

SEYCHELLES

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 SEYCHELLES?

< 0.1
m

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$454.2m

International

US\$229.8m

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

PPP\$9,051

See Notes

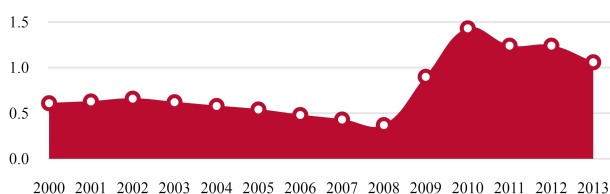
HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

0%

Depth of poverty

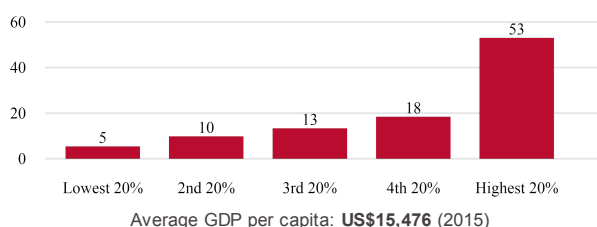
Trends in extreme poverty

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



The distribution of income

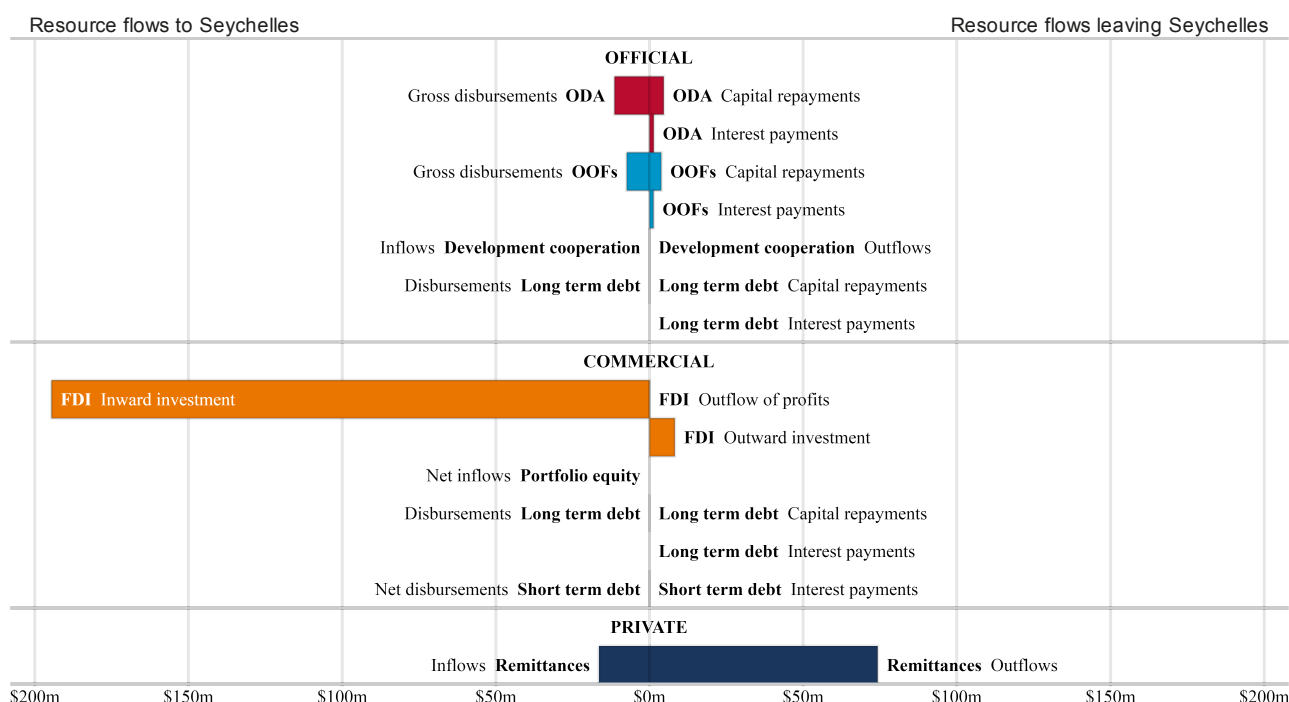
2013, share of income by quintile of population



Resource flows to and from Seychelles

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

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$452m	Grants 11% of total US\$51m		
	Revenue 89% of total US\$400m	Non-Tax 12% of total US\$55m	Item And Charge 7% of total US\$2m
		Tax 77% of total US\$346m	Dividends From Parastatals 7% of total US\$30m
			Business Tax 13% of total US\$60m
			Excise Tax 11% of total US\$48m
			Other 6% of total US\$26m
			Goods And Services Tax 27% of total US\$120m
			Trade Tax 7% of total US\$30m
			Personal Income Tax 12% of total US\$56m

Financing

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing -100% of total US\$-4m	Statistical Discrepancy -178% of total US\$-7m		
	Net Domestic Finance -252% of total US\$-9m	Bank Financing 668% of total US\$25m	
		Nonbank Financing -920% of total US\$-34m	
	Privatization And Long-Term Lease Of Fixed Assets 106% of total US\$4m		
	Net External Finance 224% of total US\$8m	Scheduled Amortization -330% of total US\$-12m	
		Disbursements 554% of total US\$20m	Programbudget Support 250% of total US\$9m
			Project Loans 304% of total US\$11m

Expenditure

2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

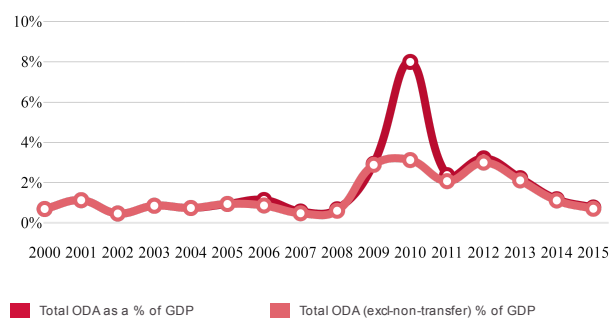
Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$451m	Recurrent Expenditure 74% of total US\$335m	Wages And Salaries 18% of total US\$83m	
		Goods And Services 20% of total US\$90m	
		Interest Due 13% of total US\$58m	Domestic Interest 10% of total US\$44m
		Transfers 22% of total US\$101m	Benefits And Programs Of Social Security Fund 6% of total US\$29m
	Capital Expenditure 25% of total US\$111m		Transfers To Public Sector From Central Government 11% of total US\$49m
		Foreign Financed 12% of total US\$55m	Social Programs Of Central Government 7% of total US\$32m
		Domestically Financed 13% of total US\$57m	

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2013 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

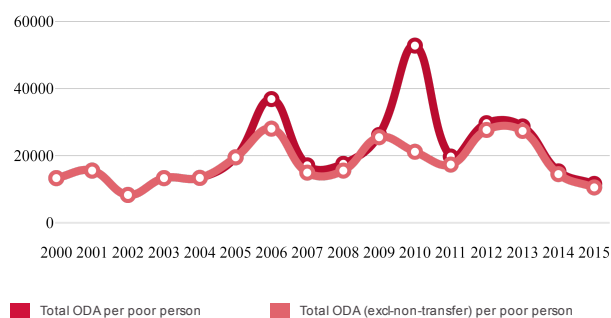
ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP



ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements

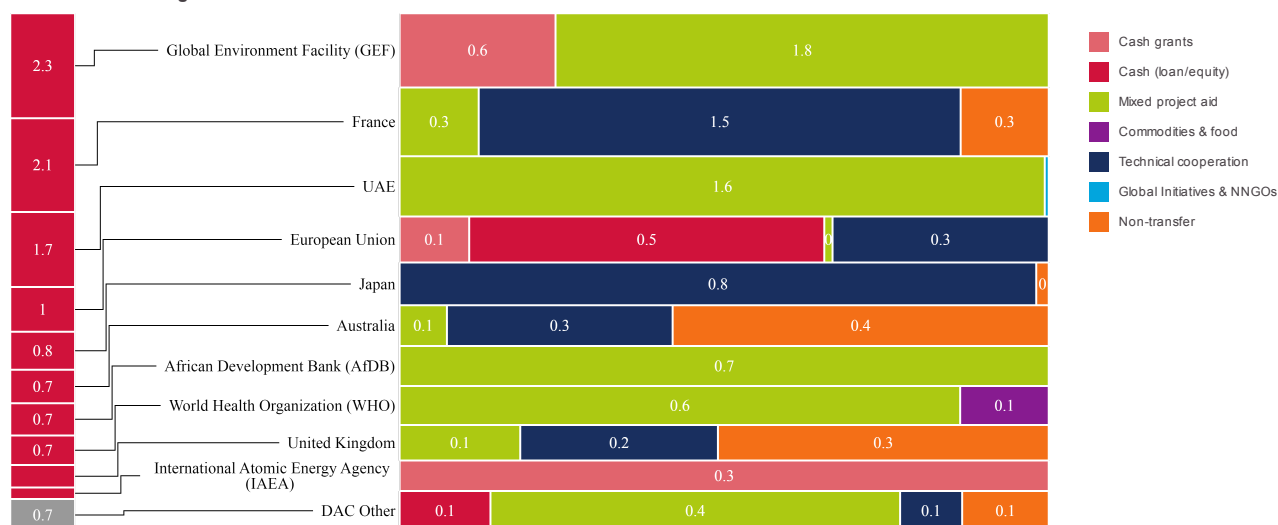


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



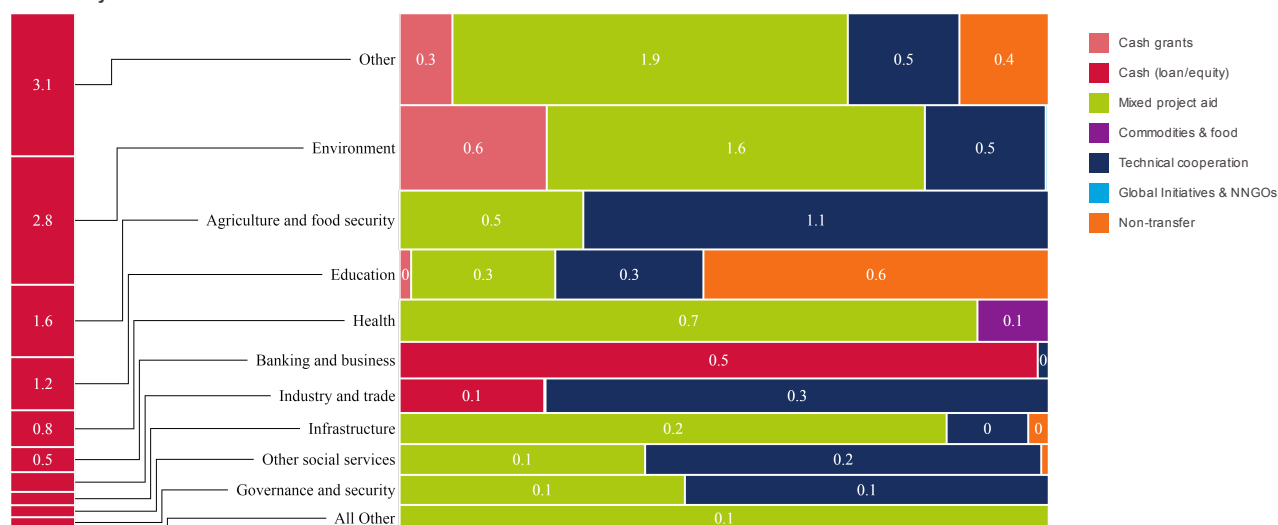
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

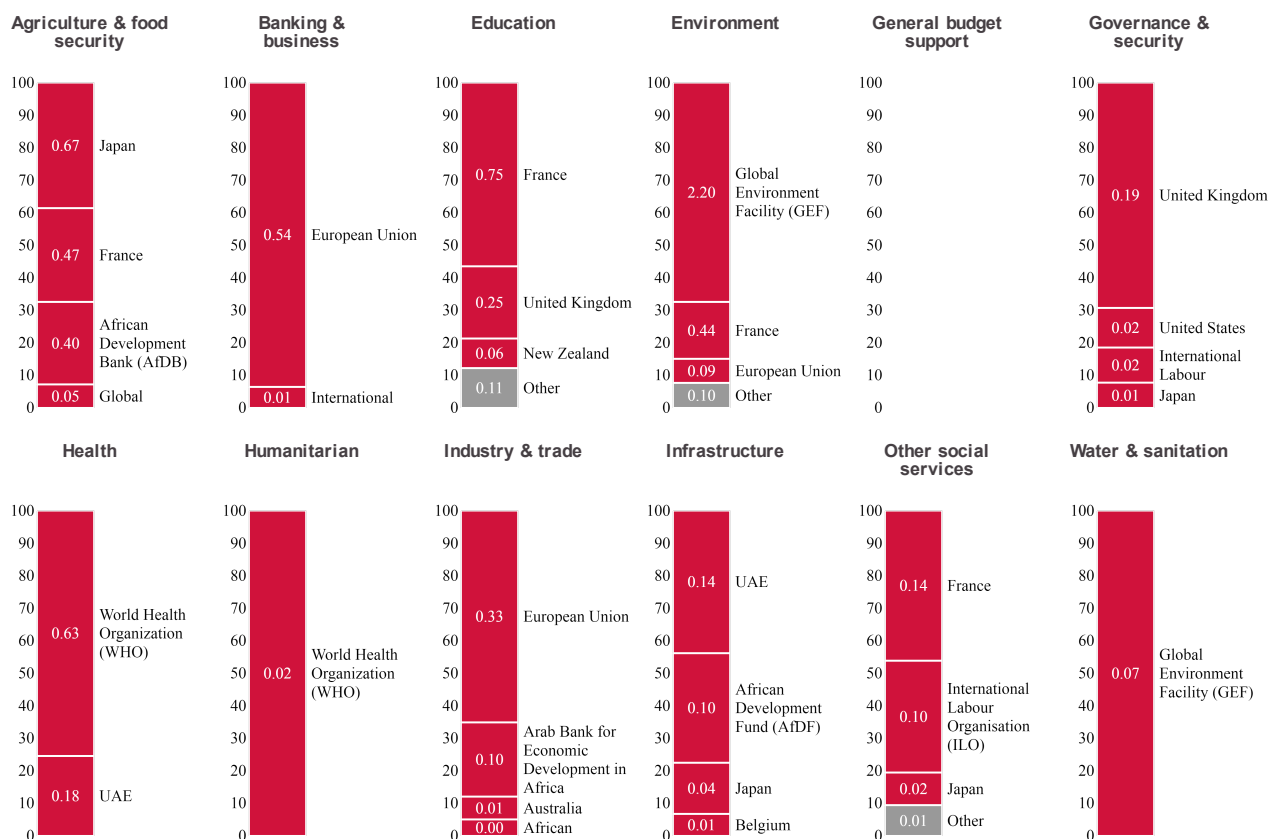
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

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.