

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Central Bank of Sudan

**57th ANNUAL REPORT
2017**

Website: <http://www.cbos.gov.sd>

In the Name of Allah

The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

We are pleased to present the 57th annual report of Central Bank of Sudan, which explains the latest developments in the Sudanese economy during the year 2017. The report contains ten chapters, the first is a summary of global and regional economic developments, while the remaining chapters indicate the performance of the domestic economy including: monetary and banking sector, the financial sector, the real sector, government and the external sector (foreign trade and balance of payments).

On behalf of the Central Bank of Sudan I would like to express my thanks and gratitude to the Ministries, Institutions and Government Units for their cooperation in providing the necessary data and information for preparing this report.

Also I would like to thank the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Sudan and the committee entitled to review this report, and those who contributed or exert an effort in preparing it.

We hope that this report will meet the needs and requirements of all the concerned parties, researchers and academics, beside the specialist on economic, financial and banking affairs from the local, regional and international institutions.

Hazim Abdelgadir Ahmed

Chairman of the Board of Directors

And Governor of the Central Bank of Sudan

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Introduction

The 57th Annual Report of the Central Bank of Sudan for the year 2017 reflects intricate conditions and challenges at the global, regional and national levels experienced by the Sudanese economy.

At the global level, The impact of the financial crisis and Britain's exit from the European Union, as well as the unprecedented debt crisis facing China, (the second largest economy in the world), still overshadow on the performance indicators of the global economy. Not only that, but the lack of tendency towards globalization, and the increasing tendency towards nationalism and the protectionism policies in major countries that constituted the principals of the international trade and culture in the world, such as the United States of America (the world's largest economy for decades), could indicate further radical changes on global economic rules in the future.

At the regional level, geopolitical tensions and conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa, (MENA) countries and the diplomatic crises in the Arab region, particularly the Arab Gulf States, have negatively affected the trade and the economic performance of that region.

Domestically, the year 2017 witnessed the lifting of the US economic and trade sanctions imposed on Sudan. The lifting of these sanctions will assist Sudan to benefit from removal of financial restrictions that have hindered the Sudanese economy; it also means the return of the Sudanese banking system to reintegrate into the global banking system. This will help to regain access to global financial markets which could help draw in badly needed investment and raise prospects for a recovery. Thus increase foreign exchange resources and support future exchange rate stability.

Globally, the world economy growth rate increased from %3.1 in 2016 to %3.6 in 2017 as a result of the significant increase of the growth rate in both industrial & developing countries

The economies of emerging market and developing countries' achieved a remarkable growth rate due to the stability of the prices of commodity exports, as well as rising capital flows to developing countries. The Advanced Economies and industrialized countries also experienced a great recovery as a result of rising domestic demand and production.

Continued recovery in global investment has also helped to boost transformative industries as a result of cyclical recovery in the energy sector, the euro zone and Japan. In general, the growth rate in industrial countries has increased from %1.7 in 2016 to %2.2 in 2017 due to accelerated growth rates in the USA, Canada, Euro Zone and Japan. However, many economists have warned of an increased risk due to a sharp slowdown in the economic growth in China (the second largest economy in the world) influenced by the significant rise in debt by the end of 2017.

At the regional level, the growth rate of Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries decreased from %5.1 in 2016 to %2.2 in 2017. This is attributed to the low rate of growth in oil-exporting countries due to the decline in world oil prices, lower production and fluctuations in currency exchange rates. It is worth mentioning that despite the decline in growth rates generally for most countries in the Middle East and North Africa net oil importer countries in the region have achieved good growth rates, including Egypt, Morocco and Sudan

On the other hand, the growth rate of the great Arab Free Trade Area countries (GAFTA) increased from %1.8 in 2016 to %4.8 in 2017, and the growth rate of the COMESA

countries increased from %2.9 in 2016 to %6.7 in 2017. Average inflation rate for MENA countries rose to % 7.1 in 2017 compared to %5.4 in 2016. The average inflation rate of the COMESA countries also rose from 9.3% in 2016 to %12.6 in 2017.

The current account position as a ratio to the GDP of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) increased from minus %4.4 in 2016 to minus %1.7 in 2017 due to the improvement of the current account position in most of the region countries, while at the developing countries level it remained as it is (minus %0.3) in 2016 and 2017

At the domestic level, the Central Bank of Sudan's policies for 2017 in coordination with macroeconomic policies aimed at achieving a real GDP growth rate of %5.3 and reducing the average annual inflation rate to %17 by targeting a nominal growth rate in money supply in the range of % 27.3 accompanied by achieving a reasonable level of internal and external equilibrium.

However, the actual performance indicates the expansion of money supply where it reached %68.4 by the end of 2017, as a result of the increasing gap between the gold purchasing and the allocation of revenues to the central government. Also, the money supply expansion could be attributed to increase in repayment by the Central Bank of Sudan on behalf of the central government, in addition to the increase in banks financing to the private sector.

As a result, average inflation rose to% 32.6 exceeding the target inflation rate of 17% due to monetary expansion, exchange rate adjustment, increased public expenditure and gradual lifting of subsidies on commodities.

As for the indicators of the banking sector, the total assets of the operating banks increased from SDG 132.7 billion at the end of 2016 to SDG 211.2 billion at the end of 2017 at the rate %59.2 .The total stock of finance increased from SDG 83.4 billion at the end of 2016

to SDG 125.1 billion by the end of 2017 by %50.1 Soundness indicators of the banks witnessed stability despite the decrease in the capital adequacy ratio from %18.7 at the end of 2016 to %16.2 at the end of 2017, and the ratio of nonperforming loans decreased from %5.2 in 2016 to %3.3 in 2017.

Regarding the Government's financial sector, in 2017 the general government budget targeted to achieve the macroeconomic goals to activate the national economy, through increasing revenues, rationalizing government spending, and reducing the rate of inflation. Total public revenues amounted to SDG 77.0 billion, and the public expenditure to SDG 91.4 billion by the end of 2017, and the total deficit amounted to SDG 14.3 billion.

With regard to the external sector, the overall balance of payments deficit decreased from US \$ 18.7 million in 2016 to US \$ 12.8 million in 2017, although the current account deficit increased from US \$ 4,226.1 million in 2016 to US \$ 5,101.9 million in 2017.

However foreign trade position indicates a reduction in the balance of trade deficit from US \$ 4,397.4 million in 2016 to US \$ 4,185.7 million in 2017 by %4.8 as a result of the increase in the value of exports from US \$ 3,093.6 million in 2016 to US \$ 4,061.0 million in 2017 at a rate of % 31.3 . The value of imports increased from US \$ 7,491.1 million in 2016 to US \$ 8,246.7 million in 2017 at a rate of % 10.1.

Sudan's external debt increased from US\$ 45.4 billion at the end of 2016 to US\$ 47.1 billion by the end of 2017 due to the accumulation of the interest rates arrears and fluctuations in the exchange rate during 2017.

This report includes ten chapters, the first one gives a summary of global and regional economic developments, while the other chapters present the performance of the domestic economy, namely: monetary and financial sector, public finance sector, real sector, and foreign sector.

Global, Regional and Domestic economic indicators for the years 2016 and 2017

Major	2016**	2017*
Global Economic Indicators		
- Global economy Growth Rate (%)	3.1	3.6
- Industrial economies Growth Rate (%)	1.7	2.2
- Industrial economies Inflation Rate (%)	0.8	1.7
- Industrial economies unemployment Rate (%)	7.4	6.7
- Industrial economies Current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	0.8	0.8
- Developing economies Growth Rate (%)	4.3	4.6
- Developing economies Inflation Rate (%)	4.3	4.2
- Developing economies Current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Regional Economic Indicators		
- Growth Rate in Sub-Saharan African countries (%)	1.4	2.6
- Growth Rate in Asian countries (%)	6.4	6.5
- Growth Rate in Middle-East and North Africa countries (%)	5.1	2.2
- Growth Rate in Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)	(0.9)	1.2
- Inflation Rate in Sub-Saharan African countries (%)	11.3	11.0
- Inflation Rate in Asian countries (%)	2.8	2.6
- Inflation Rate in Middle-East and North Africa countries (%)	5.4	7.1
- Inflation Rate in Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)	5.6	4.2
- Current A/C position as percent of GDP in Sub-Saharan African countries (%)	(4.2)	(3.4)
- Current A/C position as percent of GDP in Asian countries (%)	1.4	0.9
- Current A/C position as percent of GDP in Middle-East and North Africa countries (%)	(4.4)	(1.7)
- Current A/C position as percent of GDP in Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)	(2.0)	(2.0)
- Growth Rate in Arab Free Trade Area countries (%)	1.8	4.8
- Inflation Rate in Arab Free Trade Area countries (%)	4.9	8.1
- Current A/C position as percent of GDP in Arab Free Trade Area countries (%)	(9.2)	(5.6)
- Growth Rate in COMESA countries (%)	2.9	6.7
- Inflation Rate in COMESA countries (%)	9.3	12.6
- Current A/C position as percent of GDP in COMESA countries (%)	(7.7)	(5.9)
Domestic Economic Indicators		
- GDP in Current prices (million SDG)	677,568.0	823,938.0
- Real GDP Growth Rate (%)	5.1	5.7
- Annual average Inflation Rate (%)	17.6	32.6
- End of year Inflation Rate (%)	30.5	25.2
- Over-all fiscal deficit (-) (million SDG)	10,918	14,062
- Fiscal deficit (-) (including grants) as percent of GDP (%)	1.6	1.7
- Fiscal deficit (-) (excluding grants) as percent of GDP (%)	1.4	1.5
- Financing fiscal deficit (-) from internal sources	92.3	108
- Financing fiscal deficit (-) from external sources	10.2	2.7
- Total revenues (million SDG)	57,739.9	77,054
- Tax revenues as percent of total revenues (%)	82	83

Major	2016**	2017*
- Total expenditure (million SDG)	68,825.5	91,100
- Current expenditure as percent of total expenditure (%)	90.4	94.2
- Development expending as percent of total expenditure (%)	9.6	5.8
- Money supply (m2) (million SDG)	120,800.1	203,367.5
- Money supply Growth Rate (%)	29.0	68.4
- Money multiplier (Number of times)	1.841	1.892
- Velocity of money (number of times)	5.786	4.051
- Degree of Monetization	0.173	0.247
- Net foreign Assets (NFA) – million SDG	(36,321.0)	(40,242.4)
- Net Domestic Assets (NDA) - million SDG	130,493.2	208,255.6
- Total finance (million SDG)	83,355.3	125,080.41
- Net claim on government (million SDG)	54,216.7	76,439.1
- Net claim on private sector (million SDG)	57,352.2	79,854.1
- Banks assets (million SDG)	132,713.5	211,245.8
- Overall balance of payments (million US\$)	(18.7)	(12.8)
- Net Current accounts (million US\$)	(4,226.1)	(5,101.9)
- Exports (fob) (million US\$)	3,093.6	4,061.0
- Imports (fob) (million US\$)	7,491.1	(8,246.7)
- Trade balance (million US\$)	(4,397.4)	(4,185.7)
- Invisible receipts (million US\$)	2,859.8	2,807.5
- Invisible payments (million US\$)	(2,688.5)	3,723.8
- Current and financial account (million US\$)	3,536.3	3,583.4
- Foreign direct investment (million US\$)	1,063.8	1,065.3
- Net official loans inward (+) outward (-)	9.7	(160.2)
- External debt (million US\$)	45.4	47.1
- External debt as a percent of GDP (%)	40.0	45
- External debt as a percent of public revenues (%)	472	409
- External debt as a percent of exports (%)	1,468.0	1,323.0

* Preliminary data

** Amended data

() means minus

Sources : IMF, World Economic Outlook, Oct 2017

Chapter 3 - Central Bank of Sudan- 57th Annual Report 2017

Chapter 6 - Central Bank of Sudan- 57th Annual Report 2017

Chapter 10 Central Bank of Sudan- 57th Annual Report 2017

CHAPTER ONE

**MAJOR INTERNATIONAL & REGIONAL
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS DURING
2017**

Major International and Regional Economic Developments During 2017

First: Major International and Regional Economic Developments During 2017

The global economic recovery continues and recorded a growth rate of 3.6% in 2017 compared to 3.2% in 2016, while the International Monetary Fund estimates that the growth rate of global economics will rise to 3.7% in 2018. The improvement in global activity is due to the steady growth in the economies of emerging markets and developing economies, supported by improved external factors and a favorable global financial environment as well as the recovery of most developed economies.

The following is a review of the performance of some economic indicators in industrialized countries , developing countries , the Middle East and North Africa Region in particular, in addition to reviewing the economic indicators of Sudan's most important trade and investment partners, as well as reviewing the economic performance of the regional blocs in which Sudan is a member.

(1) Indicators of Growth, Inflation, Unemployment Rates and Current Account

Position for Major Industrialized Countries:

Table (1-1) shows the indicators of growth rates, inflation, unemployment rate and current account ratio to GDP in the major industrial countries during 2016 and 2017, and figure (1-1) shows the performance of these indicators during 2017.

Table (1-1)

Growth, Inflation, Unemployment Rates and Current Account Position in Major Industrialized Countries during 2016 and 2017

Indicators Country	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Unemployment Rate (%)		Current A/C.(as a percent of GDP)	
	2016**	2017*	2016**	2017*	2016**	2017*	2016**	2017*
Group of Industrial Countries	1.7	2.2	0.8	1.7	7.4	6.7	0.8	0.8
U.S.A.	1.5	2.2	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.4	(2.4)	(2.4)
Japan	1.0	1.5	(0.1)	0.4	3.1	2.9	3.8	3.6
Germany	1.9	2.0	0.4	1.6	4.2	3.8	8.3	8.1
France	1.2	1.6	0.3	1.2	10.0	9.5	(1.0)	(1.1)
Italy	0.9	1.5	(0.1)	1.4	11.7	11.4	2.6	2.6
Spain	3.2	3.1	(0.2)	2.0	19.6	17.1	1.9	1.9
United Kingdom	1.8	1.7	0.7	2.6	4.9	4.4	(4.4)	(3.6)
Canada	1.5	3.0	1.4	1.6	7.0	6.5	(3.3)	(3.4)
Others	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.8	4.6	4.4	5.7	5.4

Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook, Oct: 2017

* Preliminary data

**Revised data

() means minus

Figure (1-1)

Growth, Inflation, Unemployment Rates and Current Account Position in Major Industrialized Countries during 2017

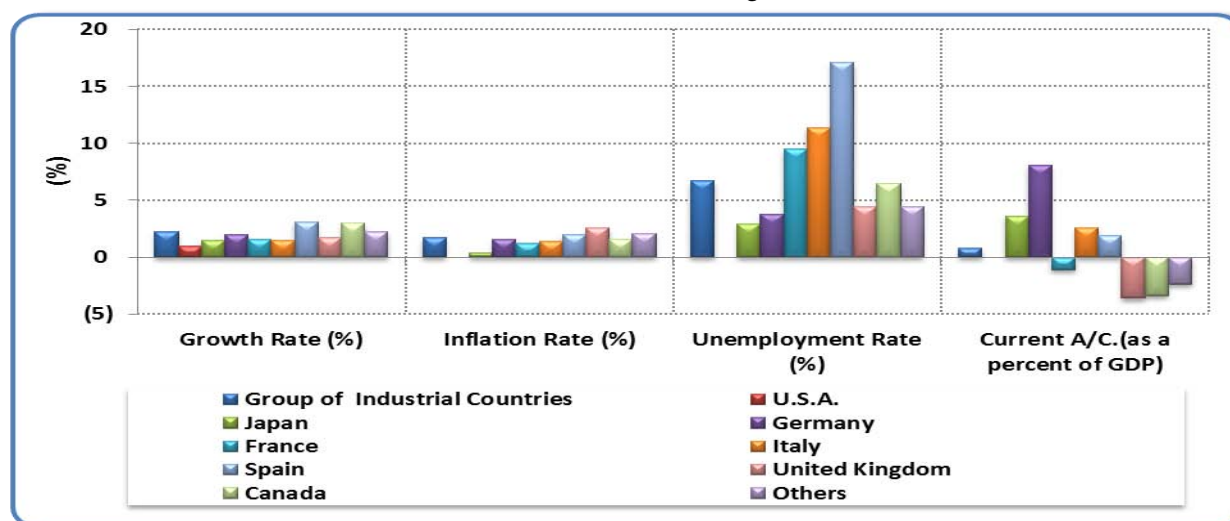


Table (1-1) shows that the rate of growth of the industrialized countries together has risen from 1.7% in 2016 to 2.2% in 2017 due to the rise in growth rates in all countries except Spain and United Kingdom. The increase in growth rates in the United States was attributed to the supportive financial conditions and strong business and consumer confidence, while the rise in growth rate in the euro area was due to an acceleration in exports in the context of global trade recovery and continued strength in domestic demand growth supported by facilitative fiscal conditions given that diminishing of political risks and policy uncertainty. While the growth rate improvement in most of other advanced economies was due to recovery in global trade and China's import demand. Improvement in oil-exporting advanced economies return to adaptability with lower oil and gas prices and accommodative fiscal and monetary policies.

Inflation in the industrialized countries combined rose from 1.7% in 2016 to 1.7% in 2017 due to the continued recovery in demand and the increase in primary commodity prices, Headline inflation is expected to stay at 1.7 percent in 2018 before coming close to 2 % over the medium term.

Unemployment rates in the group of industrialized countries fell from 7.4% in 2016 to 6.7% in 2017. Where it remained at high levels in some countries such as Greece at 22.3%, Spain at 17.1%, Cyprus at 11.8% and Italy at 11.4% in 2017.

The position of the current account as a percentage of GDP in the industrialized countries together remained at 0.8% in 2016 and 2017. Improvements are expected in oil-exporting economies due to the increase in oil prices, and expected decline in current account deficit in United Kingdom and other advanced economies.

(2) Indicators of Growth, Inflation Rates and Current Account Position in

Developing Countries:

Table (1-2) presents indicators of growth rates, inflation and current account ratio to GDP in developing countries during 2016 and 2017, while Figure (1-2) shows the performance of these indicators during 2017.

Table (1-2)
Growth Rates, Inflation and Current Account Position in Developing Countries
during 2016 and 2017

Country \ Indicator	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C.(as a percent of GDP)	
	2016**	2017*	2016**	2017*	2016**	2017*
All Developing Countries	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.2	(0.3)	(0.3)
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.4	2.6	11.3	11.0	(4.2)	(3.4)
Asia	6.4	6.5	2.5	2.6	1.4	0.9
Middle East & North Africa	5.1	2.2	5.4	7.1	(4.4)	(1.7)
Latin American & Caribbean Countries	(0.9)	1.2	5.6	4.2	(2.0)	(2.0)
Europe	3.1	4.5	3.3	6.0	(1.8)	(2.4)
Others	0.4	2.1	8.3	5.8	0.0	0.9

Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook, Oct: 2017

* Preliminary data

**Revised data

Figure (1-2)

Growth Rates, Inflation and Current Account Position in Developing Countries
During 2017

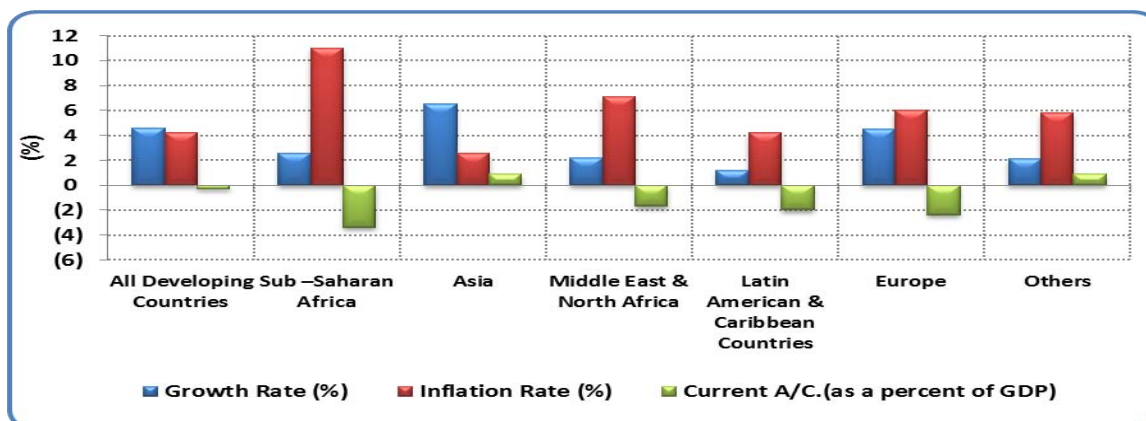


Table (1-2) shows a slight increase in the growth rate of developing countries from 4.3% in 2016 to 4.6% in 2017, due to the high growth rates in most emerging economies, especially sub-Saharan Africa countries, Latin American & Caribbean countries and Europe countries, due to policy effectiveness, export recovery and Europe-funded projects to these countries. However there is a decline in growth rates in the Middle East & North Africa due to slowdown in the Iranian economy and cuts in oil production in oil exporters, while the Middle East remained affected by security and political risks.

The average inflation rates in the developing countries slightly decreased from 4.3% in 2016 to 4.2% in 2017 as a result of the sharp decline in inflation rates in most countries except Middle East & North Africa and emerging European countries.

The situation of the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP in the developing countries remained steady at 0.3% in 2016 and 2017, despite the improvement in the current account in Sub-Saharan Africa and Middle East & North Africa.

(3) External Debt of Developing Countries:

Table (1-3) below shows the performance of some external debt indicators in developing countries.

Table (1-3)
External debt and debt service as a ratio to GDP
For developing countries by the end of 2016 and 2017

Indicators \ Year	2016**	2017*
External debt to GDP (%)	29.7	29.5
External debt service to GDP (%)	10.7	10.2

Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook, Oct: 2017

* Preliminary data

**Revised data

Table (1-3) shows a decrease in the ratio of external debt to GDP in developing countries from 29.7% in 2016 to 29.5% in 2017. Moreover the ratio of debt service to GDP decreased from 10.7% in 2016 to 10.2% in 2017.

(4) Economic Performance in the Middle East and North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan (MENAP)

Table (1-4)
Growth Rate, Inflation and Current Account Position in the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan by the end of 2016 and 2017

indicator \ Statement	Oil exporting countries		Oil importing countries		Countries Combined	
	2016**	2017*	2016**	2017*	2016**	2017*
Real GDP Growth Rate (%)	5.6	1.7	3.6	4.3	5.0	2.6
Current Account as Percentage of GDP (%)	(3.6)	(0.4)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(4.1)	(1.9)
Inflation - Annual average (%)	4.7	4.4	7.7	15.0	5.1	6.8

Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook, Oct: 2017

* Preliminary data

**Revised data

Table (1-4) shows that the growth rate in the MENAP region witnessed significant slowdown from 5.0% in 2016 to 2.6% in 2017, where oil-exporting countries in the region registered a decline from 5.6% in 2016 to 1.7% in 2017, due to low oil prices and the measures adopted to control public finances to counter the structural decline in oil revenues, in addition to the growing political conflicts in some countries of the region. While the growth rates in oil-importing countries increased from 3.6% to 4.3% because to improvement in the economic performance in key trading partners which resulted in higher remittances; growth in exports in Morocco and Pakistan; an increase in foreign direct investment in Egypt and Morocco; a pickup in the number of tourists in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia; large mining and infrastructure investments in Mauritania; port infrastructure projects and transshipment activity in Djibouti as well as lifting of economic sanctions by US to boost private investment and trade in Sudan.

The average inflation rate for the countries in the region together rose from 5.1% in 2016 to 6.8% in 2017, due to the rise of rates in oil-importing countries from 7.7% in 2016 to

15.0% in 2017. The sudden increase of inflation was affected by the normal conditions in Egypt and Sudan, where it rose in Egypt to about 30%, due to large exchange rate depreciation coupled with reducing fuel subsidies and introduction of value-added tax (VAT). Whereas Sudan, steep depreciation of the parallel exchange rate and monetization of the fiscal deficit are led to pushed up overall inflation to above 25 %. At the same time, inflation rates in oil-exporting countries fell from 4.7% to 4.4%.

The current account deficit as a percentage of the GDP of the countries of the region decreased from minus 4.1% in 2016 to minus 1.9% in 2017 due to the deterioration of the current account position in oil-exporting countries from minus 3.6% in 2016 to minus 0.4% in 2017

(5)Economic Performance of Sudan's Major Foreign Trade and Investment Partners:

Table (1-5) and figure (1-3) show details of growth rate, inflation and current account ratio to GDP of Sudan's major trade and investment partners for 2016 and 2017.

Table (1-5)
Growth Rate, Inflation and Current Account Position
in Sudan's Major Trade and Investment Partners during 2016 and 2017

Indicators Country	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C.(as a percent of GDP)	
	2016**	2017*	2016**	2017*	2016**	2017*
Sudan	3.0	3.7	17.8	26.9	(5.6)	(1.9)
U.A.E	3.0	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.1
China	6.7	6.8	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.4
Saudi Arabia	1.7	0.1	3.5	(0.2)	(4.3)	0.6
Egypt	4.3	4.1	10.2	23.5	(6.0)	(5.9)
India	7.1	6.7	4.5	3.8	(0.7)	(1.4)
Malaysia	4.2	5.4	2.1	3.8	2.4	2.4
Thailand	3.2	3.7	0.2	0.6	11.5	10.1
Turkey	3.2	5.1	7.8	10.9	(3.8)	(4.6)
Japan	1.5	1.0	(0.1)	0.4	3.8	3.6

Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook, Oct2017

* Preliminary data

**Revised data

() means minus

Figure (1-3)
Growth Rate, Inflation and Current Account Position of Sudan's Major Trade and Investment Partners for 2016 and 2017.

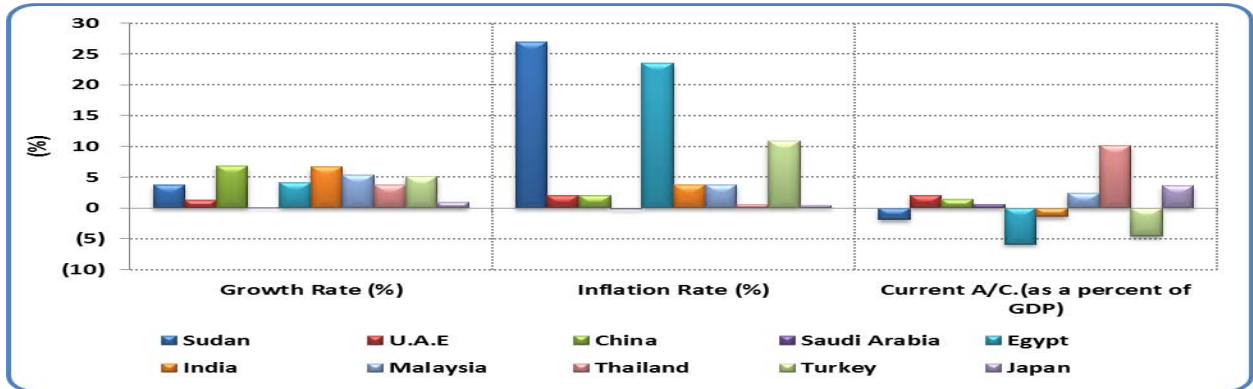


Table (1-5) shows that, the growth rates for most of Sudan's trade and investment partners. Where the growth rates witnessed increasing in China, Malaysia, Thailand and Turkey, countries like china, Malaysia, Thailand and Turkey recorded increase in this growth rates, turkey showing the highest among than in the range of 5.1% in 2017. While the growth rates witnessed decline in UAE, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, India and Japan, Saudi Arabia recorded the lowest growth rate of 0.1% in 2017. Inflation rates increased in all partners except Saudi Arabia and India, whereas Egypt recorded the highest inflation rate 23.5% in 2017. The ratio of current account deficit to GDP decreased for all these countries except Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

(5) The Economic Performance of the Regional Blocs in which Sudan is a Member:

Economic Performance of Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA):

Table (1-6) presents the main economic indicators of the member states of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area during 2016 and 2017, while Figure (1-4) shows the performance of these indicators during 2017.

Table (1-6)
Growth rate, Inflation and Current Account Position in Greater Arab Free Trade Area
during 2016 and 2017

Country \ Indicator	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C.(as a percent of GDP)	
	2016**	2017*	2016**	2017*	2016**	2017*
Algeria	3.3	1.5	6.4	5.5	(16.5)	(13.0)
Bahrain	3.0	2.5	2.8	0.9	(4.7)	(4.6)
Egypt	4.3	4.1	10.2	23.5	(6.0)	(5.9)
Iraq	11.0	(0.4)	0.4	2.0	(8.7)	(6.3)
Sudan	3.0	3.7	17.8	26.9	(5.6)	(1.9)
Jordan	2.0	2.3	(0.8)	3.3	(9.3)	(8.4)
Kuwait	2.5	(2.1)	3.5	2.5	(4.5)	(0.6)
Lebanon	1.0	1.5	(0.8)	3.1	(18.6)	(18.0)
Libya	(3.0)	55.1	27.1	32.8	(22.4)	1.8
Mauritania	1.7	3.8	1.5	2.1	(14.9)	(14.2)
Morocco	1.2	4.8	1.6	0.9	(4.4)	(4.0)
Oman	3.0	0.0	1.1	3.2	(18.6)	(14.3)
Qatar	2.2	2.5	2.7	0.9	(4.9)	2.3
Saudi Arabia	1.7	0.1	(0.2)	3.5	(4.3)	0.6
Syria	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Tunisia	1.0	2.3	3.7	4.5	(9.0)	(8.7)
U.A.E	3.0	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.1
Yemen	(9.8)	(2.0)	5.0	20.0	(5.6)	(2.3)
average	1.8	4.8	4.9	8.1	(9.2)	(5.6)

Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook, Oct2017

* Preliminary data

**Revised data

N.A: stand for Not Available

() means minus

Figure (1-4)
Growth rate, Inflation and Current Account Position of a Greater Arab Free Trade
Area During 2017

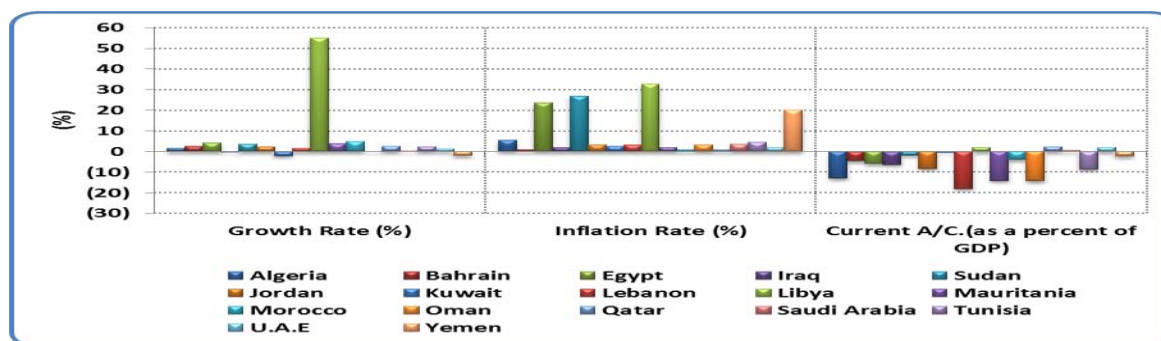


Table (1-6) shows that the average growth rate of the countries of (GAFTA) rose from 1.8% in 2016 to 4.8% in 2017 as a result of the increase in the growth rates in Libya, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia, despite the continued weakness of oil prices even after the extension of the decision taken by the OPEC to reduce production.

The average inflation rate of GAFTA countries increased from 4.9% in 2016 to 8.1% in 2017, whereas the position of the current account deficit as a ratio to GDP improved from minus 9.2% in 2016 to minus 5.6% in 2017.

(6) Economic performance of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

(COMESA)

Table (1-7) presents the main economic indicators of the members of (COMESA) by the end of 2016 and 2017, while figure (1-5) illustrates the performance of these indicators during 2017.

Table (1-7)

**Growth rates, Inflation and Current Account as a Ratio to the GDP of the COMESA
Countries During 2016 and 2017**

Indicators Country	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C.(as a percent of GDP)	
	2016**	2017*	2016**	2017*	2016**	2017*
Congo	2.4	2.8	18.2	41.7	(3.4)	(4.6)
Ethiopia	8.0	8.5	7.3	8.1	(9.9)	(8.3)
Sudan	3.0	3.7	17.8	26.9	(5.6)	(1.9)
Eritrea	3.7	3.3	9.0	9.0	(0.1)	0.7
Burundi	(1.0)	0.0	5.5	18.0	(13.1)	(12.4)
Comoros	2.2	3.3	1.8	2.0	(10.1)	(9.5)
Kenya	5.8	5.0	6.3	8.0	(5.2)	(6.1)
Libya	(3.0)	55.1	27.1	32.8	(22.4)	1.8
Swaziland	0.0	0.3	8.0	7.0	0.7	(1.1)
Seychelles	4.5	4.1	(1.0)	2.8	(18.4)	(15.6)
Madagascar	4.2	4.3	6.7	7.8	0.8	(4.7)
Malawi	2.3	4.5	21.7	13.0	(13.5)	(9.1)
Egypt	4.3	4.1	10.2	23.5	(6.0)	(5.9)
Mauritius	3.9	3.9	1.0	4.2	(4.4)	(5.8)
Rwanda	5.9	6.2	5.7	7.1	(14.4)	(10.2)
Zambia	3.4	4.0	17.9	6.8	(4.4)	(3.6)
Zimbabwe	0.7	2.8	(1.6)	2.5	(4.1)	(3.6)
Uganda	2.3	4.4	5.5	5.8	(4.3)	(5.6)
Average	2.9	6.7	9.3	12.6	(7.7)	(5.9)

Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook, Oct2017

* Preliminary data

**Revised data

() means minus

Figure (1-5)

Growth rates, Inflation and Current Account as a Ratio to the GDP of the COMESA Countries During 2017

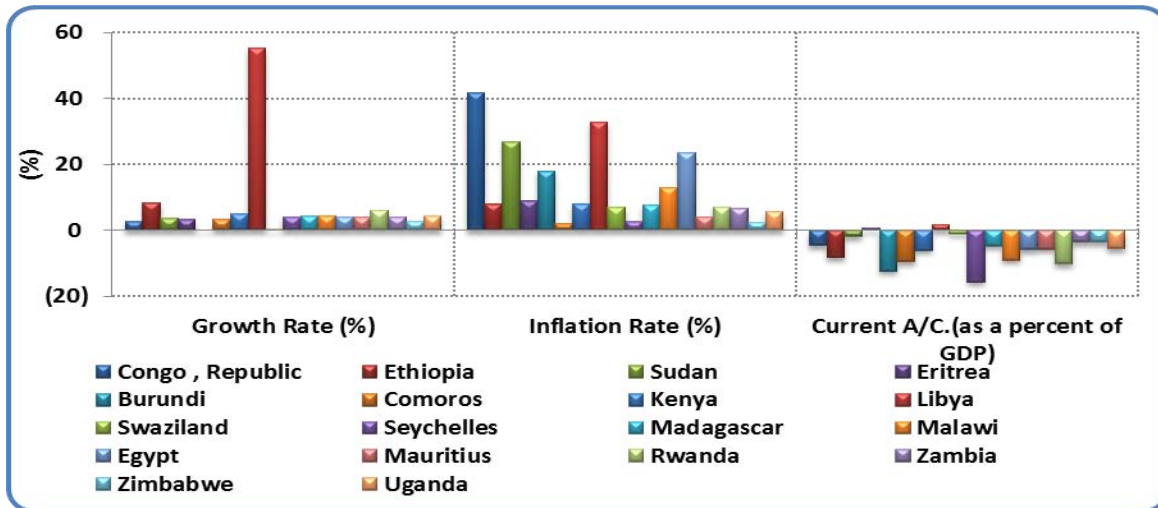


Table (1.7) shows the rise in average GDP growth rate for COMESA countries from 2.9% in 2016 to 6.7% in 2017, whereas Libya recorded the highest growth rate of 55.1% followed by Ethiopia with 8.5% in 2017.

The average inflation rate of the COMESA countries rose from 9.3% in 2016 to 12.6% in 2017. The countries have fluctuated between low and high rate, whereas Congo, Egypt, Burundi and Sudan recorded the highest inflation rates, the Congo having the highest rise rate from 18.2% in 2016 to 41.7% in 2017, while Egypt, increased from 10.2% to 23.5% and Sudan from 17.8% to 26.9% in 2017. Zambia has recorded the largest drop in inflation rate from 17.9% to 6.8% in 2017.

The current account deficit of the COMESA Group as ratio of GDP improved from minus 7.7% in 2016 to minus 5.9% in 2017.

Second: The Most Important Regional Economic and Social Conferences in which Sudan Participated During 2017:

(1) Union of Arab Banks Forum - Khartoum:

The Union of Arab Banks, under the auspices of the Central Bank of Sudan and in cooperation with the Union of Sudanese Banks, organized a forum entitled "The Importance of lifting economic sanctions: their positive impact on our economies, Arab banks and investment opportunities in Sudan" in Khartoum, Sudan, on 7 and 8 March 2017. The forum have discussed a group of working papers and came out with the following recommendations:

- Urging Arab banks to take the initiative in establishing and restoring correspondent relations with Sudanese banks.
- Call on the Sudanese banks and financial institutions to adopt credit rating in order to facilitate their dealings with international banks and attract all types of capital.
- To take advantage of Sudan's debt relief initiative (HIPC) in light of the lifting of economic and trade sanctions and accelerate the accession process to the World Trade Organization.
- The importance of supporting the Union of Arab Banks to the Sudan at the international and regional level to compensate for the losses it has suffered during the period of sanctions imposed on it and to improve the classification of Sudan in the field of AML / CFT to meet all international standards, declarations and requirements.

(2) The 44th Ordinary Meeting of the Assembly of the Union of Arab Banks: Lebanon

The 44th Meeting of the General Assembly of the Union of Arab Banks was held in Beirut, Lebanon during the period 2- 3 April 2017, in the presence of representatives of Arab banks and their federations, and discussed the developments in the international and Arab banking arena. On the sidelines of the meeting, the Arab Banking Forum of 2017 was held under the title of prospects for Arab economic integration. The meeting resulted in a series of resolutions that would contribute to the promotion of Arab economic integration.

(3) Annual Meetings of Arab organisations and Funds: Morocco

The 41st meeting of the Board of Governors of Central Banks and Arab Monetary Institutions was held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 18 April 2017, in the presence of the Governors, their representatives and representatives of Arab funds and financial institutions. The meeting discussed a number of topics such as: reforms of energy supportive systems in the Arab countries, and developments in the work and activities of the General Secretariat of the Council. The meeting adopted the following recommendations:

- Approval of the Consolidated Arab Report and Budget for 2017.
- Approval of the performance report of the Arab Statistics Unification Initiative.
- Approval of the report and recommendations of the Arab Committee for Payment and Settlement Systems.

(4) 42nd Annual General Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank Group - Jeddah:

The 42nd meeting of the Islamic Development Bank Group was held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 16-18 May 2017, in the presence of the Governors, their alternates and representatives from the OIC Member States, as well as the heads and representatives of the IDB institutions and regional and international financial institutions. The meeting discussed the performance of the bank and its subsidiaries for the previous year and the plans and budget of the bank and its institutions for the coming year. The bank's experience in issuing Islamic sukuk was evaluated and listed on the international stock markets. The meeting recommendations resulted in strengthening the role of the Bank and its institutions in the service of development plans of Member States.

(5) Meetings of the African Group of African Governors - Botswana:

The meetings of the Afro-African Group of Governors (the Bank and the International Monetary Fund) were held in Gaborone, Botswana during the period (2-4 August 2017), under the title "Economic Transformation and Employment Focusing on Agriculture". The agenda and deliberations focused on agriculture sector and policies in Africa and the impact of climate change and the role of the private sector in the development and growth in addition to the need for economic transformation in Africa based on agriculture, and issued Gaborone statement at the end of the meetings, including a paragraph on the importance of delivery of debt relief initiatives to the countries owed and has not benefited so far including Sudan. Also the statement contained the African States' view of the role of the Bretton Woods institutions in achieving economic and social development in Africa.

(6) 40th Meeting of the Assembly of Governors of African Central Banks - Pretoria:

The fortieth meeting of the assembly of Governors of African Central Banks Pretoria - South Africa was held on 16 August 2017, in the presence of the governors of African

central banks and representatives of some regional and international institutions. The meeting was preceded by a symposium on monetary integration in the African continent.

The meeting resulted in the following decisions:

- Praise the efforts made to establish the African Central Bank.
- The indicators and stages of the African Monetary Cooperation Program should be reviewed.
- The restructuring of the Executive Office of the Board of Governors of African Central Banks, where Sudan has headed the North African Group for the period 2017/2018.

(7) Annual Meetings of IMF and World Bank - Washington:

The annual joint meetings of the IMF and the World Bank were held in Washington, DC, USA (13-15 October 2017) in the presence of Governors and their representatives from Member States and Representatives of Regional and International Finance Institutions and Development Partners. The meetings discussed many issues regarding sustainable development, poverty alleviation, financial sector issues, economic and political developments and their implications for the global economy, geopolitical conflicts and crises. Refugees and climate change. The meetings came out with a set of recommendations, the most important of which are:

- The importance of implementing the objectives of sustainable development should be addressed regarding alleviating poverty and eradicating hunger and deadly diseases.
- The need to adopt economic reform packages by member states in order to achieve the desired growth rates and improve competitiveness.

- Urge the Bretton Woods institutions to build institutions and organizations for humanitarian solidarity and to reduce geopolitical fluctuations risk.
- Work to provide employment opportunities for young people and different segments of society.

On the margin of the meetings, the Sudanese delegation held a number of bilateral meetings with several officials and administrations of regional and international institutions and donor countries. All these sides congratulated Sudan on lifting the US sanctions and expressed their readiness to cooperate and support the Sudan.

(8) The 37th Meeting of the Ministerial Council, the Governmental Committee and the Presidential Summit of the COMESA Countries - Zambia:

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Government Committees and the Ministerial Council of COMESA, Lusaka, Zambia, was held during the period 26 October to 4 November 2017 in the presence of trade ministers from COMESA member States, government experts, COMESA organs and institutions and partners. The meeting discussed the reports of the technical committees. The meeting of the Ministerial Council came out with a number of resolutions, the most important of which are:

- Commending the position of the countries that have paid their financial obligations, including Sudan.
- Adopting technical reports.
- Holding the next COMESA summit in Burundi in the first quarter of 2018.

CHAPTER TWO

CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN (CBOS)

POLICIES

Central Bank of Sudan (CBOS) Policies for 2017

The Central Bank of Sudan policies for the year 2017 were aligned with the government budget guidelines and the Five-Year Economic reform Program (2015-2019) in its third year, aiming at stabilization of the economy through curbing inflation and improving the performance of balance of payments by reducing the current account deficit to be within safe and international standard level. Also the policy aimed to achieve stabilization of the exchange rate as a main objective, as well as creation of appropriate environment for stabilization of the financial system, extend the base of financial inclusion and financial deepening, which helps saving and maximum utilisation of ICT, electronic payment systems, expanding their coverage and enhancing electronic banking, allocating resources to finance the productive sector and developing capital market.

The most important feature of the year 2017 coincided at its end with the revocation of the US economic and trade sanctions. So, the period prior to October witnessed programs and consultations to prepare for the lifting of sanctions, followed by a package of procedures among which was the return to deal with US dollar and attempts to normalize correspondence relations with banks in all countries.

The following is a review of the objectives and performance of policies of the year 2017, by different axes.

First: Monetary Stability Axis.

The policies on this axis aimed to contain inflation rate within 17% on average, through tightening monetary policy to absorb excess liquidity in the economy by targeting nominal growth in money supply by 27.3%, to contribute in achieving real GDP growth rate of 5.3%, through activation of monetary policy instruments.

The actual performance:

- (1) The growth rate of money supply reached 68.4% by the end of 2017 over riding the target rate of 27.3%. This deviation was due to the increase in the government net borrowing and guarantees paid on behalf of the government in addition to the differences in the purchase and allocation of gold proceeds and the wheat subsidy differentials.
- (2) The general Inflation rate reached 25.15% by the end of 2017. The average annual inflation rate was 32.58% compared to the target of 17%. This deviation is attributed to the increase in the money supply growth rate to 68.4% due to deficit financing and implementation of the economic policies package in November 2016 including removal of subsidies from some commodities.

Second: Exchange Rate and External Sector Stability Axis.

The policies on this axis aimed at achieving stability and flexibility of the exchange rate and the balance in the external sector. Some policy measures were implemented covering exchange rate system, foreign sector transactions regarding export & import, transfer and management of foreign exchange resources.

The following is a review of measures implemented by the Central Bank of Sudan:

(1)The Exchange Rate

After revocation of American economic sanctions in October 2017, a package of policies on the exchange rate regime was implemented, where a circular was issued permitting deal with the US dollar, explaining calculation method of the cross-currency exchange rates as well as accommodating the incentive of exchange rate in the indicative exchange rate.

(2) The External Sector

In order to manage the supply and demand of foreign exchange and reserves effectively the following has been done:

a. The Supply Side

To attract more foreign exchange resources, banking procedures have been streamlined in order to encourage exports by allowing use of all methods of payment and expand the exporter's deadline to recover their proceeds that enable them to provide competitive facilities for up to six months, as well as permitting the sale under discharge in the case of marginal goods or access to new markets. The procedures of gold export have also been amended where by accordingly the Central Bank of Sudan has become the Sole buyer and exporter of gold of national mining.

b. The Demand Side

To rationalize the demand for foreign exchange resources, a number of circulars were issued, the most important among which was about rationalization of imports.

c. Management of Foreign Reserves

Supporting efforts of building up foreign reserves and their effective management to improve the balance of payments position and stabilize the foreign exchange market, a number of procedures were issued aiming at allocating foreign exchange resources besides collecting royalty fees and Zakat in the form of gold instead of cash, from the gold produced by companies.

Third: Mobilization and Uses of Resources Axis.

(1) In the Field of Resource Mobilization:

The policies aimed at encouraging banks and non-bank saving institutions to attract savings by simplifying the procedures required to open new branches and accounts, in addition to improving the efficiency and diversity of services offered by banks, spreading banking awareness, the widespread and effective use of payment systems, achieving Financial inclusion. The policies implemented by the end of 2017 have significantly improved compared to 2016 as follows:

- Banking deposits increased from SDG 84.2 billion to SDG 152.6 billion at a rate of 81.2%.
- The number of ATM machines increased from 1,189 to 1,344 by 13.0%.
- The number of sale points increased from 3,480 to 3,905 by 12.2%.
- The number of commercial banks branches increased from 733 to 770 by 5%.
- The number of ATM cards increased from 3.2 million cards to 3.5 million cards by 9.4%.
- The number of electronic wallets cards decreased from 1,495.0 thousand cards to 1,483.1 thousand cards by 0.8%.
- The number of financial transfer offices branches increased from 32 to 53 by 66%.

(2) In the Field of Resource Uses

The policies within this field aimed at directing and rationalizing the use of financial resources in line with the priorities of the macroeconomic policies. The measures and tools adopted by the Central Bank of Sudan to realize the resource allocation include:

- Encouraging banks to expand its finance to the private sector focusing on priority sectors, which led to an increase in the stock of finance to the private sector from SDG 54 million by the end of 2016 to SDG 75.1 million by the end of 2017, at a rate of

39.0%. Finance extended to agriculture, industry, domestic trade and other unclassified sectors, recorded the largest share of total finance.

- On the microfinance side, the minimum level of microfinance operations has been raised from SDG 30,000 to SDG 50,000, in addition to the adoption of letters of guarantee issued by the Microfinance Guarantee Agency (Taysir), raising the amount of funding granted from SDG 2.9 billion by the end of 2016 to SDG 6.2 billion by the end of 2017, by 113%.

Fourth: Axis of Financial Stability and Banking Soundness.

Policies under this axis aimed at maintaining financial stability and banking system soundness in line with the international standard ratios of non-performing loans, capital adequacy, and the average administrative costs to total expenses, via the activation of surveillance and banking supervision procedures. The axis covers the following aspects:-

(1) Organization and Development of the Banking System

The Central Bank of Sudan continued implementing financial inclusion policies, to expand financial coverage to cover those who do not enjoy these services.

In the area of developing banks safety and capacity-building, the Central Bank of Sudan worked to facilitate the implementation of standards and directives relevant to the calculation of internal capital adequacy and liquidity risk management, in accordance with Basil requirements. The Central Bank of Sudan has also adopted macro prudential policies, with respect to the safety of the financial system, based on the guidelines of stress testing to assess banks resilience to shocks.

In the area of combating money laundering and financing of terrorism, efforts have continued to enforce the regulatory and supervisory procedures on banks and financial

institutions. This led to lifting Sudan from periodic follow-up to an update every two years, beside praising Sudan's commitment to the international standards for combating money laundering and financing of terrorism.

(3) Banking Supervision

Central Bank of Sudan policies committed to comply with banks' compliance with international supervisory standards, issued by Basel Committee and Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB). Policies also assured , the compliance with financial safety indicators, improving banks financial efficiency, tightening banking supervision to maintain financial safety, and upgrading banks efficiency to safeguard depositors' rights and ensure efficient allocation of resources, through the activation of the board of directors role, strengthening internal audit, and the compliance officers.

In spite of prevailing economic conditions, the Central Bank of Sudan strived to improve the performance of banking indicators specifically, capital adequacy, institutional governance and risk management in order to reduce Non- Performing Loans (NPLs), to the internationally agreed safe ratio of (6%).Below is a summary of major indicators performance, comparing 2016 and 2017:-

a. Financial Soundness of Banks

- Capital Adequacy ratio has declined from 19% in 2016 to 16% in 2017 as a result of an increase in Risk Weighted Assets; which represent is a good indicator of banks soundness, keeping in mind that the standard ratio is 12% at minimum.
- Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) ratio has declined from 5.2% in 2016 to 3.3% in 2017, reflecting CBOS efforts to maintain this ratio in a level better than the standard 6%.
- Finance provisions to NPLs ratio has increased from 60% in 2016 to 65% in 2017.

- The return on assets (before tax) ratio has declined from 4.7% in 2016 to 3.8% in 2017.
- The return on capital (before tax) ratio has increased from 46% in 2016 to 48% in 2017, reflecting the ability of banks to utilize their capital and other resources.
- The liquid assets ratio to total assets has increased from 35.1% in 2016 to 37.3% in 2017.

b. Consolidated Balance-Sheet of Banks

- Total Deposits to Total Liabilities ratio has increased from 60 % in 2016 to 66% in 2017.
- Capital and Reserves ratio to Liabilities has decreased from 13.9% in 2016 to 10.8% in 2017, due to an increase in deposits along with a relative stable position of banks capital and reserves.
- Total Finance to Total Assets ratio has declined from 51% in 2016 to 49% in 2017.
- Total finance to total deposits ratio has declined from 85% in 2016 to 74% in 2017.

C. Customers Inquiry and Credit Scoring (CIASA)

Policies in this respect aimed at developing CIASA database, continuing to raise credit scoring awareness besides providing demographic and financial information to banks and microfinance institutions. In this context, the Agency provides credit report for all banks, microfinance institutions and Ijara companies. Moreover, it continued the efforts to complete customers' data and to increase the number of registered customers in CIASA database.

Comparing the performance by the end 2016 and the end of 2017 we find the following:-

- The Agency has issued 909,207 credit codes for customers compared to 1,063,778 at a rate of 17%.
- Conducting a credit inquiry for 771,943 customers compared to 933,915 customers at a rate of 21%.

Fifth: Axis of Payment Systems and Banking Technology.

Policies in this axis aimed at promoting , spread of payment systems and developing banking business through the expansion of modern electronic technologies in the field of payment and settlement, in line with the international development in banking technology and their governing regulations and standards. The following have been achieved:-

- Launching of mobile payment project with the participation of five commercial banks and two communication companies as provider for mobile payment services. The service provided includes; cash withdrawal, depositing, money transfers, bills payments, purchasing electricity and phone credit.
- Approval has been given to two companies to provide electronic wallet services besides the ratification for six other companies to provide various payment services such as point of sales and other electronic payment services - all within the context of encouraging private sector to contribute to the development of payment systems.
- Approval has been given to eight commercial banks and two private sector companies to provide electronic fees, collection services, account to account transfers, internet and phone banking and many other electronic services to support geographical spread of banking and to strengthen financial inclusion.
- Approving and certifying the use of electronic payment means to collect government services fees through various applications, in addition, to agreeing with the National

Information Centre; the official representative of electronic government programs, on a mechanism of linking between payment systems and the electronic government services portal.

Table (2-1); illustrates the developments of payment systems by the end of 2016 and 2017

Table (2-1)

Developments of Payment Systems by the end of 2016 and 2017

Year	2016	2017	Change %
ATMs card	**3,186,847	3,487,986	9.45
E-Purse Cards	1,495,001	1,483,106	-0.8
ATMs	1,189	1,344	13.04
Point of Sales(POS)	3,480	3,905	12.21
Mobile Payment System Customers	982,818	2,842,057	189.17
mobile payment system Customer service providers	5	7	40

** Amended figure.

Source: CBOS - Payment Systems Department.

Sixth: Microfinance Axis.

Policies in this axis aimed promoting economic and social development through increasing the contribution of microfinance, small and medium projects in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), raising national saving rates to reinforcing social justice and alleviate poverty through the creation of employment opportunities, self-employment, entrepreneurship and innovation to increase the income and assets of the economically active poor groups.

To realize these objectives Central Bank of Sudan continued its efforts to provide the necessary means to utilize the 12% of total financing portfolio of each bank. Microfinance sector has made huge steps in supply side during 2017 which represents the last year in the second microfinance strategy (2013 – 2017).

The regulatory and supervisory procedures of Microfinance institutions for 2017 have been updated and approved, to allow private companies to establish microfinance institutions in accordance with certain requirements. Moreover, wholesale microfinance has been provided to microfinance banks and microfinance institutions, besides financing the agricultural season (2017/2018) using technology with support from Central Bank of Sudan and partnership with Islamic Development Bank. The contribution to specialized Microfinance portfolios has continued, such as the Graduates Portfolio and the Gum Arabic Small Producers' Portfolio.

As a result of these efforts, some progress has been achieved by the end of 2017 compared to the end of 2016 as follows:-

The cumulative number of microfinance customers has increased from 1.5 million to 1.7 million at a rate of 13%, while the level of micro-financing in banks has increased by 113% from 2.9 billion in 2016 to 6.2 billion in 2017. The increase in customers and level of microfinance was associated with an increase in the number of Microfinance institutions from 34 in 2016 to 38 in 2017. Capital contributions to microfinance institutions increased from SDG 39 million to SDG 42.5 million by the end of 2017. The Non-Performing loans of Microfinance institutions was 6.2% according to 2017 data.

With respect to microfinance operations, the minimum level of microfinance has been raised from SDG 30 thousand to SDG 50 thousand for Agriculture, Industry, and Graduates, in addition to the acceptance of letters of Guarantee issued by Microfinance Guarantee Agency.

Seventh: Axis of Developing and Deepening the Islamization of Banking Sector

- a. Higher Shari'ah Supervisory Board issued four Fatwa and one decision during the year 2017 as follows:

- Fatwa on commission of Murabaha execution (Purchase Orderer)
 - Fatwa for travel agencies on financing the purchase of tickets.
 - Fatwa on organized securitization (Tawreeq)
 - Fatwa on financing travel services
 - Decision on dealing between individual and joint venture companies based on Murabaha mode of finance.
- b. Through the activation of training role of Higher Shari'ah Supervisory Board 6 workshops and 25 lectures were organized in the capital and different states attended by 200 participants including staff from Central Bank of Sudan, banks, microfinance institutions, Academia, Journalist and Imams.
- c. Development of the website, where Arabic version was completed while translation to English and French is in progress.

Eighth: Currency Management Axis.

Policies under this axis aimed at developing and managing currency in line with the requirements of growth and economic stability through the provision of banknotes and coins, enhancing clean currency policy , continuing awareness campaign, introducing currency specifications and fighting counterfeiting and forgery, these goals have been achieved as follows :-

- 1- Providing banknotes and coins in the economy as well as maintaining the optimal volume of the currency in circulation.
- 2- Improvement of the quality of the currency in circulation, where 221 million banknotes were withdrawn from circulation.
- 3- Compel banks to provide well-sorted currencies and to fill its ATMs.

4- In the context of fighting counterfeiting and forgery, Central Bank of Sudan Branchs have been supplied with new checking machines besides, the introduction of new technologies and increasing awareness of the identification of security marks of the national currency through CBOS website. In addition close cooperation continued with judicial and security entities.

**CHAPTER
THREE**

MONEY SUPPLY

Money Supply

Money Supply (M2), broadly comprises currency with the public, demand deposits and quasi-money (margins on documentary letters of credit, and letters of guarantee, time deposits and investment deposits), whereas the narrow definition of money supply (M1), includes currency with the public and demand deposits.

This chapter reviews the most important developments in the money supply and factors affecting it, as well as changes in the monetary base, money multiplier, velocity of money in circulation and the degree of monetization.

First: Money supply (M2)

Table (3-1) shows money supply and the factors affecting it by the end of 2016 and 2017, while figures (3-1), (3-2) illustrate the ratios of money supply components by the end of 2016 and 2017.

Table (3-1)
Money Supply and Factors affecting it for 2016 and 2017

(SDG Million)

Particular	Years	2016	2017*	Change	Percentage Change %
A) Money Supply (M2)		120,800.1	203,367.5	82,567.4	68.4
1- Means of Current Payments (M1)		72,172.8	121,000.6	48,827.8	67.7
Currency with the Public		38,712.0	61,455.0	22,743.0	58.7
Demand Deposits **		33,460.8	59,545.5	26,084.7	78.0
2- Quasi-Money		48,627.2	82,367.0	33,739.8	69.4
Local currency		34,721.9	59,840.3	25,118.4	72.3
Foreign Currency		13,905.3	22,526.7	8,621.4	62.0
B) Factors Affecting Money Supply(I+II+III)					
I-Net Foreign Assets		(36,320.9)	(40,242.4)	(3,921.5)	10.8
II-Revaluation		26,627.9	35,354.4	8,726.5	32.8
III-Net Domestic Assets		130,493.2	208,255.6	77,762.5	59.6
1. Claims on the Public Sector		65,952.9	100,992.8	35,039.7	53.1
1-1- Central Government (Net)		54,216.7	76,439.1	22,222.4	41.0
1-2- Public Enterprises		11,736.2	24,553.6	12,817.4	109.2
2. Claims on the Private Sector		57,352.2	79,854.1	22,501.9	39.2
3. Other items(net)		7,188.1	27,408.8	20,220.7	281.3
Total (A) = (B)		120,800.1	203,367.5		
C) Indicators of Money Supply:					
Currency with the Public/Money Supply (%)		32.0	30.2		
Demand Deposits/Money Supply (%)		27.7	29.3		
Quasi Money/Money Supply (%)		40.3	40.5		

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

* Preliminary Data

**It includes current deposits of States and Local Governments and Public Enterprises at the Central Bank of Sudan, in addition to current deposits at Commercial Banks.

Figure (3-1)
Contribution of Money Supply Components
By the end of 2016

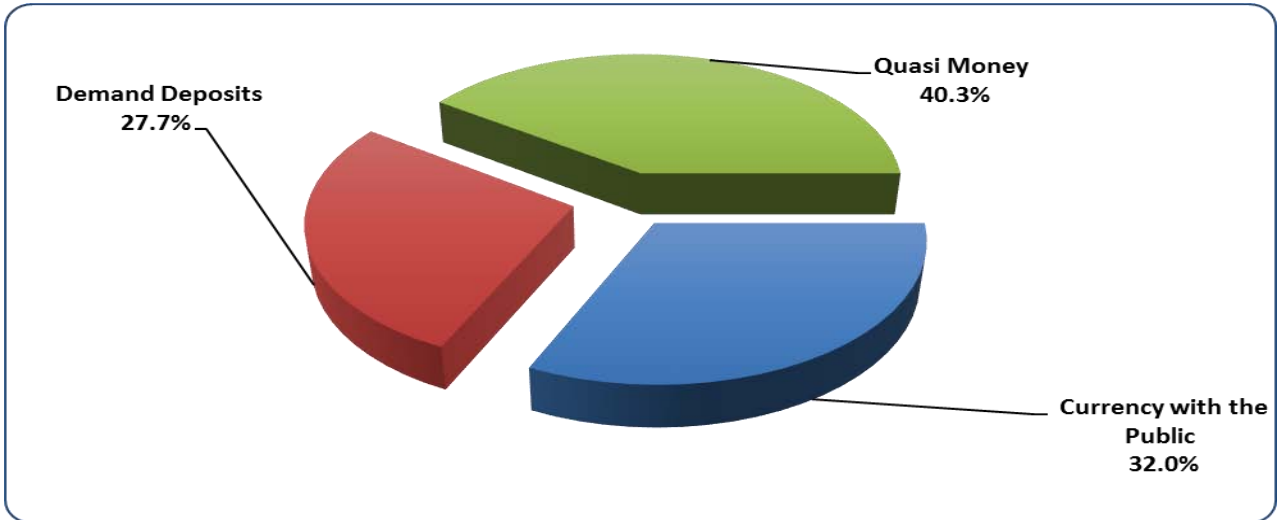


Figure (3-2)
Contribution of Money Supply Components
By the end of 2017

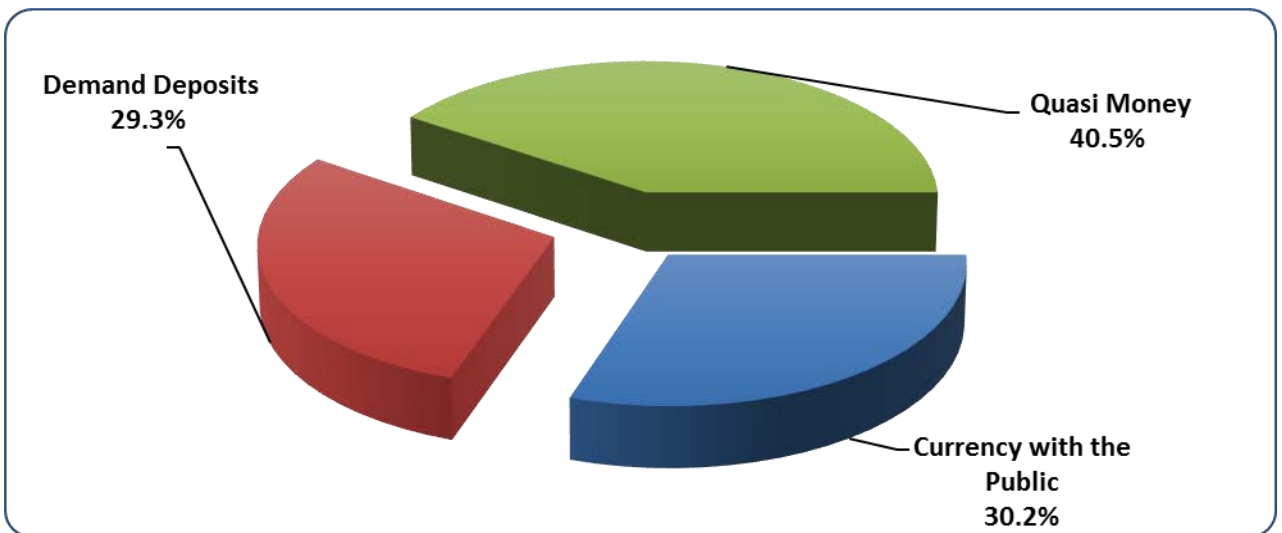


Table (3-1), figures (3-1) and (3-2) , and as the comparison of the monetary performance by the end of 2017 compared with 2016 , reflect an increase in money supply from SDG 120,800.1 million by the end of 2016 to SDG 203,367.5 million by the end of 2017 , at a rate of 68.4% compared to 29.0% in 2016. This resulted mainly from increases in gold losses¹ and credit to the private sector, in addition to the increase in the central bank's payments to meet government obligations as well as the banking finance to the private sector.

The means of current payments increased by SDG 48,827.8 million due to the increase in currency with the public by SDG 22,743.0 million and demand deposits by SDG 26,084.7 million, at a rate of 58.7% and 78.0% respectively. At the same time quasi money increased by 33,739.8 due to the increase in local currency deposits by SDG 25,118.4 million at a rate of 72.3% and the foreign currency deposits by SDG 8,621.4 million at a rate of 62.0%.

(1) Factors Affecting Money Supply:

The Factors affecting money supply include, net foreign assets, net domestic assets and revaluation item. Table (3-1) depicts a decrease in net foreign assets (foreign assets of the banking system less its foreign liabilities) from minus SDG 36,320.9 million by the end of 2016 to minus SDG 40,242.4 million by the end of 2017, which was mainly due to a decrease in the net foreign assets of the Central Bank of Sudan (CBOS), (The Central Bank of Sudan net foreign assets increased by 15.8% due to the increase in the long term foreign liabilities), in addition to an increase in the net foreign assets of the commercial banks by 132.8%, as result of the increase in its foreign assets .

¹ The difference between gold purchases price and the foreign exchange rate of gold proceeds allocated to the central government.

At the same time the net domestic assets increased from SDG 130,493.1 million by the end of 2016 to SDG 208,255.6 million by the end of 2017, at a rate of 59.6%. This was attributed to the increase in the net claims on central government by SDG 22,222.4 million, claims on private sector by SDG 22,501.9 million and other items (net) by SDG 20,220.7 million.

The revaluation item² increased from SDG 26,627.9 million by the end of 2016 to SDG 35,354.4 million by the end of 2017 at a rate of 32.8 %due to the exchange rate effect.

(2) Growth Rate of Money Supply during the Period 2013-2017

Figure (3-3) illustrates the money supply growth rate during 2013-2017

Figure (3-3)

The Money Supply Growth Rate during 2013-2017

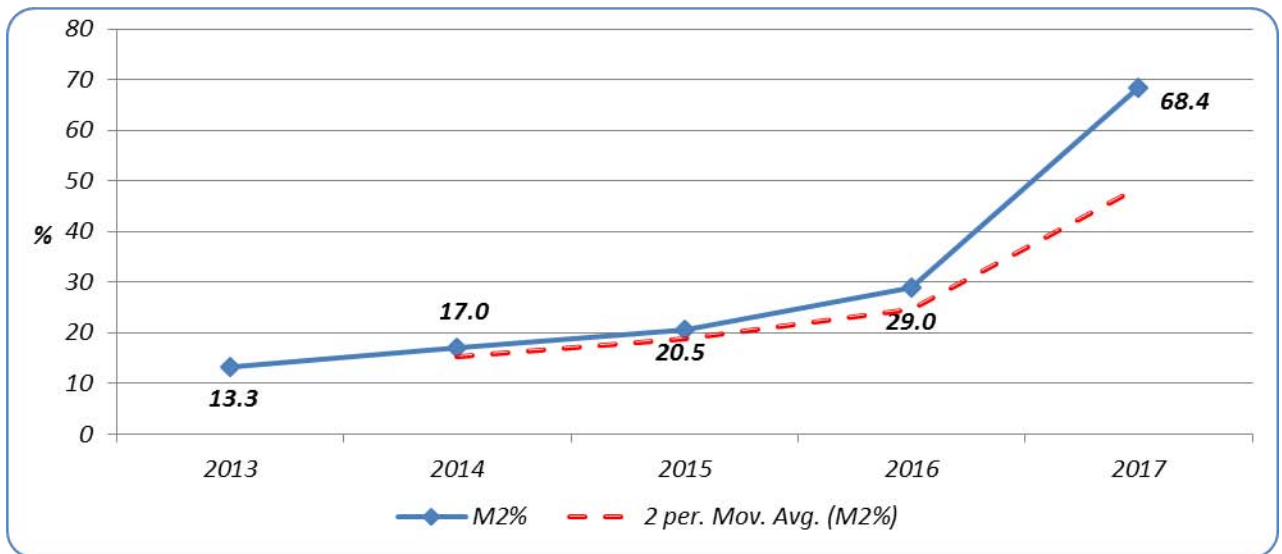


Figure (3-3) depicts an increasing trend in the money supply growth rate during 2013-2017, however, by the end of 2013 it sharply decreased because of the government policy which reduced the gold purchases compared with 2012. The increases by the end of 2014,

2015, 2016 and 2017 were due to the increase in claims of private sector, the difference in wheat price subsidies and the difference in purchase price and allocation of gold proceeds to the central government.

(3) Major Sources of Monetary Expansion

Table (3-2) explains the most important sources of monetary expansion by the end of 2016 and 2017.

Table (3-2)
The Most Important Sources of
Monetary Expansion by the end of 2016 and 2017

(SDG Millions)

Particular	2016	2017*	Change	%	Contribution to the change in money supply (%)**
Central Bank of Sudan					
Gold price variations ⁽¹⁾	18,935.6	31,129.5	12,193.9	64.4	14.8
CBOS Payments to meet gov. obligations	20,976.1	40,336.8	19,360.7	92.3	23.4
Government temporary advances	5,400.0	14,753.3	9,353.3	173.2	11.3
Commercial Banks					
Private sector finance	54,010.2	75,060.0	21,049.8	39.0	25.5

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

(1) The price difference resulting from the purchase of gold at the market price and allocation of the proceeds at an official rate to the central government to import strategic goods.

* Preliminary Data

** Calculated by dividing change in each particular by money supply change.

The major reasons of monetary expansion during 2017 is the increase of the finance by the Central Bank of Sudan to the central government obligation and the financing granted by commercial banks to the private sector.

2 Means changes in net assets and liabilities in foreign currency resulting from changes in the exchange rate when evaluated in local currency.

In Central Bank of Sudan side the payments to meet central government obligations have been increased from SDG 20,976.1 million by the end of 2016 to SDG 40,336.8 million by the end of 2017 at a rate of 92.3% with a contribution rate of 23.4% in the total expansion of money supply in 2017. Also the difference in gold proceeds and assignment of foreign exchange to meet government increased from SDG 18,935.6 million by the end of 2016 to SDG 31,129.5 million by the end of 2017, by 64.4% contributing 14.8% in the total expansion of money supply in 2017, in addition to the increase in the temporary advances to the central government from SDG 5,400.0 million by the end of 2016 to SDG 14,753.3 million by the end of 2017, by 173.2%, contributing 11.3% in the total expansion of money supply.

On the other hand, the total credit of the commercial banks to the private sector increased from SDG 54,010.2 million in 2016 to SDG 75,060.0 million in 2017, by 39.0% with a contribution rate of 25.5% in the total expansion of money supply.

In addition to these factors there are other factors associated with foreign assets which induced contractionary effect (as presented in the table (3-1)).

Second: Monetary Base (Reserve Money)

The monetary base consists of currency in circulation outside the Central Bank of Sudan (currency with the public and currency at commercial banks) in addition to the commercial banks reserves at the Central Bank of Sudan and the deposits at central bank of Sudan included in broad money.

The monetary base represents the operational target for the Central Bank of Sudan through which expansionary or contractionary monetary policy operations are implemented, and the solid relationship between the monetary base and the money

multiplier controls the ultimate effect of these operations on the total liquidity (money supply).

Table (3-3) shows the monetary base and the corresponding assets by the end of 2016 and 2017, while figure (3-4) depicts the components of monetary base by the end of 2017.

Table No. (3-3)
Monetary Base and Corresponding Assets By the end of 2016 and 2017
(SDG millions)

Particular \ Year	2016	2017*	Change	%
A. Assets	65,613.2	107,496.9	41,883.7	63.8
1-Net Foreign Assets	(37,877.3)	(43,866.2)	(5,988.9)	15.8
2-Revaluation	27,547.4	36,398.0	8,850.6	32.1
3- Net Domestic Assets	75,943.1	114,965.2	39,022.1	51.4
3-1-NetClaims on Government (claims -deposits)	41,852.1	58,975.8	17,123.7	40.9
3-1-1- Claims on Government	44,755.5	63,777.1	19,021.6	42.5
3-1-2- Government Deposits	2,903.4	4,801.3	1,897.9	65.4
3-2- Claims on Commercial Banks	10,624.9	16,651.0	6,026.1	56.7
3-3- Claims on Public Enterprises	1,399.8	1,480.0	80.2	5.7
3-4- Instruments of Liquidity Management (Shihab) ** (Shihab)**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3-5-Other Items(Net)	22,066.4	37,858.4	15,792.0	71.6
Total Assets (1+2+3)=Liabilities	65,613.2	107,496.9	41,883.7	63.8
B. Liabilities(Reserve Money):	65,613.2	107,496.9	41,883.7	63.8
1- Currency in Circulation outside CBOS	40,904.3	65,240.8	24,336.5	59.5
1-1- With the Public	38,712.0	61,455.0	22,743.0	58.7
1-2- With the Commercial Banks	2,192.3	3,785.8	1,593.5	72.7
2- Banks' Reserves with the Central Bank of Sudan	21,623.0	38,990.0	17,367.0	80.3
3- Deposits included in money supply at CBOS ***	3,085.9	3,266.0	180.1	5.8

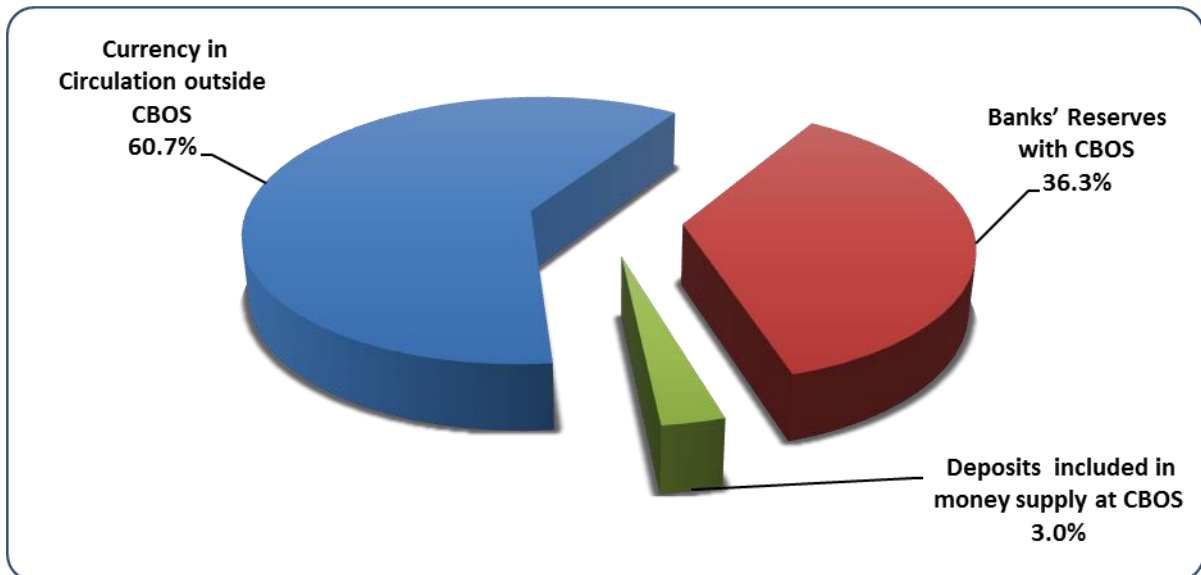
Source: Central Bank of Sudan

* Preliminary data.

** Central Bank of Sudan, Ijarah Certificates.

***Deposits of States and Local Governments and Public Enterprises at central bank of Sudan.

Figure (3-4)
Components of the Monetary Base
By the end of 2017



(1) Assets:

The change in assets from 2016 to 2017 was as follows:-

The assets corresponding to the monetary base increased from SDG 65,613.2 million to SDG 107,496.9 million at a rate of 63.8 %. This was attributed to the increase in net domestic assets from SDG 75,943.1 million to SDG 114,965.2 million, at a rate of 51.4%, due to the increase in the net claims on the central government from SDG 41,852.1 million to SDG 58,975.8 million at a rate of 40.9 %, followed by the increase in the difference between gold purchases price and the foreign exchange rate of allocation of gold proceeds to the central government by 64.4 %.

The revaluation item increased from SDG 27,547.4 million to SDG 36,398.0 million by 32.1% as a result of the exchange rate effect.

The net foreign assets decreased from minus SDG 37,877.3 million to minus SDG 43,866.2 million by 15.8% due to the increase in the long term foreign liabilities.

(2) Liabilities:

The development in liabilities from 2016 to 2017 was as follows:

Banks' reserves with the Central Bank of Sudan (legal reserves and the current account) increased from SDG 21,623.0 million to SDG 38,990.0 million by 80.3 % . also currency in circulation outside the Central Bank of Sudan (including currency with the public and currency at commercial banks) increased from SDG 40,904.3 million to SDG 65,240.8 million by 59.5%, due to the increase in the currency issued from SDG 42,621.7 million to SDG 67,404.2 million by 58.2%. States and local governments and public enterprises deposits included in the money supply also increased from SDG 3,085.9 million to SDG 3,266.0 million by 5.8 %.

Third: Money Multiplier, Velocity of Circulation and the Degree of Monetization

Table (3-4), together with figures (3-6) and (3-7) explain velocity of circulation and the degree of monetization during the period 2013 – 2017, while figure (3-5) explain money multiplier for 2016 and 2017 in quarterly base .

Table (3-4)
Money Multiplier, Velocity of Circulation and Degree of Monetization
During 2013–2017

Particulars \ Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
Money multiplier ¹ (%)	1.822	1.837	1.820	1.841	1.892
Velocity of Money in Circulation ² (Times)	5.159	6.121	6.225	5.526	4.051
Degree of Monetization ³ (%)	0.194	0.163	0.161	0.181	0.247
(a) Currency with the Public/ GDP (%)	0.056	0.049	0.047	0.058	0.075
(b)Deposits ⁴ /GDP (%)	0.138	0.114	0.113	0.123	0.172

Source: Central Bank of Sudan, Statistic Department.

* Preliminary data.

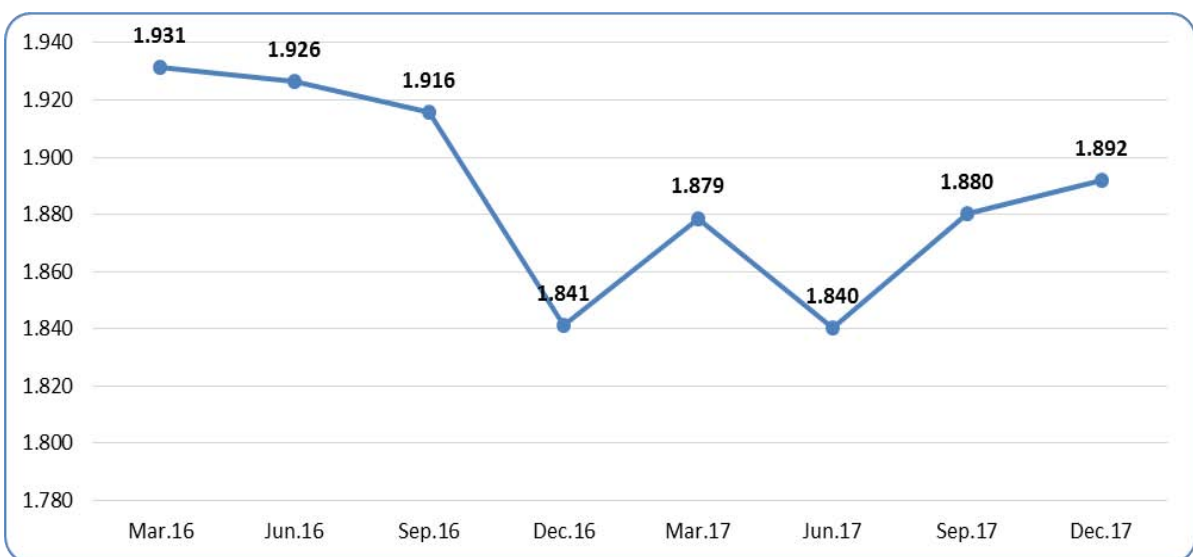
1) Money Multiplier= Broad Money/Monetary Base.

2) Velocity of Money= GDP / Money supply.

3) Degree of Monetization= Broad Money /GDP.

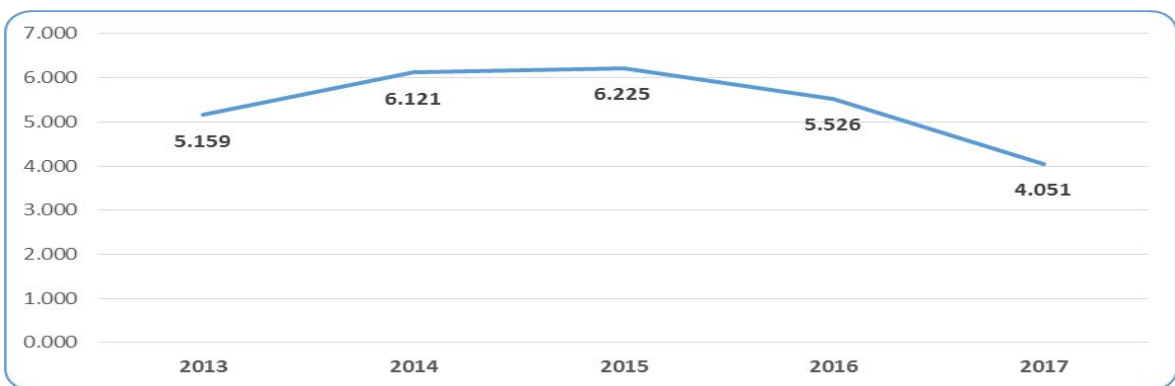
4) Includes current deposits and quasi money deposits.

Figure (3-5)
Money Multiplier for the period Mar. 2016 – Dec.2017



Money multiplier is the ratio used as an indicator to measure the ability of banks to create money in the national economy. Figure (3-5) depicts a decrease in the money multiplier by the end of 2016 due to an increase in the monetary base at a greater rate than the increase in money supply. It increased at the beginning of 2017, due to an increase in money supply at a greater rate than the increase in the monetary base, then decreased in the middle of 2017 and increased again at the end of 2017.

Figure (3-6)
Velocity of Money in Circulation during 2013 –2017

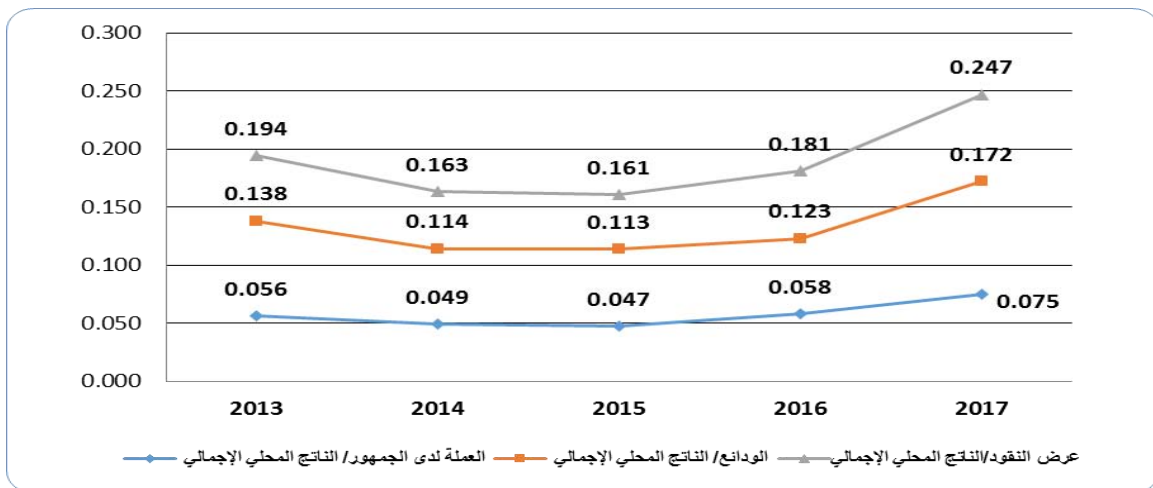


The velocity of Money in circulation indicates the number of times that a unit of money used in transactions settlement and economic exchanges during a certain period of time, it is correlated negatively with the money supply and positively with the Gross Domestic Product.

Figure (3-6) reflects proportional increase in the velocity of money in circulation during the period 2014-2015 compared with 2013, due to the increase in the nominal Gross Domestic Product at a greater rate than the increase in the money supply, while the velocity of money in circulation decreased in 2016 and 2017.

Figure (3-7)

Degree of Monetization during 2013 –2017



The degree of monetization reflects the spread of dealing with the banking institutions. It is measured by dividing money supply by (GDP), currency in circulation by (GDP) and the deposits over (GDP). This indicator is linked to the monetary policy efficiency and the diversification of its instruments to attract public to deal with the financial and banking system.

The degree of monetization is affected by many factors, most important of which notably the level of per capita income, the rate of return on investment deposits and the banking literacy, under the prevailing inflation conditions.

Figure (3-7) illustrates an increase in the degree of monetization in 2017 compared with the previous year's (2013 – 2016) for money supply, currency in circulation and deposits.



CHAPTER FOUR

**BANKS AND NONBANK FINANCIAL
INSTITUTIONS**

Banks and Non-bank Financial Institutions

This chapter reviews the performance of the banking system (Central Bank of Sudan and the operating banks) and the non-bank financial institutions. It analyzes the Central Bank of Sudan balance sheet and the performance of ancillary companies and units, assist the Central Bank of Sudan in implementing different policies and programs, which include the Microfinance Unit, Credit and Information Scoring Agency (CIASA), and Electronic Banking Services Company (EBS). It also explains the most important developments related to banks and performance of the non-bank financial institutions such as Exchange Bureaus, Financial Transfers Companies, Sudan Financial Services Company, Tarweej Company for Financial Investment, Bank Deposits Security Fund, Khartoum Stock Exchange, Insurance Market, National Agency for Insurance and Finance of Exports, Inter-bank Liquidity Management Fund and Micro Finance Guarantee Agency (Taiyseer).

First: The Banking System:

(1)The Central Bank of Sudan:

The functions of the Central Bank of Sudan according to Article (6) of its 2002 Act, (amended 2012) are summarized in: maintaining the stability of the exchange rate and efficiency of the banking system, issuing the currency in different denominations and organizing and monitoring it, formulating and implementing monetary policy, organizing, supervising, controlling of and working towards upgrading, developing and enhancing banking business efficiency in a manner that contributes to the attainment of balanced economic and social development, as well as acting as the government's bank, and its advisor and agent in the monetary and financial affairs.

The Central Bank of Sudan implements its policies through its 17 branches, as it was at the end of 2016, distributed across the various states of Sudan.

- Central Bank of Sudan Balance Sheet

Table (4-1) illustrates the balance sheet of the Central Bank of Sudan by the end of 2016 and 2017 according to the standard format recommended by the International Monetary Fund authorities for monetary statistics.

Table (4-1)
Central Bank of Sudan Balance Sheet by the end of 2016 and 2017

(SDG Millions)

Particulars	31/12/2016**	31/12/2017**	Change	Change%
Assets:				
Bank Notes and Banks Balances	5,692.7	6,262.6	569.9	10.0
Foreign Securities ***	415.1	548.0	132.9	32.0
Loans and Advances to Banks	7,911.4	13,945.5	6,034.1	76.3
Temporary Advances to Government under Article (48-1)	5,400.0	14,753.3	9,353.3	173.2
Long - terms Loans to Government	11,939.0	15,356.6	(82.4)	(0.5)
Differences in prices of Gold Sold	18,935.6	31,129.5	12,193.9	64.4
Loans and Advances to Public Enterprises	669.9	627.4	(42.5)	(6.3)
Contributions in Local Banks Capital	2,713.4	2,705.4	(8.0)	(0.3)
Other Contributions ****	729.9	852.6	122.7	16.8
Other Accounts	69,898.6	101,867.7	31,969.1	45.7
Total Assets	127,805.6	188,048.6	60,243.0	47.1
Liabilities:				
Notes and Coins in Circulation	40,904.3	65,240.9	24,336.6	59.5
Sight Liabilities:	29,311.2	50,881.3	21,570.1	73.6
Federal Government	2,903.4	4,801.3	1,897.9	65.4
State and Local Governments	1,021.5	1,396.2	374.7	36.7
Public Enterprises	2,064.4	1,869.8	(194.6)	(9.4)
Banks	23,321.9	42,814.0	19,492.1	83.6
Foreign Correspondents	4,159.4	5,032.3	872.9	21.0
Time Liabilities	24,285.7	29,076.8	4,791.1	19.7
Payment Agreements	159.4	173.1	13.7	8.6
Capital and Reserves	773.6	2,562.6	1,789.0	231.3
Other Accounts	28,212.0	35,081.60	6,869.6	24.3
Total Liabilities	127,805.6	188,048.6	60,243.0	47.1

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

* Amended Data

** Preliminary Data

***Contributions in foreign banks.

****Contributions in local, public enterprises

Table (4-1) shows increases of assets and liabilities of the Central Bank of Sudan from SDG 127,805.6 million in 2016 to SDG 188,048.6 million in 2017, by 47.1%.

On the assets side, temporary advances to government under article (48-1) increased from SDG 5,400.0 million in 2016 to SDG 14,753.3 million in 2017, by 173.2%, the differences between gold proceeds and assignment of foreign exchange to government imports and other obligations increased from SDG 18,935.6 million in 2016 to SDG 31,129.5 million in 2017, by 64.4%. Also the contributions in foreign banks capitals increased from SDG 415.1 million in 2016 to SDG 548.0 million in 2017, by 32.0% and loans and advances to public enterprises decreased from SDG 669.9 million in 2016 to SDG 627.4 million in 2017, by 6.3%. Other contributions increased from SDG 729.9 million in 2016 to SDG 852.6 million in 2017, by 16.8%, while the other assets increased from SDG 69,898.9 million in 2016 to SDG 101,867.7 million in 2017, by 45.7%.

Bank notes and banks balances increased from SDG 5,692.7 million in 2016 to SDG 6,262.6 million in 2017, by 10.0%, while the loans and advances to banks increased from SDG 7,911.4 million in 2016 to SDG 13,945.5 million in 2017, by 76.3%.

On the liabilities side, notes and coins in circulation increased from SDG 40,904.3 million in 2016 to SDG 65,240.9 million in 2017, by 59.5%, and the stock of central government liabilities increased from SDG 2,903.4 million in 2016 to SDG 4,801.3 million in 2017, by 65.4%. Local banks liabilities also increased from SDG 23,321.9 million in 2016 to SDG 42,814.0 million in 2017, by 83.6% and foreign correspondents increased from SDG 4,159.4 million in 2016 to SDG 5,032.3 million in 2017, by 21.0%, and the time liabilities increased from SDG 24,285.7 million in 2016 to SDG 29,076.8 million in 2017 by 19.7%, Capital and Reserves increased from SDG 773.6 million in 2016 to SDG 2,562.6 million in 2017, by 231.3% as a result of revaluation of Central Bank of Sudan assets , while the public

enterprises liabilities decreased from SDG 2,064.4 million in 2016 to SDG 1,869.8 million in 2017, by 9.4%.

(2) Operating Banks:

Table (4-2) shows the number of the banks operating in the Sudan by the end of 2016 and 2017.

**Table (4-2)
The Banks Operating in Sudan by the end of 2015 and 2016**

Item	2016	2017
(1) Specialized Banks	5	5
Joint*	1	1
Government	4	4
(2) Commercial Banks	32	32
Joint	24	24
Government	1	1
Foreign	7	7
Total (1)+(2)	37	37

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan – Banks Affairs Dept.

*The Joint Banks are Banks Where their Capital Joint between many parties either local (Public or Private) or Foreign

Table (4-2) shows that the total number of banks operating in Sudan in 2017 remained at 37 banks, as it was in 2016

Table (4-3) shows the geographical spread of the operating bank's branches in states by the end of 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-3)
The Geographical Spread of the Operating Banks
By the end of 2016 and 2017

Item	2016	2017	Change	Change%
Khartoum State	312	336	24	7.7
Central States (Sinnar, Aljazeera, Blue Nile and White Nile)	137	147	10	7.3
Eastern States (Gadarif, Kassala and Red Sea)	85	89	4	4.7
Northern States (North and River Nile States)	72	76	4	5.6
Kurdufan States (North, South and Western States)	70	73	3	4.3
Darfur States(North, South, West, Middle and East Darfur)	56	57	1	1.8
Total	732	778	46	6.3

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan – Banking Affairs Dept.

Table (4-3) shows the increase in the operating banks branches in Sudan’s different states from 732 branch in 2016 to 778 branch in 2017, by 6.3%, where 24 new branches were added in Khartoum state, 10 new branches in central states, 4 new branches in the Eastern states , and 4 new branches in the Northern states. This was due to the Central Bank of Sudan is policies, which allowed banks to open new branches without reference to it.

(a) The Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Operating Banks:

Table (4-4) shows the consolidated balance sheet of the operating banks for the 2016 and 2017 based on the classification recommended by the IMF.

Table (4-4)
The Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Operating Banks
By the end of 2016 and 2017

(SDG Millions)

Particulars	31/12/2016	31/12/2017*	Change	Change %
Assets:				
Local Currency	2,192.3	3,785.8	1,593.5	72.7
Balances with the Central Bank of Sudan	24,127.8	47,688.3	23,560.5	97.6
Other Banks	3,702.6	2,372.6	(1,330.0)	(35.9)
Foreign Correspondents	3,724.0	6,746.9	3,022.9	81.2
Total Advances**	67,688.6	102,927.7	35,236.1	52.1
Other Accounts	31,278.2	47,724.5	16,446.3	52.6
Total Assets	132,713.5	211,245.8	78,532.3	59.2
Liabilities:				
Deposits of Residents:	79,459.6	85,264.9	5,805.3	7.3
Public	73,409.7	74,836.0	1,426.3	1.9
Government***	3,223.0	5,184.9	1,961.9	60.9
Public Enterprises	2,826.9	5,244.0	2,417.1	85.5
Banks:	6,788.9	14,513.3	7,724.4	113.8
Central Bank of Sudan	2,711.9	7,936.7	5,224.8	192.7
Other Banks	1,909.4	3,453.7	1,544.3	80.9
Foreign correspondents	2,167.6	3,122.9	955.3	44.1
Capital and Reserves	18,423.7	22,847.2	4,423.5	24.0
Other Accounts	28,041.3	88,620.4	60,579.1	216.0
Total Liabilities	132,713.5	211,245.8	78,532.3	59.2

Source: Central Bank of Sudan – Statistics Department.

* Preliminary Data

**Does not include the Central Govt. finance.

*** Includes the Central Govt. and State and Local Govt.

Total assets of the operating banks increased from SDG 132,713.5 million in 2016 to SDG 211,245.8 million in 2017, by 59.2%, due to the rise in the balances with the Central Bank of Sudan from SDG 24,127.8 million in 2016 to SDG 47,688.3 million in 2017, by 97.6%, the increase in foreign correspondents stock from SDG 3,724.0 million in 2016 to SDG 6,746.9 million in 2017, by 81.2% and the increase in the local currency from SDG 2,192.3

million in 2016 to SDG 3,785.8 million in 2017 , by 72.7%. Other accounts increased from SDG 31,278.2 million in 2016 to SDG 47,724.5 million in 2017, by 52.6%

Total advances of banks increased from SDG 67,688.6 million in 2016 to SDG 102,927.7 million in 2017, by 52.1%.

On the liabilities side, total deposits of residents increased from SDG 79,459.6 million in 2016 to SDG 85,264.9 million in 2017, by 7.3%, due to rise in public deposits from SDG 2,826.9 million in 2016 to SDG 5,244.0 million in 2017, by 85.5%, also government deposits increased from SDG 3,223.0 million in 2016 to SDG 5,184.9 million in 2017, by 60.9% while the liabilities of banks increased from SDG 6,788.9 million in 2016 to SDG 14,513.3 million in 2017, by 113.8%, due to increase in the banks balances at the Central Bank of Sudan from SDG 2,711.9 million in 2016 to SDG 7,936.7 million in 2017, by 192.7%. Other accounts increased from SDG 28,041.3 million in 2016 to SDG 88,620.4 million in 2017, by 216.2 %.Also capital and reserves increased from SDG 18,423.7 million in 2016 to SDG 22,847.2 million in 2017, by 24.0%

Table (4-5) (A) Shows details of the bank's deposits in local currency for 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-5) (A)
Deposits in Local Currency by the end of 2016 and 2017

(SDG Millions)

Years Depositors	December 2016		December 2017*		Change %	
	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others
Federal and State Governments.	1,384.6	823.8	2,349.4	997.4	69.7	21.1
Public Enterprises	1,398.9	860.5	2,674.5	1,892.0	91.2	119.9
Private Sector **	29,848.8	31,166.1	53,325.1	55,256.0	78.7	77.3
Total	32,632.3	32,850.4	58,349.0	58,145.4	78.8	77.0
Grand Total	65,482.7		116,494.4		77.9	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan – Statistics Department.

*Preliminary Data

**Include public, companies and financial institutions deposits

Total local currency deposits of operating banks rose from SDG 65,482.7 million in 2016 to SDG 116,494.4 million in 2017, by 77.9%, in line with Central Bank of Sudan policies that aimed at attracting the national saving for the purpose of directing the required financial resources to finance the basic economic activities³. The private sector deposits accounted for 93.2% of total local deposits and public enterprises for 3.9% of the total local deposits and the federal and state governments for 2.9% of total local deposits.

Table (4-5) (B) Shows details of the bank's deposits in foreign currency for 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-5) (B)
Deposits in Foreign Currency by the end of 2016 and 2017

(SDG Millions)

Years Depositors	December 2016		December 2017*		Change %	
	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others
Federal and State Govt.	676.3	338.3	1,007.4	830.6	49.0	145.5
Public Enterprises.	381.1	186.4	258.7	418.8	(32.1)	124.7
Private Sector**	4,004.0	8,390.8	6,280.5	13,815.5	56.9	64.7
Total	5,061.4	8,915.5	7,546.7	15,064.9	49.1	69.0
Grand Total	13,976.9		22,611.6		61.8	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan – Statistics Department.

*Preliminary Data

** Including Deposits of Public Companies and Financial Institutions.

Total foreign currency deposits with the operating banks increased from an equivalent of SDG 13,976.9 million in 2016 to SDG 22,611.6 million in 2017, by 61.8%. The private sector deposits, the federal and state government deposits and the public institutions deposits contributed by 88.9%, 8.1% and 3.0% of the total foreign currency deposits in 2017 respectively.

³For More Details See Chapter Two

(b) Bank Finance:

Banking finance includes the finance extended by the operating banks to the private sector, public enterprises and state and local governments in addition to the capital contribution in local and foreign currencies.

- Stock of Banking Finance:

Table (4-6) and figure (4-1) show the total stock of banking finance in local currency according to economic activities by the end of 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-6)
Stock of Bank Finance by Economic Activities in Local Currency
By the end of 2016 and 2017

(SDG MILLION)

Sector	2016	Contribution %	2017*	Contribution %	% Change
Agriculture	11,830.3	18.4	21,011.3	21.1	77.6
Industry	8,059.1	12.6	15,703.0	15.8	94.8
Exports	1,539.0	2.4	3,452.5	3.5	124.3
Transport and Storage	4,439.5	6.9	5,785.3	5.8	30.3
Local Trade	8,698.7	13.5	12,011.1	12.1	38.1
Imports	2,417.2	3.8	2,920.3	2.9	20.8
Construction	10,194.0	15.9	14,634.3	14.7	43.6
Mining	591.7	0.9	2,279.9	2.3	285.3
Others **	16,428.0	25.6	21,791.2	21.9	32.6
Total of Finance	64,197.5	100.0	99,588.9	100.0	55.1

Source: Central Bank of Sudan – Statistics Department.

*Preliminary Data

** Includes stock of finance provided by banks to the services, sector not included in the above Mentioned Sectors.

Note: Does not include the financing of the Central Government.

Figure (4-1)
The Stock of Banks Finance in Local Currency by Economic Activity
By the end of 2016 and 2017

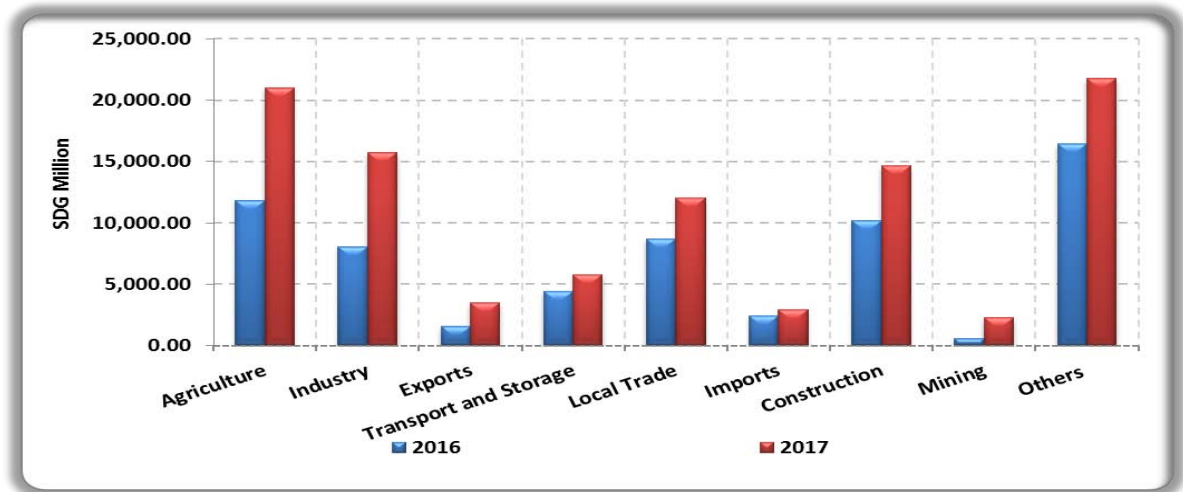


Table (4-6) shows that total stock of banking finance in local currency increased from SDG 64,197.5 million in 2016 to SDG 99,588.9 million in 2017, by 55.1%.

The stock of finance extended to the priority sectors (agriculture, industry, export and mining) represents 42.6%, of the total finance extended to the sectors, finance provided to construction represents 14.7%, local trade finance represents 12.1% and the other sectors constitute 21.9% of the bank's total financing by the end of 2017.

Table (4-7) and figure (4-2) show the stock of bank finance in foreign currency by the end of 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-7)
Stock of Bank Finance by Economic Activity
In Foreign Currency by the end of 2016 and 2017

(SDG MILLION)

Sector	2016	Contribution %	2017*	Contribution %	% Change
Agriculture	119.7	3.4	140.3	4.2	17.2
Industry	883.7	25.3	656.5	19.7	(25.7)
Exports	-	-	-	0	0
Transport and Storage	505.3	14.5	292.8	8.8	(42.1)
Local Trade	136.5	3.9	114.1	3.4	(16.4)
Imports	268.7	7.7	313.8	9.4	16.8
Construction	523.4	15.0	637.6	19.1	21.8
Mining	32.6	0.9	70.6	2.1	116.6
Others **	1,021.2	29.3	1,113.0	33.3	9.0
Total Finance	3,491.1	100.0	3,338.7	100.0	(4.4)

Source: Central Bank of Sudan- Statistics Department

* Preliminary Data

** Includes stock of finance provided by banks to the services, sector and not Included in the above Mentioned Sectors.

Note: Does not include financing to the Central Government.

Figure (4-2)
The Stock of Banks Finance in Foreign Currency by Economic Activity
By the end of 2016 and 2017

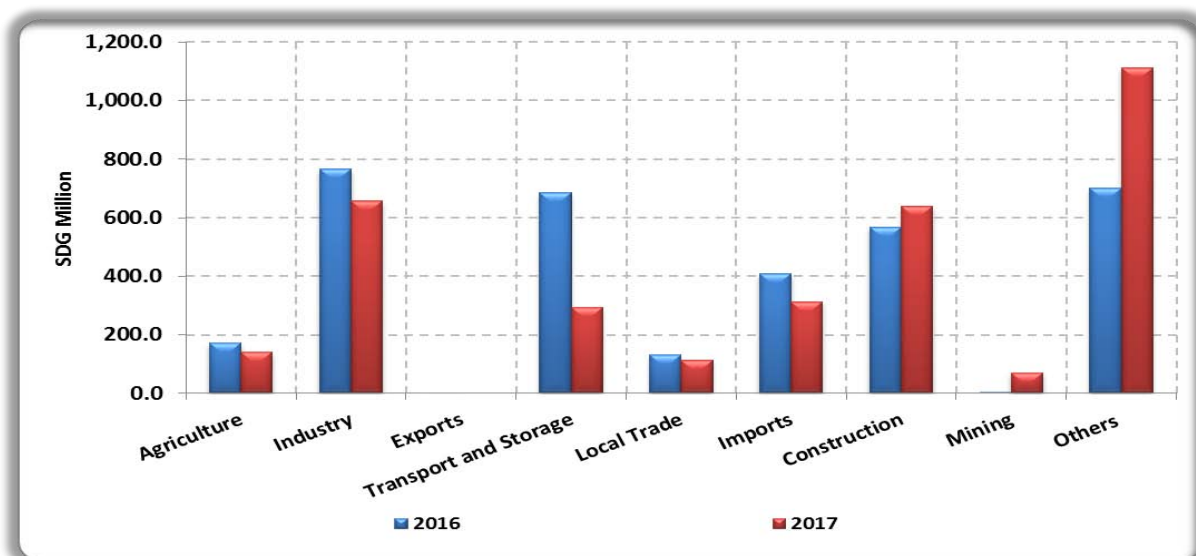


Table (4-7) show a decrease in the local currency equivalent of the stock of total banks

finance in foreign currency from SDG 3,491.1 million in 2016 to SDG 3,338.7 million in 2017, by 4.4%.

Stock of finance extended to the priority sectors (agriculture, industry, export and mining) represented 26.0%, of total finance in foreign currency extended to the sectors. Finance extended to transport and storage sector 8.8%, while the finance extended to the construction sector was 19.1%, import sectors by 9.4%, and the other sectors contributed by 33.3%, of the total banks finance in foreign currency in 2017.

- Flow of Banking Finance by Economic Activity:

Table (4-8) and figure (4-3) show the flow of banking finance by economic activity in local currency during 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-8)
The Flow of Banking Finance by Economic Activity in Local Currency
In 2016 and 2017

(SDG Millions)

Sector	2016		2017*		Change%
	Flow of Finance	Contribution%	Flow of Finance	Contribution%	
Agriculture	18,893.6	22.7	23,393.9	18.7	23.8
Industry	9,570.9	11.5	17,341.8	13.8	81.2
Exports	1,629.1	2.0	3,848.4	3.1	136.2
Transport and Storage	3,455.7	4.1	5,160.2	4.1	49.3
Local Trade	16,627.3	19.9	22,276.0	19.9	34.0
Energy and Mining	941.6	1.1	3,835.5	3.1	307.3
Constructions	9,873.8	11.8	16,965.6	13.6	71.8
Imports	3,012.6	3.6	4,072.4	3.3	35.2
Others**	19,350.7	23.2	28,197.5	22.5	45.7
Total	83,355.3	100.0	125,091.3	100.0	50.1

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - Statistics Department

* Preliminary Data

** Includes stock of finance provided by banks to the services, sector and not Included in the above Mentioned Sectors.

Note: Does not include financing of the Central Government.

Figure (4-3)
The Flow of Banking Finance by Economic Activity, in Local Currency in 2016 and 2017

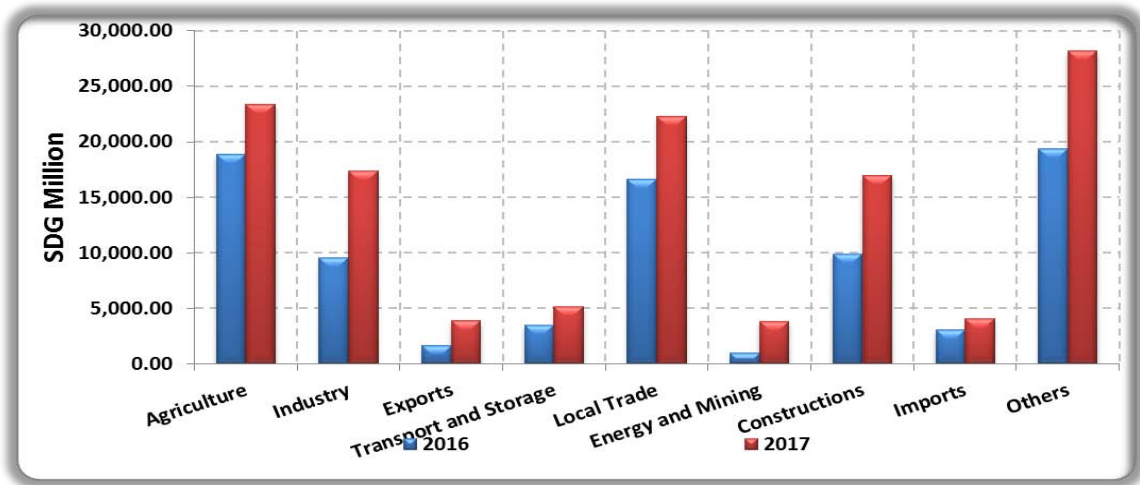


Table (4-8) illustrates that the agriculture financing represents 18.7% of the total flow of banks finance during 2017, where the flow of banks finance extended to the agriculture activity increased from SDG 18,393.6 million in 2016 to SDG 23,393.9 million in 2017, by 23.8%. The local trade financing contributed 17.8%, the industrial sector 13.8%, the construction sector 13.6%, while the other sectors share was 36.1% of the total flow of banks finance during 2017.

- Flow of Banks Finance by Mode

Table (4-9) shows the flow of banks finance by mode of finance in local currency in 2016 and 2017, while figure (4-4) shows the percentage share of each mode of finance in the total flow of finance during 2017.

Table (4-9)
Flow of Banks Finance by Mode of Finance
In Local Currency in 2016 and 2017

(SDG Millions)

Mode of Finance	2016	Contribution%	2017*	Contribution%	Change%
Murabaha	38,518.7	46.2	60,723.8	48.5	57.6
Musharaka	5,594.0	6.7	8,099.3	6.5	44.8
Mudaraba	4,165.5	5.0	9,740.1	7.8	133.8
Salam	2,499.7	3.0	728.5	0.6	(70.9)
Mogawala	17,271.5	20.7	32,375.2	25.9	87.4
Ijarah	290.4	0.3	545.9	0.4	88.0
Istisnaa	52.3	0.1	442.7	0.4	746.5
Gard Hassan	240.8	0.3	294.1	0.2	22.1
Others	14,722.4	17.7	12,141.7	9.7	(17.5)
Total Finance	83,355.3	100.0	125,091.3	100.0	50.1

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - Statistics Dept.

* Preliminary Data

Note: Does not include the financing of the Central Government.

Figure (4-4)
The Flow of Banks Finance by Mode of Finance
In Local Currency in 2017

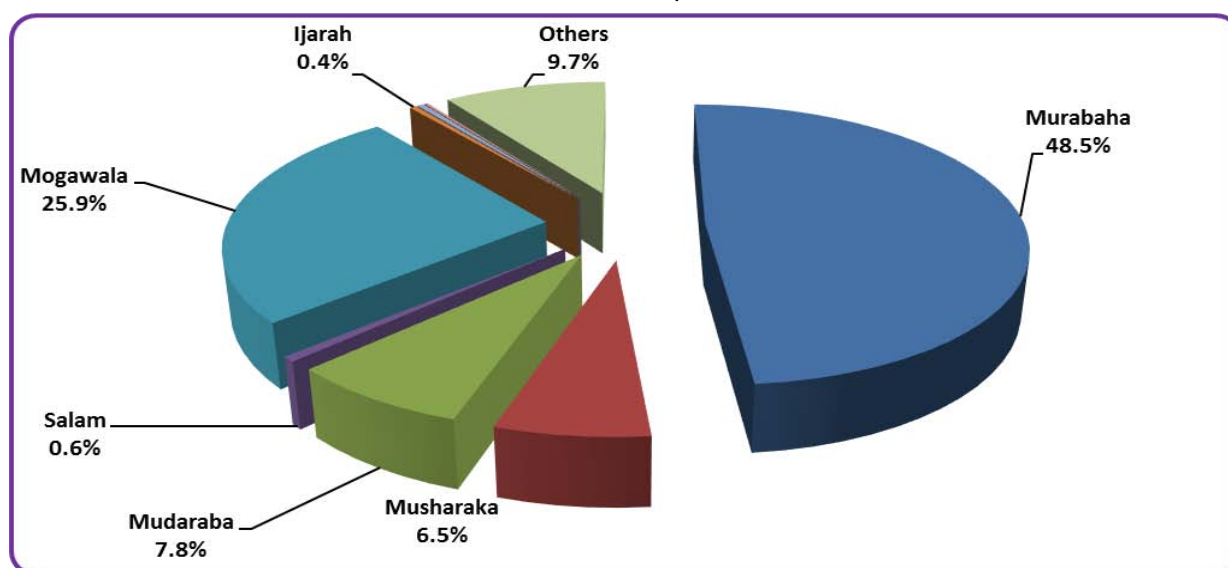


Table (4-9) and the figure (4-4) depict that the share of Murabaha amounted to 48.5% of the total flow of finance during 2017, compared to 46.2% during 2016, also the flow of banks finance by Mugawla contributed 25.9%, and Musharaka 6.5%, while other modes contributed 11.3% during 2017.

(c) Micro-Finance and Social Dimension Finance

- Micro-Finance in Commercial Banks

The Central Bank of Sudan continued its efforts in implementing its policies, which target employing at least 12% of the total finance portfolio of each bank to the micro finance, through the direct finance from the banks to the individuals and groups, or through wholesale funding from the banks to the licensed microfinance institutions.

Table (4-10) shows the volume of microfinance extended by banks by the end of 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-10)
The Volume of Microfinance Extended by the end of 2016 and 2017

(SDG MILLION)

Item	2016**	2017*	% Change
Total Bank Finance	67,688.6	102,927.7	26.6
Allocation of Microfinance According to the policy (12%)	9,477.0	14,426.5	47.7
Total of Microfinance	2,914.0	6,197.0	112.7
Total of Social Dimension Finance	2,744.3		
Micro Finance Proportion of the Total Finance (%)	4.3	6.0	AN
Social Dimension Proportion of the Total Finance (%)	4.1		

Sources Central Bank of Sudan – Microfinance Unit

*Preliminary Data

**Amended data

Table (4-10) shows that the volume of microfinance increased from SDG 2,914.0 million in 2016 to SDG 6,197.0 million in 2017, by 112.7%. The actual performance of microfinance

reached 6.0% of the total finance in 2017 compared to 4.3% in 2016.

- Micro-Finance Institutions

The number of micro-finance institutions increased from 34 in 2016 to 38 in 2017. The total Stock of micro-finance extended by operating micro-finance institutions increased from SDG 2,811.7 million in 2016 to SDG 3,545.0 million in 2017, by 26.1%.

Table (4-11) show the sources of financing micro-finance institutions.

Table (4-11)
The Sources of Financing Micro-finance Institutions
By the end of the years 2016 and 2017

(SDG MILLION)

Source	2016	Contribution %	2017*	Contribution %	Change %
Central Bank of Sudan	256.0	38.0	169.0	19.0	(34.0)
Arab Development Fund	162.0	24.0	216.0	24.0	33.0
Commercial Banks	114.0	17.0	352.0	39.0	209.0
Partnership with Islamic Development Bank - Jeddah	133.0	20.0	155.0	17.0	17.0
Total	665.0	100.0	892.0	100.0	34.0

Sources Central Bank of Sudan – Microfinance Unit

*Preliminary Data

- The most Important Efforts in the Area of Microfinance

The Microfinance Coordination Council, which includes the Microfinance Unit, the Sudanese Microfinance Development Company and the Microfinance Assurance Agency (TAISEER), was established as a coordinating and supervisory body. The Board reviewed the performance of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Microfinance Sector and the promulgation of the 2016 Regulation of Microfinance Institutions, which allowed these institutions to accept deposits in rural areas for their clients to achieve the objectives of financial coverage. Microfinance was also linked to production through the Agricultural Season Financing Program using technology, in

collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Efforts included the following:

- Updating and authorizing regulatory and regulatory controls for MFIs for 2017 which included allowing private companies to establish MFIs according to specific regulations.
- Technical and institutional support for banks and microfinance institutions, where the Central Bank of Sudan continued to spread the culture of microfinance by providing technical support to the implementation of several forums and workshops for the employees of the project planning units in the ministries which are members of the Executive Committee of the Supreme Council for Microfinance. These included monitoring the performance of MFIs and financial inclusion with the participation of the Microfinance Unit at the Ministerial Conference of State Finance Ministers and the Third Microfinance Forum.
- Raising the capital of the fund for financing graduates to 150 million pounds with the contribution of the central Bank of Sudan contributing by 44 million pounds, representing 29%.
- Financing the portfolio of small Gum Arabic producers by 39 million pounds through the Agricultural Bank, savings and family bank. In the field of capacity building, 4000 trainees were trained in cooperation with the University of Sudan for Science and Technology and the integration of an estimated part of them in the economy.
- Two workshops were held in the Red Sea and West Darfur states, where 300 participants were trained and three other attended by more than 500 participants from various states of Sudan. In addition to participating in a number of local exhibitions.

- Implementing and broadcasting some promotional programs through audio, visual and other media.
- Supporting and developing business incubators and training beneficiaries of the partnership loan with the Islamic Development Bank - Jeddah.
- Work on linking MFIs to the information and credit rating system. The number of MFIs that have been linked to the system is 18 institutions

(d) The Financial Soundness indicators and the Consolidated Balance Sheet of the

Operating Banks:

Central Bank of Sudan policies emphasized the importance of maintaining the soundness of the banking sector, number of policies and supervisory regulations were adopted targeting at achieving financial stability and bank soundness to ensure the efficiency of the banking system by reducing credit risk through enhancing banking supervision, regulation measures, to comply with the international systems and standards.

- The Indicators of the financial Soundness of the banks:

Table (4-12) and figure (4-5) explain the most important financial soundness indicators of banks by the end of 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-12)
Indicators of Banking Soundness by the end of
2016 and 2017

(%)

Item	2016	2017*	International Standard
Capital Adequacy Ratio	18.7	16.2	12
Total Non-Performing Loans to Total Funding	5.2	3.3	6
Financing Provision to Non-Performing Loans**	60.0	65.0	
Return on Assets (Before Tax)	4.7	3.8	
Return on Equity (before Tax)	46.1	48.0	
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	35.1	37.3	40-30

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan-Prudential Supervision Department

*Preliminary Data

**Amended Data

Figure (4-5)
Indicators of Banking Soundness by the end of
2016 and 2017

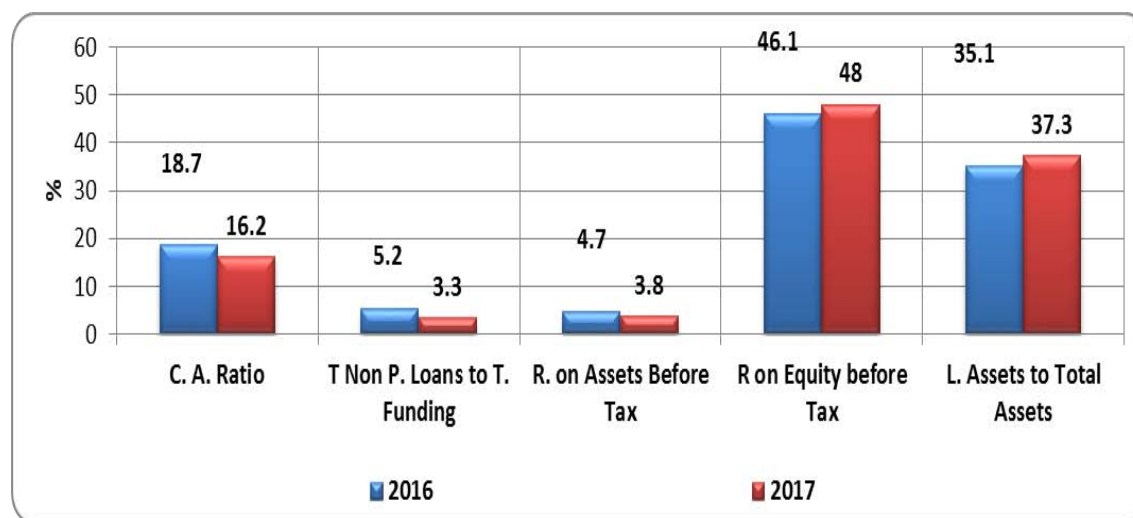


Table (4-12) and figure (4-5) explain the most important financial soundness indicators of banks issued by the Islamic Financial Services Board in the context of the requirements of

the Basel Committee represented in capital adequacy, and indicators of assets quality, profitability, liquidity and the ability to meet the obligations.

Capital adequacy ratio decreased from 18.7% in 2016 to 16.2% in 2017, compared to the targeted ratio of 12.0%. It is known that the capital adequacy ratio reflects the ability of regulatory capital⁴ to cope with banking risks (finance, market and operation risk).

The ratio of total non-performing loans to total financing, which measures the asset quality decreased from 5.2% to 3.3%, while the ratio of financing provisions to non-performing loans increased from 60.0% to 65.0% during the same period.

The return on assets ratio (asset turnover) decreased from 4.7% to 3.8%, and the return on equity increased from 46.1% to 48.0%, whereas the ratio of liquid assets to total assets increased from 35.1% to 37.3% during the same period.

- The Indicators of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating Banks:

Table (4-13) and figure (4-6) show the indicators of the consolidated balance sheet of banks in 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-13)
The Indicators of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating Banks
By the end of 2016 and 2017

Indicator	2016	2017* (%)
Total Deposits to Total Liabilities	59.9	65.5
Capital and Reserves to Total Liabilities	13.9	10.8
Total Finance to Total Assets	51.0	48.7
Total Finance to Total Deposits	85.2	74.4

Source: Central Bank of Sudan- Statistics Dept.

*Preliminary Data

⁴)Regulatory Capital is the paid-up share capital plus reserve capital less capital reductions in accordance with the decisions of the Basel Committee and the Islamic Financial Services Board.

Figure (4-6)
The Indicators of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating
Banks by the end of 2016 and 2017

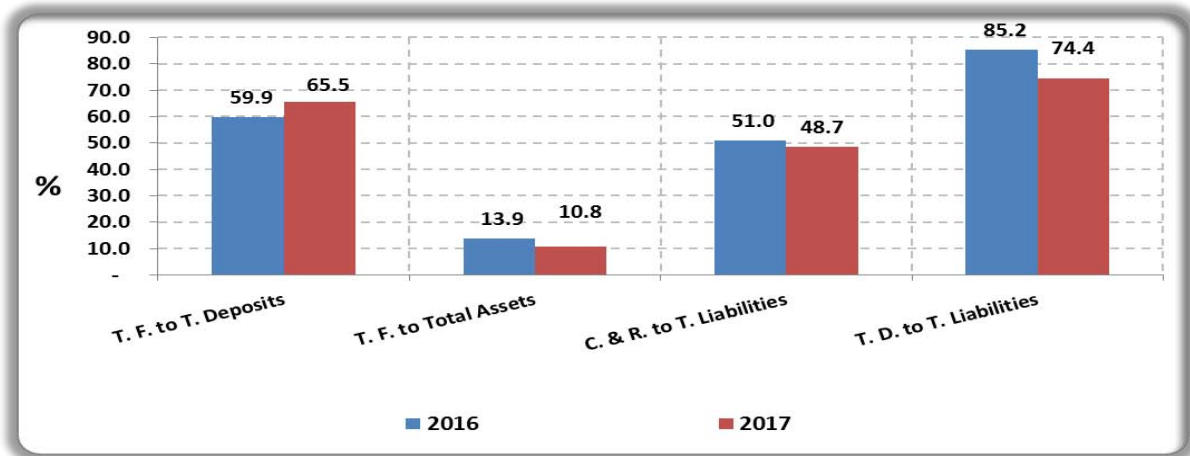


Table (4-13) and figure (4-6) show an increase in the ratio of total deposits to total liabilities (which measures the range of bank reliance on depositors money) from 59.9% in 2016 to 65.5% in 2017, while the ratio of capital and reserves to total liabilities (which measures the bank reliance on its own resources) decreased from 13.9% to 10.8%, also the ratio of total finance to total assets decreased from 51.0% to 48.7%, and the ratio of total bank finance to total deposits decreased from 85.2% to 74.4% During the same period.

(e) Credit and Information Scoring Agency (CIASA)

The Agency continued its activities during 2017 in the field of providing credit and information scoring clients of banks, financial institutions and microfinance institutions, and it continued to spread the culture of credit query and expand the utilization of credit query and classification of data. Also the Agency continued to improve credit information according to international quality standards by increasing diversified data sources. The following is an overview of the performance of the agency during the year 2017.

- Clients' Credit Code

Table (4-14) explains Credit and Information Scoring Agency activity in the field of providing credit scoring code for each client who applied for financing from every bank or financial institution or microfinance institution, whether the customer is a normal individual or legal entity (company or organization).

**Table (4-14)
Issues of the Client's Credit Code by the end of 2016 and 2017**

(Code)

Legal Entity	2016**	*2017	% Change
Individuals	871,241	1,020,661	17.2
Companies	21,042	23,527	11.8
Organizations	16,987	19,590	15.3
Total	909,270	1,063,778	17.0

Source: Credit and Information Scoring Agency

*Preliminary Data

**Amended data

Table (4-14) shows an increase in the number of Agency's issued codes from 909,270 codes in 2016 to 1,063,778 codes in 2017 by 17.0%.

- Clients' Credit Inquiry

The agency provided client's credit inquiry services to the Central Bank of Sudan, banks, financial institutions and microfinance institutions. Table (4-15) shows the number of client's credit query during 2017 compared to 2016.

**Table (4-15)
Client's Credit Inquiry during 2016 and 2017**

(Inquiry)

Legal Entity	**2016	*2017	%
Individuals	718,038	875,301	21.9
Companies	44,811	47,048	5.0
Organizations	9,094	11,566	27.2
Total	771,943	933,915	21.0

Source: Credit and Information Scoring Agency

*Preliminary Data

**Amended data

Table (4-15) shows an increase in the number of client's inquiry from 771,943 inquiries in 2016 to 933,915 inquiries in 2017, by 21.0%.

(f) Electronic Banking Services Company Ltd (EBS)

The company has a significant contribution to the advancement of banking technology in Sudan, through developing the electronic payment system represented in SWIFT and electronic clearing services, which connect the banks with the Central Bank of Sudan, in addition to electronic payment, which facilitated payments by introducing the banking card, which helped in attracting currency into the banking system. Table (4-16) indicates the electronic payment methods during 2016 and 2017.

**Table (4-16)
Electronic Payment Methods during 2016 and 2017**

Year	**2016	*2017	%
ATMs Machines	1,189	1,344	13.0
Bank Cards	3,186,847	3,487,986	9.4
Sale points	3,480	3,905	12.2
Electronic Wallet Cards	1,495,001	1,483,106	(0.8)

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - Payment Systems Department and Electronic Banking Services Company (EBS)

* Preliminary Data

**Amended data

Table (4-16) shows an increase in the ATMs machines from 1,189 in 2016 to 1,344 in 2017 by 13.0%, bank's cards from 3,186,847 to 3,487,986, by 9.4%, and sale points from 3,480 to 3,905 by 12.2%, while the number of electronic wallet cards decreased from 1,495,001 to 1,483,106 by 0.8% during the same period.

Table (4-17)
Electronic Banking Dealings during 2016 and 2017

(Number)

Year	External Electronic Payments (SWIFT)		Transactions with Banking Card
	Outgoing Messages	Incoming Messages	
2016**	61,044	37,371	35,082,026
2017*	41,972	25,990	49,969,732
%change	(31.2)	(30.5)	42.6

Source: Electronic Banking Services Company (EBS)

*Preliminary Data

**Amended data

Table (4-17) shows that the number of outgoing messages decreased from 61,044 in 2016 to 41,972 in 2017, by 31.2% and the number of incoming messages decreased from 37,371 to 25,990 by 30.5%, due to the decreased in the number of foreign correspondents, and the shortage in the foreign currencies resources. The transactions in banking cards increased from 35.1 million in 2016 to 50.0 million in 2017, by 42.4%.

Second: Non-Bank Financial Institutions:

The Non-Bank Financial Institutions include Exchange Bureaus, Financial Transfers Companies, Sudan Financial Services Company Ltd, Tarweej Company for Financial Investment, Bank Deposits Guarantee Fund, Khartoum Stock Exchange Market, Insurance Companies, National Agency for Insurance and Export Financing, Inter-bank Liquidity Management Fund and Micro Finance guarantee Agency (Taiyseer).

(1) Exchange Bureaus and Financial Transfer Companies

Table (4-18) shows the number of exchange bureaus and financial transfer companies in 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-18)
Exchange Bureaus and Financial Transfer Companies by
The end of 2016 and 2017

(Number)		
Item	2016	2017*
Exchange Bureaus	18	20
Financial Transfers Companies	10	10

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan-Financial Institutions Dept.

*Preliminary Data

The number of exchange bureaus increased from 18 (exchange bureaus) in 2016 to 20 (exchange bureaus) in 2017, while the number of financial transfer companies remained at the big 10 it was in 2016.

Table (4-19) and figure. (4-7) illustrate the total resources and uses of Exchange Bureaus in 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-19)
Resources and Uses of Exchange Bureaus in the Foreign Exchange Market By the end
of 2016 and 2017

\$ Million			
Item	2016	2017*	% change
Total Resources	148.5	141.07	(5.0)
Uses	140.9	139.80	(0.8)

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan-Policies Dept.

*Preliminary Data

Figure (4-7)
Resources and Uses of Exchange Bureaus in 2016 and 2017

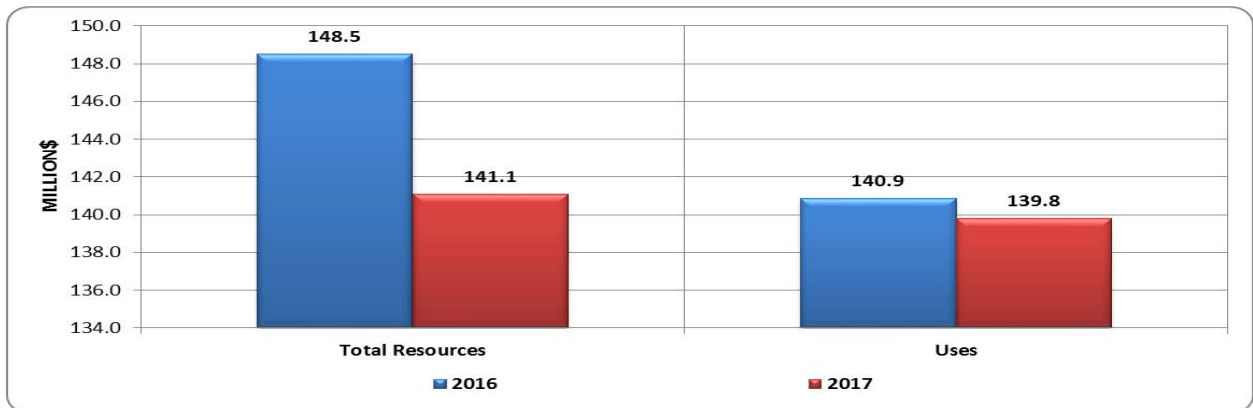


Table (4-19) and figure (4-7) depict a decrease in the exchange bureaus resources from US \$148.5 million in 2016 to US \$141.1 million in 2017, by 5.0%, while the uses decreased from US \$140.9 million to US \$139.8 million, by 0.8% during the same period.

Table (4-20) shows details of the exchange bureaus uses of the resources in 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-20)
The Uses of Exchange Bureaus in the Foreign Exchange
Market in 2016 and 2017

(US \$ Million)

Year	Travel & Medicine	Outgoing Transfers	Other	Total
2016	54.0	78.1	8.8	140.9
2017*	21.0	96.0	23.0	140.0
%change	(61.1)	22.9	161.4	(0.6)

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan-Policies Dept.

* Preliminary Data

Table (4-20) depicts an increase in the outgoing transfers from US \$78.1 million in 2016 to US \$96.0 million in 2017, by 22.9%. Other was increased from US \$8.8 million to US \$23.0 million, by 161.4% during the same period.

(2) Sudan Financial Services Company (SFSC):

The company continued during 2017 in organizing auctions in the primary security market for selling of Government Musharaka Certificate (GMCs), Government Investment Certificates (GICs) and other securities. The following are details of the securities managed by the company.

(a) Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs):

Table (4-21) shows the position of (GMCs) sales in 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-21)
Sales of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) in 2016 and 2017

Entity	2016**			2017*			% change	
	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million	Contribution %	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million	Contribution %	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Millio
Central Bank of Sudan	4,394,473	2,197.24	10.7	4,282,235	2,141.1	10.4	19.6	19.6
Banks	19,602,259	9,801.13	47.7	19,611,092	9,805.5	47.8	6.7	6.7
Companies and Funds	12,726,150	6,363.07	30.9	12,726,150	6,363.1	31.0	17.0	17.0
Public	4,387,546	2,193.77	10.7	4,387,546	2,193.8	10.7	10.6	10.6
Total	41,110,428	20,555.21	100.0	41,007,023	20,503.50	100.0	11.4	11.4

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company

*Preliminary Data

**Amended Data

The number of sold Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) increased from 41,110,428, valued at SDG 20,555.21 million in 2016, to 41,007,023, valued at SDG 20,503.50 million in 2017, by 11.4%. The banks recorded the largest share of the (GMCs) 47.8%, followed by the companies and funds 31.0%, the public 10.7%, and the Central Bank of Sudan 10.4% in 2017.

Table (4-22) shows presents the position of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) during 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-22)
Position of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) In 2016 and 2017

(SDG Million)

Item	2016**	2017*	%
Subscriptions	2,974.7	3,558.0	19.6
Renewing	18,260.5	20,273.3	11.0
Liquidation	185.0	281.8	52.3
Average profit%	%18	%16.1	

Source:SudanFinancialServicesCompany

*Preliminary Data

Table (4-22) shows an increase in the new subscriptions from SDG 2,974.7 million during

2016 to SDG 3,558.0 million during 2017, by 19.6%, also the liquidation decreased from SDG 185.0 million to SDG 281.8 million, by 52.3%, and the renewing increased from SDG 18,260.5 million during 2015 to 20,273.3 million, by 11.0% during the same period.

Table (4-23) shows the return on Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) for the year 2017.

Table (4-23)
Distributed Return on Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) During 2017

Issue No.	Date of Issue	Rate of Return (%)
1	2016/01/01	16.07
2	2016/04/01	15.97
3	2016/07/01	16.30
4	2016/10/01	16.20

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

(b) Government Investment Certificates (GICs/ Sarh):

Table (4-24) explains the position of sales of Government Investment Certificates (GICs) in 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-24)
The sales of Government Investment Certificates (GICs/ Sarh) during 2016 and 2017

Entity	2016**		2017*		%	
	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million
Central Bank of Sudan	3,272,504	327.3	3,272,504	327.3	0.0	0.0
Banks	2,199,048	219.9	2,228,092	222.8	1.3	1.3
Companies and Funds	1,999,046	199.9	1,976,277	197.6	(1.1)	(1.1)
Public	821,303	82.3	718,530	71.8	(12.5)	12.5)
Total	8,291,901	829.2	8,195,403	819.5	(1.2)	(1.2)

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company

*Preliminary Data

**Amended data

Table (4-24) shows that the number of sold certificates decreased from 8,291,901 certificates valued at SDG 829.2 million in 2016, to 8,195,403 certificates valued at SDG 819.5 million in

2017, by 1.2%. The number of certificates sold to the central Bank of Sudan remained unchanged 3,272,504 certificates valued at SDG 327.3 million. The number of certificates sold to the Banks increased from 2,199,048 certificates valued at SDG 219.9 million to 2,228,092 certificates valued at SDG 222.8 million by 1.3% during the same period.

(c) Sudan's Company for Electricity Distribution Ijara Certificates (Shasha):

Table (4-25) explains the position of the sale of Sudan's electricity distribution Certificates in 2016 and 2017.

**Table (4-25)
Position of (Shasha) Certificates during 2016 and 2017**

Entity	2016**		2017*		%	
	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million
Central Bank of Sudan	-	-	93,720	46.9	100	100
Banks	2,308,189	1,154.1	2,195,669	1097.8	(4.9)	(4.9)
Companies and Funds	140,468	70.2	139,268	69.6	(0.9)	(0.9)
Public	4,200	2.1	4,200	2.1	0.0	0.0
Ministry of Finance	2,032,402	1,016.2	2,052,402	1026.2	1.0	1.0
Total	4,485,259	2,242.6	4,485,259	2,242.7	0.0	0.0

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company

*Preliminary Data

**Amended Figures

Table (4-25) shows that the share of Companies and Funds decreased from 140,468 certificates in 2016, to 139,268 certificates in 2017, by 0.9%, while the share of Ministry of Finance decreased from 2,032,402 certificates in 2016, to 2,052,402 certificates in 2017, by 1.0%.

It should be noted that the Central Bank of Sudan entered for the first time in the purchase of (Shasha) Certificates.

(3) Tarweej Company for Financial Investment:

The company aims at executing immediate settlement to all transactions for the purchase

and sale of securities for clients, and work as an agent for the Central Bank of Sudan in the secondary market to contribute in achieving the monetary policy objectives through open market operations, beside promoting and marketing of all securities, and the products of the Sudan Financial Services Company in the primary and secondary markets.

Table (4 -26) explains the activities of Tarweej Company in 2016 and 2017.

Table (4- 26)
Activities of Tarweej Company for 2016 and 2017

(SDG Million)			
Market	2016	2017*	Change %
Secondary market	904.6	4,151.6	358.9
Primary market	48.3	158.4	227.9
Total	952.9	4,310.0	352.3

Source: Tarweej Financial Service Company.

*Preliminary Data

Table (4-26) explains an increase in the volume of the activity in the secondary market from SDG 904.6 million in 2016 to SDG 4,151.6 million in 2017, by 358.9%, and the volume of the company's activity in the primary market from SDG 48.3 million in 2016 to SDG 158.4 million in 2017 by 227.9% due to increase in the demand for securities, Where the Central Bank of Sudan was able to increase its sales of government certificates in the secondary market.

(4) Deposits Guarantee Fund:

The fund was established according to the 1996 Act, with a share of capital by Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Sudan and commercial Banks. The Fund aims at providing Islamic insurance services for bank deposits.

Table (4-27) shows the volume of contributions in the Fund's resources in 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-27)
The Contributions in the Resources of the Bank Deposits Guarantee Fund in 2016 and 2017

(SDG Millions)

Contributors	2016**	contribution %	2017*	contribution %	Change %
Banks	70	47.0	90	48.0	29.0
Ministry of Finance	10	7.0	13	7.0	30.0
Central Bank of Sudan	10	7.0	13	7.0	30.0
Holders of investment deposits	59	39.0	71	38.0	20.0
Total	149	100.0	187	100.0	26.0

Source: Bank Deposits Guarantee Fund.

*Preliminary Data.

** Amended Figure.

Table (4-27) shows an increase in the volume of contributions in the Deposits Guarantee Fund resources from SDG 149 million in 2016 to SDG 187 million in 2017, by 26.0%. Moreover, the percentage contribution of holders of investment deposits (which was paid by banks on behalf of the owners of the investment deposits) decreased from 39.0% in 2016 to 38.0% in 2017 by 20.0%.

(5) Khartoum Stock Exchange:

The Khartoum Stock Exchange Law was passed in the year 2017, with objectives including, regulation and supervision of financial markets, facilitating buying and selling, beside ensuring equal opportunities for dealers in securities and protecting the small investors, the most important of which is the issue of converting part of the community's savings into useful investments that help to complete the capital financing process, which is considered as one of the most important factors of production, besides creating new securities markets. In addition to allowing specialized expert houses to provide financial advice to those interested in dealing in securities. it also regulates the status of the market under the supervision of the regulator of the capital markets (the supervisory authority that has been separated from the executive authority) and allowed the market's council

the right to take the necessary measures to protect the interests of shareholders or dealers in the market if there is any threat.

Table (4-28) and figure (4-8) show the general index of the Khartoum Stock Exchange Market during the period (2014-2017).

Table (4-28)
The General Index of the Khartoum Stock Exchange
During (2014-2017)

Item	Point			
	2014	2015	2016	2017*
The General index of the Khartoum stock exchange	3,161.6	2,858.5	3,118.9	4,202.4
%	(0.5)	(9.6)	9.1	34.8

Source: Khartoum Stock Exchange.

*Preliminary Data

Figure (4-8)
The General Index of Khartoum Stock Exchange
During (2014-2017)

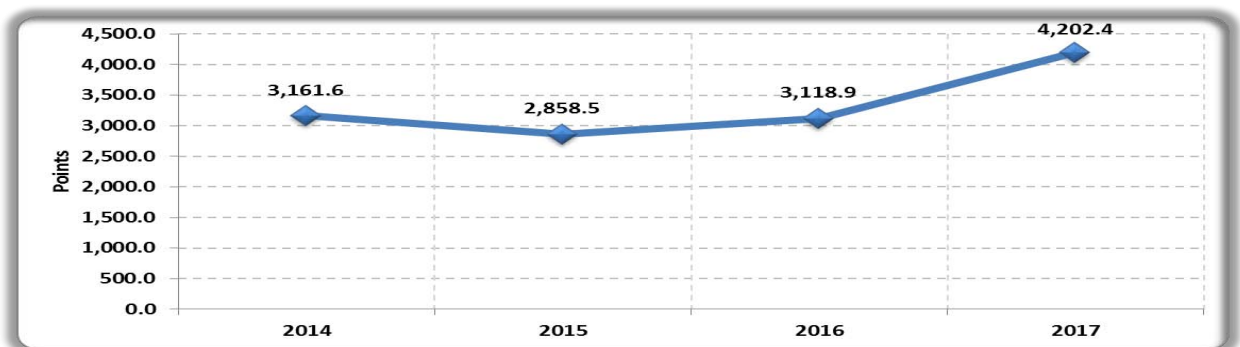


Table (4-28) and figure (4-8) show that the general index of Khartoum Stock Exchange Market increased from 3,118.5 points in 2016 to 4,202.4 points in 2017, by 34.8%.

Table (4-29) shows the volume of trading in the secondary market as Khartoum Stock Exchange Market in 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-29)
Volume of Shares Traded in Khartoum Stock Exchange
In 2016 and 2017

SECTOR	2016				2017*			
	No. of Shares Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading (SDG Million)	Executed Contracts	Contribution (%)	No. of * Shares Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading (SDG Million)	Executed Contracts	Contribution (%)
Banks &Invnt.	199,515	212.7	804	71.0	1,011,644	760	633	70
Insurance	892,419	2.0	21	0.7	448,029	1.1	21	2
Commerce	311,787	5.7	88	1.9	249,598	2.2	37	4
Industry	82,365	21.0	9	7.0	41,419	10.4	14	2
Agricultural	9,389	25.0	6	8.3	1,420	1.4	6	1
Telecom.	11,487	19.6	153	6.5	2,505	7.4	66	7
Financial Services	157,288	0.279	7	0.1	1,081	1.1	14	2
Investment & Development	4,212	13.4	45	4.5	19,902	56.2	110	12
Total	1,668,462	299.7	1,133	100.0	1,775,598	839.8	901	100.0

Source: Khartoum Stock Exchange.

*Preliminary Data

Table (4-29) shows an increase in the volume of trading in the market from SDG 299.7 million in 2016 to SDG 839.8 million in 2017, by 180.2%. Also the number of traded shares increased from 1,668.5 million shares to 1,775.6 million shares by 6.4%, and the number of executed contracts decreased from 1,133 contracts to 901 contracts, by 20.5% during the same period.

Table (4-30) shows the volume of Sukok traded in the secondary market in Khartoum Stock Exchange Market in 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-30)
Volume of the Sukok Traded by Sectors in 2016 and 2017

(SDG millions)

SECTOR	2016**				2017*			
	No. of Sukok Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading (SDG Million)	Executed Contracts	(%)	No. of Sukok Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading (SDG Million)	Executed Contracts	(%)
Funds	724	9	13	0.1	1,845	77	219	88.5
Certificates***	7,924	4,054	41,978	99.9	19,242	10	36,875	11.5
Total	8,648	4,063	41,991	100.0	21,087	87	37,094	100.0

Source: Khartoum Stock Exchange market

*Preliminary Data.

** Amended Date.

*** All certificates are GMCs.

Table (4-30) shows the volume of trading sukok decreased from SDG 4,063 million in 2016 to SDG 87 million in 2017, by 97.9%, while the number of Sukok increased from 8.6 million to 21.1 million, by 143.8%, and the number of the executed contracts decreased from 41,991 to 37,094, by 11.7% during the same period.

(6) Insurance Companies:

Insurance companies aim at protecting individuals and properties against financial losses arising from occurrence of potentially expected hazards in the future, not related to the insured. The insurance company will compensate the insured for losses resulting to the agriculture occurrence of the insured hazard. Insurance includes the properties, marine, aviation, energy, cars, in addition to medical insurance and engineering and other miscellaneous accidents and other types of insurance. Following is a summary of insurance companies' activities during 2015 and 2016.

(a) Gross and Net Insurance Premium of Insurance Companies:

Total gross insurance premiums are represented by the amounts paid by the insured to the insurance companies, while net insurance premiums are represented by the amounts paid by the insured after deducting the amounts paid by the insurance companies to

reinsurance companies as insurance premiums.

Table (4-31) shows the gross and net premiums for insurance companies and (takaful) in 2015 and 2016.

Table (4-31)
Gross and Net Insurance Premiums in 2015 and 2016

(SDG Millions)

Particulars	2015	2016*	Change (%)
Gross Insurance Premiums	2,065.3	2,986.7	44.6
Net Insurance Premiums	1,373.4	1,963.8	43.0

Source: Insurance Supervision Authority.

*Preliminary Data

Table (4-31) shows that total gross premiums increased from SDG 2,065.3 million in 2015 to SDG 2,986.7 million in 2016, by 44.6%, and the net premiums increased from SDG 1,373.4 million to SDG 1,963.8 million, by 43.0%.

(b) Gross and Net Claims of Insurance Companies:

The gross claims represented in the total amount paid by the insurance companies to the insured against damage, while the net claims represent the net amounts paid to the insured after the insurance companies deducted their claims from reinsurance companies.

The table (4-32) shows the gross and net claims for 2015 and 2016.

Table (4-32)
Gross and Net Claims of the Insurance Companies
In 2015 and 2016

(SDG Millions)

Particulars	2015**	2016*	Change (%)
Gross Claims	1,094.7	1,290.0	17.8
Net Claims	644.8	787.3	22.1

Source: Insurance Supervision Authority.

*Preliminary Data

** Amended data

Table (4-32) shows that the gross claims increased from SDG 1,094.7 million in 2015 to SDG 1,290.0 million in 2016, by 17.8%, and the net claims increased from SDG 644.8 million to SDG 787.3 million, by 22.1% during the same period.

(7) National Agency for Insurance and Finance of Exports:

The Agency was established by the virtue of its Act of 2005 to encourage and develop Sudan's exports, excluding oil and raw gold, through securing the export earnings and financing, providing promotional activities and marketing studies for products and export services. The Agency began its operations in January 2006 with a paid-up capital of SDG 55.3 million, in which the Central Bank of Sudan, Ministry of finance and 11 banks contributed with 76.8%, 19% and 4.2% respectively.

- Agency's activity in the insurance side

The insurance activity of the Agency includes insurance coverage provided by the insurance contract on commercial and non-commercial risks according to Islamic sharia which is reinsured externally in international insurance and reinsurance institutions, as well as reinsuring it locally by cooperation with local insurance companies.

Table (4-33) shows the activity of the National Agency in the field of export insurance for 2016 and 2017, while table (4-34) shows its activity in the area of export financing in 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-33)
Activity of the National Agency in the Field of Export
Insurance in 2016 and 2017

(US\$ Millions)

Particulars	2016**	2017*	%
Total amount of insurance targeted in the plan	992	1,590	60.3
Total shipment realized	136	572	320.6
Percentage of performance (%)	14	36	

Source: National Agency for Insurance and Finance of Exports.

*Preliminary Data

** Amended Figure

Table (4-33) shows that total amount insured exports increased from 992 million in 2016 to 1,590 million in 2017, by 60.3%, while the total amount and shipments realized increased from 136 million in 2016 to 572 million in 2016, by 320.6%.

- Agency's activity on the financing side

Furthermore, the Agency provides financing to the goods and export services through the commercial banks by a restricted Mudaraba, or by contributing in the consortiums with banks.

Table (4-34) shows the activity of the Agency in the area of export financing in 2016 and 2017.

Table (4-34)
Activity of the National Agency in the Domain of Export
Financing in 2016 and 2017

(SDG Million)

Particulars	2016**	2017*	%
Volume of Executed Finance	10.0	10.0	0.0
Volume of Settled Finance (repayment)	10.0	10.0	0.0
Volume of Outstanding Finance by the End of the Year	11.9	11.9	0.0

Source: National Agency for Insurance and Finance of Exports.

*Preliminary Data

** Amended Figure

Table (4-34) shows that the volume of executed financial operation remained constant at the amount SDG 10 million through 2016 and 2017.

8) Inter-Banks Liquidity Management Fund:

The Fund was established in August 2015, with an initial capital of SDG 750.0 million, of which 40% of the contribution paid in cash and 60% in government securities. The fund inaugurated its work in September 2016, and its capital increased in October 2016 to reach SDG 900.0 million, due to the contribution of all the operating banks in Sudan; with a nominal value SDG 1,000 for the share.

The main objective of the Fund is to regulate the role of the last lender of the Central Bank, in addition to helping the banks in managing their short term surplus liquidity, and stimulating the instruments of trading between them, and achieving suitable return from the fund's instruments.

Table (4-35) shows the actual performance of the Inter-Banks Liquidity Management Fund in 2017.

Table (4-35)
Inter-banks Liquidity Management Fund
Performance in 2017

(SDG Million)

Particular	No. Sukok	Amount Recovered
Fund's instruments Recovered	17,072,892	17,184.9
Subscription for the purpose of maintaining the initial contribution	3,406,245	3,206.4
Additional Subscription	13,706,513	14,137.5
Fund's Advances (Gard Hassan)	387	10,611.6

Sources: Inter-bank Liquidity Management Fund

Table (4-35) shows that the number of the Fund's advances in 2017 amounted to 387 cases, valued at SDG 10,611.6 million.

(9) Microfinance Guarantee Agency (TAISEER)

The Microfinance Guarantee Agency (TAISEER) established under the law approved by National Council in 2013, with an initial share between the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Sudan and the Union of Banks.

(a)The Objectives of the Agency:

- Activating cooperation between banks and microfinance institutions in Sudan and encouraging them to enter the field of microfinance according to the percentage determined by the Central Bank of Sudan.
- Making the microfinance sector attractive by assisting banks and MFIs in getting finance from different regional and international entities.
- Improving and increasing the efficiency of institutions through their dealing with banks according to the international principles and practices.

(b)The Products of the Agency:

The products represent the contracts and security documents specified by the law of the agency in Chapter 4 and they were:

- The guarantee document of the bank and microfinance institutions which accept deposits, and those which do not accept deposits
- Cooperative societies guarantee document based on the cooperation law issued by the National Council and the organization law of agricultural and animal production professions and cooperative societies established under the umbrella of the National Agency for the employment of graduates issued by a law approved by the National Council.

Table (4-36)
Letters of guarantee issued according to beneficiaries in 2016 and 2017

	2016**			2017*		
SECTOR	No. of letters	Amount (SDG Million)	%	No. of letters	Amount (SDG Million)	%
Banks	2	12.0	65.6	10	75.0	38.2
Federal institutions	2	6.3	34.4	16	116.2	59.2
State institutions	0	0	0	2	5.0	2.6
Total	4	18.3	100	28	196.2	100

Source: Microfinance Guarantee Agency (TAISEER)

Table (4-36) shows that the executed number for letters increased from 4 letters in 2016 to 28 letters in 2017, while the total amount increased from 18.3 million SDG in 2016 to 196.2 million SDG in 2017.



CHAPTER FIVE

**CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR 2017**

Central Bank of Sudan Accounts for 2017

This Chapter presents The Central Bank of Sudan's Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position), the Profit and Loss Account (the Income Statement), the Statement of Changes in Owner Equity and the Statement of cash flows, for the year ended 31st December 2017 as audited by the Auditor General Chamber.

First: The Financial Position:

Table (5-1) presents the balance sheet for Central Bank of Sudan as at 31st December 2017.

Table (5 - 1)
Central Bank of Sudan Statement of Financial
Position (Balance Sheet) as at 31/12/2017

(SDG Thousands)

Particulars	31/12/2016	31/12/2017
Assets:		
Total claims on Government	72,849,904	104,117,602
Foreign Assets	4,377,513	4,939,631
Gold Reserve	205,538	133,839
Short-term investments	12,978,478	16,496,808
Long-term Investments	3,850,116	4,105,986
Other Accounts	31,857,266	56,750,915
Fixed Assets	2,246,072	186,129
Buildings Under Construction	19,694	45,035
Information Technology's Projects Under Construction	502	502
Total Assets	128,385,083	186,776,447
Liabilities:		
Currency in Circulation	40,904,297	65,240,883
Current Accounts	30,466,798	52,126,717
Foreign Liabilities	32,343,075	38,777,058
Other Liabilities	20,876,396	27,006,535
Provisions and Claims	612,249	792,782
Sub-Total	125,202,815	183,943,975
Capital	384,000	384,000
Reserves	2,139,949	2,178,557
Retained Profits	658,319	269,915
Sub-Total	3,182,268	2,832,472
Total Liabilities, Capital and Reserves	128,385,083	186,776,447
Contra Accounts	55,525,035	59,313,292

(1) Assets

The total assets increased by 45.5 % from 128,385.1 million at the end of 2016 to SDG 186,776,4 million at the end of 2017, which is attributed mainly to the following: -

- The Total claims on government increased by SDG 31,267.7 million at a rate of 42.9 % which resulted from; a difference of SDG 12,193.9 million between buying and selling prices of gold; the exchange rates differentials item recorded an increase of SDG 8,245.3 million; an increase of SDG 9,353.3 million in the government temporary advances; an increase of SDG 590.9 million in deposits costs; and an increase of SDG 966.7 million in accrued profits.
- Short-term Portfolio investments rose by SDG 3,518.3 million at a rate of 27.1 % due mainly to an increase of SDG 7,357.0 million due to an increase in investment deposits. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 834.9 million of a loans to Commercial Banks from Liquidity Management Fund; a decrease of SDG 2,443.0 million in government Investment Certificates; and also a decrease of SDG 394.2 million in Portfolio investments.
- Long-term Portfolio investments increased by SDG 255.9 million, at a rate of 6.6 %, which resulted from an increase in the equity capital of local banks and foreign institutions by SDG 132.9 million and of other financial institutions by SDG 112.3 million.
- Other accounts increased by SDG 24,893.6 million at a rate of 78.1 %, which resulted from an increase of SDG 8,921.4 million in the government Letters of Guarantee (which include foreign and local currencies) and also an increase of SDG 9,848.5

million in government obligations and an increase of SDG 205.8 million in wheat prices differentials.

- Fixed Assets decreased by SDG 2,059.3 million at rate of 92%, which resulted from securitizing part of Central Bank of Sudan's assets in form of Ijarra Certificates (Shihab 2).
- The gold reserve decreased by SDG 71.7 million at a rate of 34.9 %.
- Foreign Assets Balance increased by SDG 562.1 million at a rate of 12.8% due to the increase in correspondents accounts balances abroad.

(2) Liabilities and owner's equity

The main changes in the Liabilities and owner's equity in the year 2016, as compared with the year 2017 comprise the following:

- The currency in circulation rose at the end of the year 2017 to SDG 65,240.9 million, an increase of SDG 24,336.6 million over 2016 at a rate of 59.5 %; where Issued currency during the year of 2017 amounted to SDG 28,707.5 million while withdrawn currency from circulation amounted to SDG 3,925.0 million.
- The current accounts balance of corporations, local banks and government units increased by SDG 21,659.9 million at a rate of 71.1 %.
- The local component for foreign Liabilities increased by SDG 6,434.0 million at a rate of 19.9 %, which resulted from the increase of by SDG 4,795.6 million in the short term deposits and facilities.
- The total balance for other Liabilities account increased by SDG 6,130.1 million at a rate of 29.4 %.

- The provisions account balance increased by SDG 180.5 million at a rate of 29.5 % due to increase in the retirement benefits by SDG 180.5 million
- The reserves account balance increased by SDG 38.6 million at the end of the year 2017 at a rate of 1.8% due to the increase in the general reserves by SDG 38.6 million.

Second: Profit and Loss Account:

Table (5-2) illustrates the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31/12/2017

Table (5 - 2)
Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31/12/2017

(SDG Thousands)

Particulars	31/12/2016	31/12/2017
Income:		
Foreign Exchange Transactions Income	1,176,502	1,551,073
Investments Income	618,911	846,581
Banking Operations Income	246,372	504,009
Other Incomes	20,189	49,676
Total Income	<u>2,061,974</u>	<u>2,951,339</u>
Expenses:		
1- Currency Issuance Expenses	(579,036)	(1,475,459)
2- Administrative Expenses	(1,169,132)	(1,127,135)
3- Depreciations	(56,414)	(79,056)
Total Expenses and Provisions	<u>(1,804,582)</u>	<u>(2,681,650)</u>
Total Profit for Distribution	<u>257,392</u>	<u>269,690</u>

The following are details of changes in the Profit and Loss items in the year 2017

(a) Income:

Total income increased by 43.1 % from SDG 2,062.0 million in the year 2016 to SDG 2,951.3 million in the year 2017 due to the followings:

- Income from foreign exchange transactions increased by SDG 374.6 million at a rate of 31.8 % as a result of an increase by SDG 6.8 million in the other commissions balance, increase in exchange rate differential by SDG 61.1 million and an increase in the exports incentive balance by SDG 356.9 million.

- Income from investment increased by SDG 227.7 million at a rate of 36.8% , which resulted from an increase of income from investment certificates by SDG 181.4 million and an increase of SDG 34.3 million from capital contributions.

(b) Expenditures:

Total expenses increased by 48.6% from SDG 1,804.6 million in the year 2016 to SDG 2,681.7 million in the year 2017:

- Provision for depreciation increased by SDG 22.6 million at a rate of 40.1% which resulted from an increase in the balance for depreciation of machineries and equipment by SDG 7.4 million and an increase in depreciation of buildings by SDG 14.8 million while depreciation for information technology projects decreased by SDG 1.7 million.
- Currency issuance expenses increased by SDG 896.4 million at a rate of 154.8% which resulted from the increase in the cost of currency printing in 2017 by SDG 1,050.2 million.
- Administrative expenses decreased by SDG 42 million at a rate of 3.6%.

(c) Profits:

Total profit increased by 4.8 %, from SDG 257.4 million in the year 2016 to SDG 269.7 million in the year 2017.

Third: Changes in Ownership Equity:

Table (5-3) shows changes in ownership equity for the year ended 31/12/2017, which includes capital, reserves and residual profits from the previous year.

Table (5 - 3)
The Central Bank of Sudan
Changes in Ownership Equity for the year ended 31/12/2017 compared with the last
two years

(SDG Thousands)

Particular	Capital	General Reserves	Assets Replacement Reserves	Assets Evaluation Reserves	Other Reserves	Retained Profits	Total
Balance at 31/12/2015	384,000	192,000	7,000	27,125	122,191	674,743	1,407,059
Assets Evaluation Reserves				1,750,360			1,750,360
Paid to Government						(233,878)	(233,878)
Transfer to General Reserve		41,273				(41,273)	
Settlement for previous years						1,335	1,335
Profits of 2016						257,392	257,392
Balance at 31/12/2016	384,000	233,273	7,000	1,777,485	122,191	658,319	3,182,268
Paid to Government	-	-	-	-	-	(619,631)	(619,631)
Transfer to General Reserve	-	38,608	-	-	-	(38,608)	0
Settlement for previous years						146	146
Profits of 2017		-	-	-	-	269,689	269,689
Balance at 31/12/2017	384,000	271,881	7,000	1,777,485	122,191	269,915	2,832,472

Fourth: Cash Flow:

Table (5-4) illustrates the Cash Flow from transactions, investments and financing activities for the years 2016 and 2017. It also shows the uses of funds in various activities.

Table (5 - 4)
Cash Flow for the year ended 31/12/2017

Particular	2017	2016
Cash flow from transactions activities		
Distributed net profit	269,690	257,392
Adjusted by:		
Depreciation of fixed assets	79,056	56,414
Retirement benefit Provision	202,000	204,108
Paid Retirement benefit Provision	(21,467)	(9,937)
Increase in Loans to government	(31,267,698)	(18,207,352)
Increase in other liabilities accounts	(24,893,649)	(10,231,482)
Increase in current accounts	21,659,919	4,321,322
Increase in Local component for external liabilities	6,433,983	9,442,250
Increase in other liabilities	6,130,139	3,189,830
Increase in currency in circulation	24,782,462	11,914,442
Returns of fixed Assets Sale	(5,436)	(11)
Settlement of previous years	146	1,335
Net cash flow from transactions activities	3,369,144	938,311
cash flow from (used) investment activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(103,997.0)	(102,364)
Increase in Construction under implementation	(25,341)	7,693
Increase/decrease in Projects under implementation	-	24,451
Returns from sales of fixed assets	2,090,320	13
Increase in short-term investments	(3,518,330)	(487,754)
Increase in long- term investments	(255,870)	(266,045)
Net cash flow from(used) investment activities)1,813,218()824,006(
cash flow used in financing activities		
Paid profits to government	(619,631)	(233,878)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	(619,631)	(233,878)
Changes in cash balances and the like during the year	936,295	(119,573)
Cash balances at the beginning of the year	6,300,444	6,420,017
Cash balances at the end of the year	7,236,739	6,300,444



CHAPTER SIX

PERFORMANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT

GENERAL BUDGET

Performance of the government general budget for the year 2017

This chapter cover the federal government budget only. It does not include the states revenues and expenditures; as Sudan adopts the federal system of government; whereby each state is mandated to formulate its own current and development budget utilizing its own sources of revenues together with transfers from the federal government, as required by law, to meet expenditure on basic services such as health, education and water supplies. Additionally, the federal government finances, directly, from the federal budget certain development projects located in the states.

The general budget structure conforms to the government financial statistics manual (GFSM) issued by the International Monetary Fund in 2001; it incorporates public revenues and public expenditures, overall surplus or deficit and sources of its financing. The public revenues consist of tax revenues, non-tax revenues and grants. The main sources of tax revenues are represented by: income tax, business profits tax, capital gains, value added tax, tariffs on international trade and excise duties on production; while non-tax revenues comprise: sales of goods and services, property rights, income and fees.

Public expenditure is classified into three chapters:

Chapter one deals with employees' emoluments; while chapter two includes: sales of goods and services, social subsidies and transfers made to the states to meet part of their current and development expenditures; whereas the third chapter details expenditure on national development projects i.e. acquisitions of non-financial assets. The last section summarizes the net position of the budget structure; namely showing the overall fiscal surplus or deficit and sources of its financing

First: Performance of the general budget for the year 2017: -

The goal of the 2017 general budget was to stimulate the growth of the economy, reduce inflation and maintain the stability of the exchange rate all being guided by the following indicators: -

- Increasing production and stimulating the economy by targeting an estimated 4.6% GDP real growth rate.
- Reducing the government deficit to a safe level consistent with the macro-economic objectives of reducing inflation to 17%.
- Repair the external sector importance by enhancing receipts, curtailing payments (in foreign exchange) and creating an environment attractive to investors.
- Deal with a critical poverty problem and reduce income inequality.
- Create maximum job opportunities and reduce unemployment.
- Organize smart partnerships between the public and private sectors, for the purpose of infrastructure repair and development and work towards achieving balanced regional development.

Table (6-1) evaluates the performance of the government General budget for each of the two years 2016 and 2017; while figure (6-1) gives an outline of public revenues, public expenditures and the overall budget deficit for each of the two years 2016 and 2017.

Table (6-1)

Financial performance of the government general budget for the years 2016 and 2017

(SDG Million)

Item	2016			2017		
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)
Total Public Revenues	68,048	57,865	85	77,710	77,054	99
Total Current Expenditure	67,115	62,195	93	83,793	86,106	103
Current Budget Surplus or Deficit (-)	933	(4,330)	(464)	(6,083)	(9,052)	149
Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets (Development Expenditure)*	10,497	6,588	64	12,417	5,262	43
Total Public Expenditure*	77,612	68,783	89	96,210	91,368	95
Total Budget Deficit	(9,563)	(10,918)	114	(18,500)	(14,314)	77
Deficit Financing	9,563	10,918	114	18,500	14,314	77
Net Acquisition of Financial Assets (equity capital share)	1,437	317	22	1,765	751	43
External Financing (Withdrawals)	5,527	1,606	29	4,525	795	18
External Financing (Payments)	(2,552)	(464)	18	(3,437)	(1,180)	34
Net External Financing	2,975	1,141	38	1,088	(385)	(35)
Domestic Financing (Withdrawals)	17,323	12,177	70	28,179	19,977	71
Domestic Financing (Payments)	(9,297)	(2,083)	22	(9,002)	(4,527)	50
Net Domestic Financing	8,025	10,094	126	19,177	15,450	81

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

*Covering disposal of non-financial assets in 2016 and 2017 including of the returns from selling of disposal items by auctions.

Figure (6-1)
Public revenues, public expenditure and the overall deficit, for each of the
Years 2016 and 2017

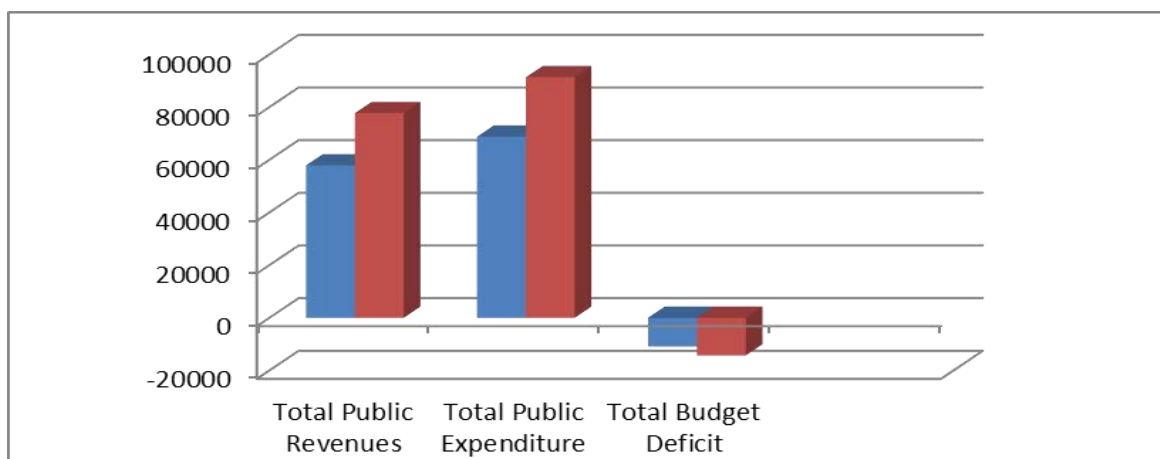


Table (6-1) informs that total public Revenues increased by 33% in 2017; from SDG 57,865 million in 2016 to SDG 77,054 million in 2017; at the same time, total public expenditure increased by 32% in 2017, from SDG 68,783 million in 2016 to SDG 91,368 million in 2017, due mainly to 38% increase in current expenditures, resulting in 31% rise in the overall general budget deficit, from SDG 10918 million in 2016 to SDG 14,314 million in 2017.

Details of the performance of public revenues, public expenditures and the overall deficit are given below: -

(1) Public Revenues: -

Table (6-2) shows the performance of public revenues for each of the two years 2016 and 2017; whereas figure (6-2) reveals the sources of the public revenues for each of the two years 2016 and 2017; furthermore, figure (6-3) displays the contribution of each of the public revenues items to the general budget for the year 2017.

Table (6-2)

Performance of public revenues for each of the years 2016 and 2017

(SDG Million)

Item	2016				2017			
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Revenues	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Revenues
(A) Tax Revenues	48,643	47,257	97	82	57,732	63,849	111	83
Taxes on income, business and capital profits	3,500	3,387	97	6	4,805	4,173	87	5
Taxes on ownership	108	90	83	0	110	29	26	0
Taxes on goods and services	34,628	34,597	100	60	41,602	48,877	117	63
Taxes on international trade	10,383	9,058	87	16	11,182	10,702	96	14
Other taxes	24	125	519	0	33	68	206	0
(B) Non-tax Revenues	16,914	8,849	52	15	17,139	11,543	67	15
Sales of Gov. entities market goods*	5,104	3,270	64	6	4,693	4,536	97	6
Ownership Income**	2,600	2,039	78	4	3,724	3,119	84	4
Administrative Charges	1,996	1,409	71	2	4,265	1,979	46	3
Occasional sales of gov. entities non-market goods	18	10	56	0	23	10	45	0
Fines, penalties and forfeitures	30	20	67	0	30	14	47	0
Other Revenues	7,166	2,101	29	4	4,404	1,884	43	2
(C) Foreign Grants	2,491	1,758	71	3	2,839	1,662	59	2
Total Revenues and Grants	68,048	57,865	85	100	77,710	77,054	99	100

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

*Including sale of oil and sale of government entities and non-oil market goods

* Government share in profit surpluses of public entities, companies, and from government investments

Figure (6-2)

Sources of revenues in the general budget for each of the years 2016 and 2017

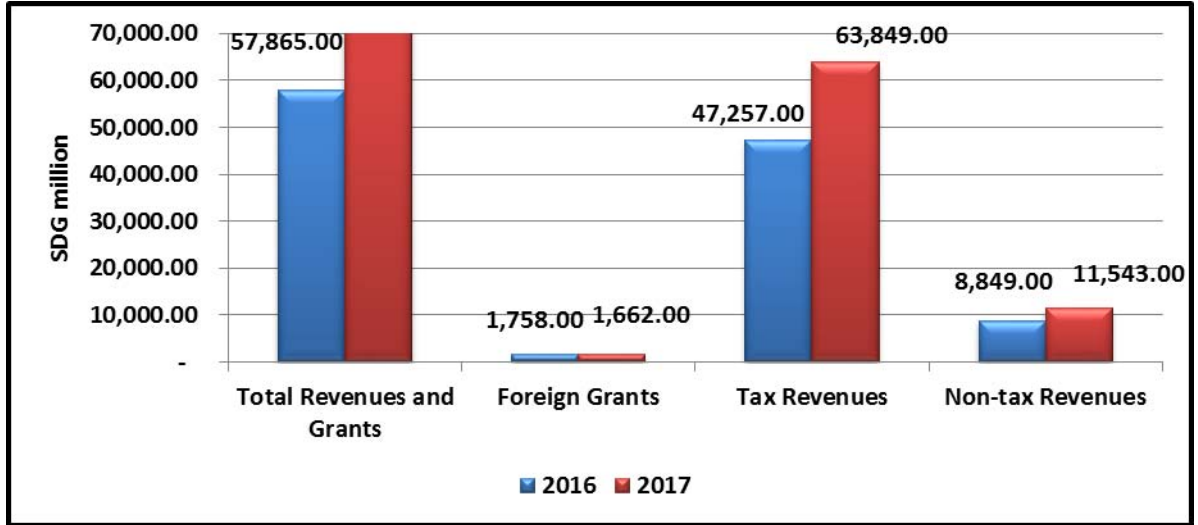


Figure (6-3)

Contribution of public revenues items to the general for the year 2017

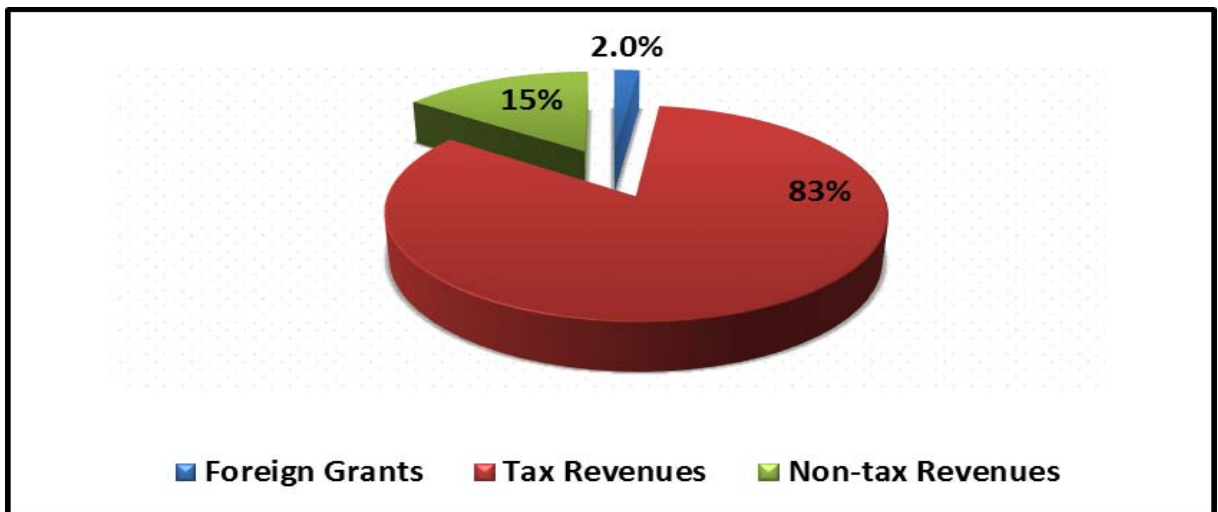


Table (6-3) illustrates that the percentage share of each of the three items of the public revenues for the year 2017 are: tax revenues 83%, non-tax revenues 15% and foreign grants 2%.

(a) Tax revenues: -

Table (6-3) and figure (6-4) exhibit evaluation of performance of actual tax revenue items, for each of 2016 and 2017, as compared with budgeted estimates.

Table (6-3)

Evaluation of performance of budgeted estimates and actual tax revenue items for the years 2016 and 2017

(SDG Million)

Item	2016			2017				Rate of Change (%)
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Tax-Revenues	
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	3,500	3,388	97	4,805	4,173	87	6.5	23
Taxes on ownership	108	90	83	110	29	26	0	(68)
Taxes on goods and services	34,628	34,598	100	41,602	48,877	117	76.6	41
Taxes on international trade and transactions	10,383	9,058	87	11,182	10,702	96	16.8	18
Other taxes	24	125	519	33	68	206	0.1	(46)
Total	48,643	47,259	97	57,732	63,849	111	100	35

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

Figure (6-4)

Performance of actual tax revenues for each of 2016 and 2017

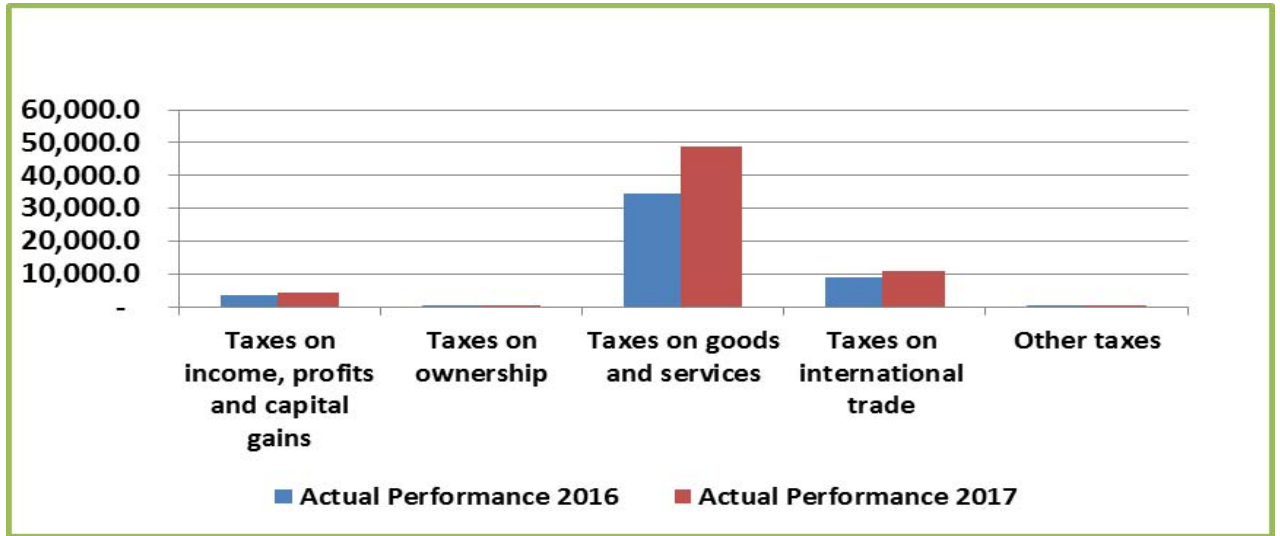


Table (6-3) indicates that actual tax revenues amounted to SDG 63,849 million in 2017, being 11% of estimated budget amounting to SDG 57,732 million 35% over total tax revenues for 2016, that amounted to SDG 47,259 million, as a result, mainly of persistent efforts to combat customs and tax evasion, expanding tax coverage, raising rates and services rendered by administrative units, besides, the continuing implementation of the electronic collection project.

(b) Non-tax revenues:

Table (6-4) displays the performance of budgeted estimates as compared with actual non-tax revenues items for the years 2016 and 2017.

Table (6-4)**Actual Performance of non-tax revenues items for the years 2016-2017**

(SDG Million)

Item	2016			2017				Rate of Change (%)
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Non-tax Revenues	
Oil Revenues	5,102	2,911	57	4,693	4,536	97	39	56
Non-Oil Revenues	11,812	5,938	50	12,446	7,007	56	61	18
Total	16,914	8,849	52	17,139	11,543	67	100	30

Table (6-4) indicates that actual non-tax revenues amounted to SDG 11,543 million in 2017 at 67% performance rate compared with the budgeted estimate amounting to SDG 17,139 million; considering, that petroleum revenues represent 39% of total non-tax revenues, at a rate in 2017; whereas, non-petroleum revenues account for 61% of total non-tax revenues in 2017.

(c) Foreign grants: -

Table (6-2) denotes that actual foreign grants dropped from SDDG 1,758 million in 2016 to SDG 1,662 million in 2017; being 59% of the budgeted estimate amounting to SDG 2,839 million, and represent 2% of total public revenues.

(2) Public expenditure: -

Table (6-1) identifies that actual public expenditure amounted to SDG 91,368 million in 2017 including actual current expenditure amounting to SDG 86,106 million, representing 94% of total public expenditure. Moreover, net national development expenditure amounted to SDG 5,262 million. The following are details of public expenditure:

(a) **Current expenditures: -**

Table (6-5) and figure (6-5) evaluate the actual performance of the federal government current expenditure for each of the years 2016 and 2017; whereas figure (6-6) summaries the percentage share of the federal government total public expenditure attributable to current expenditure items in 2017.

Table (6-5)
Actual performance of the federal government current expenditure
for the years 2016 and 2017

(SDG Million)

Item	2016		2017		
	Actual Performance	% of Total	Actual Performance	% of Total	Rate of Change (%)
Employee Compensations	22,909	37	30,410	35	33
Purchase of goods and services	8,729	14	12,400	14	42
Subsidy for Strategic Goods	8,979	14	12,755	15	42
Cost of Finance	2,968	5	4,385	5	48
Subsidies (Allowances)	123	0	1,466	2	1088
Participation in International Organizations	101	0	371	0	269
Social Benefits*	2,648	4	4,937	6	86
Other National Expenditure	255	0	308	0	21
States Transfers	15,483	25	19,073	22	23
Total Current Expenditure	62,195	100	86,106	100	38

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

*Including government direct subsidy to households, internal and external healthcare subsidy, subsidy to accidents and child injuries.

Figure (6-5)
The federal government current expenditure for the years 2016 and 2017

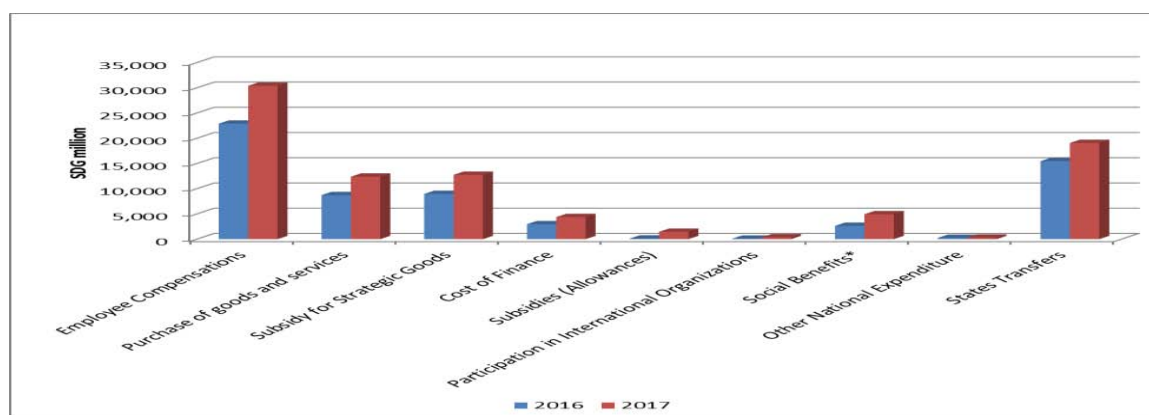


Figure (6-6)

Potion of government general budget attributable to current expenditure items in 2017

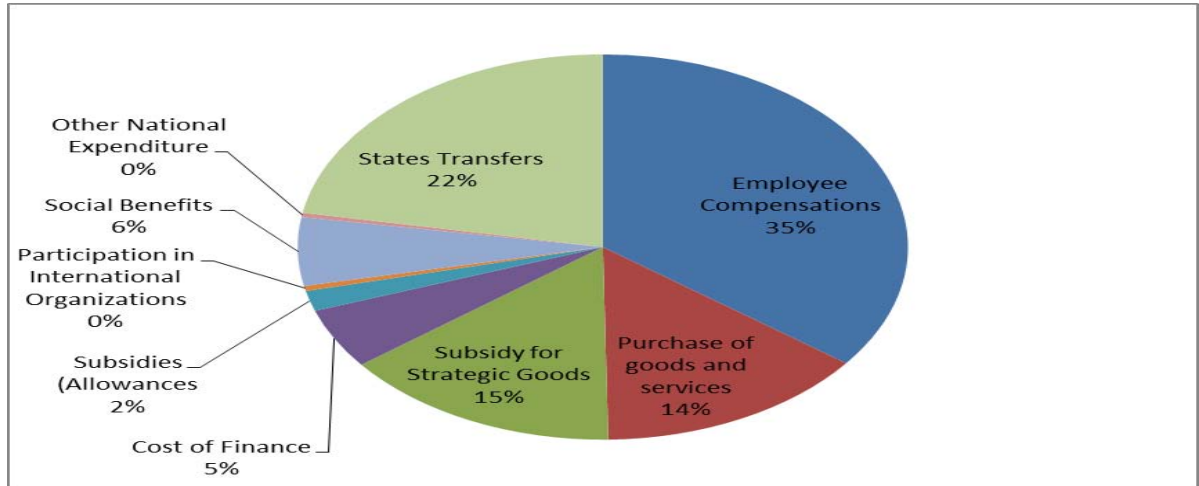


Table (6-5) conveys, 38% rise in total current expenditure in 2017; from SDG 62,195 million in 2016 to SDG 86,106 million in 2017. Employee's emoluments rose by 33% in 2017; from SDG 22,909 million in 2016 to SDG 30,410 million in 2017 and 35% contribution. Purchase of goods and services increased by 42% in 2017 from SDG 8,729 in 2016 to SDG 12,400 in 2017 with 14% contribution. Subsidies increased from SDG 123 million in 2016 to SDG 1,466 million in 2017 with 2% contribution. Transfers to the states increased by 21% in 2017; from SDG 15,483 million in 2016 to SDG 19,073 in 2017 at 23% contribution. Expenditure on social benefits rose to SDG 4,937 million compared to SDG 2,648 million in 2016, with 6% contribution. Subsidies on strategic goods reached 42% of total current expenditure in 2017; from SDG 8,979 million in 2016 to SDG 12,755 million in 2017. Cost of finance surged by 48% in 2017; from SDG 2,968 in 2016 to SDG 4,385 million in 2017, that is 5% and total current expenditure.

(b) Development expenditure: -

Table (6-6) identifies national development expenditure, both in local and foreign currencies for the years 2016 and 2017; whereas table (6-7) and figure (6-7) display national development expenditure classified by sectors, for the years 2016 and 2017.

Table (6-6)
National development expenditure in local and foreign currencies
For the years 2016 and 2017

(SDG Million)

Item	2016		2017		Rate of Change (%)
	Actual Performance	Contribution %	Actual Performance	Contribution %	
National Development in Local Currency	5,542	82	5,205	94	(6)
National Development in Foreign Currency*	1,253	18	344	6	(73)
Total	6,795	100	5,549	100	(18)

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

*valued in local currency at official exchange rate

Table (6-6) indicates that national development expenditure declined by 18% in 2017 from SDG 6,795 million in 2016 to SDG 5,549 million in 2017; including 6% drop in development expenditure in local currency from SDG 5,542 million in 2016 to SDG 5,205 million in 2017; the local currency equivalent of development expenditure fell by 73% in 2017 from SDG 1,253 million in 2016 to SDG 344 million in 2017. The local currency component dominated by up to 94% of expenditure on national development projects in 2017.

Table (6-7) and figure (6-7) identified national development expenditure by sectors the years 2016 and 2017.

Table (6-7)
National development expenditures by sectors for the years 2016 and 2017

(SDG Million)

Sector	2016				2017*			
	Budget Estimate	Actual Performance	Performance %	Contribution in the total %	Budget Estimate	Actual Performance	Actual Performance %	Contribution in the total %
Agriculture and livestock	1,384	675	49	10	2,508	698	28	13
Industrial development	499	381	76	6	504	351	70	6
Roads, bridges & Transporting	2,056	542,1	75	23	2,633	2,002	76	36
Energy mind	3,970	613,2	66	38	4,133	1,310	32	24
Social development	1,429	805	56	12	1,681	483	29	8
other sectors	1,283	777	61	11	1,358	706	52	13
Total Acquisition of non-financial assets	10,621	3,793	64	100	12,817	5,550	43	100

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

Figure (6-7)
National development expenditures for the years 2016 and 2017

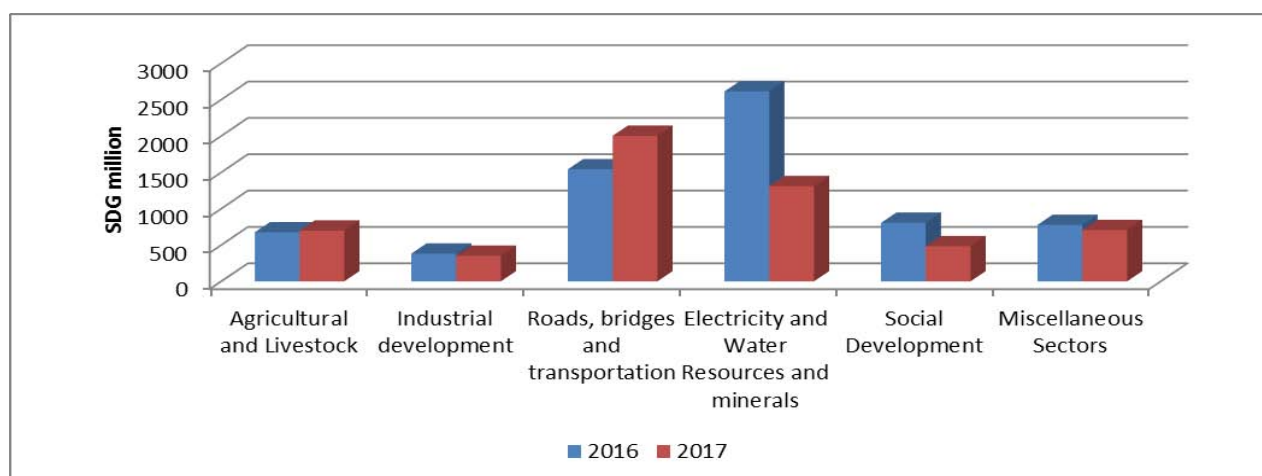


Table (6-7) and figure (6-7) informs that actual expenditure on national development amounted to SDG 5,550 million; being 43% of 2017 budget estimate amounting to SDG 12,817 million. The share of total development expenditure relative to each sector is herein ranked in descending order by magnitude: roads, bridges and transport sector amounted to SDG 2,002 million at 36% agricultural and diversified sectors amounted to SDG 1,404 million at 25.3% electric power, water resources and mining sector amounted to SDG 1,310 million at 23.6% social development sector reached SDG 483 million 8.7%; industrial sector share amounted to SDG 351 million a 6%.

(3) Government budget deficit: -

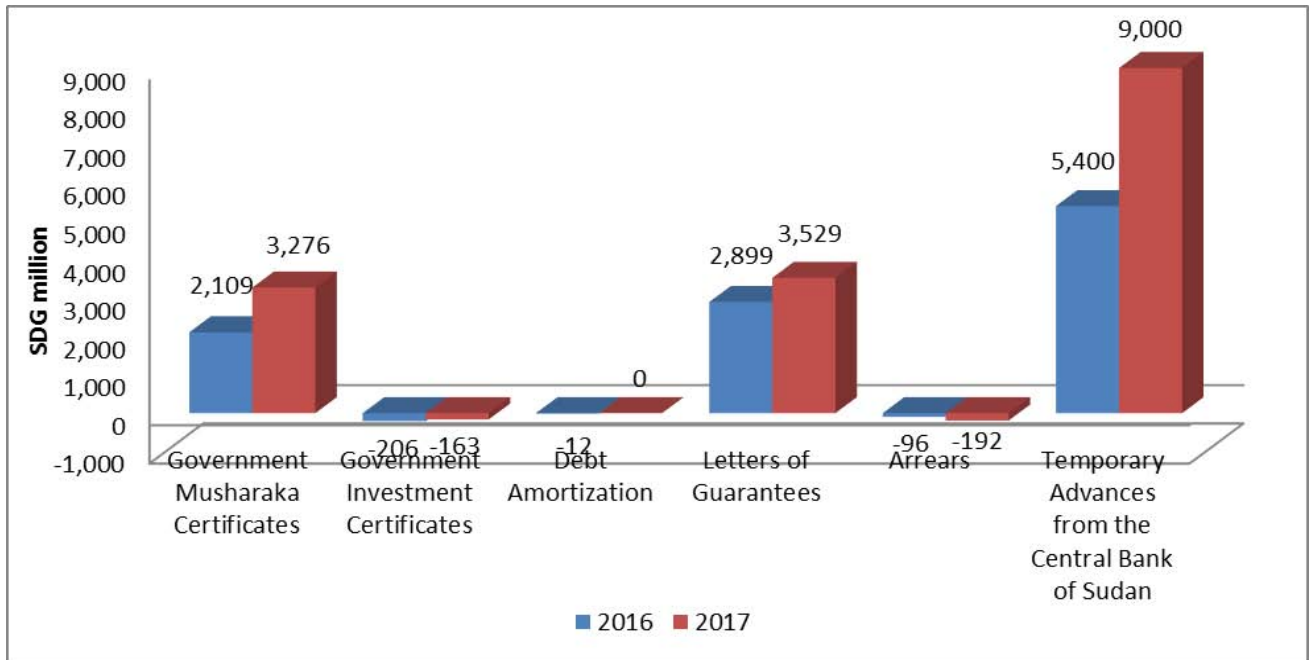
Table (6-8) shows the overall budget deficit and the sources of financing for the years 2016 and 2017; whereas figure (8-6) displays the internal debt instruments that contributed towards the financing of the overall budget deficit, for each of the two years 2016 and 2017.

Table (6-8)
The overall budget deficit and sources of its financing
For each of the two years 2016 and 2017

(SDG Million)

Item	2016				2017				Rate of Change
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Deficit	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Deficit	
Total Budget Deficit	(9,563)	(10,918)	114		(18,500)	(14,314)	77		31
Sources of financing the total budget deficit	9,563	10,918	114	010	18,500	14,314	77	100	31
Net acquisition of financial assets	1,437	317	0	0	1,765	751	43	5	137
External Financing (Withdrawals on Loans and Grants)	5,527	1,606	29	15	4,525	795	18	6	(51)
External Financing (Payments)	(2,552)	(464)	18	(4)	(3,437)	(1,180)	34	(8)	154
Net External Financing	2,975	1,141	38	10	1,088	(385)	(35)	(3)	(134)
Internal Financing (Withdrawals)	17,323	12,177	70	112	28,179	19,977	71	140	64
Internal Financing (Payments)	(9,297)	(2,083)	22	(19)	(9,002)	(4,527)	50	(32)	117
Net Internal Financing	8,026	10,094	126	92	19,177	15,450	81	108	53
Government Musharaka Certificates	2,000	2,109	105	19	2,000	3,276	164	(23)	(55)
Government Investment Certificates	102	(206)	(202)	(2)	448	(163)	(36)	(1)	(21)
Debt Amortization	0	(12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Letters of Guarantees	3,122	2,899	93	27	9,979	3,529	35	25	22
Arrears	(1,200)	(96)	8	(1)	(1,250)	(192)	15	(1)	100
Temporary Advances from the Central Bank of Sudan	4,000	5,400	135	49	8,000	9,000	113	63	67

Figure (6-8)
Internal debt instruments issued for financing the overall budget deficit
For the years 2016 and 2017



In 2017, the overall budget deficit increased by 31%; from SDG 10,918 million in 2016 to SDG 14,314 million in 2017; being financed up to 108% from internal sources and 3% from external sources.

(a) External financing: -

Withdrawals from foreign loans amounted to SDG 795 million in 2017; whereas, repayments amounted to SDG 1,180 million, yielding minus SDG 385 million in net external financing, comprising of overall budget deficit financing.

(b) Internal financing: -

In 2017, internal financing amounted to SDG 19,977; while total repayments amounted to SDG 4,527 million, giving SDG 15,450 million in net domestic financing being 108% of total budget deficit.

- Internal debt instruments: -

Internal of financing instrument include: Government participation certificates (shahama), government investment certificates (sarh), debt amortization bonds, letters of guarantee. Temporary advance central bank of Sudan accounted for the highest percentage of budget deficit financing, compared with other debt instruments; where it amounted to SDG 9,000 million being 63% followed by letters of guarantee amounting to SDG 3,529 million at 25% of total internal debt financing.

- Temporary Advances from the Central Bank of Sudan

Under article (48-1) of the central bank of Sudan Act, the central bank may grant government temporary financing to the government, subject to the respective terms and conditions set out by the bank, provided that the financing should not exceed at any time 15% of government public revenue estimates for the fiscal year in which the financing is granted, provided that the financing is repaid within a period of time not exceeding the first six months following the end of the fiscal year in which the financing was granted.

Pursuant to the above article, the government was granted temporary financing in 2017 amounting to SDG 9,000 million representing 12% of total public revenue estimates; which contributed by 63% of the overall government budget deficit.

Table (6-9) and figure (6-9) reveal the ratio of budget items indicators to the Gross Domestic Product at current prices, for each of 2016 and 2017.

Table (6-9)

Government general of budget items relative to gross domestic product at current prices

For each of the years 2016 and 2017

(SDG Million)

Item	2016	2017	Rate of Change
Total Revenues (SDG Million)	57,865	77,054	33
Total Revenues as % of GDP	8.5	9.4	10
Total Expenditure (SDG Million)	68,783	91,368	32
Total Expenditure as % of GDP	10.2	11.1	9
Total Budget Deficit (SDG Million)	(10,918)	(14,314)	31
Budget Surplus/ Deficit as % of GDP	(1.6)	(1.7)	0
GDP at Current Prices (SDG Million)	677,568	823,938	22

Figure (6-9)

General budget items relative to the gross domestic product

for each of the years 2016 and 2017

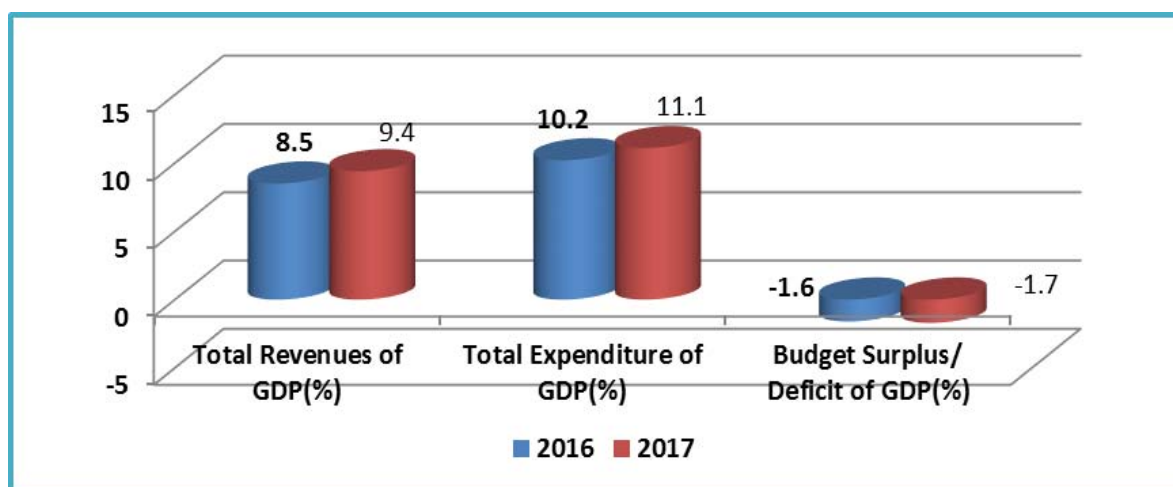


Table (6-9) illustrates the relationship of the most important government general budget indicators to the gross domestic product for each of the two years 2016 and 2017, where the ratio of the government general budget deficit relative to the gross domestic product rose from 1.6% in 2016 to 1.7% in 2017; and the percentage rate of total public revenues to the gross domestic product increased from 8.5% in 2016 to 9.4% in 2017; similarly, the ratio of the total public expenditure to the gross domestic product increased from 10.2% in 2016 to 11.6% in 2017.



CHAPTER SEVEN

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the sum of the market values of final goods and services produced in a country during a specific time period (usually one year). The System of National Accounts (SNA) uses three core methods to compute GDP.

(1) The Production Method or value added

According to this method, GDP is the sum of values added in all sectors of the economy within a specific period. It computes the values of final goods and services at current prices excluding the values of intermediate goods and services involved in the production process.

(2) The Income Method:

This method defines the GDP as the sum of incomes of the factors of production that contribute to the production process. With includes compensation of employees that comprises wages, salaries and other labor cost plus gross operating surplus of business enterprises and taxes minus goods subsidies.

(3) The Expenditure Method:

Defines GDP as the sum of consumption, investment spending, government spending and net foreign transactions of goods and services in a country within a specific period of time. Sudan adopts the first and the third methods.

First: Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices by Economic Activities (product method)

Table (7-1) and Figure (7-1) demonstrate the growth rate of GDP and its component sectors at constant prices for 2016 and 2017 (based on year (1981/82 prices)).

Table (7-1)
Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices by Economic Activities
For 2016 and 2017 (based on 1981/1982 Prices)

(SDG Millions)

Year Sectors	2016**			2017*		
	Value	Growth Rate %	Share%	Value	Growth Rate %	Share %
Agriculture, Forests, Animal Resources and Fisheries	10.0	5.1	28.9	10.5	4.9	29.0
Processing Industries, Handcraft, Mining and Quarrying Sector	6.9	3.3	20.0	7.3	5.0	20.2
Processing Industries and Handcraft	4.7	5.1	13.6	4.9	3.8	13.5
Mining and quarrying	0.6	(14.1)	1.8	0.7	14.8	1.9
Electricity and Water	1.0	6.5	2.8	1.0	1.0	2.8
Building and Construction	0.6	5.0	1.8	0.7	11.1	1.9
Services sector	17.8	5.2	51.1	18.4	3.8	50.8
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	3.1	4.4	8.8	3.2	4.2	8.8
Transport and Communications	4.3	5.4	12.4	4.5	4.4	12.4
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Other services	4.4	4.8	12.6	4.6	5.0	12.7
Government Services	5.0	6.0	14.3	5.1	2.6	14.1
Other Services***	1.0	4.2	2.9	1.0	-	2.8
GDP at constant prices	34.7	4.8	100.0	36.2	4.5	100.0
GDP Deflator	19,244			22,469		
GDP at Current Prices ****	667,568.0			823,938.0		

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

* Preliminary Data.

** Amended Data.

*** Includes the social services, Financial Institutions services, Non-profit private sector and the imports bill

**** Table (3-7)

Figure (7-1)
Sectors Growth Rate for 2016 and 2017

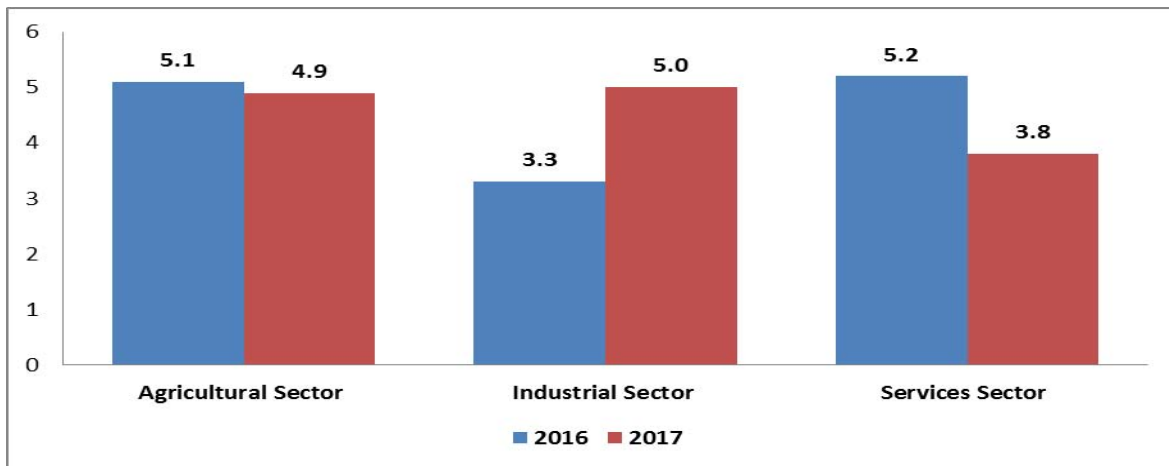


Table (7-1) shows that the GDP at constant prices growth rate witnesses a considerable decline from .48% in 2016 to .45% in 2017 due to the deterioration in some sectors such as Services and Agricultural sectors in which the growth rate decreased from 5.2% and 5.1% in 2016 to 3.8% and 4.9 in 2017 respectively. However, industrial sector witnessed a little sign of improvement from 3.3% in 2016 to 5.0% in 2017.

The deterioration in the services sector reflects a downswing in its subsectors, especially the government sector as its growth rate decreased substantially from 6.0% in 2016 to 2.6% in 2017. Transports and communication sector also witnessed a drop from 5.4% in 2016 to 4.4% in 2017, Trade, Hotels, and Restaurants decreased from 4.4% in 2016 to 4.2% in 2017. Nevertheless, Finance, Insurance, and Real State sector's growth rate increased reasonably from 4.8% in 2016 to 5% in 2017.

The upswing in the industrial sector growth rate is attributed mostly to the boost in the growth rate of some of its sub sectors, as mining and quarrying sub-sector decreased from minus 14.1% in 2016 to minus 14.8% in 2017, building and construction also showed a

significant growth rate from 5.0% in 2016 to 11.1% in 2017. Nevertheless, the electricity and water sector growth rate decreased from 6.5% in 2016 to 1.0% in 2017, the handcraft and processing, decreased from 5.1% in 2016 to 3.8% in 2017.

(1) Contribution of Economic Sectors in the GDP

Figures (7-2) (A) and (7-2) (B) demonstrate the contribution of various economic sectors in the GDP for 2016 and 2017 respectively.

Figure (7-2) (A)
Economic Sectors Contribution to the GDP for 2016

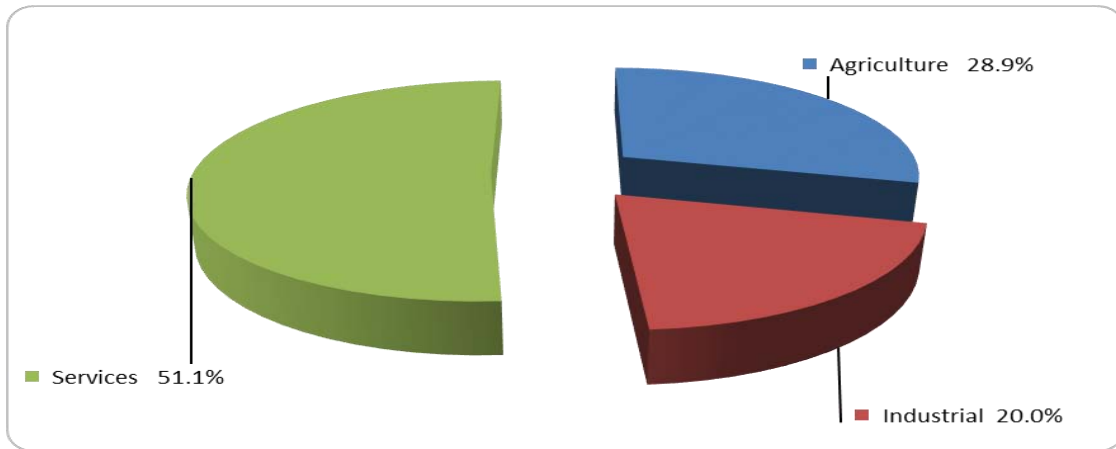
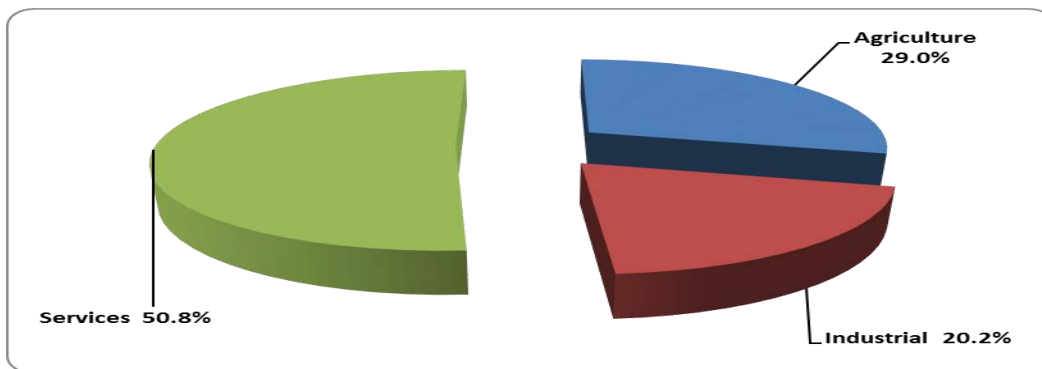


Figure (7-2) (B)
Economic Sectors Contribution to the GDP for 2017



(a) The Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector contributed by 28.9% to the GDP in 2016, compared to 29% in 2017.

(b) The Industrial Sector

The contribution of the industrial sector to GDP in real terms increased from 20% in 2016 to 20.2% in 2017, due to the increase in the contribution of some sub sectors. The contribution of mining and quarrying increased from 1.8% in 2016 to 1.9% in 2017, the contribution of building and construction from 1.8% in 2016 to 1.9% in 2017. The contributions of processing and manufacturing decreased from 13.6% in 2016 to 13.5% in 2017. The contribution of electricity and water remained without change at 2.8% in 2016 and 2017.

(c) The Services Sector

The contribution of the services sector to GDP in real terms decreased from 51.1% in 2016 to 50.8% in 2017, due to the decrease in the contribution of some of its sub-sectors. Government services contribution decreased from 14.3% in 2016 to 14.1% in 2017, while the contribution of hotels and restaurants remained without change in 2016 and 2017 at 8.8%. The contribution of transport and communications also remained without change in 2016 and 2017 at 12.4%.

(2) The GDP Growth Rate during the Period 2013 - 2017

Table (7-2) and Figure (7-3) demonstrate GDP growth rates over the period 2013 - 2017.

Table (7-2)

GDP Growth Rates during the Period (2012-2017) at Constant Prices

(Based on 1981/82 prices)

Year	2013**	2014**	2015**	2016*	2017
GDP growth rate in (%)	6.8	7.0	4.3	4.8	4.5

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

* preliminary data

** actual data

Figure (7-3)

GDP Growth Rate during the Period (2013-2017) at Constant Prices (based on 1981/82 prices)

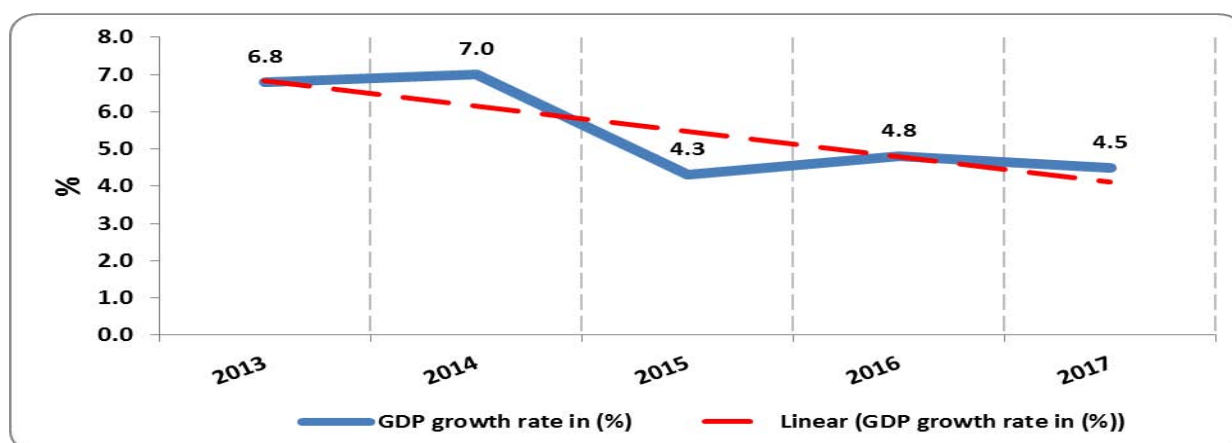


Table (7.2) and Figure (7-3) show the increase in the GDP growth rate from 6.8% in 2013 to 7.0% in 2014, mainly due to the increase in the agricultural sector growth rate from negative 2.6% in 2013 to 9.6% in 2014. Then the GDP growth rate declined to 4.3% in 2015, as result of the declining in the growth rate in each of the agricultural sector from 9.6% in 2014 to 1.7% in 2015, and the services sector from 9.5% in 2014 to 6.2% in 2015. Again the growth rate increased to 4.8% in 2016, due to increase in agricultural sector growth from 1.7% in 2015 to 5.1% in 2016. Whereas the GDP growth rate dropped to 4.5% in 2017, as result of

the decline in the agricultural sector growth rate from 5.1% in 2016 to 4.9% in 2017, and the drop in the services sector growth rate from 5.2% in 2016 to 3.8% in 2017. Consistently, the general trend of the GDP growth rate during the period 2013 – 2017 shows a declining trend with an average of 5.5.

Second: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activities (Product Method)

Table (7-3) displays GDP at current prices for 2016 and 2017.

Table (7-3)
Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activities
For 2016 & 2017

Year Sector	2016			2017*		
	Value	Growth Rate %	Share%	Value	Growth Rate %	Share %
Agriculture, Forests, Livestock and Fisheries	211,264.0	15.4	31.6	262,215.0	24.1	31.8
Manufacturing and Handicrafts Mining and Quarrying	112,513.0	(4.5)	16.9	142,317.0	26.5	17.3
Manufacturing and Handicrafts	45,137.0	(24.9)	6.8	55,519.0	23.0	6.7
Mining and Quarrying	40,848.0	68.9	6.1	54,062.0	32.4	6.6
Electricity and Water	2,262.0	(58.9)	0.4	2,778.0	22.8	0.3
Building and Construction	24,266.0	(13.6)	3.6	29,958.0	23.5	3.7
Services Sector	343,791.0	21.9	51.5	419,407.0	22.0	50.9
Commerce, Restaurant and Hotels	113,834.0	14.8	17.1	138,028.0	21.3	16.8
Transport and Communication	92,257.0	9.2	13.8	113,003.0	22.5	13.7
Finance, Insurance, Real-estate & Business Services	86,736.0	95.1	12.9	106,166.0	22.4	12.9
Government Services	35,183.0	(4.5)	5.3	42,972.0	22.1	5.2
Other Services	15,781.0	(7.1)	2.4	19,238.0	21.9	2.3
GDP at Current Prices	667,568.0	14.5	100.0	823,938.0	23.4	100.0

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

* Preliminary Data.

The figures (7-4) (A) and (7-4) (B) show the contribution of the economic sectors to GDP at current prices for 2016 & 2017.

Figure (7-4) (A)

Economic Sectors Contribution to the GDP at Current Prices for 2016

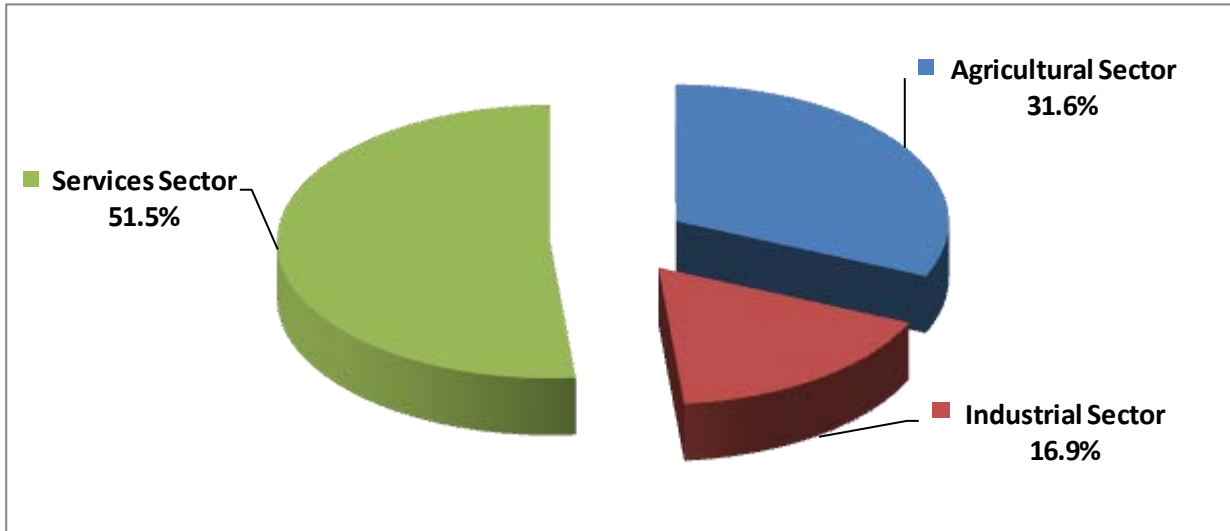


Figure (7-4) (B)

Economic Sectors Contribution to the GDP at Current Prices for 2017

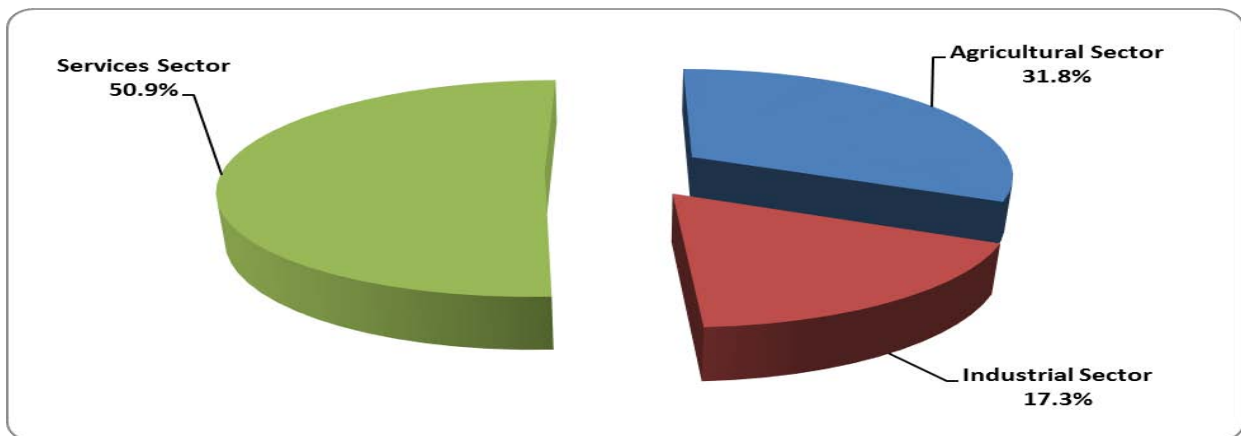


Table (7-3) and Figures (7-4) (A) and (7-4) (B) indicate a minor increase in the contribution of the agricultural sector (agrarian and livestock) to GDP at current prices from 31.6% in 2016 to 31.8% in 2017.

The contribution of the industrial sector to GDP at current prices increased slightly from 16.9% in 2016 to 17.3% in 2017, reflecting an increase in mining and quarrying contribution from 6.1% in 2016 to 6.6% in 2017, and building & construction from 3.6% in 2016 to 3.7% in 2017, in spite of some down swings in the manufacturing and electricity sectors as their contribution declined from 6.8% and 0.4% in 2016 to 6.7% and 0.3% in 2017 respectively.

The contribution of the services sector to GDP at current prices deteriorated from 51.5% in 2016 to 50.9% in 2017 due to the decline in the contribution some of its sub-sectors. For instance, the contribution of commerce, restaurants and hotels decreased from 17.1% in 2016 to 16.8% in 2017, transport and communication decreased from 13.8% in 2016 to 13.7%, in 2017, the government services decreased from 5.3% in 2016 to 5.2% in 2017, and the other services declined from 2.4% in 2016 to 2.3% in 2017, while the contribution of the finance, insurance, real-estate remained constant in 2016 and 2017 at 12.9%.

Third: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activities (Expenditure Method)

Table (7-4) explains GDP and its components growth rate (expenditure method) for 2016 and 2017.

Table (7-4)
Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Expenditure Method
For 2016 and 2017

Year Expenditure Type	2016**			2017*		
	Value	Growth Rate %	Share%	Value	Growth Rate %	Share %
Consumption	535,452.0	8.0	80.2	681,928.8	27.4	82.8
Government consumption	36,385.7	(35.7)	5.5	50,970.0	40.1	6.2
Private consumption	499,066.3	13.6	74.7	630,958.8	26.4	76.6
Investment	158,924.2	30.5	23.8	171,536.9	7.9	20.8
Capital Formation	149,035.0	101.6	22.3	161,247.9	8.2	19.6
Change in Inventory	9,889.2	103.3	1.5	10,289.0	4.0	1.2
The net foreign transactions	(26,808.2)	(22.8)	(4.0)	(29,528.1)	10.1	(3.6)
Exports of goods and services	31956.2	65.0	4.8	27,908.4	(12.7)	3.4
Imports of goods and services	58,764.9	8.6	8.8	57,436.5	(2.3)	7.0
GDP at Current Prices	667,568.0	14.5	100.0	823,938.0	23.4	100.0

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

*Provisional Data

** Amended Data

Table (7-4) shows an increase in GDP growth rate at current prices from 14.5% in 2016 to 23.4% in 2017. This was due to the substantial increase in growth rate of total consumption from 8.0% in 2016 to 27.4% in 2017 and net foreign transactions of goods and services from negative 22.8% in 2016 to 10.1% in 2017, while the investment growth rate declined from 30.5% in 2016 to 7.9% in 2017.

The following is a detailed explanation to GDP components according to the expenditure method.

(1) Consumption

Consumption is divided into government and private, where government consumption includes all current expenditures which include workers' compensation, purchases of goods and services, transfers to States and management of government institutions while the private consumption includes the consumption of all families and individuals.

Figure (7-5) shows consumption growth rate at current prices for 2016 and 2017.

Figure (7-5)
Consumption growth rate at Current Prices for 2016 and 2017

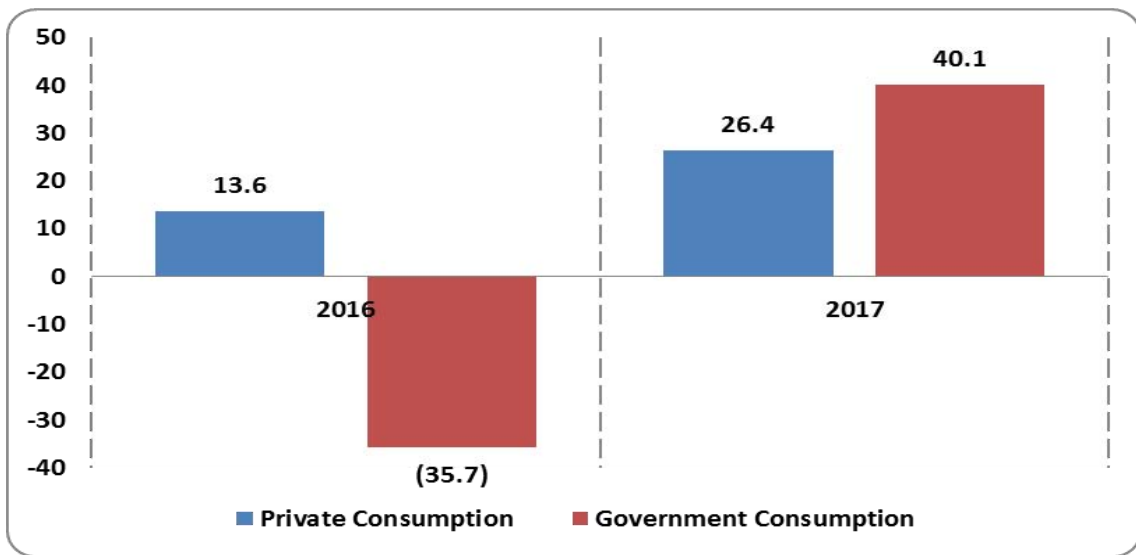


Table (7-4) and figure (7-5) show an increase in total consumption growth rate from 8.0% in 2016 to 27.4% in 2017 due to the increase in growth rate of the government consumption from minus 35.7% in 2016 to 40.1% in 2017, and the increase in the Private consumption growth rate from 13.6% in 2016 to 26.4% in 2017.

Figure (7-6) shows the contribution of consumption to GDP at current prices for 2016 and 2017.

Figure (7-6)

Consumption Contribution to GDP at Current Prices for 2016 and 2017

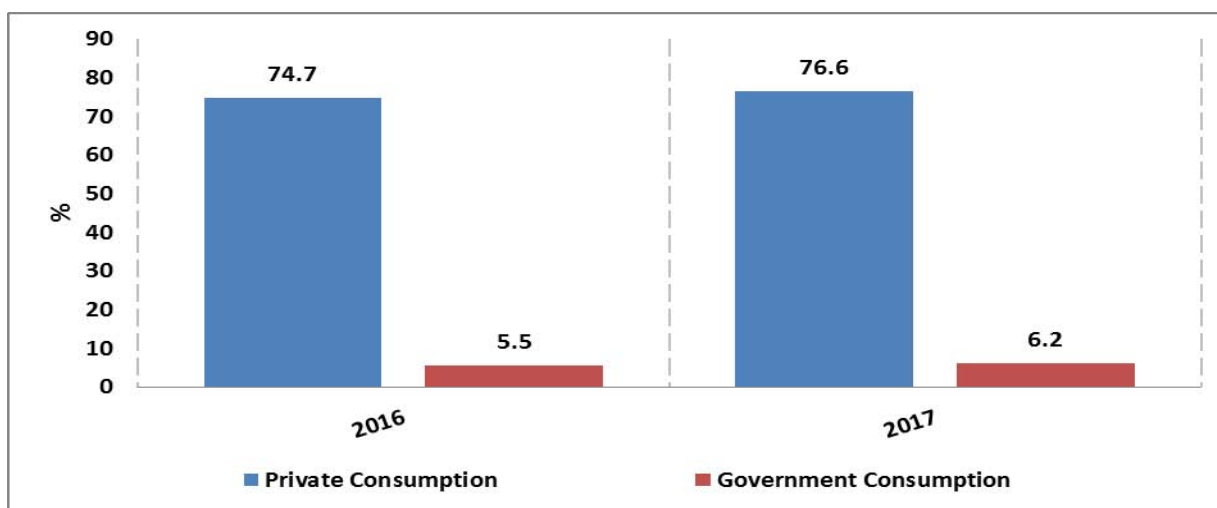


Table (7-4) and figure (7-6) show an increase in the consumption contribution to GDP at current prices from 80.2% in 2016 to 82.8% in 2017, this was due to the increase in contribution of the private consumption from 74.7% in 2016 to 76.6% in 2017, and the increase in the contribution of the government consumption from 5.5% in 2016 to 6.2% in 2017.

The government consumption contribution to the total consumption increased from 6.8% in 2016 to 7.5% in 2017, while the private consumption contribution to the total consumption decreased from 93.2% in 2016 to 92.5% in 2017.

Figure (7-7) shows the general trend of the total consumption growth rate during the period 2013 - 2017.

Figure (7-7)

The general trend of total Consumption Growth Rate during the Period (2012-2017)

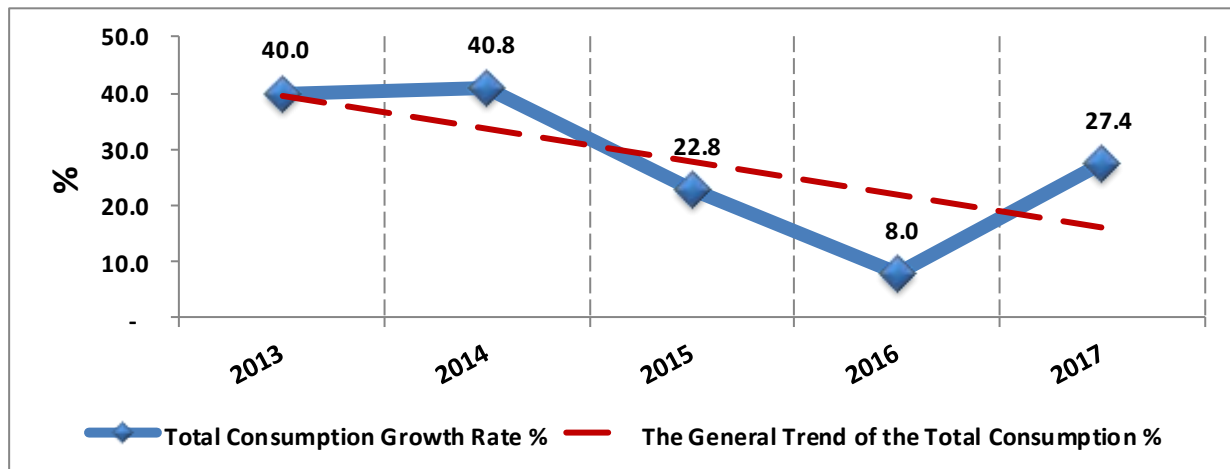


Table (7-7) shows that the consumption growth rate increased from 40.0% in 2013 to 40.8% in 2017, while the period (2014 - 2016) recorded a decreasing growth rate to reach 8.0% in 2016, while the period (2016-2017) witnessed a boost in its growth rate. Also the general trend of the total consumption during the period 2013 – 2017 shows a decreasing rate by 27.8%.

(2) Investment

Investment is defined as the capital expenditure on the new projects in the public utilities and infrastructures sectors, in addition to the expenditure on the projects related to the economic activities to produce goods and services in the productive sectors such as industry, agriculture, housing, health, education and tourism, while the gross investment is defined as the total market value of the new establishments and durable goods in addition to change in value of the inventories of the business establishments.

Figure (7-8)

Investment Growth Rate at Current Prices for 2016 And 2017

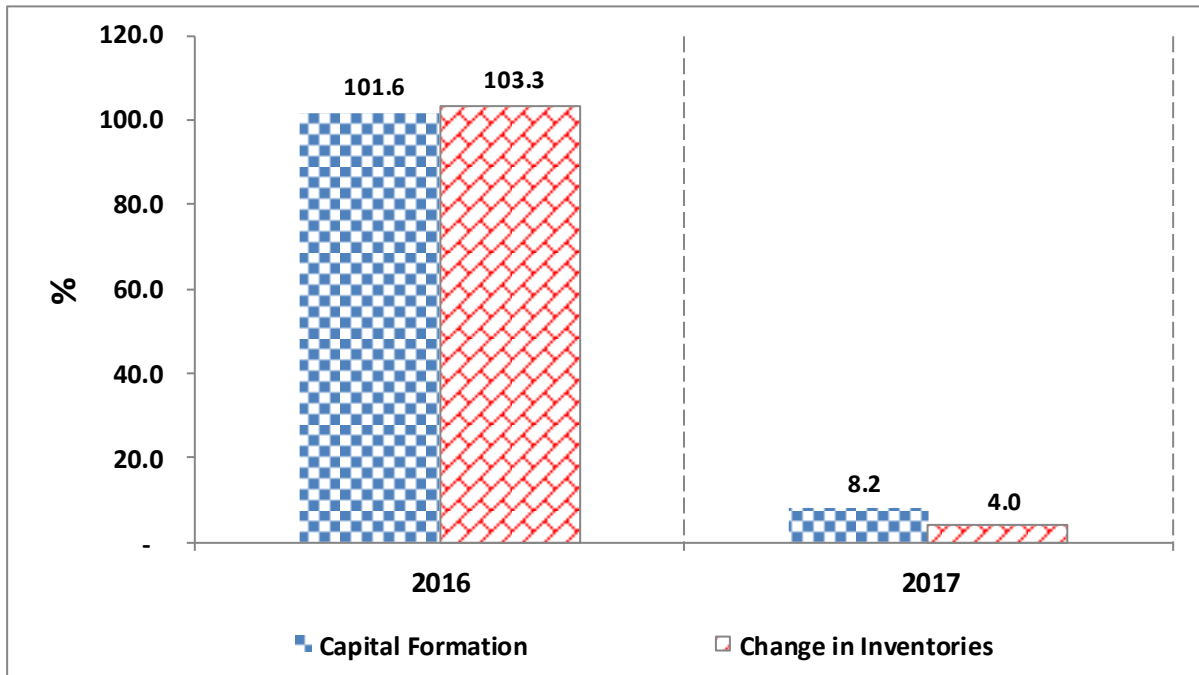


Figure (7-9)

Investment Contribution to GDP at Current Prices for 2016 and 2017

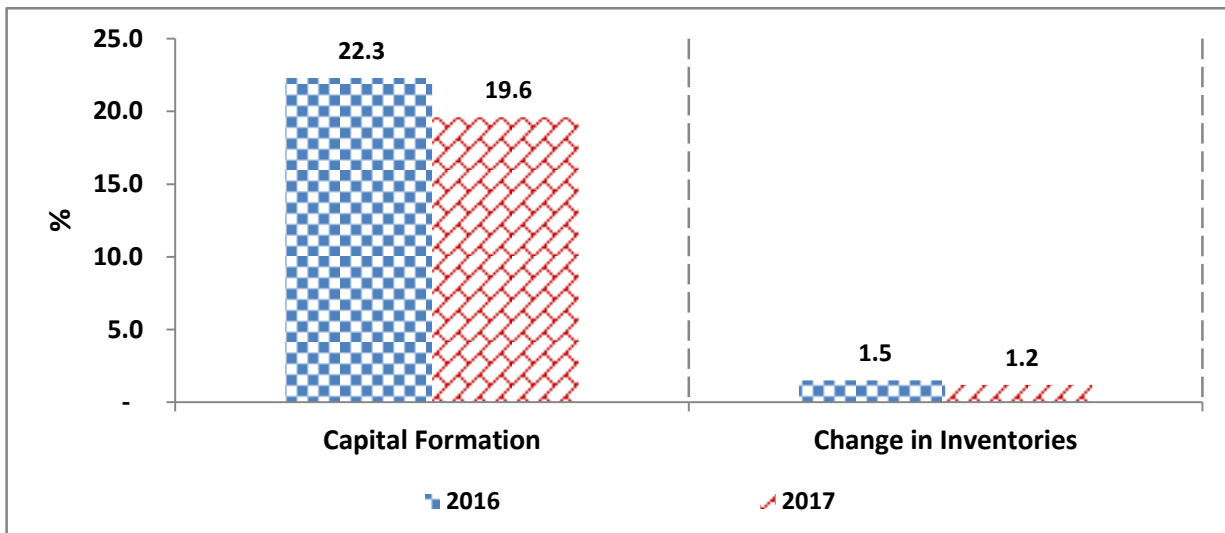


Table (7-4) and figure (7-8) show a substantial decline in investment growth rate from 30.5% in 2016 to 7.9% in 2017, and the slight drop in its contribution to GDP at current prices from 23.8% in 2016 to 20.8% in 2017. This was due to the dramatic fall in the contribution of the capital formation from 22.3% in 2016 to 19.7% in 2017, and the decline in the change in inventories from 1.5% in 2016 to 1.2% in 2017.

Figure (7-10) shows the general trend of investment growth rate during the period (2013-2017).

Figure (7-10)
The General Trend of Investment Growth Rate during the Period (2013-2017)

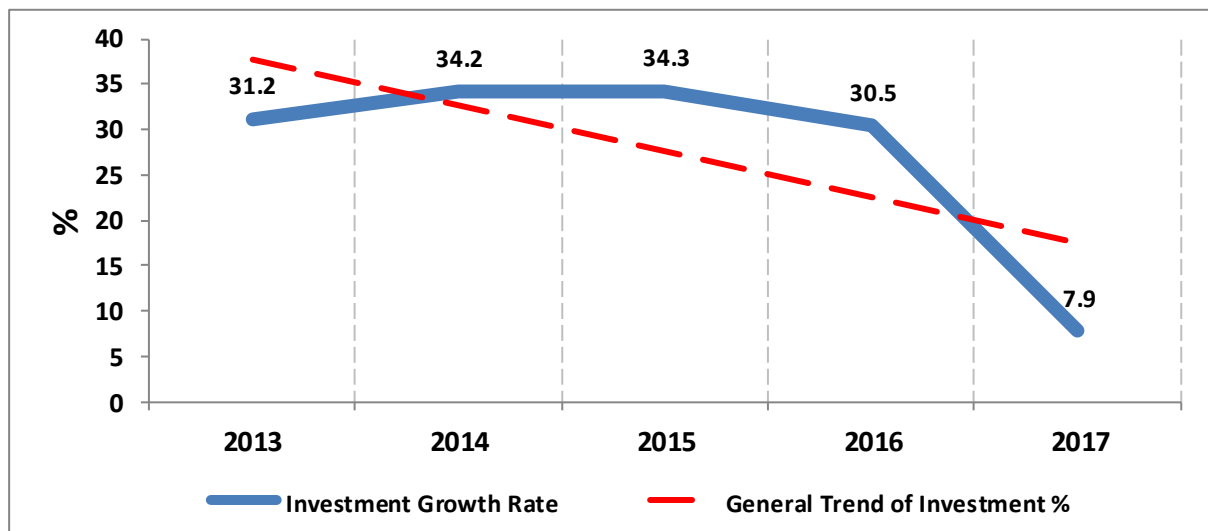


Figure (7-10) shows an increase in the investment growth rate during the period (2013-2017) from 31.2% in 2013 to 34.3% in 2015, and declined to 7.9% in 2017. The average growth rate during the period amounted to 27.6%, while the general trend of the investment growth rate shows a decreasing trend

(3) The Net Foreign Transactions of Goods and Services

The net foreign transactions of goods and services is equal to the equivalent of the exports of goods and services in local currency minus its imports. Table (7-4) shows an increase in the growth rate of net foreign transactions of goods and services from minus 22.8% in 2016 to 10.1% in 2017, due to the decline in the value of imported goods and services.

Fourth: Gross National Product (GNP)

The Gross National product (GNP) is considered as one of the indicators used to measure the national income and total expenditure of the country. It includes the total market values of final goods and services produced in the country during the year, in addition to the net proceeds of the national factors of production abroad and payments to non-residents.

Table (7-5) shows gross national product for 2016 and 2017.

Table (7-5)
Gross National Product for 2016 & 2017

Statement	(SDG Millions)	
	2016**	2017*
(A) GDP at 1981/1982 Prices	34,690.0	36,240.0
(B) Net Invisible Receipts and Payments at Constant 1981/82 Prices	(634.8)	(701.5)
Gross National product (A + B)	34,055.2	35,538.5
Annual Growth Rate (%)	4.5	4.4

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics and Central Bank of Sudan.

* Preliminary Data.

Table (7-5) shows the decrease in the growth rate of Gross National Product GNP at constant prices (1981/82 prices) from 4.5% in 2016 to 4.4% in 2017.

Fifth: Gross National Income (GNI)

GNI equals GDP minus depreciation, plus net compensation of employees and net property income from abroad. (GDP minus the primary income paid to non-resident units, plus the primary income received from non-resident units).

Table (7-6) shows national income and gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices for 2016 and 2017.

Table (7-6)
Gross National Income and Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices
For 2016 and 2017

(SDG Millions)

Year	GDP at Current price	GNI	GNI Growth Rate %
*2016	667,568.0	663,197.8	16.0
**2017	823,938.0	804,567.8	21.3

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

* Preliminary Data.

** Actual Data.

Table (7-6) shows an increase in the growth rate of Gross National Income (GNI) from 16.0% in 2016 to 21.3% in 2017.

Sixthly: Consumer price index (CPI) and Inflation Rates

The general price level is measured through the followings:

- Consumer Price Indices (CPI)
- Producer Price Indices (PPI)
- Gross National Product GDP Deflator

Sudan uses the consumer prices indexes to calculate the inflation rates.

(1) Consumer Price Index (CPI)

CPI is statically method to the over-all changes on the prices of goods and services purchased by consumers over specific period of time. In other words, it is a measurement of the average change of prices on consumption items required for daily activities. Due to the change in the consumption pattern as a consequence of the fluctuation in the economic conditions, it is possible to substitute some commodities with others within the components of the consumer's basket. The CPI index measures the proportional changes of the prices to specific base called base year. The Central Bureau of Statistics in Sudan has conducted the household survey in 2007, that covered all the country's states, aiming at obtaining the indexes and its weights, and the sample size was 3,036 families.

The process of obtaining the price index start by selecting the basket which contain, 663 commodities in Sudan. There are 12 commodity groups including foods & beverages, tobacco, clothing and footwear, housing and household equipment, health, transport, communications, recreation and culture, education, hotels and restaurants and others. Using the specified weight for each commodity group, and the A Laspeyres calculate the price indexes are specified and then the inflation rates are calculated.

(2) Average CPI by Commodity Groups and the Inflation Rates for 2016 and 2017.

Table (7-7) shows Average CPI by Commodity Groups and the Inflation Rates for 2016 and 2017. (Base year 2007)

Table (7-7)
Average Inflation Rates and Consumer Prices Indices (base year 2007) by Commodity
Groups for 2016 and 2017

Commodity group	Food & beverages	Tobacco	Clothing footwear	Housing	Household equipment	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation culture	Education	Hotels and restaurants	Others
Average CPI 2016	570.6	517.2	808.5	357.9	659.7	537.6	826.1	503.8	898	667.2	683.5	655.5
Average CPI 2017	770.5	631.1	952	413.3	803.7	822.8	1263.6	577.7	1154.1	781.8	963.8	848.3
Average Inflation %	35	22	17.7	15.5	21.8	53.1	53	14.7	28.5	17.2	41	48.6
Spending Weights %	52.9	0.7	4.5	14.2	6.9	1	8.3	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.6

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Table (7-7) Shows that the recreation and culture index recorded the highest average index, when it increased from 898.0 point in 2016 to 1,154.1 point in 2017, while the housing group recorded the lowest average of the prices indexes that amounted 413.3 points in 2017, compared to 357.9 points in 2016, the health group recorded the highest inflation rate of 53.1% and the communication group recorded the lowest inflation rate of 14.7%.

(3) Inflation

Inflation is the continued increases in the general price level of goods and services during a specific period of time, with the availability of the following conditions:

- The increase must be in the prices of all goods and services (general price level).
- The increase must be clear, tangible (mostly more than 5%) and continues for a long period of time.

Inflation is classified as follows:

- **Headline Inflation**, defined as the total inflation, and it captures all the changes in the prices of the commodities included in the index of the consumer basket.
- **Core Inflation** is defined as the number that tracks the changes in the general prices level that is due to the changes in the level of the aggregate demand, which is affected by the changes in the money supply and other types of inflation.
- **Imported Inflation**, defined as the increase in the prices that is due to the transmission of the international inflation through the imports.

(4) Inflation Rates for the years 2016 and 2017.

Table (7-8) illustrates the inflation rates for 2016 and 2017.

**Table (7-8)
Inflation Rates for 2016 and 2017**

Particular	%	
	2016	2017
Headline Inflation	17.8	32.4
Average Inflation Rate	17.6	32.6
Inflation Rate by the End of the Year	30.5	25.2

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Table (7-8) Shows that the headline inflation increased from 17.8% in 2016 to 32.4% in 2017, while the inflation rate by the end of the year decreased from 30.5% by the end of December 2016 to 25.2% by the end of December 2017, While the average inflation rate increased from 17.6% in 2016 to 32.6% in 2017.

- **The Trend of the Headline Inflation Rates during the Period (2013- 2017)**

Figure (7-11) depicts the trend of headline inflation rate during the period (2013-2017).

(7-11)

The Trend of the Headline Inflation Rate during the Period (2013-2017)

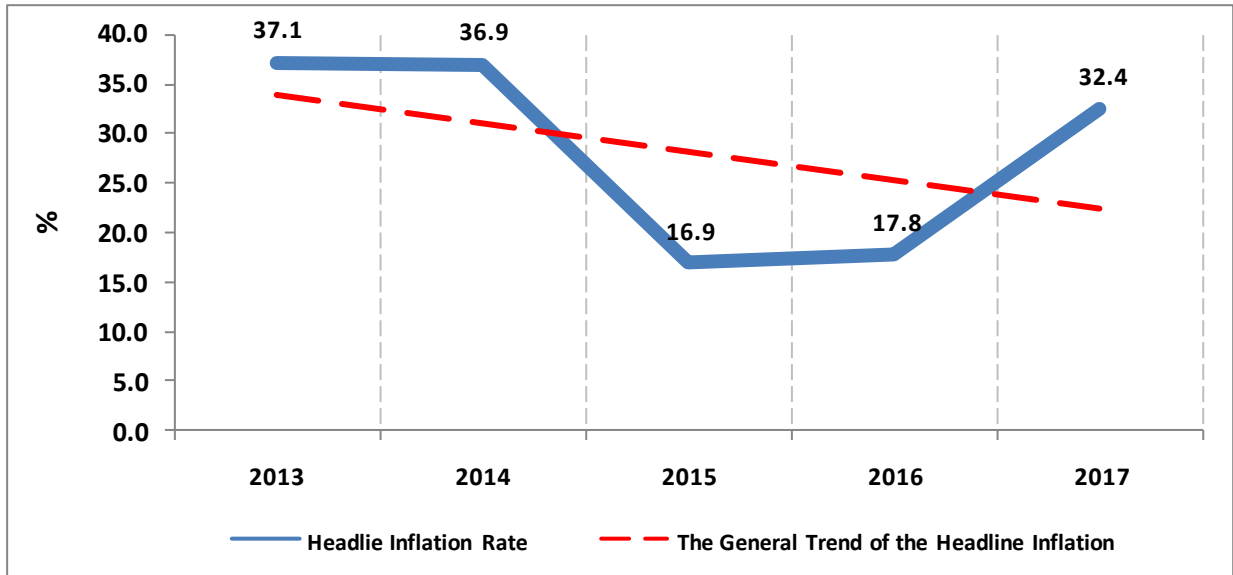


Figure (7-11) shows that the headline inflation decreased slightly from 37.1% in 2013 to 36.9% in 2014, then declined to 16.9% in 2015, and increased again to 32.4% in 2017. The average annual headline inflation rate recorded 29.4% during the period (2013-2017).

(5) Average Headline Inflation Rates by States

Table (7-9) shows the average headline inflation rates by states for 2016 and 2017.

Table (7-9)
Average Headline Inflation Rates by States
For 2016 and 2017

(%)

State	2016	2017
Northern Darfur	14.4	30.0
Gedaref	21.5	34.5
Kassala	16.6	34.5
Southern Darfur	10.9	37.9
White Nile	17.2	28.9
Khartoum	20.7	25.9
Nile River	18.1	30.0
West Darfur	13.4	42.7
Blue Nile	18.0	34.9
Northern Kordofan	15.2	32.3
Al Gazeera	20.4	34
Southern Kordofan	20.9	44.1
Red Sea	19.5	28.2
Northern	12.3	37.1
Sennar	27.5	33.5

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table (7-9) explains that Southern Kordofan state recorded the highest average inflation rate of 44.1% during 2017, while Khartoum state recorded the lowest inflation rate of 25.9%.

(5) Average Headline Inflation Rates by Urban and Rural Areas:

Table (7-10)
The Headline Inflation in Urban and Rural Areas for 2016 and 2017

(%)

Item	2016	2017
Urban	18.7	28.7
Rural	16.6	35.7

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table (7-10) shows that the headline inflation rate increased in both urban and rural areas from 18.7% & 16.6% in 2016 to 28.7% & 35.7% in 2017 respectively.



CHAPTER EIGHT

PRODUCTION

Production

This chapter deals with the performance of the real economy which includes the Agricultural Sector; (both Agrarian and Animal), the Industrial Sector which includes: petroleum, mining, quarrying, processing industries, water and electricity; and the Services Sector with comprises several sub-sectors; including: health, education, transport & communications, roads & bridges together with hotels and tourism services.

The following is an overview of the performance of the respective sectors during (2016 – 2017):

First: The Agricultural Sector:

The Agricultural Sector includes: agrarian, animal and fisheries production. The contribution of the agricultural sector to the gross domestic product increased from 28.9 % in 2016 to 29.0% in 2017 , while the rate of growth decreased from 5.1% to 4.9%.

Below is a resume of the performance of the main components of this sector:

(1) Agrarian Production:

Agrarian Production comprises rain fed (traditional and mechanized), irrigated agriculture and forestry. The main crops produced include: cotton, gum Arabic, food crops and oil seeds.

Table (8-1)

The Cultivated Areas during seasons 2015/2016 and 2016/2017

(Area in Millions Feddans)

sector	Irrigated agriculture	Rain fed agriculture	Total cultivated area
2015/2016	3.5	39.6	43.1
2016/2017*	3.5	51.9	55.4
Rate of change%	0	31.1	28.5

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation - General Department for Planning and Agricultural Economics

*Preliminary Data

Table (8-1) shows an increase in total cultivated areas from 43.1 million feddans in season 2015/2016 to 55.4 million feddans in season 2016/2017, due mainly to increase in rain fed agricultural areas from 39.6 million feddans to 51.9 million feddans, while irrigated agricultural areas remain constant.

Season 2016/2017 witnessed an improvement in production due to the continued use of integrated technology packages of improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural mechanization to increase production and productivity.

Below is an analysis of the performance of production in the agricultural sector:

Production of the Main Crops During 2016/2017 Season:

(a) Gum Arabic:

Table (8-2) shows the gum Arabic production in the two years 2016/2017; while figure (8-1) indicates the general trend for gum Arabic production during the period 2012-2017.

**Table (8-2)
Gum Arabic Production for 2016 & 2017**

(Thousand Metric Tons)

Year / Crop	2016	*2017	Contribution rate %	change %
Gum Talh	58.45	36.49	55.8	(37.6)
Gum Hashab	26.01	25.63	39.2	(1.5)
Gum Luban	2.32	2.92	4.5	25.8
Gum Kakamot	0.88	0.34	0.5	(60.9)
Total	87.66	65.38	100.0	(25.4)

Source: Ministry of Forestry, Environment and Urban Development - National forests Agency

*Preliminary data

Table (8-2) shows a sharp fall in the total production of gum Arabic from 87.7 thousand tons in 2016 to 65.4 thousand tons in 2017 by the rate of 25.4.

Figure (8-1)
General Trend for Gum Arabic Production during the Period 2012-2017

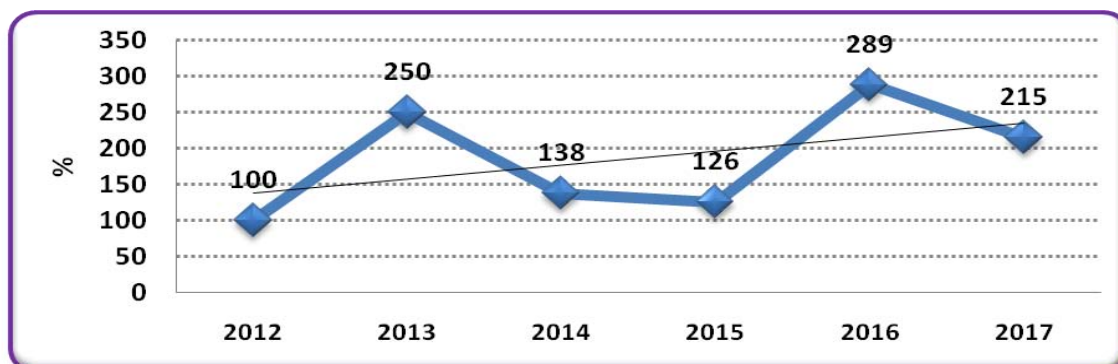


Figure (8-1) demonstrates the upward trend in the overall production of Gum Arabic during the mentioned period.

(b) Cotton:

Table (8-3) illustrates the cultivated areas and its production in the seasons 2015/2016, 2016/2017; while, figure (8-2) displays the general trend for cotton production during the period (2012-2017).

Table (8-3)
Cotton Cultivated Areas and Production during the Seasons 2015/2016 and 2016/2017

Area: thousands feddans), (production: thousands tons), (Productivity: tons / feddans)

2015/2016 season			2016/*2017 season		
Cultivated area	Production	Productivity **	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity **
222	205	0.9	172	170	1.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation - General Department for Planning and Agricultural Economics

*Preliminary Data.

**Productivity is a result of dividing production by the harvested area, which is sometimes different from the cultivated area

The table explains that, the cotton production decreased from 205 thousand tons in season 2015/2016 to 170 thousand tons in season 2016/2017 at 17.1% due to decrease in the cultivated area from 222 thousand feddans in season 2015/2016 to 172 thousand feddans in season 2016/2017.

Figure (8-2)

The General Trend in Cotton Production during the Period 2012-2017

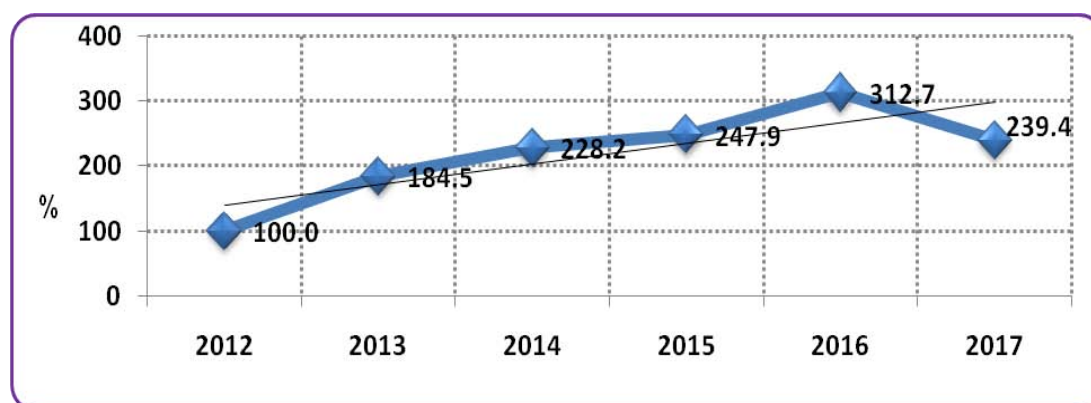


Figure (8-2) shows a continuous upward trend that denominated cotton production during the (2012-2017) as a result of the application of modern technologies in cotton cultivation.

(c) Food crops:

The staple food crops are mainly sorghum (dura), wheat and millet. Table (8-4) presents production of staple food crops in the seasons 2015/2016 and 2016/2017, whereas figure (8-4) presents the general trend for production of staple food crops during the period 2012-2017.

Table (8-4)

Production of Staple Food Crops for the Two Seasons 2015/2016, 2016/2017*

Cultivated areas (thousands/feddans), Production (thousands/metric tons), Productivity (kg/feddans)

Crop	Sorghum			Millet			Wheat		
	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity**	Cultivate area	Production	Productivity**	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity**
2015/2016	19,832	2,744	222	7,120	486	120	548	779	1400
2016/2017 *	27,212	6,441	287	9,813	1,457	202	627	660	1040
change%	37.2	134.7	29.3	37.8	199.8	68.3	14.4	(15.3)	(25.7)

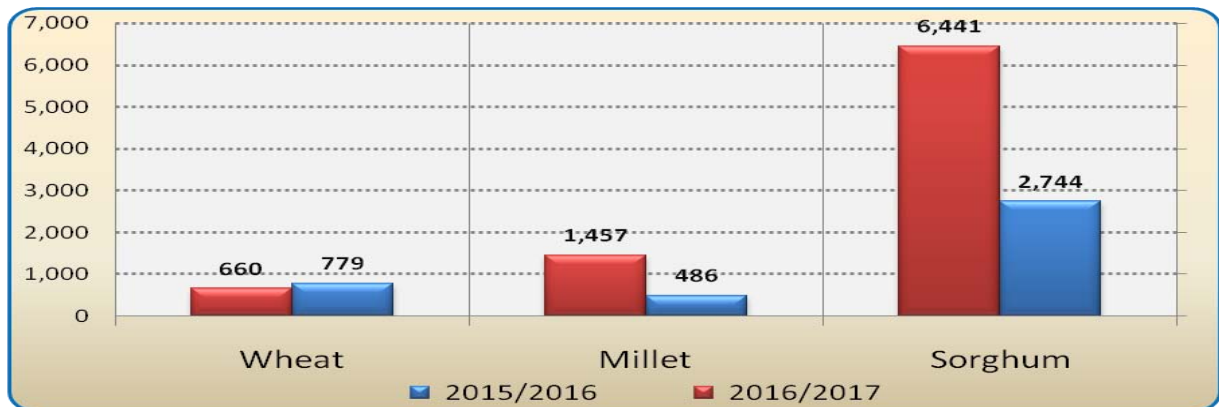
Source : Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation - General Department for Planning and Agricultural Economics

*Preliminary data.

** Productivity is a result of dividing production by the harvested area.

Figure (8-3)

The Production of the Main Food Crops for the Seasons 2015/2016 and 2016/2017



-Sorghum (Dura)

Production of sorghum(Dura) rose by 134.7%; from 2,744 thousand metric tons in season 2015/2016 to 6,441thousand metric tons in season 2016/2017 as a result of increase in the cultivated area by 37.2% and productivity by 29.3%.

-Millet:

Production of millet rose by 199.8% from 486 thousand metric tons in season 2015/2016 to 1,457 thousand metric tons in season 2016/2017, as a result of the increase in the cultivated area and productivity, at rates of 14.4% and 68.3% respectively.

-Wheat:

Production of wheat dropped by 15.3%, from 779 thousand metric tons in season 2015/2016 to 660 thousand metric tons in season 2016/2017, due to reduction in the productivity by 25.7%, despite of an increase in the cultivated area by14.4%.

Figure (8-4)
The General Trend for the Production of the
Main food Crops during 2012-2017

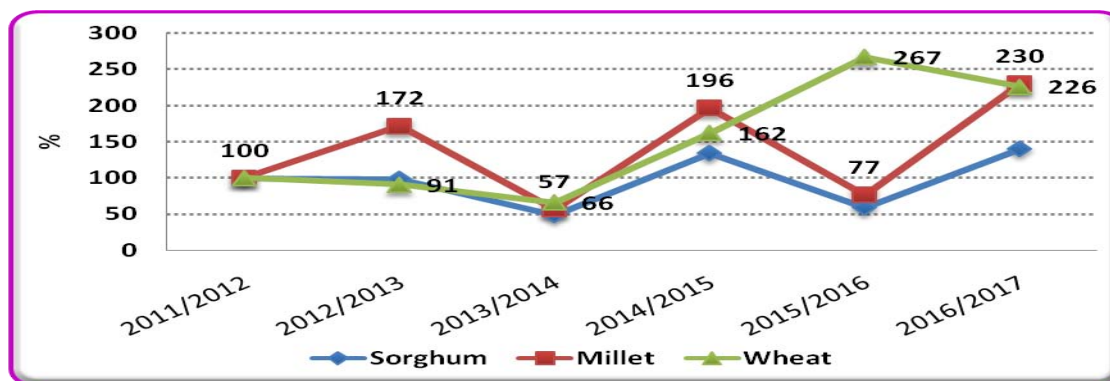


Figure (8-4) depicts the fluctuating general trend for the main food crops production during 2012-2017.

(d) Oil seeds:

The main oil seeds are groundnuts, sesame and sunflower.

Table (8-5) illustrates production of the main oil seeds in the two seasons 2015/2016 and 2016/2017, while Figure (8-6) presents the general trend for the production of the main oil seeds during the period 2012-2017.

Table (8-5)
The Production of the Main oil Seeds during the Seasons 2015/2016 and 2016/2017

Cultivated areas (thousands feddans), Production (thousands metric tons), Productivity (Kg/feddans)

Crop season	Groundnuts			Sesame			Sun flower		
	Cultivate d area	production	productivity**	Cultivate d area	Production	productivity**	Cultivated area	Production	productivity**
2015/2016	5,336	1,042	299	5,757	329	95	261	70	318
2016/2017 *	6,989	1,826	331	6,685	525	103	340	87	299
change%	30.9	75.2	10.7	16.1	59.6	8.4	30.3	24.3	(6.0)

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation - General Department for Planning and Agricultural Economics

*Preliminary Data.

** Productivity is a result of dividing production by the harvested area

Figure (8-5)
The production of the Main Oil Seeds in Thousands of Metric Tons
During the Seasons 2015/2016 and 2016/2017



-Groundnuts

The Production of groundnuts increased from 1,042 thousand metric tons in 2015/2016 to 1,826 thousand metric tons in 2016/2017 at 75.2%, this was mainly as a result of expansion in the cultivated area and productivity by 30.9% and 10.7% respectively.

-Sesame:

The Production of sesame rose from 329 thousand metric tons in season 2015/2016 to 525 thousand metric tons in season 2016/2017 by the rate of 59.6%, due to the expansion in the cultivated area and productivity by 16.1% and 8.4% respectively.

-Sunflower:

the Production of sunflower increased from 70 thousand metric tons in season 2015/2016 to 87 thousand metric tons in 2016/2017 by 24.3%, as a result of expansion in the cultivated area by 30.3%, while productivity dropped by 6.0%.

Figure (8-6)
The General Trend in the Production of the Main Oil Seeds
During the period (2012-2017)

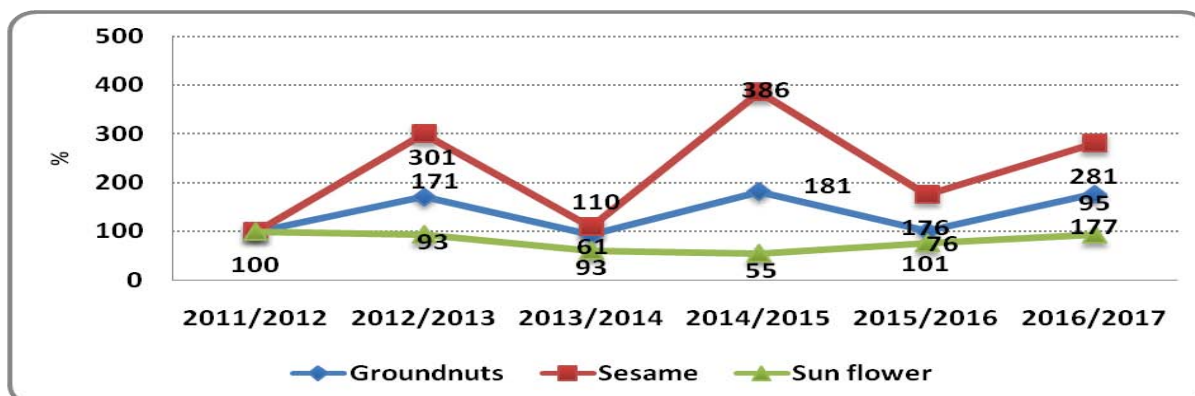


Figure (8-6) illustrates the general down and upward trend for the production of the main oil seeds during the period, due to a volatility in rates of rainfall and contraction in the cultivated areas.

(2) Animal Resources and their products

The Production of animal wealth comprises various kinds of: livestock, fish and poultry in addition to their products such as meat, skins, milk, and eggs.

Table (8-6) shows estimates of numbers of animal resources in 2016 and 2017, while table (8-7) estimates animal products and fisheries 2016 and 2017.

Table (8-6)
Estimates of Numbers of Animal Resources in 2016 and 2017

Type	(Thousand heads)		
	2016	2017*	change%
Cows	30,632	30,926	1.0
Sheeps	40,612	40,752	0.3
Goats	31,481	31,659	0.6
Camels	4,830	4,850	0.4
Total	107,555	108,187	0.6

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries - Information Centre

*Preliminary Data

As it appears from table (8-6) the numbers of animal resources rose slightly by 0.6% in 2017 compared with the position in 2016.

Table (8-7)
Estimates of livestock and Fish Products 2016 and 2017

(Thousand Tons)			
Type	2016	2017*	change%
Meat	1,502	1,519	1.1
Milk	4,507	4,533	1.0
Poultry	65	68	4.6
Eggs	60	63	5.0
Fish	36	38.4	6.7
leather	55	55.5	0.9

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries - Information Centre

*Preliminary Data

As table (8-7) shows, all animal products registered varying increases, where production of eggs and fish achieved the highest rate of increase at 11.7% compared with other animal products, followed by poultry products at 4.6%, meat at 1.1%, Milk at 1.0% while leather increased by 0.9%.

Second: The Industrial Sector:

The Industrial Sector encompasses petroleum, mining, quarrying, processing industries, handicrafts, water and electricity. The contribution of the industrial sector to the gross domestic product registered 20% in 2016 and 20.1% in 2017.

The following is a review of the important sub-sectors of the industrial sector:

(1) Crude Oil and its products:

Table (8-8) shows the production of crude oil and its products for 2016 and 2017, while figure (8-7) depicts the general trend for the production of petroleum products during the period 2012-2017.

Table (8-8)
Production of Crude Oil and its Products for the Years 2016 and 2017*

Year Item	2016		2017*		Change %
	production	contribution%	production	contribution%	
Crude oil*	34.7	-	.316	-	(8.8)
Oil derivatives	4,074.8	100	3,519.4	100	(13.6)
Gasoline	1,576.4	38.7	1,538.2	43.7	(2.4)
Benzene	1,201.8	29.5	966.6	27.5	(19.6)
Butagas	370.4	9.1	305.5	8.7	(17.5)
Heavy gasoline	303.5	7.4	270.6	7.7	(10.8)
Petroleum coal	305.2	7.5	270.4	7.7	(11.4)
Furnace	140.9	3.5	62.4	1.8	(55.7)
Jet	154.0	3.8	95.7	2.7	(37.9)
Kerosene	11.6	0.3	5.3	0.2	(54.4)
Nafta	11.0	0.3	4.8	0.1	(56.4)

Source: Sudanese Petroleum Corporation – Ministry of Petroleum

*crude oil data in million barrels

Table (8-8) indicates decline in crude oil production, from 34.7 million barrels in 2016 to 31.6 million barrels in 2017 by 8.8%. Total production of petroleum products fell by 13.6% from 4,074.8 thousand metric tons in 2016 to 3,519.4 thousand metric tons in 2017, where the production of each of gasoline, benzene, Butagas, heavy gasoline, petroleum coal Furnace, jet, Kerosene and Nafta fell by 2.4%, 19.6%, 17.5%, 10.8%, 11.4%, 55.7%, 37.9%, 54.4%, 56.4% respectively.

Figure (8-7)
The Contribution of Petroleum Products in Total Petroleum Production in 2017

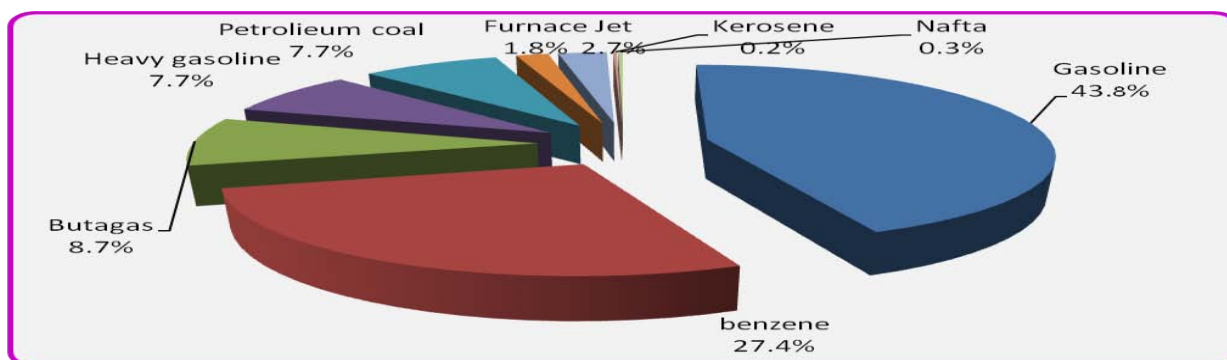


Figure (8-8)
The General Trend for the Production of Petroleum Products during the period
(2012-2017)

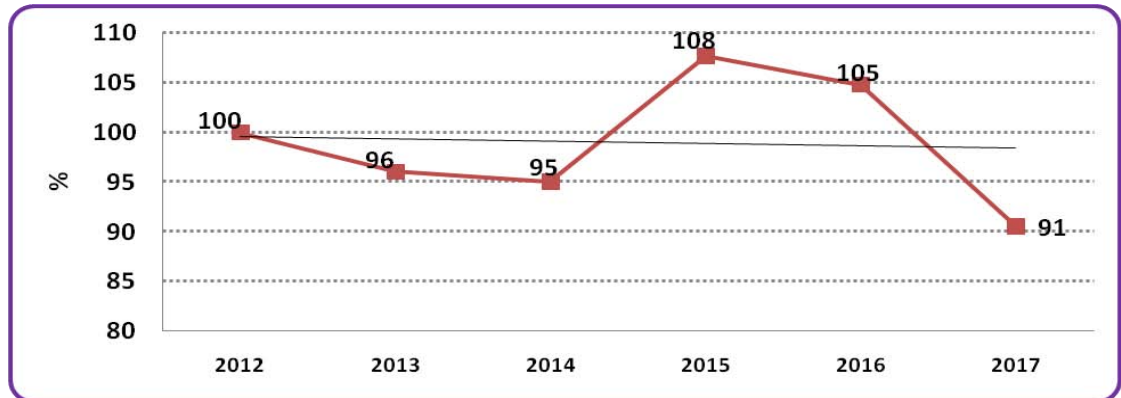


Figure (8-8) displays downward general trend for the production of petroleum products due to the secession of the south since in 2011, while the production of derivatives increased in 2015 as a results of the agreement with the South Sudan to refine crude oil, and pay transit fees in kind.

(2) Minerals and other products:

The Macroeconomic policy aims at continuing to encourage minerals production by adopting policies and procedures that stimulate the production and export of minerals with a greater opportunity for the private sector. Total gold production recorded 107.3 tons in 2017, compared with 93 tons in 2016.

Table (8-9) below shows mineral production and other product for 2016/2017

Table (8-9)
The Production of Minerals and Other Products for 2016 and 2017
(Production by ton)

Production	2016	2017*	Change%
Gold	93	107.3	15.4
Chrome	45,000	3,145,483	6,890
Manganese	10,000	NA	
Kaolin	6,500	544,600	
Gypsum	355,000	30,100,388	8,379
Salt	223,397	21,495	(90)
Mica	NA	NA	NA
Marble(Cubic meters)	NA	NA	NA
Clinker	3,800	3,800	0
Iron	NA	NA	NA
Feldspar	49,000	2,466,975	4,935
Talc	4,000	NA	NA
Zinc	NA	NA	NA

Source: Ministry of mining

Table (8-9) depicts a notable increase in the production of gold, Chrome, gypsum and feldspar by 15.4%, 6,890%, 8,379% and 4,935% respectively; while production of Salt declined by 90%.

3-Processing industries:

The processing industries play significant role in adding value to various sectors, providing job opportunities and enhancing the competitive capabilities of national products;

The contribution processing industries to the gross national product remained constant at 13.6% in 2016 and 2017.

The following is a review of the performance of the most important processing industries:

Sugar Industry:

Sugar industry comprises four factories owned by Sudan Sugar Company (Hagar Assalaya, Gunied, Sennar and New Halfa), Kenana Sugar Company and the White Nile Sugar Company).

Table (8-10)
The Production of the Sugar Factories for 2016 and 2017

Factory	Production (Thousands Tons)		Contribution %	Change %
	2016	2017*		
Kenana	299.7	299.6	52.1	(0.03)
White Nile	78.0	42.4	7.4	(45.6)
Sudanese Sugar co.	228.1	233.1	40.5	2.2
New Halfa	55.0	57.5	10.0	4.7
Gunied	65.8	71.1	12.4	7.9
Sennar	54.6	54.3	9.4	(0.6)
Hajar Assalaya	52.7	50.3	8.7	(4.6)
Total Production	605.6	575.1	100	(5.1)

Source: Sudanese Sugar Company, Kenana Sugar Company, and White Nile Sugar Company

* Preliminary Data

** Production does not include the refining of the imported crude.

Table (8-10) indicates that, total sugar production declined by 5.1%, from 605.6 thousand tons in 2016 to 575.1 thousand tons in 2017, as a result of the decrease in production in each of: Kenana Sugar Factory, White Nile Sugar Factory, Sennar and Hagar Assalaya Sugar Factories, by 0.03%,45.6%,0.6% and 4.6% respectively. This was attributed to the reduction in sugar cane production; caused by drop in the level of rain fall.

Figure (8-9)
The General Trend for Sugar Production during the Period 2012-2017

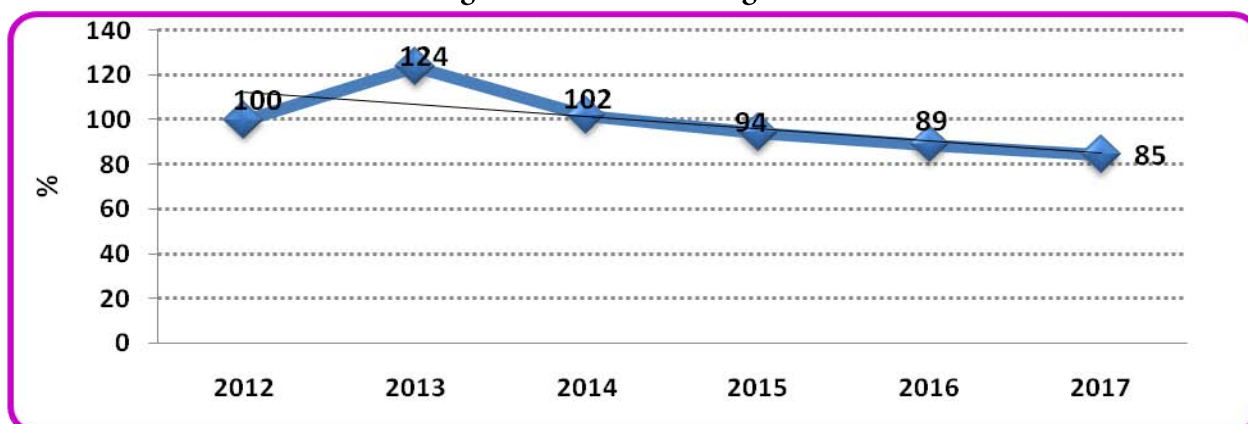
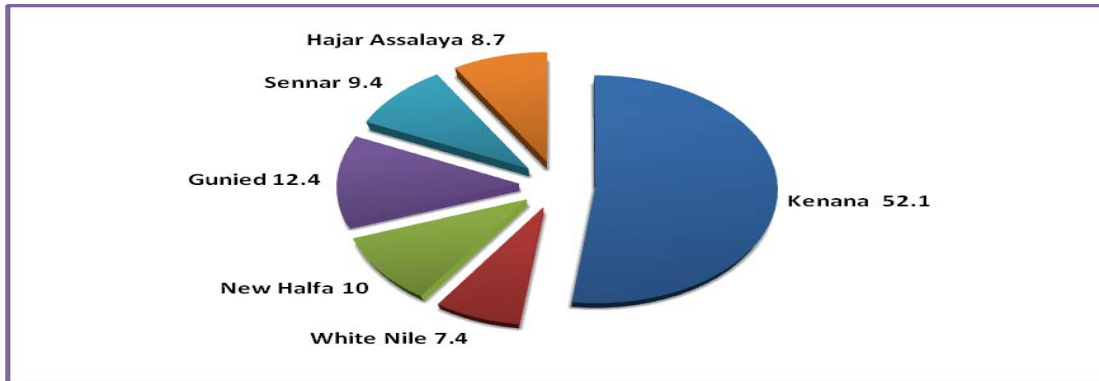


Figure (8-9) displays the decline of general trend for sugar production during the period (2012-2017); where the highest production level was achieved in 2013, because of the production in the White Nile Sugar Factory for the first time.

Figure (8-10)
The Contribution of Sugar Companies Products in Total Production in 2017



Cement industry:

The cement industry represents one of the strategic industries in Sudan. The overall production capacity of cement factories is estimated to be more than 10 million tons per year, however the average wished capacity is around 41.1% of capacity as a result of rising energy costs and production inputs.

Table (8-11) (A) shows the size of cement production in 2016/2017, while figure (8-10) indicate the general trend for the period (2012-2017). Figure (8-12) on the other hand reflects the contribution of individual factor in total cement production.

Table (8-11) (A)
Cement production for 2016 and 2017*

Factory	Production (Thousands Tons)		Contribution % for year2017	Change %
	2016	2017*		
Atbara	1,329.9	1,176.3	27.2	(11.6)
Alshamal	1,281.9	1,479.6	34.2	15.4
Altakamol	783.4	781.1	18.1	(0.3)
Barbar	386.8	597.1	13.8	54.4
Assalam	123.1	172.1	4.0	39.8
Nile Cement(Rabak)	87.7	76.8	1.8	(12.4)
Aslan	35.2	43.1	1.0	22.4
Total	4,028.0	4,326.1	100	7.4

Source: The Above Mentioned Factories

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-11(a)) reveals that cement production rose by 7.4%; from 4,028.0 thousand tons in 2016 to 4,326.1 thousand tons in 2017, due to an increase in production in all factories, with the exception of Nile Cement (Rabak), Atbara and Altakamol, where production fell by 12.4%, 11.6% and 0.3 %, respectively. Notably Alshamal and Atbara factories, achieved the highest level of total production, contributed to the total production with 34.2% and 27.2%, respectively.

Table (8-11) (B)
The Production Capacity of Cement Factories for 2016 and 2017*

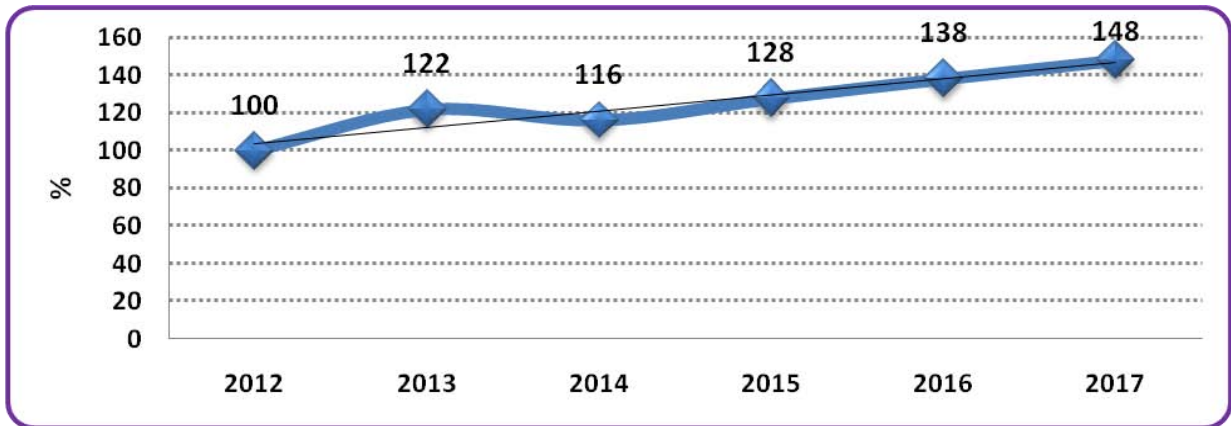
Factory	production capacity(Thousands Tons)		Exploitation %	
	2016	2017*	2016	2017*
Atbara	1,700	1,700	78.0	69.0
Alshamal	1,500	1,500	80	92
Altakamol	1,600	1,600	48.9	48.8
Barbar	1,500	1,500	26.0	40.0
Assalam	2000	2,000	18.7	26.1
Nile Cement(Rabak)	1000	1,000	8.8	7.7
Aslan	1,000	1,000	3.5	4.3

Source: The Above Mentioned Factories

* Preliminary Data

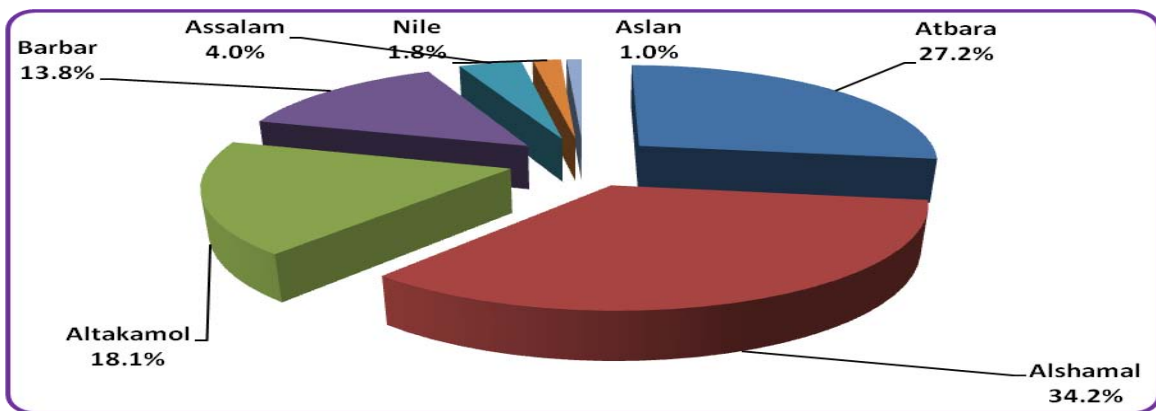
Table (8-11) (B) indicates that factory was able to explain the built in capacity.

Figure (8-11)
The General Trend for Cement Production during the Period (2012-2017)



As illustrated in figure (8-11) upward general trend of cement production during the period except in 2014.

Figure (8-12)
The Contribution of Cement Factories to Total Production in 2017



4- The pharmaceutical industry: -

Table (8-12) explains the production of human and veterinary medicines for each of the years 2016 and 2017.

Table (8-12)
The Production of Pharmaceuticals in 2016 and 2017

Products	Unit	2016	* 2017	Change%
Firstly : Human Medicines				
Tablets	million tablets	1.9	2	5.3
Capsules	million capsules	395	386	(2.3)
Drink Suspensions	million bottles	15	10.4	(30.7)
Suspensions liquid	bottles million	29	28	(3.4)
Vena solution	bottles million	1.18	4.3	264.4
Medical Injection	million njection	40	n.a	-
Powder	million sachet	1.7	2	17.6
Ointments	Thousand tube	33	814	2366.7
fluids Dialysis	Thousand bottles 10 liter	247	n.a	-
Secondly : veterinary Medicines				
Drink Suspensions	Thousand bottles	924	n.a	-
Injections	bottles million	2,568	n.a	-
Powder	Thousand kilo	138	n.a	-

Source: Source: Ministry of industry, Department of industrial production – pharmaceutical production localizationfile

* Preliminary data

Table (8-12) indicates an increase in the production of some types of human medicines production such as ointments, vena and Powder by 2366.7%, 264.4%, 17.6% respectively, where the production of drink suspensions, liquid Suspensions and capsules are decreased in 2017 by the rate of 30.7%, 3.4%, and 2.3% respectively.

5- The Other Processing Industries: -

Table (8-13) displays the production of the other processing industries, 2016 and 2017.

Table (8-13)
The Production of the Other Processing Industries
In 2016 and 2017

Item	Unit	2016	2017*	Change %
Ethanol	Million liter	24	25	4.2
School Exercise-books	Million Dozens	NA	NA	-
School books	Million Book	NA	NA	-
Edible Oil	Thousand Ton	256	282	10.2
Soft drinks	Million liter	436	680	65.7
Wheat Floor	Thousands Ton	2.13	1.59	(25.4)
Sweets &Tahnia	Thousand Ton	NA	NA	-
Refrigerators& water coolers	Thousand Unit	141	120	(14.9)
Biscuits	Thousand Ton	NA	NA	NA
Jams	Thousand Ton	14	10	(28.6)
Iron (Steel Bars)	Thousand Ton	360	NA	-
Water Coolers & Air Conditioners	Thousand Unit	189	534	182.5
Paints	Thousand Ton	NA	NA	-
Ceramics	Million (M ³)	18	31	72.2

Source: Ministry of Industry

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-13) shows a significant increase in the production of some of the other processing industries like water coolers and air conditioners, Ceramics, soft drinks, edible oil and ethanol by 182.5%, 72.2%, 56.7%, 10.2% and 4.2% respectively. While it is noted there was a reduction in the production of jams, wheat flour and refrigerators and water coolers by the rate of 28.6%, 25.4% and 14.9% respectively.

6- Mineral industries and locomotives

Table (8-14) displays the production of metal industries in the 2016 and 2017.

Table (8-14)
The production of Metal Industries in 2016 and 2017

Item	Actual Production(Thousands Tons)		Change %
	2016	2017	
Steel Bars	46.2	36.0	(21.7)
Aluminum and copper cable wires	359.9	345.0	(4.1)
Aluminum profiles	224	91	(59.4)
Pipes and tubes	16.7	5.3	(68.3)

Source: Giad industrial Town- Department of information and studies

Table (8-14) shows a decline in the production of all metal industries in 2017, where the production of pipes and tubes, aluminum profiles, Steel Bars and Aluminum and copper cable wire fell by 68.3%,59.4%,21.7%,4.1% respectively.

Table (8-15) shows the production of locomotives for 2016 and 2017.

Table (8-15)
The production of locomotives in 2016 and 2017

Item	Actual Production (Unit)		Change %
	2016	2017	
Tractors	167	322	92.8
Agricultural equipment	,1020	962	(5.7)
Buses	35	132	277.1
4wd Cars	168	403	139.9
Sedans Cars	,2721	2,514	(7.6)
Station Cars	59	227	284.7
Trucks	77	122	58.4
Motorcycle	1,166	2,393	105.2
others	2,070	1,476	(28.7)

Source: Giad industrial Town- Department of information and studies

In table (8-15) there was a significant increase in the production of all types of locomotives in 2017 with the exception of agricultural equipment, Sedans Cars and others products which fell by 5.7%, 7.6% and 28.7% respectively.

7- Electricity and water

a- Electricity:

Five specialized companies oversee production and distribution of electricity namely:

Merawi Dam electricity company ltd, Sudanese Hydro Generation Company ltd,

Sudanese Thermal Generation Company ltd, Sudanese Electricity Transmission Company

Ltd and Sudanese Electricity Distribution Company ltd. The following is a review of

electric power generated and consumed in 2016 and 2017.

Electric power generation:

Table (8-16) explains electric power generated in Sudan in 2016 and 2017, whereas figure

(8-13) represents the contribution of the sources of electric power generated to total

electric power generated in 2017.

Table (8-16)
Electric Power Generated in 2016 and 2017

(Giga Watt/ hr)

Generated Power	2016	2017*	Contribution %	Change %
Water Generation	8,051.4	9,346.9	56.9	16.1
Thermal Generation	6,379.6	6,194.7	37.7	(2.9)
A/Steam	4,360.5	4,228.3	25.7	(3.0)
B/Gas	102.3	297.0	1.8	190.3
C/Diesel	330.1	344.3	2.1	4.3
D/Combined	1,586.7	1,325.1	8.1	(16.5)
Ethiopian Transmission	439	891.1	5.4	103.0
Total Generated Power	14,870	16,432.7	100.0	10.5

Source: Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity

* Preliminary Data

Figure (8-13)
The Contribution of Electricity Generation Sources
In total Electric Power Generated in the year 2017

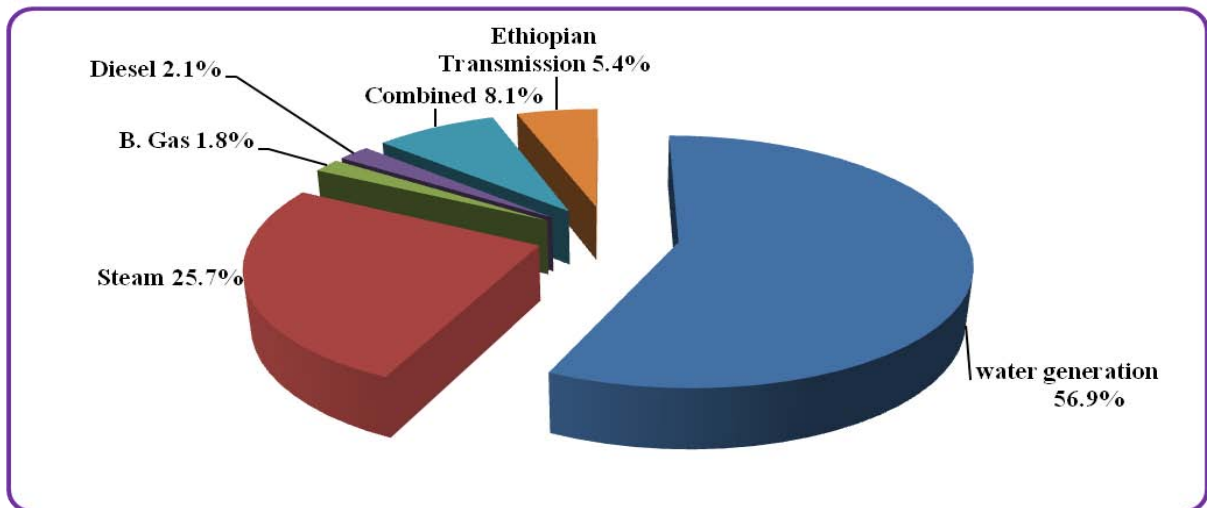


Table (8-16) reveals an increase in overall electric power generated from 14,870 giga watt/hr in 2016 to 16,432.7 giga watt/hr in 2017 by the rate of 10.5%. This was mainly due to the high volume of energy generated by water generation from 8,051.4 giga watt/hr in 2016 to 9,346.9 giga watt/hr in 2017 at a rate of 16.1%, contributing by 56.9% of the total generated power in 2017. Where the Ethiopian transmission rose by 103.0%, while thermal generation fell by 2.9%.

Electric power consumption: -

Table (8-17) classifies power consumption by sectors in 2016 and 2017, while figure (8-14) illustrates electric power consumption by sectors in 2017.

Table (8-17)
Consumed Electric Power by Sectors in 2016 and 2017
(Giga watt/hr)

Sector	2016	2017*	Consumption Share % in 2017	Change%
Residential	6,693.3	7,352.5	56.7	9.8
Industrial	1,794.1	2,003.4	15.5	11.7
Agricultural	718.9	873.9	6.7	21.6
Governmental	1,115.1	1,163.1	9.0	4.3
Standardized **	1,474.1	1,568.3	12.1	6.4
Total	11,795.5	12,961.2	100	9.9

Source: Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity.

* Preliminary Data

** Includes Commercial and Light Freight Sectors

Figure (8-14)
Electrical Power Consumption by Sectors in 2017

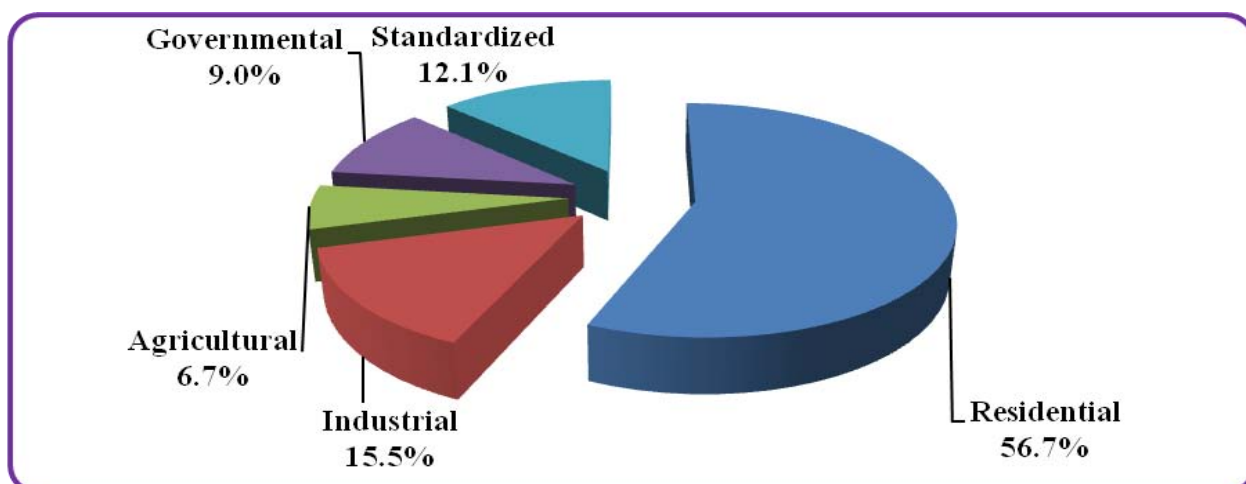


Table (8-17) illustrates an increase of total electric power consumption in 2017 from 11,795.5 giga watt/hr in 2016 to 12,961.2 giga watt/ hr in 2017 by 9.9%, where the residential sector registered the highest percentage consumption rate in 2017 by the rate of 56.7%, followed by the industrial sector at 15.5%, and the standardized, government and agricultural sectors at 12.1%, 9.0%, 6.7% respectively.

(b) Water

Table (8-18) shows water production and consumption by sectors, in, 2016 and 2017.

Table (8-18)
Water Production and Consumption by Sectors in 2016 and 2017
(Thousands Cubic Meters per Day)

Sector	2016		2017*		Contribution %		change%	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
Urban	2,328.0	2,160.0	2,528.0	2,300.0	51.5	52.0	8.6	6.6
Rural	2,230.0	2,060.0	2,380.0	2,120.0	48.5	48.0	6.7	2.9
Total	4,558.0	4,220.0	4,908.0	4,420.0	100.0	100.0	7.7	4.7

Source: Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity- Drinking Water and sanitation Unit

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-18) reveals an increase in overall water production from 4,558 thousand cubic meter/day in 2016 to 4,908 thousand cubic meter/day in 2017 at the rate of 7.7%, including production in both urban and rural areas. Thus, water production in urban area rose from 2,328 thousand cubic meter/ day in 2016 to 2,528 thousand cubic meter/ day in 2017 which represents 52% of total overall water production. It also noted that, the overall water production in rural areas increased from 2,230 thousand cubic meter/ day in 2016 to 2,380 thousand cubic meter/ day in 2017, which represents 48% of total overall production. It also explains that, the overall water consumption increased from 4,220 thousand cubic meter/day in 2016 to 4,420 thousand cubic meter/day in 2017 by 4.7%. Also the overall water consumption in urban areas rose from 2,160 thousand cubic meter/day in 2016 to 2,300 thousand cubic meter/day in 2017 by 6.6% representing 52% of total overall water consumption. In addition, the overall water consumption in rural areas increased from 2,060 thousand cubic meter/day in 2016 to 2,120 thousand cubic meter/day in 2017, which represents 48% of total overall water consumption.

Third: The Services Sector

The Services Sector comprises health, education, transport, communications, roads, bridges, building construction, telecommunications, telecast, freight and cargo and other services. The contribution of this sector in the Gross National Product decreased slightly from 51.1% in 2016 to 50.9% in 2017.

The following is a review of the performance of a number of the services' sub-sectors.

(a) Health

Health institutions composed of: local hospitals, family health centres and basic health units (health clinics, dressing points and primary health units).

Table (8-19) displays the numbers of health institutions in Sudan in 2016 and 2017.

Table (8-19)
Health Institutions in Sudan for 2016 and 2017

(Unit)

Year State	2016				*2017			
	Number of hospitals	Health centers	Basic health units	Citizen/bed each 100.000 per citizen	Number of hospitals	Health centers	Basic health units	Citizen/bed (100.000)
North	31	43	240	204.6	32	45	186	95.3
River Nile	28	260	107	155.9	38	224	113	119.6
Red Sea	28	112	172	93.8	39	120	112	67.8
AL-Gedaref	33	73	245	82.9	44	86	249	64.9
Kassla	22	140	176	56.5	28	132	150	45.9
Khartoum	49	441	140	91.2	113	444	134	69.2
Al-Gazira	90	477	507	93.7	89	409	404	83.1
Sennar	34	112	238	96.6	32	116	238	83.2
White Nile	31	159	143	60.4	43	175	229	50.9
Blue Nile	17	71	85	81.8	18	73	59	70.2
North Kordofan	33	162	427	70.6	34	254	243	58.3
South Kordofan	14	64	187	53.5	14	86	127	47.2
West	13	79	100	72.0	21	116	102	54.2

Year State	2016				*2017			
	Number of hospitals	Health centers	Basic health units	Citizen/bed each 100.000 per citizen	Number of hospitals	Health centers	Basic health units	Citizen/bed (100.000)
Kordofan								
North Darfur	29	158	201	49.5	33	185	134	29.5
West Darfur	21	98	244	30.4	20	79	122	8.3
Middle Darfur	6	58	50	45.1	9	55	56	45.9
South Darfur	8	52	100	48.5	9	44	53	47.9
East Darfur	6	43	63	22.6	7	49	30	11.1
Total	493	2,602	3,425	76.5	623	2,692	2,741	58.4

Source: Federal Ministry of Health – Health Information and research Administration.

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-19) illustrates that, the number of local hospitals increased from 493 in 2016 to 623 at the rate of 26.4%. It also shows an increase in the number of health centres from 2,602 in 2016 to 2,692 in 2017 at the rate of 3.5%, while the number of basic units fell from 3,425 in 2016 to 2,741 in 2017 by 20.0%.

(b) Education

The education sector in Sudan is classified into two groups; general education and higher education.

Table (8-20) illustrates the numbers of pupils enrolled in government and private schools in respect of each of the basic and secondary school stages, for the two school years, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017.

Table (8-20)
The Number of Pupils Enrolled in Public and Private Schools
In Each of the Two School Years 2015/2016 and 2016/2017

School Year	2015/2016			2016 /2017 *				
Item	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Schools	No. of Students)		Absorption rate % 2016/2017*	
		Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary Stage								
Governmental	15,600	2,749,357	2,519,660	16,307	2,826,479	2,629,812	73.1	69.6
Non- Governmental	2,400	288,477	238,783	2,878	315,905	265,053		
Total of Students		3,037,834	2,758,443	19,185	3,142,384	2,894,865		
Total(1)	18000	5,796,277		19,185	6,037,249			
Secondary Stage								
Governmental Academic	2,912	278,414	321,581	2,758	295,832	328,015	39.0	40.2
Non- Government non Academic	1,248	101,526	84,075	1,443	109,443	102,197		
Total of Students		379,940	405,656	4,201	405,275	430,212		
Total(2)	4,160	785,596		4,201	835,487			
Total(1+2)	22,160	6,581,873		23,386	6,782,736			

Source: Ministry of Education

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-20) reveals the increase in the total number of schools in both basic and secondary stages from 22,160 school in the school year 2015/2016 to 23,386 school in the school year 2016/2017 at the rate of 5.5%, corresponding to an increase in the total number of pupils in both stages from 6,581,873 in 2016 to 6,872,736 in 2017 by 4.4%, where the number of pupils in the primary stage rose from 5,796,277 in 2016 to 6,037,249 in 2017 by 4.2%, while the number of pupils in secondary stage rose from 785,596 in 2016 to 835,487 in 2017 at the rate of 6.4% .

Table (8-21)

The Number of Students registered in government and Private Universities and Colleges in the two Academic years 2015/2016 and 2016/2017

(Unit)

Institution	Year		2015/2016				2016 /2017 *					
			BSc Students		Diploma students		Total	BSc Students		Diploma students		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female			
Governmental Universities& Technical Colleges	206,515	224,220	51,846	40,998	523,579	224,482	247,102	49,082	41,569	562,235		
Private Universities & Colleges	42,827	39,735	5,162	4,364	92,088	55,711	49,694	7,496	4,991	117,892		
Grand total	249,342	263,955	57,008	45,362	615,667	280,193	296,796	56,578	46,560	680,127		
	513,297		102,370			576,989		103,138				

Source: Ministry of Higher Education& Scientific Research

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-21) is observed that, the number of bachelor students registered in Sudanese Universities jumped from 513,297 students in the years 2015/2016 to 576,989 students in 2016/2017 by 12.4%, and the number of diploma students rose slightly from 102,370 students in 2015/2016 to 103,138 students in the year 2016/2017 by 0.8%.

C-Transport and communications

This sector comprises means of transport in Sudan, represented by: land, sea, river and air transport.

Table (8-22) gives the volume of goods and the number of passengers carried by the above means of transport.

Table (8-22)
Performance of The means of Transport of Goods and Passengers in Sudan for 2016
and 2017*

Transport	2016		2017*		Change%	
	Goods in Thousands tons	Passengers in thousands	Goods in Thousands tons	Passengers in thousands	Goods %	Passengers %
Land Transport	5,629	3,061	6,805	7,021	21	129.4
Sudan Railways	618	211	635	184	2.8	(12.8)
Air Transport**	36.5	4,163	37.4	4,267	2.5	2.5
Sudan Shipping Line	-	-	-	-	-	-
River Transport***	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,283.5	7,435	7,477.4	11,472	19	54.3

Source: Ministry of Transport , Roads and bridges - Land Transport unit , Sudan Railways Corporation, Khartoum International Airport Co. , Nile Company for River Transport and Transport Associations

* Preliminary Data.

** (Includes Lorries, Trucks, petroleum and liquid transportation means, Minibuses and Buses).

-Land transport

The volume of goods conveyed by land transport increased from 5,629 thousand tons in 2016 to 6,805 thousand tons in 2017 by 21.0%, and the number of passengers rose from 3,061 thousand passengers in 2016 to 7,021 thousand passengers in 2017 by the rate of 129.4%.

-Sudan railways

The volume of goods transported by Sudan railways increased from 618 thousand tons in 2016 to 635 thousand tons in 2017, though, the number of railway passengers fell from 211 thousand passengers in 2016 to 184 thousand passengers in 2017 by 12.8%

-Air Transport

The volume of cargo carried by all national and foreign airlines through Khartoum International Airport increased from 36.5 thousand tons in 2016 to 37.4 thousand tons in

2017 by 2.5%, also the number of passengers increased from 4,163 thousand passengers in 2016 to 4,267 thousand passengers in 2017 by 2.5%.

-Sudan shipping line

The activities of this company were terminated; because the company went into liquidation in July, 2016.

-River Transport

The operations of the Nile River Transport Company were halted; as a result of closure of the borders between Sudan and Southern Sudan.

Fourth: Roads and Bridges

Table (8-23) compares the position of execution of national highways with the set targets for the years 2016 and 2017.

Table (8-23)

Status of Execution of Roads in

2016 and 2017 compared with the targets set in the Plan

(Length k/m)

Roads execution	2016			2017*			
	Targeted	Executed	Execution Rate%	Targeted	Executed	Execution Rate%	Rate of Change %
Paved roads	710.0	564.5	79.7	800	633	79	12.1
Rehabilitated	156.8	138.0	88.0	200	280	140	102.9
Khersanih roads	1638	780	48	1700	1250	74	60.3
Dirt roads	600	200	33	500	200	40	0.0

Source: Ministry of Transport, Roads and Bridges - National Corporation for Roads and Bridges.

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-23) reveals that, implementation of national roads paved rose from 564.5 km in 2016 to 633 km in 2017 at the rate of 12.1%, but the percentage rate of execution to the total targeted by the ministry of roads and bridges plan fell slightly from 79.5% to 79.0%.

The Rehabilitated rose from 138.0 km to 280 km by 102.9% for each of the years 2016 and 2017.

Fifth: Telecommunications

The degree of competitiveness has increased in the telecommunications market in Sudan in term of providing service and its quality, using modern technologies in the field of fixed and mobile telephone services, the internet and various banking services.

Table (8-24) provides the number of subscribers of telecommunication companies and internet.

Table (8-24)
Subscribers of Telecommunications Companies and the Internet
In 2016 and 2017

Company	1,000 Subscribers		Change %
	2016	2017*	
Sudan Telecommunication Co. (Sudatel)	7,818	7,514	(3.9)
Thabit Co.	89	86	(3.4)
Sudani Co. for Telecommunications	7,729	7,428	(3.9)
(ZAIN) Co. for Telecommunications	12,588	13,572	7.8
(MTN) Co. for Mobile-phone Services	7,491	7,643	2.0
CANAR Co. for Telecommunications	48	57	18.8
Internet Services Subscribers	10,231	12,394	21.1

Source: National Telecommunication Corporation

* Preliminary Data

Figure (8-15)

Telecommunications and Internet Subscribers in 2016 and 2017



The Sudanese Telecommunications Co. (Sudatel) that includes Thabit telecommunications Co. and Sudani Telecommunications Co. showed a decline in the number of subscribers from 7,818 thousand subscribers in 2016 to 7,514 thousand subscribers in 2017 at a rate of 3.9%.

The number of subscribers in Canar, Zain and MTN companies rose by 18.8%, 7.8% and 2.0% respectively. The total number of internet users increased from 10,231 thousand subscribers in 2016 to 12,394 in 2017 by 21.4%.

Sixth: Hotels and Tourism

The tourism sector is considered one of the important sources of foreign exchange resources. According to the policy of diversifying and attracting more resources, the Ministry of tourism and other relevant actors displayed more interest in developing tourism and archaeological areas in Sudan to attract tourists.

Table (8-25) explains the number of tourists and their spending in 2016 and 2017.

Table (8-25)

The Numbers of Tourists and their Spending for 2016 & 2017

Item	2016	2017*	Rate of Change %
Number of tourists (tourist)	799,644	812,782	1.6
Tourists Spending (thousand US dollars)	1,005,176	1,009,264	0.4

Source: The Ministry of tourism, Relics and wildlife

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-25) indicates an increase in the number of tourists from 799,644 in 2016 to 812,782 in 2017 by 1.6%, also it noted that, the relevant foreign exchange receipts rose slightly from 1,005.2 million dollars in 2016 to 1,009.3 million dollars in 2017 by 0.4%.



CHAPTER NINE

FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign Trade

Foreign trade is considered vital to countries as it links them with each other and a mechanism to achieve economic growth that helps in increasing prosperity of nations by providing various options in production, consumption and investment fields.

This chapter presents in some detail the volume of foreign trade between of Sudan and the rest of the world.

The foreign trade policy for 2017 aimed to increase non-oil exports through issuing polices to encourage non-oil exports (Gold, Metals, Livestock, Oil Seeds, Gum Arabic, Fodder, and Industrial Exports), in addition to improving the competitiveness of exports in general and open new markets. Moreover, the policies aimed at rationalizing imports through reducing the imports of luxury and non-essential goods that can be produced locally.

The government also encouraged the organization of border trade, and enhancing the economic cooperation with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA); in order to open more markets for Sudanese exports.

First: Trade Balance:

Table (9-1) & Figure (9-1) show trade balance for 2016 and 2017.

Table (9-1)
Trade Balance for 2016 and 2017*

(US \$ Millions)

Particulars	YEARS		Change %
	2016	* 2017	
Exports (F.O.B)	3,093.6	4,061.0	31.3
Oil Exports	335.7	417.2	24.3
Non-oil Exports	2,757.9	3,643.8	32.1
Imports (C & F)	8,323.4	9,163.0	10.1
Trade Balance	(5,229.8)	(5,102.0)	(2.4)

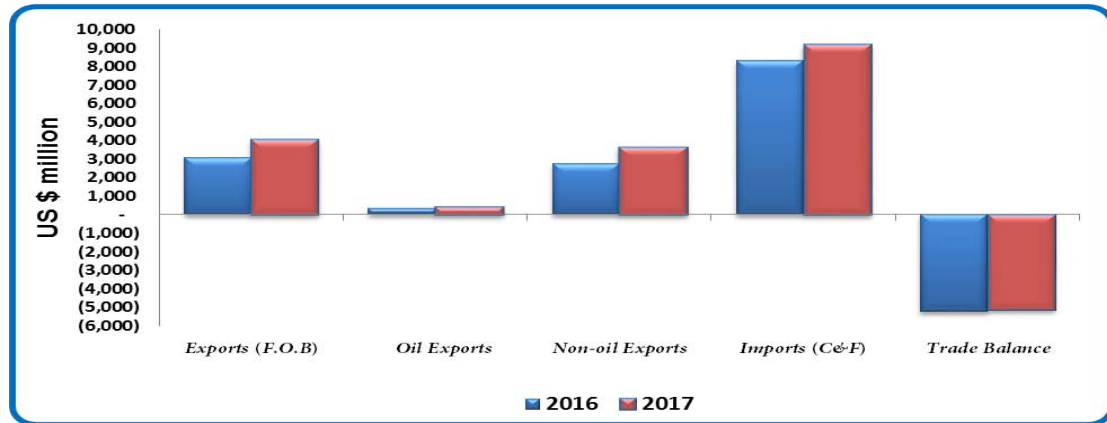
Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum & Gaz.

* Preliminary data

As shown in table (9-1) the trade balance deficit declined from US \$ 5,229.8 million in 2016 to US \$ 5,102.0 million in 2017 by 2.4 %. This was due to an increase in the value of exports by 31.3 % despite an increase in the value of imports by 10.1%.

Figure (9-1)

Trade Balance for 2016 and 2017



(1) Exports

Table (9-2) shows exports by commodity for 2016 and 2017.

Table (9-2)
Commodity Exports for 2016 and 2017

(US \$ Millions)

Commodities	Unit	2016			2017*			
		Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	Change %
Petroleum & petroleum products			335.7	10.9		417.2	10.3	24.3
Crude Oil	Barrels	6,898,396	271.1	8.8	5,886,116	321.5	7.9	18.6
Petroleum Products	Value	-	64.6	2.1	-	95.7	2.4	48.1
Metal Goods			1,071.6	34.6		1,555.5	38.3	45.2
Gold	Kg	26,973	1,043.8	33.7	37,517	1,519.7	37.4	45.6
Other	Value	-	27.8	0.9	-	35.8	0.9	28.8
Agricultural Products			750.4	24.3		1,039.0	25.6	38.5
Sesame	Metric Ton	467,629	379.3	12.3	550,496	412.7	10.2	8.8
Gum Arabic	" "	61,782	98.3	3.2	80,005	114.7	2.8	16.7
Cotton	Bales	67,958	80	2.6	107,682	139.1	3.4	73.9
Other	Value	-	192.8	6.2	-	372.5	9.2	93.2
Live Stock			762.9	24.8		833.9	20.5	9.3
Sheep	Head	3,967,143	363.7	11.8	3,691,083	457.4	11.3	25.8
Camels	"	225,459	271.9	8.9	256,445	302.0	7.4	11.1
Goats	"	275,650	18.4	0.6	289,232	19.4	0.5	5.4
Other	Value		108.9	3.5	-	55.1	1.4	(49.4)
Manufactured Products			112.9	3.6		70.1	1.7	(37.9)
Sugar	Metric Ton	105,187	40.5	1.3	36,740	10.7	0.3	(73.6)
Cement	" "	6,566	0.5	0.0	0	0	0.0	(100)
Other	Value	-	71.9	2.3	-	59.4	1.5	(17.4)
Other Exports	Value	-	60.1	1.9	-	145.3	3.6	141.8
Non- Petroleum Exports Total			2,757.9	89.1		3,643.8	89.7	32.1
Grand Total			3,093.6	100		4,061.0	100	31.3

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum & Gas.

* Preliminary data

Table (9-2) shows an increase in the value of exports from US \$ 3,093.6 million in 2016 to US \$ 4,061.0 million in 2017 by % 31.3.

- **Petroleum Exports:**

The value of petroleum exports increased from US \$ 335.7 million in 2016 to US \$ 417.2 million in 2017 by 24.3 %, due to an increase in the value of crude oil exports from US \$ 271.1 million in 2016 to US \$ 321.5 million in 2017 as a result of increase in quantities and prices. Also the value of other petroleum products exports increased by 48.1%.

- **Non – Oil Exports:**

The value of non-oil exports increased from US \$ 2,757.9 million in 2016 to US \$ 3,643.8 million in 2017, by 32.1% due to the increase in the value of Metal, Agriculture and livestock exports and other commodities as shown below:

● **Metal Goods**

The value of Metal Goods exports increased from US \$ 1,071.6 million to US \$ 1,555.5 million by 45.2 %, due to an increase in the value of Gold exports from US \$ 1,043.8 million to US \$ 1,519.7 million by 45.6 % (Gold exports for processing and getting back excluded), as a result of increase in production from 26,973 Kg to 37,517 Kg.

● **Agricultural Products**

The value of Agricultural Products exports increased from US \$ 750.4 million to US \$ 1,039.0 million by 38.5 %, as a result of increase in exports of Cotton, Gum Arabic, Sesame by 73.9 % ,16.7 % and 8.8 % respectively due to increase in exported quantities.

- **Live Stock**

The value of Live Stock exports increased from US \$ 762.9 million to US \$ 883.9 million by 9.3 %, as a result of increase in the value of Sheep exports by 25.8 % (in spite of decreasing in quantities exported by 7 % due to increase in prices) also exports of Camels and goats increased by 11.1% and 5.4% respectively due to increase in quantities exported.

- **Manufactured Products**

Manufactured Products exports decline from US \$ 112.9 million to US \$ 70.1 million by 73.6 %, as a result of increase in prices of some inputs raw materials.

Figure (9-2)
Commodity Structure of Non-Oil Exports for 2016 and 2017

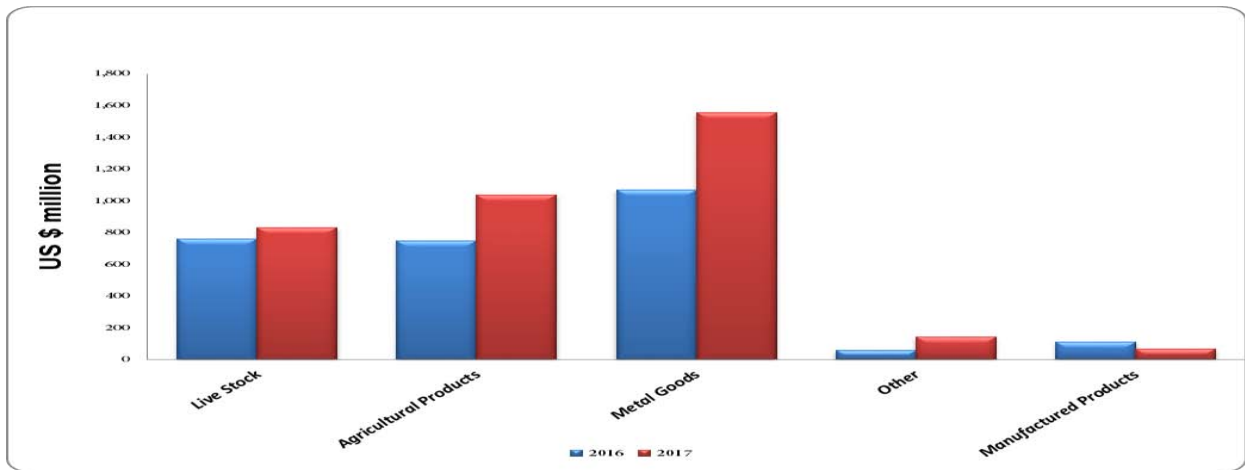


Figure (9-3)
Contribution of commodity groups in Exports in 2017

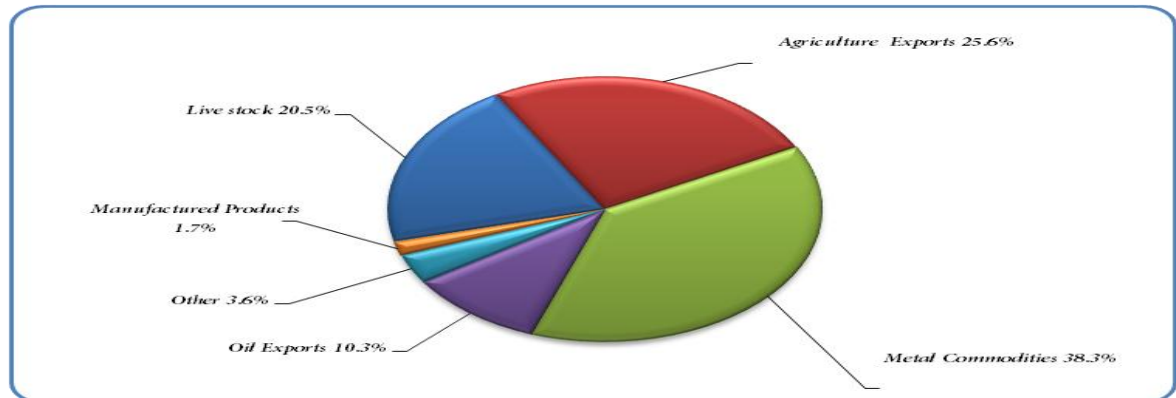


Figure (9-3) explains that the contribution of metal commodities exports represents the highest ratio of total exports by 38.3%, followed by agricultural commodities by 25.6%, livestock by 20.5%, petroleum exports by 10.3%, other exports by 3.6%, and manufactured products by 1.7%.

(2) Imports:

Table (9-3) shows imports by commodity for 2016 and 2017.

Table (9-3)

Imports by Commodity for 2016 and 2017

(US \$ Million)

Commodities	Unit	2016			2017*			Change %
		Quantity	Value (CIF)	Contribution %	Quantity	Value (CIF)	Contribution %	
Foodstuffs:			1,775.4	21.3		1,944.1	21.2	9.5
Wheat	M.T	1,343,681	449.0	5.4	2,213,331	671.2	7.3	49.5
Wheat flower	" "	608,497	287.3	3.5	253,931	118.1	1.3	(58.9)
Sugar	" "	611,984	272.6	3.3	709,553	329.3	3.6	20.8
Animal Fats and Edible Oils	" "	244,689	197.2	2.4	253,186	230.4	2.5	16.8
Other	value	-	569.30	6.8	-	298.8	3.3	33.4
Manufactured goods	"	-	1,749.6	21.0	-	1,924.4	21.0	10.0
Machinery and Equipment	"	-	1,613.3	19.4	-	1,714.1	18.7	6.3
Raw materials	"	-	918.2	11.0	-	1,153.4	12.6	25.6
Petroleum Commodities	M.T	1,456,178	687.5	8.2	1,458,853	905.1	9.9	31.7
Other	value	-	230.7	2.8	-	248.3	2.7	7.7
Means of transport	"	-	915.5	11.0	-	915.2	10.0	(0.0)
Chemicals Products	"	-	869.1	10.4	-	948.4	10.4	9.1
Medicines	"	-	385.4	4.6	-	458.9	5.0	19.1
Other	"	-	483.7	5.8	-	489.5	5.3	1.2
Textiles	"	-	378.5	4.6	-	426.9	4.7	12.8
Beverages and Tobacco	"	-	80.2	1.0	-	41.6	0.5	(48.1)
Other Commodities	"	-	23.6	0.3	-	94.8	1.0	302.8
Grand Total			8,323.4	100.0		9,163.0	100.0	10.1

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and ministry of petroleum & Gas.

* Preliminary data

Figure (9-4)

Commodity Structure of Imports for 2016 and 2017

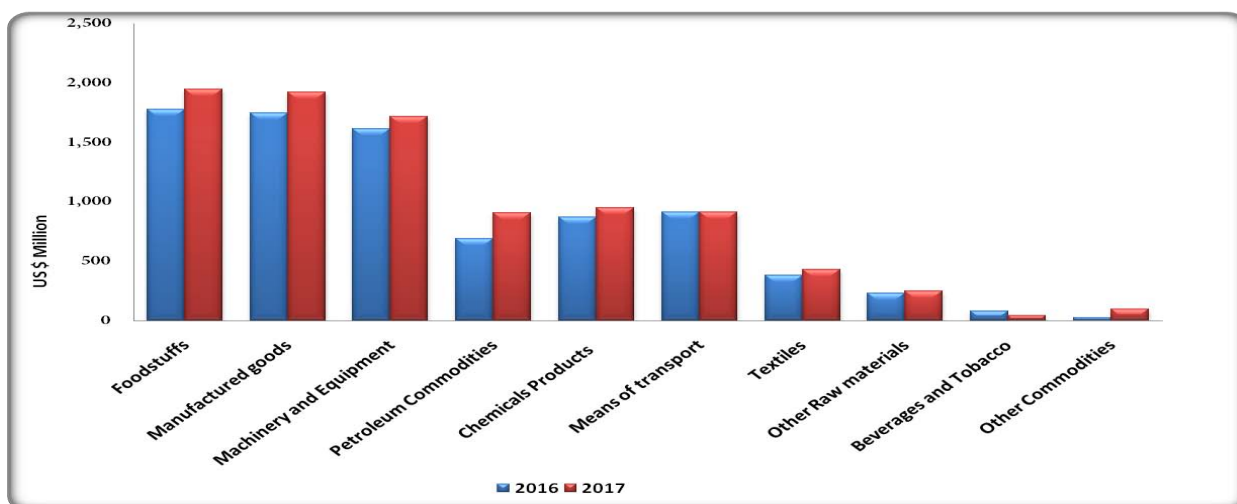


Table (9-3) shows an increase of imports cost (CIF) from US \$ 8,323.4 million in 2016 to US \$ 9,163.0 million in 2017 by 10.0%, due to the increase in the value of wheat, sugar, petroleum products and medicines, as shown below.

- **Foodstuffs:**

Foodstuff imports increased from US \$ 1,775.4 million to US \$ 1,944.1 million by 9.5%, due to increase in the value of wheat imports from US \$ 449.0 million to US \$ 671.2 million by 49.5%, also Sugar imports increased from US \$ 272.6 million to US \$ 329.3 million by 20.8% due to increase in quantities imported commodities import by 65% and 15% respectively.

- **Manufactured Goods:**

Manufactured goods imports increased from US \$ 1,749.6 million to US \$ 1,924.4 million by 10.0%.

- **Machinery and Equipment's:**

Machinery and equipment imports increased from US \$ 1,613.3 million to US \$ 1,714.1 million by 6.3%.

- **Raw Materials:**

Raw materials import (petroleum products, raw plastic, raw rubber, grease, seeds, and wrapping papers) increased from US \$ 918.2 million to US \$ 1,153.4 million by 25.6%, as a result of increase in commodities imports of petroleum products, which resulted in an increase in the value of imports from US \$ 687.5 million to US \$ 905.1 million by 31.7%.

- **Chemicals:**

Chemicals imports increased from US \$ 869.1 million to US \$ 948.4 million by 9.1%.

- **Means of Transportation:**

There was a slight decline in imports of means of transportation from US \$ 915.5 million to US \$.9152 million.

- **Textiles:**

Textiles imports decreased from US \$ 378.5million in 2015 to US \$ 426.9 million in 2016 by 12.8%.

- **Beverages and Tobacco:**

The value of imports of beverages and tobacco decreased from US \$ 80.2 million to US \$ 41.6 million by 48.1%.

Figure (9-5)

Contribution of commodity groups in imports in 2017

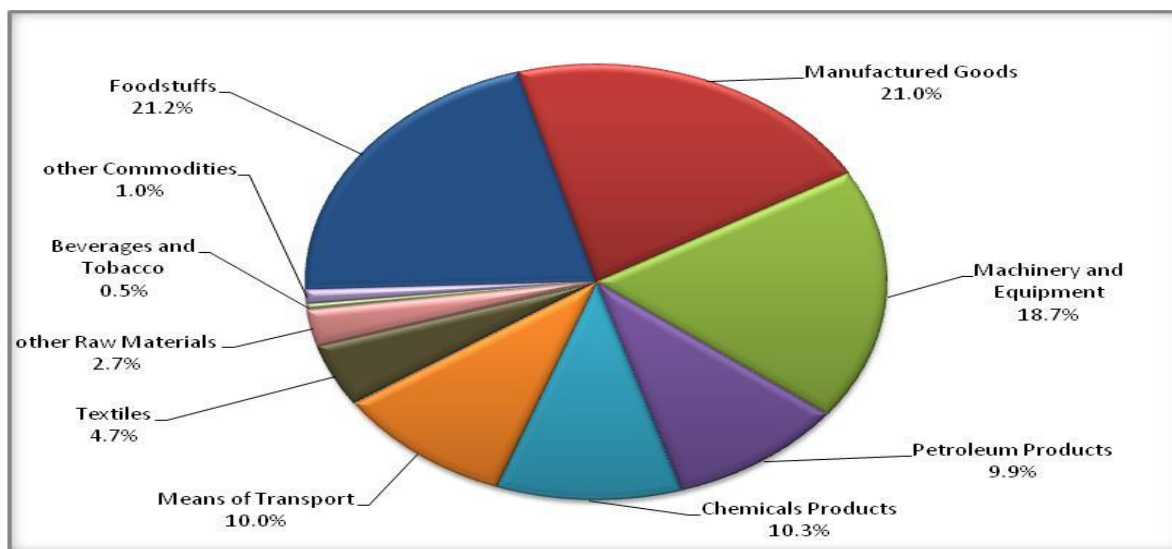


Figure (9-5) explains that the contribution of foodstuffs imports represented the highest ratio of total imports by 21.2% followed by manufactured goods by 21.0%, machinery and equipments by 18.7%, chemicals imports by 10.4%, Means of transports by 10.0%, and petroleum products by 9.9%.

Second: The Trade Balance with the Foreign Trade Partners:

Table (9-4) shows the trade balance with the main foreign trade partners for 2016 and 2017.

Table (9-4)

The Trade Balance with the Main Foreign Trade Partners for 2016 and 2017*
(US \$ Million)

Country	2016			2017*		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
China	459.4	2,192.7	(1,733.3)	614.2	2,159.2	(1,545.0)
United Arab Emirates	1,115.7	868.9	246.8	1610.7	1,079.2	531.5
India	88.4	632.9	(544.5)	90.6	696.1	(605.5)
Egypt	411.9	591.3	(179.4)	450.3	549.8	(99.5)
Saudi Arabia	506.5	523.4	(16.9)	612.2	637.8	(25.6)
Turkey	46.1	502.8	(456.7)	66.7	379.1	(312.4)
Japan	3.4	283.1	(279.7)	3.5	310.6	(307.1)
Thailand	0.4	103.6	(103.2)	2.2	80.6	(78.4)
Malaysia	3.2	48.9	(45.7)	12.6	73.6	(61.0)

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum & Gas.

* Preliminary data

Note: Exports FOB, Imports C&F

Table (9-4) indicates a deficit in the trade balance with all trade partners in 2017 except United Arab Emirates, where the trade balance recorded a surplus of US \$ 531.5 due to the increase in the value of Sudan's exports of gold, livestock, sesame, cake and groundnuts. whereas the trade balance with Saudi Arabia is worsened from deficit of US \$ 16.9 million to deficit of US \$ 25.6 million, due to the decline in the value of exports of sesame, livestock, meat, and hides & skins and the increase in the value of imports of foodstuffs from Saudi Arabia.

The trade balance with China improved from deficit of US \$ 1,773.3million to deficit of US \$ 1,545.0 million due the rise in the value of exports to china from of US \$ 459.4 million to t of US \$ 614.2 million

Third: Sudan's Foreign Trade with Regional Blocs:

Table (9-5) shows Sudan's foreign trade with Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) for 2016 and 2017.

Table (9-5)

Trade Balance with (COMESA) and (GAFTA) For 2016 and 2017*

(US \$ Million)

Region	2016			2017*		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa COMESA	507.1	806.3	(299.2)	630.1	798.2	(168.1)
Djibouti	0.2	0.0	0.2	14.8	0.0	14.8
Ethiopia	71.8	40.8	31.0	123.1	71.7	51.4
Kenya	0.1	62.6	(62.5)	21.8	68.0	(46.2)
Uganda	0.2	41.7	(41.5)	0.1	54.2	(54.1)
Zimbabwe	0.0	36.2	(36.2)	0.0	26.9	(26.9)
Egypt	411.9	591.3	(179.4)	450.3	549.8	(99.5)
Zambia	0.0	4.3	(4.3)	0.0	1.0	(1.0)
Rwanda	0.0	1.4	(1.4)	0.0	1.2	(1.2)
Burundi	0.0	1.1	(1.1)	0.0	1.3	(1.3)
Seychelles	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	0.1	0.0
Eritrea	20.8	0.1	20.7	19.1	0.4	18.7
Malawi	0.0	0.4	(0.4)	0.0	2.3	(2.3)
Mauritius	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Libya	0.6	1.0	(0.4)	0.7	0.0	(0.7)
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	(0.8)
Madagascar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	(0.4)
Swaziland	1.5	25.3	(23.8)	0.1	0.2	(0.1)
Congo	0	0	0.0	0.0	19.2	(19.2)
Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA)	2,154.0	2,136.9	17.1	2,777.2	2,617.2	160.0
Egypt	411.9	591.3	(179.4)	450.3	549.8	(99.5)
Libya	0.6	1.0	(0.4)	0.7	0.0	0.7
Morocco	5.4	21.2	(15.8)	0.0	24.8	(24.8)
Tunisia	8.7	5.4	3.3	7.6	4.8	(2.8)
Algeria	2.1	0.0	2.1	2.0	0.0	2.0
United Arab Emirates	1,115.7	869.0	246.7	1,610.7	1,079.2	531.5
Bahrain	1.2	3.5	(2.3)	2.7	13.8	(11.1)
Iraq	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.0	(1.0)
Jordan	29.7	75.7	(46.0)	25.0	100.2	(75.2)
Kuwait	5.2	10.3	(5.1)	5.3	6.0	(0.7)
Lebanon	24.3	16.2	8.1	14.0	49.2	(35.2)
Oman	2.3	10.5	(8.2)	0.5	55.1	(54.6)
Qatar	15.3	3.3	12.0	19.2	87.6	(68.4)
Saudi Arabia	506.5	523.4	(16.9)	612.2	637.8	(25.6)
Syria	13.1	5.8	7.3	16.2	8.2	8.0
Yemen	10.2	0.3	9.9	9.8	0.7	9.1

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and ministry of petroleum & Gas.

* Preliminary data.

Note: Egypt and Libya data included in both (COMESA) and (GAFTA).

Table (9-5) explains that the trade balance deficit with (COMESA) countries decreased from US \$ 299.2 million in 2016 to US \$ 168.9 million in 2017, due to an increase in the value of exports to (COMESA) countries from US \$ 507.1 million to US \$ 630.1 million by 24.3%. Exports to (COMESA) countries represent 15.5% of the total exports.

Imports from the COMESA countries declined from US \$ 806.3 million in 2016 to US \$ 798.2 million in 2017 by 1.0%. Imports from the COMESA countries represent 8.7% of total imports.

The trade balance surplus with the GAFTA countries increased from of US \$ 17.1 million in 2016 to US \$ 160.0 million in 2017, due to an increase in exports by 28.9 %. Exports to GAFTA countries represent 68.4% of total exports.

Imports from the GAFTA countries increased from US \$ 2,136.9 million in 2016 to US \$ 2,617.2 million in 2017 by 22.5%. Imports from GAFTA countries represent 28.6 % of total imports.

Table (9-6) shows Sudan's Exports to Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) for 2016 and 2017.

Table (9-6)
Exports to (COMESA) and (GAFTA)
For 2016 and 2017

(US \$ Million)

Commodities	Group	2016			2017*		
		GAFTA	COMESA	Other Countries	GAFTA	COMESA	Other Countries
Gold		1,034.3	0.1	9.6	1,509.5	0.0	1,518.2
Livestock		710.9	275.6	0.3	830.6	290.8	1123.7
Cake & Meal		5.1	0.0	23.7	0.3	0.0	21.7
Groundnuts		10.0	1.9	16.3	13.7	1.4	81.7
Hides and Skins		8.1	1.0	6.0	9.0	6.8	25.4
Sesame		169.4	60.8	209.9	157.0	64.2	476.7
Meat		37.1	21.5	0.0	60.8	29.9	90.9
Cotton		30.8	30.4	49.1	40.2	39.8	178.8
Petroleum and Its Products		-	64.7	271.1	0.0	94.8	417.1
Gum Arabic		2.8	4.7	91.4	3.4	0.4	115.1
Other		145.5	46.3	167.9	152.8	101.8	459.2
Total		2,154.0	507.0	845.3	2,777.3	629.9	4,508.5

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum & Gas.

* Preliminary data

Note: Egypt and Libya data included in both (COMESA) and (GAFTA).

Table (9-6) shows an increase in the value of exports to GAFTA area from US \$ 2,154.0 million in 2016 to US \$ 2,777.2 million in 2017 at a rate of 28.9%. This was due to the increase in Gold exports from US \$ 1,034.3 million in 2016 to US \$ 1,509.5 million in 2017 at a rate of 45.9 % and Livestock exports from US \$ 710.9 million in 2016 to US \$ 830.6 million in 2017 at a rate of 16.8%, in addition to the rise of Meat exports from US \$ 37.1 million in 2016 to US \$ 60.8 million in 2017 by 63.9 %.

Exports to the (COMESA) countries increased from US \$ 507.0 million in 2016 to US \$ 629.9 million in 2017, an increase of 24.2 % due to a rise in Petroleum Product exports from US \$ 64.7 million in 2016 to US \$ 94.8 million in 2017 at 46.5%, and the increase in Meat exports from US \$ 21.5 million in 2016 to US \$ 29.9 million in 2017 at a rate of 39.1%, and Cotton exports from US \$ 30.4 million in 2016 to US \$ 39.8 million in 2017 at a rate of 30.9 %, and Sesame exports from US \$ 60.8 million in 2016 to US \$ 64.2 million

in 2017 at a rate of 5.6% and an increase in Hides & Skins exports from US \$ 1.0 million in 2016 to US \$ 6.8 million in 2017 at a rate of 580.0%.

Table (9-7) shows Sudan's Imports from Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) for 2016 and 2017.

Table (9-7)
Imports from (COMESA) and (GAFTA)
For 2016 and 2017

(US \$ Million)

Group Commodities	2016			2017*		
	GAFTA)	COMESA	Other Countries	(GAFTA)	COMESA	Other Countries
Petroleum products	610.7	7.7	76.8	835.5	39.9	69.6
Raw materials	165.6	33.9	64.9	158.7	50.3	76.7
Chemicals	358.0	91.0	494.4	417.3	87.8	515.0
Manufactured goods	484.1	249.0	1,257.7	603.0	312.5	1,309.0
Machinery and Equipment	176.0	47.5	1,427.7	221.0	44.7	1,491.3
Textiles	45.3	22.0	332.4	50.1	23.0	376.3
Foodstuffs	236.9	262.0	1,426.5	262.4	151.5	1,559.2
Beverages and Tobacco	10.9	53.4	23.1	2.8	35.5	3.3
Means of transport	48.9	18.5	866.5	58.8	7.5	856.0
Other	0.5	21.3	1.1	8.5	45.5	41.0
Total	2,136.9	806.3	5,971.1	2,618.1	798.2	6,297.4

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum.

* Preliminary data

Note: Egypt and Libya data included in both (COMESA) and (GAFTA).

Table (9-7) shows an increase in imports from GAFTA countries from US \$ 2,136.9 million in 2016 to US \$ 2,618.1 million in 2017 at a rate of 22.5%, whereas the imports from the (COMESA) countries decreased from US \$ 806.3 million in 2016 to US \$ 798.2 million in 2017 at a rate of 0.9%. The Great Arab free trade area is considered as the main source of some imports. Where imports of petroleum products, chemicals, manufactures, machinery and equipment and foodstuffs increased at a rate of 36.8%, 16.6%, 24.6%, 25.6% 10.8% respectively in 2017 compared with 2016. Whereas the imports of petroleum

products and manufactures were the most important imports from the area of Eastern, Central and Southern Africa, with an increase by 418.2%, 25.5% respectively in 2017 compared to 2016.

Forth: Direction of Sudan's Foreign Trade in 2016 and 2017:

Arab countries represent the main market for Sudanese exports at rate of 68.4 % of the total value of exports during 2017, compared to 69.6% in 2016. Asian countries remained the main source of imports at rate of 77.4 % of the total value of imports during 2017 compared to 44.0 % in 2016, as Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates because among the major trade partners together with other Asian countries.

(a) Exports:

Table (9-8) Shows Sudanese exports to major trade partners for 2016 and 2017.

Table (9-8)

Sudanese Exports to Major Trade Partners for 2016 and 2017

(US \$ Millions)

Importers	2016		2017*	
	Value (FOB)	Share of Total Exports%	Value (FOB)	Share of Total Exports%
United Arab Emirates	1,115.7	36.1	1,610.7	39.7
Saudi Arabia	506.5	16.4	612.2	15.1
China	459.4	14.9	614.2	15.1
Egypt	411.9	13.3	450.3	11.1
India	88.4	2.9	90.6	2.2
Ethiopia	71.8	2.3	123.1	3.0
France	46.1	1.5	59.1	1.5
Turkey	46.1	1.5	66.7	1.6
Jordan	29.7	1.0	24.9	0.6
Lebanon	24.3	0.8	13.9	0.3
Eritrea	20.8	0.7	19.1	0.5
Netherlands	17.8	0.6	3.9	0.1
Italy	16.8	0.5	17.5	0.4
Poland	16.6	0.5	0.7	0.0
Qatar	15.3	0.5	19.2	0.5
Germany	14.1	0.5	19.7	0.5
Other	192.3	6.2	315.2	7.8
Total	3,093.6	100	4,061.0	100

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and ministry of petroleum & Gas.

* Preliminary data

Table (9-8) shows that the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, China, and Egypt were the largest markets for Sudan's exports in 2017. Exports to the United Arab Emirates reached US \$ 1,610.7 million, representing 39.7 % of the total value of exports in 2017 compared to 36.1 % in 2016, Gold and Sesame were the main commodities exported to the United Arab Emirates. Exports to Saudi Arabia amounted to \$ 612.2 million, representing 15.1% of the total value of exports in 2017, the main commodities exported to Saudi Arabia included livestock, sesame and Gold, followed by China, where Sudan's exports increased from US \$ 459.4 million in 2016 to US \$ 614.2 million in 2017, representing 15.1% of the total value of exports, Crude oil, Sesame, Cotton and Cake being the major commodities exported to China. Exports to Egypt increased from US \$ 411.9 million in 2016 to US \$ 450.3 million in 2017, representing 11.3 % of the total value of exports, the main exports being livestock, Meat, Sesame and Cotton.

(b) Imports:

Table (9-9) illustrates the Sudanese imports from major trade partners for 2016 and 2017.

Table (9-9)

Sudanese imports from Major Trade Partners for 2016 and 2017

(US \$ Millions)

Sources of Imports	2016		2017*	
	Value (C&F)	share of Total Imports	Value (C&F)	share of Total Imports
China	2,192.7	26.3	2,159.2	23.6
United Arab Emirate	868.9	10.4	1,079.2	11.8
India	632.9	7.6	696.1	7.6
Saudi Arabia	523.4	6.3	637.8	7.0
Egypt	591.3	7.1	549.8	6.0
Russia	317	3.8	478.7	5.2
Turkey	502.8	6.0	379.1	4.1
Japan	283.1	3.4	310.6	3.4
Germany	219.3	2.6	301.9	3.3
South Korea	167.7	2.0	164.9	1.8
Italy	141.8	1.7	125.8	1.4
Indonesia	119.8	1.4	115.6	1.3
United Kingdom	86	1.0	93.6	1.0
Thailand	103.6	1.2	80.6	0.9
Other	1,573.1	18.9	1,990.1	21.7
Total	8,323.4	100	9,163.0	100.0

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and ministry of petroleum & Gas.

*Preliminary data

Table (9.9) shows that China was the largest source of imports, reaching US \$ 2,159.2 million, representing 23.6% of Sudan's total imports in 2017. The main commodities imported from China include manufactures, machinery and Equipment, means of transport and textiles, followed by imports from United Arab Emirates which amounted to US \$ 1,079.2 million, representing 11.8% of the total value of Sudan's imports, the main commodities imported were petroleum products, foodstuffs, manufactures, machinery and equipment and chemicals. Imports from India amounted to US \$ 696.1 million, representing 7.6% of the total value of Sudan's imports, the main commodities being foodstuff, manufactures, machinery and equipment, chemicals and textiles. Imports from Saudi Arabia amounted to US \$ 637.8 million, or 7.0% of the total value of imports, the

main commodities imported were petroleum products, manufactures and chemicals. Imports from Egypt which amounted to US \$ 549.8 million, represent 6.0% of the total value of imports. The main commodities imported from Egypt were manufactures, chemicals, machinery and equipment. Followed by imports from Russia which amounted to US \$ 478.7 million, representing 5.2% of the total value of imports, the main commodity imported was foodstuff which amounted to US \$ 456.6 million, where Russia is the largest wheat exporter to Sudan.



CHAPTER TEN

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Balance of Payments

The balance of payments (BOPs) defined as a statistical statement that summarizes all economic transactions between residents and non-residents of a country during a certain period. The statistics of BOPs are compiled according to the Fifth Edition of the Balance of Payments Manual issued by the International Monetary Fund in September 1993. In 2015, the statistical compilation of BOPs switched to the sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual “BPM6” issued in 2009. The (BOP) data is published regularly in the Central Bank of Sudan periodicals and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) periodicals based the methodology of the sixth edition.

First: Components of balance of payments:

The balance of payments (BOPs) consists of the current account, the capital and financial account and the reserve assets in addition to errors and omissions item.

(1) Current Account:

- This account presents all transactions of goods and services, and consists of two components:
- Trade Balance (Visible Transactions), which is the difference between exports and imports of goods during a specified period.
- The balance of services, income and transfers (Invisible Transactions). It is the difference between the value of payments and receipts from all transaction related to services, income and current transfers, such as transportations, corporate profits, workers’ remittances, grants, gifts, ... etc, during a specified period.

(2) Capital and Financial Account:

It includes the capital account and the financial account, where the entitlements to non-residents treated as assets, and the obligations against them treated as liabilities.

The two parties of a transaction in assets and liabilities are usually a resident and a non-resident. It includes two sub- accounts:

(a) Capital Account: It consists of capital movements and transfers of ownership of fixed assets, or external debt cancellation by the creditor free of charge. In addition, it includes acquisition/disposal of non-tangible assets, such as intellectual property rights, brand or goodwill, patent, copyright and other intangible assets.

(b) Financial Account: registers all transactions associated with changes of ownership in the foreign financial assets and liabilities of an economy. It includes foreign direct investments, portfolio investments ⁽⁵⁾ as well as other investments which include net commercial facilities and loans, flows in non-reserve assets and liabilities of the Central Bank, the commercial banks, the public sector, and other sectors.

(3) Reserve Assets:

Consist of net change of international reserves, due to changes in monetary authority holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDR) as well as the change in convertible currencies, the reserve position at the International

⁵) The portfolio investment, defined as the transactions and positions across the borders which involves debt bills or equity other than those included in direct investment or reserve assets. Generally includes equity securities and debt securities in the form of bills and bonds issued by public and private institutions as well as money market instruments, the portfolio investment percentage should not exceed 10% of the invested capital.

Monetary Fund, and the other liabilities on the non-residents, which are available to the monetary authority.

(4) Errors and Omissions item:

It is a residual item to balance between the net current account and capital and financial account from one side and the balance of payments overall position from the other side. This item results from deficiency in the sources of data or differences in methods of data preparation.

A positive value of net errors and omissions indicates a non-recorded unclassified receipt, and a negative value indicates unclassified payments.

Second: Balance of Payments performance for 2016 and 2017:

Table (10-1) and figure (10-1) present a summary of the balance of payments performance, while table (10-2) provides the details of the balance of payments performance for 2016 and 2017.

The overall position of the balance of payments switched from a deficit of US \$ 18.7 million in 2016 to a deficit of US \$ 12.8 million in 2017.

Table (10 - 1)
Balance of Payments Performance
For 2016 and 2017

(US \$ Millions)

Item	**2016	*2017
1- Current Account	(4,226.1)	(5,101.9)
Trade Balance	(4,397.4)	(4,185.7)
Exports (FOB)	3,093.6	4,061.0
Imports (FOB)	(7,491.1)	(8,246.7)
Services, Income and Transfers Account	171.3	(916.2)
2- Capital and Financial Account	3,536.3	3,583.4
Deficit or Surplus in Current, Capital and Financial Account	(689.8)	(1,518.6)
3- Reserve Assets	18.7	12.8
4- Errors and Omissions	671.1	1,505.8
5- Over-all position	(18.7)	(12.8)

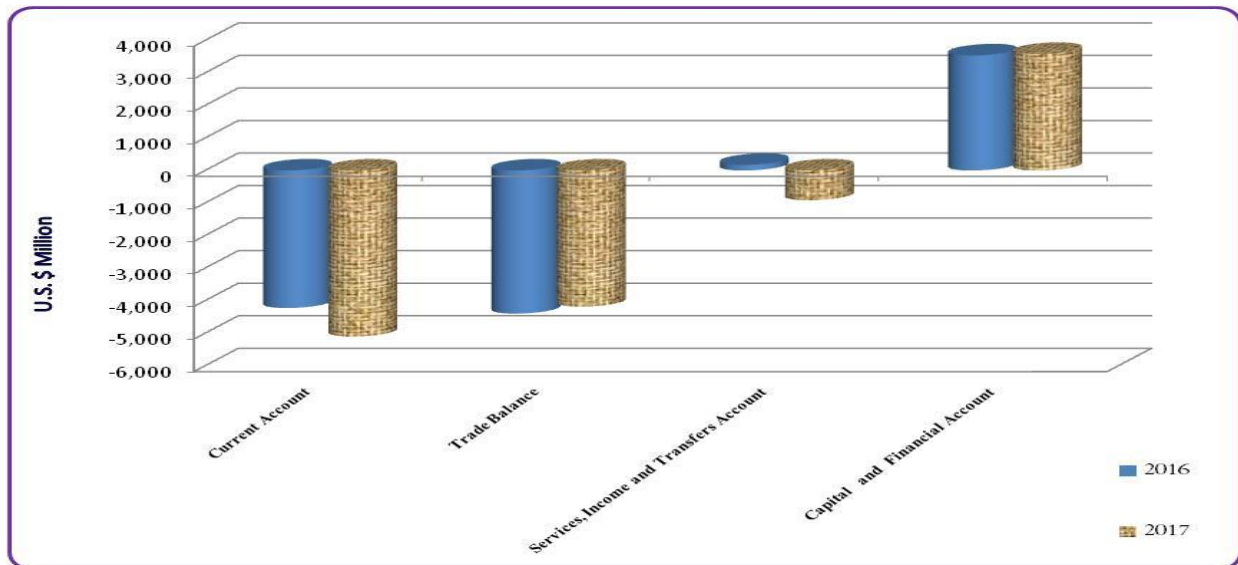
Source: Central Bank of Sudan – Department of Statistics

* Preliminary Data.

** Adjusted Data.

Figure (10-1)

Balance of Payments performance for 2016 and 2017



The following are the most important developments between 2016 and 2017:

Table (10 - 2)
Balance of Payments for 2016 and 2017

(US \$ Millions)

Item	**2016	*2017	Changes	Changes%
A) Current Account	(4,226.1)	(5,101.9)	(875.8)	20.7
Visible Transactions:				
1) Exports (FOB):	3,093.6	4,061.0	967.3	31.3
Petroleum	335.7	417.2	81.5	24.3
Crude Oil	271.1	321.5	50.5	18.6
Petroleum products	64.7	95.7	31.0	48.0
Gold	1,043.8	1,519.7	475.8	45.6
Animal Resources	762.9	919.9	156.9	20.6
Agriculture product	750.4	1042.7	292.3	39.0
Others	200.8	161.5	(39.3)	(19.6)
2) Imports (FOB):	(7,491.1)	(8,246.7)	(755.6)	10.1
Government Imports	(606.2)	(785.7)	(179.5)	29.6
Private Sector Imports	(6,884.9)	(7,461.0)	(576.2)	8.4
Trade Balance (1 + 2)	(4,397.4)	(4,185.7)	211.7	(4.8)
Invisible Transactions:				
Services, Income and Transfers Account	171.3	(916.2)	(1,087.5)	(634.9)
Receipts	2,859.8	2,807.5	(52.2)	(1.8)
Payments	(2,688.5)	(3,723.8)	(1,035.3)	38.5
B) Movements in Capital and Financial Account	3,536.3	3,583.4	47.0	1.3
Capital Account	147.7	227.3	79.6	53.9
Financial Account	3,388.6	3,356.1	(32.5)	(1.0)
Direct Investment (Net)	1,063.8	1,065.3	1.5	0.1
Portfolio Investment (Net)	(0.4)	(21.8)	(21.4)	5,001.8
Other Investments (Net)	2,325.3	2,312.6	(12.6)	(0.5)
a) Official Loans	9.7	(160.2)	(170.0)	(1,744.8)
Drawings	201.1	119.2	(81.9)	(40.7)
Repayments ***	(191.4)	(279.5)	(88.0)	46.0
b) Trade Facilities (Net)	394.4	510.2	115.8	29.4
c) General Government Net Foreign Assets	853.5	1,443.5	589.9	69.1
d) Commercial Banks Net Foreign Assets	192.8	(134.5)	(327.3)	(169.8)
e) Monetary Authority Net Foreign Assets	886.8	665.7	472.9	245.2
f) Other Net Foreign Assets	(12.0)	(12.0)	0.0	0.0
C) Deficit or Surplus in Current, Capital and Financial Account	(689.8)	(1,518.6)	(828.7)	120.1
D) Errors and Omissions	671.1	1,505.8	834.7	124.4
Official Reserve Assets of Convertible Currencies	18.7	12.8	(5.9)	(31.7)
E) Overall balance	(18.7)	(12.8)	5.9	(31.7)

Source: Central Bank of Sudan – Department of Statistics

* Preliminary Data.

**Amended Data.

*** Include the principal loan arrears, which has not been repaid through the year.

Note: net item means assets minus liabilities

(1) The Current Account

Table (10 - 2) indicates an increase of deficit in the current account from US \$ 4,226.1 million to US \$ 5,101.9 million by 20.7%, which was mainly due to the deficit in services, income and transfers account even with a decrease of the deficit in the trade balance.

(a) Visible Transactions (Trade Balance):

Exports value increased from US \$ 3,093.6 million to US \$ 4,061.0 by 31.3%, due to the increase in the value of gold exports from US \$ 1,043.8 million to US \$ 1,519.7 by 45.6%, and an increase in the quantities from 27.0 tons to 37.5 tons, and the increase in agricultural goods exports from US \$ 750.4 million to US \$ 1,042.7 by 39%. The petroleum exports increased from US \$ 335.7 million to US \$ 417.2 by 24.3%, and the Livestock exports increased from US \$ 762.9 million to US \$ 919.9 by 20.6%.

On the other side, imports increased from US \$ 7,491.1 million to US \$ 8,246.7 million, by 10.1%, mainly due to an increase of the government sector imports from US \$ 606.2 million to US \$ 785.7 million by 29.6%, and the private sector imports from US \$ 6,884.9 million to US \$ 7,461.0 million by 8.4%.

(b) Invisible Transactions:

It includes non-commodity receipts and payments, which comprise services, income and current transfers. The invisible transactions of services, income and transfers account switched from a surplus of US \$ 171.3 million in 2016 to a deficit of US \$ 916.2 million in 2017 by 634.9%, due to the increase of invisible payments in income account and services account by 90.9% and 20.9% respectively.

Table (10-3)
Invisible Transactions for 2016 and 2017

(US \$ Millions)

Item	2016**	2017*	Change	Change %	Item	2016**	2017*	Change	Change%
Invisible Receipts	2,859.8	2,807.5	(52.2)	(1.8)	Invisible payments	2,688.5	3,723.8	1,035.3	38.5
Services	1,544.6	1,503.5	(41.1)	(2.7)	Services	1,439.4	1,740.3	300.9	20.9
Travel	1,008.6	1,029.1	20.5	2.0	Travel	202.9	28.7	(174.2)	(85.9)
Transport	260.2	124.8	(135.4)	(52.0)	Transport	837.6	916.3	78.7	9.4
Communication Services	11.0	0.7	(10.3)	(93.8)	Communication Services	28.5	16.2	(12.4)	(43.4)
Construction Services	9.8	0.0	(9.8)	(100.0)	Construction Services	30.2	1.8	(28.4)	(94.0)
Insurance	0.0	0.1	0.1	19,314.2	Insurance	2.4	0.0	(2.4)	(98.6)
Financial Services	12.3	7.7	(4.6)	(37.3)	Financial Services	14.3	16.5	2.2	15.4
Computer and Information Services	0.3	0.0	(0.3)	(100.0)	Computer and Information Services	17.1	6.8	(10.2)	(59.8)
License and Privilege Fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	License and Privilege Fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Business Services	189.3	311.4	122.0	64.4	Other Business Services	213.5	276.0	62.5	29.3
Personal, Cultural and Recreational Services	0.5	3.4	2.9	539.1	Personal, Cultural and Recreational Services	0.8	0.6	(0.2)	(26.9)
Government Services not included elsewhere	52.6	26.4	(26.2)	(49.8)	Government Services not included elsewhere	92.1	477.4	385.3	418.3
Income	1.1	3.5	2.4	209.4	Income:	867.6	1,656.5	788.8	90.9
Investment Income:	0.3	3.5	3.2	957.8	Investment Income:	764.1	1,551.8	787.7	103.1
Direct Investment	0.1	0.1	0.0	14.8	Direct Investment	172.3	196.1	23.8	13.8
Portfolio Investment	0.0	1.7	1.7	22,179.5	Portfolio Investment	0.7	2.0	1.3	173.9
Other Investment	0.3	1.8	1.5	560.0	Other Investment***	591.0	1,353.7	762.6	129.0
Current Transfers:	1,314.0	1,300.5	(13.6)	(1.0)	Current Transfers:	381.4	326.9	(54.5)	(14.3)
Government	449.4	448.4	(1.1)	(0.2)	Government	71.3	12.6	(58.6)	(82.3)
Private Sector	864.6	852.1	(12.5)	(1.4)	Private Sector	310.1	314.3	4.2	1.3
Workers' remittances	152.6	212.9	60.3	39.5					
Other	712.0	639.2	(72.8)	(10.2)					
Deficit(-) or Surplus(+)						171.3	(916.2)	(1,087.5)	(634.9)

Source: Central Bank of Sudan – Department of Statistics

* Preliminary Data.

** Amended Data

*** Includes the interest arrears (Contractual and the penalty)

Invisible receipts decreased from US \$ 2,859.8 million to US \$ 2,807.5 million by 1.8%, because of a decrease in the receipts of services account by 2.7%.

The receipts of services account decreased from US \$ 1,544.6 million to US \$ 1,503.5 million by 2.7%, caused mainly by the decrease in receipts of Communication, Transport, and Financial Services.

The receipts of current transfers decreased slightly from US \$ 1,314.0 million to US \$ 1,300.5 million by 1.0%, due to the decrease in private Sector transfers receipts from US \$ 864.6 million to US \$ 852.1 million by 1.4%; which caused by the decrease of other transfers by 10.2% despite of the increase of Workers remittances by 39.5%.

The receipts of income account increased from US \$ 1.1 million to US \$ 3.5 million by 209.4%, caused mainly by the increase in Investment Income receipts from US \$ 0.3 million to US \$ 3.5 million.

The invisible payments increased from US \$ 2,688.5 million to US \$ 3,723.8 million by 38.5%, because of the rise in the payments of income account by 90.9%, and in payment of services account by 20.9%.

The payments of income account increased from US \$ 867.6 million to US \$ 1,656.5 million by 90.9%, caused by the increase in Investment Income payments by 103.1%.

The payments of services account increased from US \$ 1,439.4 million to US \$ 1,740.3 million by 20.9%, caused mainly by the increase in Financial Services payments by 15.4%, and Transport Services payments by 9.4%.

The payments of current transfers decreased from US \$ 381.4 million to US \$ 326.9 million by 14.3%, due to the decrease in government sector transfer by 82.3%

(2) Capital and Financial Account:

Table (10-4) shows the details of capital and financial account for 2016 and 2017. The net capital and financial account increased from US \$ 3,536.4 million to US \$ 3,583.4 million by 1.3%, due to the increase in the capital account 53.9%.

Table (10-4)

Capital and Financial Account for 2016 and 2017

(US \$ Millions)

Item	2016*	2017**	Change	Change%
Capital and Financial Account:	3,536.3	3,583.4	47.0	1.3
1- Capital Account	147.7	227.3	79.6	53.9
2- Financial Account	3,388.6	3,356.1	(32.5)	(1.0)
Direct Investment (Net)	1,063.8	1,065.3	1.5	0.1
In Sudan	1,132.1	1,146.3	14.3	1.3
Equity Capital (Direct Investment)	(68.3)	(81.0)	(12.7)	18.6
Portfolio Investments(Net)	(0.4)	(21.8)	(21.4)	5,001.8
Assets	(0.4)	(21.8)	(21.4)	5,001.8
Liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Investments (Net)	2,325.3	2,312.6	(12.6)	(0.5)
A. Official Loans Liabilities	9.7	(160.2)	(170.0)	(1,744.8)
Drawings	201.1	119.2	(81.9)	(40.7)
Repayments ***	(191.4)	(279.5)	(88.0)	46.0
B. Trade Credits and Facilities (Short-term movements)	394.4	510.2	115.8	29.4
Assets	(229.8)	(177.0)	52.8	(23.0)
Liabilities	624.3	687.2	63.0	10.1
C. Public sector Net Foreign Assets	853.5	1,443.5	589.9	69.1
Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities	853.5	1,443.5	589.9	69.1
D. Monetary Authorities Net Foreign Assets	886.8	665.7	(221.1)	(24.9)
E. Commercial Banks Net Foreign Assets	192.9	(134.5)	(327.4)	(169.7)
Assets	364.2	(201.0)	(565.1)	(155.2)
Liabilities	(171.3)	66.4	237.8	(138.8)
F. Other net foreign assets	(12.0)	(12.0)	0.0	0.0
Assets	(12.0)	(12.0)	0.0	0.0
Liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Central Bank of Sudan. – Department of Statistics

. * Preliminary Data

** Amended Data

*** includes the principal loan arrears, which has not been repaid through the year 2017.

Table (10-4) shows an increase in the deficit in net portfolio investment from US \$ 0.4 million to US \$ 21.8 million by 5,001.8%. The net foreign direct investment increased from US \$ 1,063.8 million to US \$ 1,065.3 million by 0.1%, while the net inflows of other investments decreased from US \$ 2,325.3 million to US \$ 2,312.6 million by 0.5%. That was attributed to a decrease in assets and an increase in liabilities, where Official Loans Liabilities decreased from US \$ 9.7 million to negative US \$ 160.2 million by 1,744.8% due to the decrease of drawings and the increase of the repayments.

The commercial banks net foreign Assets decreased from US \$ 192.9 million to negative US \$ 134.5 million by 169.7%, due to the decrease of assets and the increase of liabilities. The monetary authorities net foreign Assets decreased from of US \$ 886.8 million to US \$ 665.7 million by 24.9%, while the public sector net foreign Liabilities increased by 69.1% and trade credits and facilities (short-term movements) increased from of US \$ 394.4 million to US \$ 510.2 million by 29.4%.

Table (10-5) and table (10-6) show details of foreign loans position for 2016 and 2017.

Table (10- 5)

Drawings of Foreign Loans for 2016 and 2017

(US \$ Millions)

Source of Funding	2016**	2017*	Contribution %
Arab Fund For Economic & Social Development	94.8	41.6	34.9
Islamic Development Bank (Jeddah)	27.7	21.8	18.3
Saudi Fund for Development	47.2	8.5	7.1
Kuwaiti Fund for Eco. &Social Development	22.6	35.0	29.4
OPEC Fund for international Development.	3.6	2.6	2.2
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	0.8	4.7	3.9
Arab Monetary Fund (A M F)	-	3.1	2.6
Abu Dhabi fund for Economic Development	4.4	1.9	1.6
Total	201.1	119.2	100.0

Source: Central Bank of Sudan –External Debt Unit

*Preliminary Data.

**Amended Data

Table (10-5) reflects a decrease in total foreign loans drawings from US \$ 201.1 million to US \$ 119.2 million by 40.7%. Share of Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development amounted to 34.9% and Kuwaiti Fund for Eco. & Social Development 29.4% of total drawings during 2017.

Table (10- 6)

Repayments of Foreign Loans for 2016 and 2017

(US \$ Millions)

Source of Funding	2016**	2017*	Contribution %
Arab Fund For Economic and Social Development	14.6	39.6	31.3
International Monetary Fund (I M F)	7.5	5.0	3.9
Islamic Development Bank (Jeddah)	9.8	34.1	27.0
Saudi Fund for Development	7.0	0.0	-
Arab Monetary Fund (A M F)	6.8	36.5	28.9
Kuwait Fund for Eco. and Social Development	5.8	4.0	3.2
China	3.0	0.0	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	0.0	7.2	5.7
Total	54.5	126.3	100.0

Source: Central Bank of Sudan –External Debt Unit

* Preliminary Data.

**Amended Data

Arrears on due original loans excluded.

Table (10-6) shows an increase in foreign loans repayments from US \$ 54.5 million in 2016 to US \$ 126.3 million in 2017 by 131.9 %, in which the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development contributed 31.3% and AMF 28.9% and Islamic Development Bank (Jeddah) 27.0% in the total foreign loans repayments 2017.

Third: Sudan External Obligations:

The total external obligations of Sudan increased from US \$ 45.4 billion by the end of 2016 to US \$ 47.1 billion by the end of 2017 by 3.7%, including all sources of financing as shown in table (10-7). The increase in total external debt was mainly

due to an increase in total delay interest and exchange rate fluctuations ⁶ during 2017.

The major creditors which contributed to Sudan external debt include Non Paris Club member countries by 39.0%, Paris Club countries by 31.0%, Regional and international institutions by 13.0% and Foreign Commercial Banks by 12.0%.

Table (10 - 7)

Sudan External Debt for 2016 and 2017

(US \$ billions)

Year Source of Funding	2016*	2017**				
	Total Debt	Principle	Contractual interests	Delay interests	Total debt	Weights out of total debt %
Non Paris Club countries	17.6	6.0	2.3	10.2	18.5	39.0
Paris Club countries	14.0	2.4	1.6	10.5	14.5	31.0
International and Regional Institutions	5.6	4.0	0.5	1.2	5.7	13.0
Foreign Commercial Banks	5.7	2.8	0.2	2.9	5.9	12.0
Foreign Suppliers Facilities	2.5	2.5	-	-	2.5	5.0
Total	45.4	17.7	4.6	24.8	47.1	100.0

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - External Debt Unit.

* Preliminary Data.

** Amended Data.

Fourth: Indicators of external debt sustainability for Sudan in 2017:

Table (10-7) reports the most important indicators of external debt sustainability for 2017. These indicators are usually used to measure the ability of the country to serve its debt and meet its external obligations according to the available financial resources, such as exports and government revenues, in addition to the size of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It's worth mentioning that the international recognized standard indicators for the external debt sustainability are 30% GDP index, 100% for exports index and 200% for government revenues.

6) The US dollar exchange rate fluctuations against the other currencies.

Table (10-8)

External Debt Sustainability Indicators

For 2016 and 2017

External Debt Sustainability Indicator	Standard indicator %	Sudan indicator (%)	
		2016*	2017**
Ratio of total debt to GDP	30	40	45
Ratio of total debt to total exports	100	1,467	1,323
Ratio of total debt to total government revenues	200	472	409

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - External Debt Unit.

* Preliminary Data.

** Amended Data.

Appendices

Appendix (1)
Currency in Circulation
2007 – 2017

SDG Thousands

End of Period	With Banks	With Public	Total
December-07	582,026	5,639,760	6,221,786
December-08	564,578	6,774,569	7,339,147
December-09	766,179	8,066,174	8,832,353
December-10	829,278	10,067,961	10,897,239
November-11	810,092	12,850,083	13,660,175
November-12	1,118,420	16,751,485	17,869,905
November-13	1,234,486	19,178,412	20,412,898
2014			
March	1,583,823	19,902,223	21,486,046
June	1,835,663	20,820,145	22,655,808
September	1,583,002	22,250,264	23,833,266
December	1,716,978	23,343,097	25,060,075
2015			
March	2,038,965	23,911,260	25,950,225
June	2,133,572	24,111,156	26,244,728
September	2,479,952	26,181,592	28,661,544
December	1,845,066	27,495,372	29,340,437
2016			
March	1,942,762	28,259,443	30,202,205
June	2,242,593	31,699,131	33,941,724
September	2,787,074	32,486,838	35,273,912
December	2,192,278	38,712,019	40,904,297
2017			
March	2,821,951	41,380,028	44,201,979
June	3,459,935	46,814,530	50,274,464
September	3,860,279	47,342,627	51,202,906
December	3,785,843	61,455,040	65,240,883

Appendix (2)
Coins in Circulation
2007 – 2017

SDG Thousands

End of Period	With Banks	With Public	Total
December-07	-	40,756	40,756
December-08	-	57,336	57,336
December-09	-	60,663	60,663
December-10	-	66,918	66,918
November-11	-	75,541	75,541
November-12	-	88,679	88,679
November-13	-	94,168	94,168
2014			
March	-	106,395	106,395
June	-	118,589	118,589
September	-	135,461	135,461
December	-	153,096	153,096
2015			
March	-	169,345	169,345
June	-	181,971	181,971
September	-	189,651	189,651
December	-	193,508	193,508
2016			
March	-	195,191	195,191
June	-	196,018	196,018
September	-	195,961	195,961
December	-	200,100	200,100
2017			
March	-	205,452	205,452
June	-	208,476	208,476
September	-	208,673	208,673
December	-	208,785	208,785

Appendix (3)
Analysis of Currency in Circulation
By Denomination

As at December, 2016 and December, 2017

SDG Thousands

	2016*	2017
<u>Notes:</u>		
50 SDG	29,195,760.0	45,157,320.0
20 SDG	7,560,500.0	15,382,660.0
10 SDG	3,532,520.0	3,719,970.0
5 SDG	478,980.0	435,530.0
2 SDG	204,910.0	253,120.0
1 SDG	83,370.0	83,500.0
Total	41,056,040.0	65,032,100.0
<u>Coins:</u>		
1 SDG	123,269.5	131,921.5
50 PTs	48,285.0	48,327.6
20 PTs	18,100.1	18,090.5
10 PTs	8,995.6	8,995.6
5 PTs	1,448.0	1,448.0
1 PTs	1.9	1.8
Total	200,100.1	208,785.0
Grand Total	41,256,140.1	65,240,885.0

*Amended data

Appendix (4)
Money Supply
2007 – 2017

SDG Million

PARTICULAR / YEAR	31/12/2007	31/12/2008	31/12/2009	31/12/2010	31/12/2011	31/12/2012	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2015	31/12/2016	31/12/2017
Money Supply :	19,714.6	22,933.2	28,314.5	35,497.9	41,853.1	58,663.0	66,445.7	77,739.0	93,642.6	120,800.1	203,367.5
Currency With Public	5,639.7	6,774.6	8,066.2	10,068.0	12,850.1	16,751.0	19,178.4	23,343.1	27,495.4	38,712.0	61,455.0
Demand Deposits	5,727.8	6,855.4	8,040.2	9,840.3	12,000.0	14,242.0	16,486.9	19,743.0	25,376.3	33,460.8	59,545.5
Quasi –Money	8,347.0	9,303.2	12,208.1	15,589.6	17,003.0	27,670.0	30,780.4	34,652.9	40,770.9	48,627.2	82,367.0
Net Foreign Assets:	(2,540.1)	(2,320.6)	(4,589.7)	(4,020.3)	(5,659.1)	(6,879.7)	(12,266.2)	(12,094.0)	(26,153.5)	(36,320.9)	(40,242.4)
CBOS External Assets	3,552.3	4,077.6	3,180.7	4,044.6	3,671.7	7,717.3	9,496.2	9,029.9	6,401.0	6,109.8	6,812.5
Fund Accounts	(3,291.4)	(3,335.8)	(3,480.7)	(3,816.8)	(4,052.2)	(6,665.9)	(8,606.8)	(8,448.3)	(8,215.0)	(8,580.8)	(9,186.0)
Foreign Short Term Liabilities	(39.0)	(246.0)	(251.2)	(40.3)	(77.4)	(33.4)	(33.0)	(75.2)	(13.5)	(221.3)	(181.8)
Payment Agreements	(89.1)	(79.8)	(62.3)	(57.3)	(61.5)	(102.4)	(135.7)	(140.9)	(143.2)	(159.4)	(173.1)
Rescheduling Accounts	(991.9)	(1,055.4)	(1,082.4)	(1,210.2)	(1,293.6)	(2,130.7)	(2,753.0)	(2,886.1)	(2,944.1)	(3,186.7)	(3,390.2)
Foreign Long Term Liabilities	(2,023.4)	(2,307.5)	(2,418.7)	(2,854.5)	(3,215.9)	(5,525.0)	(7,465.5)	(7,999.8)	(17,643.8)	(24,299.2)	(29,091.2)
Other Foreign Liabilities	(1,180.8)	(1,449.8)	(1,643.7)	(2,328.0)	(2,343.5)	(3,239.6)	(5,468.4)	(4,725.7)	(5,516.2)	(7,539.6)	(8,656.5)
Net Foreign Assets (Commercial Banks)	1,523.2	2,076.1	1,168.6	2,242.3	1,713.3	3,100.0	2,700.0	3,152.0	1,921.3	1,556.4	3,623.9
Evaluation Adjustment	7,457.6	7,778.3	8,566.5	9,433.6	8,224.7	15,986.2	24,740.7	23,790.5	22,769.1	26,627.9	35,354.4
Claims on Public Sector	4,968.0	5,359.2	8,988.5	13,122.2	17,652.4	22,282.8	33,900.7	42,842.2	53,242.3	69,294.9	105,786.7
Net Claims on Government	3,959.5	3,662.4	6,631.6	10,167.1	14,218.2	18,354.0	28,929.9	34,911.0	42,124.5	54,216.7	76,439.1
Claims on State and Local Governments	26.3	0.4	76.5	145.3	612.8	758.4	966.5	1,922.8	2,046.5	3,342.0	4,794.1
Claims on Public Enterprises	982.2	1,696.4	2,280.5	2,809.7	2,821.4	3,170.4	4,004.3	6,008.3	9,071.4	11,736.2	24,553.6
Claims on Private Sector	12,285.2	13,693.0	16,139.8	17,990.7	19,830.1	27,278.0	33,478.1	37,283.5	43,509.2	54,010.2	75,060.0
Non Financial Institutions	11,759.5	12,710.7	15,513.2	17,372.5	19,426.7	26,965.6	33,033.8	35,919.8	41,606.3	52,561.4	72,735.5
Non bank Financial Institutions	525.7	982.3	626.6	618.2	403.4	312.4	444.3	1,363.7	1,902.8	1,448.7	2,324.5
Other Items Net	(2,456.1)	(1,576.7)	(790.7)	(1,028.3)	1,805.0	(4.2)	(13,407.6)	(14,083.2)	275.6	7,188.1	27,408.8

Appendix (5 –A)
Assets and Liabilities of the Central Bank of Sudan 2007- 2017

Assets

SDG Thousands

End of Period	Notes, and Balances with Banks	Foreign Securities	Other External Assets	Government Musharaka Certificates	Banks Loans	Temp. Advances to Central Govt.	Long-Term Loans to Govt.	Central Bank Ijara Certificates*	Advances to Public Enterprises	Participation in Banks	Other Participations	Other Accounts	Total
Dec. 2007	3,468,844	78,206	3,238	761,264	940,071	591,500	1,325,967	115,947	74,868	421,237	220,216	7,411,974	15,413,332
Dec. 2008	3,966,373	105,830	3,445	582,629	714,842	1,432,000	1,915,967	39,122	193,852	934,574	234,741	11,078,160	21,201,534
Dec. 2009	3,069,267	105,897	3,533	577,052	737,065	2,876,883	1,325,967	18,985	96,487	1,042,043	236,828	13,182,639	23,272,646
Dec. 2010	3,890,712	147,965	3,950	1,565,310	612,725	3,886,263	1,325,967	63,490	69,329	1,384,264	276,895	12,864,443	26,091,313
Dec. 2011	3,525,584	139,914	4,222	2,217,090	657,665	1,499,331	5,212,230	58,490	76,579	1,714,770	320,596	15,692,974	31,119,445
Dec. 2012	7,480,674	234,602	0	3,375,065	632,273	3,499,329	5,212,230	62,485	286,539	2,030,432	437,447	29,412,032	52,663,109
Dec. 2013	9,179,951	314,250	–	4,797,509	3,003,065	4,500,000	5,212,230	185,830	232,451	2,152,552	559,327	41,048,011	71,185,176
Dec. 2014	8,725,566	302,393	–	4,897,364	4,791,882	2,240,000	9,712,228	0	290,184	2,249,035	603,741	44,092,648	77,905,041
Dec. 2015	6,110,229	288,790	–	3,725,862	8,317,835	3,500,000	11,938,968	0	522,345	2,647,399	610,882	61,131,474	98,793,785
Dec. 2016	5,692,671	415,094	–	4,397,125	7,911,429	8,900,000	11,938,968	0	280,073	2,713,434	729,855	84,826,962	127,805,610
2017													
January	6,019,693	426,086	–	4,397,125	7,498,185	5,400,000	15,438,968	0	285,138	2,790,434	742,740	89,131,569	132,129,938
February	6,690,097	423,441	–	4,497,125	7,527,482	5,576,667	15,438,968	0	283,075	2,790,434	792,740	91,038,833	135,058,861
March	6,343,543	433,634	–	4,647,125	7,840,140	6,253,333	15,428,668	0	305,773	2,800,434	792,740	93,975,679	138,821,071
April	6,526,610	437,149	–	4,647,125	7,190,140	6,753,333	15,418,368	0	310,177	2,800,434	792,740	99,142,330	144,018,407
May	7,850,795	443,967	–	4,797,125	7,037,981	7,253,333	15,408,068	0	313,448	2,771,934	794,740	101,859,742	148,531,133
June	7,429,991	443,950	–	4,967,125	8,782,278	9,953,333	15,397,768	0	317,626	2,771,934	794,740	103,894,002	154,752,747
July	7,446,672	476,890	–	4,967,125	8,732,451	8,853,333	15,387,468	0	324,088	2,771,934	794,740	107,371,508	157,126,210
August	7,660,678	482,778	–	4,967,125	9,259,220	11,703,333	15,377,168	0	327,000	2,771,934	794,740	112,254,818	165,598,793
September	7,517,077	476,913	–	3,794,667	9,171,653	11,153,333	15,366,868	0	323,799	2,771,934	795,240	114,827,760	166,199,244
October	7,567,030	474,373	–	3,573,413	12,590,821	11,863,333	15,356,568	0	322,047	2,714,070	807,740	118,915,971	174,185,368
November	7,549,869	516,195	–	2,905,720	14,022,103	11,863,333	15,356,568	0	310,626	2,714,070	820,294	122,268,998	178,327,777
December	6,259,696	547,989	–	1,953,889	13,945,532	14,753,333	15,356,568	0	252,023	2,705,434	852,563	131,418,700	188,045,727

Since October 2005 Central Bank Ijara certificates was used

Appendix (5 –B)
Assets and Liabilities of the Central Bank of Sudan 2007- 2017

(Liabilities)

SDG Thousands

End of the Period	Currency in Circulation	Government A/Cs	Central Bank Musharaka Certificates	Bank's Accounts	Other Accounts	Payment Agreements	Other Sight Liabilities	Time Liabilities	Capital and Reserves	Others	Total
December-07	6,221,786	87,484	0	2,866,562	2,175,051	89,113	39,333	2,023,427	221,255	1,689,321	15,413,332
December-08	7,339,147	1,796,378	0	3,645,153	2,508,084	79,786	246,286	2,307,475	256,243	3,022,982	21,201,534
December-09	8,832,353	1,072,488	0	5,878,616	2,729,044	62,321	251,528	2,418,711	253,341	1,774,244	23,272,646
December-10	10,897,239	591,304	0	5,594,931	3,057,132	57,299	525,102	2,854,524	291,328	2,222,454	26,091,313
December-11	13,660,175	755,331	0	6,250,950	3,125,554	61,541	593,108	3,215,901	283,265	3,173,620	31,119,444
December-12	17,869,905	853,826	0	10,183,003	4,528,245	102,434	883,017	5,524,968	314,766	12,402,945	52,663,109
December-13	20,412,898	1,006,327	0	13,255,191	7,132,437	135,748	1,132,027	7,465,488	526,589	20,118,470	71,185,176
December-14	25,060,075	1,426,284	0	16,864,056	6,538,829	140,897	1,159,132	7,999,773	540,316	18,175,679	77,905,041
December-15	29,340,437	973,837	0	20,092,217	7,414,103	143,226	1,070,900	17,643,810	732,316	21,419,937	98,830,785
December-16	40,904,297	2,903,373	0	23,308,352	9,628,745	159,419	1,331,252	24,299,242	773,589	24,497,342	127,805,610
2017											
January	41,559,076	4,002,011	0	23,766,097	9,882,824	162,278	1,148,185	24,655,233	773,589	26,180,645	132,129,938
February	42,865,125	4,012,180	0	24,690,720	9,704,275	161,997	1,143,597	25,979,929	773,589	25,727,448	135,058,861
March	44,201,979	3,629,464	0	27,573,552	9,783,225	162,026	1,146,070	26,000,535	773,589	25,550,630	138,821,071
April	45,045,186	4,039,903	0	28,691,482	10,200,841	163,175	1,156,187	26,010,357	2,523,949	26,187,327	144,018,407
May	46,041,015	3,693,519	0	31,310,966	10,501,584	162,857	1,165,693	27,158,254	2,562,557	25,934,688	148,531,133
June	50,274,464	3,689,310	0	34,126,016	10,410,528	162,551	1,173,899	27,164,743	2,562,557	25,188,679	154,752,747
July	46,636,403	3,957,047	0	37,957,504	10,579,154	163,567	1,186,552	27,195,859	2,562,557	26,887,566	157,126,210
August	55,068,457	3,975,946	0	37,218,463	10,730,999	163,126	1,197,293	27,208,340	2,562,557	27,473,613	165,598,793
September	51,202,906	4,219,764	0	40,508,920	10,462,230	164,147	1,192,291	27,215,742	2,562,557	28,670,686	166,199,244
October	53,740,814	4,010,466	0	47,311,606	10,804,537	163,762	1,184,018	27,178,204	2,562,557	27,229,404	174,185,368
November	58,836,192	3,767,192	0	44,388,273	11,284,563	164,140	1,194,201	27,184,453	2,562,557	28,946,205	178,327,777
December	65,240,883	4,801,265	0	42,799,526	10,870,443	173,090	1,368,378	29,091,241	2,562,557	31,138,345	188,045,727

Appendix No. (6 -A)
Consolidated Balance Sheet of The Commercial Banks(2007-2017)

(Assets)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Cash	Due From Central Bank of Sudan	Due from Banks	Foreign Correspondents	Central Government Certificates	Advances *	Other Accounts	Total
December-07	582,026	2,353,619	298,206	2,114,382	1,533,035	12,998,544	6,317,613	26,197,425
December-08	564,578	2,888,919	402,638	2,690,473	2,292,739	14,961,089	6,849,427	30,649,863
December-09	766,179	4,983,554	1,120,122	2,221,219	3,594,167	18,163,469	5,818,178	36,666,888
December-10	829,278	5,001,407	1,446,020	3,494,093	4,906,753	20,599,396	6,830,789	43,107,736
December-11	810,092	6,027,415	1,510,667	2,489,283	6,131,694	22,867,050	6,667,883	46,504,084
December-12	1,118,420	12,015,294	1,470,676	4,893,611	7,277,005	30,482,751	9,791,805	67,049,562
December-13	1,234,486	13,205,260	2,165,731	4,696,049	7,589,658	37,657,122	10,931,453	77,479,759
December-14	1,716,978	17,174,095	2,719,939	5,148,873	8,773,292	44,320,716	12,463,156	92,317,049
December-15	1,845,066	19,973,900	3,175,897	3,858,707	11,191,416	53,456,764	15,435,820	108,937,570
December-16	2,192,278	24,127,809	3,702,574	3,724,012	12,469,181	67,688,597	18,809,094	132,713,544
2017								
January	3,010,971	22,847,911	3,514,887	3,997,527	11,124,590	68,358,287	21,624,125	134,478,297
February	3,119,533	23,254,243	2,972,601	4,730,755	11,294,455	69,350,390	21,919,716	136,641,693
March	2,821,951	26,100,449	3,169,094	4,708,240	11,579,782	71,741,232	22,234,657	142,355,406
April	3,761,090	26,103,073	3,342,457	4,820,553	11,630,786	73,575,525	24,269,171	147,502,655
May	3,702,985	27,400,578	2,987,225	5,280,043	11,904,670	78,994,327	25,748,957	156,018,785
June	3,459,935	27,636,291	3,136,114	4,815,202	12,866,692	82,554,874	27,365,955	161,835,063
July	3,708,967	31,259,214	3,058,274	5,092,037	13,926,078	86,554,815	28,102,636	171,702,019
August	3,887,842	32,703,446	3,643,476	5,326,051	14,337,405	87,452,378	28,380,136	175,730,733
September	3,860,279	37,165,280	3,361,446	5,244,324	13,942,709	93,185,724	27,410,019	184,169,781
October	3,720,395	47,858,337	3,233,955	5,782,312	14,590,086	93,789,940	30,331,333	199,306,357
November	3,246,979	47,374,542	2,414,472	5,540,165	16,774,081	96,197,255	32,429,392	203,976,886
December	3,785,843	47,688,281	2,372,570	6,746,856	17,654,465	102,927,668	30,070,124	211,245,807

* Total advances in local and foreign currency

Appendix No. (6 -B)
Consolidated Balance Sheet of The Commercial Banks(2007-2017)

(Liabilities)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Federal Government Deposits	State & Local Gov. , Institutions and Private Sector Deposits	Central Bank of Sudan	Commercial Banks and Others	Foreign Correspondents	Capital Resarves	Other Accounts	Total
December-07	166,193	13,776,282	389,617	236,758	591,173	4,606,905	6,430,497	26,197,425
December-08	765,823	15,742,635	456,022	611,783	614,342	5,248,486	7,210,772	30,649,863
December-09	671,314	20,176,725	1,657,314	824,284	1,052,575	6,677,989	5,606,687	36,666,888
December-10	927,143	24,947,222	891,001	895,382	1,251,813	7,477,913	6,717,262	43,107,736
December-11	88,109	27,687,507	721,016	1,059,401	776,031	9,035,971	7,136,048	46,504,084
December-12	157,055	39,387,283	1,213,069	802,931	1,793,468	10,830,670	12,865,088	67,049,562
December-13	126,031	44,007,037	1,544,495	1,639,272	1,996,426	13,149,116	15,017,382	77,479,759
December-14	66,711	53,402,658	2,850,807	1,818,365	1,996,986	14,739,386	17,442,136	92,317,049
December-15	78,852	63,340,701	4,325,786	1,692,013	1,937,450	16,254,425	21,308,343	108,937,570
December-16	104,598	79,354,931	2,711,910	1,909,420	2,167,616	18,423,745	28,041,325	132,713,544
2017								
January	98,428	85,145,215	3,120,405	1,702,700	2,224,852	22,993,950	19,192,747	134,478,297
February	133,257	87,566,889	3,236,761	1,618,143	2,207,967	22,200,871	19,677,805	136,641,693
March	150,647	91,690,660	3,200,076	1,638,061	2,204,133	21,648,932	21,822,897	142,355,406
April	144,275	95,801,084	2,967,953	1,878,503	2,282,350	21,680,002	22,748,487	147,502,655
May	156,154	102,516,913	2,525,158	1,741,719	2,278,350	21,641,886	25,158,607	156,018,785
June	135,851	105,294,323	4,768,794	1,729,047	2,279,025	21,598,526	26,029,497	161,835,063
July	138,338	113,968,399	4,698,616	1,724,795	2,475,067	21,629,913	27,066,891	171,702,019
August	138,590	116,511,443	4,708,779	2,287,713	2,718,709	21,623,184	27,742,314	175,730,733
September	144,637	121,661,599	5,192,627	2,309,599	2,825,523	21,639,072	30,396,724	184,169,781
October	168,687	131,261,438	8,513,745	2,711,937	2,788,798	21,656,506	32,205,245	199,306,357
November	244,904	134,387,947	8,318,814	3,229,622	2,885,646	21,728,661	33,181,292	203,976,886
December	191,197	138,914,816	7,936,719	3,453,713	3,122,993	22,847,199	34,779,170	211,245,807

Appendix (7 -A)
Position of Commercial Banks Advances in Local Currency(2007 - 2017)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Imports	Local Trade	Transport & Storage	Constructions	Mining & Energy	Others	Total
December-07	1,051,988	1,110,805	272,335	1,672,288	2,233,730	917,434	531,961	69,774	3,389,886	11,250,201
December-08	1,341,507	1,177,267	273,847	1,547,883	2,340,623	970,259	828,299	51,990	4,050,134	12,581,809
December-09	1,941,564	1,207,210	365,860	1,649,226	2,672,242	1,070,821	1,235,584	51,447	4,790,723	14,984,677
December-10	2,614,947	1,583,100	464,254	1,100,047	2,820,078	930,223	1,588,123	40,347	6,064,010	17,205,129
December-11	2,663,902	2,066,471	666,217	1,346,902	3,128,664	1,196,323	2,000,477	31,125	7,101,964	20,202,045
December-12	3,673,477	3,123,959	850,880	792,717	3,285,559	1,998,820	2,721,599	85,111	8,282,889	24,815,011
December-13	5,229,370	5,195,515	1,186,519	987,800	3,180,619	3,136,690	3,565,315	188,623	9,996,827	32,667,278
December-14	6,698,212	5,839,140	1,488,275*	802,564	3,630,552	3,201,635	6,678,284	361,340	11,305,696	38,517,423
December-15	8,401,164	6,890,855	1,383,122	1,032,686	5,799,644	3,329,773	9,091,760	308,051	13,782,503	50,019,557
December-16	11,830,288	8,059,067	1,538,986	2,417,254	8,698,763	4,439,470	10,193,986	591,689	16,427,991	64,197,494
2017										
January	11,453,578	7,854,582	1,478,855	2,468,676	9,167,924	4,061,548	10,082,524	540,622	17,912,163	65,020,472
February	10,605,658	8,132,449	1,681,614	2,530,623	9,396,041	4,041,427	10,472,356	738,875	18,508,226	66,107,268
March	10,544,016	8,532,825	1,733,050	2,514,645	9,631,124	4,759,772	10,884,378	687,078	19,173,230	68,460,118
April	9,887,893	9,766,271	1,806,186	2,169,100	9,780,895	4,684,632	10,948,641	733,380	20,647,546	70,424,543
May	9,979,894	10,061,080	1,779,954	2,558,090	10,599,192	4,745,787	12,445,531	790,355	22,550,796	75,510,680
June	10,341,996	11,163,315	2,122,077	2,815,475	11,380,400	4,527,056	12,802,143	919,963	23,267,388	79,339,813
July	11,119,612	11,102,356	1,748,303	2,879,284	11,376,665	4,543,577	12,949,695	989,563	26,393,270	83,102,324
August	12,294,226	11,575,729	1,846,836	2,824,923	11,944,958	4,717,768	13,882,464	1,113,438	24,170,751	84,371,093
September	18,388,058	11,962,620	1,731,941	2,871,038	12,309,868	4,883,254	11,796,130	1,031,132	25,041,142	90,015,184
October	18,932,008	11,463,469	1,938,958	2,825,370	14,650,883	5,273,226	12,004,820	2,322,339	21,171,617	90,582,688
November	18,059,483	14,409,046	2,856,396	2,643,826	12,149,291	5,286,155	13,794,669	2,179,033	21,668,218	93,046,118
December	21,011,323	15,703,014	3,452,475	2,920,251	12,011,072	5,785,361	14,634,274	2,279,952	21,791,198	99,588,920

Appendix (7-B)
Position of Commercial Banks Advances in Foreign Currency(2007 - 2017)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Imports	Local Trade	Transport & Storage	Constructions	Mining & Energy	Others	Total
December-07	0	281,669	10,044	1,071,396	78,049	94,727	2,054	0	210,404	1,748,343
December-08	25,994	505,943	4,186	1,360,483	89,307	77,977	2,190	0	313,200	2,379,280
December-09	15,369	503,616	72,531	1,471,020	213,373	65,276	2,721	312,042	522,844	3,178,792
December-10	23,257	600,496	70,514	1,307,255	204,762	35,257	142,791	294,332	715,603	3,394,267
December-11	9,957	414,568	19,347	1,027,696	158,203	12,355	212,999	126,897	682,984	2,665,006
December-12	71,886	790,661	58,634	1,468,494	608,667	227,328	662,190	4,306	1,775,574	5,667,740
December-13	73,215	879,066	10,446	1,386,922	308,112	503,491	710,377	0	1,118,215	4,989,844
December-14	209,893	851,587	580	828,283	168,187	945,310	464,629	0	846,548	4,315,017
December-15	171,779	766,049	0	409,414	130,322	685,389	568,583	3,130	702,541	3,437,207
December-16	119,654	883,714	0	268,718	136,549	505,295	523,372	32,603	1,021,198	3,491,101
2017										
January	60,712	846,818	0	255,752	133,341	488,486	516,958	0	1,035,747	3,337,815
February	115,731	770,742	0	241,649	130,970	439,665	491,908	32,120	1,020,336	3,243,122
March	108,235	819,659	0	236,518	179,508	423,528	476,029	32,939	1,004,698	3,281,114
April	65,018	799,312	0	244,640	137,580	428,982	487,061	0	988,389	3,150,982
May	76,279	840,877	0	271,738	457,099	366,588	495,866	0	975,200	3,483,648
June	89,508	662,953	134,833	293,772	103,916	387,421	507,685	0	1,034,973	3,215,061
July	96,655	806,938	0	313,751	111,112	448,845	553,320	0	1,121,870	3,452,491
August	96,730	618,177	0	270,736	111,638	374,161	558,287	0	1,051,556	3,081,285
September	102,402	600,357	0	269,321	102,093	370,321	557,036	0	1,169,009	3,170,540
October	163,485	567,628	0	277,472	102,536	342,085	120,611	432,113	1,201,320	3,207,252
November	127,124	560,165	0	341,624	108,194	259,033	579,375	45,521	1,130,102	3,151,138
December	140,280	656,492	0	313,836	114,071	292,831	637,652	70,561	1,113,025	3,338,748

Appendix (7 -G)
Flow of Banking Finance According to Sectors(2007 - 2017)

SDG Thousands

End of Period	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Social Dev.*	Local Trade	Imports	Transport & Storage	Mining & Energy	Constructions	Others	Total
2007	837,083	1,314,263	264,932	382,014	2,093,366	0	1,119,617	0	0	6,576,010	12,587,285
2008	1,485,683	1,904,018	481,146	446,096	2,370,565	0	862,189	0	0	7,131,597	14,681,294
2009	1,686,144	1,556,534	369,991	469,490	2,320,902	0	999,376	0	0	8,257,349	15,659,786
2010	1,599,767	3,826,921	479,243	616,207	2,872,820	2,317,386	1,011,451	76,683	2,052,286	7,254,674	22,107,438
2011	1,483,929	5,531,022	864,965	582,212	3,763,217	2,562,856	1,421,267	520,530	991,330	5,607,859	23,329,187
2012**	2,873,014	4,577,492	1,065,594	0	4,168,358	1,259,869	1,636,122	129,241	2,152,871	6,240,281	24,102,842
2013	6,721,005	5,486,736	2,259,228	0	4,368,770	1,885,977	3,433,868	488,470	3,042,285	6,136,149	33,822,488
2014	6,062,080	5,155,753	1,771,516	0	6,588,343	2,968,207	2,237,273	610,440	3,848,082	9,436,932	38,678,626
2015	11,089,383	7,899,342	2,230,537	0	9,928,501	1,568,853	2,508,466	401,219	5,936,956	12,630,020	54,193,276
2016	18,893,594	9,570,887	1,629,062	0	16,627,297	3,012,642	3,455,749	941,562	9,873,789	19,350,723	83,355,303
2017	23,393,922	17,341,814	3,848,350	0	22,275,949	4,072,425	5,160,239	3,835,468	16,965,584	28,197,507	125,091,258

since 2010 finance dos not include
Central Govn. Finance

*Social Development Finance included
in other economic sectors since 2012

**Amended Figures

Appendix (7-D)
Flow of Banking Finance According to Modes of finance (2007– 2017)

Period	Murabaha	Musharaka	Mudaraba	Salam	Mugawla	Ijara	Istisnaa	Gard Hassan	Others	Total
2007	7,315,101	1,631,380	497,619	81,715	0	0	0	0	3,061,470	12,587,285
2008	6,899,680	1,769,329	876,420	290,650	0	0	0	0	4,845,215	14,681,294
2009	8,186,340	1,641,402	956,036	349,618	1,005,582	24,779	0	0	3,496,029	15,659,786
2010	11,474,102	1,981,884	1,480,020	257,586	2,295,556	52,190	0	0	4,566,100	22,107,438
2011	14,312,933	1,548,468	1,424,744	174,806	1,952,167	35,795	0	0	3,880,274	23,329,187
2012	12,021,906	2,636,883	1,296,315	459,838	2,160,054	89,595	20,115	125,475	5,292,662	24,102,842
2013	18,012,731	3,740,711	1,772,902	665,257	3,929,456	331,230	32,387	99,619	5,238,195	33,822,488
2014	20,180,433	3,625,294	2,086,517	1,464,259	5,178,257	144,597	43,193	208,716	5,747,359	38,678,626
2015	26,968,511	3,822,837	3,582,143	1,622,869	8,402,243	200,215	47,226	120,915	9,426,317	38,678,626
2016	38,518,716	5,593,984	4,165,534	2,499,694	17,271,520	290,365	52,265	240,811	14,722,414	83,355,303
2017	60,723,766	8,099,318	9,740,088	728,467	32,375,192	545,895	442,742	294,132	12,141,659	125,091,258

Appendix (8)
Spread of Banks Branches During 2016- 2017

B a n k s	Central Bank of Sudan		Specialized Banks		Commercial Banks						Total*	
	Dec 2016	Dec 2017	Dec 2016	Dec 2017	National Banks		Joint Venture Banks		Foreign Banks			
States	Dec 2016	Dec 2017	Dec 2016	Dec 2017	Dec 2016	Dec 2017	Dec 2016	Dec 2017	Dec 2016	Dec 2017	Dec 2016	Dec 2017
Khartoum State	1	1	36	35	9	9	254	279	13	13	312	336
Central States (Sinar, Gazira, Blue Nile and White Nile)	4	4	54	59	9	9	74	79	0	0	137	147
Eastern States (Gadarif, Kassala and Red Sea)	3	3	23	23	3	3	59	63	0	0	85	89
Northern States (Northern and River Nile)	2	2	34	36	3	3	35	37	0	0	72	76
Kordofan States (North, Southern and Western Kordofan)	2	2	26	28	8	8	36	37	0	0	70	73
Darfur States (Northern,Southern ,Western,Center and Eastern)	5	5	25	24	3	3	28	30	0	0	56	57
Total	17	17	198	205	35	35	486	525	13	13	732	778

* Total are not Include The Central Bank Of Sudan Branches.

Appendix (9 - A)
Real Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity at 1982/1981 prices (2007-2017)

SDG MILLION											
Sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016**	2017*
Agriculture, Forests, and Fisheries	7.5	7.02	6.79	7.59	8.05	8.77	8.54	9.36	9.88	10.0	10.5
Mining and quarrying	2.4	2.57	2.62	2.56	1.67	0.53	0.84	0.79	0.71	0.6	0.7
Processing Industries and Handcraft	2.6	2.63	3.14	3.45	4.26	4.22	4.26	4.24	4.41	4.7	4.9
Electricity, Water and Gas	0.6	0.56	0.60	0.64	0.67	0.72	0.77	0.82	0.91	1.0	1.0
Building and Construction	0.7	0.74	0.78	0.80	0.59	0.47	0.64	0.56	0.59	0.6	0.7
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	1.9	2.05	2.13	2.24	2.59	2.49	2.63	2.74	2.86	3.1	3.2
Finance, Insurance and Banking	2.9	2.80	3.00	3.15	3.32	3.53	3.72	3.82	4.01	4.4	4.6
Transport, Communications and Saving	2.3	1.89	2.51	2.65	2.68	2.82	3.26	3.94	4.10	4.3	4.5
Government Services	3.5	2.80	2.89	2.95	3.12	3.45	4.18	4.46	4.60	5.0	5.1
Other Services***	NA	0.37	0.43	0.45	0.09	0.68	0.72	0.91	0.94	1.0	1.0
GDP at constant prices	22.4	23.42	24.87	26.48	27.04	27.68	29.56	31.64	33.01	34.7	36.2
GDP Deflator	4,755.7	5,786.2	5,604.6	6,066.7	6,736.4	8,040.0	10,288.1	14,159.2	17,659.4	19,244	22,469.0
GDP at Current Prices ****	106,527.0	135,511.7	139,386.5	160,647.0	182,151.3	222,547.9	304,116.8	447,998.2	582,937.4	667,568.0	823,938.0
Growth Rates %	10.3	4.6	6.2	6.5	2.1	2.4	6.8	7.0	4.3	4.8	4.5

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

* Preliminary Data.

** Amended Data

Appendix (9 - B)
Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities at current prices (2007-2017)

SDG MILLION

Sector	2007**	2008**	2009**	2010**	2011**	2012**	2013**	2014**	2015**	2016**	2017*
Agriculture, Forests, and Fisheries	32,985.5	49,032	44,971	54,465	58,221	76,262	92,990	143,775	183,150	211,264.0	262,215.0
Mining and quarrying	10,333.8	23,144	15,777	14,943	16,680	11,171	27,558	32,852	24,188	40,848.0	54,062.0
Processing Industries and Handcraft	8,781.9	9,862	11,769	12,975	16,560	20,336	23,845	29,559	60,091	45,137.0	55,519.0
Electricity, Water and Gas	1,981.4	508	794	893	1,005	1,164	1,275	1,388	5,503	2,262.0	2,778.0
Building and Construction	4,650.7	4,711	6,087	7,340	8,259	7,109	10,881	15,970	28,080	24,266.0	29,958.0
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	16,727.8	18,376	20,613	23,381	24,838	35,172	49,283	73,551	99,166	113,834.0	138,028.0
Finance, Insurance and Banking	7,808.9	10,251	12,528	15,633	21,370	28,568	41,706	57,093	44,453	86,736.0	106,166.0
Transport, Communications and Saving	13,781.2	10,157	14,252	16,904	18,743	23,204	29,689	60,074	84,454	92,257.0	113,003.0
Government Services	5,943.7	8,313	9,370	10,157	11,227	12,410	16,136	23,378	36,857	35,183.0	42,972.0
Other Services***	1,534.70	937	1,611	2,132	3,280	4,636	7,120	4,876	10,696	15,781.0	19,238.0
Imports Duties	1,997.4	221	1,614	1,824	1,968	2,516	3,633	5,483.6	6,299	8,030	N.A.
GDP at Current Prices ****	106,527.0	135,512	139,387	160,647	182,151	222,548	304,117	447,998	582,937	667,568.0	823,938

Appendix (10)

Cultivated and Harvested Area for seasons (2014-2015 & 2016-2017)

Area :Thousands Feddans

production: Thousand Metric Tons

Productivity: Kilogram / Feddans

Season Crop	Season 2014/2015				Season 2015/2016				Season 2016/2017			
	Cultivated	Harvested	Production	Productivity	Cultivated	Harvested	Production	Productivity	Cultivated	Harvested	Production	Productivity
Dura	24,808	NA	6,208	306	19,832	NA	2,744	222	27,212	NA	6,441	287
Sorghum	9,826	NA	1,084	158	7,120	NA	486	120	9,813	NA	1,457	202
Wheat	564	NA	473	884	548	NA	779	1,400	627	NA	660	1040
Ground nuts	6,417	NA	1,871	360	5,336	NA	1,042	299	6,989	NA	1,826	331
Sunflower	180	NA	51	336	261	NA	70	318	340	NA	87	299
Sesame	7,764	NA	721	114	5,757	NA	329	95	16.1	NA	59.6	8.4
Cotton	176	NA	176	1.0	222	NA	205	1.01	1.0	NA	170	172

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY- AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS ESTIMATION

Appendix (11)
Sugar Production for the period (2006/2007-2016/2017)

Thousand Metric Tons

Year	El Ginaid	New Halfa	Sennar	Hager Assalaya	Kenana	White Nile	Total
2007/2006	87.2	83.1	92.0	89.5	405.0	-	756.8
2008/2007	84.8	81.1	85.5	90.8	402.3	-	744.5
2009/2008	87.6	84.2	87.1	97.5	382.1	-	738.5
2010/2009	88.2	57.3	76.6	75.5	344.4	-	642
2011/2010	91.8	74.7	70.8	93.7	355.8	-	686.8
2012 / 2011	92.4	66.0	76.7	89.6	349.8	56.4	680.1
2013 / 2012	76.7	56.2	76.0	89.6	471.1	73.0	842.6
2014 / 2013	73.1	59.5	73.1	65.4	349.8	74.4	695.3
2015 / 2014	67.6	64.3	58	324.8	64.5	67.6	642
2016/2015	55	54.6	54.6	52.7	299.7	78.0	605.6
2017/2016	71.1	57.5	54.3	50.3	299.6	42.4	575.1

Source: Sudanese Sugar Company, Kenana Sugar Company and White Nile Sugar Company

Appendix (12)
Transport and Transportation for the Period (2012-2017)

Item	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Air Transportation*						
Cargo on International and Domestic Passenger Aircrafts(Thousand /Tons)	31	38	29	33	36.5	37.4
Passengers on International and Domestic Travel (Thousand Passengers)	2,712	2,629	2,299	2,717	4,163	4,267
Sudanese Navy Lines:						
Goods transported (thousand tons)	736	323	75	1,820	NA	NA
Transported Passengers(thousand tons)	NA	21	67	25	NA	NA
Sudan Railway Corporation:						
Goods transported (thousand tons)	1,056	1,102	857	718	618	635
Transported Passengers(thousand tons)	NA	13	188	179	211	184
River Transport corporation						
Goods transported (thousand tons)	1	2	14	25	NA	NA
Transported Passengers(thousand tons)	1.5	0	33	12	NA	NA
Road Transport						
Goods transported (thousand tons)	26,313	8,683	8,783	13,684	5,629	6,805
Transported Passengers(thousand tons)	37,200	47,400	30,000	19,174	3,061	7,021

Source: Transport Union, River Transport union, Sudan Railway Corporation, Ministry of Transport, Roads and Bridges, Khartoum International Airport Company.

*Includes air transport through Sudanese airports through Sudanese Airways and other airlines

Appendix (13)
Manufacturing production during the period (2012-2017)

Item	Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sugar	Thousand Tons	680	842.6	695.3	642	605.6	575.1
Ethanol	Million Liters	33	67	70	36	24	25
Flour	Thousand Tons	1,450	1,694	1,957	2,000	2,126	1.59
Soft Water	Million Liters	720	882	794	455	434	680
Biscuits	Thousand Tons	66	69	81	NA	NA	NA
Sweets and Tahnia	Thousand Tons	95	106	106	NA	NA	NA
Jams	Thousand Tons	16	16	18	NA	14	NA
Tomato Paste	Thousand Tons	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vegetable Oil	Thousand Tons	159	210	130	148	256	282
Leather	Million Units	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Polish	Thousand Tons	110	51	75	100	NA	NA
Refrigerators	Thousand Units	150	161	180	119	141	120
Air Coolers	Thousand Units	18	17	18	280	189	534
Cement	Million Tons	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3
Liquid Batteries	Thousand Units	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cars and Vehicles	Thousand Units	2,573	NA	NA	NA	2,070	1,476
Ceramic	Million Square Meters	9	4	9.5	11.5	18	31
Powder Soap	Thousand Tons	78	84	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reinforcing Steel	Thousand Tons	450	443	443	624	NA	NA
School Books	Million Books	25	35	35	30	NA	NA
School Books	Million Dozens	15	22	22	15	NA	NA
Tractors	unit	NA	227	122	229	167	322
Agricultural Equipment	unit	NA	653	417	681	1,020	962
Big Buses	unit	NA	42	150	-	NA	NA
Buses	unit	0	0	43	26	35	132
Pick ups	unit	104	NA	74	72	168	403
Salon Cars	unit	2,145	2,435	1,521	1,647	2,721	2,514
Station Wagon	unit	26	0	2	99	59	227
Trucks	unit	162	129	52	61	77	122
Motor Bikes	unit	NA	NA	150	922	1,166	2,393
Counterfeit / Commercial Box / Tipper	unit	NA	174	148	NA	NA	NA

Source: ministry of industry, General Department of information – Giad industrial area & Saria industrial Compoun

Appendix (14)
Balance of Payments
During the period 2013 - 2017

US \$ Million

Item	2013**	2014**	2015**	2016**	2017*
A- Current A/C	(5,821.9)	(3,545.5)	(5,460.8)	(4,226.1)	(5,101.9)
Exports (FOB)	4,789.7	4,453.7	3,169.0	3,093.6	4,061.0
Petroleum	1,716.5	1,357.6	627.2	335.7	417.2
Gold	1,048.4	1,271.3	725.7	1,043.8	1,519.7
Others	2,024.8	1,824.8	1,816.1	1,714.1	2,124.1
Imports (FOB)	(8,926.3)	(8,290.2)	(8,558.2)	(7,491.1)	(8,246.7)
Government purchases	(871.2)	(1,217.4)	(880.6)	(606.2)	(785.7)
Private sector purchases	(8,055.1)	(7,072.7)	(7,677.6)	(6,884.9)	(7,461.0)
Trade Balance	(4,136.5)	(3,836.5)	(5,389.2)	(4,397.4)	(4,185.7)
Services, Income & Transfers A/C	(1,685.3)	291.0	(71.6)	171.3	(916.2)
Receipts	3,405.7	3,580.5	3,066.1	2,859.8	2,807.5
Payments	(5,091.0)	(3,289.5)	(3,137.7)	(2,688.5)	(3,723.8)
B- Capital & Financial A/C	4,314.6	2,189.6	5,399.1	3,536.3	3,583.4
Capital A/C	313.5	212.8	250.3	147.7	227.3
Financial A/C	4,001.0	1,976.8	5,148.8	3,388.6	3,356.1
(Direct Investment (Net))	1,687.9	1,251.3	1,728.4	1,063.8	1,065.3
(Portfolio Investment (Net))	(3.7)	8.5	(2.8)	(0.4)	(21.8)
Other Investment (Net)	2,316.8	717.0	3,423.2	2,325.3	2,312.60
A - Official Loans	(236.4)	(276.3)	5.8	9.7	(160.2)
Drawings	344.7	298.3	430.8	201.1	119.2
Repayments	(581.1)	(574.6)	(425.0)	(191.4)	(279.5)
B - Trade credits and facilities(Net)	158.6	346.4	539.2	394.4	510.2
C - Commercial Banks' (Net Foreign Assets)	231.6	(34.6)	207.0	192.8	(134.5)
D - Monetary authority (Net Foreign Assets)	74.1	236.5	2,068.2	886.8	665.7
E - General Government Net Foreign Assets	2,075.0	367.0	485.0	853.5	1,443.5
F - Other Net Foreign Assets	14.0	78.0	118.0	(12.0)	(12.0)
Current And Capital and Financial A/Cs (Deficit (-) or Surplus (+))	(1,507.3)	(1,507.3)	(1,355.9)	(689.8)	(1,518.6)
Errors & Omissions	1,489.7	1,352.7	100.1	671.1	1,505.8
Convertible Currency Reserves (Overall Balance)	17.6	3.3	(38.4)	18.7	12.8
Over All Balance	(17.6)	(3.3)	38.4	(18.7)	(12.8)

Source : Central Bank of Sudan

*Provisional Data ** Modified Data

Appendix (15)
Drawings of loans and grants
During the period 2013 - 2017

US \$ Million

Item	2013**	2014**	2015**	2016**	2017*
Loans	344.7	298.3	430.8	201.1	119.2
Arab Monetary Fund	0.0	0.0	113.4	0.0	3.1
OPEC	16.6	8.1	0.0	3.6	2.6
IFAD	5.7	1.0	0.0	0.8	4.7
Development Bank Islamic	69.3	41.2	20.4	27.7	21.8
Kuwaiti Fund for Economic evelopment	44.3	53.4	80.7	22.6	35
Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development	4.6	0.0	59.7	4.4	1.9
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	147.6	113.8	92.8	94.8	41.6
Saudi Fund for Development	43.1	59.6	63.7	47.2	8.5
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	0.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turky	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Algeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants:	514.1	454.2	0.0	14.6	203.2
Commodity Grants	211.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFAD	7.8	2.7	0.0	0.2	11.9
Development Bank Islamic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
African Development Bank	0.0	8.8	0.0	0	0.0
Kuwaiti Fund for Economic evelopment	9.8	9.3	0.0	3.1	3.6
Arab Fund for Economic Social Development	2.8	102.3	0.0	1.5	0.4
Saudi Fund for Development	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.9
United Nations Orgnization	243.2	313.4	0.0	0	168.6
World Bank	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.9
International Cooperation	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0
International Monetary Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
The Donors Fund	37.0	8.9	0.0	4.7	13.9
European Union	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	858.8	752.5	430.8	215.7	322.4

Source : Central Bank of Sud

*Provisional Data

** Modified Data

Appendix (16 – A)
Sudan's Foreign Trade
Exports by Commodity during the period 2013 - 2017

(Value in US \$ Million)

Commodities	Unit	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Petroleum and Minerals			2,825,244		2,665,441		1,380,028		1,407,320		1,972,713
Crude Oil	Barrels	15,836,500	1,614,078	12,821,818	1,194,302	12,115,647	573,906	6,898,396	271,062	5,886,116	321,537
Benzene	M.T	106,947	100,588	172,145	156,768	79,571	50,995	146,601	64,651	123,562	64,962
Kerosene	" "	-	-	-	-	4,416	2,070	-	-	45,992	27,395
Light Gas	" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,923	2,949
F/O& HCGO	" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace	" "	-	-	43	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mixed butagas	" "	1,119	1,879	165	295	100	110	-	-	-	-
Diesel	" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others Petroleum Products	Value	-	-	-	6,116	-	101	-	-	85	364
Gold	K.G.	24,813	1,048,427	30,445	1,271,322	19,389	725,697	26,973	1,043,838	37,517	1,519,674
Copper Waste & Scrap	M.T	5,401	11,898	4,433	11,466	3,973	10,866	4,296	10,701	5,848	13,974
Lead Waste & Scrap	" "	1,554	2,833	3,111	3,632	6,236	6,871	5,175	6,435	8,882	10,222
Chromium	" "	17,333	3,533	42,870	11,346	13,800	2,982	-	156	11,583	2,619
Aluminum scrap	" "	2,461	3,188	2,748	3,572	2,086	2,683	3,823	5,098	5,413	7,772
Iron Waste & Scrap	" "	42,595	23,498	2,806	596	1,455	1,135	-	176	358	141
Other	Value	-	15,322	-	5,924	-	2,612	-	5,203	3,309	1,106
Agricultural Products			900,671		755,220		751,388		751,306		1,035,573
Sesame	M. T	239,458	472,363	299,707	466,338	307,363	453,478	467,629	379,347	550,496	412,715
Gum Arabic	" "	60,342	134,773	59,733	96,976	90,920	111,687	61,782	98,293	80,005	114,689
Cotton	Bales	260,536	102,736	99,374	34,028	29,644	39,365	67,958	80,001	107,682	139,054
Melon Seeds	M. T	9,642	3,470	41,386	16,548	56,302	30,650	35,926	20,670	48,477	32,835
Dura (Sorghum)	" "	243,443	77,916	19,071	6,036	107,341	28,169	108,191	28,180	567,319	103,225
Trefoil	" "	109,748	32,503	248,018	66,248	137,547	30,318	146,259	36,037	445,303	69,622
Hibiscus Flower	" "	13,873	17,280	13,679	18,485	14,253	18,740	15,584	16,491	9,384	10,651
Vegetables	" "	10,522	2,413	127,283	30,809	79,219	19,690	121,517	50,120	100,869	57,945

Commodities	Unit	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Fruits	" "	24,649	6,125	18,733	6,309	23,189	9,756	21,130	10,507	26,971	8,098
Groundnuts	" "	28,192	42,837	5,888	6,123	3,296	2,994	32,686	26,693	106,133	80,421
Henna	" "	5,630	2,785	2,905	1,419	4,835	2,803	1,837	933	1,132	828
Senna Pods	" "	5,052	3,040	2,929	3,226	2,303	2,013	1,934	1,576	2,123	1,453
Lubban	" "	2,401	2,430	2,100	2,675	1,449	1,623	2,493	2,458	3,610	3,738
Sunflower Seeds	" "		-	-	-	120	102	-	-	990	300
Live Stock			682,610		856,732		910,926		764,761		922,995
Sheep	Head	3,899,320	477,455	4,062,014	549,782	5,476,356	492,794	3,967,143	363,699	3,691,083	457,415
Camels	" "	100,965	98,430	155,729	207,850	194,834	260,009	225,459	271,898	256,445	302,025
Cattle	" "	133,332	10,684	320,691	22,302	452,062	30,409	275,650	18,391	289,232	19,350
Goats	" "	9,546	6,666	16,389	10,474	24,149	13,843	99,070	54,889	94,710	51,753
other live stock	Value	-	724	-	2,550	-	7,245	-	2,264	1,095	3,393
Meat	M. T	2,681	15,500	4,154	19,840	17,954	70,081	8,874	37,074	15,197	61,094
Hides & Skins	Value	-	72,602	-	43,510	-	34,197	-	14,719	13,814	24,851
Fish(Fresh or Chilled)	M. T	400	549	634	424	2,610	2,348	1,821	1,827	3,843	3,114
Manufactured Products			360,397		153,809		107,022		111,980		93,532
Sugar	M. T	137,806	205,682	109,663	96,770	181,173	58,580	105,187	40,520	36,740	10,759
Cake & Meal	" "	106,832	35,721	55,232	11,737	143,287	24,211	118,197	28,704	76,072	21,696
Ethanol	" "	33,128	77,722	32,438	19,709	15,795	8,763	9,757	5,701	18,170	10,559
Cement	" "	101,264	10,100	124,727	12,339	94,729	8,703	6,566	530	-	-
Molasses	" "	52,721	6,801	60,196	5,738	25,500	2,805	57,280	6,672	44,845	5,602
Soft Drink	" "	947,629	9,976	11,685	4,720	-	2,503	5,344	2,542	15,013	6,739
Crude Groundnuts Oil	" "	7,675	14,140	1,909	2,492	560	945	21,534	25,953	32,538	37,540
Sesame Oil	" "	175	255	225	304	329	512	1,005	1,358	391	638
Other Exports	Value		20,810		22,521		19,647		58,272		36,016
Grand Total			4,789,732		4,453,723		3,169,011		3,093,639		4,060,830

Appendix (16 – B)
Sudan’s Foreign Trade
Main Importers during the period 2013 - 2017
(Value in US \$ Million)

Importers	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Industrial Countries	310,847	227,467	173,480	199,226	252,153
Belgium	1,542	9,382	1,312	2,203	2,807
Canada	122,804	63,115	28,132	120	-
Finland	11,355	204	1	-	638
France	53,486	39,931	45,664	46,155	59,135
Germany	11,282	13,255	11,217	14,149	19,692
Greece	6,230	17,033	15,783	10,166	9,291
Italy	11,302	10,631	5,761	16,859	17,460
Japan	6,293	3,995	2,330	3,391	3,458
Netherlands	19,993	5,600	8,349	17,802	3,867
Spain	7,846	1,611	349	174	13,442
Sweden	990	554	26	5	79
Kingdom United	17,796	11,239	7,463	10,911	19,591
States United	8,270	11,127	2,799	9,803	16,334
Poland	13,298	9,109	1,715	16,613	666
Romania	-	9,470	7,542	4,742	18,986
Turkey	18,360	21,211	35,037	46,133	66,706
countries African	231,665	387,836	433,367	519,051	627,871
Egypt	96,366	212,398	304,366	411,855	450,269
Eritrea	46,902	19,261	21,426	20,773	19,071
Ethiopia	51,323	115,870	86,711	71,771	123,063
Kenya	20,383	989	1,185	189	21,803
Libya	971	5,067	471	582	714
Swaziland	-	8,817	329	1,481	114
Uganda	1,305	3,024	142	76	53
Algeria	1,235	1,853	3,504	2,107	2,042
Nigeria	1,926	3,705	2,256	1,537	3,161
Tunisia	11,254	16,852	12,977	8,680	7,635
Asian countries	1,790,572	1,468,162	784,681	575,753	795,134
China	1721552	1418287	736519	459390	614201
Kong Hong	26	9	1875	71	33
India	49810	44330	37355	88404	90573

Importers	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Indonesia	1877	438	4894	3850	23779
Malaysia	608	80	256	3234	12605
Pakistan	4400	1777	568	11902	48699
Korea South	6395	64	1468	220	2497
Singapore	5401	2771	1401	6543	1753
Taiwan	503	406	345	2139	995
countries Arab	<u>1,648,107</u>	<u>2,108,687</u>	<u>1,507,220</u>	<u>1,725,180</u>	<u>2,316,630</u>
Bahrain	430	1,161	523	1,239	2,711
Iraq	122	289	164	1,768	1,018
Jordan	29,193	32,127	29,003	29,716	24,966
Kuwait	1,831	16,639	6,703	5,151	5,327
Lebanon	27,309	29,325	36,877	24,315	13,998
Oman	1,298	2,576	413	2,255	512
Qatar	5,275	10,311	21,870	15,273	19,239
Arabia Saudi	443,912	635,259	657,620	506,469	612,224
Syria	8,450	60,264	10,821	13,097	16,181
Arab United Emirates	1,100,305	1,311,639	740,292	1,115,686	1,610,684
Yemen	29,982	9,097	2,934	10,211	9,771
Other Countries	<u>808,541</u>	<u>261,571</u>	<u>270,263</u>	<u>74,429</u>	<u>69,041</u>
Grand Total	<u>4,789,732</u>	<u>4,453,723</u>	<u>3,169,011</u>	<u>3,093,639</u>	<u>4,060,830</u>

Appendix (17 – A)
Sudan's Foreign Trade
Imports during the period 2013 - 2017

(Value in US \$ Million)

Commodities	Unit	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Foodstuffs											
Wheat	M. T	2,314,240	1,027,078	2,177,962	1,046,482	1,522,731	532,167	1,343,681	448,990	2,213,331	671,197
Wheat Flour	" "	27,190	15,168	64,557	35,915	441,389	223,584	608,497	287,344	253,931	118,053
Sugar	" "	1,118,316	645,690	810,626	460,107	1,299,255	550,127	611,984	272,597	709,553	329,252
Tea	" "	35,846	59,423	35,184	69,548	30,235	52,424	31,406	54,904	33,365	58,621
Coffee	" "	33,052	38,393	23,590	34,453	38,016	46,409	37,014	44,699	49,109	59,973
Dairy Products	" "	31,227	82,104	17,686	58,145	34,529	89,051	39,312	98,940	38,175	89,023
Fish & Canned Fish	" "	2,264	3,364	1,294	2,281	3,073	5,322	3,118	5,977	2,036	3,853
Meat & Meat Products	" "	2,382	8,081	118	352	345	928	164	396	75	183
Fruits & Fruit Products	" "	90,186	44,326	66,052	37,000	86,430	41,837	62,418	33,160	38,723	25,082
Vegetables & Vegetable Products	" "	82,094	63,191	73,508	67,525	123,834	96,458	138,718	113,580	89,117	63,720
Confectionery, Sweets, & Biscuit	" "	12,947	16,830	16,031	20,615	34,074	29,540	34,120	32,493	27,808	25,101
Lentils	" "	44,002	40,994	42,548	51,575	49,809	52,973	13,202	13,393	60,024	61,764

Commodities	Unit	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Animal & Vegetable Oils	" "	154,723	149,189	164,575	213,204	273,946	243,193	244,689	197,248	253,186	230,445
Spices	" "	3,787	7,535	4,073	10,712	10,617	16,651	9,229	13,193	16,762	23,686
Rice	" "	43,586	23,563	55,082	30,008	137,898	31,989	69,863	35,980	73,601	38,834
Other	Value	-	147,344	-	109,980	-	120,214	-	122,577	-	145,340
Total			<u>2,372,273</u>		<u>2,247,902</u>		<u>2,132,867</u>		<u>1,775,471</u>		<u>1,944,129</u>
Beverages & Tobacco											
Soft Drinks	Value	-	31,306	-	33,041	-	37,797	-	32,792	-	3,546
Cigarettes	" "	-	114	-	14,793	-	1,442	-	328	-	1,167
Tobacco	" "	-	44,258	-	48,282	-	40,075	-	47,121	-	36,920
Other	" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			<u>75,678</u>		<u>96,116</u>		<u>79,314</u>		<u>80,241</u>		<u>41,633</u>
Raw Materials :											
Petroleum Products	M. T	1,460,103	1,460,103	1,534,152	1,523,619	1,110,465	1,189,426	1,456,178	687,462	1,294,307	905,095
Crude Plastic	" "	191,491	191,491	103,008	189,589	140,595	224,352	146,173	199,975	120,310	178,824
Crude Rubber	" "	1,375	1,375	798	2,999	2,731	1,136	2,318	901	669	1,162
Tallow	" "	18,134	18,134	13,935	19,821	16,519	22,485	15,743	21,021	14,856	19,757
Seeds for Sowing	" "	8,812	8,812	1,418	12,245	746	9,366	924	8,540	722	41,558
Packing Paper	" "	859	859	0	4	-	-	-	-	113	3

Commodities	Unit	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Other	Value	-	20,011	-	8,157	-	131	-	224	-	7,008
Total			<u>1,700,785</u>		<u>1,756,434</u>		<u>1,446,896</u>		<u>918,123</u>		<u>1,153,408</u>
Chemicals :											
Medicines, Medical & Pharmaceutical Equipments	Value	-	411,604	-	411,375	-	460,979	-	385,356	-	458,872
Chemical Products	"	-	133,723	-	110,000	-	122,128	-	122,787	-	134,254
Fertilizers	M. T	253,692	135,883	214,617	153,839	199,270	87,034	299,458	98,572	253,692	108,793
Tanning & Dying Materials	" "	32,357	59,140	33,682	80,062	127,630	74,190	42,530	85,456	32,357	31,937
Perfumes & Cosmetics	" "	44,012	96,900	34,626	91,493	40,617	104,245	55,585	107,172	44,012	67,576
Explosives	" "	6,363	17,994	5,113	18,328	5,615	21,174	11,108	12,576	6,363	14,036
Other	Value	-	56,474	-	58,019	-	59,216	-	57,143	-	132,902
Total			<u>911,718</u>		<u>923,116</u>		<u>928,966</u>		<u>869,062</u>		<u>948,369</u>
Manufactured Goods											
Medical & Pharmaceutical Equipments	M. T	-	87,501	-	81,877	-	89,223	-	85,254	-	51,995
Leather Products	M. T	7,275	10,248	5,594	9,716	7,827	12,273	7,923	11,876	16,318	18,487
Manufactured Rubber	" "	6,763	23,026	4,296	18,712	6,761	20,746	6,787	20,523	116,017	90,194
Manufactured Plastics	" "	95,017	225,849	60,815	171,829	137,142	205,735	79,849	176,489	98,216	215,488

Commodities	Unit	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Manufactured Wood & Cork	" "	119,951	57,069	103,401	53,567	152,817	61,951	142,820	68,804	173,439	86,545
Glass & Glassware	" "	82,843	40,353	81,071	51,915	94,055	71,174	170,193	73,172	82,887	74,853
Iron & Steel	" "	726,744	710,715	554,877	639,837	997,776	803,269	937,584	696,899	801,078	605,898
Manufactured Metals	" "	54,300	129,140	42,211	107,974	57,962	127,743	70,955	120,901	54,236	112,749
Footwear	Value	-	89,961	-	79,307	-	91,453	-	76,660	-	77,757
Jute & Sacks	No.	58,754	88,636	36,128	95,209	73,172	106,822	49,260	79,375	91,608	129,752
Books, Magazines, and Newspapers	M. T	2,434	19,365	2,021	11,815	2,785	11,709	4,900	31,181	7,119	57,464
Cement & stony products	" "	43,840	11,514	41,901	13,245	309,558	11,805	84,323	17,187	69,896	37,592
Scientific Equipments	Value	-	107,341	-	85,042	-	83,903	-	73,508	-	37,512
Paper Products	M. T	125,821	140,611	99,155	117,177	139,761	147,889	127,182	123,420	141,880	140,260
Ceramic Products	" "	127,115	52,891	97,320	45,775	117,085	61,141	117,275	56,913	144,449	66,087
Toys & Sport Goods	Value	-	8,099	-	6,372	-	6,877	-	7,109	-	8,238
Other	"	-	40,229	-	23,600	-	27,604	-	30,360	-	113,567
Total			<u>1,842,548</u>		<u>1,612,969</u>		<u>1,941,317</u>		<u>1,749,631</u>		<u>1,924,438</u>
Machinery & Equipments:											
Non-Electrical Appliances	M. T	121,598	612,428	86,265	493,773	104,967	460,842	102,823	418,997	118,162	457,297

Commodities	Unit	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Electrical Appliances	Value	-	242,449	-	264,648	-	297,987	-	345,862	-	450,766
Refrigerators	No.	9,885	37,365	7,253	28,833	8,059	28,908	9,577	34,115	12,046	37,380
Air Conditioners	" "	3,623	24,580	3,098	21,644	4,911	29,134	5,464	29,864	14,482	56,856
Machinery Spare Parts	Value	-	303,905	-	321,482	-	301,964	-	320,353	-	61,860
T.V., Radios , Recorders, Tapes, etc.	" "	-	97,981	-	78,384	-	75,879	-	82,436	-	119,846
Dry Batteries	NO.	3,387	3,658	3,149	4,060	3,606	7,387	1,771	4,338	18,438	20,937
Accumulators	" "	12,479	33,745	8,154	29,581	11,250	33,063	12,516	38,032	13,259	40,946
Tractors	" "	27,487	172,047	11,699	128,234	23,134	185,726	16,430	153,212	48,027	301,152
Ovens	" "	1,027	2,024	596	1,710	952	2,503	1,265	3,339	2,502	12,311
Other	Value	-	182,839	-	170,935	-	226,303	-	182,755	-	154,790
Total			<u>1,713,021</u>		<u>1,543,284</u>		<u>1,649,696</u>		<u>1,613,303</u>		<u>1,714,140</u>
Transport Equipments											
Railway Locomotives	NO.	328	5,245	-	13	1,544	40,457	-	-		
Railway Wagons	" "	330	4,557	1,651	7,935	2,431	7,856	929	811	1,489	14,815
Motor Cars	" "	34,066	224,134	14,096	152,199	18,373	204,730	25,144	255,590	22,962	231,551
Trucks & Lorries	" "	30,839	260,613	18,729	215,265	41,425	275,992	42,639	249,666	17,652	196,218
Busses	" "	5,164	38,806	639	5,994	2,191	19,709	1,176	12,634	5,200	52,683

Commodities	Unit	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Tires & Tubes	" "	70,013	142,022	67,659	137,583	83,141	140,609	64,796	142,588	58,268	137,363
Autos Spare Parts	Value	-	149,367	-	124,649	-	151,561	-	155,510	-	199,849
Motor-Cycles	No.	4,428	20,143	3,663	20,568	3,698	20,121	10,619	49,010	12,915	49,165
Bicycles	" "	918	1,968	1,005	2,209	1,105	3,741	1,774	3,814	2,490	6,845
Aircrafts Spare Parts	Value	-	67,941	-	15,709	-	34,880	-	30,573	-	14,011
Locomotive Spare Parts	" "	-	7,343	-	22,566	-	5,740	-	12,392	-	10,970
Ferries & Steamers	No.	-	13,726	-	1,905	-	5,173	-	2,916	140	1,402
Other	Value	-	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	287
Total			<u>936,084</u>		<u>706,595</u>		<u>910,569</u>		<u>915,504</u>		<u>915,158</u>
Textiles											
Yarn	M. T	3,497	6,655	3,077	5,496	4,648	6,201	4,619	6,299	1,667	2,003
Sewing Threads	" "	1,739	6,780	960	3,991	1,041	3,199	886	2,659	-	-
Woven Synthetic Fabrics	" "	17,106	84,741	15,324	90,103	21,939	96,537	26,955	115,839	-	-
Woven Cotton Fabrics	" "	126	583	124	292	70	164	149	215	431	3,785
Woven Flax. Fabrics	" "	71	91	352	475	785	103	73	70	2,455	7,117
Man-Made Filaments & Staple	" "	77	366	87	457	114	630	42	125	36,442	125,957
Wadding Of Textile Materials	" "	2,651	4,437	2,513	5,783	3,168	6,773	4,176	9,079	6,131	15,019

Commodities	Unit	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
Carpets	Value	-	3,274	-	3,077	-	4,082	-	4,526	-	6,005
Special Woven Fabrics	M. T	3,687	20,924	3,030	18,804	5,877	36,651	7,273	35,047	7,196	36,205
Knitted Or Crocheted Fabrics	" "	8	66	-	4	-	5	3	27	39	287
Ready Made Clothes	Value	-	172,479	-	178,651	-	240,442	-	204,193	42,760	178,093
Other	"	-	776	-	965	-	530	-	450	-	52,480
Total			<u>301,172</u>		<u>308,098</u>		<u>395,317</u>		<u>378,529</u>	748,855	<u>426,950</u>
Other	Value		<u>64,789</u>		<u>16,786</u>		<u>24,173</u>		<u>23,531</u>		<u>94,779</u>
Grand Total			<u>9,918,068</u>		<u>9,211,300</u>		<u>9,509,115</u>		<u>8,323,395</u>		<u>9,163,004</u>

Appendix (17 – B)
Sudan's Foreign Trade
Main exporters during the period 2013 - 2017

(US \$ Million)

Suppliers	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES	<u>2,511,020</u>	<u>2,274,441</u>	<u>2,190,930</u>	<u>2,178,270</u>	<u>2,427,755</u>
AUSTRIA	5,150	10,554	6,462	4,322	12,695
AUSTRALIA	402,840	300,730	88,862	33,708	12,704
BELGIUM	30,820	21,490	24,922	25,305	20,325
CANADA	156,980	274,667	137,528	78,666	35,610
SWITZERLAND	30,950	24,077	27,855	38,265	46,069
DENMARK	7,020	11,032	7,990	11,916	16,165
GERMANY	287,450	249,236	208,898	219,279	301,867
SPAIN	28,310	22,095	28,572	28,950	25,880
FINLAND	11,470	4,535	6,881	2,823	6,495
FRANCE	63,270	72,157	71,343	63,176	63,352
UNITED KINGDOM	185,580	135,368	107,817	86,024	93,568
GREECE	7,160	9,328	5,515	3,226	5,365
IRELAND	13,500	5,782	7,762	4,129	6,604
ITALY	170,080	146,112	159,836	141,789	125,797
JAPAN	340,820	212,536	301,754	283,149	310,605
NETHERLANDS	97,190	97,354	71,615	78,483	80,856
NORWAY	4,110	1,470	2,745	4,291	3,619
PORTUGAL	5,580	9,032	5,114	6,268	9,782
ZEALAND NEW	45,820	32,780	52,118	54,556	43,972
SWEDEN	79,740	60,102	86,578	56,967	60,217
STATES UNITED	94,390	49,743	28,653	23,054	57,156
BULGARIA	860	1,215	659	1,084	30,459
CYPRUS	8,690	11,606	55,156	5,349	12,235
HUNGARY	1,060	2,612	658	15,044	9,734
POLAND	6,130	22,980	47,980	9,672	9,070
Russia	-	-	37,162	317,010	478,740
TURKEY	306,950	283,585	410,410	502,842	379,077
UKRAINE	118,570	197,848	198,156	74,820	121,003
Malta	470	4,361	175	327	155
Other Industrial Countries	60	54	1,754	3,776	48,579
African countries	<u>978,545</u>	<u>725,352</u>	<u>869,419</u>	<u>873,060</u>	<u>876,757</u>
DJIBUTI	-	82	-	11	-

Suppliers	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
ETHIOPIA	29,900	31,201	43,767	40,759	71,705
KENYA	84,114	77,952	55,093	62,593	68,000
UGANDA	40,781	35,901	45,604	41,677	54,243
ZIMBABWE	28,679	35,288	29,654	36,189	26,886
EGYPT	742,566	491,921	569,351	591,332	549,817
ZAMBIA	4,485	1,420	7,221	4,338	958
Libya	432	3,999	2,054	1,123	1,260
BURUNDI	400	156	1,228	968	767
MALAWI	-	2,887	542	386	2,317
SWAZILAND	11,159	12,939	19,337	25,291	19,240
NIGERIA	454	832	5,117	9,301	12,806
MOROCCO	6,339	7,274	4,439	21,204	24,839
TUNISIA	1,315	3,737	12,384	5,421	4,841
ALGERIA	27,921	10,521	83	37	4
Other African Countries	-	9,242	73,545	32,430	39,072
Asian countries	<u>3,793,891</u>	<u>3,918,265</u>	<u>4,220,809</u>	<u>3,468,971</u>	<u>3,523,641</u>
BANGLADESH	45,177	39,946	57,709	30,132	67,828
CHINA	1,887,493	1,847,871	2,159,247	2,192,705	2,159,182
KONG HONG	5,794	10,025	12,962	7,346	3,433
INDONESIA	78,056	91,878	132,528	119,838	115,570
INDIA	905,359	736,458	794,650	632,924	696,087
IRAN	53,802	23,636	26,948	28,855	46,770
S.KOREA	199,318	119,298	176,542	167,729	164,901
MALAYSIA	267,718	684,011	317,094	48,884	73,646
PAKISTAN	100,664	63,829	101,111	70,144	57,863
SINGAPORE	6,988	7,492	4,836	6,244	5,634
THAILAND	197,616	247,869	353,825	103,648	80,628
TAIWAN	22,384	29,939	61,009	43,426	37,061
LANKA SRI	1,676	1,146	2,158	3,249	161
NAM VIET	21,846	14,867	20,190	13,847	14,876
Arab countries	<u>1,876,896</u>	<u>1,635,091</u>	<u>1,471,048</u>	<u>1,517,905</u>	<u>2,037,860</u>
ARAB EMIRRATES	681,808	941,468	835,967	868,888	1,079,221
BAHRAIN	12,553	2,667	2,859	3,501	13,805
JORDAN	97,762	98,083	126,088	75,726	100,249
KUWAIT	96,359	14,392	17,805	10,322	6,019
LEBANON	21,284	13,228	12,867	16,145	49,169
OMAN	14,323	30,265	15,349	10,484	55,057
QATAR	69,253	73,844	18,649	3,311	87,645

Suppliers	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
SAUDI ARABIA	706,424	415,290	436,679	523,432	637,796
SYRIA	12,354	4,224	4,579	5,815	8,193
YEMEN	164,776	41,630	206	281	706
Countries Other	<u>757,716</u>	<u>658,151</u>	<u>756,909</u>	<u>285,189</u>	<u>296,991</u>
Total Grand	<u>9,918,068</u>	<u>9,211,300</u>	<u>9,509,115</u>	<u>8,323,395</u>	<u>9,163,004</u>