

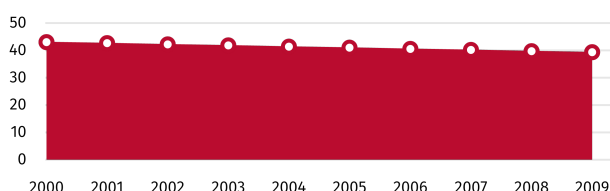
This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview



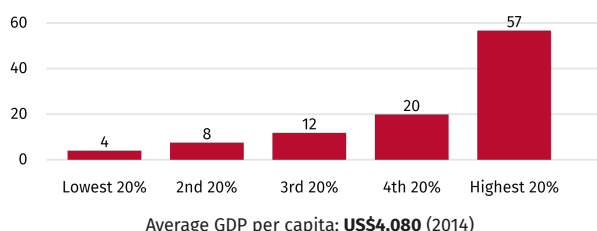
Trends in extreme poverty

2000-2014, % of population living on under \$1.25 per day



The distribution of income

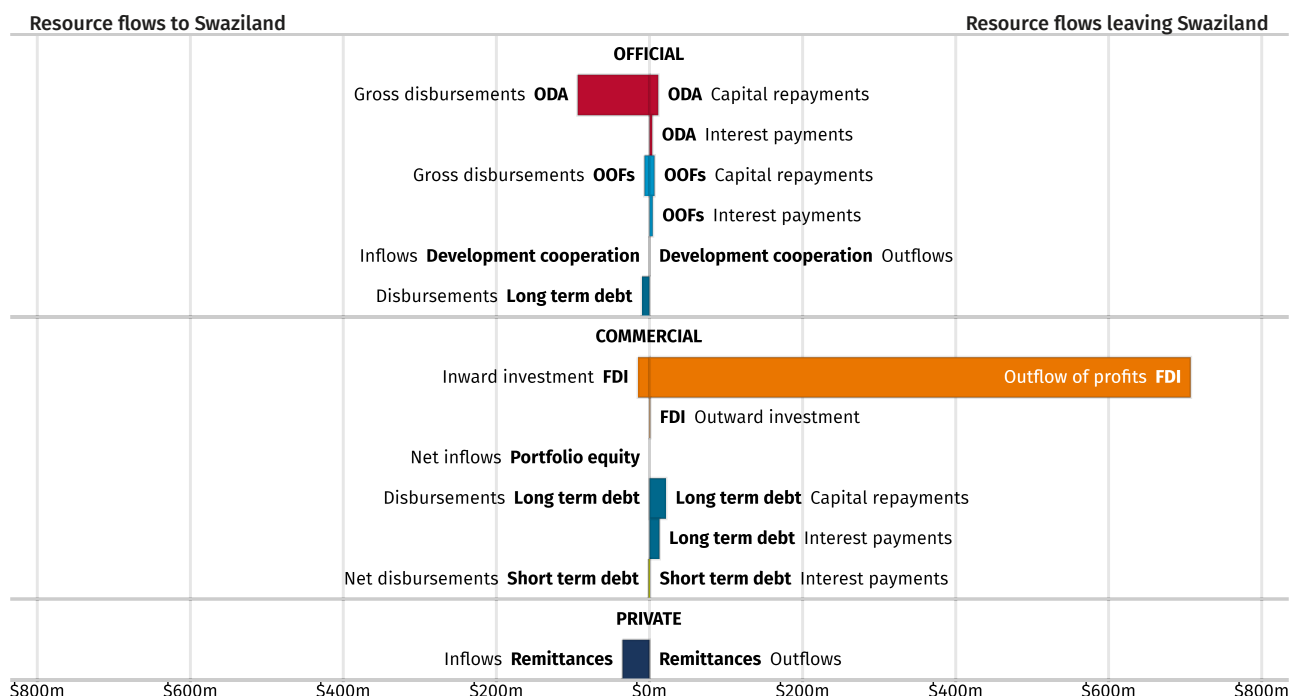
2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population



Resource flows to and from Swaziland

Official, commercial, private and estimated illicit flows

2014, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) 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 \$1.25 a day poverty line. '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 2014.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Revenue and grants 100% of total US\$1.2bn	revenue 100% of total US\$1.2bn	Tax Revenue 97% of total US\$1.2bn	Domestic Taxes on Goods and Services 19% of total US\$0.2bn
			Taxes on income profits and capital gains 21% of total US\$0.3bn
			Taxes on international trade and transactions 58% of total US\$0.7bn

Financing

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$0bn	Net External Finance -34% of total US\$0bn
	Net Domestic Finance 134% of total US\$0.1bn

Expenditure

2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

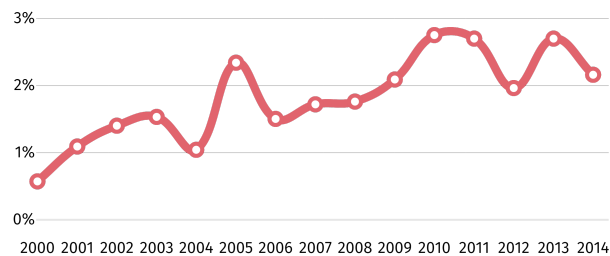
Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$1.1bn	Recurrent Expenditure 87% of total US\$0.9bn	Other Expense 23% of total US\$0.2bn
		Compensation of employees 42% of total US\$0.5bn
		Purchases or Use of Goods and Services 19% of total US\$0.2bn
	Capital Expenditure 13% of total US\$0.1bn	Domestically financed 12% of total US\$0.1bn

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2013 running from January to December and is sourced from: Kingdom of Swaziland: 2014 Article IV Consultation-Staff Report; and Press Release July 23, 2014. 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 more details.

ODA

ODA and national income

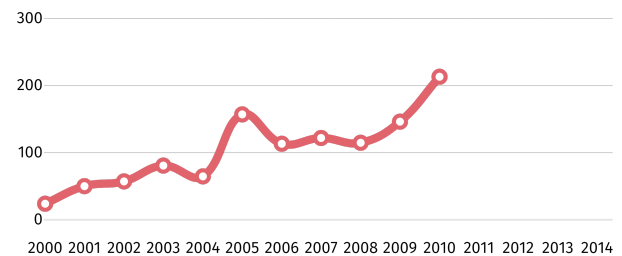
Gross ODA % of GDP



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

ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



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

The bundle of ODA

2014, gross disbursements



Note: GPGs, global public goods; NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



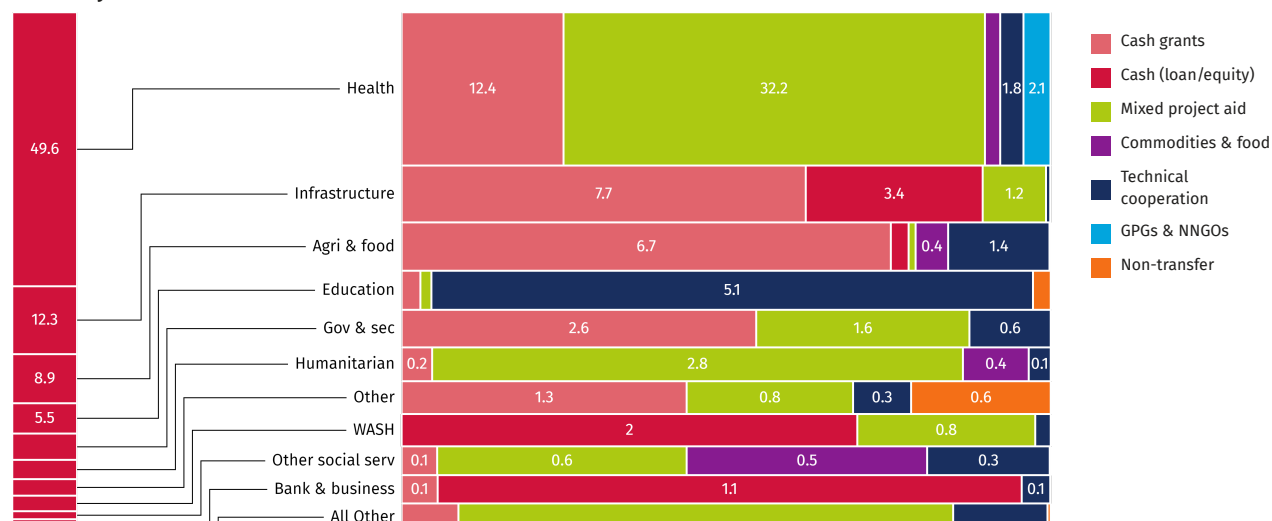
Note: ODA is equivalent to an average 0.64% of GDP across all developing countries. We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

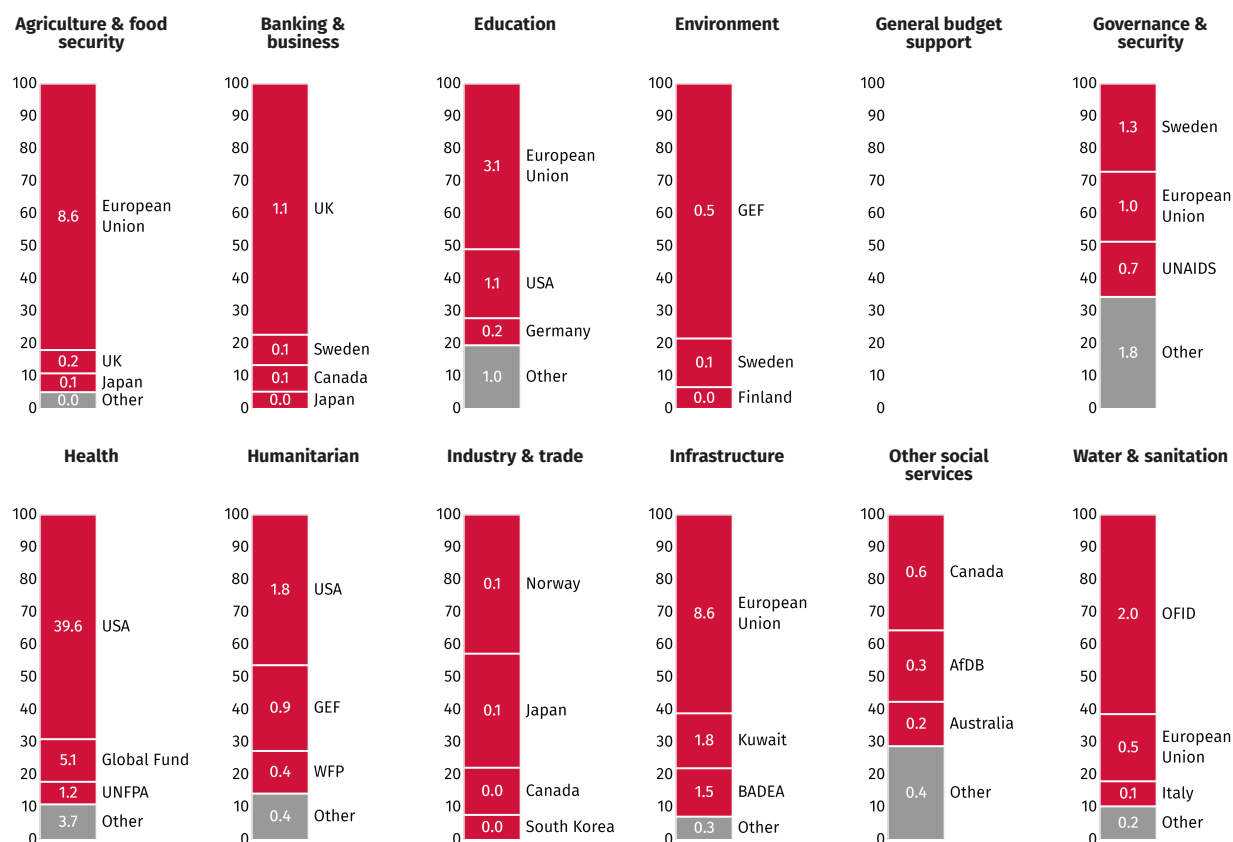
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The largest providers to each sector

2014, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ 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 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure), Global Financial Integrity (illicit financing and trade mispricing). 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 2012 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; IMF: International Monetary Fund; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OOFs: other official flows.