

# PARAGUAY

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 PARAGUAY?

**280.2k**

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

**US\$4.8bn**

International

**US\$2.5bn**

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

**PPP\$1,821**

See Notes

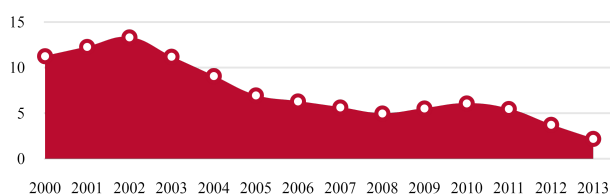
HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

**1%**

Depth of poverty

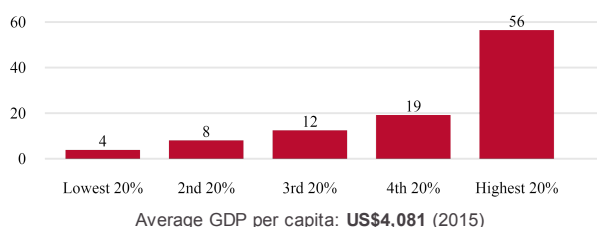
## Trends in extreme poverty

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



## The distribution of income

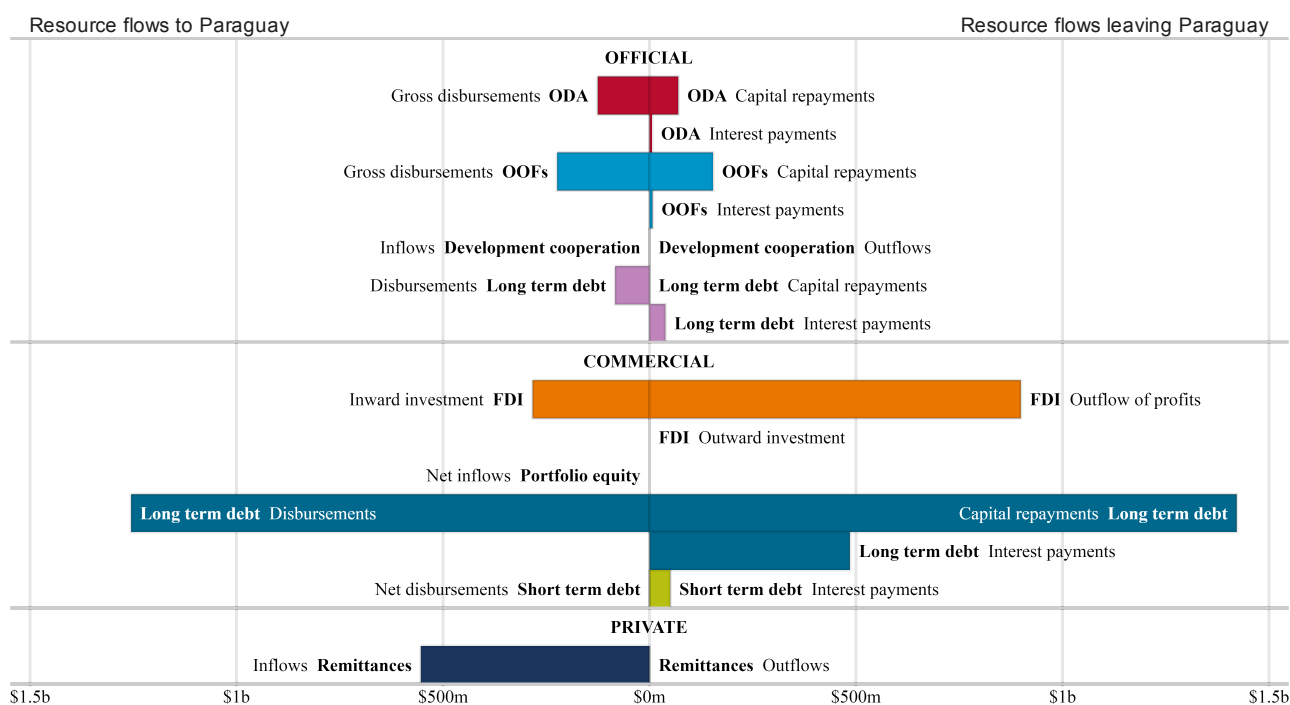
2014, share of income by quintile of population



## Resource flows to and from Paraguay

### 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 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: 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\$5bn	Revenue 95% of total   US\$5bn	Taxes 68% of total   US\$3bn	Import Duties 6% of total   US\$310m
			Excises 9% of total   US\$479m
			Value- Added Tax 37% of total   US\$2bn
			Income Taxes 15% of total   US\$760m
		Other Revenue 19% of total   US\$986m	Itaipu-Yacyreta Hydroelectric Plants 12% of total   US\$619m
	Grants 5% of total   US\$25m	Social Contributions 8% of total   US\$394m	Other Non-Tax Revenue 7% of total   US\$366m

### Financing

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

Financing 100% of total   US\$479m	Net External Finance 59% of total   US\$282m	Amortizations -29% of total   US\$-141m
		Disbursements 88% of total   US\$422m
	Net Domestic Finance 41% of total   US\$197m	Other Accounts Payable 94% of total   US\$451m
		Net Credit From The Banking System -47% of total   US\$-225m

### Expenditure

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

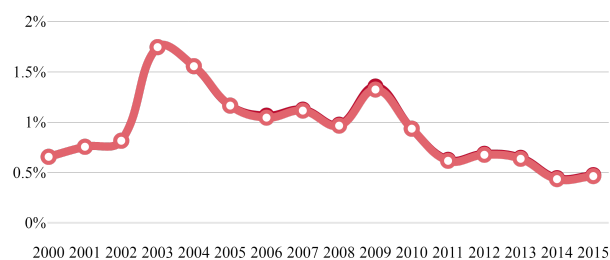
Total Expenditure 100% of total   US\$6bn	Recurrent Expenditure 87% of total   US\$5bn	Compensation Of Employees 45% of total   US\$3bn
		Social Benefits 13% of total   US\$732m
		Purchases Of Goods And Services 8% of total   US\$422m
		Grants To Local Government 15% of total   US\$845m
	Capital Expenditure 13% of total   US\$732m	

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

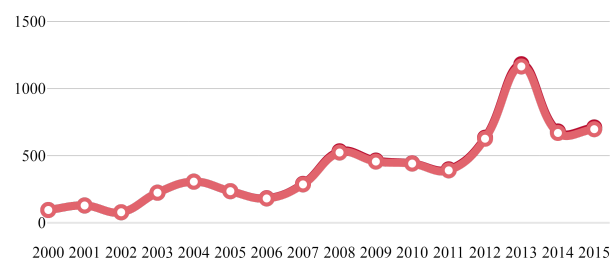
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ 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

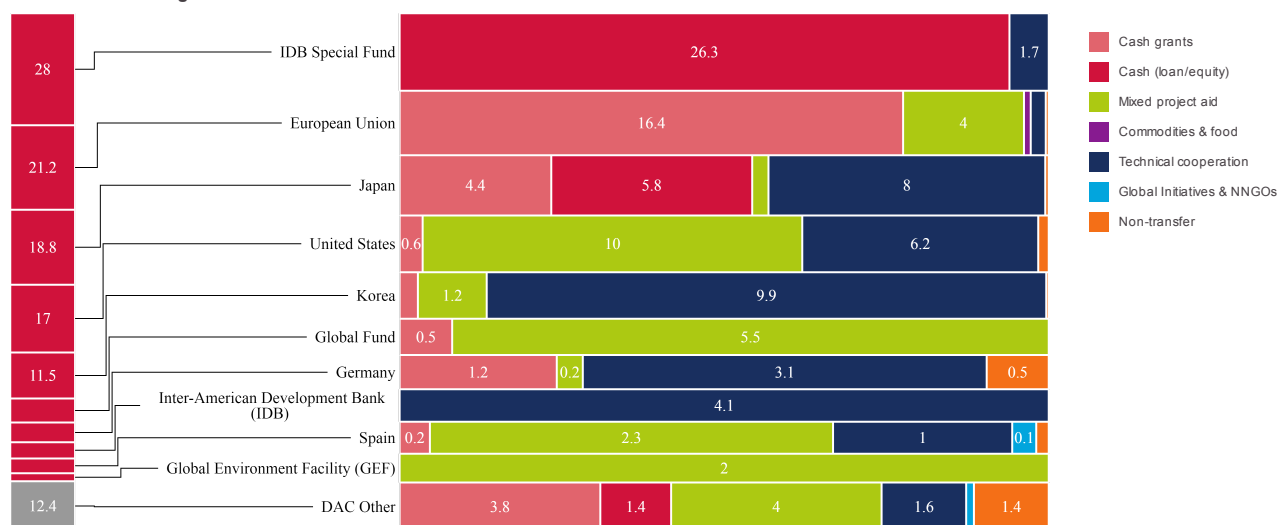


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

## The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



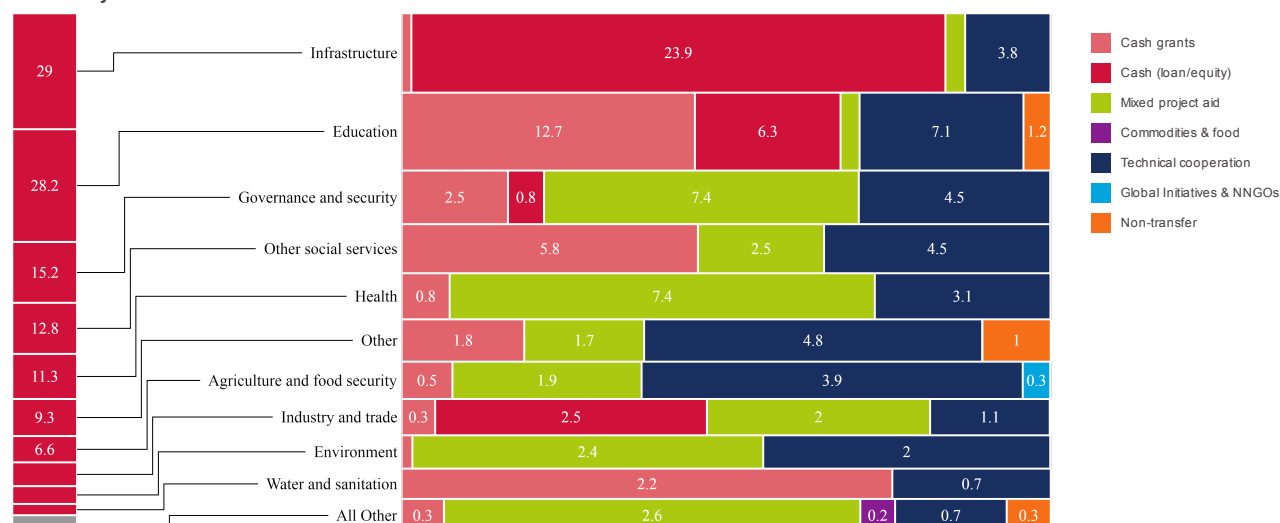
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

## What is aid spent on?

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

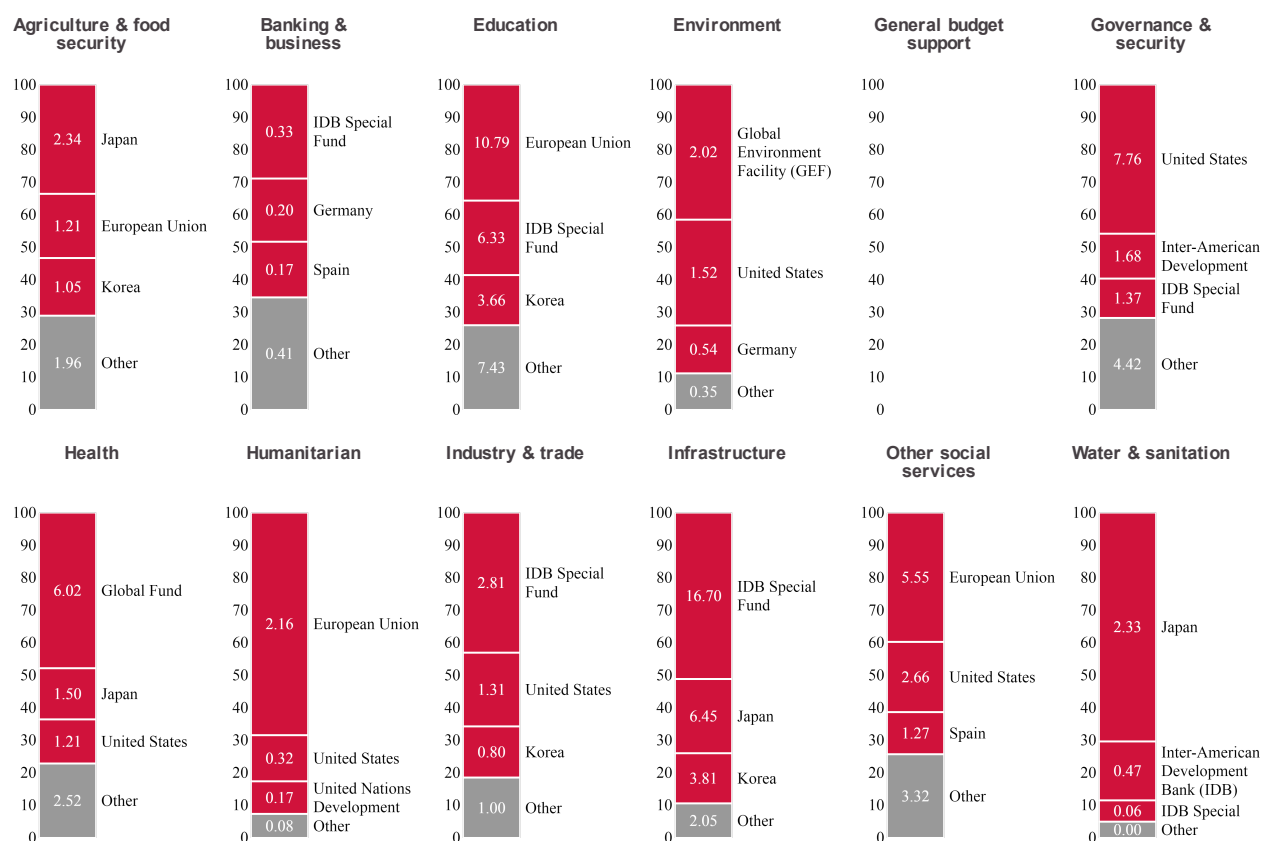
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

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.