

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 CAR?

2.8 million

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$85.4m

International

US\$599.8m

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

PPP\$144

See Notes

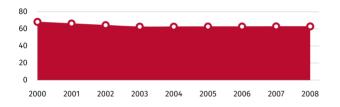
HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

27%

Depth of poverty

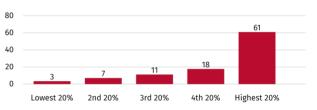
Trends in extreme poverty

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



The distribution of income

2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population



Average GDP per capita: US\$291 (2014)

Resource flows to and from CAR

Official, commercial, private and estimated illicit flows

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

Resource flows to CAR			Resource flows leaving CAR	
	OF	FICIAL		
ODA Gross disbursements		ODA Capital repayments		
		ODA Interest payments		
	Gross disbursements OOF	oOFs Capital repayments		
		OOFs Interest payments		
	Inflows Development cooperatio	Development cooperation O	utflows	
	Disbursements Long term deb	t		
	COMMERCIAL			
	Inward investment FD	FDI Outflow of profits		
		FDI Outward investment		
	Net inflows Portfolio equit	y		
	Disbursements Long term deb	t Long term debt Capital repa	yments	
		Long term debt Interest pay	nents	
	Net disbursements Short term deb	Short term debt Interest pay	ments	
PRIVATE				
	Inflows Remittance	Remittances Outflows		
\$600m \$400m	\$200m	\$0m \$200m	\$400m \$600n	

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	revenue	Non-Tax Revenue 5% of total US\$0bn	
100% of total US\$0.1bn	68% of total US\$0.1bn	Tax Revenue 62% of total US\$0.1bn	Taxes on Goods and Services 51% of total US\$0.1bn
			Taxes on Profits and Property 11% of total US\$0bn
	Grants 32% of total US\$0bn	Program Grants 15% of total US\$0bn	
		Project Grants 17% of total US\$0bn	

Financing

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

Financing 100% of total US\$0.1bn	Net Domestic Finance 32% of total US\$0bn	Bank Financing 32% of total US\$0bn
	Net External Finance 68% of total US\$0bn	Program Loans 82% of total US\$0bn
		Amortization -17% of total US\$0bn

Expenditure

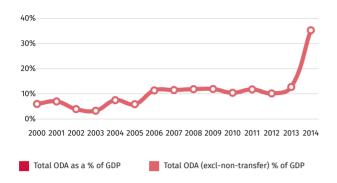
2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Expenditure Recurrent Expenditure 84% of total US\$0.2bn		Subsidies And Transfers 16% of total US\$0bn	
		Wages And Salaries 48% of total US\$0.1bn	
	Market State of Control of Contro	Goods And Services 21% of total US\$0bn	
	Capital Expenditure 11% of total US\$0bn	Externally Financed 11% of total US\$0bn	

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2013 running from January to December and is sourced from: Central African Republic: Request for Disbursement Under the Rapid Credit Facility and the Cancellation of the Extended Credit Facility Arrangement-Staff Report; Press Release; and Statement by the Executive Director for Central African Republic June 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 and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP



ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



The bundle of ODA

2014, gross disbursements

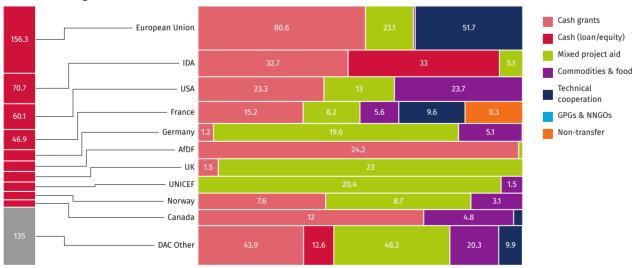


 ${\it Note:}~{\it GPGs, global public goods;}~{\it NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.}$

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors

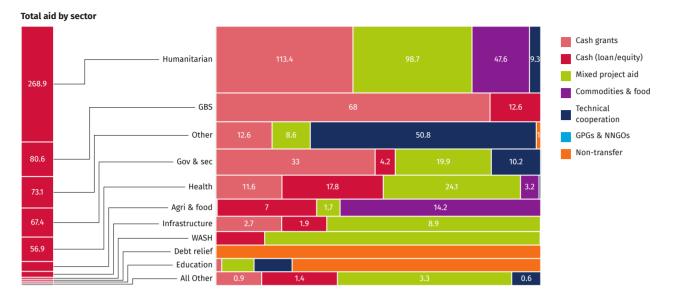


Note: ODA is equivalent to an average 0.64% of GDP across all developing countries. We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line.

What is aid spent on?

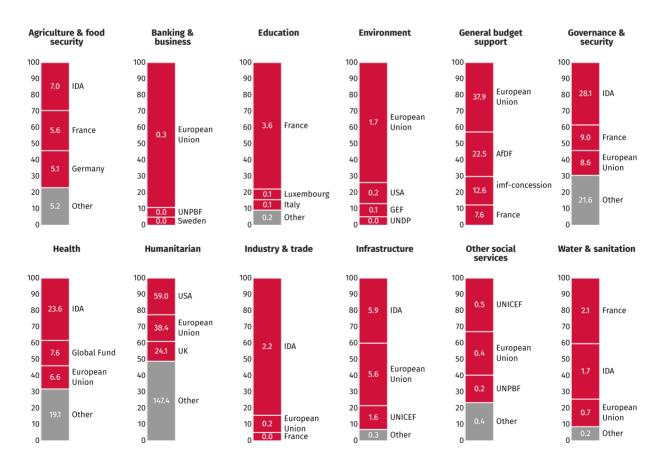
The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements



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 add 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.