



**Central Bank of Sudan**

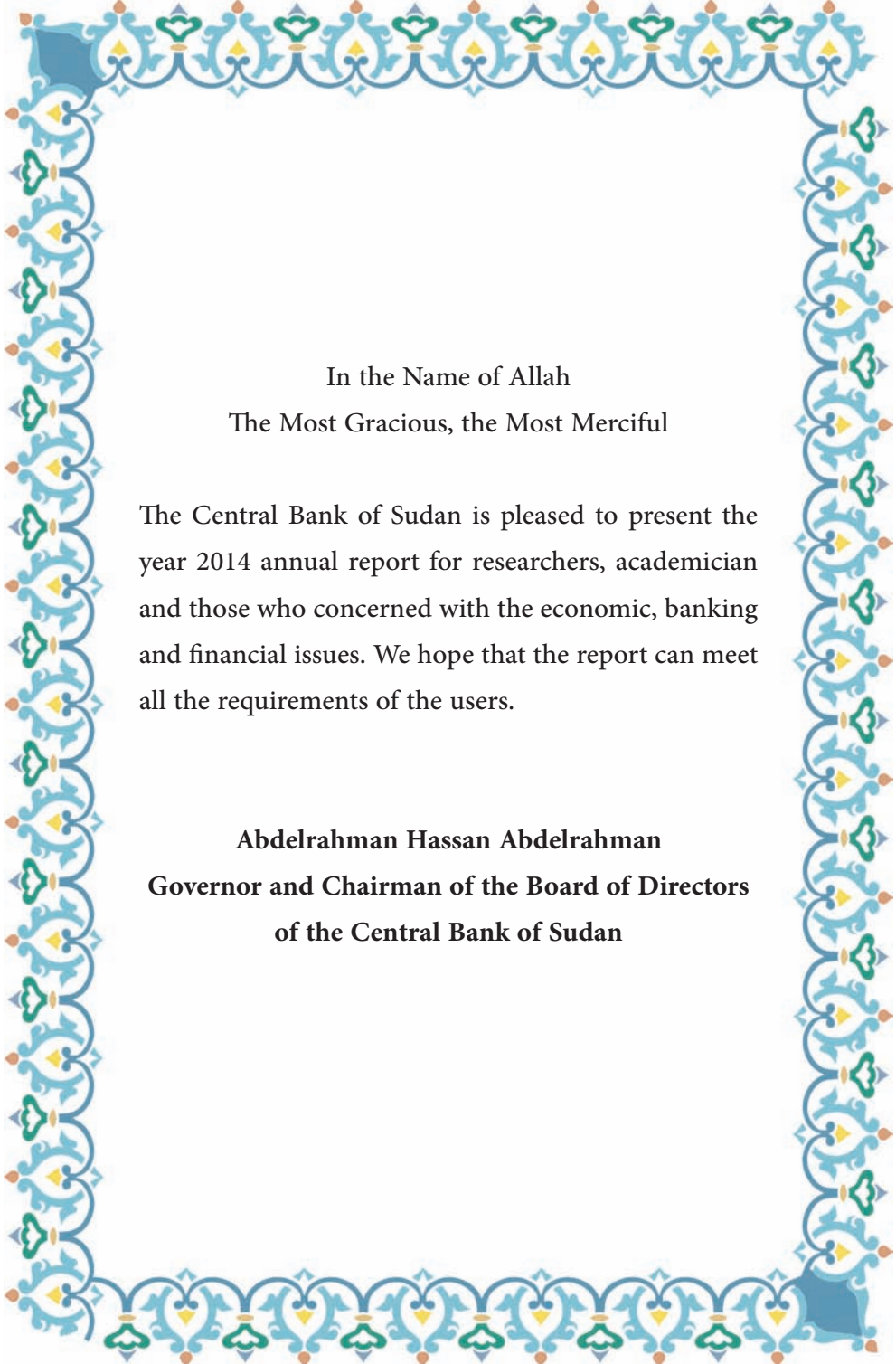
**54<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL REPORT  
2014**

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In the Name of Allah  
The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The Central Bank of Sudan is pleased to present the year 2014 annual report for researchers, academicians and those who are concerned with the economic, banking and financial issues. We hope that the report can meet all the requirements of the users.

**Abdelrahman Hassan Abdelrahman**  
**Governor and Chairman of the Board of Directors**  
**of the Central Bank of Sudan**



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# INTRODUCTION

The 54<sup>th</sup> annual Report of the Central Bank of Sudan in the year 2014 was issued in the context of unstable regional and international environment, and in the last year of the economic recovery program (2012-2014), which aimed to restoring economic stability and addressing the negative consequences resulting from the reduction in the contribution of petroleum revenues to the government budget and the balance of payments. The first chapter considers a summary of global and regional economic developments, while the rest discuss the performance of the domestic economy, namely: monetary, financial sector, the government fiscal sector, the real sector, and balance of payments including foreign trade.

In regard to the global economy, the rate of growth increased from 3.2% in 2013 to 3.3% in 2014, due to the significant increase of the growth rate of industrial countries from 1.4% in 2013 to 1.8% in 2014 which comes as result of new measures adopted by those countries, beside accelerated growth rate in U.S.A and recovery of economic activities in some Euro countries. The rate of growth in the group of developing countries decreased from 4.7% in 2013 to 4.4% in 2014 influenced by the slowdown growth rate in Middle East, East Asia and Latin America. The average inflation rate for the group of industrial countries increased from 1.4% in 2013 to 1.6% in 2014, while the average inflation rate for the group of developing countries decreased from 5.9% in 2013 to 5.5% in 2014 as a result of decreased inflation rates in most of Asian and Latin American countries and the drop of energy prices. In respect of the position of the current account to the gross domestic product GDP; it changed for the industrial countries from surplus by 0.4% in 2013 to surplus by 0.3% in 2014, while in regard to the group of developing countries was managed at 0.8% in 2013 and 2014.

With regard the regional level, the rate of growth for Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries increased from 2.3% in 2013 to 2.6% in 2014, while for Great Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) decreased from 2.9% in 2013 to 2.1% in 2014, moreover the rate of growth for COMESA countries decreased from 2.5% in 2013 to 3.2% in 2014. The average rate of inflation for Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries increased from 10.8% in 2013 to 12.3% in 2014, and decreased slightly for Great Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) from 5.9% in 2013 to 5.5% in 2014, while for COMESA countries average rate of inflation increased from 8.2% in 2013 to 8.3% in 2014. As for the position of the current account as percentage

of the gross domestic product GDP; the deficit realized in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries from 10.9% in 2013 to 8.6% in 2014, similarly, the deficit achieved in COMESA countries from 6.6% in 2013 to 10.0% in 2014, while at the Great Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) countries remained at constant level 1.9% as in 2013.

Domestically, the Central Bank of Sudan policies for 2014 in collaboration with fiscal policies aimed at achieving GDP real rate of growth 3.6% and an average annual rate of inflation at 20.9% through targeting a rate of nominal growth of money supply around 16.6% accompanied by achieving a reasonable level of external and internal equilibrium. The actual performance indicates an increase in the growth rate of money supply from 13.3% by the end of 2013 to 17.0% by end of 2014. The total assets of banks doing business in Sudan increased from SDG 71.2 billion by the end of 2013 to SDG 77.9 billion by the end of 2014 at a rate of 9.4%, in the same line stock of total finance increased from SDG 51.8 billion by the end of 2013 to SDG 66.6 billion by the end of 2014 at a rate of 17.7%, where the stock of financing the private sector increased from SDG 37.6 billion to SDG 44.4 billion at a rate of 22.7%. Furthermore, the year 2014 showed an improvement regarding banking soundness indicator including, capital adequacy ratio from 16.6% in 2013 to 18.0% in 2014, while the non- performance loans ratio (NPL) decreased from 8.4% in 2013 to 7.1% in 2014.

In connection with the Government sector, the general budget aimed to achieving macroeconomic targets via increasing revenues and rationalization the public expenditure, where the public revenues reached SDG 51.2 billion, while the public expenditure amounted to SDG 55.6 billion by the end 2014, driving budget deficit amounted to SDG 4.4 billion at the end of 2014, this deficit has been financed from domestic sources (Sukuks, certificates, and borrowing from the Central Bank) at a rate of 80%, beside external sources contributed with 20%.

As for the real sector , the estimates indicated a decrease in the GDP rate of growth from 4.4% in 2013 to 3.6% in 2014, where the agricultural sector rate of growth decreased by minus 4.1%, the industrial sector decreased by 15.2% as a result of improvement in the oil and transformative and handcrafts industries, In addition to the significant increase in electricity and sugar production, in regard to services sector 3.2% rate of growth has been achieved in association with construction improvement, as well as insurance and real estate. On the other hand, the average inflation rate was declined from 37.1% in 2013 to 36.9% in 2014.



In the external sector, the overall balance of payments deficit was decreased from US\$ 17.6 million in 2013 to US\$ 15.1 million in 2014, as current account deficit decreased from US\$ 5.3 billion in 2013 to US\$ 4.8 billion in 2014 at a rate of 10.2%. However foreign trade data indicate a reduction in the balance of trade deficit from US\$ 3.9 billion in 2013 to US\$ 3.7 billion in 2014 by 4.6%, in which the value of exports decreased from US\$ 4.7 billion in 2013 to US\$ 4.4 billion in 2014 at a rate of 7.1%, and imports value decreased from US\$ 8.7 billion in 2013 to US\$ 8.1 billion in 2014 at a rate of 7.1%.

Sudan's external debt increased from US\$ 43.7 billion in 2013 to US\$ 44.4 billion in 2014 due to the increase in the debts of non-Paris Club member countries at a rate of 3.2% and Paris Club at 3.5% and the commercial creditors debts at 1.3% and regional and international institutions at a rate of 1.3%, in addition to accumulation of interests on contractual loans and penal rates.

Table (1) shows global, regional and domestic economic indicators for the years 2013 and 2014:

Most important, global, Regional and Domestic economic indicators for the years 2013 and 2014

	2013*	2014**
<b>Global Economic Indicators</b>		
- Global economy growth rate (%)	3.2	3.3
- Industrial economies growth rate (%)	1.4	1.8
- Industrial economies inflation rate (%)	1.4	1.6
- Industrial economies unemployment rate (%)	7.9	7.3
- Industrial economies current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	0.4	0.3
- Developing economies growth rate (%)	4.7	4.4
- Developing economies inflation rate (%)	5.9	5.5
- Developing economies current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	0.8	0.8
<b>Regional economic indicators</b>		
- Africa Sub-Saharan economy growth rate (%)	5.1	5.1
- Asia growth rate (%)	6.6	6.5
- Middle-East and North Africa growth rate (%)	2.3	2.6
- Latin America growth rate (%)	2.7	1.3
- Africa Sub-Saharan inflation rate (%)	6.6	6.7
- Asia inflation rate (%)	4.7	4.1
- Middle-East and North Africa inflation rate (%)	10.8	12.3
- Latin America inflation rate (%)	7.1	6.7
- Africa Sub-Saharan current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	(2.4)	(2.6)
- Asia current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	1.0	1.0
- Middle-East and North Africa current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	10.9	8.6
- Latin America current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	(2.7)	(2.5)
- Greater Arab Free Trade Area countries economic growth rate (%)	2.9	2.1
- Greater Arab Free Trade Area countries inflation rate (%)	5.6	5.9
- Greater Arab Free Trade Area countries current A/C position as ratio of GDP (%)	1.9	1.9
- COMESA countries economic growth rate (%)	3.5	3.2
- COMESA countries inflation rate (%)	8.3	8.2
- COMESA countries current A/C position as ratio of GDP (%)	(6.6)	(10.0)

	2013*	2014**
<b>Domestic economic indicators</b>		
- GDP in current prices (SDG million)	342,803.3	475,827.8
- Real GDP growth rate (%)	4.4	3.6
- Annual average inflation rate (%)	37.1	36.9
- End year inflation rate (%)	41.9	25.7
- Over-all fiscal deficit (-) (SDG million)	6,457	4,417
- Fiscal deficit (-) (including grants) as percent of GDP (%)	1.88	0.93
- Fiscal deficit (-) (excluding grants) as percent of GDP (%)	1.3	0.39
- Financing fiscal deficit (-) from external sources	16.6	20.0
- Financing fiscal deficit (-) from internal sources	83.4	80.0
- Total revenues (SDG million)	34,311.5	51,215
- Oil revenues as total revenues (%)	18.6	26.2
- Indirect revenues to total revenues (%)	70.3	68.7
- Total expenditure (SDG million)	40,768	55,632
- Current expenditure to total expenditure (%)	88.7	90.1
- Development expending to total expenditure (%)	9.6	9.1
- Money supply (m2) (SDG million)	66,445.7	77,739.0
- Money supply growth rate (%)	13.3	17.0
- Money multiplier (times)	1.822	1.837
- Velocity of money (times)	5.159	6.121
- The degree of deepening monetization	0.194	0.163
- Net foreign assets (NFA) - SDG million	(12,266.2)	(12,094.0)
- Net Domestic assets (NDA) - SDG million	53,971.2	66,042.5
- Total Banking finance (SDG million)	37,657.1	44,320.7
- Net claim on government (SDG million)	28,929.9	34,911.0
- Net claim on private sector (SDG million)	34,444.6	39,206.6
- Banks assets (SDG million)	77,479.8	92,317.0
- Overall balance of payments (US\$ million)	(17.6)	(15.1)
- Net current accounts (US\$ million)	(5,397.7)	(4,848.8)
- Exports (fob) (US\$ million)	4,789.7	4,350.2
- Imports (fob) (US\$ million)	(8,727.9)	(8,105.9)
- Trade balance (US\$ million)	(3,938.2)	(3,755.7)

	2013*	2014**
- Invisible receipts (US\$ million)	3,419.8	3,356.6
- Invisible payments (US\$ million)	(4,879.3)	(4,449.7)
- Current and financial account (US\$ million)	4,435.7	4,413.5
- Foreign direct investment (US\$ million)	1,687.9	1,277.4
- Net official loans inward (+) outward (-)	51.2	(454.7)
- External debt (million US\$)	43,800	44,400
- External debt as percent of GDP (%)	70.7	56.3
- External debt as revenues (%)	618.1	523
- External debt as exports (%)	1,077	914.5

\* Modified Data

\*\* Primary Data

( ) Means Minus

**CHAPTER  
ONE**

**MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENTS DURING 2014**



# MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS DURING 2014

## First: Major International And Regional Economic Developments:

The global economy continued to recover; recorded a growth rate of 3.3% in the year 2014 compared to 3.2% in the year 2013. The growth varied among the different groups of countries, it has been accelerated in most industrial countries due to its ability to overcome the consequences of the previous global financial crisis, while the developing and emerging markets economies grew at lower rates than recorded before the global financial crisis.

There are many challenges facing the global economy in the medium term, such as: the significant drop in oil prices and its implications on both oil-exporting and oil-importing countries; and the aging of the population which might weaken the size of the workforce; reduced level of growth due to the overall weakness of the total factor productivity; the increase in the volume of debt in public and private sectors especially in developed countries; and the increasing political tensions in most economic groups, all these reasons will lead to a continued uncertainty in the global macroeconomic stability.

The prospects of the global economic outlook as it has been projected by international institutions, led by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) indicates that there might be a relative improvement in the world growth rate, which was expected to reach 3.8% by the end of the year 2015, on the assumption that the fundamental macroeconomic indicators will stay in supporting the recovery in the industrial economies will stay as they are.

The following is an overview of some economic indicators of the industrial countries, developing countries in general, Middle East and North Africa region in particular, in addition to Sudan's main trading and investment partners, and the economic performance of regional blocs under which Sudan is a member.

## (1) Growth, Inflation, Unemployment Rates and the Current Account Position<sup>(1)</sup> for the Industrial Countries:

The growth rate of the industrial countries increased from 1.4% in the year 2013 to 1.6% in the year 2014 due to the improvement in most industrial European countries and the stability of the US economy which comes as a result of a good financial sector performance, but the accumulation of the private and public sectors debt problem which was inherited from the past European crisis led to cast additional negative effects of potential risks, and at the end the financial easing measures that were adopted by these countries, while the Japanese economy was suffering

(1) It refers to the Current Account in the Balance of Payments which includes Trade Balance, Invisible Accounts (Services, Income and Current Transfers).

from the low growth due to the reform measures on fiscal policy. Table (1-1) and figure (1-1) show the details of these indicators.

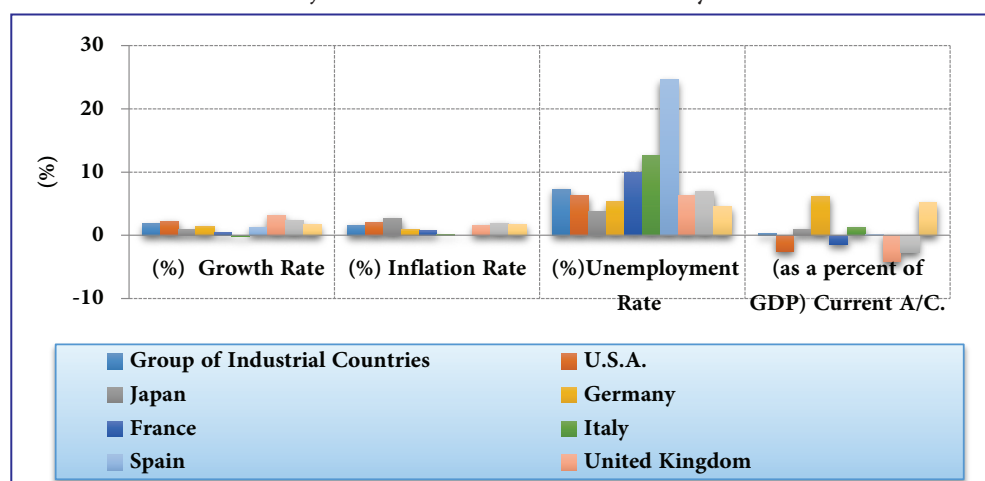
**Table (1-1)**  
Growth, Inflation, Unemployment Rates and Current Account Position  
In the Major Industrial Countries for the years 2013 and 2014

Country \ Indicators	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Unemployment Rate (%)		Current A/C. (as a percent of GDP)	
	2013*	2014**	2013*	2014**	2013*	2014**	2013*	2014**
Group of Industrial Countries	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	7.9	7.3	0.4	0.3
U.S.A.	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.0	7.6	6.3	(2.4)	(2.5)
Japan	1.5	0.9	0.4	2.7	4.0	3.7	0.7	1.0
Germany	0.5	1.4	1.6	0.9	5.3	5.3	7.0	6.2
France	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.7	10.3	10.0	(1.3)	(1.4)
Italy	(1.9)	(0.2)	1.3	0.1	12.2	12.6	1.0	1.2
Spain	(1.2)	1.3	1.5	0.0	26.1	24.6	0.8	0.1
United Kingdom	1.7	3.2	2.6	1.6	7.4	6.3	(4.5)	(4.2)
Canada	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.9	7.1	7.0	(3.2)	(2.7)
Others	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.7	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.1

Source: World Economic Outlook – October 2014

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

**Figure (1-1)**  
Growth, Inflation, Unemployment Rates and C/A Positions  
In the Major Industrial Countries For the year 2014





As shown in table (1-1) and figure (1-1), the growth rate of the group of industrial countries increased from 1.4% in 2013 to 1.8% in 2014. Inflation rate increased from 1.4% in 2013 to 1.6% in 2014, mainly due to an increase in output gap, and the reduction of consumer spending was still representing a source of concern in the United States, while expected to stabilize European markets due to the decrease in output gap under concessional credit conditions. Also, unemployment rate decreased from 7.9% in 2013 to 7.3% in 2014, which indicates a relative improvement in the economies of the industrial countries, as a result of the corrective measures carried out by the authorities in those countries.

On the other hand, the position of the current account surplus as a percentage of GDP declined from 0.4% in 2013 to 0.3% in 2014, in spite of the declining world oil prices, due to upward financial outflows as a result of investors' choices changes.

## (2) Growth, Inflation Rates and the Current Account Positions in the Developing Countries:

Most developing countries, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, Europe, and other developing countries or transforming economies showed declining growth rates in 2014 compared with 2013, while the growth rate in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) had increased in spite of the shock of declining oil revenues, especially in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) as a result of the adopted hedge policies, while the impact was positive on importing (MENA) countries.

Table (1-2) and figure (1-2) show the details of these indicators:

**Table (1-2)**

Growth Rates, Inflation Rates and Current Account Position in the Developing Countries for the years 2013 and 2014

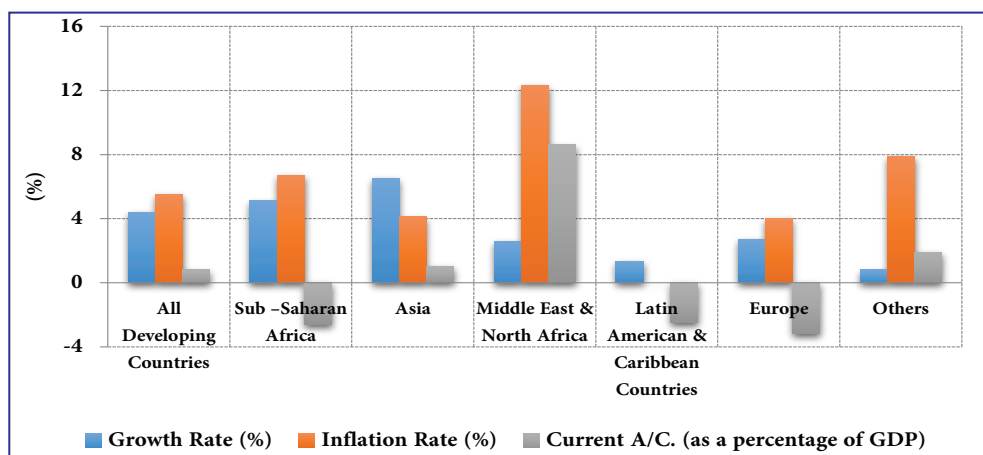
Country	Indicators	Growth Rate %		Inflation Rate %		Current A/C as a percentage of GDP	
		2013**	2014*	2013**	2014*	2013**	2014*
All Developing Countries		4.7	4.4	5.9	5.5	0.8	0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa		5.1	5.1	6.6	6.7	(2.4)	(2.6)
Asia		6.6	6.5	4.7	4.1	1.0	1.0
Middle East & North Africa		2.3	2.6	10.8	12.3	10.9	8.6
Latin American & Caribbean Countries		2.7	1.3	7.1	NA	(2.7)	(2.5)
Europe		2.8	2.7	4.2	4.0	(3.9)	(3.2)
<b>Others</b>		<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>

Source: World Economic Outlook October, 2014.

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

**Figure (1-2)**

Growth Rates, Inflation Rates and the Current Account Position  
In the Developing Countries for the year 2014



As shown in table (1-2), the average inflation rate decreased in developing countries with the exception of Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and other developing countries, due to the decline in energy and industrial metals prices. Moreover, the current account position as a percentage of GDP in developing countries remained constant at a level of 0.8% in 2013 and 2014, whereas, there was an improvement in the current account of the other developing countries, and relatively lower deficit in European countries, Latin America and the Caribbean, which resulted from an increase in inflows and reduction in the cost of imported energy, while the current account position decreased in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), due to the decline in the volume of foreign trade and low prices of petroleum exports.

### (3) The External Debt of Developing Countries:

Table (1-3) shows the Performance of some indicators.

**Table (1-3)**

External Debt and Debt Service as a percent of GDP  
in the Developing Countries for the years 2013 and 2014

Indicator	Year	
	2013**	2014*
Total External Debt as a percent of GDP (%)	25.7	26.7
External Debt service as a percent of GDP (%)	8.9	9.3

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, October, 2014.

\* Estimates

\*\* Revised

The external debt/GDP ratio increased in developing countries from 25.7% in 2013 to 26.7% in 2014, due to the accumulation of foreign debt of some of them, and the debt service ratio to GDP increased from 8.9% in 2013 to 9.3% in 2014, because of the increase in demand for foreign debt of developing countries as a result of fluctuations in investors' choices and high risk volatility in global markets.

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

The growth rates of (MENA) countries increased from 2.3% in 2013 to 2.6% in 2014, with a variation on growth according to the classification of countries either exporting or importing oil, where growth rates increased in most oil-exporting countries in the region, despite facing the risk of decrease in global demand and lower world prices, in addition to the emergence of political conflicts again, especially in Iraq and Libya, while growth rates stabilized in oil-importing countries relatively at a rate of 2.6% during 2013 and 2014.

**Table (1-4)**

Growth, Inflation Rates and the Current Account position as a percentage of GDP in MENA Region for the years 2013 and 2014

Indicator	Year	Oil -Exporting Countries		Oil-Importing Countries		All Countries	
		2013**	2014*	2013**	2014*	2013**	2014*
Economic Growth Rate (%)		2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.6
Current Account as percent of GDP (%)		14.8	11.6	(6.2)	(4.7)	10.9	8.6
Average Inflation (%)		9.5	6.8	8.3	10.0	9.2	7.5

Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook, October, 2014.

\* Estimates

\*\* Revised

As shown in the table (1-4), the current account position to the GDP of MENA countries dropped from 10.9% in 2013 to 8.6% in 2014, due to the decline of current account of the oil-exporting countries from 14.8% in 2013 to 11.6% in 2014, while downturn current account deficit in importing countries showed as a result of decrease of import payments.

On other hand, Inflation rates for MENA countries declined from 9.2% in 2013 to 7.5% in 2014, as a result of the decrease of inflation in oil-exporting countries from 9.5% in 2013 to 6.8% in 2014, due to the adoption of disciplined fiscal policies in some countries, especially the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) and a good management of the reserves flows, while inflation for oil-importing countries rose

from 8.3% in 2013 to 10% in 2014, despite the temporary benefit from the decline in world oil prices, but they still suffers from the previous gaps.

## (5) The Economic Performance of Sudan's Main Trading & Investment Partners:

Table (1-5) and figure (1-3) provide details of the major macroeconomic indicators of Sudan's main trading & investment partners for 2013 and 2014.

The data indicate that Malaysia registered the highest increase in growth rates from 4.7% in 2013 to 5.9% in 2014, while China recorded the highest growth rate in spite of falling further from 7.7% in 2013 to reach 7.4% in 2014, and Egypt registered a higher inflation rate from 6.9% in 2013 to 10.1% in 2014, while Sudan reported highest inflation rate of 36.9% in 2014.

**Table (1-5)**

Growth, Inflation rate and the Current Account Positions as a percentage of GDP for Main Trading and Investment Partners of Sudan for the years 2013 and 2014

Country	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C. As a percent of the GDP (%)	
	2013**	2014*	2013**	2014*	2013**	2014*
Sudan***	4.4	3.6	36.5	36.9	(9.0)	(6.0)
China	7.7	7.4	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.8
Malaysia	4.7	5.9	2.1	2.9	3.9	4.3
Saudi Arabia	4.0	4.6	3.5	2.9	17.7	15.1
U.A.E	5.2	4.3	1.1	2.2	16.1	11.1
India	5.0	5.6	9.5	7.8	(1.7)	(2.1)
Australia	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.7	(3.3)	(3.7)
Egypt	2.1	2.2	6.9	10.1	(2.7)	(0.4)
Ethiopia	9.7	8.2	8.1	7.7	(6.0)	(7.1)

Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook, October, 2014.

\* Estimates

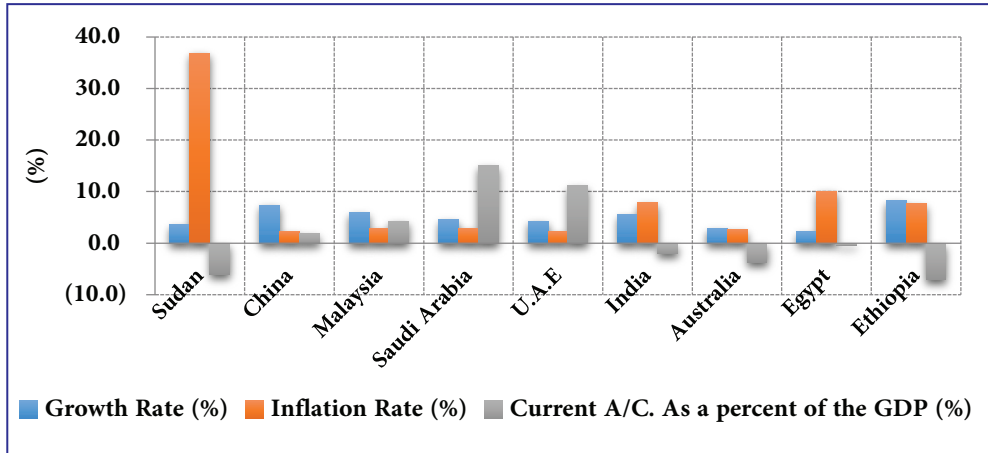
\*\* Revised

( ) Indicates minus.

\*\*\* Sudan's data are final and it includes all the year, while the data from the IMF database are incomplete and semi-annually for a period of 10 months.

**Figure (1-3)**

Growth, Inflation rates and the Current Account Position as a percent of GDP for Main Trading and Investment Partners of Sudan for the year 2014



As indicated in table (1-5), growth rates increased in all trading and investment partners of Sudan except China, UAE, and Ethiopia. Whereas, inflation registered high rates for all partners except (China, Saudi Arabia and India). Moreover, the current account to GDP position deteriorated for all partners except Malaysia, while, the current account deficit to GDP for Egypt improved slightly.

## **(6) Economic Performance of Regional Blocs in which Sudan is a member:**

### **Economic performance of Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA):**

Table (1-6) shows the major economic indicators of member countries in GAFTA for 2013 and 2014, while the figure (1-4) depicts the performance of these indicators for 2014.

**Table (1-6)**  
**Growth, Inflation rates and the Current Account Position**  
**as a percentage of GDP for GAFTA Members**  
**for the years 2013 and 2014**

Country	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C. GDP (%)	
	2013**	2014*	2013**	2014*	2013**	2014*
Algeria	2.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	0.4	(3.0)
Bahrain	5.3	3.9	3.3	2.5	7.8	7.0
Djibouti	5.0	5.5	2.4	3.2	(23.8)	(31.4)
Egypt	2.1	2.2	6.9	10.1	(2.7)	(0.4)
Iraq	4.2	(2.7)	1.9	4.7	(0.8)	3.0
Sudan	4.4	3.6	36.5	36.9	(9.0)	(6.0)
Jordan	2.9	3.5	5.6	3.0	(9.8)	(10.0)
Kuwait	(0.4)	1.4	2.7	3.0	40.5	40.8
Lebanon	1.5	1.8	3.2	3.5	(12.9)	(12.7)
Libya	(13.6)	(19.8)	2.6	4.8	13.6	27.1
Mauritania	6.7	6.8	4.1	3.3	(30.1)	(26.8)
Morocco	4.4	3.5	1.9	1.1	(7.6)	(6.8)
Oman	4.8	3.4	1.2	2.8	11.9	9.9
Qatar	6.5	6.5	3.1	3.4	30.9	27.1
Saudi Arabia	4.0	4.6	3.5	2.9	17.7	15.1
Syria	N.a	N.a	N.a	N.a	N.a	N.a
Tunisia	2.3	2.8	6.1	5.7	(4.8)	(7.7)
U.A.E	5.2	4.3	1.1	2.2	16.1	11.1
Yemen	4.8	1.9	11.0	9.0	(3.1)	(1.3)
<b>Average</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>

Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook, October, 2014.

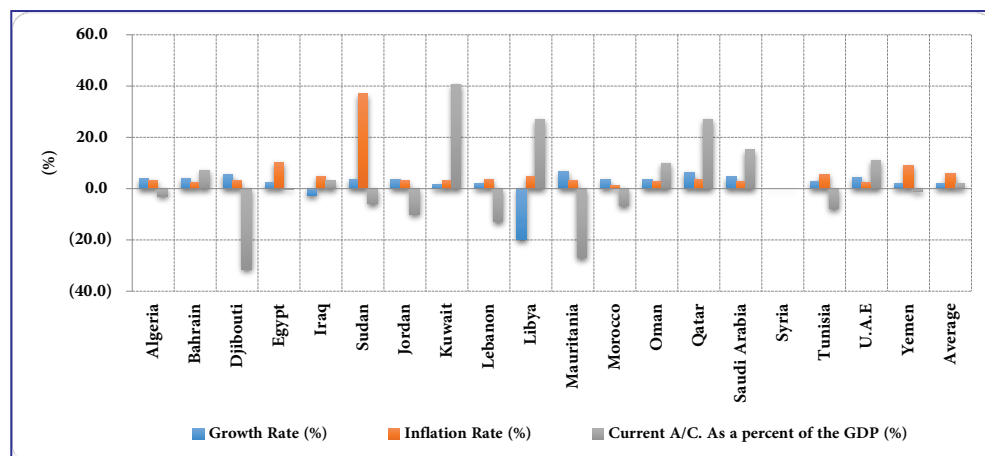
\* Estimates

\*\* Revised

( ) Indicates minus.

**Figure (1-4)**

Growth, Inflation rates and the Current Account Position as a percentage of GDP for GAFTA Members in 2014



As shown in table (1-6), GAFTA average growth rate decreased from 2.9% in 2013 to 2.1% in 2014 due to lower growth rates in some countries such as Iraq, Yemen, Bahrain, UAE and Morocco, beside the weakness of the global demand and increase of political uncertainty and conflicts in the region, in addition to the time-span of the political changes and the weakness of the external environment which had adversely affected the confidence of the major industrial oil-importing countries.

Also, average inflation rate increased from 5.6% in 2013 to 5.9% in 2014, due to the high inflation rates in most countries in the region which was caused by a high risk of local and regional conflicts and political and social tensions and transitions, which led to the delay of rebuilding confidence and its direct effects on tourism, trade and financial transfers. Moreover, current account position as a percentage to GDP was stable during 2013 and 2014 at the level of 1.9%.

### **(7) Economic Performance of Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**

Table (1-7) shows the major economic indicators of member countries in COMESA for 2013 and 2014, while figure (1-5) illustrates the performance of these indicators during 2014.

**Table (1-7)**

Growth, Inflation Rates and the Current Account Positions as a percentage of GDP in COMESA members for the years 2013 and 2014

Country	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C. As a percent of the GDP	
	2013**	2014*	2013**	2014*	2013**	2014*
Congo, Republic	8.5	8.6	0.8	2.4	(10.2)	(9.3)
Ethiopia	9.7	8.2	8.1	7.7	(6.0)	(7.1)
Sudan	4.4	3.6	36.5	36.9	(9.0)	(6.0)
Eretria	1.3	2.0	12.3	12.3	0.3	0.2
Burundi	4.5	4.7	9.0	7.0	(17.4)	(20.7)
Comoros	3.5	3.9	1.6	3.0	(6.5)	(12.9)
Kenya	4.6	5.3	5.7	7.3	(8.7)	(8.0)
Libya	(13.6)	(19.8)	2.6	4.8	13.6	(27.1)
Swaziland	2.8	2.1	5.6	5.8	5.3	0.8
Seychelles	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.6	(16.9)	(21.0)
Madagascar	2.4	3.0	5.8	7.3	(5.4)	(4.3)
Malawi	5.2	5.7	28.3	19.6	(2.8)	(6.0)
Egypt	2.1	2.2	6.9	10.1	(2.7)	(0.4)
Mauritius	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	(9.9)	(9.2)
Rwanda	4.7	6.0	4.2	2.6	(7.1)	(12.3)
Zambia	6.7	6.5	7.0	8.0	0.7	1.9
Zimbabwe	3.3	3.1	1.6	0.3	(27.4)	(28.1)
Uganda	5.8	5.9	5.0	5.5	(8.5)	(10.4)
<b>Average</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>( 6.6)</b>	<b>(10.0)</b>

Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook, October, 2014.

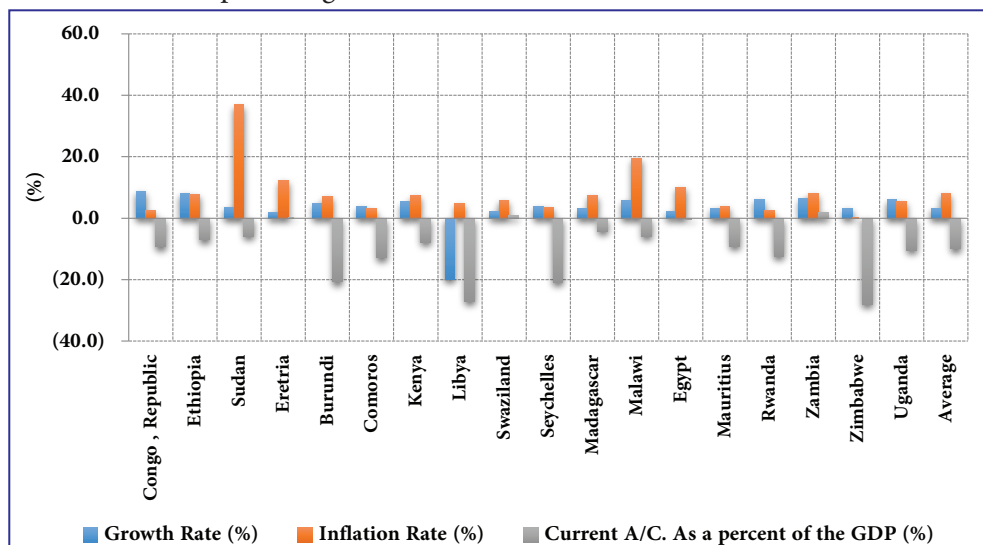
\* Estimates

\*\* Revised

( ) Indicates minus.



**Figure (1-5)**  
**Growth, Inflation Rates and the Current Account Positions**  
**as a percentage of GDP for COMESA members in 2014**



As shown in the table (1-7), COMESA growth rates varied, where all member states have achieved positive growth rates with the exception of Libya which significantly decreased due to security problems in the oil sector and still fears of a full restoration of private sector activity.

COMESA average growth rate reached 3.2% in 2014, compared with 3.5% in 2013, where Congo Democratic Republic and Ethiopia registered the highest growth rates in 2014 at 8.6% and 8.2%, respectively, while Libya and Eritrea reported the lowest rates at minus 19.8% and 2.0% respectively.

Furthermore, COMESA average inflation rate registered a slight decrease from 8.3% in 2013 to 8.2% in 2014 due to the increase in the volume of foreign investment, and the commitment of countries to the requirements of the Monetary Harmonization Program in the region, where inflation for most of the group's member states has declined except Sudan, Democratic Congo, Comoros, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar and Egypt, where Malawi recorded a significant decrease of inflation rate from 28.3% in 2013 to 19.6% in 2014, while Egypt registered the highest increase from 6.9% in 2013 to 10.1% in 2014.

Also, the average current account deficit as a percentage of the GDP for COMESA increased from minus 6.6% in 2013 to minus 10.0% in 2014, due to the continuous income, services and transfers accounts deficit, coupled with the large deficit in the trade balance.

## **Second: Major Regional and International Meetings and Economic Conferences During the year 2014:**

### **(1) The Annual Meeting of the Islamic Development Bank Group:**

The 39th meeting of Islamic Development Bank Group was held in February 2014 in Jeddah - Saudi Arabia .In the event of the meeting a number of decisions were issued, the most important among them was the approval to hold the 41<sup>st</sup> annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank in Indonesia in the year 2016, and also the meeting noted that the 40<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank will be held in Mozambique in 2015. On the side lines of the meeting the following events were held:

- The 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Board of Governors of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD), which is an endowment fund established in the year 2007, aims to contribute effectively in addressing the problems of poverty by providing job opportunities, curb diseases and build the productive capacities of member countries.
- The 21st Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit, which declared that the volume of insurance operations provided by this institution to the member states reached US \$ 3.3 billion in 2013.
- The 9th Annual Meeting of the General Assembly of the International Islamic Corporation for Trade Finance, which is one of the member of Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Group.
- The 14th Annual Meeting of the General Assembly of the Islamic Corporation for the Private Sector Development which is one of the member of IDB Group.

### **(2) Annual Meetings of African Development Bank Group:**

The 49th Annual Meeting of the African Development Bank Group (ADB) and the 39th Annual meeting for the African Development Fund (ADF), were held jointly in Kigali – Rwanda during the period (19-23 May, 2014) under the theme; (Africa that we want in fifty years), there were several decisions taken by the meeting, which can be summarized as follows:

- Provide new roadmap for the Bank in the next fifty years until 2063.
- The importance of the Bank financing to all projects submitted by low-income countries fully (100%), where the local component of the projects affect the fiscal budget of these countries due to the financial challenges facing them.
- The Bank should repay all the compensation claims that will be submitted by the people whom are affected by the funded projects.
- The Bank should provide an opportunity for countries of the group, of which

- Sudan is a member, to take advantage of funding from the bank Special Drawing Fund to finance the public corporation and government companies.
- The Bank should provide technical and financial support to the project appraisal units of projects.
  - The Bank should increase the share of the private sector from its total finance.
  - The Bank should increase its financial support to the legal support mechanism.
  - The meeting approved Sudan's proposal to amend the statute and the legal rules and regulations organizing the selection of representatives from countries; taking into account that the group which includes Sudan is reviewing those rules every five years. In this regard the meeting approved to the first Executive Director seat represent the group in the (IMF) to be rotational, noting that the seat of second Executive Director was approved to be shared between Nigeria and South Africa only, in condition that those two countries opted to withdraw from the post of the senior expert at the IMF Executive Director's office of the group.
  - Modifying the rotational procedures of the staff and technicians in Executive Director Office of the group to start the rotation by alphabetical order of countries that were not represented since October 2010, namely: Sudan, Malawi, Eritrea, Liberia and Zimbabwe. Bearing in mind that Sudan will be represented in the second and eighth sessions.

### **(3) The Joint Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Group (WB):**

The meeting was held during the period (9-13 October, 2014) in Washington D.C – USA. On the side lines of this meeting many meetings were held at the international and regional levels, namely: the International Monetary and Financial Affairs Committee Meeting, the Development Committee with Twenty-Four Group Meeting, and various meetings of other groups of member states, including African countries and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). The meetings concluded with a set of decisions and observations the major among them were the following:

- Approval of annual financial statements and reports and programs of the two institutions in accordance with the institutions' agreements.
- The meeting noted that most of the imbalances of the economies led to uncertainties about the ability of the global economy to continue improvement.
- The meeting also noted that there is some sort of recovery in the global economy after the crisis, due to the global cooperation, but this recovery is still fragile and very slow where it didn't provide sufficient jobs creation.
- The meeting raised the questions about the ability of economies within all classifications to create new jobs and improve the income levels and standards of living of their people.

It's worth mentioning that on the side lines of the meeting, the Sudanese delegation held a number of meetings with officials of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the representatives of some number countries and regional organizations and international institutions.

#### **(4) The 38th Meeting of Board of Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities Governors:**

The meeting was held on 14 September, 2014 in Algeria, with the participation of Governors of the Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities, and also, attended by representatives of Arab Banks Union and the Union of Arab Securities Authorities as observers. The meeting recommends the followings:

- The Governors took note on the Consolidated Arab Economic Report, which review the economic developments in the Arab countries during 2013. The Governors noted that the performance of the Arab economies has been influenced by a number of factors; the most important among them is the slowdown in global economic growth rates and the continuing repercussions of the political transformations experienced by some countries in the region since 2011.
- The Governors urge the Arab Committee for Banking Supervision to work hard to develop its activities and work programs via introducing a memorandum for development aspects, so as to enhance its role in the coordination between the central banks and Arab Monetary Institutions in banking supervision and financial stability issues.
- Governors discussed the memorandum of the Secretariat of the Council on Regional Task Force to promote financial inclusion in the Arab countries, in this regard; the Governors approved the proposal to organize some events on financial awareness and education, with collaboration of the international institutions. It was also stressed on the pivotal role of central banks in leading national efforts to promote financial inclusion.
- Governors approved the report and recommendations of the 10th Meeting of the Arab Committee for Payments and Settlements Systems, and urge the committee to work hard to develop its activities and work programs via introducing a memorandum for development aspects, so as to enhance its role in the coordination between the central banks and Arabic monetary institutions in the fields of infrastructure, banking and financial sector development.
- Enhancing the benefit of exchange experiences and expertise on a various issues related to the central banks.

#### **(5) Meetings of Inter-Governmental Committees and the Ministerial Council and the Summit of COMESA:**

The Meeting was held during the period (16–27 February, 2014) in Kinshasa-Democratic Republic of Congo under the theme “Support Intra-Regional Trade within the COMESA region through the development of small, medium and micro enterprises”. A number of decisions were taken; the most important were as follows:

- Election of the new Bureau as follows:

Democratic Republic of Congo	President
Ethiopia	Vice-President
Uganda	Rapporteur
- The technical team of experts on the COMESA Court of Justice should submit the report to the Ministerial Council via the Committee of Ministers of Justice and Attorney General.
- Urge COMESA Secretariat to develop a competition policy for the prizes of innovation and form a committee for this task to carry out the assessment.
- With respect to the payment of Sudan’s arrears, the delegation of Sudan put a reservation on the formula of calculating the contributions, and then, the Council decided to prepare a new plan with respect to Sudan, to pay the proportion of contributions to the Secretariat.

#### **(6) The 20th Meeting of the Monetary & Financial Cooperation and COMESA Committee of Central Banks Governors:**

The Meeting was held during the period (24–27 November, 2014) in Kinshasa-Democratic Republic of Congo. The meeting was attended by delegation of 11 COMESA member countries, in addition to representatives of some COMESA Institutions namely: COMESA Secretary, COMESA Monetary Institute and COMESA Clearing House. A number of decisions were taken, the most important include:

- Election of the Bureau of the Committee of COMESA Central Banks Governors as follows:

Congo D.R.	as chairperson
Malawi	as first Vice-chairperson
Burundi	as second vice-chairperson
Djibouti	as first Rapporteur
Sudan	as second Rapporteur
- Urged all central banks to raise awareness among stakeholders to take advantage of the Regional Payment and Settlement System to accelerate the benefit to the region, through the benefit of commercial banks, associations/unions, and chambers of commerce and industry and national exporters and importers.

- The future contributions of members of central banks should be determined based on a proper technical paper that will be incorporated to show each central bank contribution in the COMESA clearing-house. The paper should take into account the reserves contained in the revised budget to reach to the projected income and expenses, and develop a sound basis to derive the contribution of each member state. The study should be presented to the Bureau for final approval.
- Each Central bank should provide all the data and information related to macroeconomic management to the COMESA Monetary Institute (CMI) in a maximum period of July 31 of each year, and CMI should send reminder and seek assistance from the top management of that central bank.
- Directed the COMESA Monetary Institute to prepare a paper on how to make the harmonization between the convergence criteria of three Regional Economic Blocs (RECs) namely: Common Market of East and South Africa (COMESA), and South Africa Development Community (SADC) and the East African Community (EAC).

**CHAPTER  
TWO**

**CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN (CBOS)  
POLICIES FOR THE YEAR 2014**





## **CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN (CBOS) POLICIES FOR THE YEAR 2014**

The CBOS Policies for the year 2014 were aligned with the Three-Year Economic Stabilization Program (2012-2014) and the government budget guidelines for the year 2014 focusing on achieving economic stability by reducing inflation and stabilizing the exchange rate, restoring external balance, mobilizing resources and national savings to finance the production of the necessary goods in the context of imports substitution and export promotion strategy. This strategy aimed at accumulating foreign resources to meet the external commitments especially the importation of strategic goods.

Moreover, the CBOS policies intended to regulate the exchange rate and external sector operations and enhanced the microfinance programs as a tool to accelerate the pace of the socio-economic development process.

The following parts highlights the main objectives and the actual performance of the policies of the Central Bank of Sudan during the year 2014.

### **First Pillar: Mobilization of the National Savings:**

The policies within this pillar aimed at attracting more national savings to provide the financial resources required for financing economic activities. Accordingly, the CBOS policy stipulated the continuity of removing all restrictions on opening new banks' branches, simplifying the procedures for opening current, saving and investment accounts and allowing banks to operate after working hours to provide sustainable banking services to the public. Furthermore, it emphasized the expansion of the e-banking services through launching banking agency services<sup>(1)</sup> to increase the number of beneficiaries.

It is worth noting that the adoption of the aforementioned policies led to the following:

1. The deposits of banks increased significantly from SDG 44,133.1 million by the end of 2013 to SDG 53,469.3 million by the end of 2014 by 21.1% as a result of the increase in the current deposits of the private sector institutions and individuals due to the substantial expansion in the banking services.
2. The number of ATMs increased from 903 machines by the end 2013 to 970 by the end of 2014 by 7.4%.
3. The number of ATM cards increased by 28.3% from 1,796,289 cards by the end of 2013 to 2,305,465 cards by the end of 2014.

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(1) A direct link between the bank and customer, the agent can be a retailer, body of legal personality, private or public institutions.

## **Second Pillar: Monetary Stability and Resource Allocation:**

With respect to the Monetary stability, the policies aimed to contain inflation rates around 20.9% on average through tightening monetary policy to absorb any excess liquidity in the economy, targeting nominal money supply growth to reach 16.6% by the end of 2014, and achieving real GDP growth rate of 6.3%.

The performance of the growth of money supply reached 17.0% by the end of the year 2014, in line with the 16.6% targeted level, due to the effective coordinating policies between the CBOS and Ministry of Finance. The inflation rates reached 25.7% in December 2014 and 37.5% on average compared to the 20.9% targeted level. The efforts made in this context have helped in containing the inflation rate within 25.7% in December 2014 compared to 40.9% in January 2014.

Regarding the resource allocation, the CBOS policies aimed at encouraging banks to direct the largest portion of their resources to finance agricultural and industrial production.

The following section highlights the major measures adopted by the CBOS to realize the resource allocation objectives:

- Directing the biggest portion of resources to finance the production and exportation of the commodities stipulated in the Three-Year Program, through encouraging the establishment of finance consortium to finance Cotton and Gum Arabic production. At the end of 2014, the total finance of Cotton Portfolio amounted to SDG 372 million in which the CBOS contributed SDG 185 million and the total finance of Gum Arabic Portfolio was SDG 146.2 million in which the CBOS has contributed by SDG 91 million.
- Encouraging the banks to expand their finance led to the increase in banks finance from SDG 37,621 million in 2013 to SDG 44,321 million in 2014 by 17.7%.
- Encouraging the banks to finance the private sector focusing on the strategic sectors contributed to the increase of credit to the private sector from SDG 33,478 million in 2013 to SDG 37,283 in 2014 by 11.4%, where the agriculture, industry, transport, storage and local trade sectors recorded the largest share of the total banks finance.

## **Third Pillar: Exchange Rate and the External Sector Stability:**

The policies in this pillar aimed at maintaining stability and flexibility of the exchange rates as well as unifying the foreign exchange markets by the end of the Three-Year Program, to achieve the forementioned objective, the policies adopted include the following:

## **(1) Exchange Rate**

The CBOS resorted to devalue the national currency to reflect the real value of the Sudanese Gueniah to achieve a unified and stable price determined by supply and demand forces in the foreign exchange market. By the end of the year 2014, the national currency was devalued by 6%.

## **(2) Foreign Exchange Policies**

To achieve the objectives of unifying the foreign exchange market, the policies focused on rationalizing the demand for imports and augmenting the foreign exchange resources by adopting the following package of measures:

- Revise regulations of payment methods and guidelines related to livestock exports to ensure the repatriation of the livestock exports proceeds.
- Regulate sorghum and onion exports in accordance with the produced quantities and strategic stocks to enhance the mobilization of foreign exchange resources and repatriation of export proceeds.
- Revise export account and duration of the export proceeds by specifying the ways of keeping and using the export proceeds and set up regulations to the gold exports of the companies in the context of revising the rules and procedures of the gold exports operations.
- Revise method of payments for exports and imports via ports (Sea, Air, Nile and land) and especially with the neighboring countries of common geographical borders in order to increase the exports, rationalize imports and ensure the repatriation of exports proceeds.
- Reconsidering the rules governing the import account to ensure the best practices of imports procedures and transactions.
- Restrict the payment methods of importing cars to streamline the demand for foreign currency.
- Encouraged the banks to attract the remittances of Sudanese Nationals Working Abroad (SNWA), by directing the banks to comply with the rules and guidance governing the transfer of remittances.

## **Fourth pillar: Maintaining the Financial Stability & Banking Soundness:**

The policies under this pillar aimed to maintain the financial stability and soundness of the banking system, through the activation of the procedures of financial supervision in accordance with the international developments and especially in terms of achieving economic stability, financial inclusion, compliance rules, Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating terrorism financing (CTF). The policies include the following aspects:

## **(1) Organization and Development of the Banking System**

The CBOS continued in applying the policies of financial inclusion in order to upgrade banking awareness, shed light on its policies and the role in achieving economic stability. For the best utilisation of banks resources in financing productive sectors and reducing the consumption financing, CBOS has banned banks from financing the real estate and cars, besides setting up supervisory frameworks that classify banks into comprehensive banks which provide all the banking services and specialized banks which provide medium and long term financing to agricultural, industrial sectors and microfinance. Also, CBOS issued general guidances to all banks in order to adhere to the compliance requirements.

## **(2) Banking Supervision**

The CBOS policies in the banking supervision pillar aimed at achieving the following: enhancing the banks' compliance with the international supervisory standards issued by Basel Committee and Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB) as well as the Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs), through improving banks financial efficiency, tightening banking supervision, addressing the weaknesses of the banks to safeguard the depositors' rights and ensure optimal allocation of resources through activating the role of the boards of directors, empowering the internal audit, monitoring units and compliance officers.

In this regard, the CBOS exerted robust efforts to improve the performance of the capital adequacy, corporate governance and risk management indicators under the unfavourable economic conditions experienced by the country. Towards this end, the CBOS policies aimed to reach (6%) that represents the international standard limit regarding the Non-performing loans (NPLs), in addition to enhance the overall position of the banking indicators to improve the banks' ability to compete domestically and internationally.

The following section provides a summary on the banking performance according to the indicators below:

### **\* Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs)**

- The capital adequacy ratio increased from 16.6% in 2013 to 18.0% in 2014 as a result of the reduction in the weighted risky assets and the increase in the banks' capital, deemed as a good indication of the improved financial solvency of the Sudanese banking sector.
- The Non-Performing Loans ratio decreased from 8.4% in 2013 to 7.1% in 2014 reflecting the continuous efforts exerted by the CBOS to reach the internationally recognized limits (6%).

- The finance provisions to NPLs ratio increased remarkably from 37.0% in 2013 to 61.7% in 2014 indicating a substantial improvement in the adequacy of provisions that aimed at reducing the downside of the credit risks.
- The Return on Assets (before tax) ratio increased from 3.7% in 2013 to 4.0% in 2014 led by the increase in the net profits that was greater than the increase in the total assets.
- The Return on capital (before tax) ratio increased from 29.6% in the year 2013 to 33.7% in the year 2014 indicating an increase in the return on stocks and hence the ability of banks to use their capital and other resources efficiently.
- The liquid assets ratio to total assets remained constant in 2014 at 39.0% as it was in 2013 as a result of the increase in total and the liquid assets, by the same rate of 15% in 2014.

**\* Indicators of the Consolidated Banks Balance-Sheet of Banks<sup>(1)</sup>**

- Total deposits ratio to liabilities increased from 57.0% in 2013 to 57.9% in 2014 as a result of the increase in banks deposits led by the attraction of new deposits by banks which was considered a positive indication of the improvement in the financial intermediation role played by the banks.
- The capital and reserves ratio to liabilities decreased from 17.0% in 2013 to 16.0% in 2014 induced by the increase in banks deposits along with stable position of capital and reserves, as most of the banks have satisfied the CBOS restructuring requirements.
- The total finance ratio to total assets decreased from 48.6% in 2013 to 48.0% in 2014 indicating inefficiency in the allocation of banks' assets.
- The total finance to total deposits ratio decreased from 85.3% in 2013 to 82.9% in 2014 which indicates an increase in the banks' liquidity that was not directed to the productive sectors.

**(3) Credit Information and Scoring Agency (CIASA)**

The Central Bank of Sudan policies in this context aimed at improving CIASA database through the continuous efforts to raise credit scoring awareness and provide demographic and financial data related to banks and microfinance institutions customers.

In this aspect, the Agency aimed to provide its services to all banks, microfinance institutions and two Ijara companies, moreover it continued its efforts to deal with customers missing data and to increase the number of registered customers to reach more than half million by the end of 2014 along with issuing 304,299 credit reports during 2014.

(1) More details in Chapter (4).

### **Fifth Pillar: Microfinance:**

The CBOS policies aimed at contributing to achieve economic and social development through increasing the share of microfinance projects in the National Income, jobs provision, poverty alleviation and achieving social justice besides the continuous efforts to allocate 12% of total banks financing portfolio to microfinance along with the finance with social dimension.

Mobilizing more resources towards productive sectors, expansion of special programs to finance graduates, rural women, artisans and graduates of professional training, and widening the use of the comprehensive insurance certificates of microfinance issued by insurance companies have led to increase the cumulative number of beneficiaries from the banks and microfinance institutions from 614,000 in the year 2013 to 1,108,454 in the year 2014 at a rate by 80.5%.

The microfinance and the finance with social dimension recorded 10.7% by the end of 2014 of the total finance portfolio of the banks which amounted to SDG 44,321 million, where microfinance amounted to SDG 2,055 million, constituting 4.6% of total banking finance and the finance with social dimension amounted to SDG 2,704 million, representing 6.1% of total banking finance. The outstanding microfinance increased from SDG 1,546 million in 2013 to SDG 2,055 million in 2014 by 33%.

### **Sixth Pillar: Deepening and Developing Banking Sector Islamization:**

The policies in this pillar aimed at applying the Islamic Shari'ah guidelines pertaining to the transactions related to development finance through the approved Islamic modes, activating the interbank market and developing new compliant Islamic monetary policy instruments. Besides that, the policies also aimed to encourage the development of new modes of finance to meet the customers' needs that are not satisfied by the current modes. It also aimed at developing and activating the Higher Shari'ah Supervisory Board as well as the other Shari'ah supervisory boards and the Shari'ah auditors in the banks. Moreover, it helped in promoting the Islamic Banking System as a perfect substitute of the conventional system and continued to promote it regionally and internationally. Furthermore, the Higher Shari'ah Supervisory Board endorsed the proposal of the Liquidity Management Fund that started its operations in September 2014.

### **Seventh Pillar: Payment Systems and Banking Technology:**

The policies within this pillar aimed at developing and improving the spread of the payment systems and banking technology as well as automating the banking operations throughout the states along with using the latest technology to link the

banking system via expanding the latest payment methods and integrating electronic services using mobiles and internet.

In this regard, the CBOS launched the electronic purse system by issuing 482,188 electronic cards by the end of 2014 through smart partnership between banks and telecommunication companies to provide services such as (Hassa, Groshi and MTN cash) which are linked to the clearing house system and the plastic electronic purse but provided through the mobile phones. By the end of 2014, the number of ATMs reached 970 spread all over the capital and states, 509,176 direct discount cards have been issued so that the total number of ATM cards reached 2,305,465. The number of point of sales reached 708 point, along with ratifying 45 institutions operating in the E-commerce and 28 institutions operating in other electronic payment methods. Efforts have been exerted to improve the current payment system to be integrated with other financial systems in the country like the customs and higher education and prepare it to integrate with other public financial bodies in accordance with the e-government program, and cooperate with other partners in the grant provided by the African Development Bank to integrate the financial and banking sector in one informational platform.

In the same context, the CBOS policies supported adherence to the guidelines and international benchmarks in the payment system to facilitate integration with the international payment systems, beside complying with the prerequisites of the Regional Payment and Settlement System (REPSS) of the COMESA .Furthermore, the CBOS will participate in the Arab committee of Arab Payment System that will be launched soon.

### **Eighth Pillar: CBOS Branches:**

The policies in this pillar aimed at delegating more responsibilities and empowering the CBOS branches to undertake their advisory and supervisory roles so as to become semi central banks in their respective states. Accordingly, CBOS branches increased from 16 branches in the year 2013 to 17 branches by the end of 2014.

### **Ninth Pillar: Currency Management:**

The policies in this pillar aimed at developing the currency management in accordance with the requirements of the economic growth and stability and to provide sufficient amounts of banknotes and coins to satisfy the needs of the national economy along with keeping the currency clean and safe from counterfeiting.

In this connection, adequate quantity of banknotes and coins were provided through the various CBOS and banks windows so as to maintain the optimal currency denomination according to the weights of the largest 3 denominations (50, 20 & 10 SDG).

Under the clean currency policy, substantial developments have been implemented in the respective frameworks and devices used for counting, sorting, inspecting, exterminating, classifying and wiping out the currency by renovating the automated sorting centre that was inaugurated in October 2014 and the work is underway to finish the project by the first quarter of 2015. Moreover, the CBOS continued to raise the awareness with the clean-currency specifications using appropriate means of media besides implementing various awareness programs in Khartoum and the states in coordination with the CBOS branches and the relevant authorities responsible for combating currency counterfeiting.

In the counterfeiting context, coordinating committees have been established in eleven states with the support of the CBOS Branches and stakeholders to exchange information and to upgrade awareness through media and analysis of counterfeiting cases in the states. Moreover, efforts have been made to adjust the criminal laws especially the provisions related to the counterfeiting cases which could make the punishment harsh and compatible with crime advancements.



**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 circulation and deepening of monetization.

### **Money supply (M2):**

Table (3-1) shows money supply and the factors affecting it by the end of years 2013 and 2014, while figures (3-1), (3-2) illustrate the ratio of money supply components by end of the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table (3-1)**  
**Money Supply and Factors Affecting it for the years 2013 and 2014**  
(SDG Million)

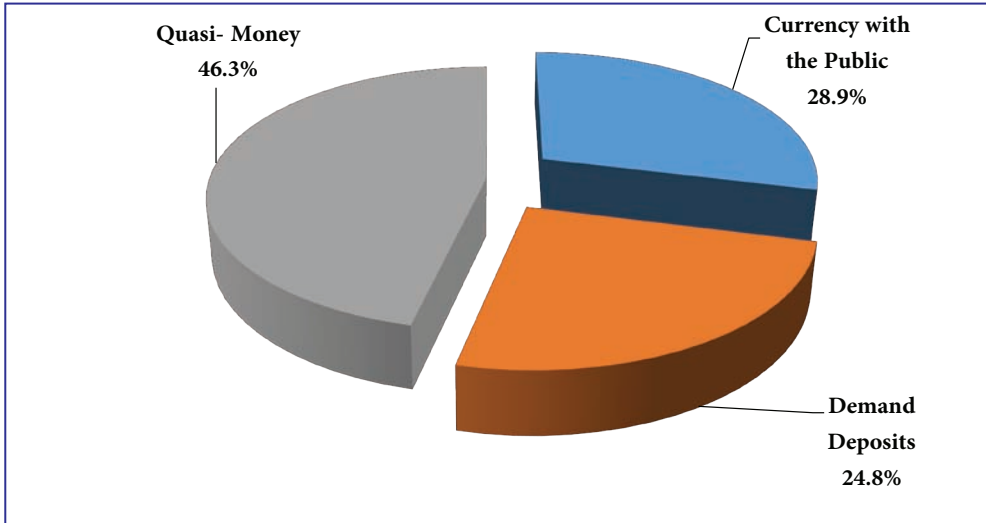
Particulars	Years		Change During 2014	
	2013	2014*	Change	%
<b>A) Money Supply (M2)</b>	<b>66,445.7</b>	<b>77,739.0</b>	<b>11,293.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>
1. Means of Current Payments	35,665.3	43,086.1	7,420.8	20.8
Currency with the Public	19,178.4	23,343.1	4,164.7	21.7
Demand Deposits**	16,486.9	19,743.0	3,256.1	19.7
2. Quasi-Money	30,780.4	34,652.9	3,872.5	12.6
Local currency	18,873.2	21,188.8	2,315.6	12.3
Foreign Currency	11,907.2	13,464.1	1,556.9	13.1
<b>B) Factors Affecting Money Supply</b>				
Net Foreign Assets	(12,266.2)	(12,094.0)	172.2	(1.4)
Revaluation	24,740.7	23,790.5	(950.2)	(3.8)
Net Domestic Assets	53,971.2	66,042.5	12,071.3	22.4
1. Claims on the Public Sector	32,934.2	40,919.4	7,985.2	24.2
1-1- Federal Government	28,929.9	34,911.0	5,981.1	20.7
1-2- Public Enterprises	4,004.3	6,008.4	2,004.0	50.0
2. Claims on the Private Sector	34,444.6	39,206.3	4,761.7	13.8
3. Other items( net)	(13,407.6)	(14,083.2)	(675.6)	5.0
<b>TOTAL ( A ) = ( B )</b>	<b>66,445.7</b>	<b>77,739.0</b>	<b>11,293.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>C) Indicators of Money Supply:</b>				
Currency with the Public/Money Supply (%)	28.9	30.0		
Demand Deposits/Money Supply (%)	24.8	25.4		
Quasi Money/Money Supply (%)	46.3	44.6		

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Include current deposits in banks, state and local governments and public institutions deposits at the Central Bank of Sudan.

**Figure (3 - 1)**  
Contribution of Money Supply Components  
by the end of 2013



**Figure (3 - 2)**  
Contribution of Money Supply Components  
by the end of 2014

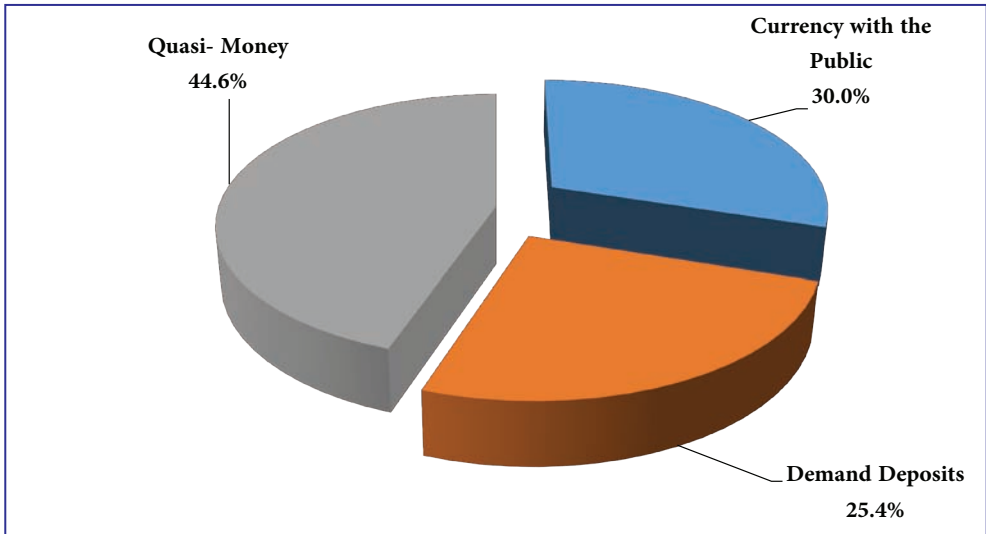


Table (3-1), figures (3-1) and (3-2) reflect an increase in money supply from SDG 66,445.7 million by the end of 2013 to SDG 77,739.0 million by the end of 2014, at a growth rate of 17.0% compared to 13.3% in 2013; this resulted from an increase in the difference between gold purchasing price and the price of allocation of gold proceeds to the central government, in addition to the increase in credit to the private sector, taking into consideration that the monetary policy targeted money supply growth rate of 16.6% in 2014.

The means of current payments and quasi money increased by SDG 7,420.8 million and SDG 3,872.5 million in 2013 and 2014, respectively, the increase in the means of current payments was attributed to an increase in currency with the public by SDG 4,164.7 million and demand deposits by SDG 3,256.1 million at a growth rate of 21.7% and 19.7% respectively.

The increase in quasi money was attributed to an increase in local currency deposits by SDG 2,315.6 million at a growth rate of 12.3%, and an increase in foreign currency deposits by SDG 1,556.9 million at a growth rate of 13.1%, this was caused by adjustments in the exchange rate.

### **Factors Affecting Money Supply:**

Factors affecting money supply include, net foreign assets, net domestic assets and revaluation item. Table (3-1) depicts an increase in net foreign assets (foreign assets of the banking system less its foreign liabilities) from minus SDG 12,266.2 million in 2013 to minus SDG 12,094.0 million in 2014, which was mainly due to the increase in the net foreign assets of the commercial banks from SDG 2,699.6 million by the end of 2013 to SDG 3,151.9 million by the end of 2014 at a rate of 16.8% and a decrease in the net foreign assets of the Central Bank of Sudan (CBOS) from minus SDG 14,965.9 million by the end of 2013 to minus SDG 15,245.9 million by the end of 2014, at a rate of 1.9%.

Net domestic assets increased from SDG 53,971.2 million by the end of 2013 to SDG 66,042.5 million by the end of 2014, by a rate of 22.4%.

The revaluation item (changes in the net assets and liabilities in foreign currency when valued at the local currency) decreased from SDG 24,740.7 million by the end of 2013 to the SDG 23,790.5 million by the end of 2014 at a rate of (3.8)%, this resulted from the effect of the exchange rate adjustments on foreign liabilities which exceeded foreign assets.

## Growth Rate of Money Supply during the period (2010-2014):

Figure (3-3) illustrates growth rate of money supply during (2010-2014).

**Figure(3-3)**  
Growth Rate of Money Supply during (2010-2014)

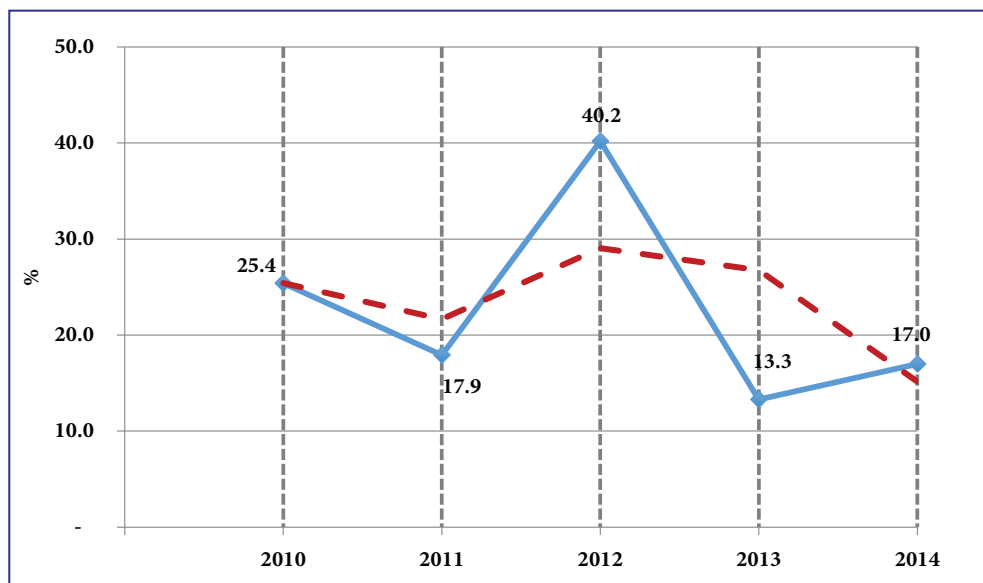


Figure (3-3) depicts a decrease in the growth rate of money supply by the end of 2011 mainly resulted from the changes post secession of the South Sudan, then it increased by the end of 2012 due to increase in gold purchases which represented a major source of the foreign exchange; however, by the end 2013 it decreased due to government policy of reducing gold purchases.

### Major Sources of monetary expansion

Table (3-2) and figure (3-4) show the most important sources of monetary expansion by the end of 2013 and 2014.

**Table (3-2)**  
**The Most Important Sources of**  
**Monetary Expansion by the End of 2013 and 2014**

(SDG Millions)

The statement	Years		Changes during 2014		Contribution to the expansion in money supply (%)
	2013	2014*	Change	%	
<b>Central Bank of Sudan</b>					
Gold price variations**	7,179.1	10,197.3	3,018.2	42.0	26.7
Wheat Subsidies from the price differentials***	1,727.4	3,693.2	1,965.9	113.8	17.4
Temporary Advances	4,500.0	6,740.0	2,240.0	49.8	19.8
<b>Commercial Banks</b>					
Private sector finance	33,478.1	37,283.5	3,805.4	11.4	33.7
Public enterprises finance	3,212.5	5,114.4	1,901.9	59.2	16.8

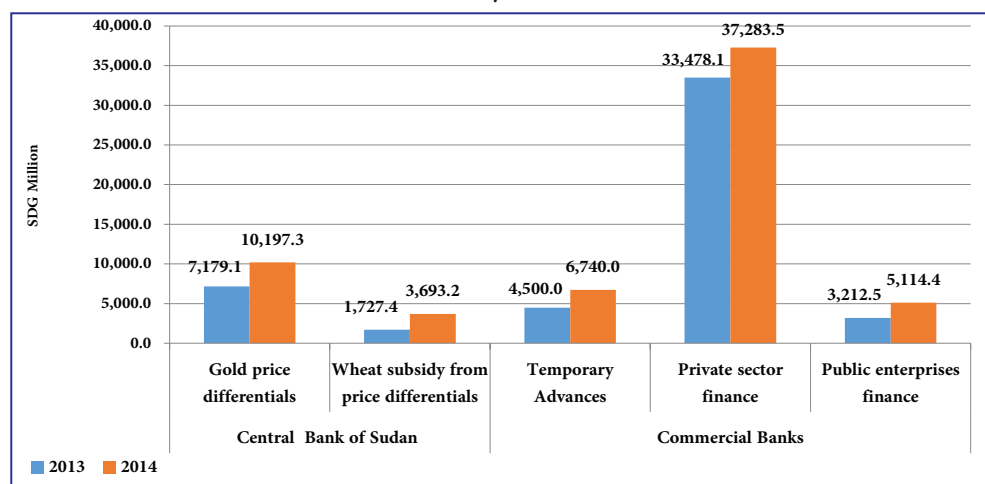
Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* 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.

\*\*\* The price difference between the price of wheat import and the special price to the ministry of finance which is lower.

**Figure (3-4)**  
**The major Sources of Monetary Expansion In Central Bank of Sudan and Commercial Banks by the end of 2013 and 2014**





Based on table (3-2) and figure (3-4) Central Bank of Sudan contributed with a sizable share to the monetary expansion in 2014 which include; temporary advances to the government which had increased from SDG 4,500.0 million by the end of 2013 to SDG 6,740.0 million by the end of 2014, by 19.8%, wheat subsidies had increased from SDG 1,727.4 million by the end of 2013 to SDG 3,693.2 million by the end of 2014, by 17.4%, the difference in gold proceeds and assignment of foreign exchange to meet various government imports and other obligations increased from SDG 7,179.1 million in 2013 to SDG 10,197.3 million in 2014, by 26.7%. On the other hand, the commercial banks increased total credit to the private sector from SDG 33,478.1 million in 2013 to SDG 37,283.5 million in 2014 by 33.7%, while the finance balance of Public sector had increased from SDG 3,212.5 million in 2013 to SDG 5,114.4 million in 2014, by 16.8%, the share of credit to private and public sector in the expansion in 2014 reached 33.7% and 16.8% respectively.

In addition to these sources there are other factors with contractionary and expansionary effect as was presented in the table (3-1)

### **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), commercial banks' reserves and deposits included in broad money at the Central Bank of Sudan. It was 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 at the end of 2013 and 2014, while figure (5-3) depicts the components of monetary base at the end of 2014.

**Table (3-3)**  
**Monetary Base and Corresponding Assets**  
**by the end of 2013 and 2014**

(SDG millions)

Particulars	Years		Change during 2014	
	2013	2014*	Change	%
<b>A) Assets:</b>	<b>36,470.5</b>	<b>42,323.5</b>	<b>5,853.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>1- Net Foreign Assets</b>	<b>(14,965.9)</b>	<b>(15,245.9)</b>	<b>(280.0)</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>2- Revaluation</b>	<b>25,154.3</b>	<b>24,563.5</b>	<b>(590.8)</b>	<b>(2.3)</b>
<b>3- Net Domestic Assets</b>	<b>26,282.1</b>	<b>33,005.9</b>	<b>6,723.8</b>	<b>25.6</b>
3-1- Net Claims on Government (claims - deposits)	21,466.3	26,204.4	4,738.1	22.1
3-1-1- Claims on Government	22,472.6	27,630.7	5,158.1	23.0
3-1-2- Government Deposits	1,006.3	1,426.3	420.0	41.7
3-2- Claims on Commercial Banks	5,155.6	7,040.9	1,885.3	36.6
3-3- Claims on Public Enterprises	791.8	893.9	102.1	12.9
3-4- Instruments of Liquidity Management (Shihab)**	185.8	0.0	(185.8)	(100.0)
3-5- Other Items (Net)	(1,317.4)	(1,133.3)	184.1	(14.0)
<b>Total Assets (1+2+3) = Liabilities</b>	<b>36,470.5</b>	<b>42,323.5</b>	<b>5,853.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>B) Liabilities (Reserve Money):</b>	<b>36,470.5</b>	<b>42,323.5</b>	<b>5,853.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>1- Currency in Circulation outside CBOS</b>	<b>20,412.9</b>	<b>25,060.1</b>	<b>4,647.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>
1-1- With the Public	19,178.4	23,343.1	4,164.7	21.7
1-2- With the Commercial Banks	1,234.5	1,717.0	482.5	39.1
<b>2- Banks' Reserves with the Central Bank of Sudan</b>	<b>12,662.3</b>	<b>16,088.7</b>	<b>3,426.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>
<b>3- Deposits included in money supply at CBOS ***</b>	<b>3,395.3</b>	<b>1,174.7</b>	<b>(2,220.6)</b>	<b>(65.4)</b>

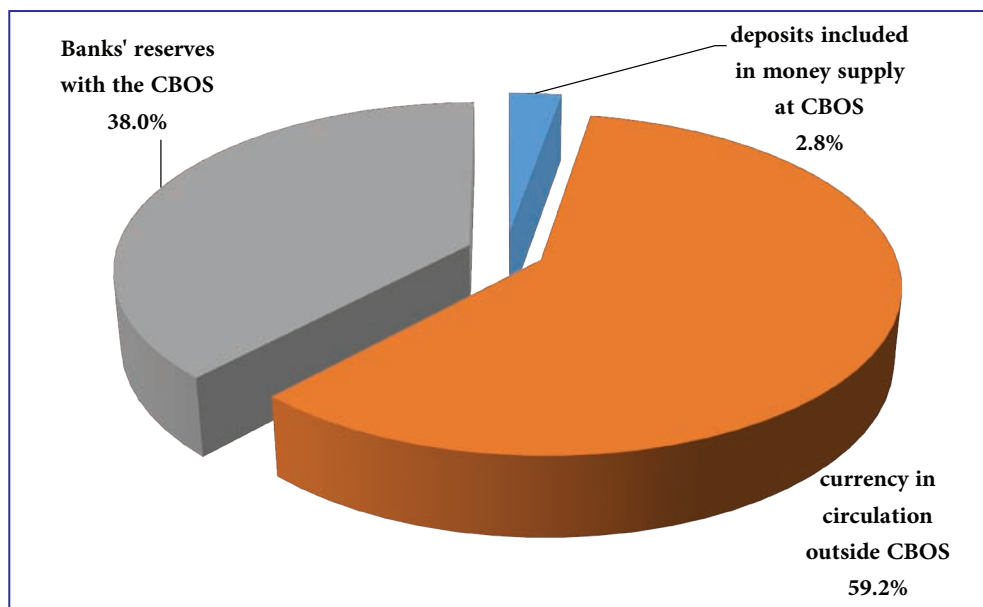
Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\* Preliminary figure.

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

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

**Figure (3-5)**  
**Components of the Monetary Base**  
**By the end of 2014**



**Assets:**

The assets corresponding to the monetary base increased from SDG 36,470.5 million by the end of 2013 to SDG 42,323.5 million by the end of 2014 at a rate of 16.0%. This increase was attributed to an increase in net domestic assets from SDG 26,282.1 million in 2013 to SDG 33,005.9 million in 2014, at a rate of 25.6%, due to the difference in gold proceeds and assignment of foreign exchange to meet various government imports and other obligations, by the rate of 42.0%, also the claims on commercial banks increased from SDG 5,155.6 million in 2013 to SDG 7,040.9 million in 2014 by a rate of 36.6%, whereas net foreign assets decreased from minus SDG 14,965.9 million by the end of 2013 to minus SDG 15,245.9 million by the end of 2014, at a rate of 1.9% due to the decrease in the foreign assets (include: Gold, SDRs, international reserve, loans to non-residents, participation in foreign banks), also the revaluation item decreased from SDG 25,154.3 million by the end of 2013 to SDG 24,563.5 million by the end of 2014, at a rate of 2.3% as a result of the exchange rate adjustments.

## Liabilities:

Banks' reserves with the CBOS (legal cash reserves and the current account) increased from SDG 12,662.3 million by the end of 2013 to SDG 16,088.7 million by the end of 2014 at a rate of 27.1%, also currency in circulation outside the Central Bank of Sudan (including currency with the public and currency at commercial banks) increased from SDG 20,412.9 million by the end of 2013 to SDG 25,060.1 million by the end of 2014 at a rate of 22.8%, due to the increase in the currency issued from SDG 22,191.9 million by the end of 2013 to SDG 26,759.4 million by the end of 2014 at a rate of 20.6%, and states and local governments and public institutions deposits included in the money supply decreased from SDG 3,395.3 million by the end of 2013 to SDG 1,174.7 million by the end of 2014 at a rate of 65.4%.

## Money Multiplier, Velocity of Circulation and Deepening of Monetization:

Table (4-3) together with figures (6-3), (7-3) and (8-3) explain Money Multiplier, Velocity of Circulation and Deepening of Monetization during the period (2010 – 2014).

**Table (3-4)**  
Money Multiplier, Velocity of Circulation and Deepening of Monetization  
during the Period (2010–2014)

Particulars	Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Money multiplier *		2.196	2.026	1.935	1.822
Velocity of Money in Circulation **		4.569	4.461	4.149	5.159	6.121
Deepening of Monetization						
(a) Money Supply /GDP		0.219	0.224	0.241	0.194	0.163
(b) Currency with the Public/ GDP		0.062	0.069	0.069	0.056	0.049
(c) Deposit***/GDP		0.157	0.155	0.172	0.138	0.114

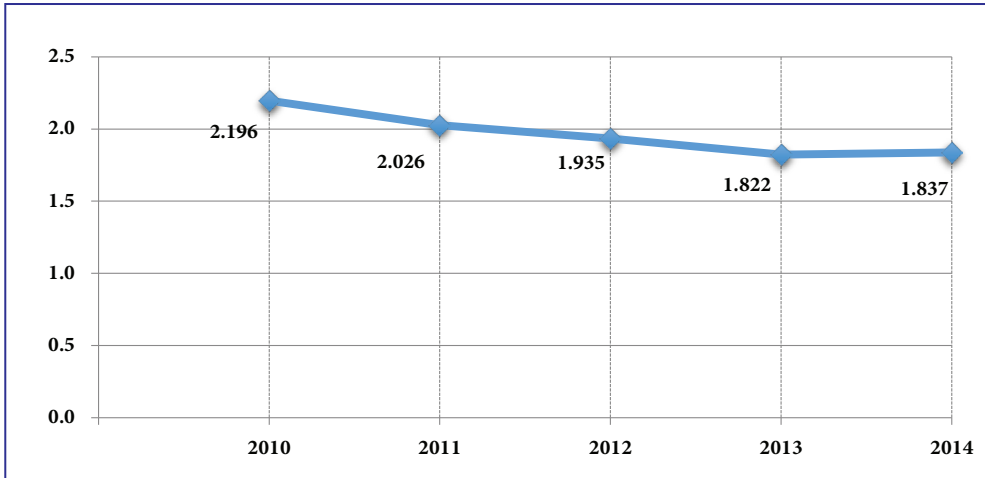
Source: Central Bank of Sudan, Statistics Department.

\* Money Multiplier = Broad Money/Monetary Base

\*\* Velocity of Money = GDP/Money supply

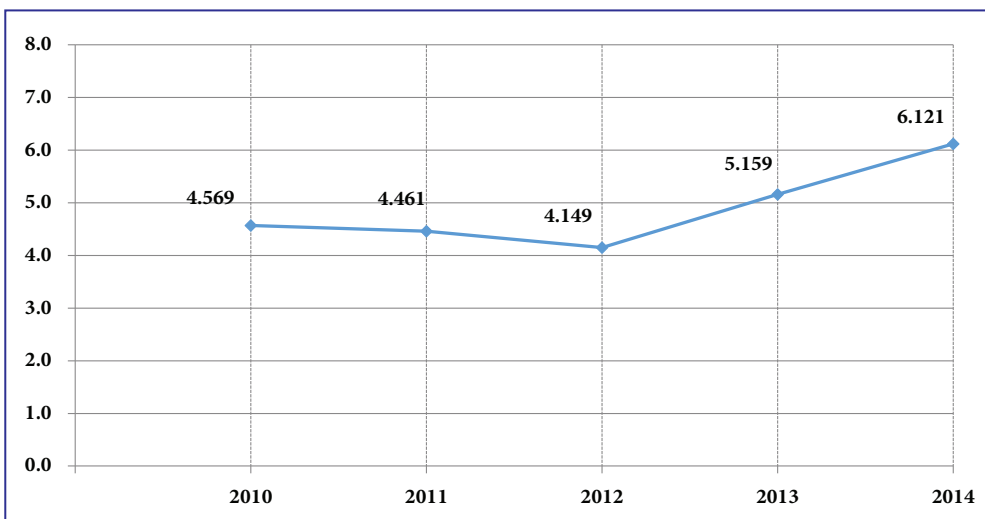
\*\*\* Includes current deposits and quasi money deposits

**Figure (3-6)**  
Money Multiplier During the Period 2010-2014



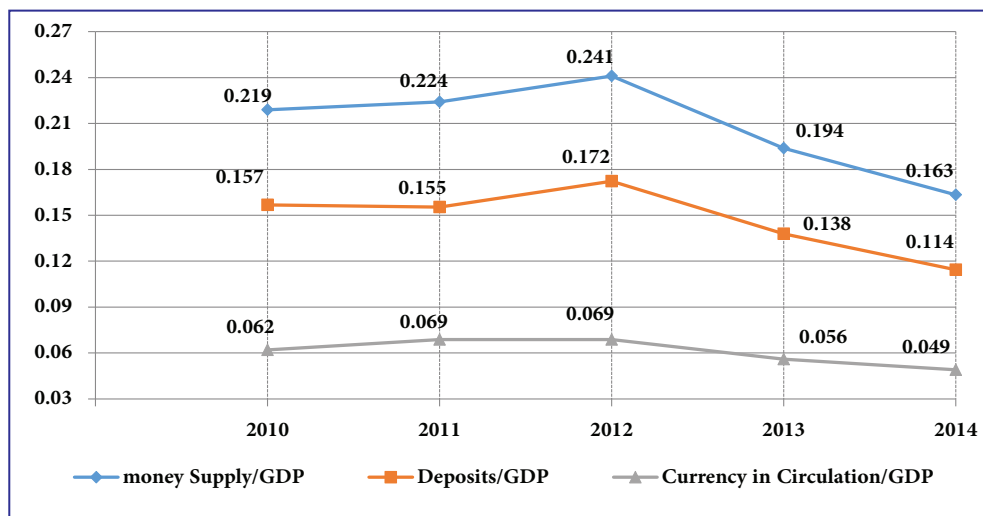
Money multiplier is the ratio used as a means to measure the ability of banks to create money in the national economy. Figure (3-6) depicts a decrease in the money multiplier during the period (2011-2013), due to an increase in the monetary base at a greater rate than the increase in money supply, however, money multiplier increased slightly by the end of 2014.

**Figure (3-7)**  
Velocity of Money in Circulation During the Period (2010 –2014)



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 GDP. Figure (3-7) reflects proportional increase in the velocity of money in circulation during the period (2013-2014) due to the increase in the Gross Domestic Product at a greater rate than the increase in money supply.

**Figure (3-8)**  
Deepening of Monetization during the Period (2010 –2014)



Deepening 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 associated with the decrease incomes, banking literacy, and the low returns on investment deposits especially under high inflation rates. Deepening of Monetization can be measured by dividing Money Supply over Gross Domestic Product, Currency in Circulation over Gross Domestic Product, and the deposits over Gross Domestic Product. Figure (3-8) illustrated a decrease in deepening of monetization in the years 2013 and 2014, although total deposits had increased.

**CHAPTER  
FOUR**

**BANKS AND NON-BANK  
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**





## **BANKS AND NONBANK 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 performance of 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 and the National Agency for Insurance and Finance of Exports.

### **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 number of the Central Bank of Sudan branches increased from 16 branches in 2013 to 17 branches in 2014, distributed in the different States of the Sudan, where Deayn branch was inaugurated recently.

#### **The Central Bank of Sudan Balance Sheet:**

Table (4-1) illustrates the balance sheet of the Central Bank of Sudan for the years 2013 and 2014, according to the format recommended by the International Monetary Fund for monetary data.

**Table (4-1)**  
**Central Bank of Sudan Balance Sheet for the years 2013 and 2014**  
(SDG Millions)

Particulars	31/12/2013	31/12/2014*	Change	Change %
<b>Assets:</b>				
Bank Notes and Banks Balances	9,180.0	8,725.6	(454.4)	(4.9)
Foreign Securities **	314.2	302.4	(11.8)	(3.8)
Loans and Advances to Banks	3,003.1	4,791.9	1,788.8	59.6
Temporary Advances to Government under Article (48-1)	4,500.0	4,740.0	240.0	5.3
Long Terms Loans to Government	5,212.2	7,212.2	2,000.0	38.4
Differences in prices of Gold Sold	7,179.1	10,197.3	3,018.2	42.0
Loans and Advances to Public Enterprises	232.5	290.2	57.7	24.8
Contributions in Local Banks Capital	2,152.6	2,249.0	96.4	4.5
Other Contributions ***	559.3	603.7	44.4	7.9
Other Accounts	38,852.2	38,792.7	(59.5)	(0.2)
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>71,185.2</b>	<b>77,905.0</b>	<b>6,719.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
<b>Notes and Coins in Circulation</b>	<b>20,412.9</b>	<b>25,060.1</b>	<b>4,647.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>
<b>Sight Liabilities</b>	<b>17,668.5</b>	<b>19,477.3</b>	<b>1,808.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Federal Government	1,006.3	1,426.3	420.0	41.7
State and Local Governments	306.0	62.6	(243.4)	(79.5)
Public Enterprises	3,089.3	1,112.1	(1,977.2)	(64.0)
Local Banks	13,266.9	16,876.3	3,609.4	27.2
<b>Foreign Correspondents</b>	<b>2,446.2</b>	<b>1,635.0</b>	<b>(811.2)</b>	<b>(33.2)</b>
<b>Time Liabilities</b>	<b>7,453.8</b>	<b>7,987.5</b>	<b>533.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Payment Agreements	135.7	140.9	5.2	3.8
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>	<b>526.6</b>	<b>540.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Other Accounts</b>	<b>22,541.5</b>	<b>23,063.9</b>	<b>522.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>71,185.2</b>	<b>77,905.0</b>	<b>6,719.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Contributions in foreign banks.

\*\*\* Contributions in local public enterprises.

Table (4-1) reflects an increase in assets and liabilities of the Central Bank of Sudan from SDG 71,185.2 million in 2013 to SDG 77,905.0 million in 2014, by 9.4%.

On the assets side, loans and advances to banks increased from SDG 3,003.1 million in 2013 to SDG 4,791.9 million in 2014, by 59.6%, as well as the differences between

gold proceeds and assignment of foreign exchange to government imports and other obligations increased from SDG 7,179.1 million in 2013 to SDG 10,197.3 million in 2014, by 42.0%, and the long term loans to the government increased from SDG 5,212.2 million in 2013 to SDG 7,212.2 million in 2014, by 38.4%, loans and advances to public enterprises increased, as well, from SDG 232.5 million in 2013 to SDG 290.0 million in 2014, by 24.8%.

On the liabilities side, the stock of Central Government liabilities increased from SDG 1,006.3 million in 2013 to SDG 1,426.3 million in 2014, by 41.7%, and local banks liabilities increased from SDG 13,266.9 million in 2013 to SDG 16,876.3 million in 2014, by 27.2%, while states and local governments liabilities decreased from SDG 306.0 million in 2013 to SDG 62.6 million in 2014, by 79.5%, and public enterprises liabilities decreased from SDG 3,089.3 million in 2013 to SDG 1,112.1 million in 2014, by 64.0%, while notes and coins in circulation increased from SDG 20,412.9 million in 2013 to SDG 25,060.1 million in 2014, by 22.8%, and the stock of foreign correspondents account decreased.

## 2. Operating Banks in Sudan:

Table (4-2) shows the structure of the banking system in Sudan in the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-2)**  
The Structure of the Banking System in Sudan  
by the end of the year 2013 and 2014

Item	2013	2014
<b>(a) Specialized Banks</b>	5	5
Joint*	2	2
Government	3	3
<b>(b) Commercial Banks</b>	32	32
Joint	24	24
Government	1	1
Foreign	7	7
<b>Grand Total (1) + (2)</b>	37	37

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan – Banks Affairs Dept.

\* The Joint Banks are the Banks in which the local sectors (Governmental or Private) and the foreign sector contributed in their capital

The number of operating banks in Sudan remained at 37 banks as it was in 2013. Table (4-3) explains the geographical distribution of banks in Sudan different states in 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-3)**  
The Geographical Distribution of the Operating Banks in Sudan  
by the end of the year 2013 and 2014

Item	2013	2014	Change %
Khartoum State	263	260	(1.9)
Middle States (Sennar, Al Gazeera, Blue Nile and White Nile)	126	126	-
Eastern States (Gadarif, Kassala and Red Sea)	80	78	(2.5)
Northern States (North and River Nile States)	67	67	-
Kurdufan States (North, South and Western States)	63	63	-
Darfur States (North, South, West, Middle and East )	56	56	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>(1.1)</b>

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan – Banks Affairs Dept.

As shown in table (4-3), the number of the branches of banks had decreased from 655 branches in 2013 to 650 branches in 2014.

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

Table (4-4) illustrates the consolidated balance sheet of the operating banks for the years 2013 and 2014 based on the classification recommended by IMF.

**Table (4-4)**  
The Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating Banks  
by the end of the years 2013 and 2014

(SDG Millions)

Particulars	31/12/2013	31/12/2014*	Change	Change %
<b>Assets:</b>				
Local Currency	1,234.5	1,717.0	482.5	39.1
Balances with Central Bank of Sudan	13,205.2	17,174.1	3,968.9	30.1
Other Banks	2,165.7	2,719.9	554.2	25.6
Foreign Correspondents	4,696.0	5,148.9	452.9	9.6
Total Advances	37,657.1	44,320.7	6,663.6	17.7
Other Accounts	18,521.3	21,236.4	2,715.1	14.7
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>77,479.8</b>	<b>92,317.0</b>	<b>14,837.2</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
<b>Deposits:</b>	<b>44,133.1</b>	<b>53,469.3</b>	<b>9,336.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>
Public	40,700.8	49,579.6	8,878.7	21.8
Government**	1,870.3	2,123.6	253.3	13.5
Public Enterprises	1,562.0	1,766.1	204.2	13.1
<b>Banks:</b>	<b>5,180.2</b>	<b>6,666.2</b>	<b>1,486.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>
Central Bank of Sudan	1,544.5	2,850.8	1,306.3	84.6
Other Banks	1,639.3	1,818.4	179.1	10.9
Foreign correspondents	1,996.4	1,997.0	0.6	0.0
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>	<b>13,149.1</b>	<b>14,739.4</b>	<b>1,590.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Other Accounts</b>	<b>15,017.4</b>	<b>17,442.1</b>	<b>2,424.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>77,479.8</b>	<b>92,317.0</b>	<b>14,837.2</b>	<b>19.1</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Preliminary Data

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

Total assets of the operating banks increased from SDG 77,479.8 million in 2013 to SDG 92,317.0 million in 2014, by 19.1%, due to the rise in the balances with the Central Bank of Sudan from SDG 13,205.2 million in 2013 to SDG 17,174.1 million in 2014, by 30.1%, and the increase in the balances with other banks from SDG 2,165.7 million in 2013 to SDG 2,719.9 million in 2014, by 25.6%; as well as the total advances of banks increased from SDG 37,657.1 million in the year 2013 to SDG 44,320.7 million in 2014, by 17.7%.

On the liabilities side, total deposits of residents increased from SDG 44,133.1 million in 2013 to SDG 53,469.3 million in 2014, by 21.2%, due to an increase in public deposits from SDG 40,700.8 million in 2013 to SDG 49,579.6 million in 2014, by 21.8%, also liabilities of banks stock increased from SDG 5,180.2 million in 2013 to SDG 6,666.2 million in 2014, by 28.7%, where the rise in the Central Bank of Sudan balance represents the largest increase in this item, increased from SDG 1,544.5 million in 2013 to SDG 2,850.8 million in 2014, by 84.6%. Also other accounts increased from SDG 15,017.4 million in 2013 to SDG 17,442.1 million in 2014, by 16.1%.

## 2-1 Deposits of Banks:

The deposits of Banks include current, saving, investment and other deposits in local and foreign currencies.

### - Deposits in Local Currency:

Table (4-5)(A) Shows details of the deposits of banks in local currency for the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-5)(A)**

Total deposits in Local Currency by the end of the years 2013 and 2014

(SDG Millions)

Depositors	December 2013		December 2014*		Change %	
	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others
Federal and State Govts.	516.9	571.4	602.1	565.1	16.5	(1.1)
Public Enterprises	655.3	682.0	659.0	816.3	0.6	19.7
Private Sector **	14,899.4	14,818.3	18,265.2	18,991.2	22.5	28.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,071.6</b>	<b>16,071.7</b>	<b>19,526.3</b>	<b>20,372.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>26.8</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>32,143.3</b>		<b>39,898.9</b>		<b>24.1</b>	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Include public, companies and financial institutions deposits

Total local currency deposits of operating banks rose from SDG 32,143.3 million in 2013 to SDG 39,898.9 million in 2014, by 24.1%, in line with Central Bank of Sudan policies that aimed at attracting and mobilizing national savings. The private sector, public enterprises, and the federal and state governments contributed to the total local deposits in 2014 by 93.4%, 3.7%, and 2.9% respectively.

### - Deposits in Foreign Currency:

Table (4-5) (B) provides details of the deposits of banks in foreign currency for the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-5) (B)**

Deposits in Foreign Currency by the end of the years 2013 and 2014

(SDG Millions)

Depositors \ Years	December 2013		December 2014*		Change %	
	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others
Federal and State Govt.	485.4	296.6	638.9	317.5	31.6	7.0
Public Enterprises.	72.9	151.8	94.4	196.4	29.5	29.4
Private Sector**	4,045.0	6,938.1	4,246.9	8,076.3	5.0	16.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,603.3</b>	<b>7,386.5</b>	<b>4,980.2</b>	<b>8,590.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,989.8</b>		<b>13,570.4</b>		<b>13.2</b>	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Including Deposits of the Public, Companies and Financial Institutions.

Foreign currency deposits at operating banks increased from an equivalent of SDG 11,989.8 million in 2013 to SDG 13,570.4 million in 2014, by 13.2%, the private sector deposits, the federal and state government's deposits and the public institutions deposits contributed 90.8%, 7.1% and 2.1% of the total foreign currency deposits respectively.

### 2-2 Banking finance:

Banking finance includes finance extended by the operating banks to the private sector, public enterprises and the 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) depict the total stock of banking finance in local currency according to economic activities by the end of the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-6)**

**Stock of Banking Finance by Economic Activities in Local Currency  
by the end of the years 2013 and 2014**

(SDG Million)

Sector	2013**	%	2014*	%	Change %
Agriculture	5,229.4	16.0	6,698.2	16.7	28.1
Industry	5,195.5	16.0	5,839.1	14.6	12.4
Exports	1,186.5	3.6	1,488.3	3.7	25.4
Transport and Storage	3,136.7	9.6	3,201.6	8.0	2.1
Local Trade	3,180.6	9.8	3,630.6	9.1	14.1
Imports	987.8	3.0	802.6	2.0	(18.7)
Construction	3,565.3	10.9	6,678.3	16.7	87.3
Mining	188.6	0.6	361.3	0.9	91.6
Others ***	9,996.9	30.5	11,305.7	28.3	13.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,667.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40,005.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

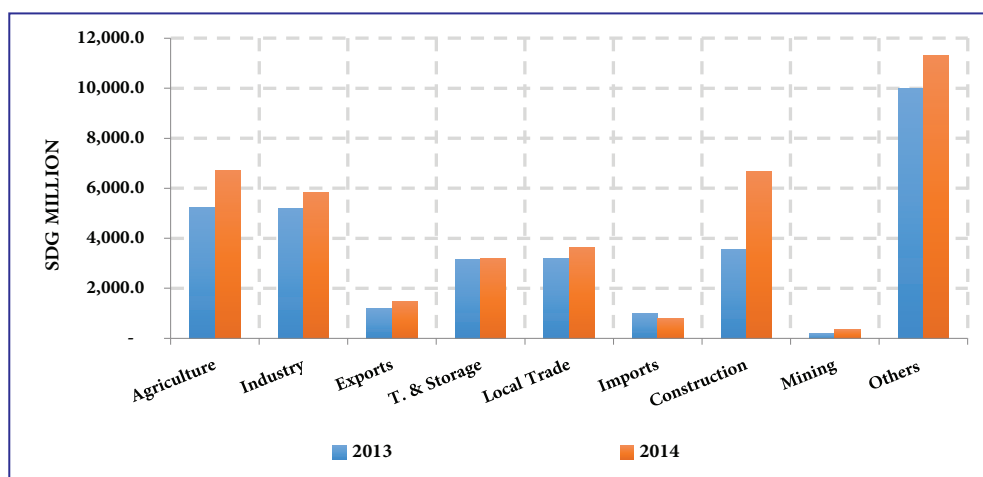
\* Preliminary Data      \*\* Amended Data

\*\*\* Includes stock of finance provided by banks to services, such as the financing of health projects and compressing of waste.

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

**Figure (4-1)**

**The Stock of Banks Finance in Local Currency (economic activities)  
by the end of the years 2013 and 2014**





Table(4-6) and figure (4-1) show the increase in the total stock of banking finance in local currency from SDG 32,667.3 million in 2013 to 40,005.7 million in 2014, by 22.5%.

The stock of finance extended by the end of 2014 to agriculture, industry and mining represents 32.2%, while the finance provided to construction represents 16.7%, and other sectors constitute 28.3%.

Table (4-7) reflects the stock of bank finance in foreign currency by the end of the years 2013 and 2014.

Table (4-7)  
Stock of Bank Finance by Economic Activities  
In Foreign Currency by the end of the years 2013 and 2014  
(SDG Million)

Sector	2013	%	2014*	%	% Change
Agriculture	73.2	1.5	209.9	4.9	186.7
Industry	879.1	17.6	851.6	19.7	(3.1)
Exports	10.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	(94.2)
Transport and Storage	503.5	10.1	945.3	21.9	87.7
Local Trade	308.1	6.2	168.2	3.9	(45.4)
Imports	1,386.9	27.8	828.3	19.2	(40.3)
Construction	710.4	14.2	464.6	10.8	(34.6)
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others **	1,118.2	22.4	846.5	19.6	(24.3)
<b>Total Finance</b>	<b>4,989.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,315.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(13.5)</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan- Statistics Department

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Includes stock of finance provided by banks to services

Note: Does not include financing of the Central Government.

**Figure (4-2)**

The Stock of Banking Finance in Foreign Currency by Economic Activities  
by the end of the years 2013 and 2014

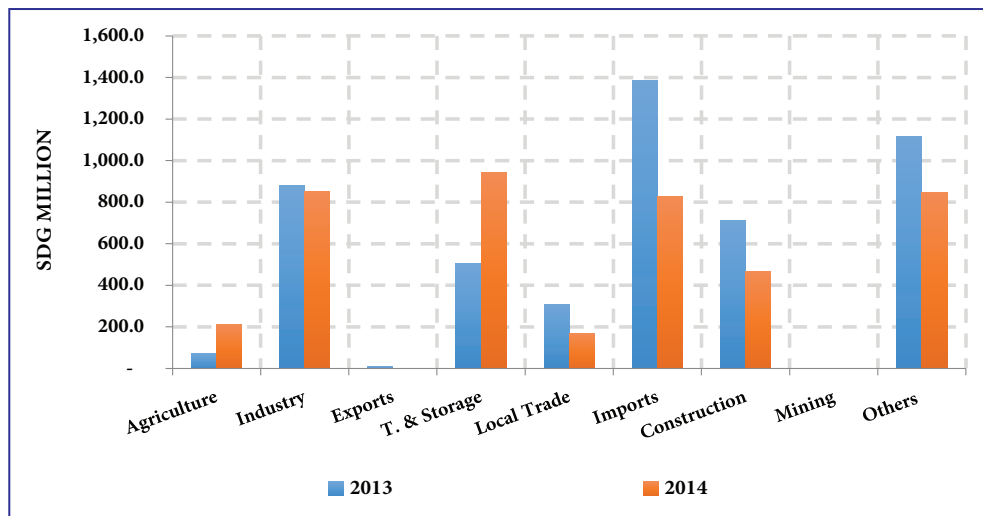


Table (4-7) and figure (4-2) indicate a decline in the local currency equivalent of the stock of total banking finance in foreign currency from SDG 4,989.8 million in 2013 to SDG 4,315.0 million in 2014, by 13.5%. The stock of finance extended to transport and storage sector contributed 21.9%, the industrial sector contributed 19.7%, Import sector contributed 19.2%, while other sectors contributed 19.6% of the total banks finance in foreign currency in 2014.

**- 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 the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table ( 4-8 )**  
**Flow of Banking Finance by Economic Activities in Local Currency**  
**during the years 2013 and 2014**

(SDG Million)

Sector	2013		2014*		Change %
	Flow of Finance	Contribution %	Flow of Finance	Contribution %	
Agriculture	6,721.0	19.9	6,062.1	15.7	(9.8)
Industry	5,486.7	16.2	5,155.8	13.3	(6.0)
Exports	2,259.2	6.7	1,771.5	4.6	(21.6)
Transport and Storage	3,433.9	10.2	2,237.3	5.8	(34.8)
Local Trade	4,368.8	12.9	6,588.3	17.0	50.8
Energy and Mining	488.5	1.4	610.5	1.6	25.0
Constructions	3,042.3	9.0	3,848.0	9.9	26.5
Imports	1,886.0	5.6	2,968.2	7.7	57.4
Others**	6,136.1	18.1	9,436.9	24.4	53.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,822.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38,678.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - Statistics Department

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Include the flow of banking finance to the services sector

Note: Does not include financing of the Central Government.

**Figure (4-3)**  
**The Flow of Banking Finance According to Economic Activity, in Local Currency during the years 2013 and 2014**

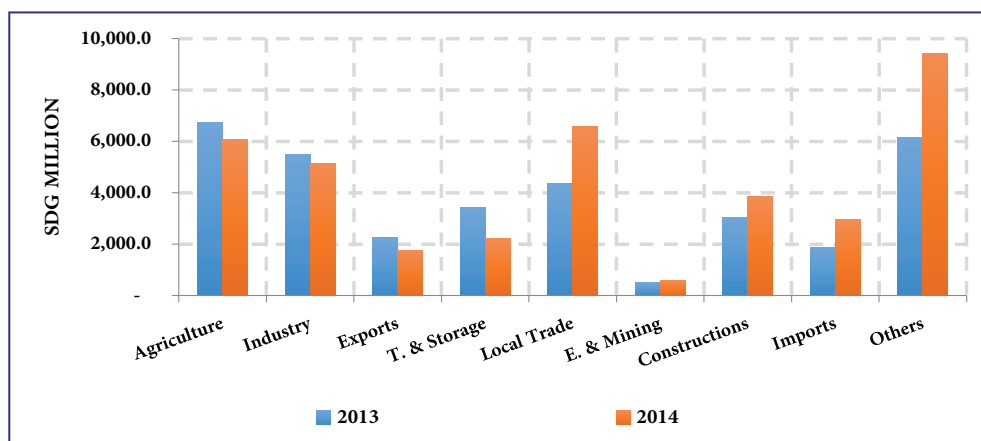


Table (4-8) and figure (4-3) illustrate that the local trade financing contributed 17.0% of the total flow of banking finance representing the largest contribution during the year 2014, the flow of banks' finance extended to local trade activity increased from SDG 4,368.8 million in 2013 to SDG 6,588.3 million in 2014, by 50.8%, the agriculture sector contributed 15.7%, the contribution of the industrial sector was 13.3%, and the construction sector was 9.9%, while the "other sectors" represented 24.4% of total flow of finance.

**- Flow of Banking Finance by Mode of Finance:**

Table (4-9) shows that the flow of banks finances by mode in local currency in 2013 and 2014, while figure (4-4) reflects the percentage share of each mode of finance in the total flow of finance during the year 2014.

Table (4-9)  
Flow of Banking Finance by Mode of Finance  
in Local Currency during the year 2013 and 2014

(SDG Million)

Mode of Finance	2013	Contribution %	2014*	Contribution %	Change %
Murabaha	18,012.7	53.2	20,180.4	52.2	12.0
Musharaka	3,740.7	11.1	3,625.3	9.4	(3.1)
Mudaraba	1,772.9	5.2	2,086.5	5.4	17.7
Salam	665.3	2.0	1,464.2	3.8	120.1
Mogawala	3,929.5	11.6	5,178.3	13.4	31.8
Ijarah	331.2	1.0	144.6	0.4	(56.3)
Istisnaa	32.4	0.1	43.2	0.1	33.3
Gard Hassan	99.6	0.3	208.7	0.5	109.5
Others**	5,238.2	15.5	5,747.4	14.8	9.7
<b>Total Finance</b>	<b>33,822.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38,678.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14.4</b>

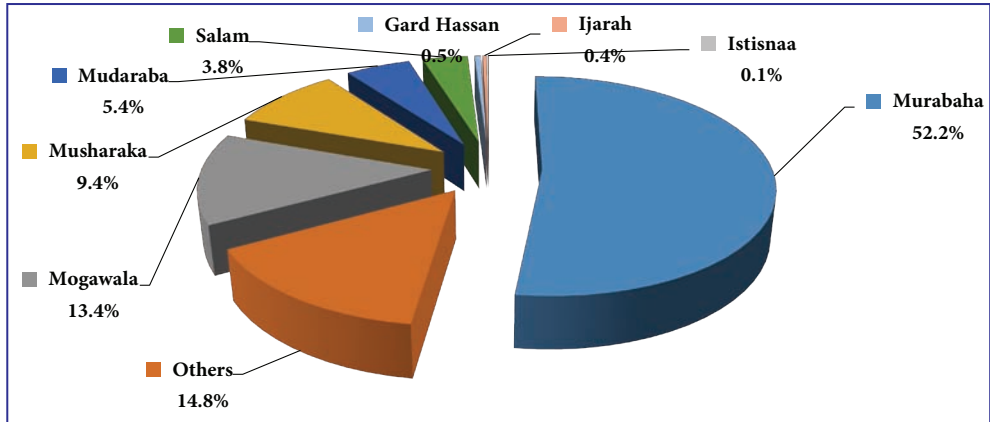
Source: Central Bank of Sudan - Statistics Dept.

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Includes Equity participations

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

**Figure (4-4)**  
The Flow of Banking Finance According to the Modes of Finance  
in Local Currency in 2014



The share of Murabaha recorded 52.2% of the total flow of finance during 2014, this was attributed to the long experience of banks in using this mode, besides the easiness of its application, in addition to the low administrative and supervision cost, and guaranteed profits. The flow of finance by Mugawla, Musharaka and other modes contributed 13.4%, 9.4% and 14.8% respectively.

### 3. The Indicators of Banking Soundness and the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Banks:

Central Bank of Sudan policies gave priority to the safety of the banking sector. Therefore, the Central Bank of Sudan adopted a number of policies and supervisory regulations which aimed at achieving financial stability and banking soundness to ensure the efficiency of the banking system by reducing credit risk and adopting some measures to comply with the international standards.

#### - The Indicators of Banking Soundness:

Table (4-10) and figure (4-5) explain the financial soundness indicators of banks in 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-10)**  
Indicators of Banking Soundness by the end of  
the years 2013 and 2014

(%)

Item	2013**	2014*
Capital Adequacy Ratio	16.6	18.0
Total Non-Performing Loans to Total Funding	8.4	7.1
Financing Provision to Non-Performing Loans	37.0	61.7
Return on Assets Before Tax	3.7	4.0
Return on Equity Before Tax	29.6	33.7
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	39.5	39.1

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

**Figure (4-5)**  
Indicators of Banking Soundness by the end of  
the years 2013 and 2014

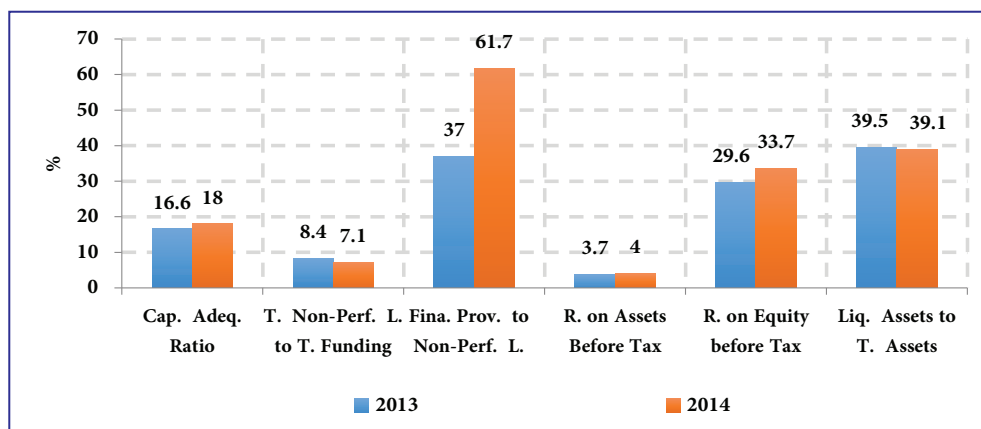


Table (4-10) and figure (4-5) explain the most important banking soundness indicators of banks issued by the Islamic Financial Services Board in context of the requirements of the Basel Committee represented in capital adequacy, and indicators of asset quality, profitability, liquidity and the ability to meet the obligations. Capital adequacy ratio increased from 16.6% in 2013 to 18.0% in 2014, compared to

the international ratio of 12.0%. It has been known that the capital adequacy ratio reflects the ability of regulatory capital 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 decreased from 8.4% in 2013 to 7.1% in 2014, and this indicates the success of the regulatory efforts of the Central Bank of Sudan in its targeted effort to reach the international indicator 6.0%. The ratio of financing provision to non-performing loans increased from 37.0% in 2013 to 61.7% in 2014. Return on assets ratio (asset turnover) increased from 3.7% in 2013 to 4.0% in 2014, as well as the return on equity increased from 29.6% in 2013 to 33.7% in 2014, while the ratio of liquid assets to total assets decreased from 39.5% in 2013 to 39.1% in 2014.

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

Table (4-11) and figure (4-6) show the indicators of consolidated balance sheet of banks in 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-11)**  
The Indicators of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating Banks  
by the end of the years 2013 and 2014.

(%)

Particulars	2013**	2014*
Total Deposits to Total Liabilities	57.0	57.9
Capital and Reserves to Total Liabilities	17.0	16.0
Total Finance to Total Assets	48.6	48.0
Total Finance to Total Deposits	85.3	82.9

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - Statistics Dept.

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

**Figure (4-6)**

The Indicators of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating Banks by the end of the years 2013 and 2014

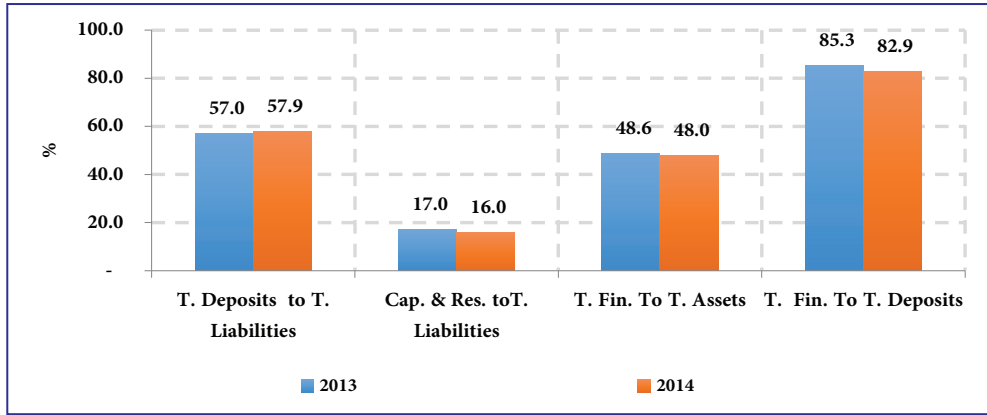


Table (4-11) and figure (4-6) show the increase in the ratio of total deposits to total liabilities (which measures the range of bank reliance on depositors money) from 57.0% in 2013 to 57.9% in 2014, reflecting the reliance of banks on external resources, which it is normal in the practicing of banking but it requires an efficient risk management, while the ratio of capital and reserves to total liabilities (which measures the bank reliance on its own resources) decreased from 17.0% in 2013 to 16.0% in 2014, indicating an increase in the banking risks. As well as the ratio of total finance to total assets decreased from 48.6% in 2013 to 48.0% in the year 2014, reflecting a decrease in the bank's efforts in using their assets to generate profit, and the ratio of total bank finance to total deposits decreased from 85.3% in 2013 to 82.9% in 2014, reflected an increase in liquidity ratio of the banks.

#### 4. Micro-Finance

In the year 2014, the Central Bank of Sudan sustained in implementing of its policies which aimed at employing of at least 12% of the investment portfolio of each bank to finance microfinance projects and social dimension financing, through the direct finance of banks to individuals and groups, or through wholesale funding from banks to licensed microfinance institutions, in addition to directing the finance to the microfinance projects in the production sectors, and elaborating in financing the programs that specialized to the graduates, rural women, artisans, young people, the graduate of vocational and technical training and other microfinance segments.



## - Micro-Finance in Banks

Table (4-12) reflects the size of microfinance extended by banks in 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-12)**

The size of Microfinance by the end of the years 2013 and 2014

(SDG Million)

Item	2013**	2014*	%
Total Banking Finance	37,657.1	44,320.7	17.7
Resources allocated to Microfinance according to the policy (12%)	4,518.9	5,318.5	17.7
Total Microfinance	1,546.0	2,055.0	33.0
Micro Finance Proportion of the Total Finance (%)	4.1	4.6	

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan – Microfinance Unit

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

Table (4-12) shows that the amount of microfinance had increased from SDG 1,546.0 million in 2013 to SDG 2,055.0 million in 2014, by 33.0%, it is also observed that the actual performance of microfinance reached 4.6% of the total finance in 2014 compared to 4.1% in 2013.

Table (4-13) shows the microfinance pilot program in the Central Bank of Sudan and the commercial banks.

**Table (4-13)**

The Position of Microfinance Pilot Program in the Banking System

by the end of the years 2013 and 2014

(SDG Million)

Item	2013**	2014*	Change %
The Finance from Central Bank of Sudan	400.5	351.5	(12.2)
The Finance from Banks	1,268.0	1,702.6	34.3
The Accumulated Number of Beneficiaries	614,000	1,108,454	80.5

Sources Central Bank of Sudan – Microfinance Unit

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

The size of total whole sale funding extended by the Central Bank of Sudan to the banks and microfinance institutions decreased from SDG 400.5 million in 2013 to SDG 351.5 million in 2014, by 12.2%, while the total finance extended by the banks and the retail microfinance institutions to the beneficiaries through the pilot program increased from SDG 1,268 million in 2013 to SDG 1,702.6 million in 2014, by 34.3%, also the accumulated number of beneficiaries from the microfinance increased from 614,000 in 2013 to 1,108,454 in 2014, by 80.5%.

### **- The Most Important Efforts in Microfinance during the year 2014**

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

The project aimed to contribute in reducing poverty rate and enhancing job creation, through providing comprehensive technical and financial support to enable the poor and unemployed groups in targeted areas to have access the financial services. The number of institutions financed from the program increased to 10 institutions. Also an agreement for technical support grant was signed to build the capacity of micro and small institutions using information technology by US\$ 450.0 thousand with the Islamic Development Bank (IDB - Jeddah). As well as establishment of 4 business development centers in four institutions (Baraa institution for microfinance, Al Gazira Foundation for microfinance, Port Sudan Association for a Development of Small Businesses, (Baceed) and Al-An'am Company for microfinance).

#### **Projects Financing for Graduates:**

The amount granted to graduates projects increased from SDG 71.5 million in 2013 to 1,024 beneficiaries in 2014, where the Central Bank of Sudan contributed SDG 36 million as part of the capital of the graduate consortium (SDG 67.5 million), with 20 banks.

#### **Women Projects Financing:**

The Central Bank of Sudan allocated SDG 10 million to finance rural women projects which targets 8,200 women in the context of partnership with the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security through restricted Mudaraba with the Savings and Social Development Bank in States of (Sennar, Kassala, North Kordofan, Northern and Khartoum State). The total finance granted increased from SDG 4.3 million in 2013 to SDG 5.4 million in 2014, by 25.6%.

#### **AL Aman Consortium:**

Alaman consortium is considered as one of the important models for partnerships in microfinance project through the contribution of the Zakat Chamber and the

banking system. The consortium achieved good results, where the total financing increased from SDG 158.4 million in 2013 to SDG 168.4 million in 2014. The consortium maturity date has been extended to the end of the year 2015.

### Technical and Institutional Support to the Banks and Microfinance Institutions

The Central Bank of Sudan continued to provide technical support through the implementation of many forums and workshops, and executing training programs for the various beneficiaries and microfinance services providers.

### 5. Credit and Information Scoring Agency (CIASA)

The Agency continued in its activity during the year 2014 in the field of providing credit and information scoring for banks clients, financial institutions and microfinance institutions, and on the other hand the Agency provided the service of clients credit information. Following is an overview of the performance of the agency during the year 2014.

#### - Clients' Credit Code:

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

**Table (4-14)**  
Total Client's Credit Code Issued  
by the end of the years 2013 and 2014

(Code)

Legal Entity	2013**	2014*	%
Individuals	106,310	85,941	(19.2)
Companies	2,296	2,507	9.2
Organizations	1,569	1,329	(15.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,175</b>	<b>89,777</b>	<b>(18.5)</b>

Source: Credit and Information Scoring Agency

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Figures

Table (4-14) shows a decline in the number of Agency's issued codes from 110,175 codes in 2013 to 89,777 codes in 2014, because the majority of bank's financed clients provided codes during 2013, and the client who was coded before will not be granted a new code.

**- Clients' Credit Inquiry:**

The agency provided client's credit inquiry services to the Central Bank of Sudan, the banks, the financial institutions and microfinance institutions, where table (4-15) shows the number of client's credit query during 2014 compared to 2013.

**Table (4-15)**  
Client's Credit Inquiry during the years 2013 and 2014

(Code)

<b>Legal Entity</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014*</b>	<b>%</b>
Individuals	418,269	582,962	39.4
Companies	27,713	39,307	41.8
Organizations	8,017	6,699	(16.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>453,999</b>	<b>628,968</b>	<b>38.5</b>

Source: Credit and Information Scoring Agency

\* Preliminary Data

Table (4-15) shows an increase in the number of client's inquiry from 453,999 inquiries in 2013 to 628,968 inquiries in 2014, by 38.5%.

**6. Electronic Banking Services Company Ltd (EBS)**

The company has a significant contributions 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) presents electronic payment methods, while table (4-17) shows electronic banking dealings in 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-16)**  
Electronic Payment Methods

(Number)

Year	2013**	2014*	%
Number ATMs Machines	903	970	7.4
Number of Bank Cards	1,796,289	2,305,465	28.3
Number of sale points	370	708	91.4
Electronic Wallet Cards***	6,861	482,188	6,928

Source: Electronic Banking Services company (EBS)

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

\*\*\* Electronic Wallet Cards was Inaugurated in 2013

Table (4-16) indicates an increase in the ATMs number from 903 in 2013 to 970 in 2014 by 7.4%, the number of bank's card increased from 1,796,289 cards during 2013 to 2,305,465 cards during 2014, by 28.3% and the number of sale points increased from 370 points in 2013 to 708 points in 2014, by 91.4%, as well as the number of electronic wallet cards increased from 6,861 in 2013 to 482,188 in 2014, by 6,928%.

**Table (4-17)**  
Electronic Banking Dealings

(Number)

Year	External Electronic Payments (SWIFT)		Transactions with Banking Card
	Outgoing Messages	Incoming Messages	
2013**	107,673	249,087	15,006,198
2014*	114,100	220,567	17,825,541
%	6.0	(11.4)	18.8

Source: Electronic Banking Services Company (EBS)

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

Table (4-17) reflected that the number of outgoing messages increased from 107,673 messages in 2013 to 114,100 messages in 2014, by 6.0%, while the number of incoming messages decreased from 249,087 messages in 2013 to 220,567 messages in 2014, by 11.4%, also the transactions in banking card increased from 15 million transactions in 2013 to 17.8 million transactions in 2014, by 18.8%.

## Second: Non-Bank Financial Institutions:

The Non-Bank Financial Institutions include Exchange Bureaus, Finance Transfers Companies, Sudan Financial Services Company Ltd, Tarweej Company for Financial Investment, Bank Deposits Guarantee Fund, the Khartoum Stock Exchange Market, Insurance Companies and the National Agency for Insurance and Export Financing.

### 1. Exchange Bureaus and Finance Transfers Companies

Table (4-18) shows the number of Exchange Bureaus and finance transfers companies in the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-18)**  
Exchange Bureaus and Finance Transfers Companies by  
the end of the years 2013 and 2014

(Number)

Item	2013	2014*	%
Exchange Bureaus	22	24	9.1
Finance Transfers Companies	11	11	0.0

Sources Central Bank of Sudan-Financial Institution Dept.

\* Preliminary Data

The number of exchange bureaus increased from 22 exchange bureaus in 2013 to 24 exchange bureaus in 2014, while the financial transfer companies in 2014 remained as they were in 2013.

Table (4-19) and figure (4-7) show the total resources and uses of Exchange Bureaus in 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-19)**  
Total Resources and Uses of Exchange Bureaus in the Foreign  
Exchange Market in the years 2013 and 2014

(US\$ Million)

Item	2013**	2014*	%
Total Resources	74.0	82.1	10.9
Uses	75.5	75.3	(0.3)

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan-Policies Dept.

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

**Figure (4-7)**

Total Resources and Uses of Exchange Bureaus in the years 2013 and 2014

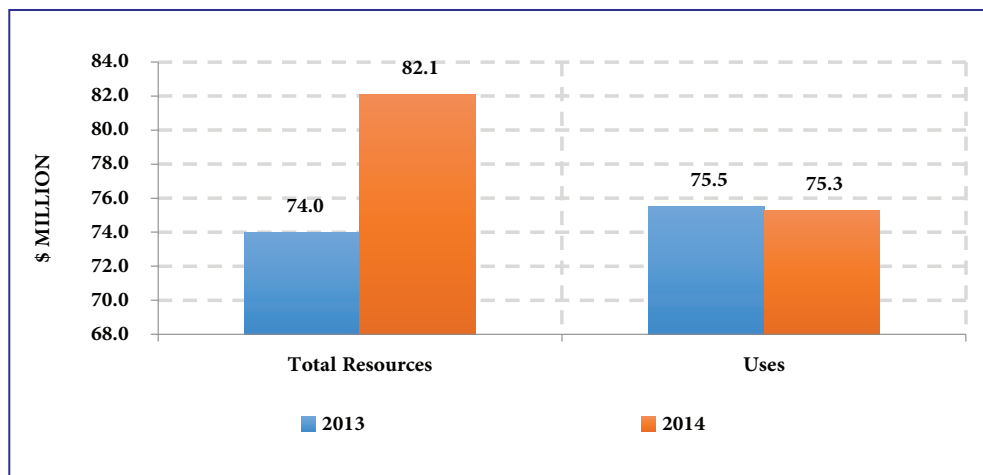


Table (4-19) and figure (4-7) depict an increase in the exchange bureaus resources from US \$ 74.0 million in 2013 to US \$ 82.1 million in 2014, by 10.9%, this was mainly attributed to the improvement of foreign exchange position, while the uses remained within the limit of US \$ 75.5 million and US \$ 75.3 million in the years 2013 and 2014 respectively.

Table (4-20) provides details of foreign exchange uses of exchange bureaus in 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-20)**

The Uses of Exchange Bureaus in the Foreign Exchange Market in the years 2013 and 2014

(US \$ Million)

Year	Travel & Medicine	Outgoing Transfers	Other	Total
2013**	5.5	69.4	0.6	75.5
2014*	13.4	61.0	0.9	75.3
Change %	143.6	(12.1)	50.0	(0.3)

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan-Policies Dept.

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

Table (4-20) illustrates that the uses of foreign exchange in travel and medicine increased from US \$ 5.5 million in 2013 to US \$ 13.4 million in 2014, by 143.6%, while the uses of outgoing transfer decreased from US \$ 69.4 million in 2013 to US \$ 61.0 million in 2014 by 12.1%.

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

The company continued during the year 2014 in organizing auctions in the primary security market for buying and selling of Government Musharaka Certificate (GMCs), Government Investment Certificates (GICs), Central Bank Ijara Certificates (CBICs) and Khartoum Refinery Ijarah Certificates (KRICs), in addition to Certificates of Sudan's Company for Electricity Distribution Ijarah Certificates (SCDICs) in local currency and Sudan's Company for Transfer of Electricity Ijarah Certificates (SCTECs) in US dollars.

### - Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs):

Table (4-21) shows the position of Government Musharaka certificates sales in 2013 and 2014, while table (4-22) displays the issuance of (GMCs) certificates in 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-21)**  
Selling of Government Musharaka Certificates (Shahama)  
In the years 2013 and 2014

Entity	2013**			2014*			%	
	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million	%	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million	%	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million
Central Bank of Sudan	5,494,964	2,747.5	19.4	5,616,300	2,808.2	17.8	121,336.0	60.6
Banks	11,190,844	5,595.4	39.6	13,085,544	6,542.8	41.5	1,894,700.0	947.4
Companies and Funds	5,819,663	2,909.8	20.6	8,680,168	4,340.1	27.5	2,860,505.0	1,430.3
Public	5,763,264	2,881.6	20.4	4,163,792	2,081.9	13.2	(1,599,472.0)	(799.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,268,735</b>	<b>14,134.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31,545,804</b>	<b>15,772.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,277,069.0</b>	<b>1,638.6</b>

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

The size of sold Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) increased from 28,268,735 certificates, valued at SDG 14,134.4 million in 2013, to 31,545,804 certificates, valued at SDG 15,772.9 million in 2014, by 11.6%, also the table indicated that the banks hoarded the largest share of the (GMCs) by 41.5%, followed by the companies and funds by 27.5%, and the Central Bank of Sudan by 17.8%, then the public by 13.2%, also the table shows a decrease in the share of the Central Bank of Sudan from 19.4% in 2013 to 17.8% in 2014, while the share of banks and the companies and funds increased in 2014.



**Table (4-22)**  
**Position of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs)**  
**In the years 2013 and 2014**

(SDG Million)

Item	2013**	2014*	%
Subscriptions	2,905.3	3,193.2	9.9
Renewing	11,226.0	12,579.9	12.1
Liquidation	1,800.4	1,554.5	(13.7)
Average profit%	18.5	18.6	

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

**- Return on Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs):**

Table (4-23) shows the return on Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) for the year 2014.

**Table (4-23)**  
**The Return of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs)**  
**During the year 2014**

Issue No.	Date of Issue	Rate of Return (%)
1	01/01/2014	18.6
2	01/04/2014	19.0
3	01/07/2014	18.5
4	01/10/2014	18.4

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

**- Government Investment Certificates (GICs / Sarh):**

Table (4-24) explains the position of sales of Government Investment Certificates (GICs) in 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-24)**  
Position of Government Investment Certificates (GICs / Sarh )  
for the years 2013 and 2014

Entity	2013**		2014*		%	
	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million
Central Bank of Sudan	2,565,290	256.5	3,327,504	332.7	762,214	76.2
Banks	2,916,737	291.7	2,372,099	237.2	(544,638)	(54.5)
Companies and Funds	2,282,306	228.2	2,060,624	206.1	(221,682)	(22.1)
Public	648,923	64.9	559,464	55.9	(89,459)	(9.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,413,256</b>	<b>841.3</b>	<b>8,319,691</b>	<b>831.9</b>	<b>(93,565)</b>	<b>(9.4)</b>

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

Table (4-24) shows that the number of sold certificates decreased from 8,413,256 certificates valued at SDG 841.3 million in 2013, to 8,319,691 certificates valued at SDG 831.9 million in 2014.

#### - Khartoum Refinery Ijara Certificates (KRICs)

Table (4-25) explains the sales of Khartoum Refinery Ijara Certificates (KRICs) in 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-25)**  
Position of Khartoum Refinery Ijarah Certificates (KRICs)  
in the years 2013 and 2014

Entity	2013**		2014*		Change %	
	No. of Certificates Sold	SDG Million	No. of Certificates Sold	SDG Million	No. of Certificates Sold	SDG Million
Central Bank of Sudan	2,400,924	1,200.4	2,401,233	1,200.6	309	0.2
Banks	1,021,847	510.9	1,086,246	543.1	64,399	32.2
Companies and Funds	340,493	170.3	275,939	138.0	(64,554)	(32.3)
Public	20,736	10.4	20,582	10.3	(154)	(0.1)
Ministry of Finance and National Economy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,784,000</b>	<b>1,892.0</b>	<b>3,784,000</b>	<b>1,892.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

Table (4-25) shows that the sold Khartoum Refinery Certificates (KRICs) in 2014 remained as it was in 2013.

**- The Central Bank of Sudan Ijarah Certificates (CBICs):**

Table (4-26) explains the position of the Central Bank of Sudan Ijarah Certificates (CBICs) in 2013 and 2014.

**Table(4-26)**  
Position of Central Bank of Sudan Ijarah Certificates (CBICs)  
in the years 2013 and 2014

Particulars	2013**		2014*		%	
	No. of Certificates	Value in SDG millions	No. of Certificates	Value in SDG millions	No. of Certificates	Value in SDG millions
Stock of Certificates held with the Central Bank of Sudan at the beginning of year	60,609	60.6	185,830	185.8	125,221	125.2
Certificates Sold	0.0	0.0	00	00	0.0	0.0
Certificates Purchased	125,221	125.2	58,041	58	(67,180)	(67.2)
Stock of Certificates with the Central Bank of Sudan at the end of the year	185,830	185.8	243,871	243.9	58,041	58.1
Net Balance of certificates with Banks	58,041	58.0	0	0	(58,041)	(58.0)

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

The position of the Central Bank of Sudan Ijarah Certificates (CBICs) at banks was closed out by the end of 2014, and owned back to the Central Bank of Sudan.

**- Sudan's Company for Electricity Transmission Ijara Certificates (SCETICs):**

It is a medium-term investment Fund (three years) with a capital of around US \$ 758 million and face value of US \$100 for each certificate and with an expected annual return around 7% payable every six months in the same currency or its equivalent. The fund was established in 2012 in order to mobilize resources from investors through a restricted speculation and use its resources to purchase the assets of Sudan's Electricity Transmission Company. The assets were leased to the Ministry of Finance and National Economy through operational leasing to end with a display of assets for sale at the current market value, so as to enable the Ministry of finance to compete in buying with others.

The Fund aimed at achieving a number of objectives represented in providing investment opportunities in foreign currency to achieve a return for the owner of the certificates include individuals, companies and financial institutions with resident, non-resident and foreign nature, providing suitable resources to the country, besides developing investment portfolio industry in the country.

Table (4-27) shows the position of (SCETICs) certificates sold in the year 2014.

**Table (4-27)**

The Position of (SCETICs) Certificates sales in the year 2014

Entity	No. of Certificates Sold	Value in US thousand Dollar	(%)
Companies and Funds	3,519	351.9	0.1
Individual	429	42.9	0.0
Ministry of Finance and National Economy*	7,576,052	757,605.2	99.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,580,000</b>	<b>758,000.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

\* The Stock retained by the Ministry of Finance and National Economy

### 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 to 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 -28) explains the activity of Tarweej Company in the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-28)**

Activity of Tarweej Company for the years 2013 and 2014

(SDG Million)

Market	2013	2014*	Change %
Secondary market	481.2	1,626.0	237.9
Primary market	16.6	49.2	196.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>497.8</b>	<b>1,675.2</b>	<b>236.5</b>

Source: Tarweej Financial Service Company.

\* Preliminary Data

Table (4-28) shows an increase in the volume of activity in the secondary market from SDG 481.2 million in 2013 to SDG 1,626.0 million in 2014, by 237.9%. and the volume of the company activity in the primary market increased from SDG 16.6 million in 2013 to SDG 49.2 million in 2014, by 196.4%, and this shift in the customer demand to the secondary market because of the low prices compared to the maturity date as a result of economic conditions, while the primary market prices remained constant.

#### 4. Deposits Security Fund:

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

Table (4-29) shows the contributions in the resources of the Fund in 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-29)**

The Contributions in the Resources of the Bank Deposits Security Fund  
in the years 2013 and 2014

(SDG Millions)

Contributors	2013	To total contribution %	2014*	To total contribution %	Change %
Banks	41	47.0	47	48.0	15.0
Ministry of Finance	6	7.0	7	7.0	17.0
Central Bank of Sudan	6	7.0	7	7.0	17.0
Holders of investment deposits	34	39.0	38	38.0	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>

Source: Bank Deposits Security Fund.

\* Preliminary Data

Table (4-29) shows an increase in the contribution of owner of Investment Deposits Fund resources from SDG 87.0 million in 2013 to SDG 99.0 million in 2014, by 14.0%, and the percentage contribution of holders of investment deposits which were paid by banks on behalf of the owners of the investment deposits decreased from 39.0% in 2013 to 38.0% in 2014.

#### 5. Khartoum Stock Exchange:

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

Table (4-30) and figure (4-8) show the general index of the Khartoum Stock Exchange market during the period 2011-2014.

**Table (4-30)**  
**The General Index of the Khartoum Stock Exchange Market**  
**during the years 2011-2014**

Item	2011	2012	2013	2014*
The General index of the Khartoum stock exchange	2,368.6	2,748.3	3,178.1	3,161.6
Change %	0.03	16.0	15.6	(0.5)

Source: Khartoum Stock Exchange.

\* Preliminary Data

**Figure (4-8)**  
**The General Index of Khartoum Stock Exchange**  
**during the years 2011-2014**

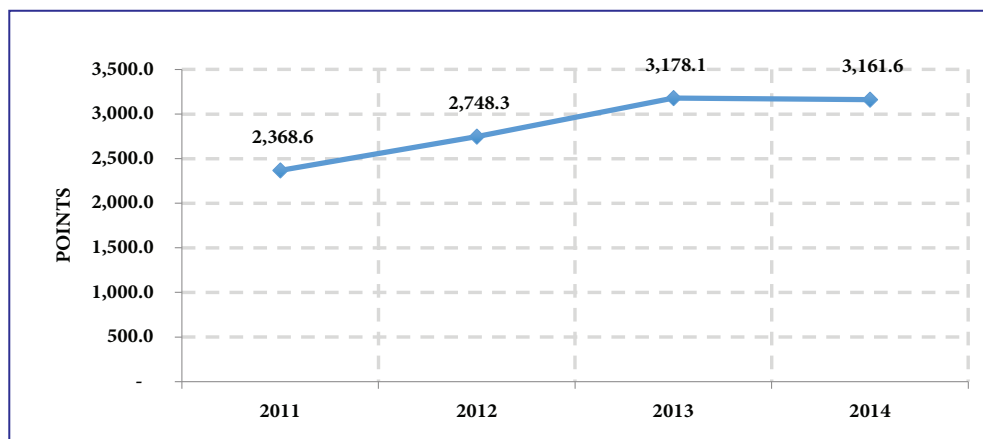


Table (4-30) and figure (4- 8) schedule the general index of Khartoum Stock Exchange Market which had decreased from 3,178.1 points in 2013 to 3,161.6 points in 2014 with decrease of 16.5 points, by 0.5%.

Tables (4-31) and (4-32) explain the volume of trading in Khartoum Stock Exchange Market in 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-31)**  
**Volume of Shares Traded in Khartoum Stock Exchange**  
**in the years 2013 and 2014**

(SDG Million)

SECTOR	2013**				2014*			
	No. of Shares Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading	Executed Contracts	(%)	No. of Shares Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading	Executed Contracts	(%)
Banks & Invt.	12,522	9.9	285	7.4	92,550	141.5	366	46.9
Insurance	1,715	1.6	32	1.2	109,702	0.1	11	0.0
Commerce	66,025	0.5	40	0.4	20,964	0.2	11	0.1
Industry	30,820	0.01	2	0.0	109	0	2	0.0
Agricultural	0	0	0	0.0	2,858	2.9	2	1.0
Telecom.	43,841	95.9	239	71.6	66,110	154.5	165	51.2
Financial Services	5,264	23.5	16	17.5	2,507	1	11	0.3
Investment & Development	17,420	2.5	61	1.9	10,881	1.7	31	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,607.0</b>	<b>133.9</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>305,681.0</b>	<b>301.9</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Khartoum Stock Exchange.

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

Table (4-31) explains the increase in the volume of trading in the market from SDG 133.9 million in 2013 to SDG 301.9 million in 2014, by 125.4%, and the number of traded shares increased from 177.6 million shares in 2013 to 305.7 million shares in 2014, by 72.1%. While the number of executed contracts decreased from 675 contracts in 2013 to 599 contracts in 2014, by 11.3%.

**Table (4-32)**  
**Volume of Sukok Traded in Khartoum Stock Exchange**  
**in the years 2013 and 2014**

(SDG Million)

SECTOR	2013**				2014*			
	No. of Sukuk Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading	Executed Contracts	(%)	No. of Sukuk Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading	Executed Contracts	(%)
Funds	996,934	26.5	428	87.7	936,596	48.3	313	89.9
Certificates***	6,983	3.7	15,185	12.3	10,259	5.4	21,788	10.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,003,917</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>15,613</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>946,855</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>22,101</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Khartoum Stock Exchange

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Amended Data

\*\*\* All certificates were GMCs

Table (4-32) shows the volume of trading sukuk increased from SDG 30.2 million in 2013 to SDG 53.7 million in 2014, by 77.8%, while the number of Sukok decreased from SDG 1,003.9 million in 2013 to SDG 946.9 million in 2014. The number of executed contracts increased from SDG 15,613 in 2013 to SDG 22,101 in 2014, by 41.6%.

## 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, this was exchange for premium paid by the insured to the insurance company, which 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 beside insuring miscellaneous accidents and other types of insurance.

The number of companies operating in the field of insurance and reinsurance in 2014 remained at 15 companies, as they were in 2013, of which 13 insurance companies and two companies in the area of reinsurance (The National Reinsurance Company and the COMESA Region “Window for Takaful reinsurance, ZEP-RE”). The insurance companies provide insurance services and invest resources in certificates and investment deposits, besides conducting business in the fields of real estate and other areas.



### - 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 (4-33) shows the gross and net premiums for insurance companies and (takaful) in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-33)**

Gross and net Insurance Premiums in the years 2012 and 2013

(SDG Million)

Particulars	2012	2013*	Change ( % )
Gross Insurance Premiums	1,263.2	1,637.7	29.6
Net Insurance Premiums	747.5	1,052.1	40.7

Source: Insurance Supervision Authority.

\* Preliminary Data

Table (4-33) shows that total gross premiums increased from SDG 1,263.2 million in 2012 to SDG 1,637.7 million in 2013, by 29.6%, and the net premiums increased from SDG 747.5 million in 2012 to SDG1,052.1 million in 2013, by 40.7%.

### - 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 represented the net amounts paid to the insured after the insurance companies deducted their claims from reinsurers companies.

The table (4-34) shows the gross and net claims for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-34)**

Gross and Net Claims of the Insurance Companies in 2012 and 2013

(SDG Million)

Particulars	2012	2013	Change ( % )
Gross Claims	761.5	984.0	29.2
Net Claims	399.4	618.3	54.8

Source: Insurance Supervision Authority.

\* Preliminary Data

Table (4-34) shows the gross claims increased from SDG 761.5 million in 2012 to SDG 984.0 million in 2013, by 29.2%, and the net claims increased from SDG 399.4 million in 2012 to SDG 618.3 million in 2013, by 54.8%.

### 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 besides doing promotional activities, marketing studies for products and export services. The Agency began its operations in January 2006 with a paid-up capital of SDG 55 million, in which Central Bank of Sudan, Ministry of Finance and 11 banks contributed 77%, 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 (4-35) explains the activity of the National Agency in the field of export insurance for the years 2013 and 2014, while table (4-36) shows its activity in the area of export financing in 2013 and 2014.

**Table (4-35)**  
Activity of the National Agency in the Field of Export Insurance  
in 2013 and 2014

(US \$ Million)

Particulars	2013	2014*	%
Total amount of insurance targeted in the plan	150	200	33
Total amount insured (actual)	188	75	(60)
Percentage of performance ( % )	125	38	

Source: National Agency for Insurance and Finance of Exports.

\* Preliminary Data

Table (4-35) indicted that the executed amount for insuring exports decreased from US \$ 188 million in 2013 to US \$ 75 million in 2014, by 60.0%, this was due to the issuance of the regulation that limiting the payment methods for live cattle in the means of pre-payment method and documentary credits, and freezing payment against documents.

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

Table (4-36) illustrates the activity of the Agency in the area of export financing.

**Table (4-36)**  
**Activities of the National Agency in the Domain of Export Financing**  
**in 2013 and 2014**

(SDG Million)

Particulars	2013	2014*	%
Volume of Extended Finance	12.3	9.6	(22)
Volume of Settled Finance (repayment)	8.2	6.0	(27)
Volume of Outstanding Finance by the End of the Year	9.6	9.6	

Source: National Agency for Insurance and Finance of Exports.

\* Preliminary Data

Table (4-36) reflects a decrease in the volume of finance extended to exports from SDG 12.3 million in 2013 to SDG 9.6 million in 2014, by 22.0%, and the volume of settled finance decreased from SDG 8.2 million in 2013 to SDG 6.0 million in 2014, by 27.0%.

The volume of the outstanding finance amounted to SDG 9.6 million in 2014, as it was in 2013.



**CHAPTER  
FIVE**

**THE CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN  
ACCOUNTS  
(FOR THE YEAR 2014)**



## CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 2014

This Chapter presents the 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 2014 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 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

**Table (5-1)**

Central Bank of Sudan Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet) as at 31/12/2014  
(SDG Thousand)

Particulars	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
<b>Assets:</b>		
Total claims on Govt	36,863,459	32,665,369
Foreign Assets	4,471,351	8,081,000
Gold Reserve	70,606	0
Short-term investments	9,979,430	8,218,855
Long-term Investments	3,155,169	3,026,129
Other Accounts	24,600,043	17,894,882
Fixed Assets	481,374	199,991
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>79,621,432</b>	<b>70,086,226</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Currency in Circulation	25,060,075	20,412,898
Current Accounts	23,690,273	18,374,283
Foreign Liabilities	11,229,821	10,924,007
Other Liabilities	17,849,729	18,880,497
Provisions and Claims	432,140	482,806
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>78,262,038</b>	<b>69,074,491</b>
Capital	384,000	192,000
Reserves	348,316	348,316
Profits	627,078	471,419
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,359,394</b>	<b>1,011,735</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Capital and Reserves</b>	<b>79,621,432</b>	<b>70,086,226</b>
<b>Contra Accounts</b>	<b>48,489,340</b>	<b>30,450,746</b>

## 1- Assets

The total assets increased by 13.6 % from 70,086.2 million at the end of 2013 to SDG 79,621.4 million at the end of 2014, which was attributed mainly to the following:

- The Total claims on government increased by SDG 4,198.1 million at a rate of 12.9% which resulted from; a difference of SDG 3,018 million between buying and selling prices of gold; an increase of SDG 374.0 million in accrued profits from government Investment Certificates; an increase of SDG 240.0 million in the government temporary advances; in addition to a drop of SDG 432.0 million in exchange rates differentials.
- A gold Reserve in the value of SDG 70.6 million was added to the total assets balance.
- Foreign Assets Balance decreased by SDG 3,609.7 million at a rate of 44.7 % due to the deterioration in the value of the Euro globally.
- Short-term Portfolio investments rose by SDG 1,760.6 million at a rate of 21.4 % due mainly to an increase of SDG 1,412 million in investment deposits at the Agricultural Bank and also an increase of SDG 280.0 million in Portfolio investments.
- Long-term Portfolio investments increased by SDG 129.0 million, a 4.3% rise, which resulted from an increase in local banks and other financial institutions equity capital.
- Other accounts increased by SDG 6,705.2 million at a rate of 37.5 % which resulted from an increase of SDG 2,000 million in the Government long-term liabilities (which is scheduled for 20 years) and also an increase of SDG 1,965.9 million in wheat prices differentials.
- Fixed assets balance increased by SDG 281.4 million, at a rate of 140.7%, which ensued from the termination of Central Bank of Sudan IJARA sukuks which added the sum of SDG 255.0 million to the fixed assets account (which include CBOS premises).

## 2- Liabilities

The main changes in the Liabilities and owner's equity in 2014, as compared with 2013 comprise the following:

- The currency in circulation rose at the end of 2014 to SDG 25,060.1 million, an increase of SDG 4,647.1 million at a rate of 22.8%; Issued currency during 2014 amounted to SDG 7,864.0 million while withdrawn currency from circulation amounted to SDG 3,297.0 million.
- The current accounts balance for corporations, local banks and governments units increased by SDG 5,316.0 million at a rate of 28.9%.



- The local component for foreign Liabilities increased by SDG 305.8 million at a rate of 2.8%, which resulted from the devaluation of the Sudanese Genaih as well as an increase in foreign liabilities balance resulting from earned profits.
- The total balance for other Liabilities account declined by SDG 1,030.8 million at a rate of 5.5%.
- The provisions account balance declined by SDG 50.1 million at a rate of 10.5% due to the absence of a fund for Microfinance thus causing a drop of SDG 75.0 million in the provision account balance; a reduction of SDG 58.0 million in the provision of bad and doubtful debts, while the provisions for the customs and the retirement benefits increased by SDG 30.5 million and SDG 52.2 million respectively.
- The reserves account balance remained unchanged at the end of the year 2014.

## Second: Profit and Loss Account:

Table (5-2) illustrates the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31/12/2014.

**Table (5-2)**  
Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31/12/2014  
(SDG Thousand)

Particulars	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
<b>Income:</b>		
Foreign Exchange Transactions Income	547,457	310,800
Investments Income	1,029,482	768,286
Other Incomes	88,183	89,222
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>1,665,122</b>	<b>1,168,308</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
1- Currency Issuance Expenses	174,414	81,916
2- Administrative Expenses	603,500	495,637
3- Depreciations	33,382	27,405
Provisions and claims	33,748	78,204
<b>Total Expenses and Provisions</b>	<b>846,044</b>	<b>683,162</b>
<b>Total Profit for Distribution</b>	<b>819,078</b>	<b>485,146</b>
<b>Transfer to Reserves</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>13,727</b>
<b>Net Profit due to the Government According to Article (18) of the Central Bank of Sudan Act.</b>	<b>627,078</b>	<b>471,419</b>

Following are details of changes that happened in the Profit and Loss items in 2014.

### **1. Income:**

Total income increased by 42.5% from SDG 1,168.3 million in 2013 to SDG 1,665.1 million in 2014 due to the followings:

- Income from foreign exchange transactions increased by SDG 236.6 million at a rate of 76.0 % as a result of increased difference in exchange rates by SDG 127.7 million and also an increase by SDG 94.9 million in the commissions on letters of credits.
- Income from investment increased by SDG 261.2 million at a rate of 34.0%, which resulted from a rise of income from investment certificates by SDG 223.7 million and increase of SDG 47.0 million from commissions on letters of credits.

### **2. Expenditures:**

Total expenses increased by 23.8% from SDG 683.2 million in 2013 to SDG 846.1 million 2014 as follows:

- Administrative expenses increased by SDG 107.9 million at a rate of 21.8%.
- Provision for depreciation increased by SDG 7.0 Million at a rate of 25.5% which resulted from appreciation of the value of the bank's building following the termination of the CBOS Ijara Sukuks, which added SDG 4.0 million to the provision balance. At the same time, the balance for depreciation of information technology projects has been raised
- Currency issuance expenses increased from last year by SDG 92.5 million at a rate of 112.9% which resulted from the increase in the cost of currency printing by SDG 106.7 million.

### **3. Profits:**

Total profit increased by 68.8%, from SDG 485.1 million in 2013 to SDG 819.1 million in 2014. A sum of SDG 192.0 million has been deducted from the balance and credited to the general reserve account. The remaining balance of SDG 627.1 million has been credited to the Government account pursuant to Article (18) of the Central Bank of Sudan Act, 2002 (Amendment 2012).

### **Third: Statement of Changes in Ownership:**

Table (5-3) shows changes in owner equity for the year ended 31/12/2014, which includes capital, reserves and residual profits from the previous year.

**Table (5-3)**

The Central Bank of Sudan Changes in Owner Equity for the year ended  
31/12/2014

(SDG Thousand)

Particular	Capital	General Reserves	Assets Replacement Reserves	Assets Evaluation Reserves	Other Reserves	Retained Profits	Total
Balance at 31/12/2012	192,000	178,273	7,000	27,125	453,364	440,319	1,298,081
Paid to Government (2010 Profits)	-	-	-	-	-	(440,319)	(440,319)
Transfer from Other Reserves	-	-	-	-	(331,173)	-	(331,173)
Transfer to General Reserves	-	13,727	-	-	-	(13,727)	-
Profits of 2012	-	-	-	-	-	485,146	485,146
Balance at 31/12/2013	192,000	192,000	7,000	27,125	122,191	471,419	1,011,735
Paid to Government (2012 Profits)	-	-	-	-	-	(471,419)	(471,419)
Transfer to Capital	192,000	(192,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Other Reserves	-	-	-	-	(331,173)	-	(331,173)
Transfer to General Reserves	-	192,000	-	-	-	(192,000)	-
Profits (2013)	-	-	-	-	-	819,500	819,500
Balance at 31/12/2013	384,000	192,000	7,000	27,125	122,191	819,500	1,359,816

#### Fourth: Cash Flow:

Table (5-4) illustrates the Cash Flow from transactions, investments and financing activities and for the years 2013 and 2014. It also shows the employment of funds in various activities.

**Table (5 - 4)**

Central Bank of Sudan Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31/12/2014

<b>Particular</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Cash flow from transactions activities</b>		
Distributed net profit Adjusted by:	819,500	485,146
Returns from sales of fixed assets	0	(879)
Depreciation of fixed assets	34,382	27,405
Claims and Provisions	33,748	78,402
Paid claims and Provisions	(84,414)	(32,560)
Increase in Loans to government	(4,198,090)	(11,427,153)
Increase in other liabilities accounts	(6,705,161)	(3,044,836)
Increase in current accounts	5,315,990	3,975,969
Increase in Local component for external liabilities	305,814	3,701,593
Increase in other liabilities	(1,030,768)	8,729,188
Increase in currency in circulation	4,567,568	3,106,401
<b>Net cash flow from transactions activities</b>	<b>(941,853)</b>	<b>5,598,676</b>
<b>Cash flow from investment activities</b>		
Purchase of fixed assets	(333,132)	(72,231)
Returns from sales of fixed assets	17,367	11,455
Increase in short-term investments	(1,760,575)	(2,428,708)
Increase in long- term investments	(129,040)	(324,722)
<b>Net cash flow from(used) investment activities</b>	<b>(2,205,380)</b>	<b>(2,814,206)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
decrease in capital and reserves	-	(331,173)
Paid profits to government	(417,419)	(440,319)
<b>Net cash flow used in financing activities</b>	<b>(417,419)</b>	<b>(771,492)</b>
<b>Changes in cash balances and the like during the year</b>	<b>(3,618,652)</b>	<b>2,012,978</b>
Cash balances at the beginning of the year	9,859,961	7,846,983
<b>Cash balances at the end of the year</b>	<b>6,241,309</b>	<b>9,859,961</b>

**CHAPTER  
SIX**

**GENERAL BUDGET PERFORMANCE**



## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET PERFORMANCE

This chapter addresses the central government budget of the Federal Government only; hence it does not cover the overall government's revenues and expenditures, because Sudan applies a federal system of government under which the country is divided into several states, each state has a mandate to prepare and approve its own current and development budget(s) within the limits of the revenues authorized by its legislative body, including taxes, fees and subsidies granted by the central government, to meet expenditure on basic services such as healthcare, education and water supplies. In addition to the direct subsidies, the central government also finances some development projects in some states.

The government budget structure consists of public revenues including tax and non-tax revenues and grants. The main source of tax revenues are, income tax, business profit, capital gains tax and value-added taxes on international trade and production. Non-tax revenues comprise sales of goods and services, property income and fees.

As for public expenditure, it is divided into three chapters: the main item in chapter one are the employee's compensations, the purchase of goods and services and social subsidies. Chapter two deals with the transfers to the states for financing part their current and development expenditures. Chapter three concerns the expenditure on national development projects also known as acquisition of non-financial assets. In addition under the government financial statistics manual (GFSM) issued by the IMF in 2001 and adopted by the government, the budget surplus or overall deficit and sources of its finance are considered an import item in the budget.

### 1. Budget Performance for the year 2014

The main guiding references for the year 2014 government budget include: Sudan Constitution, the directives of the Three-Year Economic Stabilization Program (2012-2014) and the second Five-Year Strategic Plan (2012-2016).

The main objectives of the central government budget for the year 2014 can be summarized as follows:

- Rationalizing public expenditure through reducing current expenditure and continue spending on high-priority strategic national development projects.
- Improving the financial management of resources through enhancing the financial and tax efforts on federal and state levels as well as expanding the tax coverage.
- Minimizing the budget deficit so as to achieve economic stability, reducing the inflation rate and maintaining the stability of the exchange rate.
- Achieving internal and external balances with a focus on working to build foreign

reserves through encouraging the production for export and import substitution commodities stipulated in the three-year program.

- Continuing the privatization programs and encouraging the activities of the private sector through a coherent package of policies and procedures geared to create conducive business and investment environment.
- Attracting foreign direct investments (FDIs) and directing resources it to the productive sectors.
- Raising the standard of living for vulnerable social segments, and expanding health insurance coverage, employments and the supportive programs for graduates and students.

The government continued to implement under the second package of the Economic Reform Program (2012-2014), rationalized austerity measures these measures to rectify the budget imbalances, the measures included a reduction of fuel subsidies, correcting the exchange rates for government transactions, tax increases including additional tax on certain commodities, in addition to rationalizing public expenditure and strengthening of social safety nets to cushion the impact of the reform on 500,000 poor families.

Table (6-1) and figure (6-1) display the actual performance of the central budget for the years 2013 and 2014.



**Table (6-1)**  
**Central Budget performance 2013 - 2014**

(SDG Million)

Item	2013			*2014		
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)
Total Public Revenues	27,304.9	34,311.5	126	46,206.8	51,215	111
Total Current Expenditure	32,616.2	36,179	111	45,843.9	50371	110
Current Budget Surplus or Deficit (-)	(5,311)	(1,867)	35.2	363	844	232
Net acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditure)**	4,482	3,927	88	5,850	4,825	82
Net acquisition of financial assets (capital participation)***	254	662	260	270	436	161
Total public expenditure	37,352	40,768	109	51,964	55,632	107
Total budget deficit	(10,047.4)	(6,457)	64	(5,757)	(4,417)	77
financing the deficit	10,047	6,457	64	5,757	4,417	77
External financing (withdrawals)	2,780	2,060	74	3,655	1,610	44
External (payments)	(1,759)	(987)	56	(2,947)	(739)	25
Net external financing	1,021	1,073	105	708	871	123
Domestic financing (withdrawals)	17,143	11,953	70	12,547	14,415	115
Domestic (payments)	(8,117)	(6,570)	81	(9,498)	(10,869)	114
Net domestic financing	9,027	5,383	60	3,050	3,546	116
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,000	0.0	0.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and National Economy

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* It includes the disposal of non-financial assets in 2013 consisting of the returns from selling auctions and disposal items.

**Figure (6-1)**  
Budget Revenues, Expenditure and Deficit 2013 and 2014

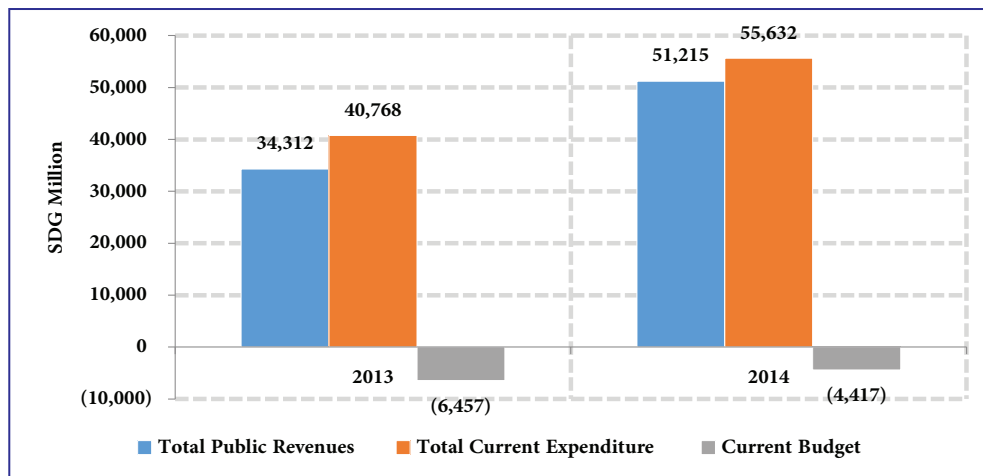


Table (6-1) and figure (6-1) show a significant increase in the total public revenues from SDG 34,311.5 million in the year 2013 to SDG 51,215 million in 2014 by 49.3%. Total public expenditure increased from SDG 40,768 million in 2013 to SDG 55,632 million in 2014 by 36.5% as a result of the increase in current expenditures. While, the total budget deficit decreased from SDG 6,457 million in 2013 to SDG 4,417 million in 2014 by 31.6%.

Following are details of the public revenues, public expenditure, and total budget deficit.

## 2. Public Revenues

Table (6-2) and figure (6-2) enumerate the performance of public revenues for the years 2013 and 2014, while figure (6-3) illustrates the contribution of the revenue items in 2014 budget.

**Table (6-2)**  
**Public Revenues 2013 -2014**

(SDG Million)

Item	2013				2014*			
	Budget Estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Revenues	Budget Estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Revenues
(a) Tax Revenues	17,254.0	24,133.7	140	70.3	27,973.8	35,165.2	126%	68.7
Taxes on income, business & capital profits	1,321.5	1,713.6	130	5.0	1,772.9	3,003.9	169	5.9
Taxes on ownership	71.0	19.0	27	0.1	86.6	66.2	76	0.1
Taxes on goods and services	11,281.6	15,518.4	138	45.2	19,084.9	24,170.9	127	47.2
Taxes on international trade	4,317.4	6,824.5	158	19.9	6,941.2	7,900.7	114	15.4
Other taxes	262.5	58.1	22	0.2	88.2	23.4	27	0.0
(b) Non-tax Revenues	8,238.1	8,145.2	99%	23.7	15,700.8	13,483.2	86	26.3
Sales of Gov. entities Market Goods**	6,001.2	6,368.8	106	18.6	7,357.3	6,087.5	83	11.9
Income***	1,139.6	1,034.1	91	3.0	1,515.0	1,095.7	72	2.1
Administrative Charges	827.3	732.7	89	2.1	1,037.5	799.4	77	1.6
Occasional sales Gov. Entities non-market goods	10.5	0.0	0	-	12.0	0.0	0	-
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures	9.5	0.0	0	-	18.0	0.0	0	-
Other Miscellaneous Revenues****	250.0	9.6	4	0.0	5,761.0	5,500.6	95	10.7
(c) Grants	1,915.2	915.1	47.8	4.1	1,812.8	2,032.6	112.1	5.9
Total Revenues and Grants	19,352.7	22,168.1	114.5	100.0	27,304.9	34,311.5	125.7	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and National Economy

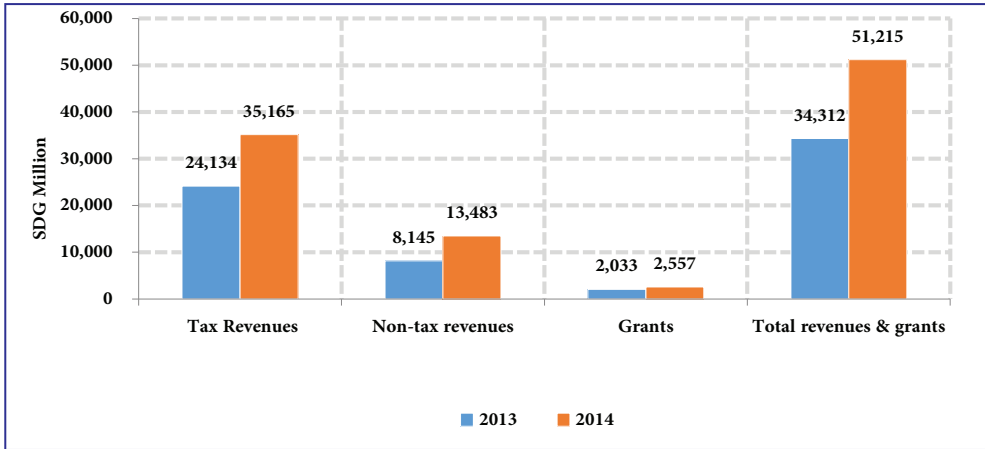
\* Preliminary Data

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

\*\*\* Including government share from profit surpluses of public entities, companies, and from government investments

\*\*\*\* Including fees on fuel and sugar stabilization

**Figure (6-2)**  
Sources of Budget Revenues 2013 - 2014



**Figure (6-3)**  
Shares of Revenues Items in the Budget, 2014

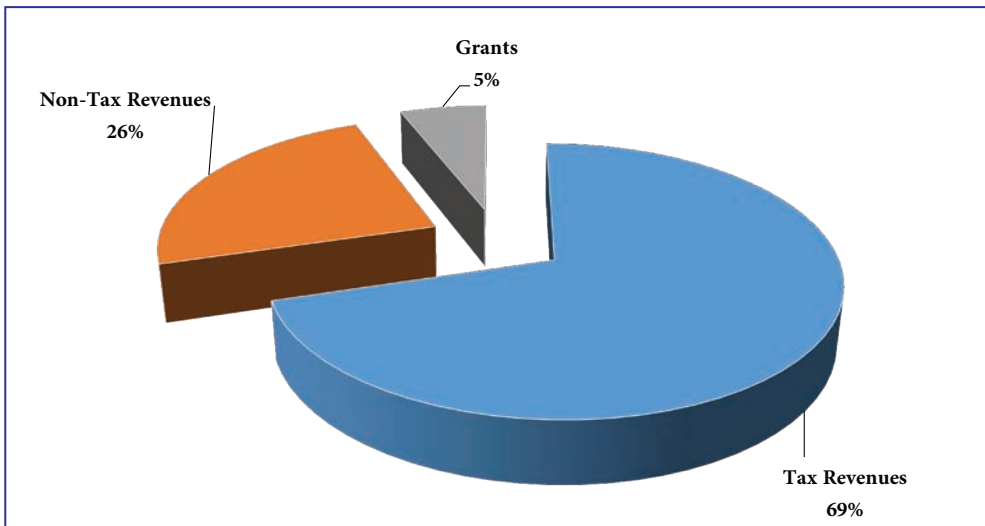


Table (6-2) shows the tax revenues constitute 68.7% of the total revenues and grants in 2014, while non-tax revenues and foreign grants contributed 26.3% and 5% respectively.

**- Tax Revenues**

Table (6-3) illustrates details of tax revenues for the year 2014.

**Table (6-3)**  
Tax Revenues performance, 2014

(SDG Million)

Item	Budget estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	% of total tax revenues
Taxes on incomes, profit & capital gains	1,772.9	3,003.9	169	9
Taxes on ownership	86.6	66.2	76	0
Taxes on goods and services	19,084.9	24,170.9	127	69
Taxes on international trade and transactions	6,941.2	7,900.7	114	22
Other taxes	88.2	23.4	27	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,973.8</b>	<b>35,165.2</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance & National Economy

**Figure (6-4)**  
Tax Revenues Performance, 2013 - 2014

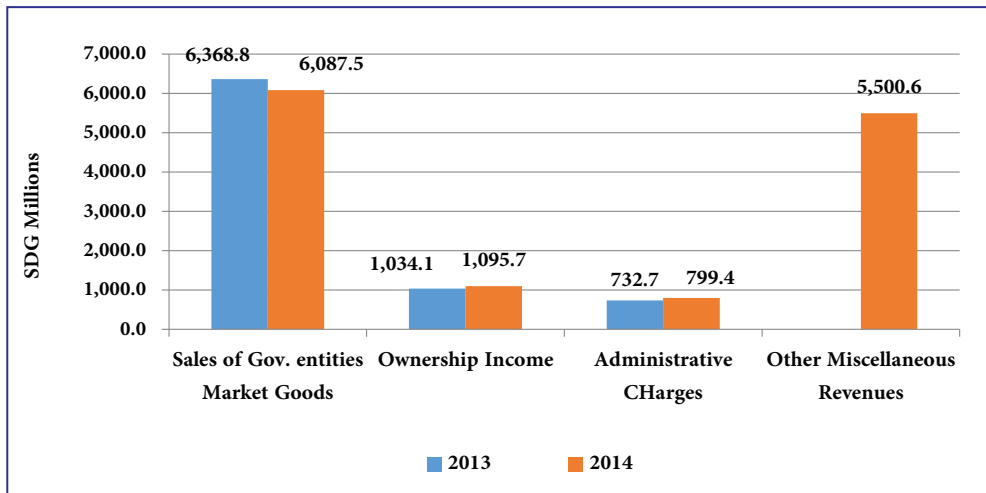


Figure (6-4) realized tax revenues in 2014 budget amounted to SDG 35,165.2 million representing 126% of the estimated revenues of SDG 27,973.8 million in the year budget, and an increase of 47.7% over actual tax revenues, while amounted to SGD 24,133.7, in 2013. The rise in tax revenues resulting mainly from an increase in some tax rates on goods and services, taxes on incomes and profits, in addition to taxes on transfer international trade and transactions.

## - Non-tax Revenues<sup>(1)</sup>

Table (4-6) illustrates details of the non-tax revenues for the year 2014.

**Table (4-6)**  
Performance of non-tax Revenues items, in 2014  
(SDG Million)

Item	Budget estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	% of total
Oil Revenues	7,357.3	6,087.5	83	45
Non-Oil Revenues	8,343.5	7,395.7	89	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,700.8</b>	<b>13,483.2</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and National Economy

Non-tax revenues amounted to SDG 13,483 million in 2014 covering 86% of the budget estimated revenues of SDG 15,700.8 million, of this sum non-oil revenues achieved reached SDG 6,087.58 million representing a performance rate of 83% for the planned budget revenues of SDG 6087.5 million and a contribution rate of 55%. The disparity between realized and planned of budget non-tax revenues resulted mainly from a decline in the proceeds from sales merchandise by government trading entities (table 4-6).

## - Foreign Grants

The year 2014 witnessed a marked increase in foreign grants, a achieved a rise of 26.3% from SDG 2,032.6 million in 2013 to SDG 2,556.5 million in 2014 and 101% performance rate for the budgeted estimates of SDG 2,532.2 million (table 6-2). This increase was attributed to the efforts exerted in normalizing Sudan relation with international and regional organizations, including borrowing of Sudan government and obligations to those organizations.

## 3. Public Expenditures

Total public expenditure amounted to SDG 55,632.00 million in 2014 representing 107% of the budget estimate, include the realized expenditure amounting to SDG 50,371 million constituting 110.9% of the budgeted figure, the expenditure on national development amounting to SDG 4,825 million covering 82% of the budget target, and net contribution in equity capital amounting to SDG 436 million in 2014 a performance of 161%.

(1) Includes the sales of government agencies, ownership (proprietary) income, managerial fees, fines and constipation.

## - Current Expenditure

Table (6-5) and figure (6-5) illustrate the actual performance of the current expenditure for the years 2013 and 2014, while figure (6-6) shows the contribution of the current expenditure items to the budget for the year 2014.

**Table (6-5)**  
Central Government Current Expenditure 2013 – 2014  
(SDG Million)

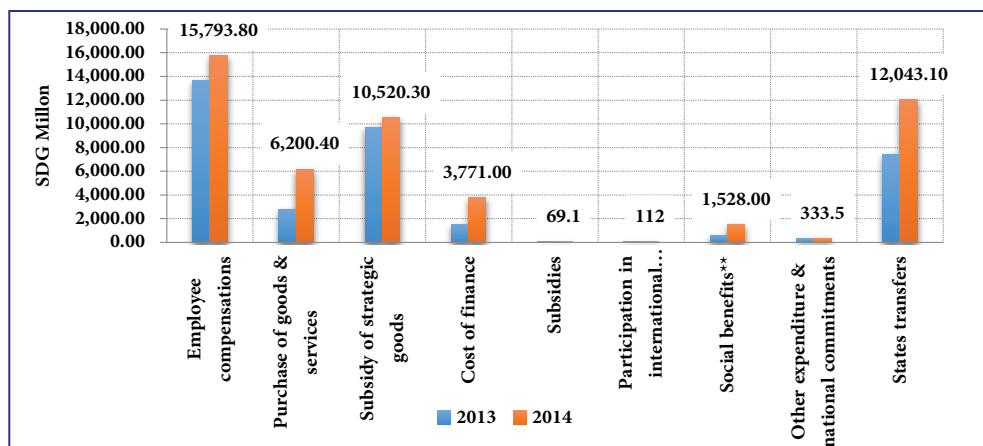
Item	2013	% of total	2014*	% of total	Rate of change (%)
Employees compensations	13,670.5	38.0	15,793.8	31.0	16
Purchase for goods & services	2,827.9	8.0	6,200.4	12.0	119
Subsidy for strategic goods	9,714.0	27	10,520.3	21.0	8
Cost of finance	1,511.4	4.0	3,771.0	7.0	149
Subsidies (allowances)	54.1	0	69.1	0.0	28
Participation in international organizations	90.8	0	112.0	0.0	23
Social benefits**	573.4	2.0	1,528.0	3.0	166
Other national expenditure	298.7	1.0	333.5	1.0	12
States transfers	7,437.6	2.01	12,043.1	24.0	62
<b>Total current expenditure</b>	<b>36,178.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50,371.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and National Economy

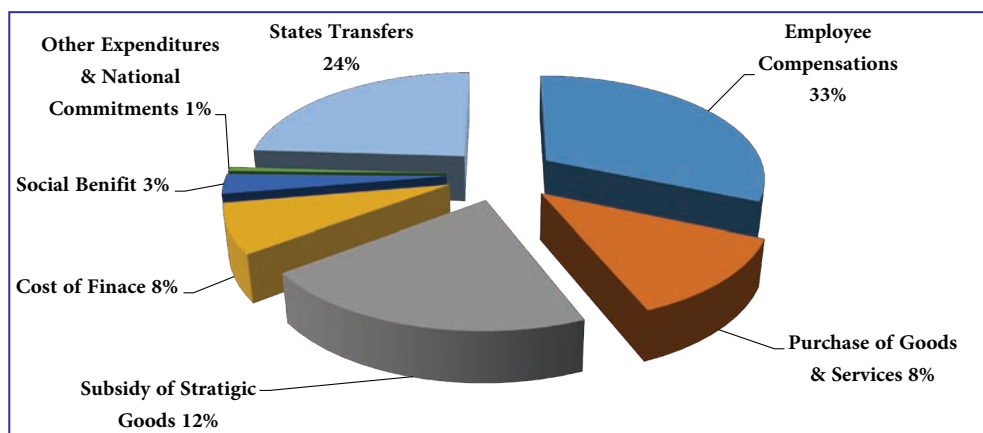
\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Refers to the government subsidy for the households, internal and external health subsidy, emergency and boys accidents subsidy.

**Figure (6-5)**  
Central Government Current Expenditure 2013 – 2014



**Figure (6-6)**  
Contribution of the Current Expenditure Items in 2014 Budget



As appears from table (6-5) current expenditure increased by 39.2% from SDG 36,178.4 million in 2013 to SDG 50,371.2 million in 2014, this increase attributed to the following:

- An increase of expenditure on purchase of goods and services by 119% from SDG 2,828 million in 2013 to SDG 6200 million in 2014.
- The costs of financing appreciate by 149% from SDG 1,511.0 million in 2013 to SDG 3,771.0 million in 2014.
- Government subsidy on strategic commodities rose by 8.3% from SDG 9714.0 million in 2013 to SDG 10,520.3 million in 2014, as a result of the adjustment of



the exchange rate for government transactions.

- Transfer to federal states increased by 63% from SDG7437.6 million in 2013 to SDG 12,043.0 million in 2014.
- In order to mitigate the negative impact of the recent economic reforms measures on government employees, the minimum wage has been raised resulting in increasing the expenditure on employees' compensations by 16.0% from SDG 13,670.5 million in 2013 to SDG 15,793.8 million in 2014.

The share of expenditures on, employees compensations, transfers to federal states, strategic commodities subsidy and purchase of goods and services, constituted 31%, 24%, 21% and 12% of the current expenditures respectively.

### - National Development Expenditure

Table (6-6) shows the national development expenditure in local and foreign currencies for the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table (6-6)**  
The National Development Expenditure  
in Local and Foreign Currencies 2013-2014

(SDG Million)

Item	2013	% of total	2014*	% of total
National development in local currency	2,240.4	57	3344.7	69.0
National development in foreign currency	1,692.4	43.0	1486.44	31.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,932.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4831.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and National Economy

\* Preliminary Data

Despite the challenges which faced 2014 budget in achieving the economic stability through reducing budget deficit and inflation rates, however the budget has managed to allocate considerable share from available resources to finance development, which resulted in raising the development expenditure by 22.8% from SDG 3,932.7 million in 2013 to SDG 4,831.2 million in 2014.

The development expenditure in local currency increased by 49.3% from SDG 2,240.4 million in 2013 to SDG 3,344.7 million in 2014, while it decreased in foreign currency by 12.0% from SDG 1,692.7 million in 2013 to SDG 1,486.4 million in 2014. It is worth noting that the share of the local component in 2014 national development projects financing represents 69%.

Table (6-7) and figure (6-6) show national development expenditure in 2013-2014 by the various sectors.

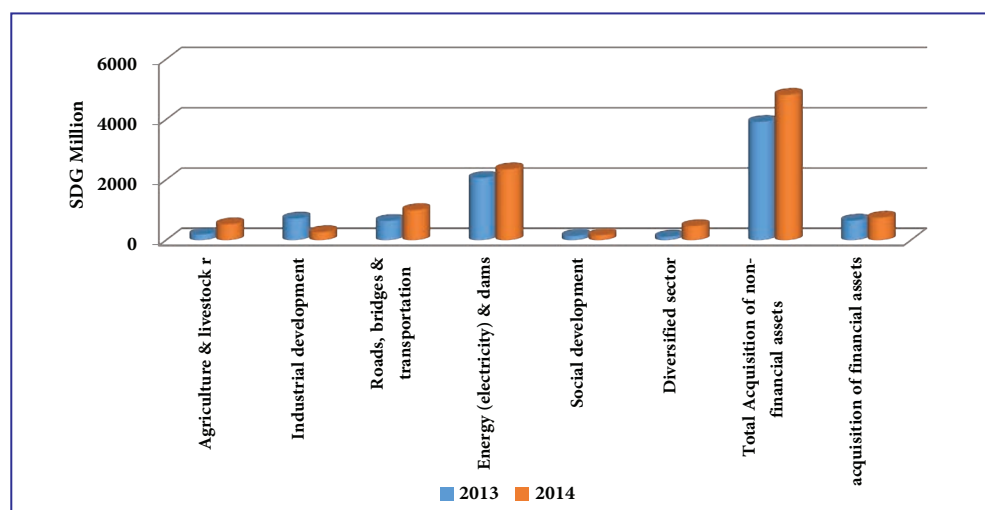
**Table (6-7)**  
The National Development Expenditure by Sectors in 2013-2014  
(SDG Million)

Sector	2013				2014*			
	Budget Estimate	Actual Performance	Performance %	Contribution in the total %	Budget Estimate	Actual Performance	Actual Performance %	Contribution in the total %
Agriculture and livestock	789	202	26	5.14	920	537	0	11.11
Industrial development	187	728	389	18.51	276	276	100	5.71
Roads, bridges & transportation	1,193	651	55	16.55	1,039	1,008	97	20.86
Energy (electricity) and dams	1,390	2,075	149	52.76	2,387	2,360	99	48.85
Social development	628	154	25	3.92	763	174	23	3.61
Diversified sectors	300	123	41	3.13	469	477	102	9.87
Total Acquisition of non-financial assets	4,4870	3,933	88	100	5,854	4,832	83	100
Acquisition of financial assets	654	662	101	16.8	670	757	113	15.66

Source: Ministry of Finance & National Economy

\* Preliminary Data

**Figure (6-7)**  
The National Development Expenditure for the years 2013 and 2014



As can be seen from table (6-7) and figure (6-7) actual expenditure on acquisition of non-financial assets amounted in 2014 to SDG 4,832.0 million representing 83% of the year budget estimate of SDG 5,854.0 million, of this:

- The energy and water resources sector received SDG 2,360 million, which was the larger share in the total development expenditure and accounting for 48.9 % of its components, the resources were used in implementing number of project at top of which, the construction of Atbara and Siteit dams, the rehabilitation of Khartoum electricity distribution network, Alrahad agricultural scheme basic infrastructure in addition to Dongola-Wadi halfa power transmission line.
- The industrial sector received SDG 276 million a 5.7% share in the total development expenditure which was spent basically on strategic industrial projects and the rehabilitation of textile sector.
- Expenditure on transport, roads and bridges sector amounted to SDG 1008 million representing 20.86% of total development expenditure, which was spent to complete the implementation of a number of projects and on roads, bridges and railway lines, including the salvation western highway as a priority.
- Expenditure on agriculture, irrigation and animal resources amounted to SDG 537.0 million representing 11.10% of total development expenditures.

As can be observed the share of agriculture, industrial and social development sectors in the total budget expenditures and especially in development expenditure was moderate, whereas electricity and dams received the largest share of 48.85%, followed by the communication sector at 20.9%. On the whole, it can perceived that the share of most of the sectors deteriorated except Agriculture and Roads.

## 4. Budget Deficit and Its Sources of Finance

Table (6-8) shows the total budget deficit and its sources of finance for the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table (6-8)**  
Total Budget Deficit and Sources of Finance in 2013-2014  
(SDG Million)

Item	2013				2014*			
	Budget Estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Deficit	Budget Estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Deficit
Total budget deficit	(10,047.4)	(6,456.5)	64	(100)	(5,757.3)	(4,416.9)	77	(100)
External financing (withdrawals on loans & grants)	2,779.6	2,060.3	74	(32)	3,655.1	1,610.1	44	(36)
External (payments)	(1,759.0)	(987.0)	56	15	(2,947.3)	(739.2)	25	17
Net external financing	1,020.6	1,073.2	105	(17)	707.8	870.9	123	(20)
Internal financing (withdrawals)	17,143.3	11,953.2	70	(185)	12,547.5	14,414.6	115	(326)
Internal (payments)	(8,116.5)	(6,570.0)	81	102	(9,497.9)	(10,868.7)	114%	246
Net internal financing	9,026.8	5,383.2	60	(83)	5,049.6	3,546.0	70	(80)
GMCs	1,128.4	738.7	65	(11)	217.0	1,611.6	743	(36)
GICs	3,498.4	495.7	14	(8)	706.4	173.1	25	(4)
Debt amortization	(100.0)	(452.3)	452	7	(100.0)	(416.5)	417	9
Guarantees	2,500.0	2,700.8	108	(42)	1,837.5	2,068.1	113	(47)
Arrears	(500.0)	(475.1)	95	7	(2,111.2)	(2,130.2)	101	48
Temporary advances from the central bank	2,500.0	2,375.5	95	(37)	2,500.0	2,240.0	90	(51)
Additional sources	-	-	-		2000			

Source: Ministry of Finance & National Economy

\* Preliminary Data.

**Figure (6-8)**  
Budget Domestic Finance in 2013-2014

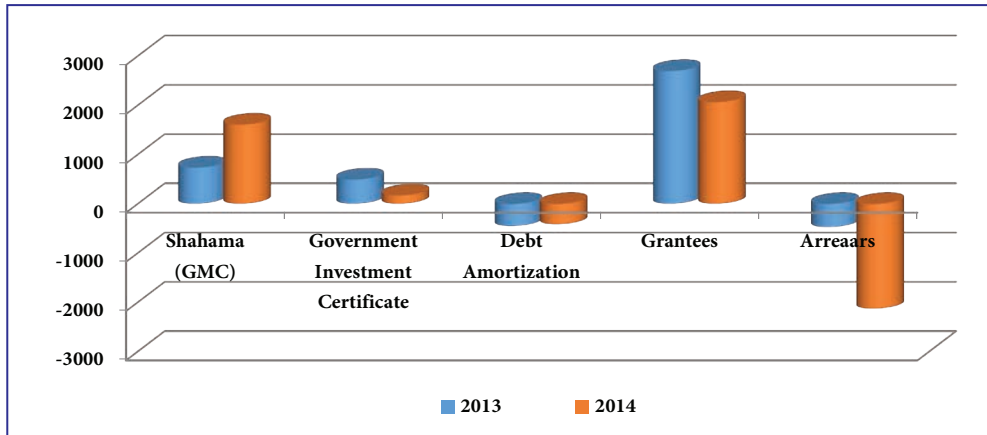


Table (6-8) and figure (6-8) show that, the total actual budget deficit for the year 2014 amounted to SDG 4416.9 million compared to a deficit of SDG 6456.5 million for the year 2013. The 2014 actual deficit represents 77.0% of the estimated budgeted deficit of SDG 5,757.3 million. The deficit was financed from the domestic and foreign sources.

Total withdrawals on foreign loans and grants amounted to SDG 1,610.1 million in 2014, while total payments reached SDG 10,808.7 million. As a result the net foreign financing amounted to SDG 870.9 million representing 20% of the total deficit finance in 2014.

The withdrawals from domestic finance amounted to SDG 14,414.6 million in 2014, while the payments for the same year reached SDG 10,868.7 million, thus net domestic financing amounted to SDG 3546.0 million representing 80% of the total deficit finance in 2014.

The domestic finance includes the following:

- Internal debt instruments comprise of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs), Government Investment Certificates (GICs), Debt Amortization Certificates, guarantees and arrears. The internal debt instruments contributed 29% to the total deficit finance for the year 2014 (figure 6-8), as the guarantees constituted the major element in the deficit finance with 47%. Next to it was the GMCs with a share of 36%, the GICs accounted for 4% of the total local finance in 2014.
- Article (48-1) of the Central Bank of Sudan Act (amendment 2012) empowers the Bank to grant the government temporary financing not exceeding 15% of the total estimated current budgeted revenues for that fiscal year in which such

financing is granted; provided such granted financing is repaid within the six months following the end of the fiscal year in which such financing is granted. In Accordance to the above article, the government financing from CBOS reached SDG 2,240 million in 2014 representing 4.8% of the total estimated budgeted revenues contributing 51% to the year budget deficit financing.

## 5. Main Budget Indicators and Ratios (2013 - 2014)

Table (6-9)

Budget items ratios to Gross Domestic product (GDP) for the year 2013 and 2014

Item	2013	2014*
Total revenues (SDG Million)	34,311.5	51,215
Total revenues ratio to GDP (%)	10.0	10.8
Total expenditure (SDG Million)	40,769	55,632
Total expenditure ratio to GDP (%)	11.9	11.7
Total Budget Deficit (SDG Million)	(6,457)	(4,417)
Budget Surplus/Deficit ratio to GDP (%)	1.9	0.93
Gross Domestic Product (SDG Million)	342,803.3	475,827.7

Source: Ministry of Finance & National Economy

Figure (6-9)

Budget items shares as percentage of GDP in 2013-2014

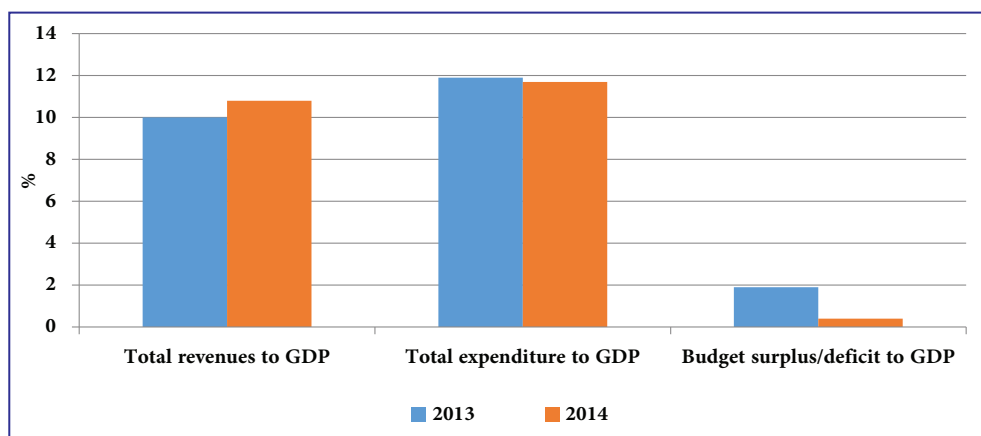


Table (6-9) and figure (6-9) show budget key indicators as a percentage of the GDP, 2013-2014. As shown, the budget deficit declined from 1.9 percent of the GDP 2013 to 0.93% in 2014, while total revenues increased from 10.0% to 10.8 and total expenditure fell from 11.9% of the GDP in 2013 to 11.7% in 2014.

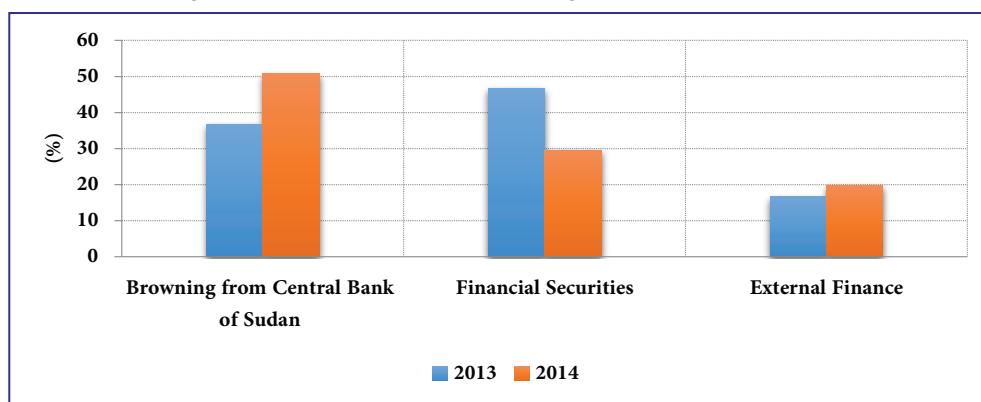
**Table (6-10)**  
**Central Budget Sources of Deficit Finance, 2013-2014**  
 (SDG Million)

	2013	(%)	*2014	(%)
Borrowing from Central Bank of Sudan	2,375.5	36.8	2,240	50.7
Financial Securities	3,007.8	46.6	1,306	29.6
External Finance	1,073.2	16.6	870.9	19.7
Budget Deficit	(6,457)	100	(4,417)	100

Source: Ministry of Finance & National Economy

\* Preliminary Data

**Figure (6-10)**  
**Percentage share of Contributors to Budget Deficit finance 2013-2014**



Borrowing from the Central Bank of Sudan (CBOS) covered 50.7% of 2014 total budget deficit, up from 36.8% in 2013. Although, it is accounted for the largest proportion of the budget deficit financing, yet it is still within the limits of borrowing allowed by Article 48-(1) of CBOS Act. (figure 6-10), next to CBOS financing is financing through securities and guarantees at 29.6% compared to US \$ 46.6 in 2013, while external financing share constitutes 19.7% compared to 16.6% in 2013.





**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 methods.

(1) The product 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 (Sudan adopts this method). (2) The expenditure method in which GDP is the sum of expenditure for buying final goods and services produced in a country within a specific period of time. (3) The income method, in which GDP is defined as the sum of all incomes derived from providing the factor of production in a country within a specific period of time.

### **Firstly: Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices by Economic Activities**

Table (7-1) shows the growth rate of GDP and its component sectors at constant prices (calculations were based on year (1981/82 prices)). Figure (7-1) reflects growth rates by sectors at constant prices for the years 2013 and 2014, while figure (7-2) displays the contribution of various economic sectors in GDP for the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table (7-1)**  
**Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices by Economic Activities**  
**for the years 2013 and 2014**

(SDG Million)

Sectors	Year	2013**			2014*		
		Value	Growth Rate %	Share %	Value	Growth Rate %	Share %
<b>Agriculture, Forests, Animal Resources and Fisheries</b>		<b>8.6301</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>8.2751</b>	<b>(4.1)</b>	<b>28.2</b>
<b>Industrial sector</b>		<b>6.1006</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>7.0303</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>24.0</b>
Petroleum		0.7210	23.2	2.5	0.9841	36.5	3.4
Mining and quarrying		0.2091	36.0	0.7	0.2329	11.4	0.8
Processing and Handcraft		4.4291	8.9	15.7	5.0424	13.8	17.2
Electricity and Water		0.7415	3.0	2.6	0.7709	4.0	2.6
<b>Services sector</b>		<b>13.5526</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>13.9921</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>
Building and Construction		0.9491	2.0	3.4	1.0043	5.8	3.4
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants		2.4719	2.6	8.7	2.5751	4.2	8.8
Transport and Communications		3.0332	2.7	10.7	3.0420	0.3	10.4
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Other services		3.4398	2.5	12.2	3.5456	3.1	12.1
Community and other Social Services		0.3463	1.5	1.2	0.3638	5.0	1.2
Financial intermediation service		(0.5467)	1.1	(1.9)	(0.5732)	4.8	(2.0)
Government Services		3.1949	1.1	11.3	3.3389	4.5	11.4
Non-profit private households services		0.2177	0.3	0.8	0.2275	4.5	0.8
Import Charges		0.4463	0.8	1.6	0.4682	4.9	1.6
<b>GDP at constant prices</b>		<b>28.2833</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29.2975</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>GDP Deflator</b>		<b>12,120.3</b>			<b>16,241.3</b>		
<b>GDP at Current Prices</b>		<b>342,803.3</b>			<b>475,827.7</b>		

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Actual Data.

**Figure (7-1)**  
Sectors Growth Rate for the years 2013 and 2014

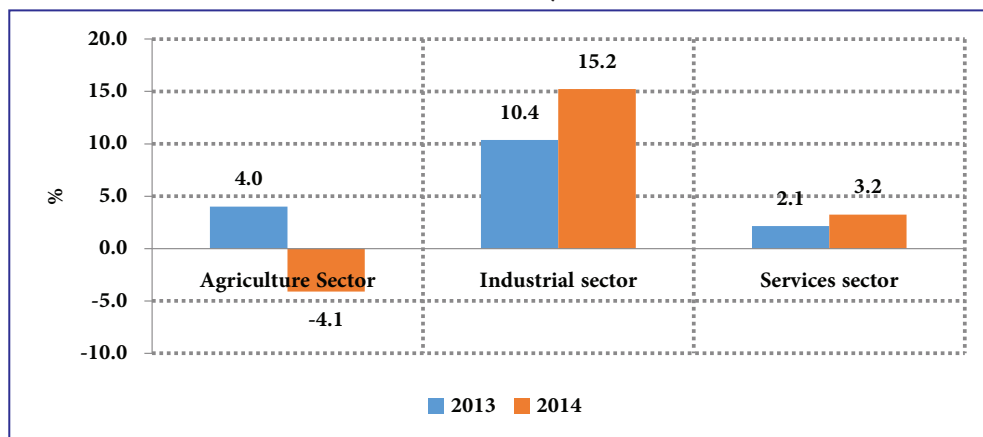


Table (7-1) indicates a decrease of GDP growth rate at constant prices from 4.4% in 2013 to 3.6% in 2014, this was due to the decline in the growth rate of the agricultural sector in both agrarian and animal sections, from 4.0% in 2013 to a negative rate 4.1% in 2014, caused by the decline in cultivated areas, that led to fall in production of food crops and oilseeds, Moreover, the bank financing for the agriculture sector decreased in 2014.

The industrial sector growth rate increased from 10.4% in 2013 to 15.2% in 2014, This was attributed mainly to the rise in the growth rate of its sub-sector including oil from 23.2% in 2013 to 36.5% in 2014, handcraft and processing from 8.9% in 2013 to 13.8% in 2014, electricity and water from 3.0% in 2013 to 4.0% in 2014, while mining and quarrying growth rate decreased from 36.0% in 2013 to 11.4% in 2014.

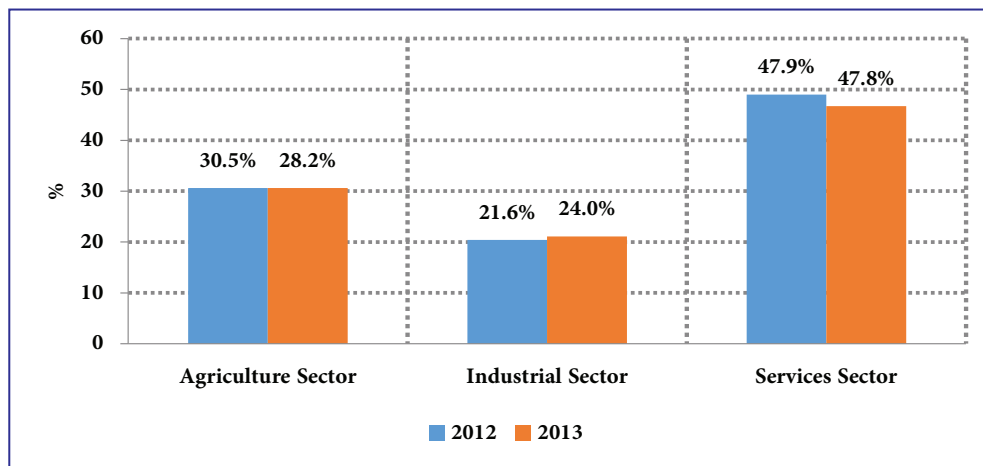
Service sector growth rate increased from 2.1% in 2013 to 3.2% in 2014. This was due to the increase in the growth rate of its subsectors including building and constructions from 2.0% in 2013 to 5.8% in 2014, due to the subsidy given to the Reconstruction and Housing Fund, the increase growth rate in finance to construction materials, community and social services increased from 1.5% in 2013 to 5.0% in 2014, financial institutions services from 1.1% in 2013 to 4.8% in 2014, government services from 1.1% in 2013 to 4.5% in 2014, tariffs on imports from 0.8% in 2013 to 4.9% in 2014, the remaining sectors have grown by different rates. except transport and communication which its growth rate fell from 2.7% in 2013 to 0.3% in 2014.

## 1. The Economic Sectors Contribution to GDP

Table (7-1) and figure (7-2) show economic sectors contribution to GDP for the years 2013 and 2014.

**Figure (7-2)**

Contribution of the Economic Sectors to GDP for the years 2013 and 2014



### - The Agricultural Sector

The contribution of the agricultural sector (both agrarian and animal) to GDP in real terms decreased from 30.5% in 2013 to 28.2% in 2014.

### - The Industrial Sector

The contribution of the industrial sector to GDP in real terms increased from 21.6% in 2013 to 24.0% in 2014, due to increase in the contribution of oil subsectors from 2.5% in 2013 to 3.4% in 2014, mining and quarrying from 0.7% in 2013 to 0.8% in 2014, manufacturing from 15.7% in 2013 to 17.2% The contribution of electricity and water remained constant at 2.6% in 2013 and 2014.

### - The Services Sector

The average contribution of the services sector to GDP in real terms decreased slightly from 47.9% in 2013 to 47.8% in 2014, due to the decreases in size contribution of some sub-sectors in 2014 compared to 2013, The contribution of transport and communications decreased from 10.7% in 2013 to 10.4% in 2014, finance, insurance, real estate and business services from 12.2% in 2013 to 12.1% in 2014, financial institutions from -1.9% in 2013 to -2.0% in 2014, while the contribution of trade, hotels and restaurants increased from 8.7% in 2013 to 8.8%

in 2014, government services from 11.3% in 2013 to 11.4% in 2014, The growth rate of building and construction, community and social services, private non-profit services, and import tariffs, remained constant at 3.4%, 1.2%, 0.8% and 1.6% respectively in 2013 and 2014.

**- The Trend of GDP Growth Rate During the Period (2010-2014)**

Table (7-2) shows GDP growth rate during the period (2010-2014) at constant prices and figure (7-3) sketches the trend.

**Table (7-2)**  
GDP Growth Rate during the period (2010-2014) at Constant Prices

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP growth rate in (%)	5.2	1.9	1.4	4.4	3.6

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

**Figure (7-3)**  
GDP Growth Rate during the Period (2010-2014)  
at Constant Prices (based on 1981/82 prices)

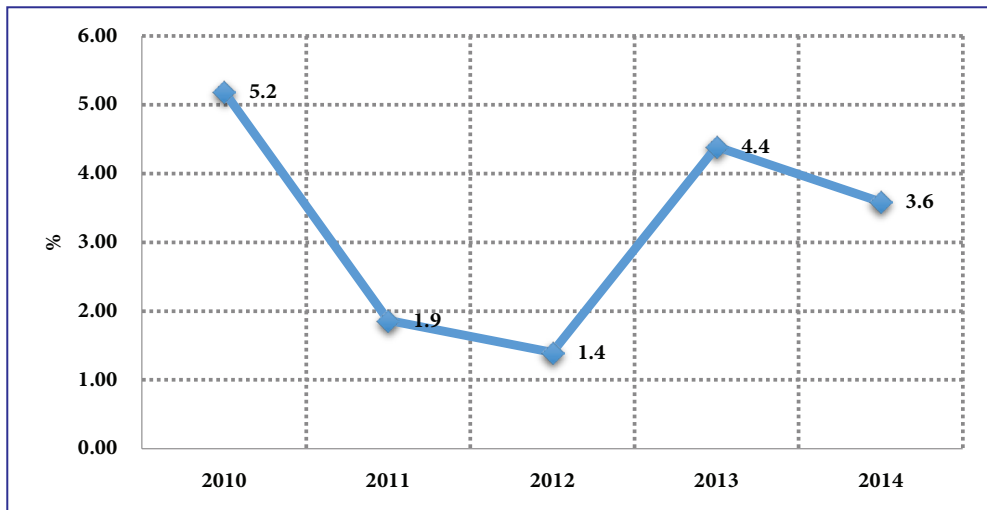


Figure (7-1) illustrates the decline in the growth rate of GDP from 5.2% to 1.9% and 1.4% in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, as a result of the secession of South Sudan and the exit of most of the oil fields production. In 2013 the GDP growth rate rose to 4.4% due to the high growth rate of the industrial sector from -12.2% in 2012 to 10.4% in 2013, then fell to 3.6% in 2014.

## Secondly: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activities

Table (7-3) displays GDP at current prices for the years 2013 and 2014, while figure (7-4) shows economic sectors contribution to GDP at current prices for the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table ( 7-3 )**  
Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activities  
for the years 2013 and 2014

(SDG Million)

Sectors	Year	2013			2014*		
		Value	Growth Rate %	Share %	Value	Growth Rate %	Share %
<b>Agriculture, Livestock, Forests &amp; Fisheries</b>		<b>115,739.2</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>50,113.4</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>31.5</b>
<b>Agricultural Crops</b>		<b>44,490.1</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>57,570.3</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>
Irrigated Crops		31,472.7	46.1	9.2	37,181.9	18.1	7.8
Mechanized Rainfed		1,427.7	38.6	0.4	1,916.6	34.3	0.4
Traditional Rainfed		6,622.4	38.6	1.9	11,400.4	72.2	2.4
Minor Crops		184.0	38.6	0.1	366.5	99.2	0.1
Other Crops		4,783.4	38.6	1.4	6,704.8	40.2	1.4
<b>Livestock</b>		<b>69,443.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>90,119.1</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>Forests</b>		<b>101.6</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Fisheries</b>		<b>1,704.0</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2,287.7</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Industrial Sector</b>		<b>52,079.7</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>80,013.5</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>16.8</b>
Petroleum		9,234.2	14.1	2.7	6,434.9	78.0	3.5
Mining and Quarrying		8,004.5	68.4	2.3	11,722.9	46.5	2.5
Manufacturing and Handicrafts		31,785.9	46.6	9.3	47,758.3	50.2	10.0
Electricity and Water		3,055.1	40.1	0.9	4,097.4	34.1	0.9
<b>Services Sector</b>		<b>174,984.3</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>245,700.8</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>51.6</b>
Building and Construction		16,022.5	39.0	4.7	22,427.7	40.0	4.7
Commerce, Restaurant and Hotels		56,232.3	38.1	16.4	77,759.7	38.3	16.3
Transport and Communication		45,271.2	39.3	13.2	66,741.0	47.4	14.0
Finance, Insurance, Real-estate & Business Services		26,244.0	38.8	7.7	35,511.0	35.3	7.5
Community, Social Services		3,541.2	38.1	1.0	4,850.9	37.0	1.0
Financial Intermediation Services		(2,945.7)	38.8	(0.9)	(4,105.3)	39.4	(0.9)
Government Services		21,337.2	39.9	6.2	29,721.3	39.3	6.2
Non-profit private services		2,716.7	39.1	0.8	3,770.6	38.8	0.8
Import Duties		6,564.9	39.0	1.9	9,023.9	37.5	1.9
<b>GDP at Current Prices</b>		<b>342,803.3</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>475,827.7</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics \* Preliminary Data.



**Figure (7-4)**

Contribution of the Economic Sectors to GDP at Current Prices  
for the years 2013 and 2014

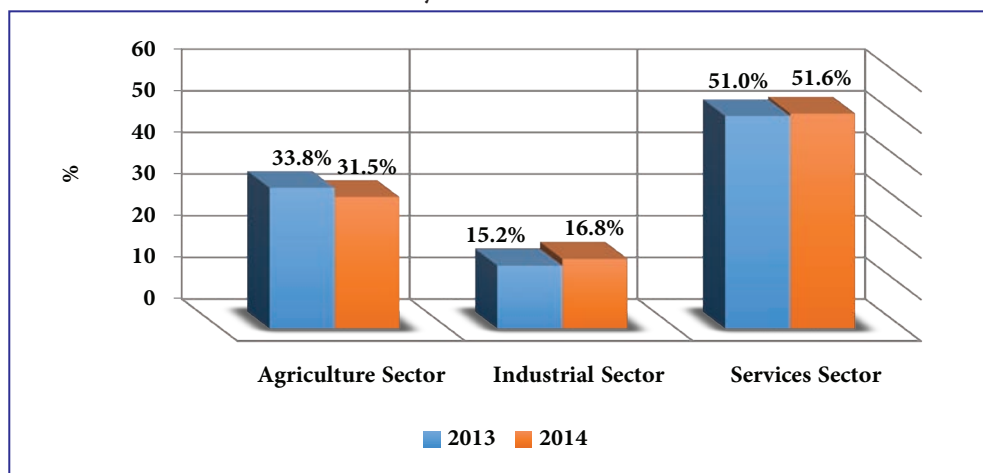


Table (7-3) indicates a decrease in contribution of the agricultural sector (agrarian and livestock) to GDP at current prices from 33.8% in 2013 to 31.5% in 2014, this was due to the decline in the contribution of the agricultural crops from 13.0% in 2013 to 12.1% in 2014, and livestock from 20.3% to 18.9% in 2014.

The contribution of the industrial sector to GDP at current prices increased from 15.2% in 2013 prices to 16.8% in 2014, whereas the contribution of its sub-sectors increased. Oil from 2.7% in 2013 to 3.5% in 2014, mining and quarrying from 2.3% in 2013 to 2.5% in 2014, and the contribution of manufacturing and handicrafts increased from 9.3% in 2013 to 10.0% in 2014.

The contribution of the services sector to GDP at current prices increased from 51.0% in 2013 to 51.6% in 2014 due to the increase in the contribution of transport and communication from 13.2% in 2013 to 14.0% in 2014.

### **Thirdly: Gross National Product (GNP)**

The Gross National product (GNP) is 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 foreigners.

Table (7-4) shows Gross National Product for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (7-4)**  
Gross National Product for the years 2013 and 2014  
(SDG Million)

Statement	2013**	2014*
(A) GDP at 1981/1982 Prices	28,283.3	29,297.5
(B) Net Invisble Receipts and Payments at Constant 1981/82 Prices	(139.3)	(144.3)
Gross National product (A + B)	28,144.0	29,153.2
<b>Annual Growth Rate (%)</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>

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

\* Preliminary Data      \*\* Actual Data.

Table (7-4) shows the decrease in the growth rate of gross national product at constant prices (1981/82 prices) from 8.6% in 2013 to 3.6% in 2014, due mainly to the decrease in net earnings and invisible payments.

#### **Fourthly: Gross National Income (GNI)**

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

Table (7-5) shows national income and gross domestic product (GDP) at current price for the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table (7-5)**  
Gross National Income and Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices  
For the years 2013 and 2014  
(SDG Million)

Year	GDP at Current price	GNI	GNI Growth Rate %
2013	342,803.3	213,754.8	(0.4)
2014	475,827.7	303,644.2	42.1

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

\* Preliminary Data      \*\* Actual Data.

Table (7-5) shows the increase in the growth rate of gross national income (GNI) from -0.4% in 2013 to 42.1% in 2014, this resulted mainly from the increase in the net compensation of employees and net property income from aboard.

## Fifthly: Inflation and Price Indices

Inflation is usually measured by the percentage change in the weighted average price index of a group of commodities (basket of goods and services) over certain period of time weighted by the percentage of expenditure on each commodity to total expenditure.

The headline inflation decreased from 41.9% at the end of 2013 to 25.7% by the end of 2014 as a result of the adopted policies.

Table (7-6) illustrates the average inflation rates and the average consumer prices indices (base year 2007) by commodity group during 2014.

**Table ( 7-6 )**  
Average Inflation Rates and Consumer Prices Indices (base year 2007)  
by Commodity Groups during the year 2014

Commodity group	Index	Average inflation rate	Spending Weights %
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	440.5	31.0	52.9
Tobacco	328.0	34.1	0.7
Clothing and footwear	529.3	49.6	4.5
Housing	253.9	19.9	14.2
Household and equipment	489.1	45.5	6.9
Health	394.4	30.3	1.0
Transport	562.4	73.0	8.3
Communication	274.1	41.8	1.7
Recreation and culture	539.3	46.4	2.2
Education	378.5	38.1	2.7
Hotels and restaurants	473.7	37.1	2.3
<b>Other</b>	<b>476.8</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>

Source: General Bureau of Statistics.

Table (7-6) Shows that transport group recorded the highest average indices and average inflation rate amounting to 562.4 points and 73.0% respectively, while housing group recorded the lowest average indices and the average inflation rate reported 253.9 points and 19.9%, respectively.

Table (7-7) shows the average headline inflation rates by states for the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table ( 7-7 )**  
Average Headline Inflation Rates by States for the year's 2012 and 2013

State	2013	2014
Northern Darfur	34.3	45.7
Gedaref	37.9	30.9
Kassala	34.6	27.8
Southern Darfur	31.2	45.8
White Nile	43.6	22.9
Khartoum	38.4	33.0
Nile River	33.6	34.4
West Darfur	26.8	35.5
Blue Nile	38.9	40.1
Northern Kordofan	48.8	40.1
Al Gazeera	34.1	51.6
Southern Kordofan	32.0	33.4
Red Sea	29.0	34.7
Northern	25.3	37.3
Sennar	34.9	41.5

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table (7-7) explains that Al Gazeera state recorded the highest average inflation rate of 51.6% during 2014, while the White Nile state recorded the lowest inflation rate of 22.9%. In Khartoum state the average inflation rate reached 33.0 % in 2014. The headline inflation rate increased in rural areas from 36.9% in 2013 to 40.6% in 2014. On the contrary, inflation in urban areas decreased from 37.3% in 2013 to 34.4% in 2014.

**- The Trend of the Average Headline inflation Rates during the Period (2010-2014)**

Figure (7-5) shows the average headline inflation rate during the period (2010-2014).

**Figure (7-5)**  
Average Headline Inflation Rate during (2010-2014)

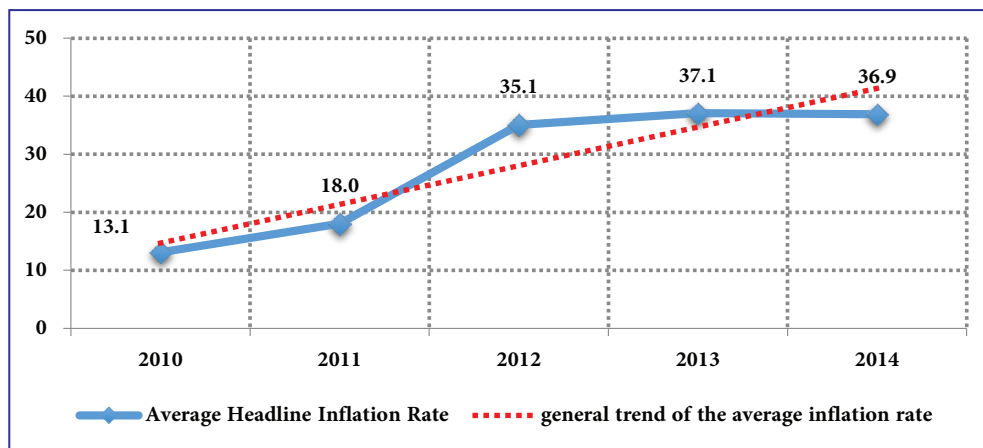


Table (7-5) shows that the average headline inflation rate during the period (2010-2014) has, increased from 13.1% in 2010 to 36.9% in 2014. This was attributed to the continuing impact of implementing economic reform measures mainly the increase in foreign exchange rate for government transactions and the partial removal of subsidies on fuel, in addition to the rise in prices of most food commodities and some imported services. The average annual headline inflation rate amounted to 22.9%, during the period (2010-2014), while it increased more than average in the last three years, reaching 36.9%, 37.1% and 35.1% respectively.



**CHAPTER  
EIGHT**

**PRODUCTION**





## PRODUCTION

This chapter examines the performance of the real sector of the economy which includes the agricultural, industrial and services sectors. The agricultural sector comprises of agrarian production, animal and fisheries. The industrial sector includes several sub-sectors: petroleum, mining, quarrying and processing industries, electricity and water; while the services sector includes; health, education, transport and communications, roads and bridges, in addition to hotels and tourism services. The following is a detailed outlines of the performance of the respective sectors:

### Firstly: The Agricultural Sector

The contribution of the agricultural sector to Gross Domestic Product fell from 30.5% in 2013 to 28.2% in 2014.

#### 1. Agrarian production

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

**Table (8-1)**  
Cultivated Areas during the Seasons 2012/13 and 2013/14  
(Area in Millions Feddans)

Sector	Irrigated agriculture	Rain fed agriculture	Total cultivated area
2012/2013	3.6	47.0	50.6
2013/2014*	3.3	36.4	39.7

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

\* Preliminary Data

Table (8-1) shows a decline in the total cultivated area by 21.5% from 50.6 million feddans in 2012/2013 season to 39.7 million feddans in 2013/2014 season. This was mainly due to the decline in rain fed cultivated areas by 22.6%, which fell from 4700 million feddans in season 2012/2013 to 36.4 million feddans in season 2013/2014; in addition to the decrease in the irrigated cultivated areas which fell from 3.6 million feddans in season 2012/2013 to 3.3 million feddans in season 2013/2014 by 8.3%.

## The Production of the Main Crops during the 2013/2014 Season

The agricultural production, especially, rain fed sub-sector production, was generally affected negatively by the delay in the rainfall during the season, which led to a fall in areas under cultivated and delay in harvesting operations of all crops cultivation in rain fed areas, except cotton.

Moreover, the heavy rain, hindered farming operations, especially cultivation activities, besides scarcity of agricultural workers and the sharp rise of their wages; all these factors, led to the decline in agricultural production, especially food crops and the main oil seeds.

### (a) Gum Arabic:

**Table (8-2)**  
Gum Arabic Production for the years 2013 and 2014  
(Thousand Metric Tons)

Crop \ Year	2013	2014*	Contribution rate %	Change %
Gum Talh	39.60	21.25	50.80	(46.34)
Gum Hashab	33.39	18.14	43.37	(45.67)
Gum Luban	2.17	1.61	3.85	(25.81)
Gum Kakamot	0.80	0.83	1.98	3.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.96</b>	<b>41.83</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(44.93)</b>

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

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (8-2) shows a sharp fall in the production of three out of four types of gum Arabic leading to reduction of gum Arabic from 75.96 thousand tons in 2013 to 41.83 thousand tons in 2014 by 44.9%.

**Figure (8-1)**  
General Trend for Gum Arabic Production during the Period (2010-2014)

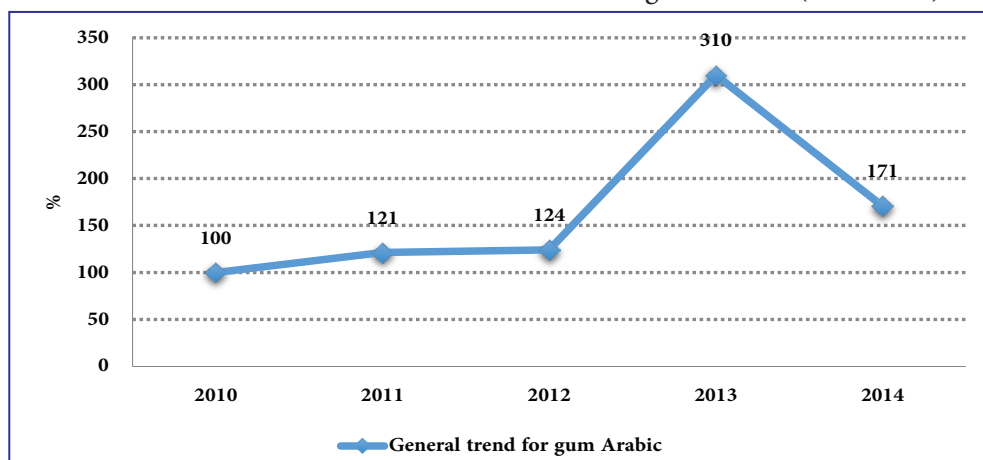


Figure (8-1) illustrates an upward trend in the overall production of gum Arabic during the period 2010-2013. This was attributed to the policies adopted by the gum Arabic council, which were reflected in the attention given to the production of gum Arabic and the support of producers throughout the stages of production, storage, processing, in addition to the special emphasis on the quality of gum Arabic and the improvement of its standards specifications. However; in 2014, production declined due to the unstable security situation prevailing in certain areas of production.

**(b) Cotton:**

Table (8-3)

Cotton Cultivated Areas and Production during the Seasons 2012/2013 and 2013/2014  
 Area: thousands feddans), (production: thousands tons), (Productivity: tons / feddans)

2012/2013 season			2013/*2014 season		
Cultivated area	Production	Productivity **	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity **
177	131	0.7	193	162	0.8

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 increased from 131 thousand tons in season 2012/2013 to 162 thousand tons 2013/2014 by 23.7%, due to a rise in the cultivated area from 177 thousand feddans in season 2012/2013 to 193 thousand feddans in 2013/2014 by 9.0%, in addition to the improvement in productivity.

**Figure (8-2)**

The General Trend in Cotton Productivity during the period 2010-2014

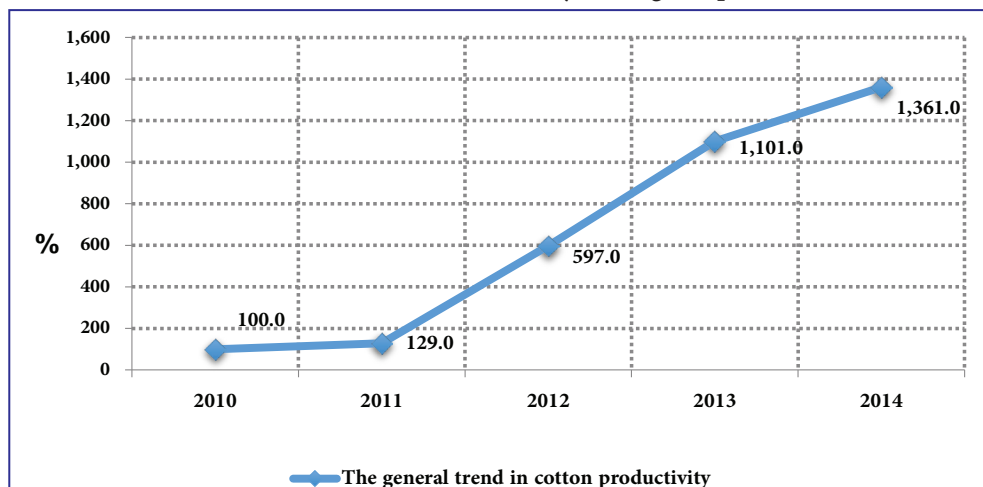


Figure (8-2) shows a sustained upward trend in cotton productions, which was mainly due to the use of modern technologies in the process of production.

**(c) Main food crops:**

The staple crops are mainly sorghum (Dura), wheat and millet.

**Table (8-4)**

Production of Staple Food Crops for the Two Seasons 2012/2013, 2013/2014

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

Crop	Sorghum			Millet			wheat		
	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity**	Cultivate area	Production	Productivity**	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity**
2012/2013	22,018	4,524	266	8,953	1,090	165	326	265	820
2013/2014*	19,738	2,249	217	6,590	359	100	291	192	692
Change %	(10.4)	(50.3)	(18.4)	(26.4)	(67.1)	(39.4)	(10.7)	(27.5)	(15.6)

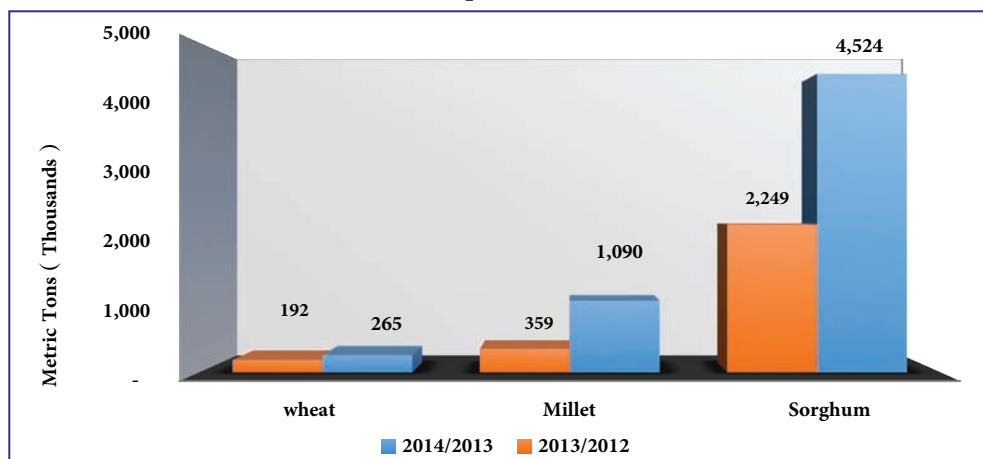
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, General Department for Planning and Agricultural Economics

\* 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 2012/2013 and 2013/2014



**- Sorghum (Dura)**

The production of sorghum decreased from 524 thousand metric tons in season 2012/2013 to 2249 thousand metric tons in season 2013/2014 by 50.3%, this was due to the decline in both the cultivated area and productivity by 10.4% and 18.4% respectively.

### - Millet

The production of millet decreased from 1,090 thousand metric tons in season 2012/2013 to 359 thousand metric in season 2013/2014 by 67.1% this was due to a reduction in both the cultivated area and productivity by of 26.4% and 39.4% respectively.

### - Wheat

The production of wheat fell from 265 thousand metric tons in season 2012/2013 to 192 thousand metric tons in season 2013/2014 by 27.5%, being due to the reduction in both the cultivated area and productivity by 10.7% and 15.6% respectively.

**Figure (8-4)**  
The General Trend for the Production of the  
Main Food Crops during the period 2010-2014

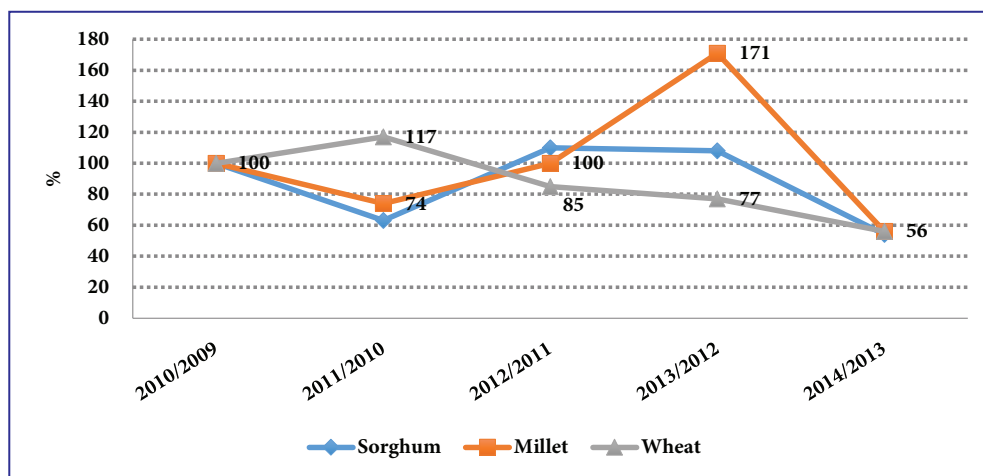


Figure (8-3) shows the general trend of the production of the food crops during the period (2010-2014); it shows a downward trend, which was brought about by the reduction in the cultivated area in certain producing regions and the heavy rainfall that exceeded the normal trend, this affected negatively the production of certain crops, especially sesame and sorghum (Dura).

### (d) The Main Oil Seeds:

The main oil seeds are groundnuts, sesame and sunflower.

**Table (8-5)**

The Production of the Main oil Seeds during the Season 2012/2013 and 2013/2014

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

Crop season	Groundnuts			Sesame			Sun flower		
	Cultivated area	production	productivity**	Cultivated area	Production	productivity**	Cultivated area	Production	productivity**
2012/2013	6,501	1,767	343	6,141	562	109	330	86	341
2013/2014*	4,817	963	323	2,848	205	107	251	56	371
change %	(25.9)	(45.5)	(5.8)	(53.6)	(63.5)	(1.8)	(23.9)	(34.9)	8.8

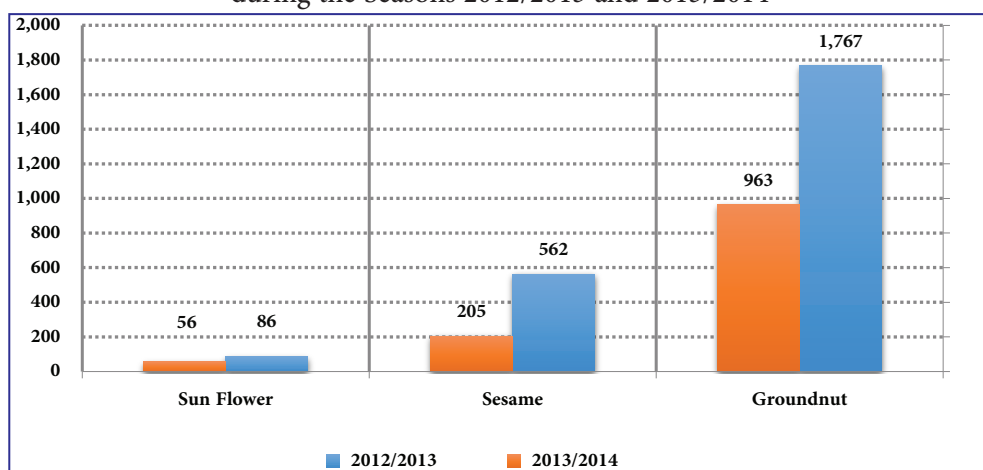
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation - General Department for Planning and Agricultural Economics

\* Preliminary Data.

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

**Figure (8-5)**

The production of the Main oil seeds in thousands metric tons during the Seasons 2012/2013 and 2013/2014



#### - Groundnuts

The production of groundnuts decreased from 1,767 thousand metric tons in season 2012/2013 to 963 thousand metric tons in season 2013/2014 by 45.5%. This was attributed to the reduction both in the cultivated area and productivity by 25.9% and 5.8% respectively.

#### - Sesame Seeds

The production of sesame decreased from 562 thousand metric tons in season 2012/2013 to 205 thousand metric tons in season 2013/2014 by 36.5%, this was due to the reduction in both the cultivated area and productivity by 53.6% and 1.8% respectively.

## - Sun Flower

The production of sun flower crop fell from 86 thousand tons in 2012/2013 to 56 thousand metric tons in the 2013/2014 season by 34.9%, despite the improvement in productivity by 8.8% resulted from the reduction in the cultivated by 23.9%.

**Figure (8-6)**  
The General Trend in the Production of the main Oil Seeds  
during 2010-2014

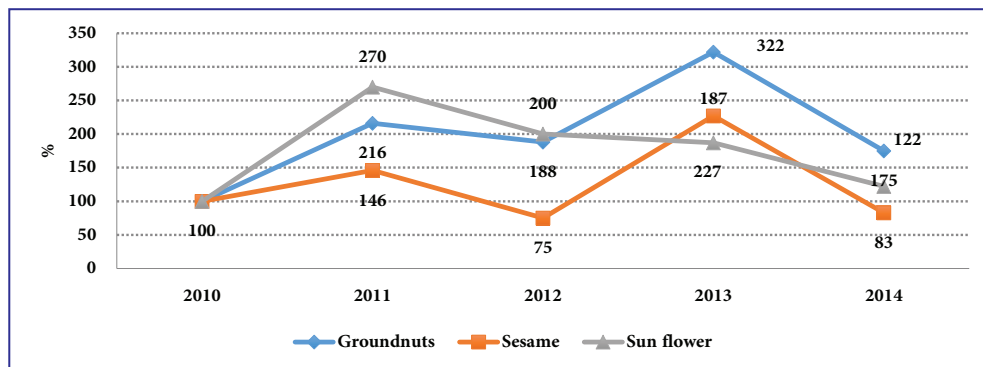


Figure (8-6) shows the general trend in the production of the main oil seeds during the period 2010-2014, indicating the fluctuation in production, which was attributed to the reduction in the cultivated area, the irregularity in the quantity, and distribution of the rain fall, which negatively affected the production and productivity in certain years significantly.

## 2. Animal Wealth and it's by Products:

Sudan occupies the top position among Arab countries and the second position in Africa in term of the numbers of animal wealth, thus, Sudan is well positioned to achieve self-sufficiency in red meat, fish, poultry, as well as to realize self-sufficiency in animal products; besides producing a surplus in live stocks, meat products, leather and fish, for export to satisfy the growing world demand.

**Table (8-6)**  
**Estimates of Animal Wealth number for the years 2013 and 2014**  
 (Thousand heads)

Type	2013	2014*	Change %
Cows	30,010	30,191	0.6
Sheeps	39,568	39,846	0.7
Goats	30,984	31,029	0.1
Camels	4,773	4,792	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,335</b>	<b>105,858</b>	<b>0.5</b>

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries - Information Centre

\* Preliminary Data

Table (8-6) shows that in 2014 the numbers of animal wealth rose slightly by 0.5% compared with the position in 2013, due to slight increase in the numbers of all categories of animal wealth.

**Table (8-7)**  
**Estimates of livestock and Fish Products for the years 2013 and 2014**  
 (Thousand Tons)

Type	2013	2014*	Change %
Meat	1,466	1,476	0.7
Milk	4,359	4,391	0.7
Poultry	55	60	9.1
Eggs	45	50	11.1
Fish	89	91	2.2
leather	53.5	53.8	0.6

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries - Information Centre

\* Preliminary Data

In 2014, all livestock and poultry products witnessed uneven increase. Eggs production registered the highest rate of increase, compared with the other products, from 45 thousand tons in 2013 to 50 thousand tons, in 2014 by 11.1%; poultry and fish both increased by 9.1% and 2.2% respectively, while other products rose slightly, not exceeding a rate of 1%.



## Secondly: The industrial sector

The industrial sector comprises: petroleum, mining, quarrying, processing industries, hand crafts, electricity and water. The contribution of the industrial sector to the GDP increased from 21.6% in 2013 to 24% in 2014.

The following is a review of the performance of production of the most important sub-sectors.

### 1. Crude Oil and its Products

The production of crude oil decreased from 45.1 million barrels in 2013 to 42.4 million barrels in 2014 by 6%, while the total production of petroleum derivatives fell from 3,734 thousand metric tons in 2013 to 3,706 thousand metric tons in 2014 by 0.7%.

**Table (8-8)**  
Production of Crude Oil and its Products  
for the years 2013 and 2014

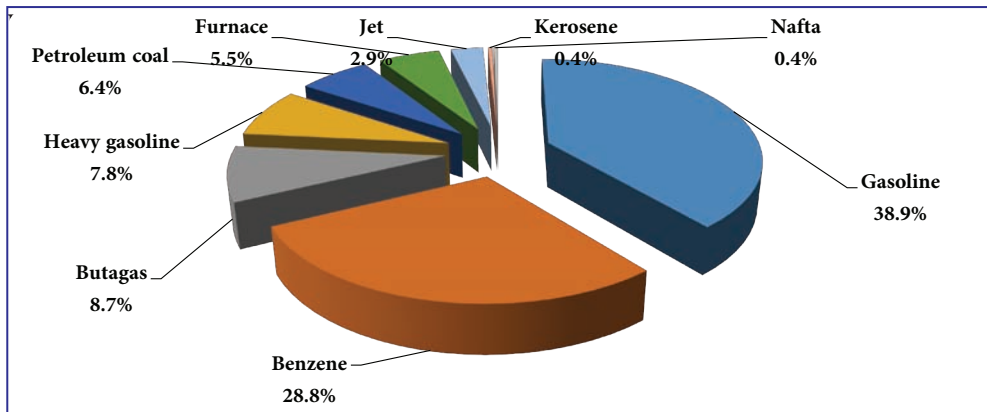
Item	2013		2014		Change %
	Production	Contribution %	Production	Contribution %	
Crude oil*	45.1	-	42.4		(6.0)
<b>Oil derivatives</b>					
Gasoline	1,594.4	42.7	1,442.3	38.9	(9.5)
Kerosene	19.4	0.5	16.4	0.4	(15.6)
Furnace	214.1	5.7	205.3	5.5	(4.1)
Benzene	1,009.7	27.2	1,067.9	28.8	5.8
Butagas	289.4	7.9	321.5	8.7	11.1
Nafta	18.4	0.5	16.3	0.4	(11.4)
Jet	79.4	2.1	107.1	2.9	34.9
Heavy gasoline	253.6	6.8	293.4	7.9	15.7
Petroleum coal	255.5	6.8	236.1	6.5	(7.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,733.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,706.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(0.7)</b>

Source: Sudanese Petroleum Corporation – Ministry of Petroleum

\* Crude oil data in million barrels

Table (8-8) reflects an increase in the production of each of: jet fuel, heavy gasoline, Butagas and benzene, by 34.9%, 15.7%, 11.1% and 5.8% respectively; while the production of other petroleum products decreased at variable percents, the production of kerosene recorded a sharp drop by 15.6% and the least drop was in the production of furnace by 4.1%.

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



**Figure (8-8)**  
General Trend for the Production of Petroleum Products during the period 2010-2014

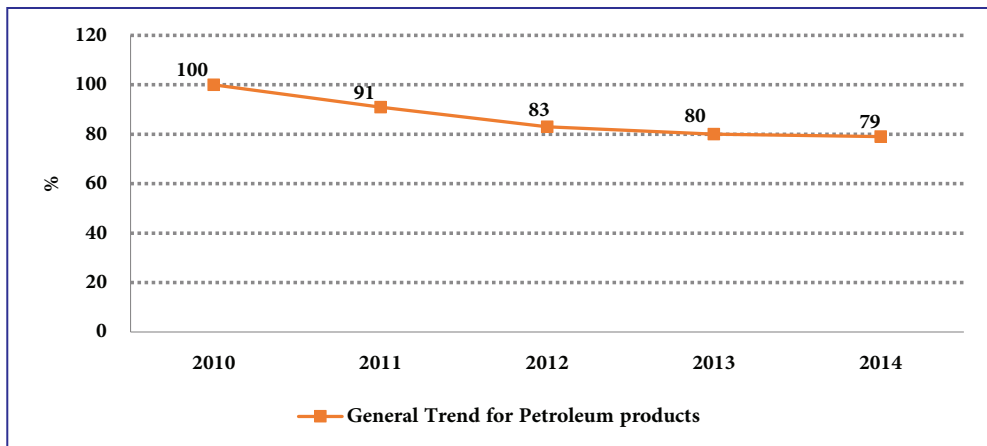


Figure (8-8) illustrates the downward trend in the production of petroleum derivatives during the period 2010-2014 due to the transfer of most of the main oil fields to southern Sudan after the secession in 2011.

## 2. Minerals and Other Products

There are 10 companies mining gold, and it is expected that 11 more companies will enter this sector in the foreseeable future so that the total number of companies in mining gold will reach 21 out of all concession companies by the end of the five years economic reform program (2015-2019).

**Table (8-9)**

The Production of Minerals and Other Products for the years 2013 and 2014  
(Production by ton)

Production	2013	2014*	Change %
Gold	70.0	73.3	4.7
Chrome	30,870	61,334	98.7
Manganese	3,250	1,100	( 66.2)
Kaolin	26,000	33,770	29.9
Gypsum	132,000	111,271	( 15.7)
Salt	20,800	37,295	79.3
Mica	500	0	( 100.0)
Marble (Cubic meters)	1,000	900	(10.0)
Clinker	3,200,000	2,503,311	(21.8)
Iron	339,390	46,579	( 86.3)
Feldspar	31,700	50,680	59.9
Quartz	0	46	100.0

Source: Ministry of Mining

\* Preliminary Data

Figure (8-9) shows an increase in the production of each chrome, salt, feeds par, kaolin, and gold by 98.7%,79.3%, 59.9%, 29.9% and 4.7% respectively, while there was a drop in the production of each of the products: iron, manganese, clinker, gypsum and marble by 86.3%, 66.2%, 21.8% and 15.7%, 10% respectively.

## 3. Processing Industries

The processing industries play an important role in realizing added value to various sectors, providing job opportunities and improving the competitiveness of national products. The contribution of processing industries to the Gross Domestic Product increased from 15.7% in 2013 to 17.2% in 2014.

Below is a review of the performance of the more important processing industries:

**- Sugar Industry**

The factories engaged in sugar production include the four factories owned by Sudan Sugar Company (Hagar assalaya, Gunied, Sennar and New Halfa), Kenana Sugar Company and White Nile Sugar Company.

**Table (8-10)**

The Production of the Sugar Factories for the years 2013 and 2014

Factory	Production ( Thousands Tons )		Contribution %	Change %
	2013	2014*		
Kenana **	326.6	307.6	47.2	(5.8)
<b>Sudanese Sugar co.</b>	<b>302.0</b>	<b>271.1</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>(10.2)</b>
New Halfa	56.2	59.5	9.1	5.9
Gunied	80.2	73.1	11.2	(8.9)
Sennar	76.0	73.1	11.2	(3.8)
Hajar Assalaya	89.6	65.4	10.0	(27.0)
White Nile	73.0	73.4	11.2	0.5
<b>Total Production</b>	<b>701.6</b>	<b>652.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>( 7.1 )</b>

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

\* Preliminary Data

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

Table (8-10) indicates that total sugar production decreased from 701.6 thousand tons in 2013 to 652.1 thousand tons in 2014 by 7.1%. This was attributed to the drop in the production of all sugar factories except New Halfa and White Nile sugar factories which they represents 9.1% and 11.2% of total sugar production in 2014 respectively.

The fall in sugar production during the 2013/2014 season is explained by the poor standard of technical and professional workers, which led in turn to the payment of low wages that compelled workers to move to other sectors, where only unskilled workers are required and yet paid better wages in traditional mining; in addition the production of sugar was negatively affected by the spread of new types of weeds throughout the sugar cane fields.

**Figure (8-9)**

The General Trend for Sugar Production during the period 2010-2014

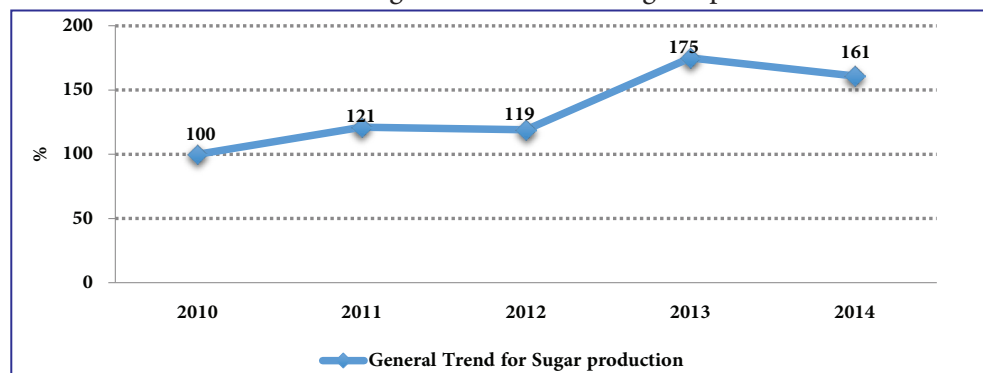


Figure (8-9) reflects the volatility in the general trend of sugar production during the period (2010-2014) with the highest level of production reached in the year 2013 due to the commencement of production by the White Nile Company, then sugar production dropped in 2014.

#### - Cement industry

The cement industry in Sudan has shown a notable development that resulted in the achieving self-sufficiency in cement and provided a surplus for export; this contributed in reducing demand for foreign exchange.

**Table (8-11) (A)**

Cement Production for the years 2013 and 2014

Factory	Production (Thousands Tons)		Contribution %	Change %
	2013	2014*		
Atbara	1,135.4	1,190.1	34.2	4.8
Alshamal	666.8	945.8	27.2	41.8
Barbar	580.8	531.9	15.3	( 8.4 )
Altakamol	644.0	438.4	12.6	(31.9)
Assalam	327.5	242.6	7.0	(25.9)
Aslan	89.6	81.1	2.3	(9.5)
Nile Cement (Rabak )	93.9	47.8	1.4	(49.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,538.0</b>	<b>3,477.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>( 1.7 )</b>

Source: The Above Mentioned Factories

\* Preliminary Data

**Table (8-11) (B)**

The Production Capacity of the Cement Factories for the years 2013 and 2014

Factory	Production Capacity (Thousands Tons)		Exploitation %	
	2013	2014*	2013	2014*
Atbara	1,700	1,700	66.8	70.0
Altakamol	1,600	1,600	40.2	27.4
Alshamal	1,500	1,500	44.5	63.1
Barbar	1,100	1,100	52.8	48.4
Assalam	600	600	54.6	40.4
Aslan	365	365	24.5	22.2
Nile Cement (Rabak )	312	312	30.1	15.1

Source: The Above Mentioned Factories

\* Preliminary Data

**Figure (8-10)**

The General Trend for Cement Production during the period 2010-2014

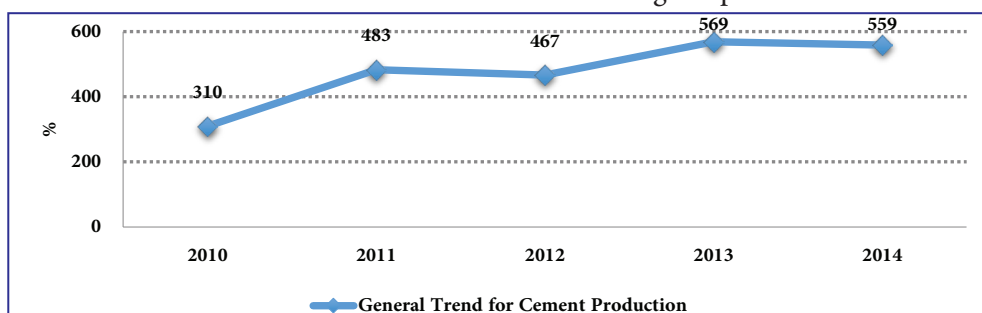


Figure (8-10) indicates fluctuations in the general trend of cement production until 2012; thereafter production increased in 2013 and fell slightly in 2014.

**Figure (8-11)**

The Contribution of Cement Factories to total Production in 2014

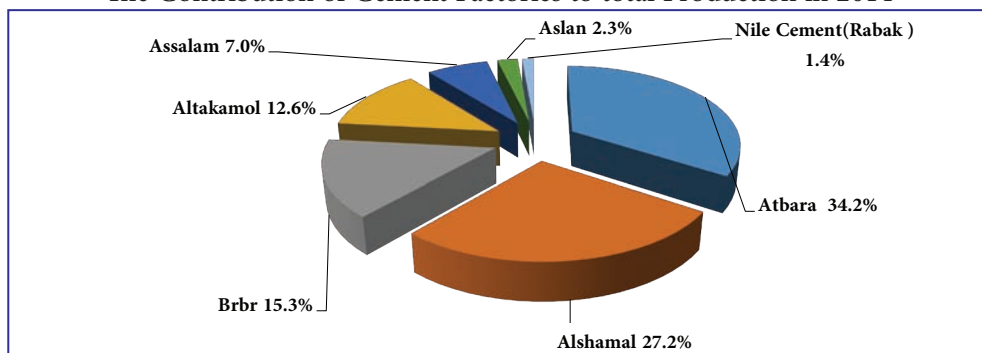


Table (8-11) (A) shows that cement production decreased slightly from 3538 thousand tons in 2013 to 3477.7 thousand tons in 2014 by 1.7%, while both Atbara and Alshamal factories achieved an increase in production by 4.8% and 41.8% respectively. The production of other factories decreased at variable rates. It is worth mentioning that both Atbara and Alshamal factories contributed in the total production by 34.2% and 27.2% respectively.

The drop in the productive capacity of all cement factories, with the exception of both Atbara and Alshamal factories, in 2014 compared with 2013, was attributed to various factors, mainly, the increase in the prices of furnace and other fuels, shortage in the electricity power outages and problems related to the import of spare parts, as a result of economic sanctions imposed by the United States.

#### 4. The Pharmaceutical Industry

The most important pharmaceutical products are represented by: tablets, capsules and suspensions (powder and liquids).

**Table (8-12)**  
The Production of Pharmaceutical in the years 2013 and 2014

Products	Unit	2013	2014*	Change %
Tablets	million tablets	2,590	2,881	11.2
Capsules	million capsules	477.0	696.0	45.9
Powder and Drink Suspensions	million bottles	24.2	82.9	242.6
liquid Suspensions	million bottles	9.4	22.0	134.0
Dialysis fluids	thousand litters	0	2,260	100

Source: Ministry of Industry.

\* Preliminary Data

Table (8-12) shows that the production of pharmaceutical products rose sharply at variable rates, during the period 2013 - 2014: tablets rose from 2,590 million tablets to 2881 million tablets by 11.2%; capsules rose from 477.0 million capsules to 696 million capsules by 45.9%.

Powder and drink suspension rose from 24.2 million bottles to 82.9 million bottles by 242.6%, liquid suspensions from 9.4 million bottles to 22.0 million bottles by 134.0%. It is also observed that production of dialysis fluids was launched for the first time in Sudan in 2014, when production reached 2,260 thousand litres.

## 5. Other Processing Industries

**Table (8-13)**

The Production of the Other Processing Industries in the years 2013 and 2014

Item	Unit	2013	2014*	Change %
Ethanol	Million liter	67	70	4.5
School Exercise-books	Million Dozens	22	22	0.0
School books	Million Book	35	35	0.0
Edible Oil	Thousand Ton	210	130	(38.1)
Soft drinks	Million liter	882	794	(10)
Wheat Floor	Thousands Ton	1,694	1,957	15.5
Sweets & Tahnia	Thousand Ton	106	106	0.0
Refrigerators	Thousand Unit	161	180	11.8
Biscuits	Thousand Ton	69	81	17.4
Jams	Thousand Ton	10	18	80
Iron (Steel Bars)	Thousand Ton	443	443	0.0
Water Coolers & Air Conditioners	Thousand Unit	17	18	0.0
Paints	Thousand Ton	51	75	47.1
Ceramics	Million (M3)	3.5	9.5	171.4

Source: Ministry of Industry.

\* Preliminary Data

Table (8-13) shows that production of ceramics increased sharply from 3.5 million cubic meters in 2013 to 9.5 million cubic meters in 2014 by 171.4%; production of farms and paints rose by 80% and 47% respectively; while, the production of edible oils and soft drinks fell by 38% and 10% respectively; on the other hand, the production of some goods maintained the same level as in 2013.

## 6. Electricity and Water

The contribution of this sector to the Gross Domestic Product remained at 2.6% as in the years 2013.

### - Electricity:

The responsibility for the production and distribution of electricity was assigned to five companies namely: Merawi dam Electricity Company, Sudanese Hydro Generation Company Ltd, Sudan Thermal Generation Company Ltd., Sudanese Electricity Transmission Company Ltd. and Sudanese Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. The following is a review of the performance of electric power generation and consumption in the years 2013 and 2014:



**Table (8-14)**  
**Electric Power Generated in the years 2013 and 2014**  
 (Giga Watt/hr)

<b>Generated Power</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014*</b>	<b>Contribution %</b>	<b>Change %</b>
1/ Water Generation	8,317.0	8,913.6	75.2	7.2
2/ Thermal Generation	1,970.2	2,465.9	20.8	25.2
Steam	1,205.2	1,399.8	11.8	16.1
Gas	-	-	-	-
Diesel	183.1	202.1	1.7	10.4
Combined	581.9	864.0	7.3	48.5
3/Ethiopian Transmission	319.6	468.5	4.0	46.6
<b>Total Generated Power</b>	<b>10,606.8</b>	<b>11,848.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>

Source: Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity

\* Preliminary Data

**Figure (8-12)**  
**The Percentage Contribution of the Electricity Generation Sources**  
**to the total Electrical Power Generated in the year 2014**

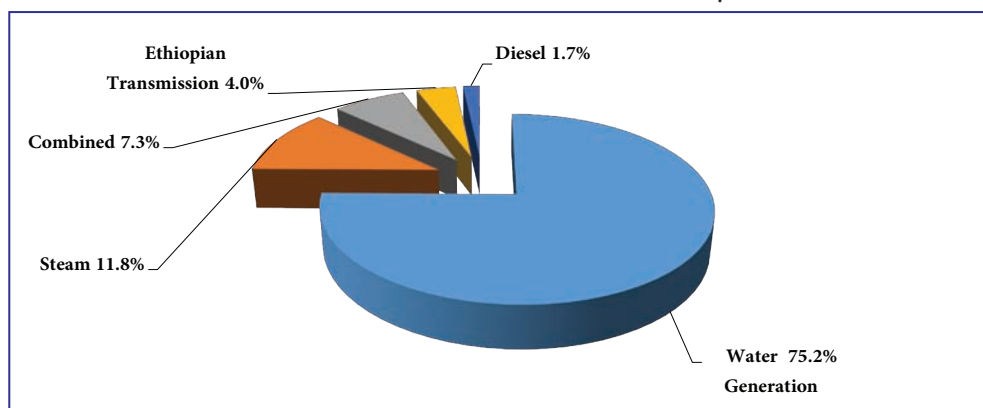


Table (8-14) indicates an increase in electrical power generated from 10,606 giga watt/ hr in 2013 to 11,848.0 giga watt/ hr in 2014 by 11.7% in view of the increase in the volume of power sourced from all type of electrical power generation; especially hydro generation from 8,137 giga watt/ hr in 2013 to 8,913.6 giga watt/ hr in 2014, by 7.2%, contributed with 75.2% to total electrical power generated in 2014; thermal generation amounted 25.2%, to meet the increase in demand for power, together with the entry of two new units of Kosti thermal electrical station with a capacity of adding 250 megawatt.

## The Consumed Electrical Power:

**Table (8-15)**

The Consumed Electrical Power by sectors for the years 2013 and 2014

(Giga watt/hr)

Sector	2013	2014*	Consumption Share %	Change %
Residential	4,663	5,303	54.6	13.7
Industrial	1,397	1,628	16.8	16.5
Agricultural	413	492	5.1	19.1
Governmental	917	981	10.1	7.0
Standardized **	1,215	1,306	13.4	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,605</b>	<b>9,709</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.8</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 2014

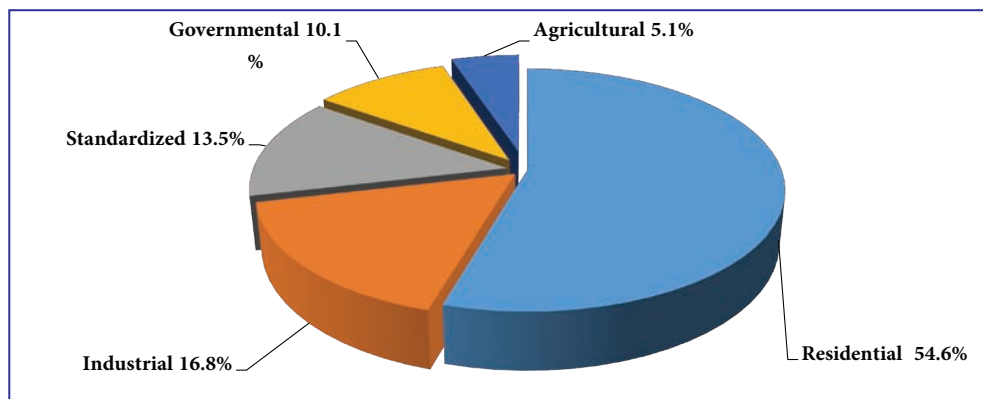


Table (8-15) shows an increase in total electrical power consumption by sector from 8,605 giga watt/ hr in 2013 to 9,709 giga watt/hr in 2014 by 12.8%. The residential sector registered the highest percentage of total electrical power consumption reaching 54.6%, followed by the industrial sector recording 16.8%.

- **Water:**

**Table (8-16)**

Water Production and Consumption by sector in the years 2013 and 2014  
(Thousands Cubic Meters per Day)

Sector	2013		2014*		Contribution %		Change %	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
Urban	2,200.0	1,980.0	2,244.0	2,019.6	51.4	52.7	2.0	2.0
Rural	1,980.0	1,780.0	2,118.6	1,815.6	48.6	47.3	7.0	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,180.0</b>	<b>3,760.0</b>	<b>4,362.6</b>	<b>3,835.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>

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

\* Preliminary Data

Table (8-16) reveals an increase in total water production from 4,180.0 thousand cubic meters/day in 2013 to 4,326.1 thousand cubic meters/day in 2014 by 4.4%. This increase in production covering both rural and urban sectors; thus, total urban water production increased from 2,200.0 thousand cubic meter/day in 2013 to 2,244.0 thousand cubic meters/day in 2014, by 2.0%, while total rural water production increased from 1,980 thousand cubic meters/day in 2013 to 2,118.6 thousand cubic meters/day in 2014 by 7.0%. The total water consumption increased from 3,760 thousand cubic meters/day in 2013 to 3,835.2 thousand cubic meters/day in 2014, by 2%. This was due to the increase in water consumption in the urban sector from 1,980 thousand cubic meter/day in 2013 to 2,019.6 thousand cubic meters/day in 2014 by 2.0% which represents 52.7% of total water consumption. The total water consumption in the rural sector increased from 1,780 thousand cubic meters/day in 2013 to 1,815.6 thousand cubic meters/day in 2014, by 2.0%, which represents 47.3% of total water consumption.

### **Thirdly: The Services Sector**

This sector consists of health, education, freight, transport, roads and bridges, buildings and construction, communications, and other services. The contribution of this sector to the Gross Domestic Product dropped slightly from 47.9% in 2013 to 47.8% in 2014.

The following is a review of the performance of some of the services sub-sectors:

## 1. Health:

Health institutions comprises local hospitals, family health centres, (health clinics, dressing points and primary health units).

**Table (8-17)**  
Health Institutions in Sudan for the years 2012 and 2013

(Unit)

States	2012					2013 *				
	Local hospitals	Number of beds	Citizen / bed	Health Centers	Basic health units	Local hospitals	Number of beds	Citizen / bed	Health Centers	Basic health units
North	29	1,810	440	96	160	30	1,789	457	105	188
River Nile	40	1,934	660	230	63	32	1,917	683	235	115
Khartoum	22	6,588	912	468	165	48	6,435	958	446	147
Red Sea	14	1,156	1,375	69	113	26	1,459	1,118	96	165
Kassla	20	1,131	1,802	114	179	16	1,153	1,814	129	209
AL-Gedaref	26	1,550	990	58	238	32	1,651	954	64	269
Al-Gazira	52	3,697	1,101	349	460	76	4,309	970	367	516
Sennar	25	1,410	1,038	74	121	26	1,549	969	85	184
Blue Nile	14	894	1,060	33	104	18	1,040	935	72	221
White Nile	37	1,414	1,394	120	200	32	1,437	1,407	120	200
North Kordofan	28	2,221	1,497	160	387	24	1,682	2,029	133	412
South Kordofan	22	1,114	1,437	71	223	17	1,062	1,548	102	191
North Darfur	13	1,185	2,031	82	166	20	1,053	2,346	130	256
South Darfur	17	1,097	4,249	79	141	16	1,001	4,779	62	289
West Darfur	6	646	2,306	38	44	6	464	3,295	37	78
Middle Darfur	8	-	-	22	40	8	361	56	0	0
East Darfur	7	-	-	15	34	1	127	12	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>27,847</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>28,489</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>3,440</b>

Source: Federal Ministry of Health - Health Information and Research Administration.

\* Preliminary Data

Table (8-17) illustrates that the number of local hospital increased from 380 hospitals in 2012 to 428 hospitals in 2013 by 12.6%, the number of health centres increased from 2,078 centres in 2012 to 2,183 centres in 2013, by 5.1%. The number of basic units fell by 21.2% compared with the position in 2012.

## 2. Education:

The education sector in Sudan includes general education and higher education.

**Table (8-18)**

The Number of Pupils Enrolled in Public and Private Schools  
in each of the two School years 2012/2013 and 2013/2014

Item	School Year	2012/2013				2013 /2014 *			
		No. of Schools	No. of Students (1000's Students)		No. of Schools	No. of Students (1000's Students)		Absorption Rate % **	
			Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Primary Stage</b>									
Governmental		14,889	2,491.0	2,307.2	15,693	2,576.5	2,493.0	71.8	71.7
Non Governmental		1,873	184.0	175.3	2,246	219.5	194.4		
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,762</b>	<b>2,675.0</b>	<b>2,482.5</b>	<b>17,939</b>	<b>2,796.1</b>	<b>2,687.4</b>		
<b>Secondary Stage</b>									
Governmental Academic		2,515	318.5	307.8	2,591	338.9	319.2	33.8	33.5
Non Governmental non Academic		1,154	86.5	71.3	1,229	87.5	78.1		
Technical		106	24.2	6.8	106	24.3	6.9		
Islamic Studies		30	2.0	0.4	30	2.4	0.4		
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,805</b>	<b>431.2</b>	<b>386.3</b>	<b>3,956</b>	<b>453.1</b>	<b>404.6</b>		

Source: Ministry of Education

\* Preliminary Data

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

**Table (8-19)**

The number of Students Enrolled in Public and Private Universities and Colleges  
in the two Academic years 2012/2013 and 2013/2014

(Unit)

Institution	Year	2013/2012					2014/2013 *				
		BSc Students		Diploma students		Total	BSc Students		Diploma students		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Governmental Universities & Technical Colleges		64,299	61,778	15,443	16,731	158,251	90,895	81,219	4,828	4,937	181,879
Private Universities & Colleges		12,632	11,661	4,671	3,114	32,078	17,354	16,205	3,937	2,522	40,018
Grand total		76,931	73,439	20,114	19,845	191,329	108,249	97,424	8,765	7,459	221,897
		150,370		40,959			205,673		16,224		

Source: Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research

\* Preliminary Data

Table (8-18) reveals an increase in the overall number of all schools in the basic and secondary stages from 20,567 schools in 2013 to 21,895 schools in 2014, by 6.5%; similarly, the number of pupils in both the basic and secondary stages rose from 5,157.5 thousand pupils in 2013 to 5,483.5 thousand pupils in 2014, by 6.3%, while the number of pupils in the secondary stage rose from 817.5 thousand pupils in 2013 to 857.7 thousand pupils in 2014, by 4.9%.

Table (8-19) shows an increase in the number of bachelor students registered in Sudanese Universities from 150,370 students in 2013 to 20,5673 students in 2014, by 36.8%; moreover , the percentage share of male students to the total number of university students rose from 51% in 2013 to 53% in 2014; on the other hand, the number of diploma students fell from 40,959 students in 2013 to 16,224 students in 2014, by 60.4%, due to the change in higher education policies to intermediate diplomas in some disciplines.

### 3. Transport and Communications

The means of transport in Sudan includes land, sea, river and air transport.

**Table (8-20)**  
Admission Goods and Passengers Transport in the years 2013 and 2014

Transport	2013		2014 *		Change%	
	Goods in Thousands tons	Passengers in thousands	Goods in Thousands tons	Passengers in thousands	Goods %	Passengers %
Land Transport **	8,683	47,000	8,783	30,000	1.2	(36.2)
Sudan Railways	1,102	13	857	188	(22.2)	1,324.2
Air Transport	17	2,061	29	2,299	70.6	11.5
Sudan Shipping Line	323	21	75	67	(76.8)	219
River Transport	2	0	0	0	(100)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,127</b>	<b>49,095</b>	<b>9,744</b>	<b>32,554</b>	<b>(3.8)</b>	<b>(33.7)</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).

#### - Land Transport:

The volume of goods transported over land increased from 8,683 thousand tons in 2013 to 8,783 thousand tons in 2014, by 5%; while the number of passengers decreased from 47,000 thousand in 2013 to 30,000 thousand in 2014 by 1.2%.

#### **- Sudan Railways**

The volume of goods transported by Sudan railways dropped from 1,102 thousand tons in 2013 to 857 thousand tons in 2014, by 22.2% due to the reduction in the transport of some main goods; however, the number of passengers carried by Sudan railways rose sharply from 13 thousand in 2013 to 188 thousand in 2014 by 1,324.2%. This was attributed to the introduction of new passenger trains, in addition to the re-activation of some of the idle railway lines.

#### **- Air Transport**

The volume of goods transported by both national and foreign carriers through Khartoum airport increased from 17,000 tons in 2013 to 29,000 tons in 2014, by 68.8%; similarly, the number of passengers increased from 2,601 thousand passengers in 2013 to 2,299 in 2014, by 11.5%.

#### **- Sudan Shipping line**

The volume of goods transported by Sudan shipping line dropped from 323 thousand tons in 2013 to 75 thousand tons in 2014 by 76.8%, while the number of passengers rose from 21 thousand in 2013 to 67 thousand in 2014 by 21.9%. The handling services by way of loading, storing and unloading services increased from 629.2 thousand tons in 2013 to 719 thousand tons in 2014, by 14%.

#### **- River Transport**

Since 2011, river transport has nearly ceased completely, in view of its dependence on the business conducted, before secession, between Kosti and South Sudan. In 2013, the activity was limited to transporting 2 thousand tons of food grains and commodities, being a grant from Sudan Government.

### **Fourthly: Roads and Bridges**

The work continued in building roads, and bridges. In 2014, about 287.2 kilos were built in all the states of Sudan, representing 12% execution rate of the target for the year; moreover, 44.1 kilos of roads were rehabilitated with 3.3% execution rate from the target for 2014; in addition to widening a number of national roads.

**Table (8-21)**

Execution Status for Roads in the years 2013 and 2014 compared to the planned  
(Length k/m)

Roads execution	2013			2014*			
	Targeted	Executed	Execution Rate %	Targeted	Executed	Execution Rate %	Change %
Paved roads	2,394.2	579.6	24.2	2,386.3	287.2	12.0	(50.4)
Rehabilitated Roads	1,747.9	53.0	3.0	1,318.0	44.1	3.3	(16.8)

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

\* Preliminary Data

Table (8-21) reveals the drop in the lengths of the asphalt paved national highways executed from 579.6 kilos in 2013 to 287.2 in 2014, by 50.4%; furthermore, the execution rate of the total targeted in the ministry of roads and bridges plan fell from 24.2% in 2013 to 12% in 2014. The rehabilitation activities decreased from 53 kilos in 2013 to 44.1 kilos in 2014 by 16.8%.

### **Fifthly: Telecommunication**

The quality of services provided is considered one of the most important means supporting the development and modernization of the telecommunication sector in that it gives clear indications as to the extent to which network operators meet the required specifications for this reason, a higher degree of competitiveness dominated the telecommunication services market in Sudan in respect of the supply of the service and its quality, using for this purpose, state of the arts technologies in the area of mobile and fixed telephone services, internet and various banking services.

**Table (8-22)**

Subscribers of Telecommunications Companies and Internet  
in the years 2013 and 2014

Company	1,000 Subscribers		Change %
	2013	2014*	
Sudan Telecommunication Co. (Sudatel)	7,294	7,641	4.8
Thabit Co.	95	95	0
Sudani Co. for Telecommunications	7,199	7,546	4.8
(ZAIN) Co. for Telecommunications	11,731	11,123	(5.2)
(MTN) Co. for Mobile-phone Services	8,739	8,478	(3.0)
CANAR Co. for Telecommunications	32	38	18.8
Mobile phones internet services Subscribers	9,237	10,130	9.7
Fixed Internet Services Subscribers	469	478	1.9

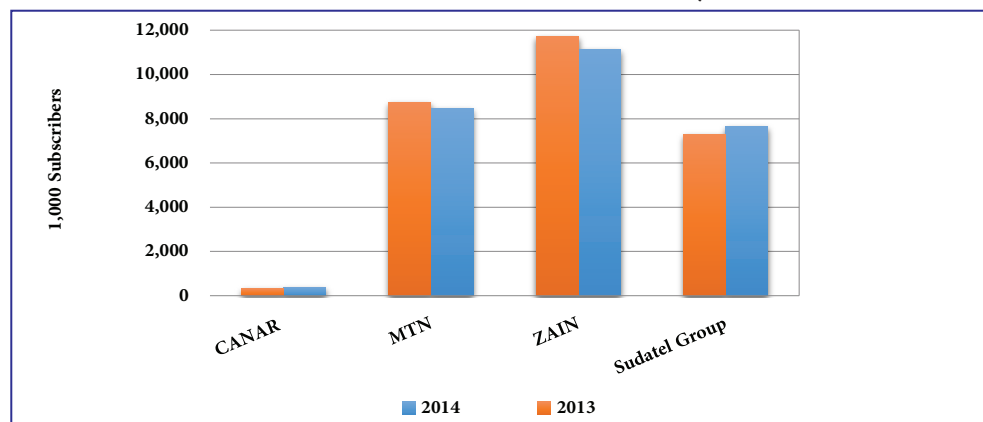
Source: National Telecommunication Corporation

\* Preliminary Data – Until Sep 2014.



**Figure (8-14)**

Telecommunications and Internet Subscribers in the years 2013 and 2014



Sudan telecommunications company (Sudatel) includes Thabit Co. for telecommunications and Sudani Company for Telecommunication; the number of their subscribers increased from 7,294 thousand subscribers in 2013 to 7,641 thousand subscribers by of 9.7%, also, the number of fixed line internet service (ordinary) subscribers increased from 469 thousand subscriber in 2014 by 1.9%.

### Sixthly: Hotels and Tourism

Tourism is considered one of the most important economic sectors, whether, on the global level, or particularly to Sudan. In Sudan, tourism is an important foreign exchange source, in view of its geographical location and the availability of numerous and diverse touristy and archaeological sites, this reflect the depth and distinctive nature of Sudan culture over the years, which makes it an attractive destination to tourists from all over the world.

**Table (8-23)**

The number of Tourists and their Spending for the years 2013 and 2014

Item	2013	2014*	Change %
Number of tourists (tourist)	591,350	683,618	15.6
Tourists Spending (US\$ million)	735.5	855.4	16.3

Source: The Ministry of tourism, Relics and wildlife

\* Preliminary Data

Table (8-23) indicates an increase in the number of tourists from 591,350 thousand tourists in 2013 to 683,618 thousand tourists in 2014 by 15.6%. The earnings from tourism increased from US\$ 735.5 million in 2013 to US\$ 855.4 million in 2014 by of 16.3%.



**CHAPTER  
NINE**

**FOREIGN TRADE**



## FOREIGN TRADE

### Foreword:

Foreign trade is considered as vital sector for both developed and developing communities, it links different countries with each other, helps in increasing prosperity of nations by providing various choices in the production, consumption and investment.

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

Based on the three years economic stabilization program (2012-2014), the Sudan foreign trade policy for the year 2014 aimed at promoting non-oil exports through issuing policies to increase non-oil exports (Gold, Metals, Livestock, Oilseeds, Gum Arabic, Fodder and Industrial exports), in addition to improving the competitiveness of exports in general and opening new markets, besides the policy of rationalizing import by reducing imports of luxury and non-essential goods that can be produced locally.

The government policies also put emphasis on organizing of cross border trade, and enhancing the economic cooperation with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) .

### Firstly: Trade Balance:

Table (9-1)

Trade Balance for the years 2013 and 2014

(US\$ Million)

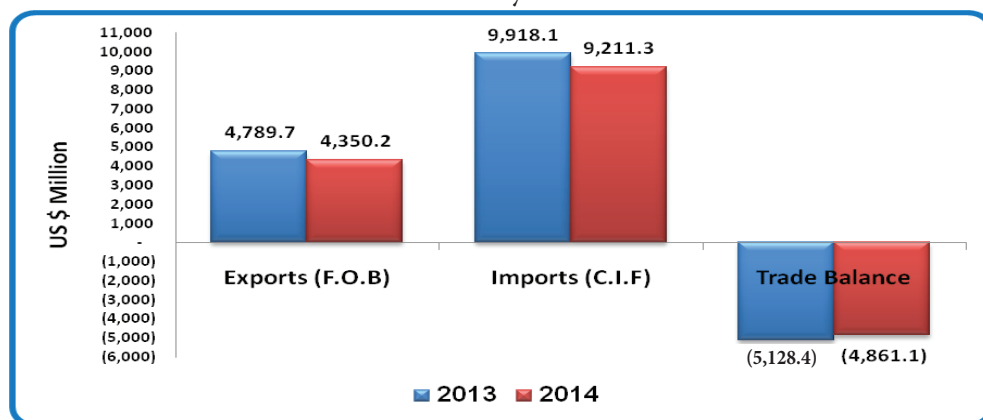
	2013 **	2014 *	Change %
Exports (F.O.B)	4,789.7	4,350.2	(9.2)
Oil Exports	1,716.5	1,254.1	(26.9)
Non-oil Exports	3,073.2	3,096.1	0.7
Imports (C.I.F)	9,918.1	9,211.3	(7.1)
<b>Trade Balance</b>	<b>(5,128.4)</b>	<b>(4,861.1)</b>	<b>(5.2)</b>

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Adjusted Data of crude oil exports to exclude the companies share of South Sudan oil.

According to table (9-1) trade balance deficit decreased from US \$ 5,128.4 million in 2013 to US \$ 4,861.1 million in 2014, irrespective of the decline in the value of exports in 2014 that resulted from the fall in the value of oil exports and agricultural goods. The main reason of decline in the trade balance deficit was the decline in the value of some imported commodities mainly sugar and transportation vessels.

**Figure (9-1)**  
Trade Balance for the years 2013 and 2014



## 1. Exports

**Table (9-2)**  
Commodity Exports for the years 2013 and 2014

(US \$ Million)

Commodities	Unit	2013 **			2014 *			
		Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	Change %
Oil Exports			1,716.60	35.8		1,254.10	28.8	(26.9)
Crude Oil	Thousand Barrels	15, 837	1,614.10	33.7	11, 093	1,090.80	25.1	(32.4)
Petroleum Products	Value	-	102.5	2.1	-	163.3	3.8	59.3
Non- Oil Exports			3,073.1	64.2		3,096.1	71.2	0.7
Metal Goods			1,067.3	22.3		1,288.6	29.6	20.7
Gold	Kg	24,813	1,048.4	21.9	30,445	1,271.3	29.2	21.3
Other Metal Goods	Value	-	18.9	0.4	-	17.3	0.4	(8.5)
Livestock			682.1	14.2		856.3	19.7	25.5
Sheep	Thousand heads	38,993	477.5	10.0	40,620	549.8	12.6	15.1
Camels	“ “	101	98.4	2.1	155.7	207.9	4.8	111.3
Goat	“ “	133.3	10.7	0.2	320.7	22.3	0.5	108.4
Other Livestock	Value	-	7.4	0.2	-	13.0	0.3	75.7
Meat	M.T	2,681	15.5	0.3	4,154	19.8	0.5	27.7
Hides and Skins	Value	-	72.6	1.5	-	43.5	1.0	(40.1)
Agricultural Commodities			862.8	18.0		663.5	15.3	(23.1)
Hashab Gum	M.T	28,026	92.5	1.9	21,904	62.2	1.4	(32.8)
Taleh Gum	“ “	32,316	42.2	0.9	37,830	34.8	0.8	(17.5)
Cotton	Bales	260,536	102.7	2.1	99,374	34.0	0.8	(66.9)
Dura	M.T	243,443	77.9	1.6	19,071	6.0	0.1	(92.3)
Sesame	“ “	239,458	472.4	9.9	299,707	466.3	10.7	(1.3)
Groundnuts	“ “	28,192	42.8	0.9	5,888	6.1	0.1	(85.7)
Melon Seeds	“ “	9,642	3.5	0.1	41,386	16.5	0.4	371.4

Commodities	Unit	2013 **			2014 *			
		Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	Change %
Other agricultural commodities	“ “		28.8	0.6		37.6	0.9	30.6
Manufactured Commodities	Value		154.7	3.2		57.4	1.3	(62.9)
Others	“ “		306.2	6.4		230.3	5.3	(24.8)
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,789.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>4,350.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(9.2)</b>

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum.

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* The total exports of the year 2013 was adjusted from 7,086.2 million to \$ 4,789.7 million due to the correction of oil exports data after excluding crude oil exports of companies operating in the oil field in South Sudan.

Table (9-7) shows a decrease in the value of exports from US \$ 4,789.7 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 4,350.2 million in the year 2014, by 9.2%.

#### - Oil Exports:

The value of petroleum exports declined from US \$ 1,716.5 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,254.1 million in the year 2014 by 26.9%, whereas the value of crude oil exports decreased from US \$ 1,614.1 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,090.8 million in the year 2014 due to the decline in quantities and prices, while the value of petroleum products exports increased from US \$ 102.5 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 163.3 million in the year 2014, by 59.3% as a result of increase in quantities. Noting that the crude oil exports represents the share of the foreign companies<sup>(1)</sup> operating in the oil fields.

#### - Non-Oil Exports

The non-oil exports increased from US \$ 3,073.1 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 3,096.1 million in the year 2014, by 0.7% due to the increase in the value of metal commodities and livestock exports, despite the slight decline in the value of some other goods' exports.

#### Metal Commodities:

The metal commodities exports increased from US \$ 1,067.3 million in the year 2013 to US \$1,288.6 million in the year 2014, by 20.7% as a result of the increase in gold exports from US \$ 1,048.4 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,271.3 million in

(1) Crude oil share of foreign companies recorded within the Sudanese exports according to Balance of Payments manual , issued by the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

the year 2014, by 21.3% (not including gold exports for manufacturing and return), this was attributed to the increase in the quantities of gold exports from 24,813 Kg. in the year 2013 to 30,445 Kg. in the year 2014, as the Central Bank of Sudan continued pursuing policies of gold purchasing and receiving the government's share and royalties fees<sup>(1)</sup> in kind.

#### **Livestock:**

The value of Livestock exports increased from US \$ 682.1 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 856.3 million in the year 2014 by 25.5%, as a result of the increase in the value of sheep exports from US \$ 477.5 million in the year 2013 to amount of US \$ 549.8 million in the year 2014 by 15.1%, due to the increase in the exported quantities from 3,899.3 thousand heads in the year 2013 to 4,062.0 thousand heads in the year 2014. The value of camels and goats exports increased by 111.2 % and 108.4% respectively in the year 2014, due to the increase in the prices and the exported quantities, in addition to the central bank of Sudan's policies which dictates that export of livestock is allowed only by means of advance payment or letter of credit. Moreover the value of meat exports increased from US \$ 15.5 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 19.8 million in the year 2014 by 27.7%.

#### **Agricultural Exports:**

The value of agricultural exports declined from US \$ 862.8 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 663.5 million in the year 2014 by 23.1% as a result of decrease in the value of sorghum, groundnuts, cotton, gum Arabic and sesame exports.

#### **Sorghum:**

The value of Sorghum exports declined from US \$ 77.9 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 6.0 million in the year 2014 by 92.3% due to a decrease in the exported quantities from 243.4 thousand tons in the year 2013 to 19.1 thousand tons in the year 2014 as a result of trade policies that restricted Sorghum exporting.

#### **Groundnuts:**

The value of groundnuts exports declined from US \$ 42.8 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 6.1 million in the year 2014 by 85.7% due to the decrease in the exported quantities from 28,192 tons in the year 2013 to 5,888 tons in the year 2014.

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(1) The venerable returns intended to the revenues that received by the state treasury within the royalties and license fees and get by the Ministry of Mining out of gold production which produced by the major companies by 7% of the direct production from the ground and 12% of the companies involved in the producing gold from traditional mining waste (Karta).



**Cotton:**

The value of cotton exports declined from US \$ 102.7 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 34.0 million in the year 2014 by 66.9%, due to a decrease in prices and the exported quantities.

**Gum Arabic:**

The value of Gum Arabic exports declined from US \$ 134.8 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 97.0 million in the year 2014 by 28% as a result of the decrease in the exported quantities of Hashab gum (with the higher price) from 28,062 metric tons in the year 2013 to 21,904 metric tons in the year 2014, in spite of the increase of the exported quantities of taleh gum (with the lower price) from 32,316 metric tons in the year 2013 to 37,830 metric tons in the year 2014.

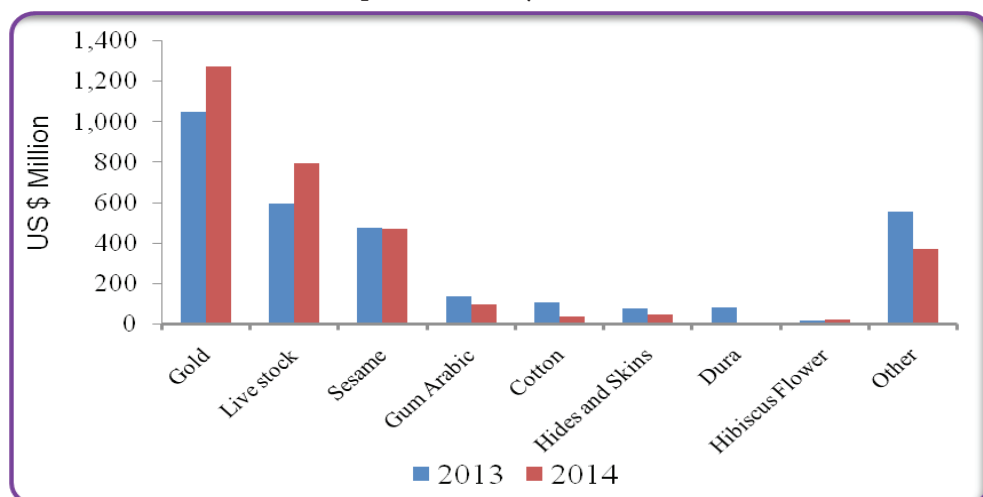
**Sesame:**

The value of Sesame exports declined from US \$ 472.4 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 466.3 million in the year 2014 by 1.3%, due to the decline in international prices, in spite of an increase of the exported quantities.

**Melon Seeds:**

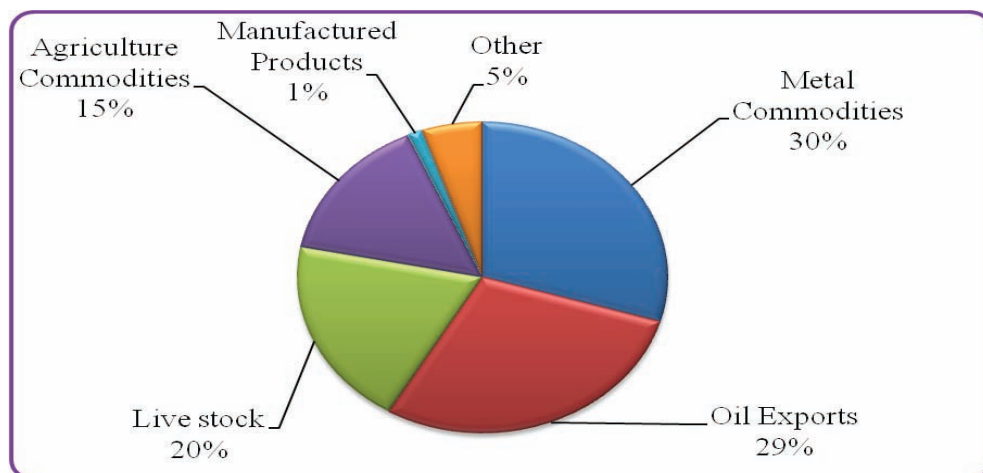
The value of Melon Seeds exports increased from US \$ 3.5 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 16.6 million in the year 2014 by 374.3%, due to the increase in the exported quantities.

**Figure (9-2)**  
Non-oil exports for the years 2013 and 2014



**Figure (9-3)**

Percentage Share of Commodities Exports in the year 2014

**2. Imports:****Table (9- 3)**

Imports by Commodity for the years 2013 and 2014

( US \$ Million )

Commodities	Unit	2013			2014 *			Change %
		Quantity	Value (CIF**)	Contribution %	Quantity	Value (CIF**)	Contribution %	
Foodstuffs:			2,372	23.9		2,248	24.4	(5.2)
Wheat	M.T	2,314,240	1,027	10.4	2,177,962	1,046	11.4	1.9
Wheat Flower	"	27,190	15	0.2	64,557	36	0.4	136.8
Sugar	"	1,118,316	646	6.5	810,626	460	5.0	(28.7)
Animal Fats and Edible Oils	"	154,723	149	1.5	164,575	213	2.3	42.9
Dairy products	"	31,227	82	0.8	17,686	58	0.6	(29.2)
Vegetables & Vegetable Commodities	"	82,094	63	0.6	73,508	68	0.7	6.9
Tea	"	35,846	59	0.6	35,184	70	0.8	17.0
Fruits and fruit Commodities	"	90,186	44	0.4	53,822	37	0.4	(16.5)
Coffee	"	33,052	38	0.4	23,590	34	0.4	(10.3)
Other Foodstuffs	value	-	248	2.5	-	226	2.4	(9.0)
Manufactured goods	"	-	1,843	18.6	-	1,613	17.5	(12.5)
Machinery and Equipment	"	-	1,713	17.3	-	1,543	16.8	(9.9)
Raw materials	"	-	1,701	17.2	-	1,756	19.1	3.3
Of which: Petroleum Commodities	"	-	1,460	14.7	1,294,307	1,524	16.5	4.4
Other Raw materials	"	-	241	2.4	-	233	2.5	(3.3)
Means of transport	value	-	936	9.4	-	707	7.7	(24.5)
Chemicals Products	"	-	912	9.2	-	923	10.0	1.3
Of which: Medicines	"	-	412	4.1	-	411	4.4	(0.2)
Other Chemicals Commodities	"	-	500	5.1	-	512	5.6	2.4

Commodities	Unit	2013			2014 *			Change %
		Quantity	Value (CIF**)	Contribution %	Quantity	Value (CIF**)	Contribution %	
Textiles	"	-	301	3.0	-	308	3.3	2.3
Beverages and Tobacco	"	-	76	0.8	-	96	1.0	27.0
Other Commodities	"	-	65	0.7	-	17	0.2	(74.1)
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>9,918.1</b>			<b>9,211.3</b>		<b>(7.1)</b>

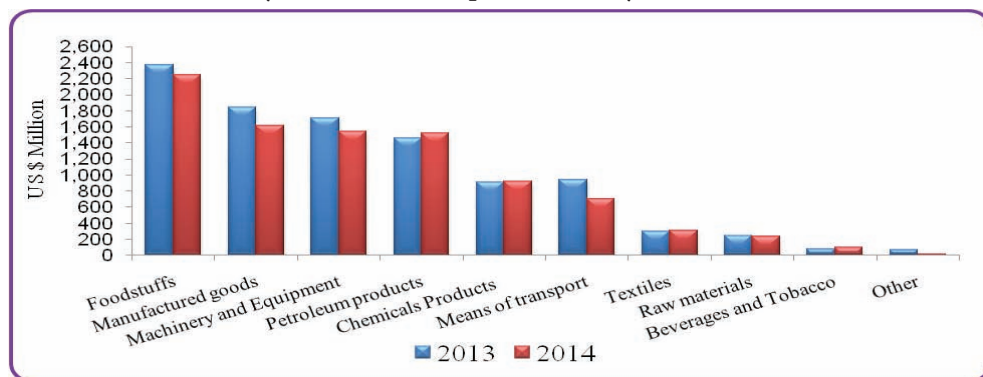
Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Includes freight and insurance.

**Figure (9-4)**

Commodity Structure of Imports for the years 2013 and 2014



**Figure (9-5)**

Percentage Share of commodities' imports in the year 2014

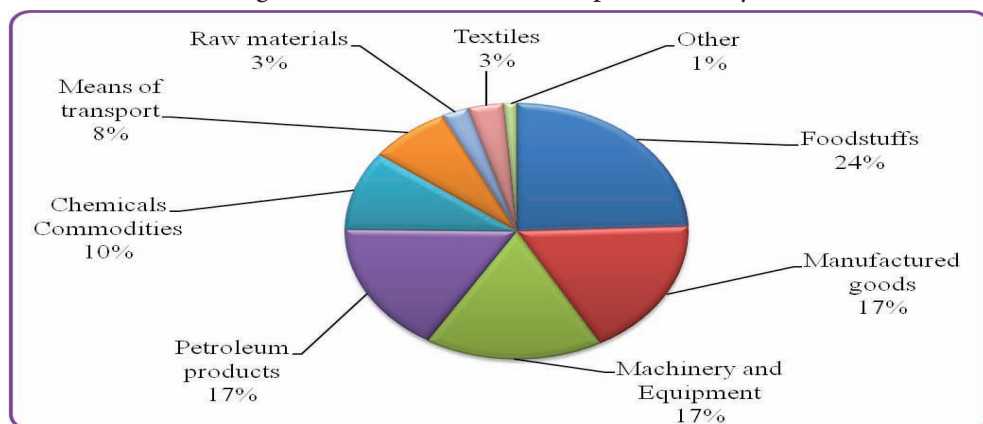


Table (9-3) indicated a decrease of imports value (CIF) from US \$ 9,918.1 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 9,211.3 million in the year 2014 by 7.1%, due to the decline in the value of imports of foodstuff, manufactured goods, machinery and equipment, and means of transportation, while there has been an increase in the value of imports of raw materials, chemicals, textiles and beverages and tobacco.

**Foodstuffs:**

The value of foodstuffs imports declined from US \$ 2,372 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 2,248 million in the year 2014 by 5.2%, due to a decline in the value of sugar imports from US \$ 646 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 460 million in the year 2014 by 28.7%, dairy products imports declined from US \$ 82 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 58 million in the year 2014 by 29.2%, Fruits and its products declined from US \$ 44 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 37 million in the year 2014 by 16.5%, Coffee imports declined from US \$ 38 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 34 million in the year 2014 by 10.3%.

**Manufactured Goods:**

The value of imports of manufactured goods decreased from US \$ 1,843 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,613 million in the year 2014 by 12.5%.

**Machinery and Equipment:**

The value of machinery and equipment imports declined from US \$ 1,713 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,543 million in the year 2014 by 9.9%.

**Means of Transportation:**

The value of means of transportation imports declined from US \$ 936 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 706 million in the year 2014 by 24.5%, due to the regulations adopted by central bank of Sudan to reduce cars imports.

**Raw materials:**

The value of raw materials imports (petroleum products, raw plastic, raw rubber, grease, seeds, and wrapping papers) increased from US \$ 1,701 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,756 million in the year 2014 by 3.3%, whereas the value of petroleum products imports increased from US \$ 1,460 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,524 million in the year 2014 by 4.4%, as a result of the increase of Gasoline imports from US \$ 978.7 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,101.7 million in the year 2014 by 12.6%.

**Chemicals:**

The value of imports of chemicals increased from US \$ 912 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 923 million in the year 2014 by 1.3%.

**Textiles:**

The value of textiles imports increased from US \$ 301 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 308 million in the year 2014 by 1.3%.

**Beverages and Tobacco:**

The value of imports of Beverages and Tobacco increased from US \$ 76 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 96 million in the year 2014 by 27%.

## Secondly: The Trade Balance with the Foreign Trade Partners

**Table (9 - 4)**  
The Trade Balance with the Main Foreign Trade Partners  
for the years 2013 -2014

(US \$ Million)

Trade balance Country	2013			2014*		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
China	1,721.5	1,887.5	(166.0)	1,314.8	1,847.9	(533.1)
India	49.8	905.4	(855.6)	44.3	736.5	(692.1)
Saudi Arabia	443.9	706.4	(262.5)	635.3	415.3	220.0
Egypt	96.4	742.6	(646.2)	212.5	491.9	(279.4)
United Arab Emirates	1,100.3	681.8	418.5	1,312.0	941.5	370.6
Australia	0.01	402.8	(402.8)	1.2	300.7	(299.6)
Turkey	18.4	306.9	(288.5)	21.2	283.6	(262.4)
Japan	6.3	340.8	(334.5)	4.0	212.5	(208.5)
Canada	122.8	157.0	(34.2)	63.1	274.7	(211.6)
Ukraine	0.0	118.6	(118.6)	0.0	197.8	(197.8)
Malaysia	0.6	267.7	(267.1)	0.1	684.0	(683.9)
Germany	11.3	287.4	(276.1)	13.2	249.2	(236.0)

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

\* Preliminary Data

Note: exports FOB, imports CIF

Table (9-4) Shows a surplus trade balance to all trade partners in the year 2014, except Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates, The trade balance with Saudi Arabia shifted from deficit in the year 2013 to surplus in the year 2014 due to the increase of Sudan exports of meat, hides and skins, while the reason for continuing trade balance surplus situation with United Arab Emirates was the increase in gold exports.

### 1. Sudan foreign trade with Regional Blocs

Table (9 - 5) displays Sudan's foreign trade position with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) for the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table (9-5)**

The Trade Balance with Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) for the years 2013 and 2014  
(US \$ Million)

Trade Balance Group	2013			2014 *		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa COMESA	217.7	946.2	(728.5)	365.6	696.8	(331.2)
Djibouti	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	(0.1)
Ethiopia	51.3	29.9	21.4	115.8	31.2	84.6
Kenya	20.4	84.1	(63.7)	1.0	77.9	(76.9)
Uganda	1.3	40.8	(39.5)	3.1	35.9	(32.8)
Zimbabwe	0.0	28.7	(28.7)	0.0	35.3	(35.3)
Egypt	96.4	742.6	(646.2)	212.5	491.9	(279.4)
Zambia	0.0	4.5	(4.5)	0.0	1.4	(1.4)
Rwanda	0.0	0.4	(0.4)	0.0	0.8	(0.8)
Burundi	0.0	0.4	(0.4)	0.0	4.0	(4.0)
Seychelles	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.2	(0.2)
Eritrea	46.9	0.2	46.7	19.3	0.0	19.3
Malawi	0.0	2.0	(2.0)	0.0	2.9	(2.9)
Mauritius	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	(0.6)
Angola	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Libya	1.0	0.1	0.9	5.1	0.2	4.9
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	0.0	0.3	(0.3)	0.0	0.4	(0.4)
Swaziland	0.0	11.2	(11.2)	8.8	12.9	(4.1)
Congo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zaire ( Congo )	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Namibia	0.0	0.9	(0.9)	0.0	1.1	(1.1)
Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA)	1,757.9	2,655.2	(897.2)	2,348.4	2,148.8	196.6
Egypt	96.4	742.6	(646.2)	212.5	491.9	(279.4)
Libya	1.0	0.1	0.9	5.1	0.2	4.9
Morocco	0.0	6.3	(6.3)	0.0	7.3	(7.3)
Tunisia	11.2	1.3	9.9	16.8	3.7	13.1
Algeria	1.2	27.9	(26.7)	1.9	10.5	(8.6)
United Arab Emirates	1,100.3	681.8	418.5	1,312.0	941.5	370.6

Trade Balance Group	2013			2014 *		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
Bahrain	0.4	12.6	(12.2)	1.2	2.7	(1.5)
Iraq	0.1	0.04	0.06	0.3	0.0	0.3
Jordan	29.2	97.8	(68.6)	32.1	98.1	(66.0)
Kuwait	1.8	96.4	(94.6)	16.6	14.4	2.2
Lebanon	27.3	21.3	6.0	29.3	13.2	16.1
Oman	1.3	14.3	(13.0)	2.6	30.3	(27.7)
Qatar	5.3	69.3	(64.0)	10.3	73.9	(63.6)
Saudi Arabia	443.9	706.4	(262.5)	635.3	415.3	220.0
Syria	8.5	12.3	(3.8)	60.3	4.2	56.1
Yemen	30.0	164.8	(134.8)	9.1	41.6	(32.5)
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Countries	2,814.1	6,316.6	(3,502.5)	1,639.2	6,365.7	(4,726.5)

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (9-5) Shows that the trade balance with Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COESA), recorded deficit for the years 2013 and 2014. The deficit decreased from US \$ 728.5 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 331.2 million in the year 2014, The trade balance with Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAETA) improved, from a deficit of US \$ 897.2 million in the year 2013 to a surplus of US \$ 196.6 million in the year 2014 as a result of an increase in gold exports to the United Arab Emirates.

**Table (9-6)**

Contribution of Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) in Exports of Sudan for the years 2013 and 2014

(%)

Group	2013			2014*		
	GAFTA	COMESA	Other Countries	GAFTA	COMES	Other Countries
Commodities						
Gold	88.3	0.0	11.7	93.4	0.6	6.0
Livestock	59.0	3.4	40.8	93.3	15.3	6.7
Cake & Meal	34.1	13.1	64.0	65.9	8.9	31.6
Groundnuts	33.3	18.7	66.3	36.1	4.1	63.0
Hides and Skins	30.7	1.6	69.3	43.4	2.1	54.6
Sesame	29.8	8.4	70.2	41.6	11.1	61.9
Meat	20.7	0.6	79.3	9.5	1.2	90.5
Cotton	9.6	9.6	90.4	32.4	41.7	58.3
Petroleum and Its Products	3.1	2.8	94.0	1.4	7.3	91.4
Gum Arabic	0.9	0.3	99.1	1.7	1.6	97.1
Other	40.5	15.3	47.0	46.1	21.4	41.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>43.1</b>

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

\* Preliminary Data.

Note: Egypt and Libya data included in both (COMESA) and (GAFTA).

Table (9-6) indicates that the share of GAFTA area increased from 36.7% in the year 2013 to 53.9% in the year 2014, in total Sudan exports due to the increase in the share of livestock exports to GAFTA from 59.0% in the year 2013 to 93.3% out of total livestock exports in the year 2014. Beside the increase of Gold exports ratio to GAFTA from 88.3% in the year 2013 to 93.4% in the year 2014 out of total.

The share of (COMESA) in total exports increased from 4.5% in the year 2013 to 8.4% in the year 2014, as result of an increase of livestock exports ratio to COMESA from 3.4% in the year 2103 to 15.3% in the year 2014 and an increase of Cotton exports ratio from 9.6% in the year 2013 to 41.7% in the year 2014 out of total Cotton exports.



**Table (9-7)**

Percentages Contribution of (COMESA) and (GAFTA) to total Sudan Imports for the year 2013 and 2014

(%)

Commodities \ Group	2013			2014 *		
	(GAFTA)	COMESA	Other Countries	(GAFTA)	COMES	Other Countries
Petroleum products	72.3	16.5	27.7	48.4	3.4	51.6
Raw materials	68.6	14.6	28.7	66.9	11.8	33.1
Chemicals	45.6	8.8	53.7	43.9	7.7	55.4
Manufactured goods	25.8	11.2	73.7	24.3	10.2	74.9
Machinery and Equipment	14.3	4.0	85.4	14.4	4.7	85.2
Textiles	10.2	3.0	89.5	8.7	3.3	90.9
Foodstuffs	8.5	9.9	86.6	6.8	10.4	87.4
Beverages and Tobacco	7.0	52.5	42.9	6.3	52.6	44.9
Means of transport	5.6	2.4	93.0	6.1	1.7	93.9
Other	14.2	12.5	75.5	31.5	13.7	59.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>74.4</b>

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

\* Preliminary Data.

Note: Egypt and Libya data included in both (COMESA) and (GAFTA).

Table (9-7) reflects a decline in imports ratio from GAFTA from 26.8% in the year 2013 to 23.3% in the year 2014, and a decline of imports ratio from COMESA from 9.5% in the year 2013 to 7.6% in the year 2014, whereas GAFTA area was the main source of petroleum products, raw materials , and chemicals imports at 48.4%, 66.9 % and 43.9% respectively of their total imports in the year 2014, while beverages and tobacco are the main imports from COMESA area at 52.6% of their total imports in the year 2014.

## 2. Direction of Sudan Foreign Trade:

The Asian countries remained the main the market for Sudanese exports with a contribution of 80% of total exports, as well as the main source for imports recording 62.6% of total imports in the years 2013 and 2014. As a result of the orientation to China, India, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Malaysia as main foreign trade partners. Below is a review of the direction of exports and imports in the year 2013 and 2014.

## Direction of Exports:

**Table (9-8)**  
Sudan's Exports to Major Trade Partners  
for the years 2013 and 2014

(US \$ Million)

Importers	2013		2014*	
	Value (FOB)	Weight of Total Exports	Value (FOB)	Weight of Total Exports
China	1,721.6	35.94	1,314.8	30.23
United Arab Emirates	1,100.3	22.97	1,312.0	30.16
Saudi Arabia	443.9	9.27	635.3	14.60
Egypt	96.4	2.01	212.5	4.88
Ethiopia	51.3	1.07	115.8	2.66
India	49.8	1.04	44.3	1.02
Turkey	18.4	0.39	21.2	0.49
United Kingdom	17.8	0.37	11.2	0.26
Germany	11.3	0.24	13.3	0.31
South Korea	6.4	0.13	0.1	0.00
Japan	6.3	0.13	4.0	0.09
Bangladesh	4.1	0.09	1.8	0.04
Other Countries	1,262.1	26.35	663.9	15.26
Total	4,789.7	100.00	4,350.2	100.00

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (9-8) shows that China was the largest markets for Sudan's exports in the year 2014. Exports to China amounted US \$ 1,314.8 million in the year 2014, representing 30.2% of total exports, compared with 35.94% in the year 2013. Crude oil, Sesame and Cotton are the largest exported goods to China. Exports to United Arab Emirates exports amounted to US \$ 1,312.0 million, (30.16 % of total exports) whereas gold is the biggest exported good to UAE, then Saudi Arabia to which Sudan's exports to rose from US \$ 443.9 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 635.3 million US \$ in the year 2014, (14.6% of total value of exports) and the main exports to Saudi Arabia are Livestock and Sesame. Exports to Egypt increased from US \$ 96.4 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 212.5 million in the year 2014, ( 4.89 % of total value of exports), and the main exports to Egypt are Livestock and Sesame.

- Suppliers:

**Table (9-9)**  
Sudan's Imports from Major Trade Partners  
for the years 2013 and 2014

(US \$ Million)

Sources of Imports	2013		2014 *	
	Value (CIF)**	Weight of Total Imports	Value (CIF)**	Weight of Total Imports
China	1,887.5	19.0	1,847.9	20.1
United Arab Emirate	681.8	6.9	941.5	10.2
India	905.4	9.1	736.5	8.0
Malaysia	267.7	2.7	684.0	7.4
Egypt	742.6	7.5	491.9	5.3
Saudi Arabia	706.4	7.1	415.3	4.5
Australia	402.8	4.1	300.7	3.3
Turkey	307.0	3.1	283.6	3.1
Germany	287.4	2.9	249.2	2.7
Japan	340.8	3.4	212.5	2.3
Ukraine	118.6	1.2	197.8	2.2
United Kingdom	185.6	1.9	135.4	1.5
South Korea	199.3	2.0	119.3	1.3
Bangladesh	45.2	0.5	39.9	0.4
Ethiopia	29.9	0.3	31.2	0.3
Brazil	93.1	0.9	15.5	0.2
Other Countries	2,717.0	27.4	2,509.1	27.2
Total	9,918.10	100.0	9,211.3	100.0

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Includes freight & Insurance.

Table (9-9) shows that China represented the major supplier for Sudan's imports representing 20.1% of total value of imports for the year 2014, the main commodities imported from china are machinery and equipment, manufactures and means of transport. Followed by imports from United Arab Emirates that amounted to US \$ 941.5 million, (10.2% of total value of imports). The main commodities imported from United Arab Emirates include Petroleum Products, machinery and equipment,

manufactures and chemicals. Imports from India amounted to US \$ 736.5 million (8% of total value of imports), and the main commodities imported from India are foodstuff, manufactures, machinery and equipment and chemicals. Followed by imports from Malaysia which amounted to US \$ 684 million, (7.4% of total value of imports), the main commodity imported from Malaysia was petroleum Products. Imports from Egypt amounted to US \$ 491.9 million, (5.3% of total value of imports), and the main commodities imported from Egypt include foodstuff, machinery and equipment, chemicals and petroleum products.

**CHAPTER  
TEN**

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**



# BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The balance of payments (BOPs) is a statistical statement that systematically summarizes the economic transactions between residents and non-residents of a country over a 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 in September 1993. It consists of the current account, the capital and financial account and the reserve assets in addition to errors and omissions item.

## 1. Current Account

This account presents all transactions of goods and services, and consists of two components:

- Trade Balance (Visible Transactions) that consists of the difference between goods' exports and imports values 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 transportation, corporate profits, workers' remittances, grants, gifts... etc.

## 2. 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:** Capital transfers register capital movement's transfers of ownership of fixed assets, or external debt cancellation by the creditor for free of charge. Capital account also 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 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.

## 3. Reserve Assets

The change in reserve assets includes monetary gold reserves and special drawing rights (SDR) and the change in net free currency.

(1) 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 percentage should not exceed 10% of capital.

## 4. Errors and Omissions Item

Error and omission 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.

### Balance of Payments for the years 2013 and 2014

Table (10-1) and figure (10-1) show a brief summary of the performance of the balance of payments, where current account deficit decreased from US \$ 5,397.7 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 4,848.8 million in the year 2014 by 10.2%, also the overall position in the balance of payments shows a deficit decline from US \$ 17.6 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 15.1 million in the year 2014, noting that the deficit in the current account has been financed from the flows of capital and financial account by 70.8% in 2013 and 72.8% in 2014.

**Table (10-1)**

Balance of Payments during the years 2013 and 2014

(US \$ Million)

Item	2013	2014*
1- Current Account	(5,397.7)	(4,848.8)
Trade Balance	(3,938.2)	(3,755.7)
Services, Income and Transfers Account	(1,459.5)	(1,093.1)
2- Capital and Financial Account	3,819.1	3,467.9
Deficit or Surplus in Current, Capital and Financial Account	(1,578.6)	(1,380.9)
3- Reserve Assets	17.6	15.1
4- Errors and Omissions	1,561.0	1,365.8

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - Statistics Department

\* Preliminary Data.

**Figure (10-1)**

Balance of Payments during the years 2013 and 2014

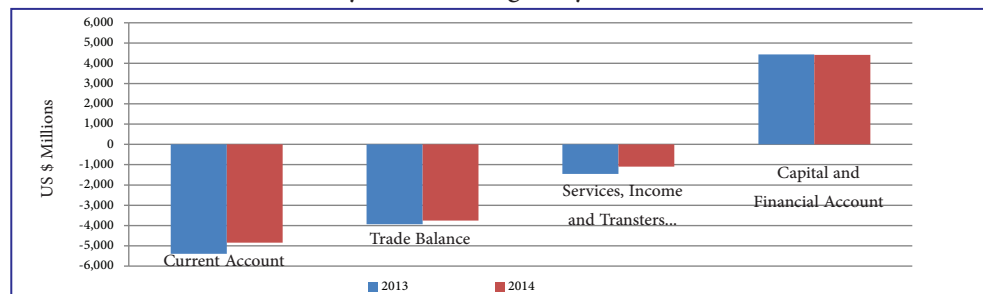




Table (10-2) illustrates the details of the balance of payments performance in the years 2013 and 2014.

**Table (10-2)**  
Balance of Payments during the years 2013 and 2014

(US \$ Million)

Item	2013	2014*	Change	Change %
<b>A) Current Account</b>	<b>(5,397.7)</b>	<b>(4,848.8)</b>	<b>548.9</b>	<b>(10.2)</b>
<b>Visible Transactions</b>				
1) Exports (FOB):	4,789.7	4,350.2	(439.5)	(9.2)
Petroleum	1,716.5	1,254.1	(462.4)	(26.9)
Crude Oil **	1,614.1	1,090.8	(523.30)	(32.4)
Petroleum products	102.4	163.3	60.9	59.5
Gold	1,048.4	1,271.3	222.9	21.3
Others	2,024.8	1,824.8	(200.0)	(9.9)
2) Imports (FOB):	(8,727.9)	(8,105.9)	622.0	(7.1)
Government Imports	(851.8)	(1,190.4)	(338.6)	39.8
Private Sector Imports	(7,876.1)	(6,915.5)	960.6	(12.2)
<b>Trade Balance ( 1 + 2 )</b>	<b>(3,938.2)</b>	<b>(3,755.7)</b>	<b>182.5</b>	<b>(4.6)</b>
<b>Invisible transactions:</b>				
Services, Income and Transfers Account	(1,459.5)	(1,093.1)	366.4	(25.1)
Receipts	3,419.8	3,356.6	(63.2)	(1.8)
Payments	(4,879.3)	(4,449.7)	429.6	(8.8)
<b>B) Movements in Capital and Financial Account</b>	<b>3,819.1</b>	<b>3,467.9</b>	<b>(351.2)</b>	<b>(9.2)</b>
Capital Account	313.5	212.8	(100.7)	(32.1)
Financial Account	3,505.6	3,255.1	(250.5)	(7.1)
Direct Investment (Net)	1,687.9	1,277.4	(410.5)	(24.3)
Portfolio Investment (Net)	(3.7)	8.5	12.2	(329.7)
Other Investments (Net)	1,821.4	1,969.2	147.8	8.1
1. Official Loans	51.2	(454.7)	(505.9)	(988.1)
Drawings	344.7	281.6	(63.1)	(18.3)
Repayments ***	(293.5)	(736.3)	(442.8)	150.9
2. Trade Facilities (Net)	266.2	263.2	(3.0)	(1.1)
3. General Government Net Foreign Assets	1,417.4	1,607.7	190.3	13.4
4. Commercial Banks Net Foreign Assets	231.6	(34.6)	(266.2)	(114.9)
5. Monetary Authority Net Foreign Assets	(159.0)	251.6	410.6	(258.2)
6. Other Net Foreign Assets	14.0	336.0	322.0	2,300.0
<b>Deficit or Surplus in Current, Capital and Financial Account</b>	<b>(1,578.6)</b>	<b>(1,380.9)</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>(12.5)</b>
<b>Errors and Omissions</b>	<b>1,561.0</b>	<b>1,365.8</b>	<b>(195.0)</b>	<b>(12.5)</b>
<b>Official Reserve Assets of Convertible Currencies</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>(2.5)</b>	<b>(14.2)</b>
<b>Overall Balance</b>	<b>(17.6)</b>	<b>(15.1)</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>(14.2)</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* The foreign companies share of crude oil exports recorded within Sudan exports according to the guide of the balance of payments, issued by the International Monetary Fund, and the corresponding entry reflected in the current account (Investment income) and financial account (equity capital)

\*\*\* include the principal loan arrears, which has not been repaid through the year 2014.

### **First: The Current Account**

Table (10-2) indicates a decrease in the current account deficit by 10.2% from US \$ 5,397.7 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 4,848.8 million in the year 2014, this was due to the decline in the deficit in the trade balance and the services, income and transfers account by 4.6% and 25.1% respectively.

#### **(A) Visible Transactions (Trade Balance):**

The Exports decreased from US \$ 4,789.7 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 4,350.2 in the year 2014, as a result of drop in oil exports by 26.9% from US \$ 1,716.5 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,254.1 in the year 2014, due to the decrease of crude oil exports (The share of foreign companies working in Petroleum field). Whereas the gold exports increased by 21.3% from US \$ 1,048.4 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,271.3 in the year 2014, due to an increase in the its quantities of exported.

On the other side, imports decreased from US \$ 8,727.9 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 8,105.9 million in the year 2014, by 7.1%, due to the decrease of the private sector imports from US \$ 7,876.1 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 6,915.5 million in the year 2014 by 12.2%. Whereas, government imports increased by 39.8% from US \$ 851.8 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,190.4 million in the year 2014.

#### **(B) Invisible Transactions:**

Invisible transactions include non-commodity receipts and payments which comprises services, income and current transfers.

The deficit in the services, income and current transfers account decreased from US \$ 1,459.5 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,093.18 million in the year 2014, by 25.1%.

**Table (10-3)**  
**Invisible Transactions during years 2013 and 2014**

(US \$ Millions)

Item	2013	2014*	Change %	Item	2013	2014*	Change %
<b>Invisible Receipts</b>	3,419.75	3,356.56	(1.8)	<b>Invisible payments</b>	4,879.30	4,449.70	(8.8)
<b>Services</b>	1,257.97	1,505.42	19.6	<b>Services</b>	2,029.77	2,060.88	1.5
Travel	772.99	967.10	25.1	Travel	459.62	438.72	(4.5)
Transport	116.12	345.42	197.5	Transport	991.81	921.13	(7.1)
Communication Services	8.21	10.24	24.7	Communication Services	16.29	45.75	180.8
Construction Services	1.38	0.00	(100.0)	Construction Services	2.72	8.92	227.9
Insurance	0.06	0.19	216.7	Insurance	209.72	191.41	(8.7)
Financial Services	8.15	2.95	(63.8)	Financial Services	6.10	92.24	1,412.1
Computer Services and Information	-	0.40	100	Computer Services and Information	2.55	2.48	(2.7)
License and Privilege Fees	-	5.75	100	License and Privilege Fees	0.06	0.0	(100.0)
Other Business Services	106.02	130.04	22.6	Other Business Services	232.87	201.69	(13.4)
Personal, Cultural and Recreational Services	6.13	0.14	(97.7)	Personal, Cultural and Recreational Services	-	0.23	100.0
Government Services not included elsewhere	238.91	43.19	(81.9)	Government Services not included elsewhere	108.03	158.31	46.5
<b>Income:</b>	<b>9.16</b>	<b>38.15</b>	<b>316.5</b>	<b>Income:</b>	<b>2,413.54</b>	<b>1,985.04</b>	<b>(17.7)</b>
Compensations of Employees	0.35	28.70	8,100.0	Compensations of Employees.	64.37	35.61	(44.7)
<b>Investment Income:</b>	<b>8.81</b>	<b>9.45</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>Investment Income:</b>	<b>2,349.18</b>	<b>1,949.42</b>	<b>(17.0)</b>
Direct Investment	2.50	8.31	232.4	Direct Investment	1,144.03	656.57	(42.6)
Portfolio Investment	1.21	1.13	(6.6)	Portfolio Investment	3.95	4.21	6.6
Other	5.09	0.01	(99.8)	Other Investment**	1,201.20	1,288.64	7.3
<b>Current Transfers:</b>	<b>2,152.62</b>	<b>1,812.99</b>	<b>(15.8)</b>	<b>Current Transfers:</b>	<b>435.99</b>	<b>403.78</b>	<b>(7.4)</b>
Government	776.41	924.68	19.1	Government	4.30	29.62	588.8
Private Sector	1,376.21	888.31	(35.4)	Private Sector	431.69	374.16	(13.3)
Workers' remittances	424.04	314.08	(25.9)				
Other	952.17	574.23	(39.7)				
<b>Deficit (-) or Surplus (+)</b>					<b>(1,459.55)</b>	<b>(1,093.18)</b>	<b>(25.1)</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Includes the interest arrears (Contractual and the penalty)

Invisible receipts decreased from US \$3,419.75 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 3,356.56 million in the year 2014 by 1.8%, as a result of a decrease in the receipts of current transfers account from US \$ 2,152.62 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,812.99 million in the year 2014 by 15.8%, caused mainly by the decrease in private sector transfers receipts from US \$ 1,376.21 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 888.31 million in the year 2014 by 35.4%, the government transfers receipts rose from US \$ 776.41 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 924.68 million in the year 2014 by 19.1%. In addition the services account receipts increased from US \$ 1,257.98 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,505.44 million in the year 2014 by 19.6%, that resulted mainly from the increase of transportation receipts from US \$ 116.12 million in 2013 to US \$ 2,345.4 million in 2014 by 197.5%, due to the reclassification of oil transit fees from South Sudan, as well travel and communications receipts increased that has by 25.1% and 24.7 respectively.

Invisible payments decreased from US \$ 4,879.30 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 4,449.7 million in the year 2014 by 8.8%, due to the decrease in income payments from US \$ 2,413.54 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,985.04 million in the year 2014 by 17.7%, which resulted from a decline in payments of foreign direct investment profits, in addition to, that the current transfers payments decreased from US \$ 435.99 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 403.78 million in the year 2014 by 7.4%, caused by the decrease in private sector transfers by 13.3%, whereas, the service payments increased from US \$ 2,029.77 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 2,060.88 million in the year 2014 by 1.5%.

### **Second: The Capital and Financial Account:**

Table (10-4) provides details of capital and financial account during the years 2013 and 2014, where the net capital and financial account decreased from US \$ 3,819.1 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 3,467.8 million in the year 2014, by 9.2 %, due to decrease in net direct investment by 24.3 %.

**Table (10-4)**  
**Capital and Financial Account during the years 2013 and 2014**  
(US \$ Million)

Item	2013	2014*	Change %
<b>Capital and Financial Account:</b>	<b>3,819.1</b>	<b>3,467.9</b>	<b>(9.2)</b>
<b>1- Capital Account</b>	<b>313.5</b>	<b>212.8</b>	<b>(32.1)</b>
<b>2- Financial Account</b>	<b>3,505.6</b>	<b>3,255.1</b>	<b>(7.1)</b>
Direct Investment ( Net )	1,687.9	1,277.4	(24.3)
In Sudan	1,920.3	1,552.2	(19.2)
Equity Capital (Direct Investment )	(232.4)	(274.8)	18.2
<b>Portfolio Investments (Net )</b>	<b>(3.7)</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>(329.7)</b>
Assets	(3.7)	6.2	(267.6)
Liabilities	0.0	2.3	100.0
<b>Other Investments (Net )</b>	<b>1,821.4</b>	<b>1,969.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>
A. Official Loans Liabilities	51.2	(454.7)	(988.1)
Drawings	344.7	281.6	(18.3)
Repayments **	(293.5)	(736.3)	150.9
B. Trade Credits and Facilities (Short-term movements)	266.2	263.2	(1.1)
Assets	(240.6)	(315.8)	31.3
Liabilities	506.8	579.0	14.2
C. Public sector Net Foreign Assets	1,417.4	1,607.7	13.4
Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities	1,417.4	1,607.7	13.4
D. Monetary Authorities Net Foreign Assets	(159.0)	251.6	258.2
E. Commercial Banks Net Foreign Assets	231.6	(34.6)	(114.9)
Assets	288.1	(5.3)	(101.8)
Liabilities	(56.5)	(29.3)	(48.1)
F. Other net foreign assets	14.0	336.0	2300.0
Assets	14.0	336.0	2,300.0
Liabilities	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 2014.

Table (10-4) shows a decrease in foreign direct investment inflow from US \$ 1,687.9 million in 2013 to US \$ 1,277.4 million in 2014 by 24.3%, whereas the net portfolio investment switched from outflow of US \$ 3.7 million in the year 2013 to inflow of the US \$ 8.5 million in the year 2014.

Net flow of other investments increased from US \$ 1,821.4 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,969.2 million in the year 2014 by 8.1%, that was due to the increase of the net foreign inflows of the public sector from US \$ 1,417.4 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 1,607.7 million in the year 2014, beside the shift of the net foreign assets of the monetary authority from outflow of US \$ 159.0 million in the year 2013 to inflow of US \$ 251.6 million in the year 2014.

Table (10- 5)  
Drawings of Foreign Loans for the years 2013 and 2014  
(US \$ Million)

Source of Funding	2013	2014*	Contribution %	Change %
China	-	-	-	-
Arab Fund For Economic & Social Development	147.6	106.2	37.7	(28.0)
Islamic Development Bank	69.3	38.8	13.8	(44.0)
Saudi Fund for Development	43.1	55.9	19.8	29.7
India	0	21.2	7.5	100.0
Kuwaiti Fund For Eco. & Social Development	44.3	49.5	17.6	11.7
OPEC Fund for International Development.	16.6	9.1	3.2	(45.2)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	5.7	1.0	0.4	(82.5)
A M F	-	-	-	-
Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development	4.5	-	-	(100.0)
Others	13.6	-	-	(100.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>344.7</b>	<b>281.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(18.3)</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - External Dept. Unit

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (10-5) reflects a decrease in total foreign loans drawings from US \$ 344.7 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 281.7 million in the year 2014 by 18.3%, where as drawings from Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Saudi Fund for Development and Kuwaiti Fund for Eco. and Social Development amounted to 37.7%, 19.8% and 17.6% respectively in the year 2014.

**Table (10- 6)**  
**Repayments of Foreign Loans\*\* for the years 2013 and 2014**  
(US \$ Million)

Source of Funding	2013	2014*	Share %	Change %
China	1.3	0.8	1.0	(38.5)
A M F	17.8	4.9	6.3	(72.5)
Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development	23.4	39	50.1	66.7
Kuwait Fund for Eco. & Social Development	6.1	5.8	7.4	(4.9)
Saudi Fund for Development	11.8	1.9	2.4	(83.9)
Islamic Development Bank	15.6	10	12.8	(35.9)
Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development	0.7	-	-	(100.0)
Turkey	1.4	-	-	(100.0)
I M F	7.9	10	12.8	26.6
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	0.3	-	-	(100.0)
India	1.3	4.1	5.3	215.4
OPEC Fund for International Development.	6.3	-	-	(100.0)
African Development Bank	0.1	-	-	(100.0)
Others	1.1	1.4	1.8	27.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(18.1)</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - External Dept. Unit

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Arrears on due original loans excluded.

Table (10-6) shows a decrease in foreign loans repayment from US \$ 95.1 million in the year 2013 to US \$ 77.9 million in the year 2014 by 18.1%, where repayment of foreign loans for Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, IMF and Islamic Development Bank contributed to total repayments by 50.1%, 12.8% and 12.8% respectively in the year 2014.

### **Sudan External Obligations:**

The total external obligations of Sudan decreased from US \$ 44.4 billion in the year 2013 to US \$ 43.7 billion in the year 2014 by 1.8%, due to exchange rate movements effect resulted from the appreciation of US dollar against the Euro and other currencies which led to a significant decline in debt for Paris Club countries and some global funding sources where the Euro represents an official currency. The debts for Non Paris Club countries, Paris Club countries, International and Regional Institutions, Foreign Commercial Banks and Foreign Suppliers Facilities represented 39%, 31.1%, 13%, 11.8% and 5.1% respectively out of the total external debt balance.

**Table (10-7)**  
Position of Sudan External Debt For the years 2013 and 2014  
(US \$ Billion)

Source of Funding	2013	2014 *			
	Total Debt	Principle	Contractual benefits	Total Debt	Weights %
International and Regional Institutions	5.7	4.1	2.9	5.7	13.0
Paris Club countries	14.7	2.5	13.5	13.6	31.1
Non Paris Club countries	15.8	6.0	14.5	17.0	39.0
Foreign Commercial Banks	5.7	2.3	5.1	5.1	11.8
Foreign Suppliers Facilities	2.5	2.2	-	2.2	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - External Debt Unit.

\* Preliminary Data.

### Indicators of External Debt Sustainability for Sudan in the year 2014

Table (10-8) reports the most important indicators of external debt sustainability for the year 2014. It is recognized that these indicators usually used to measure the extent of the country's ability 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 worth mentioning that the international recognized standard measurement for the external debt sustainability is 30% for the GDP index, 100% for the exports index and 200% for the government revenues.

**Table (10- 8)**  
External Debt Sustainability Indicators for the years 2013 and 2014  
(%)

External Debt Sustainability Indicator	Standard indicator %	Sudan indicator	
		2013	2014 *
Ratio of total debt to GDP	30	62	56
Ratio of total debt to total exports	100	927	1,002
Ratio of total debt to total government revenues	200	615	486

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - External Debt Unit.

\* Preliminary Data.



# **APPENDICES**

**Appendix (1)**  
**Currency in Circulation (2004 - 2014)**

(SDG Thousands)

<b>End of Period</b>	<b>With Banks</b>	<b>With Public</b>	<b>Total</b>
December-04	147,910	3,048,969	3,196,879
December-05	221,080	3,761,340	3,982,420
December-06	315,461	5,355,316	5,670,777
December-07	582,026	5,639,760	6,221,786
December-08	564,578	6,774,569	7,339,147
December-09	766,179	8,066,174	8,832,353
December-10	829,278	10,067,961	10,897,239
<b>2011</b>			
March	933,137	10,543,245	11,476,382
June	979,808	10,511,472	11,491,280
September	995,136	10,476,037	11,471,172
December	810,092	12,850,083	13,660,175
<b>2012</b>			
March	987,415	12,979,726	13,967,141
June	1,054,288	13,369,821	14,424,109
September	1,297,960	13,897,799	15,195,760
December	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	2,038,965	19,447,081	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

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

**Appendix (2)**  
**Coins in Circulation (2004 - 2014)**

(SDG Thousands)

<b>End of Month</b>	<b>With Banks</b>	<b>With Public</b>	<b>Total</b>
December-04	-	25,885	25,885
December-05	-	31,853	31,853
December-06	-	36,843	36,843
December-07	-	40,756	40,756
December-08	-	57,336	57,336
December-09	-	60,663	60,663
December-10	-	66,918	66,918
<b>2011</b>			
March	-	70,994	70,994
June	-	74,199	74,199
September	-	75,364	75,364
December	-	75,541	75,541
<b>2012</b>			
March	-	78,429	78,429
June	-	81,479	81,479
September	-	84,679	84,679
December	-	88,679	88,679
<b>2013*</b>			
March	-	69,706	69,706
June	-	79,190	79,190
September	-	86,858	86,858
December	-	94,168	94,168
<b>2014</b>			
March	-	106,395	106,395
June	-	118,589	118,589
September	-	135,461	135,461
December	-	153,096	153,096

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Amended Data.

**Appendix (3)**  
**Analysis of Currency in Circulation by Denomination**  
as at December, 2013 and December, 2014

(SDG Thousands)

	2013*	2014
<b>Notes</b>		
50 SDG	13,293,769	16,562,165
20 SDG	4,378,162	5,389,920
10 SDG	2,017,508	2,380,723
5 SDG	318,535	334,096
2 SDG	215,705	155,409
1 SDG	95,051	84,666
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,318,730</b>	<b>24,906,979</b>
<b>Coins</b>		
1 SDG	30,656	80,059
50 PTs	35,156	44,354
20 PTs	17,895	18,221
10 PTs	9,013	9,013
5 PTs	1,447	1,447
1 PTs	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,168</b>	<b>153,096</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,412,898</b>	<b>25,060,075</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Amended Data

**Appendix (4)**  
**Money Supply (2004 - 2014)**

	31/12/2004	31/12/2005	31/12/2006	31/12/2007	31/12/2008	31/12/2009	31/12/2010	31/12/2011	31/12/2012	31/12/2013	31/12/2014
<b>PARTICULAR</b>											(SDG Million)
<b>Money Supply:</b>	<b>9,604.5</b>	<b>14,031.4</b>	<b>17,871.8</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>
Currency With Public	3,049.0	3,740.4	5,355.3	5,639.7	6,774.6	8,066.2	10,068.0	12,850.1	16,751.0	19,178.4	23,343.1
Demand Deposits	2,994.7	4,447.6	5,161.9	5,727.8	6,855.4	8,040.2	9,840.3	12,000.0	14,242.0	16,486.9	19,743.0
Quasi- Money	3,560.8	5,843.4	7,354.6	8,347.0	9,303.2	12,208.1	15,589.6	17,003.0	27,670.0	30,780.4	34,652.9
<b>Net Foreign Assets:</b>	<b>(3,498.6)</b>	<b>(580.3)</b>	<b>(1,845.9)</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>
BOS External Assets	4,203.6	5,804.3	4,298.1	3,552.3	4,077.6	3,180.7	4,044.6	3,671.7	7,717.3	9,496.2	9,029.9
Fund Accounts	(4,118.5)	(3,473.7)	(3,180.0)	(3,291.4)	3,335.8	3,480.7	3,816.8	(4,052.2)	(6,665.9)	(8,606.8)	(8,448.3)
Short Term Loans	(264.7)	(251.5)	(53.0)	(39.0)	(246.0)	(251.2)	(40.3)	(77.4)	(33.4)	(33.0)	(75.2)
Payment Agreements	(141.0)	(120.9)	(99.5)	(89.1)	(79.8)	(62.3)	(57.3)	(61.5)	(102.4)	(135.7)	(140.9)
Rescheduling Accounts	(1,211.2)	(1,114.1)	(972.9)	(991.9)	(1,055.4)	(1,082.4)	(1,210.2)	(1,293.6)	(2,130.7)	(2,753.0)	(2,886.1)
Time Liabilities	(2,217.2)	(2,159.1)	(1,933.7)	(2,023.4)	(2,307.5)	(2,418.7)	(2,854.5)	(3,215.9)	(5,525.0)	(7,465.5)	(7,999.8)
Other Liabilities*	(980.2)	(877.2)	(1,208.2)	(1,180.8)	(1,449.8)	(1,643.7)	(2,322.0)	(2,343.5)	(3,239.3)	(5,468.4)	(4,725.7)
Net Foreign Assets (Commercial Banks)	1,230.6	1,611.9	1,303.3	1,523.2	2,076.1	1,168.6	2,242.3	1,713.3	3,100.0	2,700.0	3,152.0
<b>Evaluation Adjustment</b>	<b>7,997.6</b>	<b>7,635.2</b>	<b>7,333.5</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>Claims on Public Sector</b>	<b>626.5</b>	<b>915.5</b>	<b>3,967.4</b>	<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>
Net Claims on Government	325.1	459.8	3,109.9	3,959.9	3,662.4	6,631.6	10,167.1	14,218.2	18,354.0	28,929.9	34,911.0
Claims on State and Local Governments	12.8	6.3	4.4	26.3	0.4	76.5	145.3	612.8	758.4	966.5	1,922.8
Claims on Public Enterprises	288.5	449.3	853.2	982.2	1,696.4	2,280.5	2,809.7	2,821.4	3,170.4	4,004.3	6,008.3
<b>Claims on Private Sector</b>	<b>4,217.4</b>	<b>7,431.1</b>	<b>10,583.0</b>	<b>12,285.0</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>
Non Financial Institutions	4,211.6	7,335.9	10,322.5	11,759.5	12,710.7	15,513.2	17,372.5	19,426.7	26,965.6	33,033.8	35,919.8
Non bank Financial Institutions	5.8	95.2	260.6	525.7	982.3	626.6	618.2	403.4	312.4	444.3	1,363.7
<b>Other Items Net</b>	<b>261.5</b>	<b>(1,369.8)</b>	<b>(2,166.2)</b>	<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>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Amended Data

## Appendix (5 - A): Assets and Liabilities of the Central Bank of Sudan (2004 - 2014)

Assets

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Notes, and Balances with Banks	Foreign Securities	Other External Assets	Government Musharaka Certificates	Banks Loans	Temp. Advances to Central Govt.	Long-Term Loans to Govt.	Central Bank Ijara Certificates*	Advances to Public Enterprises	Participation in Banks	Other Participations	Other Accounts	Total
Dec. 2004	4,132,966	64,699	3,950	37,627	213,638	374,937	1,073,030	-	113,615	86,214	41,204	5,205,168	11,347,047
Dec. 2005	5,709,340	89,320	3,637	209,580	156,373	274,940	1,051,030	-	108,580	193,330	89,080	5,933,470	13,818,680
Dec. 2006	4,215,310	78,150	2,670	348,070	795,360	589,940	1,051,030	123,250	102,770	242,180	198,240	6,314,000	14,069,970
Dec. 2007	3,468,844	78,206	3,238	761,264	940,071	591,500	1,325,967	115,947	74,868	421,237	220,216	7,411,974	15,413,332
Dec. 2008	3,966,373	105,830	3,445	582,629	714,842	1,432,000	1,915,967	39,122	193,852	934,574	234,741	11,078,160	21,201,534
Dec. 2009	3,069,267	105,897	3,533	577,052	737,065	2,876,883	1,325,967	18,985	96,487	1,042,043	236,828	13,182,639	23,272,646
Dec. 2010	3,890,712	147,965	3,950	1,565,310	612,725	3,886,263	1,325,967	63,490	69,329	1,384,264	276,895	12,864,443	26,091,313
Dec. 2011	3,525,584	139,914	4,222	2,217,090	657,665	1,499,331	5,212,230	58,490	76,579	1,714,770	320,596	15,692,974	31,119,445
Dec. 2012	7,480,674	234,602	-	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
2014													
January	7,941,468	311,488	-	5,285,627	3,003,066	4,500,000	5,212,230	185,830	241,010	2,152,552	559,327	42,351,456	71,744,054
February	6,989,243	312,154	-	5,509,153	3,133,940	4,790,000	5,212,230	212,871	288,311	2,152,552	568,631	43,626,891	72,795,976
March	8,708,536	313,297	-	5,338,248	3,132,476	4,790,000	5,212,230	243,871	305,097	2,152,552	568,631	42,880,084	73,645,022
April	8,607,499	314,477	-	5,377,837	3,347,998	4,790,000	5,212,230	243,871	313,799	2,152,552	568,631	43,461,473	74,390,367
May	8,421,592	310,632	-	5,497,258	3,751,522	4,990,000	5,212,230	243,871	280,295	2,152,552	577,934	43,376,197	74,814,083
June	9,082,575	311,451	-	4,959,269	3,806,563	5,160,000	5,212,230	243,871	280,544	2,152,552	577,934	43,136,793	74,923,782
July	8,789,741	307,908	-	5,192,026	4,100,983	5,420,000	5,212,230	243,871	279,470	2,152,552	577,934	43,311,857	75,588,572
August	8,557,676	301,606	-	5,248,974	4,184,562	5,140,000	5,212,230	243,871	277,565	2,152,552	577,934	43,476,425	75,373,395
September	9,353,016	293,718	-	4,897,747	4,225,779	5,540,000	5,212,230	243,871	275,230	2,152,552	589,960	41,441,916	74,226,019
October	8,308,855	292,271	-	4,897,364	4,211,438	6,240,000	5,212,230	243,871	274,691	2,152,552	589,960	43,218,678	75,641,910
November	8,745,824	302,618	-	4,897,364	4,768,914	4,240,000	7,212,228	243,871	277,368	2,249,035	597,436	43,319,034	76,853,692
December	8,725,566	302,393	-	4,897,364	4,791,882	4,740,000	7,212,228	0	290,184	2,249,035	603,741	44,092,648	77,905,041

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 (2004 - 2014)

(SDG Thousands)

Liabilities	End of the Period	Currency in Circulation	Government A/Cs	Central Bank Musharaka Certificates	Bank's Accounts	Other Accounts	Payment Agreements	Other Sight Liabilities	Time Liabilities	Capital and Reserves	Others	Total
	Dec. 2004	3,196,880	1,515,490	0	1,217,230	2,225,900	140,980	151,663	2,217,229	58,370	623,305	11,347,047
	Dec. 2005	3,982,420	1,751,230	0	1,934,290	2,226,901	120,890	23,860	2,159,120	140,340	1,483,840	13,818,680
	Dec. 2006**	5,670,780	392,640	0	1,978,810	2,181,240	99,450	53,280	1,933,660	165,870	1,594,240	14,069,970
	Dec. 2007	6,221,786	87,484	0	2,866,562	2,175,051	89,113	39,333	2,023,427	221,255	1,689,321	15,413,332
	Dec. 2008	7,339,147	1,796,378	0	3,645,153	2,508,084	79,786	246,286	2,307,475	256,243	3,022,982	21,201,534
	Dec. 2009	8,832,353	1,072,488	0	5,878,616	2,729,044	62,321	251,528	2,418,711	253,341	1,774,244	23,272,646
	Dec. 2010	10,897,239	591,304	0	5,594,931	3,057,132	57,299	525,102	2,854,524	291,328	2,222,454	26,091,313
	Dec. 2011	13,660,175	755,331	0	6,250,950	3,125,554	61,541	593,108	3,215,901	283,265	3,173,620	31,119,445
	Dec. 2012	17,869,905	853,826	0	10,183,003	4,528,245	102,434	883,017	5,524,968	314,766	12,402,945	52,663,109
	Dec. 2013	20,412,898	1,006,251	0	13,255,191	7,132,437	135,748	1,132,103	7,465,488	526,589	20,118,470	71,185,176
	2014											
	January	20,210,947	2,027,342	0	13,181,499	6,334,686	135,915	1,129,601	7,464,752	526,589	20,732,723	71,744,054
	February	20,754,082	2,167,303	0	13,504,638	6,890,523	136,122	1,132,942	7,473,915	526,589	20,209,862	72,795,976
	March	21,486,046	2,361,846	0	13,515,988	7,006,481	136,044	1,135,740	7,479,319	526,589	19,996,969	73,645,022
	April	21,830,676	2,136,769	0	14,336,588	6,943,614	136,430	1,135,515	7,482,836	526,589	19,861,350	74,390,367
	May	22,041,099	2,293,273	0	14,978,478	6,646,324	136,234	1,128,789	7,471,426	540,316	19,578,144	74,814,083
	June	22,655,808	2,200,691	0	14,407,027	6,926,657	136,835	1,130,529	7,469,232	540,316	19,456,687	74,923,782
	July	24,283,416	2,087,393	0	14,455,130	6,489,174	137,271	1,124,418	7,458,329	540,316	19,013,125	75,588,572
	August	22,481,324	2,238,302	0	15,988,981	6,668,641	136,365	1,158,069	7,418,181	540,316	18,743,216	75,373,395
	September	23,833,266	1,744,247	0	15,182,661	6,934,766	136,558	1,140,518	7,384,015	540,316	17,329,672	74,226,019
	October	23,069,826	2,442,843	0	15,965,716	6,620,217	136,017	1,138,815	7,346,076	540,316	18,382,084	75,641,910
	November	23,349,222	2,116,210	0	16,769,416	6,974,410	138,525	1,151,821	7,518,197	540,316	18,295,575	76,853,692
	December	25,060,075	1,426,284	0	16,864,056	6,538,829	140,897	1,159,132	7,999,773	540,316	18,175,679	77,905,041

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

## Appendix (6 - A)

### Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Commercial Banks (2004-2014)

#### Assets

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Cash	Due From Central Bank of Sudan	Due from Baanks	Foreign Correspondents	Central Government Certificates	Advances *	Other Accounts	Total
Dec. 2004	147,910	1,036,420	128,670	1,411,890	466,370	4,363,910	2,879,890	10,435,060
Dec. 2005	221,070	1,480,050	166,610	1,756,870	880,370	7,000,177	3,797,953	15,303,100
Dec. 2006	315,461	1,781,286	256,989	1,779,494	1,680,863	11,139,565	6,190,623	23,144,281
Dec. 2007	582,026	2,353,619	298,206	2,114,382	1,533,035	12,998,544	6,317,613	26,197,425
Dec. 2008	564,578	2,888,919	402,638	2,690,473	2,292,739	14,961,089	6,849,427	30,649,863
Dec. 2009	766,179	4,983,554	1,120,122	2,221,219	3,594,167	18,163,469	5,818,178	36,666,888
Dec. 2010	829,278	5,001,407	1,446,020	3,494,093	4,906,753	20,599,396	6,830,789	43,107,736
Dec. 2011	810,092	6,027,415	1,510,667	2,489,283	6,131,694	22,867,050	6,667,883	46,504,084
Dec. 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
Dec. 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
2014								
January	1,340,316	13,024,994	1,947,192	5,396,501	7,291,864	38,184,997	11,986,280	79,172,144
February	1,380,212	13,478,098	2,066,124	4,944,390	7,041,235	39,163,677	11,109,386	79,183,122
March	1,583,823	13,872,275	2,262,035	4,881,511	7,160,784	39,775,937	11,263,438	80,799,803
April	1,646,487	13,807,604	2,140,292	4,898,013	7,465,612	40,392,597	11,706,758	82,057,363
May	1,463,670	14,452,653	2,201,916	4,730,442	7,469,386	40,638,048	11,479,950	82,436,065
June	1,835,664	14,804,489	2,553,418	4,860,090	7,773,118	40,842,308	11,382,496	84,051,583
July	1,209,825	14,430,234	2,464,581	4,965,908	8,074,728	41,512,675	11,669,390	84,327,341
August	1,891,908	15,561,391	2,455,332	4,974,619	8,079,520	41,634,983	11,774,303	86,372,056
September	1,583,002	15,225,927	2,533,093	4,922,446	8,495,780	42,407,151	17,882,157	93,049,556
October	1,705,982	15,904,139	2,529,771	5,445,469	8,381,148	42,534,431	12,296,252	88,797,192
November	1,936,641	16,416,786	2,719,976	5,389,059	8,334,770	42,839,728	12,832,728	90,469,688
December	1,716,978	17,174,095	2,719,939	5,148,873	8,773,292	44,320,716	12,463,156	92,317,049

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Total advances in local and foreign currency



## Appendix (6 - B)

### Consolidated Balance Sheet of The Commercial Banks (2004-2014)

#### Liabilities

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Federal Government Deposits	State & Local Gov. , Institutions and Private Sector Deposits	Central Bank of Sudan	Commercial Banks and Others	Foreign Correspondents	Capital Reserves	Other Accounts	Total
Dec. 2004	112,870	6,353,620	106,460	48,070	181,270	1,437,110	2,195,660	10,435,060
Dec. 2005	258,000	9,517,950	66,540	60,280	276,770	1,838,620	3,284,940	15,303,100
Dec. 2006	168,861	12,144,083	146,245	131,483	476,185	3,890,890	6,186,537	23,144,281
Dec. 2007	166,193	13,776,281	389,617	236,758	591,173	4,606,905	6,430,498	26,197,425
Dec. 2008	765,823	15,742,635	456,022	611,783	614,342	5,248,486	7,210,772	30,649,863
Dec. 2009	671,314	20,176,725	1,657,314	824,284	1,052,575	6,677,989	5,606,687	36,666,888
Dec. 2010	927,143	24,947,222	891,001	895,382	1,251,813	7,477,913	6,717,262	43,107,736
Dec. 2011	88,109	27,687,507	721,016	1,059,401	776,031	9,035,971	7,136,048	46,504,084
Dec. 2012	157,055	39,387,283	1,213,069	802,931	1,793,468	10,830,670	12,865,088	67,049,562
Dec. 2013	126,031	44,007,037	1,544,495	1,639,272	1,996,426	13,149,116	15,017,382	77,479,759
2014								
January	137,682	46,222,879	1,524,954	1,892,367	2,025,424	14,594,975	12,773,863	79,172,144
February	99,442	46,980,502	1,490,930	1,826,038	1,954,244	14,252,261	12,579,705	79,183,122
March	65,520	47,795,705	1,515,762	1,830,912	2,317,210	13,880,130	13,394,564	80,799,803
April	82,739	48,791,235	1,508,975	1,786,998	2,193,536	13,718,018	13,975,862	82,057,363
May	63,016	48,896,982	1,806,629	1,788,562	2,157,708	13,764,795	13,958,373	82,436,065
June	63,870	50,176,474	1,899,541	1,803,261	2,075,607	13,778,751	14,254,079	84,051,583
July	89,223	49,626,553	2,240,667	1,642,989	2,182,147	13,830,145	14,715,617	84,327,341
August	93,497	51,280,869	2,335,003	1,692,410	2,121,161	13,849,746	14,999,370	86,372,056
September	86,639	51,299,985	2,357,276	1,644,331	2,067,042	13,761,712	21,832,571	93,049,556
October	113,379	52,628,002	2,335,338	1,719,763	1,969,477	13,801,850	16,229,383	88,797,192
November	104,485	52,779,071	2,848,724	1,829,260	1,930,801	13,873,788	17,103,559	90,469,688
December	66,711	53,402,658	2,850,807	1,818,365	1,996,986	14,739,386	17,442,136	92,317,049

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

## Appendix (7 - A): Position of Commercial Banks Advances in Local Currency (2004-2014)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Imports	Local Trade	Transport & Storage	Constructions	Mining & Energy	Others	Total
Dec. 2004	273,390	328,030	291,920	33,280	1,038,320	0	0	0	894,700	2,859,640
Dec. 2005	390,910	494,520	421,140	121,580	1,689,700	0	0	0	1,582,400	4,700,250
Dec. 2006	993,911	776,239	338,298	210,972	1,888,441	971,685	411,913	103,347	2,678,818	8,373,624
Dec. 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
Dec. 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
Dec. 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
Dec. 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
Dec. 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
Dec. 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	24,815,001
Dec. 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
2014										
January	5,216,306	5,238,626	1,155,469	1,132,358	3,228,424	3,280,883	3,596,042	221,655	10,306,240	11,250,201
February	5,211,395	5,101,345	1,149,297	1,152,075	3,210,242	3,388,508	4,088,526	230,760	10,791,338	34,323,486
March	5,084,686	5,262,426	1,230,667	1,219,570	3,180,026	3,425,581	4,208,644	233,752	11,001,633	34,846,985
April	4,754,518	5,133,195	1,316,706	1,136,583	3,468,790	3,568,403	4,344,606	256,689	11,310,432	35,289,922
May	4,944,633	5,054,526	1,368,247	1,138,505	3,456,333	3,360,157	4,563,395	262,183	11,524,497	35,672,476
June	1,608,210	5,130,949	1,385,161	1,072,318	3,530,678	3,443,755	4,359,109	276,730	11,538,191	32,345,101
July	5,560,396	5,024,128	1,383,396	1,118,983	3,530,343	3,478,931	4,407,958	296,926	11,676,707	36,477,768
August	5,619,595	5,002,461	1,359,378	1,089,393	3,434,404	3,313,545	4,534,749	415,585	12,055,286	36,824,396
September	5,914,627	5,300,721	1,449,402	1,120,106	3,452,877	3,218,806	4,565,461	461,961	12,420,118	37,904,079
October	6,059,701	5,368,051	1,395,712	1,100,043	3,371,177	3,150,146	4,572,194	326,125	12,813,859	38,157,008
November	6,292,131	5,423,380	1,420,692	890,673	3,252,518	3,139,542	5,890,464	382,152	11,919,189	38,610,741
December	6,698,212	5,839,140	1,168,275	802,564	3,630,552	3,201,635	6,678,284	361,340	11,305,696	39,685,698

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

## Appendix (7 - B): Position of Commercial Banks Advances in Foreign Currency (2004-2014)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Imports	Local Trade	Transport & Storage	Constructions	Mining & Energy	Others	Total
Dec. 2004	13,020	72,820	0	1,280,270	42,160	0	0	0	96,000	1,504,270
Dec. 2005	3,220	142,590	0	1,890,950	49,470	0	0	0	213,710	2,299,940
Dec. 2006	1,074	162,295	17,873	2,117,295	134,868	63,737	2,024	0	263,575	2,762,741
Dec. 2007	0	281,669	10,044	1,071,396	78,049	94,727	2,054	0	210,404	1,748,343
Dec. 2008	25,994	505,943	4,186	1,360,483	89,307	77,977	21,190	0	313,201	2,379,280
Dec. 2009	15,369	503,616	72,531	1,471,020	213,373	65,276	2,721	312,042	522,844	3,178,792
Dec. 2010	23,257	600,496	70,514	1,307,255	204,762	35,257	142,791	294,332	715,603	3,394,267
Dec. 2011	9,957	414,568	19,347	1,027,696	158,203	12,355	212,999	126,897	682,984	2,665,005
Dec. 2012	71,886	790,661	58,634	1,468,494	608,667	227,328	662,190	4,306	1,775,574	5,667,740
Dec. 2013	73,215	879,066	10,446	1,386,922	308,112	503,491	710,377	0	1,118,215	4,989,844
2014										
January	47,006	855,663	11,270	1,300,147	301,516	497,671	693,768	0	1,066,752	4,773,793
February	57,599	848,315	35,344	1,290,793	295,821	629,115	694,456	0	988,748	4,840,191
March	50,406	928,266	32,829	1,257,164	302,317	611,438	679,912	0	1,066,620	4,928,952
April	214,231	1,008,017	32,004	1,223,975	298,454	549,974	681,166	0	1,062,853	5,070,674
May	196,073	915,062	39,423	1,208,110	288,074	591,911	672,989	0	1,053,930	4,965,572
June	624,262	836,316	41,720	1,210,563	287,438	586,283	664,071	0	1,046,555	5,297,208
July	221,669	900,963	44,406	1,221,002	282,767	504,755	682,297	0	1,177,047	5,034,906
August	190,969	920,960	46,833	1,249,399	275,495	713,783	492,961	0	920,187	4,810,587
September	186,701	824,994	13,546	1,068,289	174,798	711,400	482,150	70,671	970,525	4,503,074
October	185,277	910,489	5,589	1,012,957	175,887	701,846	481,856	0	903,524	4,377,425
November	211,400	850,197	2,572	934,026	178,088	716,493	489,643	0	846,569	4,228,988
December	209,893	851,587	580	828,283	168,187	945,310	464,629	0	846,548	4,315,017

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

### Appendix (7 - C): Flow of Banking Finance According to Sectors (2004-2014)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Social Dev.*	Local Trade	Imports	Transport & Storage	Mining & Energy	Constructions	Others	Total
2004	460,917	477,267	457,339	196,425	1,040,860	0	0	0	0	1,657,883	4,290,691
2005	571,114	830,482	339,471	247,390	1,493,605	0	603,421	0	0	2,868,200	6,953,683
2006	786,073	848,515	351,304	334,301	1,821,081	0	2,136,698	0	0	4,116,948	10,394,920
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

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

Since 2010 finance does not include Central Govn. Finance

\* Social Development Finance included in other economic sectors since 2012

\*\* Amended data

**Appendix (7 - D): Flow of Banking Finance According to Modes of finance (2004-2014)**

(SDG Thousands)

Period	Murabaha	Musharaka	Mudaraba	Salam	Mugawla	Ijara	Istisnaa	Gard Hassan	Others	Total
2004	1,652,975	1,372,382	246,250	126,533	0	0	0	0	892,551	4,290,691
2005	3,010,283	2,143,049	292,321	145,157	0	0	0	0	1,362,873	6,953,683
2006	5,559,119	2,116,468	532,040	132,993	0	0	0	0	2,054,300	10,394,920
2007	7,315,101	1,631,380	497,619	81,715	0	0	0	0	3,061,470	12,587,285
2008	6,899,680	1,769,329	876,420	290,650	0	0	0	0	4,845,215	14,681,294
2009	8,186,340	1,641,402	956,036	349,618	1,005,582	24,779	0	0	3,496,029	15,659,786
2010	11,474,102	1,981,884	1,480,020	257,586	2,295,556	52,190	0	0	4,566,100	22,107,438
2011	14,312,933	1,548,468	1,424,744	174,806	1,952,167	35,795	0	0	3,880,274	23,329,187
2012	12,021,906	2,636,883	1,296,315	459,838	2,160,054	89,595	20,115	125,475	5,292,662	24,102,842
2013	18,012,731	3,740,711	1,772,902	665,257	3,929,456	331,230	32,387	99,619	5,238,195	33,822,488
2014	20,180,433	3,625,294	2,086,517	1,464,259	5,178,257	144,597	43,193	208,716	5,747,359	38,678,626

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

**Appendix (8)**  
Spread of Banks 2013 and 2014

States	Central Bank of Sudan		Specialized Banks		Commercial Banks						Total*	
					National Banks		Joint Venture Banks		Foreign Banks			
	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Khartoum State	1	1	32	32	9	9	204	201	18	18	263	260
Central States ( Sinar, Gazira, Blue Nile and White Nile)	4	4	48	48	9	9	69	69	0	0	126	126
Eastern States (Gadarif, Kassala and Red Sea)	3	3	23	21	3	3	54	54	0	0	80	78
Northern States (Northern and River Nile )	2	2	33	33	2	2	32	32	0	0	67	67
Kordofan States (North, Southern and Western Kordofan)	2	2	23	23	7	7	33	33	0	0	63	63
Darfur States (Northern,Southern , Western,Center and Eastern )	4	5	24	24	3	3	29	29	0	0	56	56
Total	16	17	183	181	33	33	421	418	18	18	655	650

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Total are not include the Central Bank of Sudan branches.

## Appendix (9)

### Public Sector Operations (2004-2014)

Items	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>A/ Public Revenues</b>	<b>10,239</b>	<b>12,184</b>	<b>15,075</b>	<b>18,462</b>	<b>24,708</b>	<b>20,045.6</b>	<b>20,737.9</b>	<b>22,766.9</b>	<b>22,168.1</b>	<b>34,311.5</b>	<b>51,214.9</b>
Direct taxes	746	951	951	917	885	930.2	1,136.0	1,061.5	1,432.6	1,713.6	3,003.9
Indirect taxes	3,457	4,056	4,930	5,613	6,796	7,725.6	8,872.6	10,121.8	14,134.8	22,420.0	32,161.3
Grants				522	434	797.3	1,184.8	1,311.2	915.1	2,032.6	2,566.5
Oil sales				10,048	15,997	9,596.2	8,620.0	8,402.6	4,240.5	6,368.8	6,087.5
Others	6,036	7,177	9,194	1,364	597	996.3	924.5	1,869.8	1,445.1	1,776.5	7,395.7
<b>B/ Current government expenditures and Grants</b>	<b>7,936</b>	<b>10,435</b>	<b>14,713</b>	<b>17,403</b>	<b>22,725</b>	<b>21,025.9</b>	<b>24,162.1</b>	<b>28,578.3</b>	<b>26,272.0</b>	<b>36,178.4</b>	<b>50,371.2</b>
Economic Services	2,733	3,011	2,078	5,712	8,806	9,000.3	9,932.8	12,367.5	12,758.0	16,498.4	21,994.2
Social Services	271	327	582	669	1,142	525.6	352.7	406.1	705.2	627.5	1,597.1
Debt Repayment	87	489	470	950	1,116	1,270.2	1,668.8	2,209.0	2,524.9	1,511.4	3,771.0
States government	842	3,638	7,972	7,738	11,572	9,134.3	11,622.6	11,012.1	5,666.1	7,437.6	12,043.1
Others	4,003	2,970	3,611	2,334	90	1,095.5	585.2	2,583.6	4,617.8	10,103.5	10,965.8
<b>C/ Development Expenditures</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>3,261</b>	<b>3,915.2</b>	<b>4,161.9</b>	<b>3,333.4</b>	<b>3,337.0</b>	<b>3,933.0</b>	<b>4,831.2</b>
Agriculture	896	938	1,112	1,644	1,174	850.2	1,094.3	81.0	282.0	202.0	536.6
Water, mining and power	448	325	410	835	813	1,493.1	1,497.0	2,213.9	1,256.0	2,075.0	2,359.9
Transport	205	347	336	297	635	567.7	679.9	481.1	149.0	651.0	1,008
Social Development	128	140	345	257	164	244.4	230.7	214.0	123.0	154.0	174.2
Industrial Development	181	73	323	112	79	184.0	334.7	216.5	169.0	728.0	275.8
Development Reserve	6	26	1	32	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace and settlement Program	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1,148	1,563	1,013	17	141	229.6	63.1	126.9	1,358.0	123	476.8
Financial assets acquisition				374	253	346.2	262.2	284.3	282.0	662.0	756.8
<b>D/ Public Sector Overall balance</b>	<b>(799)</b>	<b>(1,663)</b>	<b>(3,178)</b>	<b>(2,509)</b>	<b>(1,278)</b>	<b>(4,895.5)</b>	<b>(7,586.1)</b>	<b>(9,426.1)</b>	<b>(7,653.4)</b>	<b>(6,456.5)</b>	<b>(4,416.9)</b>
<b>Deficit financing</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>3,178</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>4,895.5</b>	<b>7,586.1</b>	<b>9,426.1</b>	<b>7,653</b>	<b>6,457</b>	<b>4,416.9</b>
Foreign Loans	499	481	967	1,732	811	910.9	(706.7)	(37.4)	268.3	1,073.2	870.9
Banking Credit (Net)	300	1,182	2,211	777	466	3,308.9	8,292.7	7,581.3	5,385.0	5,383.2	3,546.0
Self-Financing (Net balances)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sources	300	1,182	2,211	777	466	3,308.9	8,292.7	7,581.3	5,385.0	5,383.2	3,546.0
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,882.2	2,000.1	-	2,000.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and National Economy

\* Preliminary data

## Appendix (10 - A)

### Real Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity at 1982/1981 prices (2004-2014)

Sectors	(SDG Millions)													
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014**			
Agriculture, Forests, Animal Resources and Fisheries	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.6	9.2	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.3			
Petroleum	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.0			
Mining and Quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Processing and Handcraft	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.4	5.0			
Electricity and Water	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8			
Building and Construction	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0			
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6			
Transport and Communications	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0			
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Other services	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5			
Community and other Social Services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4			
Financial intermediation service	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)			
Government Services	2.5	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3			
Non-profit private households services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Import Charges	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5			
GDP at constant prices	19.3	20.3	22.4	24.8	26.4	28.0	29.4	27.0	27.1	28.3	29.3			
GDP Deflator	3,568.6	4,094.4	4,322.1	4,297.6	4,723.1	4,853.5	5,517.1	6,914.4	8,984.3	12,120.3	16,933.4			
GDP at Current Prices	68,721.4	83,298.0	96,611.5	106,527.0	124,609.1	135,659.0	162,203.9	186,689.9	243,412.8	342,803.3	475,827.7			
<b>Growth Rate</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>			

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

\* Actual Data      \*\* Preliminary Data.



## Appendix (10 - B)

### Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities at current prices (2004-2014)

Sectors	(SDG Millions)												
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014**		
Agriculture, Forests, Animal Resources and Fisheries	23,369.4	28,454.7	31,190.8	32,985.5	37,480.6	44,969.6	52,691.4	63,609.1	80,675.2	115,739.2	150,113.4		
Petroleum	4,760.7	6,461.2	9,478.0	10,121.7	16,654.6	9,621.2	15,654.2	9,248.4	8,095.1	9,234.2	16,434.9		
Mining and Quarrying	120.1	157.0	191.6	212.1	272.0	309.8	364.8	2,179.8	4,751.9	8,004.5	11,722.9		
Processing and Handcraft	6,392.5	7,322.3	8,041.7	8,781.9	9,726.3	11,508.2	13,672.9	16,285.4	21,676.8	31,785.9	47,758.3		
Electricity and Water	828.9	1,070.8	1,819.6	1,981.4	2,242.4	2,513.0	2,894.3	1,606.1	2,181.1	3,055.1	4,097.4		
Building and Construction	2,614.5	3,824.0	4,242.7	4,650.5	5,239.3	6,171.2	7,457.6	8,717.7	11,525.3	16,022.5	22,427.7		
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	10,773.1	12,662.9	14,328.0	16,727.8	18,376.2	21,107.6	24,827.4	30,708.8	40,719.9	56,232.3	77,759.7		
Transport and Communications	8,410.5	10,092.5	11,671.9	13,781.2	15,045.5	17,076.2	19,835.4	24,425.6	32,510.5	45,271.2	66,741.0		
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Other services	5,340.1	6,597.6	7,613.0	7,808.9	8,961.1	10,399.1	11,860.8	14,531.4	18,910.9	26,244.0	35,511.0		
Community and other Social Services	916.7	994.6	1,118.6	1,258.2	1,393.5	1,522.6	1,735.0	1,968.0	2,564.3	3,541.2	4,850.9		
Financial intermediation service	(546.7)	(884.0)	(1,026.1)	(719.6)	(789.3)	(872.7)	(1,417.9)	(1,625.2)	(2,122.6)	(2,945.7)	(4,105.3)		
Government Services	3,845.6	4,269.1	5,297.4	5,943.7	6,680.6	7,481.6	8,362.4	9,998.4	15,248.2	21,337.2	29,721.3		
Non-profit private households services	707.9	744.3	861.0	996.4	1,109.3	1,206.7	1,309.1	1,501.5	1,953.5	2,716.7	3,770.6		
Import Charges	1,188.0	1,531.0	1,783.4	1,997.4	2,217.1	2,645.1	2,956.6	3,535.0	4,722.7	6,564.9	9,023.9		
GDP at Current Prices	68,721.4	83,298.0	96,611.5	106,527.0	124,609.1	135,659.0	162,203.9	186,689.9	243,412.8	342,803.3	475,827.7		

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

\* Actual Data

\*\* Preliminary Data.

## Appendix (11)

### Production of the Main Crops 2012/2013 and 2013/2014

Corp	Total	Area (000fed)						Production (000MT)						Yield Kg/fed		
		Season 2011/2012			Season 2012/2013			Season 2012/2013			Season 2013/2014			Yield	Plan.	
		Yield	Prod.	Harv.	Plan.	Yield	Prod.	Harv.	Plan.	Yield	Prod.	Harv.	Plan.			
Sorghum	Total Irrigated Sector	831	739	889	970	742	725	977	1127	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Mechanized Rainfed	112	598	5327	11804	254	2578	10160	12439	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Traditional Rainfed	163	545	3343	6510	209	1221	5854	8452	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Sudan	197	1882	9559	19284	266	4524	16991	22,018	217	2,249	19,738	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Mechanized Rainfed	124	59	475	728	176	152	781	958	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Millet	Total Traditional Rainfed	120	315	2617	5632	160	934	5828	7980	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Sudan	122	378	3102	6371	165	1090	6624	8,953	100	359	6,590	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Mechanized Rainfed	783	307.7	393	414	838	263	361	413	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Traditional Rainfed	533	16	30	32	535	16	30	32	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Sudan	765	324	423	446	713	279	391	445	692	190	291	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Groundnuts	Total Mechanized Rainfed	897	297	331	359	1,159	394	340	372	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Traditional Rainfed	209	735	3,525	4,634	286	1,373	4,807	6,129	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Sudan	268	1,032	3,856	4,993	343	1,767	5,147	6,501	323	963	4,817	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Mechanized Rainfed	552	32	58	63	745	35	47	49	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Traditional Rainfed	333	60	180	282	249	51	205	281	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Sunflower	Total Sudan	387	92	238	345	341	86	252	330	371	56	251	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Mechanized Rainfed	108	101	935	1,384	139	301	2,162	2,639	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Traditional Rainfed	84	86	1,018	2,634	88	261	2,975	3,502	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Sudan	96	187	1,953	4,018	109	562	5,137	6,141	107	205	2,848	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Mechanized Rainfed	825	274	332	352	854	111	130	140	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Cotton	Total Traditional Rainfed	467	14	30	40	606	20	33	37	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Sudan	796	288	362	392	803	131	163	177	0.8	162	193	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Sudan	568	61	74	86	692	50	73	77	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Sudan	89	33	354	425	204	32	157	457	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Sudan	30	66	2,202	2,990	38	51	1,342	2,492	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Hibiscus	Total Sudan	63	41	653	762	63	25	400	643	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	Total Sudan	231	3	13	16	286	2	7	7	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

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

**Appendix (12)**  
**Production of Sugar (2004/2005-2013/2014)**

(Thousand Tons)

Year	Gunied	New Halfa	Sennar	Hajar Assalaya	Kenana	White Nile	Total
2004/2005	86.6	72.0	72.4	87.5	393.0	-	711.5
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	-	744.6
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	-	641.9
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	5.6	680.2
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	307.6	73.4	652.1

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

**Appendix (13)**  
**Modes of Transport and Communication (2011-2014)**

Particulars	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Air Transport*</b>				
Goods on international and domestic Flights (Thousands tons)	32	31	38	29
Passengers on international and domestic Flights (Thousands)	2,580	2,712	2,629	2,299
<b>Sudan Shipping Line</b>				
Goods Carried (Thousands tons)	158	736	323	75
Passengers (Thousands)	N.A	N.A	21	67
<b>Sudan Railways</b>				
Goods Carried (Thousand tons)	994	1,056	1,102	857
Passengers (Thousands)	N.A	N.A	13	188
<b>River Transport Corporation</b>				
Goods Carried (Thousand tons)	98	1	2	0
Passengers (Thousands)	34	1.5	0	0
<b>Land Transport</b>				
Goods Carried (Thousand tons)	9,303	26,313	8,683	8,783
Passengers (Thousands)	18,000	37,200	47,400	30,000

Source: Ministry of Transport, Roads and bridges, Sudan Railways Corporation, Khartoum International Airport Co., Nile company for river transport and Transport Associations.

\* Includes air transport through Sudanese Airports via Sudan Airways and other airlines.

**Appendix (14)**  
**Processing Industries (2010-2014)**

Item	Unit	Actual Production in 2010	Actual Production in 2011	Actual Production in 2012	Actual Production in 2013	Actual Production in 2014
Sugar	Thousands Ton	642	687	680	842.6	652.1
Ethanol	Million liter	37	39	33	67	70
Wheat Floor	Thousands Ton	1,264	1,410	1,450	1,694	1,957
Soft drinks	Million liter	528	698	720	882	794
Biscuits	Thousand Ton	36	44	66	69	81
Sweets & Tahnia	Thousand Ton	25	92	95	106	106
Jams	Thousand Ton	7	15	16	16	18
Juice	Thousand Ton	42	N.A	55	N.A	N.A
Tomato Paste	Thousand Ton	5	21	12	N.A	N.A
Edible Oil	Thousand Ton	163	110	159	210	130
Leathers	Million Piece	10	18	N.A	N.A	N.A
Paints	Thousand Ton	51	120	110	51	75
Refrigerators	Thousand Unit	89	120	150	161	180
Air Conditioners	Thousand Unit	10	17	18	17	18
Cement	Million Ton	2	3	2.9	2.9	3.5
Liquid Batteries	Thousand Unit	10	10	N.A	N.A	N.A
Cars and Engines	Thousand Unit	N.A	N.A	2,573	N.A	N.A
Ceramic	Million (M2)	9	11	9	4	9.5
Powdered Soap	Thousand Ton	N.A	76	78	84	N.A
Iron (Steel Bars)	Thousand Ton	N.A	400	450	443	443
School books	Million Book	10	23	25	35	35
School Exercise-books	Million Dozens	11	14	15	22	22

Source: Ministry of Industry and Giad Company.

**Appendix (15)**  
**Balance of Payments (2010-2014)**

(US \$ Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>A- Current A/C</b>	<b>(1,715.0)</b>	<b>(1,341.0)</b>	<b>(6,241.8)</b>	<b>(5,397.7)</b>	<b>(4,848.8)</b>
<b>Exports (FOB)</b>	<b>11,404.3</b>	<b>9,655.7</b>	<b>4,066.5</b>	<b>4,789.7</b>	<b>4,350.2</b>
Petroleum	9,695.2	7,304.4	955.0	1,716.5	1,254.1
Gold	1,018.0	1,455.0	2,158.0	1,048.4	1,271.3
Others	691.1	896.3	953.5	2024.8	1824.8
<b>Imports (FOB)</b>	<b>(8,839.4)</b>	<b>(8,127.6)</b>	<b>(8,122.7)</b>	<b>(8,727.9)</b>	<b>(8,105.9)</b>
Government purchases	(178.0)	(80.9)	(598.3)	(851.8)	(1,190.4)
Private sector purchases	(8,661.4)	(8,046.7)	(7,524.4)	(7,876.1)	(6,915.5)
<b>Trade Balance</b>	<b>2,564.9</b>	<b>1,528.1</b>	<b>(4,056.2)</b>	<b>(3,938.2)</b>	<b>(3,755.7)</b>
<b>Services, Income &amp; Transfers A/C</b>	<b>(4,279.9)</b>	<b>(2,869.1)</b>	<b>(2,185.6)</b>	<b>(1,459.5)</b>	<b>(1,093.1)</b>
Receipts	3,776.6	2,922.5	2,599.4	3,419.8	3,356.6
Payments	(8,056.5)	(5,791.6)	(4,785.0)	(4,879.3)	(4,449.7)
<b>B- Capital &amp; Financial A/C</b>	<b>2,671.5</b>	<b>749.5</b>	<b>3,768.3</b>	<b>4,435.7</b>	<b>4,413.5</b>
Capital A/C	314.4	190.2	320.4	251.7	202.0
Financial A/C	2,357.1	559.3	3,447.9	4,184.1	4,211.5
Direct Investment (NET)	2,063.7	2,313.7	2,312.9	1,687.9	1,277.4
Portfolio Investment (NET)	6.1	(26.1)	0.9	(3.6)	8.5
Other Investment (NET)	287.3	(1,728.3)	1,134.1	2,499.8	2,925.6
<b>A\ Official Loans</b>	<b>(67.3)</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>(17.0)</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>(454.7)</b>
Drawings	570.8	605.6	387.4	344.7	281.6
Repayments	(638.1)	(463.1)	(404.4)	(293.5)	(736.3)
<b>B\ Trade credits and facilities (Net )</b>	<b>(59.8)</b>	<b>(2,603.2)</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>807.5</b>	<b>1,096.3</b>
<b>C - Commercial Banks' (Net Foreign Assets)</b>	<b>(391.1)</b>	<b>243.0</b>	<b>(63.1)</b>	<b>231.5</b>	<b>(34.6)</b>
<b>D - Monetary Authority (Net Foreign Assets)</b>	<b>(29.3)</b>	<b>(376.3)</b>	<b>(492.4)</b>	<b>(184.8)</b>	<b>236.6</b>
<b>E - General Government Net Foreign Assets</b>	<b>771.8</b>	<b>835.7</b>	<b>1628.8</b>	<b>1580.4</b>	<b>1746.0</b>
<b>F - Other Net Foreign Assets</b>	<b>63.00</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>336.0</b>
<b>Current, Capital and Financial A/Cs (Deficit (-) or Surplus (+))</b>	<b>956.5</b>	<b>(591.5)</b>	<b>(2,473.5)</b>	<b>(962.0)</b>	<b>(435.3)</b>
<b>Errors &amp; Omissions</b>	<b>(983.3)</b>	<b>(88.6)</b>	<b>2,449.4</b>	<b>944.4</b>	<b>420.2</b>
Convertible Currency Reserves (Overall Balance)	26.8	680.1	24.1	17.6	15.1
<b>Over All Balance</b>	<b>(26.8)</b>	<b>(680.1)</b>	<b>(24.1)</b>	<b>(17.6)</b>	<b>(15.1)</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

**Appendix (16)**  
**Drawings of Loans and Grants (2010-2014)**

(US \$ Million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Loans</b>	<b>570.8</b>	<b>605.6</b>	<b>387.3</b>	<b>344.7</b>	<b>298.3</b>
Arab Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-
OPEC	3.9	10.1	16	16.6	8.0
IFAD	13.1	9.8	5.3	5.7	1.0
Islamic Development Bank	49.2	83.0	58.9	69.3	41.2
Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development	9.3	24.8	21.2	44.3	53.5
Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development	25.2	6.9	12.6	4.6	-
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	54.9	119.3	115.7	147.6	113.8
Saudi Fund for Development	56.4	56.3	58.2	43.1	59.6
China	214.5	248.1	74.5	-	-
India	52.0	34.7	14.1	-	21.2
Turky	6.3	7.9	10.8	13.5	-
Iran	3.0	4.7	-	-	-
Algeria	83	-	-	-	-
<b>Grants:</b>	<b>804.8</b>	<b>659.4</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>514.1</b>	<b>454.2</b>
Commodity Grants	381.8	427.7	76.8	211.2	-
IFAD	12.2	5.9	2.2	7.9	2.7
Islamic Development Bank	25.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	-
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	-	-	1.3	-	8.8
African Development Bank	-	-	6.5	9.8	9.3
Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development	40.7	2.3	0.8	2.8	102.3
Saudi Fund for Development	-	13.7	4.0	1.3	1.6
United Nations Organizations	-	-	80.2	243.1	320.6
World Bank	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.9	-
International Cooperation	69.7	162.3	155.6	-	-
International Monetary Fund	-	0.3	-	-	-
The Donors Fund	274.8	45.3	19.8	37.0	8.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,375.6</b>	<b>1,265.0</b>	<b>736.5</b>	<b>858.8</b>	<b>752.5</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

**Appendix (17 - A)**  
Sudan's Foreign Trade, Exports by Commodity (2010-2014)

(US \$ Million)

Commodity	Unit	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Petroleum and Minerals			10,729.51		9,355.07		3,142.95		2,806.73		2,552.43
Crude Oil	Barrel	130,843,303	9,406.04	135,76,588	7,598.33	7,210,000	698.84	15,836,508	1,614.078	11,092,600	1,090.79
Benzene	M.T	357,245	248.86	247,086	272.83	192,197	226.55	106,947	100.59	172,145	156.77
Kerosene	" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Gas	" "	33,909	15.61	7,308	9.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
F/O& HCGO	" "	-	-	37,163	18.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace	" "	25,393	9.12	-	-	32,598	26.45	-	-	43	0.10
Mixed butagas	" "	-	-	-	-	38,359	3.15	1,119	1.87	165	0.29
Diesel	" "	56,200	12.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others Petroleum Products	Value	-	2.93	-	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	6.12
Gold	GM	26,317	1,018.03	23,739	1,441.68	46,133	2,158.00	24,813	1,048.43	30,445	1,271.32
Lead Waste & Scrap	M.T	-	-	-	-	1,458	1.75	1,554	2.83	3,111	3.63
Iron Waste & Scrap	" "	61,489	3.47	8,231	4.23	5,639	8.46	42,595	23.50	2,806	0.60
Copper Waste & Scrap	" "	9,661	12.82	-	-	7,616	16.37	5,401	11.90	4,433	11.47
Chromium	" "	-	-	6,915	9.97	2,600	3.38	17,333	3.53	42,870	11.34



**Continue: Appendix (17 - A)**

Commodity	Unit	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
<b>Agricultural Products:</b>			<b>238.93</b>		<b>382.92</b>		<b>351.49</b>		<b>868.17</b>		<b>667.80</b>
Cotton	Bales	32,525	34.00	6,243	27.03	13,383	11.77	260,536	102.74	99,374	34.03
Groundnuts	M.T.	227	0.20	1.39	0.99	5.67	3.40	28,192	42.84	5,888	6.12
Sesame	"	224,137	167.26	211,826	223.27	208,916	223.54	239,458	472.36	299,707	466.34
Gum Arabic	"	18,202	23.78	45.63	81.78	36.35	67.10	60,342	134.77	59,734	96.98
Dura (Sorghum)	"	432	0.22	72,575	18.48	55,880	13.97	243,443	77.92	19,071	6.04
Melon Seeds	"	12,071	2.60	29,369	8.49	33,800	8.45	9,642	3.47	41,386	16.55
Hibiscus Flower	"	11,838	6.97	18,531	17.30	15,656	14.09	13,873	17.28	13,679	18.48
Senna Pods	"	136	1.35	3,176	3.48	1,981	2.07	5,052	3.04	2,929	3.23
Henna	"	-	-	1,024	1.23	1,875	2.06	5,634	2.78	2,905	1.42
Lubban	"	170	0.15	5	0.01	208	0.34	2,401	2.43	2,100	2.67
Sunflower Seeds	"	750	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	"	1,554	0.41	2,297	0.51	16,921	4.06	10,522	2.41	19,124	9.63
Fruits	"	5,801	1.78	1,671	0.35	2,572	0.64	24,649	6.13	18,733	6.31

## Continue: Appendix (17 - A)

Commodity	Unit	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
<b>Live Stock</b>			<b>193.40</b>		<b>341.11</b>		<b>446.97</b>		<b>681.47</b>		<b>854.18</b>
Sheep	Head	67,339	115.58	97,415	241.52	2,538,231	285.55	3,605,079	477.46	4,062,014	549.78
Goats	" "	2,543	5.18	2,876	8.42	101,710	9.12	133,332	10.68	320,691	22.30
Cattle	" "	172,1	2.57	6,555	5.17	48,703	14.61	8,532	6.67	16,389	10.48
Camels	" "	20,521	12.56	31,552	39.02	41,474	62.21	100,923	98.01	155,729	207.85
Gazelle	" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat	M. T	5,290	43.52	1,885	7.01	3,880	38.11	2,681	15.50	4,154	19.84
Hides & Skins	Value		13.97		39.67		37.03		72.60		43.51
Fish(Fresh or Chilled)	M. T	22	0.02	654	0.30	346	0.34	400	0.55	634	0.42
<b>Manufactured Products</b>			<b>2.47</b>		<b>16.86</b>		<b>8.11</b>		<b>56.92</b>		<b>20.27</b>
Crude Groundnuts Oil	M. T	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,675	14.14	1,909	2.49
Sesame Oil	" "	70	0.14	183	0.23	434	0.94	175	0.26	225	0.30
Sugar	" "	-	-	7,586	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molasses	" "	-	-	81,250	9.75	24,158	3.50	52,721	6.80	60,196	5.74
Cake & Meal	M. T	10,000	2.33	20,335	4.01	18,350	3.67	65,848	35.72	55,232	11.74
Other Exports	Value		239.97		97.47		116.98		376.44		255.53
Grand Total			11,404.28		10,193.43		4,066.50		4,789.73		4,350.21

Source: Central Bank of Sudan and Custom Department.

## Appendix (17 - B)

### Sudan's Foreign Trade, Main Importers (2010-2014)

(US \$ Million)

Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Industrial Countries</b>	<b>677.55</b>	<b>574.58</b>	<b>202.28</b>	<b>310.85</b>	<b>227.47</b>
Belgium	0.74	1.84	0.55	1.54	9.38
Canada	59.99	28.57	93.79	122.80	63.12
Finland	0.44	0.35	-	11.36	0.20
France	33.53	32.54	30.23	53.49	39.93
Germany	11.13	13.52	7.18	11.28	13.26
Greece	5.24	5.97	6.70	6.23	17.03
Italy	2.19	155.84	6.65	11.30	10.63
Japan	493.68	314.70	4.59	6.29	4.00
Netherlands	25.95	0.07	1.02	19.99	5.60
Spain	0.73	0.35	6.09	7.85	1.61
Sweden	2.29	0.86	1.68	0.99	0.55
United Kingdom	32.03	6.73	15.21	17.80	11.24
United States	4.93	5.26	4.82	8.27	11.13
Poland	0.38	0.11	18.66	13.30	9.11
Romania	-	0.76	-	-	9.47
Turkey	4.30	7.11	5.11	18.36	21.21
<b>African countries</b>	<b>293.51</b>	<b>369.58</b>	<b>382.10</b>	<b>231.67</b>	<b>387.84</b>
Egypt	43.27	54.13	133.22	96.37	212.40
Eritrea	77.56	19.89	57.85	46.90	19.26
Ethiopia	158.37	281.28	178.58	51.32	115.87
Kenya	0.12	3.25	9.76	20.38	0.99
Libya	2.85	0.92	0.38	0.97	5.07
Swaziland	0.07	0.05	0.41	-	8.82
Uganda	0.01	0.65	0.40	1.31	3.02
Algeria	0.35	1.01	-	1.24	1.85
Nigeria	0.16	0.23	0.49	1.93	3.71
Tunisia	10.75	8.17	1.01	11.25	16.85
<b>Asian countries</b>	<b>8,751.19</b>	<b>7,157.67</b>	<b>783.52</b>	<b>1,792.77</b>	<b>1,468.17</b>
China	8,265.33	6,975.59	752.60	1,721.55	1,418.29
Hong Kong	0.20	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.01
India	141.45	30.84	23.96	49.81	44.33
Indonesia	43.57	56.89	0.16	1.88	0.44
Malaysia	101.29	0.01	0.14	0.61	0.08
Pakistan	6.13	1.71	1.61	4.40	1.78
South Korea	2.00	1.00	0.01	6.40	0.06
Singapore	191.07	91.30	3.82	5.40	2.77
Taiwan	0.15	0.24	1.17	2.70	0.41
<b>Arab countries</b>	<b>1,564.24</b>	<b>1,795.68</b>	<b>2,514.69</b>	<b>1,618.13</b>	<b>2,099.98</b>
Bahrain	0.01	0.26	0.75	0.43	1.16
Iraq	0.40	0.18	0.06	0.12	0.29
Jordan	52.44	23.65	24.21	29.19	32.13
Kuwait	0.98	1.63	3.14	1.83	16.64
Lebanon	15.31	9.45	29.01	27.31	29.33
Oman	0.16	0.29	0.78	1.30	2.58
Qatar	0.42	1.77	4.50	5.28	10.31
Saudi Arabia	160.88	240.03	309.00	443.91	635.26
Syria	13.85	19.64	16.05	8.45	60.26
United Arab Emirates	1,319.80	1,499.02	2,127.19	1,100.31	1,311.64
Yemen	0.01	0.03	1.56	29.98	9.10
<b>Other Countries</b>	<b>117.79</b>	<b>295.65</b>	<b>182.36</b>	<b>806.30</b>	<b>158.03</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,404.30</b>	<b>10,193.43</b>	<b>4,066.50</b>	<b>4,789.70</b>	<b>4,350.20</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan and Custom Department.

## Appendix (18 - A): Sudan's Foreign Trade, Imports by Commodity (2010-2014)

(US \$ Million)

Commodity	Unit	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
<b>Food Stuffs:</b>											
Wheat	M. T	2,560,521	944.94	1,673,875	690.20	2,053,963	810.82	2,314,240	1,027.08	2,177,962	1,046.48
Wheat Flour	" "	59,506	31.91	43,669	21.11	46,830	24.63	27,190	15.17	64,557	35.92
Sugar	" "	1,024,506	502.35	670,194	506.04	719,991	529.40	1,118,316	645.69	810,626	460.11
Tea	" "	40,788	75.57	32,670	61.45	28,379	50.33	35,846	59.42	35,184	69.55
Coffee	" "	34,331	38.38	29,340	35.99	29,452	36.08	33,052	38.39	23,590	34.45
Dairy Products	" "	42,329	102.70	35,065	89.56	34,462	89.78	31,227	82.10	17,686	58.15
Fish & Canned Fish	" "	3,678	4.60	3,454	7.55	3,688	5.92	2,264	3.36	1,294	2.28
Meat & Meat Products	" "	2,964	8.02	2,805	9.15	1,897	6.39	2,382	8.08	118	0.35
Fruits & Fruit Products	" "	62,255	36.32	85,762	41.56	63,030	39.18	90,186	44.33	66,052	37.00
Vegetables & Vegetable Products	" "	115,502	62.36	62,761	38.59	88,285	61.13	82,094	63.19	73,508	67.53
Confectionery, Sweets, & Biscuit	" "	41,507	29.72	18,288	18.34	15,874	16.06	12,947	16.83	16,031	20.61
Lentils	" "	46,917	28.70	42,278	40.40	49,109	49.12	44,002	41.00	42,548	51.57
Animal & Vegetable Oils	M. T	192,065	152.44	153,177	147.56	163,890	153.75	154,723	149.19	164,575	213.20
Spices	" "	6,352	7.37	5,677	6.05	3,830	6.63	3,787	7.54	4,073	10.71
Rice	" "	60,270	29.75	48,562	25.81	47,880	24.44	43,586	23.56	55,082	30.01
Other	Value	-	310.65	-	148.51	-	145.38	-	147.34	-	109.98
<b>Total</b>	Value	-	<b>2,365.78</b>	-	<b>1,887.87</b>	-	<b>2,049.04</b>	-	<b>2,372.27</b>	-	<b>2,247.90</b>
<b>Beverages and Tobacco:</b>											
Soft Drinks	M. T	11,995	41.32	5,933	24.91	7,015	25.12	0	26.80	-	33.04
Cigarettes	" "	164	4.43	129	3.51	19	0.49	0.00	0.11	-	14.79
Tobacco	" "	5,558	31.71	6,859	38.32	5,797	34.37	0	44.26	-	48.28
Other	Value	-	-	-	1.68	-	-	-	4.51	-	-
<b>Total</b>	Value	-	<b>77.46</b>	-	<b>68.42</b>	-	<b>59.98</b>	-	<b>75.68</b>	-	<b>96.12</b>
<b>Raw Materials:</b>											
Petroleum Products	Value	-	427.54	-	735.16	-	1,052.02	-	1,460.10	-	1,523.62
Crude Plastic	M. T	119,377	140.93	106,633	160.66	117,506	185.62	120,310	191.49	103,008	189.59
Crude Rubber	" "	638	3.31	479	1.17	338	0.97	669	1.38	798	3.00
Tallow	" "	10,534	9.85	15,020	16.14	12,936	16.06	14,856	18.13	13,935	19.82
Seeds for Sowing	" "	2,035	7.33	1,877	8.62	1,698	13.21	722	8.81	1,418	12.24
Packing Paper	" "	-	0.00	313	0.15	8	0.00	113	0.86	-	-
Other	Value	-	0.08	-	0.26	-	35.34	-	20.01	-	8.16
<b>Total</b>	Value	-	<b>589.04</b>	-	<b>922.16</b>	-	<b>1,303.22</b>	-	<b>1,700.79</b>	-	<b>1,756.43</b>

Continue: Appendix (18 - A)

Commodity	Unit	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
<b>Chemicals:</b>											
Medicines, Medical & Pharmaceutical Equipments	Value	-	349.16	-	375.78	-	349.00	-	411.60	-	411.38
Chemical Products	"	-	127.70	-	157.68	-	122.61	-	133.72	-	110.00
Fertilizers	M. T	302,355	131,485	131,485	72.52	159,617	107.47	253,692	135.88	214,617	153.84
Tanning & Dying Materials	"	42,390	63.53	36,663	74.56	32,892	62.51	32,357	59.14	33,682	80.06
Perfumes & Cosmetics	"	44,142	82.49	35,495	80.70	33,777	81.56	44,012	96.90	34,626	91.49
Explosives	"	6,172	13.34	4,843	17.10	37,382	11.20	6,363	18.00	5,113	18.33
Other	Value	-	207.56	-	284.58	-	62.18	-	56.48	-	58.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>Value</b>	-	<b>967.64</b>	-	<b>1,062.92</b>	-	<b>796.53</b>	-	<b>911.72</b>	-	<b>923.12</b>
<b>Manufactured Goods:</b>											
Leather Products	M. T	8,820	12.50	7,946	10.76	-	8.97	7,275	10.25	5,594	9.72
Manufactured Rubber	"	5,692	17.01	4,687	13.82	6,068	21.25	6,763	23.03	4,296	18.71
Manufactured Plastics	"	93,561	190.61	69,325	164.83	7,498	177.68	95,017	225.85	60,815	171.83
Manufactured Wood & Cork	"	115,044	51.35	94,074	47.67	97,317	51.21	119,951	57.07	103,401	53.57
Glass & Glassware	M. T	78,993	38.45	76,755	38.70	169,171	40.01	82,843	40.35	81,071	51.91
Iron & Steel	"	989,969	745.09	760,431	697.39	78,545	739.87	726,744	710.72	554,877	639.84
Manufactured Metals	"	71,495	160.07	53,843	138.99	788,136	120.92	54,300	129.14	42,211	107.97
Footwear	Value	-	81.24	-	74.02	-	67.25	-	89.96	-	79.31
Jute & Sacks	No.	50,123	58.07	41,267	56.65	292,676	171.69	58,754	88.64	36,128	95.21
Books, Magazines, and Newspapers	M. T	3,812	35.27	3,985	49.84	229,676	69.82	2,434	19.36	2,021	11.81
Cement & Asbestos Pipes	"	1,103,083	86.20	173,026	22.70	3,410	7.96	43,840	11.51	41,901	13.25
Scientific Equipments	Value	-	143.79	-	109.56	-	105.41	-	107.34	-	85.04
Paper Products	M. T	136,365	134.70	120,301	147.49	134,690	152.93	125,821	140.61	99,155	117.18
Ceramic Products	"	100,688	46.62	104,510	51.47	143,690	49.63	127,115	52.89	97,320	45.77
Toys & Sport Goods	Value	-	11.69	-	6.72	-	10.64	-	8.10	-	6.37
Other	"	-	224.34	-	158.60	-	161.72	-	127.73	-	105.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>Value</b>	-	<b>2,037.00</b>	-	<b>1,789.21</b>	-	<b>1,956.96</b>	-	<b>1,842.55</b>	-	<b>1,612.97</b>
<b>Machinery and Equipments:</b>											
Non-Electrical Appliances	M. T	132,164	662.29	145,053	675.56	125,931	582.32	121,598	612.43	86,265	493.77
Electrical Appliances	"	1,091,568	511.48	77,270	394.86	57,622	317.40	78,412	242.44	43,962.5	264.65
Refrigerators	No.	8,757	35.76	7,585	27.53	7,329	27.55	9,885	37.37	7,253	28.83
Air Conditioners	"	8,170	38.77	5,075	27.62	3,405	19.36	3,623	24.58	3,098	21.64
Machinery Spare Parts	Value	-	509.57	-	429.98	-	357.70	-	303.91	-	321.48
T.V., Radios, Recorders, Tapes, etc.	Value	-	158.90	-	130.20	-	81.25	-	97.98	-	78.38
Dry Batteries	No.	767	0.85	2,856	3.55	2,991	2.28	3,387	3.66	3,149	4.06
Accumulators	"	9,856	23.73	9,230	27.01	11,164	29.64	12,479	33.74	8,154	29.58
Tractors	"	13,726	101.85	91,946	78.78	13,723	75.85	27,487	172.05	11,699	128.24
Ovens	"	662	1.78	715	1.60	1,026	2.57	1,027	2.02	596	1.71
Other	Value	-	303.73	-	526.68	-	274.85	-	182.84	-	170.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>Value</b>	-	<b>2,348.71</b>	-	<b>2,323.37</b>	-	<b>1,770.77</b>	-	<b>1,713.02</b>	-	<b>1,543.28</b>

**Continue: Appendix (18 - A)**

Commodity	Unit	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
<b>Transport Equipments:</b>											
Railway Locomotives	No.	337	2.61	-	-	-	13.05	328	5.24	-	0.01
Railway Wagons	"	437	8.88	-	-	460	0.01	330	4.56	1,651	7.94
Motor Cars	"	58,365	322.69	24,486	191.63	26,523	262.07	34,066	224.13	14,096	152.20
Trucks & Lorries	"	146,699	411.86	42,124	233.26	30,860	198.41	30,839	260.61	18,729	215.26
Busses	"	19,129	71.14	8,883	57.19	2,199	18.51	5,164	38.81	639	5.99
Tires & Tubes	"	60,473	123.44	48,908	102.00	58,858	122.64	70,013	142.02	67,659	137.58
Autos Spare Parts	Value	-	149.24	-	171.41	-	173.99	-	149.37	-	124.65
Motor-Cycles	No.	5,670	18.91	1,856	10.99	2,917	18.52	4,428	20.14	3,663	20.57
Bicycles	"	2,082	3.91	1,333	3.03	1,004	2.20	918	1.97	1,005	2.21
Aircrafts	"	533	60.08	188	55.55	469	36.0	-	-	-	-
Aircrafts Spare Parts	Value	-	33.52	-	42.70	-	37.07	-	67.94	-	15.71
Locomotive Spare Parts	"	-	7.90	-	8.15	-	96.27	-	7.34	-	22.57
Ferries & Steamers	No.	132	0.53	1,543	13.57	496	13.11	777	13.73	106	1.91
Other	Value	-	10.60	-	-	-	0.29	-	0.22	-	0.00
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>1,225.31</b>	-	<b>889.48</b>	-	<b>992.14</b>	-	<b>936.08</b>	-	<b>706.60</b>
<b>Textiles:</b>											
Yarn	M. T	3,218	3.04	1,848	3.77	2,880	5.11	3,497	6.65	3,077	5.50
Sewing Threads	" "	1,420	7.86	919	3.45	4,511	22.57	1,739	6.78	960	3.99
Woven Synthetic Fabrics	M. T	21,594	87.48	15,334	68.36	93,893	59.29	17,106	84.74	15,324	90.10
Woven Cotton Fabrics	" "	538	2.27	699	2.84	244	0.84	126	0.58	124	0.29
Woven Flax Fabrics	" "	68	0.05	466	0.90	102	0.07	71	0.09	352	0.48
Man-Made Filaments & Staple	" "	176	0.54	149	0.60	113	0.38	77	0.37	87	0.46
Wadding Of Textile Materials	" "	5,206	14.03	5,007	13.39	2,404	4.16	2,651	4.44	2,513	5.78
Carpets	Value	-	5.34	-	3.58	-	3.15	-	3.27	-	3.08
Special Woven Fabrics	M. T	2,751	12.42	2,535	15.44	3,950	23.01	3,687	20.92	3,030	18.80
Knitted Or Crocheted Fabrics	" "	29	0.09	52	0.05	48	0.09	8	0.07	-	0.00
Ready Made Clothes	Value	-	248.83	-	164.43	-	145.20	-	172.48	-	178.65
Other	"	-	-	-	0.14	-	1.11	-	0.78	-	0.97
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>381.95</b>	-	<b>276.95</b>	-	<b>264.98</b>	-	<b>301.17</b>	-	<b>308.10</b>
Other	Value	-	51.89	-	15.63	-	36.70	-	64.79	-	16.79
<b>Grand Total</b>		-	<b>10,044.77</b>	-	<b>9,236.01</b>	-	<b>9,230.32</b>	-	<b>9,918.07</b>	-	<b>9,211.30</b>

Source: Custom Department.

**Appendix (18 - B)**  
Sudan's Foreign Trade, Main Exporters (2010-2014)

(US \$ Million)

<b>Suppliers</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Industrial Countries</b>	<b>3,102.69</b>	<b>2,531.87</b>	<b>2,656.53</b>	<b>2,510.95</b>	<b>2,274.41</b>
Austria	50.35	59.73	7.67	5.15	10.55
Australia	358.30	207.74	347.66	402.84	300.73
Belgium	32.99	35.07	38.98	30.82	21.49
Canada	221.49	148.31	126.06	156.98	274.67
Switzerland	17.80	16.71	29.00	30.95	24.08
Denmark	1.94	2.28	6.75	7.02	11.03
Germany	558.00	441.32	250.40	287.45	249.24
Spain	26.62	23.24	34.20	28.31	22.10
Finland	15.85	18.71	14.42	11.47	4.54
France	104.10	89.09	78.44	63.27	72.16
United Kingdom	166.51	157.59	243.69	185.58	135.37
Greece	3.21	4.17	4.63	7.16	9.33
Ireland	22.86	16.99	9.28	13.50	5.78
Italy	199.79	173.17	167.85	170.08	146.11
Japan	473.72	304.58	331.27	340.82	212.54
Netherlands	97.22	156.48	92.91	97.19	97.35
Norway	2.37	1.68	2.09	4.11	1.47
Portugal	1.80	1.78	10.92	5.58	9.03
New Zealand	41.11	45.71	59.50	45.82	32.78
Sweden	62.45	76.83	113.93	79.74	60.10
United States	190.43	78.35	99.80	94.39	49.74
Bulgaria	1.50	8.06	7.96	0.86	1.22
Cyprus	10.60	6.01	10.10	8.69	11.61
Hungary	8.58	3.10	3.57	1.06	2.61
Poland	6.86	4.35	14.38	6.13	22.98
Turkey	238.15	261.17	331.91	306.95	283.59
Ukraine	187.73	189.06	203.61	118.57	197.85
Malta	0.36	0.60	15.55	0.47	4.36
<b>African Countries</b>	<b>886.12</b>	<b>737.39</b>	<b>852.67</b>	<b>980.16</b>	<b>715.95</b>
Djibuti	0.01	39.39	0.68	-	0.08
Ethiopia	16.98	4.48	10.94	29.90	31.20
Kenya	71.43	69.73	57.12	84.11	77.95
Uganda	38.36	36.36	38.03	40.78	35.90
Zimbabwe	-	-	6.95	28.68	35.29
Egypt	687.28	537.19	639.16	742.57	491.92

**Continue: Appendix (18 - B)**

<b>Suppliers</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Zambia	3.21	5.19	3.21	4.49	1.42
Burundi	1.14	0.10	0.11	0.40	4.00
Malawi	-	4.00	9.46	2.04	2.89
Swaziland	22.62	21.14	15.04	11.16	12.94
Nigeria	1.64	2.18	1.12	0.45	0.83
Morocco	1.48	1.38	50.31	6.34	7.27
Tunisia	1.28	3.94	1.37	1.32	3.74
Algeria	40.69	12.31	19.17	27.92	10.52
<b>Asian Countries</b>	<b>3,315.46</b>	<b>3,435.29</b>	<b>3,497.65</b>	<b>3,793.90</b>	<b>3,918.29</b>
Bangladesh	35.75	35.04	82.22	45.18	39.95
China	2,082.64	1,980.83	1,710.26	1,887.49	1,847.87
Hong Kong	3.84	5.29	10.24	5.79	10.03
Indonesia	54.82	37.01	57.80	78.06	91.88
India	473.08	617.74	835.20	905.36	736.46
Iran	45.24	119.85	30.55	53.80	23.64
S.Korea	221.74	167.12	190.70	199.32	119.30
Malaysia	74.66	186.39	194.70	267.72	684.01
Pakistan	90.94	53.89	50.87	100.66	63.83
Singapore	12.32	11.54	155.22	6.99	7.49
Thailand	203.74	186.09	107.51	197.62	247.87
Taiwan	16.69	21.00	24.85	22.38	29.94
Sri Lanka	-	1.75	8.27	1.68	1.15
Viet Nam	-	11.75	39.26	21.85	14.87
<b>Arab Countries</b>	<b>2,097.68</b>	<b>1,967.40</b>	<b>1,550.16</b>	<b>1,876.88</b>	<b>1,635.09</b>
Arab Emirates	939.88	929.36	494.08	681.81	941.47
Bahrain	14.74	24.83	51.32	12.55	2.67
Jordan	86.37	93.01	91.28	97.76	98.08
Kuwait	17.54	12.27	25.12	96.36	14.39
Lebanon	20.28	20.79	16.12	21.28	13.23
Oman	30.57	52.52	10.04	14.32	30.27
Qatar	36.35	31.35	52.72	69.25	73.84
Saudi Arabia	585.39	633.95	751.72	706.42	415.29
Syria	175.76	53.97	29.25	12.35	4.22
Yemen	190.80	115.35	28.51	164.78	41.63
<b>Other Countries</b>	<b>642.82</b>	<b>564.01</b>	<b>673.31</b>	<b>756.18</b>	<b>667.56</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,044.77</b>	<b>9,236.01</b>	<b>9,230.32</b>	<b>9,918.07</b>	<b>9,211.30</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan and Custom Department.