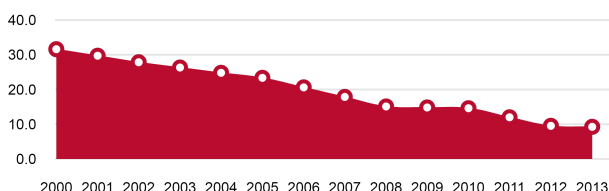
- FDI accounts for the majority of international resources, while ODA (US\$1 billion) accounts for 32%
- Over a third of government revenue is from taxes on goods and services
- In 2015, the US alone provided over a quarter of ODA to Sudan (US\$274 million)

## Overview



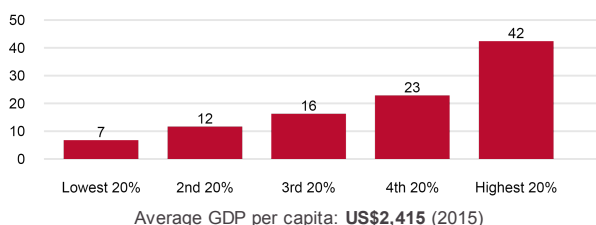
### Poverty rates decreased by over a third between 2010 and 2013

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



### The poorest 20% of the population has 7% of total income

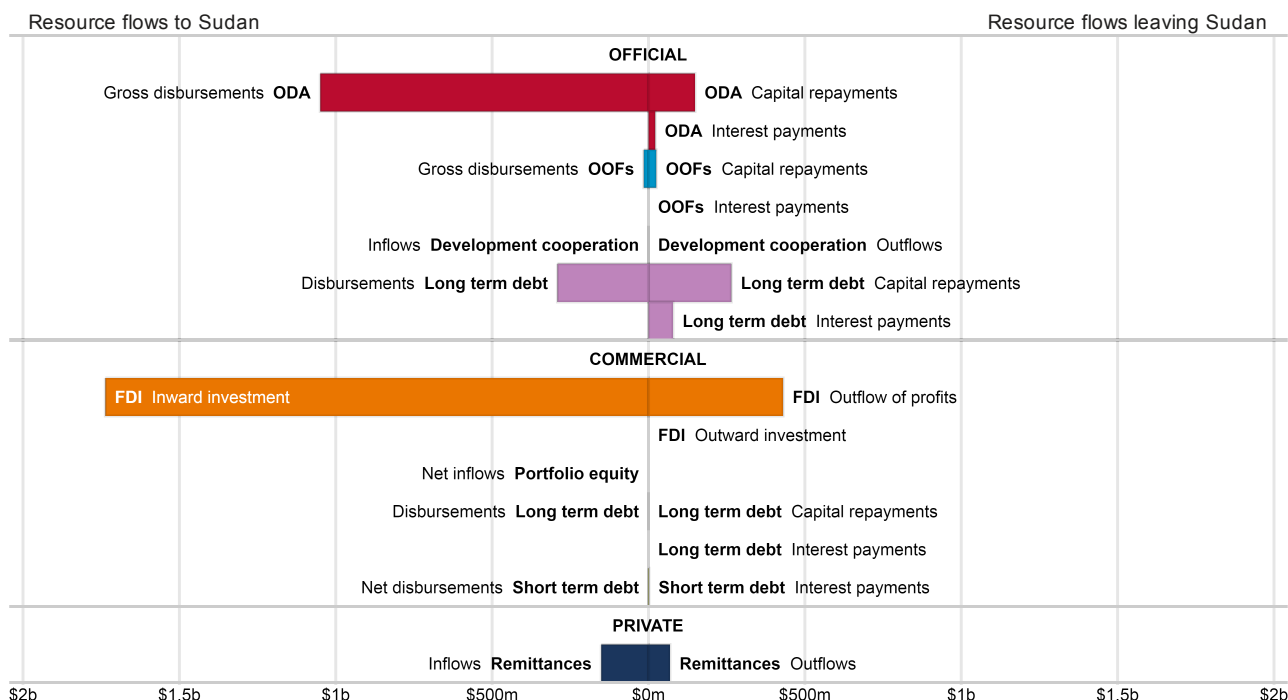
2009, share of income by quintile of population



## Resource flows to and from Sudan

FDI is the largest inflow of international resources; profits on FDI are the largest outflow

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: GDP: gross domestic product; FDI: foreign direct investment; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

## Government finance

The secession of South Sudan and ongoing conflict there has meant oil revenue in Sudan, which was previously the largest revenue generator, only made up 15% of the total raised in 2015. Internal conflict also affected revenue generation through reduced economic stability and growth. The central bank provides the major financing mechanism to the government. Spending on wages and transfers to states together make up half of government spending.

### Taxes on goods and services are the major source of revenue, accounting for 34% of the total

2015, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total   US\$9bn	Revenue 97% of total   US\$9bn	Tax Revenue 56% of total   US\$5bn	International Trade Taxes 16% of total   US\$1bn
			Taxes On Goods And Services 34% of total   US\$3bn
			Income Profits Property And Other Taxes 6% of total   US\$547m
		Non-Tax Revenue 25% of total   US\$2bn	Fuel Stabilization Fees 20% of total   US\$2bn
			Oil Sales 9% of total   US\$696m
		Resource Revenue 15% of total   US\$1bn	Government Borrowing Arrangement 9% of total   US\$414m

### The government relies on domestic financing as large debts and arrears hinder access to external financing

2015, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total   US\$2bn	Net Domestic Finance 104% of total   US\$2bn	Bank Financing 87% of total   US\$2bn	Central Bank Of Sudan Cbos 67% of total   US\$1bn
			Commercial Banks 20% of total   US\$398m
		Nonbank Financing 33% of total   US\$663m	
		Change In Net Domestic Arrears -17% of total   US\$-332m	

### 15% of all spending was allocated to fuel subsidies

2015, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total   US\$11bn	Capital Expenditure 9% of total   US\$995m	Goods And Services 11% of total   US\$1bn	Fuel Subsidies 15% of total   US\$2bn
	Recurrent Expenditure 91% of total   US\$10bn	Wages And Salaries 29% of total   US\$3bn	Other Subsidies 6% of total   US\$66m
		Subsidies 20% of total   US\$2bn	Interest Payments 8% of total   US\$897m
		Transfer Payments 20% of total   US\$2bn	States 20% of total   US\$2bn

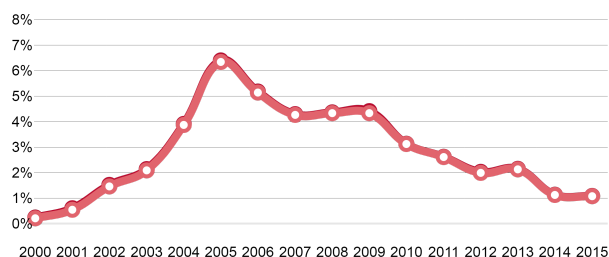
Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2015 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

## ODA

Gross ODA to Sudan totalled US\$1 billion in 2015, up 20% from 2014, although lower than levels between 2010 and 2013. Just over a quarter of ODA to Sudan was disbursed in the form of commodities and food, while mixed project aid and cash loans and equity each made up just under a quarter. The largest three donors to Sudan are the US, Arab Fund and UAE. The US provided significant levels of ODA to humanitarian assistance, the largest overall recipient sector at US\$420 million. Agriculture and food security (US\$156 million) and infrastructure (US\$130 million) were the second and third largest sectors. Over half of humanitarian assistance was disbursed in the form of commodities and food.

### After dropping by half in 2014, ODA relative to GDP remains constant at 1.1%

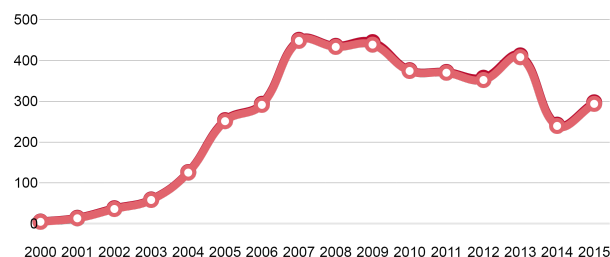
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

### ODA per poor person almost halved in 2014, before increasing again in 2015 to US\$297

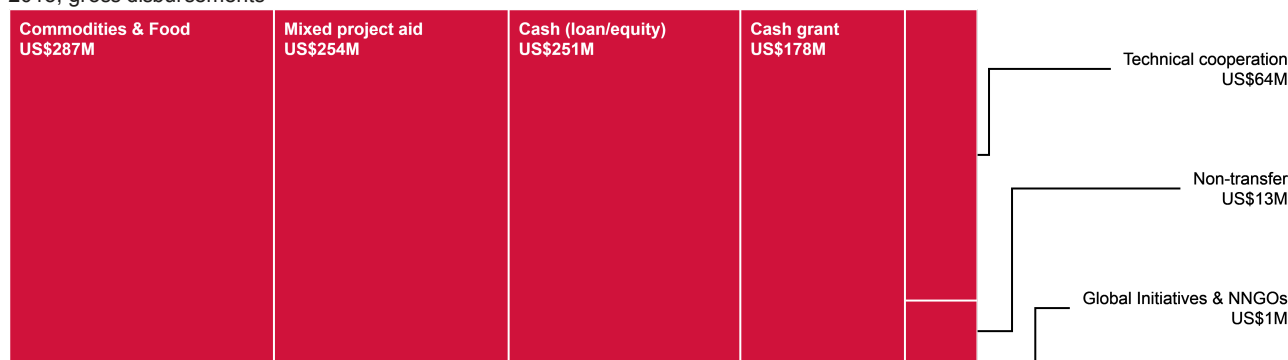
ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



■ Total ODA per poor person ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) per poor person

### Most ODA is in the form of commodities and food; loans and equity account for a further 24%

2015, gross disbursements

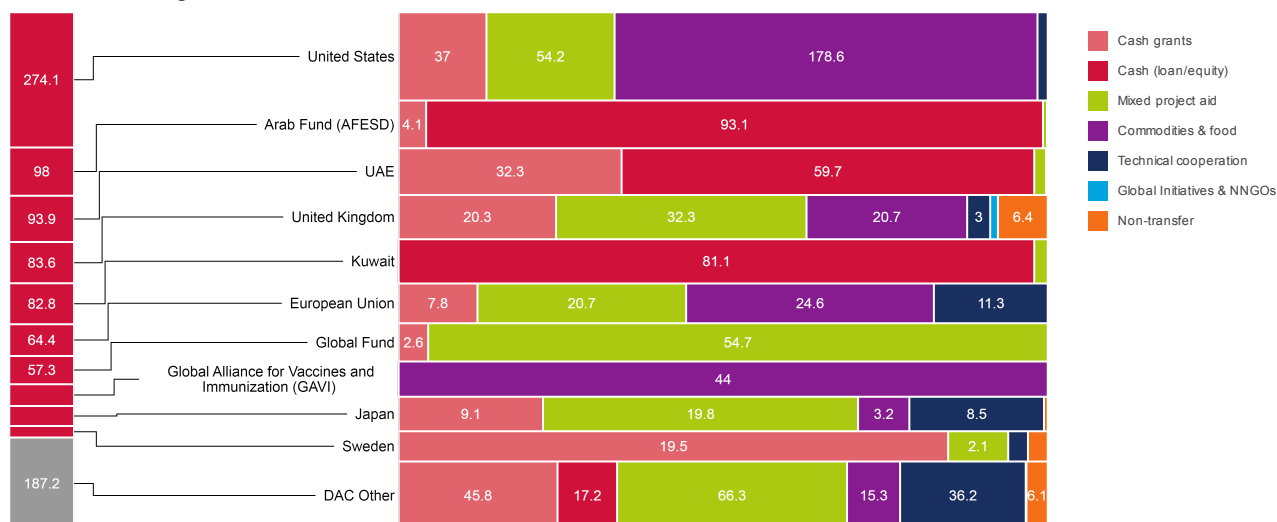


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

### The US provides most of its ODA as commodities and food; while the Arab Fund and UAE do as loans and equity

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



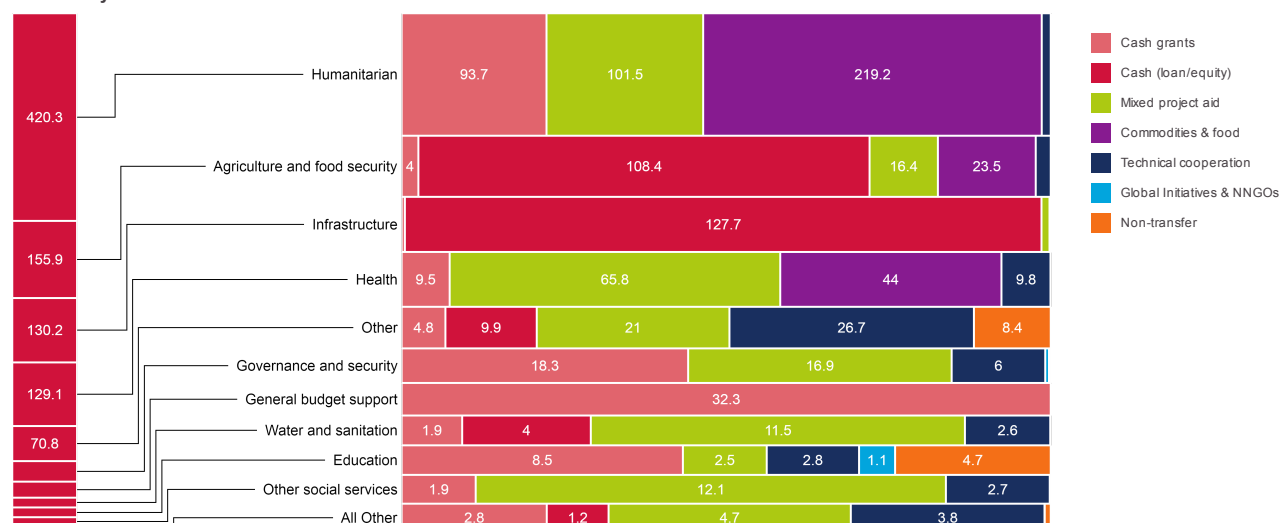
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.8% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2015. ODA per capita is equivalent to US\$44 in sub-Saharan Africa. Acronyms: IDA: International Development Association; NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations; UAE: United Arab Emirates; US: United States.

## What is aid spent on?

### All budget support ODA is in the form of grants; while almost all infrastructure ODA is loans and equity

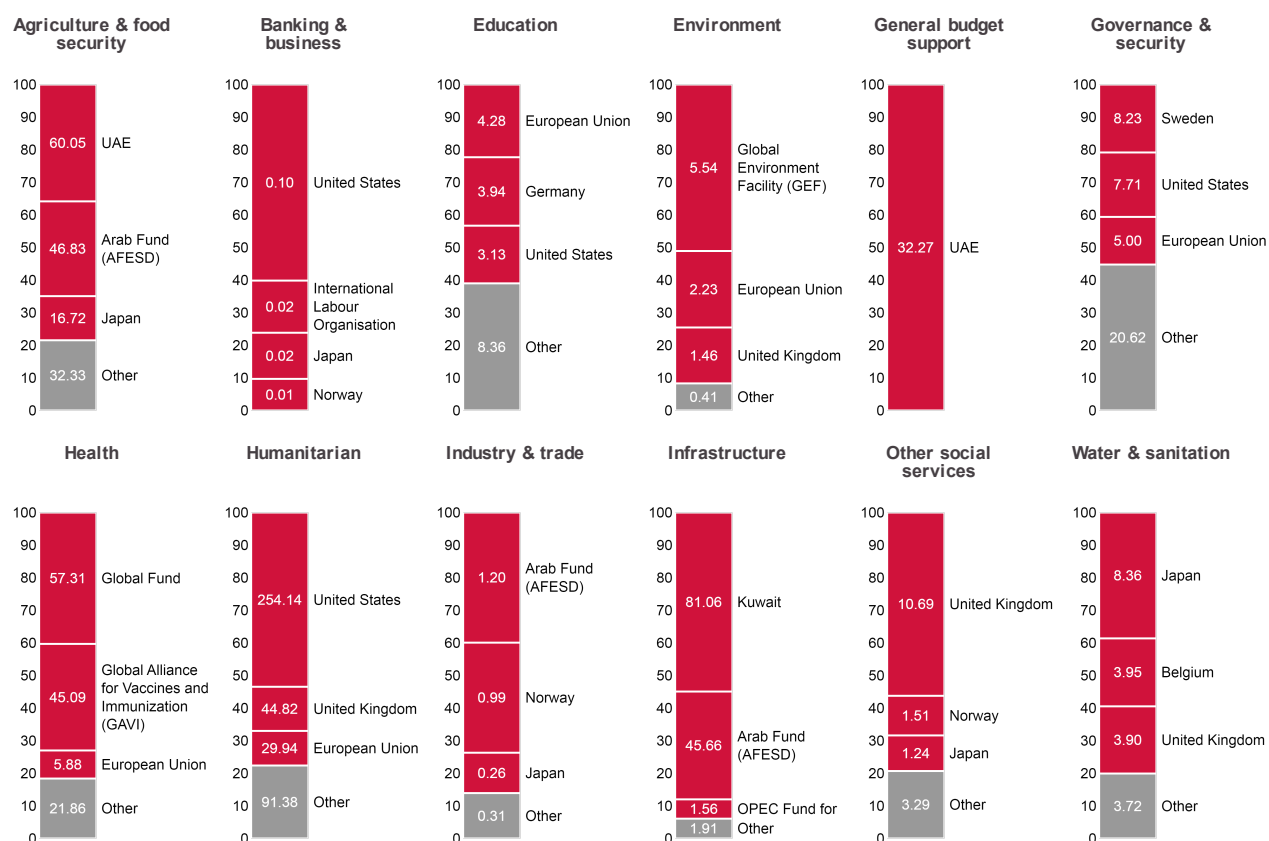
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



### UAE provides all budget support aid and almost 40% of agriculture and food security ODA

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.