

# BHUTAN

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

## Overview

HOW MANY OF THE POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE IN BHUTAN?

**< 0.1**  
m

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

**US\$405.1m**

International

**US\$417.4m**

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

**PPP\$2,083**

See Notes

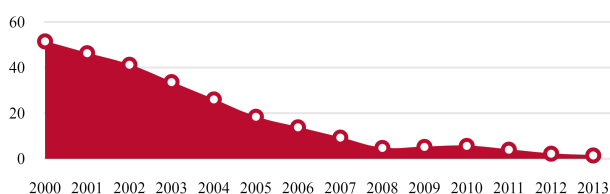
HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

**0%**

Depth of poverty

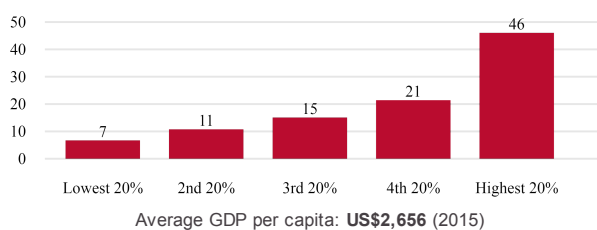
## Trends in extreme poverty

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



## The distribution of income

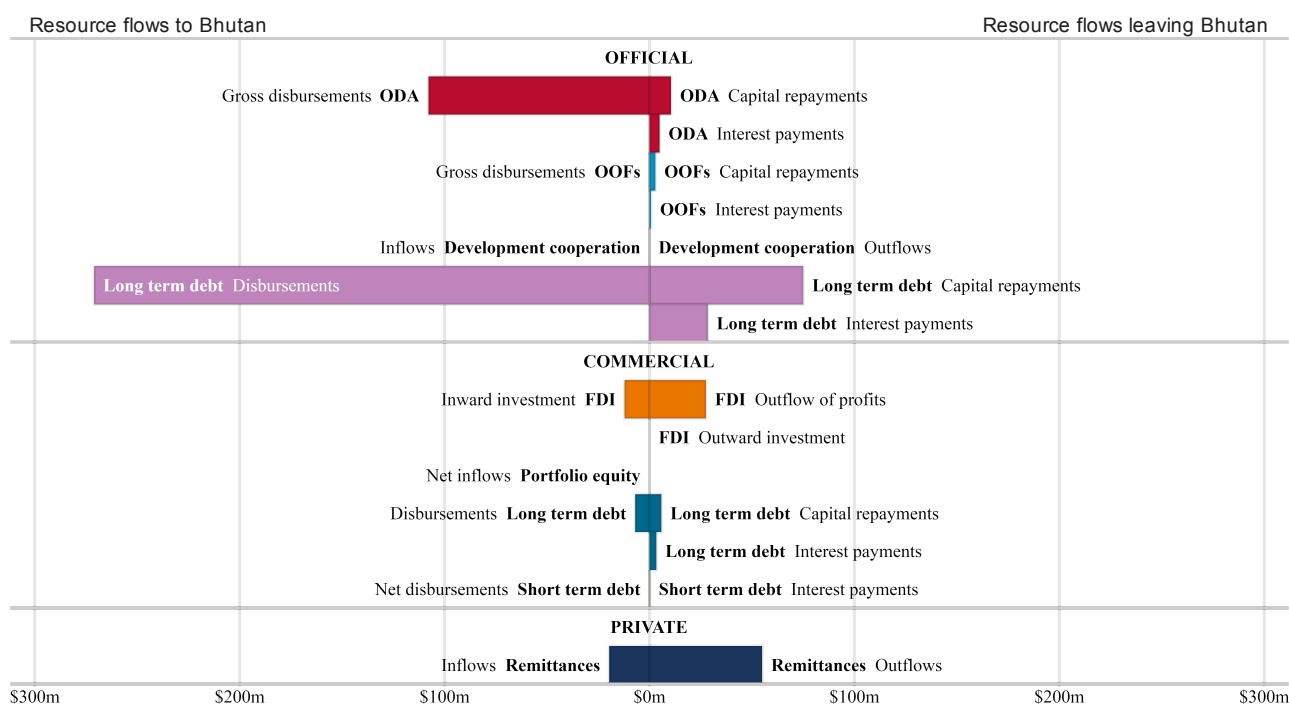
2012, share of income by quintile of population



## Resource flows to and from Bhutan

### Official, commercial and private flows

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



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011 PPP\$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: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

## Government finance

### Revenue and grants

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

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total   US\$565m	Revenue 72% of total   US\$405m	Non-Tax Revenue 19% of total   US\$109m	
		Tax Revenue 52% of total   US\$296m	Indirect Tax 19% of total   US\$109m
			Direct Tax 33% of total   US\$187m
	Grants 28% of total   US\$160m	Grants From India 19% of total   US\$106m	
		Other Grants 10% of total   US\$54m	

### Financing

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

Financing -100% of total   US\$-31m	Net Domestic Finance -12% of total   US\$-4m		
	Net External Finance -88% of total   US\$-27m	Disbursement 49% of total   US\$15m	
		Amortization -137% of total   US\$-42m	Amortization To India -81% of total   US\$-25m
			Other Amortization -56% of total   US\$-17m

### Expenditure

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

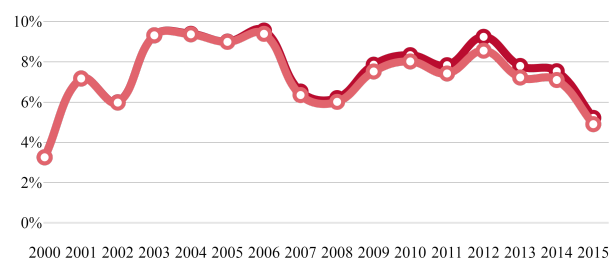
Total Expenditure 100% of total   US\$547m	Net Lending -8% of total   US\$-41m		
	Capital Expenditure 46% of total   US\$249m		
	Recurrent Expenditure 62% of total   US\$339m	Interest Payments 4% of total   US\$23m	Other Recurrent 56% of total   US\$306m

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

## ODA and national income

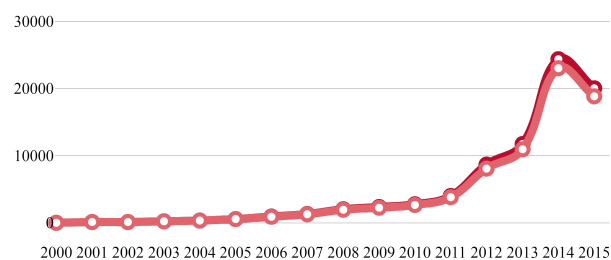
Gross ODA % of GDP



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

## ODA per poor person

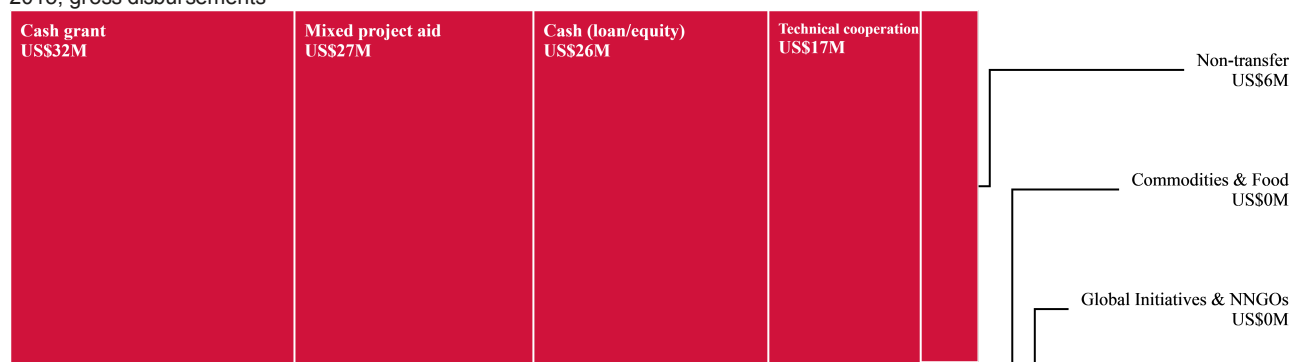
ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



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

## The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements

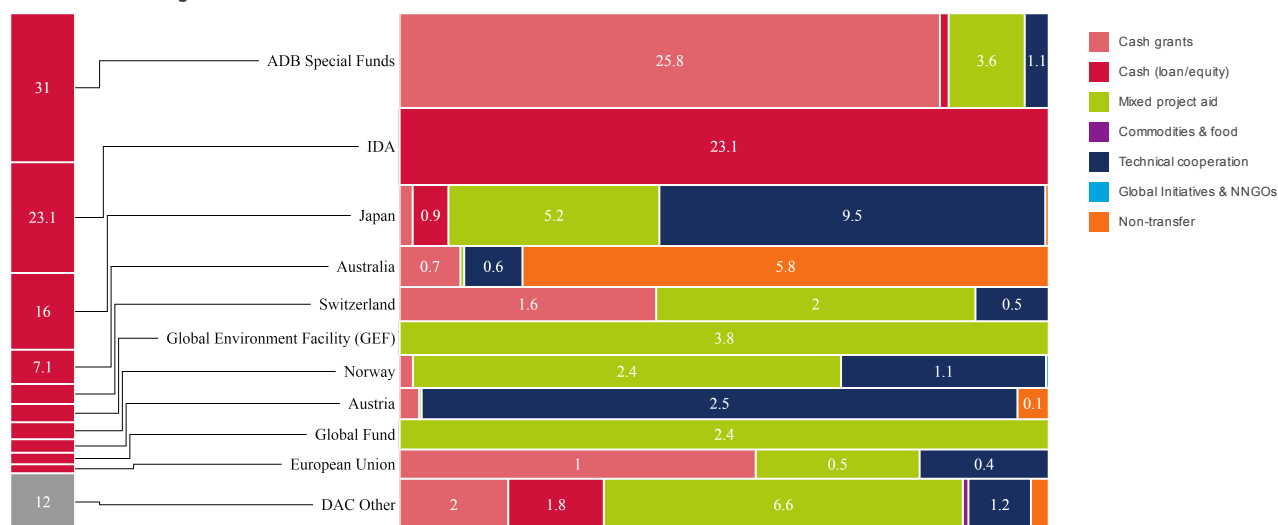


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

## The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



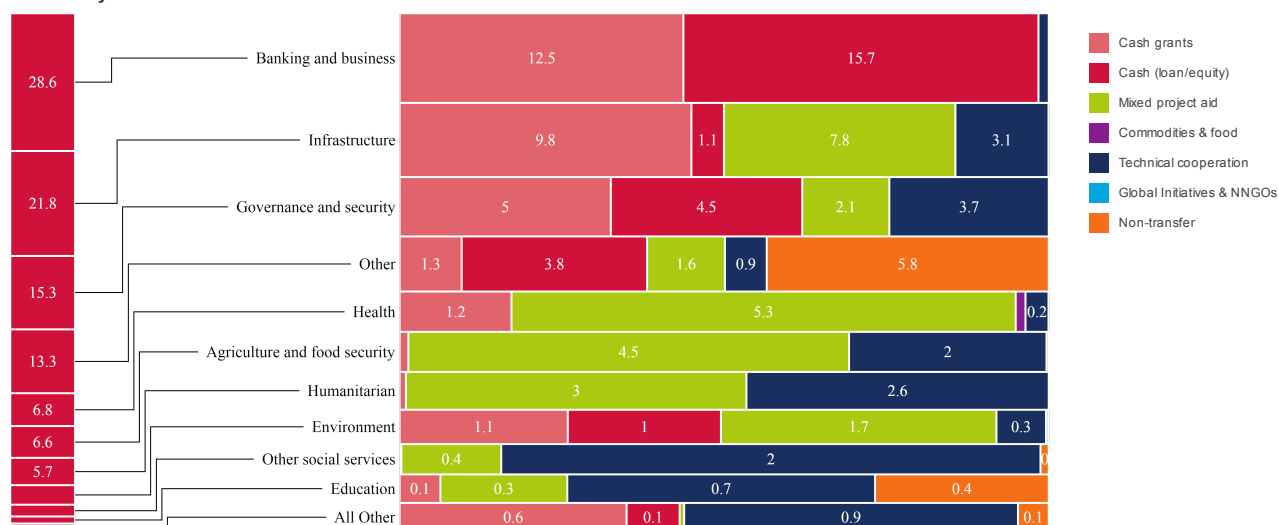
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

## What is aid spent on?

### The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

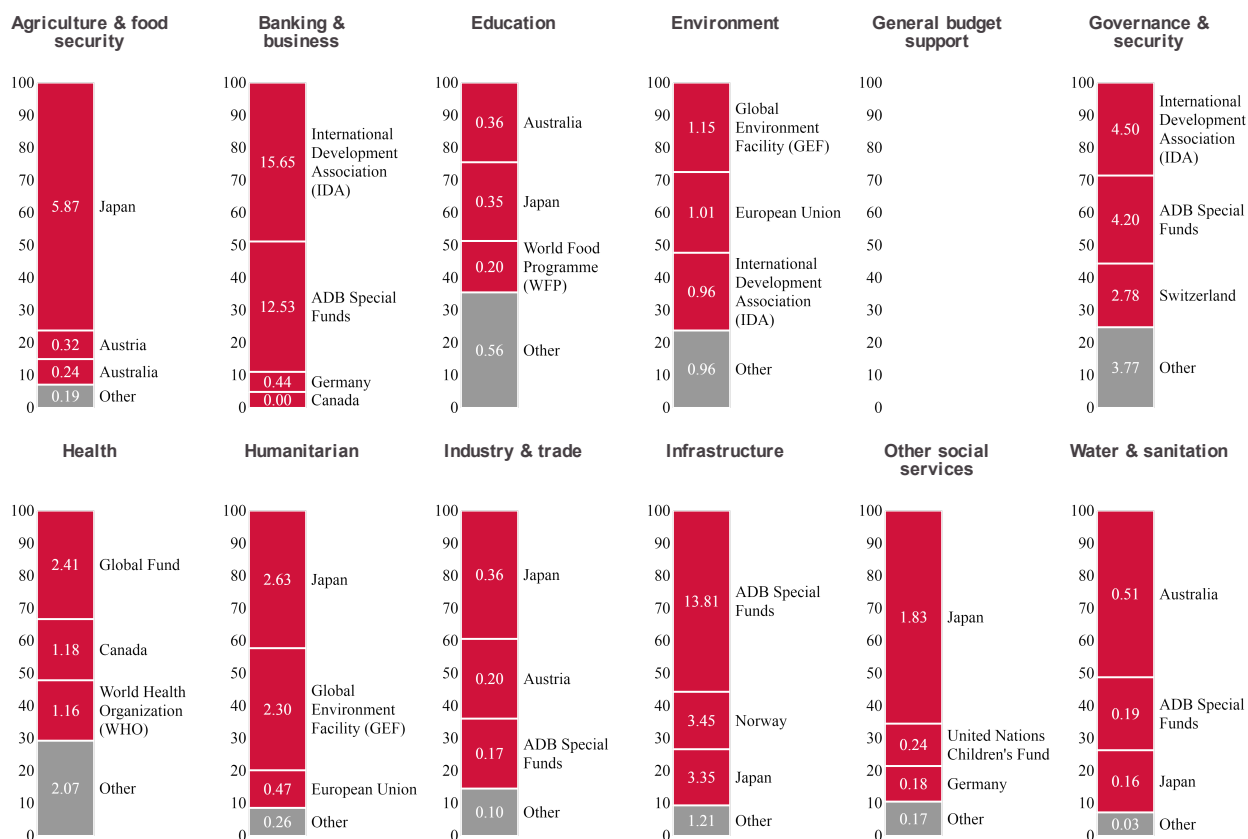
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



### The largest providers to each sector

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: FDI: foreign direct investment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.