

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



**Central Bank of Sudan**

**56<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL REPORT**  
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**IN THE NAME OF ALLAH  
THE MOST GRACIOUS, THE MOST MERCIFUL**

We are pleased to present the 56th annual report of Central Bank of Sudan, which explains the latest developments in the Sudanese economy during the year 2016. 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 exerted 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 specialists on economic, financial and banking affairs from the local, regional and international institutions.

**Hazim Abdelgadir Ahmed**  
**Chairman of the Board of Directors**  
**and the Governor of the**  
**Central Bank of Sudan**



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# INTRODUCTION

The annual report of the Central Bank of Sudan in the year 2016 was issued under intricate conditions and challenges at the global, regional and national levels. These conditions led to the divergence of performance in most economic sectors. The report includes ten chapters, the first 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, foreign trade and balance of payments sector.

At the global level, the world economy registered a growth rate of 3.1% in 2016, (growth rate in industrial and developing countries remained as it was in 2015). The economies of emerging markets and developing countries' achieved a remarkable growth rate due to the increase in the prices of commodity exports, as well as rising capital flows to developing countries in 2016. In the developed and industrial economies, the growth in the United States was affected by the continued weakness of non-residential investments, as well as the impact of the decline in manufacturing activity after Britain's vote to exit from the European Union. Japan's growth rates affected by the decline in external demand and investment of companies.

In general, the growth rate in industrial countries has declined from 2% in 2015 to 1.6% in 2016 due to lower growth rates in the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan, Despite the slowdown in growth rates in 2016. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) expected that economic activity will be improved in 2017.

At the regional level, the growth rate of Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries increased from 0.7% in 2015 to 2.1% in 2016, the growth rate of the Great Arab Free Trade Area countries (GAFTA) increased from 0.7% in 2015 to 2.1% in 2016. The growth rate in some Arab countries increased due to the improvement in oil prices, also growth rate of the COMESA countries increased from 2.9% in 2015 to 3.0% in 2016, due to the improvement in the growth rate of Eritrea, the Comoros, Seychelles and Madagascar. The current account position as a ratio to GDP of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) declined from minus 4.4% in 2015 to minus 5.0% in 2016 due to the deterioration in the current account position of both oil exporting and importing countries.

At the domestic level, the Central Bank of Sudan's policies for 2016, issued in coordination with fiscal policies and other economic policies, aimed at achieving a real GDP growth rate of 6.4% and reducing the average annual inflation rate to 13% by

targeting a nominal growth rate in money supply in the range of 19.3%, beside achieving a reasonable stability in the internal and external levels.

Performance of the data indicates that the growth rate of money supply, reached 29% by the end of 2016. This increase was due to the rise in net temporary borrowing of the government, gold purchasing, wheat subsidy, and other factors. The average inflation rate rose to 17.6%, exceeding the target inflation rate of 13%, due to the increase in the growth rate of money supply, and the implementation of the economic policy package.

As for the indicators of the banking sector, the total assets of the operating banks increased from SDG 108.9 billion at the end of 2015 to SDG 132.7 billion at the end of 2016 by 21.9%. The total stock of finance increased from SDG 53.4 billion at the end of 2015 to SDG 67.7 billion by the end of 2016 at a rate of 26.8%. Soundness indicators of the banks' witnessed stability despite the decrease in the capital adequacy ratio from 20.0% at the end of 2015 to 19.0% at the end of 2016, and the ratio of non-performing loans increased from 5.1% in 2015 to 5.2% in 2016.

Regarding the Government's financial sector in 2016, the general government budget targeted to achieve the macroeconomic goals to activate the national economy, through increasing revenues, rationing government spending, and reducing the rate of inflation. Total public revenues amounted to SDG 57.7 billion, public expenditure reached SDG 68.8 billion by the end of 2016, and the total deficit of the budget amounted to SDG 11.2 billion.

As for the external sector, the overall balance of payments position shifted from a surplus of US\$ 38.4 million in 2015 to a deficit of US\$ 18.7 million in 2016, while the current account deficit decreased from US\$ 5,460.7 million in 2015 to US\$ 4,127.4 million in 2016 at a rate of 24.4% due to the decline in the trade balance and the change in the total account of services income and transfers from deficit to surplus. The trade balance deficit declined from US\$ 5,199 million in 2015 to US\$ 4,231 million in 2016 by 18.6%. Exports decreased from US\$ 3,169 million in 2015 to US\$ 3,093.6 million in 2016 at a rate of 2.4%, and imports from US\$ 8,368 million in 2015 to US\$ 7,324.6 million in 2016 by 12.5%.

Sudan's external debt increased from US\$ 43.9 billion at the end of 2015 to US\$ 45.4 billion by the end of 2016 due to the accumulation of the interest rates arrears and fluctuations in the exchange during 2016.



## Global, Regional and Domestic Economic Indicators for the years 2015 and 2016

	2015**	2016*
<b>Global Economic Indicators</b>		
- Global Economy Growth Rate (%)	3.1	3.1
- Industrial Economies Growth Rate (%)	2.0	1.6
- Industrial Economies Inflation Rate (%)	0.3	0.8
- Industrial Economies Unemployment Rate (%)	6.8	6.2
- Industrial Economies Current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	0.5	0.7
- Developing Economies Growth Rate (%)	4.0	4.2
- Developing Economies Inflation Rate (%)	5.6	4.5
- Developing Economies Current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	(0.1)	(0.3)
<b>Regional Economic Indicator</b>		
- Growth Rate in Sub-saharan African Countries (%)	3.8	1.4
- Growth Rate in Asian countries (%)	6.5	6.5
- Growth Rate in Middle-East and North Africa Countries (%)	2.1	3.2
- Growth Rate in Latin America and Caribbean Countries (%)	(0.3)	(0.6)
- Inflation Rate in Sub-Saharan African Countries (%)	6.9	11.3
- Inflation Rate in Asian Countries (%)	3.0	3.1
- Inflation Rate in Middle-East and North Africa Countries (%)	6.0	5.4
- Inflation Rate in Latin America and Caribbean countries (%)	11.2	5.8
- Current A/C position as percent of GDP in Sub-Saharan African Countries (%)	(5.7)	(4.5)
- Current A/C position as percent of GDP in Asian Countries (%)	2.0	1.6
- Current A/C position as percent of GDP in Middle-East and North Africa Countries (%)	(4.4)	(5.0)
- Current A/C position as percent of GDP in Latin America and Caribbean Countries (%)	(3.3)	(2.3)
- Growth Rate in Arab Free Trade Area Countries (%)	0.7	2.1
- Inflation Rate in Arab Free Trade Area Countries (%)	5.8	4.4
- Current A/C position as percent of GDP in Arab Free Trade Area Countries (%)	(10.2)	(10.7)
- Growth Rate in COMESA Countries (%)	2.9	3.0
- Inflation Rate in COMESA Countries (%)	7.2	7.4
- Current A/C position as percent of GDP in COMESA Countries (%)	(11.1)	(9.7)
<b>Domestic Economic Indicators</b>		
- GDP in Current prices (million SDG)	582,937.4	693,514.0
- Real GDP Growth Rate (%)	4.3	4.9
- Annual Average Inflation Rate (%)	16.9	17.6
- End of year Inflation Rate (%)	12.6	30.5
- Overall Fiscal Deficit (-) (SDG million)	6,976.4	11,234.9
- Fiscal Deficit (-) (including grants) as percent of GDP (%)	1.2	1.6

	2015**	2016*
- Fiscal Deficit (-) (excluding grants) as percent of GDP (%)	1.2	1.7
- Financing Fiscal Deficit (-) from Internal Sources	105.8	89.7
- Financing Fiscal Deficit (-) from External Sources	(5.8)	10.2
- Total Revenues (SDG million)	55,499.8	57,864.6
- Tax revenues as percent of total Revenues (%)	77.0	81.7
- Total Expenditure (SDG million)	61,497.50	69,099.60
- Current Expenditure as percent of total Expenditure (%)	89.2	90.0
- Development Expenditure as percent of total Expenditure (%)	10.8	10.0
- Money supply (M2) (SDG million)	93,642.6	120,800.1
- Money Supply Growth Rate (%)	20.5	29.0
- Money Multiplier ( times)	1.820	1.841
- Velocity of Money (times)	6.225	5.786
- Degree of Monetization	0.161	0.173
- Net Foreign Assets (NFA) – SDG million	(26,153.5)	(36,321.0)
- Net Domestic Assets (NDA) - SDG million	97,027.1	130,493.2
- Total Finance (SDG million)	54,193.2	83,355.3
- Net Claim on Government (SDG million)	42,124.5	54,216.7
- Net Claim on Private Sector (SDG million)	45,555.6	57,352.2
- Banks Assets (SDG million)	108,937.6	132,713.5
- Overall Balance of Payments (US\$ million)	38.4	(18.7)
- Net Current accounts (US\$ million)	(5,460.7)	(4,127.4)
- Exports (FoB) (US\$ million)	3,169.0	3,093.6
- Imports (FoB) (US\$ million)	8,368.0	7,324.6
- Trade Balance (US\$ million)	(5,199)	(4,231.0)
- Invisible Receipts (US\$ million)	3,066.1	2,859.8
- Invisible Payments (US\$ million)	3,327.8	2,756.2
- Current and Financial Account (US\$ million)	5,375.7	3,517.8
- Foreign Direct Investment (US\$ million)	1,728.4	1,063.8
- Net Official Loans Inward (+) Outward (-)	5.8	7.4
- External Debt (US\$ million)	43.9	45.4
- External Debt as a percent of GDP (%)	45.0	40.0
- External Debt as a percent of Revenues (%)	484	489
- External Debt as a percent of Exports (%)	1,385.0	1,468.0

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

( ) means minus

Sources: IMF, World Economic Outlook, 2016

Chapter 6 - Table (1-6) - Central Bank of Sudan – Annual Report,2016.

Chapter 3 - Table (3-1) - Central Bank of Sudan – Annual Report,2016.

Chapter 6 - Table (6.2) - Central Bank of Sudan – Annual Report,2016.

Chapter 10 -Table (10-4) - Central Bank of Sudan – Annual Report,2016.

Chapter 10 - Table (10 - 9) - Central Bank of Sudan – Annual Report,2016.



**CHAPTER  
ONE**

**MAJOR INTERNATIONAL  
ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENTS DURING 2016**



# Major International Economic Developments During 2016

## **First: Major International and Regional Economic Developments During 2016:**

The global economy recorded a growth rate of 3.1% in 2016, the same growth rate in 2015. Growth rates in the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan declined. The decline in growth in the United States was attributed to continued weak investment in other non-residential sectors. The UK's sharp decline in manufacturing activity followed Britain's exit from the European Union. Japan's growth rate was adversely affected by lower external demand and corporate investment, while growth in emerging markets economies and developing economies rose after five successive years of decline. The improvement in growth rates in these countries was attributed to the rise in commodity prices, the increase in capital flows to emerging markets in the light of continued low interest rates in developed economies, as well as the stability of exchange rates and financial markets in those countries .

The global economy has begun to recover from the sharp drop in oil prices and its impact on oil-exporting countries, as well as the rise in prices of non-fuel commodities.

The following is a review of the performance of some economic indicators in industrial countries and developing countries in general and 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 Industrial Countries:**

Table (1-1) shows the indicators of growth rates, inflation and current account ratio to GDP in the major industrial countries during 2015 and 2016. Figure (1-1) shows the performance of these indicators during 2016.

**Table (1-1)**  
**Growth, Inflation, Unemployment Rates and Current Account Position in**  
**Major Industrial Countries**  
**During 2015 and 2016**

Indicators Country	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Unemployment Rate (%)		Current A/C.(as a percent of GDP)	
	2015**	2016*	2015**	2016*	2015**	2016*	2015**	2016*
<b>Group of Industrial Countries</b>	2.0	1.6	0.3	0.8	6.8	6.2	0.5	0.7
<b>U.S.A.</b>	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.2	5.3	4.9	(2.6)	(2.5)
<b>Japan</b>	0.6	0.5	0.7	(0.2)	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.7
<b>Germany</b>	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.4	4.7	4.3	8.5	8.6
<b>France</b>	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.3	10.2	9.8	(0.2)	(0.5)
<b>Italy</b>	0.8	0.8	0.2	(0.1)	12.2	11.5	2.0	2.2
<b>Spain</b>	3.1	3.1	(0.3)	(0.3)	21.8	19.4	0.9	1.9
<b>United Kingdom</b>	2.5	1.8	0.1	0.7	5.6	5.0	(4.7)	(6.0)
<b>Canada</b>	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.6	6.8	7.0	(2.9)	(3.7)
<b>Others</b>	2.1	2.0	0.5	1.0	7.8	4.4	3.4	5.7

Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook, Oct: 2016

\* Preliminary Data

\*\*Revised Data

**Figure (1-1)**  
**Growth, Inflation, Unemployment Rates and Current Account Position in**  
**Major Industrial Countries during 2016**

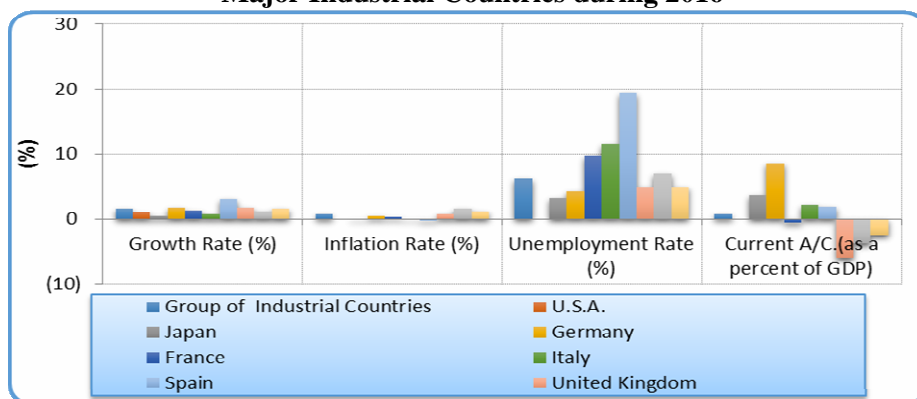


Table (1-1) shows that the rate of growth of the industrial countries combined fell from 2% in 2015 to 1.6% in 2016 due to the low growth rates in the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan. The decline in growth rates in the United States was attributed to the continued weakness of investment in other non-residential sectors, despite the strong growth of consumption, supported by the strength of the labour market and increase in wages.

Inflation in the industrial countries combined rose from 0.3% in 2015 to 0.8% in 2016 due to increase in primary commodity prices, especially fuel prices, as well as the prices of metals and agricultural commodities.

Unemployment rates in the industrial countries combined fell from 6.8% in 2015 to 6.2% in 2016. It fell in all industrial countries except Canada, where there was a slight increase in unemployment from 6.8% in 2015 to 7% in 2016.

The position of the current account surplus as a percentage of GDP in the industrial countries combined improved from 0.5% in 2015 to 0.7% in 2016 due to the rise in international prices of oil and its derivatives, as well as the rise in the prices of financial assets, whereas the prices of shares rose to record higher levels in the United States.

## **(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 2015 and 2016, while figure (1-2) shows the performance of these indicators during 2016.

**Table (1-2)**  
**Growth Rates, Inflation and Current Account Position in Developing Countries during 2015 and 2016**

Country	Indicators		Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C.(as a percent of GDP)	
	2015**	2016*	2015**	2016*	2015**	2016*	2015**	2016*
<b>All Developing Countries</b>	4.0	4.2	5.6	4.5	(0.1)	(0.3)		
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	3.8	1.4	6.9	11.3	(5.7)	(4.5)		
<b>Asia</b>	6.5	6.5	3.0	3.1	2.0	1.6		
<b>Middle East &amp; North Africa</b>	2.1	3.2	6.0	5.4	(4.4)	(5.0)		
<b>Latin American &amp; Caribbean Countries</b>	(0.3)	(0.6)	11.2	5.8	(3.3)	(2.3)		
<b>Europe</b>	3.0	1.7	2.9	0.3	(2.1)	3.4		
<b>Others</b>	(2.7)	(0.3)	15.9	8.4	2.4	1.3		

Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook, Oct: 2016

\* Preliminary Data

\*\*Revised Data

**Figure (1-2)**  
**Growth Rates, Inflation and Current Account Position in Developing Countries During 2016**

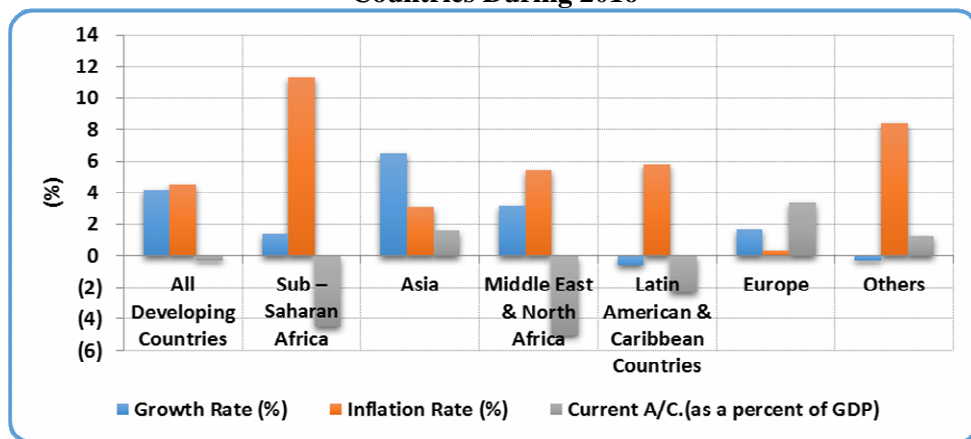


Table (1-2) shows a slight increase in the growth rate of developing countries from 4% in 2015 to 4.2% in 2016, due to the high growth rates in most emerging economies, especially India, China, Thailand, Indonesia and Philippines. Trade and effective measures on the side of policies strengthened foreign reserves in these countries rates, but there is a decline in growth rates in sub-Saharan Africa due to the low productivity caused by the shortage of foreign currency and the decline in the performance of energy sources, especially electricity. Also the growth rates fell in Europe, although most of the emerging countries in Europe witnessed stability in general.

The average inflation rate of developing countries combined decreased as a result of the sharp decline in inflation rates in most countries except sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, due to the stability of exchange rates in developing countries in general. The situation of the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP in the developing countries combined deteriorated slightly from 0.1% in 2015 to 0.3% in 2016, despite the improvement in the current account in Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa Latin American countries and Caribbean, as a result of higher capital flows from developed countries.

**(3) External Debt of Developing Countries:**

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



**Table (1-3)**  
**External Debt and Service as a Ratio to GDP**  
**for Developing Countries by the end of 2015 and 2016**

Indicators \ Year	2015**	2016*
<b>External debt to GDP (%)</b>	27.1	28.4
<b>External debt service to GDP (%)</b>	9.7	10.5

\* Preliminary Data

\*\*Revised Data

Table (1-3) shows an increase in the ratio of external debt to GDP in developing countries from 27.1% in 2015 to 28.4% in 2016, due to the accumulation of the external indebtedness of some of these countries. The ratio of debt service to GDP increased from 9.7% in 2015 to 10.5% in 2016.

**(4)Performance in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA):**

**Table (1-4)**  
**Growth Rate, Inflation and Current Account Position as a Ratio to GDP**  
**In the Middle East and North Africa by the end of 2015 and 2016**

indicator \ Countries	Oil exporting countries		Oil importing countries		Countries Combined	
	2015**	2016*	2015**	2016*	2015**	2016*
<b>Real GDP Growth Rate (%)</b>	1.6	3.3	3.8	3.6	2.1	3.4
<b>Current Account as Percent of GDP (%)</b>	(3.8)	(4.4)	(4.5)	(4.8)	(4.4)	(5.0)
<b>Inflation - Annual Average (%)</b>	5.4	4.7	6.7	5.9	6.0	5.1

Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook, Oct: 2016

\* Preliminary Data

\*\*Revised Data

Indicates minus

Table (1-4) shows that the growth rate in MENA region increased significantly from 2.1% in 2015 to 3.4% in 2016, despite the decline in the growth rates in most

oil-exporting countries in the region as a result of fiscal austerity measures, as well as political conflicts in some countries such as Syria and Libya. The growth rates in Iraq, Iran and Kuwait increased, while it declined in oil-importing countries from 3.8% in 2015 to 3.6% in 2015. The average inflation rate for the countries in the region declined from 6% in 2015 to 5.1% in 2016 due to the low rates in both exporting and importing countries. The rates of inflation in the exporting countries decreased from 5.4% to 4.7% and in the oil-importing countries declined from 6.7% to 5.9%, due to the implementation of strict fiscal discipline in some countries, especially the GCC countries. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP of the countries of the region increased from minus 4.4% in 2015 to minus 5% in 2016 due to the deterioration of the current account position in both oil exporting and importing countries.

#### **(4) 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 2015 and 2016.

**Table (1-5)**

#### **Growth Rate, Inflation and Current Account Position as a Ratio to GDP In Sudan's Major Trade and Investment Partners during 2015 and 2016**

Country	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C.(as a percent of GDP)	
	2015**	2016*	2015**	2016*	2015**	2016 *
<b>Sudan</b>	3.5	3.1	19.8	13.5	(5.8)	(5.9)
<b>U.A.E</b>	3.0	2.3	3.7	3.6	2.9	1.1
<b>China</b>	6.8	6.7	1.5	2.1	3.1	2.4
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	3.4	1.2	2.1	4.0	(3.5)	(6.6)
<b>Egypt</b>	4.2	3.8	11.0	10.2	(3.7)	(5.8)
<b>India</b>	7.3	7.6	5.4	5.5	(1.4)	(1.4)
<b>Malaysia</b>	4.7	4.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.2
<b>Thailand</b>	2.5	3.2	(0.9)	0.3	6.2	9.7
<b>Turkey</b>	3.0	3.3	7.4	8.4	(4.5)	(4.4)
<b>Japan</b>	0.6	0.5	0.7	(0.2)	3.0	3.7

Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook, Oct 2016

\* Preliminary Data

\*\*Revised Data. ( ) Indicates minus.

**Figure (1-3)**

**Growth Rate, Inflation and Current Account Position of Sudan's Major Trade and Investment Partners for 2015 and 2016.**

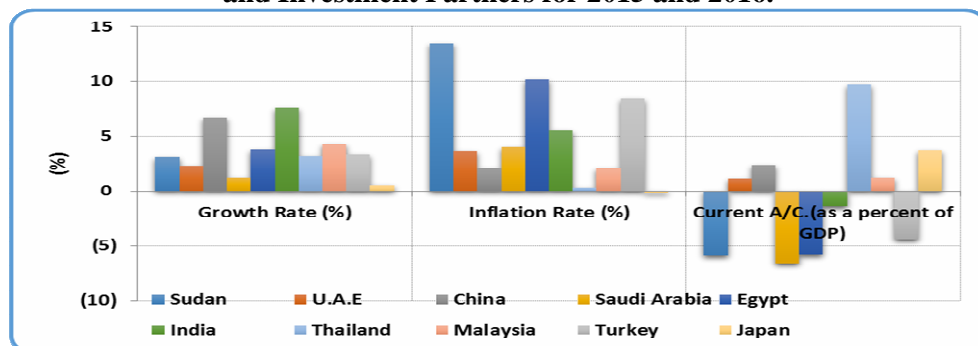


Table (1-5) shows that, the growth rates for most of Sudan's trade and investment partners, declined except for India, Thailand and Turkey. Inflation rates declined in Sudan, U.A.E, Egypt, Malaysia and Japan. The ratio of current account surplus to GDP decreased for all these countries excluding Thailand and Japan.

Thailand recorded the highest change in the growth rate from 2.5% in 2015 to 3.2% in 2016, while India recorded the highest growth of 7.6% in 2016. Thailand recorded the highest rise in inflation rates from minus 0.9% in 2015 to 0.3% in 2016, while Sudan recorded the highest inflation rate reaching 13.5%.

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

**(a)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 2015 and 2016, while figure (1-4) shows the performance of these indicators during 2016.

**Table (1-6)**

**Growth rate, Inflation and Current Account Position in Greater Arab Free Trade Area during 2015 and 2016**

Indicator Country	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C.(as a percent of GDP)	
	2015**	2016*	2015**	2016*	2015**	2016*
Algeria	3.0	3.6	4.2	5.9	(17.7)	(15.1)
Bahrain	3.4	2.1	2.0	3.6	(4.8)	(4.7)
Egypt	4.2	3.8	11.0	10.2	(3.7)	(5.8)
Iraq	0.0	10.3	1.9	2.0	(12.7)	(10.8)
Sudan	3.5	3.1	19.8	13.5	(5.8)	(5.9)
Jordan	2.9	2.8	0.2	(0.5)	(7.4)	(9.0)
Kuwait	1.2	2.5	3.3	3.4	9.3	3.6

Indicator Country	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C.(as a percent of GDP)	
	Lebanon	2.0	1.0	0.1	(0.7)	(21.0)
Libya	(6.1)	(3.3)	8.0	14.2	(62.2)	(47.4)
Mauritania	4.1	3.2	3.6	1.3	(18.3)	(21.9)
Morocco	4.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	(2.3)	(1.2)
Oman	4.4	1.8	0.4	1.1	(16.9)	(21.3)
Qatar	4.7	2.6	1.6	3.0	5.0	(1.8)
Saudi Arabia	3.4	1.2	2.1	4.0	(3.5)	(6.6)
Syria	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Tunisia	1.0	1.5	5.0	3.7	(8.5)	(8.0)
U.A.E	3.0	2.3	3.7	3.6	2.9	1.1
Yemen	(28.1)	(4.2)	30.0	5.0	(5.3)	(6.1)
average	0.7	2.1	5.8	4.4	(10.2)	(10.7)

Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook, Oct 2016

\* Preliminary Data

\*\*Revised Data

( ) Indicates minus.

**Figure (1-4)**  
**Growth rate, Inflation and Current Account Position of Greater Arab Free Trade Area during 2016**

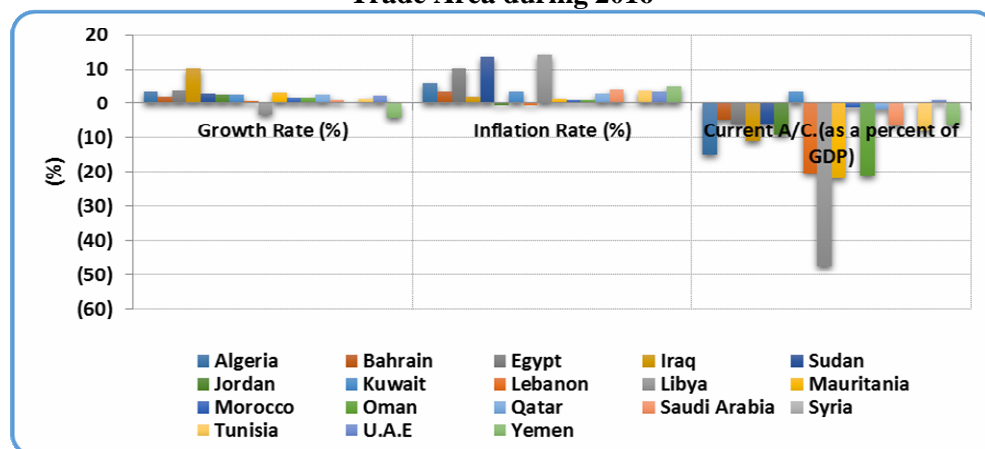


Table (1-6) shows that the average growth rate of the countries of (GAFTA) rose from 0.7% in 2015 to 2.1% in 2016 as a result of the increase in the growth rates in Iraq, Kuwait, Tunisia, Algeria and Yemen due to the improvement in oil prices. The austerity fiscal measures of the Gulf States resulted in reducing the average rate of inflation in most countries of the region from 5.8% in 2015 to 4.4% in 2016. The position of the current account deficit as a ratio to GDP deteriorated for all countries in the region from 10.2% in 2015 to 10.7% in 2016.

**(b) 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 2015 and 2016, while figure (1-5) illustrates the performance of these indicators during 2016

**Table (1-7)  
Growth rates, Inflation and Current Account as a Ratio to the GDP of the COMESA Countries during 2015 and 2016**

Indicators Country	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C.(as a percent of GDP)	
	2015**	2016*	2015**	2016*	2015**	2016*
<b>Congo</b>	8.4	3.9	1.0	1.7	(7.6)	(0.8)
<b>Ethiopia</b>	8.7	6.5	10.0	7.7	(12.5)	(10.7)
<b>Sudan</b>	3.5	3.1	19.8	13.5	(5.8)	(5.9)
<b>Eritrea</b>	0.2	3.7	12.3	9.0	(2.2)	0.2
<b>Burundi</b>	(7.2)	(0.5)	7.4	6.3	(11.3)	(4.6)
<b>Comoros</b>	1.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	(15.7)	(9.0)
<b>Kenya</b>	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.2	(9.6)	(6.4)
<b>Libya</b>	(6.1)	(3.3)	8.0	14.2	(62.2)	(47.4)
<b>Swaziland</b>	1.9	0.5	5.2	7.0	1.1	(4.9)
<b>Seychelles</b>	3.5	4.9	4.3	(0.8)	(15.2)	(18.7)
<b>Madagascar</b>	3.4	4.1	7.6	6.7	(1.3)	(2.3)
<b>Malawi</b>	4.0	2.7	20.1	19.8	(2.6)	(15.8)
<b>Egypt</b>	4.2	3.8	11.0	10.2	(3.7)	(5.8)
<b>Mauritius</b>	3.2	3.5	2.0	1.5	(4.8)	(4.3)
<b>Rwanda</b>	6.5	6.0	2.1	5.3	(10.6)	(16.6)
<b>Zambia</b>	4.3	3.0	7.3	19.1	(1.4)	(4.5)
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	1.4	(0.3)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(22.9)	(7.5)
<b>Uganda</b>	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.5	(10.5)	(8.7)
<b>Average</b>	2.9	3.0	7.2	7.4	(11.1)	(9.7)

Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook, Oct2016

\* Preliminary Data

\*\*Revised Data

**Figure (1-5)**  
**Growth rates, Inflation and Current Account as a Ratio to the GDP of the COMESA Countries During 2016**

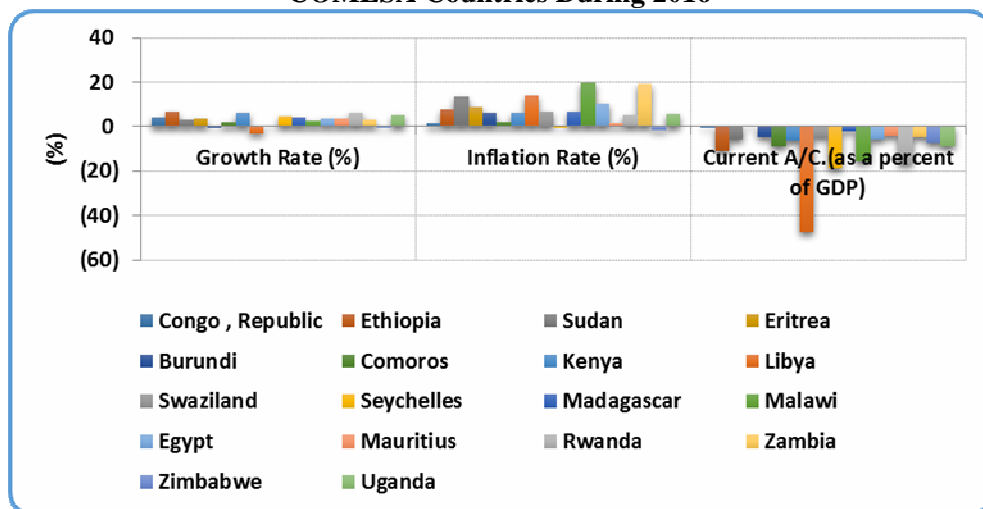


Table (1.7) shows the decline in GDP growth rates in most COMESA countries with the exception of Eritrea, the Comoros Islands, Seychelles and Madagascar. However, all these countries achieved positive growth rates except for Zimbabwe, Burundi and Libya, which suffer from political instability and conflicts. The average growth rate of the COMESA countries combined reached 3% in 2016 compared to 2.9% in 2015. Ethiopia recorded the highest growth rate in 2016 at a rate of 6.5%, although it was lower than in 2015. The lowest growth rates were recorded by Burundi (minus 0.5%) and Libya (minus 3.3%).

There is a slight rise in the average inflation rate of the COMESA countries from 7.2% in 2015 to 7.4% in 2016 due to the rise in international oil prices and the prices of other commodities such as minerals. The inflation rates fluctuated between decline and rise in these countries, where Seychelles and Sudan recorded the highest rate of inflation decline from 4.3% in 2015 to minus 0.8% in 2016 and from 19.8% in 2015 to 13.5% in 2016 respectively. Zambia recorded the highest rise in inflation from 7.3% in 2015 to 19.1% in 2016.

The current account deficit of the COMESA Group's as ratio of GDP fell from 11.1% in 2015 to 9.7% in 2016.

**Second: The Most Important Regional Economic and Social Conferences in which Sudan Participated during 2016:**

**(1) The 41st Annual Meeting of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Group;**

The meetings were held in the Indonesian capital Jakarta during the period (18 - 19 May 2016), these meetings discussed the progress that has been made in implementing the ten-years strategy for the group, which includes many important

initiatives with regard to strengthening institutional performance, governance and organizational effectiveness and ensure financial sustainability; which have been already approved as a framework by the Governors council in its 39<sup>th</sup> annual meeting in Kuwait as an instruments to help effectively in the requirements of the social and economic changes over the next ten years, in order to reflect the aspirations of member countries, the Islamic communities and the group's partners of the Group, considering the development plans being implemented at the regional and international levels, including the goals of the sustainable development of the United Nations.

**(2)The Eighty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS):**

The meeting was held in Basel, Switzerland, during the period (25-26 June 2016) with the participation of central bank governors of member countries, international and regional financial institutions and a number of international banking experts. The Central Bank of Sudan participated as an observer. A number of sessions were held on the current regional and international developments which could affect banks, focusing on the effects of Britain's exit from the European Union

The Bank's annual report was also launched, pointing out that the private sector and central banks have developed large contingency plans to reduce the turmoil in financial markets, despite the presence of a period of uncertainty and adaptation, especially where the global economy started to witness some arrangements to mitigate the risks.

The final report included the following recommendations:

- The need to lay the sound and systematic foundations for macro prudential policies and financial stability.
- The importance of rebalancing policies for a more strong and sustainable growth.
- The need to adopt structural reforms to improve productivity and increasing the flexibility of reallocating resources.
- Priority to finalize Basel 3 framework for precautionary policies, and countries should apply the standards adopted.
- Fiscal policy should take a number of positive steps to improve the quality of public spending by investing in physical and human capital and implementing the necessary infrastructure investments.

### **(3)The Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the African Bank for Import and Export:**

The meeting was held in Seychelles (20-23 July 2016) under the theme: "The New Economy in Africa: African Trade and the Blue Economy as a Catalyst for Structural Transformations in the African Economy". The meeting was accompanied by a series of activities, which included the organization of seminars related to intra-trade and the blue economy and its role in the structural transformations in the African economy, also a group of experts presented the experiences of some countries.

### **(4)COMESA Meeting:**

#### **(a)The Thirty Seventh Annual Meeting of the Executive Office of the COMESA Central Banks Governors Committee:**

The meeting was held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, from (1-3 August, 2016); it concluded with the following decisions:

- Include the Bank of China and the Reserve Bank of India in the COMESA Clearing House within the banks participating in the regional payment and settlement system, and approve the introduction of the Chinese Yuan and the Indian Rupee as additional payment and settlement currencies in the system and requesting the support of Bank of Mauritius to help to achieve this.
- The Executive Committee experts should work on completing the proposed framework for the next payment and settlement system and submit their recommendations through the next meeting.
- Request the COMESA Secretariat to consolidate the efforts of the COMESA institutions in the exchange of information.
- Coordinate with the African Bank for Import and Export (Afrexim Bank) to use their operations across the system in the COMESA region.
- Requesting central banks that have not done the necessary regional payment and settlement system to complete its activation.
- The COMESA Monetary Institute requested support from the COMESA general Secretariat to finance exchange programs between Central Banks in November 2016.

#### **(b)The Eighteenth Meeting of the Audit and Budget Matters Sub Committee:**

The meeting was held in Lusaka, Zambia, during the period (15-19 August 2016). The meeting discussed issues related to the status of payment of the obligations of



the member states in the budget of the General Secretariat and the various COMESA institutions. The Sudan paid its contributions until 2007.

It is worth mentioning that the Sudanese delegation explained to the meeting that Sudan has fulfilled its obligations towards the Institute of Leather and Leather Products until the year 2015, as well as paying part of its contributions towards the Secretariat and the COMESA Court of Justice.

**(c) The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Matters:**

The meeting was held in Lusaka-Zambia during the period 14-16 September 2016, in the presence of the delegations of most COMESA member countries in addition to the various COMESA institutions. The meeting discussed the following agenda:

- Report of the eighteenth meeting of the sub-committee on administrative affairs and human resources issues.
- Revised terms of reference of the audit and budgetary matters sub-committee.

**(d) The Meetings of the Governmental Committee, the 36th Ministerial Council and the 19<sup>th</sup> Summit of Heads of State and Government at COMESA:**

The meetings were held in Madagascar, during 10 -19 October 2016, the COMESA programs were discussed and new decisions were adopted to assist in developing the mechanism of regional cooperation and integration. The following is a summary of what was discussed in these meetings:

**- Meetings of the Governmental Committee:**

The thirty-Sixth meeting of the governmental committee was held during the period (10-13 October 2016) with the participation of delegates from each member State, in addition to the COMESA institutions.

**- Ministerial Meeting:**

The thirty-Sixth meeting of the Ministerial Council was held during the period (15-14 October 2016), in the presence of delegations that participated in the meetings of the governmental committees, the following reports were passed:

- Report of the thirty-sixth meeting of the intergovernmental committee.
- Nominations for the posts of the African Union commission.

**- Heads of State and Government Summit:**

The 19th Summit of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) was held during the period (18-19 October 2016) under the theme

"Comprehensive and Sustainable Industrialization", in the presence of the heads and representatives of the states participating in the meetings.

- launch of the annual report of COMESA for 2015,
- Call upon COMESA member countries to implement COMESA's industrialization policy.
- Urge member countries to complete work on the development of infrastructure and pillars of industrial development
- Urge member countries to emphasize the importance of financing the removal of trade barriers and the creation of a COMESA regional market.
- Welcome the COMESA regional payment and settlement system as a payment mechanism within COMESA region.
- Adoption of the COMESA Medium-Term Strategic Plan (2016-2020).
- Adoption of the COMESA court Medium-Term Strategic Plan(2016-2020).

**(e) The Fifteenth Meeting of the COMESA Ministerial Committee:**

The fifteenth meeting of the Ministerial Committee of the COMESA Fund was held in Lusaka Zambia, during the period (13-16 December 2016). The meetings of the Technical Committee were held during the period (13-15 December 2016) while the Ministerial Meeting was held on 16 December 2016. The meeting issued a number of decisions, the most important of which are:

- The COMESA Secretariat shall process all extension requests for project agreements under the Ninth Program Annex of the European Development Fund of the Regional Integration Support Mechanism by 20 December 2016.
- Urge all Member States that have projects under the Ninth Program of the European Development Fund to expedite the implementation of the remaining project activities before the end of the extension period.
- Expand the 2016 implementation period under the Eighth Call for Applications to June 2017 with a view to enabling member countries to meet their regional commitments.
- Completion of the project agreements for the Comoros, Malawi, Sudan, Uganda and Zambia, whose resources were approved under the Seventh Call by 31 March.
- Extension of the Sudan project under the ninth program of the European Development Fund for a period of one year in view of the delay related to the right of the Sudan under the regional integration support mechanism.

- Give Kenya, Sudan and Uganda 100% of their indicative allocations for 2016 according to their performance.
- Adoption of the Program of Action for the Regional Integration Support Mechanism, 2017
- Amend the COMESA protocol to include the COMESA Fund for Infrastructure Development.

**(5) The 40<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Board of Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities Governors:**

The meeting of the Board of Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities Governors was held on (22 September 2016) in Rabat-Morocco, which concentrated on:

- Council secretariat's report, which included activities and initiatives of the Secretariat during 2015.
- Regional and global economic and financial developments and their consequences on Arab economies.
- The first draft of the joint Arab economic report 2016.
- Activities and recommendations of Arab Committee on Banking Supervision.
- Activities and recommendations of Financial inclusion Regional teamwork.
- Secretariat report on the Financial Stability teamwork.
- The report of The Arab Committee on Credit information.
- The report of The Arab Committee for the payment and settlement systems.

**(6) The Annual Meetings of the IMF and the World Bank:**

- The meetings were held in Washington, the United States of America during the period (7-9 October 2016). The meetings witnessed a great deal of discussion among all concerned about the global economy, issues of sustainable development, poverty eradication and financial sector issues. The focus of the events of 2016 has been on commodity prices (the price of oil), the withdrawal of correspondent banks, the issues of climate change, the impact of the conflict and the refugee crisis on the economies of the Middle East and North Africa. These meetings resulted in the following decisions:
- The introduction of the Chinese Yuan into the SDR basket.
- Apply zero interest rates to all concessional fund facilities to assist low-income countries in dealing with future shocks and achieving sustainable development goals.
- Adopted an agreement of bilateral borrowing with a total value of US\$ 340 billion - which will help the Fund to maintain reserve for crisis.

On the sidelines of the meetings, the Sudanese delegation held a number of meetings with the officials of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the relevant international bodies, the most important of which are:

- World Bank Vice President for African Affairs.
- Management of cash and capital markets in the Fund.
- Executive Director of the First African Group of the International Monetary Fund.
- Director of the Middle East and Central Asia Department in the International Monetary Fund.
- Sudan's main creditors.
- International Finance Corporation.
- Director of the Arab Monetary Fund.
- Delegation of the State of South Sudan.

These meetings discussed number of issues, important of which include external debt relief of Sudan, and technical assistance.

**CHAPTER  
TWO**

**CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN  
POLICIES (CBOS)FOR 2016**



# Central Bank of Sudan Policies (CBOS) for 2016

The CBOS policies for the year 2016 were aligned with the government budget guidelines for the year 2016 and the Five-Year Economic Program (2015-2019) in its second year, aiming at stabilization of the economy, increasing production and productivity by curbing inflation and reducing balance of payments disequilibrium. Beside that the policies also aimed at stabilizing the exchange rate through organizing the foreign exchange market, as well as the creation of suitable environment to stabilize the financial system by launching the financial inclusion and financial deepening throughout the Sudan which will help in attracting deposits and improving the efficiency of allocating resources to finance the productive sector, deepening the financial system and developing the capital market in order to attract foreign and domestic capital to contribute in achieving economic growth and balanced development.

The following parts highlight the main objectives and actual performance of the policies of Central Bank of Sudan (CBOS) under the following axis during 2016.

## **First Axis: Monetary Stability:**

The policies on this axis aimed to contain inflation rate around 13% on average, through tightening monetary policy to absorb excess liquidity in the economy by targeting nominal growth in money supply of 19.3%, to contribute in achieving real GDP growth rate of 6.4%. The actual performance of the CBOS policies under this axis can be summarised as follows:

- The growth of money supply reached 29% by the end of 2016 compared with a target of 19.3%, this deviation was due to the increase in the government net borrowing and guarantees paid on behalf of the governments beside the differences in the purchase and allocation of gold proceeds and wheat subsidy differentials.
- Inflation rate reached 30.5% by the end of 2016. The average annual inflation rate was 17.6% compared to the target of 13%. This deviation was attributed to the increase in the money supply growth rate to 29% and the implementation of the economic policies package in November 2016.

## **Second Axis: Exchange Rate and External Sector Stability**

The policies on this axis aimed at achieving stability and flexibility of the exchange rate and reducing external sector disequilibrium. To achieve this, several policy measures were implemented during 2016 represented in the following:

### **(1) Exchange Rate**

The policies and measures have been taken led to relative stability in the exchange rate in 2016. The gap between the official and the parallel market rates narrowed to an average of 5% in December 2016. The Central Bank of Sudan has taken a number of measures to reduce the gap between supply and demand of foreign exchange.

## **(2) Foreign Currency Policies**

In support to the role of the Central Bank of Sudan to contribute in achieving economic and social development, a number of measures were issued to achieve economic and social stability and to attract more foreign exchange resources to the official market.

These measures comprise the following:

- Allow the private sector to import and distribute petroleum products by all means of payment, including nil value, in accordance with policy directorate Circular No. 3/2016.
- In order to maximize the proceeds of coal exports and to ensure the utilization of these resources, the production of coal of mesquite that produced in the Delta Tukar Agricultural Project was allowed to be exported under Policy directorate Circular No. 5/2016.
- To encourage and attract foreign exchange resources, remittances of Sudanese Working Abroad and other sellers of the foreign exchange to banks and exchange companies by applying their exchange rates plus an incentive as determined by the Central Bank of Sudan policy Circular No. 6/2016 and 9/2016.
- In support of the government's policy to increase and encourage exporters, the allocation of 10% of the non-oil export earnings to import human medicines has been cancelled. All banks have been directed to purchase the proceeds of the exports immediately upon receipt at the exchange rates declared in addition to the incentive according to policy directorate circular no. 7/2016.
- Issuing several guidelines and arrangements for banks to increase the efficiency of using the available resources in the banking system and activating the interbank market under policy directorate Circular No. 11/2016.
- To encourage and attract foreign investments, banks were allowed to purchase foreign currency from foreign exchange accounts for existing or under-establishment entities, owned or contributed to by foreigners of more than 10%, and foreign exchange accounts for entities engaged in the field of import and export, and any amounts sold by foreign investors in the Sudan should be allocated 100% in favour of the Bank at the price of its declared purchase plus incentive, under policy directorate Circular No. 14/2016.
- To encourage companies involved in the field of gold mining and to attract more investments in this area, a number of regulations were adopted to organize the use of gold proceeds under policy directorate Circular No. 16/2016.



### **Third Axis: Mobilization and Uses of Resources:**

The policies within this axis aimed at setting-up banking environment and improving banking system ability to attract domestic savings in local and foreign currencies, achieving financial inclusion, directing and rationalizing the use of these resources to serve the policies objectives through the following:

#### **(1) In the Field of Resource Mobilization**

The policies within this axis aimed at encouraging banks and non-bank savings institutions to attract savings by simplifying the procedures required to open new branches and accounts, in addition to improving the quality of banking services and spreading banking awareness. The financial inclusion strategy was initiated in coordination with the World Bank. Moreover, the reports of financial inclusion were developed and used as a tool to measure the development of financial and banking institutions and to increase the effectiveness of monetary policy. The mentioned policies contributed in achieving the following:

- The deposits of bank increased from SDG 63.4 billion by the end of 2015 to SDG 84 billion by the end of 2016 at a rate of 32.5%.
- The number of ATM machines increased from 1,074 by the end of 2015 to 1,190 by the end of 2016 by 10.8%.
- The number of points of sale increased from 2,885 by the end of 2015 to 3,447 by the end of 2016 by 19.5%.
- The number of commercial banks branches increased from 720 branches by the end of 2015 to 733 branches by the end of 2016, by 13 L8%.
- The number of ATM cards increased from 2.5 million cards by the end of 2015 to 2.8 million cards by the end of 2016 by 11%.
- The number of electronic wallets cards increased from 722 thousand cards by the end of 2015 to 778 thousand cards by the end of 2016; by 8%.

The number of financial transfer offices branches increased from 25 branches by the end of 2015 to 32 branches in 2016; by 28%.

#### **(2) In the Field of Resource Uses**

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

Encouraging banks to expand its finance to the private sector by focusing on priority sector, which led to an increase in the balance of financing to the private sector from SDG 43 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 54 million by the end of 2016, at a rate of 24%. Finance extended to agriculture, industry, domestic trade, transport and storage sectors recorded the largest share of total finance.

On the microfinance side, some controls and procedures have been reviewed, including increasing the minimum level of microfinance operations from SDG 30,000 to SDG 50,000. in addition to the adoption of letters of guarantee issued by the Microfinance Guarantee Agency which increased from SDG 2.6 billion by the end of 2015 to SDG 2.9 billion by the end of 2016, by 12%.

## **Fourth Axis: Financial Stability and Banking Soundness:**

Policies under this axis aimed at maintaining financial stability and soundness of the banking system to conform with the international standard ratios of non-performing loans, capital adequacy, and the average administrative costs to total expenses, which are achieved through the activation of surveillance and banking supervision procedures in line with international developments. These policies include the following aspects:

### **1-Organization and Development of the Banking System**

The Central Bank of Sudan continued implementing its financial inclusion policies besides shedding light on its role and activities to achieve economic stability, through the best utilization of banks resources in financing productive sectors, as well as reducing the consumption finance. As for the development, safety and capacity-building of banks, the Central Bank of Sudan worked to facilitate the implementation of standards and guidelines relevant to the calculation of internal capital adequacy and liquidity risk management, as per Basil requirements.

The Central Bank of Sudan is working on the adoption of macro prudential policies, concerning the safety of the overall financial system, through the preparation of guidelines for stress testing, which enables the assessment of banks ability to withstand shocks that may occur. And to publish the results in the Financial Stability Report, after taking into account the recommendation of the IMF and (METAC) Technical Missions recommendations.

In the area of combating money laundering and financing of terrorism, efforts continued to activate the regulatory and supervisory procedures of banks and financial institutions, relevant to money laundering and financing of terrorism. As a result, the International Financial Task Force for the Middle East and North Africa, has endorsed Sudan's transition from periodic follow-up to an update each two years,

The endorsement was coupled with praising Sudan's commitment to the international standards related to the combat of money laundering and financing of terrorism. In September 2016, a conference was held in New York about the US sanction on Sudan. Participants were representing the US government, Sudanese banking sector, Sudanese private sector and correspondent banks. Officials from the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) provided an explanation on how to deal with Sudanese banks under sanction, use of the general license and the permitted activities. The conference was considered as a step towards improving correspondent banking relationship.

### **2-Banking Supervision**

CBOS policies in the banking supervision axis aimed at enhancing the banks' compliance with the international supervisory standards, issued by Basel Committee and Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB). as well as, the compliance with financial safety indicators for banks, to improve banks financial efficiency, tightening banking supervision, addressing the weaknesses of banks to safeguard depositors' rights and ensure optimal allocation of resources. Through,

activating the role of the boards of directors, empowering internal audit, monitoring units and the compliance officers. Despite the unfavourable economic conditions experienced by the country, the CBOS has exerted robust efforts to improve the performance of capital adequacy, corporate governance and risk management indicators. Towards this end, the CBOS policies aimed at reaching the (6%) international standard ratio of Non-performing loans (NPLs), in addition to enhancing the overall position of the banking indicators to improve banks' ability to compete domestically and internationally.

The following part provides a summary of banks performance according to the indicators below: -

#### **a. Financial Soundness of Banks**

- Capital Adequacy ratio has declined from 20.0% in 2015 to 19.0% in 2016 as a result of an increase in the risk weighted assets and a slight increase in the banks' capital, given that the standard ratio is 12%.
- Non-Performing Loans ratio remained at 5% in 2015 and 2016, which coincides with CBOS continuous efforts to maintain a better ratio than the standard 6%.
- Finance provisions to NPLs ratio has declined from 65% in 2015 to 60% in 2016.
- The return on assets (before tax) ratio has increased from 3.96% in 2015 to 4.66% in 2016.
- The return on capital (before tax) ratio has increased from 37% in 2015 to 46% in 2016 reflecting the ability of banks to use their capital and other resources efficiently.
- The liquid assets ratio to total assets has decreased from 37.4% in 2015 to 35% in 2016.

#### **b) - Consolidated Balance-Sheet of Banks**

Total deposits to total liabilities ratio remained at 63 % in 2015 and 2016.

Capital and reserves ratio to liabilities has decreased from 10.6% in 2015 to 10.1% in 2016 due to an increase in banks deposits along with stable position of banks capital and reserves.

Total finance to total assets ratio has increased from 58% in 2015 to 59% in 2016.

Total finance to total deposits ratio has increased from 92% in 2015 to 93% in 2016.

#### **c) - Customers Inquiry and Credit Scoring (CIAS)**

CBOS policies in this context aimed at improving CIASA database, through the continuous efforts to raise credit scoring awareness and the provision of demographic and financial data related to banks and microfinance customers. In this respect, the Agency has provided its services to all banks, microfinance institutions and two Ijara companies; moreover, it continued the efforts to complete customers missing data and to increase the number of registered customers in CIASA database. Thus by the end of 2016 the agency has issued 741,906 credit codes for customers compared to 751,353 in 2015, besides conducting a credit inquiry for 1,308,460 customers by the end of 2016 compared to 915,333 customers by the end of 2015 at a rate of 42%.

### **Fifth Axis: Payment Systems and Banking Technology:**

The objective of the policies in this axis aimed at promoting the spreading the payment systems and promotes banking business, through the expansion of modern electronic technologies in the field of payment and settlement, in conjunction with the international development in banking technology and their governing standards.

The following has been achieved:

- Launching of mobile payment project with the participation of five commercial banks as financial service providers, five customers service providers and two communication companies.
- Approval for two companies to provide electronic wallet services and the ratification for six other companies to provide various payment services is under process - all within the context of encouraging private sector to contribute to the development of payment systems.
- Approval of 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 methods 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 payment systems with the electronic government services portal.
- Preparing the regional linkage requirements of the COMESA Regional Payment and Settlement System (REPSS) has been arranged to conform to the regional and international requirements in the field of cross-border payment and settlement systems.

**Table (2-1)**  
**Developments of Payment Systems by the end of 2015 and 2016**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Change %</b>
<b>ATMs</b>	1,074	1190	11
<b>ATMs cards</b>	2,595,937	2,881,831	11
<b>Point of Sales(POS)</b>	2,885	3,447	19
<b>E-Purse Cards</b>	721,701	777,862	8

Source: CBOS - Payment Systems Department.

### **Sixth Axis: Microfinance:**

The Central Bank of Sudan policies aimed at contributing to the economic and social development through increasing the contribution of microfinance projects to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), raising national savings and reinforcing social justice therefore, alleviating poverty by creating employment opportunities of self-

employment, promoting entrepreneurship and innovation to increase income and assets of various economically active poor groups. To achieve these objectives, CBOS continued its efforts to allocate 12% of the total financing portfolio of each bank to microfinance projects. Moreover, microfinance ceiling for individuals was raised from SDG 30,000 to SDG 50,000 together with, the commencement of the wholesale microfinance guarantee agency (TAISEER) in 2016. Accordingly, two guarantee documents have been issued for Microfinance institutions, and a coordinating council has been established, comprising the Microfinance Unit and the Sudanese Company for Development of Microfinance. The year 2016 also witnessed launching of the agricultural season financing program using technology in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

As a result of these efforts, the cumulative number of microfinance customers increased from 1.1 million by the end of 2015 to 1.5 million customers by the end of 2016, at a rate of 45%. Whereas banking microfinance increased from SDG 2.6 billion by the end of 2015 to SDG 2.9 billion by the end of 2016, at a rate of 12%. The increase in microfinance customers has been associated with an increase in the number of microfinance institutions from 33 institution in 2015 to 34 by the end of 2016. Capital contribution to microfinance institutions increased from SGD 37 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 39 million by the end of 2016, while the ratio of non-performing loans in microfinance institutions reached 5% in 2016.

#### **Seventh Axis: Developing and Deepening Banking Sector Islamization:**

The policies in this axis aimed at deepening and developing banking sector Islamization, through activation of the Higher Shari'ah Supervisory Board (HSSB) and Shari'ah Supervisory boards in banks, through the implementation of Islamic Shari'ah guidelines relating to interbank market, developing new Islamic compliant finance contracts to assist in monetary policy and microfinance management.

Cooperation between the CBOS, Sudanese Banks Union and (HSSB), has continued in order to develop new financing contracts to meet the customer needs that were not satisfied by the current contracts. As for the Fatawas, the Higher Shari'ah Supervisory Board issued a fatwa concerning the financing of health service and another one concerning Murabaha (Purchase Order) between Abu Dhabi National Bank and the Directorate of Strategic Stock Reserve. In order, to improve banking sector employees and clients capacity in Shari'ah aspects particularly, Fiqh Mu'amalat (Islamic Commercial Law), and in cooperation with the relevant authorities, In addition a number of training courses and lectures were organized with respect to Fiqh Mu'amalat of financial and banking transactions, Shari'ah rulings on Sales and issues in the practice and risk associated with the Islamic financing contracts in various Sudanese states..

With regards to fostering Sudan's external relations with Islamic institutions, (HSSB) hosted the public hearing session on draft of gold standard prepared by the Accounting and Auditing Organization of the Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI).

### **Eighth Axis: CBOS Branches:**

The policies under this axis aimed at activating the role of Central Bank of Sudan branches and expanding their responsibilities with respect to economic, financial and banking activities. Therefore contributing to the expansion of financial inclusion and the spread of microfinance programs in the states. in addition, to enhancing the functional tasks and organizational structure of the branches, so as to achieve their objectives of strengthening the supervisory and regulatory role of the banking sector and non-bank financial institutions.

### **Ninth Axis: Currency Management:**

Policies under this axis aimed at developing and managing currency in line with the requirements of growth and economic stability besides, the provision of banknotes and coins needed by the economy as well as maintaining the optimal volume of the currency issued and their denominations.

The Central Bank of Sudan continued the implementation of clean currency policy, replacement policy for the currency that has been withdrawn from circulation and policy to fight counterfeiting and forgery policy. In this context, the needs of the economy for banknotes and coins have been met and many awareness programs have been organized to communicate the characteristics of clean and fit currency to the public through various media outlets. Moreover, the link for the identification of security marks of the national currency on the CBOS website has been improved by introducing dynamic images instead of the static ones, beside providing radiology devices to detect counterfeiting in line with international best practices.

**CHAPTER  
THREE**

**MONEY SUPPLY**





# Money Supply

Money Supply (M2), broadly defined 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 2015 and 2016, while figures (3-1) and (3-2) illustrate the ratios of money supply components by the end of 2015 and 2016.

**Table (3-1)**  
**Money Supply and Factors**  
**Affecting it for 2015 and 2016**

(SDG Million)

Particulars	Y e a r s		Change by end of 2016	
	2015	2016*	Change	%
<b>A) Money Supply (M2)</b>	<b>93,642.6</b>	<b>120,800.1</b>	<b>27,157.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>
Means of Current Payments	<b>52,871.7</b>	<b>72,172.8</b>	<b>19,301.1</b>	<b>36.5</b>
Currency with the Public	27,495.4	38,712.0	11,216.6	<b>40.8</b>
Demand Deposits**	25,376.3	33,460.8	8,084.5	<b>31.9</b>
Quasi-Money	<b>40,770.9</b>	<b>48,627.3</b>	<b>7,856.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>
Local currency	<b>27,673.4</b>	<b>34,722.0</b>	<b>7,048.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>
Foreign Currency	13,097.5	13,905.3	807.8	<b>6.2</b>
<b>B) Factors Affecting Money Supply</b>				
Net Foreign Assets	<b>(26,153.5)</b>	<b>(36,321.0)</b>	<b>(10,167.5)</b>	<b>38.9</b>
Revaluation	<b>22,769.1</b>	<b>26,627.9</b>	<b>3,858.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Net Domestic Assets	<b>97,027.1</b>	<b>130,493.2</b>	<b>33,466.1</b>	<b>34.5</b>
Claims on the Public Sector	51,195.9	65,952.9	14,757.0	28.8

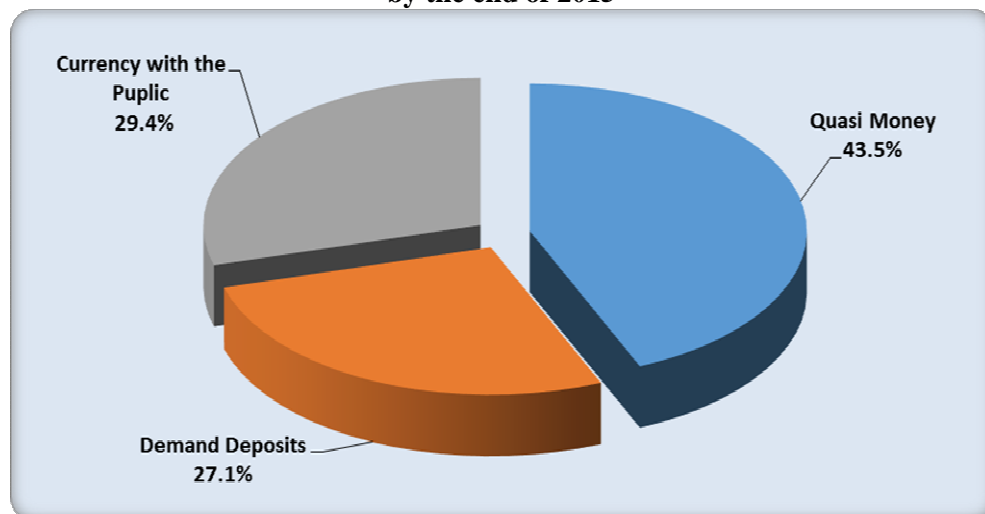
Particulars	Years		Change by end of 2016	
	2015	2016*	Change	%
1-1- Central Government	42,124.5	54,216.7	12,092.2	28.7
1-2- Public Enterprises	9,071.4	11,736.2	2,664.8	29.4
Claims on the Private Sector	45,555.6	57,352.2	11,796.6	25.9
Other items( net)	275.6	7,188.1	6,912.5	
<b>Total (A) = (B)</b>	<b>93,642.6</b>	<b>120,800.1</b>		
<b>C) Indicators of Money Supply:</b>				
Currency with the Public/Money Supply (%)	29.4	32.0		
Demand Deposits/Money Supply (%)	27.1	27.7		
Quasi Money/Money Supply (%)	43.5	40.3		

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 2015**



**Figure (3-2)**  
**Contribution of Money Supply Components**  
**by the end of 2016**

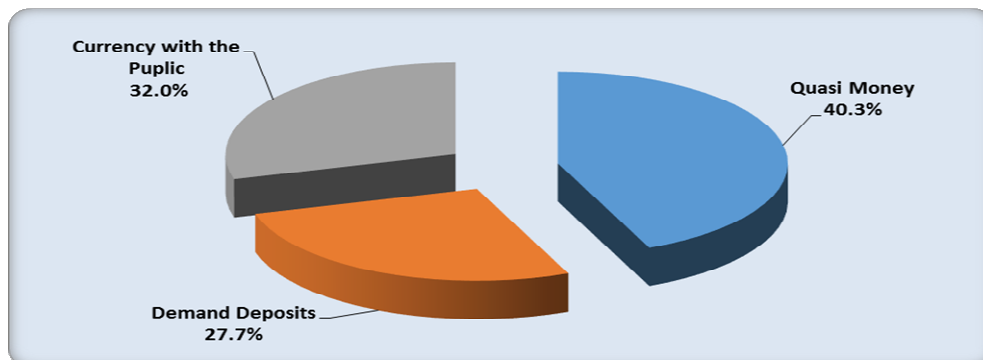


Table (3-1), figures (3-1) and (3-2) reflect an increase in money supply from SDG 93,642.6 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 120,800.1 million by the end of 2016, at a rate of 29.0% compared to 20.5% in 2015. This resulted mainly from increases in gold losses<sup>1</sup> and credit to the private sector, in addition to the increase in the central bank's payments to meet government obligations. All these increases have contributed to the deviation from the targeted growth rate of money supply of 19.3% in 2016.

The means of current payments and quasi-money increased by SDG 19,301.1 million and SDG 7,856.4 million respectively in 2016. The increase in current payments was attributed to the increase in currency with the public by SDG 11,216.6 million and demand deposits by SDG 8,084.5 million, at a rate of 40.8% and 31.9% respectively, while the increase in quasi money was driven by the increase in local currency deposits by SDG 7,048.6 million at a rate of 25.5%.

### **(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 26,153.5 million by the end of 2015 to minus SDG 36,321.0 million by the end of 2016, which was mainly due to a decrease in the net foreign assets of the Central Bank of Sudan (CBOS) from minus SDG 28,074.8 million by the end of 2015 to minus SDG 37,877.3 million by the end of 2016, at a rate of 34.9% ,which resulted from a increase in the foreign liabilities at a rate of 27.6%,as result of foreign deposits

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

decline, in addition to a decrease in the net foreign assets of the commercial banks from SDG 1,921.3 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 1,556.4 million by the end of 2016, at a rate of 19.0%, as result of the decrease in foreign assets and an increase in foreign liabilities of commercial banks .

Net domestic assets increased from SDG 97,027.1 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 130,493.2 million by the end of 2016, at a rate of 34.5%. This was attributed to the increase in the net claims on central government by SDG 12,092.5 million, claims on private sector by SDG 11,796.6 million and other items net by SDG 6,912.5 million.

The revaluation item (changes in the net assets and liabilities in foreign currency when valued at the local currency) increased from SDG 22,769.1 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 26,627.9 million by the end of 2016 at a rate of 16.9 % , this was due to the exchange rate effect .

### (2)Growth Rate of Money Supply during the period (2012-2016):

Figure (3-3) illustrates the growth rate of money supply during (2012-2016)

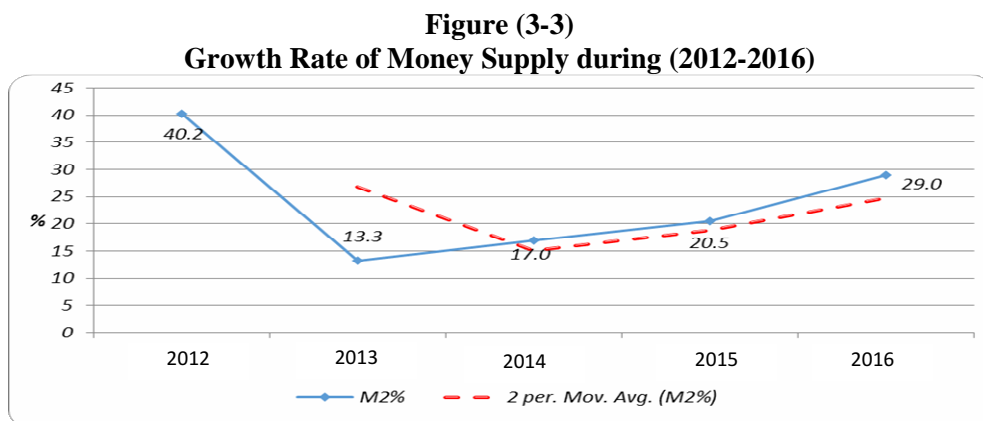


Figure (3-3) depicts an increase in the growth rate of money supply by the end of 2012 which mainly resulted from an increase in gold purchases as a major source of the foreign exchange; however, by the end of 2013 it sharply decreased because of Central Bank of Sudan policy of reducing gold purchases, but it increased again by the end of 2014, 2015 and 2016 due to the increase in claims of private sector, in addition to the increase in the difference between gold purchases price and the foreign exchange rate of gold proceeds allocated 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 2015 and 2016.

**Table (3-2)**  
**The Most Important Sources of**  
**Monetary Expansion by the end of 2015 and 2016**  
**(SDG Millions)**

Particular	Y e a r s		C h a n g e s		%
	2015	2016*	Change	%	Contribution to the change in money supply (%)***
<b>Central Bank of Sudan</b>					
Gold price variations <sup>2</sup>	12,237.1	18,935.6	6,698.5	54.7	24.7
CBOS Payments to meet gov. obligations	10,746.7	20,976.1	10,229.4	95.2	37.7
Temporary Advances **	3,500.0	8,900.0	5,400.0	154.3	19.9
<b>Commercial Banks</b>					
Private sector finance	43,509.2	54,010.2	10,501.0	24.1	38.7

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

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

It was shown in table (3-2) the Central Bank of Sudan and the commercial banks contributed in the monetary expansion in 2016. In Central Bank of Sudan the main source of expansion is the increment in the payments to meet central government obligations from SDG 10,746.7 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 20,976.1 million by the end of 2016 at a rate of 95.2% with a contribution rate of 37.7% in the total expansion of money supply. Also the difference in gold proceeds and assignment of foreign exchange to meet government imports and other obligations increased from SDG 12,237.1 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 18,935.6 million by the end of 2016, by 54.7% contributing 24.7% in the total expansion of money supply, in addition to the increase in temporary advances to the central government from SDG 3,500.0 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 8,900.0 million by the end of 2016, by 154.2%, contributing 19.9% in the total expansion of money supply.

<sup>2</sup> The price difference resulting from the purchase of gold at the market price and allocation of the proceeds at an official rate to import strategic goods.

On the other hand, the total credit of the commercial banks to the private sector increased from SDG 43,509.2 million in 2015 to SDG 54,010.2 million in 2016, by 24.1% with a contribution rate of 38.7% in the total expansion of money supply. In addition to these sources there are other factors 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), reserves of the commercial banks and demand deposits at the Central Bank of Sudan. It's known that the monetary base represents the operational target for the Central Bank of Sudan through which expansionary or contractionary monetary policy operations are implemented, and based on the relationship between the monetary base and money multiplier the ultimate effect on the quantity of the money supply is determined.

Table (3-3) shows the monetary base and the corresponding assets by the end of 2015 and 2016, while figure (3-4) depicts the components of monetary base by the end of 2016.

**Table No. (3-3)**  
**Monetary Base and Corresponding Assets**  
**By the end of 2015 and 2016**

(SDG millions)

Particulars	Years		Change by the end of 2016	
	2015	2016*	Change	%
<b>A) Assets</b>	<b>51,463.9</b>	<b>65,613.2</b>	<b>14,149.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>
1-Net Foreign Assets	(28,074.8)	(37,877.3)	(9,802.5)	(34.9)
2-Revaluation	23,553.7	27,547.4	3,993.7	17.0
3- Net Domestic Assets	55,985.0	75,943.1	19,958.1	35.6
3-1-Net Claims on Government (claims -deposits)	31,011.9	41,852.1	10,840.2	35.0
3-1-1- Claims on Government	31,985.7	44,755.5	12,769.8	39.9
3-1-2- Government Deposits	973.8	2,903.4	1,929.6	198.1
3-2- Claims on Commercial Banks	10,965.2	10,624.8	(340.4)	(3.1)

Particulars	Years		Change by the end of 2016	
	2015	2016*	Change	%
3-3- Claims on Public Enterprises	1,170.2	1,399.8	229.6	19.6
3-4- Instruments of Liquidity Management (Shihab)**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3-5-Other Items(Net)	12,837.7	22,066.4	9,228.7	71.9
<b>Total Assets (1+2+3)=Liabilities</b>	<b>51,463.9</b>	<b>65,613.2</b>	<b>14,149.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>
<b>B) Liabilities(Reserve Money):</b>	<b>51,463.9</b>	<b>65,613.2</b>	<b>14,149.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>
Currency in Circulation outside CBOS	29,340.4	40,904.3	11,563.9	39.4
With the Public	27,495.4	38,712.0	11,216.6	40.8
With the Commercial Banks	1,845.1	2,192.3	347.2	18.8
2- Banks' Reserves with the Central Bank of Sudan	19,142.6	21,623.0	2,480.4	13.0
3- Deposits included in money supply at CBOS ***	2,980.9	3,085.9	105.0	3.5

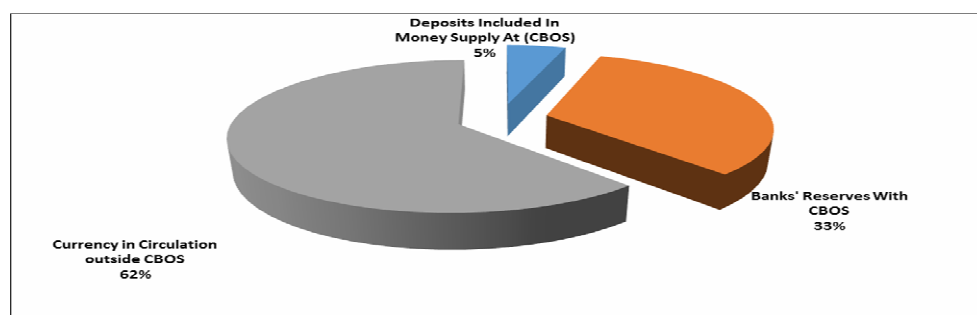
Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Central Bank of Sudan, Ijarah Certificates.

\*\*\*Deposits of States and Local Governments and Public Enterprises.

**Figure (3-4)**  
**Components of the Monetary Base**  
**By the end of 2016**



### **(1)Assets:**

The assets corresponding to the monetary base increased from SDG 51,463.9 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 65,613.2 million by the end of 2016 at a rate of 27.5 %. This was attributed to the increase in net domestic assets from SDG 55,985.0 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 75,943.1 million by the end of 2016, at a rate of 35.6%, due to the increase in the net claim on the central government from SDG 31,011.9 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 41,852.1 million by the end of 2016 at a rate of 35.0 % because of the increase in the difference between gold purchases price and the foreign exchange rate of allocation of gold proceeds to the central government ,by SDG 6,698.5 million from 2015 at a rate of 54.7 %.

The revaluation item increased from SDG 23,553.7 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 27,547.4 million by the end of 2016, at a rate of 17.0% as a result of the exchange rate effect.

Net foreign assets decreased from minus SDG 28,074.8 million by the end of 2015 to minus SDG 37,877.3 million by the end of 2016, at a rate of 34.9% due to the decrease in the foreign assets<sup>3</sup> and the increase in the long term foreign liabilities.

### **(2)Liabilities:**

Banks' reserves<sup>4</sup> with the Central Bank of Sudan increased from SDG 19,142.6 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 21,623.0 million by the end of 2016 at a rate of 13.0 % , also currency in circulation outside the Central Bank of Sudan (including currency with the public and currency at commercial banks) increased from SDG 29,340.4 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 40,904.3 million by the end of 2016 at a rate of 39.4%, due to the increase in the currency issued from SDG 30,707.2 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 42,621.7 million by the end of 2016 at a rate of 38.8%, and states and local governments and public enterprises deposits included in the money supply increased from SDG 2,980.9 million by the end of 2015 to SDG 3,085.9 million by the end of 2016 at a rate of 3.5 %.

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

Table (3-4), together with figures (3-5), (3-6) and (3-7) explain money multiplier, velocity of circulation and the degree of monetization during the period (2012 – 2016).

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<sup>3</sup> Foreign assets include: gold, SDRs, international reserves, loans to non-residents, and participation in foreign banks.

<sup>4</sup> Banks' reserves include: cash , legal reserves ,and the current account.



**Table (3-4)**  
**Money Multiplier, Velocity of Circulation and Deepening of Monetization**  
**during (2012–2016)**

<b>Particulars \ Year</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016*</b>
Money multiplier <sup>1</sup> (%)	1.935	1.822	1.837	1.820	1.841
Velocity of Money in Circulation <sup>2</sup> (Times)	4.149	5.159	6.121	6.225	5.786
Degree of Monetization <sup>3</sup> (%)	0.241	0.194	0.163	0.161	0.173
Currency with the Public/ GDP(%)	0.069	0.056	0.049	0.047	0.055
Deposits <sup>4</sup> /GDP(%)	0.172	0.138	0.114	0.113	0.177

Source: Central Bank of Sudan, Statistics Department.

\* Preliminary Data.

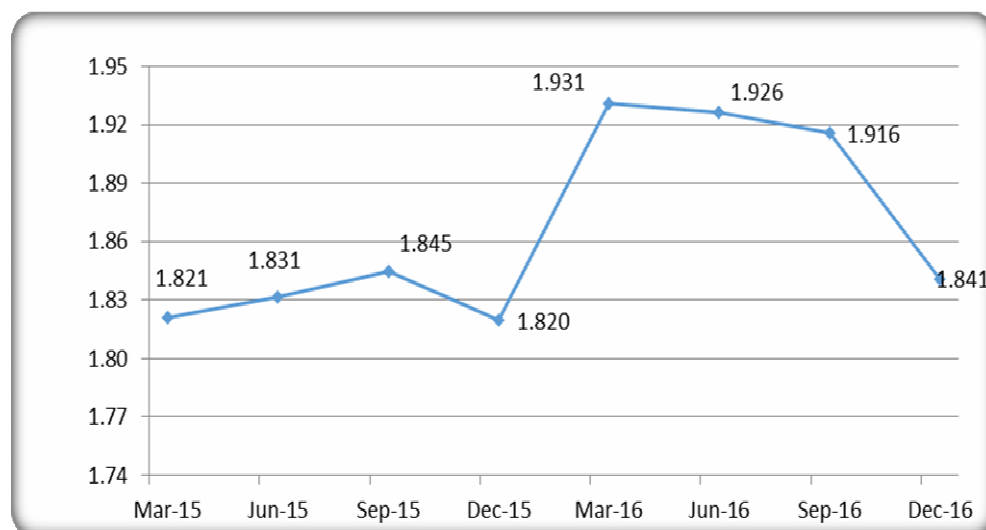
1 / Money Multiplier= Broad Money/Monetary Base.

2 / Velocity of Money= GDP / Money supply.

3 / Degree of Monetization= Broad Money /GDP.

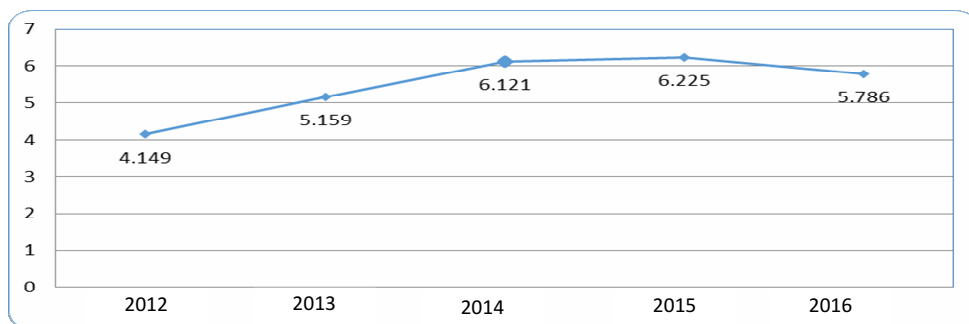
4 / Includes current deposits and quasi money deposits.

**Figure (3-5)**  
**Money Multiplier during (March 2015 – December2016)**



Money multiplier is the ratio used as a mean to measure the ability of banks to create money in the national economy. Figure (3-5) depicts a decrease in the money multiplier during 2015 and 2016, due to an increase in the monetary base at a greater rate than the increase in money supply.

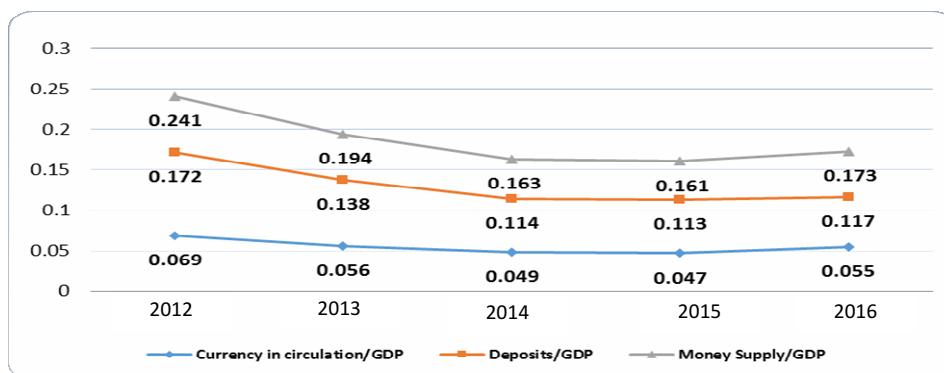
**Figure (3-6)**  
**Velocity of Money in Circulation during (2012 –2016)**



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

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

**Figure (3-7)**  
**Degree of Monetization during (2012 –2016)**



The degree of monetization is the spread of dealing with the banking institutions, it's related to the monetary policy efficiency and the diversification of its instruments to attract banking system dealers. The decrease in the degree of dealings with the banking system from the public view which is associated with the decrease in incomes, banking literacy, and returns on investment deposits especially under high inflation rates. Also the degree of monetization can be measured by dividing money supply over (GDP), currency in circulation over (GDP), and the deposits over (GDP).

Figure (3-7) illustrates a slight increase in the degree of monetization in the 2016 compared to 2014 and 2015.

**CHAPTER  
FOUR**

**BANKS AND NON-BANK  
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**



# Banks and Nonbanks 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 which 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 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 (Taisyser).

## **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 2015, distributed across the various states of Sudan.

Table (4-1) illustrates the balance sheet of the Central Bank of Sudan by the end of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2016 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 2015 and 2016**  
**(SDG Millions)**

Particulars	31/12/2015**	31/12/2016*	Change	Change%
<b>Assets:</b>				
<b>Bank Notes and Banks Balances</b>	6,110.2	5,692.7	(417.5)	(6.8)
<b>Foreign Securities ***</b>	288.8	415.1	126.3	43.7
<b>Loans and Advances to Banks</b>	8,317.8	7,911.4	(406.4)	(4.9)
<b>Temporary Advances to Government under Article (48-1)</b>	3,500.0	8,900.0	5,400.0	154.3
<b>Long - terms Loans to Government</b>	11,939.0	11,939.0	-	-
<b>Differences in prices of Gold Sold</b>	12,237.1	18,935.6	6,698.5	54.7
<b>Loans and Advances to Public Enterprises</b>	522.4	669.9	147.5	28.2
<b>Contributions in Local Banks Capital</b>	2,647.4	2,713.4	66.0	2.5
<b>Other Contributions ****</b>	647.9	729.9	82.0	12.7
<b>Other Accounts</b>	52,620.2	69,898.6	17,278.4	32.8
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>98,830.8</b>	<b>127,805.6</b>	<b>28,974.8</b>	<b>29.3</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
<b>Notes and Coins in Circulation</b>	<b>29,340.4</b>	<b>40,904.3</b>	<b>11,563.9</b>	<b>39.4</b>
<b>Sight Liabilities:</b>	<b>24,059.4</b>	<b>29,311.2</b>	<b>5,251.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Federal Government	973.8	2,903.4	1,929.6	198.2
State and Local Governments	580.3	1,021.5	441.2	76.0
Public Enterprises	2,400.6	2,064.4	(336.2)	(14.0)
Banks	20,104.7	23,321.9	3,217.2	16.0
<b>Foreign Correspondents</b>	<b>2,373.5</b>	<b>4,159.4</b>	<b>1,785.9</b>	<b>75.2</b>
<b>Time Liabilities</b>	<b>17,631.3</b>	<b>24,285.7</b>	<b>6,654.4</b>	<b>37.7</b>
<b>Payment Agreements</b>	<b>143.2</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>	<b>732.3</b>	<b>773.6</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Other Accounts</b>	<b>24,550.7</b>	<b>28,212.0</b>	<b>3,661.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>98,830.8</b>	<b>127,805.6</b>	<b>28,974.8</b>	<b>29.3</b>

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 98,830.8 million in 2015 to SDG 127,805.6 million in 2016, by 29.3%.

On the assets side, temporary advances to government under article (48-1) increased from SDG 3,500.0 million in 2015 to SDG 8,900.0 million in 2016, by 154.3%, the differences between gold proceeds and assignment of foreign exchange to government imports and other obligations increased from SDG 12,237.1 million in 2015 to SDG 18,935.6 million in 2016, by 54.7%. Also the contributions in foreign banks capitals increased from SDG 288.8 million in 2015 to SDG 415.1 million in 2016, by 43.7%, loans and advances to public enterprises increased from SDG 522.3 million in 2015 to SDG 669.9 million in 2016, by 28.2%. Other contributions increased from SDG 647.9 million in 2015 to SDG 729.9 million in 2016, by 12.7%, while the other assets increased from SDG 52,620.2 million in 2015 to SDG 69,898.9 million in 2016, by 32.8%.

Bank notes and banks balances decreased from SDG 6,110.2 million in 2015 to SDG 5,692.7 million in 2016, by 6.8%, while the loans and advances to banks decreased from SDG 8,317.8 million in 2015 to SDG 7,911.4 million in 2016, by 4.9%.

On the liabilities side, notes and coins in circulation increased from SDG 29,340.4 million in 2015 to SDG 40,904.3 million in 2016, by 39.4%, and the stock of central government liabilities increased from SDG 973.8 million in 2015 to SDG 2,903.4 million in 2016, by 198.2%, and local banks liabilities increased from SDG 20,104.7 million in 2015 to SDG 23,321.9 million in 2016, by 16.0%, also foreign correspondents increased from SDG 2,373.5 million in 2015 to SDG 4,159.4 million in 2016, by 75.2%, and the time liabilities increased from SDG 17,631.3 million in 2015 to SDG 24,285.7 million in 2016 by 37.7%, while the public enterprises liabilities decreased from SDG 2,400.6 million in 2015 to SDG 2,064.4 million in 2016, by 14.0%.

## 2) Operating Banks:

Table (4-2) shows the number of the banks operating in the Sudan by the end of 2015 and 2016.

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

Item	2015	2016
<b>Specialized Banks</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
Joint*	2	1
Government	4	4
<b>Commercial Banks</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>
Joint	22	24
Government	1	1
Foreign	8	7
<b>Total (1)+(2)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan – Banks Affairs Dept. \*The Joint Banks are Banks Where their Capital Joint owned by many parties either local (Public or Private) or Foreign.

Table (4-2) shows that the total number of the banks operating in Sudan remained at 37 banks, as it was in 2015, where the number of the specialized banks decreased from 6 banks in 2015 to 5 banks in 2016, while the commercial banks increased from 31 banks in 2015 to 32 banks in 2016 as a result of reclassifying of Alrowad Bank for development and investment from an specialized bank to a commercial bank, while the number of the commercial foreign bank decreased from 8 banks in 2015 to 7 banks in 2016 due to reclassifying Ivory Bank as commercial joint bank instead of commercial foreign bank.

Table (4-3) shows the geographical spread of the operating bank's branches in Sudan states by the end of 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-3)**  
**The Geographical Spread of the Operating Banks**  
**By the end of 2015 and 2016**

Item	2015	2016	Change	Branch
				Change%
Khartoum State	287	312	25	8.7
Middle States (Sinnar, Aljazeera, Blue Nile and White Nile)	121	137	16	13.2
Eastern States (Gadarif, Kassala and Red Sea)	82	85	3	3.7
Northern States (North and River Nile States)	70	72	2	2.9
Kurdufan States (North, South and Western States)	65	70	5	7.7
Darfur States(North, South, West, Middle and East Darfur)	54	56	2	3.7
<b>Total</b>	679	732	53	7.8

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 679 branch in 2015 to 732 branch in 2016, by 7.8%, where 25 new branches were added in Khartoum state, and 16 new branches in the Middle states, 5 new branches in Kurdufan states, 3 new branches in the Eastern states, and 2 new branches in each The Northern and Darfur states, this was due to the Central Bank of Sudan policies which allowed banks to open new branches without reference to it.

#### **The Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Operating Banks:**

Table (4-4) shows the consolidated balance sheet of the operating banks for the 2015 and 2016 based on the classification recommended by the IMF.



**Table (4-4)**  
**The Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Operating Banks**  
**By the end of 2015 and 2016**

(SDG Millions)

Particulars	31/12/2015	31/12/2016*	Change	Change %
<b>Assets:</b>				
<b>Local Currency</b>	1,845.1	2,192.3	347.2	18.8
<b>Balances with the Central Bank of Sudan</b>	19,974.0	24,127.8	4,153.8	20.8
<b>Other Banks</b>	3,175.9	3,702.6	526.7	16.6
<b>Foreign Correspondents</b>	3,858.7	3,724.0	(134.7)	(3.5)
<b>Total Advances**</b>	53,456.7	67,688.6	14,231.9	26.6
<b>Other Accounts</b>	26,627.2	31,278.2	4,651.0	17.5
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>108,937.6</b>	<b>132,713.5</b>	<b>23,775.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
<b>Deposits of Residents:</b>	<b>63,419.5</b>	<b>79,459.6</b>	<b>16,040.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>
Public	58,883.0	73,409.7	14,526.7	24.7
Government***	2,503.2	3,223.0	719.8	28.8
Public Enterprises	2,033.3	2,826.9	793.6	39.0
<b>Banks:</b>	<b>7,955.3</b>	<b>6,788.9</b>	<b>(1,166.4)</b>	<b>(14.7)</b>
Central Bank of Sudan	4,325.8	2,711.9	(1,613.9)	(37.3)
Other Banks	1,692.0	1,909.4	217.4	12.8
Foreign correspondents	1,937.5	2,167.6	230.1	11.9
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>	<b>16,254.4</b>	<b>18,423.7</b>	<b>2,169.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>
<b>Other Accounts</b>	<b>21,308.4</b>	<b>28,041.3</b>	<b>6,732.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>108,937.6</b>	<b>132,713.5</b>	<b>23,775.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>

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 108,937.6 million in 2015 to SDG 132,713.5 million in 2016, by 21.8%, due to the rise in the total advances of banks which increased from SDG 53,456.7 million in 2015 to SDG 67,688.6 million in 2016, by 26.6% , and balances with the Central Bank of Sudan from SDG 19,974.0 million in 2015 to SDG 24,127.2 million in 2016, by 20.8%, also other accounts increased from SDG 26,627.2 million in 2015 to SDG 31,278.2 million in 2016, by 17.5%, while foreign correspondents stock decreased from SDG 3,858.7 million in 2015 to SDG 3,724.0 million in 2016, by 3.5%.

On the liabilities side, total deposits of residents increased from SDG 63,419.6 million in 2015 to SDG 79,459.6 million in 2016, by 25.3%, due to rise in public deposits from SDG 58,883.0 million in 2015 to SDG 73,409.7 million in 2016, by 24.7%, while the liabilities of banks decreased from SDG 7,955.3 million in 2015 to SDG 6,788.9 million in 2016, by 14.7%, due to decrease in the banks balances at the Central Bank of Sudan from SDG 4,325.8 million in 2015 to SDG 2,711.9 million in 2016, by 37.3%. Other accounts increased from SDG 21,308.4 million in 2015 to SDG 28,041.3 million in 2016, by 31.6%. Also capital and reserves increased from SDG 16,254.4 million in 2015 to SDG 18,423.7 million in 2016, by 13.3%

Table (4-5) (A) Shows details of the bank's deposits in local currency for 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-5) (A)**  
**Deposits in Local Currency by the end of 2015 and 2016**  
**(SDG Millions)**

Year Depositors	December 2015		December 2016*		Change %	
	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others
<b>Federal and State Governments.</b>	952.0	648.3	1,384.6	823.8	45.4	27.1
<b>Public Enterprises</b>	894.6	853.9	1,398.9	860.5	56.4	0.8
<b>Private Sector **</b>	22,782.6	24,118.9	29,848.8	31,166.1	31.0	29.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,629.2</b>	<b>25,621.1</b>	<b>32,632.3</b>	<b>32,850.4</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>28.2</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>50,250.3</b>		<b>65,482.7</b>		<b>30.3</b>	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan – Statistics Department.

\*Preliminary Data

\*\*Include public, companies and financial institution's deposits.

Total local currency deposits of operating banks rose from SDG 50,250.3 million in 2015 to SDG 65,482.7 million in 2016, by 30.3%, in line with Central Bank of Sudan policies that aimed at attracting the national saving for purpose of directing the required financial resources to finance the basic economic activities<sup>1</sup>. The private deposits accounted for 93.2% of total local deposits and public enterprises for 3.5% of the total local deposits and the federal and state governments for 3.4% of total local deposits.

Table (4–5) (B) Shows details of the bank's deposits in foreign currency for 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-5) (B)**  
**Deposits in Foreign Currency by the end of 2015 and 2016**  
(SDG Millions)

Depositors \ Years	December 2015		December 2016*		Change %	
	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others
<b>Federal and State Govt.</b>	562.7	340.2	676.3	338.3	20.2	(0.6)
<b>Public Enterprises.</b>	85.1	199.7	381.1	186.4	347.8	(6.7)
<b>Private Sector**</b>	4,091.4	7,890.1	4,004.0	8,390.8	(2.1)	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,739.2</b>	<b>8,430.0</b>	<b>5,061.4</b>	<b>8,915.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13,169.2</b>		<b>13,976.9</b>		<b>6.1</b>	

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 13,169.2 million in 2015 to SDG 13,976.9 million in 2016, by 6.1%. The private sector deposits, the federal and state government deposits and the public institutions deposits contributed 88.7%, 7.3% and 4.1% of the total foreign currency deposits in 2016 respectively.

<sup>1</sup>For 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) shows the total stock of banking finance in local currency according to economic activities by the end of 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-6)**  
**Stock of Bank Finance by Economic Activities in Local Currency**  
**By the end of 2015 and 2016**

(SDG Millions)

Sector	2015	Contribution %	2016*	Contribution %	% Change
Agriculture	8,401.1	16.8	11,830.3	18.4	40.8
Industry	6,890.9	13.8	8,059.1	12.6	17.0
Exports	1,383.1	2.8	1,539.0	2.4	11.3
Transport and Storage	3,329.8	6.7	4,439.5	6.9	33.3
Local Trade	5,799.6	11.6	8,698.7	13.5	50.0
Imports	1,032.7	2.1	2,417.2	3.8	134.1
Construction	9,091.8	18.2	10,194.0	15.9	12.1
Mining	308.1	0.6	591.7	0.9	92.0
Others **	13,782.5	27.6	16,428.0	25.6	19.2
<b>Total of Finance</b>	<b>50,019.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64,197.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28.3</b>

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 Activities**  
**By the end of 2015 and 2016**

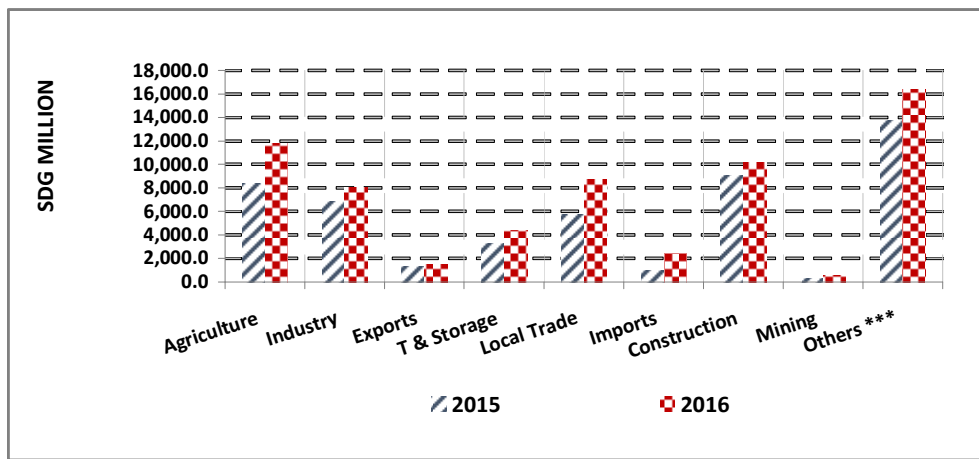


Table (4-6) shows that total stock of banking finance in local currency increased from SDG 50,019.6 million in 2015 to SDG 64,197.5 million in 2016, by 28.3%. The stock of finance extended to the priority sectors (agriculture, industry, export and mining) represents 34.3%, of the total finance extended to the sectors, finance provided to construction represents 15.9%, local trade finance represents 13.5% and the other sectors constitute 25.6% of the bank's total financing by the end of 2016. Table (4-7) and figure (4-2) show the stock of bank finance in foreign currency by the end of 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-7)**  
**Stock of Bank Finance by Economic Activities**  
**In Foreign Currency by the end of 2015 and 2016**  
**(SDG Millions)**

Sector	2015	Contribution %	2016*	Contribution %	% Change
Agriculture	171.8	5.0	119.7	3.4	(30.3)
Industry	766.1	22.3	883.7	25.3	15.4
Exports	-	-	-	-	

Table (4-7) continued

Sector	2015	Contribution %	2016*	Contribution %	% Change
Transport and Storage	685.4	19.9	505.3	14.5	(26.3)
Local Trade	130.3	3.8	136.5	3.9	4.8
Imports	409.4	11.9	268.7	7.7	(34.4)
Construction	568.6	16.5	523.4	15.0	(7.9)
Mining	3.1	0.1	32.6	0.9	951.6
Others **	702.5	20.5	1,021.2	29.3	45.4
<b>Total Finance</b>	<b>3,437.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,491.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>

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 Activities**  
**By the end of 2015 and 2016**

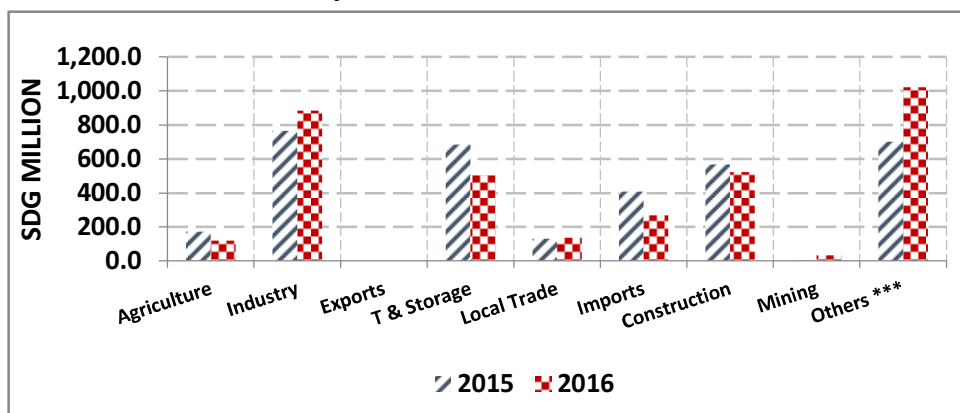


Table (4-7) shows increase in the local currency equivalent of the stock of total banks finance in foreign currency from SDG 3,437.2 million in 2015 to SDG 3,491.1 million in 2016, by 1.6%.

Stock of finance extended to the priority sectors (agriculture, industry, export and mining) contributed 29.7%, of total finance in foreign currency extended to the sectors. Finance extended to transport and storage sector contributed 14.5%, while the finance extended to the construction sector contributed 15.0%, import sector contributed by 7.7%, and the other sectors contributed by 29.3%, of the total banks finance in foreign currency in 2016.

**Flow of Banking Finance by Economic Activities:**

Table (4-8) and figure (4-3) show the flow of banking finance by economic activities in local currency during 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-8)  
The Flow of Banking Finance by Economic Activity in Local Currency  
In 2015 and 2016**

(SDG Millions)

Sector	2015		2016*		Change%
	Flow of Finance	Contribution %	Flow of Finance	Contribution %	
Agriculture	11,089.4	20.5	18,893.6	22.7	70.4
Industry	7,899.3	14.6	9,570.9	11.5	21.2
Exports	2,230.5	4.1	1,629.1	2.0	(27.0)
Transport and Storage	2,508.5	4.6	3,455.7	4.1	37.8
Local Trade	9,928.5	18.3	16,627.3	19.9	67.5
Energy and Mining	401.2	0.7	941.6	1.1	134.7
Constructions	5,937.0	11.0	9,873.8	11.8	66.3
Imports	1,568.9	2.9	3,012.6	3.6	92.0
Others**	12,629.9	23.3	19,350.7	23.2	53.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,193.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83,355.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>

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 2015 and 2016**

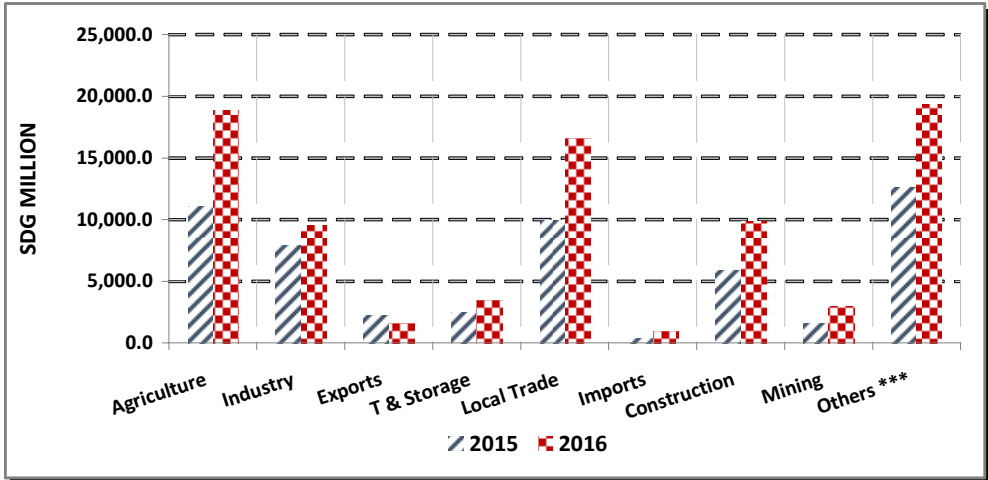


Table (4-8) illustrates that the agriculture financing represents 22.7% of the total flow of banks finance during 2016, so the flow of banks finance extended to the agriculture activity increased from SDG 11,089.4 million in 2015 to SDG 18,393.6 million in 2016, by 70.4%, and the local trade financing contributed 19.9%, the industrial sector 11.5%, the construction sector 11.9%, while the other sectors 23.2% of the total flow of banks finance during 2016.

**Flow of Banks Finance by Mode**

Table (4-9) shows the flow of banks finance by mode of finance in local currency in 2015 and 2016, while figure (4-4) shows the percentage share of each mode of finance in the total flow of finance during 2016.



**Table (4-9)**  
**Flow of Banks Finance by Mode of Finance**  
**In Local Currency in 2015 and 2016**

(SDG Millions)

Mode of Finance	2015	Contribution %	2016*	Contribution %	Change%
Murabaha	26,968.5	49.8	38,518.7	46.2	42.8
Musharaka	3,822.8	7.1	5,594.0	6.7	46.3
Mudaraba	3,582.2	6.6	4,165.5	5.0	16.3
Salam	1,622.9	3.0	2,499.7	3.0	54.0
Mogawala	8,402.2	15.5	17,271.5	20.7	105.6
Ijarah	200.2	0.4	290.4	0.3	45.0
Istisnaa	47.2	0.1	52.3	0.1	10.7
Gard Hassan	120.9	0.2	240.8	0.3	99.2
Others	9,426.3	17.4	14,722.4	17.7	56.2
<b>Total Finance</b>	<b>54,193.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>83,355.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>

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 2016**

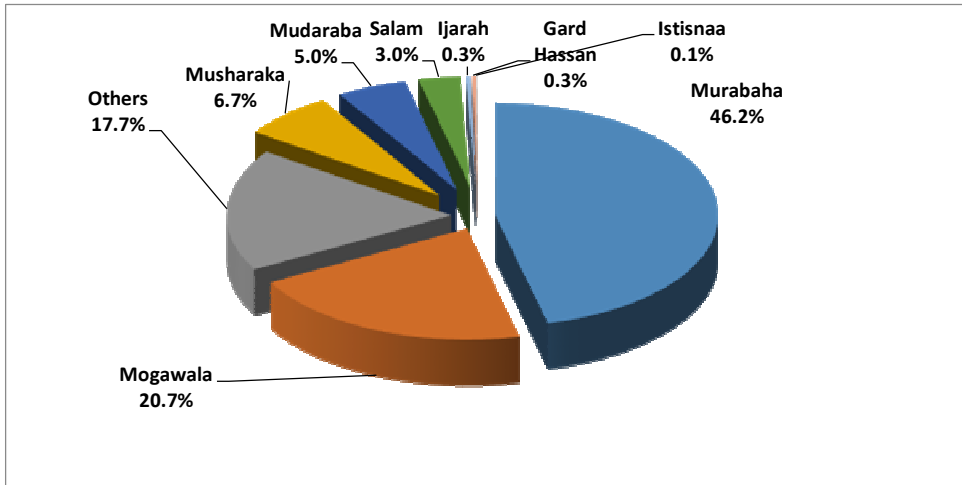


Table (4-9) and the figure (4-4) depict that the share of Murabaha amounted to 46.2% of the total flow of finance during 2016, compared to 49.8% during 2015, in line with the Central Bank of Sudan policies that aimed at encouraging the banks to finance through the other modes instead of Murabaha, also the flow of banks finance by Mugawla contributed 20.7%, and Musharaka contributed 6.7%, while other modes contributed 17.7% during 2016.

### **C-Microfinance and Social Dimension Finance**

#### **- Microfinance 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 microfinance, 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 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-10)**  
**The Volume of Microfinance Extended by the end of 2015 and 2016**  
**(SDG Millions)**

Item	2015**	2016*	Change%
Total Bank Finance	53,456.7	67,688.6	26.6
Allocation of Microfinance According to the policy (12%)	6,414.8	9,477.0	47.7
Total of Microfinance	2,692.0	2,940.7	9.2
Total of Social Dimension Finance	5,601.3	2,744.3	(51.0)
Micro Finance Proportion of the Total Finance (%)	5.0	4.3	
<b>Social Dimension Proportion of the Total Finance (%)</b>	10.5	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 2,692.0 million in 2015 to SDG 2,940.7 million in 2016, by 9.2%, The actual performance of microfinance reached 4.3% of the total finance in 2016 compared to 5.0% in 2015, social dimension finance decreased from SDG 5,601.3 million in 2015 to SDG 2,744.3 million in 2016, by 51.0%, and actual performance rate 4.1% of the total finance in 2016.

#### **- Microfinance Institutions**

The number of micro-finance institutions increased from 33 institutions in 2015 to 34 institutions in 2016, the capital contribution in the micro-finance institutions from the central bank of Sudan was increased from SDG 37.0 million in 2015 to SDG 39.0 million in 2016 by 5.4%.

The total Stock of micro-finance extended by operating microfinance institutions increased from SDG 624.3 million in 2015 to SDG 1,252.8 million in 2016, by 100.7%.

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

**Table (4-11)**  
**The Sources of Financing Micro-finance Institutions**  
**By the end of 2015 and 2016**

(SDG Millions)

Source	2015	Contribution %	2016*	Contribution %	Change %
Central Bank of Sudan	219.0	39.9	217.0	21.3	(0.9)
Arab Development Fund	121.0	22.0	198.9	19.5	64.4
Auto Sources	94.1	17.1	331.3	32.5	252.1
Commercial Banks	53.7	9.8	114.2	11.2	112.7
Partnership with Islamic Development Bank - Jeddah	41.0	7.5	133.3	13.1	225.1
Sudanese Company for Developing Micro-finance	19.7	3.6	25.0	2.4	26.9
Others	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	(100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>549.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,019.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>85.7</b>

Sources Central Bank of Sudan – Microfinance Unit.

\*Preliminary Data.

#### **- The most Important Efforts in the Area of Microfinance**

The microfinance coordinating council was formed, including microfinance unit, Sudanese Company for Microfinance Development and Microfinance Guarantee Agency (TAISEER) as a coordinating and supervisory body. The council reviewed the performance of the implemented strategic plan for development, improvement of the microfinance sector and issuing regulations that organize the performance of microfinance institutions for 2016. This regulation allowed the institutions to accept deposits in the countryside so as to achieve the goals of the financial inclusion. Microfinance has also been linked with production through the program of financing the agricultural season using technologies, in cooperation and coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest, Also microfinance efforts include the followings:

- **The Partnership Between the Central Bank of Sudan and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB –Jeddah)**

Within the context of implementing this project five business training centers were established in Sudan University of Science and technology for training 3,300 beneficiaries in the areas of animal production, software, leather production,

furniture and garments manufacturing. These projects were linked with microfinance institutions services, and financing 10 microfinance institutions targeting 64,000 beneficiaries. in addition to implementing the Capacity Building Program for micro and small Projects in five states.

- **Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development Loan**

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development extended its a 50.0 million loan; the first installment (US \$ 25.0 million) in May 2015 was used in financing 15 microfinance institutions and the second installment (US \$ 12.5 million) in August 2016 was used in financing 6 microfinance institutions and the graduates' consortium.

- **Graduates Projects Financing Consortium**

The graduates consortium in its third edition was formed with a capital amounting to SDG 69.5 million from the Central Bank of Sudan and 21 commercial banks, the Farmer Commercial Bank and Saving Bank were selected as pioneers for the portfolio, the graduate projects financed in the second phase amounted to SDG 73.3 million for 4,656 beneficiaries, with a repayment rate of 95%.

- **Women Projects Financing Consortium**

The extended total finance increased from SDG 5.8 million in 2015 to SDG 6.5 million in 2016, by 12.1% where Central Bank of Sudan allocated SDG 6.0 million to finance rural women, projects targeting 373 women in the context of the partnership with the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security through restricted Mudaraba with the Savings and Social Development Bank in the States including (Sennar, Kassala, Northern Kordofan, North and Khartoum).

- **The Partnership between Zakat Chamber and the Banking System (AL Amman Consortium)**

With a capital of the consortium amounted to SDG125.4 million, with the participation of Zakat Chamber and the banks deducted from the portion of 12% assigned in the CBOS policies for the microfinance. The total finance extended by the consortium decreased from SDG 173.6 million in 2015 to SDG 168.0 million in 2016, by 3.2%, also the number of the beneficiaries decreased from 92.207 in 2015 to 81.825 in 2016, by 11.3% distributed over 14 states.

- **The Agricultural Bank Microfinance Initiative (Abasemi)**

The initiative was formed by the participation of CBOS, the Agricultural Bank of Sudan (ABS) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The first phase was implemented in 2011 in three localities in North Kordofan state and then moved on to the rest of the states of Sudan to cover 1 million families in 10 States. The amount of funding granted to Abasemi projects in the Agricultural Bank amounted to SDG 118.2 million, for 23,033 beneficiaries with a recovery rate of 95%. The expansion phase was implemented with US\$ 2.5 million targeting 90,000 beneficiary.

- **The technical and Institutional Support to the Banks and Microfinance Institutions**

The Central Bank of Sudan continued in the activities of spreading the microfinance culture through providing technical support by organizing a number of forums and workshops, as well as participating in various internal and external training programs including the follow up of the performance of microfinance institutions and financial inclusion, in addition to that, the micro finance unit participated in the conference for the States, Finance Ministers and in the third micro finance forum

**D-The Financial Soundness indicators and the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating Banks:**

Central Bank of Sudan policies emphasized the importance of maintaining the soundness of the banking sector, therefore, a 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 Banking Soundness:**

Table (4-12) and figure (4-5) explain the most important financial soundness indicators of banks by the end of 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-12)**  
**Indicators of Banking Soundness by the end of**  
**2015 and 2016.**

(%)

Item	2015	2016*	International Standard
Capital Adequacy Ratio	20.2	18.7	12
Total Non-Performing Loans to Total Funding	5.1	5.2	6
Financing Provision to Non-Performing Loans**	65.0	60.0	
Return on Assets (Before Tax)	4.0	4.7	
Return on Equity (before Tax)	37.1	46.1	
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	37.4	35.1	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**  
**2015 and 2016**

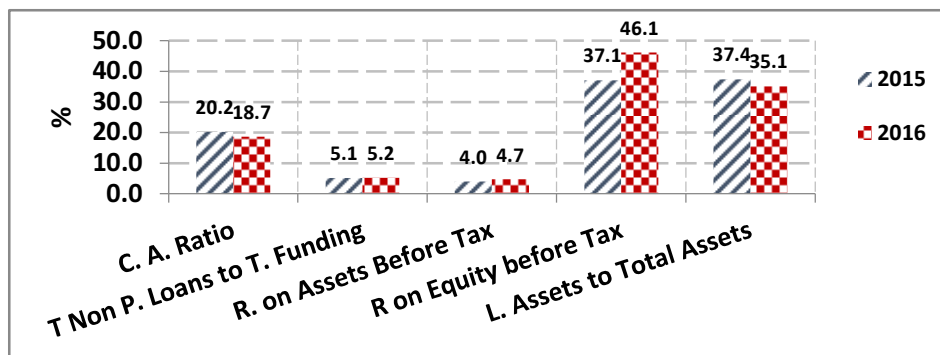


Table (4-12) and figure (4-5) explain the most important financial soundness indicators of banks issued by the Islamic Financial Services Board in the context of the requirements of the Basel Committee represented in capital adequacy, and indicators of assets quality, profitability, liquidity and the ability to meet the obligations.

Capital adequacy ratio decreased from 20.2% in 2015 to 18.7% in 2016, compared to the Central Bank of Sudan targeted ratio of 12.0%. It has been known that the capital adequacy ratio reflects the ability of regulatory capital<sup>1</sup> to cope with banking risks (finance, market and operation risk).

The ratio of total non-performing loans to total financing, which measured the asset quality increased from 5.1% in 2015 to 5.2% in 2016, while the ratio of financing provisions to non-performing loans decreased from 65.0% in 2015 to 60.0% in 2016.

The return on assets ratio (asset turnover) increased from 4.0% in 2015 to 4.7% in 2016, while the return on equity increased from 37.1% in 2015 to 46.1% in 2016, whereas the ratio of liquid assets to total assets decreased from 37.4% in 2015 to 35.1% in 2016.

**- 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 2015 and 2016.

<sup>1</sup>)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.

**Table (4-13)**  
**The Indicators of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating Banks**  
**By the end of 2015 and 2016**

(%)

Indicator	2015	2016*
Total Deposits to Total Liabilities	58.2	59.9
Capital and Reserves to Total Liabilities	14.9	13.9
Total Finance to Total Assets	49.1	51.0
Total Finance to Total Deposits	84.3	85.2

Source: Central Bank of Sudan- Statistics Dept.

\*Preliminary Data

**Figure (4-6)**  
**The Indicators of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating**  
**Banks by the end of 2015 and 2016**

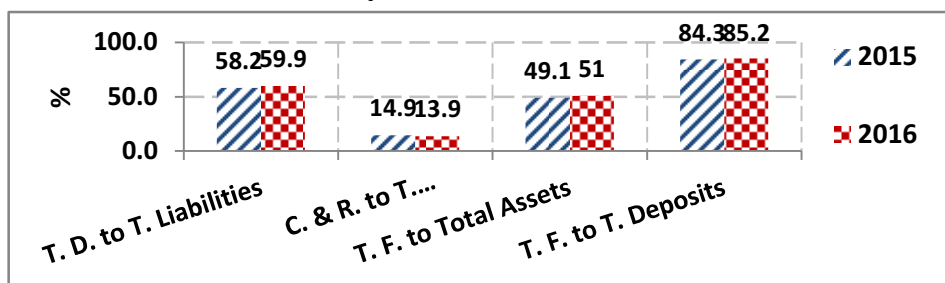


Table (4-13) and figure (4-6) show an increase in the ratio of total deposits to total liabilities (which measures the range of bank reliance on depositors money) from 58.2% in 2015 to 59.9% in 2016, while the ratio of capital and reserves to total liabilities (which measures the bank reliance on its own resources) decreased from 14.9% in 2015 to 13.9% in 2016, indicating an increasing the banking risks, while the ratio of total finance to total assets increased from 49.1% in 2015 to 51.0% in 2016, reflecting increase in banks efforts in using their assets to generate profit, also the ratio of total bank finance to total deposits increased from 84.3% in 2015 to 85.2% in 2016, reflecting a decrease in liquidity ratio of the banks.

### 3- Credit and Information Scoring Agency (CIASA)

The Agency continued in its activities during 2016 in the field of providing credit and information scoring on clients for 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



continuing to improve credit information according to international quality standards by increasing diversified data sources. hereby is an overview of the performance of the agency during the year 2016.

#### - 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 2015 and 2016**  
**(Code)**

Legal Entity	2015 **	2016 *	Change %
Individuals	719,591	868,975	20.8
Companies	18,134	20,857	15.0
Organizations	13,628	16,909	24.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>751,353</b>	<b>906,741</b>	<b>20.7</b>

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 751,353 codes in 2015 to 906,741 codes in 2016 by 20.7%.

#### 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 2016 compared to 2015.

**Table (4-15)**  
**Client's Credit Inquiry during 2015 and 2016**

**(Inquiry)**

Legal Entity	2015**	2016*	Change%
Individuals	850,339	1,218,853	43.3
Companies	54,364	74,595	37.2
Organizations	10,630	15,012	41.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>915,333</b>	<b>1,308,460</b>	<b>42.9</b>

Source: Credit and Information Scoring Agency.

\*Preliminary Data.

\*\*Amended Data

Table (4-15) shows an increase in the number of client's inquiry from 915,333 inquiries in 2015 to 1,308,460 inquiries in 2016, by 42.9%.

#### 4- 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 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-16)**  
**Electronic Payment Methods during 2015 and 2016**

Year	2015**	2016*	Change%
ATMs Machines	1,047	1,189	13.6
Bank Cards	1,116,648	1,380,579	23.6
Sale points	2,885	3,480	20.6
Electronic Wallet Cards	2,221,615	1,495,001	(32.7)

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 1,047 in 2015 to 1,189 in 2016 by 13.6%, bank's cards from 1,116,648 cards in 2015 to 1,380,579 cards in 2016, by 23.6%.and sale points from 2,885 points in 2015 to 3,480 points in 2016, by 20.6%, the number of electronic wallet cards decreased from 2,221,615 in 2015 to 1,495,001 in 2016, by 32.7%.

**Table (4-17)**  
**Electronic Banking Dealings**  
**during 2015 and 2016**

Year	External Electronic Payments (SWIFT)		Transactions with Banking Card
	Outgoing Messages	Incoming Messages	
2015**	91,710	191,582	22,564,336
2016*	75,018	164,341	25,860,051
change%	(18.2)	(14.2)	14.6

Source: Electronic Banking Services Company (EBS).

\*Preliminary Data.

\*\*Amended Data.

Table (4-17) illustrates that the number of outgoing messages decreased from 91,710 messages in 2015 to 75,018 messages in 2016, by 18.2%, while the number of incoming messages decreased from 191,582 messages in 2015 to 164,341 messages in 2016, by 14.2%, this was due to the decreased in the foreign correspondent as result of the United States of America Economic Sanctions, and the shortage in the foreign currencies resources, The transactions in banking cards increased from 22.6 million transactions in 2015 to 25.9 million transactions in 2016, by 14.6%.

**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 Microfinance guarantee Agency (Taiyseer).

**(1) Exchange Bureaus and Financial Transfers Companies**

Table (4-18) shows the number of exchange bureaus and financial transfers companies in 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-18)**  
**Exchange Bureaus and Financial Transfers Companies by**  
**The end of 2015 and 2016**

Item	2015	2016 *	Change %
<b>Exchange Bureaus</b>	23	18	(22)
<b>Financial Transfers Companies</b>	12	14	17

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan-Financial Institutions Dept.

\* Preliminary Data.

The number of exchange bureaus decreased from 23 exchange bureaus in 2015 to 18 exchange bureaus in 2016 by 22.0%, as a result of closing some companies, while the financial transfer companies increased from 12 companies in 2015 to 14 companies in 2016, by 17.0%.

Table (4-19) and figure. (4-7) illustrate the total resources and uses of Exchange Bureaus in 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-19)**  
**Resources and Uses of Exchange Bureaus in the Foreign Exchange Market**  
**By the end of 2015 and 2016**

(US\$ Million)

Item	2015	2016*	% change
<b>Total Resources</b>	102.1	148.5	45.4
<b>Uses</b>	102.1	140.9	38.0

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan-Policies Dept. \*Preliminary Data.

**Figure (4-7)**  
**Resources and Uses of Exchange Bureaus by the end of 2015 and 2016**

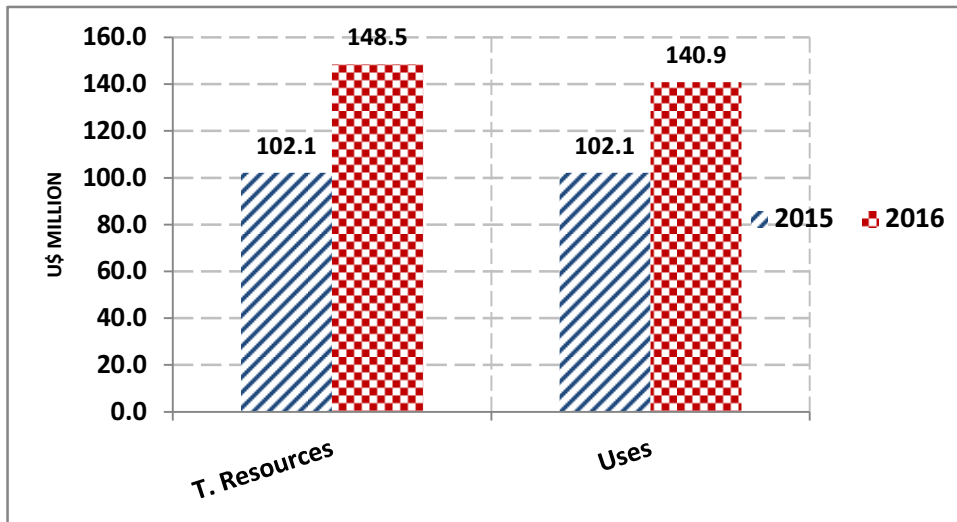


Table (4-19) and figure (4-7) depicts an increase in the exchange bureaus resources from US \$102.1 million in 2015 to US \$148.5 million in 2016, by 45.4%, this was mainly attributed to the improvement of foreign exchange position in the exchange bureaus. The uses increased from US \$102.1 million in 2015 to US \$140.9 million in 2016, by 38.0%.

Table (4-20) shows details of the exchange bureaus uses of the resources in 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-20)**  
**The Uses of Exchange Bureaus in the Foreign Exchange**  
**Market in 2015 and 2016**

(US \$ Million)

Year	Travel & Medicine	Outgoing Transfers	Other	Total
2015	32.1	69.3	0.8	102.2
2016*	54.0	78.1	8.8	140.9
Change (%)	68.2	12.7	25.0	30.2

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan-Policies Dept.

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (4-20) depicts increase in travel and medicine from US \$32.1 million in 2015 to US \$54.0 million in 2016, by 68.2%, as well as the outgoing transfers increased from US \$69.3 million in 2015 to US \$78.1 million in 2016, by 12.7%.

## 2) Sudan Financial Services Company (SFSC):

The company continued during 2016 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 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-21)**  
**Selling of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) in 2015 and 2016**  
**(SDG Million)**

Entity	2015**			2016*			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 Million
Central Bank of Sudan	3,675,621	1,837.8	100	4,394,473	2,197.2	107	19.6	19.6
Banks	18,369,755	9,184.9	49.8	19,611,092	9,805.5	47.7	6.8	6.8
Companies and Funds	10,879,088	5,439.5	29.5	12,726,150	6,363.1	30.9	17.0	17.0
Public	3,967,517	1,983.8	10.7	4,387,546	2,193.8	10.7	10.6	10.6
Total	36,891,981	18,446.0	100.0	41,119,261	20,559.6	100.0	11.5	11.5

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

\*Preliminary Data.

\*\*Amended Data.

The number of sold Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) increased from 36,891,981 certificates, valued at SDG 18,446.0 million in 2015, to 41,119,261 certificates, valued at SDG 20,559.6 million in 2016, by 11.5%. The banks recorded largest share of the (GMCs) 47.7%, followed by the companies, funds 30.9%, the public 10.7%, and the Central Bank of Sudan 10.7% in 2016.

Table (4-22) shows the position of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) during 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-22)**  
**Position of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) In 2015 and 2016**  
**(SDG Million)**

Item	2015	2016*	%
Subscriptions	2,974.3	2,294.7	(22.8)
Renewing	15,471.6	18,263.2	18.0
Liquidation	446.6	185.0	(58.6)
Average profit%	18.5	18.0	

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

\*Preliminary Data.

Table (4-22) shows a decline in the new subscriptions from SDG 2,974.3 million during 2015 to SDG 2,294.7 million during 2016, by 22.8%, and the liquidation decreased from SDG 446.6 million during 2015 to SDG 185.0 million during 2016, by 58.6%, while the renewing increased from SDG 15,471.6 million during 2015 to 18,260.5 million during 2016, by 18%.

Table (4-23) shows the return on Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) during 2016.

**Table (4-23)**  
**The Return of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) during 2016**

Issue No.	Date of Issue	Rate of Return (%)
1	2015/01/01	19.72
2	2015/04/01	17.96
3	2015/07/01	16.73
4	2015/10/01	17.50

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 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-24)**  
**Position of Government Investment Certificates (GICs/ Sarh) during 2015 and 2016**

Entity	2015**		2016*		%	
	No. of Certificates Sold	Value (SDG Million)	No. of Certificates Sold	Value (SDG Million)	No. of Certificates Sold	Value (SDG Million)
Central Bank of Sudan	1,839,072	183.9	3,272,504	327.3	77.9	78.0
Banks	4,167,298	416.7	2,199,048	219.9	(47.2)	(47.2)
Companies and Funds	2,219,782	222.0	1,999,046	199.9	(9.9)	(9.9)
Public	815,949	81.6	821,303	82.1	0.7	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,042,101</b>	<b>904.2</b>	<b>8,291,901</b>	<b>829.2</b>	<b>(8.3)</b>	<b>(8.3)</b>

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

\*Preliminary Data.

\*\*Amended Data.

Table (4-24) shows that the number of sold certificates decreased from 9,042,101 certificates valued at SDG 904.2 million in 2015, to 8,291,901 certificates valued at SDG 829.2 million in 2016, by 8.3%.

**C/ Sudan's Company for Electricity Distribution Ijara Certificates (Shasha):**

Table (4-25) explains the position of sale of Sudan's electricity distribution Certificates during 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-25)**  
**Position of (Shasha) Certificates**  
**during 2015 and 2016**

Entity	2015**		2016*		%	
	No. of Certificates Sold	Value (SDG Million)	No. of Certificates Sold	Value (SDG Million)	No. of Certificates Sold	Value (SDG Million)
Central Bank of Sudan	-	-	93,720	46.9	-	-
Banks	2,308,189	1,154.1	2,704,251	1,352.1	17.2	17.2
Companies and Funds	140,468	70.2	833,438	416.7	493.3	493.6
Public	4,200	2.1	841	0.4	(80.0)	(81.0)
Ministry of Finance	2,032,402	1,016.2	853,009	426.5	(58.0)	(58.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,485,259</b>	<b>2,242.6</b>	<b>4,485,259</b>	<b>2,242.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

\*Preliminary Data.

\*\*Amended Data.

Table (4-25) shows that the share of Companies and Funds increased from 140,468 certificates in 2015, to 833,438 certificates in 2016, by 493.3%, while the share of Ministry of Finance decreased from 2,032,402 certificates in 2015, to 853,009 certificates in 2016, by 58.0%.

It is worth mentioning that the certificates of the Central Bank (Shehab) Ijarah and the certificates of the Sudanese Electricity Transmission Company (Noor) were liquidated.

### 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 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4- 26)**  
**Activity of Tarweej Company in**  
**2015 and 2016**

(SDG Million)

Market	2015	2016*	Change %
Secondary market	1,298.0	904.6	(30.3)
Primary market	71.6	32.8	(54.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,369.6</b>	<b>937.4</b>	<b>(31.6)</b>

Source: Tarweej Financial Service Company.

\*Preliminary Data.

Table (4-26) explains a decrease in the volume of the activity in the secondary market from SDG 1,298.0 million in 2015 to SDG 904.6 million in 2016, by 30.3%, also, the volume of the company's activity in the primary market decreased from SDG 71.6 million in 2015 to SDG 32.8 million in 2016 by 54.2% due to decline in the demand.

### 4) Deposits Guarantee Fund:

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

Table (4-27) shows the volume of contributions in the Fund's resources in 2015 and 2016.



**Table (4-27)**  
**The Contributions in the Resources of the Bank Deposits Guarantee Fund in**  
**2015 and 2016**

(SDG Millions)

Contributors	2015**	contribution %	2016*	contribution %	Change %
Banks	59	47.2	70	47.0	18.6
Ministry of Finance	9	7.2	10	6.7	11.1
Central Bank of Sudan	9	7.2	10	6.7	11.1
Holders of investment deposits	48	38.4	59	39.6	22.9
<b>Total</b>	125	100.0	149	100.0	19.2

Source: Bank Deposits Guarantee Fund.

\*Preliminary Data.

\*\* Amended Data.

Table (4-27) shows an increase in the volume of owner of Deposits Guarantee Fund resources from SDG 125 million in 2015 to SDG 149 million in 2016, by 19.2%, moreover the percentage contribution of holders of investment deposits, which were paid by banks on behalf of the owners of the investment deposits increased from 38.4% in 2015 to 39.6% in 2016 by 22.9%.

### 5) Khartoum Stock Exchange:

The Khartoum Stock Exchange Law was passed in 2016, abolishing the 1994 law. The law included eight chapters, 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.

The objectives of the Khartoum stock market includes, regulation and supervision of financial markets, facilitating buying and selling, beside ensuring equal opportunities for dealers in securities and protecting the small investors.

Table (4-28) and figure (4-8) show the general index of the Khartoum Stock Exchange Market during the period (2012-2016).

**Table(4-28)**  
**The General Index of the Khartoum Stock Exchange**  
**during (2013-2016)**

**(Point)**

Item	2013	2014	2015	2016*
The general index of the Khartoum stock exchange	3,178.1	3,161.6	2,858.5	3,118.9
<b>(%) change</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>(0.5)</b>	<b>(9.6)</b>	<b>9.1</b>

Source: Khartoum Stock Exchange.

\*Preliminary Data.

**Figure (4-8)**  
**The General Index of Khartoum Stock Exchange**  
**during (2013-2016)**

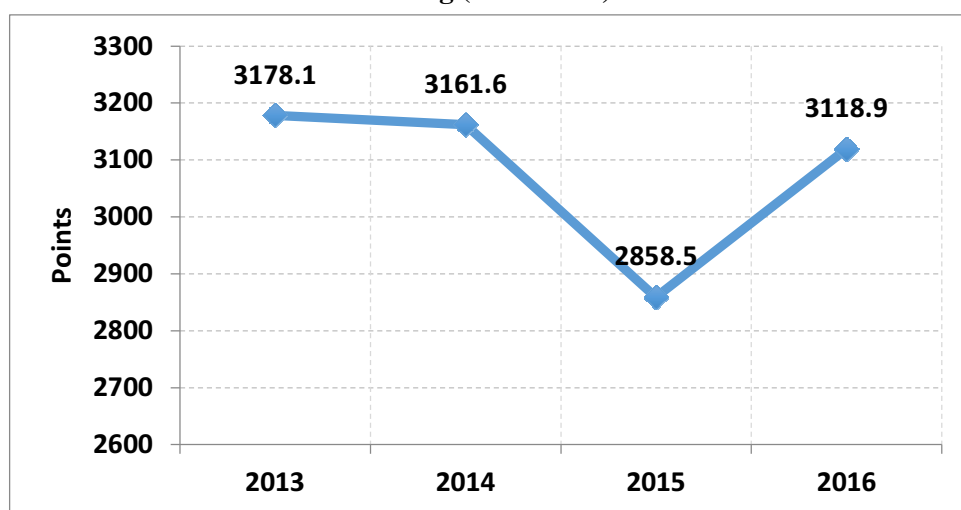


Table (4-28) and figure (4-8) show that the general index of Khartoum Stock Exchange Market increased from 2,858.5 points in 2015 to 3,118.5 points in 2016, by 9.1%.

Table (4-29) shows the volume of trading in Khartoum Stock Exchange Market in 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-29)**  
**Volume of Shares Traded in Khartoum Stock Exchange**  
**In 2015 and 2016**

(SDG Million)

Sector	2015				2016*			
	No. of Shares Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading	Executed Contracts	Contribution (%)	No. of* Shares Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading	Executed Contracts	Contribution (%)
Banks & Inv.	230,834	104	545	19.2	199,515	212.7	804	12.0
Insurance	1,664	1	12	0.1	892,419	2.0	21	53.5
Commerce	234,003	2	28	19.5	311,787	5.7	88	18.7
Industry	16,918	6	7	1.4	82,365	21.0	9	4.9
Agricultural	0.45	0.0	1	0.0	9,389	25.0	6	0.6
Telecom.	16,210	34.6	161	1.3	11,487	19.6	153	0.7
Financial Services	697,150	0.8	7	58.0	157,288	0.279	7	9.4
Investment & Development	5,877	14	69	0.5	4,212	13.4	45	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,202,656.5</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>830.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,668,462</b>	<b>299.7</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Khartoum Stock Exchange.

\*Preliminary Data.

Table (4-29) shows an increase in the volume of trading in the market from SDG 162.4 million in 2015 to SDG 299.7 million in 2016, by 84.5%, also the number of traded shares increased from 1,202.7 million shares in 2015 to 1,668.5 million .

**Table (4-30)**  
**Volume of Sukok Traded by Sectors in 2015 and 2016**

(SDG millions)

SECTOR	2015**				2016*			
	No. of Sukok Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading	Executed Contracts	(%)	No. of Sukok Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading	Executed Contracts	(%) change
Funds	1,068	90	174	8.7	724	9	13	8.4
Certificates***	11,222	5,994	29,303	91.3	7,924	4,054	41,978	91.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,290</b>	<b>6,084</b>	<b>29,477</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,648</b>	<b>4,063</b>	<b>42,108</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 6,084 million in 2015 to SDG 4,063 million in 2016, by 33.2%, while the number of Sukok decreased from 12.3 million in 2015 to 8.6 million in 2016, by 29.6%, and the number of the executed contracts increased from 29,477 in 2015 to 42,108 in 2016, by 42.9%.

#### 6) Insurance Companies:

Insurance companies aim to protect individuals from financial losses arising from occurrence of potentially expected hazards in the future, and not related to the insured, the insurance company will compensate the insured for losses resulting from the occurrence of the insured hazard. Insurance includes the properties, marine, aviation, energy, cars, in addition to medical insurance and engineering besides insuring miscellaneous accidents and other types of insurance. Following is a summary of insurance companies' activities during 2014 and 2015.

#### 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 2014 and 2015.

**Table (4-31)**  
Gross and Net Insurance Premiums in 2014 and 2015  
(SDG Millions)

Particulars	Years		
	2014	2015*	Change ( % )
Gross Insurance Premiums	1,830.5	2,126.0	16.1
Net Insurance Premiums	1,167.1	1,393.1	19.4

Source: Insurance Supervision Authority.

\*Preliminary Data.

Table (4-31) shows that total gross premiums increased from SDG 1,830.5 million in 2014 to SDG 2,126.0 million in 2015, by 16.1%, and the net premiums increased from SDG 1,167.1 million in 2014 to SDG 1,393.1 million in 2015, by 19.4%.

### 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 reinsurers companies.

The table (4-32) shows the gross and net claims for 2014 and 2015.

**Table (4-32)**  
**Gross and Net Claims of the Insurance Companies**  
**In 2014 and 2015**

(SDG Millions)

Particulars	Years		Change ( % )
	2014	2015*	
Gross Claims	993.7	1,120.8	12.8
Net Claims	641.6	665.8	3.8

Source: Insurance Supervision Authority.

\*Preliminary Data.

Table (4-32) shows the gross claims increased from SDG 993.7 million in 2014 to SDG 1,120.8 million in 2015, by 12.8%, and the net claims increased from SDG 641.6 million in 2014 to SDG 665.8 million in 2015, by 3.8%.

### 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, doing promotional activities and marketing studies for products and export services. The Agency began its operations in January 2006 with a paid-up capital of SDG55.3 million, in which the Central Bank of Sudan, Ministry of finance and 11 banks contributed with 76.8%, 19% and 4% respectively.

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 2015 and 2016, while table (4-34) shows its activity in the area of export financing in 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-33)**  
**Activity of the National Agency in the Field of Export**  
**Insurance in 2015 and 2016**

(SDG Millions)

Particulars	2015**	2016*	%
Total amount of insurance targeted in the plan	1,625.0	1,420.0	(12.6)
Total amount insureds	234.0	370.0	58.1
Total shipment realized	188	128	(31.9)
Percentage of performance ( % )	14.4	26.1	

Source: National Agency for Insurance and Finance of Exports.

\*Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data.

Table (4-33) shows that the executed amount for insuring exports decreased from SDG 1,625.0 million in 2015 to SDG 1,420.0 million in 2016, by 12.6%, while the total amount insured increased from 234.0 million documents in 2015 to 370.0 million documents in 2016, by 58.1%. 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 2015 and 2016.

**Table (4-34)**  
**Activity of the National Agency in the Domain of Export**  
**Financing in 2015 and 2016**

(SDG Million)

Particulars	Years		
	2015**	2016*	%
Volume of Executed Finance	0.0	10	100
Volume of Settled Finance (Repayment)	7.5	0.2	(97.3)
Volume of Outstanding Finance by the end of the year	2.1	11.9	466.7

Source: National Agency for Insurance and Finance of Exports.

\*Preliminary Data.

\*\* Amended Data.

Table (4-34) shows that the volume of executed finance amounted to SDG 10 million in 2016, while in 2015 did not record any financial operation. The volume of settled finance decreased from SDG 7.5 million in 2015 to SDG 0.2 million in 2016, by 97.3%, thus the volume of outstanding finance increased from SDG 2.1 million in 2015 to SDG 11.9 million in 2016, by 466.7%.

**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 Fund aims at helping the banks in managing their short term surplus liquidity, and stimulates the instruments 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 2016.

**Table (4-35)  
Inter-banks Liquidity Management Fund  
Performance in 2016**

(SDG Million)

Particular	Years	No. Sukok	Amount Recovered
Fund’s instruments Recovered		10,634,085	10,690.8
Subscription for the purpose of maintaining the initial contribution		5,034,308	5,138.6
Additional Subscription		5,589,033	5,633.1
<b>Fund’s Advances (Gard Hassan)</b>		<b>598</b>	<b>8,965.8</b>

Sources: Inter-bank Liquidity Management Fund.

Table (4-35) shows that the number of the Fund’s advances in 2016 amounted to 598 cases, valued at SDG 8,965.8 million.

**9) Microfinance Guarantee Agency (TAISEER)**

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

**The Objectives of the Agency:**

The objectives of the agency include the following:

- Implementing and support economic policies and programs to reduce poverty and unemployment in Sudan to contribute in achieving sustainable development.
- Activating cooperation between banks and microfinance institutions (MFIs) in Sudan and encourage them to enter the field of microfinance according to the

percentage determined by the Central Bank of Sudan to promote economic and social development beside support the stability of the microfinance sector.

- Making the microfinance sector attractive by assisting banks and MFIs in getting finance from different regional and international entities.
- Improving and increase the efficiency of institutions through their dealing with banks according to the international principles and practices.
- Contributing to raise the awareness, developing capacities of the targeted groups, beside developing projects and providing markets for microfinance products.

### **The Products of the Agency:**

The products represent the contracts and security documents specified by the law of agency in Chapter 4 and are as follows:

- Banks guarantee document and microfinance institutions that accept deposits, and those 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 professionals 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.
- The credit union guarantee document, which was registered with the Central Bank of Sudan and authorized to start the financing process.
- Non-government organizations guarantee document, which include various civil society's organizations working in the field of economic development for microfinance clients to raise their standard of living and providing non-financial services such as capacity building, education, training, collection and marketing the products of the microfinance clients beside assisting them in accessing the different sources of finance.



**CHAPTER  
FIVE**

**THE CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN  
ACCOUNTS  
(FOR 2016)**



# Central Bank of Sudan Accounts for 2016

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 2016 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 2016.

**Table (5 - 1)**  
**Central Bank of Sudan Statement of Financial**  
**Position (Balance Sheet) as at 31/12/2016**

(SDG Thousands)

Particulars	31/12/2015	31/12/2016
<b>Assets:</b>		
Total claims on Government	54,642,552	72,849,904
Foreign Assets	4,751,011	4,377,513
Gold Reserve	302,195	205,538
Short-term investments	12,566,044	12,978,478
Long-term Investments	3,584,071	3,858,383
Other Accounts	21,625,784	32,110,266
Fixed Assets	449,764	2,246,072
Buildings Under Construction	27,387	19,694
Information Technology's Projects Under Construction	24,953	502
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>97,973,761</b>	<b>128,646,350</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Currency in Circulation	29,340,437	40,904,297
Current Accounts	26,145,476	30,466,798
Foreign Liabilities	22,900,825	32,343,075
Other Liabilities	17,686,566	20,876,396
Provisions and Claims	493,398	873,516
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>96,566,702</b>	<b>125,464,082</b>
Capital	384,000	384,000
Reserves	348,316	2,139,949
Retained Profits	674,743	658,319
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,407,059</b>	<b>3,182,268</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Capital and Reserves</b>	<b>97,973,761</b>	<b>128,646,350</b>
<b>Contra Accounts</b>	<b>49,568,994</b>	<b>55,525,035</b>

## **Assets**

The total assets increased by 31.3% from SDG 97,973.8 million at the end of 2015 to SDG 128,646.3 million at the end of 2016, which was attributed mainly to the following: -

- The total claims on government increased by SDG 18,207.3 million at a rate of 33.3% which resulted mainly from; a difference of SDG 6,698.5 million between buying and selling prices of gold; an increase of SDG 3,628.0 million in the exchange rates differential; an increase of SDG 5,400.0 million in the government temporary financing; an increase of SDG 1,352.3 million in deposits; and an increase of SDG 1,128.5 million in accrued interest on long term government indebtedness.
- Short-term portfolio investments rose by SDG 412.4 million at a rate of 3.3 % which resulted mainly from an increase of SDG 860.1 million as loans guarantees to Commercial Banks through Liquidity Management Fund; an increase of SDG 675.3 million in government Investment Certificates; investment deposits at the Agricultural Bank as well as an increase of SDG 365.2 million in Portfolio investments. On the other hand, there is a decrease of SDG 1,645.2 million in investment deposits.
- Long-term portfolio investments increased by SDG 274.3 million, at a rate of 7.7%, which resulted from an increase of investment in the equity capital of local banks by SDG 126.3 million and of other financial institutions by SDG 80.0 million.
- Other accounts increased by SDG 10,484.5 million at a rate of 48.5%, which resulted from an increase of SDG 8,877.1 million in foreign and local currency Guarantees and also an increase of SDG 594.1 million in gold shipments and an increase of SDG 376.6 million in wheat prices differentials.
- The gold reserve decreased by SDG 96.6 million at a rate of 32.0 %.
- Fixed Assets increased by SDG 1,796.3 million at rate of 399.4%; which resulted from an increase of SDG 1,319.2 million in land evaluation and an increase of SDG 445.1 million in buildings evaluation.
- Foreign Assets Balance decreased by SDG 373.5 million at a rate of 7.9 % due to the decrease in correspondents accounts balances abroad.

## **Liabilities and other Equity**

The main changes in the Liabilities and owner's equity in 2015, as compared with 2016 comprise the following: -

- Currency in circulation rose at the end of the 2016 to SDG 40,904.3 million, an increase of SDG 11,563.9 million at a rate of 39.4% where Issued currency

during 2016 amounted to SDG15,737.4 million, while withdrawn currency from circulation amounted to SDG 3,822.9 million.

- The current accounts balance of corporations, local banks and governments units increased by SDG 4,321.3 million at a rate of 16.5 %.
- The local component of foreign Liabilities increased by SDG 9,442.3 million at a rate of 41.2%, which resulted from the increase by SDG 6,729.1 million in the time deposits and facilities.
- The total balance of other liabilities account increased by SDG 3,189.8 million at a rate of 18.0%.
- The provisions account balance increased by SDG 380.1 million at a rate of 77.0% due to increase in the retirement benefits by SDG 194.2 million and the non-performing loans provision account balance by SDG 185.9 million.
- The reserves account balance increased by SDG 1,791.6 million at the end of 2016 at a rate of 514.4% due to the increase of SDG 1750.4 million in the general reserves.

**Second: Profit and Loss Account:**

Table (5-2) illustrates the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31/12/2016

**Table (5 - 2)**

**Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31/12/2016**

**(SDG Thousands)**

Particulars	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
<b>Income:</b>		
Foreign Exchange Transactions Income	1,176,502	466,540
Investments Income	618,911	832,167
Banking Operations Income	246,372	142,718
Other Incomes	20,189	12,430
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>2,061,974</b>	<b>1,453,855</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>		
Currency Issuance Expenses	(579,036)	(358,004)
Administrative Expenses	(1,169,132)	(776,082)
Depreciations	(56,414)	(44,618)
<b>Total Expenses and Provisions</b>	<b>(1,804,582)</b>	<b>(1,178,704)</b>
<b>Total Profit for Distribution</b>	<b>257,392</b>	<b>275,151</b>

The following are details of changes that happened in the profit and loss items for the year end 31/12/2016

### **1/ Income:**

- Total income increased by 41.8% from SDG 1,453.8 million in 2015 to SDG 2,062.0 million in 2016 due to the followings:
- Income from foreign exchange transactions increased by SDG 710.0 million at a rate of 152.2% as a result of an increase by SDG 701.3 million in the commissions on letters of credits and an increased difference in exchange rates by SDG 20.6 million.
- Income from investment fell by SDG 213.3 million at a rate of 25.6%, which resulted from a drop of income from investment certificates by SDG 162.9 million.

### **2/ Expenditures:**

Total expenses increased by 53.1% from SDG 1,178.7 million in 2015 to SDG 1,804.6 million in 2016 as follows:

- Administrative expenses increased by SDG 393.0 million at a rate of 50.6%.
- Provision for depreciation increased by SDG 11.8 million at a rate of 26.4% which resulted from an increase in the balance for depreciation of machineries and equipment by SDG 7.3 million and an increase in depreciation of information technology projects by SDG 7.3 million.
- Currency issuance expenses increased by SDG 221.0 million at a rate of 61.7% which resulted from the increase in the cost of currency printing in 2016 by SDG, 68.5 million and an increase of SDG 157.4 million in the cost of coin minting.

### **3/ Profits:**

Total profit decreased by 6.5% from SDG 275.1 million in 2015 to SDG 257.2 million in 2016.

### **Third: Changes in Owner Equity:**

Table (5-3) shows changes in owner equity for the year ended 31/12/2016, which includes capital, reserves and residual profits from 2015.

Table (5 - 3)

## The Central Bank of Sudan

## Changes in Owner Equity at end of 2016

(SDG Thousands)

Particular	Capital	General Reserves	Assets Replacement Reserves	Assets Evaluation Reserves	Other Reserves	Retained Profits	Total
<b>Balance at 31/12/2013</b>	<b>384,000</b>		<b>7,000</b>	<b>27,125</b>	<b>122,191</b>	<b>852,826</b>	<b>1,393,142</b>
Paid to Government						(660,826)	(660,826)
Transfer to General Reserve		192,000				(192,000)	
Settlement for previous years						399,592	399,592
Profits of 2015						275,151	275,151
<b>Balance at 31/12/2014</b>	<b>384,000</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>27,125</b>	<b>122,191</b>	<b>674,743</b>	<b>1,407,059</b>
Assets Evaluation Reserves	-	-	-	1,750,360	-		1,750,360
Paid to Government	-	-	-	-	-	(233,878)	(233,878)
Transfer to General Reserve	-	41,273	-	-	-	(41,273)	0
Settlement for previous years						1,335	1,335
Profits of 2016		-	-	-	-	275,392	275,392
<b>Balance at 31/12/2016</b>	<b>384,000</b>	<b>233,273</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>1,777,485</b>	<b>122,191</b>	<b>658,319</b>	<b>3,182,268</b>



#### Fourth: Cash Flow:

Table (5-4) illustrates the Cash flow from transactions, investments and financing activities for 2015 and 2016. It also shows the utilization of funds in various activities.

**Table (5 - 4)**

#### **Central Bank of Sudan Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31/12/2016**

(SDG Thousands)

<b>Particular</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Cash flow from transactions activities</b>		
Distributed net profit	<b>275,392</b>	<b>275,151</b>
<b>Adjusted by:</b>		
Depreciation of fixed assets	56,414	44,618
Claims and Provisions	185,947	1,392
Retirement benefit Provision	204,108	118,150
Paid Retirement benefit Provision	(9,937)	(2,536)
Increase in Loans to government	(18,207,352)	(6,047,364)
Increase in other liabilities accounts	(10,484,482)	(8,791,218)
Increase in current accounts	4,321,322	2,455,203
Increase in Local component for external liabilities	9,442,250	11,671,004
Increase/decrease in other liabilities	3,189,830	(163,163)
Increase in currency in circulation	11,914,442	3,947,821
Returns of fixed Assets Sale	(11)	(3,704)
Settlement of previous years	1,335	399,592
<b>Net cash flow from transactions activities</b>	<b>871,258</b>	<b>3,882,946</b>

<b>Particular</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>cash flow from (used) investment activities</b>		
Purchase of fixed assets	(102,364)	(44,088)
Increase/decrease in Constructions under implementation	7,693	(16,749)
Increase/decrease in Projects under implementation	24,451	(4,688)
Returns from sales of fixed assets	13	3,881
Increase in short-term investments	(412,434)	(2,586,614)
Increase in long- term investments	(274,312)	(428,902)
<b>Net cash flow from(used) investment activities</b>	<b>(756,953)</b>	<b>(3,077,160)</b>
<b>cash flow used in financing activities</b>		
Paid profits to government	(233,878)	(627,078)
<b>Net cash flow used in financing activities</b>	<b>(233,878)</b>	<b>(627,078)</b>
<b>Changes in cash balances and the like during the year</b>	<b>(119,573)</b>	<b>178,708</b>
Cash balances at the beginning of the year	<b>6,420,017</b>	<b>6,241,309</b>
<b>Cash balances at the end of the year</b>	<b>6,300,444</b>	<b>6,420,017</b>

**CHAPTER  
SIX**

**GENERAL BUDGET PERFORMANCE**



# General Government Budget Performance

This chapter provides an overview of the government general budget for 2016. Hence it does reflect the overall picture of the government's revenues and expenditures. This is due to the fact Sudan adopts a federal system of government under which the country is divided into several states each state is mandated to prepare and approve its current and development budgets from the source of revenue authorized by law, including taxes, fees and transfers from the federal government. The states expend the revenues to provide basic services such as healthcare, education, eater supplies. The federal government, in addition finances from its budget some development project in certain states.

The government budget structure conforms to the Government Financial Statistics Manual (GFSM) issued by the IMF in 2001. It consists of: public revenues, public expenditures, the overall surplus or deficit and sources of its financing. The public revenues include tax revenues, non-tax revenues and grants. The most important sources of tax revenues comprise income tax, business profits tax, capital gains; value added tax and tax on international trade and production, whereas non-tax revenues include sales of goods and services, ownership income and fees. Public expenditure is divided into three chapters; chapter one covers compensation of employees, purchase of goods and services and social subsidies. Chapter two deals with transfers to the states for finance part of their current and development expenditure; chapter three presents the expenditure on national development projects, known as acquisition of non-financial assets; while the last item of the budget structure shows the overall fiscal surplus or deficit and its sources of finance.

## **First: General Government Budget Performance 2016:**

The 2016 budget aimed at stimulating the stagnation of the economy and advancing its rate of growth , while at the same time reducing inflation and maintaining the stability of the exchange rate, guides by the following indicators

- Raising production and stimulating the economy by targeting a real growth rate of 6.4% in the GDP.
- Reducing the budget deficit to a stable level by targeting a growth in money supply commensurate with the macro-economic objectives in order to reduce the inflation rate to 13.0%.
- Restoring the external sector stability by enhancing foreign exchange receipts and streaming payments and creating an attractive investment environment conducive to stabilizing foreign exchange rate.
- Providing employment opportunities and reducing unemployment.
- Forming intelligent partnership between the private and public sectors for the objective of developing the infrastructure and participating in achieving balanced regional development.

Table (6-1) summarizes the government budget financial performance for 2015 and 2016, while figure (6-1) presents a summary of the revenues and expenditures together with the overall budget deficit for 2015and 2016.

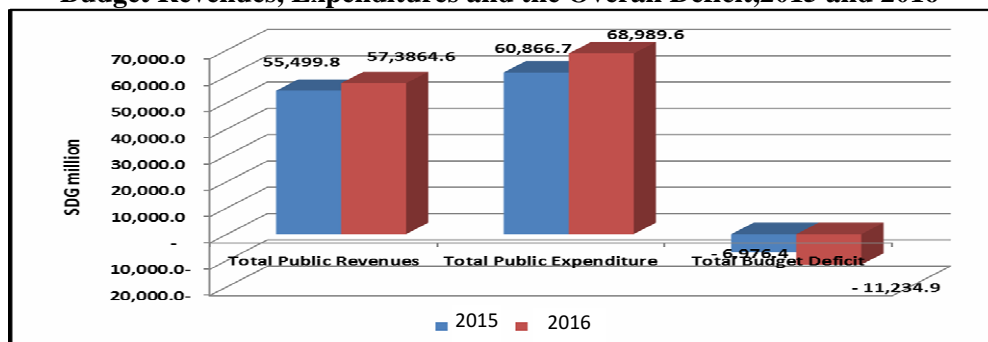
**Table (6-1)**  
**Central Government Budget Performance for 2015 and 2016**  
**(SDG Million)**

Item	2015			2016			Rate of Change (%)
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	
Total Public Revenues	61,350.3	54,499.8	89	68,048.1	57,864.6	85	6
Total Current Expenditure	59,821.0	54,854.3	92	67,114.7	62,195.0	93	13
Current Budget Surplus or Deficit (-)	<b>1,529.3</b>	<b>(354.5)</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>933.3</b>	<b>(4,330.4)</b>	<b>(464)</b>	<b>(1122)</b>
Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets (Development Expenditure)*	7,414.5	6,012.4	81	10,496.8	6,587.7	63	10
Net Acquisition of Financial Assets (Capital Participation)	549	630.8	115	1,436.7	316.9	22	(50)
<b>Total Public Expenditure</b>	<b>67,784.50</b>	<b>61,497.50</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>79,048.20</b>	<b>69,099.60</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total Budget Deficit</b>	<b>(6,434.7)</b>	<b>(6,976.4)</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>(11,000.2)</b>	<b>(11,234.9)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>61</b>
Deficit Financing	6,434.7	6,976.4	108	11,000.2	11,234.9	102	61
External Financing (Withdrawals)	3,947.5	1,425.2	36	5,527.0	1,605.7	29	13
External Financing (Payments)	(3,477)	(1,830.6)	53	(2,551.9)	(464.3)	18	(75)
Net External Financing	470.5	(405.4)	(86)	2,975.1	1,141.4	38	382
Domestic Financing (Withdrawals)	8,249.2	9,531	116	17,322.5	12,157.4	70	28
Domestic Financing (Payments)	(2,285)	(2,149.3)	94	(9,297.4)	(2,083.2)	22	(3)
<b>Net Domestic Financing</b>	<b>5,964.2</b>	<b>7,381.8</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>8,025.0</b>	<b>10,074.2</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>36</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

\*Covering disposal of non-financial assets in 2014 and 2015 including of the returns from selling of disposal items by auctions.

**Figure (6-1)**  
**Budget Revenues, Expenditures and the Overall Deficit, 2015 and 2016**



As appears from table (6-1), total public revenues increased by 6% from SDG 55,499.8 million in 2015 to SDG 57,864.6 million in 2016.

Public expenditures increased by 12% from SDG 61,497.5 million in 2015 to SDG 69,099.6 million in 2016, due to the increase in current expenditures by 13%, the overall budget deficit increased significantly by 61.7% from SDG 6,976.4 million in 2015 to SDG 11,234.9 million in 2016.

Details of the performance of public revenues and public expenditures are highlighted below: -

**1-Public Revenues:**

Table (6-2) provides details of public revenues in 2015 and 2016 budgets, while figure (6-2) shows the sources of the two years budgets revenues. Figure (6-3) illustrates the contribution of the revenue items in 2016 budget.

**Table (6-2)**  
**Public Revenues for 2015 and 2016**

(SDG Million)

Item	2015				2016				Rate of Change (%)
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Revenues	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Revenues	
<b>Tax Revenues</b>	39,276.5	41,963.3	107	77	48,642.6	47,257.6	97	82	13
Taxes on income, business and capital profits	3,028.0	3,103.0	102	5.7	3,499.6	3,387.6	97	6	9
Taxes in ownership	117.8	85.3	72	0.2	108.0	90.0	83	0	6
Taxes on goods and services	26,958.5	29,608.1	110	54	34,627.9	34,597.6	100	60	17
Taxes on international trade	9,158.3	9,063.3	99	17	10,383.1	9,057.7	87	16	0
Other taxes	140	103.6	740	0.2	240	124.6	519	0	20
<b>Non-tax Revenues</b>	19,861.1	10,856.2	55	20	16,914.3	8,849.0	52	15	(18)
Sales of Gov.	8,477.3	4,162.9	49	8	5,104.0	3,270.3	64	6	(21)

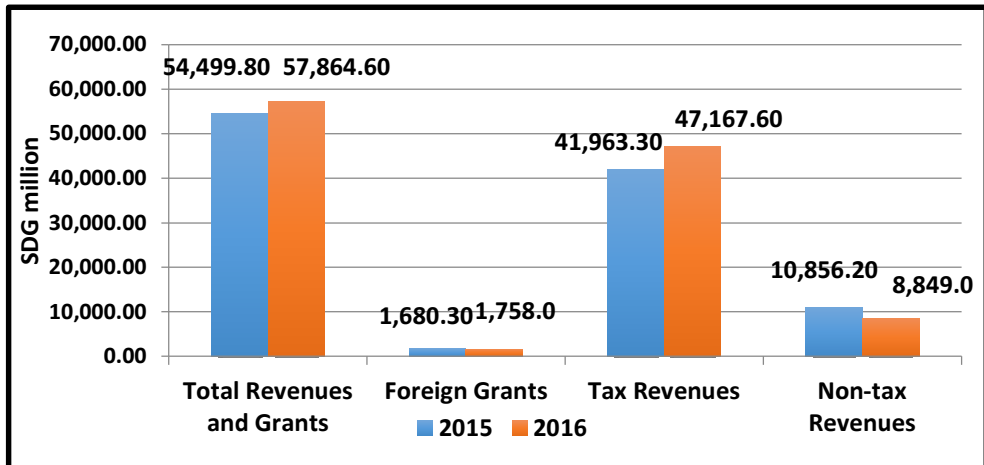
Item	2015				2016				Rate of Change (%)
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Revenues	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Revenues	
entities market goods*									
Ownership Income**	2,138.8	1,533.4	72	3	2,600.0	2,038.9	78	4	33
Administrative Charges	1,365.4	1,136.6	83	2	1,996.4	1,409.3	71	2	24
Occasional sales of gov. entities non-market goods	163	0.0	0	0	18.0	10.0	56	0	0
Fines, penalties and forfeitures	245	0.0	0	0	30.0	20.0	67	0	0
Other Revenues	7,838.8	4,023.3	51	7.4	7,165.9	2,100.7	29	4	(48)
(C) Foreign Grants	2,212.7	1,680.3	76	3	2,491.2	1,758.0	71	3	5
<b>Total Revenues and Grants</b>	<b>61,350.3</b>	<b>54,499.8</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68,048.1</b>	<b>57,864.60</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

\*Including sales of oil and sales of government entities and non-oil market goods

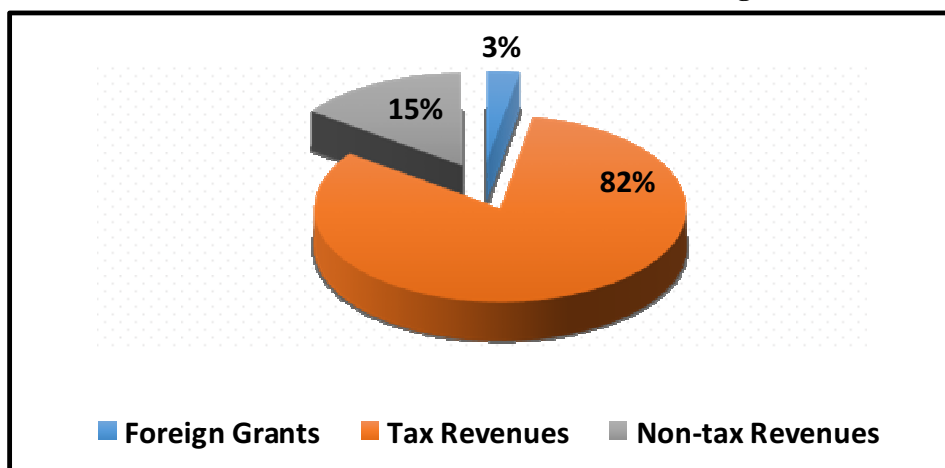
\*\* Government share in profit surpluses of public entities, companies, and from government investments.

**Figure (6-2)**  
**Sources of Budget Revenues for 2015 and 2016**





**Figure 6-3**  
**Contribution of Revenue Items in 2016 Budget**



As illustrated in figure (6-3), the tax revenues accounted for 82% of the total budget revenues in 2016, followed by the non-tax revenues representing 15% and foreign grants by 3%.

**(A) Tax Revenues**

Table (6-3) and figure explain actual performance of tax revenue items for 2015 and 2016 compared with budgets estimates.

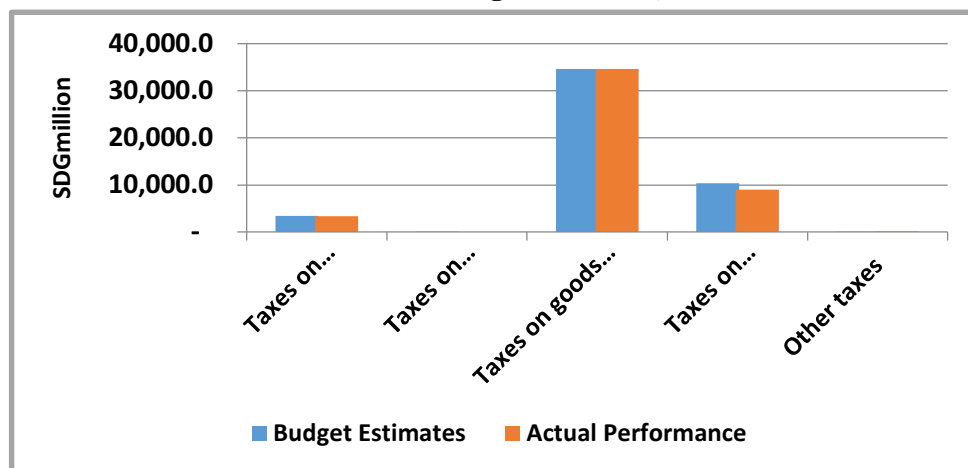
**Table (6-3)**  
**Budgets Estimates and Performance 2015-2016**

(SDG Million)

Item	2015			2016				Rate of Change (%)
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Tax-Revenues	
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	3,028.0	3,103.0	102	3,499.6	3,387.6	97	7	9
Taxes on ownership	117.8	85.3	72	108.0	90.0	83	0	6
Taxes on goods and services	26,958.5	29,608.1	110	34,627.9	34,597.6	100	73	17
Taxes on international trade and transactions	9,158.3	9,063.3	99	10,383.1	9,057.7	87	19	0
Other taxes	14.0	103.6	740	24.0	124.6	519	0	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,276.5</b>	<b>41,963.3</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>48,642.6</b>	<b>47,257.6</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

**Figure (6-4)**  
**Tax Revenues Budget Estimates, 2016**



As shown in table (6-3), actual tax revenues amounted to 2016 to SDG 47,257.6 million representing 97% of the budgeted tax revenues of SDG 48,642.66 an increase of 13% over tax revenues of SDG 41,963.3 million achieved in 2015. The increase resulted mainly from continues efforts in combating tax and custom evasions , in addition to expanding tax umbrella , revising the services fees of administrative units and implementing the Electronic Collection Project<sup>1</sup> .

**(B) Non-Tax Revenues<sup>2</sup>**

Table (6-4) shows the actual performance of non-tax revenue items in 2016 compared with budget estimates.

**Table (6-4)**  
**Non-tax Revenue Actual Performance for 2016**

Item	2015			2016				Rate of Change (%)
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	performance (%)	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Non-tax Revenues	
Oil Revenues	8,475.3	4,162.9	49	5,102.0	2,910.7	57	33	(30)
Non-Oil Revenues	11,385.8	6,693.3	59	11,812.3	5,938.3	50	67	(11)
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,861.1</b>	<b>10,856.2</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>16,914.3</b>	<b>8,849.0</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(18)</b>

Source: Ministry of finance and economic planning.

<sup>1</sup>The electronic collection is an integrated system introduced by the government in 2016 to facilitate government electronic payment transactions in a secure manner. In this regard, all government payment transactions should be processed through a receipt document known as E15 and approved by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The newly introduced electronic collection system contributes to increasing government revenues.

<sup>2</sup>Non-tax revenues include the sales of government entities market goods, ownership income, administrative fees, occasional sales of government entities non-market goods, in addition to Fines, penalties and forfeitures.

As illustrated in table (6-4) actual non-tax revenue amounted to SDG 8,849.0 million in 2016 representing 52% of the estimated budget figure of SDG 16,914.3 million. The oil revenue achieved in 2016 reached SDG 2,910.7 million representing 57 % and contributing 33% to the budgeted estimates of SDG 5,102.0 million. Non-oil revenue achieved in 2016, representing 50% of the budgeted estimates.

### (C) Foreign Grants:

As appears from table (6-2) foreign grants increased from SDG 1,680.3 million in 2015 to SDG 1,758.0 million in 2016, representing 71% of the budgeted estimate of SDG 2,491.2 million and 3% of the total revenues.

### 2-Public Expenditures

Total public expenditure amounted to SDG 69,099.6 million in 2016 an increase of 12% compared to 2015 and performing rate of 87% to 2016 budget estimate. The public expenditure included current expenditure in the amount of SDG 62,030.9 million representing 92% of the 2016 budget estimate. The net national development net expenditure amounted to SDG 6,794.6million in 2016, a performance rate of 63% of the budget estimate, while net capital expenditure amounted to SDG 631.9 million representing 22% of the budget estimate.

### (A)Current Expenditures:

Table (6-5) and figure (6-5) show the central government's actual current expenditures in 2015 and 2016, while figure (6-6) indicates the share of current expenditures items in 2016 federal government general budget.

**Table (6-5)**

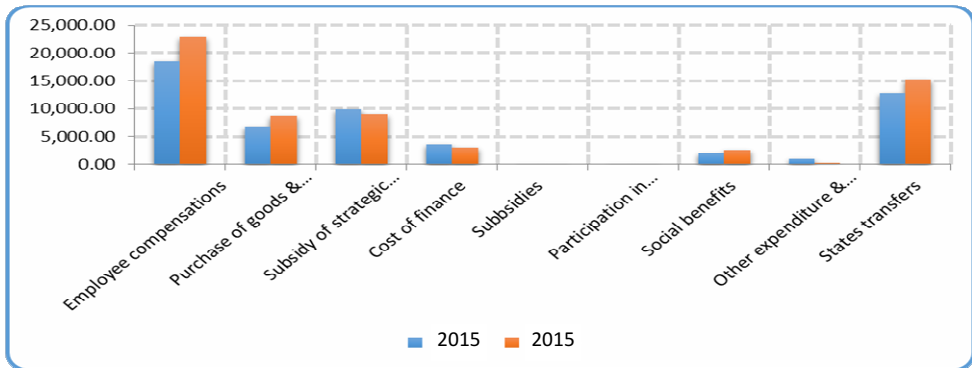
**Actual Performance of Central Government Current Expenditures, 2015 and 2016  
(SDG Million)**

Item	2015			2016		
	Actual Performance	% of Total	Rate of Change (%)	Actual Performance	% of Total	Rate of Change (%)
Employee Compensations	18,509.2	34	17	22,909.3	37	24
Purchase of goods and services	6,872.0	13	11	8,729.2	14	27
Subsidy for Strategic Goods	9,930.7	18	(6)	8,978.7	14	(10)
Cost of Finance	3,586.7	7	(5)	2,967.6	5	(17)
Subsidies (Allowances)	123.9	0	79	123.4	0	0
Participation in International Organizations	133.3	0	19	100.8	0	(24)
Social Benefits*	1,976.4	4	29	2,647.6	4	34
Other National Expenditure	979.0	2	188	255.4	0	(74)
States Transfers	12,743.0	23	6	15,483.0	25	22
<b>Total Current Expenditure</b>	<b>54,854.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>62,195.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>

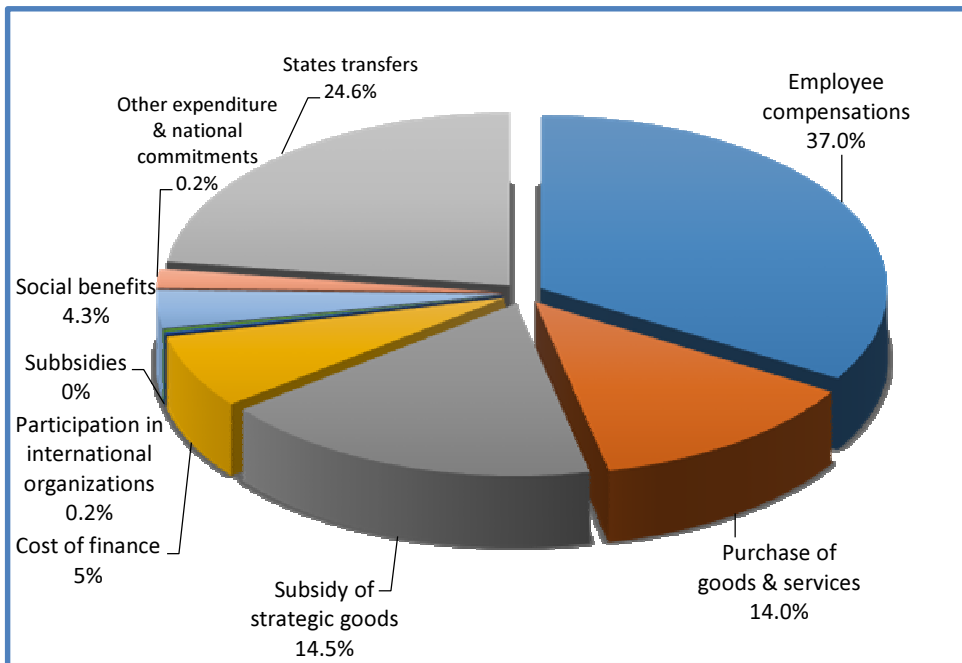
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

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

**Figure (6-5)**  
**Federal Government's Current Expenditures, 2015 and 2016**



**Figure (6-6)**  
**Contribution of Current Expenditure Items in 2016 Government Budget**



As shown in table (6-5), total current expenditure increased by 13% from SDG 54,854.3 million in 2015 to SDG 62,195.0 million in 2016. The employees' compensation represents 37% of total current expenditure, followed by transfers to the states which amounted to 25%, while subsidies of strategic goods and purchase

of goods and services contributed 14% in total current expenditure. The employees compensation increased by 24% from SDG 18,509.2 million in 2015 to SDG 22,909.3 million in 2016, Expenditure on buying goods and services increased from SDG 6,872.0 million in 2015 to SDG 8, 729.2 million in 2016 by 27%. Subsidies on strategic goods dropped from SDG 9,931.7 million in 2015 to SDG8, 978.7 million in 2016 by 10%, and transfers to the States rose by 25% from SDG12, 743.0 million in 2015 to SDG15, 483.0 million in 2016, while the cost of finance decreased by 17% from SDG3, 586.7 million in 2015 to SDG2, 967.6 million in 2016.

**National Development Expenditure:**

Table (6-6) shows the national development expenditure in local and foreign currencies in 2015 and 2016; whereas, table (6-7) and figure (6-7) illustrate national development expenditures, by sectors for 2015 and 2016.

**Table (6-6)**  
**National Development Expenditure in Local and Foreign Currencies for 2015 and 2016**  
**(SDG Million)**

Item	2015		2016		Rate of Change (%)
	Actual Performance	Contribution %	Actual Performance	Contribution %	
National Development in Local Currency	4,797	80	5,542.1	82	16
National Development in Foreign Currency*	1,215.2	20	1,252.5	18	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,012.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,794.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

\*valued in local currency at official exchange rate.

Development expenditure increased by 13.0% from SDG 6, 012.4 million in 2015 to SDG 6,794.6 million in 2016, while development expenditure in local currency increased by 16.0% from SDG 4,797 million in 2015 to SDG 5,542.1 million in 2016, the development expenditure in foreign currency (equivalent in local currency) increased slightly by 3% from SDG 1,215 million in 2015 to SDG 1,252.5 million in 2016. It can be noted that due to the economic sanctions, the financing of development projects in 2016 depended mainly on the local component which represented 82% of the total development expenditure.

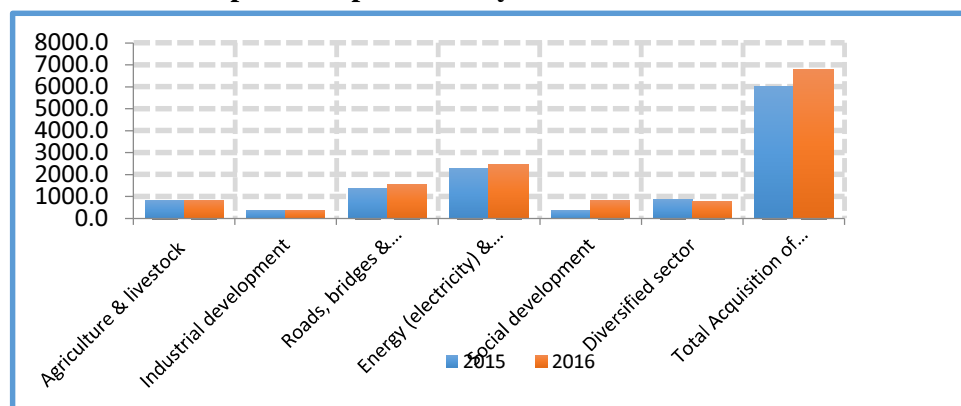
Table (6-7) and figure (6-7) show national development expenditure by the different sectors in 2015 and 2016.

**Table (6-7)**  
**Development Expenditure by Sectors, 2015 and 2016**  
**(SDG Million)**

Item	2015				2016				Rate of Change %
	Budget Estimate	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of the Total	Budget Estimate	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of the Total	
Agricultural and Livestock	1,380.34	880.30	64	15	1,383.52	675.21	49	10	(23)
Industrial development	299.20	299.20	100	5	498.90	381.27	76	6	27
Roads, bridges and transportation	1,577.20	1,177.20	75	20	2,056.15	1,542.32	75	23	31
Electricity and Water Resources	2,461.40	2,061.40	84	34	3,969.74	2,613.24	66	38	27
Social Development	1,112.10	1,112.10	100	18	1,428.95	804.95	56	12	(28)
Miscellaneous Sectors	588.30	482.20	82	8	1,283.18	777.01	61	11	61
<b>Total Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets</b>	<b>7418.54</b>	<b>6012.40</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,620.44</b>	<b>6,794.6</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

**Figure (6-7)**  
**Development Expenditure by Sectors for 2015 and 2016**



As appears from table (6-7) and figure (6-7), actual expenditure on acquisition of non-financial assets amounted to SDG 6,794.6 million in 2016 representing 64% of the budget estimate of SDG 10,620.4 million, where the electricity and water resources received the largest share of SDG 2,461.32 million representing 38% of total development expenditure, roads and bridges and transportation sector

representing 23%. In addition, the agricultural sector development expenditure amounted to SDG 675.2 million representing 10% of total development expenditure in 2016, while the share of social development sector and diversified sector recorded 12% and 11% respectively.

### (3) Budget Deficit and Financing Sources

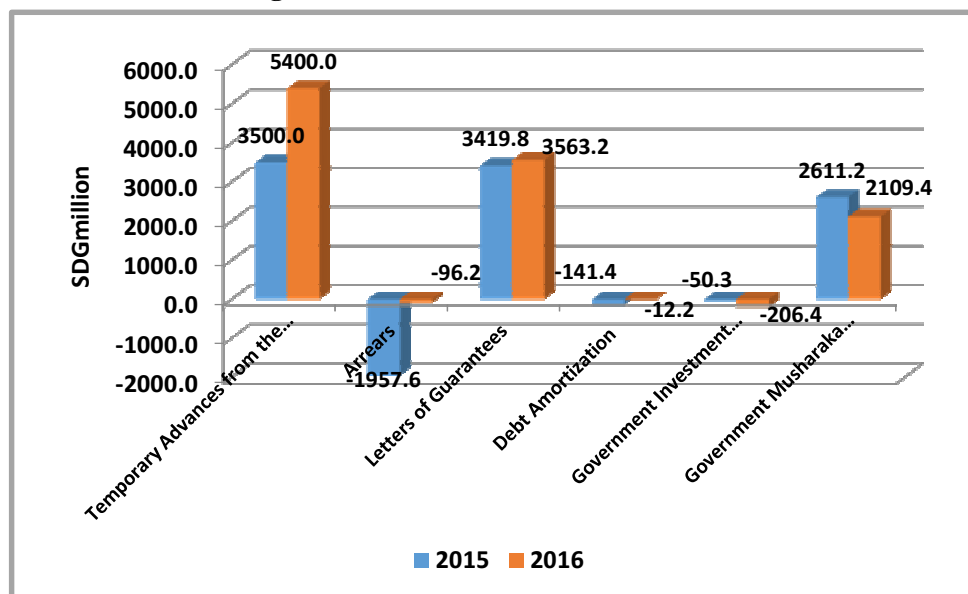
Table (6-8) shows the overall budget deficit and its financing sources in 2015 and 2016, while figure (6-8) explains internal debt instruments which contributed to financing the overall budget deficit.

**Table 6-8**  
**Total Budget Deficit and Sources of Financing for 2015 and 2016**  
**(SDG Million)**

Item	2015				2016				Rate of Change
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Deficit	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Deficit	
Total Budget Deficit	(6,434.7)	(6,976.4)	108	100	(11,000.2)	(11,234.9)	102	100	61
External Financing (Withdrawals on Loans and Grants)	3,947.5	1,425.2	36	(20.4)	5,527.0	1,605.7	29	(14.3)	13
External Financing (Payments)	(3,477.0)	(1,830.6)	53	26.2	(2,551.9)	(464.3)	18	4.1	(75)
Net External Financing	470.5	(405.4)	(86)	5.8	2,975.1	1,141.4	38	(10.3)	177
Internal Financing (Withdrawals)	8,249.2	9531	116	(137)	17,322.5	12,157.4	70	(108.2)	22
Internal Financing (Payments)	(2,285)	(2,149.3)	94	31	(9,297.4)	(2,083.2)	22	18.5	(3)
Net Internal Financing	5,964.2	7,381.8	124	(106)	8,025.0	10,074.2	126	(89.7)	36
Government Musharaka Certificates	1,300	2,611.2	201	(37.4)	2,000	2,109.4	105	(18.8)	(19)
Government Investment Certificates	1,300	(50.3)	(4)	0.72	102.6	(206.4)	(201)	1.8	310
Debt Amortization	(85)	(141.4)	166	2.03	0.0	(12.2)	0	0.1	(91)
Letters of Guarantees	2,149.2	3,419.8	159	(49.02)	3,122.5	2,879.7	92	(25.6)	(16)
Arrears	(2,200)	(1,957.6)	89	28.06	(1,200)	(96.2)	8	0.9	(95)
Temporary Advances from the Central Bank of Sudan	3,500	3,500	100	(50.17)	4,000	5,400	135	(48.1)	54
Additional Sources	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

**Figure (6-8)**  
**Budget Domestic Finance for 2015 and 2016**



The total budget deficit reached SDG 11,234.9 million in 2016 compared with a deficit of SDG 6,976.4 million in 2015. This deficit was financed from internal and external sources as follows:

**a) External Financing**

Withdrawals on foreign loans and grants amounted to SDG 1,605.7 million in 2016, while repayments amounted to SDG 464.3 million, and net external financing amounted to SDG 1, 141.4 million representing 10.3 % of total deficit financing in 2016.

**b) Internal Financing:**

The total withdrawals from domestic financing in 2016 amounted to SDG 12,157.4 million, while total repayments amounted to SDG 2,083.2 million. As a result, the net domestic financing amounted to SDG10, 074.2 million representing 90% of total budget deficit financing in 2016.

**- Internal Debt Instruments:**

Internal sources of financing include, the share of GMCs, GICs , debt amortization, letter of guarantees and arrears, whereas the guarantees represented the major share of financing the deficits compared to other debt instruments with share of 26%, followed by GMCs with share of 19% of the total internal financing.



### - Temporary Financing from the Central Bank of Sudan:

As per Article (48-1) of the Central Banks of Sudan Act (2012 Amendment) the Central Bank of Sudan may grant temporary financing to the government not exceeding 15% of the total estimated budget revenues for that fiscal year in which such financing is granted, provided that financing should be repaid within the six months following the end of the fiscal year in which the financing is granted. In accordance to the above article, the government was granted temporary financing amounting to SDG 5,400 million in 2016 representing 9% of total budgeted revenues, and contributing 48% to the total deficit financing.

### Second: Main Budget indicators and ratios for 2015 and 2016

Table (6-9) and figure (6-9) illustrate indicators of the budget items to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2015 and 2016.

**Table (6-9)**  
**Budget Items Ratios to the Gross Domestic Product, 2015 and 2016**

Item	2015	2016	Rate of Change(%)
Total Revenues (SDG Million)	55,499.8	57,864.6	4.3
<b>Total Revenues as a percent of GDP(%)</b>	9.5	8.3	-1.2
Total Expenditure (SDG Million)	61,497.50	69,099.60	12.4
<b>Total Expenditure as a percent of GDP(%)</b>	10.54	10	(0.5)
Total Budget Deficit (SDG Million)	(6,976.4)	(11,234.9)	61
<b>Budget Surplus/ Deficit as a percent of GDP(%)</b>	(1.2)	(1.6)	(0.4)
<b>GDP at Current Prices (SDG Million)</b>	582,937	693,514	19

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and Central Bureau of Statistics.

**Figure (6-9)**  
**Government Budget Items as Percentage of GDP for 2015 and 2016**

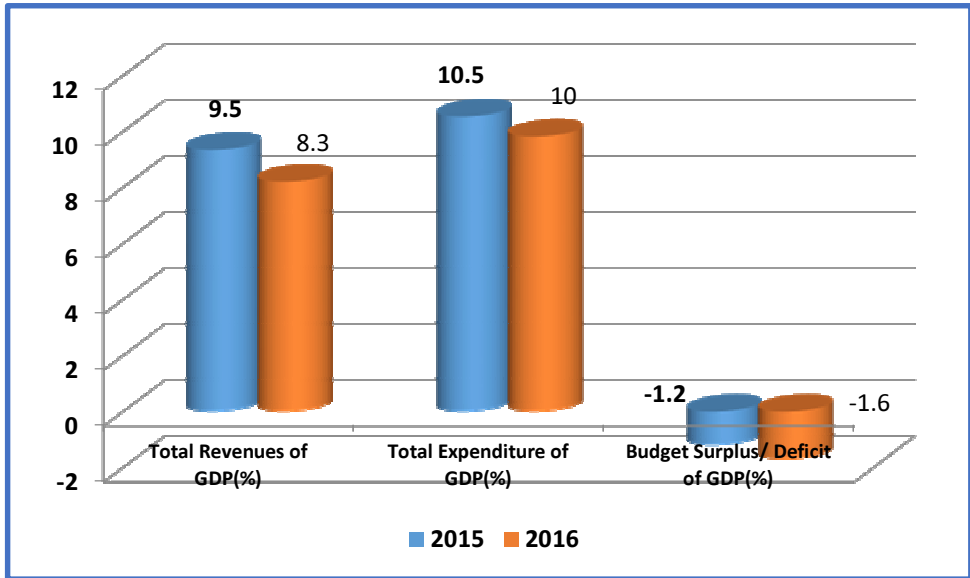


Table (6-9) shows the main budget ratios as a percentage of GDP for 2015 and 2016. the budget deficit increased from 1.2% in 2015 to 1.6% in 2016, whereas, the total revenues declined from 9.5% in 2015 to 8.3% in 2016, Total expenditures decreased from 10.5% in 2015 to 10% in 2016.

**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, defines the GDP as the sum of income of the factors of production that contribute in the production process which includes compensation of employees that comprises wages, salaries and other labour 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, and net foreign transactions of good and service in a country within specific period of time. Sudan adopt 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 2015 and 2016 (calculation is based on year (1981/82 prices)).

**Table (7-1)**  
**Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices by Economic Activities**  
**for 2015 and 2016 ((based on year (1981/82 prices))**  
**(SDG Million)**

Year Sectors	2015**			2016*		
	Value	Growth Rate %	Share%	Value	Growth Rate %	Share %
<b>Agriculture, Forests, Animal Resources and Fisheries</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>30.1</b>
<b>Agricultural Products</b>	3.9	5.5	11.7	4.1	5.5	11.7
<b>Animal Resources</b>	5.9	5.5	18.0	6.3	5.5	18.1
<b>Fisheries</b>	0.1	5.5	0.3	0.1	5.5	0.3
<b>Processing Industries, Handcraft, Mining and Quarrying Sector</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>
Processing Industries and Handcraft	4.4	4.1	13.4	4.6	5.1	13.4
Mining and quarrying	0.7	(10.8)	2.1	0.6	(13.6)	1.8
Electricity and Water	0.9	10.9	2.8	1.0	5.8	2.8
Building and Construction	0.6	5.0	1.8	0.6	5.5	1.8
<b>Services sector</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>50.2</b>
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	2.9	4.3	8.7	3.0	4.4	8.6
Transport and Communications	4.1	4.2	12.4	4.3	4.6	12.4
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Others services	4.0	5.0	12.2	4.2	5.4	12.2
Government Services	4.6	3.1	13.9	4.9	6.0	14.1
Other Services***	0.9	3.2	2.8	1.0	5.9	2.9
<b>GDP at constant prices</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>GDP Deflator</b>	<b>17.7</b>			<b>20.0</b>		
<b>GDP at Current Prices****</b>	<b>582,937.4</b>			<b>693,514.0</b>		

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

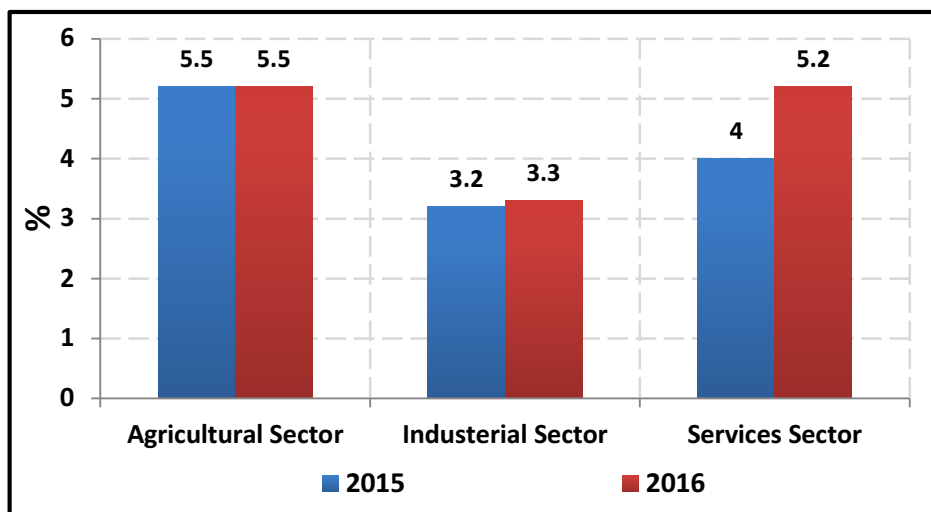
\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Actual 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 2015 and 2016**



according to table (7-1) GDP growth rate at constant prices witnesses a considerable increase from 4.3% in 2015 to 4.9% in 2016 due to the increase in some sectors such as the industrial sector in which the growth rate increase to some extent from 3.2% in 2015 to 3.3% in 2016, there was also a remarkable increase in the growth rate of the services sector from 4.0% in 2015 to 5.2% in 2016, while the agricultural sector growth rate, however, remained without change at 5.5% in 2015 and 2016.

The increase in the industrial sector growth rate can be attributed mostly to the boost in the growth rate of some of its sub sectors, such as the handcraft and processing, which grew significantly from 4.1% in 2015 to 5.1% in 2016, building and construction also show a significant growth rate from 5.0% in 2015 to 5.5% in 2016, never the less, growth rate of mining and quarrying sub sector decreased from minus 10.8% in 2015 to minus 13.6% in 2016, and the electricity and water growth rate decreased from 10.9% in 2015 to 5.8% in 2016.

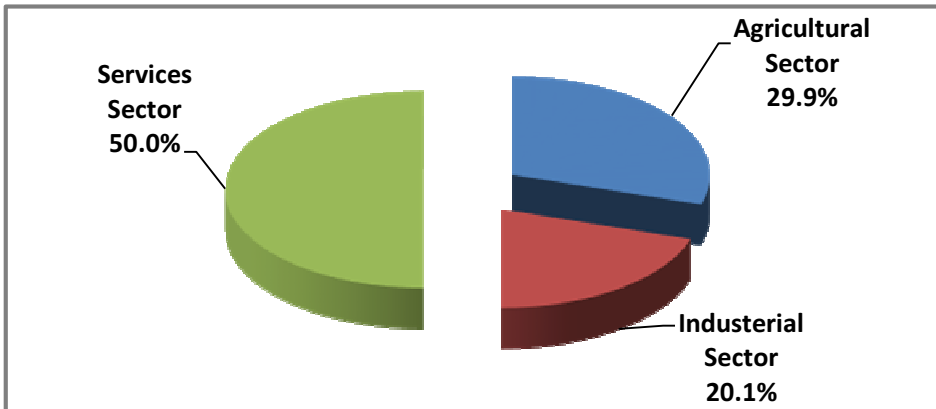
In the Service sector, the growth rate increased from 4.0% in 2015 to 5.2% in 2016. This was attributed to the increase in the production in all its subsectors which include, hotels and restaurants from 4.3% in 2015 to 4.4% in 2016, transport and communications from 4.2% in 2015 to 4.6% in 2016, finance, Insurance, real estate and business services from 5.0% in 2015 to 5.4% in 2016, government services

from 3.1% in 2015 to 6.0% in 2016, and other services<sup>1</sup> from 3.2% in 2015 to 5.9% in 2016.

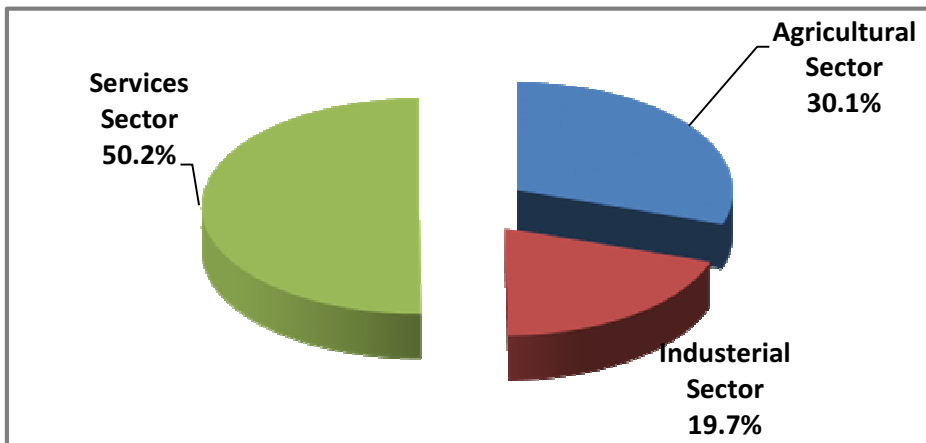
### 1. Contribution of Economic Sectors in GDP

Figures (7-2) (A) and (7-2) (B) exemplify the contribution of various economic sectors in GDP for 2015 and 2016.

**Figure (7-2) (A)**  
**Economic Sectors Contribution to the GDP for 2015**



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



<sup>1</sup> Include Society and Social Services, Financial Institutions Services, Non-profit Private Services and Import fees



### **The Agricultural Sector**

The agricultural sector contributes by 30.1% to the GDP in 2016, which is a bit higher than its contribution in 2015 by 29.9% , while the contributions of its major sub-sector remained without major change in 2015 and 2016.

### **The Industrial Sector**

However, the contribution of the industrial sector to GDP in real terms decreased from 20.1% in 2015 to 19.7% in 2016 by 0.4%, due to the decrease in the contribution of its some sub sectors. The contribution of mining and quarrying decreased from 2.1% in 2015 to 1.8% in 2016, while the contributions of some of its subsectors such as processing and manufacturing, electricity and water, building and construction remained without change at 13.4%, 2.8% and 1.8% respectively in 2015 and 2016.

### **The Services Sector**

The contribution of the services sector to GDP in real terms increased from 50.0% in 2015 to 50.2% in 2016, due to the increase in contribution of some of its sub-sectors, government services contribution increased from 13.9% in 2015 to 14.1% in 2016, and other services increased fairly from 2.8% in 2015 to 2.9% in 2016, the contribution of transport and communications, finance, insurance, real estate and business services remained without change in 2015 and 2016, while the contribution of hotels and restaurants decreased from 8.7% in 2015 to 8.6% in 2016.

## **2. Trend of GDP Growth Rate during the period (2012-2016)**

Table (7-2) and figure (7-3) demonstrate GDP growth rates over the period (2012-2016).

**Table (7-2)**  
**GDP Growth Rates during**  
**the period (2012-2016) at Constant Prices**  
**(based on 1981/82 prices)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2012**</b>	<b>2013**</b>	<b>2014**</b>	<b>2015**</b>	<b>2016*</b>
GDP growth rate (%)	2.4	6.8	7.0	4.3	4.9

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Actual Data.

**Figure (7-3)**  
**GDP Growth Rate during the Period (2012-2016)**  
**at Constant Prices (based on 1981/82 prices)**

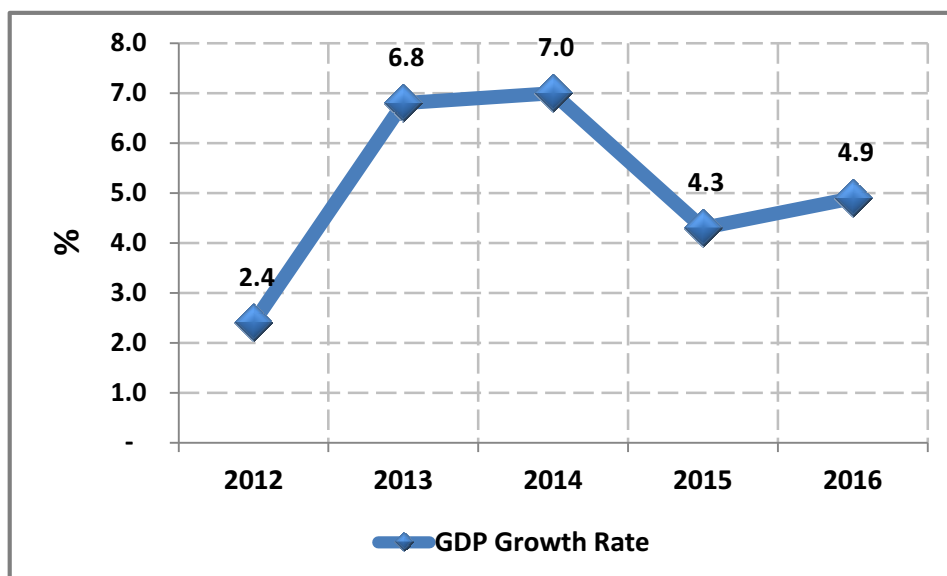


Table (7.2) and figure (7-3) show the increase in the GDP growth rate over the period (2012-2014) from 2.4% in 2012 to 7.0% in 2014, as the result of the increase in the industrial sector growth rate from minus 17.5% in 2012 to 8.1% in 2014, and the increase in the service sector growth rate from 9.9% in 2012 to 22.3% in 2014, then GDP growth rate declined to 4.3% in 2015, as result of the decreased in the agricultural sector growth rate from 9.5% in 2014 to 5.5% in 2015, and the services sector growth rate from 9.5% in 2014 to 4.0% in 2015. GDP growth rate increased to 4.9% in 2016, as result of the increase in the services sector growth rate from 4.0% in 2015, to 5.2% in 2016.

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

Table (7-3) displays GDP at current prices for 2015 and 2016.

**Table (7-3)**  
**Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activities**  
**for 2015 and 2016**

(SDG Million)

Year Sectors	2015			2016*		
	Value	Growth Rate %	Share%	Value	Growth Rate %	Share %
<b>Agriculture, Forests, Livestock and Fisheries</b>	<b>183,150.3</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>218,878.9</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>31.5</b>
Agricultural Crops	63,188.0	13.6	10.8	75,310.8	19.2	10.9
Forests	197.2	49.8	0.03	306.7	55.5	0.04
Livestock	118,680.3	28.8	20.4	141,977.6	19.6	20.5
Fisheries	1,084.9	(50.9)	0.2	1,283.8	18.3	0.2
<b>Manufacturing and Handicrafts Mining</b>	<b>117,862.0</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>142,702.5</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>
Manufacturing and Handicrafts	60,091.3	25.8	10.3	72,831.4	21.2	10.5
Petroleum	12,085.3	1.5	2.1	11,050.4	(8.6)	1.6
Mining and Quarrying	12,102.5	3.2	2.1	18,821.6	55.5	2.7
Electricity and Water	5,502.5	34.3	0.9	6,506.6	18.2	0.9
Building and Construction	28,080.3	25.2	4.8	33,492.4	19.3	4.8
Services Sector	281,925.1	26.3	48.4	331,933.2	17.7	47.9
Commerce, Restaurant and Hotels	99,166.1	27.5	17.0	117,261.3	18.2	16.9
Transport and Communication	84,454.0	26.5	14.5	98,737.1	16.9	14.2
Finance, Insurance, Real-estate & Business	44,452.8	25.2	7.6	52,570.1	18.3	7.6
Government Services	36,857.0	24.0	6.3	43,348.4	17.6	6.3
Other Services	16,995.2	25.5	2.9	20,016.3	17.8	2.9
<b>GDP at Current Prices</b>	<b>582,937.4</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>693,514.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

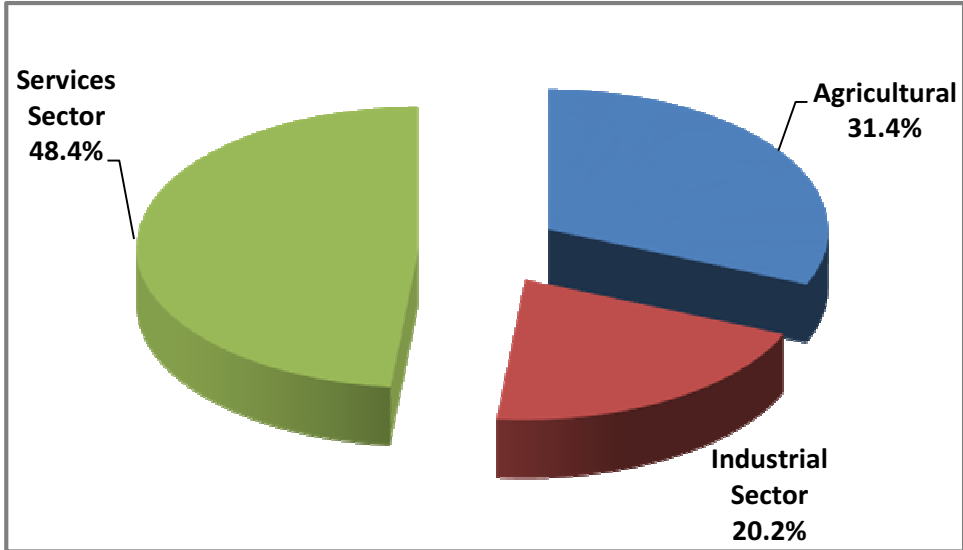
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

\* Preliminary Data.

The figures (7-4) (A) and (7-4) (B) show the contribution of the economic sectors to GDP at current prices for 2015 and 2016.

**Figure (7-4) (A)**

**Economic Sectors Contribution to the GDP at Current Prices for 2015**



**Figure (7-4) (B)**

**Economic Sectors Contribution to the GDP at Current Prices for 2016**

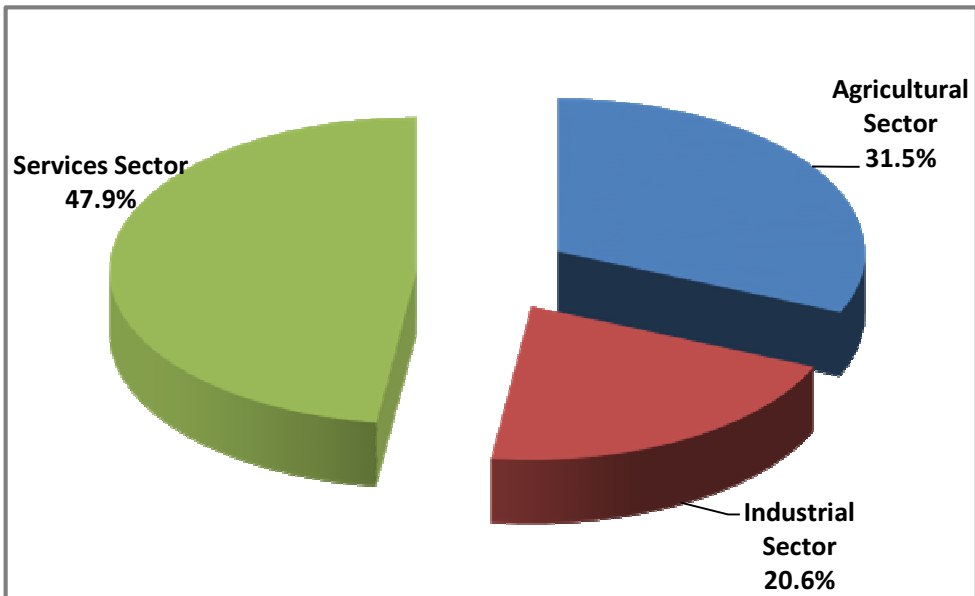


Table (7-3), figures (7-4) (A) and (7-4) (B) indicate a minor increase in contribution of the agricultural sector (agrarian and livestock) to GDP at current prices from 31.4% in 2015 to 31.5% in 2016, this was due to the slight increase in the livestock contribution from 20.4% in 2015 to 20.5% in 2016.

The contribution of the industrial sector to GDP at current prices increased slightly from 20.2% in 2015 to 20.6% in 2016, while the contribution of oil decreased from 2.1% in 2015 to 1.6% in 2016, the electricity and water, building and the construction contributions remained constant.

The contribution of the services sector to GDP at current prices decreased from 48.4% in 2015 to 47.9% in 2016 due to the decline in the contribution of the sub-sectors in the services sector. The contribution of the commerce, restaurant and hotels decreased from 17.0% in 2015 to 16.9% in 2016, transport and communication decreased from 14.5% in 2015 to 14.2%, 2016. The contribution of the finance, insurance, real-estate and business services and the government services remained constant in 2015 and 2016.

### **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 2015 and 2016.

**Table ( 7-4 )**  
**Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Expenditure Method**  
**for 2015 and 2016**  
**(SDG Million)**

Expenditure type	2015			2016*		
	Value	Growth Rate %	Share%	Value	Growth Rate %	Share %
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>495,862.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>573,930.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>82.8</b>
Government consumption	56,626.0	23.5	9.7	63,382.8	11.9	9.1
Private consumption	439,236.3	22.8	75.4	510,547.3	16.2	73.6
<b>Investment</b>	<b>121,793.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>145,794.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>
Government investment	16,379.0	180.0	2.8	25,950.5	58.4	3.7
Private investment	105,414.0	24.3	18.1	119,843.9	13.7	17.3
<b>The net foreign transactions</b>	<b>(34,718.6)</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>(6.0)</b>	<b>(26,210.5)</b>	<b>(24.5)</b>	<b>(3.8)</b>
Exports of goods and services	19,369.4	(6.1)	3.3	18,857.2	(2.6)	2.7
Imports of goods and services	54,088.0	23.8	9.3	45,067.7	(16.7)	6.5
<b>GDP at Current Prices</b>	<b>582,937.4</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>693,514.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

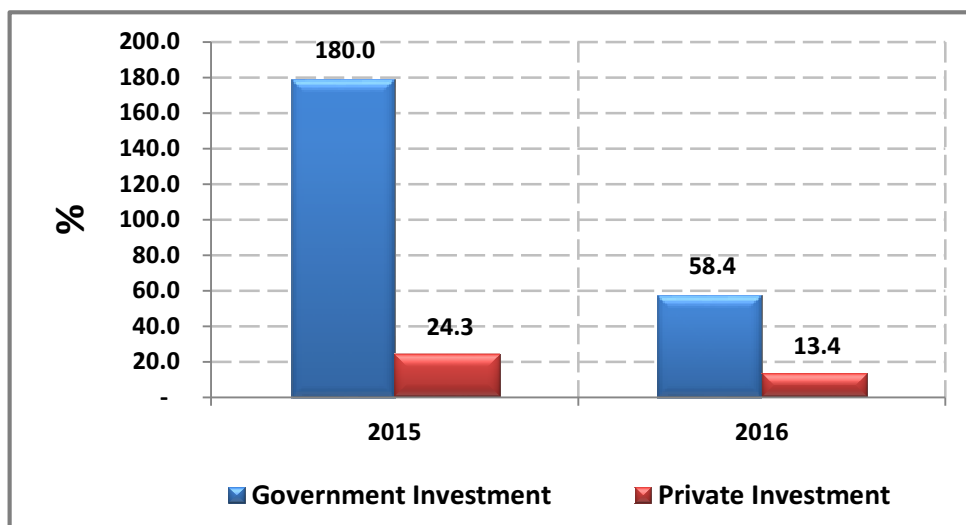
\*Preliminarily Data.

Table (7-4) shows a decline in the growth rate of GDP at current prices from 23.7% in 2015 to 19.0% in 2016, this was due to the decrease in growth rate of the total investment from 34.3% in 2015 to 19.7% in 2016, and the decrease in growth rate of the total consumption from 22.8% in 2015 to 15.7% in 2016.

### **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 productive sectors such as the industrial, agricultural, 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 (7-5)**  
**Investment Growth Rate at Current Prices for 2015 and 2016**



**Figure (7-6)**  
**Investment Contribution to GDP at Current Prices for 2015 and 2016**

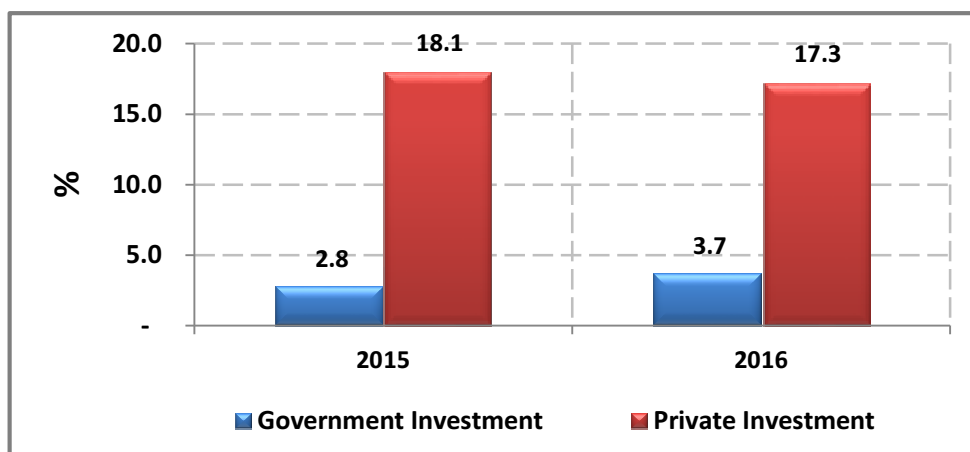


Table (7-4) and figure (7-5) show a decline in investment growth rate from 34.3% in 2015 to 19.7% in 2016, and the slight increase in its contribution to GDP at current prices from 20.9% in 2015 to 21.0% in 2016, this was due to increase in growth rate of the government investment from 2.8% in 2015 to 3.7% in 2016, while the private investment contribution decreased from 18.1% in 2015 to 17.3% in 2016.

The contribution of the government investment in the total investment increased from 13.4% in 2015 to 17.8% in 2016, while the contribution of the private investment decreased from 86.6% in 2015 to 82.2% in 2016.

Figure (7-7) shows the investment growth rate during the period (2012-2016).

**Figure (7-7)**  
**The Investment Growth Rate During the Period (2012-2016)**

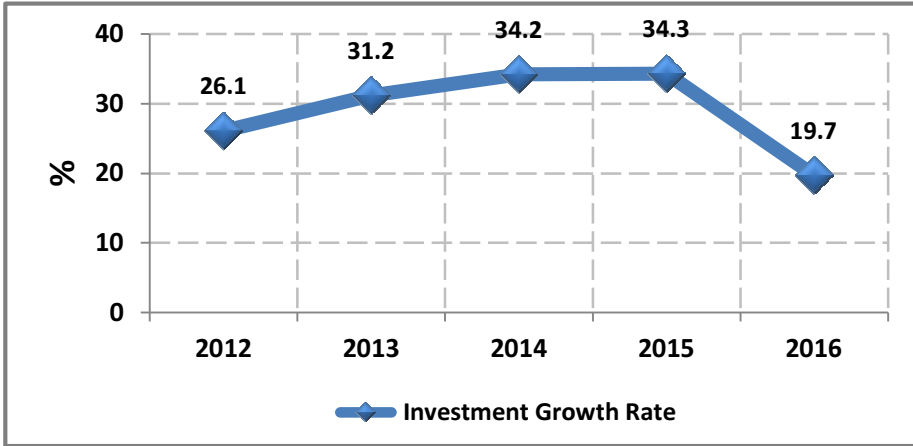


Figure (7-7) shows an increase in the investment growth rate during the period (2012-2015) from 26.1% in 2012 to 34.3% in 2015, and declined to 19.7% in 2016. The average growth rate during the period amounted to 29.1%.

**Consumption**

Consumption is divided into government and private, government consumption includes all current expenditures which includes 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 (7-8) shows consumption growth rate at current prices for 2015 and 2016.

**Figure (7-8)**  
**Consumption growth rate at Current Prices for 2015 and 2016**

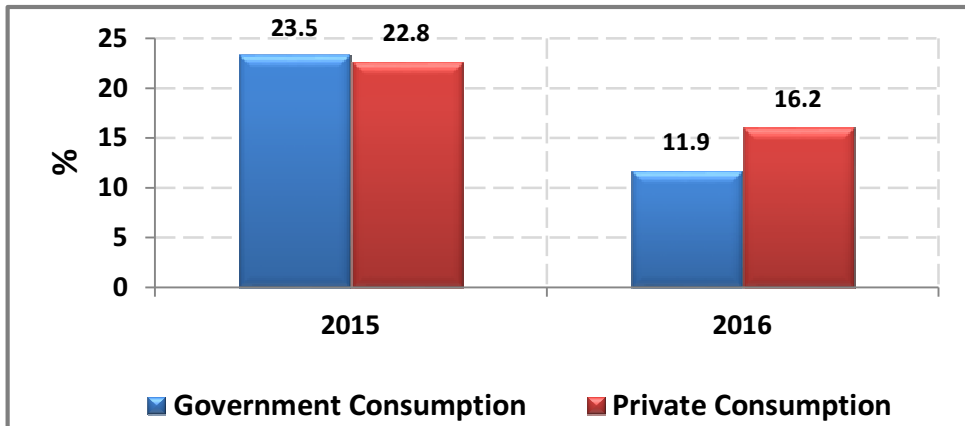




Table (7-4) and figure (7-8) show a decrease in total consumption growth rate from 22.8% in 2015 to 15.7% in 2016, this was due to decrease in growth rate of the government consumption from 23.5% in 2015 to 11.9% in 2016, and the decline in Private consumption growth rate from 22.8% in 2015 to 16.2% in 2016.

Figure (7-9) shows the contribution of consumption to GDP at current prices for 2015 and 2016.

**Figure (7-9)**  
**Consumption Contribution to GDP at Current Prices for 2015 and 2016**

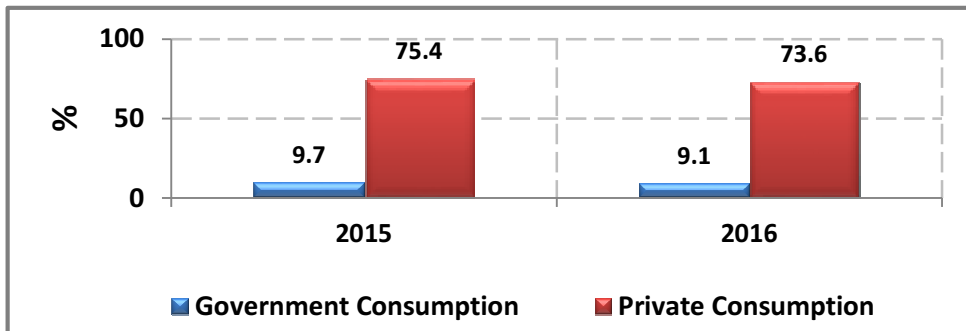


Table (7-4) and figure (7-9) show a decrease in the consumption contribution to GDP at current prices from 85.1% in 2015 to 82.8% in 2016, this was due to the decline in contribution of the private consumption from 75.4% in 2015 to 73.6% in 2016, and the decrease in the contribution of the government consumption from 9.7% in 2015 to 9.1% in 2016.

The government consumption contribution to the total consumption decreased from 11.4% in 2015 to 11.0% in 2016, while the private consumption contribution to the total consumption increased from 88.6% in 2015 to 89.0% in 2016.

Figure (7-10) shows the total consumption growth rate during the period (2012-2016).

**Figure (7-10)**  
**The total Consumption Growth Rate During the Period (2012-2016)**

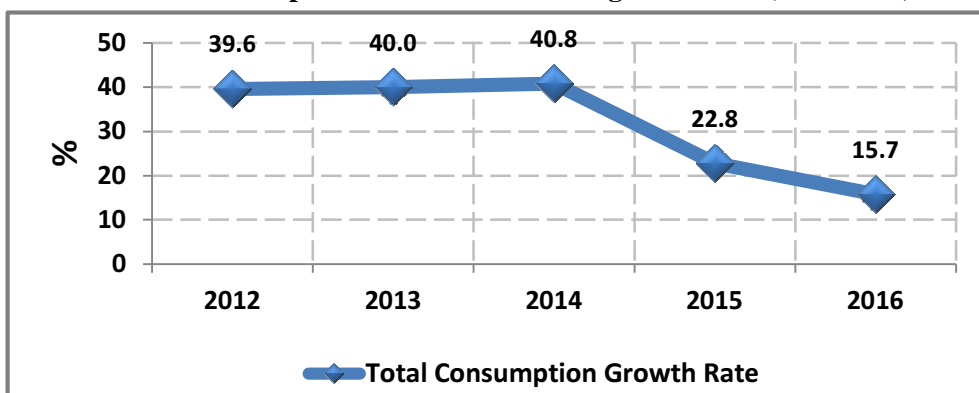


Figure (7-10) shows a slight increase in the growth rate of total consumption

during the period (2012-2014), while the period (2015-2016) witnessed a decline in its growth rate.

### **The Net Foreign Transactions of Goods and Services**

The net foreign transactions of goods and services equal to exports of goods and services minus its imports. Table (7-4) shows a decrease in growth rate of the net foreign transactions of goods and services from 50.6% in 2015 to minus 24.5% in 2016, due to the decline in value of the exports of 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 the Gross National Product for 2015 and 2016.

**Table (7-5)**  
**Gross National Product for 2015 and 2016**

(SDG Million)

Statement	2015**	2016*
(A) GDP at 1981/1982 Prices	33,007.1	34,622.8
(B) Net Invisible Receipts and Payments at Constant 1981/82 Prices	(389.0)	(260.5)
Gross National product ( A + B )	32,618.1	34,362.4
<b>Annual Growth Rate (%)</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>

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

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* actual Data.

Table (7-5) shows the decrease in the growth rate of Gross National Product at constant prices (1981/82 prices) from 5.9% in 2015 to 5.3% in 2016, this was attributed mainly to the decline in net earnings and invisible payments.

### **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 2015 and 2016.

**Table (7-6)**  
**Gross National Income and Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices**  
**for 2015 and 2016**

(SDG Millions)

Year	GDP at Current price	GNI	GNI Growth Rate %
2015**	582,937.4	536,511.8	26.0
2016*	693,514.0	640,954.0	19.5

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Actual Data.

Table (7-6) shows the decrease in the growth rate of Gross National Income (GNI) growth rate from 26.0% in 2015 to 19.5% in 2016, this resulted mainly from the decrease in the net compensation of employees and net property income from abroad.

#### **Sixth: Price Indices and Inflation Rates**

##### **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

CPI is an index measures 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 on daily basis. 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 consumers basket.

In Sudan, there are 12 commodity groups includes foods and beverages, tobacco, clothing and footwear, housing, household, equipments, health, transport, communication, recreation and culture, education, hotels and restaurants and others.

##### **Average (CPI) by Commodity Groups and the Inflation Rates for 2015 and 2016.**

Table (7-7) shows average CPI by commodity groups and the inflation rates for 2015 and 2016 (base year 2007).

**Table (7-7)**  
**Average Inflation Rates and Consumer Prices Indices (base year 2007) by**  
**Commodity Groups for 2015 and 2016**

Commodity group	Food & beverages	Tobacco	Clothing footwear	Housing	Household equipment	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation culture	Education	Hotels and restaurants
Average CPI 2015	501.5	400.1	671.7	306.7	562.8	442	659.2	368.1	721.3	502.2	553.3
Average CPI 2016	570.8	517.2	808.5	357.9	659.7	538	826.1	503.8	898	667.2	683.5
Average Inflation %	13.8	29.3	20.4	16.7	17.2	21.7	25.3	36.8	24.5	32.9	23.5
Spending Weights %	52.9	0.7	4.5	14.2	6.9	1	8.3	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.3

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Table (7-8) shows that recreation and culture group recorded the highest average indices, it increased from 721.3 points in 2015 to 898.0 points in 2016, while housing group recorded the lowest average indices in 2016, amounted to 357.5 points compared to 306.7 points in 2015, the communication group recorded the highest inflation rate of 36.8% , food and beverages group recorded the lowest inflation rate of 13.8%.

### **Inflation**

Inflation is the continues increases in the general prices level of goods and services during specific period of time, with an importance of the availability of the following conditions:

- The increase must be in the prices of all goods and services (general prices level).
- The increase must be clear, tangible and continue for a long period of time (at most more than 5.0%).

### **Inflation Rates for 2015 and 2016**

Table (7-8) illustrates the inflation rates for 2015 and 2016.

**Table (7-8)**  
**Inflation Rates for 2015 and 2016**

(%)

Particular	2015	2016
Headline Inflation	16.9	17.8
Average Inflation Rate	17.3	17.6
Inflation rate by the End of the Year	12.6	30.5

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Table (7-8) Shows that the headline inflation increased from 16.9% in 2015 to 17.8% in 2016, also the inflation rate by the end of the year increased from 12.6% by the end of December 2015 to 30.5% by the end of December 2016, due to the monetary expansion, the exchange rate amendment, the increase in the public expenditure and the gradual removal of the subsidies from the strategic commodities.

**The Trend of the Headline Inflation Rates during the Period (2012- 2016)**

Figure (7-11) depicts the trend of headline inflation rate during the period (2012-2016).

**Figure (7-11)**

**The Trend of the Headline Inflation Rate during (2012-2016)**

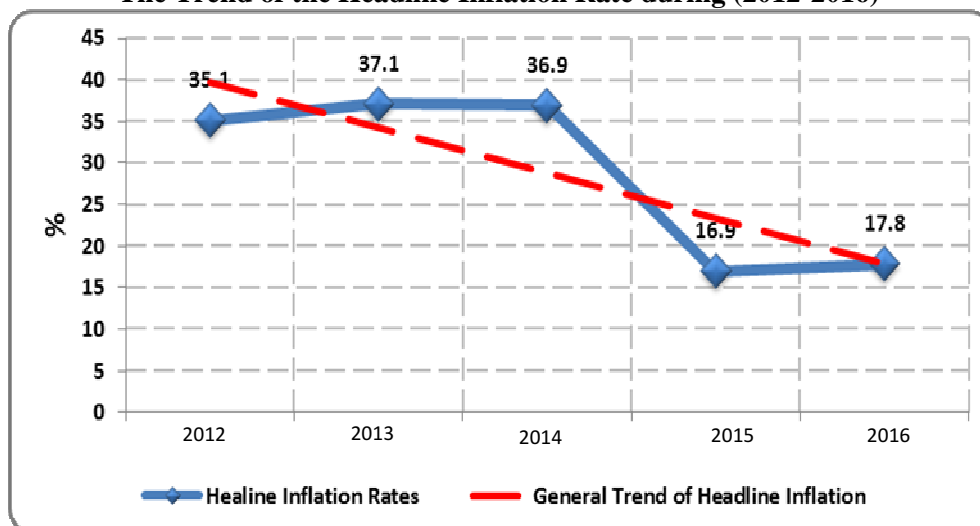


Figure (7-11) shows that the headline inflation increased from 35.1% in 2012 to 37.1% in 2013, then declined to 16.9% in 2015, and increased to 17.8% in 2016. The average annual headline inflation rate recorded 27.2% during the period (2012-2016).

## Average Headline Inflation Rates by States

Table (7-9) shows the average headline inflation rates by states for 2015 and 2016.

**Table (7-9 )**  
**Average Headline Inflation Rates by States for 2015 and 2016**

(%)

State	2015	2016
Northern Darfur	2.8	14.4
Gedaref	15.0	21.5
Kassala	17.9	16.6
Southern Darfur	7.1	10.9
White Nile	23.8	17.2
Khartoum	17.4	20.7
Nile River	21.7	18.1
West Darfur	15.0	13.4
Blue Nile	18.8	18.0
Northern Kordofan	31.8	15.2
Al Gazeera	12.6	20.4
Southern Kordofan	21.8	20.9
Red Sea	14.7	19.5
Northern	22.9	12.3
Sennar	<b>28.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table (7-9) explains that Sennar state recorded the highest average inflation rate of 27.5% during 2016, while South Darfur state recorded the lowest inflation rate of 10.9%, in Khartoum state the average inflation rate amounted to 20.7 % during 2016.

The headline inflation rate decreased in the urban areas from 19.5% in 2015 to 18.9% in 2016. However in rural areas, inflation rates increased from 14.7% in 2015 to 16.8% in 2016.

**CHAPTER  
EIGHT**

**PRODUCTION**





# Production

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

The following is an overview of the performance of the respective sectors during 2015 and 2016:-

## 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 29.4% in 2015 to 30.1% in 2016; while the rate of growth increased from 2.8% in 2015 to 6.1% in 2016.

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

### Agrarian Production:-

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

**Table (8-1)**  
**The Cultivated Areas during Seasons 2014/2015 and 2015/2016**  
**(Area in Millions Feddans)**

sector	Irrigated agriculture	Rain fed agriculture	Total cultivated area
<b>2014/2015</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>54.3</b>
<b>2015/2016*</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>43.2</b>
<b>Rate of change%</b>	<b>(5.3)</b>	<b>(21.6)</b>	<b>(20.4)</b>

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

\*Preliminary Data.

Table (8-1) shows a reduction in total cultivated areas by 20.4% from 54.3 million feddans in season 2014/2015 to 43.2 million feddans in season 2015/2016, mainly due to 21.6% drop in rain fed agricultural areas from 50.5 million feddans in season 2014/2015 to 39.6 million feddans in season 2015/2016; in addition to 5.3% drop in irrigated agricultural areas from 3.8 million feddans in season 2014/2015 to 3.6 million feddans in season 2015/2016.

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

### Production of the main crops during 2015/2016 Season:-

The 2015/2016 agricultural season witnessed a significant improvement in production; the 5 years Economic Reform Program (2015-2019); which emphasized the production and productivity of the agricultural sector to achieve self – sufficiency and increase exports.

#### a-Gum Arabic:

Table (8-2) shows the Gum Arabic production in the two years 2015/2016; while figure (8-1) indicates the general trend for Gum Arabic production during the period (2011-2015).

**Table (8-2)**  
**Gum Arabic Production for 2015 and 2016**  
(Thousand Metric Tons)

Year / Crop	2015	*2016	Contribution %	change %
Gum Talh	18.90	58.45	66.7	209.3
Gum Hashab	16.85	26.01	29.7	54.3
Gum Luban	1.81	2.32	2.6	28.3
Gum Kakamot	0.65	0.88	1.0	36.7
Total	38.21	87.66	100	129.4

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

\*Preliminary Data.

Table (8-2) shows an increase of 129.4% in the production of all types of Gum Arabic from 38.21 thousand tons in 2015 to 87.66 thousand tons in 2016.

**Figure (8-1)**  
**General Trend for Gum Arabic Production during the Period (2011-2016)**

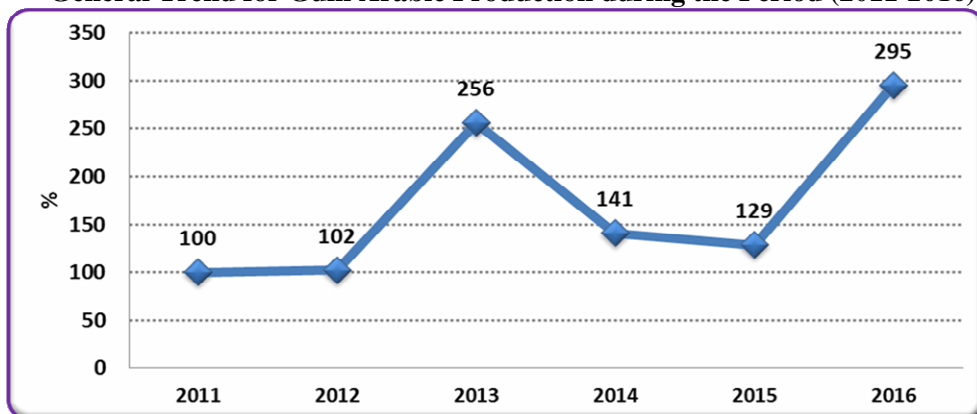


Figure (8-1) indicates an upward trend in the overall production of Gum Arabic with its peak in 2013; this situation was attributed to the policies adopted by the

Council of Gum Arabic; reflected in the attention given to gum Arabic production, The support of producers throughout the stages of production, storage and processing; besides focusing on the quality of the Gum Arabic and the improvement of its standard specifications. However; the years 2014 and 2015 witnessed a drop in the general trend followed by a rise in 2016.

**b- Cotton:**

Table (8-3) illustrates the areas under cotton cultivation and its production in (2014/2015 and 2015/2016)seasons, while figure (8-2) displays the general trend for cotton production during (2012-2016).

**Table (8-3)**

**Cotton Cultivated Areas and Production during 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 seasons**

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

2014/2015 season			2015/2016* season		
Cultivated area	Production	Productivity **	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity **
176	176	1.0	222	205	1.01

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.

Table (8-3) shows that cotton production rose by 16.5% from 176 thousand tons in season 2014/2015 to 205 thousand tons in season 2015/2016; as a result of 8.8% increase in the cultivated area from 176 thousand feddans in season 2014/2015 to 222 thousand feddans in 2015/2016 season.

**Figure (8-2)**  
**The General Trend in Cotton Production during (2011-2016)**

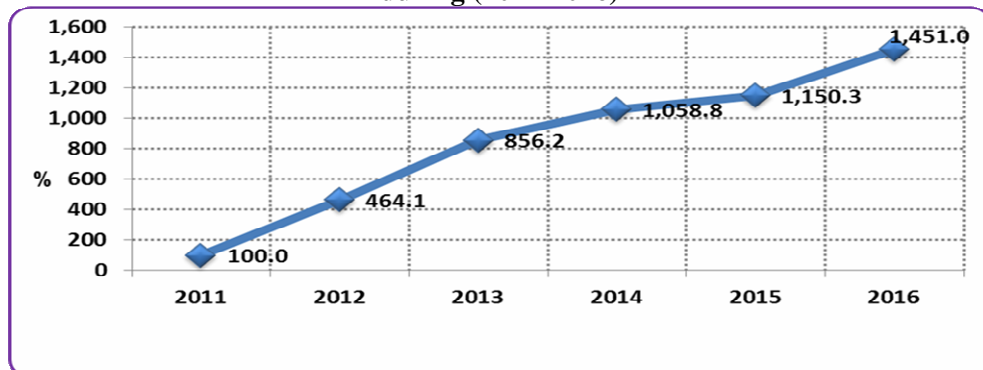


Figure (8-2) shows a continuous upward trend that denominated cotton production during the (2011-2016); as a result of the application of modern technologies in cotton cultivation.

### C-Main food crops:-

The staple food crops are mainly sorghum (dura), wheat and millet. Table (8-4) shows the production of food crops in the two seasons 2014/2015 and 2015/2016; whereas figure (8-4) presents the general trend for the production of staple food crops during (2011-2016).

**Table (8-4)**  
**Production of Staple Food Crops for the two Seasons 2014/2015, 2015/2016\***

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

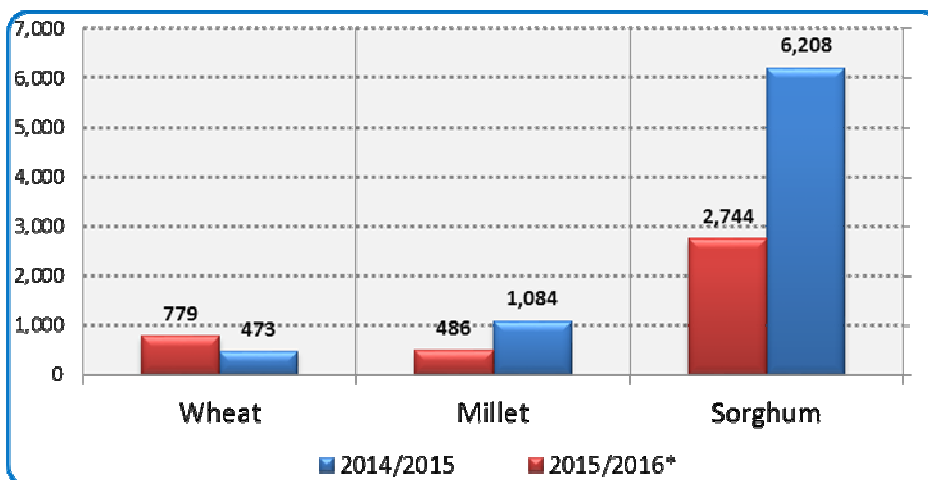
Crop season	Sorghum			Millet			Wheat		
	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity**	Cultivate area	Production	Productivity**	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity**
2014/2015	24,808	6,208	306	9,826	1,084	158	564	473	884
2015/2016*	19,832	2,744	222	7,120	486	120	548	779	1,400
change%	(20.1)	(55.8)	(27.5)	(27.5)	(55.2)	(24.1)	(2.8)	64.7	58.4

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 2014/2015 and 2015/2016**



**-Sorghum (Dura):**

Production of Dura dropped by 55.8%; from 6,208 thousand metric tons in season 2014/2015 to 2,744 thousand metric tons in season 2015/2016; due to reduction in the cultivated area and productivity by 20.1% and 27.5 % respectively.

**-Millet:**

Production of millet fell by 55.2% from 1,084 thousand metric tons in season 2014/2015 to 486 thousand metric tons in season 2015/2016; as a result of the reduction in the cultivated area and productivity, at rates of 27.5% and 24.1% respectively

**-Wheat:**

Production of wheat rose by 64.7%, from 473 thousand metric tons in season 2014/2015 to 779 thousand metric tons in season 2015/2016; and productivity increased by 58.4%.

**Figure (8-4)**  
**The General Trend for the Production of the Main food Crops during 2010/2011-2015/2016 Seasons**

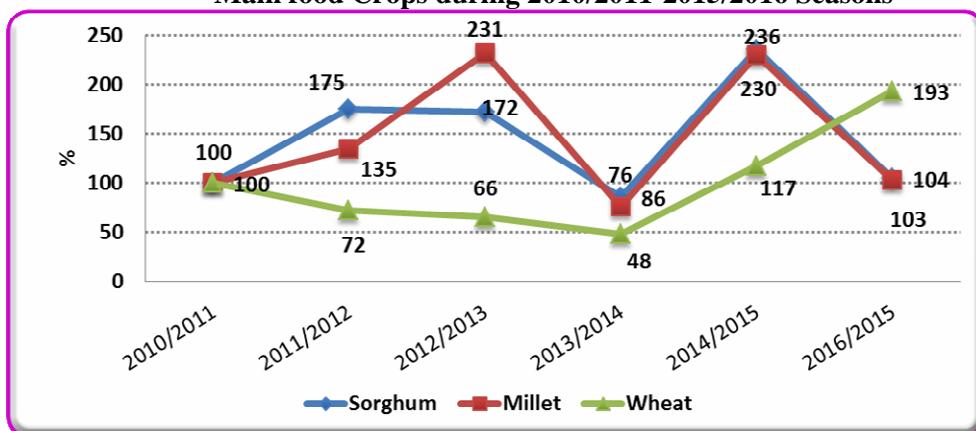


Figure (8-4) depicts an upward trend for wheat production during the two seasons 2014/2015 and 2015/2016; but in contrast with the general downward trend for the production of millet and dura crops.

**(d)The main 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 2014/2015 and 2015/2016. Figure (8-6) presents the general trend for the production of the main oil seeds during the period (2011-2016).

**Table (8-5)**

**The Production of the Main oil Seeds 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 seasons  
Cultivated areas (thousands feddans), Production (thousands metric tons),  
Productivity (Kg/feddans)**

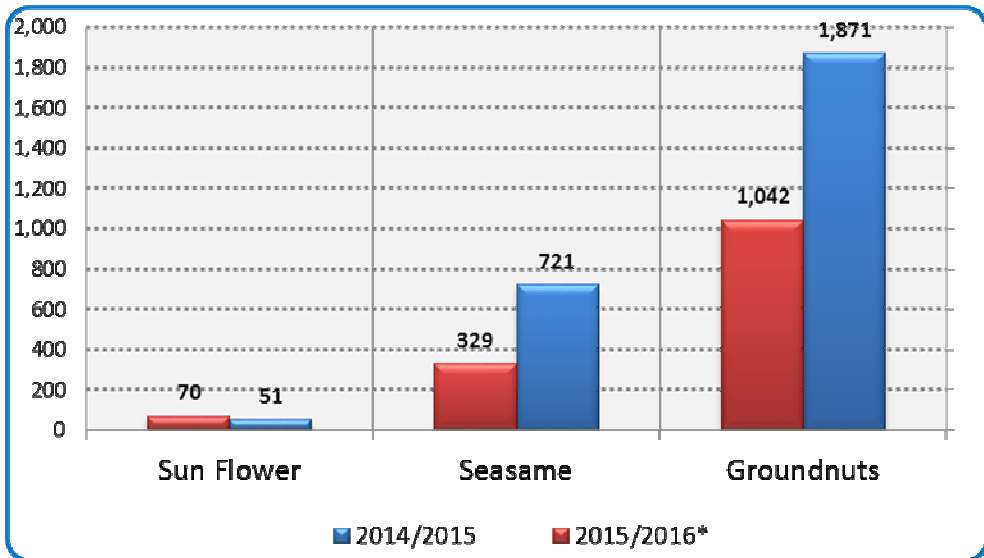
Crop season	Groundnuts			Sesame			Sunflower		
	Cultivated area	production	productivity**	Cultivated area	Production	productivity**	Cultivated area	Production	productivity**
2014/2015	6417	1,871	360	7,764	721	114	180	51	336
2015/2016*	5,336	1,042	299	5,757	329	95	261	70	318
change%	(168)	(44.3)	(169)	(25.9)	(544)	(167)	45.0	37.3	(5.4)

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  
During 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 Seasons  
(In thousands metric tons)**



**-Groundnuts:**

Production of groundnuts declined by 44.3% from 1,871 thousand metric tons in 2014/2015 to 1,042 thousand metric tons in 2015/2016; due to a reduction in the cultivated area by 16.8% and deterioration in productivity by 16.9%.

**-Sesame:**

Production of sesame fell by 54.4% from 721 thousand metric tons in season 2014/2015 to 329 thousand metric tons in season 2015/2016; because of reduction in the cultivated area by 25.9% and a drop in productivity by 16.7%.

**-Sunflower:**

Production of sunflower increased by 37.3% from 51 thousand metric tons in season 2014/2015 to 70 thousand metric tons in 2015/2016; which resulted from the expansion in the cultivated area by 45%.

**Figure (8-6)**  
**General Trend of changes in the Production of the Main Oil Seeds (2011-2016)**

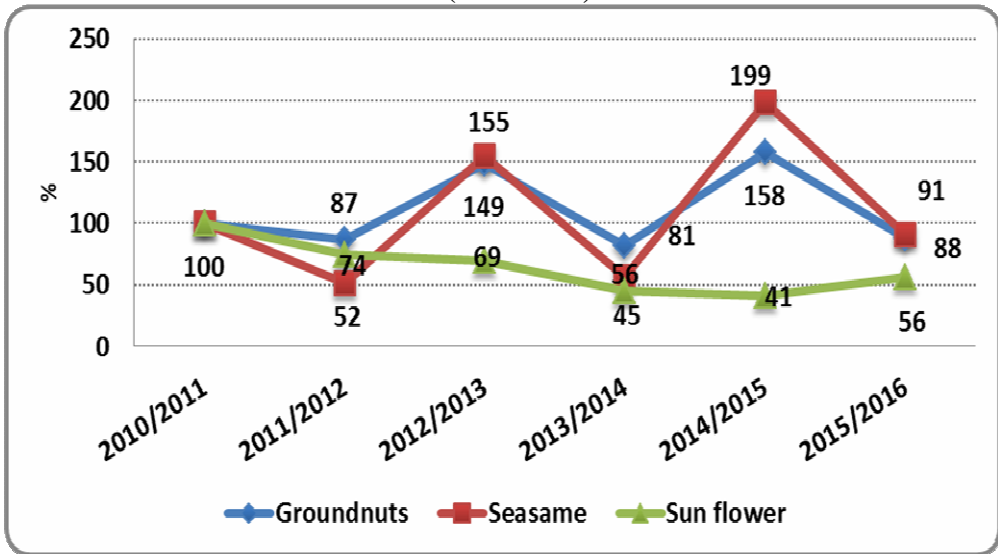


Figure (8-6) shows a downward trend for the production of sesame and groundnuts during 2015/2016 season; because of volatility in rates of rainfall and contraction in the cultivated areas. The production of sunflower on the other hands witnessed an upward trend in 2015/2016 season.

**2- Animal Resources and their by-product:-**

Production of animal resources comprises various kinds of: livestock, fish, and poultry in addition to their by-products such as meat, milk, hides and eggs.

Table (8-5) shows estimates of the numbers of animal resources in 2015 and 2016, while table (7-8) estimates animal's product and fisheries in 2015 and 2016.

**Table (8-6)**  
**Estimates of Numbers of Animal Resources 2015 and 2016**

(Thousand heads)

Type	2015	2016*	change%
Cows	30,376	30,632	0.8
Sheeps	40,210	40,612	1.0
Goats	31,227	31,481	0.8
Camels	4,809	4,830	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,622</b>	<b>107,555</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries - Information Centre

\*Preliminary Data.

As appear from table (8-6) animals resources increased in number in 2016 by a modest rate of 0.9% in 2015.

**Table (8-7)**  
**Estimates of livestock and Fish Products 2015 and 2016**

(Thousand Tons)

Type	2015	2016*	change%
Meat	1,484	1,497	0.9
Milk	4,451	4,507	1.3
Poultry	60	65	8.3
Eggs	55	60	9.1
Fish	33	36	9.1
leather	26,077	26,313	0.9

Source: Ministry of animal resources and Fisheries - Information Centre

\*Preliminary Data.



In 2016, all animal products registered varying increases; where production of eggs and fish achieved the highest rate of increase of 9.1% above other animal products; followed by poultry, milk,, meat and hides at 8.3%, 1.3% and 0.9% respectively.

### Second: The Industrial Sector:-

The Industrial Sector comprises: petroleum, mining, quarrying, processing industries, handicrafts, water and electricity. The contribution of the industrial sector to the Gross Domestic Product rose slightly from 26% in 2015 to 26.1% in 2016.

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

#### (1)Crude Oil and its products:-

Table (8-8) and figure show the production of crude oil and its products for 2015 and 2016, and figure (7-8) shows the contribution of oil products in total petroleum products, while figure (8-8) displays the general trend for the production of petroleum products.

**Table (8-8)**  
**Production of Crude Oil and its Products 2015 and 2016\***

Year Item	2015		2016		Change %
	production	contribution%	production	contribution%	
Crude oil*	28.7	-	31.0	-	8
Oil derivatives					
Gasoline	1,906.0	45.7	1,666.1	40.3	(12.6)
Kerosene	1,037.9	24.9	1,196.3	29.0	15.3
Furnace	304.0	7.3	373.2	9.0	22.8
Benzene	293.8	70.	294.0	7.1	0.1
Butagas	284.5	6.8	299.4	7.2	5.2
Nafta	207.73	5.6	134.6	7.1	(35.2)
Jet	118.5	2.9	155.9	3.8	31.6
Heavy gasoline	17.4	0.4	10.9	0.3	(37.4)
Petroleum coal	17.4	0.4	-	-	-
<b>total</b>	<b>4,187.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,130.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(1.4)</b>

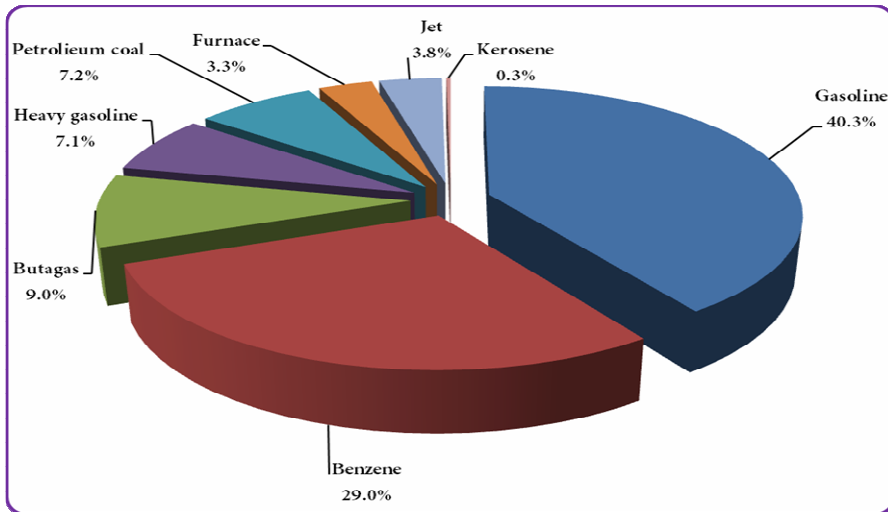
Source: Sudanese Petroleum Corporation – Ministry of Petroleum

\*crude oil data in million barrels.

Table (8-8) indicates 8% rise in crude oil production, from 28.7 million barrels in 2015 to 31 million barrels in 2016; though, total production of petroleum products fell by 1.4% from 4,187.2 thousand metric tons in 2015 to 4,130.4 thousand metric tons in 2016.

Table (8-8) illustrates an increase in the production of; benzene, Butagas, heavy gasoline, petroleum coal and jet, by 15.3%, 22.8%, 0.1%, 5.2% and 31.6%, respectively. The production of gasoline, furnace, kerosene, fell by 12.6%, 35.2%, and 37.4%, respectively.

**Figure (8-7)**  
**The Contribution of Petroleum Products in total Petroleum Production in 2016**



**Figure (8-8)**  
**The General Trend for the Production of Petroleum Products (2011-2016)**

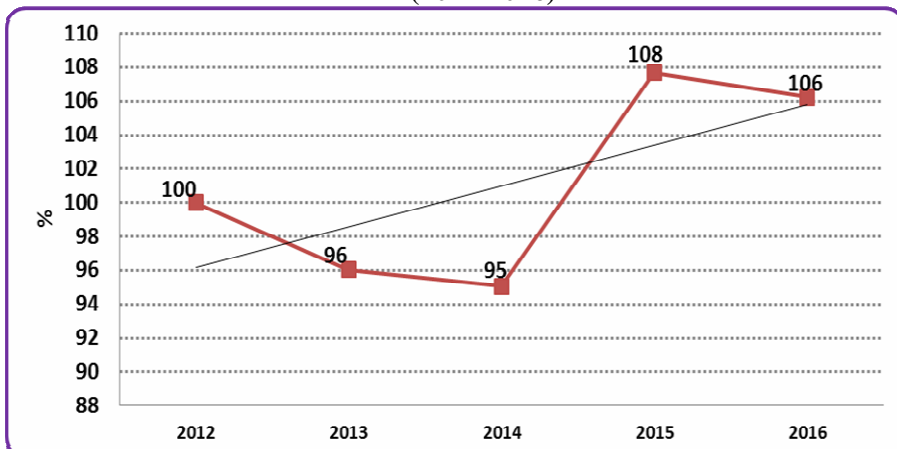


Figure (8-8) displays fluctuating changes in the production rate for petroleum products, where production deteriorated during ( 2012 – 2014) due to lack of the

availability of sufficient crude oil for the refineries in the production areas, however production increased in 2015 and 2016 as a result of several agreements concluded with the government of Southern Sudan.

## 2-Minerals and other products:

The companies involved in the mining of gold, production in 2016 amounted to 15 tons in 2016, produced about 93.4 tons of which the share of concession companies amounted to 6.0 tons, traditional mining recorded 78.2 tons and 9.2 tons of fossil gold.

**Table (8-9)**  
**The Production of Minerals and Other Products for 2015 and 2016**  
**(Production by ton)**

Production	2015	2016*	Change%
Gold	82.4	93.4	13.3
Chrome	15,143	3,862	(74.5)
Manganese	31,400	9,800	(68.8)
Kaolin	14,490	104,000**	617.7
Gypsum	24,136	349,236	1347.0
Salt	20,136	223,397	1009.4
Mica	NA	NA	NA
Marble(Cubic meters)	NA	NA	NA
Clinker	2,810,956	3,874,447	37.8
Iron	NA	NA	NA
Feldspar	28,238	92,172	226.4
Talc	3,000	4,250	42
Zinc	46	NA	NA

Source: Ministry of Mining

Table (8-9) shows production of minerals and other products in 2015 and 2016.

Table (8-9) depicts a notable increase in the production of gold, kaolin, gypsum, clinker, feldspar and talc, by: 14.22%, 617.7%, 134.7%, 37.8%, 226.4% and 42.0% respectively; the production of other minerals declined significantly due to the increase in cost of production and deterioration of international prices, for some minerals.

## 3-Processing industries:-

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

The contribution of the sectors as in 2015 to the Gross National Product remained at 13.4% in 2016.

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

### Sugar Industry:-

The sugar factories consist of the four factories owned by the Sudan Sugar Company (Hagar Assalaya, Gunied, Sennar and New Halfa), in addition to Kenana Sugar Company and the White Nile Sugar Company.

**Table (8-10)**  
**The Production of the Sugar Factories 2015 and 2016**

Factory	Production ( Thousands Tons )		Contribution %	Change %
	2015	2016*		
Kenana	324.8	299.5	49.5	(7.8)
White Nile	64.5	78.0	12.9	20.9
<b>Sudanese Sugar co.</b>	252.7	228.1	37.7	(9.7)
New Halfa	67.6	55.0	9.1	(18.6)
Gunied	62.8	65.8	10.9	4.8
Sennar	64.3	54.6	9.0	)(15.1
Hajar Assalaya	58.0	52.7	8.7	(9.1)
<b>Total Production</b>	<b>642.0</b>	<b>605.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(5.7)</b>

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

\* Preliminary Data

Table (8-10) shows the quantity of sugar produced in 2015 and 2016, while figure (9-8) displays the general trends for sugar production during( 2011-2016) and figure (8-10) presents the share of each factory in total production .

As appears from table (8-10) total sugar production dropped by 5.7 % from 642.0 tons in 2015to 605.6 tons in 2016. due to the fall in production of each kenana , new Halfa, sennar and Hajar assalya, sugar factories at rate of 7.8% 18.6%,15% respectively. The situation was attributed to the reduction in sugar cane production; caused by drop in the level of rain fall. It is notable that kenana factory contributed the higher share of 49.5% to the total sugar production.

**Figure (8-9)**

**The General Trend for Sugar Production (2011-2016)**

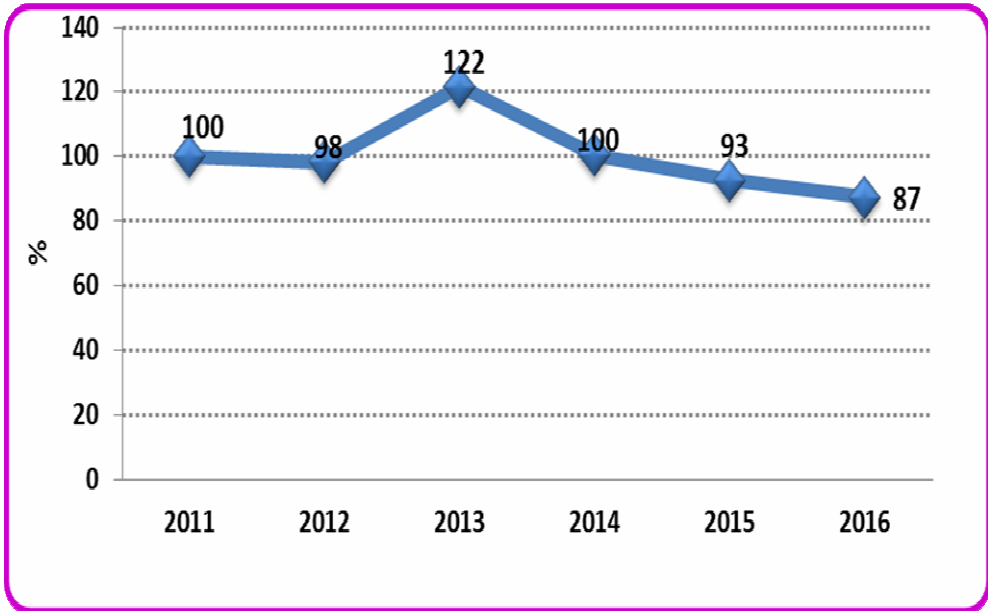


Figure (8-9) displays the general trend for sugar production during (2011-2016); noting that the highest production level was achieved in 2013, because of the commencement of production in the White Nile Sugar Factory.

**The Cement Industry:-**

The cement industry in Sudan has demonstrated phenomenal development that resulted in achieving self-sufficiency in cement, and providing a surplus for export, thus contributed in reducing demand for foreign exchange.

**Table (8-11) (a)**  
**Cement Production**  
**2015 and 2016\***

Factory	Production (Thousands Tons)		Contribution %	Change %
	2015	2016*		
Atbara	1,200.0	1,314.5	32.8	9.5
Alshamal	1,119.6	1,281.9	31.9	14.5
Barbar	737.7	783.4	19.5	6.2
Altakamol	388.7	386.8	9.6	(0.5)
Assalam	105.7	123.1	3.1	16.5
Aslan	84.1	87.7	2.2	4.3
Nile Cement (Rabak)	35.8	35.2	0.9	(1.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,671.6</b>	<b>4,012.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9.3</b>

Source: The Above Mentioned Factories

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (8-11(a)) reveals that cement production rose by 9.3%; from 3,671.6 thousand tons in 2015 to 4,012.6 thousand tons in 2016. The increase in production stemmed from all factories except for Barber and AL Salam factories, where production fell by 0.5% and 1.7%, respectively; notably Atbara and Alshamal factories, achieved the highest level of total production and contributing to the total production with 32.8% and 31.9%, respectively.

**Table (8-11) (b)**  
**The Production Capacity of the Cement Factories for 2015 and 2016\***

Factory	production capacity(Thousands Tons)		Exploitation %	
	2015	2016*	2015	2016*
Atbara	1,700	1,700	71.0	77.0
Altakamol	1,500	1,500	75.5	85.0
Alshamal	1,600	1,600	46.1	49.0
Barbar	1,500	1,500	26.0	26.0
Assalam	2000	2000	5.3	6.2
Nile Cement (Rabak)	1000	1000	8.4	8.8
Aslan	1,000	1,000	3.6	3.5

Source: The Above Mentioned Factories

\* Preliminary Data.

The exploited capacity in 2016 was declined for all cement factories expect for Atbara and Alshamal. This could be attributed to many factors, the important ones include increase in the price of ferns and other energy source, such as the electric power beside the difficulties in importing the spare parts due the American economic embargo.

**Figure (8-10)**  
**The General Trend for Cement Production (2011-2016)**

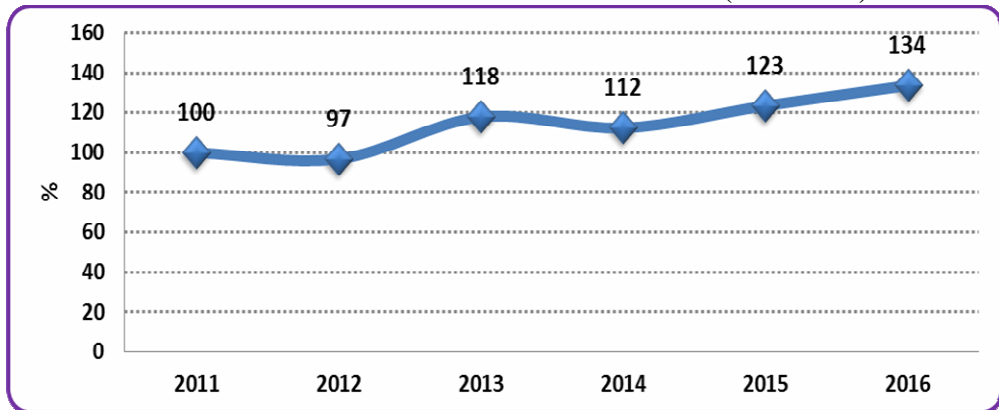
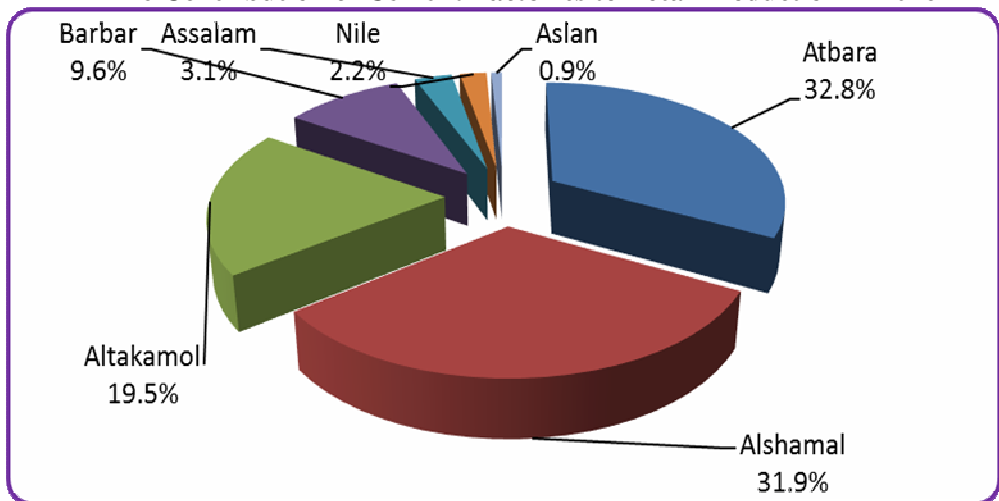


Figure (8-10) depicts fluctuations in the general trend for cement production (2011-2016); where the upward trend for production is noticeable during the period; except for the two years 2012 and 2014.

**Figure (8-11)**  
**The Contribution of Cement Factories to Total Production in 2016**



#### 4- The pharmaceutical industry:-

The important pharmaceutical products include: tablets, capsules and suspensions (powder and liquids).

**Table (8-12)**  
**The Production of Pharmaceuticals in 2015 and 2016**

Products	Unit	2015	* 2016	Change%
<b>Human Medicines</b>				
Tablets	million tablets	2,017	1,089	-46.0
Capsules	million capsules	391	395	1
Liquid Suspensions	million bottles	35	15	-57.1
Drink Suspensions	million bottles	7	29	314.3
Vena solution	million bottles	0	654	0
Medical Injection	million injection	20	40	100
Powder	million sachet	0	172	0
Ointments	Thousand tube	0	33	0
Dialysis fluids	Thousand bottles 10 liter	209	247	18.2
<b>Veterinary Drugs</b>				
Drink uspensions	Thousand bottles	0	924	0
Injection	million bottles	0	2,568	0
Powder	Thousand kilo	0	138	0

Source: Ministry of Industry

\* Preliminary Data.



Table (8-12) indicates an increase in the production of various types of human medicines, except for the production of tablets and liquid suspensions; where the production of tablets decreased by 45.6% from 2,017 million tablets in 2015 to 1098 million tablets in 2016.

#### 5- The Other Processing Industries:-

Table (8-13) displays the production of the other processing industries in 2015 and 2016.

**Table (8-13)**  
**The Production of the Other Processing Industries**  
**In 2015 and 2016**

Item	Unit	2015	2016*	Change %
Ethanol	Million liter	36	24	(33.3)
School Exercise-books	Million Dozens	15	NA	(100)
School books	Million Book	30	NA	(100)
Edible Oil	Thousand Ton	148	256	73.0
Soft drinks	Million liter	455	434	(4.6)
Wheat Floor	Thousands Ton	2,000	2,126	6.3
Sweets & Tahnia	Thousand Ton	NA	NA	NA
Refrigerators	Thousand Unit	119	141	18.5
Biscuits	Thousand Ton	NA	NA	NA
Jams	Thousand Ton	NA	14	NA
Iron (Steel Bars)	Thousand Ton	624	NA	NA
Water Coolers & Air Conditioners	Thousand Unit	280	189	(32.5)
Paints	Thousand Ton	100	NA	NA
Ceramics	Million (M <sup>3</sup> )	11.5	18	56.5

Source: Ministry of Industry

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (8-13) shows a noticeable decrease in the production of the most of the other processing industries in 2016 compared with 2015 except: edible-oils, flour, refrigerators, ceramics, and porcelain; whose production increased, by 73%, 6.3%, 18.5% and 56.5% respectively.

#### 6-Giad industrial Town:-

Table (8-14) displays the production of metal industries in the 2015 and 2016.

**Table (8-14)**  
**The production of Metal Industries in 2015 and 2016**

Item	Actual Production ( Thousands Tons)		Change %
	2015	2016	
Steel Bars	48.5	46.2	(4.7)
Aluminum and copper wires	588.9	662.4	12.5
Aluminum profiles	3,204.40	2,937.30	(8.3)
Pipes and tubes	2.9	16.7	475.9

Source: Giad industrial Town

Table (8-14) shows an increase in the production of aluminum and copper power cables and pipes, in 2016, by 12.5% and 475.9%, respectively; though production of steel bars and aluminum profiles decreased by 4.7% and 8.3% respectively. Table (8-15) shows the production of movable chattels for 2015 and 2016.

**Table (8-15)**  
**The production of 2015 and 2016**

Item	Actual Production (Unit)		Change %	Item	Actual Production (Unit)		Change %
	2015	2016			2015	2016	
Tractors	215	215	0	4wd Cars	98	93	5.1-
Agricultural equipment	384	1,175	206	Large Trucks	61	64	4.9
Buses	-	-	-	Motorcycle	-	-	-
Mini Buses	50	50	0	Different Products	130	168	29.2
Trucks	72	266	269.4	Special Products	373	388	4
Cars	1,684	2,740	62.7	Others *	22	83	277.3

Source: Giad industrial Town.

Table (8-15) illustrates noticeable increase in the production of all types of locomotives; with the exception of four-wheel drive cars, which production decreased by 5.1%.

**6- Electricity and water:-**

**a- Electricity:-**

Five specialized companies are engaged in 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 an over view of the performance of generated and consumed electric power in 2015 and 2016:-

**Electric power generation:-**

Table (8-16) shows electric power generated in Sudan in 2015 and 2016; whereas, figure (8-12) presents the contribution of the sources of generates electric power to total electric power generated in 2016.

**Table (8-16)  
Electric Power Generated in 2015 and 2016**

(Giga Watt/ hr)				
Generated Power	2015	2016*	Contribution %	Change %
Water Generation	8,365.8	8,051.4	54.1	(3.8)
Thermal Generation	4,636.1	6,379.6	42.9	37.6
Steam	3,054.3	4,360.5	29.3	42.8
B. Gas	-	102.3	0.7	-
C. Diesel	277.8	330.1	2.2	18.8
D. Combined	1,304	1,586.7	10.7	21.7
Ethiopian Transmission	130.8	440	3.0	236.4
<b>Total Generated Power</b>	<b>13,132.7</b>	<b>14,871</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13.2</b>

Source: Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity

\* Preliminary Data.

**Figure (8-12)  
The Contribution of Electric power Generation Sources  
in total Electric Power Generated in 2016**

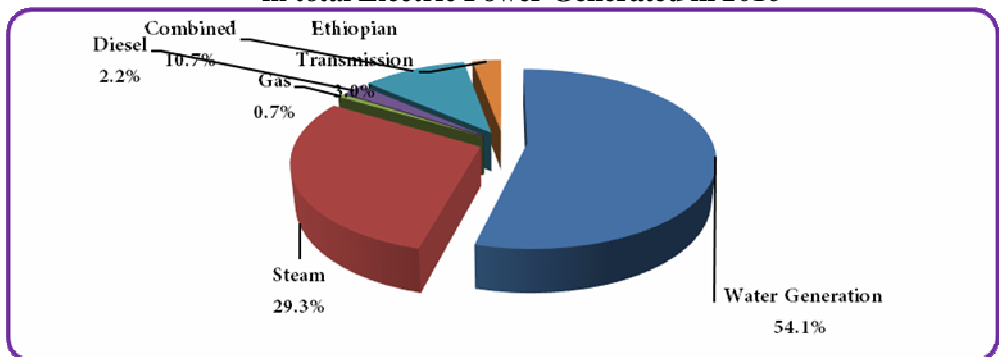


Table (8-16) indicates an increase by 13.2% in total electric power generated in 2016, from 13,132.7 giga watt/hr in 2015 to 14,871 giga watt/hr in 2016; which is attributable to 37.6% increase in the volume of power generated from thermal generation; from 4,636.1 giga watt/hr in 2015 to 6379.6 giga watt/hr in 2016, representing 42.9% contribution rate to total electric power generated in 2016; in addition to a rise in Ethiopian transmission by 236.4%; while water generation fell by 3%.

**-Electric Power Consumption:-**

Table (8-17) shows power consumption by sectors in 2015 and 2016; while figure (8-13) illustrates electric power consumption by sectors in 2016.

**Table (8-17)**  
**Consumed Electric Power by Sectors in 2015 and 2016**  
**(Giga watt/hr)**

Sector	2015	2016*	Consumption Share %	Change%
Residential	5,955.1	6,693.3	56.7	12.4
Industrial	1,500.3	1,794.1	15.2	19.6
Agricultural	646.1	718.9	6.1	11.3
Governmental	1,060.4	1,115.1	9.5	5.2
Standardized **	1,328.8	1,474.1	12.5	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,490.7</b>	<b>11,795.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12.4</b>

Source: Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity.

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Includes Commercial and Light Freight Sectors.

**Figure (8-13)**  
**Electrical Power Consumption by Sectors in 2016**

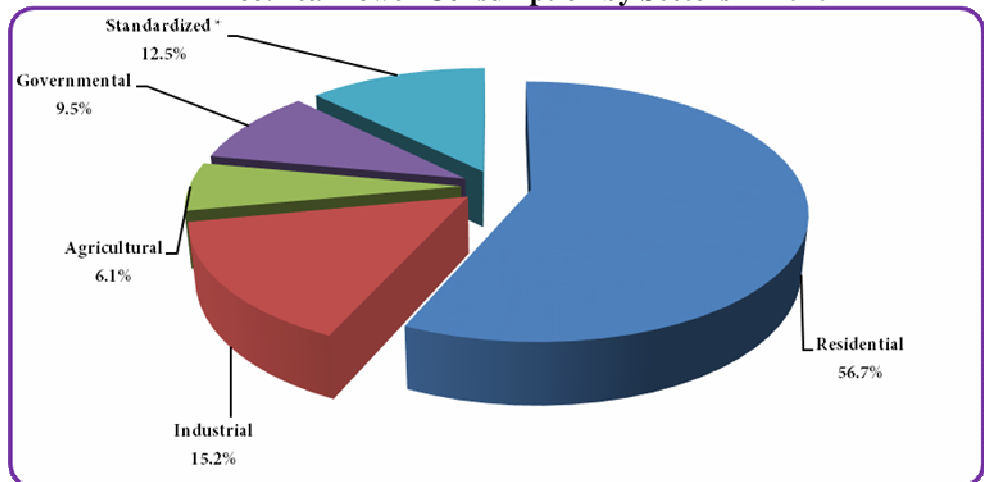


Table (8-17) illustrates an increase of 12.4% in total electric power consumption, from 10,491.7 giga watt/hr, in 2015, to 11,795.5 giga watt/ hr in 2016; where the residential sector registered the highest consumption rate of 56.7% in 2016, followed by the industrial sector at 15.2%, and the standardized and government sectors at 12.5% and 9.5% respectively.

**(b) Water:**

Table (8-17) present water production and consumption in, 2015 and 2016.

**Table (8-18)**

**Water Production and Consumption by Sectors in 2015 and 2016 (Thousands Cubic Meters per Day)**

Sector	2015		2016*		Contribution %		change%	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
Urban	2,288.8	2,059.9	2,328.0	2,160.0	51	51	1.7	4.9
Rural	2,182.2	1,963.9	2,230.0	2,060.0	49	49	2.2	4.9
Total	<b>4,471.0</b>	<b>4,023.8</b>	<b>4,558.0</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	1.9	4.9

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

\*Preliminary Data.

Table (8-18) reveals that overall water production including both urban and rural sectors increased by 1.9%, in 2016; from 4,471 thousand cubic meter/day in 2015 to 4,558 thousand cubic meter/day in 2016; The overall water production in urban areas increased by 1.7% from 2,288.8 thousand cubic meter/day in 2015 to 2,328 thousand cubic meter/ day in 2016; which represents 51% of total overall water production. Total water production in rural areas increased by 2.2% in 2016; from 2,182.2 thousand cubic meter/ day in 2015 to 2,230 thousand cubic meter/ day, in2016, which represents 49% of overall production.

The overall water consumption rose by 4.9% from 4023.8 thousand cubic meter/day in 2015 to 4220 thousand cubic meter/day in 2016, which result from an increase of 4.9% in urban consumption from 2059.9 cubic meter/day. The urban total consumption represents 51% of the overall water consumption. .Also total rural water consumption which represent 49% of the overall water consumption rose by 4.9% from 1963.9 thousand cubic meter/day in 2015 to 2060 thousand cubic meter/day in2016.

**Third: The Services Sector:-**

The Services Sector comprises: health, education, transport, communications, roads and bridges, building construction, telecommunications, telecast, freight and cargo and other services; the contribution of this sector in the Gross National Product decreased slightly ;from 44.6% in 2015 to 43.9% in 2016.

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

**(a)Health:-**

Health institutions include local hospitals, family health centers and basic health units (health clinics, dressing points and primary health units).

Table (8-18) displays the numbers of health institutions in Sudan in 2015 and 2016.

**Table (8-19)  
Health Institutions in Sudan - 2015 and 2016**

**(Unit)**

Year State	2015					*2016				
	Local hospitals	Number of beds	Citizen/bed	Health centres	Basic health units	Local hospitals	Number of beds	Citizen/bed	Health centres	Basic health units
North	29	105	136	270	1,571	33	43	235	311	1,571
River Nile	31	120	29	180	1,846	37	217	89	343	1,825
Khartoum	20	79	88	187	1,199	28	95	23	146	1,208
Red Sea	28	73	245	346	1,339	31	68	234	333	854
Kassla	16	138	127	281	1,135	26	112	115	253	1,135
AL-Gedaref	44	-	-	44	5,339	48	65	167	280	6,821
Al-Gazira	74	237	229	540	4,097	65	464	425	954	3,927
Sennar	25	40	60	125	492	26	112	223	361	1,456
Blue Nile	23	-	-	23	1,614	30	136	33	199	1,613
White Nile	3	-	-	3	1,318	3	50	56	109	500
North Kordofan	21	26	107	154	1,745	22	26	107	155	1,745
South Kordofan	11	62	98	171	632	7	62	98	167	1,174
North Darfur	8	2	3	13	527	8	79	101	188	438
West Kordofan	9	26	17	52	873	4	129	115	248	852
South Darfur	5	-	-	5	413	9	40	40	89	438
West Darfur	5	-	-	5	347	9	40	40	89	347
Middle Darfur	13	24	56	93	465	13	24	56	93	465
East Darfur	4	29	11	44		6	36	11	53	258
<b>Total</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>25,912</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>4,371</b>	<b>26,627</b>

Source: Federal Ministry of Health – Health Information and Research Unit..

\* Preliminary Data

Table (8-19) reveals a rise in the number of local hospitals by 9.8% in 2016; from 369 hospital in 2015 to 405 hospital in 2016; the number of beds rose by 87.1% in 2016; from 1,206 thousand beds in 2015 to 1,798 thousand beds in 2016 and the

number of health centres increased by 72.4% in 2016; from 2,536 health centers in 2015 to 4,371 health centers in 2016; The number of basic health units increased by 2.8% in 2016, from 25,912 basic health units, in 2015 to 26,627 basic health units in 2016.

**(b)Education:-**

The educational sector in Sudan comprises general education and higher education. Table (8-19) 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, 2014/2015 and 2014/2016.

**Table (8-20)**  
**The Number of Pupils Enrolled in Public and Private Schools**  
**In Each of the two School years 2014/2015 and 2015/2016**

School Year	2014/2015			2015/2016*				
Item	No. of Schools	No. of Students (1000's Students)		No. of Schools	No. of Students (1000's Students)		Absorption rate% (1) 2015/2016*	
		Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Primary Stage</b>								
Governmental	14,723	2,691	2,421	15,584	2,721	2,468	<b>72.5</b>	<b>68.4</b>
Non Governmental	2,566	241	192	3,296	293	247		
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,289</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>18,880</b>	<b>3,014</b>	<b>2,715</b>		
<b>Secondary Stage</b>								
Governmental Academic	3,406	378	419	2,852	357	374	<b>36.0</b>	<b>37.4</b>
Non Governmental non Academic	712	101	91	1,237	100	89		
Technical	122	27	13	108	25	7		
Islamic Studies	34	2	0	77	7	1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>471</b>		

Source: Ministry of Education

\* Preliminary Data.

1Absorption rate % = number of students/population in the same age group (ages 6-13 basic stage from age 14 - 16 for secondary).

**Table (8-21)**  
**The Number of Students registered in Public and Private Universities and Colleges in the two Academic years 2014/2015 and 2015/2016**

(Unit)

Year Institution	2014/2015					2015/2016*				
	BSc Students		Diploma students		Total	BSc Students		Diploma students		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Governmental Universities & Technical Colleges	80,069	80,813	31,666	20,468	213,016	62,166	63,317	23,373	19,773	168,629
Private Universities & Colleges	25,028	18,769	6,182	3,996	53,975	24,443	20,190	6,097	5,214	55,944
Grand total	105,097	99,582	37,848	24,464	266,991	86,609	83,507	29,470	24,987	224,573
	204,679		62,312			170,116		54,457		

Source: Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (8-21) shows an increase of 7.4% in the total number of schools at the basic and secondary levels from 21566 schools in 2014/15 school year to 23154 schools in 2015/16 school year which led to an increase of 1.7% in the total number of pupils; at the two levels of which the number of pupils of the basic level rose by 3.3% from 5545 thousand in 2014/15 school year to 5729 thousand in 2015/16 school year. The number of students at the secondary level dropped by 6.9% from 1031 thousand pupils in 2014/15 school year to 960 thousand pupils in 2015/16 school year.

As appears from table (8-21) the number of students registered for a baccalaureate degree increased by 1.8% from 167.38 students in 2014/15 academic year to 170116 students in 2015/16 academic year and the number of students registered for the diplomas increase by 1.0 % from 53906 students in 2014/15 to 54457 students in 2015/16 academic year.

### **C-Transport and communications:-**

This sector comprises means of transport in Sudan, including road, sea, river and air.

Table (8-21) 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 2015 and 2016**

Transport	2015		2016*		Change%	
	Goods in Thousands tons	Passengers in thousands	Goods in Thousands tons	Passengers in thousands	Goods %	Passengers %
Land Transport	13,684	19,174	14,086	25,703	3	34.1
Sudan Railways	718	179	618	210	(14)	17.3
Air Transport**	33	2,717	30	2,927	(9)	7.7
Sudan Shipping Line	1,820	25	-	-	-	NA
River Transport***	25	12	-	-	-	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,280</b>	<b>22,107</b>	<b>14,734</b>	<b>28,840</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>30.5</b>

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).

**-Road Transport:-**

The volume of goods conveyed by road transport increased by 3%; from 13,684 thousand tons in 2015 to 14,086 thousand tons in 2016; the number of passengers increased by 34.1% from 19,179 thousand passengers in 2015 to 25,703 thousand passengers in 2016.

**-Sudan Railways:-**

The volume of goods transported by Sudan railways dropped by 14%, in 2016; from 718 thousand tons in 2015 to 618 thousand tons in 2016; on the other hand, the number of railway passengers rose by 17.3% in 2016; from 179 thousand passengers in 2015 to 201 thousand passengers in 2016; due to the introduction of new passenger trains, in addition to the rehabilitation of some old railway lines.

**-Air Transport:-**

The volume of cargo carried by all national and foreign airlines through Khartoum International Airport decreased by 9 % in 2016; from 33 thousand tons, in 2015, to 30 thousand tons in 2016; but the number of passengers increased by 7.7% in 2016; from 2,717 thousand passengers in 2015 to 2,927 thousand passengers in 2016.

### **-Sudan Shipping Line:**

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

### **-River Transport:-**

The River Nile Transport Company activities 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 set targets.

**Table (8-23)**  
**Status of Execution of Roads in**  
**2015 and 2016 compared with the targets set in the Plan**  
**(Length k/m)**

Roads execution	2015			2016*			
	Targeted	Executed	Execution Rate%	Targeted	Executed	Execution Rate%	Rate of Change %
<b>Paved roads</b>	452.0	175.0	39.0	710.0	564.5	79.5	222.6
<b>Rehabilitated</b>	103.0	99.8	96.9	156.8	138.0	88.0	38.3

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

\* Preliminary Data.

The construction of national highways and bridges continued; whereupon, about 564.5 kilometer of highways were built to connect all states of the Sudan, at 79.5% execution rate of the target set for 2016; also 138 kilometer of highways were rehabilitated at an 88% execution rate; in addition to widening a number of the national highways.

Table (8-23) reveals that the length of paved and executed highways increased by 222.6%; from 175 kilometers in 2015 to 564.5 kilometers in 2016; furthermore; the rate of execution of the total targets set on the plan of the Ministry of Transport, Roads and Bridges, rose from 39% in 2015 to 79.5% in 2016; while, rehabilitation activities increased from 99.8 kilometers in 2015 to 138 kilometers in 2016 at 38.3%, execution rate.

### **Fifth: Telecommunications:-**

The degree of competitiveness has increased in the telecommunications market in the Sudan; in the areas of: providing, up to date quality of services and applying modern technologies in the field of fixed and mobile telephone services, the internet and various banking services.

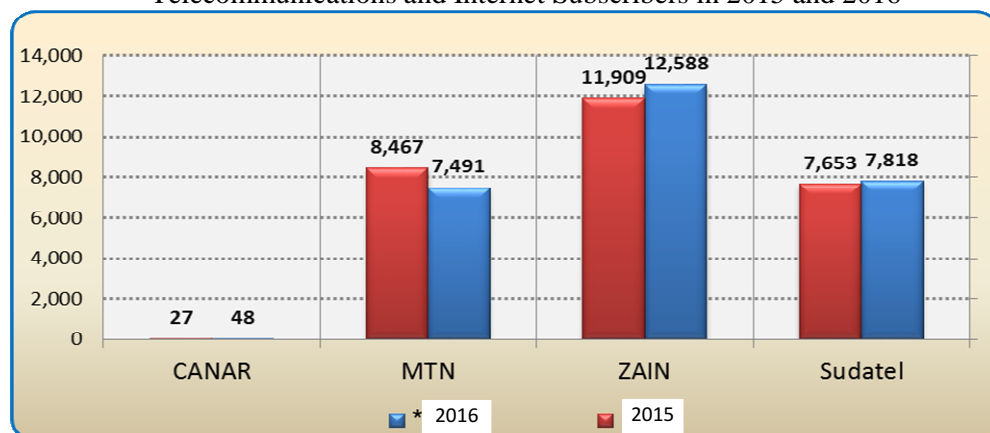
**Table (8-23)**  
**Subscribers of Telecommunications Companies and the Internet**  
**In 2015 and 2016**

Company	1,000 Subscribers		Change %
	2015	2016*	
Sudan Telecommunication Co. (Sudatel)	7,653	7,818	2.2
Thabit Co.	91	89	(2.2)
Sudani Co. for Telecommunications	7,562	7,729	2.2
(ZAIN) Co. for Telecommunications	11,909	12,588	5.7
(MTN) Co. for Mobile-phone Services	8,467	7,491	(11.5)
CANAR Co. for Telecommunications	27	48	77.8
Internet Services Subscribers	11,677	10,231	(12.4)

Source: National Telecommunication Corporation

\* Preliminary Data – Until Sep 2016.

**Figure (8-14)**  
**Telecommunications and Internet Subscribers in 2015 and 2016**



The Sudanese Telecommunications Co. (Sudatel) comprises Thabit telecommunications Co. and Sudani Telecommunications Co. The number of its subscriber increased by 2.2%, from 7,653 thousand subscribers in 2015, to 7,818 thousand in 2016; also, the number of subscribers in Zain and Canar companies rose by 5.7% and 77.8%, respectively. The number of subscribers in MTN declined by 11.5%; similarly the total number of internet users decreased by 12.4% from 11,677 thousand declined in 2015, to 10,231 thousand subscribers in 2016.

### **Sixth: Hotel Services and Tourism:-**

The tourism sector is considered one of the more important sources of foreign exchange, both on the global and local levels. In this regard and within the framework of a plan aimed at diversifying and generating additional resources, the Ministry of Tourism and other related government units and organizations, gave significant attention towards the development of tourism and archaeological areas in the Sudan to attract greater numbers of tourists and visitors.

Table (8-24) explains the number of tourists and their expenditures in 2015 and 2016.

**Table (8-24)**  
**The Numbers of Tourists and their Spending for 2015 and 2016**

<b>Item</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016 *</b>	<b>Rate of Change %</b>
<b>Number of tourists (tourist)</b>	741,000	799,644	7.9
<b>Tourists Spending (US \$ million)</b>	930.7	982.7	5.6

Source: The Ministry of tourism, Relics and wildlife

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (8-24) indicates an increase by 7.9% in the number of tourists; from 741,000 tourists in 2015 to 799,644 tourist in 2016; together with an increase by 5.6% in travel receipts, including tourism; from US\$930.7 million in 2015 to US\$ 982.7 million in 2016.

**CHAPTER  
NINE**

**FOREIGN TRADE**



# Foreign Trade

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

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

Republic of Sudan foreign trade policy for 2016 aimed to increase non-oil exports through issuing policies to encourage non-oil exports (gold, metals, livestock, oil seeds, gum arabic, fodder, and industrial exports), in addition to improve the competitiveness of exports in general and open new markets, also the policies aimed at rationalizing imports through reducing the imports of luxury and non-essential goods that can be produced locally.

The government also emphasized 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 and figure (9-1) show trade balance for 2015 and 2016.

**Table (9-1)  
Trade Balance for 2015 and 2016\***

(US \$ Millions)

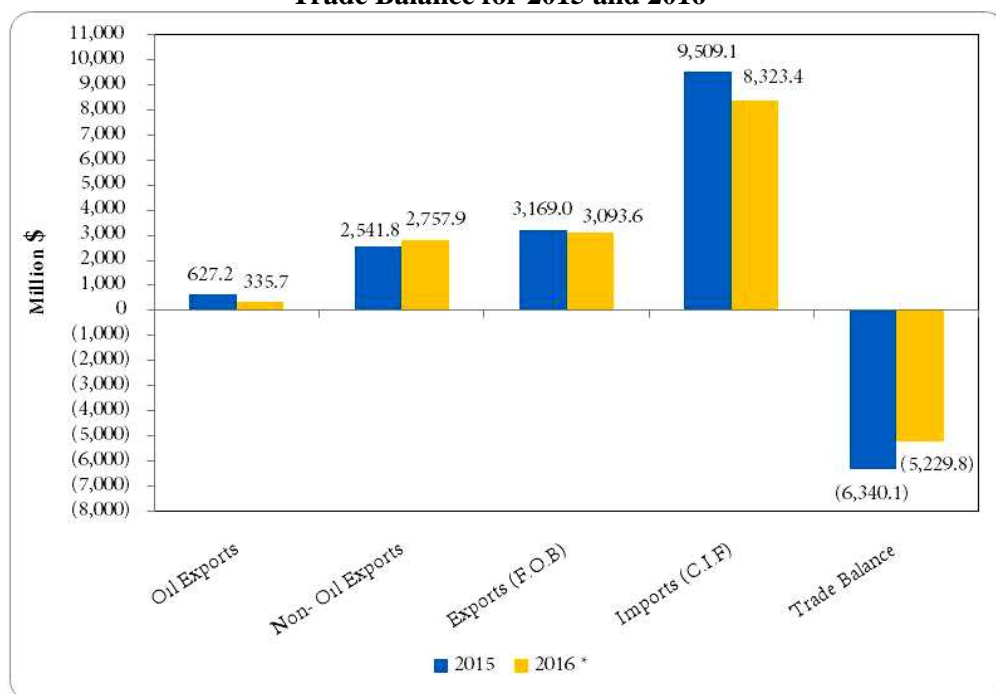
Particulars	YEARS		Change %
	2015	2016*	
<b>Exports (F.O.B)</b>	<b>3,169.0</b>	<b>3,093.6</b>	<b>(2.4)</b>
Oil Exports	627.2	335.7	(46.5)
Non-oil Exports	2,541.8	2,757.9	8.5
<b>Imports (C.I.F)</b>	<b>9,509.1</b>	<b>8,323.4</b>	<b>(12.5)</b>
<b>Trade Balance</b>	<b>(6,340.1)</b>	<b>(5,229.8)</b>	<b>(17.5)</b>

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and ministry of petroleum.

\* Preliminary data.

As shown in table (9-1) trade balance improved by 17.5% from a deficit of US \$ 6,340.1 million in 2015 to a deficit of US \$ 5,229.8 million in 2016, this was due to the decline in the value of imports by 12.5%.

**Figure (9-1)  
Trade Balance for 2015 and 2016**





## 1/Exports

Table (9-2) shows exports by commodity for 2015 and 2016.

**Table (9-2)**  
**Commodity Exports for 2015 and 2016**

(US \$ Millions)

Commodities	Unit	2015			2016*			
		Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	Change%
<b>Petroleum &amp; petroleum products</b>			<b>627.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>		<b>335.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>(46.5)</b>
Crude Oil	Barrels	12,115,647	573.9	18.1	6,898,396	271.1	8.8	(52.8)
Petroleum Products	Value	-	53.3	1.7	-	64.6	2.1	21.2
<b>Metal Goods</b>			<b>752.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>		<b>1,071.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>42.3</b>
Gold	Kg	19,389	725.7	22.9	26,973	1,043.8	33.7	43.8
Other	Value	-	27.2	0.9	-	27.8	0.9	2.2
<b>Agricultural Products</b>			<b>748.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>		<b>750.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Sesame	Metric Ton	307,363	453.5	14.3	467,629	379.3	12.3	(16.4)
Gum Arabic	" "	90,920	111.7	3.5	61,782	98.3	3.2	(12.0)
Cotton	Bales	29,644	39.4	1.2	67,958	80.0	2.6	103.0
Other	Value	-	143.9	4.6	-	192.8	6.2	34.0
<b>Live Stock</b>			<b>908.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>		<b>762.9</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>(16.0)</b>
Sheep	Head	5,476,356	492.8	15.5	3,967,143	363.7	11.8	(26.2)
Camels	"	194,834	260.0	8.2	225,459	271.9	8.8	4.6
Goats	"	452,062	30.4	1.0	275,650	18.4	0.6	(39.5)
Other	Value	-	125.4	4.0	-	108.9	3.5	(13.2)
<b>Manufactured Products</b>			<b>109.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>		<b>112.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Sugar	Metric Ton	181,173	58.6	1.8	105,187	40.5	1.3	(30.9)
Cement	" "	94,729	8.7	0.3	6,566	0.5	0.0	(94.3)
Other	Value	-	42.5	1.3	-	71.9	2.3	69.2

Commodities	Unit	2015			2016*			
		Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	Change%
Other Exports	Value	-	22	0.7	-	60.1	1.9	173.2
<b>Non- Oil Export Total</b>			<b>2,541.80</b>	<b>80.2</b>		<b>2,757.9</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>3,169.0</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>3,093.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(2.4)</b>

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum.

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (9-2) shows a decrease in the value of exports from US \$ 3,169.0 million in 2015 to US \$ 3,093.6 million in 2016 by 2.4% .

#### **Petroleum Exports:**

The value of petroleum exports declined from US \$ 627.2 million in 2015 to US \$ 335.7 million in 2016 by 46.5%, where as the value of crude oil exports decreased from US \$ 573.9 million in 2015 to US \$ 271.1 million in 2016 due to the decline in quantities and prices, while the value of other petroleum products exports increased by 21.2% as a result of increase in quantities.

#### **Non – Oil Exports:**

The non-oil exports increased from US \$ 2,541.8 million in 2015 to US \$ 2,757.9 million in 2016, by 8.5% due to the increase in the value of metal, manufactured, and agriculture commodities, beside some other exports, despite the slight decrease in the value of livestock exports by 16%.

#### **Metal Commodities:**

The metal commodities exports increased from US \$ 752.9 million in 2015 to US \$ 1,071.6 million in 2016, by 42.3% as a result of the increase in the gold exports from US \$ 725.7 million in 2015 to US \$ 1,043.8 million in 2016, by 43.8% (not including the gold for manufacturing), this was attributed to the increase in quantities of gold exports from 19,389 kg in 2015 to 26,973 kg in 2016.

#### **Agricultural Exports:**

The value of agricultural exports increased from US \$ 748.5 million in 2015 to US \$ 750.4 million in 2016 by 0.3%, due to increase in value of cotton exports by 103%, despite of the decline in sesame exports by 16.4% as a result of decline in prices. Also the value of Gum Arabic exports decreased by 12.0% as a result of decrease in quantities.

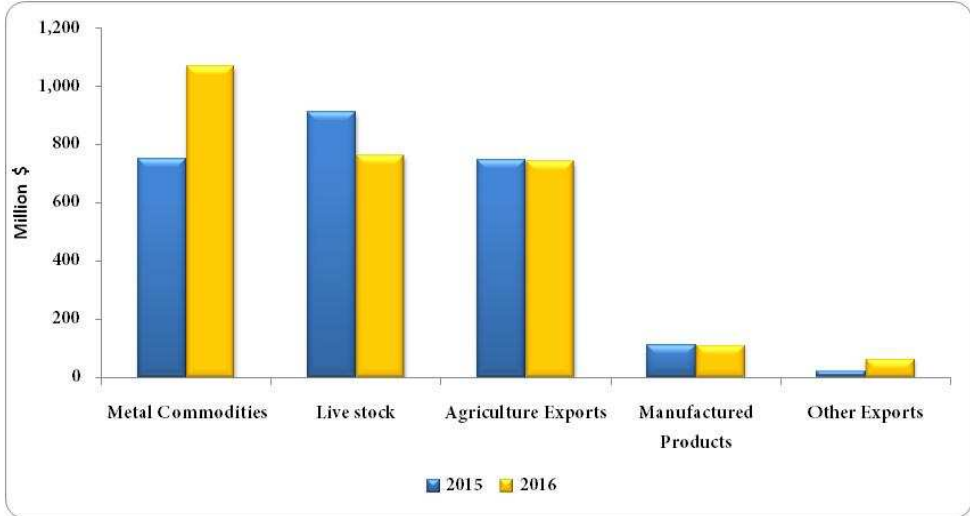
#### **Livestock:**

The value of Livestock exports declined from US \$ 908.6 million in 2015 to US \$ 762.9 million in 2016 by 16.0%, as a result of decline in the value of goat and sheep exports by 39.5% and 26.2% respectively due to decline in quantity exported.

### Manufactured Products:

The value of manufactured products exports increased from US \$ 109.8 million in 2015 to US \$ 112.9 million in 2016 by 2.8%.

**Figure (9-2)**  
**Commodity Structure of Non-oil Exports for 2015 and 2016**



**Figure (9-3)**  
**Contribution of Exports in 2016**

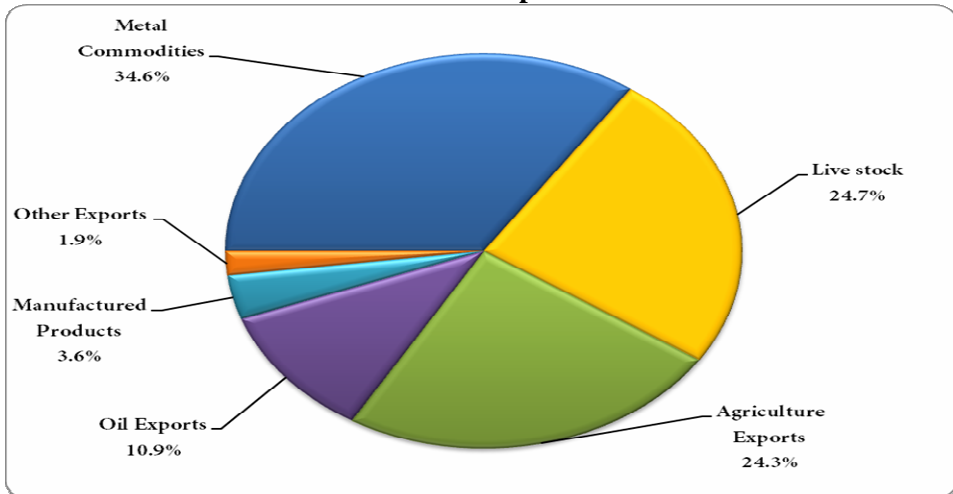


Figure (9-3) explains that the contribution of metal commodities exports represent the highest ratio of total exports 34.6%, followed by livestock and fisheries 24.3%,

agricultural commodities 24.3%, petroleum exports 10.9%, manufactured products 3.6%, and other exports 1.9%.

## 2/ Imports:

Table (9-3) shows imports by commodity for 2015 and 2016.

**Table (9-3)**  
**Imports by Commodity for 2015 and 2016**

(US \$ Million)

Commodities	Unit	2015			2016*			Change %
		Quantity	Value (CIF)	Contribution %	Quantity	Value (CIF)	Contribution %	
<b>Foodstuffs:</b>			2,132.9	22.4		1,775.4	21.3	(16.8)
Wheat	M.T	1,522,731	532.2	5.6	1,343,681	449.0	5.4	(15.6)
Wheat flour	" "	441,389	223.6	2.3	608,497	287.3	3.5	28.5
Sugar	" "	1,299,255	550.1	5.8	611,984	272.6	3.3	(50.4)
Animal Fats and Edible Oils	" "	273,946	243.2	2.6	244,689	197.2	2.4	(18.9)
Other Foodstuffs	value	-	583.8	6.1	-	569.3	6.8	(2.5)
Manufactured goods	"	-	1,941.3	20.4	-	1,749.6	21.0	(9.9)
Machinery and Equipment	"	-	1,649.7	17.3	-	1,613.3	19.4	(2.2)
Raw materials	"	-	1,446.9	15.2	-	918.2	11.0	(36.5)
Of which: Petroleum Commodities	"	-	1,189.4	12.5	-	687.5	8.2	(42.2)
Other Raw materials	value	-	257.5	2.7	-	230.7	2.8	(10.4)
Means of transport	"	-	910.6	9.6	-	915.5	11.0	0.5
Chemicals Products	"	-	929.0	9.8	-	869.1	10.4	(6.4)
Of which: Medicines	"	-	461.0	4.9	-	385.4	4.6	(16.4)
Other Chemicals Commodities	"	-	468.0	4.9	-	483.7	5.8	3.4
Textiles	"	-	395.3	4.2	-	378.5	4.6	(4.2)
Beverages and Tobacco	"	-	79.3	0.8	-	80.2	1.0	1.1
Other Commodities	"	-	24.2	0.3	-	23.6	0.3	(2.5)
<b>Grand Total</b>			9,509.1	100		8,323.4	100	(12.5)

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum.

\* Preliminary Data.

**Figure (9-4)  
Commodity Structure of Imports for 2015 and 2016**

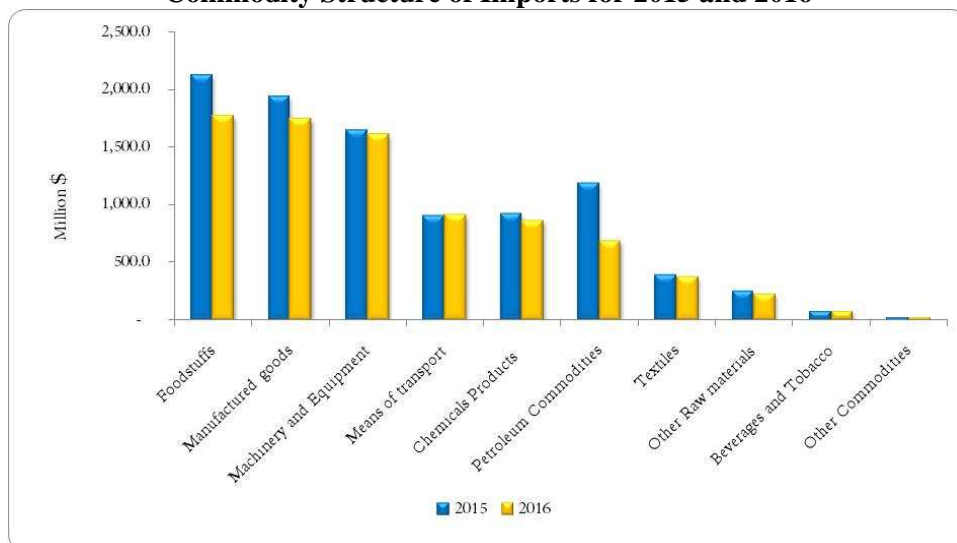


Table (9-3) explains a decrease of imports value (CIF) from US \$ 9,509.1 million in 2015 to US \$ 8,323.4 million in 2016 by 12.5%, due to the decline in the imports of manufactures, chemicals, raw materials, textiles, machinery and equipments, and other commodities.

**Foodstuffs:**

The value of foodstuffs imports declined from US \$ 2,132.9 million in 2015 to US \$ 1,775.5 million in 2016 by 16.8%, due to a decrease in the value of wheat imports from US \$ 532.2 million in 2015 to US \$ 449.0 million in 2016 by 15.6%, also Sugar imports declined from US \$ 550.1 million in 2015 to US \$ 272.6 million in 2016 by 50.4%.

**Manufactured Goods:**

The value of manufactured goods imports declined from US \$ 1,941.3 million in 2015 to US \$ 1,749.6 million in 2016 by 9.9%.

**Machinery and Equipments:**

The value of machinery and equipment imports decreased from US \$ 1,649.7 million in 2015 to US \$ 1,613.3 million in 2016 by 2.2%.

**Raw Materials:**

The value of raw materials imports (petroleum products, raw plastic, raw rubber, grease, seeds, and wrapping papers) declined from US \$ 1,446.9 million in 2015 to US \$ 918.2 million in 2016 by 36.5%, whereas the value of petroleum products imports decreased from US \$ 1,189.4 million in 2015 to US \$ 687.5 million in 2016 by 42.2%, as a result of the decrease in the imported quantities.

**Means of Transportation:**

The value of means of transportation imports increased from US \$ 910.5 million in 2015 to US \$ 915.5 million in 2016 by 0.5%.

**Chemicals:**

The value of chemicals imports decreased from US \$ 929.0 million in 2015 to US \$ 869.1 million in 2016 by 6.4%.

**Textiles:**

The value of textiles imports declined from US \$ 395.3 million in 2015 to US \$ 378.5 million in 2016 by 4.2%.

**Beverages and Tobacco:**

The value of imports of beverages and tobacco increased from US \$ 79.3 million in 2015 to US \$ 80.2 million in 2016 by 1.1%.

**Figure (9-5)  
Contribution of imports in 2016**

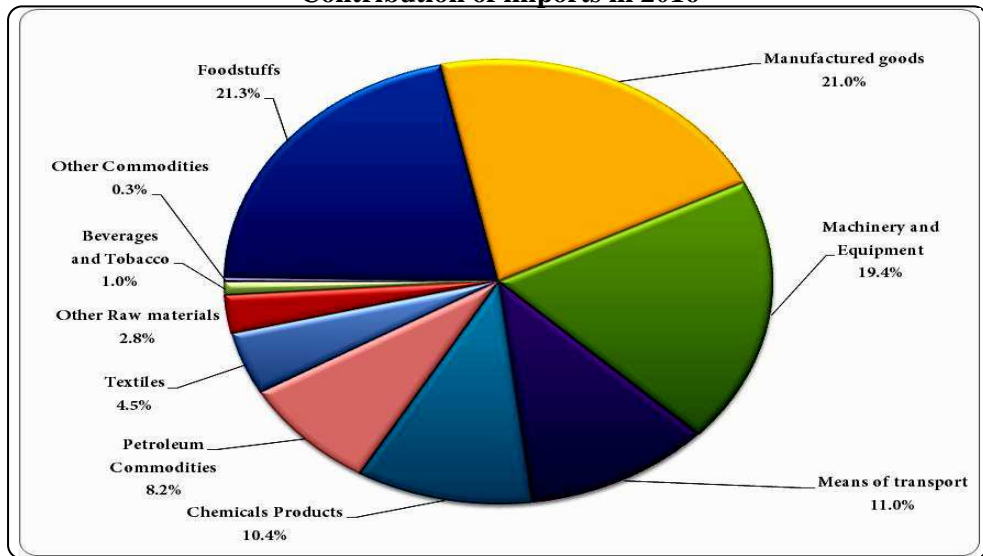


Figure (9-5) explains that the contribution of foodstuffs imports represent the highest ratio of total imports 21.3% followed by manufactured goods 21.0%, machinery and equipments 19.4%, means of transportation 11.0%, chemicals imports 10.4%, and petroleum products 8.2%.

**Second: The Trade Balance with the Foreign Trade Partners:**

Table (9-4) shows the trade balance with the main foreign trade partners for 2015 and 2016

**Table (9-4)**  
**The Trade Balance with the Main**  
**Foreign Trade Partners for 2015 and 2016**

(US \$ Million)

Country	2015			2016*		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
China	739.5	2,159.2	(1,419.7)	459.4	2,192.7	(1,733.3)
United Arab Emirates	740.3	836.0	(95.7)	1,115.7	868.9	246.8
India	37.4	794.7	(757.3)	88.4	632.9	(544.5)
Egypt	304.4	569.4	(265.0)	411.9	591.3	(179.4)
Saudi Arabia	657.6	436.7	220.9	506.5	523.4	(16.9)
Turkey	35.0	410.4	(375.4)	46.1	502.8	(456.7)
Japan	2.3	301.8	(299.5)	3.4	283.1	(279.7)
Thailand	1.1	353.8	(352.7)	0.4	103.6	(103.2)
Malaysia	0.3	317.1	(316.8)	3.2	48.9	(45.7)

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum.

\* Preliminary Data

Note: Exports FOB, Imports CIF.

Table (9-4) indicates a deficit in the trade balance with all trade partners in 2016 except United Arab Emirates, where the trade balance recorded a surplus of US \$ 246.8 million in 2016 due to the increase in Sudan exports of gold, livestock, sesame and groundnuts.

The shift of trade balance with Saudi Arabia from a surplus of US \$ 220.9 million in 2015 to a deficit of US \$ 16.9 million in 2016, was due to the decline in the exports of sesame, livestock, meat, hides and skins, and the increase in imports of foodstuffs from Saudi Arabia.

**Third: Sudan's Foreign Trade with Regional Blocs:**

Table (9-5) (A) shows Sudan's foreign trade with Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) for 2015 and 2016.

**Table (9-5)**  
**Trade Balance with (COMESA) and (GAFTA) For 2015 and 2016**  
**(US \$ Million)**

Region	2015			2016*		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
<b>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa COMESA</b>	<b>415.3</b>	<b>775.2</b>	<b>(359.9)</b>	<b>507.1</b>	<b>806.3</b>	<b>(299.2)</b>
Djibouti	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Ethiopia	86.7	43.8	42.9	71.8	40.8	31.0
Kenya	1.2	55.1	(53.9)	0.1	62.6	(62.5)
Uganda	0.1	45.6	(45.5)	0.2	41.7	(41.5)
Zimbabwe	0.0	29.7	(29.7)	0.0	36.2	(36.2)
Egypt	304.4	569.4	(265.0)	411.9	591.3	(179.4)
Zambia	0.0	7.2	(7.2)	0.0	4.3	(4.3)
Rwanda	0.2	2.1	(1.9)	0.0	1.4	(1.4)
Burundi	0.4	1.3	(0.9)	0.0	1.1	(1.1)
Seychelles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.1)
Eritrea	21.4	0.0	21.4	20.8	0.1	20.7
Malawi	0.0	0.5	(0.5)	0.0	0.4	(0.4)
Mauritius	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Libya	0.5	1.2	(0.7)	0.6	1.0	(0.4)
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swaziland	0.3	19.3	(19.0)	1.5	25.3	(23.8)
Congo	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
<b>Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA)</b>	<b>1,833.70</b>	<b>2,058.50</b>	<b>(224.8)</b>	<b>2,154.00</b>	<b>2,136.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>
Egypt	304.4	569.4	(265.0)	411.9	591.3	(179.4)
Libya	0.5	1.2	(0.7)	0.6	1.0	(0.4)
Morocco	5.1	4.4	0.7	5.4	21.2	(15.8)
Tunisia	13	12.4	0.6	8.7	5.4	3.3



Region	2015			2016*		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
Algeria	3.5	0.1	3.4	2.1	0.0	2.1
United Arab Emirates	740.3	836	(95.7)	1,115.70	869.0	246.8
Bahrain	0.5	2.9	(2.4)	1.2	3.5	(2.3)
Iraq	0.2	0	0.2	1.8	0.0	1.8
Jordan	29	126.1	(97.1)	29.7	75.7	(46.0)
Kuwait	6.7	17.8	(11.1)	5.2	10.3	(5.1)
Lebanon	36.9	12.9	24.0	24.3	16.2	8.2
Oman	0.4	15.3	(14.9)	2.3	10.5	(8.2)
Qatar	21.9	18.6	3.3	15.3	3.3	12.0
Saudi Arabia	657.6	436.7	220.9	506.5	523.4	(16.9)
Syria	10.8	4.5	6.3	13.1	5.8	7.3
Yemen	2.9	0.2	2.7	10.2	0.3	9.9

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum.

\* Preliminary Data.

Note: Egypt and Libya data included in both (COMESA) and (GAFTA).

Table (9-5) explains that the trade balance deficit with (COMESA) decreased from US \$ 359.9 million in 2015 to US \$ 299.2 million in 2016, whereas exports to (COMESA) has increased from US \$ 415.3 million in 2015 to US \$ 507.1 million in 2016 by 22.1%. Exports to (COMESA) countries represent 16.4% of the total exports, of which 81.2% exported to Egypt.

Imports from the (COMESA) countries rose from US \$ 775.2 million in 2015 to US \$ 806.3 million in 2016 by 4.0%. Imports from the (COMESA) represent 9.7% of total imports, of which 73.3% imported from Egypt.

The trade balance deficit with the (GAFTA) shifted from a deficit of US \$ 224.8 million in 2015 to a surplus of US \$ 17.1 million in 2016 by 17.5%.

Exports to (GAFTA) countries represent 69.6% of total exports, of which 51.8% exported to the United Arab Emirates.

Imports from the (GAFTA) countries increased from US \$ 2,058.5 million to US \$ 2,136.9 million in 2016 by 3.8%. Imports from (GAFTA) represent 25.7% of total imports, of which 40.7% imported from United Arab Emirates.

**Table (9-6)**  
**Sudan Exports to**  
**(COMESA) and (GAFTA)**  
**For 2015 and 2016**

(US \$ Million)

Group Commodities	2015			2016*		
	GAFTA	COMESA	Other Countries	GAFTA	COMESA	Other Countries
<b>Gold</b>	691.3	0.4	34.0	1,034.3	0.1	9.6
<b>Livestock</b>	777.3	222.9	27.0	710.9	275.6	0.3
<b>Fodder</b>	0.0	0.1	24.1	5.1	0.0	23.7
<b>Groundnuts</b>	2.0	0.6	0.9	10.0	1.9	16.3
<b>Hides and Skins</b>	19.1	2.3	13.1	8.1	1.0	6.0
<b>Sesame</b>	188.1	44.3	265.4	169.4	60.8	209.9
<b>Meat</b>	45.1	0.9	25.0	37.1	21.5	0.0
<b>Cotton</b>	11.8	12.2	27.2	30.8	30.4	49.1
<b>Petroleum and Its Products</b>	-	53.3	573.9	-	64.7	271.1
<b>Gum Arabic</b>	2.9	5.2	104.0	2.8	4.7	91.4
<b>Other</b>	96.1	73.1	130.3	145.5	46.3	167.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,833.7</b>	<b>415.3</b>	<b>1,224.9</b>	<b>2,154.0</b>	<b>507.0</b>	<b>845.3</b>

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum.

\* 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 \$ 1,833.7 million in 2015 to US \$ 2,154.0 million in 2016 at a rate of 17.5%. This was due to the increase in gold exports from US \$ 691.3 million in 2015 to US \$ 1,034.3 million in 2016 at a rate of 49.6% and cotton exports from US \$ 11.8 million in 2015 to US \$ 30.8 million in 2016 at a rate of 161%, in addition to the rise of groundnuts exports from US \$ 2 million in 2015 to US \$ 10 million in 2016 by 400%.

Exports to the (COMESA) increased from US \$ 415.3 million in 2015 to US \$ 507.1 million in 2016 by 22.1%, this was due to a rise in livestock exports from US \$ 222.9 million in 2015 to US \$ 275.6 million in 2016 at 23.6%, and the increase in peanut exports from US \$ 0.6 million in 2015 to US \$ 1.9 million in 2016 at a rate of 216.7%, and sesame exports from US \$ 44.3 million in 2015 to US \$ 60.8 million in 2016 at a rate of 37.2%, and cotton exports from US \$ 12.2 million in

2015 to US \$ 30.4 million in 2016 at a rate of 149.2%, and meat exports increased from US \$ 0.9 million in 2015 to US \$ 21.5 million in 2016 at a rate of 2,288.9%.

**Table (9-7)**  
**Sudan Imports from (COMESA) and (GAFTA)**  
**For 2015 and 2016**

(US \$ Million)

Group Commodities	2015			2016*		
	(GAFTA)	(COMESA)	Other Countries	(GAFTA)	(COMESA)	Other Countries
Petroleum products	498.4	33.8	691.0	610.7	7.7	76.8
Raw materials	184.0	34.0	73.3	165.6	33.9	64.9
Chemicals	405.4	89.2	507.1	358.0	91.0	494.4
Manufactured goods	479.4	216.9	1454.5	484.1	249.0	1257.7
Machinery and Equipment	211.9	70.0	1434.2	176.0	47.5	1427.7
Textiles	38.3	18.2	356.5	45.3	22.0	332.4
Foodstuffs	173.0	241.5	1829.6	236.9	262.0	1426.5
Beverages and Tobacco	12.7	48.6	27.5	10.9	53.4	23.1
Means of transport	53.9	15.6	856.6	48.9	18.5	866.5
Other	1.5	7.4	15.6	0.5	21.3	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2058.5</b>	<b>775.2</b>	<b>7245.9</b>	<b>2136.9</b>	<b>806.3</b>	<b>5971.1</b>

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) from US \$ 2,058.5 million in 2015 to US \$ 2,136.9 million in 2016 at a rate of 3.8%, and an increase of the value of imports from the (COMESA) from US \$ 775.2 million in 2015 to US \$ 806.3 million in 2016 at a rate of 4.0%, (GAFTA) was the main source of imports of petroleum products, manufactures, chemicals and foodstuffs. The imports of petroleum products and foodstuffs increased by 22.5% and 36.9% respectively in 2016 compared with 2015. Food and manufactures are the most important imports from the area of (COMESA), increased by 8.5%, 14.8% respectively in 2016 compared to 2015.

#### **Forth: Direction of Sudan's Foreign Trade:**

Arab countries represent the main market for exports by 69.6% of the total value of exports during 2016, compared to 57.9% in 2015. Asian countries remained the main source of imports by 44% of the total value of imports during 2016 compared

to 43% in 2015. Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates beside other Asian countries were considered the major partners.

**Directions of Exports:**

Table (9-8) Shows Sudan exports to major trade partners for 2015 and 2016.

**Table (9-8)  
Sudan Exports to Major  
Trade Partners for 2015 and 2016**

(US \$ Millions)

Importers	2014		2015*	
	Value (FOB)	Share of Total Exports%	Value (FOB)	Share of Total Exports%
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	740.3	23.4	1,115.7	36.1
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	657.6	20.8	506.5	16.4
<b>China</b>	739.5	23.3	459.4	14.9
<b>Egypt</b>	304.4	9.6	411.9	13.3
<b>India</b>	37.3	1.2	88.4	2.9
<b>Ethiopia</b>	86.7	2.7	71.8	2.3
<b>France</b>	45.7	1.4	46.1	1.5
<b>Turkey</b>	35.0	1.1	46.1	1.5
<b>Jordan</b>	29.0	0.9	29.7	1.0
<b>Lebanon</b>	36.9	1.2	24.3	0.8
<b>Eritrea</b>	21.4	0.7	20.8	0.7
<b>Netherlands</b>	8.3	0.3	17.8	0.6
<b>Italy</b>	5.8	0.2	16.8	0.5
<b>Poland</b>	1.7	0.1	16.6	0.5
<b>Qatar</b>	21.9	0.7	15.3	0.5
<b>Germany</b>	11.2	0.4	14.1	0.5
<b>Other Countries</b>	386.3	12.2	192.3	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,169.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,093.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum.

\* 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 2016. Exports to the United Arab Emirates reached US \$ 1,115.7 million, representing 36.1% of the total value of exports in 2016 compared to 23.4% in 2015. Gold and sesame were the largest commodities exported to the United Arab Emirates. Exports to Saudi Arabia amounted to \$ 506.5 million, representing 16.4% of the total value of exports in

2016. The main commodities exported to Saudi Arabia included live animals, sesame and leather, followed by China, where Sudan's exports dropped from US \$ 739.5 million in 2015 to US \$ 459.4 million in 2016. Exports to China represent 14.9% of the total value of exports. Crude oil, sesame, were among the largest commodities exported to China. Exports to Egypt increased from US \$ 304.4 million in 2015 to US \$ 411.9 million in 2016, representing 13.3% of the total value of exports. The main commodities exported to it were livestock, sesame and cotton.

### Imports:

Table (9-9) illustrates Sudan imports from major trade partners for 2015 and 2016.

**Table (9-9)**  
**Sudan imports from Major**  
**Trade Partners for 2015 and 2016**

(US \$ Millions)

Sources of Imports	2015		2016*	
	Value (CIF)**	share of Total Imports	Value (CIF)**	share of Total Imports
China	2,159.2	22.7	2,192.7	26.3
United Arab Emirate	836.0	8.8	868.9	10.4
India	794.6	8.4	632.9	7.6
Egypt	569.3	6.0	591.3	7.1
Saudi Arabia	436.7	4.6	523.4	6.3
Turkey	410.4	4.3	502.8	6.0
Russia	37.1	0.4	317	3.8
Japan	301.7	3.2	283.1	3.4
Germany	208.9	2.2	219.3	2.6
South Korea	176.5	1.9	167.7	2.0
Italy	159.8	1.7	141.8	1.7
Indonesia	132.5	1.4	119.8	1.4
Thailand	353.8	3.7	103.6	1.2
United Kingdom	107.8	1.1	86	1.0
Other Countries	2,824.8	29.7	1,573.1	18.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,509.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,323.4</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum.

\*Preliminary Data

\*\*Includes freight & Insurance.

Table (9.9) shows that China was the largest source of imports, reaching US \$ 2,192.7 million, representing 26.3% of Sudan's total imports in 2016. The main commodities imported from China include manufactures, machinery, equipment, transport and textiles. Imports from the United Arab Emirates amounted to US \$

868.9 million, representing 10.4% of the total value of Sudan's imports, the main commodities imported were petroleum products, manufactures, machinery, equipment and chemicals. Followed by imports from India which amounted to US \$ 632.9 million, representing 7.6% of the total value of Sudan's imports, the main commodities imported were food, manufactures, machinery, equipment, chemicals and textiles. Imports from Egypt amounted to US \$ 591.3 million, representing 7.1% of the total value of imports, the main commodities imported from Egypt were manufactures, foodstuffs, chemicals, machinery and equipment, other raw materials and textiles. Imports from Saudi Arabia amounted to US \$ 523.4 million, representing 6.3% of the total value of imports, the main commodities imported were petroleum products, manufactures, chemicals, other raw materials, machinery and equipment.

**CHAPTER  
TEN**

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (BOPs)**





# Balance of Payments

The balance of payments (BOPs) can be defined as a statistical statement that summarizes all economic transactions between residents and non-residents of a country during a certain period of time. The statistics of BOPs is compiled according to the Fifth Edition of the Balance of Payments Manual issued by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in September 1993. In 2015, the statistical compilation of BOPs has switched to the sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual “BPM6” issued in 2009. The data published in the Central Bank of Sudan periodicals is based on the analytical presentation, whereas (IMF) periodicals use BPM6 methodology.

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.

## **Current Account:**

This account presents all transactions of goods and services, and consists of two components:

- Trade Balance (Visible Transactions) it consists of the difference between exports and imports of goods during a specified period of time.
- The balance of services, income and transfers (Invisible Transactions) that records all transactions related to services, income and current transfers, such as transportations, corporate profits, workers’ remittances, grants, gifts ... etc.

## **Capital and Financial Account:**

It includes the capital account and the financial account, where the entitlements to non-residents are 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:

- **Capital Account:** It consists of capital movements and transfers of ownership of fixed assets, or external debt cancellation by the creditor for free of charge. Also it includes acquisition/disposal of non-produced nonfinancial assets, such as intellectual property rights, brand or goodwill, patent, copyright and other intangible assets.

- **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 <sup>(1)</sup> as well as other investments

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<sup>1)</sup> 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.

which includes 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.

### **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 Monetary Fund, and the other liabilities on the non-residents which are available to the monetary authority.

### **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 payment 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.

### **First: - The Balance of Payments during 2015 and 2016**

Table (10-1) and figure (10-1) present a summary of the balance of payments, while table (10-2) provides the details of the balance of payments for 2015 and 2016.

The overall position of the balance of payments switched from a surplus of US \$ 38.4 million in 2015 to a deficit of US \$ 18.7 million in 2016.

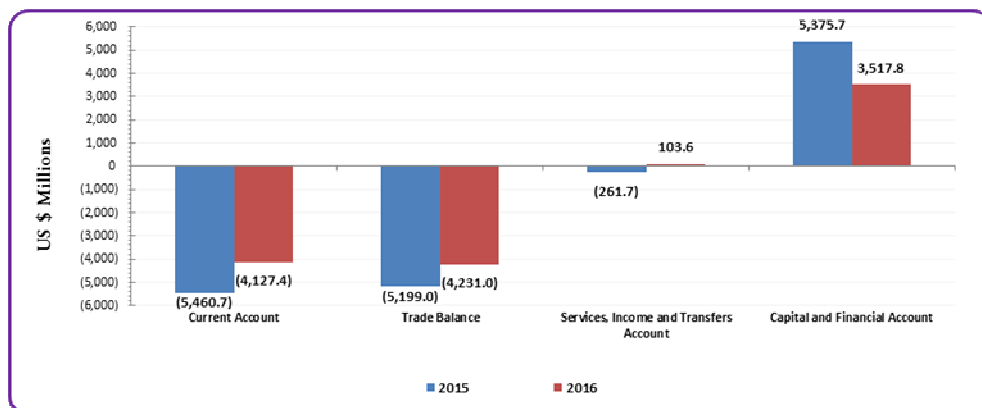
**Table (10 - 1)**  
**Summary of the Balance of Payments**  
**during the years 2015 and 2016**

Item	(US \$ Millions)	
	2015	2016*
Current Account	(5,460.7)	(4,127.4)
Trade Balance	(5,199.0)	(4,231.0)
Services, Income and Transfers Account	(261.7)	103.6
Capital and Financial Account	5,375.7	3,517.8
Deficit or Surplus in Current, Capital and Financial Account	(85.0)	(609.6)
Reserve Assets	(38.4)	18.7
Errors and Omissions	123.4	590.9
Over-all position	38.4	(18.7)

Source: Central Bank of Sudan – Department of **Statistics**

\* Preliminary Data.

**Figure (10-1)**  
**Summary of the Balance of Payments during 2015 and 2016**



**Table (10 - 2)**  
**Balance of Payments during 2015 and 2016**

( US \$ Millions)

Item	2015	2016*	Changes	Changes%
<b>A) Current Account</b>	<b>(5,460.7)</b>	<b>(4,127.4)</b>	<b>1,333.3</b>	<b>(24.4)</b>
<b>Visible Transactions</b>				
<b>1) Exports (FOB):</b>	<b>3,169.0</b>	<b>3,093.6</b>	<b>(75.4)</b>	<b>(2.4)</b>
Petroleum	627.2	335.7	(291.5)	(46.5)
Crude Oil	579.9	271.1	(308.8)	(53.3)
Petroleum products	53.3	64.7	11.4	21.4
Gold	725.7	1,043.8	318.1	43.8
Others	1,816.1	1,714.1	(102.0)	(5.6)
<b>2) Imports (FOB):</b>	<b>(8,368.0)</b>	<b>(7,324.6)</b>	<b>1,043.4</b>	<b>(12.5)</b>
Government Imports	(861.0)	(592.7)	268.3	(31.2)
Private Sector Imports	(7,507.0)	(6,731.9)	775.1	(10.3)
<b>Trade Balance ( 1 + 2 )</b>	<b>(5,199.0)</b>	<b>(4,230.9)</b>	<b>968.1</b>	<b>(18.6)</b>
Invisible transactions:				
<b>Services, Income and Transfers Account</b>	<b>(261.7)</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>365.3</b>	<b>(139.6)</b>
Receipts	3,066.1	2,859.8	(206.3)	(6.7)
Payments	(3,327.8)	(2,756.2)	571.6	15.2
<b>B) Movements in Capital and Financial Account</b>	<b>5,375.7</b>	<b>3,517.8</b>	<b>(1,857.9)</b>	<b>(34.6)</b>

Item	2015	2016*	Changes	Changes%
<b>Capital Account</b>	<b>250.3</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>(102.6)</b>	<b>(41.0)</b>
<b>Financial Account</b>	<b>5,125.4</b>	<b>3,370.1</b>	<b>(1,755.3)</b>	<b>(34.2)</b>
Direct Investment (Net)	1,728.4	1,063.8	(664.6)	(38.5)
Portfolio Investment (Net)	(2.8)	(0.4)	2.4	(85.7)
Other Investments (Net)	3,399.8	2,306.7	(1,093.1)	(32.2)
Official Loans	5.8	7.4	1.6	27.9
Drawings	430.8	201.2	(229.6)	(53.3)
Repayments **	(425.0)	(193.8)	231.2	(54.4)
Trade Facilities (Net)	515.8	380.6	(135.2)	(26.2)
General Government Net Foreign Assets	485.0	851.1	366.2	<b>75.5</b>
Commercial Banks Net Foreign Assets	207.0	192.8	(14.2)	<b>(6.8)</b>
Monetary Authority Net Foreign Assets	2,068.2	886.8	(1,181.5)	<b>(57.1)</b>
Other Net Foreign Assets	118.0	(12.0)	(130.0)	(110.2)
<b>C) Deficit or Surplus in Current, Capital and Financial Account</b>	<b>(85.0)</b>	<b>(609.6)</b>	<b>(524.5)</b>	<b>616.3</b>
<b>D) Errors and Omissions</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>590.9</b>	<b>467.4</b>	<b>378.2</b>
<b>Official Reserve Assets of Convertible Currencies</b>	<b>(38.4)</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>(148.7)</b>
<b>E) Overall balance</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>(18.7)</b>	<b>(57.1)</b>	<b>(148.7)</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan – Department of Statistics

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* include the principal loan arrears, which have not been repaid through the year.

### The Current Account

Table (10 - 2) indicates a decrease in the current account deficit from US \$ 5,460.7 million in 2015 to US \$ 4,127.4 million in 2016 by 24.4%, this was mainly due to the decrease in the trade balance deficit, in addition to the invisible transactions of services, income and transfers account which has turned from a deficit to a surplus.

#### (a) Visible Transactions ( Trade Balance):

The exports decreased from US \$ 3,169.0 million in 2015 to US \$ 3,093.6 in 2016 by 2.4%, due to the decrease of crude oil exports from US \$ 627.2 million in 2015 to US \$ 335.7 in 2016 by 46.5%. This was attributed to the decrease of crude oil exports (the share of foreign companies working in petroleum field), as a result of decrease in quantities and international price of oil, The gold exports increased from US \$ 725.7 million in 2015 to US \$ 1,043.8 in 2016 by 43.8% due to an increase in the exported quantities from 19.4 ton in 2015 to 27.0 ton in 2016.

On the other side, imports decreased from US \$ 8,368.0 million in 2015 to US \$ 7,324.6 million in 2016, by 12.5%, this was mainly due to a decrease of the government sector imports from US \$ 861.0.5 million in 2015 to US \$ 592.7 million in 2016 by 31.2%, and the private sector imports decreased from US \$ 7,507.0 million in 2015 to US \$ 6,731.9 million in 2016 by 10.3%.

**(b) Invisible Transactions:**

It includes non-commodity receipts and payments which comprise services, income and current transfers. The invisible transactions account switched from a deficit of US \$ 261.7 million in 2015 to a surplus of US \$ 103.6 million in 2016 by 139.6% , caused by the decrease of invisible payments in income account and invisible payments in services account by 26.4 % and 15.3% respectively.

**Table (10-3)  
Invisible Transactions during 2015 and 2016**

(US \$ Millions)

Item	2015	2016*	Change	Change %	Item	2015	2016*	Change	Change%
<b>Invisible Receipts</b>	<b>3,066.1</b>	<b>2,859.8</b>	<b>(206.3)</b>	<b>(6.7)</b>	<b>Invisible payments</b>	<b>3,327.8</b>	<b>2,756.2</b>	<b>(571.6)</b>	<b>(17.2)</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>1,727.3</b>	<b>1,544.6</b>	<b>(182.8)</b>	<b>(10.6)</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>1,778.9</b>	<b>1,507.2</b>	<b>(271.7)</b>	<b>(15.3)</b>
Travel	948.8	1,008.6	59.7	6.3	Travel	194.6	202.9	8.3	4.2
Transport	531.8	260.2	(271.6)	(51.1)	Transport	963.9	755.3	(208.6)	(21.6)
Communication Services	2.2	11.0	8.8	403.6	Communication Services	24.8	28.5	3.7	14.9
Construction Services	14.3	9.8	(4.5)	(31.3)	Construction Services	44.9	30.2	(14.6)	(32.6)
Insurance	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(87.1)	Insurance	193.9	152.4	(41.5)	(21.4)
Financial Services	12.5	12.3	(0.3)	(2.1)	Financial Services	3.1	14.3	11.2	367.8
Computer and Information Services	0.1	0.3	0.1	90.5	Computer and Information Services	9.5	17.1	7.5	79.0
License and Privilege Fees	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(100.0)	License and Privilege Fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Other Business Services	88.9	189.3	100.4	112.9	Other Business Services	241.2	213.5	(27.7)	(11.5)
Personal, Cultural and Recreational Services	0.6	0.5	(0.1)	(12.8)	Personal, Cultural and Recreational Services	0.1	0.8	0.7	937.1
Government Services not included elsewhere	128.0	52.6	(75.5)	(58.9)	Government Services not included elsewhere	102.8	92.1	(10.7)	(10.4)
<b>Income</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>(14.3)</b>	<b>(92.6)</b>	<b>Income:</b>	<b>1,178.5</b>	<b>867.6</b>	<b>(310.8)</b>	<b>(26.4)</b>

Item	2015	2016*	Change	Change %	Item	2015	2016*	Change	Change%
Compensations of Employees.	2.3	0.8	(1.5)	(64.4)	Compensations of Employees.	68.4	103.6	<b>35.2</b>	51.4
Investment Income:	13.2	0.3	(12.9)	(97.5)	Investment Income:	1,110.1	764.1	<b>(346.0)</b>	(31.2)
Direct Investment	4.7	0.1	(4.6)	(98.9)	Direct Investment	393.6	172.3	<b>(221.3)</b>	(56.2)
Portfolio Investment	0.1	0.0	(0.1)	(92.3)	Portfolio Investment	0.4	0.7	<b>0.3</b>	74.3
Other Investment	8.4	0.3	(8.1)	(96.7)	Other Investment**	716.0	591.0	<b>(125.0)</b>	(17.5)
<b>Current Transfers:</b>	<b>1,323.3</b>	<b>1,314.0</b>	<b>(9.3)</b>	<b>(0.7)</b>	<b>Current Transfers:</b>	<b>370.5</b>	<b>381.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Government	631.9	449.4	(182.5)	(28.9)	Government	44.7	71.3	<b>26.6</b>	59.4
Private Sector	691.4	864.6	173.2	25.1	Private Sector	325.8	310.1	(15.6)	(4.8)
Workers' remittances	149.1	152.6	3.5	2.3					
Other	542.3	712.0	169.7	31.3					
<b>Deficit(-) or Surplus(+)</b>						<b>(261.7)</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>365.3</b>	<b>(139.6)</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan – Department of Statistics

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Includes the interest arrears (Contractual and the Penalty).

Invisible receipts decreased from US \$ 3,066.1 million in 2015 to US \$ 2,859.8 million in 2016 by 6.7 %, as a result of a decrease in the receipts of services account by 6.7% and decreased in the receipts of income account by 92.6%.

The receipts of services account decreased from US \$ 1,727.3 million in 2015 to US \$ 1,544.6 million in 2016 by 10.6 %, caused mainly by the decrease in Government Services receipts from US \$ 128.0 million in 2015 to US \$ 52.6 million in 2016 by 58.9% and a decrease in construction services receipts from US \$ 14.3 million in 2015 to US \$ 9.8 million in 2016 by 31.3%.

The receipts of income account also decreased from US \$ 15.5 million in 2015 to US \$ 1.1 million in 2016 by 92.6 %, caused mainly by the decline in compensations of employees receipts from US \$ 2.3 million in 2015 to US \$ 0.8 million in 2016 by 64.4% and a decrease in investment income receipts from US \$ 13.2 million in 2015 to US \$ 0.3 million in 2016 by 97.5%

The receipts of current transfers decreased slightly from US \$ 1,323.3 million in 2015 to US \$ 1,314.0 million in 2016 by 0.7 %, caused by the decrease in government sector receipts from US \$ 631.9 million in 2015 to US \$ 449.4 million in 2016 by 28.9%, while the private sector transfer increased from US \$ 691.4 million in 2015 to US \$ 864.6 million in 2016 by 25.1%.

The invisible payments decreased from US \$ 3,327.8 million in 2015 to US \$ 2,756.2 million in 2016 by 17.2 %, as a result of the decline in the payments of services account and in the payment of income account by 15.3% and 26.4% respectively.

The payments of services account decreased from US \$ 1,778.9 million in 2015 to US \$ 1,507.2 million in 2016 by 15.3 %, caused by the decrease in transport services payments by 21.6% and a decrease in construction and insurance services payments by 32.6% and 21.4% respectively. Also the payments of income account decreased from US \$ 1,178.5 million in 2015 to US \$ 867.6 million in 2016 by 26.4 %, caused mainly by the decrease in investment income payments by 31.2%. The payments of current transfers increased from US \$ 370.5 million in 2015 to US \$ 381.4 million in 2016 by 2.9 % , due to the increase in government sector transfer by 59.4%.

### Capital and Financial Account:

Table (10-4) shows the details of capital and financial account during 2015 and 2016. The net capital and financial account decreased from US \$ 5,375.7 million in 2015 to US \$ 3,517.8 million in 2016, by 34.6 %, due to the decrease in the inflows of direct investments and other investments by 38.5% and 32.2 % respectively.

**Table (10-4)**  
**Capital and Financial Account during 2015 and 2016**  
(US \$ Millions)

Item	2015	2016*	Change	Change %
<b>Capital and Financial Account:</b>	<b>5,375.7</b>	<b>3,517.8</b>	<b>(1,857.8)</b>	<b>(34.6)</b>
<b>1- Capital Account</b>	<b>250.3</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>(102.6)</b>	<b>(41.0)</b>
<b>2- Financial Account</b>	<b>5,125.4</b>	<b>3,370.1</b>	<b>(1,755.2)</b>	<b>(34.2)</b>
<b>Direct Investment ( Net )</b>	<b>1,728.4</b>	<b>1,063.8</b>	<b>(664.6)</b>	<b>(38.5)</b>
In Sudan	1,873.0	1,132.1	(740.9)	(39.6)
Equity Capital (Direct	(144.6)	(68.3)	76.3	(52.8)
<b>Portfolio Investments( Net )</b>	<b>(2.8)</b>	<b>(0.4)</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>(85.7)</b>
Assets	(2.8)	(0.4)	2.4	(85.7)
Liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Other Investments ( Net )</b>	<b>3,399.8</b>	<b>2,306.7</b>	<b>(1,093.0)</b>	<b>(32.2)</b>
A. Official Loans Liabilities	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>27.6</b>
Drawings	430.8	201.2	(229.6)	(53.3)
Repayments **	(425.0)	(193.8)	231.2	(54.4)
B. Trade Credits and Facilities (Short-term movements)	<b>515.8</b>	<b>380.6</b>	<b>(135.2)</b>	<b>(26.2)</b>
Assets	(312.7)	(229.8)	82.9	(26.5)

Item	2015	2016*	Change	Change %
Liabilities	828.5	610.4	(218.1)	(26.3)
C. Public sector Net Foreign Assets	<b>485.0</b>	<b>851.1</b>	<b>366.2</b>	<b>75.5</b>
Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities	485.0	851.1	366.2	75.5
D. Monetary Authorities Net Foreign Assets	<b>2,068.2</b>	<b>886.8</b>	<b>(1,181.5)</b>	<b>(57.1)</b>
E. Commercial Banks Net Foreign Assets	<b>207.0</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>(14.1)</b>	<b>(6.8)</b>
Assets	220.5	364.2	143.6	65.1
Liabilities	(13.6)	(171.3)	(157.8)	1,159.6
F. Other net foreign assets	<b>118.0</b>	<b>(12.0)</b>	<b>(130.0)</b>	<b>(110.2)</b>
Assets	118.0	(12.0)	(130.0)	(110.2)
Liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* includes the principal loan arrears, which has not been repaid through the year.

Table (10-4) shows a decrease in foreign direct investment inflows from US \$ 1,728.4 million in 2015 to US \$ 1,063.8 million in 2016 by 38.5%, and the net portfolio investment from of US \$ 2.8 million in 2015 to US \$ 0.4 million in 2016 by 84.8%.

The net inflows of other investments decreased from US \$ 3,399.8 million in 2015 to US \$ 2,306.7 million in 2016 by 32.2%, this was attributed to the decrease in the net foreign assets of the monetary authority from US \$ 2,068.2 million in 2015 to US \$ 886.8 million in 2016 by 57.1%, beside the decrease of the net Trade Credits and Facilities (Short-term movements) from US \$ 515.8 million in 2015 to US \$ 380.6 million in 2016 by 26.3%.

Table (10-5) and (10-6) present details of foreign loans position during 2015 and 2016.



**Table (10- 5)**  
**Drawings of Foreign Loans during the years 2015 and 2016**

(US \$ Millions)

Source of Funding	2015	2016 *	Contribution %
Arab Fund For Economic & Social Development	92.8	94.8	47.1
Saudi Fund for Development	63.7	47.2	23.5
Islamic Development Bank(Jeddah)	20.4	27.8	13.8
Kuwaiti Fund for Eco. & Social Development	80.7	22.6	11.2
Abu Dhabi fund for economic Development	59.7	4.4	2.2
OPEC Fund for international Development.	0.0	3.6	1.8
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	0.0	0.8	0.4
A M F	113.4	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>430.7</b>	<b>201.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan –External Debt Unit

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (10-5) reflects a decrease in total foreign loans drawings from US \$ 430.7 million in 2015 to US \$ 201.2 million in 2016 by 53.3%. Share of Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development amounted to 47.1% and Saudi Fund for Development 23.5%.

**Table (10- 6)**  
**Repayments of Foreign Loans during the years 2015 and 2016\*\***

(US \$ Millions)

Source of Funding	2015	2016*	Contribution %
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	80.6	14.6	25.7
A M F	10.0	9.9	17.4
Islamic Development Bank(Jeddah)	17.6	9.8	17.2
Saudi Fund for Development	0.0	7.0	12.3
I M F	85.5	6.8	12.0
Kuwait Fund for Eco. and Social Development	27.3	5.8	10.2
China	32.7	3.0	5.3
India	0.0	0.0	0.0
OPEC Fund for international Development.	12.1	0.0	0.0
Others	56.5	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>322.3</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan –External Debt Unit

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Arrears on due original loans excluded.

Table (10-6) shows a decrease in foreign loans repayments from US \$ 322.3 million in 2015 to US \$ 56.9 million in 2016 by 82.3 %. In which payment to the Arab Fund For Economic and Social Development was 25.7% and payment to the IMF was 17.4% of the total Foreign loans repayments in 2016.

**Second: Sudan External Obligations:**

The total external obligations of Sudan increased from US \$ 43.9 billion by the end of 2015 to US \$ 45.4 billion by the end of 2016 by 3.4%, including all sources of financing as shown in table (10-7), the slight increase in total external debt was mainly due to an increase in total delay interest and exchange rate fluctuations <sup>1</sup> during 2016.

The major creditors contributed to Sudan external debt include Non Paris Club member countries 38.9%, Paris Club countries 30.9% and Foreign Commercial Banks 12.6%.

**Table (10 - 7)  
Position of Sudan External Debt for 2015 and 2016**

(US \$ billions)

Year  Source of Funding	2015 **	2016 *				
	Total Debt	Principle	Contractual Interests	Delay Interests	Total Debt	Weights out of total Debt %
Non Paris Club countries	16.9	5.7	2.2	9.7	17.6	38.9
Paris Club countries	13.5	2.3	1.6	10.0	14.0	30.9
International and Regional Institutions	5.4	4.0	0.5	1.1	5.6	12.2
Foreign Commercial Banks	5.6	2.8	0.2	2.7	5.7	12.6
Foreign Suppliers Facilities	2.5	2.5	-	-	2.5	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - External Debt Unit.

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Amended Data.

1 ) The US dollar exchange rate fluctuations against the other currencies.

## Indicators of External Debt Sustainability for Sudan in 2016

Table (10-8) reports the most important indicators of external debt sustainability for 2016, it is recognized that these indicators are usually used to measure the ability of the country to serve its debt and meet its external obligations in the light of its 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 is 30% for GDP index, 100% for exports index and 200% for government revenues.

**Table (10- 8)**  
External Debt Sustainability Indicators  
for 2015 and 2016

External Debt Sustainability Indicator	Standard indicator (%)	Sudan indicator (%)	
		2015 **	2016 *
Ratio of total debt to GDP	30	45	40
Ratio of total debt to total exports	100	1,385	1,468
Ratio of total debt to total government revenues	200	484	489

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - External Debt Unit.

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Actual Data.



# **APPENDICES**



## Appendix (1) Currency in Circulation (2007 – 2016)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	With Banks	With Public	Total
December 2007	582,026	5,639,760	6,221,786
December 2008	564,578	6,774,569	7,339,147
December 2009	766,179	8,066,174	8,832,353
December 2010	829,278	10,067,961	10,897,239
December 2011	810,092	12,850,083	13,660,175
December 2012	1,118,420	16,751,485	17,869,905
<b>2013</b>			
March	1,445,171	16,999,045	18,444,216
June	1,603,479	16,161,060	17,764,539
September	1,241,807	16,823,593	18,065,400
December	1,234,486	19,178,412	20,412,898
<b>2014</b>			
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
<b>2015</b>			
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
<b>2016</b>			
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

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

## Appendix (2) Coins in Circulation (2007 – 2016)

( SDG Thousands)

End of Period	With Banks	With Public	Total
December 2007	NA	40,756	<b>40,756</b>
December 2008	NA	57,336	<b>57,336</b>
December 2009	NA	60,663	<b>60,663</b>
December 2010	NA	66,918	<b>66,918</b>
December 2011	NA	75,541	<b>75,541</b>
December 2012	NA	88,679	<b>88,679</b>
December 2013	NA	94,168	<b>94,168</b>
<b>2014</b>			
March	NA	106,395	<b>106,395</b>
June	NA	118,589	<b>118,589</b>
September	NA	135,461	<b>135,461</b>
December	NA	153,096	<b>153,096</b>
<b>2015</b>			
March	NA	169,345	<b>169,345</b>
June	NA	181,971	<b>181,971</b>
September	NA	189,651	<b>189,651</b>
December	NA	193,508	<b>193,508</b>
<b>2016</b>			
March	NA	195,191	<b>195,191</b>
June	NA	196,018	<b>196,018</b>
September	NA	195,961	<b>195,961</b>
December	NA	200,100	<b>200,100</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan



**Appendix (3)**  
**Analysis of Currency in Circulation**  
**By Denomination**  
**As at December, 2015 and December, 2016**

(SDG Thousands)

	2015	2016
<b>Notes:</b>		
<b>50 SDG</b>	20,236,720.0	28,548,595.4
<b>20 SDG</b>	5,926,907.2	7,723,160.8
<b>10 SDG</b>	2,361,114.4	3,610,491.0
<b>5 SDG</b>	350,652.5	520,259.7
<b>2 SDG</b>	187,791.2	218,129.1
<b>1 SDG</b>	83,744.0	83,560.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,146,929.3</b>	<b>40,704,196.5</b>
<b>Coins:</b>		
<b>1 SDG</b>	116,941.1	123,269.5
<b>50 PTs</b>	47,894.5	48,285.0
<b>20 PTs</b>	18,196.2	18,100.1
<b>10 PTs</b>	9,011.7	8,995.6
<b>5 PTs</b>	1,423.0	1,448.0
<b>1 PTs</b>	41.3	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>193,507.9</b>	<b>200,100.1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29,340,437.1</b>	<b>40,904,296.6</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

## Appendix (4) Money Supply

PARTICULAR	(SDG Million)										
	December 2007	December 2008	December 2009	December 2010	December 2011	December 2012	December 2013	December 2014	December 2015	December 2016	
<b>Money Supply :</b>	<b>19,714.6</b>	<b>22,933.2</b>	<b>28,314.5</b>	<b>35,497.9</b>	<b>41,853.1</b>	<b>58,663.0</b>	<b>66,445.7</b>	<b>77,739.0</b>	<b>93,642.6</b>	<b>120,800.1</b>	
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	
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	
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	
<b>Net Foreign Assets:</b>	<b>(2,540.1)</b>	<b>(2,320.6)</b>	<b>(4,589.7)</b>	<b>(4,020.3)</b>	<b>(5,659.1)</b>	<b>(6,879.7)</b>	<b>(12,266.2)</b>	<b>(12,094.0)</b>	<b>(26,153.5)</b>	<b>(36,320.9)</b>	
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	
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)	
Foreign Short Term Liabilities	(39.0)	(246.0)	(251.2)	(40.3)	(77.4)	(33.4)	(33.0)	(75.2)	(13.5)	(221.3)	
Payment Agreements	(89.1)	(79.8)	(62.3)	(57.3)	(61.5)	(102.4)	(135.7)	(140.9)	(143.2)	(159.4)	
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)	
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)	
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)	
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	
<b>Evaluation Adjustment</b>	<b>7,457.6</b>	<b>7,778.3</b>	<b>8,566.5</b>	<b>9,433.6</b>	<b>8,224.7</b>	<b>15,986.2</b>	<b>24,740.7</b>	<b>23,790.5</b>	<b>22,769.1</b>	<b>26,627.9</b>	

#### Appendix (4) Continued

PARTICULAR	December 2007	December 2008	December 2009	December 2010	December 2011	December 2012	December 2013	December 2014	December 2015	December 2016
Claims on Public Sector	<b>4,968.0</b>	<b>5,359.2</b>	<b>8,988.5</b>	<b>13,122.2</b>	<b>17,652.4</b>	<b>22,282.8</b>	<b>33,900.7</b>	<b>42,842.2</b>	<b>53,242.3</b>	<b>69,294.9</b>
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
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
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
Claims on Private Sector	<b>12,285.2</b>	<b>13,693.0</b>	<b>16,139.8</b>	<b>17,990.7</b>	<b>19,830.1</b>	<b>27,278.0</b>	<b>33,478.1</b>	<b>37,283.5</b>	<b>43,509.2</b>	<b>54,010.2</b>
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
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
Other Items Net	<b>(2,456.1)</b>	<b>(1,576.7)</b>	<b>(790.7)</b>	<b>(1,028.3)</b>	<b>1,805.0</b>	<b>(4.2)</b>	<b>(13,407.6)</b>	<b>(14,083.2)</b>	<b>275.6</b>	<b>7,188.1</b>

Source: Control Bank of Sudan

## Appendix (5 -A): Assets and Liabilities of the Central Bank of Sudan 2008 – 2016

### Assets

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Notes, and Balances with Banks	Foreign Securities	Other External Assets	Government Muzharaka 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. 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	-	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	-	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	-	196,480	2,647,399	647,882	61,457,339	98,830,785
<b>2016</b>													
January	8,892,369	286,694	-	3,725,862	8,257,150	3,500,000	11,938,968	-	195,601	2,647,399	647,882	63,140,256	103,232,181
February	7,589,349	301,673	-	3,725,862	8,530,197	3,500,000	11,938,968	-	196,436	2,647,399	697,882	64,226,199	103,353,964
March	7,253,291	315,324	-	3,725,862	8,525,306	3,500,000	11,938,968	-	208,371	2,647,399	697,882	65,337,936	104,150,340
April	7,458,361	315,669	-	3,801,489	8,854,083	4,250,000	11,938,968	-	209,210	2,713,434	697,882	65,921,104	106,160,200
May	7,342,848	311,553	-	3,801,125	8,813,826	4,250,000	11,938,968	-	207,549	2,713,434	697,882	66,985,117	107,062,303
June	8,629,199	310,925	-	3,901,125	9,638,525	5,350,000	11,938,968	-	269,502	2,713,434	697,882	67,266,439	110,715,999
July	8,275,977	312,533	-	3,901,125	8,966,612	5,350,000	11,938,968	-	273,541	2,713,434	697,882	68,870,419	111,300,492
August	7,704,047	312,025	-	3,901,125	9,247,931	6,000,000	11,938,968	-	273,271	2,713,434	697,882	69,905,982	112,694,665
September	7,426,340	319,248	-	4,151,125	8,801,602	6,150,000	11,938,968	-	277,839	2,713,434	705,155	72,531,698	115,015,408
October	7,184,496	350,821	-	4,251,125	8,375,761	6,650,000	11,938,968	-	284,000	2,713,434	722,040	76,135,473	118,606,117
November	6,412,907	378,027	-	4,247,125	8,486,008	7,500,000	11,938,968	-	280,701	2,713,434	724,040	79,332,996	122,014,207
December	5,692,671	415,094	-	4,397,125	7,911,429	8,900,000	11,938,968	-	280,073	2,713,434	729,855	84,826,962	127,805,610

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\* Since October 2005 Central Bank Ijara certificates was used.

## Appendix (5 -B): Assets and Liabilities of the Central Bank of Sudan

### Liabilities

End of Period	Currency in Circulation	Government A/Cs	Central Bank Mustaraka Certificates	Bank's Accounts	Other Accounts	Payment Agreements	Other Sight Liabilities	Time Liabilities	(SDG Thousands)		
									Capital and Reserves	Others	Total
December-2007	6,221,786	87,484	-	2,866,562	2,175,051	89,113	39,333	2,023,427	221,255	1,689,321	15,413,332
December-2008	7,339,147	1,796,378	-	3,645,153	2,508,084	79,786	246,286	2,307,475	256,243	3,022,982	21,201,534
December-2009	8,832,353	1,072,488	-	5,878,616	2,729,044	62,321	251,528	2,418,711	253,341	1,774,244	23,272,646
December-2010	10,897,239	591,304	-	5,594,931	3,057,132	57,299	525,102	2,854,524	291,328	2,222,454	26,091,313
December-2011	13,660,175	755,331	-	6,250,950	3,125,554	61,541	593,108	3,215,901	283,265	3,173,621	31,119,445
December-2012	17,869,905	853,826	-	10,183,003	4,528,245	102,434	883,017	5,524,968	314,766	12,402,945	52,663,109
December-2013	20,412,898	1,006,327	-	13,255,191	7,132,437	135,748	1,132,027	7,465,488	526,589	20,118,470	71,185,176
December-2014	25,060,075	1,426,284	-	16,864,056	6,538,829	140,897	1,159,132	7,999,773	540,316	18,175,679	77,905,041
December-2015	29,340,437	973,837	-	20,092,217	7,414,103	143,226	1,070,900	17,643,810	732,316	21,419,937	98,830,785
<b>2016</b>											
January	28,732,032	2,202,554	-	19,609,740	8,524,907	142,032	1,067,971	20,702,688	732,316	21,517,940	103,232,181
February	29,528,299	1,882,050	-	19,533,730	8,273,910	141,238	1,067,088	20,739,337	732,316	21,455,996	103,353,964
March	30,202,205	1,474,943	-	19,621,564	8,489,252	142,229	1,088,837	20,718,566	732,316	21,680,427	104,150,340
April	31,056,095	3,088,797	-	18,978,868	8,923,414	142,649	1,090,706	20,723,916	732,316	21,423,439	106,160,200
May	32,115,318	2,529,950	-	19,069,807	9,337,258	142,904	1,082,416	20,707,243	732,316	21,345,092	107,062,303
June	33,941,724	2,221,810	-	19,149,826	9,575,362	140,270	1,079,767	21,935,508	773,589	22,898,144	110,715,999
July	32,688,574	2,656,186	-	19,887,256	10,018,542	139,934	1,090,719	21,944,920	773,589	22,100,772	111,300,492
August	34,273,296	2,914,907	-	19,778,825	9,314,454	139,654	1,093,663	21,941,523	773,589	22,464,753	112,694,665
September	35,273,912	2,747,882	-	19,844,826	9,697,361	142,625	1,118,196	22,399,232	773,589	23,017,786	115,015,408
October	35,396,272	2,786,855	-	21,603,099	9,839,834	148,008	1,130,875	23,367,410	773,589	23,560,177	118,606,117
November	37,225,073	2,930,202	-	21,787,287	9,779,645	148,645	1,112,744	23,328,754	773,589	24,928,267	122,014,207
December	40,904,297	2,903,373	-	23,308,352	9,628,745	159,419	1,331,252	24,299,242	773,589	24,497,342	127,805,610

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

## Appendix (6 - A) Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Commercial Banks (2007 - 2016)

### Assets

End of Period	Cash	Due From Central Bank of Sudan	Due from Banks	Foreign Correspondents	Central Government Certificates	Advances *	(SDG Thousands)	
							Other Accounts	Total
December-2007	582,026	2,353,619	298,206	2,114,382	1,533,035	12,998,544	6,317,613	26,197,425
December-2008	564,578	2,888,919	402,638	2,690,473	2,292,739	14,961,089	6,849,427	30,649,863
December-2009	766,179	4,983,554	1,120,122	2,221,219	3,594,167	18,163,469	5,818,178	36,666,888
December-2010	829,278	5,001,407	1,446,020	3,494,093	4,906,753	20,599,396	6,830,789	43,107,736
December-2011	810,092	6,027,415	1,510,667	2,489,283	6,131,694	22,867,050	6,667,883	46,504,084
December-2012	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-2013	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-2014	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-2015	1,845,066	19,973,900	3,175,897	3,858,707	11,191,416	53,456,764	15,435,820	108,937,570
2016								
January	2,188,960	19,339,251	3,069,081	4,198,737	11,226,604	54,079,269	16,595,578	110,697,480
February	2,230,957	19,694,995	3,209,228	4,603,454	11,215,904	55,181,328	17,055,811	113,191,677
March	1,942,762	19,686,118	3,107,084	4,458,289	11,346,234	56,690,995	18,271,804	115,503,286
April	2,166,480	20,276,436	3,511,845	4,390,842	11,332,601	57,068,168	19,076,707	117,823,079
May	2,672,160	19,513,320	3,528,204	4,355,514	11,404,919	58,524,806	21,419,277	121,418,200
June	2,242,593	19,703,729	3,518,634	4,426,642	11,601,322	60,437,759	21,328,421	123,259,100
July	2,825,167	20,427,113	3,484,650	4,520,787	11,511,225	60,900,367	21,419,166	125,088,473
August	2,790,950	20,325,108	3,733,578	4,368,628	11,414,053	62,345,005	21,456,608	126,433,930
September	2,787,074	20,477,848	3,666,597	4,069,780	11,592,667	63,660,571	21,811,325	128,065,861
October	3,045,587	22,280,050	3,690,303	4,398,834	11,512,839	63,481,800	22,746,770	131,156,182
November	2,692,815	23,160,574	3,471,297	4,395,487	11,676,477	65,194,877	23,058,129	133,649,657
December	2,192,278	24,127,809	3,702,574	3,724,012	12,469,181	67,688,597	18,809,094	132,713,544

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Total advances in local and foreign currency.

## Appendix (6 - B) Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Commercial Banks (2007 - 2016)

End of Period	(SDG Thousands)							
	Federal Government Deposits	State & Local Gov. , Institutions and Private Sector Deposits	Central Bank of Sudan	Commercial Banks and Others	Foreign Correspondents	Capital and Reserves	Other Accounts	Total
December-2007	166,193	13,776,282	389,617	236,758	591,173	4,606,905	6,430,497	26,197,425
December-2008	765,823	15,742,635	456,022	611,783	614,342	5,248,486	7,210,772	30,649,863
December-2009	671,314	20,176,725	1,657,314	824,284	1,052,575	6,677,989	5,606,687	36,666,888
December-2010	927,143	24,947,222	891,001	895,382	1,251,813	7,477,913	6,717,262	43,107,736
December-2011	88,109	27,687,507	721,016	1,059,401	776,031	9,035,971	7,136,048	46,504,084
December-2012	157,055	39,387,283	1,213,069	802,931	1,793,468	10,830,670	12,865,088	67,049,562
December-2013	126,031	44,007,037	1,544,495	1,639,272	1,996,426	13,149,116	15,017,382	77,479,759
December-2014	66,711	53,402,658	2,850,807	1,818,365	1,996,986	14,739,386	17,442,136	92,317,049
December-2015	78,852	63,340,701	4,325,786	1,692,013	1,937,450	16,254,425	21,308,343	108,937,570
January 2016	79,528	65,934,265	4,115,277	1,591,012	2,017,824	18,821,644	18,137,930	110,697,480
February	72,363	67,422,263	4,026,880	1,774,934	1,644,109	18,685,187	19,565,941	113,191,677
March	78,254	69,473,898	4,014,486	1,905,341	2,024,907	18,508,142	19,498,258	115,503,286
April	67,466	71,024,347	3,763,686	1,920,306	2,020,518	18,276,031	20,750,726	117,823,079
May	72,059	71,342,400	4,143,190	1,755,756	2,027,593	18,271,016	23,806,185	121,418,200
June	75,874	71,772,881	4,190,767	1,816,154	2,035,631	18,187,340	25,180,453	123,259,100
July	83,170	73,331,313	3,864,569	1,518,973	2,064,582	18,196,474	26,029,392	125,088,473
August	116,426	74,240,505	3,969,838	1,824,955	2,055,232	18,139,355	26,087,619	126,433,930
September	85,191	75,035,740	3,825,068	1,783,143	2,016,008	18,271,418	27,049,293	128,065,861
October	94,885	77,217,458	3,380,950	1,719,321	2,180,176	18,328,390	28,235,003	131,156,182
November	94,882	78,432,992	3,771,591	1,702,549	2,080,440	18,239,322	29,327,881	133,649,657
December	104,598	79,354,931	2,711,910	1,909,420	2,167,616	18,423,745	28,041,325	132,713,544

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

## Appendix (7 -A) : Position of Commercial Banks Advances in Local Currency (2007– 2016)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Advances in Local Currency (SDG Thousands)										Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Imports	Local Trade	Transport & Storage	Constructions	Mining & Energy	Others		
December-2007	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-2008	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-2009	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-2010	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-2011	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-2012	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-2013	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-2014	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-2015	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
January 2016	9,007,924	7,974,813	1,439,399	994,560	5,816,490	3,572,823	9,046,449	357,374	12,556,078		50,765,912
February	8,993,812	8,269,478	1,522,972	930,169	6,190,152	3,475,341	8,811,238	332,450	13,241,365		51,766,977
March	8,812,600	8,613,611	1,622,366	944,740	6,662,654	3,577,377	8,817,591	351,923	13,921,106		53,323,967
April	8,683,990	8,493,845	1,662,967	943,606	6,895,974	3,745,366	8,716,703	468,270	14,046,856		53,657,577
May	8,776,502	8,827,439	1,674,703	1,129,993	7,039,085	3,780,114	9,430,285	383,444	14,197,474		55,239,040
June	9,283,666	8,893,339	1,654,058	1,268,707	7,276,171	3,788,431	9,856,065	560,188	14,669,457		57,250,082
July	9,474,849	9,062,624	1,494,977	1,295,395	7,495,905	3,697,607	9,463,808	557,775	15,246,513		57,789,454
August	9,791,634	8,094,445	1,484,067	1,333,475	7,734,570	4,374,357	10,050,976	527,090	15,311,938		58,702,551
September	10,220,396	8,019,256	1,444,843	1,735,067	8,107,893	4,382,082	9,789,720	542,845	15,789,129		60,031,231
October	10,735,680	7,831,298	1,329,809	1,702,716	8,035,829	4,461,661	9,644,135	568,058	15,460,640		59,769,826
November	11,439,773	7,837,493	1,342,884	1,976,948	8,243,953	4,514,345	9,742,961	558,109	15,946,147		61,602,612
December	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

Source: Central Bank of Sudan



## Appendix (7 -B): Position of Commercial Banks Advances in Foreign Currency (2007 – 2016)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Imports	Local Trade	Transport & Storage	Constructions	Mining & Energy		Others	Total
December-2007	-	281,669	10,044	1,071,396	78,049	94,727	2,054	-	-	210,404	1,748,343
December-2008	25,994	505,943	4,186	1,360,483	89,307	77,977	2,190	-	-	313,200	2,379,280
December-2009	15,369	503,616	72,531	1,471,020	213,373	65,276	2,721	312,042	522,844	3,178,792	
December-2010	23,257	600,496	70,514	1,307,255	204,762	35,257	142,791	294,332	715,603	3,394,267	
December-2011	9,957	414,568	19,347	1,027,696	158,203	12,355	212,999	126,897	682,984	2,665,006	
December-2012	71,886	790,661	58,634	1,468,494	608,667	227,328	662,190	4,306	1,775,574	5,667,740	
December-2013	73,215	879,066	10,446	1,386,922	308,112	503,491	710,377	-	1,118,215	4,989,844	
December-2014	209,893	851,587	580	828,283	168,187	945,310	464,629	-	846,548	4,315,017	
December-2015	171,779	766,049	-	409,414	130,322	685,389	568,583	3,130	702,541	3,437,207	
2016											
January	147,670	778,682	-	356,100	129,388	686,664	565,792	-	649,061	3,313,357	
February	134,570	812,240	-	357,760	130,103	614,575	570,312	-	794,791	3,414,350	
March	126,435	922,972	-	361,601	140,108	611,505	573,671	-	630,735	3,367,027	
April	126,439	923,894	-	422,387	140,166	609,562	575,175	-	612,967	3,410,589	
May	126,393	893,386	-	350,954	139,468	606,636	568,073	-	600,856	3,285,766	
June	127,906	882,371	-	353,758	139,335	609,315	479,225	-	595,767	3,187,678	
July	134,669	862,591	-	344,688	132,695	550,886	480,226	35,396	569,762	3,110,913	
August	134,210	797,608	-	340,873	165,409	501,584	480,980	-	1,221,790	3,642,454	
September	136,210	836,218	-	318,429	131,159	531,929	491,086	32,335	1,151,973	3,629,340	
October	136,738	927,794	-	319,827	133,089	552,973	506,235	33,025	1,102,293	3,711,974	
November	178,090	854,966	-	340,154	133,934	509,955	516,936	33,275	1,024,954	3,592,264	
December	119,654	883,714	-	268,718	136,549	505,295	523,372	32,603	1,021,198	3,491,101	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

### Appendix (7 - C) : Flow of Banking Finance According to Modes of finance (2007 – 2016)

(SDG Thousands)

Period	Murabaha	Musharaka	Mudaraba	Salam	Mugawla	Ijara	Gard		Total	
							Istisnaa	Hassan		
2007	7,315,101	1,631,380	497,619	81,715	-	-	-	-	3,061,470	12,587,285
2008	6,899,680	1,769,329	876,420	290,650	-	-	-	-	4,845,215	14,681,294
2009	8,186,340	1,641,402	956,036	349,618	1,005,582	24,779	-	-	3,496,029	15,659,786
2010	11,474,102	1,981,884	1,480,020	257,586	2,295,556	52,190	-	-	4,566,100	22,107,438
2011	14,312,933	1,548,468	1,424,744	174,806	1,952,167	35,795	-	-	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	54,193,276
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

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

### Appendix (7 -D) : Flow of Banking Finance According to Sectors (2007 – 2016)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Social Dev.*	Local Trade	Imports	Transport & Storage	Mining & Energy			Total
								Constructions	Others		
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

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\*Social Development Finance included in other economic sectors since 2012.

**Appendix (8)**  
**Spread of Banks Branches During 2015 – 2016**

B a n k s	Central Bank of Sudan		Specialized Banks		Commercial Banks						Total*		
	of Sudan		Banks		National Banks		Joint Venture Banks		Foreign Banks				
	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	
States													
Khartoum State	1	1	33	36	9	9	233	254	12	13	287	312	
Central States ( Sinar, Gazira, Blue Nile and White Nile )	4	4	50	54	9	9	62	74	0	0	121	137	
Eastern States (Gadarif, Kassala and Red Sea)	3	3	22	23	3	3	57	59	0	0	82	85	
Northern States (Northern and River Nile )	2	2	33	34	3	3	34	35	0	0	70	72	
Kordofan States (North, Southern and Western Kordofan)	2	2	21	26	8	8	36	36	0	0	65	70	
Darfur States (Northern, Southern ,Western, Center and Eastern )	5	5	23	25	3	3	28	28	0	0	54	56	
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>732</b>	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\* Total are not Include the Central Bank of Sudan Branches.

**Appendix (9-A)  
Real GDP based on the Economic Activities  
During (2006-2016) Using Base Year 1982/1981**

Sector	2007**	2008**	2009**	2010**	2011**	2012**	2013**	2014**	2015**	2016*
Agriculture, Forests, Animal	7.50	7.02	6.79	7.59	8.05	8.77	8.54	9.36	9.88	10.42
Mining and quarrying	2.40	2.57	2.62	2.56	1.67	0.53	0.84	0.79	0.71	0.61
Processing and Handcraft	2.60	2.63	3.14	3.45	4.26	4.22	4.26	4.24	4.41	4.64
Electricity, Water, and Gas	0.60	0.56	0.6	0.64	0.67	0.72	0.77	0.82	0.91	0.96
Building and Construction	0.70	0.74	0.78	0.8	0.59	0.47	0.64	0.56	0.59	0.62
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	1.90	2.05	2.13	2.24	2.59	2.49	2.63	2.74	2.86	2.98
Finance, Insurance, Banking, and others	2.90	2.80	300.	3.15	3.32	3.53	3.72	3.82	4.01	4.23
Transport and Communications	2.30	1.89	2.51	2.65	2.68	2.82	3.26	3.94	4.1	4.29
Government Services	3.50	2.80	2.89	2.95	3.12	3.45	4.18	4.46	4.6	4.87
Other Services***	NA	0.37	0.43	0.45	0.09	0.68	0.72	0.91	0.94	0.99
GDP at constant prices	22.40	23.42	24.87	26.48	27.04	27.68	29.56	31.64	33.01	34.62
GDP Deflator	4,755.70	5,786.20	5,604.60	6,066.70	6,736.40	8,040.00	10,288.10	14,159.20	17,659.40	20,032.20
GDP at Current Prices	106,527.00	135,511.70	139,386.50	160,647.00	182,151.30	222,547.90	304,116.80	447,998.20	582,937.40	693,514.00
Growth Rate	10.3	4.6	6.2	6.5	2.1	2.4	6.8	70.	4.3	4.9

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

\*Preliminary Data

Adjusted Data\*\*

## Appendix (9-B) GDP based on the Economic Activities at Current Prices During (2006-2016)

(Million pounds)

Sector	2007**	2008**	2009**	2010**	2011**	2012**	2013**	2014**	2015**	2016*
<b>Agriculture, Forests, Animal</b>	32,985.50	49,032.00	44,971.00	54,465.00	58,221.00	76,262.00	92,990.00	143,775.00	183,150.00	218,879.00
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	10,333.80	23,144.00	15,777.00	14,943.00	16,680.00	11,171.00	27,558.00	32,852.00	24,188.00	29,872.00
<b>Processing and Handcraft</b>	8,781.90	9,862.00	11,769.00	12,975.00	16,560.00	20,336.00	23,845.00	29,559.00	60,091.00	72,831.00
<b>Electricity, Water, and Gas</b>	1,981.40	508.00	794.00	893.00	1,005.00	1,164.00	1,275.00	1,388.00	5,503.00	6,507.00
<b>Building and Construction</b>	4,650.70	4,711.00	6,087.00	7,340.00	8,259.00	7,109.00	10,881.00	15,970.00	28,080.00	33,492.00
<b>Trade, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	16,727.80	18,376.00	20,613.00	23,381.00	24,838.00	35,172.00	49,283.00	73,551.00	99,166.00	117,261.00
<b>Finance, Insurance, Banking, and others</b>	7,808.90	10,251.00	12,528.00	15,633.00	21,370.00	28,568.00	41,706.00	57,093.00	44,453.00	52,570.00
<b>Transport and Communications</b>	13,781.20	10,157.00	14,252.00	16,904.00	18,743.00	23,204.00	29,689.00	60,074.00	84,454.00	98,737.00
<b>Government Services</b>	5,943.70	8,313.00	9,370.00	10,157.00	11,227.00	12,410.00	16,136.00	23,378.00	36,857.00	43,348.00
<b>Other Services***</b>	1,534.70	937.00	1,611.00	2,132.00	3,280.00	4,636.00	7,120.00	4,876.00	10,696.00	11,985.00
<b>Imports Tariff</b>	1,997.40	221.00	1,614.00	1,824.00	1,968.00	2,516.00	3,633.00	5,483.60	6,299.00	8,030.00
<b>GDP at Current Prices</b>	<b>106,527.00</b>	<b>135,512.00</b>	<b>139,387.00</b>	<b>160,647.00</b>	<b>182,151.00</b>	<b>222,548.00</b>	<b>304,117.00</b>	<b>447,998.00</b>	<b>582,937.00</b>	<b>693,514.00</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

\*Preliminary Data

Adjusted Data\*\*

## Appendix (10)

### Cultivated and Harvested Area for seasons (2013/2014 - 2015/2016)

( production: Thousand Metric Tons – Productivity: Kilogram / Feddans – Area: Thousands Feddans)

Season Crop	Season 2014/2013			Season 2015/2014			Season 2016/2015					
	Cultivated	Harvested	Production	Productivity	Cultivated	Harvested	Production	Productivity	Cultivated	Harvested	Production	Productivity
Dura	19,738	NA	2,249	217	24,808	NA	6,208	306	19,832	NA	2,744	222
Sorghum	6,590	NA	359	100	9,826	NA	1,084	158	7,120	NA	486	120
Wheat	291	NA	190	692	564	NA	473	884	548	NA	779	1,400
Ground nuts	4,817	NA	963	323	6,417	NA	1,871	360	5,336	NA	1,042	299
Sunflower	251	NA	56	371	180	NA	51	336	261	NA	70	318
Sesame	2,848	NA	205	107	7,764	NA	721	114	5,757	NA	329	95
Cotton	193	NA	162	0.8	176	NA	176	1.0	222	NA	205	1.01

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry- Agricultural Statistics Estimation

## Appendix (11) Sugar Production for the period

( Thousand Metric Tons )

Year	El Ginaid	New Halfa	Sennar	Hager Assalaya	Kenana	White Nile	Total
2005/2006	81.1	84.8	80.6	81.4	400.2	-	728.1
2006/2007	87.2	83.1	92.0	89.5	405.0	-	756.8
2007/2008	84.8	81.1	85.5	90.8	402.3	-	744.5
2008/2009	87.6	84.2	87.1	97.5	382.1	-	738.5
2009/2010	88.2	57.3	76.6	75.5	344.4	-	642
2010/2011	91.8	74.7	70.8	93.7	355.8	-	686.8
2011 / 2012	92.4	66.0	76.7	89.6	349.8	5.642	680.1
2012 / 2013	76.7	56.2	76.0	89.6	471.1	73.0	842.6
2013 / 2014	73.1	59.5	73.1	65.4	349.8	74.4	695.3
2014 / 2015	67.6	64.3	58	324.8	64.5	67.6	642
2015/2016	55	54.6	52.7	299.5	78	55	605.6

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



## Appendix (12) Modes of Transport During the Period (2011-2016)

Item	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Air Transportation* :</b>						
Cargo on International and Domestic Passenger Aircrafts(Thousand /Tons)	32	31	38	29	33	30
Passengers on International and Domestic Travel (Thousand Passengers)	2,580	2,712	2,629	2,299	2,717	2,927
<b>Sudanese Navy Lines:</b>						
Goods transported (thousand tons)	158	736	323	75	1,820	NA
Transported Passengers(thousand tons)	NA	NA	21	67	25	NA
<b>Sudan Railway Corporation:</b>						
Goods transported (thousand tons)	994	1,056	1,102	857	718	618
Transported Passengers(thousand tons)	NA	NA	13	188	179	210
<b>: River Transport corporation</b>						
Goods transported (thousand tons)	98	1	2	14	25	NA
Transported Passengers(thousand tons)	34	1.5	0	33	12	NA
<b>: Road Transport</b>						
Goods transported (thousand tons)	9,303	26,313	8,683	8,783	13,684	14,086
Transported Passengers(thousand tons)	18,000	37,200	47,400	30,000	19,174	25,703

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 (2011-2016)

Item	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sugar	Thousand Tons	687	680	842.6	695.3	642	605.6
Ethanol	Million Liters	39	33	67	70	36	24
Flour	Thousand Tons	1,410	1,450	1,694	1,957	2,000	2,126
Soft Water	Million Liters	698	720	882	794	455	434
Biscuits	Thousand Tons	44	66	69	81	NA	NA
Sweets and Tahnia	Thousand Tons	92	95	106	106	NA	NA
Jams	Thousand Tons	15	16	16	18	NA	14
Tomato Paste	Thousand Tons	21	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vegetable Oil	Thousand Tons	110	159	210	130	148	256
Leather	Million Units	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paints	Thousand Tons	120	110	51	75	100	NA
Refrigerators	Thousand Units	120	150	161	180	119	141
Air Coolers	Thousand Units	17	18	17	18	280	189
Cementl	Million Tons	3	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.0
Liquid Batteries	Thousand Units	10	NA	NA	NA	32	NA
Cars and Vehicles	Thousand Units	NA	2,573	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ceramic	Million Square Meters	11	9	4	9.5	11.5	18
Powder Soap	Thousand Tons	76	78	84	NA	NA	NA
Reinforcing Steel	Thousand Tons	400	450	443	443	624	NA
School Books	Million Books	23	25	35	35	30	NA
School Books	Million Dozens	14	15	22	22	15	NA

### Continued Appendix (13)

Item	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tractors	unit	NA	NA	227	122	229	NA
Agricultural Equipmentt	unit	NA	NA	653	417	681	NA
Buses	unit	NA	NA	42	150	-	NA
Buses	unit	0	0	0	43	26	NA
Pick ups	unit	345	104		74	72	NA
Salon Cars	unit	2,195	2,145	2,435	1,521	1,647	NA
Station Wagon	unit	0	26	0	2	99	NA
Trucks	unit	249	162	129	52	61	NA
Motor Bikes	unit	NA	NA	NA	150	922	NA
Counterfeit / Commercial Box / Tipper	unit	NA	NA	174	148	NA	NA

Source: ministry of industry, General Department of information – Giad industrial area & Saria industrial Compound.

**Appendix (14)**  
**Balance of Payments**  
**during the period (2012 – 2016)**

(US \$ Million)

	2012**	2013**	2014**	2015**	2016*
<b>A- Current A/C</b>	<b>(6,259.1)</b>	<b>(5,822.1)</b>	<b>(3,545.5)</b>	<b>(5,460.7)</b>	<b>(4,127.4)</b>
<b>Exports (FOB)</b>	<b>4,066.5</b>	<b>4,789.7</b>	<b>4,453.7</b>	<b>3,169.0</b>	<b>3,093.6</b>
Petroleum	955.0	1,716.5	1,357.6	627.2	335.7
Gold	2,158.0	1,048.4	1,271.3	725.7	1,043.8
Others	953.5	2,024.8	1,824.8	1,816.1	1,714.1
<b>Imports (FOB)</b>	<b>(8,122.7)</b>	<b>(8,727.9)</b>	<b>(8,105.9)</b>	<b>(8,368.0)</b>	<b>(7,324.6)</b>
Government purchases	(598.3)	(851.8)	(1,190.4)	(861.0)	(592.7)
Private sector purchases	(7,524.4)	(7,876.1)	(6,915.6)	(7,507.0)	(6,731.9)
<b>Trade Balance</b>	<b>(4,056.2)</b>	<b>(3,938.2)</b>	<b>(3,652.2)</b>	<b>(5,199.0)</b>	<b>(4,231.0)</b>
<b>Services, Income &amp; Transfers A/C</b>	<b>(2,202.9)</b>	<b>(1,883.9)</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>(261.7)</b>	<b>103.6</b>
Receipts	2,599.4	3,405.4	3,580.5	3,066.1	2,859.8
Payments	(4,802.2)	(5,289.3)	(3,473.7)	(3,327.8)	(2,756.2)
<b>B- Capital &amp; Financial A/C</b>	<b>3,915.3</b>	<b>4,422.3</b>	<b>2,106.4</b>	<b>5,375.7</b>	<b>3,517.8</b>
Capital A/C	<b>628.7</b>	<b>313.5</b>	<b>212.8</b>	<b>250.3</b>	<b>147.7</b>
Financial A/C	<b>3,286.6</b>	<b>4,108.7</b>	<b>1,893.6</b>	5,125.4	3,370.1
Direct Investment (Net)(	2,311.5	1,687.9	1,251.3	1,728.4	1,063.8
Portfolio Investment (Net)(	1.0	(3.7)	8.5	(2.8)	(0.4)
<b>Other Investment (Net)</b>	<b>974.2</b>	<b>2,424.5</b>	<b>633.9</b>	<b>3,399.8</b>	<b>2,306.7</b>
<b>A – Official Loans</b>	<b>(141.1)</b>	<b>(236.4)</b>	<b>(276.3)</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Drawings	387.4	344.7	298.3	430.8	201.2
Repayments	(528.5)	(581.1)	(574.6)	(425.0)	(193.8)

	2012**	2013**	2014**	2015**	2016*
<b>B - Trade credits and facilities( Net )</b>	<b>175.9</b>	<b>266.3</b>	<b>263.2</b>	<b>515.8</b>	<b>380.6</b>
<b>C - Commercial Banks' (Net Foreign Assets)</b>	<b>(60.9)</b>	<b>231.6</b>	<b>(34.6)</b>	<b>485.0</b>	<b>851.1</b>
<b>D - Monetary authority (Net Foreign Assets)</b>	<b>(365.6)</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>236.5</b>	<b>207.0</b>	<b>192.8</b>
<b>E - General Government Net Foreign Assets</b>	<b>1,360.9</b>	<b>2,075.0</b>	<b>367.0</b>	<b>2,068.2</b>	<b>886.8</b>
<b>F - Other Net Foreign Assets</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>(12.0)</b>
<b>Current And Capital and Financial A/Cs (Deficit (-) or Surplus (+))</b>	<b>(2,343.8)</b>	<b>(1,399.8)</b>	<b>(1,439.1)</b>	<b>(85.0)</b>	<b>(609.6)</b>
<b>Errors &amp; Omissions</b>	<b>2,319.1</b>	<b>1,382.2</b>	<b>1,435.8</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>590.9</b>
<b>Convertible Currency Reserves (Overall Balance)</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>(38.4)</b>	<b>18.7</b>
<b>Over All Balance</b>	<b>(24.7)</b>	<b>(17.6)</b>	<b>(3.3)</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>(18.7)</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\*Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

**Appendix (15)**  
**Drawings of loans and grants**  
**During the period (2012 – 2016)**

(US \$ Million)

Item	2012**	2013**	2014**	2015**	2016*
<b>Loans</b>	<b>387.4</b>	<b>344.7</b>	<b>298.3</b>	<b>430.8</b>	<b>201.2</b>
Arab Monetary Fund	0.0	-	-	113.4	<b>0.0</b>
OPEC	16.0	16.6	8.1	0.0	<b>3.6</b>
IFAD	5.4	5.7	1.0	0.0	<b>0.8</b>
Islamic Development Bank	58.9	69.3	41.2	20.4	<b>27.8</b>
Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development	21.2	44.3	53.4	80.7	<b>22.6</b>
Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development	12.6	4.6	-	59.7	<b>4.4</b>
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	115.7	147.6	113.8	92.8	<b>94.8</b>
Saudi Fund for Development	58.2	43.1	59.6	63.7	<b>47.2</b>
China	74.5	-	-	-	-
India	14.1	-	21.2	-	-
Turky	10.8	13.5	-	-	-
Iran	0.0	-	-	-	-
Algeria	0.0	-	-	-	-
<b>Grants:</b>	<b>349.3</b>	<b>514.1</b>	<b>454.2</b>	-	<b>14.6</b>
Commodity Grants	76.8	211.2	-	-	<b>0.0</b>
IFAD	2.2	7.8	2.7	-	<b>0.2</b>
Islamic Development Bank	0.1	0.1	-	-	<b>0.0</b>
African Development Bank	1.3	-	88.	-	<b>0.0</b>

Item	2012**	2013**	2014**	2015**	2016*
Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development	6.5	9.8	9.3	-	<b>3.1</b>
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	0.8	2.8	102.3	-	<b>1.5</b>
Saudi Fund for Development	4.0	1.3	1.6	-	<b>0.5</b>
United Nations Organization	80.2	243.2	313.4	-	<b>0.0</b>
World Bank	2.0	0.9	-	-	<b>0.8</b>
International Cooperation	155.6	-	-	-	<b>3.8</b>
International Monetary Fund	0.0	-	-	-	<b>0.0</b>
The Donors Fund	19.8	37.0	8.9	-	<b>4.7</b>
European Union	0.0	0.0	7.2	-	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>736.7</b>	<b>858.8</b>	<b>752.5</b>	<b>430.8</b>	<b>215.8</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sud.

\*Preliminary Data.

\*\* Amended Data.

**Appendix (16 – A)**  
**Sudan's Foreign Trade**  
**Exports by Commodity during the period 2012 - 2016**

(Value in US \$ Million)

Commodities	Unit	2012		2014		2015		2016	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Petroleum and Minerals</b>			<b>3,142,950</b>		<b>2,825,244</b>		<b>1,380,028</b>		<b>1,407,320</b>
Crude Oil		6,769,857	698,842	15,836,50	1,614,078	12,821,81		6,898,396	271,062
Benzene		192,197	226,548	106,947	100,588		156,768	79,571	50,995
Kerosene		-	-	-	-	-	-	4,416	2,070
Light Gas		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F/O& HCGO	" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace		32,598	26,448	-	-	43	-	-	-
Mixed butagas			3,150	1,119	1,879		295	100	110
Diesel		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others Petroleum Products	Value	-	-	-	-	-	6,116	-	101
<b>Gold</b>		46,133	2,157,999	24,813	1,048,427		1,271,32		725,697
Copper Waste & Scrap	M.T	7,616	16,374	5,401	11,898	4,433	11,466	3,973	10,866
Lead Waste & Scrap	" "	1,458	1,750	1,554	2,833	3,111	3,632	6,236	6,871
<b>Chromium</b>		2,600	3,380		3,533	42,870	11,346	13,800	2,982
Aluminum scrap	" "	-	-		3,188	2,748	3,572	2,086	2,683
Iron Waste & Scrap	" "	5,639	8,459	42,595	23,498	2,806	596	1,455	1,135
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Commodities	Unit	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Other</b>		-	-	15,322	-	-	5,924	-	-	-	5,203
<b>Agricultural Products</b>			<b>351,490</b>		<b>900,671</b>		<b>755,220</b>		<b>751,388</b>		<b>751,306</b>
<b>Sesame</b>	M.T			239,458	472,363	299,707	466,338		453,478	467,629	379,347
<b>Gum Arabic</b>		36,351	67,102	60,342	134,773	59,733		90,920	111,687		98,293
<b>Cotton</b>		13	11,769	260,536	102,736	99,374		29,644	39,365	67,958	80,001
<b>Melon Seeds</b>	M.T	33,800	8,450	9,642	3,470	41,386	16,548	56,302		35,926	20,670
<b>Dura (Sorghum)</b>		55,880		243,443	77,916	19,071	6,036		28,169	108,191	
<b>Trefoil</b>	" "	-	-	109,748	32,503	248,018			30,318	146,259	36,037
<b>Hibiscus Flower</b>		15,656			17,280		18,485		18,740	15,584	
<b>Vegetables</b>		16,921	4,061	10,522	2,413	127,283	30,809			121,517	

Commodities	Unit	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		Value	Quantit	Value	Quantit	Value	Quantit	Value	Quantit	Value	Quantit
<b>Fruits</b>	" "	2,572	643	24,649	6,125	18,733	6,309	23,189	9,756	21,130	10,507
<b>Groundnuts</b>	" "	5,667	3,400	28,192	42,837	5,888	6,123	3,296	2,994	32,686	26,693
<b>Henna</b>	" "	1,875	2,062	5,630	2,785	2,905	1,419	4,835	2,803	1,837	933
<b>Senna Pods</b>	" "	1,981	2,070	5,052	3,040	2,929	3,226	2,303	2,013	1,934	1,576
<b>Su</b>	" "	208	333	2,401	2,430	2,100	2,675	1,449	1,623	2,493	2,458
		-	-	-	-	-	-	120	102	-	-
		<b>446,974</b>	<b>682,610</b>	<b>856,732</b>	<b>910,926</b>	<b>764,761</b>	<b>363,699</b>	<b>492,794</b>	<b>271,898</b>	<b>18,391</b>	<b>54,889</b>
<b>Sheep</b>	Head	285,551	477,455	549,782	194,834	260,009	225,459	271,898	18,391	54,889	2,264
<b>Camels</b>	" "	41,474	62,211	100,965	98,430	155,729	207,850	30,409	13,843	7,245	37,074
<b>Cattle</b>	" "	101,710	9,120	133,332	10,684	320,691	22,302	452,062	30,409	275,650	18,391
<b>Goats</b>	" "	48,703	14,611	9,546	6,666	16,389	10,474	24,149	13,843	99,070	54,889
<b>other live stock</b>	Value	-	-	724	-	-	2,550	-	7,245	-	2,264
<b>Hides &amp; Skins</b>	M.T	3,880	38,106	2,681	15,500	4,154	19,840	17,954	70,081	8,874	37,074
<b>Fish(Fresh or Manufactured)</b>	Value	-	37,029	-	72,602	-	43,510	-	34,197	-	14,719
<b>Sugar</b>	M.T	346	346	400	549	634	424	2,610	2,348	1,821	1,827
		<b>21,944</b>	<b>360,397</b>	<b>153,809</b>	<b>107,022</b>	<b>111,980</b>	<b>40,520</b>	<b>58,580</b>	<b>24,211</b>	<b>118,197</b>	<b>28,704</b>
<b>Ethanol</b>	" "	18,350	3,670	106,832	35,721	55,232	11,737	143,287	8,763	9,757	5,701
<b>Cement</b>	" "	221,640	13,835	33,128	77,722	32,438	19,709	15,795	8,703	6,566	530
<b>Molasses</b>	" "	-	-	101,264	10,100	124,727	12,339	94,729	2,805	57,280	6,672
<b>Soft Drink</b>	" "	24,158	3,498	52,721	6,801	60,196	5,738	25,500	2,503	5,344	2,542
<b>Sesame Oil</b>	" "	-	-	947,629	9,976	11,685	4,720	-	945	21,534	25,953
<b>Other Exports</b>	" "	-	-	7,675	14,140	1,909	2,492	560	512	1,005	1,358
<b>Grand Total</b>	Value	434	941	175	255	225	304	329	512	1,005	1,358
		<b>103,141</b>	<b>20,810</b>	<b>22,521</b>	<b>19,647</b>	<b>3,169,01</b>	<b>58,272</b>	<b>3,093,639</b>			

Source: Central Bank of Sudan &amp; Custom Authority

**Appendix (16 – B)  
Sudan's Foreign Trade  
Main Importers during the period 2012 – 2016**

Importers	( US \$ Million )				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Industrial Countries</b>	<b>202,263</b>	<b>310,847</b>	<b>227,467</b>	<b>173,480</b>	<b>199,226</b>
Belgium	552	1,542	9,382	1,312	2,203
Canada	93,790	122,804	63,115	28,132	120
Finland	-	11,355	204	1	-
France	30,228	53,486	39,931	45,664	46,155
Germany	7,175	11,282	13,255	11,217	14,149
Greece	6,696	6,230	17,033	15,783	10,166
Italy	6,648	11,302	10,631	5,761	16,859
Japan	4,587	6,293	3,995	2,330	3,391
Netherlands	1,024	19,993	5,600	8,349	17,802
Spain	6,089	7,846	1,611	349	174
Sweden	1,678	990	554	26	5
Kingdom United	15,208	17,796	11,239	7,463	10,911
States United	4,819	8,270	11,127	2,799	9,803
Poland	18,661	13,298	9,109	1,715	16,613
Romania	-	-	9,470	7,542	4,742
Turkey	5,108	18,360	21,211	35,037	46,133
<b>countries African</b>	<b>382,093</b>	<b>231,665</b>	<b>387,836</b>	<b>433,367</b>	<b>519,051</b>
Egypt	133,216	96,366	212,398	304,366	411,855
Eritrea	57,845	46,902	19,261	21,426	20,773
Ethiopia	178,580	51,323	115,870	86,711	71,771
Kenya	9,761	20,383	989	1,185	189
Libya	378	971	5,067	471	582
Swaziland	414	-	8,817	329	1,481
Uganda	398	1,305	3,024	142	76
Algeria	-	1,235	1,853	3,504	2,107
Nigeria	496	1,926	3,705	2,256	1,537
Tunisia	1,005	11,254	16,852	12,977	8,680

continued: Appendix (16 – B)

Importers	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Asian countries</b>	<b>782,518</b>	<b>1,790,572</b>	<b>1,468,162</b>	<b>784,681</b>	<b>575,753</b>
China	752,603	1,721,552	1,418,287	736,519	459,390
Kong Hong	60	26	9	1,875	71
India	23,960	49,810	44,330	37,355	88,404
Indonesia	156	1,877	438	4,894	3,850
Malaysia	141	608	80	256	3,234
Pakistan	1,607	4,400	1,777	568	11,902
Korea South	12	6,395	64	1,468	220
Singapore	3,818	5,401	2,771	1,401	6,543
Taiwan	161	503	406	345	2,139
<b>countries Arab</b>	<b>2,516,240</b>	<b>1,648,107</b>	<b>2,108,687</b>	<b>1,507,220</b>	<b>1,725,180</b>
Bahrain	745	430	1,161	523	1,239
Iraq	57	122	289	164	1,768
Jordan	24,214	29,193	32,127	29,003	29,716
Kuwait	3,141	1,831	16,639	6,703	5,151
Lebanon	29,006	27,309	29,325	36,877	24,315
Oman	778	1,298	2,576	413	2,255
Qatar	4,499	5,275	10,311	21,870	15,273
Arabia Saudi	308,996	443,912	635,259	657,620	506,469
Syria	16,052	8,450	60,264	10,821	13,097
Arab Emirates United	2,127,191	1,100,305	1,311,639	740,292	1,115,686
Yemen	1,561	29,982	9,097	2,934	10,211
<b>Other Countries</b>	<b>183,385</b>	<b>808,541</b>	<b>261,571</b>	<b>270,263</b>	<b>74,429</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,066,499</b>	<b>4,789,732</b>	<b>4,453,723</b>	<b>3,169,011</b>	<b>3,093,639</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan &amp; Custom Authority

**Appendix (17 – A)**  
**Sudan's Foreign Trade**  
**Imports during the period (2012 – 2016)**

Commodities	Unit	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Foodstuffs</b>											
Wheat	M. T	2,053,963	810,826	2,314,240	1,027,078	2,177,962	1,046,482	1,522,731	532,167	1,343,681	448,990
Wheat Flour	" "	46,830	24,628	27,190	15,168	64,557	35,915	441,389	223,584	608,497	287,344
Sugar	" "	719,991	529,397	1,118,316	645,690	810,626	460,107	1,299,255	550,127	611,984	272,597
Tea	" "	28,379	50,329	35,846	59,423	35,184	69,548	30,235	52,424	31,406	54,904
Coffee	" "	29,452	36,076	33,052	38,393	23,590	34,453	38,016	46,409	37,014	44,699
<b>Dairy Products</b>	" "	34,362	89,777	31,227	82,104	17,686	58,145	34,529	89,051	39,312	98,940
<b>Fish &amp; Canned Fish</b>	" "	3,688	5,926	2,264	3,364	1,294	2,281	3,073	5,322	3,118	5,977
<b>Meat &amp; Meat Products</b>	" "	1,897	6,389	2,382	8,081	118	352	345	928	164	396
<b>Fruits &amp; Fruit Products</b>	" "	63,030	39,179	90,186	44,326	66,052	37,000	86,430	41,837	62,418	33,160
<b>Vegetables &amp; Vegetable Products</b>	" "	88,285	61,127	82,094	63,191	73,508	67,525	123,834	96,458	138,718	113,580
<b>Confectionery, Sweets, &amp; Biscuit</b>	" "	15,874	16,058	12,947	16,830	16,031	20,615	34,074	29,540	34,120	32,493

continued: Appendix (17 – A)

Lentils		49,109	49,120	44,002	40,994	42,548	51,575	49,809	52,973	13,202	13,393
Animal & Vegetable Oils	M. T	163,890	153,748	154,723	149,189	164,575	213,204	273,946	243,193	244,689	197,248
Spices	" "	3,830	6,633	3,787	7,535	4,073	10,712	10,617	16,651	9,229	13,193
Rice	" "	47,880	24,438	43,586	23,563	55,082	30,008	137,898	31,989	69,863	35,980
Other	Value	-	145,384	-	147,344	-	109,980	-	120,214	-	122,577
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>2,049,035</b>	-	<b>2,372,273</b>	-	<b>2,247,903</b>	-	<b>2,132,867</b>	-	<b>1,775,471</b>
<b>Beverages &amp; Tobacco</b>											
Soft Drinks	M. T	-	25,124	-	31,306	-	33,041	-	37,797	-	32,792
Cigarettes	" "	-	485	-	114	-	14,793	-	1,442	-	328
Tobacco	" "	-	34,375	-	44,258	-	48,282	-	40,075	-	47,121
Other	Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>59,984</b>	-	<b>75,678</b>	-	<b>96,116</b>	-	<b>79,314</b>	-	<b>80,241</b>
<b>Raw Materials :</b>											
Petroleum Products	Value	864,738	1,052,020	1,294,307	1,460,103	1,534,152	1,523,619	1,110,465	1,189,426	1,456,178	687,462
Crude Plastic	M. T	117,506	185,622	120,310	191,491	103,008	189,589	140,595	224,352	146,173	199,975

continued: Appendix (17 – A)

	338	967	669	1,375	798	2,999	2,731	1,136	2,318	901
<b>Crude Rubber</b>										
" "	12,936	16,061	14,856	18,134	13,935	19,821	16,519	22,485	15,743	21,021
<b>Tallow</b>										
" "	1,698	13,214	722	8,812	1,418	12,245	746	9,366	924	8,540
<b>Seeds for Sowing</b>										
" "	8	1	113	859	0.05	4	-	-	-	-
<b>Packing Paper</b>										
" "	-	35,335	-	20,011	-	8,157	-	131	-	224
<b>Other</b>										
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,303,220</b>	-	<b>1,700,785</b>	-	<b>1,756,434</b>	-	<b>1,446,896</b>	-	<b>918,123</b>
<b>Chemicals :</b>										
<b>Medicines, Medical &amp; Pharmaceutical I</b>										
Value	-	349,004	-	411,604	-	411,375	-	460,979	-	385,356
<b>Chemical Products</b>										
" "	-	122,607	-	133,723	-	110,000	-	122,128	-	122,787
<b>Fertilizers</b>										
M, T	159,617	107,470	253,692	135,883	214,617	153,839	199,270	87,034	299,458	98,572
<b>Tanning &amp; Dying Materials</b>										
" "	32,892	62,512	32,357	59,140	33,682	80,062	127,630	74,190	42,530	85,456
<b>Perfumes &amp; Cosmetics</b>										
" "	33,777	81,554	44,012	96,900	34,626	91,493	40,617	104,245	55,585	107,172
<b>Explosives</b>										
" "	37,382	11,203	6,363	17,994	5,113	18,328	5,615	21,174	11,108	12,576
<b>Other</b>										
Value	-	62,178	-	56,474	-	58,019	-	59,216	-	57,143
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>796,528</b>	-	<b>911,718</b>	-	<b>923,116</b>	-	<b>928,966</b>	-	<b>869,062</b>





continued: Appendix (17 – A)

		110,536	49,628	127,115	52,891	97,320	45,775	117,085	61,141	117,275	56,913
<b>Ceramic Products</b>											
	Value	-	10,644	-	8,099	-	6,372	-	6,877	-	7,109
	"	-	14,487	-	40,229	-	23,600	-	27,604	-	30,360
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,956,963</b>	-	<b>1,842,548</b>	-	<b>1,612,969</b>	-	<b>1,941,317</b>	-	<b>1,749,631</b>
<b>Machinery &amp; Equipments:</b>											
	M. T	125,931	582,317	121,598	612,428	86,265	493,773	104,967	460,842	102,823	418,997
	"	-	317,395	-	242,449	-	264,648	-	297,987	-	345,862
	<b>Refrigerators</b>	7,329	27,553	9,885	37,365	7,253	28,833	8,059	28,908	9,577	34,115
	"	3,405	19,357	3,623	24,580	3,098	21,644	4,911	29,134	5,464	29,864
	<b>Machinery Spare Parts</b>	-	357,698	-	303,905	-	321,482	-	301,964	-	320,353
	Value	-	81,251	-	97,981	-	78,384	-	75,879	-	82,436
	T.V., Radios, Recorders, Tapes, etc.	2,991	2,277	3,387	3,658	3,149	4,060	3,606	7,387	1,771	4,338
	<b>Dry Batteries</b>	-	29,644	12,479	33,745	8,154	29,581	11,250	33,063	12,516	38,032
	Value	11,164	75,850	27,487	172,047	11,699	128,234	23,134	185,726	16,430	153,212
	<b>Tractors</b>	13,723	2,569	1,027	2,024	596	1,710	952	2,503	1,265	3,339
	Value	1,026	2,569	1,027	2,024	596	1,710	952	2,503	1,265	3,339

continued: Appendix (17 – A)

Other	Value	274,855	182,839	-	170,935	226,303	-	182,755			
<b>Total</b>		-	1,770,766	-	1,713,021	-	1,543,284	-	1,649,696	-	1,613,303
<b>Transport Equipments</b>											
<b>Railway Locomotives</b>	No.	-	13,056	328	5,245	-	13	1,544	40,457	-	-
<b>Railway Wagons</b>	"	460	6	330	4,557	1,651	7,935	2,431	7,856	929	811
<b>Motor Cars</b>	"	26,523	262,073	34,066	224,134	14,096	152,199	18,373	204,730	25,144	255,590
<b>Trucks &amp; Lorries</b>	"	30,860	198,414	30,839	260,613	18,729	215,265	41,425	275,992	42,639	249,666
<b>Busses</b>	"	2,199	18,514	5,164	38,806	639	5,994	2,191	19,709	1,176	12,634
<b>Tires &amp; Tubes</b>	"	58,858	122,644	70,013	142,022	67,659	137,583	83,141	140,609	64,796	142,588
<b>Autos Spare Parts</b>	Value	-	173,989	-	149,367	-	124,649	-	151,561	-	155,510
<b>Motor-Cycles</b>	No.	2,917	18,526	4,428	20,143	3,663	20,568	3,698	20,121	10,619	49,010
<b>Bicycles</b>	"	1,004	2,196	918	1,968	1,005	2,209	1,105	3,741	1,774	3,814
<b>Aircrafts Spare Parts</b>	Value	-	73,048	-	67,941	-	15,709	-	34,880	-	30,573
<b>Locomotive Spare Parts</b>	"	-	96,269	-	7,343	-	22,566	-	5,740	-	12,392
<b>Ferries &amp; Steamers</b>	No.	-	13,109	-	13,726	-	1,905	-	5,173	-	2,916

continued: Appendix (17 – A)

Other	Value	294	-	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>992,138</b>	-	<b>936,084</b>	-	<b>706,595</b>	-	<b>910,569</b>	-	<b>915,504</b>	-	-	-
<b>Textiles</b>													
<b>Yarn</b>	M. T	2,880	5,108	3,497	6,655	3,077	5,496	6,201	4,619	6,299			
<b>Sewing Threads</b>	" "	4,511	22,569	1,739	6,780	960	3,991	3,199	886	2,659			
<b>Woven Synthetic Fabrics</b>	M. T	12,853	59,285	17,106	84,741	15,324	90,103	96,537	26,955	115,839			
<b>Woven Cotton Fabrics</b>	" "	244	842	126	583	124	292	164	149	215			
<b>Woven Flax Fabrics</b>	" "	102	72	71	91	352	475	103	73	70			
<b>Man-Made Filaments &amp; Staple</b>	" "	113	381	77	366	87	457	630	42	125			
<b>Wadding Of Textile Materials</b>	" "	2,404	4,163	2,651	4,437	2,513	5,783	6,773	4,176	9,079			
<b>Carpets</b>	Value	-	3,152	-	3,274	-	3,077	4,082	-	4,526			
<b>Special Woven Fabrics</b>	M. T	3,950	23,010	3,687	20,924	3,030	18,804	36,651	7,273	35,047			
<b>Knitted Or Crocheted Fabrics</b>	" "	48	91	8	66	-	4	5	3	27			
<b>Ready Made Clothes</b>	Value	-	145,204	-	172,479	-	178,651	240,442	-	204,193			
<b>Other</b>	" "	-	1,104	-	776	-	965	530	-	450			

continued: Appendix (17 – A)

<b>Total</b>	-	264,981	-	301,172	-	308,098	-	395,317	-	378,529
<b>Other</b>	-	36,703	-	64,789	-	16,786	-	24,173	-	23,531
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	9,230,318	-	9,918,068	-	9,211,300	-	9,509,115	-	8,323,395

Source: Custom Authority

**Appendix (17 – B )**  
**Sudan's Foreign Trade**  
**Main exporters during the period (2012 – 2016)**

(US \$ Million)

Suppliers	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES</b>	<b>2,658,945</b>	<b>2,511,020</b>	<b>2,274,441</b>	<b>2,190,930</b>	<b>2,178,270</b>
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	7,669	5,150	10,554	6,462	4,322
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	347,661	402,840	300,730	88,862	33,708
<b>BELGIUM</b>	38,981	30,820	21,490	24,922	25,305
<b>CANADA</b>	126,061	156,980	274,667	137,528	78,666
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	29,004	30,950	24,077	27,855	38,265
<b>DENMARK</b>	6,748	7,020	11,032	7,990	11,916
<b>GERMANY</b>	250,403	287,450	249,236	208,898	219,279
<b>SPAIN</b>	34,203	28,310	22,095	28,572	28,950
<b>FINLAND</b>	14,416	11,470	4,535	6,881	2,823

	78,442	63,270	72,157	71,343	63,176
<b>FRANCE</b>					
<b>KINGDOM UNITED</b>	243,687	185,580	135,368	107,817	86,024
<b>GREECE</b>	4,628	7,160	9,328	5,515	3,226
<b>IRELAND</b>	9,283	13,500	5,782	7,762	4,129
<b>ITALY</b>	167,851	170,080	146,112	159,836	141,789
<b>JAPAN</b>	331,270	340,820	212,536	301,754	283,149
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	92,909	97,190	97,354	71,615	78,483
<b>NORWAY</b>	2,087	4,110	1,470	2,745	4,291
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	10,922	5,580	9,032	5,114	6,268
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	59,498	45,820	32,780	52,118	54,556
<b>SWEDEN</b>	113,930	79,740	60,102	86,578	56,967
<b>STATES UNITED</b>	99,800	94,390	49,743	28,653	23,054
<b>BULGARIA</b>	7,961	860	1,215	659	1,084
<b>CYPRUS</b>	10,099	8,690	11,606	55,156	5,349
<b>HUNGARY</b>	3,571	1,060	2,612	658	15,044

continued: Appendix ( 17 – B )

	14,375	6,130	22,980	47,980	9,672
<b>POLAND</b>					
Russia	-	-	-	37,162	317,010
<b>TURKEY</b>	331,914	306,950	283,585	410,410	502,842
<b>UKRAINE</b>	203,606	118,570	197,848	198,156	74,820
Malta	15,548	470	4,361	175	327
<b>African countries</b>	<b>871,613</b>	<b>978,545</b>	<b>725,352</b>	<b>869,419</b>	<b>873,060</b>
<b>DJIBUTI</b>	676	-	82	-	11
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>	10,942	29,900	31,201	43,767	40,759
<b>KENYA</b>	57,115	84,114	77,952	55,093	62,593
<b>UGANDA</b>	38,025	40,781	35,901	45,604	41,677
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>	6,954	28,679	35,288	29,654	36,189
<b>EGYPT</b>	639,157	742,566	491,921	569,351	591,332

continued: Appendix (17 – B )

	<b>3,209</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>7,221</b>	<b>4,338</b>
<b>ZAMBIA</b>					
<b>BURUNDI</b>	114	432	3,999	2,054	1,123
<b>Libya</b>	88	400	156	1,228	968
<b>MALAWI</b>	9,462	-	2,887	542	386
<b>SWAZILAND</b>	15,042	11,159	12,939	19,337	25,291
<b>NIGERIA</b>	1,122	454	832	5,117	9,301
<b>MOROCCO</b>	50,314	6,339	7,274	4,439	21,204
<b>TUNISIA</b>	1,372	1,315	3,737	12,384	5,421
<b>ALGERIA</b>	19,170	27,921	10,521	83	37
<b>Other African countries</b>	18,851	-	9,242	73,545	32,430



continued: Appendix (17 – B)

<b>Asian countries</b>	<b>3,497,646</b>	<b>3,793,891</b>	<b>3,918,265</b>	<b>4,220,809</b>	<b>3,468,971</b>
<b>BANGLADESH</b>	82,221	45,177	39,946	57,709	30,132
<b>CHINA</b>	1,710,255	1,887,493	1,847,871	2,159,247	2,192,705
<b>KONG HONG</b>	10,244	5,794	10,025	12,962	7,346
<b>INDONESIA</b>	57,803	78,056	91,878	132,528	119,838
<b>INDIA</b>	835,197	905,359	736,458	794,650	632,924
<b>IRAN</b>	30,546	53,802	23,636	26,948	28,855
<b>S.KOREA</b>	190,704	199,318	119,298	176,542	167,729
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	194,704	267,718	684,011	317,094	48,884
<b>PAKISTAN</b>	50,867	100,664	63,829	101,111	70,144
<b>SINGAPORE</b>	155,218	6,988	7,492	4,836	6,244

continued: Appendix (17 – B )

	<b>107,513</b>	<b>197,616</b>	<b>247,869</b>	<b>353,825</b>	<b>103,648</b>
<b>THAILAND</b>					
<b>TAIWAN</b>	24,850	22,384	29,939	61,009	43,426
<b>LANKA SRI</b>	8,268	1,676	1,146	2,158	3,249
<b>NAM VIET</b>	39,256	21,846	14,867	20,190	13,847
<b>Arab countries</b>	<b>1,550,138</b>	<b>1,876,896</b>	<b>1,635,091</b>	<b>1,471,048</b>	<b>1,517,905</b>
<b>EMIRRATES ARAB</b>	494,076	681,808	941,468	835,967	868,888
<b>BAHRAIN</b>	51,318	12,553	2,667	2,859	3,501
<b>JORDAN</b>	91,284	97,762	98,083	126,088	75,726
<b>KUWAIT</b>	25,115	96,359	14,392	17,805	10,322
<b>LEBANON</b>	16,116	21,284	13,228	12,867	16,145
<b>OMAN</b>	10,035	14,323	30,265	15,349	10,484

continued: Appendix ( 17 – B )

	<b>QATAR</b>	<b>52,715</b>	<b>69,253</b>	<b>73,844</b>	<b>18,649</b>	<b>3,311</b>
<b>ARABIA SAUDI</b>	751,722	706,424	415,290	436,679	523,432	
<b>SYRIA</b>	29,251	12,354	4,224	4,579	5,815	
<b>YEMEN</b>	28,506	164,776	41,630	206	281	
<b>Other Countries</b>	<b>651,976</b>	<b>757,716</b>	<b>658,151</b>	<b>756,909</b>	<b>285,189</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9,230,318</b>	<b>9,918,068</b>	<b>9,211,300</b>	<b>9,509,115</b>	<b>8,323,395</b>	

Source: Custom Authority



Sudan Currency Printing Press