



**Central Bank of Sudan**

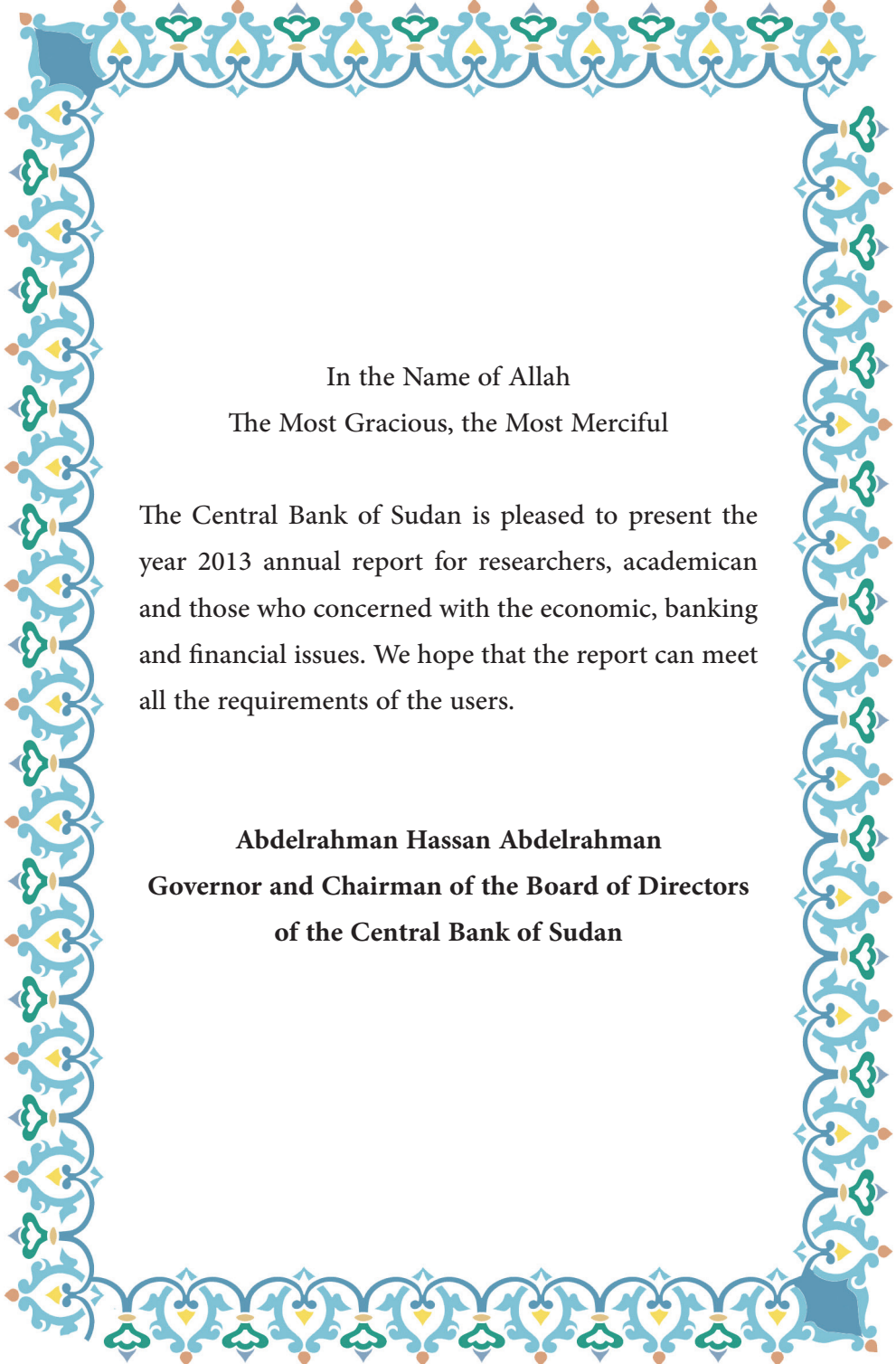
**53<sup>rd</sup> ANNUAL REPORT  
2013**

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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 2013 annual report for researchers, academican and those who 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 annual report of the central bank of Sudan for the year 2013 was issued in the context of unstable local, regional and international environment, the second year of the three economic programme (2012-2014), which aimed at restoring economic stability, addressing the negative consequences resulting from the reduction in the contributions of petroleum revenue to the government budget and the balance of payments. The first chapter of the report considers a summary of regional and international economic developments, while the other chapters discuss the performance of the local economy with its various sectors; namely monetary the financial sector, the government fiscal sector, the real sector and the balance of payments including foreign trade.

In regard to the world economy, the rate of growth declined from 3.2% in 2012 to 2.9% in 2013 due to the reduction of the rate of growth in the group of industrial countries from 1.5% to 1.2%, due to the measures adopted by most of those countries; furthermore, the rate of growth in the group of developing countries decreased from 4.4% to 4.0% due to the decline in the rate of growth in Middle Eastern and Latin America countries. The average inflation for the group of industrial countries declined from 2.0% to 1.4%, while the average inflation rates for the group of developing countries increased from 8% to 8.3% resulting from increases in the inflation rates of most of Middle Eastern countries. In respect of the position of the current account to the gross domestic product; it changed for the group of industrial countries from a deficit of 1.1% to a 1.0% surplus, while in regard to the group of developing countries. The surplus in the current account as a% of the gross domestic product declined from 1.5% to 0.7%.

As regard the regional level, the rate of growth for the area of the Middle East and North Africa decreased from 4.6% in 2012 to 2.1 in 2013; also the rate of growth in the countries of the Great Arab Free Trade Area declined from 9.8% to 3.4%, and for the COMESA countries, the rate of growth decreased from 9.6% to 3.6%. The average rates of inflation in Middle East area & North Africa increased from 10.8% to 12.3%, and increased slightly in countries of the greater Arab free trade area from 6.2% to 6.4%, and declined in the COMESA countries from 11.0% to 9.5%. As for

the position of the current account as a percentage of the gross domestic product, the surplus realized by countries in the Middle East and North Africa declined from 13.2% to 10.3%; similarly, the surplus achieved by countries in the Greater Arab free Trade area decreased from 3.5% to 1.5%, while, the deficit incurred by the COMESA countries increased from 6.8% to 8.8%.

On the local level, the Central Bank of Sudan policies for 2013 in co-ordination, with the fiscal policies, aimed to achieve real GDP growth rate of 3.6%, and an average annual rate of inflation ranging from 20% to 22%, by way of targeting a rate of nominal growth of money supply within 21%, accompanied by achieving a reasonable level of internal and external equilibrium. The data indicates a reduction in the growth rate of money supply from 10.2% by the end of 2013 and a rise in the real GDP growth rate from 1.4% to 3.6%.

The total assets of the banks doing business in the Sudan rose from SDG 67.0 billion by the end of 2012 to SDG 77.5 billion by the end of 2013 at a rate of 15.6%, of which the total outstanding balance of finance granted by banks increased from SDG 30.5 billion to SDG 37.6 billion at the rate of 23.4% out of which the outstanding balance of finance extended to the private sector increased from SDG 28.0 billion to SDG 34.4 billion at the rate of 22.7% additionally, indicates of financial safety pertaining to banks improved during 2013; the capital adequacy ratio increased from 12.0% to 16.6%, while the bad and doubtful debit ratio decreased from 11.9% to 8.4%.

In connection with the government fiscal sectors, the general government budget aimed at achieving the macro-economic targets through increasing the revenues and cutting government expenditures; total general revenue reached SDG 34.3 billion, while general expenditure reached SDG 40.8 billion by the end of 2013 resulting in an overall budget deficit amounting to SDG 6.5 billion by the end of 2013, which was financed up to 83.4% from local sources (sukuk, certificates and borrowing from the Central Bank of Sudan) and 16.6% from foreign sources (development loans and grants).As for the real sector, estimates indicate that the real gross domestic growth increased from 1.4% in 2012 to 3.6% in 2013 (as pointed before), where the rate of growth in the agricultural sector reached 3.5%, and the rate of growth for the industrial sector reached 7.3% as a result of the beginning of production in new oil blocks, and the growth of production in mining and quarrying, in addition to



the considerable increase in sugar production; as for the services sector, its growth rate reached 2.1%, as a result of the improvement in finance, insurance and real estate services and business services. Actual performance point to an increase in the average rate of inflation from 35.1% in 2012 to 37.1% in 2013 as the core inflation rate increased from 30.8% to 44.8% while the imported inflation rate rose from 6.2% to 48.8%.

With respect to the foreign sector, the balance of payments deficit decreased from US \$ 24.1 million to US \$ 17.6 million in 2013, and the current account deficit declined from US \$ 6.2 billion to US \$ 4.5 billion at the rate of 28.8%, which was covered partially from movements in the financial and capital accounts which increased from US \$ 3.8 billion to US \$ 4.0 billion at the rate of 6.9%.

Foreign trade data indicate a reduction in the balance of trade deficit from US \$ 4.1 billion in 2012 to US \$ 1.6 billion in 2013 at the rate of 59.5%, as the value of exports rose from US \$ 4.0 billion to US \$ 7.1 billion at the rate of 74.3%, while the value of imports increased from US \$ 8.1 billion to US \$ 8.7 billion at the rate of 7.5%.

The Sudan foreign debt increased from US \$ 42.0 billion by the end of 2012 to US \$ 43.8 billion by the end of 2013 due to the increase in debts of non Paris Club member countries by 5.2%, and Paris -club members by 4.4%, commercial banks debt by 3.7%, and regional and industrial institutions by 3.6%, in addition to the accumulation of interests on contractual loans and penal rates.

Despite the challenges that confronted Sudan economy during 2013, actual performance indicates improvements in most macro-economic indicators, specially, in the various productive sectors and the increase in the volume of exports, other than petroleum and gold, which contributed towards alleviating the intensity of the shock resulting from the loss of a big proportion of petroleum revenue.

The most important local, regional & international economic indicators for the years 2012 & 2013

	2012*	2013**
<b>The most important Global economic indicators</b>		
- Global economy growth rate (%)	3.2	2.9
- Industrial economies growth rate (%)	1.5	1.2
- Industrial economies inflation rate (%)	2.0	1.4
- Industrial economies unemployment rate (%)	8.0	8.1
- Industrial economies current A/C position as % of GDP (%)	(0.1)	0.1
- Developing economies growth rate (%)	4.4	4.0
- Developing economies inflation rate (%)	8.0	8.3
- Developing economies current A/C position as % of GDP (%)	1.5	0.7
<b>The most important Regional economic indicators</b>		
- Africa economic growth rate (%)	4.9	5.0
- Asia economic growth rate (%)	5.1	6.3
- Middle-east and North Africa economic growth rate (%)	4.6	2.1
- Latin America economic growth rate (%)	2.9	2.7
- Africa inflation rate (%)	9.0	6.9
- Asia inflation rate (%)	3.6	3.8
- Middle-east and North Africa inflation rate (%)	10.8	12.3
- Latin America countries inflation rate (%)	5.9	6.7
- African countries current A/C position as % of GDP (%)	(3.2)	(3.5)
- Asia countries current A/C position as % of GDP (%)	1.2	1.4
- Middle-east countries current A/C position as ratio or % of GDP (%)	13.2	10.3
- Latin America countries current A/C position as % of GDP (%)	(1.9)	(2.4)
- Greater Arab Free Trade Area countries economic growth rate (%)	9.8	3.4
- Greater Arab Free Trade Area countries inflation rate (%)	6.2	6.4
- Greater Arab Free Trade Area countries current A/C position as ratio or % of GDP (%)	3.5	1.5
- COMESA countries economic growth rate (%)	9.6	3.6
- COMESA countries inflation rate (%)	11.0	9.5
- COMESA countries current A/C position as ratio or % of GDP (%)	(6.8)	(8.8)

	2012*	2013**
<b>The important Domestic economic indicators</b>		
- GDP at current prices (million SDG)	243,412.8	294,630.2
- Real GDP growth rate (%)	1.4	3.6
- Annual average inflation rate (%)	35.1	37.1
- End of year inflation rate (%)	44.4	41.9
- Over-all fiscal deficit (-) (million SDG)	7,653.4	6,456.5
- Fiscal deficit (-) (including grants) as % of GDP (%)	3.5	2.9
- Fiscal deficit (-) (excluding grants) as % of GDP (%)	3.1	2.2
- Financing fiscal deficit (-) from internal sources	70.4	83.4
- Financing fiscal deficit (-) from external sources	3.5	16.6
- Total revenues ( million SDG)	22,168.1	34,311.5
- The ratio of Oil revenues from the total revenues (%)	19.1	18.6
- The ratio of Taxes revenues from total revenues (%)	70.2	70.3
- Total expenditure (million SDG)	29,821.5	40,768.0
- The ratio of Current expenditure from total expenditure (%)	88.1	88.7
- The ratio of Development expending from total expenditure (%)	11.2	9.6
- Money supply (m2) (million SDG)	58, 663.3	66,445.7
- Money supply growth rate (%)	40.2	13.3
- Money multiplier (times)	1.935	1.822
- Velocity of money (times)	4.149	4.434
- The degree of deepening monetization	0.241	0.226
- Net foreign assets (NFA) – (million SDG)	(6,879.4)	(12,230.9)
- Net Domestic assets (NDA) – (million SDG)	49,556.5	53,921.7
- Total banking finance (million SDG)	30,482.9	37,620.9
- Net claim on government (million SDG)	18,354	28,930
- Net claim on private sector (million SDG)	28,036	34,409
- Banks assets (million SDG)	67,049.6	77,479.8
- Overall balance of payments (million US \$)	(24.1)	(17.6)
- Net current accounts (million US \$)	(6,241.8)	(4,481.3)
- Exports (fob) (million US \$)	4,066.5	7,086.2
- Imports (fob) (million US \$)	8,122.7	8,727.9
- Net Trade balance (million US \$)	(4,056.2)	(1,641.7)

	2012*	2013**
- Invisible receipts (million US \$)	2,599.4	3,419.8
- Invisible payments (million US \$)	(4,785.0)	(6,259.4)
- Net Current and financial account (million US \$)	3,768.4	4,029.4
- Net Foreign direct investment (million US \$)	2,312.9	2,179.1
- Net official loans inward (+) outward (-)	(17.0)	(199.6)
- External debt (million US \$)	42,000	43,800
- External debt as % of GDP (%)	61.7	70.7
- The ratio of External debt to revenues (%)	1,032.8	618.1
- The ratio of External debt to exports (%)	677.1	641.1

\* Modified figures

\*\* Primary figures

( ) Means negative sign

**CHAPTER  
ONE**

**MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENTS DURING 2013**



# CHAPTER ONE

## MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS DURING 2013

The global growth rate continued its slowdown during the last years as result of the unfavorable conditions in the global economy, where the world growth rate declined from 3.2% in 2012 to 2.9% in 2013 due to the down-ward trends of the growth rates in majority of countries, this was due to continuous deficit in the balance of trade for some industrial countries, namely, USA, UK, France and Canada, whereas, some countries recorded a trade balance surplus such as Japan, China, Taiwan, South Korea, Russia, Venezuela and Singapore as those countries adopted protective trade policies by imposing several trade restrictions on imports and subsidies on exports, in addition to the economic recession in the last two years in some Euro-zone countries such as: France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Cyprus, while, the continued political challenges in some areas that had led to fall in the securities and bonds prices and led to devalue some countries' currencies. The slowdown of the Global Growth was concurrent with the austerity measures adopted by USA in the form of contractionary monetary policy, and a huge increase in the public debt, alongside with increase in the nominal long-term interest rates that's led to increase the real interest rates in advanced countries, and all of these development forced on emerging markets and developing economies to readjust their economic performance.

The world economic centers headed by the IMF predict a relative improvement in the world growth rate which is expected to reach 3.6% by the end of the year 2014. The following is a survey of some economic indicators of the industrial countries, developing countries in general, and Middle East and North Africa region in particular, in addition to the main trading and investment partners of Sudan, and the economic performance of regional blocs in which Sudan is a member.

### **1) Growth, Inflation, Unemployment Rates and the Current Account Position for the Industrial Countries:**

The growth rate of Industrial Countries slightly deteriorated due to the difficulty of regaining investors' confidence in the Euro-zone, which was accompanied by restricting credit, in addition to the financial crisis in the United States and long-term interest rates increase, as well as the highly disciplined financial policies and measures laid out by the Basel Committee (III), while the growth rate increased for other industrial countries.

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 2012 and 2013

Country \ Indicators	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Unemployment Rate (%)		Current A/C. (as a % of GDP)	
	2012*	2013**	2012*	2013**	2012*	2013**	2012*	2013**
	Group of Industrial Countries	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.4	8.0	8.1	(0.1)
U.S.A.	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.4	8.1	7.6	(2.7)	(2.7)
Japan	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.2	1.0	1.2
Germany	0.9	0.5	2.1	1.6	5.5	5.6	7.0	6.0
France	0.0	0.2	2.2	1.0	10.3	11.0	(2.2)	(1.6)
Italy	(2.4)	(1.8)	3.3	1.6	10.7	12.5	(0.7)	0.0
Spain	(1.6)	(1.3)	2.4	1.8	25.0	26.9	(1.1)	1.4
United Kingdom	0.2	1.4	2.8	2.7	8.0	7.7	(3.8)	(2.8)
Canada	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	7.3	7.1	(3.4)	(3.1)
Other Industrial Countries Group	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.3	7.4	7.3	(1.1)	1.0

Source: World Economic Outlook – October 2013

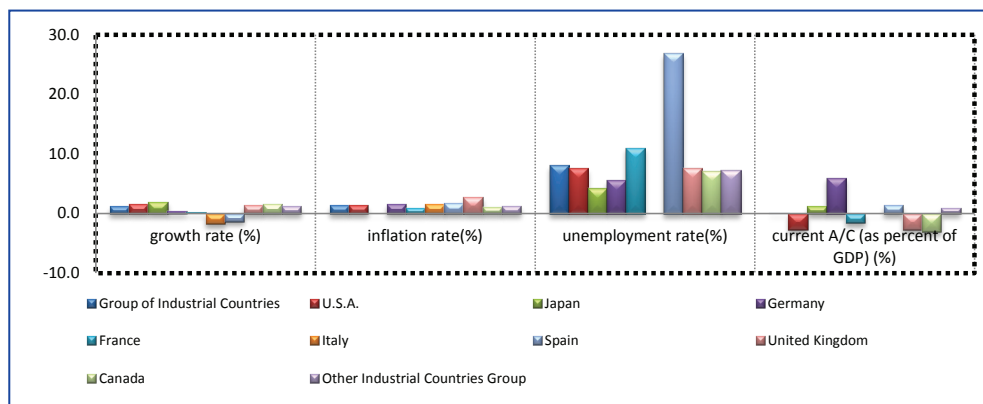
\* Revised data.

\*\*Estimates.

( ) Indicates minus.

**Figure No (1-1)**

Growth, Inflation, Unemployment Rates and C/A Position of Industrial Countries in 2013



As shown in table (1-1), Industrial Countries growth rate decreased from 1.5% in



2012 to 1.2% in 2013, along with a slight increase in the unemployment rate from 8.0% to 8.1%. Inflation rate dropped from 2.0% to 1.4%, because the governments pursued contractionary policies, while unemployment rates dropped in some countries, namely, USA, Japan, UK and Canada, due to the corrective policies carried out by the authorities to remove the rigidity of their economies, while it increased in Spain, Italy and France, because of the austerity policies that applied in those countries to restore the equilibrium in the Euro- zone.

The current account position as a% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) improved in the most of advanced industrial countries from deficit of 0.1% in 2012 to a surplus of 0.1% in 2013, due to the restoration of competitiveness of their exports, in addition to new developments in the capital, financial and foreign trade markets which were in favor of the industrial markets.

## 2) Growth, Inflation Rates and the Current Account Position in the Developing Countries

Most of developing economics in Africa, Asia, and other developing countries witnessed a slight increase in growth rates for the year 2013 compared with 2012, whereas the growth rates decreased in the Middle East and Latin American countries especially in the oil- exporting countries, because of the oil- revenue shock and the low level of employment in the private sector.

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 2012 & 2013

Country \ Indicators	Growth Rate%		Inflation Rate%		Current A/C. as a percentage of GDP	
	2012*	2013**	2012*	2013**	2012*	2013**
Africa	4.9	5.0	9.0	6.9	(3.2)	(3.5)
Asia	5.1	5.2	3.6	3.8	1.2	1.4
Middle East	4.6	2.1	10.8	12.3	13.2	10.3
Latin American Countries	2.9	2.7	5.9	6.7	(1.9)	(2.4)
Others	4.6	5.0	10.6	11.7	(2.0)	(2.2)

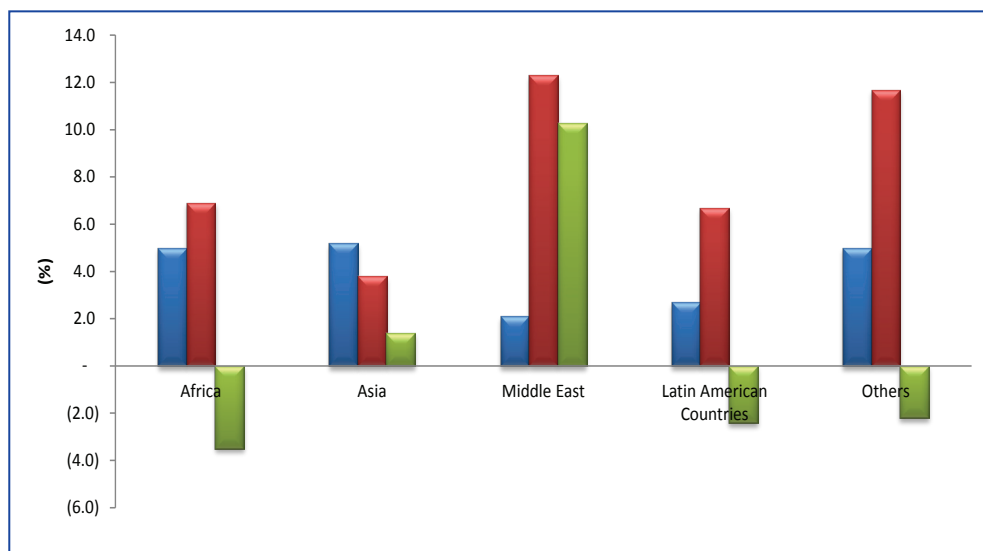
Source: World Economic Outlook October, 2013.

\* Revised Data

\*\* Estimates

( ) Indicates minus

**Figure (1-2)**  
**Growth Rates, Inflation Rates and the Current Account Position**  
**In the Developing Countries in 2013**



As shown in table (1-2), inflation rates registered a notable increase in all developing countries with the exception of African group, this was due to implementation of the new employment policies and private sector enhancement in the most of these countries . Also the current account position as a percentage of GDP deteriorated in Africa, Middle East, and other developing countries due to the reduction in the volume of foreign trade in some developing countries, mainly the African countries trading with emerging economies led by China and India. In spite of the rise of international oil prices the current account position improved as a percentage of GDP for Asian oil-importing countries.

## - The External Debt of Developing Countries:

Table (1-3) shows some indicators.

**Table (1-3)**

External Debt and Debt Service as a % of GDP in the Developing Countries for the Years 2012 & 2013

Indicator	Year	2012*	2013**
	Total External Debt as a % of GDP (%)		24.0
External Debt service as a % of GDP (%)		11.8	9.0

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, October, 2013.

\* Revised

\*\* Estimates.

The external debt/GDP ratio increased in developing countries from 24.0% in 2012 to 24.7% in 2013, due to the accumulation of external debt for some of these countries, while the debt service ratio as a percent of the GDP decreased from 11.8% to 9.0% due to the efforts exerted by some of these countries to address their external debt by increasing their debt services, in addition to the positive GDP growth in the most of the developing countries group.

## - Performance in the Middle East and North Africa Region

The growth rates decreased significantly in overall Middle East and North Africa countries from 4.6% in the year 2012 to 2.1% in the year 2013, while it varied between oil-exporting countries and oil-importing countries, whereas, the growth rates increased in most oil-importing countries in the region, due to the continuous economic recovery programs in these countries, although they faced risks of relying on global demand and political uncertainty, it decreased in oil-exporting countries, especially the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries (GCC) as a result of their adoption of programs and policies aimed at developing infrastructure and diversifying their other non-oil sectors.

**Table (1-4)**

Growth, Inflation Rates and the Current Account Position as a percentage of GDP  
in the Middle East and North Africa Region  
For the Years 2012 & 2013

Indicator	Year	Oil-Exported Countries		Oil-Imported Countries		All Countries	
		2012*	2013**	2012*	2013**	2012*	2013**
Economic Growth Rate (%)		5.4	1.9	2.0	2.8	4.6	2.1
Current Account as% of GDP (%)		17.4	13.9	(7.7)	(6.7)	13.2	10.3
Average Inflation (%)		11.4	13.8	8.7	7.8	10.8	12.3

Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook, October, 2012.

\* Revised

\*\* Estimates

( ) Indicates minus

As shown in the table (1-4), the inflationary pressures increased in most of Middle East and North Africa region from 10.8% in 2012 to 12.3% in 2013 as a result of the expansionary fiscal policies adopted by some of these countries to reduce the problem of unemployment, especially in the Gulf Council Countries (GCC).

On other hand, the current account position as a% of the GDP declined from 13.2% in 2012 to 10.3% in 2013, as a result of a deteriorating current account position in oil- exporting countries from 17.4% to 13.6%, and a persistent current account deficit for oil-importing countries due to the harsh fiscal pressures which increased the risk of increasing public debt – which in turns weakened their balance of payment positions.

### **(3) The economic performance of Sudan's main trading & investment partners**

Table (1-5) and figure (1-3) show the details of the major macroeconomic indicators of Sudan's main trading & investment partners for the years 2012 and 2013. The data indicate that Sudan ranked first in terms of the GDP growth rates which increased from 1.4% in 2012 to 3.6% in 2013, and also in terms of inflationary pressures which reached 37.1% in 2013.

**Table (1-5)**

Growth , Inflation rates and the Current Account Position as a% of GDP for Sudan's Main Trading & Investment Partners for the years 2012 & 2013

Country	Indicators	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C. As a % of the GDP (%)	
		2012*	2013**	2012*	2013**	2012*	2013**
Sudan		1.4	3.6	35.1	37.1	(9.4)	(7.2)
China		7.7	7.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.5
Korea		2.0	2.8	2.2	1.4	3.8	4.6
Malaysia		5.6	4.7	1.7	2.0	6.1	3.5
Saudi Arabia		5.1	3.6	2.9	3.8	23.2	19.3
United Arab Emirates		4.4	4.0	0.7	1.5	17.3	15.2
Qatar		6.2	5.1	1.9	3.7	32.4	29.6
Egypt		2.2	1.8	8.6	6.9	(3.1)	(2.6)

Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook, October, 2012.

\* Revised      \*\*Estimates      ( ) 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 % of GDP for Sudan's Main Trading & Investment Partners in 2013

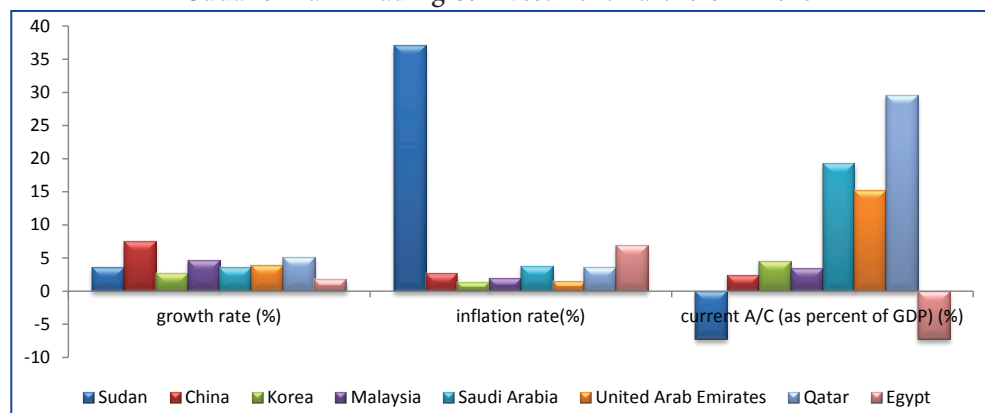


Table (1-5) shows a decline in the growth rates of Sudan's main trading & investment partners except South Korea, and inflation rates increased for all partners with the exception of Egypt and South Korea, while, the percentage of the current account surplus to GDP drastically deteriorated with the exception of China and South Korea.

#### (4) 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 in 2012 & 2013, while the figure (1-4) shows the performance of these indicators for 2013.

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

Country	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C. As a % of the GDP (%)	
	2012*	2013**	2012*	2013**	2012*	2013**
Algeria	3.1	3.3	5.0	8.9	1.8	5.9
Bahrain	4.4	4.8	2.8	2.7	8.2	13.5
Djibouti	4.8	5.0	3.7	2.7	(12.3)	(13.1)
Egypt	2.2	1.8	8.6	6.9	(3.1)	(2.6)
Iraq	8.4	3.7	6.1	2.3	7.0	0.7
Sudan	1.4	3.6	35.1	37.1	(9.4)	(7.2)
Jordan	2.8	3.3	4.8	5.9	(18.1)	(9.9)
Kuwait	6.2	0.8	3.2	3.0	43.2	38.7
Lebanon	1.5	1.5	6.6	6.3	(16.2)	(16.7)
Libya	104.5	(5.1)	6.1	3.6	29.2	(4.7)
Mauritania	6.9	6.4	4.9	4.2	(32.7)	(34.3)
Morocco	2.7	5.1	1.3	2.3	(10.0)	(7.2)
Oman	5.0	5.1	2.9	2.8	11.6	10.1
Qatar	6.2	5.1	1.9	3.7	32.4	29.6
Saudi Arabia	5.1	3.6	2.9	3.8	23.2	19.3
Syria	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tunisia	3.6	3.0	5.6	6.0	(8.1)	(8.0)
United Arab Emirates	4.4	4.0	0.7	1.5	17.3	15.2
Yemen	2.4	6.0	9.9	12.0	(0.9)	(2.7)
Average	9.8	3.4	6.2	6.4	3.5	1.5

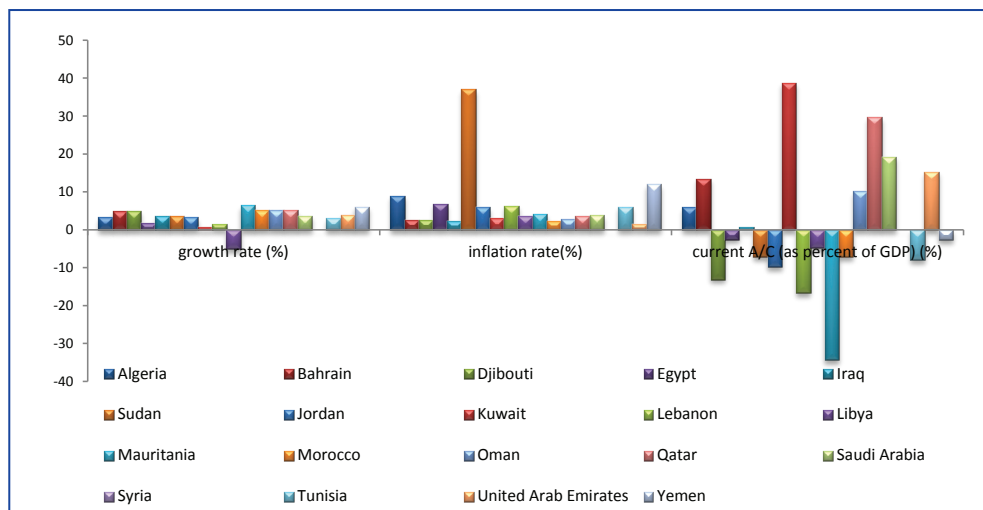
Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook, October, 2013.

\* Revised

\*\* Estimates

( ) Indicates minus.

**Figure (1-4)**  
**Growth, Inflation rates and the Current Account Position**  
**as a percentage of GDP for GAFTA Members in 2013**



As shown in the table (1-6), GAFTA average growth rate decreased from 9.8% in 2012 to 3.4 in 2013, as a result of declining growth rates in some countries, namely; Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and United Arab Emirates, due to the decline in global & local demand, in addition to rising regional and political conflicts and uncertainty in some of these countries, besides the gestation period for political changes and fragility of the external environment, which had a negative effects on the confidence of the major industrial oil-importing countries.

The average inflation rate slightly increased from 6.2% in 2012 to 6.4% in 2013, due to the continued political transformation in these countries, which led to the failure of bring back confidence and its indirect impacts on tourism, trade and financial transfers. The average current account position as a % of the GDP deteriorated from 3.5% in 2012 to 1.5% in 2013, due to the sharp drop in current account surplus for all GAFTA countries except Algeria and Bahrain.

## - Economic Performance of Common Market of East and South Africa (COMESA)

Table (1-7) shows the major economic indicators of member countries in COMESA in 2012 & 2013, while figure (1-5) shows the performance of these indicators during 2013.

**Table (1-7)**  
Growth, Inflation Rates and the Current Account Position  
as a percentage of GDP for COMESA Members

Country	Indicators	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C. As a % of the GDP	
		2012*	2013**	2012*	2013**	2012*	2013**
Congo, Republic		7.2	6.2	2.1	4.4	(9.6)	(12.9)
Ethiopia		8.5	7.0	24.1	7.2	(6.6)	(6.4)
Sudan		1.4	3.6	35.1	37.1	(9.4)	(7.2)
Eretria		7.0	1.1	12.3	12.3	2.3	0.3
Burundi		4.0	4.5	11.8	10.0	(17.5)	(15.8)
Comoros		3.0	3.5	6.3	4.1	(7.3)	(10.0)
Kenya		4.6	5.9	9.4	5.4	(9.3)	(7.8)
Libya		104.5	(5.1)	6.1	3.6	29.2	(4.7)
Swaziland		(1.5)	0.0	8.9	7.2	3.8	(1.2)
Seychelles		2.9	3.3	7.1	4.9	(21.7)	(24.1)
Madagascar		1.9	2.6	5.8	6.9	(8.3)	(5.8)
Malawi		1.9	5.0	21.3	26.0	(4.1)	(3.1)
Egypt		2.2	1.8	8.6	6.9	(3.5)	(2.6)
Mauritius		3.3	3.4	3.9	4.7	(10.2)	(9.9)
Rwanda		8.0	7.5	6.3	5.7	(11.4)	(11.6)
Zambia		7.2	6.0	6.6	7.1	0.0	(3.7)
Zimbabwe		4.4	3.2	3.7	2.6	(26.2)	(21.7)
Uganda		2.8	5.6	18.7	14.1	(12.5)	(10.5)
Average		9.6	3.6	11.0	9.5	(6.8)	(8.8)

Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook, October, 2013.

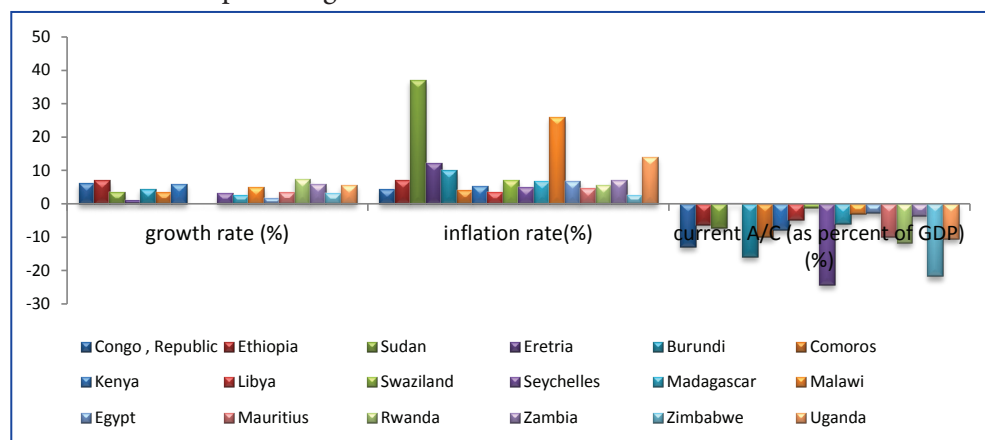
\* Revised

\*\* Estimates

( ) Indicates minus.



**Figure (1-5)**  
**Growth, Inflation Rates and the Current Account Position**  
**as a percentage of GDP for COMESA Members in 2013**



As shown in the table (1-7), all COMESA countries recorded positive GDP growth with the exception of Libya, which was affected negatively by the insecurity situation in the oil sector and the continuing concerns of the private sector to resume their full activity.

The average growth rate for COMESA amounted to 3.6% by the end of 2013, under which, two states (Malawi and Uganda) recorded the largest growth rates in 2013 of 5.0% and 5.6%, respectively, while the lowest growth rates were recorded by Swaziland 0.0% and Libya with a rate of minus 5.1%.

Furthermore, the average inflation rate for COMESA countries decreased from 11.0% in 2012 to 9.4% in 2013 due to increased foreign direct investment to those countries and the firm commitment by COMESA members to the monetary harmonization program, a matter that led to lower inflation rates for most countries of the group except Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Madagascar and Zambia. Ethiopia registered the highest sharp decline in inflation rate in the region from 24.1% in 2012 to 7.2% in 2013, while Sudan was considered to have the highest sharp increase in inflation rates which move up from 35.1% in 2012 to 37.1% in 2013.

Also, the average current account deficit as a percentage of the GDP for COMESA countries decreased from minus 6.6% in 2012 to minus 8.9% in 2013, due to the persistent deficit in the income, services and transfers accounts, as well as the large deficit in the trade balance. It is worth- mentioning that, the most important Sudan trading partners in COMESA region are: Egypt, Kenya and Ethiopia.

## 5) Major Regional and International Meetings and Economic Conferences During the year 2013:

### A. Annual Meeting of Arab Financial Institutions:

The meeting was held in United Arab Emirates during the period (2 - 3 February 2013), attended by the most of Ministers of Finance in the Arab countries, in addition to the members of the boards of directors of Arab financial institutions, which includes the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee and Export Credit Institution , the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the Arab Association for Agricultural Investment and Development and the Arab Monetary Fund.

The meeting highlighted the performance of the participating institutions, and discussed a number of issues including the implementation of the decisions of the Third Arab Summit for economic and social development concerning the rise-up capital of Arab financial institutions. The meeting was concluded by issuing some directives and measures aimed at upgrading the performance of those institutions, including raising the share of Qatar in the capital of Arab Institution for Investment Guarantee, the following issues were also discussed:

- Follow-up reports concerning the initiative of United Arab Emirates in supporting economic stability in the Arab region.
- Launching of the Arab initiative on Statistics (Arab Stat) to develop statistical systems and capacity in the Arab countries.
- World and regional economic developments, and challenges facing the economies of the Arab countries, in addition to, reviewing the issues of the application of the adjusted control methodology of the IMF, and discussing the activities of the G20 at this stage.

Beside that, the fourth annual meeting of the Arab Ministers of Finance Council headed by the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Tunisia was held, where the Council discussed several issues including; the new developments in the global financial system and how to coordinate the Arab countries views towards IMF and World Bank.

### B. The Thirty Eighth Annual Meeting of the Islamic Development Bank Group:

The Thirty Eighth Annual Meeting of the Islamic Development Bank Group was held in Dushanbe-Tajikistan during the period (18-22 May, 2013), with the participation of delegates from most member countries. The meeting took a number of decisions, the major among them were the followings:

- Raise the official capital of the bank from (30 billion Islamic Dinars) to (100 billion Islamic Dinars) an increase by (70 billion Islamic Dinars), and subscribed Capital

- from (18 billion Islamic Dinars) to (50 billion Islamic Dinars) by an increase of (32 Islamic billion dinars), by encouraging member countries which have not subscribed to contribute into general and optional enhancement of the bank's capital, taking into account that the stock value equal to (10,000 Islamic Dinars).
- Elected the president and vice-president of the Board of Governors of the Bank for the period (2012/2013) as follows:
    - Governor of Saudi Arabia as president
    - Governor of the Republic of Cameroon as vice-president
    - Governor of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire as Vice-President
  - Appointed the procedures committee for the thirty-eighth annual Board Meeting of Governors of the Bank as follows:
    - Governor of Saudi Arabia as president
    - Governor of the Republic of Cameroon as vice-president
    - Governor of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire as vice-President
    - Governor of the Republic of Tajikistan as member
    - Governor of the United Republic of Comoros as member
    - Governor of the Republic of Gergesia as member
    - Governor of the Republic of Mozambique as member
  - Implemented the decision of the Islamic Summit Conference to suspend the membership of Syrian Arab Republic in the Islamic Development Bank Group after it could be able to restore its membership in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and directed the Bank's executives to provide possible assistance to refugees and displaced Syrians.
  - Allocated part of Bank's profits to finance the technical assistance and scholarships to the Member countries, especially in the field of developing Islamic financial services.
  - Approved the next annual meeting of the Board of Governors to be held in the Republic of Mozambique, provided that the date and venue of the meeting shall be determined in consultation with the authorities in Mozambique.

### **C. Annual Meetings of African Development Bank Group:**

This Forty-eighth Annual Meeting for the African Development Bank Group and the Thirty-eight Annual meeting for the African Development Fund, were held jointly during the period (27 - 31 May, 2013) in Marrakesh - Morocco under the theme; (Structural Transformation in Africa), beside that several meetings were held, which can be summarized as follows:

- I. The Formal meeting of the Africa Group (1) constituency, which includes Sudan, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia and Sierra Leone, in which the following agenda were discussed:
- Developing the accounting and follow-up system of the performance between the bank and its members.
  - Some member countries' Arrears, to raise the bank's capital.
  - Modalities of the private sector financing in member countries.
  - Programs and projects performance in some member countries.
- II. Informal meeting of the Africa Group (1) constituency, under this meeting, Sudan was elected as the president of the African Constituency, hence, the meeting confirmed that as a condition to continuity, Sudan has to repay its outstanding arrears in four installments of 50 thousand Euros per year, in addition to the payment, its share of 1.5 million Euros.
- III. The Closed meeting of the Africa Group (1) constituency with Bank's president, this meeting discussed Africa Structural Transformation Program, which based on encouraging investment and increasing productivity, along with promotion of financing trade to the private sector for the member countries.
- IV. The extended meeting of the Africa Group (1) constituency with the IMF in (May 29, 2013), in which the group's annual report was presented and submit a proposal to discuss the IMF's policies towards the member countries of the group in the next meeting scheduled to be take place in Khartoum – Sudan during August 2013.
- V. Two meetings of the Governors of the member countries with the Bank's president in (30 and 31 May, 2013) respectively, where the nominations of all executive committees constituencies of the African Development Bank were approved, including Sudan's group, and the outcome was the election of 14 new Executive Directors. Also, the Sudanese delegation was able to hold by meetings, as follows:
- Operations management of the African Development Bank.
  - Support Fund and legal facilities for Africa.
  - Deputy Director of the U.S. Treasury.

**D. Annual Meeting of African Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund Group (African Caucus):**

The meeting was held on (22 August, 2013) in Khartoum – Sudan, chaired by Sudan for two years according to the regulation and protocols governing the work of African Group. The meeting always discusses issues of mutual benefits, the major among them which was related to the global economy, also, the meeting represents a good opportunity to exchange views on the role that should be played by the Britton Woods

institutions to support African economies to overcome the global economy risks, in the above-mentioned meeting a number of issues was identified to be considered by the heads of international institutions, these issues can be summarized as follows:

- The World Bank Group's strategy regarding its relations with African countries.
- The African unified Project that was prepared to mobilize facilities to the African countries.
- The International Development Agency (IDA) refinancing.
- Debt ceilings policy that was adopted by the IMF.
- Capacity building with regard to resource mobilization.
- Quotas and governance in the two international institutions.

In accordance with the World Bank's relations with African countries, it was agreed to pursue the political options to support the growth of African economies and to encourage the new vision of the World Bank Group, and the targets that were set by the President of the Bank to support the governments. In this regard, the meeting recommended the following:

- Partnership with other donors, particularly the African Development Bank, to provide a unified facility for preparation of projects in Africa, as well as the contributions to the International Development Agency refinancing .
- Participate with national and regional institutions, especially central banks and securities commissions to develop more programs aimed to deepen the role of capital markets, in order to increase private funding to support transformation projects that will lead economies transformation and restructuring such as dams and electricity transmission as it has been presently led by the initiatives of the International Development Agency in Africa.
- Increasing the separate financing fund that was provided by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for eligible countries to take advantage from the International Development Association loans to establish large -scale manufacturing projects with a direct regional impact.
- Providing the necessary guarantees and incentives to attract private sector investment and encourage active partnerships between the public and private sectors, and increase the resources of the International Finance Agency under the special infrastructure initiative and the program assigned to infrastructure projects in Africa.
- Increasing resources and mobilize more contributions to support the water supply and agricultural development.

In the context of relations with the IMF, the meeting called the Fund's management

to take the following actions:

- Continuing efforts to ensure the rest of countries to accelerate their commitments to provide for the distribution of excess profits from gold sales in order to increase the resources of the IMF.
- Taking into consideration the situation of African countries to benefit from the resources of concessional facilities fund (which has been reduced to the half).
- Allow greater flexibility in determining the Debt Ceilings on low-income countries.
- Strengthening Africa's representation in the Executive Board of the IMF, by adding a third seat to be allocated to sub-Saharan Africa.

African governors also recommend to the Britton Woods institutions the following:

- Support the industrial transformation in Africa, through encouraging the optimum use of resources.
- Expand the scope of employment policies in the two institutions, to include staff from major universities and financial institutions in Africa.

It's worth-mentioning that the next meeting is scheduled to take place in Khartoum – Sudan during August 2014.

#### **E. The Thirty Seventh Annual Meetings of the Association of African Central Bank Governors:**

The meetings were held in the Republic of Mauritius during the period (19 - 23 August 2013) with the participation of 33 member central banks on three levels as follows:

- Technical Committee Meeting of the Bureau of the Association of African Central Banks Governors during the period (19 - 20 August 2013).
- The Bureau meeting of the Association of African Central Banks Governors in (August 21, 2013).
- Annual Meeting of the Association of African central banks Governors (23 August, 2013).

The Governors noted the bureau report, which includes the following:

- The draft report of the meeting of the Thirty sixth Annual Meeting of the Association of African Central Bank Governors, which was held in Algeria (30 August, 2012).
- Report of activities of the joint committee between the African Union and the Association of African Central Bank Governors on the establishment of African Central Bank.
- Report on the implementation of the African Monetary Cooperation program.
- Report of continental seminar, which was held in Lesotho in 2013 under the title (the role of the African Central Banks in sustaining economic growth in Africa).

- Report of the Meeting of the group of African Central banks supervisors.
- Reports on the contributions and membership of African Central Banks to the association.
- Reports on the participation of the Association Secretariat in the meetings of sub-regional groups and regional blocs.
- The status of member's central banks towards the accession of the amended statute of the Association of African Central Bank Governors.

The final communiqué of the Association of African central banks Governors was issued, including the followings:

- Selection of the Bureau of the Association of African Central Bank Governors as follows:
 

- Central Bank of Mauritius	Chairman
- Central Bank of Central African Group	Vice president
- Central Bank of Tunisia (North Africa Group)	Member
- Central Bank of Nigeria (West Africa Group)	Member
- Central Bank of Lesotho (South Africa Group)	Member
- Central Bank of Rwanda (East Africa Group)	Member
- Central Bank of Sao Tome (Central Africa Group)	Member
- Approval of the issue of (the independence of central banks-myths or reality) as the title of the annual symposium accompanying with the annual meetings of the Association of African Central Banks Governors in 2014.
- Approval the issue of (The necessity of updating and integrating the payments and settlements systems in the continent) to be the title of next year seminar.
- Approval of the next annual meeting to take place in one of the Central Africa Group, provided that the venue and the date will be fixed later in consultation with the central banks of the group.
- Postpone approving the report and strategy for the establishment of the African Central Bank to the next meeting.

**F. The Thirty Seventh Meeting of Board of Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities Governors:**

The meeting was held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, on (29 September, 2013) with the participation of Governors of the Arab central banks and Monetary Authorities, the meeting was also attended by representatives of the IMF and the World Bank and the Union of Arab Banks and the Union of Arab Securities Commissions as observers. The agenda of the meeting included a number of important issues, which were the followings:

- Report on the activities and initiatives of the Council Secretariat during the year 2012.

- First draft of the Consolidated Arab Economic Report for the year 2012, which reflects the economic developments in the Arab countries during the year 2012.
- Report and recommendations of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Arab Committee on Banking Supervision, under which, the meeting discussed two working papers: one on Corporate governance in banking institutions and the other on customer or consumer protection in banking services.
- The Council adopted the secretariat proposal about terms of reference document for the Regional Task Force to promote financial inclusion in the Arab countries.
- The meeting took note on the report and recommendations of the Ninth Meeting of the Arab Commission on the payment and settlement systems, in which, the meeting discussed two working papers about the importance and role of the national payments system and securities keeping systems.
- The meeting discussed the Report submitted on the follow-up system of establishing a regional mechanism for clearing and settlement of inter-Arab payments.
- Enhance the benefit from the exchange of experiences on various issues relevant to central banks responsibilities.
- Discussion of the Draft of the Unified Arab Statement, which will be delivered on behalf of the Arab Group at the joint annual meetings of IMF and World Bank.

**G. The Joint Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank:**

This Meeting was held during the period (8-13 October, 2013) in Washington –USA. The meeting discussed the performance of the two institutions. The delegation of Sudan held a number of meetings with the followings:

- Directorate of the World Bank.
- Directorate of International Monetary Fund.
- Delegation of South Sudan and (Mr. / Thabo Mbeki) in which they discussed the issue of Sudan's debt.
- African Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.
- Minister of Finance of Qatar.
- Technical discussion Committee of Sudan's Debt.
- The U.S Treasury Department.

The Meetings outcomes and Recommendations can be summarized as follows:

- The importance of adopting the initiative of some countries which called for making the two year deadline to address the debt problem more flexible within the framework of zero option, in order to find the way out before one of the two cutoff dates comes without reaching an agreement (September 2014 or March 2015).



- The importance of implementing of the agreements that has been signed between Sudan and South Sudan, especially those which lead to strengthen the economic coordination and at the end will pave the way to accelerate the international community's support for the two countries, especially in addressing the debt issue.
- The importance of formulating the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), and it should be included in the budget of 2014.
- To maximize the benefit from the grant provided by the World Bank, the meetings recommended the importance of conducting a study on electricity sector to address the imbalance in the losses through the transmission lines, so as to provide the basic data about electricity to enable the technical team to prepare an actuarial paper, to enable Sudan to take advantage of the grant that was allocated for this financial year, since in case it is not exploited, the grant can be devoted to another country.
- Mobilize political polarization and concerted efforts to push the external debt solution in the framework of the zero option, which requires coordination with South Sudan.

#### **H. The 18<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Monetary & Financial Cooperation Committees and COMESA Committee of Central Banks Governors**

These Meetings were held on Lelingwai-Malawi during the period (24–30 November, 2013), which was attended by delegation of 14 COMESA member countries, in addition to representatives of some Regional & International Organizations and Institutions. The meeting discussed the following agenda:

- Election of the Bureau of the Committee of COMESA Central Banks Governors as follows:
  - Malawi as chairperson
  - Rwanda as first Vice-chairperson
  - Congo D.R as second vice-chairperson
  - Burundi as first Rapporteur
  - Sudan as second Rapporteur
- Report of the outgoing chairperson of the Committee of COMESA Central Banks Governors on the activities in the previous session.
- Report of the eighteenth meeting of monetary and financial affairs experts.
- Approval of action plan of monetary and exchange rate policies committee in 2014.
- Approval of the work plan of financial sector development and stability Committee for COMESA countries for the year 2014.



**CHAPTER  
TWO**

**CBOS POLICIES FOR THE YEAR 2013**



## **CHAPTER TWO**

# **CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN POLICIES FOR THE YEAR 2013**

The CBOS Policies for the year 2013 - in coordination with the fiscal policies- aimed at achieving the goals set under the Three-Year Economic Reform Program, particularly, maintaining the economic stability and restoring external and internal balances affected by the secession of South Sudan.

Towards these ends, the 2013 polices focused on maintaining the monetary stability, the mobilization of domestic resources and national savings and reallocating these resources to finance the production of the necessary goods in the context of imports substitution and export production. These policies would not only help in easing the pressures on foreign exchange resources, but, they rather provide foreign resources to meet the external commitments headed by the importation of strategic goods.

The following sections highlight the main objectives and the actual performance of the policies of the Central Bank of Sudan during the year 2013.

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

The policies within this pillar aimed at attracting more national savings to provide the financial resources required for fuelling the economic activities. Accordingly, the CBOS policy stipulated the continuity of removing the restrictions on opening new bank branches, simplifying the procedures for opening current, saving and investment accounts. Furthermore, it emphasized the opening of CBOS branches in all states, as well as expanding the e-banking services.

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

- The banks' deposits increased significantly from SDG 39.9 million by the end of 2012 to SDG 44.5 million by the end of 2013 at a rate of 10.8% 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.
- The number of ATMs increased from 865 machines by the end of 2012 to 903 by the end of 2013 at a rate of 4.4%.
- The number of ATM cards increased by 224.7% from 213,679 cards in 2012 to 693,870 card by the end of 2013.
- The number of banks branches increased from 629 branches by the end of 2012 to 652 branches by the end of 2013 at a rate of 3.7%, induced by the relaxation of restrictions on banks to open new branches.

- The CBOS exerted rigorous efforts to activate the law of bills of exchange to alter the use of checks as a mean for deferred payment in line with the Sharia laws, which should be done gradually to safeguard the dealers' rights related to the payment transactions and outstanding collaterals.

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

In this axis, the policies aimed at containing inflation rates in the range of 20% -22% on average, achieving 3.6% growth of the real GDP through tightening monetary policy to absorb any excess liquidity in the economy and targeting nominal money supply growth to reach 21% by the end of the year 2013.

Consequently, the actual growth of money supply reached 13.3% by the end of 2013 well below the 21% targeted level, as a result of the contractionary monetary policy adopted by the CBOS especially in the purchase and allocation of gold proceeds. The tight monetary policy was quite effective in easing the inflation rates which reached 22.9% in August 2013 compared to 44.4% in December 2012. However, the austerity measures undertaken by the government in September of the same year including the fuel subsidy removal and tax increases contributed to refuel the inflation rates to reach 41.9% by the end of 2013 and 37.1% as an annual average. Below are the measures adopted by the CBOS to materialize the resource allocation objectives:

- Directing the resources to finance the production and exportation of the commodities of the Three-Year Recovery Program (wheat, sugar, edible oils, medicines, cotton, livestock, gum Arabic, gold and minerals) through the establishment of finance consortium funded by banks. Towards this end, the CBOS provided considerable funds to the financing consortium amounted to SDG 100 million for edible oils, SDG 65 million for cotton and SDG 20 million for the rehabilitation of the irrigating canals.
- Encouraging the banks to expand their finance using different incentives, which led to the increase in banks finance from SDG 30,482 million in 2012 to SDG 37,621 million in 2013 with a rate of 23%.
- Encouraging the banks to finance the private sector focusing on the strategic sectors. This contributed to the increase in the credit to the private sector from SDG 28,036 million in 2012 to SDG 34,409 in 2013 with a rate of 22.7%, where the agriculture, industry, real estate and construction sectors acquired the largest share of the total banks finance.

### **Third Axis: Stability of the Exchange Rate and the External sector**

The policies in this axis aimed at maintaining the stability of the exchange rates and foreign exchange markets beside allowing more flexibility in the domestic exchange rates. Moreover, the foreign exchange policies continued to reform the foreign exchange markets through unifying the exchange rates, enhancing the foreign exchange resources and building foreign reserves. These policies consisted of the following measures:

#### **A. Exchange rate**

The CBOS exerted substantial efforts to maintain the stability of the exchange rate and the external credibility of the Sudanese banking system. Towards this end, the CBOS policies aimed at building sizeable foreign reserves to meet the respective external commitments.

In this context, the CBOS continued to adopt the managed-float exchange rate regime by means of regular interventions –when necessary– in the foreign exchange markets in order to reflect the real value of the exchange rate. Accordingly, the domestic exchange rate was devaluated from SDG 4.4 vis-à-vis US dollar to 5.7 SDG in September 2013, as part of the economic reform undertaken by the government.

#### **B. Rationalizing the demand for foreign exchange**

To achieve the objectives of the foreign exchange policies, the CBOS implemented a package of measures to rationalize the demand for imports and enhance the foreign exchange resources. These measures included the following:

- Continuing to ban the nil value imports.
- Issuing rules regulating the dealing with Sudanese Free Zones, especially the regulations governing exports, import and transfers.
- Issuing rules and laws that regulate the incoming and outgoing transfers channelled through the financial transfer companies as well as limiting their dealings to foreign currency transfers only.
- Issuing rules and procedures to implement the cooperation agreement between Sudan and South Sudan.
- Encouraging the banks to attract remittances from Sudanese nationals working abroad, and allow free withdrawals from the foreign accounts by making it possible to withdraw the amount transferred from abroad, either in cash or converted to the beneficiary's account at the bank or any other bank in the currency chosen by

- the beneficiary, without being obliged to receive the equivalent in local currency.
- Directing the banks to keep 1% (as an indicator) of the total foreign deposits in the form of internal cash to meet the customers' daily withdrawals.
  - Directing the banks to allocate 10% of the proceeds from non-oil exports except for gold to be used in the importation of human medicines.

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

This axis aimed at maintaining the financial stability and soundness of the banking system, as well as developing the banking and financial system to be able to compete internally and externally. These policies include the following aspects.

### **A. Organization and development of the banking system**

The CBOS continued its restructuring and reforming programs of the banking sector, where 33 banks have managed to meet the capital requirements in the third stage (SDG 100 million) constituting 89% of the total banks. In this context, the CBOS issued a set of regulations to lay the foundation for effective corporate governance and internal control systems.

### **B. Banking supervision**

The Central Bank of Sudan policies in the banking supervision axis aimed at achieving the following:

- i. 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).
- ii. Maintaining the financial soundness of the banks through improving their financial efficiency and tightening banking supervision.
- iii. 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 banks, empowering the internal audit beside monitoring units and compliance officers.

In this regard, the CBOS exerted great endeavours to improve the position of the banking indicators under the unfavourable economic conditions experienced by the country, particularly, the indicators pertaining to the non-performing loans (NPLs), repayment of finance, capital adequacy, corporate governance and risk



management. These efforts were channelled through the issuance of the regulations governing the banks finance and its associated collaterals.

Furthermore, the CBOS has continued its strategy adopted since 2011, which focuses on the banks customers, their financial abilities and inflows for the projects of the banking customers, besides reducing the NPLs ratio to the internationally recognized limits (6%) and enhancing 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 below indicators:

### **Indicators of the Consolidated Banks Balance-Sheet**

- Total deposits to liabilities ratio fell from 59.3% in 2012 to 57.5% in 2013 as a result of the increase in banks liabilities that exceeded the expansion in deposits. However, the increase in banks deposits led by the attraction of new deposits by banks is considered as a good indication of the improvement in the financial intermediation role played by the banks.
- Capital and reserves to liabilities ratio increased from 16.2% in 2012 to 17% in 2013 induced by the increase in banks capital following the entrance of new banks to the Sudanese banking sector.
- Total finance to total assets ratio increased from 45.5% in 2012 to 48.6% in 2013 indicating optimal utilization of the available resources resulting from the increase in deposits in 2013.
- Total finance to total deposits ratio improved from 76.7% in 2012 to 84.5% in 2013 which is considered as a good indication of better utilization of resources in the finance operations.

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

- The capital adequacy ratio rose from 12.0% in 2012 to 16.6% in 2013 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.
- The Non-Performing Loans ratio decreased notably from 11.9% in 2012 to 8.4% in 2013 reflecting an improvement in the quality of assets. However, the NPL ratio was still above the targeted 6% ceiling. It is worth noting that the CBOS exerted continuous efforts to follow-up the measures undertaken to overcome the default problem.

- The finance provisions to NPLs ratio increased slightly from 36.4% in 2012 to 37.0% indicating an improvement in the adequacy of provisions corresponding to the credit risks.
- The Return on Assets (before tax) ratio fell from 4.4% in 2012 to 3.7% in 2013 led by the increase in assets that was greater than the increase net profits.
- The Return on capital (before tax) ratio decreased from 36.5% in 2012 to 29.6% in 2013 indicating a decline in the return on stocks and hence the inability of the banks to use capital efficiently.
- The liquid assets to total assets ratio fell from 41.5% in 2012 to 39% in 2013 as a result of the increase in the total assets comparing to the liquid assets, where the latter is negatively affected by the increase in banks finance.

### **Customers Inquiry and Credit Scoring (CIASA)**

The inquiry and credit scoring policies aimed at providing demographic data on banking customers in general and the grey and black listed<sup>(1)</sup> customers in particular. This data is then incorporated by the concerning parties in the respective CIASA database. In this regard, the Inquiry and Credit Scoring Agency was able to accomplish all the above-mentioned objectives set for the year 2013.

### **Fifth Axis: Microfinance**

The policies in this pillar aimed at contributing to the achievement of the economic and social development through increasing the share of the microfinance projects in the GDP. In addition, the socioeconomic contribution of the microfinance could be enhanced through job creation, poverty alleviation and achieving social justice besides continuing to allocate 12% of total banks financing portfolio to mini, small and micro finance along with finance with social dimension.

Concerning the actual performance, the outstanding microfinance increased from SDG 2,000 million in 2012 to SDG 2,400 million in 2013 at a rate of 20%. The total microfinance operations executed by the CBOS Microfinance Unit –including the partially and entirely liquidated transactions- was amounted to SDG 385 million by the end of 2013. This amount included the finance to banks and enterprises. Consequently, the percentage of the actual performance reached 5% of total banking finance in 2013 compared to 4.9% in 2012.

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(1) Black-listed banking customers refer to customers who are banned from dealing with banks according to regulations issued in this regard. On the other hand, the grey-listed customers are those who were listed in the black list and paid off their obligations in full.

## **Sixth Axis: CBOS Branches**

The policies in this axis aimed at delegating more responsibilities and empowering the CBOS branches to undertake their advisory and supervisory roles so as to become mini central banks in the respective states. This is planned to be done through completing the opening of CBOS branches in all states, which their number increased from 15 branches in 2012 to 16 branches by the end of 2013.

Moreover, The CBOS policies aimed to enhance the role of the CBOS branches in raising the banking and economic awareness as well as enlightening the banking customers with the available banking services.

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

The policies within this axis aimed at developing and improving the spread of the payment systems and banking technology as well as automating the banking operations in all the states along with using the latest technology to link the banking system.

In this regard, the CBOS launched the new version of the clearing house system (version 19) and E-Purse service in 2013. Moreover, the cumulative number of the issued ATM cards reached 5,458 cards by the end of 2013, besides introducing new systems to enhance the spread of e-money to facilitate its transfer and circulation through initiating the Mobile Payment facility.

## **Eighth Axis: Currency Management**

The policies in this axis aimed at developing the currency management in accordance with the requirements of the economic growth and stability. In this connection, adequate quantity of banknotes and coins were provided through the various windows of the CBOS and banks so as to maintain the optimal currency denomination according to the weights of the largest 3 denominations (50, 20 & 10 SDG).

In addition, the year 2013 witnessed substantial developments in the respective frameworks and devices used for counting, sorting, inspecting, exterminating and classifying the currency. Moreover, the CBOS continued to raise the awareness of 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.



**CHAPTER  
THREE**

**MONEY SUPPLY**



## **CHAPTER THREE 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). Where as the narrow definition of Money supply (M1), includes currency with the public and demand deposits.

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

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

Table (3-1) shows money supply and the factors affecting it by the end of 2012 and 2013, while figures (3-1), (3-2) and (3-3) respectively illustrate the developments in money supply during the period (2009-2013), cumulative growth rate of money supply on monthly basis for the year 2013 and the ratio of money supply components by end of the year for 2012 and 2013.

**Table (3-1)**  
**Money Supply and Factors**  
**Affecting it for the Years 2012 and 2013**

(SDG Millions)

Particulars	Years		Change During 2012	
	2012	2013**	Change	%
<b>A) Money Supply (M2)</b>	<b>58,663.3</b>	<b>66,445.7</b>	<b>7,782.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>
1\ Means of Current Payments	30,993.4	35,665.3	4,671.9	15.1
- Currency with the Public	16,751.5	19,178.4	2,426.9	14.5
- Demand Deposits*	14,241.9	16,486.9	2,245.0	15.8
2\ Quasi-Money	27,669.9	30,780.4	3,110.5	11.2
- Local currency	16,450.7	18,873.2	2,422.5	14.7
- Foreign Currency	11,219.2	11,907.1	687.9	6.1
<b>B) Factors Affecting Money Supply</b>				
Net Foreign Assets	(6,879.4)	(12,230.9)	(5,351.5)	(77.8)
Revaluation	15,986.2	24,740.7	8,754.5	54.9
<b>Net Domestic Assets</b>	<b>49,556.5</b>	<b>53,935.9</b>	<b>4,379.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>
1- Claims on the Public Sector	21,524.4	32,934.3	11,409.9	53.0
1-1- Federal Government	18,354.0	28,930.0	10,576.0	57.6
1-2- Public Enterprises	3,170.4	4,004.3	833.9	26.3
2- Claims on the Private Sector	28,036.4	34,409.2	6,372.8	22.7
3- Other items (net)	(4.3)	(13,407.6)	(13,403.3)	
<b>TOTAL (A) = (B)</b>	<b>58,663.3</b>	<b>66,445.7</b>	<b>7,782.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>
<b>C) Indicators of Money Supply:</b>				
Currency with the Public/Money Supply (%)	28.5	28.9		
Demand Deposits / Money Supply (%)	24.3	24.8		
Quasi Money/Money Supply (%)	47.2	46.3		

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

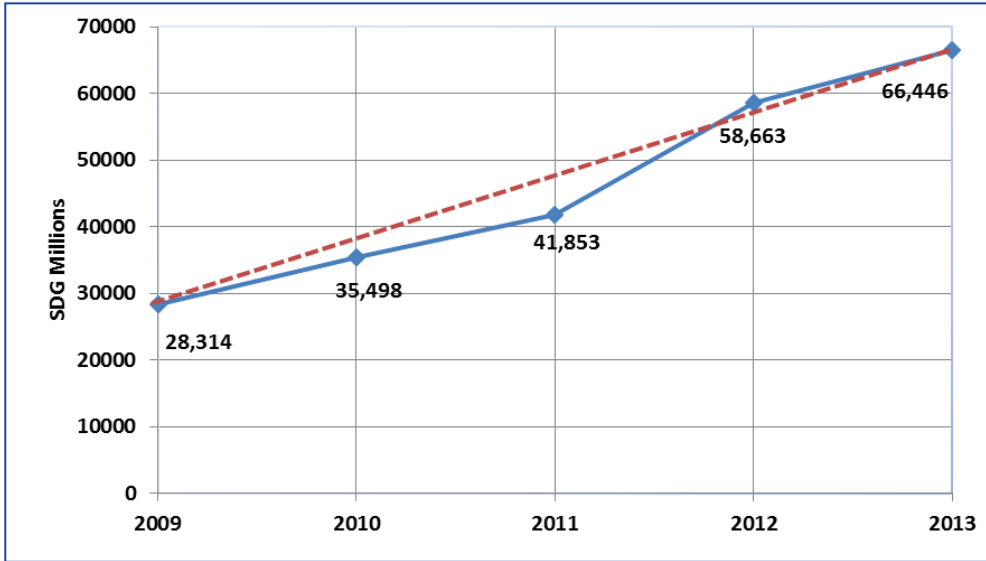
\* Include current deposits in banks, state and local governments and public institutions deposits at central bank

\*\* Preliminary data.



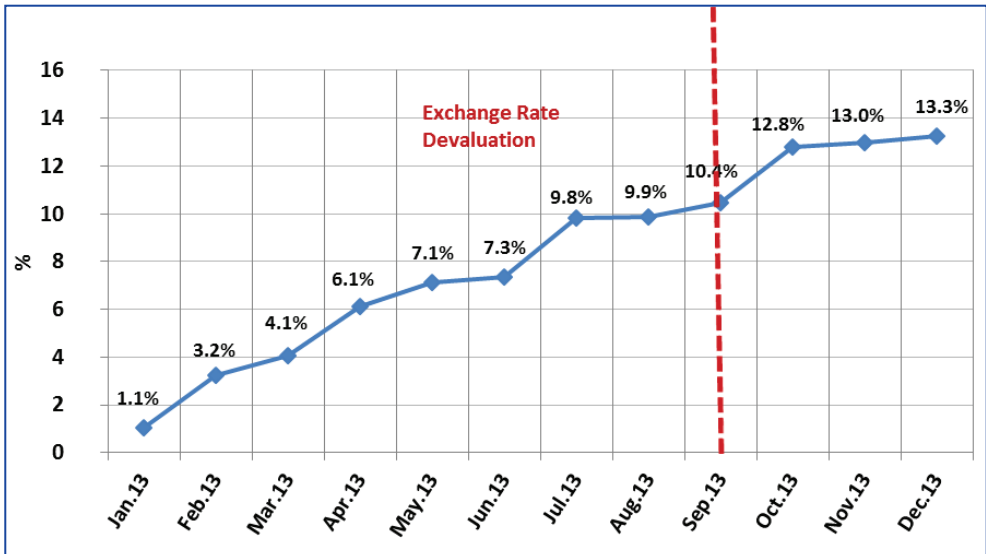
**Figure (3-1)**

Development in the Money Supply During the Period 2009-2013



**Figure (3-2)**

The Cumulative Growth Rate of Money Supply on a Monthly Basis for the year 2013



**Figure (3-3)**  
**Percentages of the Components of Money Supply**  
**by the end of 2012 and 2013**

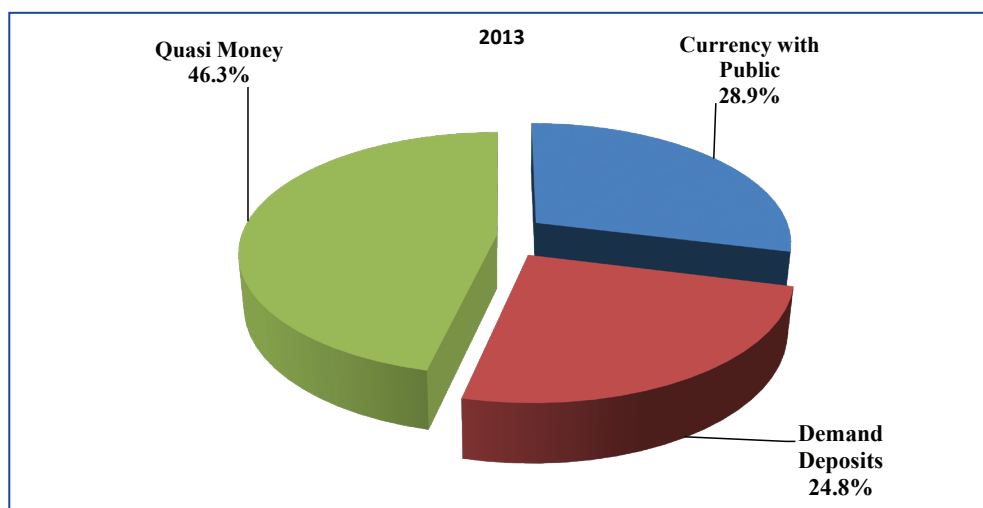
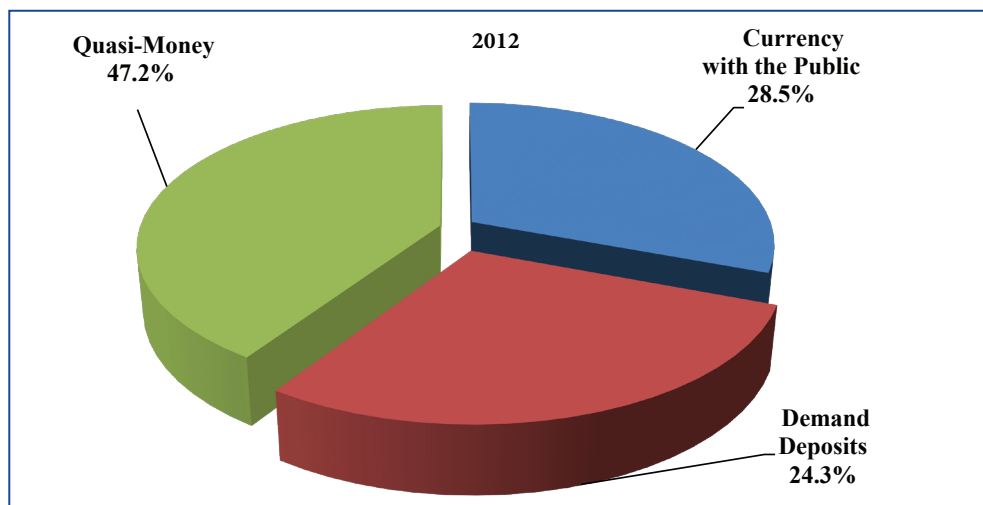


Table (3-1) and the figure (3-1) illustrate an increase in money supply from SDG 58,663.3 million by the end of 2012 to SDG 66,445.7 million by the end of 2013, at a growth rate of 13.3% compared to 40.2% in 2012; this was due to the decrease in gold purchases and net foreign assets that affected by foreign liabilities increment as a result of devaluation in national currency, noting that the monetary policy targeted money supply growth rate of 21% in 2013.

The means of current payments and quasi money increased by SDG 4,671.6 million and SDG 3,110.5 million respectively. The increase in the means of current payments was attributed to the increase in currency with the public by SDG 2,426.9 million and demand deposits by SDG 2,245.0 million, at a rate of growth of 14.5% and 15.8% respectively.

The increase in quasi money was due to the rise in local currency deposits by SDG 2,422.5 million at a rate of growth of 14.7%, and increase in foreign currency deposits by SDG 688.0 million at a rate of growth of 6.1%.

## **Factors Affecting Money Supply**

Factors affecting money supply include, net foreign assets, net domestic assets and revaluation item. Table (3-1) depicts a decrease of net foreign assets (foreign assets of the banking system less its foreign liabilities) from minus SDG 6,879.4 million in 2012 to minus SDG 12,230.9 million in 2013, at a rate of 77.8% ; this was due to a decrease in the net foreign assets in Central Bank of Sudan(CBOS) from minus SDG 9,979.5 million in 2012 to minus SDG 14,965.9 million in 2013 at a rate of 50%, and a decrease in the net foreign assets of the commercial banks from SDG 3,100.1 million in 2012 to SDG 2,735.0 million in 2013 at a rate of 11.8%. This decrease was attributed mainly to the increase in the foreign liabilities in Central Bank of Sudan from SDG 17,676.8 million in 2012 to SDG 24,462.1 million in 2013 at a rate of 38.2%, as a result of the devaluation of the national currency against the other foreign currencies in 2013.

Net domestic assets increased from SDG 49,556.5 million in 2012 to SDG 53,935.9 million in 2013, by an amount of SDG 4,379.4 million and by a rate of growth of 8.8%, due to the increase in the net credit provided to central government by SDG 10,576.0 million and by a rate of 57.6%, and the decrease in the net position of other items by SDG 13,403.3 million compared to the year 2012 as a result of reclassification of the gold prices differentials<sup>(1)</sup> item in this year to the federal government financing, which amounted to SDG 7,179.0 million, also the temporary advances increased by SDG 2,500 million (in accordance with article (48-1) of the Central Bank of Sudan Act) by a rate of 71.4% compare to the year 2012, moreover, the stock of certificates increased by SDG 1,422.4 million, at a rate of 42.1% compared to the year 2012.

The revaluation item (changes in the net assets and liabilities in foreign currency when valued at the local currency) increased from SDG 15,986.2 million in 2012 to the SDG 24,740.7 million in 2013 at a rate of 54.8% as a result of the devaluation in the national currency against other foreign currencies.

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(1) Difference between gold purchasing price and the price of the allocation of gold proceeds.

## Sources of monetary expansion

Table (3 - 2) and figure (3 - 4) illustrate the most important sources of monetary expansion by the end of 2012 and 2013.

**Table (3-2)**  
The Most Important Sources of  
Monetary Expansion by the end of 2012 and 2013

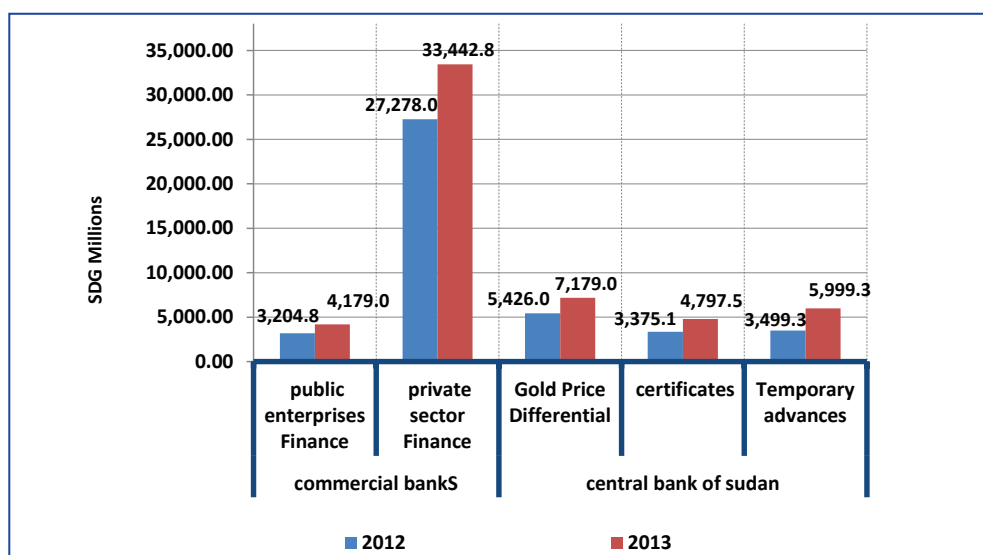
(SDG Millions)

The statement	Years		Changes During 2013		Contribution to the expansion in money supply (%)
	2012	2013*	Change	%	
<b>Central Bank of Sudan</b>					
Temporary advances	3,499.3	5,999.3	2,500.0	71.4	32.1
Certificates	3,375.1	4,797.5	1,422.4	42.1	18.3
Gold price differentials	5,426.2	7,179.0	1,752.8	32.3	22.5
<b>Commercial banks</b>					
Private sector finance	27,278.0	33,442.8	6,164.8	22.6	79.2
Public enterprises finance	3,204.8	4,179.0	974.2	30.4	12.5

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\* Preliminary data

**Figure (3-4)**  
Sources of Monetary Expansion in Central Bank of Sudan  
& Commercial Banks by the end of 2012 and 2013



As for Central Bank of Sudan, the big increase in temporary advances to the government by 71.4% at the end of 2013 from SDG 3,499.3 million by the end of 2012 to SDG 5,999.3 million in 2013 contributed with 32.1% to the total monetary expansion in 2013; Also government certificates increased from SDG 3,375.1 million by the end of 2012 to SDG 4,797.5 million by the end of 2013, at a rate of 42.1% with a contribution of 18.3% in the total expansion in the money supply, as the Ministry of Finance issued more securities, and the Central Bank of Sudan liquidated more securities to solve bank's liquidity problem.

Furthermore, the gold price differentials increased from SDG 5,426.2 million in 2012 to SDG 7,179.0 million in 2013, at a rate of 32.3% and contributed 22.5% to the total changes in money supply in 2013.

As for commercial banks, the share of their credit to the private and public sector in the expansion in the money supply in 2013 reached 79.2% and 12.5% respectively. As the total credit of the private sector increased from SDG 27,278.0 million in 2012 to SDG 33,442.8 million in 2013 at a rate of 22.6%, and the public sector stock of finance increased from SDG 3,204.8 million in 2012 to SDG 4,179.0 million in 2013 by a rate of 30.4%.

### **Monetary Base (Reserve Money)**

The monetary base consists of currency in circulation outside the Central Bank of Sudan (currency with the public and currency with commercial banks), commercial banks' reserves and demand deposits with 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 volume of the money Supply is determined.

Table (3-3) shows the monetary base and the corresponding assets at the end of 2012 and 2013, while figure (5-3) depicts the components of monetary base at the end of 2012 and 2013.

**Table (3-3)**  
**Monetary Base and Corresponding Assets**  
**By the end of the years 2012 and 2013**

(SDG millions)

Particulars	Years		Change during 2013	
	2012	2013*	Change	%
<b>A) Assets:</b>	<b>30,316.1</b>	<b>36,470.5</b>	<b>6,154.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>
1- Net Foreign Assets	(9,979.5)	(14,965.9)	(4,986.4)	(50.0)
2- Revaluation	16,104.6	25,154.3	9,049.7	56.2
3- Net Domestic Assets	24,191.0	26,282.1	2,091.1	8.6
3-1- Net Claims on Government (claims - deposits)	11,234.1	21,466.3	10,232.2	91.1
3-1-1- Claims on Government	12,087.9	22,472.6	10,384.7	85.9
3-1-2- Government Deposits	853.8	1,006.3	152.5	17.9
3-2- Claims on Public Enterprises	724.0	791.8	67.8	9.4
3-3- Claims on Commercial Banks	2,662.7	5,155.6	2,492.9	93.6
3-4- Instruments of Liquidity Management (Shihab)**	62.4	185.8	123.4	197.8
3-5- Other Items Net	9,507.8	(1,317.4)	(10,825.2)	(113.9)
Total Assets (1+2+3) = Liabilities	30,316.1	36,470.5	6,154.4	20.3
<b>B) Liabilities (Reserve Money):</b>	<b>30,316.1</b>	<b>36,470.5</b>	<b>6,154.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>
1- Currency in Circulation outside CBOS	17,869.9	20,412.9	2,543.0	14.2
1-1- With the Public	16,751.5	19,178.4	2,426.9	14.5
1-2- With the Commercial Banks	1,118.4	1,234.5	116.1	10.4
2- Banks' Reserves with the Central Bank of Sudan	9,745.3	12,662.3	2,917.0	29.9
3- Deposits included in money supply at CBOS ***	2,700.9	3,395.3	694.4	25.7

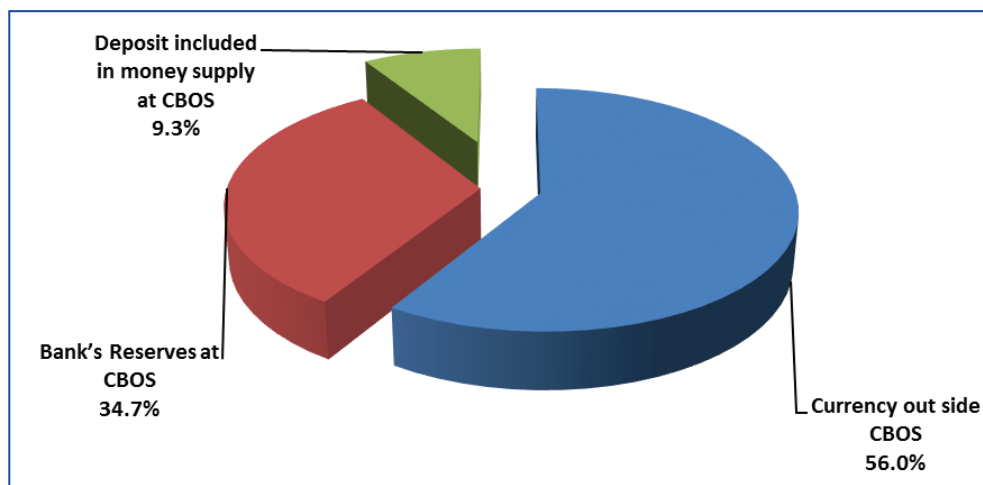
Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\* Preliminary data.

\*\* 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 December 2013**



## Assets

The assets corresponding to the monetary base increased from SDG 30,316.1 million by the end of 2012 to SDG 36,470.5 million by the end of 2013 at a rate of 20.3%. The increase was attributed to the increase in net domestic assets from SDG 24,191.0 million in 2012 to SDG 26,282.1 million in 2013, at a rate of 8.6%. The increase in net domestic assets resulted from the increase in the net claims on the Central Government at a rate of 91.1%, due to adding the difference between gold purchasing price and the price of the allocation of gold proceeds to the Central Government claims, in addition to the increase in Central Government temporary advances at a rate of 71.4%. Also, net purchased certificates increase at a rate of 42.1%. Moreover, claims on commercial banks increased from SDG 2,662.7 million by the end of 2012 to SDG 5,155.6 million by the end of 2013 at a rate of 93.6% due to the reclassification of the investment deposits paid by the Central Bank of Sudan to the commercial banks. Whereas, Other Items net decreased from SDG 9,507.8 million by the end of 2012 to minus SDG 1,317.4 million by the end of 2013 at a rate of 113.9%, this was due to the reclassification of some items (difference between gold purchasing price and the price of the allocation of gold proceeds and investment deposits).

Net foreign assets decreased from minus SDG 9,979.5 million by the end of 2012 to minus SDG 14,965.9 million by the end of 2013, at a rate of 50.0%.

The revaluation item increased from SDG 16,104.6 million by the end of 2012 to SDG 25,154.3 million by the end of 2013, at a rate of 56.2% as a result of the devaluation in the national currency against other foreign currencies in 2013.

## Liabilities

Banks' reserves with the CBOS (legal cash reserves and the current account) increased by SDG 2,917.0 million at a rate of 29.9% compared to 2012; this increase was attributed to the devaluation of the national currency against other foreign currencies in 2013. Currency in circulation outside the Central Bank of Sudan (including currency with the public and currency with commercial banks) increased by SDG 2,543.0 million at a rate of 14.2% compared to 2012, due to the increase in the currency issued by an amount of SDG 3,106.4 million, States, local governments and public institutions deposits included in the money supply also increased from SDG 2,700.9 million in 2012 to SDG 3,395.3 million in 2013 at a rate of 25.7%.

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

Table (4-3) and figures (6-3), (7-3) and (8-3) illustrate Money Multiplier, Velocity of Money Circulation and deepening of monetization during the period (2009 – 2013).

**Table (3-4)**

Money Multiplier, Velocity of Money Circulation and Deepening of Monetization  
During the Period 2009–2013

Particulars	Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Money multiplier <sup>1</sup>	2.053	2.196	2.026	1.935	1.822
Velocity of Money Circulation <sup>2</sup>	4.791	4.569	4.461	4.149	4.431
Deepening of Monetization <sup>3</sup>	0.203	0.221	0.224	0.241	0.226

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

1) Money Multiplier = Broad Money/Monetary Base

2) Velocity of Money Circulation = GDP / Money supply

3) Deepening of Monetization = Broad Money / GDP



**Figure (3-6)**  
Money Multiplier During the Period 2009-2013

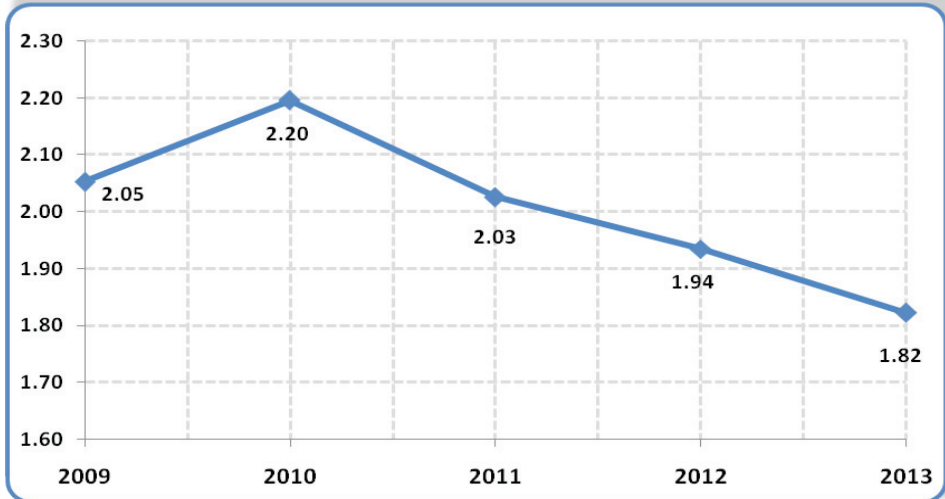
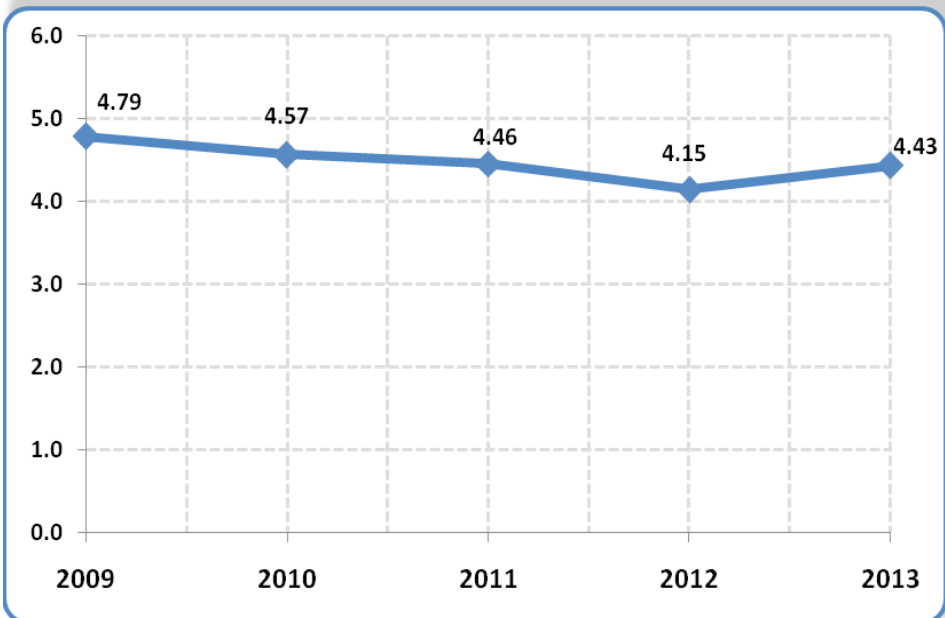


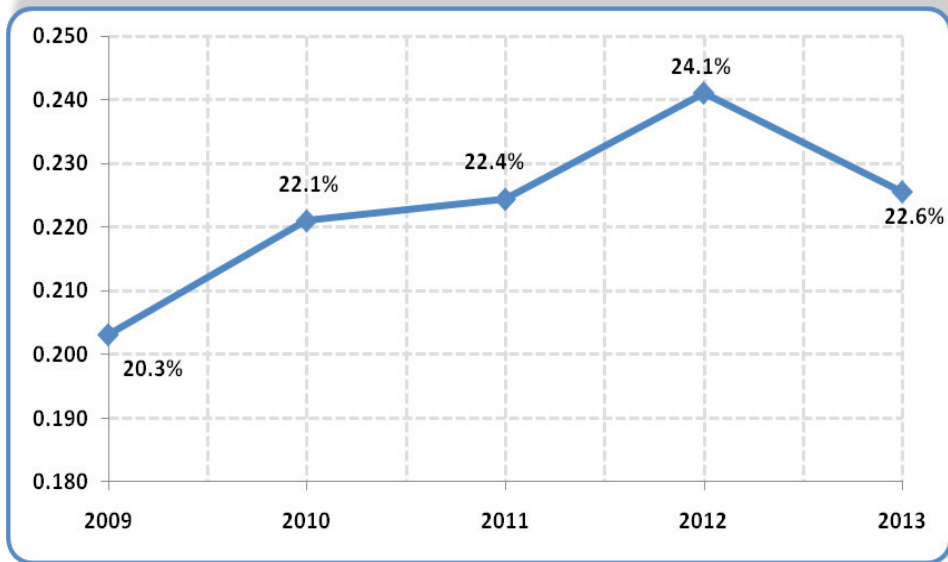
Figure (3-6) depicts a decrease in the money multiplier during the period (2010-2013), due to the increase in the monetary base at a greater rate than the increase in money supply.

**Figure (3-7)**  
Velocity of Circulation During the Period (2009 -2013)



The velocity of circulation of money represents the number of times that a unit of money takes in transactions settlement or economic exchanges during a certain period of time. It relates negatively to the money supply and positively to the GDP. Figure (3-7) illustrated the proportional decrease in the velocity of circulation of money during the period 2009-2012 and its increase in 2013.

**Figure (3-8)**  
Deepening of Monetization During the Period (2009 –2013)



Deepening of Monetization is the spread of dealing with the banking institutions. It was noted that monetary Deepening decreased from a 24.1% in 2012 to 22.6% in 2013.

**CHAPTER  
FOUR**

**BANKS AND NON-BANK  
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**



## **CHAPTER FOUR BANKS AND NONBANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

This chapter reviews the performance of the banking system (Central Bank of Sudan and the operating banks) and the other 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 the 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, and 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 branches of the Central Bank of Sudan increased from 15 branches in 2012 to 16 branches in 2013, distributed in the different States of the Sudan, where Zalingi 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 2012 and 2013, 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 2012 and 2013

(SDG Millions)

Particulars	31/12/2012	31/12/2013*	Change	% Change
<b>Assets:</b>				
Bank Notes and Banks Balances	7,480.7	9,180.0	1,699.3	22.7
Foreign Securities **	234.6	314.2	79.6	33.9
Other Foreign Assets	632.3	3,003.1	2,370.8	374.9
Loans and Advances to Banks	3,499.3	4,500.0****	1,000.7	28.6
Temporary Advances to Government under Article (48-1)	5,212.2	5,212.2	0.0	0.0
Long Terms Loans to Government	-	7,179.1	7,179.1	100
Loans and Advances to Public Enterprises	286.5	232.5	(54.0)	(18.8)
Contributions in Local Banks Capital	2,030.4	2,152.6	122.2	6.0
Other Contributions ***	437.4	559.3	121.9	27.9
Other Accounts	32,849.7	38,852.2	6,002.5	18.3
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>52,663.1</b>	<b>71,185.2</b>	<b>18,522.1</b>	<b>35.2</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Notes and Coins in Circulation:	17,869.9	20,412.9	2,543.0	14.2
Sight Liabilities:	13,746.8	17,668.5	3,921.7	28.5
Federal Government	853.8	1,006.3	152.5	17.9
State and Local Governments	162.9	306.0	143.1	87.8
Public Enterprises	2,538.0	3,089.3	551.3	21.7
Local Banks	10,192.1	13,266.9	3,074.8	30.2
Foreign Correspondents	900.4	2,446.2	1,545.8	171.7
Time Liabilities	5,515.9	7,453.8	1,937.9	35.1
Payment Agreements	102.4	135.7	33.3	32.5
Capital and Reserves	314.8	526.6	211.8	67.3
Other Accounts	14,212.9	22,541.5	8,328.6	58.6
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>52,663.1</b>	<b>71,185.2</b>	<b>18,522.1</b>	<b>35.2</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Contributions in foreign banks.

\*\*\* Contributions in local public enterprises. \*\*\*\* Transfer of SDG 1,499.3 millions to other account

Table (4-1) shows the increases of assets & liabilities of the Central Bank of Sudan from SDG 52,663.1 million in 2012 to SDG 71,185.2 million in 2013, by 35.2%. On the assets side, the loans and advances to banks increased from SDG 632.3 million in 2012 to SDG 3,003.1 million in 2013, by 374.9%, this was due to the reclassification of the investment deposits amounting SDG 2,324.9 million extended to the banks from the Central Bank of Sudan. Foreign securities (contributions in foreign banks) increased from SDG 234.6 million in 2012 to SDG 314.2 million

in 2013, by 33.9%, this was attributed to the devaluation of national currency against other foreign currencies. In addition the stock of temporary advances to government under article (48-1) of the Central Bank of Sudan Act increased from SDG 3,499.3 million in 2012 to SDG 4,500.0 million in 2013, by 28.6%. It should be noted that an amount of SDG 1,449.3 million was transferred to other accounts, so the temporary advances for the year 2013 amounted to SDG 2,500.0 million. Also bank notes and banks balances increased from SDG 7,840.7 million in 2012 to SDG 9,180.7 million in 2013, by 22.7%, other accounts increased from SDG 32,849.7 million in 2012 to SDG 38,852.2 million in 2013, by 18.3%, while the loans and advances to public enterprises decreased from SDG 286.5 million in 2012 to SDG 232.5 million in 2013, by 18.8%.

On the liabilities side, the stock of foreign correspondents account increased from SDG 900.4 million in 2012 to SDG 2,446.2 million in 2013, by 171.7%, due to the balance increase and the correction of the exchange rate for government transactions, the balance of sight liabilities increased from SDG 13,746.8 million in 2012 to SDG 17,668.5 million in 2013, by 28.5%, due to the increment of banks deposits from SDG 10,192.1 million in 2012 to SDG 13,266.9 million in 2013, by 30.2%; also capital and reserves increased from SDG 314.8 million in 2012 to SDG 526.6 million in 2013, by 67.3%. "Other accounts" increased from SDG 14,212.9 million in 2012 to SDG 22,541.5 million in 2013, by 58.6%.

## 2) Banks Operating in Sudan:

Table (4-2) shows the structure of the banking system in Sudan in the years 2012 and 2013

**Table (4-2)**

The Structure of the Banking System in Sudan by the end of the years 2012 and 2013

Item	2012	2013
<b>(1) Specialized Banks</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
• Joint*	2	2
• Government	3	3
<b>(2) Commercial Banks</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>
• Joint	23	24
• Government	1	1
• Foreign	6	7
<b>Grand Total (1) + (2)</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>

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 banks operating in Sudan amounted to 37 banks in 2013 compared with 35 banks in 2012, where the year 2013 witnessed the entry of two banks to the banking sector in Sudan, the Qatar Islamic Bank and Elrowad Bank for Development and Investment.

### The Consolidated Balance Sheet of Banks:

Table (4-3) shows the consolidated balance sheet of the operating banks for the years 2012 and 2013 based on the classification recommended by IMF.

**Table (4-3)**  
The Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating Banks  
by the end of the years 2012 and 2013

(SDG Millions)

Particulars	31/12/2012	31/12/2013*	Change	Change %
<b>Assets:</b>				
Local Currency	1,118.4	1,234.5	116.1	10.4
Balances with Central Bank of Sudan	12,015.3	13,205.2	1,189.9	9.9
Other Banks	1,470.7	2,165.7	695.0	47.3
Foreign Correspondents	4,893.6	4,731.4	(162.2)	(3.3)
Total Advances	30,482.8	37,621.7	7,138.9	23.4
Other Accounts	17,068.8	18,521.3	1,452.5	8.5
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>67,049.6</b>	<b>77,479.8</b>	<b>10,430.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Deposits:	39,544.3	44,133.1	4,588.8	11.6
Public	36,126.7	40,700.8	4,574.1	12.7
Government**	1,913.3	1,870.3	(43.0)	(2.2)
Public Enterprises	1,504.3	1,562.0	57.7	3.8
Banks:	3,809.5	5,180.2	1,370.7	36.0
Central Bank of Sudan	1,213.1	1,544.5	331.4	27.3
Other Banks	802.9	1,639.3	836.4	104.2
Foreign correspondents	1,793.5	1,996.4	202.9	11.3
Capital and Reserves	10,830.7	13,149.1	2,318.4	21.4
Other Accounts	12,865.1	15,017.4	2,152.3	16.7
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>67,049.6</b>	<b>77,479.8</b>	<b>10,430.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Preliminary Data.

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

Total assets of the operating banks increased from SDG 67,049.6 million in 2012 to SDG77,479.8 million in 2013, by 15.6%, due to the rise in the balances of other banks from SDG 1,470.7 million in 2012 to SDG 2,165.7 million in 2013, by 47.3%;



the total advances of banks increased from SDG 30,482.8 million in the year 2012 to SDG 37,621.7 million in 2013, by 23.4%.

On the liabilities side, total deposits of residents increased from SDG 39,544.3 million in 2012 to SDG 44,133.1 million in 2013, by 11.6%, due to rising public deposits from SDG 36,126.7 million in 2012 to SDG 40,700.8 million in 2013, by 12.7%, also banks stock increased from SDG 3,809.5 million in 2012 to SDG 5,180.2 million in 2013, by 36.0%, where the rise in other banks balance represent the largest increase in this item, where it increased from SDG 802.9 million in 2012 to SDG 1,639.3 million in 2013, by 104.2%. Also capital and reserves increased from SDG 10,830.7 million in 2012 to SDG 13,149.1 million in 2013, by 21.4%, due to the rise in the paid-up capital in some banks and the capitalization of some banks profits. Also other accounts increased from SDG 12,865.1 million in 2012 to SDG 15,017.4 million in 2013, by 16.7%.

## 2-1 Banks Deposits:

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

### Deposits in Local Currency:

Table (4 – 4) (A) shows details of the bank's deposits in local currency for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-4) (A)**  
Deposits in Local Currency by the end of the years 2012 and 2013

(SDG Millions)

Depositors	December, 2012		December, 2013*		Change %	
	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others
Federal and State Govts.	459.0	453.8	516.9	571.4	12.6	25.9
Public Enterprises	510.8	758.7	655.3	682.0	28.3	(10.1)
Private Sector **	12,982.3	13,038.3	14,941.6	14,776.1	15.1	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,952.1</b>	<b>14,250.8</b>	<b>16,113.8</b>	<b>16,029.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28,202.9</b>		<b>32,143.3</b>		<b>14.0</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 28,202.9 million in 2012 to SDG 32,143.3 million in 2013, by 14.0%, in line with Central Bank of Sudan policies that aimed at attracting and mobilizing national saving. The private sector, public enterprises, and the Federal and State governments contributed to the total local deposits 92.4%, 4.2%, and 3.4% respectively.

### Deposits in Foreign Currency:

Table (4-4) (B) shows details of the bank's deposits in foreign currency for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-4) (B)**  
Deposits in Foreign Currency by the end of the years 2012 and 2013

(SDG Millions)

Depositors \ Years	December 2012		December 2013*		Change %	
	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others
Federal and State Govt.	511.7	488.8	485.4	296.6	(5.1)	(39.3)
Public Enterprises.	67.5	167.3	72.9	151.8	8.0	(9.3)
Private Sector **	3,666.7	6,439.4	4,045.0	6,938.1	10.3	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,245.9</b>	<b>7,095.5</b>	<b>4,603.3</b>	<b>7,386.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,341.4</b>		<b>11,989.8</b>		<b>5.7</b>	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Preliminary Data.

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

Total foreign currency deposits with the operating banks increased from an equivalent of SDG 11,341.4 million in 2012 to SDG11,989.8 million in 2013, by 5.7%, the private sector deposits, the Federal and State Government deposits and the public institutions deposits contributed 91.6%, 6.5% and 1.9% of the total foreign currency deposits respectively.

### 2-2 Bank Finance:

Banking finance is represented in 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 (4-5) and figure (4-1) show the total stock of banking finance in local currency according to economic sectors by the end of the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-5)**

Stock of Bank Finance by Economic Activities in Local Currency  
by the end of the years 2012 and 2013

(SDG MILLION)

Sector	2012	%	2013*	%	% Change
Agriculture	3,673.5	14.8	5,229.4	16.0	42.4
Industry	3,123.9	12.6	5,195.5	16.0	66.3
Exports	850.9	3.4	1,186.5	3.6	39.4
Transport and Storage	1,998.8	8.1	3,136.7	9.6	56.9
Local Trade	3,285.6	13.2	3,180.6	9.8	(3.2)
Imports	792.7	3.2	987.8	3.0	24.6
Construction	2,721.6	11.0	3,565.3	10.9	31.0
Mining	85.1	0.3	188.6	0.6	121.6
Others **	8,282.9	33.4	9,961.4	30.5	20.3
Total Finance	24,815.0	100.0	32,631.8	100.0	31.5

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

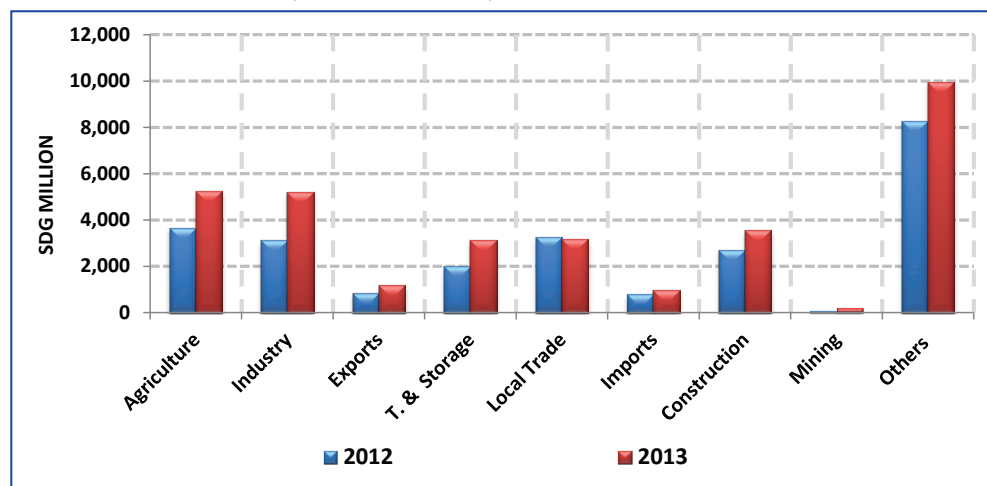
Note: Does not include the financing of the Central Government.

\* Preliminary Data.

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

**Figure (4-1)**

The Stock of Banks Finance in Local Currency (by economic activities)  
by the end of the years 2012 and 2013



Table(4-5) and figure (4-1) show the increase in the total stock of banking finance in local currency from SDG 24,815.0 million in 2012 to SDG 32,631.8 million in 2013, by 31.5%.

In the year 2013, the finance extended to agriculture, industry and mining represents 32.6%, while the finance provided to construction, external trade, local trade and other sectors constitute 10.9%, 6.6%, 9.8% and 30.5% respectively.

Table (4-6) shows the stock of bank finance in foreign currency in the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-6)**  
**Stock of Bank Finance by Economic Activities**  
**In Foreign Currency by the end of the years 2012 and 2013**  
(SDG MILLION)

Sector	2012	%	2013*	%	% Change
Agriculture	71.9	1.3	73.2	1.5	1.8
Industry	790.7	14.0	879.1	17.6	11.2
Exports	58.6	1.0	10.5	0.2	(82.1)
Transport and Storage	227.3	4.0	503.5	10.1	121.5
Local Trade	608.7	10.7	308.1	6.2	(49.4)
Imports	1,468.5	25.9	1,386.9	27.8	(5.6)
Construction	662.2	11.7	710.4	14.2	7.3
Mining	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others **	1,775.6	31.3	1,118.2	22.4	(37.0)
<b>Total Finance</b>	<b>5,667.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,989.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(12.0)</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

NOTE: Does not include financing of the Central Government.

\* Preliminary Data.

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

**Figure (4-2)**

The Stock of Banks Finance in Foreign Currency (Economic Activities)  
by the end of the years 2012 and 2013

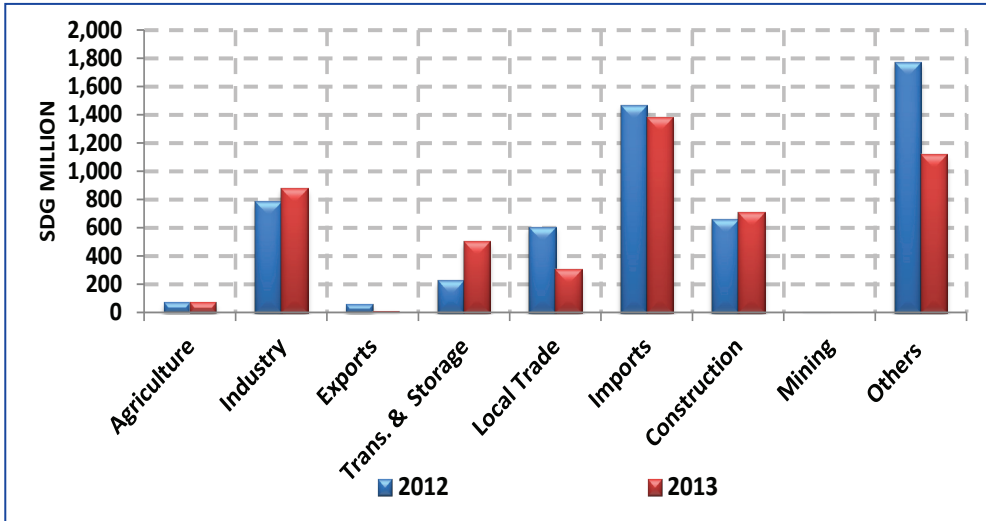


Table (4-6) and figure (4-2) show the decline in the local currency equivalent of the stock of total banks finance in foreign currency from an equivalent of SDG 5,667.8 million in 2012 to SDG 4,989.9 million in 2013, by 12.0%. The stock of finance extended to import sector contributed 27.8%, the industrial sector contributed 17.6%, while other sectors contributed 22.4% of the total banks finance in foreign currency in the year 2013.

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

Table (4-7) and figure (4-3) show the flow of banking finance by economic activities in local currency during the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-7)**

The Flow of Banking Finance by Economic Activities in Local Currency  
In the years 2012 and 2013

(SDG Millions)

Sector	2012		2013*		Change %
	Flow of Finance	%	Flow of Finance	%	
Agriculture	2,873.3	11.9	6,721.0	19.9	133.9
Industry	4,577.5	19.0	5,486.7	16.2	19.9
Exports	1,065.6	4.4	2,259.2	6.7	112.0
Local Trade	4,168.4	17.3	4,368.8	12.9	4.8
Imports	1,259.9	5.2	1,886.0	5.6	49.7
Transport and Storage	1,636.1	6.8	3,433.9	10.2	109.9
Energy and Mining	129.2	0.6	488.5	1.4	278.1
Constructions	2,152.9	8.9	3,042.3	9.0	41.3
Others***	6,240.3	25.9	6,136.1	18.1	(1.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,102.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,822.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.3</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

NOTE: Does not include financing of the Central Government.

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* The flow of finance for social development distributed among economic activities

\*\*\* Includes services financing granted by banks like health projects and waste pressure

**Figure (4-3)**

The Flow of Banking Finance According to Economic Activity, in Local Currency  
in the years 2012 and 2013

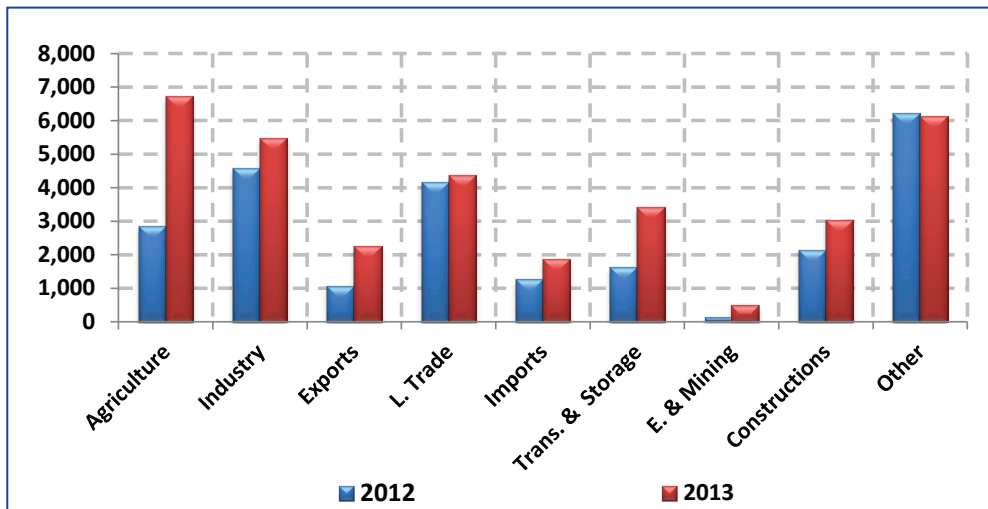


Table (4-7) and figure (4-3) illustrate that the agriculture activity contributed 19.9% of the total flow of banks finance during the year 2013; so the flow of banks finance extended to agricultural activity increased from SDG 2,873.3 million in 2012 to SDG 6,721.0 million in 2013, by 133.9%, the industrial sector contributed 16.2%, also the local trade sector contributed 12.9%, the transport and storage sector contributed 10.2%, construction sector contributed 9.0%, while the other sectors contributed 18.1% of total flow of finance during 2013.

#### **Flow of Banks Finance by Mode of Finance:**

Table (4-8) shows that the flow of banks finance by mode in local currency in 2012 and 2013, and figure (4-4) shows the percentage share of each mode of finance in the total flow of finance during the year 2013.

**Table (4-8)**  
Flow of Banks Finance by Mode of Finance  
in Local Currency in the years 2012 and 2013

(SDG Millions)

<b>Mode of Finance</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2013*</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Change %</b>
Murabaha	12,021.9	49.9	18,012.7	53.2	49.8
Musharaka	2,636.9	10.9	3,740.7	11.1	41.9
Mudaraba	1,296.3	5.4	1,772.9	5.2	36.8
Salam	459.8	1.9	665.3	2.0	44.7
Mogawala	2,160.1	8.9	3,929.5	11.6	81.9
Ijarah	89.6	0.4	331.2	1.0	269.6
Istisnaa	20.1	0.1	32.4	0.1	61.2
Gard Hassan	125.5	0.5	99.6	0.3	(20.6)
Others**	5,292.7	22.0	5,238.2	15.5	(1.0)
<b>Total Finance</b>	<b>24,102.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,822.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40.3</b>

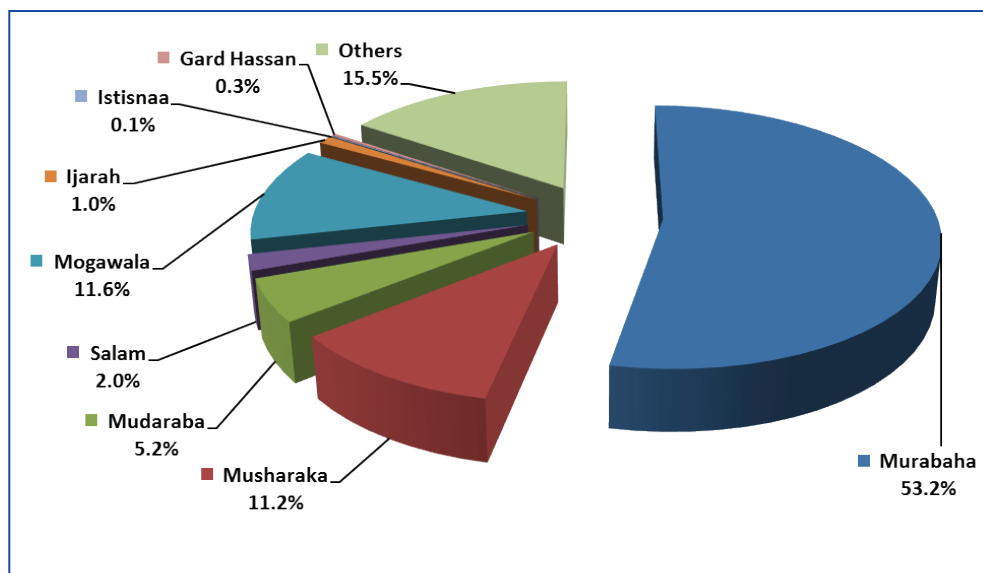
Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

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

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Includes equity participations

**Figure (4-4)**  
The Flow of Banks Finance According to Mode of Finance,  
in Local Currency in 2013



The share of Murabaha amounted to 53.2%; this was attributed to the long experience of banks in using this mode, beside the easiness of its application, low cost of administration and supervision, and guaranteed profits. Mugawla, Musharaka and other modes contributed 11.6%, 11.1% and 15.5% respectively.

**The Financial Soundness indicators of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Banks:**

Central Bank of Sudan policies paid great attention to the safety of the banking sector in the unfavorable economic conditions and exchange rate fluctuations and rising inflation rate. Therefore, the Central Bank of Sudan adopted a number of regulative and supervisory policies which aimed at achieving financial stability and bank soundness to ensure the efficiency of the banking system by reducing credit risk through enhancing banking supervision, regulation measures to comply with the international standards. The policies pursued by the Central Bank of Sudan resulted in mitigating the impact of internal and external shocks during 2013, and this was reflected in the banks financial indicators by the end of 2013.



**(1) The Financial soundness Indicators of Banks:**

Table (4-9) and figure (4-5) explain the financial soundness indicators of banks in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-9)**  
Financial Soundness Indicators of Banks by the end of  
the years 2012 and 2013

(%)

Item	2012	2013*
Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.0	16.6
Total Non-Performing Loans to Total Funding	11.9	8.4
Financing Provision to Non-Performing Loans	36.4	37.0
Return on Assets Before Tax	4.4	3.7
Return on Equity before Tax	36.5	29.6
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	41.5	39.0

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Preliminary Data.

**Figure (4-5 )**

Financial Soundness Indicators of Banks by the end of the years 2012 and 2013

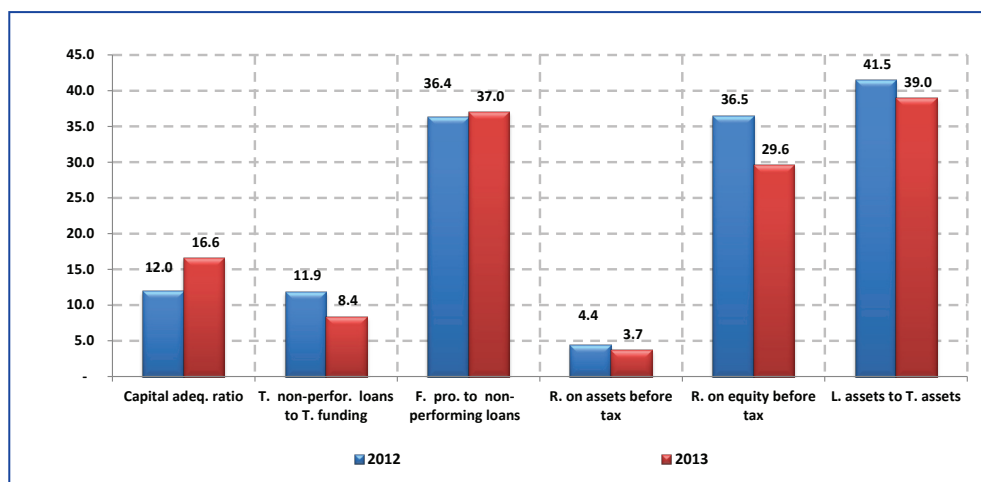


Table (4-9) and figure (4-5) explain the performance of the most important financial soundness indicators of banks issued by the Islamic Financial Services Board in context of the requirements of the Basel Committee represented in capital adequacy, and indicators of asset quality, profitability, liquidity and the ability to meet the obligations.

Capital adequacy ratio increased from 12.0% in 2012 to 16.6% in 2013, 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). Asset quality (measured by total non-performing loans to total financing) decreased from 11.9% in 2012 to 8.4% in 2013, 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 provided to non-performing loans improved from 36.4% in 2012 to 37.0% in 2013. Return on assets ratio (asset turnover) decreased from 4.4% in 2012 to 3.7% in 2013, and the return on equity decreased from 36.5% in 2012 to 29.6% in 2013, also the ratio of liquid assets to total assets decreased from 41.5% in 2012 to 39.0% in 2013.

## (2) The Indicators of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating Banks:

Table (4-10) and figure (4 - 6) show the indicators of consolidated balance sheet of banks in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-10)**

The Indicators of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating Banks  
by the end of the years 2012 and 2013.

Particulars	2012	2013*
Total Deposits to Total Liabilities	59.3	57.5
Capital and Reserves to Total Liabilities	16.2	17.0
Total Finance to Total Assets	45.5	48.6
Total Finance to Total Deposits	76.4**	84.5

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Amended Data.

**Figure (4-6)**

The Indicators of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating Banks  
by the end of the years 2012 and 2013

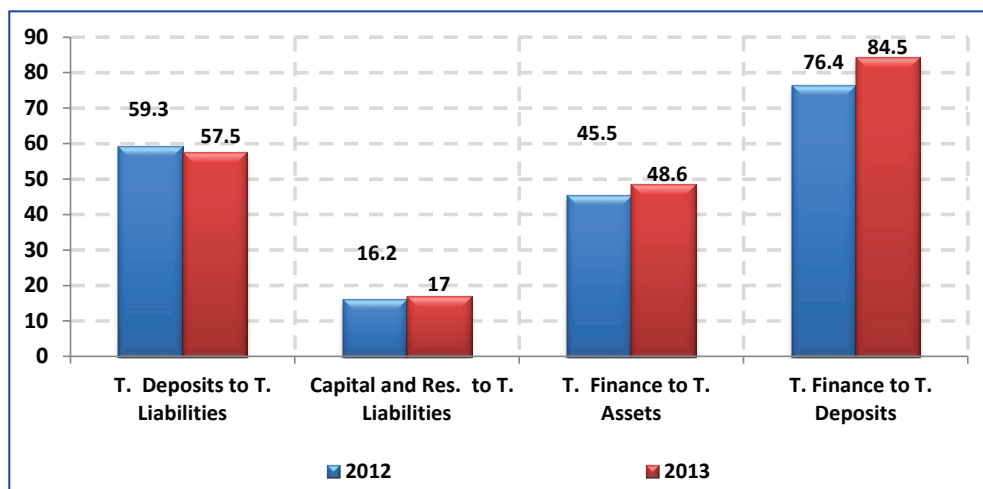


Table (4-10) and figure (4-6) show a variation in all indicators, slight decline in the ratio of total deposits to total liabilities from 59.3% in 2012 to 57.5% in 2013, reflecting the reliance of banks on external resources, which it is normal in the practicing of banking but it requires an efficient risk management, while the ratio of capital and reserves to total liabilities (which measures the bank reliance on its own resources) increased from 16.2% in 2012 to 17.0% in 2013, indicating a drop of banking risks. The ratio of total finance to total assets increased from 45.5% in 2012 to 48.6% in the year 2013, reflecting an increase in the banks efforts in using their assets to generate profit, as well as the ratio of total bank finance to total deposits increased from 76.7% in 2012 to 84.5% in 2013, reflecting a decrease in liquidity ratio of the banks.

## Micro-Finance

In the year 2013, the Central Bank of Sudan continued in implementing of its policies which aimed at encouraging microfinance to contribute to economic and social development through extending credit to the graduates projects, youth, women, and facilitating the access of microfinance services for vulnerable group who are not able to access the formal financial services, in addition to that these policies targeted the support the microfinance institutions in the States.

Central Bank of Sudan policies aimed at employing of at least 12% of the investment portfolio of each bank to finance microfinance projects and social dimension financing, through encouraging commercial banks, specialized banks, microfinance institutions and graduate portfolio through financial and technical support, training and developing infrastructure, like insurance services of microfinance operations and establishment of (Kafalat) institution to provide group guarantees of microfinance services.

#### a\ Micro-Finance in Commercial Banks

Table (4-11) shows the volume of microfinance extended by banks in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-11)**

The Volume of Microfinance Extended by the end of the years 2012 and 2013

(SDG MILLION)

Item	2012	2013*	%
Total Bank Finance	30,483	37,622	23.4
Allocation for Microfinance According to the policy (12%)	3,652	4,515	23.6
Total of Microfinance	1,496	1,546	3.3
Micro Finance Proportion of the Total Finance (%)	4.9	4.1	

Sources Central Bank of Sudan – Microfinance Unit

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (4-11) shows that the total microfinance increased from SDG 1,496.0 million in 2012 to SDG 1,546.0 million in 2013, by 3.3%, also it is observed that the actual performance of microfinance reached 4.1% of the total finance in 2013 compared to 4.9% in 2012.

#### b\ Micro-Finance Institutions

The total stock of finance extended by microfinance institutions increased from SDG 173.1 million in 2012 to SDG 282 million in 2013, by 63% and was extended to 290,718 beneficiary in 2013, where the increase in the number of operating institutions and the volume of finance resulted in increasing the number of beneficiaries.

The Central Bank of Sudan provided whole sale funding of SDG 50.3 million in 2013, which increased from SDG 51.7 million in 2012 to SDG 102 million in 2013, by 97%. Also equity participation in microfinance institutions increased from SDG 6 million in 2012 to SDG 27 million in 2013, by 350%, due to the contribution in the establishing and financing of 10 new microfinance institutions.

Table (4-12) shows the sources of microfinance institutions resources.

**Table (4-12)**  
Sources of Financing Microfinance Institutions

(SDG MILLION)

Sources	Amount	%
Central Bank of Sudan	129.0	45
Own Resources	47.1	17
Sudan's Company for Microfinance Development	33.2	12
Partnership with Islamic Development Bank (IDB- J)	56.0	20
Banks	16.5	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>281.8</b>	<b>100</b>

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan – Microfinance Unit

### **C\ The most important efforts in the area of microfinance during the year 2013**

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

Within the context of the continued partnership, contracts were signed with 8 microfinance institutions and the total finance amounted to US \$ 26.2 million, while the number of beneficiaries were 20,377 beneficiary in 2013.

- **Graduates Projects Financing**

The graduates projects finance increased from SDG 31.5 million in 2012 to SDG 59 million in 2013, by 87.3%.

The Farmer Commercial Bank and Saving Bank were selected as leader banks for the consortium for employment of graduates which began its work in April 2012 with substantial contribution from the Central Bank of Sudan.

- **Women Projects Financing**

The Ministry of Welfare and Social Security organize the beneficiaries, while the Central Bank of Sudan provides the financing for the ownership of the means of production and for training, the project aims to finance 67,500 woman in 9 States (Sennar, Aljazeera, Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan, Northern Kordofan, Northern

Darfur, Kassala, River Nile and Northern State). The first phase of the project was executed in the Northern State and North Kordofan, Kassala and Sennar by financing 2,117 women, with a total fund of SDG 4.3 million in 2013.

• **The Agricultural Bank of Sudan Initiative (Absomy)**

Absmi project is considered a best model for practicing microfinance for achieving a radical change in rural finance sector by facilitating the access to poor families at the base of the economic pyramid with sustainable microfinance project that aims to reach at least 1 million families in 10 States within 10 years. The project started with a pilot program for a period of three years in Northern and Southern Kordofan and then, expand to White Nile and Sennar States to reach 26,321 client in 249 village. The extended finance amounted SDG 31.4 million in 2013, while the volume of savings reached SDG 2.5 million through the formation of 1,350 groups. A financing grant agreement was signed in February 2013 in Rome – Italy between the Government of Sudan and the International Fund for agricultural development (IFAD) to promote Absomy initiative. Also an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Finance and National Economy and the Agricultural Bank of Sudan in April 2013, where by the Central Bank of Sudan contributed with an equivalent of US \$ 1,265 million in local currency, and the Agricultural Bank of Sudan with an equivalent of US \$ 2.34 million.

• **Technical and Institutional Support to the Banks and Microfinance Institutions**

The Central Bank of Sudan continued to provide technical support to the banks and microfinance institutions ; accordingly the financial support for capacity building increased from SDG 9.9 million in 2012 to SDG 17.4 million in 2013, by 76.0%.

• **The Partnership Between the Banking System and the Zakat Chamber (ALaman Consortium)**

Zakat Chamber contributed SDG 50.0 million in the Aman Consortium and the banking system with SDG 150 million against the specified amount in the policies of the Central Bank of Sudan (12%). The consortium maturity date has been determined for three years as a first stage, ended with the year 2013, extendable according to the evaluation of the experience, with the possibility of distributing annually the achieved profits by 20% for the consortium manager and 80% for shareholders in proportion to their contribution. The consortium has achieved good results where a number of 89,664 beneficiaries was financed with total amounted of SDG 158.4 million in 12 States in the year 2013, the non-performing loan ratio was 18% of microfinance extended to individuals. The leader bank prepared a plan to extend the consortium maturity date to another period.

- **Project of linking Small Farmers to Markets for the Agricultural Season (2013/2014)**

The project aims to assist 40,000 farmers in eight States to access and deal with finance and insurance markets, agricultural technology packages, commodity markets for inputs and agricultural products, to achieve self-sufficiency and produce a surplus for the market of food and cash crops by the end of agricultural season 2013/2014. The year 2013 was considered to be the fourth respective year since the start of the project.

The Sudan's Microfinance Development Company decided to coordinate for the implementation of a pilot project for this season through assessing the advantages and disadvantages of the experience of previous seasons, this project should be sustainable for the application in the coming seasons and can be financed directly from the banking sector.

The number of targeted farmers in 2013 was reduced and the selected States were chosen on the basis of assessing the performance of these States in previous years and the level of coordination between partners in those States and the repayment proportion, in addition to the farmers requirements in those States for the project services, and the farmers' societies were, as well, selected according to the indicators that guarantee the repayment.

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

The Agency continued in its activity during the year 2013 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.

The performance of the agency during the year 2013, can be summarized as follows:

- **Clients' Credit Code**

Table (4-13) 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 a corporate personality, a company or an organization.

**Table (4-13)**

Issues of the Client's Credit Code by the end of the years 2012 and 2013

(Code)

<b>Legal Entity</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>%</b>
Individuals	181,327	144,922	(20.1)
Companies	3,312	3,756	13.4
Organizations	3,104	1,745	(43.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,743</b>	<b>150,423</b>	<b>(19.9)</b>

Source: Credit and Information Scoring Agency

Table (4-13) shows a decline in the number of Agency's issued codes from 187,743 codes in 2012 to 150,423 codes in 2013, because the majority of bank's financed clients provided codes during 2012.

• **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.

Table (4-14) shows the number of client's credit query during 2013 compared to 2012.

**Table (4-14)**  
Client's Credit Inquiry during the years 2012 and 2013

(Code)

Legal Entity	2012	2013	%
Individuals	193,287	418,269	116.4
Companies	14,569	27,713	90.2
Organizations	2,890	8,017	177.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,746</b>	<b>453,999</b>	<b>115.4</b>

Source: Credit and Information Scoring Agency

Table (4-14) shows an increase in the number of client's inquiry from 210,746 inquiries in 2012 to 453,999 inquiries in 2013, by 115.4%.

• **Completing Client's Missed Data**

The Agency continued its efforts in 2013 to complete the customers missing data, which has assisted the banks and financial institutions and microfinance institutions, in pursuing their clients who have non-performed loan and then paid back these loans, so the number of clients who have completed their missing data declined from 14,215 clients in 2012 to 3,352 clients in 2013 in all banks except the Agricultural Bank.

**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 payments which facilitated payments by introducing the banking card which helped in attracting currency into the banking system.



Table (4-15) shows the electronic payment methods, while table (4-16) shows the electronic banking dealings in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-15)**  
Electronic Payment Methods

Year	Number of Bank Cards	Number of ATMs	Number of sale points
2012*	213,679	865	1,741
2013**	693,870	903	370
%	224.7	4.4	(78.7)

Source: Electronic Banking Services Company (EBS)

\* Amended Data.

\*\* Preliminary Data.

The number of bank's card increased from 213.7 thousand cards during 2012 to 693.9 thousand cards during 2013, by 224.7% and the number of ATMs increased from 865 in 2012 to 903 in 2013, by 4.4%, while the number of sale points decreased from 1,741 points in 2012 to 370 points in 2013, by 78.7%. This decline was due to the establishment of a new National Switch Adapter, and the number reflects the amount of sale points that are defined in the new National Switch Adapter.

**Table (4-16)**  
Electronic Banking Dealings

Year	External Electronic Payments (SWIFT)		The Number of Transactions with Banking Card
	Outgoing Messages	Incoming Messages	
2012*	113,369	289,250	13,000,000
2013**	112,900	289,971	13,911,095
%	(0.4)	0.2	7.0

Source: Electronic Banking Services Company (EBS).

\* Amended Data.

\*\* Preliminary Data.

Table (4-16) shows that the number of outgoing messages decreased from 113,369 messages in 2012 to 112,900 messages in 2013, by 0.4%, while the number of incoming messages increased from 289,250 messages in 2012 to 289,971 messages in 2013, by 0.2%, also the transactions in banking card increased from 13 million transactions in 2012 to 13.9 million transactions in 2013, by 7.0%.

## **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 (4-17) shows the number of Exchange Bureaus and finance transfers companies in the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-17)**  
Exchange Bureaus and Finance Transfers Companies by  
the end of the years 2012 and 2013

<b>Item</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013*</b>	<b>%</b>
Number of Exchange Bureaus	21	22	4.8
Number of Finance Transfers Companies	9	11	22.2

Source: Central Bank of Sudan-Financial Institution Dept.

\* Preliminary Data.

The number of exchange bureaus and the financial transfer companies rose to 22 exchange bureaus, and 11 company respectively in 2013.

Table (4-18) and figure (4-7) show the total resources and uses of Exchange Bureaus in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-18)**

**Total Resources and Uses of Exchange Bureaus in the Foreign Exchange Market in the years 2012 and 2013**

(US \$ MILLION)

Year	Total Resources	Buying from the Central Bank of Sudan	The percentage of Buying from the Central Bank of Sudan	Uses
2012	403.9	282.7	70.0	392.4
2013*	70.9	0.0	0.0	72.6
Change %	(82.4)	-	-	(81.5)

Source: Central Bank of Sudan, Policies Dept.

\* Preliminary Data.

**Figure (4-7)**

**Total Resources and Uses of Exchange Bureaus  
In the years 2012 and 2013**

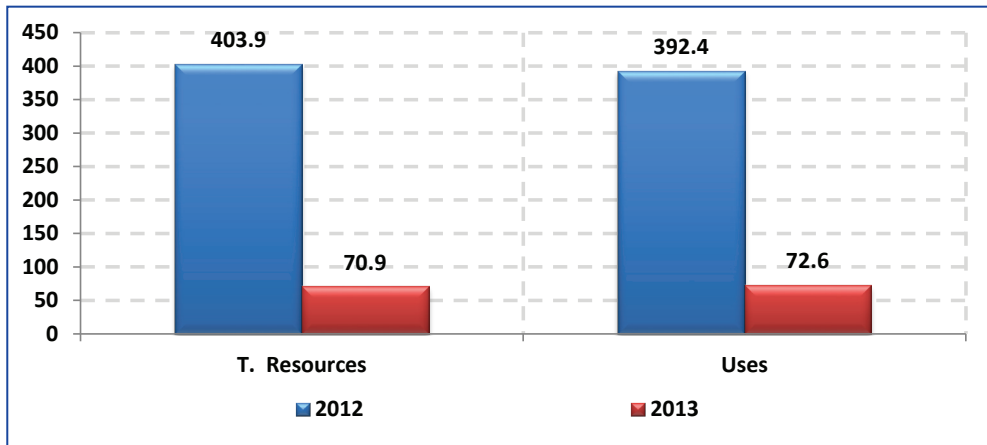


Table (4-18) and figure (4-7) show the exchange bureaus resources decreased from US \$ 403.9 million in 2012 to US \$ 70.9 million in 2013, by 82.4%, this was mainly attributed to the suspension of selling the foreign exchange to the exchange bureaus. The uses decreased from US \$ 392.4 million in 2012 to US \$ 72.6 million in 2013, by 81.5%.

Table (4-19) and figure (4-7) show the uses of the exchange bureaus resources in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-19)**  
The Uses of Exchange Bureaus in the Foreign Exchange  
Market in the years 2012 and 2013

(US \$ MILLION)

Year	Travel & Medicine	Outgoing Transfers	Other	Total
2012	222.1	155.7	14.6	392.4
2013*	5.0	1.0	1.8	72.9
Change %	(97.7)	(99.4)	(87.7)	(81.4)

Source: Central Bank of Sudan-Policies Dept.

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (4-19) shows a decreased in all types of exchange bureaus uses in the year 2013, as a result of the decline in the foreign currency resources of exchange bureaus in the year 2013.

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

The company continued during the year 2013 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 Distribution Ijarah Certificates (SCDICs) in local currency and Sudan's Company for Transfer of Electricity Ijarah Certificates (SCTECs) in US dollars.

### a\ Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs):

Table (4-20) shows the position of Government Musharaka certificates sales in 2012 and 2013, while table (4-21) shows issues of (GMCs) certificates in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-20)**  
**Selling of Government Musharaka Certificates (Shahama)**  
**in the years 2012 and 2013**

Entity	2012*			2013**			%	
	No. of Certificates Sold	%	Value In SDG Million	No. of Certificates Sold	%	Value In SDG Million	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million
Central Bank of Sudan	3,696,990	14.2	1,848.5	6,123,252	21.7	3,061.6	2,426,262	1,213.1
Banks	11,819,014	45.3	5,909.5	12,179,898	43.1	6,090.0	360,844	180.5
Companies and Funds	7,287,122	28.0	3,643.6	6,344,081	22.4	3,172.0	(943,041)	(471.6)
Public	3,248,534	12.5	1,624.3	3,615,445	12.8	1,807.7	366,911	183.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,051,660</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,025.9</b>	<b>28,262,676</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,131.3</b>	<b>2,211,016</b>	<b>1,105.4</b>

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

\* Amended Data.

\*\* Preliminary Data.

The stock of sold Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) increased from 26,051,660 thousand certificates, valued at SDG 13,025.9 million in 2012, to 28,262,676 thousand certificates, valued at SDG 14,131.3 million in 2013, by 8.5%, also the table shows that the share of the Central Bank of Sudan increased from 14.2% in 2012 to 21.7% in 2013, while the share of banks decreased from 45.3% to 43.1% and the share of companies and funds from 28.0% in 2012 to 22.4% in 2013.

**Table (4-21)**  
**Position of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs)**  
**In the years 2012 and 2013**

(SDG MILLION)

Item	2012	2013*	%
Subscriptions	3,031.1	2,905.3	(125.8)
Renewing	9,994.5	11,226.0	1,231.5
Liquidation	1,145.1	1,783.1	638.0
Average profit%	18.5	18.5	0.0

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

\* Preliminary Data.

### Return on Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs):

Table (4-22) shows the return on Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) for the year 2013.

**Table (4-22)**

The Return of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) during the year 2013

Issue No.	Date of Issue	Rate of Return (%)
1	01/01/2013	17.9
2	01/04/2013	18.6
3	01/07/2013	18.6
4	01/10/2013	18.7

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

Table (4-22) shows the average return on (GMCs) during the year 2013.

### B\ Government Investment Certificates (GICs / Sarh):

Table (4-23) explains the position of sales of Government Investment Certificates (GICs) in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-23)**

Position of Government Investment Certificates (GICs / Sarh)  
for th years 2012 and 2013

Entity	2012		2013*		%	
	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million
Central Bank of Sudan	3,355,178	335.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Banks	5,787,047	578.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Companies and Funds	4,281,030	428.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public	1,338,300	134.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,761,555</b>	<b>1,476.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (4-23) shows that 2013, did not witness any sale for the Government Investment Certificates compared to the sale of 14,761,555 certificates valued at SDG 1,476.3 million in 2012.

### C\ Khartoum Refinery Ijara Certificates (KRICs)

Table (4-24) explains the sales of Khartoum Refinery Ijara Certificates (KRICs) in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-24)**

Position of Khartoum Refinery Ijarah Certificates (KRICs) in the years 2012 and 2013

Entity	2012		2013*		%	
	No. of Certificates Sold	SDG MILLION	No. of Certificates Sold	SDG MILLION	No. of Certificates Sold	SDG MILLION
Central Bank of Sudan	2,192,851	1,096.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Banks	1,203,520	601.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Companies and Funds	353,679	176.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public	33,950	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ministry of Finance and National Economy	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,784,000</b>	<b>1,892.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (4-24) shows that the year 2013, did not witness any dealings of the Khartoum Refinery Certificates (KRICs) compared to the buying of 3,784,000 certificates valued at SDG 1,892.0 million in 2012.

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

Table (4-25) explains the position of the Central Bank of Sudan Ijarah Certificates (CBICs) in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-25)**

Position of Central Bank of Sudan Ijarah Certificates (CBICs)  
in the years 2012 and 2013

Particulars	2012*		2013**		%	
	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	42,619	42.6	60,609	60.6	17,990	18.0
Certificates Sold	10,000	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Certificates Purchased	27,990	28.0	125,221	125.2	97,231	97.2
Stock of Certificates with the Central Bank of Sudan at the end of the year	60,609	60.6	185,830	185.8	125,221	125.2
Net Balance of certificates with Banks	183,262	183.3	58,041	58.0	(125,221)	(125.3)

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Amended Data      \*\* Preliminary Data

Table (4-25) shows a decrease in the net balance of certificates with Banks from SDG 183.3 million in 2012 to SDG 58.0 million in 2013, by 68.4%, as well as an increase in the stock of certificates held with the Central Bank of Sudan from SDG 60.6 million in 2012 to SDG 185.8 million in 2013, by 206.6%.

**E\ 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 seeks to achieve a number of objectives represented in providing investment opportunities to achieve a return for the owner of the certificates include individuals, companies and financial institutions with resident, non-resident and foreign nature, beside providing suitable resources to the country, besides developing investment portfolio industry in the country.

Table (4-26) shows the position of (SCETICs) certificates sold in the year 2013.

**Table (4-26)**

The Position of (SCETICs) Certificates sales in the year 2013

Entity	No. of Certificates Sold	Value in thousand US Dollar	(%)
Companies and Funds	43,250	4,325.0	90.7
Individual	4,445	444.5	9.3
Total	47,695	4,770	100.0

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

**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 -27) explains the activity of Tarweej Company in the years 2012 and 2013.



**Table (4-27)**

Activity of Tarweej Company for the years 2012 and 2013

(SDG MILLION)

Market	2012	2013*	Change %
Secondary market	237.8	481.2	102.4
Primary market	132.2	16.6	(87.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>370.0</b>	<b>497.8</b>	<b>34.5</b>

Source: Tarweej Financial Service Company.

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (4-27) shows an increase in the volume of activity in the secondary market from SDG 237.8 million in 2012 to SDG 481.2 million in 2013, by 102.4%, and a decreased in company volume of activity in the primary market from SDG 132.2 million in 2012 to SDG 16.6 million in 2013, by 87.4%, and this decline was due to a shift in customers 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) Banks Deposits Security Fund:

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

Table (4-28) shows the volume of contributions in the Fund's resources in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-28)**

The Contributions in the Resources of the Bank Deposits Security Fund in the years 2012 and 2013

(SDG Millions)

Contributors	2012*	To total contribution %	2013**	To total contribution %	Change %
Banks	35	50.0	41	48.0	17.0
Ministry of Finance	5	7.0	6	7.0	20.0
Central Bank of Sudan	5	7.0	6	7.0	20.0
Holders of investment deposits	25	36.0	33	38.0	32.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>

Source: Bank Deposits Security Fund.

\* Amended Data

\*\*Preliminary Data.

Table (4-28) shows an increase in the volume of the Bank Deposits Security Fund resources from SDG 70.0 million in 2012 to SDG 86.0 million in 2013, by 23.0%, and the percentage contribution of holders of investment deposits which were paid by banks on behalf of the owners of the investment deposits increased from 36.0% in 2012 to 38.0% in 2013.

#### 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 (4-29) and figure (4-8) show the general index of the Khartoum Stock Exchange market during the period 2010 - 2013.

**Table (4-29)**  
The General Index of the Khartoum Stock Exchange Market  
during the years 2010-2013

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013*
The General index of the Khartoum stock exchange	2,367.9	2,368.6	2,748.3	3,178.1
%	-	0.03	16.0	15.6

Source: Khartoum Stock Exchange.

\* Preliminary Data.

**Figure (4-8)**

The General Index of Khartoum Stock Exchange during the years 2010 - 2013

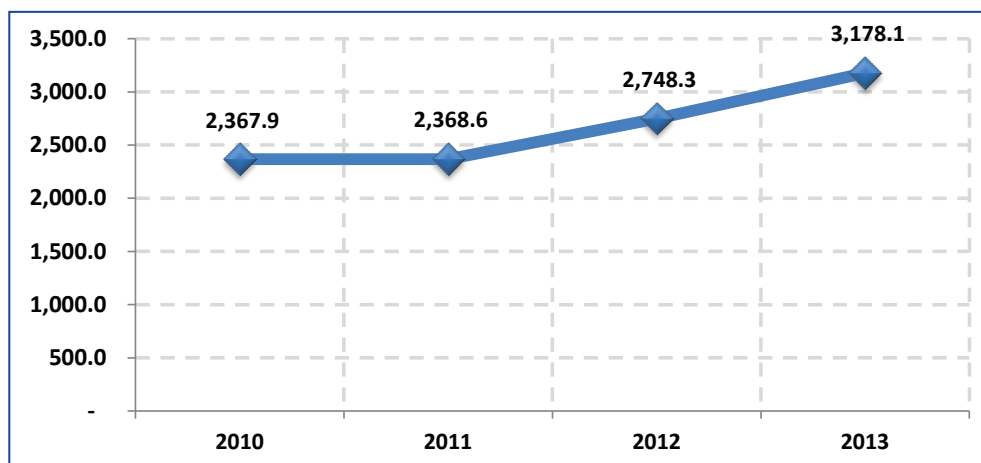


Table (4-29) and figure (4- 8) show that the general index of Khartoum Stock Exchange Market increased from 2,748.3 points in 2012 to 3,178.1 points in 2013 with an increase of 429.8 points, by 15.6%.

Tables (4-30) and (4-31) explain the volume of trading in Khartoum Stock Exchange Market in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-30)**  
Volume of Shares Traded in Khartoum Stock Exchange  
in 2012 and 2013

(SDG MILLION)

SECTOR	2012*				2013**			
	No. of Shares Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading (SDG millions)	Executed Contracts	(%)	No. of Shares Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading (SDG millions)	Executed Contracts	(%)
Banks & Invt.	165,181.7	41.2	398	79.6	12,521.6	9.9	285	7.4
Insurance	94.2	0.1	9	0.2	1,714.8	1.6	32	1.2
Commerce	62.7	0.4	22	0.7	66.0	0.5	40	0.4
Industry	131.3	0.2	13	0.4	30.8	0.01	2	0.0
Telecom.	5,824.2	9.2	185	17.8	43,840.5	95.9	239	71.6
Financial Services	1,266.6	0.6	11	1.2	5,709.7	23.6	23	17.6
Investment & Development	19.9	0.03	9	0.1	16,974.0	2.4	54	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>172,580.6</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>80,857.4</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Khartoum Stock Exchange.

\* Amended Data                      \*\* Preliminary Data

Table (4-30) explains the increase in the volume of trading in the market from SDG 51.8 million in 2012 to SDG 134.0 million in 2013, by 158.7%, while the number of traded shares decreased from 172.6 million shares in 2012 to 80.8 million shares in 2013, by 53.2%. The number of executed contracts increased from 647 contracts in 2012 to 675 contracts in 2013, by 4.3%.

**Table (4-31)**  
Volume of Sukok Traded in Khartoum Stock Exchange in 2012 and 2013

SECTOR	2012*				2013**			
	No. of Sukok Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading (SDG millions)	Executed Contracts	(%)	No. of Sukok Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading (SDG millions)	Executed Contracts	(%)
Funds	5,793.6	308.1	668	10.2	1,447.3	71.7	575	1.9
Certificates***	5,116.6	2,713.7	11,404	89.8	6,983.3	3,679.7	15,185	98.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,910.2</b>	<b>3,021.8</b>	<b>12,072</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,430.6</b>	<b>3,751.4</b>	<b>15,760</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Khartoum Stock Exchange.

\*Amended Data                      \*\* Preliminary Data                      \*\*\* all Certificates were GMCs

Table (4-31) shows the volume of traded sukoks increased from SDG 3,021.8 million in 2012 to SDG 3,751 million in 2013, by 24.1%, while the number of Sukoks decreased from 10.9 million in 2012 to 8.4 million in 2013. The number of executed contracts increased from 12,072 contract in 2012 to 15,760 contract in 2013, by 30.6%.

#### 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 an exchange for a 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 2013 were 15, as they were in 2012, of which 14 insurance companies and one company in the area of reinsurance. 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 (4-32) shows the gross and net premiums for insurance companies and (takaful) in 2011 and 2012.

**Table (4-32)**  
Gross and Net Insurance Premiums in 2011 and 2012

(SDG Millions)

Particulars	2011	2012	Change (%)
Gross Insurance Premiums	896.6	1,263.2	40.9
Net Insurance Premiums	565.3	747.5	32.2

Source: Insurance Supervision Authority.

Table (4-32) shows that total gross premiums rose from SDG 896.6 million in 2011 to SDG 1,263.2 million in 2012, by 40.9%, and the net premiums rose from SDG565.3 million in 2011 to SDG 747.5 million in 2012, by 32.2%.

### 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 and doing promotional activities and marketing studies for products and export services. The Agency began its operations in January 2006 with a paid-up capital of SDG 55 million, in which Central Bank of Sudan, Ministry of finance and 11 banks contributed with 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 (political) to encourage and develop Sudan's exports.

Table (4-33) shows the activity of the National Agency in the field of export insurance for the years 2012 and 2013, while table (4-34) shows its activity in the area of export financing in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (4-33)**  
Activity of the National Agency in the Field of Export Insurance  
in 2012 and 2013

(US \$ Millions)

Particulars	2012	2013*	%
Total amount of insurance targeted in the plan	103	150	46
Total amount insured (actual)	102	188	84
Percentage of performance (%) )	99.9	80.0	

Source: National Agency for Insurance and Finance of Exports.

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (4-33) shows the executed amount for insuring exports rose from US \$ 102 million in 2012 to US \$ 188 million in 2013, by 84%.

**Table (4-34)**  
**Activity of the National Agency in the Domain of Export Financing**  
**in 2012 and 2013**

(SDG Million)

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013*</b>	<b>%</b>
volume of extended finance	4.6	12.3	167
volume of settled finance (repayment)	5.2	8.2	58
volume of outstanding finance by the end of the year	5.3	9.6	81

Source: National Agency for Insurance and Finance of Exports.

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (4-34) shows the rise of the volume of extended finance for exports from SDG 4.6 million in 2012 to SDG 12.3 million in 2013, by 167%, and the volume of settled finance rose from SDG 5.2 million in 2012 to SDG 8.2 million in 2013, by 58%.

The volume of the outstanding finance amounted to SDG 9.6 million in 2013 compared to SDG 5.3 million in 2012, by 81.0%.

**CHAPTER  
FIVE**

**THE CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN  
ACCOUNTS  
(FOR THE YEAR 2013)**





## CHAPTER FIVE THE CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN ACCOUNTS (FOR THE YEAR 2013)

This Chapter presents the Balance Sheet (Financial Position) of the Central Bank of Sudan, the Profit and Loss Account (The Income Statement), the Statement of Changes in Owner Equity and the list of cash flows for the year ending 31st December, 2013, which were audited by the Auditor General Chamber.

### First: The Financial Position:

Table (5-1) shows the Financial Position of the Central Bank of Sudan as at 31st December 2013.

**Table (5 - 1)**

The Central Bank of Sudan Statement of Financial Position as at 31/12/2013

(SDG 000's)

Particulars	2013	2012
<b>Assets:</b>		
Total Government indebtedness	32,665,369	21,238,216
Foreign Assets	8,081,000	6,631,430
Short-term investments	8,218,855	5,790,147
Long-term Investments	3,026,129	2,701,407
Other Accounts	17,894,882	14,850,046
Fixed Assets	199,991	165,741
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>70,086,226</b>	<b>51,376,987</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Currency in Circulation	20,412,898	17,869,905
Current Accounts	18,374,283	14,398,314
Foreign Liabilities	10,924,007	7,222,414
Other Liabilities	18,880,497	10,151,309
Provisions and Claims	482,806	436,964
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>69,074,491</b>	<b>50,078,906</b>
Capital	192,000	192,000
Reserves	348,316	665,762
Profits	471,419	440,319
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,011,735</b>	<b>1,298,081</b>
Total Liabilities, Capital and Reserves	70,086,226	51,376,987
<b>Contra Accounts</b>	<b>30,450,746</b>	<b>23,868,834</b>

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General Manager  
Accounts & Financial Affairs

Mohamed Ali El-Sheik  
Assistant Governor  
Management and Services Wing

Abdalrahman Hassan Abdalrahman  
Governor and Chairman of the  
Board of Directors

## 1- Assets

The total assets increased from SDG 51,377.0 million at the end of 2012 to SDG 70,086.2 million by the end of 2013 an increase of 36.4%, which attributed mainly to the following:

An increase of SDG 11,427.2 million (53.8%) in government indebtedness resulting from an increase of SDG 7,545.7 million arising from the application of the devalued exchange rate in September 2013 on government foreign exchange transactions; an increase of SDG 1,752.8 million in the gold transactions exchange rate differential account; in addition to the settlement of the Southern Sudan indebtedness with SDG 782.5 million.

## 2- Liabilities

The main changes which took place in 2013 in the Liabilities and owners equities as compared in the 2012 comprise the following:

- The currency in circulation reached SDG 20,412.9 million by the end of 2013, an increase of SDG 2,543 million representing a growth rate of 14.2%. The currency issued in 2013 amounted to SDG 4,863.9 million while the currency withdrawn from circulation during the year amounted to SDG 1,757.5 million.
- The current accounts for corporations, financial institutions, local banks and governments units increased by SDG 3,976 million by 27.6%.
- The equivalent in local currency for foreign liabilities increased by SDG 3,701.6 million (51.3%) due to the devaluation of the Sudanese pounds.
- The total balance for other Liabilities rose by SDG 8,729.2 million equivalents to 86.0% which was due mainly to increased Liabilities in favor of African Mining Company.
- The provisions balance rose by SDG 45.8 million at a rate of 10.5% due to increasing in microfinance fund and the reduction in provision for customs.
- The reserves fund dropped by SDG 317.4 million by 47.7% which is caused by a transfer of a fund to last year balance from the preferential prices differential account.

## Second: Profit and Loss Account:

Table (5-2) illustrates the Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31/12/2013

**Table (5 - 2)**

The Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31/12/2013

(SDG 000's)

Particulars	2013	2012
<b>Income:</b>		
Foreign Exchange Operations Income	310,800	915,078
Investments Income	768,286	574,810
Other Income	89,222	143,687
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>1,168,308</b>	<b>1,633,575</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>		
1- Currency Issuance Expenses	81,916	191,339
2- Administrative Expenses	495,637	408,526
3- Depreciations	27,405	18,583
Provisions and claims	78,204	31,811
<b>Total Expenses and Provisions</b>	<b>683,162</b>	<b>650,259</b>
<b>Total Profit</b>	<b>485,146</b>	<b>983,316</b>
<b>Total Profit for Distribution</b>	<b>485,146</b>	<b>983,316</b>
Transfer to Reserves	13,727	542,997
<b>NET Profit due to the Government According to Article (18) of the Central Bank of Sudan Act .</b>	<b>471,419</b>	<b>440,319</b>

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**Following are details of changes that occurred in the Profit and Loss Account during 2013:**

**1\ Income:**

Total income dropped 28.5% from SDG 1,633.6 million in 2012 to SDG 1,168.3 million in 2013, for the following reasons:

- The income from foreign exchange transactions decreased from last year by SDG 604.3 million a drop of 66.0%. This is caused by the shortage of foreign exchange repercussions on external transfers and letters of credit.
- Other incomes decreased by SDG 54.5 million a drop of 37.9%.
- Convergently the income from investment increased over last year by SDG 193.5 million a rise of 33.7%, the main reason being increased income from investment certificates owned by central bank of Sudan.

**2\ Expenses:**

Total Expenses increased over last year by 21.3% from SDG 650.3million in 2012 to SDG 683.2million in 2013 for the following reasons:

- An increase of SDG 87.1 million a rise of 21.3% in administrative expenses caused by the rise in banking expenses.
- An increase of SDG 8.8 million, a rise of 47.5%, in depreciation expenses provided to cover additional fixed assets relating to banking technology projects.
- At the same time the currency issuance expenses dropped from last year by SDG 109.4 million equivalent to 57.2% due to the reduction in the quantity of printed currency.

**3\ Profits:**

The profit before distribution declined from SDG 983.3 million in 2012 to SDG 485.1million 2013, a reduction of 50.7%. The net profit amounted to SDG 471,419 million after transferring SDG 13,727 million to the general reserve account. The year profit 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 the changes in owner equity for the year ending 31/12/2013, which includes capital, reserves and retained profits of the previous year

**Table (5 - 3)**  
**The Central Bank of Sudan**  
**The Changes in Owner Equity for the year ending 31/12/2013**

(SDG 000's)

Particular	Capital	General Reserves	Assets Replacement Reserves	Assets Evaluation Reserves	Other Reserves	Retained Profits	Total
Balance sheet as at 31/12/2011	192,000	31,500	7,000	27,125	57,140	94,501	409,266
Paid to Government (2010 earnings)					-	(0,5194)	(0,5194)
Transfer to Capital					-		
Transfer from other Reserves					396,224	(396,224)	-
Transfer to General Reserves		146,773			-	(146,733)	-
Profits of 2012					-	983,316	983,316
Balance sheet as at 31/12/2012	192,000	178,273	7,000	27,125	453,364	440,319	1,298,081
Paid to Government (2012 earnings)	-	-	-	-	-	(440,319)	(440,319)
Transfer from other Reserves	-	-	-	-	(331,173)	-	(331,173)
Transfer to General Reserves		13,727	-	-	-	(13,727)	-
Profits of 2013		-	-	-	-	485,146	485,146
Balance sheet as at 31/12/2013	192,000	192,000	7,000	27,125	122,191	471,419	1,011,735

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#### **Fourth: Cash Flow**

Table (5-4) illustrates the cash flow from investment, operating activities and financing for the year 2012 and 2013. It also shows the different application of funds by various activities.

**Table (5 - 4)**

## List of Central Bank of Sudan Cash Flow for the year ending 31/12/2013

<b>Particular</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Cash flow produced from operating activities</b>		
Distributed net profit Amended by:	485,146	983,316
Returns from sailing fixed assets	(879)	(564)
Depreciation of fixed assets	27,405	18,583
Claims and Provisions	78,402	31,811
Paid claims and Provisions	(32,560)	(91,385)
Increase in granted advances to government	(11,427,153)	(10,089,287)
Increase in other liabilities accounts	(3,044,836)	(4,177,069)
Increase in current accounts	3,975,969	4,888,019
Increase in equivalent foreign liabilities	3,701,593	2,571,855
Increase in other liabilities	8,729,188	8,741,633
Increase in currency in circulation	3,106,401	4,429,479
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>5,598,676</b>	<b>7,306,391</b>
<b>Cash flow produced from investment activities</b>		
Purchase of fixed assets	(72,231)	(75,239)
Returns from sailing fixed assets	11,455	6,510
Increase in short-run investments	(2,428,708)	(2,775,522)
Increase in long-run investments	(324,722)	(530,927)
<b>Net cash flow from (or used) investment activities</b>	<b>(2,814,206)</b>	<b>(2,375,178)</b>
<b>Cash flow produced from financing activities</b>		
decrease in capital and reserves	(331,173)	0
Paid profits to government	(440,319)	(94,501)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	(771,492)	(94,501)
Changes in cash balances and the like during the year	2,012,978	3,836,712
Cash balances at the beginning of the year	7,846,983	4,010,271
<b>Cash balances at the end of the year</b>	<b>9,859,961</b>	<b>7,846,983</b>

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**CHAPTER  
SIX**

**GENERAL BUDGET PERFORMANCE**





## **CHAPTER SIX**

# **GENERAL BUDGET PERFORMANCE**

This chapter addresses the budget of the Federal Government only; hence it does not reflect the full picture of the overall government's revenues and expenditures. This is due to the fact that Sudan applies a federal system of government under which the country is divided into several states, each of which is mandated 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 provided by the federal government. The states revenues are spent on basic services such as healthcare, education and water supplies. In addition to the direct subsidies, the Federal Government also finances from its budget development projects in some of the states.

The general budget structure conforms to the Government Financial Statistics Manual (GFSM) issued by the IMF in the year 2001. It consists of two main headings; Public Revenues and General Expenditure, it is divided into three chapters: the first chapter deals with the compensation of the employees, the purchase of goods and services and social subsidies. The second chapter deals with subsidies granted to the states to supplement their current and development expenditures. The third chapter reflects the expenditure on national development projects also called acquisition of non-financial assets. The final important key item in the general budget is the surplus or deficit and its finance sources.

### **1. The Fiscal Performance of the year 2013 Budget**

The basic guiding references for the 2013 general budget include: the Constitution of the Sudan, the directives of the Three-Year Economic Reform Programme (2012-2014) and Sudan Five-Year Strategic Plan (2012-2016).

The main objectives of the general budget for the year 2013 can be summarized as follows:

- Rationalizing public expenditure through reducing current expenditure while continue spending on high-priority 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 umbrella.
- Minimizing the budget deficit so as to achieve economic stability, reduce the inflation rate and maintain the stability of the exchange rate.

- Achieving internal and external balances with a focus on working to build foreign reserves through encouraging the production and manufacturing of the export commodities 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 creating conducive business and investment environment.
- Attracting foreign direct investments (FDIs) and directing it to the productive sectors.
- Raising the standard of living for vulnerable social segments, and expanding health insurance coverage and the supportive programs for graduates and students.

The government implemented some additional austerity and rationalizing measures in September 2013 under the second package of the Economic Reform Programme, which was launched since mid-2012. These measures included partial removal of the fuel subsidies, correcting the exchange rates for government transactions, raising tax and VAT rates on some commodities, besides continuing to rationalize spending. In addition, the reform package included the expansion of the social subsidy umbrella to encompass additional 500,000 households so as to alleviate the negative impacts associated with the reforms on the vulnerable social segments.

Table (6-1) and Figure (6-1) show the actual performance of the general budget for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (6-1)****The Fiscal Performance of the General Budget for the years 2012 & 2013**

(SDG Million)

Item	2012			*2013		
	Budget estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	Budget estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)
Total Public Revenues	19,352.7	22,168.1	114.5	27,304.9	34,311.5	125.7
Total Current Expenditure	26,229.1	26,272.0	100.2	32,616.2	36,178.5	110.9
<b>Current Budget Surplus or Deficit (-)</b>	<b>(6,876.4)</b>	<b>(4,103.9)</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>(5,311.3)</b>	<b>(1,867.0)</b>	<b>35.2</b>
Net acquisition of non-financial assets (development expenditure)**	2,512.3	3,332.5	132.6	4,481.7	3,927.5	87.6
Net acquisition of financial assets (capital participation)***	(189.6)	217.0	(114.5)	254.4	662.0	260.2
<b>Total public expenditure</b>	<b>28,551.8</b>	<b>29,821.5</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>37,352.3</b>	<b>40,768.0</b>	<b>109.1</b>
<b>Total budget deficit</b>	<b>(9,199.1)</b>	<b>(7,653.4)</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>(10,047.4)</b>	<b>(6,456.5)</b>	<b>64.3</b>
<b>Deficit finance</b>	<b>9,199.1</b>	<b>7,653.4</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>10,047.4</b>	<b>6,456.5</b>	<b>64.3</b>
External financing (withdrawals)	1,907.0	1,053.1	55.2	2,779.6	2,060.2	74.1
External financing (payments)	(1,338.5)	(784.8)	58.6	(1,759.0)	(987.0)	56.1
<b>Net external financing</b>	<b>568.5</b>	<b>268.3</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>1,020.6</b>	<b>1,073.2</b>	<b>105.2</b>
Domestic financing (withdrawals)	13,502.9	12,544.4	92.9	17,143.3	11,953.2	69.7
Domestic financing (payments)	(7,415.4)	(7,159.4)	96.5	(8,116.5)	(6,570.0)	80.9
<b>Net domestic financing</b>	<b>6,087.5</b>	<b>5,385.0</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>9,026.8</b>	<b>5,383.2</b>	<b>59.6</b>
Other	2,543.1	2,000.1	78.6			

Source: Ministry of Finance &amp; 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)**

The Total Revenues, Total Expenditure & Total Deficit for the years 2012 & 2013

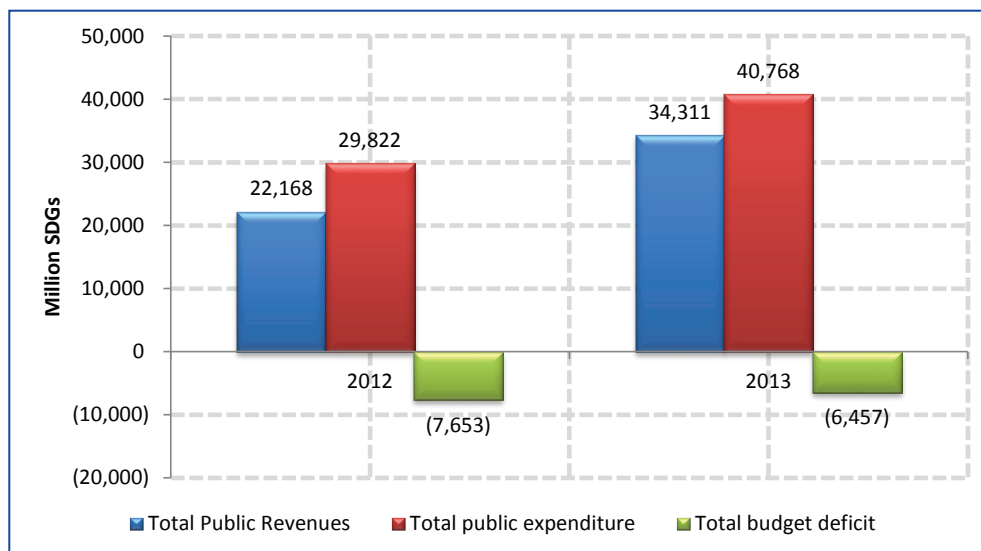


Table (6-1) and figure (6-1) show a significant increase of 54.8% in the total public revenues from SDG 22,168.1 million in the year 2012 to SDG 34,311.5 million in 2013. This increase in revenues was mainly due to the expansion in tax and non-tax revenues. At the same time, the total public expenditure increased by 36.7% from SDG 29,821.5 million in 2012 to SDG 40,768 million in 2013 as a result of the increase in current expenditure. Conversely, the total budget deficit decreased by 15.6% from SDG 7,653.4 million in 2012 to SDG 6,456.5 million in 2013 reaching 64.3% of the estimated budget deficit and reflecting the rigorous fiscal consolidation efforts exerted by the government.

The following is detailed analysis of the performance of the public revenues, public expenditure, total budget deficit and sources of financing.

## 2. Public Revenues

Table (6-2) and figure (6-2) show the performance of the public revenues for the years 2012 and 2013, while Figure (6-3) depicts the shares of the revenue items in the budget for the year 2013.

**Table (6-2)**  
Public Revenues for the years 2012 & 2013

(SDG Million)

Item	2012				2013*			
	Budget estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	% of total revenues	Budget estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	% of total revenues
<b>Tax Revenues</b>	<b>12,635.4</b>	<b>15,567.4</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>17,254.0</b>	<b>24,133.7</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>70.3</b>
Taxes on income, business & capital profits	1,389.8	1,432.6	103.1	6.5	1,321.5	1,713.6	129.7	5.0
Taxes on ownership	70.9	46.7	65.8	0.2	71.0	19.0	26.8	0.1
Taxes on goods & services	8,071.3	9,391.1	116.4	42.4	11,281.6	15,518.4	137.6	45.2
Taxes on international trade	3,095.4	4,688.2	151.5	21.1	4,317.4	6,824.5	158.1	19.9
Other taxes	8.0	8.8	111.2	0.0	262.5	58.1	22.1	0.2
<b>Non-tax revenues</b>	<b>4,802.1</b>	<b>5,685.6</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>8,238.1</b>	<b>8,145.2</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>
Sales of gov. entities market goods**	2,518.1	4,242.0	168.5	19.1	6,001.2	6,368.8	106.1	18.6
Ownership income***	1,208.0	436.7	36.2	2.0	1,139.6	1,034.1	90.7	3.0
Administrative charges	726.0	499.7	68.8	2.3	827.3	732.7	88.6	2.1
occasional sales gov. entities non-market goods	10.5	7.1	67.6	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fines, penalties and forfeitures	9.5	5.1	53.7	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other miscellaneous revenues****	330.0	495.0	150.0	2.2	250.0	9.6	3.8	0.0
<b>Grants</b>	<b>1,915.2</b>	<b>915.1</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1,812.8</b>	<b>2,032.6</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Total revenues &amp; grants</b>	<b>19,352.7</b>	<b>22,168.1</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,304.9</b>	<b>34,311.5</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance & National Economy

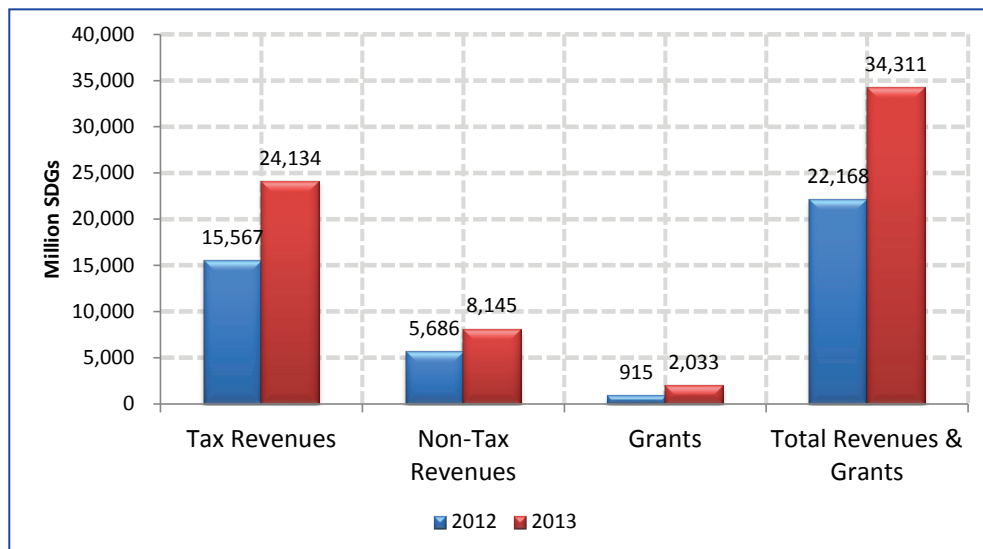
\* Preliminary data

\*\* Including sales of petroleum & sales of government entities non-petroleum market goods

\*\*\* Including government share of profit surpluses of public entities & investments

\*\*\*\* Including fees on fuel & sugar concentration

**Figure (6-2)**  
Sources of Budget Revenues for the years 2012 & 2013



**Figure (6-3)**  
Shares of the Revenues' Items for the year 2013

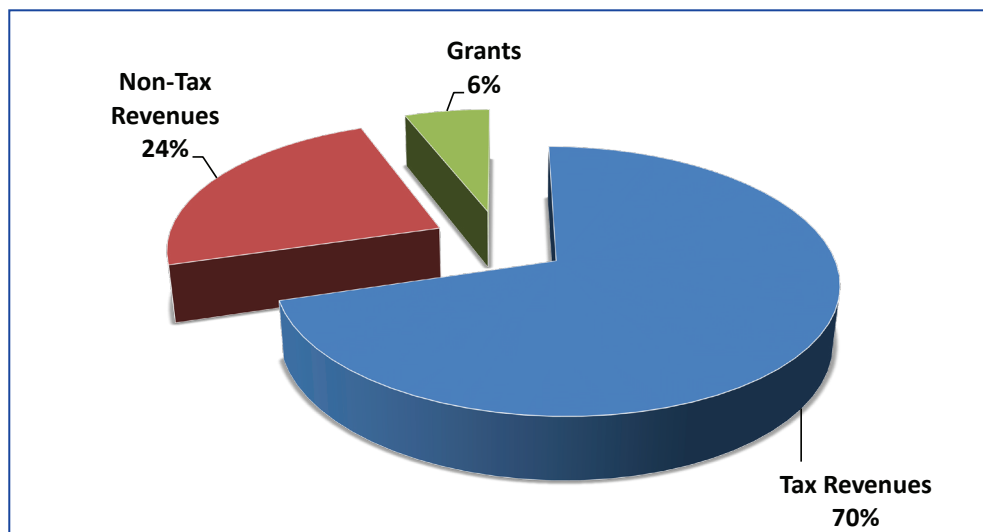


Table (6-2) and figures (6-2) & (6-3) show that the tax revenues constitute 70.3% of the total revenues in 2013. The non-tax revenues and foreign grants contributed 23.7% and 5.9% respectively of the total revenues in the year 2013.

## A. Tax Revenues

Table (6-3) provides some details on the structure of tax revenues for the year 2013.

**Table (6-3)**  
The Actual Performance of Tax Revenues in the year 2013

(SDG Million)

Item	Budget estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	% of total tax revenues
Taxes on income, business & capital profits	1,321.5	1,713.6	129.7	7.1
Taxes on ownership	71.0	19.0	26.8	0.1
Taxes on goods & services	11,281.6	15,518.4	137.6	64.3
Taxes on international trade	4,317.4	6,824.5	158.1	28.3
Other taxes	262.5	58.1	22.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,254.0</b>	<b>24,133.7</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance & National Economy

The actual performance of the tax revenues amounted to SDG 24,133.7 million in 2013 representing 139.9% of the budgeted tax revenues estimated at SDG 17,254.0 million, an increase of 55.0% over the previous year. This was mainly due to the tangible revenues increase in the taxes on goods and services and taxes on international trade resulting from the implementation of the austerity measures in 2013 which raised taxes and duties on certain goods and services.

## B. Other Revenues (Non-tax Revenues)

Table (4-6) shows the performance of the non-tax revenues in the year 2013.

**Table (6-4)**

The Actual Performance of the other (non-tax) Revenues in 2013

Item	Budget estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	% of total
Petroleum Revenues	5,999.6	6,368.8	106.2	78.2
Non-petroleum Revenues	2,238.5	1,776.4	79.4	21.8
Total	8,238.1	8,145.2	98.9	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance &amp; National Economy

The actual performance of the other (non-tax) revenues amounted in 2013 to SDG 8,145.2 million representing 98.9% of the budget estimates of SDG 8,238.1 million. In particular, the petroleum revenues reached SDG 6,368.8 million and contributed 78.2% of the total non-tax revenues thus exceeding the budgeted oil revenues estimated at SDG 5,999.6 million for the year 2013. On the other hand, the contribution of the non-petroleum revenues amounted in 2013 to 22% of the total non-tax revenues. The increase in the non-tax revenues was due to removal of the fuel subsidy under the economic reform package implemented by the government.

### C. Foreign Grants

The year 2013 witnessed a significant improvement in the flow of foreign grants increased from SDG 915.1 million in 2012 to SDG 2,032.6 million in 2013 and by 112.2% of the budgeted grants estimated at SDG 1,812.8 million. This increase was attributed to the efforts exerted by the government to restore relations with the international and regional organizations and honoring its obligations.

## 3. Public Expenditure

The total public expenditure amounted in 2013 to SDG 40,768.00 million representing 109.1% of the budget estimates. This included the current expenditure which amounted to SDG 36,178.5 million i.e. 110.9% of the budgeted figure, the expenditure on national development amounted to SDG 3,927.5 million equivalent to 87.6% of the budget target, while the acquisition of financial assets amounted to SDG 662.0 million in the same year, and a performance rate of 260.2% of the budgeted item.



## A. Current Expenditure

Table (6-5) and figure (6-4) illustrate the actual performance of the current expenditure for the years 2012 and 2013, while figure (6-5) shows the contribution of the current expenditure items to the budget for the year 2013.

**Table (6-5)**

Current Expenditure of the Federal Government for the years 2012 & 2013

(SDG Million)

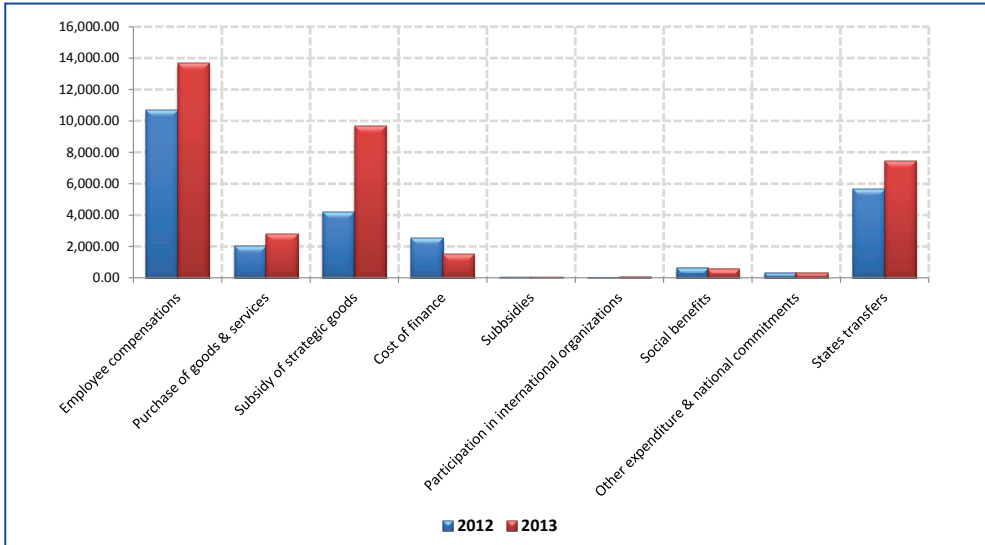
Item	2012	% of total	2013*	% of total	Rate of change (%)
Employee compensations	10,731.4	40.8	13,670.5	37.8	27.4
Purchase of goods & services	2,026.6	7.7	2,827.9	7.8	39.5
Subsidy of strategic goods	4,234.7	16.1	9,714.0	26.9	129.4
Cost of finance	2,524.9	9.6	1,511.4	4.2	(40.1)
Subsidies	51.9	0.2	54.1	0.1	4.2
Participation in international organizations	65.3	0.2	90.8	0.3	39.1
Social benefits	653.3	2.5	573.4	1.6	(12.2)
Other expenditure & national commitments	317.9	1.2	298.7	0.8	(6.0)
States transfers	5,666.1	21.6	7,437.6	20.6	31.3
<b>Total current expenditure</b>	<b>26,272.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36,178.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.7</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance & National Economy

\* Preliminary data

**Figure (6-4)**

Current Expenditure of the Federal Government for the years 2012 & 2013



**Figure (6-5)**

Contribution of the Current Expenditure Items in 2013

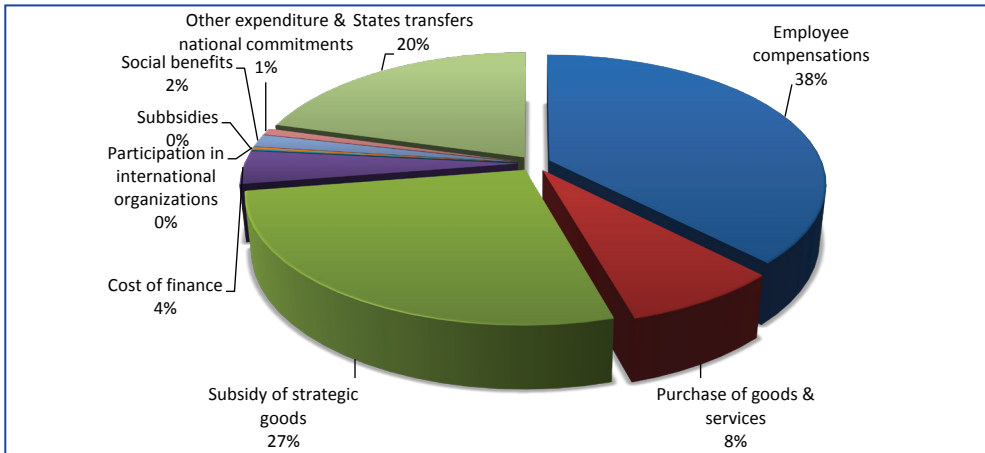


Table (6-5), figures (6-4) and (6-5) show that the current expenditure increased by 37.7% from SDG 26,272.1 million in the year 2012 to SDG 36,178.4 million in 2013. This increase was attributed mainly to the increases of expenditure in three items namely, employee compensations, subsidies of strategic goods and states' transfers which contributed by 37.8%, 26.9% and 20.6% respectively to the total expenses of the current expenditure item.

The subsidies of strategic goods increased by 129.4% from SDG 4,234.7 million in 2012 to SDG 9,214.0 million in 2013. This increase resulted from the correction of the exchange rate for government transactions.

In the same time and as a result of the implementation of economic reform measures, the state transfers' items rose by 31.3% from SDG 5,666.1 million in 2012 to SDG 7,437.6 million in 2013. While the employees' compensation rose by 27.4% from SDG 10,731.4 million in 2012 to SDG 13,670.5 million in 2013. In line with that, the expenditure on the purchase of goods and services increased by 39.5% from SDG 2,026.6 million in 2012 to SDG 2,827.9 million in 2013. Conversely, the cost of finance decreased by 40.1% from SDG 2,524.9 million in 2012 to SDG 1,511.4 million in 2013.

## B. National Development Expenditure

Table (6-6) shows the national development expenditure in local and foreign currencies for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (6-6)**  
The National Development Expenditure  
in Local and Foreign Currencies for the years 2012 & 2013

(SDG Million)

Item	2012	% of total	2013*	% of total
National development in local currency	2,411.8	72.3	2,240.0	57.0
National development in foreign currency	924.8	27.7	1,692.7	43.0
Total	3,336.6	100.0	3,932.7	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance & National Economy

\* Preliminary data

Despite the challenges which faced the year 2013 budget with respect to maintaining the economic stability through reducing budget deficit and inflation rates, but the budget has managed to allocate tangible resources to finance national development projects, which resulted in raising the development expenditure by 17.9% from SDG 3,336.6 million in 2012 to SDG 3,932.7 million in the year 2013.

Although the development expenditure in local currency dropped by 7% from SDG 2,411.8 million in 2012 to SDG 2,240.0 million in the year 2013, it increased in foreign currency by 83.0% from SDG 924.8 million in 2012 to SDG 1,692.7 million in the year 2013. It is worth noting that the share of the local component in the national development projects financing represents 57% and the foreign component 43% in the year 2013.

Table (6-7) and figure (6-6) show the expenditure on national development distributed by sector for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (6-7)**  
The National Development Expenditure  
by Sectors for the years 2012 & 2013

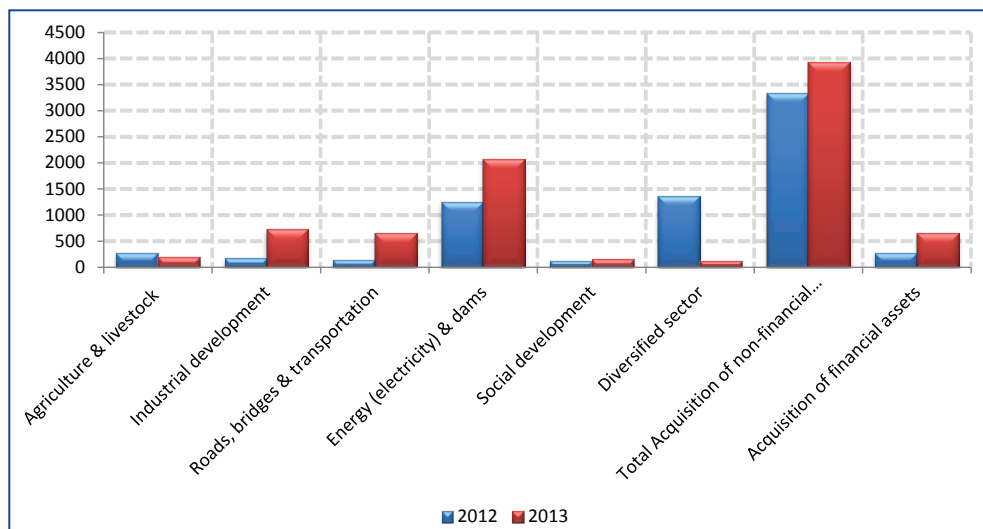
Sector	2012			2013*		
	Budget Estimate	Actual Performance	Performance %	Budget Estimate	Actual Performance	Performance %
Agriculture & livestock	370	282	76	789	202.0	25.6
Industrial development	160	169	106	187	728.0	389.3
Roads, bridges & transportation	325	149	46	1,193	651.0	54.6
Energy (electricity) & dams	1,333	1,256	94	1,390	2,075.0	149.3
Social development	221	123	56	628	154.0	24.5
Diversified sector	108	1,358	1,257	300	123.0	41.0
<b>Total Acquisition of non-financial assets</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>3,337</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>3,933.0</b>	<b>87.7</b>
<b>acquisition of financial assets</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>662.0</b>	<b>101.2</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance & National Economy

\*Preliminary data

**Figure (6-6)**

The National Development Expenditure for the years 2012 & 2013



It appears from table (6-7) and figure (6-6) that the actual expenditure on acquisition of non-financial assets amounted in 2013 to SDG 3,933 million representing 87.7% of the budgeted allocation of SDG 4,487 million for non-financial assets. The energy (electricity) and dams sector received the largest share of development expenditure equivalent to SDG 2,075.0 million in the year 2013 accounted for 52.8% of the total development expenditure. These large resources were allocated to implement various development projects on top of which the rehabilitation of Khartoum Distribution Network and the irrigation infrastructure of Alrahad Agricultural Scheme, in addition to the power-line (Dongola – Wadi Halfa). Moreover, the industrial sector accounted for 18.5% of the development expenditure in the year 2013 amounting to SDG 728.0 million spent primarily on the strategic goods and the rehabilitation of textile sector projects. Furthermore, the transport sector received SDG 651.0 million representing 16.6% of the total development expenditure and used to complete the implementation of a number of projects including roads, bridges and railways. In addition, an amount of SDG 202.0 million was spent on the agricultural, irrigation and livestock sector equivalent to 26.0% of the budgeted allocation in the year 2013.

#### **4. Budget Deficit and Its Sources of Finance**

Table (6-8) shows the total budget deficit and its sources of finance for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (6-8)****Total Budget Deficit and Sources of Finance for the years 2012 & 2013**

(SDG Million)

Item	2012				2013*			
	Budget estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Deficit	Budget estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Deficit
Total budget deficit	(9,199.1)	(7,653.4)	83.2	100.0	(10,047.4)	(6,456.5)	64.3	100.0
External financing (withdrawals on loans & grants)	1,907.0	1,053.1	55.2	13.8	2,779.7	2,060.3	74.1	31.9
External financing (payments)	(1,338.5)	(784.8)	58.6	(10.3)	(1,759.0)	(987.0)	56.1	(15.3)
Net external financing	568.5	268.3	47.2	3.5	1,020.7	1,073.2	105.1	16.6
Internal financing (withdrawals)	13,502.9	12,544.3	92.9	163.9	17,143.3	11,953.2	69.7	185.1
Internal financing (payments)	(7,415.4)	(7,159.3)	14.4	(93.5)	(8,116.5)	(6,570.0)	80.9	(101.8)
Net internal financing	6,087.5	5,385.0	88.5	70.4	9,026.8	5,383.2	59.6	83.4
GMCs	2,042.5	1,886.3	92.4	24.6	1,128.4	738.7	65.5	11.4
GICs	2,640.2	501.2	19.0	6.5	3,498.4	495.7	14.2	7.7
Debt amortization	(550.2)	(32.3)	5.9	(0.4)	(100.0)	(452.3)	452.3	(7.0)
Guarantees	155.0	3,498.8	2,257.3	45.7	2,500.0	2,700.8	108.0	41.8
Arrears	(200.0)	(2,469.0)	1,234.5	(32.3)	(500.0)	(475.1)	95.0	(7.4)
Temporary advances from the central bank	2,000.0	2,000.0	100.0	26.1	2,500.0	2,375.5	95.0	36.8
Additional sources	2,543.2	2,000.1	78.6	26.1	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance &amp; National Economy

\*Preliminary data

The total actual budget deficit for the year 2013 amounted to SDG 6,456.5 million for the 2013 compared with a deficit of SDG 7,653.4 million for the year 2012. The 2013 actual deficit represents 64.3% of the estimated budgeted deficit of SDG 10,047.4 million. The deficit was financed from the local and foreign sources.

The withdrawals on foreign loans and grants amounted to SDG 2,060.3 million in the year 2013, while the payments for the same year reached SDG 987.0 million in the same year. As a result, the net external deficit financing reached SDG 1,073.2 million representing 16.6% of the total deficit finance in 2013.

Correspondingly, the total withdrawals on domestic finance amounted to SDG 11,953.2 million in the year 2013, while the total payments reached SDG 6,570.0 million in the same year. Accordingly, the net domestic finance amounted to SDG 5,383.2 million accounting for 83.4% of the total deficit finance in the year 2013. The domestic finance includes the following:

- Internal debt instruments include Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs), Government Investment Certificates (GICs), Debt Amortization Certificates, guarantees and arrears. The internal debt instruments contributed with 46.6% of the total deficit finance for the year 2013, as the guarantees constituted the major element in the deficit finance with 41.7%. Next to it was the GMCs with 11.4%, the GICs that accounted for 6.5% of the total deficit finance in 2013.
- 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 financing granted 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 in 2013 SDG 2,375.5 million representing 9.3% of the total estimated budgeted revenues contributing 36.8% to the year budget deficit financing.





**CHAPTER  
SEVEN**

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)**



## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)**

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the sum of market value of all final goods and services produced in a country within a specified period of time (usually one year). The System of the National Accounts uses three methods. (1) the product method or value-added in which GDP is defined as the sum of added-values by the economic activities in the country within a specified period of time. (2) The expenditure method in which GDP is the sum of expenditure for buying final goods and services produced in a country within a specified period of time. (3) The Income method in which GDP is defined as the sum of all income derived from providing the factor of production in the country within a specified period of time. In the Sudan, the value-added method is followed in computing Gross Domestic Products by adding the values of final goods and services, at the current prices and excluding the value of intermediate goods and services participated in the production process.

Table (7-1) presents the GDP at constant prices (based on the 1981/82 prices) and current prices (based on the year 2013 prices).

**Table (7-1)**  
**Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices by Economic Activities**  
**for the years 2012 and 2013**

(SDG Millions)

Sectors	Year	2012*			2013**		
		Value	Growth Rate	Share %	Value	Growth Rate	Share %
<b>Agriculture, Forests, Animal Resources and Fisheries</b>		<b>8.2982</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>8.5886</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>30.6</b>
<b>Industrial sector</b>		<b>5.5270</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>5.9278</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>21.1</b>
Petroleum		0.5852	(68.2)	2.2	0.8086	38.2	2.9
Mining and quarrying		0.1538	215.7	0.6	0.1753	14.0	0.6
Processing and Handcraft		4.0683	9.1	15.0	4.2025	3.3	15.0
Electricity and Water		0.7198	6.3	2.7	0.7414	3.0	2.6
<b>Services sector</b>		<b>13.2674</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>13.5526</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>48.3</b>
Building and Construction		0.9302	5.8	3.4	0.9491	2.0	3.4
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants		2.4103	2.1	8.9	2.4719	2.6	8.8
Transport and Communications		2.9528	5.9	10.9	3.0332	2.7	10.8
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Other services		3.3546	2.0	12.4	3.4398	2.5	12.3
Community and other Social Services		0.3412	2.0	1.3	0.3463	1.5	1.2
Financial intermediation service		(0.5407)	2.2	(2.0)	(0.5467)	1.1	(1.9)
Government Services		3.1590	3.0	11.7	3.1949	1.1	11.4
Non-profit private households services		0.2172	2.1	0.8	0.2177	0.3	0.8
Import Charges		0.4428	3.0	1.6	0.4463	0.8	1.6
<b>GDP at constant prices</b>		<b>27.0927</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28.0690</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>GDP Deflator</b>		<b>8,984.5</b>			<b>10,485.1</b>		
<b>GDP at Current Prices</b>		<b>243,412.8</b>			<b>294,630.2</b>		

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

\* Actual Data

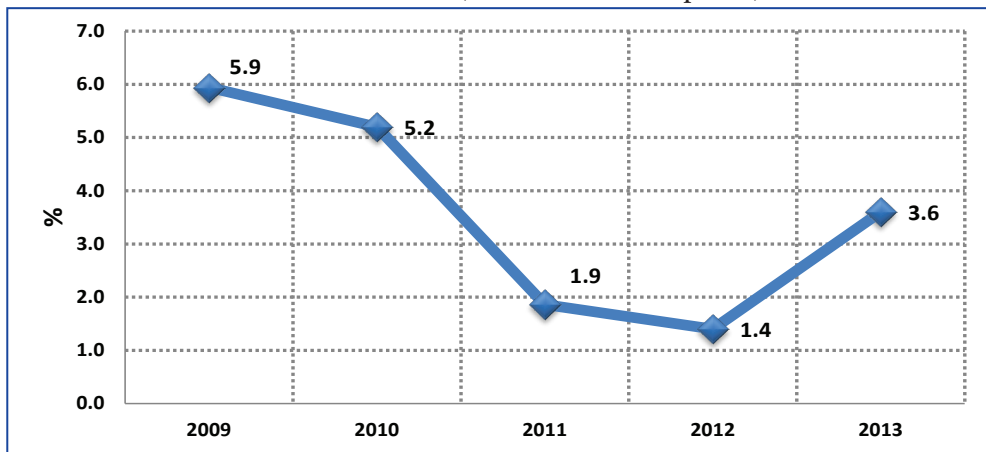
\*\* Preliminary Data

GDP growth at constant prices increased from 1.4% in 2012 to 3.6% in the year 2013, this was due to the rise of the growth rate of the industrial sector from -12.2% in 2012 to 7.3% in 2013. This was attributed mainly to the rise in the growth rate of the oil sub-sector from -68.2% in 2012 to 38.2% in 2013, due to the production of the newly discovered oil fields as well as the increase in production of some

companies. The rate of growth of the mining and quarrying sub-sector declined from 215.7% in 2012 to 14% in 2013, manufacturing industries from 9.1% in 2012 to 3.3% in 2013, and electricity and water from 6.3% in 2012 to 3.0% in 2013. The growth rate of the agricultural sector (agricultural and animal) declined from 5.7% in 2012 to 3.5% in 2013, due to the shortage of rain in the rain-fed areas, beside the insatiable of security in some production areas.

The services sector growth rate decreased from 3.4% in 2012 to 2.1% in 2013. This was due to the decrease in the growth rate of its subsectors including building and constructions from 5.8% in the year 2012 to 2.0% in 2013, transport and communications from 5.9% in 2012 to 2.7% in 2013, financial intermediation services from 2.2% in 2012 to 1.1%, the government services from 3.0% in 2012 to 1.1% in 2013. Public services and other social services, non-profit private services sectors and imports fees growth rate decreased at different rates. Trade, hotels and restaurants rate of growth increased from 2.1% in 2012 to 2.6% in 2013, insurance, real estate and business services, from 2.0% in 2012 to 2.5% in 2013.

**Figure (7-1)**  
**GDP Growth Rate During the Period (2009-2013)**  
**at Constant Prices (based on 1981/82 prices)**

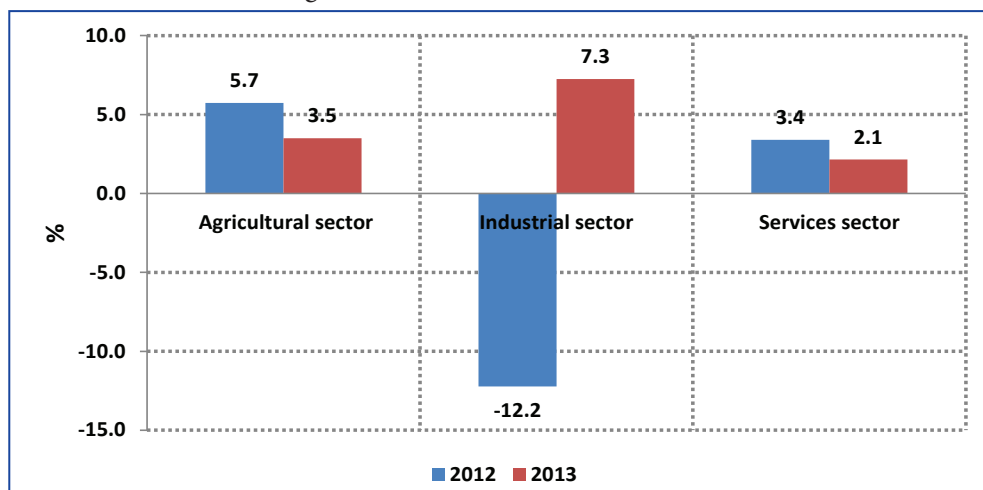


Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Figure (7-1) illustrates the decline in the growth rate of GDP from 5.9% in 2009 to 3.6% in 2013. Even though there was improvement in 2013 attributed mainly to the exerted efforts to increase the production and to the rise in the growth rate of some sub-sectors such as: oil, trade, hotels and restaurants.

Figure (7 - 2) shows the sectors growth rate for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Figure (7-2)**  
Sectors growth Rate for the Years 2012 and 2013

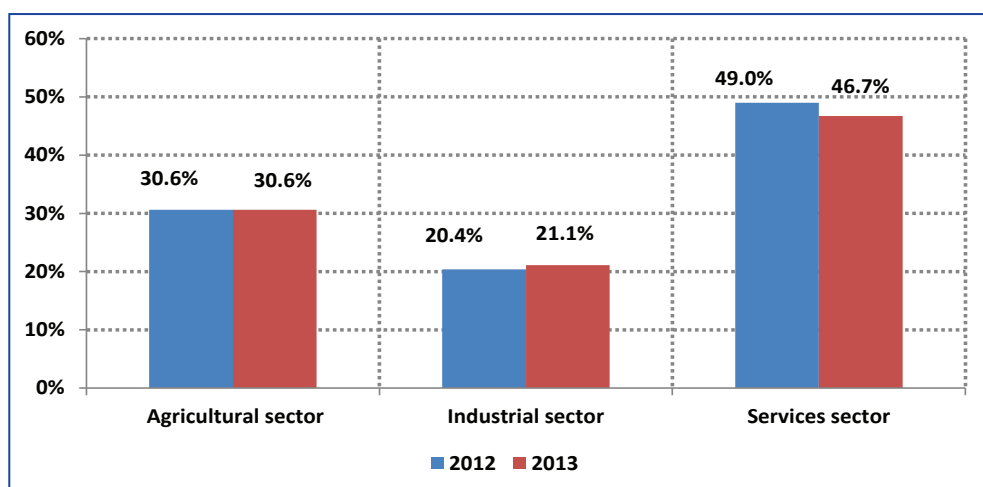


Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

## 1\ The Economic sectors contribution to GDP

Figure (7- 3) illustrates the economic sectors contribution to GDP for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Figure (7-3)**  
Contribution of The Economic Sectors to GDP for the Years 2012 and 2013



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Figure (7-2) shows the contribution of the economic sectors to GDP in 2012 and 2013.

## The Agricultural Sector

In the year 2013 the share of the agricultural sector to the GDP remained constant at 30.6% compared to 2012, while its average contribution during the period (2007-2011) amounted to 32.7%.

## The Industrial Sector

The contribution of the industrial sector to GDP increased from 20.4% in the year 2012 to 21.1% in 2013. The average contribution to GDP amounted to 23.5% during the period (2007 – 2011), compared to 20.8% during the period 2012- 2013.

The oil sub- sector contributed with 2.2% in 2012 compared to 2.9% in 2013, while the share of the mining and quarrying and manufacturing remained constant at 0.6% and 15.0% respectively in 2012. The contribution of the electricity and water decreased from 2.7% in 2012 to 2.6% in 2013.

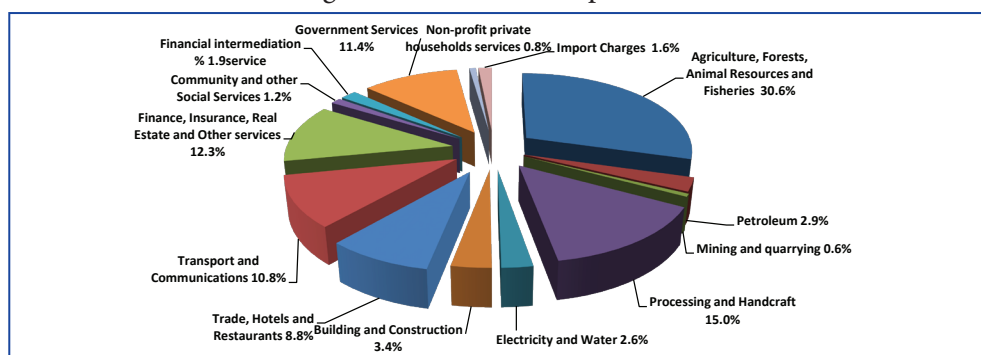
## The Services Sector

The average contribution of the services sector reached 44% during the period 2007- 2011 and 47.8% during period 2012 - 2013.

The share of the services sub-sectors to GDP declined in 2013 compared to 2012. Trade, hotels and restaurants decreased from 8.9% in 2012 to 8.8% in 2013, transport and communications from 10.9% in 2012 to 10.8% in 2013, finance, insurance, real estate and business services from 12.4% in 2012 to 12.3% in 2013 , public services and social services from 1.3% in 2012 to 1.2% in 2013 and government services from 11.7% in 2012 to 11.4% in 2013 . The contribution of transport and communications declined slightly from 10.9% in 2012 to 10.8% in 2013, while the contribution of the building and constructions and non-profit private services remained constant at 3.4% and 0.8% in 2013 and 2012 respectively

Figure (7-4)

Percentage Share of GDP Components in 2013



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Figure (7-4) shows the share of economic sectors in GDP in 2013, the contribution of the agricultural sector (agarian and animal) recorded the highest contribution that amounted to 30.6%, followed by manufacturing and handicrafts recording 15.0%. Business services, government services, transport and communications contributed with 12.3%, 11.4% and 10.8% respectively.

## 2\ 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 (7-2)**

Gross National Product for the years 2012 and 2013

(SDG Millions)

Statement	2012 *	2013**
(A) GDP at 1981/1982 Prices	27,092.7	28,069.0
(B) Net Invisible Receipts and Payments at Constant Prices (1981/82)	(1,181.2)	(2,273.74)
Gross National product (A + B)	25,911.4	25,795.2
Annual Growth Rate (%)	-4.8	-0.4

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

\* Actual Data      \*\* Preliminary Data

Table (7-2) shows a slight improvement in the growth rate of GNP at constant prices (81/1982) from - 4.8% in 2012 to - 0.4% in 2013.

## 3/ 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 (7-3) shows national income and gross domestic product (GDP) at current price for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (7-3)**

Gross National Income and Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices

For the Years 2012 & 2013

(SDG Millions)

year	GDP at Current price	GNI	GNI Growth Rate %
2012	243,412.8	214,544.3	22.1
2013*	294,630.2	201,290.2	- 6.2

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

\* Preliminary Data



Table (7-3) shows a significant decrease in the growth rate of gross national income (GNI) from 22.1% in 2012 to 6.2% in 2013, this resulted mainly from the decline in the net compensation of employees and net property income from abroad.

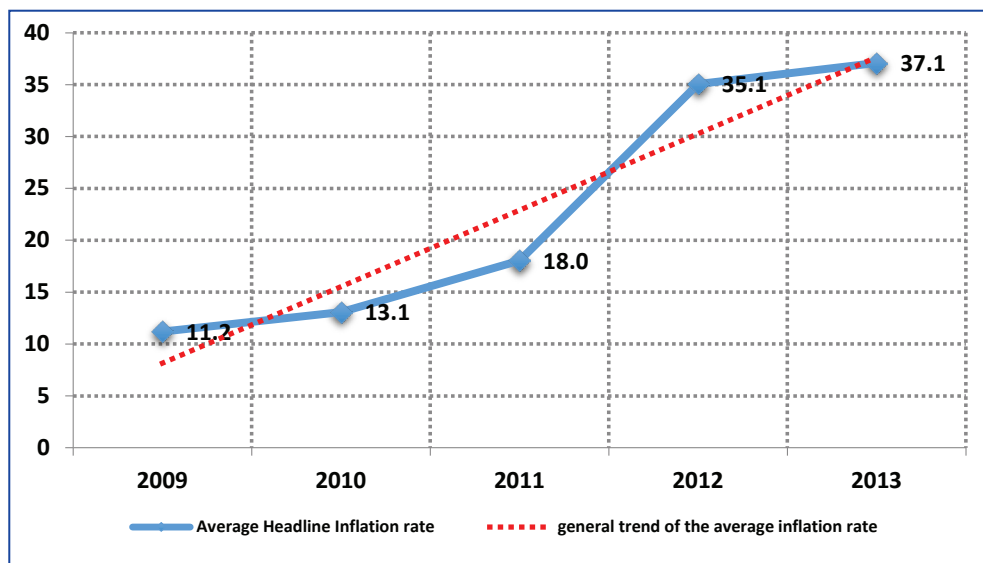
#### 4\ Inflation and Price Indices:

Inflation is defined as a sustained rise in the general price level; it has a negative impact on the value of the currency. Inflation is usually measured by the percentage change in the price index of a group of commodities (basket of goods and services) over a certain period of time.

There are three types of inflation rates: headline, core, and imported. Headline inflation is calculated in Sudan by using the prices of the consumer basket of goods and services in the domestic market which include 12 commodity groups. Core inflation is calculated by using the prices of a basket of goods and services in the domestic market excluding the food commodities, it is affected by the monetary growth. Imported inflation is calculated by using the prices of a basket of imported goods and services, it is influenced by the prices in the trade partner countries, besides the changes in the exchange rate.

Figure (7-5) shows the performance of the headline inflation rate during the period (2009-2013).

**Figure (7-5)**  
Average Headline Inflation Rate During (2009-2013)

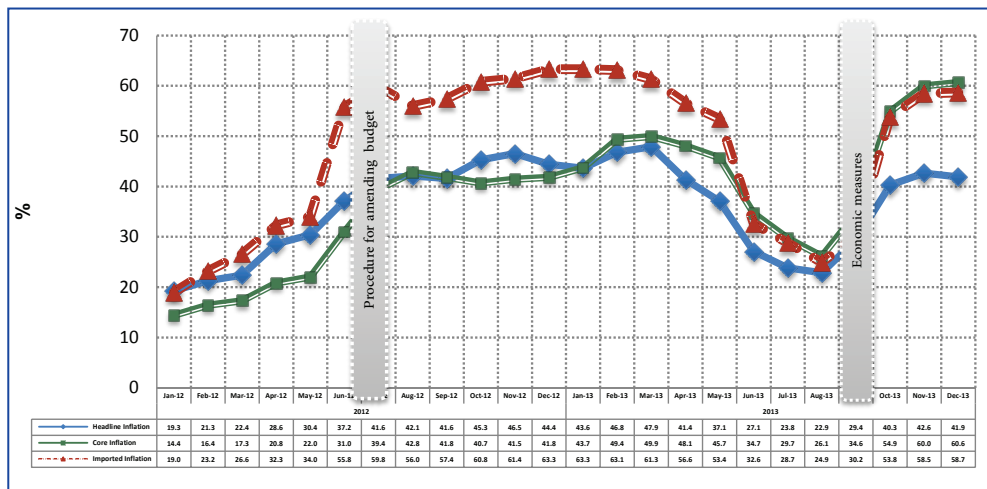


Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Figure (7-5) depicts an increase in the average headline inflation rate during the period (2009-2013) from 11.2% in 2009 to 37.1% in 2013. This was attributed to the implementation of the economic reform measures mainly the devaluation of the national currency and partial left of the subsidies on fuel. The average annual rate of headline inflation amounted to 22.9%, during the period (2009 -2013), while it increased more than average in the last two years, reaching 35.1% and 37.1% respectively.

Figure (7-6) shows the average Inflation rates during the period (2012-2013).

**Figure (7-6)**  
Average Inflation Rates During the Period (2012-2013)



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Figure (7-6) shows the increase in the headline inflation rate during 2012 from 19.3% in January to 44.4% in December, with an annual average of 35.1%. This was attributed mainly to the expansion in the monetary base by 40.2% in the year 2012. It decreased in 2013 from 43.6% in January to 41.9% in December, with an average annual rate of 37.1%, due to the decline in the growth of money supply to 13.3% during 2013.

Core inflation rose during 2012 from 14.4% in January to 41.8% in December with an average annual rate of 30.8%, and increased during 2013 from 43.7% in January to 60.6% in December, with an average annual rate of 44.8%. due to the rise in the inflation rate of all commodity groups, fuels in particular.

Imported inflation rate increased during the year 2012 from 19.0% in January to 63.3% in December with an annual average rate of 46.2%, while it decreased during the year 2013 from 63.3% in January to 58.7% in December, with an annual average rate of 48.8%, this was a resultant of the increase in the prices of imported goods and the deterioration in the exchange rate.

It is noted that there was a significant increase in the three types of inflation (headline, core, and imported) at a high rate after devaluing the Sudanese pound against other foreign currencies in June 2012, then declined gradually and started to increase again after implementing a series of economic measures, particularly the partial left of fuel subsidy in September 2013.

Table (7-4) illustrates the average inflation rates and average consumer prices indices (base year 2007) by commodity group during 2013

**Table (7-4)**  
Average Inflation Rates and Consumer Prices Indices (base year 2007)  
By Commodity Group During the Year 2013

Commodity group	Spending Weight %	Average Inflation Rate %	Index
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	52.9	30.8	336.2
Tobacco	7.0	24.7	244.6
Clothing and footwear	4.5	55.1	353.9
Housing	14.2	19.5	211.7
Household and equipment	6.9	58.5	336.1
Health	1.0	48.0	303.1
Transport	8.3	66.5	323.6
Communication	1.7	26.3	193.3
Recreation and culture	2.2	77.6	368.4
Education	2.7	23.0	274.1
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	39.9	345.6
Other	2.6	53.9	326.8

Source: General Bureau of Statistics.

Table (7-4) shows the average inflation rates and the consumer price indices by commodity groups during 2013. The recreation and culture group recorded the highest average rates of indices that amounting to 368.4 point. Clothing footwear,

telecommunication and housing groups registered 353.9 point, 193.3 and 211.7 point respectively. The other groups average indices amounted to 311.3 point. As for average inflation rate, the recreation and culture group recorded the highest average rate that amounting to 77.6%, followed by transport, housing and education recording 66.5%, 19.5% and 23% respectively. The average inflation rate for the remaining groups amounted to 42.2%.

**Table (7-5)**  
Average Headline Inflation Rates by States for the years 2012 and 2013

(%)

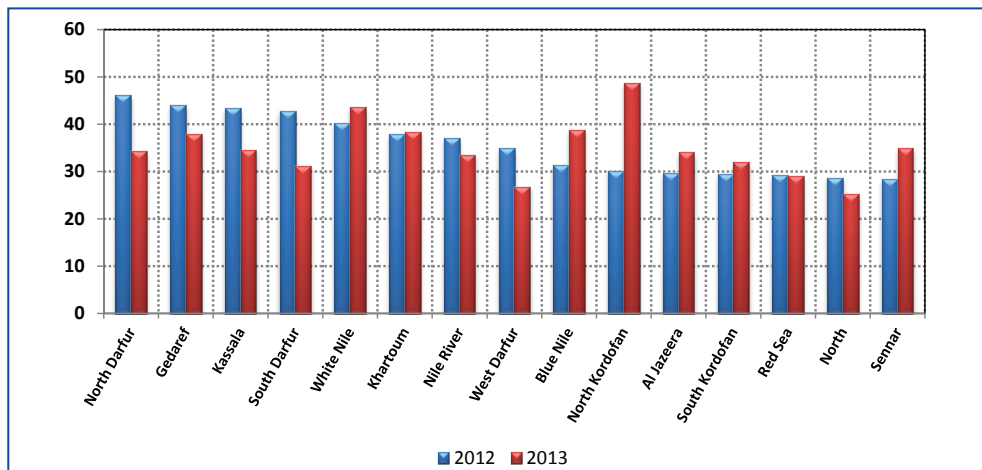
State	2012	2013
Northern Darfur	46.1	34.3
Gedaref	44.0	37.9
Kassala	43.4	34.6
Southern Darfur	42.9	31.2
White Nile	40.2	43.6
Khartoum	37.9	38.4
River Nile	37.1	33.6
West Darfur	35.0	26.8
Blue Nile	31.5	38.9
Northern Kordofan	30.2	48.8
Al Jazeera	29.7	34.1
Southern Kordofan	29.5	32.0
Red Sea	29.3	29.0
Northern	28.7	25.3
Sennar	28.4	34.9

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table (7-5) explains the rate of inflation in the different states, Northern Kordofan state recorded the highest average inflation rate of 48.8%, while Northern state registered the lowest rate of 25.3% in 2013. The average rates of inflation for West Darfur, Red Sea, Khartoum, the Blue Nile and the White Nile states amounted to 26.8%, 29.0% and 38.4%, 38.9% and 43.6% respectively during 2013.

Figure (7-7) shows headline Inflation rates by States during 2012 and 2013

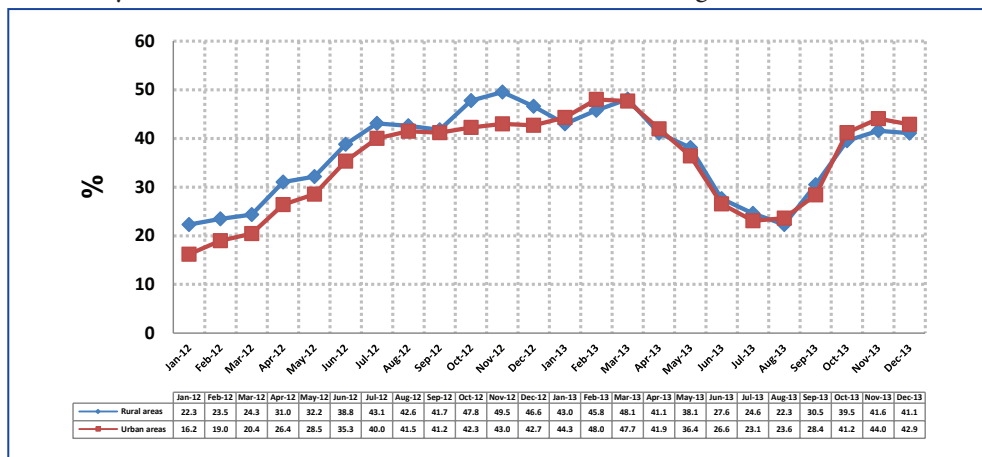
**Figure (7-7)**  
Headline Inflation Rates by States for the Years 2012 and 2013



In the year 2013, the headline inflation rate declined in the state of Northern Darfur , Al-Gadaref, Kassala, Southern Darfur, River Nile, West Darfur, Red Sea, Northern state, while in other states it recorded an increase.

Figure (7-8) shows the performance of headline Inflation rate in rural and urban areas (monthly) during the years 2012 and 2013.

**Figure (7-8)**  
Monthly Inflation Rate in Rural and Urban Areas During the Period 2012-2013



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

In the rural areas, the headline inflation rate increased during 2012 from 22.3% in January to 46.6% in December with an average annual rate of 36.9%, it declined during 2013 from 43.0% in January to 41.1% in December with an average annual rate of 36.9%. during 2013 .

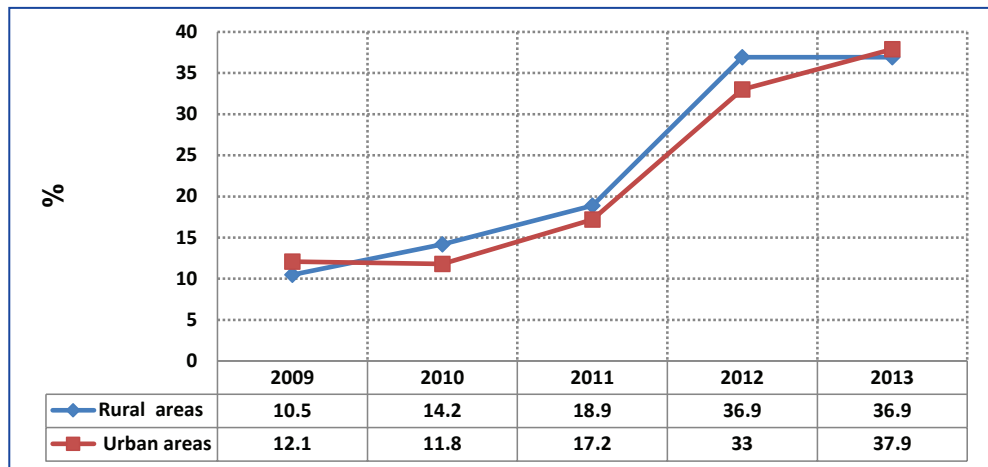
In the urban areas, the headline inflation rate increased during 2012 from 16.2% in January to 42.7% in December, with an annual average rate of 33%, while it decreased during 2013 from 44.3% in January to 42.9% in December with an annual average rate of 37.3%.

Figure (7-8) illustrates an upward trend of headline inflation rates in rural and urban areas until December 2012 , then it decreased in August 2013 and started to rise up to the end of the year.

Figure (7-9) shows the average headline inflation rate in the rural and urban areas during the period (2009-2013).

**Figure (7-9)**

**Headline Inflation Rate in Rural and Urban Areas During the Period 2009-2013**



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

The average headline inflation rate in the rural areas increased from 10.5% in 2009 to 36.9% in 2013. It remained constant at 36.9% in the last two years. In the urban areas the average headline inflation rate increased from 12.1% in 2009 to 37.3% in 2013.

**CHAPTER  
EIGHT**

**PRODUCTION**





## CHAPTER EIGHT PRODUCTION

This chapter examines the performance of the real sector of the economy, which comprises three main sub-sectors namely; agricultural, industrial and services. The agricultural sector includes agrarian production, animal resources and fisheries. The industrial sector covers petroleum, mining and quarrying, processing industries, electricity and water; while the services sector includes health, education, roads and bridges, communication and hotel and tourism services.

The following is detailed performance of the sectors:

### First: The Agricultural Sector

The contribution of the agricultural sector to the GDP in 2012 and 2013 was 30.6% for each year.

#### 1- Agrarian Production

Agrarian production comprises rain fed agriculture (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 2011/12 and 2013/13

(Area in Millions Feddan)

Season	Irrigated agriculture	Rain fed agriculture	Total cultivated area
2011/2012	3.5	37.6	41.1
2012/2013*	3.6	47.0	50.6

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural Statistics

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (8-1) reveals a 23.1% increase in total cultivated area from 41.1million feddans in 2011/2012 season to 50.6 million feddans in 2012/2013 season. This increase was due to the expansion of areas under irrigated agriculture from 3.5 million feddans in 2011/2012 season to 3.6 million feddans in 2012/2013 season in addition to the expansion of the areas under rain- fed agriculture from 37.6 million feddans in 2011/2012 season to 47.0 million feddans in 2012/2013 season an increase of 25.2%. Following is a summary of the performance of the agricultural sector:

## Production of the main crops during the 2012/2013 season:

### (A) Gum Arabic:

**Table (8-2)**

Gum Arabic production for the years (2012 & 2013)

(Thousand Metric Tons)

Crop \ Year	2012	*2013	Contribution rate %	Change %
Gum talh	21.3	39.6	52.1	85.9
Gum Hashab	6.7	33.4	44.0	398.5
Gum Liban	1.9	2.2	2.9	15.4
Gum Kakamot	0.6	0.8	1.1	46.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>150</b>

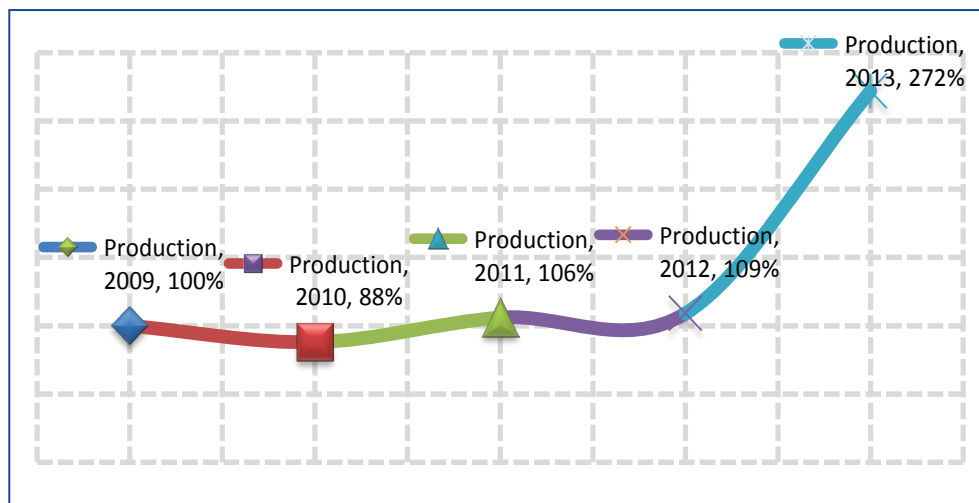
Source: National Forests Agency

\* Preliminary Data.

The Gum Arabic total production increased by 150% from 30.4 Thousand Tons in 2012 to 76.0 Thousand Tons in 2013 which was attributed to the significant expansion in the production of the Hashab and Talh gums which rose by 398.5% and 85.9% respectively (table 8-2).

**Figure (8-1)**

General trend for gum Arabic during the period (2009-2013)



The years 2009-2013 witnessed a general trend rise in the total production of Gum Arabic (Figure 8-1). This was a result of the prudent policy adopted by the Gum Arabic Council, which covered, among other things, aiding producers driving the production period, storage, Gum processing, improving quality, and setting standard specifications.

The decline in gum production in 2010 was caused by the drop which happened in the international prices in that year.

**(B) Cotton:**

**Table (8-3)**

Area under cotton cultivation and actual cotton production during 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 seasons

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

2011/2012 season			2012/2013 season*		
Cultivated area	Production	Productivity**	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity**
392	288	0.80	177	131	0.80

Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Agriculture statistics.

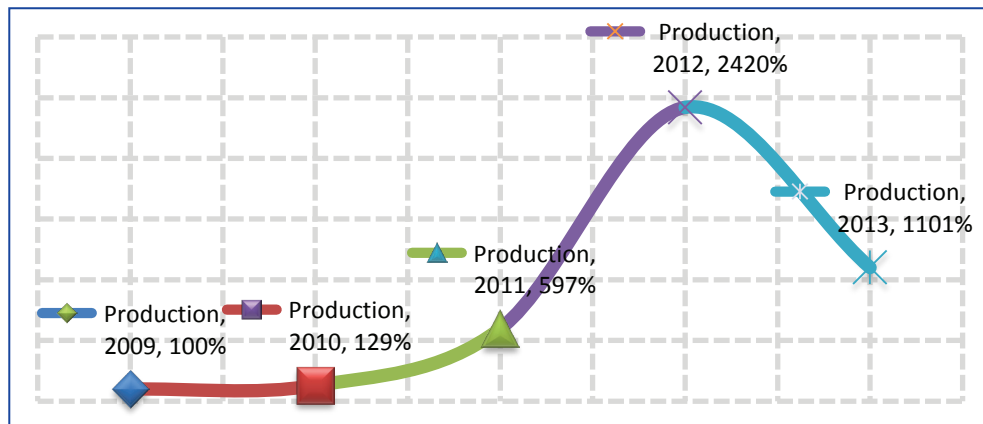
\* Preliminary data.

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

Cotton production declined from 288 thousand tons in 2011/2012 season to 131 thousand tons in 2012/2013 season at the rate of 54.5% (Figure 8-3). The decline resulted mainly from a large reduction in the area under cultivation from 392 thousand feddans in 2012/2013 season to 177 thousands feddans in 2012/2013 season a decrease by 54.8%.

**Figure (8-2)**

General trend for Cotton production during the period (2009-2013)



The period 2009-2012 witnessed a continuous rising trend in cotton production; that trend however, was sharply reversed in 2013 due to the problems facing the Gezira Scheme (Figure 8-2).

**(C) Staple food crops:**

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

**Table (8-4)**

Production of staple food crops for the two seasons 2011/2012, 2012/2013

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

Crop Season	Sorghum			Millet			Wheat		
	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity*	Cultivate area	Production	Productivity*	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity*
2011/2012	19275	1,883	193	6371	378	122	46	324	765
2012/2013**	22018	4524	266	8953	1091	165	326	265	820
Percentage change%	14.2	140.3	37.8	40.5	188.6	35.2	(26.9)	(18.2)	7.2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture – Agricultural Statistics

\* Productivity: is the product of dividing production by the harvested area.

\*\* Preliminary data.

**Figure (8-3)**

Production of main staple crops in thousands metric tons  
For the two seasons 2011/2012 & 2012/2013

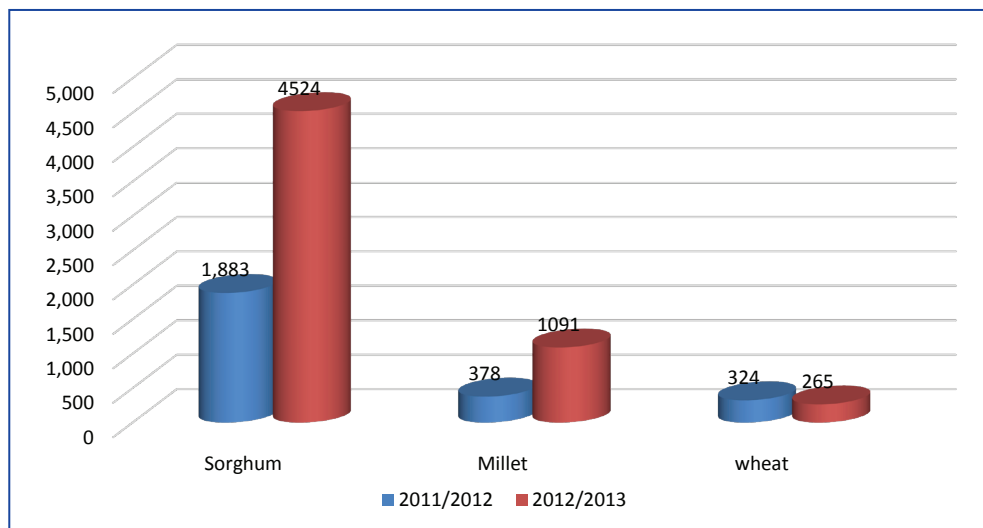


Table (8-4) shows the production of main staple food crops.

**- Sorghum (Dura):**

The production of Dura increased by 140.3% from 1,883 thousand metric tons in 2011/2012 season to 4524 thousand metric tons in 2012/2013 season mainly due to an increase of 14.2% in the cultivated areas from 19,275 thousand feddans to 22018 thousand feddans, and a rise of 37.8% in productivity from 193 Kg/ feddans to 266 kg/feddans.

**- Millet (Dukhon):**

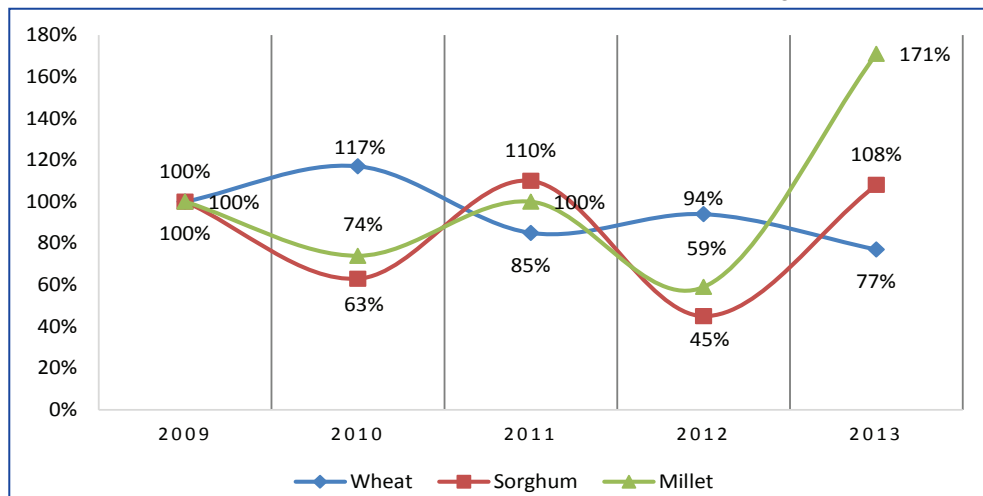
The production of Millet increased by 188.6% from 378 thousand metric tons in 2011/2012 season to 1091 thousand metric tons in 2012/2013 season, as a result of an increase of 40.5% in the cultivated area from 6371 thousand feddans to 8953 thousand feddans, and a rise of 35.2% in productivity from 122 kg/feddans to 165 kg/feddans.

**- Wheat:**

The volume of wheat production decreased by 18.2% from 324 thousand metric tons in 2011/2012 season to 265 thousand metric tons in 2012/2013 season, due to a reduction of 26.9% in the cultivated area from 446 thousand feddans to 326 thousand feddans, despite a rise of 7.2% in productivity from 765 kg/feddans to 820 kg/feddans.

**Figure (8-4)**

General trend for the production of main food crops during 2009-2013



The period 2009-2013 witnessed marked fluctuations in the production of grain, sorghum and millet, which was caused mainly by the rainfall fluctuations. Wheat production on the other hand remained stable (Figure 8-4)

#### (D) Main oil seeds:

The main oil seeds include groundnuts, sesame and sun flower.

**Table (8-5)**

Main oil seeds production in the two seasons 2011/2012 & 2012/2013

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

Season	Groundnuts			Sesame			Sun flower		
	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity*	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity*	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity*
2011/2012	4,993	1,032	268	4,018	187	96	345	92	387
2012/2013**	6,501	1,767	343	6,141	562	109	330	86	341
Percentage change%	30.2	71.2	28.0	52.8	200.6	13.5	(4.3)	(6.5)	(11.9)

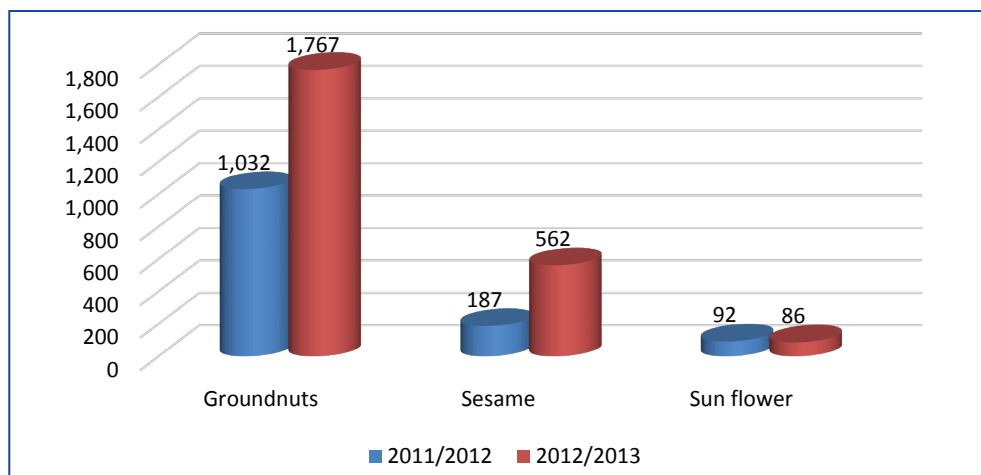
Source: Ministry of Agriculture - Agricultural Statistics.

\* Productivity is calculated by dividing production by the harvested area.

\*\* Preliminary data.

**Figure (8-5)**

Main oil seeds in thousand metric tons  
During the two seasons 2011/2012 & 2012/2013



#### - Groundnuts:

The production of groundnuts increased by 71.2% from 1,032 thousand metric tons in 2011/2012 season to 1,767 thousand metric tons in 2012/2013 season due to an increase in the cultivated area from 4993 thousand feddans to 6501 thousand feddans an increase of 30.2% in addition to 28% rise in productivity from 268 kg/feddans to 343 kg/feddans.

### - Sesame Seeds:

The production of sesame seeds increased by 200.6% from 187 thousand metric tons in 2011/2012 season to 562 thousand metric tons in 2011/2013 season due to an expansion of the cultivated area by 13.5% from 4018 thousand feddans to 6141 thousand feddans in addition to an increase of 13.5% in productivity from 96 kg/feddans to 109 kg/feddans.

### - Sun flower:

Sun flower production decreased by 6.5% from 92 thousand metric tons in 2011/2012 season to 86 thousand metric tons in 2012/2013 season, as a result of a reduction of 4.3% in the cultivated area from 345 thousand feddans to 330 thousand feddans, and a decline of 11.9% in productivity from 387 kg/feddans to 341 kg/feddans.

**Figure (8-6)**

General trend for the production of main oil seeds during the period 2009-2013

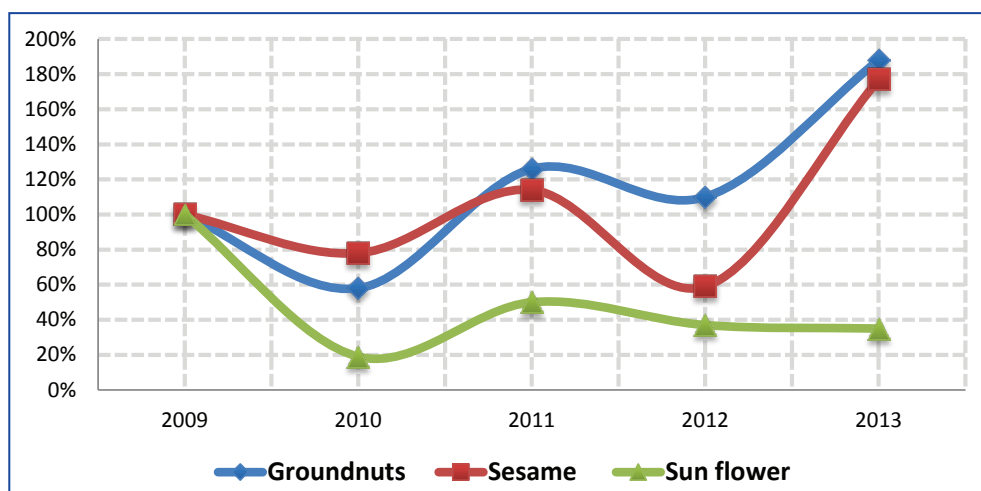


Figure (8-6) shows the general trend for the production of the main oil seeds during the period 2009-2013, which manifests notable fluctuations in the general trend for the production of these crops during the period 2009-2013, which was attributed on the whole to the rainfall fluctuations and distribution.

## 2- Animal Resources and by products:

Sudan is considered one of the important countries in Africa and the Arab region in the field of animal resources and it's by products. As such, Sudan is expected to achieve security in meat, and dairy products, fish and poultry, and produce a surplus for export in livestock, meat products, leather and fish.

**Table (8-6)**

Estimates of livestock for the years 2012 and 2013

(Thousand heads)

Type	2012	2013*	Rate of change %
Cows	29,840	30,010	0.6
Sheep	39,483	39,568	0.2
Goats	30,837	30,984	0.5
Camels	4,751	4,773	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,911</b>	<b>105,335</b>	<b>0.4</b>

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries-Data Centre

\* Preliminary data.

The estimated total number of animal resources showed an increase of 0.4% in 2013 compared with 2012 (Figure 6-8).

**Table (8-7)**

Estimates of livestock and fish products for the years 2012 and 2013

(Thousand tons)

Type	2012	2013*	Rate of change %
Meat	1,456	1,466	0.7
Milk	4,318	4,359	0.9
Poultry	45	55	22.2
Eggs	40	45	12.5
Fish	87	89	2.4
leather	53	54	0.9

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries-data centre

\* Preliminary data.

All types of livestock products experienced an uneven increase in 2013, however it can be noted that the production of poultry meat increased by 22.2% from 45 thousand in 2012, and 55 thousand tons in 2013; hence achieving the highest rate of growth in this sector.



## Second: The Industrial Sector:

The Industrial sector includes oil, mining, quarrying, processing industries, handcrafts, electricity and water. It is noted that the contribution of the sector to the GDP has increased from 20.4% in the year 2012 to 21.1% in 2013.

The following is an overview of the performance of the most important industrial products.

### 1. Crude oil and Petroleum Products

Crude oil production increased by 21% from 37.4 million barrels in 2012 to 45.2 million barrels in 2013 and this was due to the entering of Star Gas Oil Company in the field of production in addition to the rise in production achieved by Nile Petroleum Company and Petro Energy Company. While the total production of petroleum products has decreased by 4% from 3,887.8 metric tons in 2012 to 3,734.0 metric tons in 2013.

**Table (8-8)**

Production of Crude Oil and Petroleum products for the years 2012 and 2013

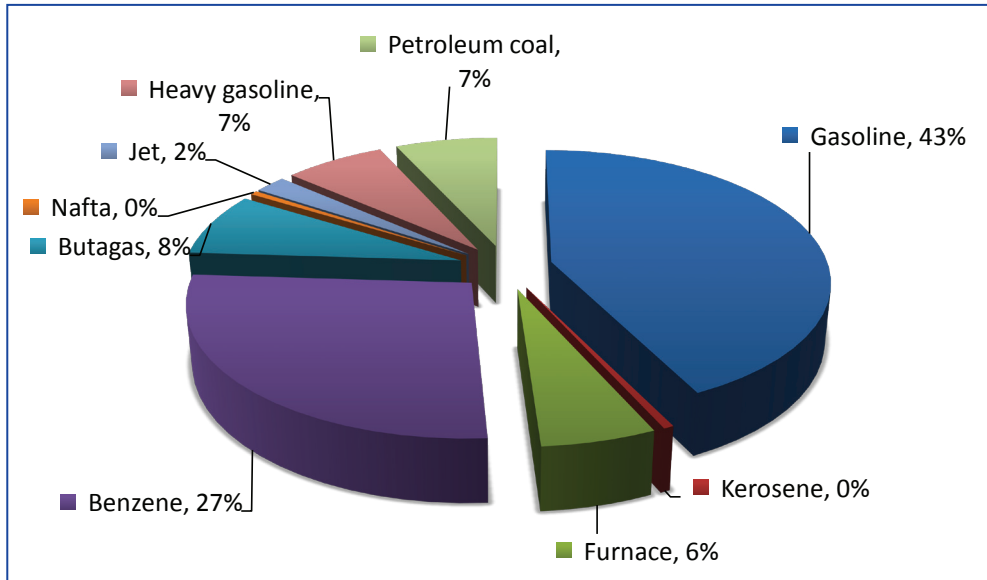
(Thousand Metric Ton)

Item \ Year	2012		2013		change %
	Production	Contribution %	Production	Contribution %	
Crude oil*	37.4	-	45.2		21
<b>Oil derivatives</b>					
Gasoline	1,689	43.4	1,594.4	42.7	(5.6)
Kerosene	8	0.2	19.4	0.5	142.0
Furnace	99.6	2.6	214.1	5.7	115.0
Benzene	1,099.8	28.3	1,009.7	27.0	(8.2)
Butagas	319.7	8.2	289.4	7.7	(9.5)
Nafta	8.4	0.2	18.4	0.5	119.2
Jet	17.9	3.0	79.4	2.1	(32.6)
Heavy gasoline	277.3	7.1	253.6	6.8	(8.5)
Petroleum coal	268.1	6.9	255.5	6.8	(4.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,887.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,734.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(4.0)</b>

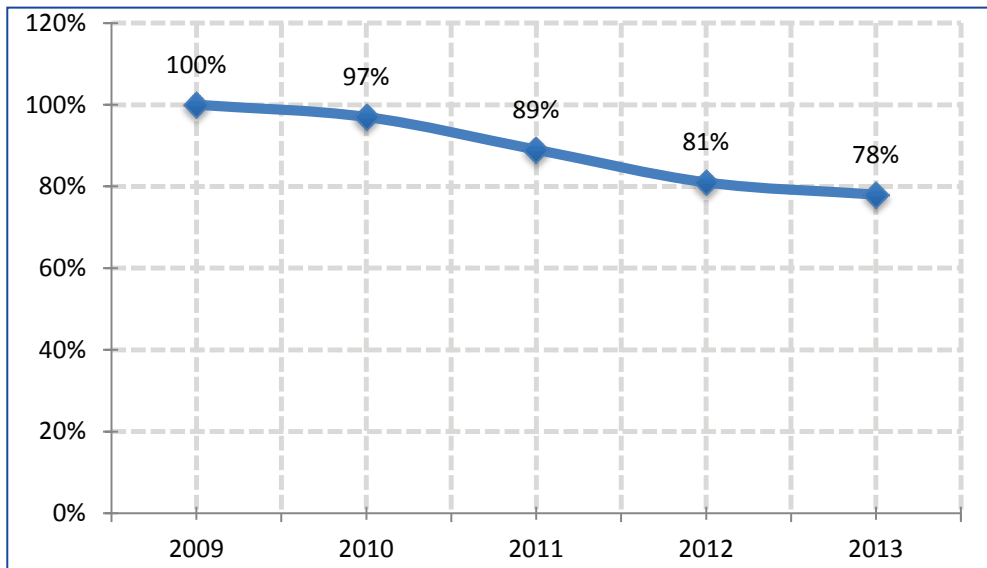
Source: Sudanese Petroleum Corporation – Ministry of Petroleum

\* Crude oil data (million barrels)

**Figure (8-7)**  
Percentage of petroleum products produced in 2013



**Figure (8-8)**  
Production General Trend for Petroleum products during the period (2009-2013)



It can be noted from figure 8-8 the downward trend in the production of petroleum products, reflecting the effects of the loss of the main oilfields as a result of the secession of Southern Sudan state in 2011.

## 2. Minerals and Other Products

The year 2013 macroeconomic policies aimed at encouraging the production of minerals as a major source of foreign currency to compensate the loss in oil revenues following the secession of Southern Sudan in 2011. To attain that objective, the government adopted different policies and measures to stimulate the production and export of minerals by attracting domestic private sector and foreign investment.

**Table (8-9)**  
Production of Minerals and Other products in 2012 and 2013

(Production by ton)

Production	2012	2013 *	Change %
Gold	44.5	70	57.3
Chrome	18,300	30,870	68.7
Manganese	NA	3,250	-
Kaolin	11,579	26,000	124.5
Gypsum	117,073	132,000	12.8
Salt	26,315	20,800	(21.0)
Mica	324	500	54.3
Marble (Cubic meters)	115	1,000	773.4
Clinker	2,884,570	3,200,000	10.9
Iron	96,400	339,390	252.1
Feldspar	26,283	31,700	20.6
Quartz	5,292	NA	-
Fluoride	950	NA	-

Source: Ministry of Mining

\* Preliminary data

The year 2013 witnessed an increase in the production of marble, iron, kaolin, chrome, gold, mica, feldspar, gypsum, and clinker at rates of 773.4%, 252.1%, 124.5%, 68.7%, 57.3%, 54.3%, 20.6%, 12.8% and 10.9% respectively. Conversely, the production of salt dropped by 21.0% during the same period.

### 3. Processing Industries

#### Sugar Industry

The sugar production factories include Kenana Sugar Company, four factories owned by the Sudanese Sugar Company (New Halfa, Gunied, Sennar, and Hajar Assalaya), in addition to the recently established White Nile Sugar Factory which started its trial production in June 2012.

**Table (8-10)**  
Production of Sugar Factories in the years 2011 and 2012

(Thousands Tons)

Factory	Actual Production		Contribution %	Change %
	2012	2013*		
Kenana**	349.8	471.1	55.9	34.7
Sudanese Sugar co.	324.8	298.5	35.4	(8.1)
New Halfa	66.0	56.2	6.7	(14.9)
Gunied	92.4	76.7	9.1	(17.0)
Sennar	76.7	76.0	9.0	(0.9)
Hajar Assalaya	89.6	89.6	10.6	0.0
White Nile	5.6	73.0	8.7	1,203.6
<b>Total Production</b>	<b>680.2</b>	<b>842.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>

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

\* Preliminary data.

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

The total sugar production increased by 23.9% from 680.2 thousand tons in 2012 to 842.6 thousand tons in 2013. The increase in production was attributed to the entry of the White Nile Sugar Factory production. It can be noted that the sugar production decreased in all other factories except Kenana which provided the highest share of 55.9% (Table 8-10) to the sugar production in 2013.

**Figure (8-9)**

General Trend for Sugar production during the period (2009 -2013)

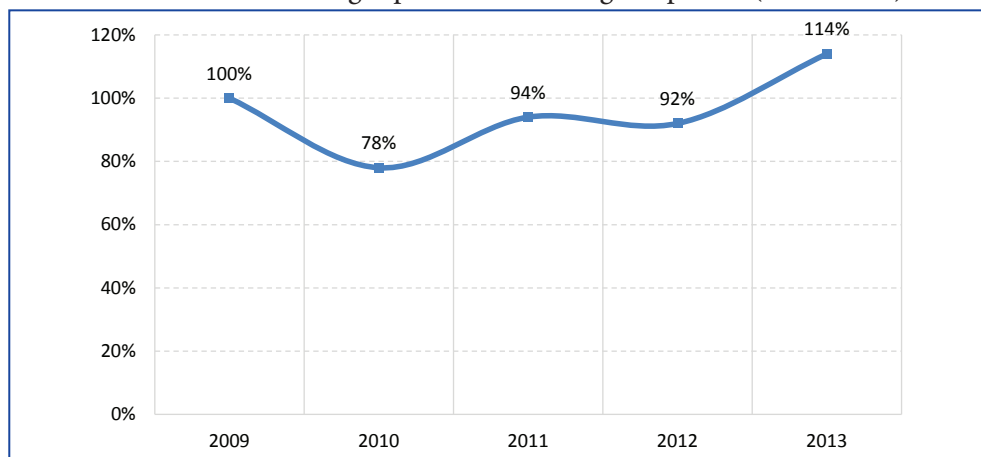


Figure (8-9) shows the fluctuation in the sugar production during the period 2009-2013, as well as the increase in the sugar production in 2013 following the start of production by the White Nile Sugar Factory.

### Cement Industry

The cement industry in Sudan witnessed a remarkable development, to the extent that led not only by attaining self-sufficiency but also provide a surplus for the export.

**Table (8-11)**

Cement Production in 2012 and 2013

Factory	Production (Thousands Tons)		Contribution %	Change %
	2012	2013*		
Atbara	1,145.2	1,109.9	38.0%	(3.1)
Altakamol	690.8	644.0	22.0%	(6.8)
Alshamal	563.3	657.0	22.5%	16.6
Assalam	287.6	327.5	11.2%	13.9
Nile Cement (Rabak )	149.7	93.9	3.2%	(37.3)
Aslan	68.7	89.4	3.1%	30.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,905.3</b>	<b>2,921.7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0.6</b>

Source: The above mentioned Factories

\* Preliminary data

Note: The year 2013 production does not include the production of Babar Cement Factory

**Figure (8-10)**

The General Trend for Cement Production during the period (2009 -2013)

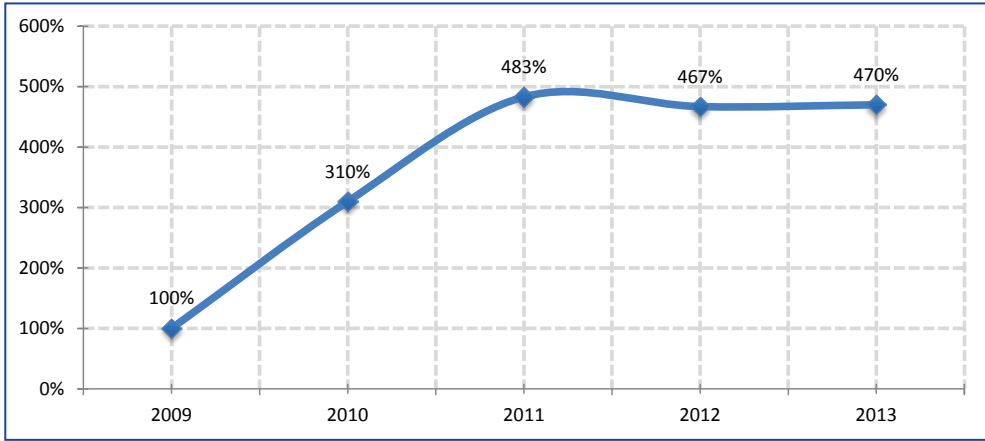
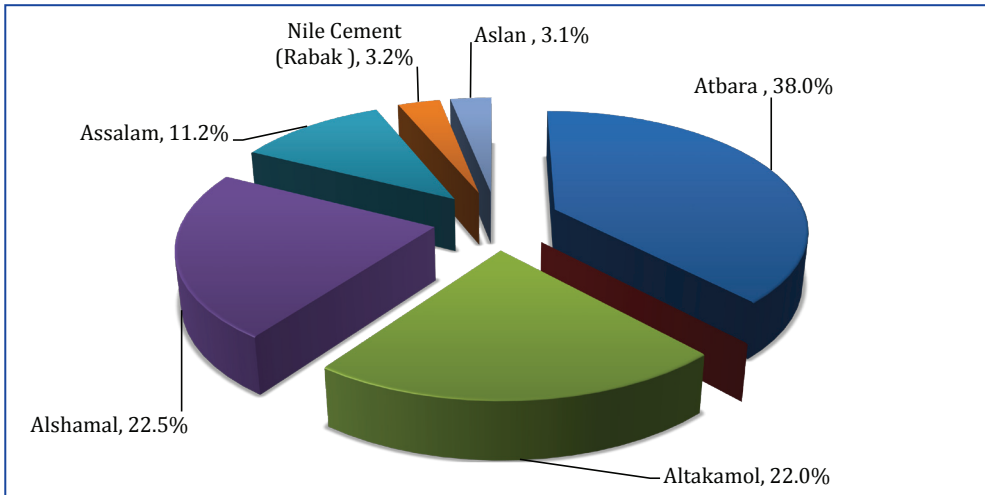


Figure (8-10) depicts an increasing general trend of the cement production during the period (2009-2011), followed by relative stability during 2012 and 2013 respectively.

**Figure (8 - 11)**

Share of Cement Factories in Total Production of Cement in 2013



As appeared from table (8-11), total cement production increased by 0.6% from 2,905.3 million tons in 2012 to 2,921.7 million tons in 2013. The increase resulted from increases in the production of Aslan, Alshamal and Assalam companies at rates of 30.1%, 16.6% and 13.9% respectively. In addition, Atbara Cement Company achieved the highest share amounted to 38.3% in 2013.

#### 4. Other Processing Industries

Table (8-12) illustrates the production of the other processing industries for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (8-12)**  
Production of the Processing Industries for the years 2012 and 2013

Item	Unit	2012	2013*	Change %
Ethanol	Million liter	33	67	103.0
School Exercise-books	Million Dozens	15	22	46.7
School books	Million Book	25	35	40.0
Edible Oil	Thousand Ton	159	210	32.1
Soft drinks	Million liter	720	882	22.5
Wheat Floor	Thousands Ton	1,450	1,694	16.8
Desserts & Tahnia	Thousand Ton	95	106	11.6
Powder soap	Thousand Ton	78	84	7.7
refrigerators	Thousand Unit	150	161	7.3
Biscuits	Thousand Ton	66	69	4.5
Jams	Thousand Ton	16	16	0.0
Iron (Steel Bars)	Thousand Ton	450	443	(1.6)
Water Coolers & Air Conditioners	Thousand Unit	18	17	(5.6)
Paints	Thousand Ton	110	51	(53.6)
Ceramics	Million (M2)	9	4	(55.6)

Source: Ministry of Industry.

\* Preliminary data.

Table (8-12) shows a notable increase in the production of Ethanol from 33 million liter in 2012 to 67 million liter in 2013, an increase of 103%. The production of various types of processing industries increased in 2013 compared to 2012. In contrast, the production of ceramic, paints, water-coolers and iron and steel bars decreased by 55.6%, 53.6%, 5.6%, 1.6% respectively in the year 2013.

## 5. Electricity and Water

This sector maintained its contribution of 2.6% to GDP in the years 2012 and 2013.

This sector includes the following:

### A) Electricity

The electricity sector is supervised by five specialized companies namely Marawi Dam Electricity Company Ltd., Sudanese Hydro generation Company Ltd, Sudanese Thermal Generation Company Ltd., Sudanese Electricity Transmission Company Ltd., and Sudanese Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. The following section is an overview of the electric power generation and consumption in the years 2012 and 2013.

### Generated Electrical Power

Table (8-13) illustrates the electrical power generated in Sudan for the years 2012 and 2013, while Figure (8-12) shows the contribution of each type to the total power production in the year 2013.

**Table (8-13)**  
Generated Electrical Power during 2012 and 2013

(Giga Watt/ hr)

Generated Power	2012	2013*	Contribution %	Change %
1\ Water Generation	6,619.1	8,317.0	78.4	25.7
2\ Thermal Generation	2,816.1	1,970.2	18.6	(30.0)
A. Steam	1,483.8	1,205.2	11.4	(18.8)
B. Gas	5.3	-	0.0	(100.0)
C. Diesel	181.9	183.1	1.7	0.7
D. Combined	1,145.0	581.9	5.5	(49.2)
Ethiopian Transmission	73.7	319.6	3.0	333.7
<b>Total Generated Power</b>	<b>9,508.9</b>	<b>10,606.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>

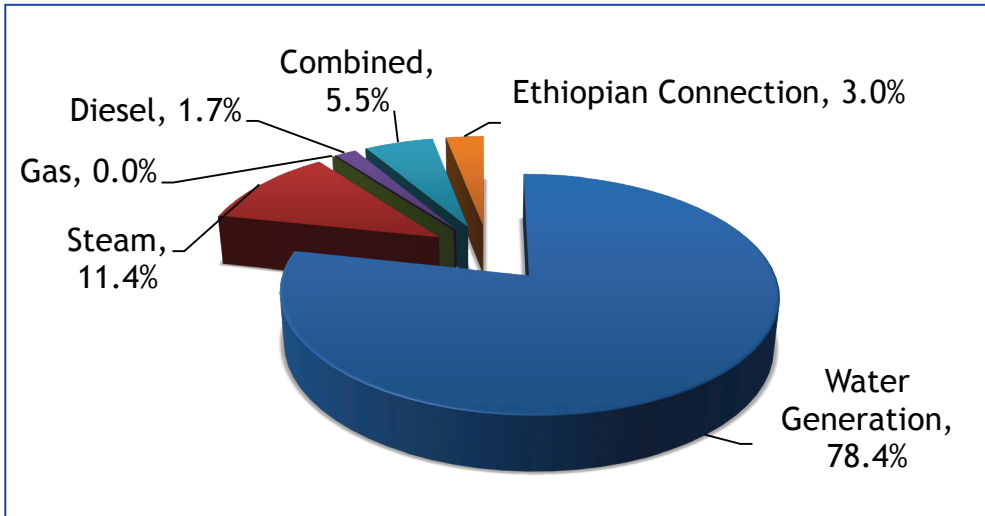
Source: Ministry of Electricity and Dams.

\* Preliminary data.



**Figure (8-12)**

The Contribution of the Sources of the Electrical Generated Power to the Total Generated Power in 2013



As shown by table (8-13), the total generated power increased by 11.5% from 9,508.9 Giga Watt/ hr in 2012 to 10,606.8 Giga Watt/ hr in 2013 as a result of an increase of 25.7% in the water generation from 6,619.1 Giga Watt/ hr in 2012 to 8,317.0 Giga Watt/ hr in 2013 and 78.4% contribution to the total power generated in 2013.

**- Consumed Electrical Power**

Table (8-14) shows the consumed electrical power distributed by sectors for the years 2012 and 2013, while figure (8-13) shows the contribution of each sector in 2013.

**Table (8-14)**

The Consumed Electrical Power distributed by Sectors for 2012 and 2013

(Giga watt/hr)

Sector	2012	2013*	Consumption Share %	Change %
Residential	3,986	4,663	54.2	17.0
Industrial	1,216	1,379	16.2	14.9
Agricultural	387	413	4.8	6.7
Governmental	898	895	10.4	(0.4)
Standardized**	1,123	1,238	14.4	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,610</b>	<b>8,605</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>

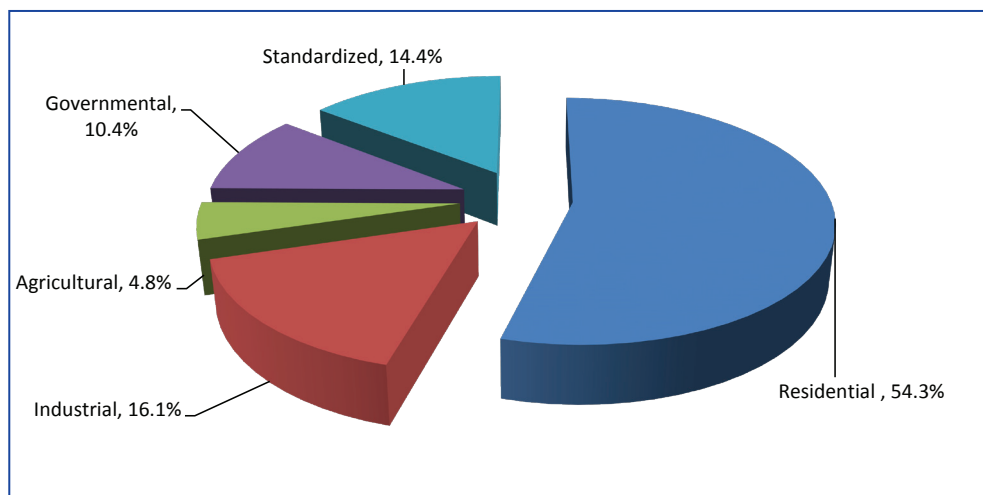
Source: Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity.

\* Preliminary Data.

\*\* Includes Commercial and Light Freight Sectors

**Figure (8-13)**

Electrical Power Consumption by sector in 2013



As shown by Table (8-14), the total consumed electrical power increased by 13.1% from 7,610 Giga watt/hr in 2012 to 8,605 Giga watt/hr in 2013. The residential sector was the highest consuming sector constituting 54.2% of the total power consumption in 2013, while the agricultural sector came last with 4.8% share.

## B) Water

Table (8-15) shows the total water produced and consumed in 2012 and 2013.

**Table (8 -15)**

### Water Production and Consumption by Sectors for 2012 and 2013

(Thousands Cubic Meters per Day)

Sector	2012		2013*		Change %	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
Urban	2,000	1,800	2,200	1,980	10.0	10.0
Rural	1,800	1,700	1,980	1,780	10.0	4.7
Total	3,800	3,500	4,180	3,760	10.0	7.4

Source: Drinking Water and Sanitation Unit

\* Preliminary Data.

It can be seen from table (8-15) that the total production of water increased slightly from 3,800 thousand cubic meters per day in 2012 to 4,180 thousand cubic meters per day in 2013 an increase of 10.0%. This was due to the increase of the urban water production from 2,000 thousand cubic meters per day in 2012 to 2,200 thousand cubic meters per day in 2013 at a rate of 10.0%, and the rural water production from 1,800 thousand cubic meters per day in 2012 to 1,980 thousand cubic meters per day in 2013 at a rate of 10.0%.

## Third: The Services Sector

The services sector consists of the health, education, transport, communications, roads and bridges, building and construction, telecommunications and other services. The following give an overview of the performance of the services sub-sectors.

### 1) Education

The education sector comprises both public and high education.

Table (8-16) enumerates the number of students in government and private schools in primary and secondary stages for the academic years 2011/2012 and 2012/2013.

**Table (8 - 16)**

Number of Student Enrolled in Government and Private Schools  
in the Academic Years 2011/2012 and 2012/2013

Years	2011/2012		2012/2013*	
	No. of Schools	No. of Students (Thousand Students)	No. of Schools	No. of Students (Thousand Students)
<b>Primary Stage</b>				
Governmental	14,951	44,829	NA	NA
Non Governmental	1,980	388	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,931</b>	<b>5,217</b>	<b>16,533</b>	<b>5,121</b>
<b>Secondary Stage</b>				
Governmental	2,497	680	NA	NA
Non Governmental	1,131	147	NA	NA
Technical	141	26	NA	NA
Islamic Studies	39	3	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>824</b>

Source: Ministry of General Education

\* Preliminary Data.

As shown by Table (8-16) , the number of primary schools and registered students decreased slightly by 2.4% and 1.8% respectively in 2012/2013 season compared to the previous one. Similarly the number of secondary schools and their registered students fell with rates of 2.8% and 3.7% respectively during the same period.

Table (8-17) shows the number of students enrolled in government, private, technical universities and colleges for the academic years 2011-2012 and 2012-2013.

**Table (8 - 17)**

Number of Students Enrolled in Government and Private Universities and  
Colleges during the Academic Years 2011/2012 & 2012/2013

(Unit)

Institution	2011/2012		2012/2013*	
	BSc. Students	Diploma Students	BSc. Students	Diploma Students
Governmental Universities	100,450	32,824	173,527	9,765
Private Universities & Colleges	10,827	10,827	32,146	6,459
Technical Colleges	0	9,104	0	6,554
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>111,277</b>	<b>52,755</b>	<b>205,673</b>	<b>22,778</b>

Source: Ministry of Higher Education.

\* Preliminary Data.



As revealed by table (8-17), the enrolled Bsc students increased by 4.8% in the academic year 2012/ 2013 compared to the previous one. Conversely, the number of diploma students dropped notably with a rate of 56.8% during the same period.

## 2) Transport and Communications:

This section addresses the means of transport in Sudan which includes shipping lines, airlines, railways, river and land transport.

Table (8 -20) shows the volume of goods and the number of passengers transported via the above-mentioned means.

**Table (8 – 18)**

Goods and passengers Transport in the years 2012 & 2013

Transport	2012		2013*		Change %	
	Goods in thousand tons	Passengers in thousands	Goods in thousand tons	Passengers in thousands	Goods %	Passengers %
Land Transport **	26,313	37,200	20,145	47,400	(23.4)	27.4
River Transport	1	1.5	2	0	100	(100)
Sudan Railways	1,056	NA	1,102	NA	4.4	0.00
Sudan Airways	3	373	0.01	130	(99.7)	(65.1)
Sudan Shipping Line	736	NA	958	21	30.3	30.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,106</b>	<b>37,202</b>	<b>22,207</b>	<b>47,421</b>	<b>(21.0)</b>	<b>(49.9)</b>

Source: Ministry of Transport Roads and Bridges, Sudan Railways Corporation and Khartoum International Air Port Company.

\* Preliminary Data      \*\* (Includes Lorries, Trucks, Minibuses and Buses).

Table (8-18) illustrates the performance of the different modes of transport in the years 2012 and 2013.

### A. Land Transport

It can be seen from table (8-18) that the volume of goods transported by land means decreased by 23.4% from 26.3 million tons in 2012 to 20.1 million tons in 2013. Whereas, the number of passengers increased from 37.2 million passengers, in 2012 to 47.4 million passengers in 2013, an increase of 27.4%.

### B. Sudan Railways

The volume of goods transported by Sudan Railways increased from 1.06 million tons in 2012 to 1.10 million tons in 2013, a rise of 4.4%, which resulted from an increase in the transport of some main commodities including sugar, cement, wheat, petroleum product, shelled groundnut and containers.

### C. River Transport

The river transport witnessed an increase of 100% in the volume of goods transported, from 1,000 tons in 2012 to 2,000 tons in 2013.

### D. Air Transport

The volume of goods transported by air including Sudan Airways increased from 3,000 tons in 2012 to 14.5 tons in 2013, at a rate of 99.7%. At the same time, the number of passengers fell from 373 thousand passengers in 2012 to 130 thousand passengers in 2013 at a rate of 65.1% (Table 8-18).

### E. Sudan Shipping Line

As appeared from table (8-18), the year 2013 witnessed an increase of 30.3% in the volume of goods transported by Sudan Shipping Lines from 736 thousand tons in 2012 to 958 thousand tons in 2013. The number of passengers transported through the shipping lines reached 21 thousand in 2013.

## 3) Roads and Bridges

The construction of roads and bridges continued during the year 2013 which witnessed the construction of more than 579.6 km equivalent to 82.3% of the targeted plan for 2013, covering the different states of Sudan especially Eastern and Darfur states. Moreover, 53.2 km of roads had been rehabilitated representing 28.2% of 2013 plan. In addition, several national roads have been widened.

**Table (8 - 19)**

Execution Status for roads in the years 2012 & 2013 compared with the planned  
(Length k/m)

Roads execution	2012			2013*			Change %
	Targeted	Executed	Rate %	Targeted	executed	Rate %	
paved roads	698.38	395.3	51.4	698.4	579.6	82.3	46.6
Rehabilitated Roads	188.5	40.6	21.4	188.5	53.2	28.2	31.0

Source: National Corporation for Roads and Bridges.

\* Preliminary data.

As seen from Table (8 -19), the length of the asphalted roads increased by 46.6% from 395.3 Km in 2012 to 579.6 Km in 2013. Also, the actual execution rate rose from 51.4% planned by the Ministry of Roads in 2012 to 82.3% in 2013. . In the same way, the rehabilitation operations execution rose by 31.0% from 40.6 Km in 2012 to 53.2 Km in 2013, while the actual execution relative to the plan increased from 21.4% in 2012 to 28.2% in 2013.

#### 4) Telecommunication

Table (8-20) and figure (8-14) reveal the number of subscribers of telecommunications and the internet for the years 2012 and 2013.

The quality of service provided is key element in the development and promotion of the communication sector, as it gives clear indication of the conformity of the operators' network with recognized standards. The communication sector is highly competitive in the supply and quality of service, using the latest technologies in fixed telephone lines, mobiles, internet and banking services.

**Table (8 - 20)**

Subscribers of Telecommunications and Internet Companies in the years 2012 – 2013

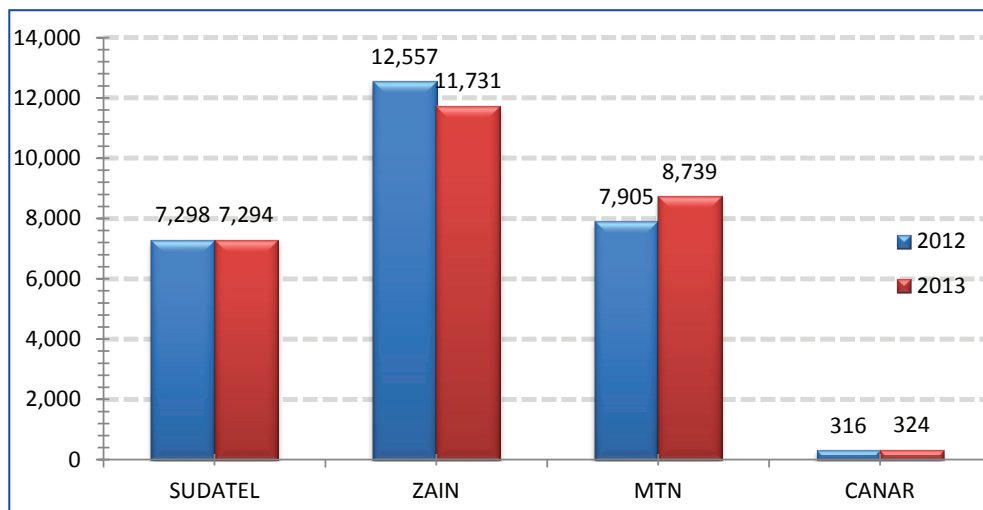
Company	Thousand Subscribers		Change %
	2012	2013*	
Sudan Telecommunication Co. (Sudatel)	7,298	7,294	(0.1)
Thabit Co. for Telecommunications	79	95	20.7
Sudani Co. for Telecommunications	7,219	7,199	(0.3)
(ZAIN) Co. for Telecommunications	12,557	11,731	(6.6)
(MTN) Co. for Mobile-phone Services	7,905	8,739	10.6
CANAR Co. for Telecommunications	316	324	2.6
Broad Capacities internet services	415	488	17.7
Normal Internet Services	28	28	0.0

Source: National Telecommunication Corporation

\* Preliminary data.

**Figure (8 - 14)**

Telecommunication and Internet Subscribers (In Thousands) in the years 2012 and 2013



Sudatel Telecommunications Group consists of Thabit and Sudani Companies. The number of Sudatel subscribers decreased slightly from 7,298 million subscribers in 2012 to 7,294 million subscribers in 2013 at a rate of 0.1%. In the same way, the number of ZAIN subscribers fell from 12,557 million subscribers in 2012 to 11,731 million subscribers in 2013 at a rate of 6.6%.

In comparison, MTN witnessed an increase of 10.6% in its mobile subscribers from 7,905 million subscribers in 2012 to 8,739 million subscribers in 2013, and the number of CANAR subscribers increased by 2.6% from 316 thousand subscribers in 2012 to 324 thousand subscribers in 2013. Moreover, the number of users of broadband internet increased from 415 thousands subscribers in 2012 to 488 thousand subscribers in 2013 by 17.7%, while the number of normal Internet subscribers remained unchanged during the period.



## 5) Hotels And Tourism:

Tourism is considered as one of the promising sectors in Sudan and an important source of for the economy. This is evidenced by the fact that Sudan has enormous tourism potentials that can be further exploited, developed and promoted to attract tourists from across the globe.

Table (8-21) shows the number of tourists and their spending in the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (8 - 21)**  
Number of tourists and their spending for the years 2012 & 2013

	2011	2012*	Change %
Number of tourists (tourist)	574,64	591,348	2.9
Tourists Spending (million dollars)	720	735	2.1

Source: The Ministry of tourism, Relics and wildlife

\* Preliminary Data.

As shown by table (8-21), the number of tourists increased slightly from 574.6 thousand tourists in 2012 to 591.3 thousand tourists in 2013 an increase of 2.9%. Simultaneously, the tourists spending increased from US \$ 720 million in 2012 to US \$ 735 million in 2013 at a rate of 2.1%.



**CHAPTER  
NINE**

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS  
AND FOREIGN TRADE**



# CHAPTER NINE

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN TRADE

This chapter covers the balance of payments, external obligations of Sudan and Foreign Trade.

### Firstly: Balance of Payments

The balance of payments is a statistical statement that systematically summarizes the economic transactions between residents and nonresidents over a period of time usually one year. The balance of payments statistics (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 in addition to errors and omissions item.

#### 1. Current Account

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

- a) Trade Balance (Visible Transactions) consists of goods' exports and imports balance during a specified period, which is the difference between the value of goods' exported and the value of goods imported.
- b) The balance of services, income and transfers (Invisible Transactions) records all transactions related to services, income and 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. The entitlements to non-residents are treated as assets and liabilities represent indebtedness to nonresidents. The two parties of a transaction in assets or liabilities are usually a resident and a nonresident. It includes two sub-accounts:

- A) Capital Account:** The components of the capital account are capital transfers and acquisition/disposal of non-produced, nonfinancial assets. Capital transfers consist of those involving transfers of ownership of fixed assets, or external debt cancellation by the creditor for free. 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.

**B) Financial Account:** registers all transactions associated with changes of ownership in the foreign financial assets and liabilities of an economy. It includes foreign direct investments, portfolio investments<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. 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 overall position from the other side. This item results from deficiency in the sources of data or differences 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 years 2012 & 2013**

Table (9-1) shows the details of the balance of payments for years 2012 and 2013.

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(1) The portfolio investment, defined as the transactions and positions across the border 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 percent of the total Financial Account should not exceed 10%.

**Table (9-1)**  
Balance of Payments for the years 2012 and 2013

(US \$ Millions)

Item	2012	2013*	Change	Change %
A) Current Account	(6,241.8)	(4,481.3)	1,760.5	(28.2)
<b>Visible Transactions</b>				
1) Exports (FOB)	4,066.5	7,086.2	3,019.7	74.3
Petroleum	955.0	4,013.0	3,058.0	320.2
Gold	2,158.0	1,048.4	(1,109.6)	(51.4)
Others	953.5	2,024.8	1,071.3	112.4
2) Imports (FOB):	(8,122.7)	(8,727.9)	(605.2)	7.5
Government Imports	(598.3)	(851.8)	(253.5)	42.4
Private Sector Imports	(7,524.4)	(7,876.1)	(351.7)	4.7
<b>Trade Balance ( 1 + 2 )</b>	<b>(4,056.2)</b>	<b>(1,641.7)</b>	<b>2,414.5</b>	<b>(59.5)</b>
<b>Invisible transactions:</b>				
Services, Income and Transfers Account	(2,185.6)	(2,839.7)	(654.1)	29.9
Receipts	2,599.4	3,419.8	820.4	31.6
Payments	(4,785.0)	(6,259.4)	(1,474.4)	30.8
B) Movements in Capital and Financial Account	3,768.4	4,029.4	261.0	6.9
Capital Account	320.4	408.2	87.8	27.4
Financial Account	3,447.9	3,621.2	173.3	5.0
Direct Investment (Net)	2,312.9	2,179.1	(133.8)	(5.8)
Portfolio Investment (Net)	0.9	(3.7)	(4.6)	(511.1)
Other Investments (Net)	1,134.1	1,445.7	311.6	27.5
1. Official Loans	(17.0)	(199.6)	(182.6)	1,074.1
Drawings	387.4	344.7	(42.7)	(11.0)
Repayments	(404.4)	(544.2)	(139.8)	34.6
2. Trade Facilities (Net)	73.0	(490.9)	(563.9)	(772.5)
3. General Government net foreign Assets	1,628.8	1,580.4	48.4	(3.0)
4. Commercial Banks Net Foreign Assets **	(63.1)	242.4	305.5	(484.2)
5. Monetary Authority Net Foreign Assets **	(492.4)	282.3	774.7	(157.3)
6. Other Net Foreign Assets	4.8	31.1	26.3	547.9
Deficit or Surplus in Current, Capital and Financial Accounts	(2,515.2)	(452.0)	2,063.2	(82.0)
Errors and Omissions	2,449.4	434.4	(2,015.0)	(82.3)
Official Reserve Assets of Convertible Currencies	24.1	17.6	(6.5)	(27.0)
<b>Overall Position</b>	<b>(24.1)</b>	<b>(17.6)</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>(27.0)</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - Statistics Department

\* Preliminary data.

\*\* The sign ( ) means increase in foreign assets.

The deficit in the balance of payments declined from of US \$ 24.1 million in the year 2012 to a deficit of US \$ 17.6 million in the year 2013, this was due to the improvement in the current account deficit

## **The Current Account**

Table (9-1) shows a decrease in the current account deficit from US \$ 6,241.8 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 4,481.3 million in the year 2013, This was due to the decline in the deficit in the trade balance at a rate of 59.5%, despite the increase in the deficit in the services, income and transfers account at a rate of 29.9%.

### **(1) Visible Transactions:**

The visible transactions include the value of merchandise exports and imports (FOB). As noted in table (9-1) there has been a decline in trade balance deficit from US \$ 4,056.2 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 1,641.7 in the year 2013, That was due to the increase in export proceeds from US \$ 4,006.5 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 7,086.2 million in the year 2013, by 74.3%, mainly as a result of the increase in the quantity of the crude oil exports (Share of the profits of foreign companies), as well as an increase in the proceeds of non-oil and gold exports by 112.4%.

On the other side, imports rose from US \$ 8,122.7 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 8,727.3 million in the year 2013, by 7.5%, due to the increase of the government imports from US \$ 598.3 million in the year 2012 to amount of US \$ 851.8 million in the year 2013, which mainly resulted from the high value of oil imports (Gasoline) by 57.5%, in addition the private sector imports increased from US \$ 7,524.4 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 7,876.1 million in the year 2013 by 4.7%.

### **(2) Invisible Transactions:**

Invisible transactions include non-commodity receipts and payments (Services, Income & current transfers).

The deficit in the services, income and transfers account rose from US \$ 2,185.6 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 2,839.7 million in the year 2013, by 29.9%.

Table (9-2) shows details of the invisible transactions for the years 2012 and 2013.



**Table (9-2)**  
**Invisible Transactions for the years 2012 and 2013**

(US \$ Millions)

Item	2012	2013*	Change %	Item	2012	2013*	Change %
<b>Invisible Receipts</b>	<b>2,599.4</b>	<b>3,419.8</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>Invisible payments</b>	<b>4,785.0</b>	<b>6,259.4</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>1,058.8</b>	<b>1,262.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>1,986.7</b>	<b>1,804.7</b>	<b>(9.2)</b>
Travel	771.8	773.0	0.2	Travel	699.3	459.6	(34.3)
Transport	14.2	141.1	893.7	Transport	923.0	991.8	7.5
Communication Services	18.8	8.2	(56.4)	Communication Services	18.1	16.3	(9.9)
Construction Services	8.4	1.4	(83.3)	Construction Services	11.7	2.7	(76.9)
Insurance	0.1	0.1	(47.5)	Insurance	187.9	209.7	11.6
Financial Services	21.5	8.2	(62.1)	Financial Services	4.9	6.1	24.5
Computer Services and Information	0.4	-	(100)	Computer Services and Information	3.2	2.5	(21.9)
License and Privilege Fees	-	-	-	License and Privilege Fees	-	0.1	100
Other Business Services	25.2	85.0	237.3	Other Business Services	14.5	7.8	(46.2)
Personal, Cultural and Recreational Services	0.2	6.1	2,950	Personal, Cultural and Recreational Services	-	-	-
Unclassified Government Services	198.2	238.9	20.5	Unclassified Government Services	124.2	108.0	(13.0)
<b>Income:</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>(35.7)</b>	<b>Income:</b>	<b>2,143.6</b>	<b>8,018.4</b>	<b>87.5</b>
Compensations of Employees	0.1	0.4	300	Compensations of Employees.	8.1	64.4	695.1
<b>Investment Income:</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>Investment Income:</b>	<b>2,135.5</b>	<b>3,954.4</b>	<b>85.2</b>
Direct Investment	3.4	2.5	(26.5)	Direct Investment	529.0	2,749.2	419.6
Portfolio Investment	8.9	1.2	(86.5)	Portfolio Investment	114.0	4.0	(96.5)
Other	1.9	5.1	168.4	Other	1,492.5	1,201.2	(19.5)
<b>Current Transfers:</b>	<b>1,526.3</b>	<b>2,148.6</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>Current Transfers:</b>	<b>654.7</b>	<b>436.0</b>	<b>(33.4)</b>
Government	428.8	772.4	80.1	Government	10.8	4.3	(60.2)
Private Sector	1,097.5	1,376.2	25.4	Private Sector	643.9	431.7	(33.0)
Workers' remittances	401.4	424.0	5.6				
Other	696.1	952.2	36.8				
<b>Deficit (-) or Surplus (+)</b>					<b>(2,185.6)</b>	<b>(2,839.7)</b>	<b>29.9</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - Statistics Department

\* Preliminary data.

Invisible receipts increased from US \$ 2,599.4 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 3,419.8 million in the year 2013 by 31.6% as a result of increase in the receipts of current transfers account from US \$ 1,526.3 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 2,148.6 million in the year 2013 by 40.8% as a result of the increase in government transfers receipts from US \$ 428.8 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 772.4 million in the year 2013 by 80.1%, also receipts of the private sector transfers rose from US \$ 1,097.5 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 1,376.2 million in the year 2013 by 25.4%, due to the policy of correcting the official exchange rate in line with the parallel exchange rate, and allowing clients of commercial banks and exchange bureaus to receive their incoming transfers in foreign currency. In addition the services account receipts increased from US \$ 1,058.8 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 1,262.0 million in the year 2013 by 19.2%, as a result of the increase in transportation receipts from US \$ 14.2 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 141.1 million in the year 2013 by 893.7% due to the oil transit fees paid by government of South of Sudan and an increase in receipts of other government services at a rate of 20.5%.

Invisible payments increased from US \$ 4,785.0 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 6,259.4 million in the year 2013 by 30.8% as a result of the increase in income payments from US \$ 2,143.6 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 4,018.8 million in the year 2013 by 87.5% due to high dividend payments of foreign companies operating in the oil sector. In spite, there was a decline in services payments from US \$ 1,986.7 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 1,804.7 million in the year 2013 by 9.2%, and a decline of current transfers payments from US \$ 654.7 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 436.0 million in the year 2013 by 33.4% due to the decrease in government and private sector transfers payments by 60.2% and 33.0% respectively.

### **The Capital and Financial Account:**

Movements in the net capital and financial account increased from US \$ 3,768.4 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 4,029.4 million in the year 2013, by 6.9% mainly due to increase in net other investment by 27.5%.

Table (9-3) shows details of The Capital and Financial Account for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (9-3)****Capital and Financial Account for the years 2012 and 2013**

(US \$ Millions)

<b>Item</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013*</b>	<b>Change %</b>
Capital and Financial Account:	3,768.4	4,029.4	6.9
1- Capital Account:	320.4	408.2	27.4
2- Financial Account	3,447.9	3,621.2	5.0
Direct Investment:	2,312.9	2,179.1	(5.8)
In Sudan	2,487.6	3,094.4	24.4
Equity Capital	(174.7)	(915.3)	423.9
Abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portfolio Investments:	0.9	(3.7)	(511.1)
Assets	(1.3)	(3.7)	184.6
Liabilities	2.2	0.0	(100.0)
Other Investments (net)	1,134.1	1,445.7	27.5
A\ Government Loans	(17.0)	(199.6)	1,074.1
B\ Trade Credits and Facilities (Short-term Movements)	73.0	(490.9)	(772.5)
C\ Public sector Net Foreign Assets	1,628.8	1,580.4	(3.0)
D\ Monetary Authorities Net Foreign Assets	(492.4)	282.3	(157.3)
Assets (other non-reserves)	(379.5)	(9.5)	(97.5)
Liabilities (foreign obligations of the Central Bank)	(112.9)	291.8	(358.5)
E\ Commercial Banks Net Foreign Assets	(63.1)	242.4	(484.2)
F\ Other net foreign assets	4.8	31.1	547.9

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Preliminary Data.

Net direct investment inflow decreased from US \$ 2,312.9 million in 2012 to US \$ 2,179.1 million in 2013 by 5.8%, whereas the net portfolio investment switched from inflow of US \$ 0.9 million in the year 2012 to the outflow of the US \$ 3.7 million in the year 2013.

Net other investment inflow increased from US \$ 1,134.1 million in 2012 to US \$ 1,445.7 million in 2013 by 27.5%, this was due to the shift of the net foreign assets of the monetary authority from the outflow of the US \$ 492.4 million in the year 2012 to the inflow of US \$ 282.3 million in the year 2013, and also the shift of the

net foreign assets of the commercial banks from the outflow of US \$ 63.1 million in the year 2012 to the inflow of US \$ 242.4 million in the year 2013.

**Table (9- 4)**

**Drawings and Repayments of Loans for the years 2012 and 2013**

(US \$ Millions)

International Organization	Drawings				Repayments			
	2012	2013*	Contribution %	Change %	2012	2013*	Contribution %	Change %
Arab Fund For Economic & Social Development	116	147	42.6	26.7	79	43	23.1	(45.6)
Islamic Development Bank	34	69	20.0	102.9	20	25	13.4	25.0
Kuwaiti Fund For Eco. & Social Development	38	44	12.8	15.8	22	11	5.9	(50.0)
Saudi Fund for Development	46	43	12.5	(6.5)	27	14	7.5	(48.1)
O.P.E.C Fund for international Development.	11	17	4.9	54.5	2	11	5.9	450.0
Turkey	18	14	4.1	(22.2)	6	1	0.5	(83.3)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	10	6	1.7	(40.0)	0	0.3	0.2	(100.0)
Abu Dhabi fund for economic Development	11	5	1.4	(54.5)	19	0.8	0.4	(95.8)
China	71	0	0	(100.0)	26	50	26.9	92.3
India	0	0	0	0	10	0.3	0.2	(97.0)
A M F	0	0	0	0	45	19	10.2	(57.8)
IMF	0	0	0	0	7	8	4.3	14.3
African Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.3	0
Others	0	0	0	0	6	2	1.1	(66.7)
Total	355	345	100.0	(2.8)	269	186	100.0	(30.9)

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - External Dept. unit

\* Preliminary Data.

Table (9-4) shows a decrease in total drawings on foreign loans from US \$ 355 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 345 million in the year 2013 by 2.8%, also repayment of foreign loans decreased from US \$ 269 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 186 million in the year 2013 by 30.9%.

## Secondly: Sudan External Obligations:

The total external obligations of Sudan increased from US \$ 42 billion by the end of 2012 to US \$ 43.8 billion by the end of 2013 (estimated) by 4.3%, including all sources of funding as shown in the table (9-5). This increase of the external Loans to Sudan presents an increase in the debt to Non Paris Club countries by 5.2%, Paris Club countries by 4.4%, International and Regional Institutions by 3.6% and Foreign Commercial Banks by 3.7%.

**Table (9 -5)**  
Position of Sudan External Obligations  
for the years 2012 and 2013

(US \$ billions)

Source of Funding	2012	2013*			
	Total Obligations	Principle	Contractual benefits	Total Obligations	% Total Obligations
International and Regional Institutions	5.5	4.1	1.6	5.7	13
Paris Club countries	13.5	2.7	11.4	14.1	32
Non Paris Club countries	15.5	6.3	10.0	16.3	37
Foreign Commercial Banks	5.4	2.5	3.1	5.6	13
Foreign Suppliers Facilities	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan (External Debt. Unit).

\* Preliminary data.

Table (9-6) shows the most important indicators of sustainability of external debt for the years 2012 and 2013. These indicators are usually used to measure the extent of the country's ability to serve its debt and meet its external obligations with the financial resources available, such as exports and government revenues, in addition to the size of Gross Domestic Product.

The international standards for measuring the sustainability of external debt, is at 30% for the index of GDP, 100% for the index of exports and 200% for the index of government revenues.

**Table (9- 6)**  
**Indicators of sustainability of external debt**  
**For the years 2012 and 2013**

(%)

Indicator of sustainability of external debt	Standard Indicator %	2012	2013 *
Ratio of total debt to GDP	30	61.7	70.7
Ratio of total debt to total exports	100	1,032.8	618.1
Ratio of total debt to total government revenues	200	677.1	641.1

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - External Debt Unit.

\* Preliminary data.

## **Thirdly: Foreign Trade**

### **A. Exports:**

Table (9-7) shows the commodity exports for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (9-7)**  
**Commodity Exports for the years 2012 and 2013**  
(US \$ Millions)

Commodity	Unit	2012			2013 *			
		Quantity	Value	Contribution %	Quantity	Value	Contribution %	Change %
Crude Oil	Barrel	7,209,965	698.8	17.2	40,433,971	3,910.6	55.2	459.6
Petroleum Products	M.T.	263,154	256.1	6.3	108,066	102.5	1.4	(60.0)
Gold	K.G	46,133	2,158.0	53.1	24,813	1,048.4	14.8	(51.4)
Sheep	Head	2,538,231	285.6	7.0	3,605,079	477.5	6.7	67.2
Sesame	M.T	208,916	223.5	5.5	239,458	472.4	6.7	111.4
Hashab Gum	M.T.	13,613	44.4	1.1	28,026	92.6	1.3	108.6
Taleh Gum	M.T.	22,738	22.7	0.6	32,316	42.2	0.6	85.9
Cotton	Bale	13,383	11.8	0.3	47,820	102.7	1.5	770.3
Camels	Head	41,474	62.2	1.5	100,923	98.4	1.4	58.2
Dura	M.T	55,880	14.0	0.3	243,443	77.9	1.1	456.4
Hides and Skins	Value	-	37.0	0.9	-	72.6	1.0	96.2
Groundnuts	M.T	5,667	3.4	0.1	28,192	42.8	0.6	1,158.8
Cake & Meal	«	18,350	3.7	0.1	65,848	35.7	0.5	864.9
Hibiscus flower	«	15,656	14.1	0.3	13,873	17.3	0.2	22.7
Meat	M.T.	3,880	38.1	0.9	2,681	15.5	0.2	(59.3)
Goats	Head	101,710	9.1	0.2	133,332	10.7	0.2	17.6
Vegetables and Fruits	M.T.	32,036	4.7	0.1	35,171	8.5	0.1	80.9
Other Livestock	Value	-	14.6	0.4	-	7.4	0.1	(49.3)
Water melon Seeds	M.T.	33,800	8.5	0.2	8,495	3.5	0.1	(58.8)
Senna Pods	«	1,981	2.1	0.1	7,736	3.0	0.04	42.9
Others	Value	-	154.1	3.8	-	444.0	6.3	188.1
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,066.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>7,086.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74.3</b>

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum.

\* Preliminary data.

Table (9-7) shows an increase in the value of Exports from US \$ 4,066.5 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 7,086.2 million in the year 2013, by 74.3%.

**Petroleum exports:**

The value of petroleum exports increased from US \$ 954.9 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 4,013.1 million in the year 2013 by 320.7%, due to the increase of foreign oil companies' exports of crude oil. Thus, the proceeds of crude oil exports increased from US \$ 698.8 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 3,661 million in the year 2013, as a result of increase in the quantities exported from 7,210.0 thousand barrel in the year 2012 to 40,434 thousand barrel in the year 2013.

Petroleum products exports declined from US \$ 256.1 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 102.5 million in the year 2013 by 60% due to the decrease of quantities exported.

**Gold**

The value of gold exports decreased from US \$ 2,158.0 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 1,048.4 million in the year 2013 by 51.4% (gold for further process excluded) as result of decline in quantities exported from 46,133 K.G in the year 2012 to 24,813 K.G in the year 2013, due to the central bank of Sudan policies for purchasing gold, in addition to the decrease in international prices of gold.

**Livestock and meat**

The value of sheep exports increased from US \$ 285.6 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 477.5 million in the year 2013 by 67.2%, as a result of the increase in quantities exported and prices, also the value of camels and goats exports increased by 58.2% and 17.1% respectively in the year 2013, due to increase in quantities exported, however the value of meat exports decreased from US \$ 38.1 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 15.5 million in the year 2013 by 59.3%, because of decrease in quantities exported.

**Sesame**

Export proceeds of sesame rose from US \$ 223.5 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 472.4 million in the year 2013 by 111.4%, as a result of increase in international prices and quantities exported.

**Gum Arabic**

The proceeds of Gum Arabic exports increased from US \$ 67.1 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 134.8 million in the year 2013 by 100.8%, as a result of increase in international prices, and quantities exported of Hashab gum from 13,613 M.T in the year 2012 to 28,026 M.T in the year 2013, and also Talha gum from 22,738 in the year 2012 to 32,316 M.T in the year 2013.



## Cotton

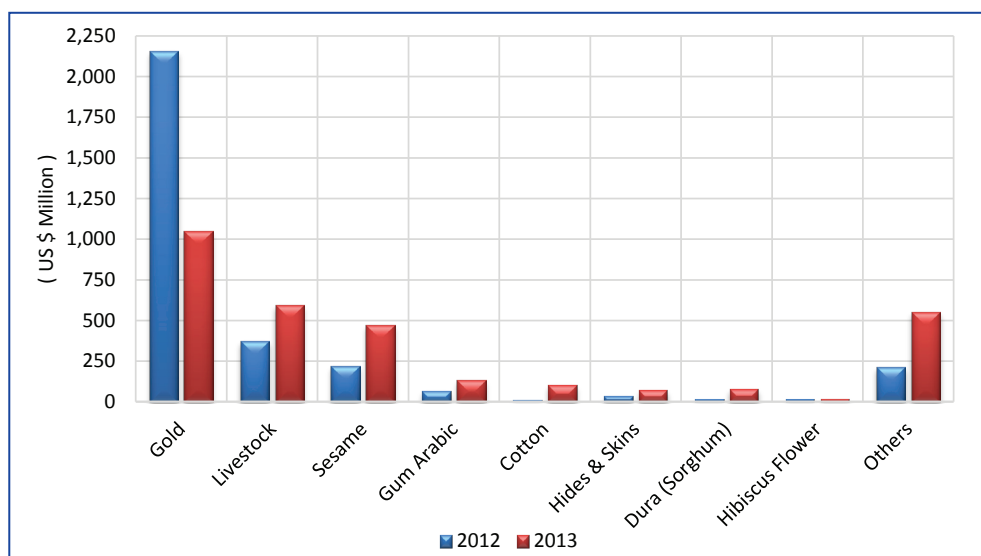
The proceeds of cotton exports rose from US \$ 11.8 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 102.7 million in the year 2013 by 772.9%, due to increase in the quantities exported from 13.4 thousand Bales in the year 2012 to 47.8 thousand Bales in the year 2013.

## Dura

The proceeds of Dura exports rose from US \$ 14.0 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 77.9 million in the year 2013 by 457.7%, this was due to the increase in quantities exported from 55.9 thousand ton in the year 2012 to 243.4 thousand ton in the year 2013, in addition to the increase in international prices in the year 2013.

**Figure (9 - 1)**

Commodity Structure of Non Oil Exports for the years 2012 and 2013



## B. Imports:

The major imports include food-stuffs, manufactured goods, machinery and capital equipment, raw materials, transport equipments, chemicals, textiles, beverages and tobacco.

Table (9-8) and figure (9-2) shows the imports (CIF) by commodity for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (9- 8)**  
Imports by Commodity for the years 2012 and 2013

(US \$ Million)

Commodity	Unit	2012			2013 *		
		Quantity	Value (CIF**)	Contribution %	Quantity	Value (CIF**)	Contribution %
<b>Foodstuffs:</b>			<b>2,049</b>	<b>22.2</b>		<b>2,372</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Wheat and wheat flower	M.T	2,100,793	836	9%	2,341,430	1,042	11%
Sugar	« «	719,991	529	5.7	1,118,316	646	6.5
Animal Fats and Edible Oils	« «	163,890	154	1.7	154,723	149	1.5
Dairy products	« «	34,362	90	1.0	31,227	82	0.8
Vegetable and Vegetable products	« «	88,285	61	0.7	82,094	63	0.6
Tea	« «	28,379	50	0.5	35,846	59	0.6
Fruit and fruit products	« «	63,030	39	0.4	90,186	44	0.5
Coffee	« «	29,452	36	0.4	33,052	38	0.4
Other Foodstuffs	value	-	255	2.8	-	249	2.5
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	«	-	<b>1,957</b>	<b>21.2</b>	-	<b>1,843</b>	<b>18.6</b>
Machinery and Equipment	«	-	1,771	19.2	-	1,713	17.3
<b>Raw materials</b>		-	<b>1,303</b>	<b>14.1</b>	-	<b>1,701</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Of which: Petroleum products	«	864,738	1,052	11.4	1,294,307	1,460	14.7
Other Raw materials	M.T	-	251	2.7	-	241	2.5
<b>Transport Equipment</b>	value	-	<b>992</b>	<b>10.7</b>	-	<b>936</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Chemical Products</b>	«	-	<b>797</b>	<b>8.6</b>	-	<b>912</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	«	-	<b>265</b>	<b>2.9</b>	-	<b>301</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Beverages and Tobacco</b>	«	-	<b>60</b>	<b>0.7</b>	-	<b>76</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Others</b>	«	-	<b>36</b>	<b>0.4</b>	-	<b>64</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>9,230</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>9,918</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

\* Preliminary data.

\*\* Includes freight and insurance.

Note: The variation in value of imports between this table and table (9 - 1), is a result of different payment method used in each table.

**Figure (9-2)**  
Imports Structure for the years 2012 and 2013

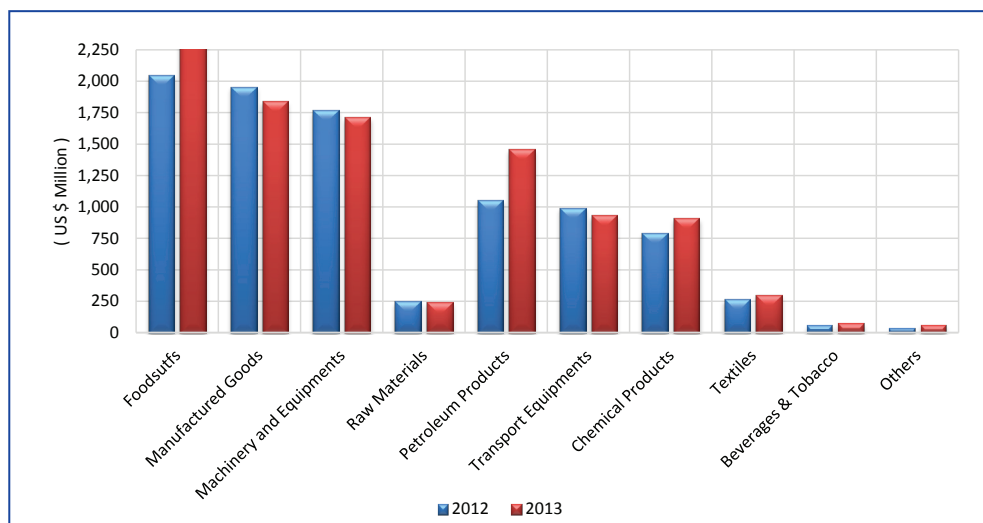


Table No. (9-8) shows an increase in imports value (CIF) from US \$ 9,230 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 9,918 million in the year 2013 by 7.5%, there has been an increase in the value of imports of foodstuff, raw materials, chemicals, textiles, beverages and tobacco, while the value of imports of manufactures, machinery and equipment and transport equipments has decreased.

**Foodstuffs:**

The value of foodstuffs imports increased from US \$ 2,094 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 2,372 million in the year 2013 by 16%, due to increase in the value of wheat imports from US \$ 810 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 1,027 million in the year 2013 by 27%, in addition to the increase in the value of sugar imports from US \$ 529 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 646 million in the year 2013 by 22%.

**Manufactured goods**

The value of manufactured goods imports decreased from US \$ 1,957 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 1,843 million in the year 2013 by 5.2%.

**Machinery and Equipment**

The value of Machinery and Equipment imports decreased from US \$ 1,771 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 1,713 million in the year 2013 by 3.3%.

### **Raw materials**

The value of imports of raw materials (petroleum products, raw plastic, raw rubber, grease, seeds and oily and wrapping paper) increased from US \$ 1,303 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 1,701 million in the year 2013 by 31%.

The value of petroleum products imports increased from US \$ 1,052 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 1,460 million in the year 2013 by 38.8%, as a result of the increase in the value of gasoline imports from US \$ 649.5 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 978.7 million in the year 2013 by 51%, due to increase in the use of gasoline in electricity generation.

### **Transport Equipments**

The value of transport equipments imports declined from US \$ 992 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 936 million in the year 2013 by 5.6%.

### **Chemicals**

The value of chemicals imports rose from US \$ 797 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 912 million in the year 2013 by 14%, due to increase in the value of fertilizers and drugs by 26% and 18% respectively.

### **Textiles**

The value of textiles imports increased from US \$ 265 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 301 million in the year 2013 by 14%.

### **Beverages and Tobacco**

The value of beverages and tobacco imports increased from US \$ 60 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 76 million in the year 2013 by 26.7%.

## **The Trade Balance with the main Foreign Trade Partners**

Table (9-9) shows the position of the trade balance with the main foreign trade partners for the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (9 - 9)**  
**The Trade Balance with the main Foreign Trade Partners**  
**for the years 2012 and 2013**

(US \$ Million)

Trade Balance Country	2012			2013*		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
China	752.6	1,710.3	(957.7)	4,018.0	1,887.5	2,130.5
India	24.0	835.2	(811.2)	49.8	905.4	(855.5)
Saudi Arabia	309.0	751.7	(442.7)	443.9	706.4	(262.5)
Egypt	133.2	639.2	(505.9)	96.4	742.6	(646.2)
United Arab Emirates	2,127.2	494.1	1,633.1	1,100.3	681.8	418.5
Australia	0.1	347.7	(347.6)	0.0	402.8	(402.8)
Turkey	5.1	331.9	(326.8)	18.4	307.0	(288.6)
Japan	4.6	331.3	(326.7)	6.3	340.8	(334.5)
Bangladesh	2.6	82.2	(79.6)	4.1	45.2	(41.1)
Germany	7.2	250.4	(243.2)	11.3	287.4	(276.2)

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

\* Preliminary data.

Note: exports FOB, imports CIF

Table (9 - 9) Shows that all the main trading partners with Sudan in 2013 were net exporters to Sudan except China and the United Arab Emirates.

There has been a shift in the trade balance with China from a deficit in the year 2012 to a surplus in the year 2013 due to the increase in crude oil exports to China representing the profit shares of Chinese companies working in the fields of petroleum industry in Sudan. while the continuing surplus in the balance of trade with the United Arab Emirates is due to gold exports in spite of the decline in this exports in the year 2013.

## **The Trade Balance with Groups and Regional Blocs**

Table (9 - 10) shows Sudan's foreign trade position with groups and regional blocs in the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (9-10)**  
**The Trade Balance with Groups and Regional Blocs**  
**for the years 2012 -2013**

(US \$ Million)

Trade Balance Areas	2012			2013*		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	380.7	782.5	(401.8)	217.7	940.1	(722.4)
Djibouti	0.0	0.7	(0.7)	0.4	0.0	0.4
Ethiopia	178.6	10.9	167.6	51.3	29.9	21.4
Kenya	9.8	57.1	(47.4)	20.4	84.1	(63.7)
Uganda	0.4	38.0	(37.6)	1.3	40.8	(39.5)
Zimbabwe	0.0	7.0	(7.0)	0.0	28.7	(28.7)
Egypt	133.2	639.2	(505.9)	96.4	742.6	(646.2)
Zambia	0.0	3.2	(3.2)	0.0	4.5	(4.5)
Rwanda	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.4	(0.4)
Burundi	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.4	(0.4)
Seychelles	0.0	0.7	(0.7)	0.0	0.1	(0.1)
Eritrea	57.8	0.1	57.8	46.9	0.2	46.7
Malawi	0.0	9.5	(9.5)	0.0	2.0	(2.0)
Mauritius	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Angola	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.1)
Libya	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.9
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	0.0	0.4	(0.4)	0.0	0.3	(0.2)
Swaziland	0.4	15.0	(14.6)	0.0	11.2	(11.2)
Congo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zaire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Namibia	0.1	0.5	(0.4)	0.0	0.9	(0.9)

**Continued Table (9-10)**

Trade Balance Areas	2012			2013*		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA)	2,650.8	2,241.1	409.7	1,756.7	2,627.3	(870.6)
Egypt	133.2	639.2	(505.9)	96.4	742.6	(646.2)
Libya	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.9
Morocco	0.0	50.3	(50.3)	0.0	6.3	(6.3)
Tunisia	0.0	1.4	(1.4)	11.3	1.3	9.9
Algeria	1.0	19.2	(18.2)	1.2	0.5	0.8
United Arab Emirates	2,127.2	494.1	1,633.1	1,100.3	681.8	418.5
Bahrain	0.7	51.3	(50.6)	0.4	12.6	(12.1)
Iraq	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Jordan	24.2	91.3	(67.1)	29.2	97.8	(68.6)
Kuwait	3.1	25.1	(22.0)	1.8	96.4	(94.5)
Lebanon	29.0	16.1	12.9	27.3	21.3	6.0
Oman	0.8	10.0	(9.3)	1.3	14.3	(13.0)
Qatar	4.5	52.7	(48.2)	5.3	69.3	(64.0)
Saudi Arabia	309.0	751.7	(442.7)	443.9	706.4	(262.5)
Syria	16.1	29.3	(13.2)	8.5	12.4	(3.9)
Yemen	1.6	28.5	(26.9)	30.0	164.8	(134.8)
Others	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Countries	1,035.0	6,206.7	(5,171.8)	5,111.8	6,350.8	(1,238.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,066.5</b>	<b>9,230.3</b>	<b>(5,163.8)</b>	<b>7,086.2</b>	<b>9,918.1</b>	<b>(2,831.8)</b>

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

\* Preliminary data.

Table (9 - 10) Shows that the trade balance with all groups and regional blocs registered deficit, except the positive trade balance with GAFTA in the year 2012, which has shifted to deficit in the year 2013 because of the decrease in gold exports to the United Arab Emirates.

Partners with Sudan in 2013 are net exporter to Sudan except China and the United Arab Emirates.

Table (9 - 11) shows the contribution of exports to groups and regional blocs during the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (9-11)**  
The Contribution of Exports to Groups and Regional Blocs  
for the years 2012 -2013

(%)

Commodities \ Areas	2012			2013 *		
	(GAFTA)**	COMESA	Other Countries	(GAFTA)**	COMESA	Other Countries
Gold	95.7	0.0	4.3	88.3	0.0	11.7
Livestock	79.0	13.9	7.1	55.8	3.4	40.8
Cake & Meal	5.3	0.0	94.7	22.9	13.1	64.0
Groundnuts	11.5	53.9	34.6	15.0	18.7	66.3
Hides and Skins	21.7	0.4	77.9	29.1	1.6	69.3
Sesame	34.4	9.6	56.0	21.4	8.4	70.2
Meat	37.1	40.2	22.7	20.1	0.6	79.3
Cotton	0.0	11.0	89.0	0.0	9.6	90.4
Petroleum Products	2.8	21.8	75.4	1.4	1.2	97.4
Gum Arabic	0.8	6.2	93.0	0.6	0.3	99.1
Other	17.0	38.9	44.1	37.7	15.3	47.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>73.5</b>

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

\* Preliminary data.

\*\* Except Egypt and Libya.

Table No. (9 - 11) shows a decrease in ratio of exports to the GAFTA countries (Except Egypt and Libya), and also to the COMESA countries from 61.9% and 9.4% respectively in the year 2012 to 23.4% and 3.1% respectively in the year 2013, as a result of decline in gold exports to GAFTA (United Arab Emirates), and also a decrease in petroleum products exports to COMESA.

As noted the GAFTA is an important market for gold and livestock exports with rate of 88.3% and 55.8% respectively in the year 2013.

Table (9 - 12) shows the contribution of imports from groups and regional blocs during the years 2012 and 2013.



**Table (9-12)**  
**The Contribution of Imports from Groups and Regional Blocs**  
**for the years 2012 -2013**

(%)

Commodities \ Areas	2012			2013*		
	(GAFTA)**	COMESA	Other Countries	(GAFTA)**	COMESA	Other Countries
Petroleum products	46.1	21.3	32.6	55.8	16.5	27.7
Raw materials	53.2	13.4	33.4	56.7	14.6	28.7
Chemicals	35.8	9.5	54.7	37.5	8.8	53.7
Manufactured goods	15.8	10.4	73.8	15.1	11.2	73.7
Machinery and Equipment	14.0	2.9	83.1	10.6	4.0	85.4
Textiles	10.8	2.3	86.9	7.5	3.0	89.5
Foodstuffs	3.0	7.7	89.3	2.4	9.9	87.7
Beverages and Tobacco	7.4	40.1	52.5	4.6	52.5	42.9
Transport Equipment	6.5	0.6	92.9	4.6	2.4	93.0
Other	4.8	0.7	94.5	12.1	12.5	75.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>71.5</b>

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

\* Preliminary data.

\*\* Except Egypt and Libya.

Table No. (9 - 12) shows the increase in the ratio of imports from the GAFTA countries (Egypt and Libya), and also from the COMESA countries from 17.5% and 8.5% respectively in the year 2012 to 19.0% and 9.5% respectively in the year 2013.

GAFTA represents important source of raw materials, petroleum products and chemicals imports at ratio of 56.7%, 55.8% and 37.5% respectively. While the beverages and tobacco is the most important imports from COMESA at ratio of 52.5%.

### **Direction of Sudan's Foreign Trade:**

Asian countries are the main market for Sudanese exports, and also the main source of imports during 2012 and 2013. China, India, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates became main foreign trade partners.

Following is the direction of both exports and imports:

### Direction of Exports:

Table (9-13) shows the direction of the Sudanese exports to major trade partners and ratios of total exports in the years 2012 and 2013.

**Table (9 - 13)**  
Major Trade Partners in Sudan Exports  
During the years 2012 and 2013

(US \$ Millions)

Importers	2012		2013*	
	Value (FOB)	% Total Exports	Value (FOB)	% Total Exports
China	752.6	18.5	4,018.0	56.7
United Arab Emirates	2,127.2	52.3	1,100.3	15.5
Saudi Arabia	309.0	7.6	443.9	6.2
Egypt	133.2	3.3	96.4	1.4
Ethiopia	178.6	4.4	51.3	0.7
India	24.0	0.6	49.8	0.7
Turkey	5.1	0.1	18.4	0.3
United Kingdom	15.2	0.4	17.8	0.3
Germany	7.2	0.2	11.3	0.1
South Korea	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.1
Japan	4.6	0.1	6.3	0.1
Bangladesh	2.6	0.1	4.1	0.1
Other Countries	507.2	12.4	1,262.2	17.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,066.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,086.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

\* Preliminary data.

Table No. (9-13) shows that China is the largest markets for the exports of Sudan in the year 2013 that amounted to US \$ 4,018 million, or 56.7% of total exports, compared with 18.5% in the year 2012.

Crude oil, sesame and cotton are the main exported goods to China. Followed by United Arab Emirates which the exports to it amounted to US \$ 1,100.3 million, or 15.5% of total exports, followed by Saudi Arabia which export to it increased from US \$ 309 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 443.9 million in the year 2013 or 6.3% of total exports, and the basic exports to Saudi Arabia are livestock and sesame.

Exports to Egypt decreased from US \$ 133.2 million in the year 2012 to US \$ 96.4 million in the year 2013, represent 1.4% of total exports, and the main exports to Egypt are livestock and sesame.

## 2) Direction of Imports:

Table (9-14) shows the major foreign trade partners in imports for 2012 and 2013

**Table (9-14)**  
Major Trade Partners in Sudan Imports  
during years 2012 and 2013

(US \$ Millions)

Sources of Imports	2012		2013 *	
	Value (C&F)**	% Total Imports	Value (C&F)**	% Total Imports
China	1,710.3	18.5	1,891.9	19.1
India	835.2	9.0	905.4	9.1
Egypt	639.2	6.9	742.6	7.5
Saudi Arabia	751.7	8.1	706.4	7.1
United Arab Emirate	494.1	5.4	681.8	6.9
Australia	347.7	3.8	402.8	4.1
Japan	331.3	3.6	340.8	3.4
Turkey	331.9	3.6	307.0	3.1
Germany	250.4	2.7	287.4	2.9
Malaysia	194.7	2.1	267.7	2.7
Korea	190.7	2.1	199.3	2.0
United Kingdom	243.7	2.6	185.6	1.9
Ukraine	203.6	2.2	118.6	1.2
Brazil	113.8	1.2	93.1	0.9
Bangladesh	82.2	0.9	45.2	0.5
Ethiopia	10.9	0.1	29.9	0.3
Other Countries	2,498.9	27.2	2,712.3	27.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,230.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,917.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sudan Customs.

\* Preliminary Data

\*\* Includes freight

Table (9-14) shows an increase in the volume of imports at rate of 7% in 2013, China represented the major source for Sudan's imports in the year 2013 by 19%, and the main goods imported from china include machineries and equipment, manufactured goods and transport equipments.

The value of imports to Sudan showed a remarkable increase from other major trade partners except Brazil, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Turkey and Saudi Arabia, and the main imports from these countries contain food stuff, petroleum products, manufactured goods, transport equipments and machinery and equipments.

# **APPENDICES**

**Appendix (1)**  
**Currency in Circulation 2003 - 2013**

(SDG Thousands)

<b>End of Period</b>	<b>With Banks</b>	<b>With Public</b>	<b>Total</b>
December-03	118,460	2,402,070	2,520,530
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
2010			
March	831,852	8,024,938	8,856,790
June	1,077,287	7,939,778	9,017,065
September	976,571	8,311,045	9,287,616
December	829,278	10,067,961	10,897,239
2011			
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
2012			
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
2013			
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

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

**Appendix (2)**  
**Coins in Circulation 2003 – 2013**

(SDG Thousands)

<b>End of Month</b>	<b>With Banks</b>	<b>With Public</b>	<b>Total</b>
December-03	-	17,379	17,379
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
2010			
March	-	62,083	62,083
June	-	63,938	63,938
September	-	65,573	65,573
December	-	66,918	66,918
2011			
March	-	70,994	70,994
June	-	74,199	74,199
September	-	75,364	75,364
December	-	75,541	75,541
2012			
March	-	78,429	78,429
June	-	81,479	81,479
September	-	84,679	84,679
December	-	88,679	88,679
2013			
March	-	98,654	98,654
June	-	110,529	110,529
September	-	117,529	117,529
December	-	123,554	123,554

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

### Appendix (3)

#### Analysis of Currency in Circulation by Denomination as at December, 2012 and December, 2013

(SDG Thousands)

	2012*	2013
<b>Notes</b>		
50 SDG	11,158,244	14,698,244
20 SDG	4,938,499	5,418,499
10 SDG	2,682,280	3,247,280
5 SDG	745,695	844,695
2 SDG	164,562	309,562
1 SDG	253,083	253,083
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,942,363</b>	<b>24,771,363</b>
<b>Coins</b>		
1 SDG	6,900	32,825
50 PTs	39,630	46,130
20 PTs	23,995	26,445
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,525</b>	<b>105,400</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,012,888</b>	<b>24,876,763</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Amended Data



## Appendix (4)

### Money Supply 2003 - 2013

PARTICULAR	(SDG Million)											
	31/12/2003	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	
<b>Money Supply :</b>	<b>7,340.9</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>66,446.0</b>	
Currency With Public	2,402.1	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	19,178.0	
Demand Deposits	2,182.7	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	16,487.0	
Quasi -Money	2,756.1	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	30,781.0	
<b>Net Foreign Assets:</b>	<b>(5,699.1)</b>	<b>(3,498.6)</b>	<b>(580.3)</b>	<b>(1,846.0)</b>	<b>(2,540.0)</b>	<b>(2,320.5)</b>	<b>(4,589.7)</b>	<b>(4,020.1)</b>	<b>(5,659.1)</b>	<b>(6,879.4)</b>	<b>(12,266.0)</b>	
BOS External Assets	2,297.2	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	9,496.0	
Fund Accounts	(4,153.8)	(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)	(8,607.0)	
Short Term Loans	(267.3)	(264.7)	(251.5)	(53.0)	(39.0)	(246.0)	(251.2)	(40.3)	(77.4)	(33.4)	(33.0)	
Payment Agreements	(153.1)	(141.0)	(120.9)	(99.5)	(89.1)	(79.8)	(62.3)	(57.3)	(61.5)	(102.4)	(136.0)	
Rescheduling Accounts	(1,257.2)	(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)	
Time Liabilities	(2,186.3)	(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)	(7,465.0)	
Other Liabilities	(1,133.3)	(980.2)	(877.2)	(1,208.3)	(1,180.7)	(8,121.3)	(8,605.1)	(9,961.5)	(2,343.5)	(3,239.3)	(5,468.0)	
Net Foreign Assets (Commercial Banks)	1,154.8	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	
<b>Evaluation Adjustment</b>	<b>8,169.8</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>24,741.0</b>	
<b>Claims on Public Sector</b>	<b>1,415.9</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>33,903.0</b>	
Net Claims on Government	1,116.7	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	28,930.0	
Claims on State and Local Governments	12.8	12.8	6.3	4.4	26.3	0.4	76.5	145.3	612.8	758.4	969.0	
Claims on Public Enterprises	286.4	288.5	449.3	853.2	982.2	1,696.4	2,280.5	2,809.7	2,821.4	3,170.4	4,004.0	
<b>Claims on Private Sector</b>	<b>2,821.8</b>	<b>4,217.4</b>	<b>7,431.1</b>	<b>10,583.1</b>	<b>12,285.0</b>	<b>13,692.9</b>	<b>16,139.8</b>	<b>17,990.7</b>	<b>19,830.1</b>	<b>27,278.0</b>	<b>33,478.3</b>	
Non Financial Institutions	2,797.2	4,211.6	7,335.9	10,322.5	11,759.3	12,710.7	15,513.2	17,372.5	19,426.7	26,965.6	33,034.0	
Non bank Financial Institutions	24.6	5.8	95.2	260.6	525.7	982.2	626.6	618.2	403.4	312.4	444.3	
<b>Other Items Net</b>	<b>632.5</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>(13,408.0)</b>	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

## Appendix (5 - A): Assets and Liabilities of the Central Bank of Sudan 2003 - 2012

Assets 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	(SDG Thousands)	
Dec. 2003	2,252,112	38,972	4,100	28,955	266,649	374,937	1,073,030	(7,386)	135,672	68,264	37,756	5,255,040	9,528,101		
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	4,215,315	78,153	2,670	348,075	795,364	589,937	1,051,030	132,247	102,773	242,176	198,238	6,316,380	14,072,358		
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		
2013															
January	6,244,405	239,938	-	3,592,512	767,273	4,466,329	5,212,230	113,485	319,499	2,030,432	437,183	29,347,717	52,771,003		
February	6,116,988	233,643	-	3,736,004	762,273	5,529,777	5,212,230	113,485	319,920	2,030,432	437,183	29,795,721	54,287,656		
March	5,636,810	228,899	-	3,856,838	762,273	5,621,572	5,212,230	116,080	289,464	2,030,432	441,561	30,437,644	54,633,803		
April	5,518,449	232,937	-	4,041,837	667,124	5,905,262	5,212,230	123,485	309,813	2,125,432	441,297	31,003,481	55,581,347		
May	7,267,575	230,962	-	4,136,231	638,124	5,030,332	5,212,230	123,485	306,318	2,125,432	441,297	32,705,048	58,217,034		
June	6,868,452	231,684	-	3,901,554	771,124	5,293,110	5,212,230	123,485	307,191	2,125,432	441,086	33,274,716	58,550,064		
July	6,151,672	235,324	-	4,008,883	708,127	5,713,362	5,212,230	127,609	308,111	2,125,432	441,086	33,578,653	58,610,489		
August	5,753,539	236,444	-	4,104,339	694,732	5,852,943	5,212,230	146,285	308,335	2,152,552	441,086	34,425,276	59,327,761		
September	7,295,003	308,088	-	4,132,551	682,132	5,732,191	5,212,230	146,285	339,185	2,152,552	515,707	40,934,640	67,450,564		
October	6,734,511	312,071	-	4,351,133	682,132	5,582,180	5,212,230	152,085	365,405	2,152,552	515,737	42,412,127	68,472,163		
November	7,067,728	310,098	-	4,516,751	2,919,184	4,823,053	5,212,230	179,410	364,956	2,152,552	521,990	41,083,839	69,151,791		
December	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		

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 2003 - 2012

### Liabilities

(SDG Thousands)

End of the Period	Currency in Circulation	Government A/Cs	Central Bank Musharaka Certificates	Bank's Accounts	Other Accounts	Payment Agreements	Other Sight Liabilities	Time Liabilities	Capital and Reserves	Others	Total
Dec. 2003	2,520,525	647,840	20,122	805,696	2,441,298	153,117	206,644	2,186,334	43,921	502,605	9,528,101
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	135,000	1,934,290	2,050,430	120,890	23,860	2,159,120	140,340	1,521,100	13,818,680
Dec. 2006**	5,670,777	392,640	0	1,978,807	2,183,630	99,447	53,283	1,933,662	165,873	1,594,239	14,072,358
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
2013											
January	17,282,887	1,504,572	0	10,360,682	4,506,535	101,900	872,672	5,527,292	423,194	12,191,269	52,771,003
February	17,937,018	2,233,747	0	10,219,788	4,674,211	100,943	857,492	5,499,901	423,194	12,341,362	54,287,656
March	18,444,216	1,792,734	0	10,356,183	4,947,974	100,996	848,034	5,470,628	423,407	12,249,631	54,633,803
April	18,046,105	1,739,955	0	11,332,346	4,927,297	101,417	853,805	5,482,597	423,407	12,674,418	55,581,347
May	17,694,869	1,568,674	0	11,491,451	4,966,642	103,072	846,922	5,461,472	423,407	15,660,525	58,217,034
June	17,764,539	1,828,406	0	11,543,025	5,756,892	103,182	850,933	5,471,367	461,539	14,770,181	58,550,064
July	17,890,473	1,780,816	0	12,162,239	4,856,160	103,204	857,401	5,530,830	461,539	14,967,827	58,610,489
August	18,082,031	2,065,962	0	12,157,103	5,040,964	103,672	859,779	5,485,213	857,762	14,675,274	59,327,761
September	18,065,400	2,241,126	0	13,921,274	6,142,675	134,900	1,905,756	7,102,018	857,762	17,079,653	67,450,564
October	19,144,288	2,253,897	0	13,575,878	6,759,222	134,637	1,194,929	7,121,730	857,762	17,429,819	68,472,163
November	19,223,979	2,348,623	0	13,227,222	7,800,640	135,414	1,121,497	7,111,007	857,762	17,325,647	69,151,791
December	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

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

## Appendix (6 - A)

### Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Commercial Banks (2003-2013)

#### 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. 2003	118,450	791,650	92,250	1,302,730	350,440	2,947,590	2,292,860	7,895,970
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	14,961,090	6,849,426	30,649,863
Dec. 2009	766,179	4,983,554	1,120,122	2,221,219	3,594,167	18,163,469	5,818,177	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	6,667,882	46,504,084
Dec. 2012	1,118,420	12,015,294	1,470,676	4,893,611	7,277,005	30,482,751	9,791,806	67,049,562
2013								
January	1,009,932	11,817,386	1,450,463	4,998,242	7,134,831	30,890,280	10,080,420	67,381,554
February	1,058,918	11,652,708	1,399,774	5,098,436	7,088,986	31,620,282	10,088,218	68,007,322
March	1,445,171	11,858,448	1,387,348	4,677,718	7,232,287	31,226,436	10,495,301	68,322,709
April	1,412,921	12,672,736	1,402,400	4,616,503	7,355,750	31,564,395	10,784,693	69,809,398
May	1,190,739	12,903,312	1,285,720	4,851,383	7,348,936	31,735,028	11,195,086	70,510,204
June	1,603,479	12,881,370	1,389,809	4,617,192	7,804,256	32,231,800	11,308,964	71,836,870
July	1,194,297	13,269,601	1,533,718	4,725,536	7,921,620	33,104,953	11,372,572	73,122,297
August	1,268,119	13,488,984	1,892,109	4,767,639	7,835,061	33,895,675	10,846,461	73,994,048
September	1,241,807	13,639,313	1,904,839	4,509,926	7,902,897	34,745,913	10,793,438	74,738,133
October	1,353,629	13,566,191	2,138,963	4,641,385	7,614,243	35,606,381	10,814,363	75,735,155
November	1,260,402	13,299,335	2,131,863	4,774,173	7,538,792	36,273,653	11,470,199	76,748,417
December	1,234,486	13,205,260	2,165,731	4,696,049	7,589,658	37,657,122	10,931,453	77,479,759

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Total advances in local and foreign currency

## Appendix (6 - B)

### Consolidated Balance Sheet of The Commercial Banks (2003-2013)

#### 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. 2003	64,437	4,665,083	149,100	21,560	147,920	1,103,080	1,744,790	7,895,970
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	12,139,797	146,245	131,483	476,185	3,890,889	6,190,821	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
2013								
January	123,640	40,687,039	1,283,791	842,766	1,780,889	11,662,229	11,001,200	67,381,554
February	130,780	41,258,302	1,279,623	846,433	1,777,080	11,691,935	11,023,169	68,007,322
March	106,167	41,610,959	1,258,008	894,121	1,537,847	11,755,646	11,159,961	68,322,709
April	66,801	42,896,202	1,255,678	899,076	1,755,460	11,665,384	11,270,797	69,809,398
May	54,386	43,404,466	1,317,867	788,219	1,640,394	11,734,744	11,570,128	70,510,204
June	42,805	44,084,859	1,491,726	763,107	1,706,019	11,672,570	12,075,784	71,836,870
July	52,267	44,668,720	1,497,133	815,294	1,750,690	11,546,427	12,791,766	73,122,297
August	72,024	44,661,981	1,528,046	1,101,867	1,776,199	11,792,550	13,061,381	73,994,048
September	163,375	44,496,006	1,504,904	1,297,385	1,835,314	11,816,637	13,624,512	74,738,133
October	176,887	44,587,033	1,557,042	1,491,363	1,987,529	11,876,052	14,059,249	75,735,155
November	148,242	44,466,782	1,552,042	1,693,965	1,894,276	12,189,722	14,803,388	76,748,417
December	126,031	44,007,037	1,544,495	1,639,272	1,996,426	13,149,116	15,017,382	77,479,759

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

### Appendix (7 - A): Position of Commercial Banks Advances in Local Currency (2003-2013)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Imports	Local Trade	Transport & Storage	Constructions	Mining & Energy	Others	Total
Dec. 2003	268,510	246,370	275,160	11,070	697,350	0	0	0	661,770	2,160,230
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	0	0	0	4,168,963	8,376,824
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	24,815,011
2013										
January	3,705,566	3,261,195	851,325	769,518	3,430,110	2,272,645	2,710,649	89,928	8,231,989	25,322,924
February	3,741,969	3,461,956	1,010,615	746,352	3,589,411	2,226,546	2,808,037	117,971	8,512,228	26,215,085
March	3,721,508	3,703,489	1,088,648	886,850	3,033,947	2,327,207	2,873,257	147,520	8,373,181	26,155,606
April	3,759,864	3,837,628	1,141,113	849,283	3,062,300	2,418,505	2,882,594	181,988	8,811,980	26,945,255
May	3,739,193	4,007,488	1,184,738	804,470	3,145,094	2,454,412	2,980,731	124,663	8,766,236	27,207,024
June	3,921,190	4,173,292	1,171,022	805,618	3,095,733	2,495,277	2,996,344	179,757	8,636,629	27,474,862
July	4,323,726	4,316,251	1,113,285	829,962	2,999,810	2,599,915	3,196,621	249,885	8,783,300	28,412,753
August	4,569,503	4,540,946	1,065,792	913,753	2,984,304	2,611,923	3,337,645	197,260	9,039,109	29,260,234
September	4,775,617	4,712,582	1,032,576	940,725	3,025,042	2,814,705	3,393,008	197,837	9,242,969	30,135,062
October	4,824,309	4,569,003	1,007,970	1,101,645	2,901,368	3,078,526	3,431,196	248,022	9,522,771	30,684,810
November	4,969,102	4,758,087	1,009,643	993,862	2,998,230	3,167,664	3,398,313	307,719	9,720,896	31,323,516
December	5,229,370	5,195,515	1,186,519	987,800	3,180,619	3,136,690	3,565,315	188,623	9,961,434	32,631,886

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

### Appendix (7 - B): Position of Commercial Banks Advances in Foreign Currency (2003-2013)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Imports	Local Trade	Transport & Storage	Constructions	Mining & Energy	Others	Total
Dec. 2003	4,710	48,810	830	643,020	21,810	0	0	0	68,180	787,360
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	0	0	0	329,336	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	2,190	0	313,200	2,379,281
Dec. 2009	15,369	503,616	72,531	1,471,020	213,373	65,276	2,721	312,042	322,844	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	682,983	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
2013										
January	68,483	800,473	49,818	1,392,587	589,143	407,891	640,265	11,847	1,606,850	5,567,356
February	92,180	844,772	9,460	1,392,497	610,466	539,822	636,182	14,879	1,264,938	5,405,197
March	84,141	781,031	17,920	1,349,843	613,296	486,717	623,077	2,588	1,112,217	5,070,830
April	56,852	653,349	26,361	1,206,630	380,685	423,344	660,355	2,603	1,208,961	4,619,140
May	69,811	577,943	21,652	1,214,307	374,397	434,076	627,075	2,585	1,206,159	4,528,004
June	69,154	689,366	7,172	1,334,672	382,107	512,221	628,073	883	1,133,290	4,756,938
July	58,307	558,776	5,103	1,288,117	378,436	648,449	642,544	900	1,111,568	4,692,200
August	36,741	539,089	4,720	1,293,307	377,110	660,799	643,763	543	1,079,368	4,635,441
September	49,225	476,528	4,908	1,410,283	376,869	604,278	664,954	0	1,023,806	4,610,851
October	62,620	838,878	5,101	1,409,400	341,251	537,202	680,122	0	1,046,995	4,921,571
November	63,857	747,306	10,748	1,459,711	334,267	442,680	689,971	0	1,201,597	4,950,137
December	73,215	879,066	10,446	1,386,922	308,112	503,491	710,377	0	1,118,215	4,989,844

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

### Appendix (7 - C): Flow of Banking Finance According to Sectors (2003-2013)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Social Dev.*	Local Trade	Imports	Transport & Storage	Mining & Energy	Constructions	Others	Total
2003	450,214	299,128	340,326	122,932	650,996	0	0	0	0	955,669	2,819,265
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	0	0	0	3,471,618	6,953,680
2006	786,073	848,515	351,304	334,301	1,821,081	0	0	0	0	6,253,646	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

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 (2003-2013)**

(SDG Thousands)

Period	Murabaha	Musharaka	Mudaraba	Salam	Mugawla	Ijara	Istisnaa	Gard Hassan	Others	Total
2003	1,258,575	654,587	160,923	135,210	0	0	0	0	609,970	2,819,265
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	1,362,870	6,953,680
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	2,636,882	1,296,315	459,838	2,160,054	89,594	20,115	125,475	5,292,664	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

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Amended data.

**Appendix (8)**  
**Spread of Banks During (2003-2013)**

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
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Khartoum State	1	1	31	32	9	9	200	204	16	18	256	263
Central States ( Sinar, Gazira, Blue Nile and White Nile )	4	4	47	48	9	9	67	69	0	0	123	126
Eastern States (Gadarif, Kassala and Red Sea)	3	3	19	23	3	3	52	54	0	0	74	80
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	21	23	7	7	30	33	0	0	58	63
Darfur States (Northern,Southern ,Western,Center and Eastern )	3	4	22	24	3	3	26	29	0	0	51	56
Total	15	16	173	183	33	33	407	421	16	18	629	655

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

\* Total are not include The Central Bank Of Sudan Branches.

## Appendix (9)

### Public Sector Operations During (2003-2013)

Items	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
<b>A/ Public Revenues</b>	<b>7,036</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>
Direct taxes	523	746	951	951	917	885	930.2	1,136.0	1,061.5	1,432.6	1,713.6
Indirect taxes	2,145	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
Grants					522	434	797.3	1,184.8	1,311.2	915.1	2,032.6
Oil sales					10,048	15,997	9,596.2	8,620.0	8,402.6	4,240.5	6,368.8
Others	4,368	6,036	7,177	9,194	1,364	597	996.3	924.5	1,869.8	1,445.1	1,776.5
<b>B/ Current government expenditures and Grants</b>	<b>5,633</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>
Economic Services	127	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
Social Services	208	271	327	582	669	1,142	525.6	352.7	406.1	705.2	627.5
Debt Repayment	571	87	489	470	950	1,116	1,270.2	1,668.8	2,209.0	2,524.9	1,511.4
States government	387	842	3,638	7,972	7,738	11,572	9,134.3	11,622.6	11,012.1	5,666.1	7,437.6
Others	4,340	4,003	2,970	3,611	2,334	90	1,095.5	585.2	2,583.6	4,617.8	10,103.5
<b>C/ Development Expenditures</b>	<b>1,729</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>3,932.7</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>850.2</b>	<b>1,094.3</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>202.0</b>
Water, mining and power	184	448	325	410	835	813	1,493.1	1,497.0	2,213.9	1,256.0	2,075.0
Transport	88	205	347	336	297	635	567.7	679.9	481.1	149.0	651.0
Social Development	55	128	140	345	257	164	244.4	230.7	214.0	123.0	154.0
Industrial Development	112	181	73	323	112	79	184.0	334.7	216.5	169.0	728.0
Development Reserve	6	6	26	1	32	3	-	-	-	-	-
Peace and settlement Program	49	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	847	1,148	1,563	1,013	17	141	229.6	63.1	126.9	1,358.0	122.7
Financial assets acquisition					374	253	346.2	262.2	284.3	282.0	662.0
<b>D/ Public Sector Overall balance</b>	<b>(326)</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>Deficit financing</b>	<b>326.0</b>	<b>799.0</b>	<b>1,663.0</b>	<b>3,178.0</b>	<b>2,509.0</b>	<b>1,277.7</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>Foreign Loans</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>910.9</b>	<b>(706.7)</b>	<b>(37.4)</b>	<b>268.3</b>	<b>1,073.2</b>
<b>Banking Credit (Net)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>3,308.9</b>	<b>8,292.7</b>	<b>7,581.3</b>	<b>5,385.0</b>	<b>5,383.2</b>
Self-Financing (Net balances)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sources	102	300	1,182	2,211	777	466.3	3,308.9	8,292.7	7,581.3	5,385.0	5,383.2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,882.2	2,000.1	-

Source: Ministry of Finance and National Economy

\* Preliminary data

## Appendix (10 - A)

## Real Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity at 1982/1981 prices During the period (2003-2013)

Sectors	(SDG Millions)												
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013**		
Agriculture, Forests, Animal Resources and Fisheries	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.6	9.2	7.8	8.3	8.6		
Petroleum	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	0.6	0.8		
Mining and Quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.2		
Processing and Handcraft	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.2		
Electricity and Water	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7		
Building and Construction	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9		
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5		
Transport and Communications	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0		
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Other services	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4		
Community and other Social Services	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Financial intermediation service	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)		
Government Services	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.2		
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	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4		
GDP at constant prices	18.3	19.3	20.3	22.4	24.8	26.4	28.0	29.4	27.0	27.1	28.1		
GDP Deflator	3,042.9	3,568.6	4,094.4	4,322.1	4,297.6	4,723.1	4,853.5	5,517.1	6,914.4	8,984.5	10,485.1		
GDP at Current Prices	55,733.8	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	294,630.2		
<b>Growth Rate</b>	<b>6.3</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>3.6</b>		

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

\* Actual Data      \*\* Preliminary Data.

## Appendix (10 - B)

### Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities at current prices During the period (2003-2013)

Sectors	(SDG Millions)										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013**
Agriculture, Forests, Animal Resources and Fisheries	21,411.0	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	99,681.4
Petroleum	3,811.6	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	8,962.3
Mining and Quarrying	119.6	120.1	157.0	191.6	212.1	272.0	309.8	364.8	2,179.8	4,751.9	5,807.8
Processing and Handcraft	4,862.1	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	26,101.0
Electricity and Water	128.7	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	2,643.5
Building and Construction	2,136.3	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	13,866.1
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	8,643.7	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	48,664.4
Transport and Communications	5,580.9	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	39,178.4
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Other services	4,387.2	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	22,712.0
Community and other Social Services	854.6	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	3,064.6
Financial intermediation service	(379.7)	(546.7)	(884.0)	(1,026.1)	(719.6)	(789.3)	(872.7)	(1,417.9)	(1,625.2)	(2,122.6)	(2,549.2)
Government Services	2,661.7	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	18,465.6
Non-profit private households services	669.0	707.9	744.3	861.0	996.4	1,109.3	1,206.7	1,309.1	1,501.5	1,953.5	2,351.0
Import Charges	847.0	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	5,681.4
GDP at Current Prices	55,733.8	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	294,630.2

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

\* Actual Data

\*\* Preliminary Data.

## Appendix (11)

### Estimates of Production of the Main Crops During 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 Seasons

(Cultivated and Harvested Areas : Thousand Feddans) , (Production :Thousand Metric Tons) ,(Productivity : kg/Feddan)

Corp	Sector	( 2006/05 - 2010/09 )			2011/2012			2012/2013					
		Cultivated	Harvested	Production	Productivity	Cultivated	Harvested	Production	Productivity	Cultivated	Harvested	Production	Productivity
Sorghum	Irrigated Sector	1125	1013	919	907	970	889	739	831	1127	977	725	742
	Mechanized Rainfed	10794	7111	1267	178	11804	5327	598	112	12439	10160	2578	254
	Traditional Rainfed	6540	4740	949	200	6510	3343	545	163	8452	5854	1221	209
Millet	Total	18459	12864	3135	244	19284	9559	1882	197	22018	16991	4524	266
	Mechanized Rainfed	508	363	53	146	728	475	59	124	958	781	152	176
	Traditional Rainfed	7657	4805	552	115	5632	2617	315	120	7980	5828	934	160
Wheat	Total	8178	5181	609	118	6371	3102	378	122	8953	6624	1090	165
	Mechanized Rainfed	683	656	540	824	414	393	307.7	783	413	361	263	838
	Traditional Rainfed	7	6	3	500	32	30	16	533	32	30	16	535
Groundnuts	Total	690	662	543	821	446	423	324	765	445	391	279	713
	Mechanized Rainfed	253	235	258	1,098	359	331	297	897	372	340	394	1,159
	Traditional Rainfed	2,430	1,777	400	225	4,634	3,525	735	209	6,129	4,807	1,373	286
Sunflower	Total	2,683	2,012	658	327	4,993	3,856	1,032	268	6,501	5,147	1,767	343
	Mechanized Rainfed	50	46	28	609	63	58	32	552	49	47	35	745
	Traditional Rainfed	252	222	72	324	282	180	60	333	281	205	51	249
Sesame	Total	302	268	100	373	345	238	92	387	330	252	86	341
	Mechanized Rainfed	1,892	1,516	156	103	1,384	935	101	108	2,639	2,162	301	139
	Traditional Rainfed	2,103	1,601	123	77	2,634	1,018	86	84	3,502	2,975	261	88
Cotton	Total	3,995	3,117	279	90	4,018	1,953	187	96	6,141	5,137	562	109
	Mechanized Rainfed	267	245	154	630	352	324	274	825	140	130	111	854
	Traditional Rainfed	64	54	10	185	40	30	14	467	37	33	20	606
Maize	Total	331	299	164	550	392	362	288	796	177	163	131	803
	Mechanized Rainfed	75	60	35	583	86	74	61	568	77	73	50	692
	Traditional Rainfed	516	331	18	54	425	354	33	89	457	157	32	204
Mellon Seeds	Total	2,766	1,851	47	25	2,990	2,202	66	30	2,492	1,342	51	38
	Mechanized Rainfed	893	651	25	38	762	653	41	63	643	400	25	63
	Traditional Rainfed	14	3	(...)	200	16	13	3	231	7	7	2	286

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, the agricultural statistics.

## Appendix (12)

### Production of Sugar during the period 2002/2003-2012/2013

(Thousand Tons)

Year	Gunied	New Halfa	Sennar	Hajar Assalaya	Kenana	White Nile	TOTAL
2002/2003	81.6	87.1	85	76.4	398	-	728.1
2003/2004	87.1	87.8	78.7	73.5	428	-	755
2004/2005	86.6	72	72.4	87.5	393	-	711.5
2005/2006	81.1	84.8	80.6	81.4	400.2	-	728.1
2006/2007	87.2	83.1	92	89.5	405	-	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
2012 / 2011	92.4	66	76.7	89.6	349.8	5.6	680.2
2013 / 2012	76.7	56.2	76	89.6	471.1	73	842.6

Source: Sudanese Sugar and Kenana Sugar Companies.

## Appendix (13)

### Modes of Transport and communication during (2010-2012)

Particulars	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Air Transport</b>				
Goods on international and domestic Flights (Thousand tons)	32	31	38	31
Passengers on international and domestic Flights (Thousand tons)	2,187	2,580	2,712	2,629
<b>Sudan Shipping Line</b>				
Goods Carried (Thousand tons)	27	158	736	958
Passengers (Thousands)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	21
<b>Sudan Railways</b>				
Goods Carried (Thousand tons)	1,033	994	1,056	1,102
Passengers (Thousands)	437	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<b>River Transport Corporation</b>				
Goods Carried (Thousand tons)	121	98	1	2
Passengers (Thousands)	10	34	1.5	0
<b>Land Transport</b>				
Goods Carried (Thousand tons)	8,222	9,303	26,313	20,145
Passengers (Thousands)	27,006	18,000	37,200	47,400

Source: The above-mentioned sources



**Appendix (14)**  
**Manufacturing Industries during the period (2010-2013)**

Type	Unit	Actual Production in 2010	Actual Production in 2011	Actual Production in 2012	Actual Production in 2013
Sugar	Thousand ton	642	687	680	842.6
Ethanol Industry	Million Liter	37	39	33	67
Flour	Thousand ton	1264	1410	1450	1694
Soft drinks	Million Liter	528	698	720	882
Biscuits	Thousand ton	36	44	66	69
Sweets and Halva	Thousand ton	25	92	95	106
Juice	Thousand ton	7	15	16	16
Jams	Thousand ton	42	N.A.	55	N.A.
Tomato paste	Thousand ton	5	21	12	N.A.
Vegetable Oils	Thousand ton	163	110	159	210
Hides and Skins	Million Piece	10	18	N.A.	N.A.
Paints	Thousand ton	51	120	110	51
Refrigerators	Thousand Unit	89	120	150	161
Air coolers	Thousand Unit	10	17	18	17
Cement	Thousand ton	2	3	2.9	2.9
Liquid batteries	Thousand Unit	10	10	n.a	n.a
Cars and engines	Thousand Unit	N.A.	N.A.	2573	N.A.
Ceramics	Million Square Meter	9	11	9	4
Soap	Thousand Ton	N.A.	76	78	84
Paper industry, printing	Thousand ton	n.a	400	450	443
School book	Million book	10	23	25	35
School brochure	Million dozen	11	14	15	22

Source: Ministry of Industry

## Appendix (15)

### Balance of Payments during the period (2009-2013)

(US \$ Million)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>A- Current A/C</b>	<b>(4,926.6)</b>	<b>(1,715.0)</b>	<b>(1,341.0)</b>	<b>(6,241.8)</b>	<b>(4,481.3)</b>
<b>Exports (FOB)</b>	<b>8,257.1</b>	<b>11,404.3</b>	<b>9,655.7</b>	<b>4,066.5</b>	<b>7,086.2</b>
Petroleum	7,236.8	9,695.2	7,304.4	955.0	4,013.0
Gold	403.4	1,018.0	1,455.0	2,158.0	1,048.4
Others	616.9	691.1	896.3	953.5	2,024.8
<b>Imports (FOB)</b>	<b>(8,528.0)</b>	<b>(8,839.4)</b>	<b>(8,127.6)</b>	<b>(8,122.7)</b>	<b>(8,727.9)</b>
Government purchases	(196.8)	(178.0)	(80.9)	(598.3)	(851.8)
Private sector purchases	(8,331.2)	(8,661.4)	(8,046.7)	(7,524.4)	(7,876.1)
<b>Trade Balance</b>	<b>(270.9)</b>	<b>2,564.9</b>	<b>1,528.1</b>	<b>(4,056.2)</b>	<b>(1,641.7)</b>
<b>Services, Income &amp; Transfers A/C</b>	<b>(4,655.7)</b>	<b>(4,279.9)</b>	<b>(2,869.1)</b>	<b>(2,185.6)</b>	<b>(2,839.7)</b>
Receipts	3,538.6	3,776.6	2,922.5	2,599.4	3,419.8
Payments	(8,194.2)	(8,056.5)	(5,791.6)	(4,785.0)	(6,259.4)
<b>B- Capital &amp; Financial A/C</b>	<b>4,747.3</b>	<b>2,671.5</b>	<b>749.5</b>	<b>3,768.4</b>	<b>4,029.4</b>
Capital A/C	235.9	314.4	190.2	320.4	408.2
Financial A/C	4,511.3	2,357.1	559.3	3,447.9	3,621.2
Direct Investment (NET)	1,726.3	2,063.7	2,313.7	2,312.9	2,179.1
Portfolio Investment (NET)	19.5	6.1	(26.1)	0.9	(3.7)
Other Investment (NET)	2,765.5	287.3	(1,728.3)	1,134.1	1,445.7
<b>A\ Official Loans</b>	<b>498.3</b>	<b>(67.3)</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>(17.0)</b>	<b>(199.6)</b>
Drawings	764.7	570.8	605.6	387.4	344.7
Repayments	(266.5)	(638.1)	(463.1)	(404.4)	(544.2)
<b>B\ Trade credits and facilities (Net )</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>(59.8)</b>	<b>(2,603.2)</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>(490.9)</b>
<b>C - Commercial Banks' (Net Foreign Assets)</b>	<b>416.9</b>	<b>(391.1)</b>	<b>243.0</b>	<b>(63.1)</b>	<b>242.4</b>
<b>D - Monetary Authority (Net Foreign Assets)</b>	<b>(91.3)</b>	<b>(29.3)</b>	<b>(376.3)</b>	<b>(492.4)</b>	<b>282.3</b>
<b>E - General Government Net Foreign Assets</b>	<b>1,831.5</b>	<b>771.8</b>	<b>835.7</b>	<b>1,628.8</b>	<b>1,580.4</b>
<b>F - Other Net Foreign Assets</b>	<b>(21.0)</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>31.1</b>
<b>Current, Capital and Financial A/Cs (Deficit (-) or Surplus (+))</b>	<b>(179.3)</b>	<b>956.5</b>	<b>(591.5)</b>	<b>(2,515.2)</b>	<b>(452.0)</b>
<b>Errors &amp; Omissions</b>	<b>(376.4)</b>	<b>(983.3)</b>	<b>(88.6)</b>	<b>2,449.4</b>	<b>434.4</b>
Convertible Currency Reserves (Overall Balance)	555.7	26.8	680.1	24.1	17.6
Over All Balance	(555.7)	(26.8)	(680.1)	(24.1)	(17.6)

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

## Appendix (16)

### Drawings of loans and grants during the period (2009-2013)

(US \$ Million)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Loans</b>	<b>764.7</b>	<b>570.8</b>	<b>605.6</b>	<b>387.3</b>	<b>344.7</b>
Arab Monetary Fund	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OPEC	3.9	3.9	10.1	16.0	16.6
IFAD	10.4	13.1	9.8	5.3	5.7
Islamic Development Bank	57.7	49.2	83.0	58.9	69.3
Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development	31.7	9.3	24.8	21.2	44.3
Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development	19.9	25.2	6.9	12.6	4.5
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	84.6	54.9	119.3	115.7	147.6
Saudi Fund for Development	3.5	56.4	56.3	58.2	43.1
China	407.2	214.5	248.1	74.5	0.0
India	107.5	52.0	34.7	14.1	0.0
Turkey	25.3	6.3	7.9	10.8	13.5
Iran	2.0	3.0	4.7	0.0	0.0
Algeria	0.0	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Grants:</b>	<b>251.0</b>	<b>804.8</b>	<b>659.4</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>514.1</b>
Commodity Grants	230.5	381.8	427.7	76.8	211.2
IFAD	0.0	12.2	5.9	2.2	7.9
Islamic Development Bank	0.7	25.0	1.0	0.1	0.1
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
African Development Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	9.8
Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development	4.1	40.7	2.3	0.8	2.8
Saudi Fund for Development	0.0	0.0	13.7	4.0	1.3
United Nations Organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.2	243.1
World Bank	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.9
International Cooperation	0.0	69.7	162.3	155.6	0.0
International Monetary Fund	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
The Donors Fund	15.7	274.8	45.3	19.8	37.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1015.8</b>	<b>1375.7</b>	<b>1265.0</b>	<b>736.5</b>	<b>858.8</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

### Appendix (17 - A)

#### Sudan's Foreign Trade, Exports by Commodity during the period (2009-2013)

(US \$ Million)

Commodity	Unit	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
<b>Petroleum and Minerals</b>			<b>7,651,292</b>		<b>10,729,514</b>		<b>8,760,242</b>		<b>3,142,950</b>		<b>5,103,221</b>
Crude Oil	Barrel	128,041,627	7,008,340	130,843,303	9,406,036	71,532,694	7,003,502	7,209,965	698,842	40,433,971	3,910,565
Benzine	M.T	311,814	172,928	357,245	248,860	247,083	272,831	192,197	226,548	106,947	100,588
Kerosene	" "	200	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light Petroleum Gas	" "	9,463	4,798	33,909	15,614	7,308	9,428	0	0	0	0
Naphtha	" "	0	0	0	0	37,163	18,070	0	0	0	0
Furnace	" "	247,000	49,107	25,393	9,118	0	0	32,598	26,448		
Mixed butagas	" "	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,359	3,150	1,119	1,879
Gasolene	" "	3,000	1,143	56,200	12,635	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others Petroleum roduts	" "	0	375	0	2,932	0	531	0	0	0	0
Gold	GM	14,914	403,410	26,317	1,018,030	23,739	1,441,680	46,133	2,157,999	24,813	1,048,427
Lead waste and Scrap	M.T	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,458	1,750	1,554	2,833
Iron waste and Scrap	" "	7,902	1,834	61,489	3,474	48,163	4,230	5,639	8,459	42,595	23,498
Copper Waste and Scrap	" "	8,115	9,033	9,661	12,815	0	0	7,616	16,374	5,401	11,898
Chromium	" "	1,512	228	0	0	6,915	9,970	2,600	3,380	17,333	3,533

Continue: Appendix (17 - A)

Commodity	Unit	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
<b>Agricultural Products:</b>			<b>240,862</b>		<b>238,929</b>		<b>382,917</b>		<b>351,490</b>		<b>869,390</b>
Cotton	Bales	9,824	43,011	32,525	33,999	6,243	27,030	13,383	11,769	47,820	102,736
Groundnuts	M.T.	0	0	227	203	1,385	990	5,667	3,400	28,192	42,837
Sesame	"	137,659	143,352	224,137	167,264	211,826	223,270	208,916	223,540	239,458	472,363
Gum Arabic	"	237,009	33,071	18,202	23,782	45,633	81,780	36,351	67,102	60,342	134,773
Dura (Sorghum)	"	0	0	423	216	72,575	18,480	55,880	13,970	243,443	77,916
Melon Seeds	"	21,822	6,605	12,071	2,599	29,369	8,490	33800	8,450	8,495	3,470
Hibiscus Flower	"	8,024	9,214	11,838	6,965	18,531	17,300	15,656	14,090	13,873	17,280
Senna Pods	"	3,877	2,024	1,361	1,356	3,176	3,475	1,981	2,070	7,736	3,040
Henna	"	0	0	0	0	1,024	1,230	1,875	2,062	5,634	2,785
Lubban	"	25,000	17	170	151	5	12	208	333	0	3,652
Sunflower Seeds	"	5,643	2,107	750	205	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetables	"	351	158	1,554	407	2,297	511	16,921	4,061	10,522	2,413
Fruits	"	2,912	1,309	5,801	1,782	1,671	349	2,572	643	24,649	6,125

**Continue: Appendix (17 - A)**

Commodity	Unit	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
<b>Animal Resources:</b>			<b>200,092</b>		<b>188,225</b>		<b>332,690</b>		<b>437,854</b>		<b>681,466</b>
Sheep and Lambs	Heads	71,115	146,368	67,339	115,582	97,415	241,520	2,538,231	285,551	3,605,079	477,455
Goats	"	564,027	5367	2543	5174	2,876	8,420	101,710	9,120	133,332	10,684
Cattle	"	178,2	3,246	1,271	2,569	6,555	5,170	48,703	14,611	8,532	6,666
Camels	Heads	16,206	24,419	20,521	12,557	31,552	39,020	41,474	62,211	100,923	98,010
Gazal	"	5,454	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meat	M.T	570	9,264	5,290	43,521	1,885	7,010	3,880	38,106	2,681	15,500
Hides and Skins	Value	0	16,584		13,974	0	39,670	0	37,029		72,602
Fresh Fish or Frozen	M.T	264	168	30	22	654	300	346	346	399,543	549
<b>Manufactured goods:</b>			<b>18,610</b>		<b>2,470</b>		<b>16,860</b>		<b>8,109</b>		<b>56,917</b>
Unrefined Groundnuts Oil	T.M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,870	14,140
Sesame Oil	" "	57,831	118	70	138	183	230	434	941	175	255
Sugar	" "	30,400	18,492	0	0	7,586	2,870	0	0	0	0
Molasses	" "	0	0	0	0	81,250	9,750	24,158	3,498	52,721	6,801
Yarn	" "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shells	" "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton Textiles	Yard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cake and Meal	T.M	0	0	000,01	233,2	20,335	4,010	18,350	3,670	65,848	35,721
Others	Value		146,249		245,142		196,132		126,096		375,225
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>8,257,105</b>		<b>11,404,280</b>		<b>9,688,841</b>		<b>4,066,499</b>		<b>7,086,219</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan and Custom Department.

## Appendix (17 - B)

### Sudan's Foreign Trade, Main Importers during the period (2009-2013)

(US \$ Million)

Importers	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Asian Countries (Not Arab)</b>	6,775.1	9,257.6	6,889.2	796.9	4,102.2
China	6,257.3	8,265.3	6,320.1	752.6	4,018.0
Japan	213.8	493.7	314.7	4.6	6.3
Indonesia	144.4	43.6	56.9	0.2	1.9
India	194.8	141.1	30.8	24.0	49.8
South Korea	10.4	2.0	1.0	0.0	6.4
Other Asian Countries	149.2	311.9	165.7	15.5	19.8
<b>Arab Countries</b>	649.9	1,621.6	1,860.8	2,651.5	1,757.9
United Arab Emirates	261.8	1,319.8	1,499.0	2,127.2	1,100.3
Saudia Arabia	198.0	160.9	240.0	309.0	443.9
Egypt	54.8	43.3	54.1	133.2	96.3
Other Arab Countries	135.3	97.6	67.7	82.1	117.4
<b>European Countries</b>	76.1	119.1	225.9	100.7	185.9
European Union countries	45.9	82.8	212.2	79.1	149.5
United Kingdom	24.4	32.0	6.7	15.2	17.8
Other European Countries	5.8	4.3	7.0	6.4	18.6
<b>Canada</b>	403.6	60.0	28.6	93.8	122.8
USA	8.1	4.9	5.3	4.8	8.2
<b>Other Countries</b>	344.3	341.1	679.0	418.8	909.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,257.1</b>	<b>11,404.3</b>	<b>9,688.8</b>	<b>4,066.5</b>	<b>7,086.2</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan and Custom Department.

### Appendix (18 - A): Sudan's Foreign Trade, Imports by commodity during the period (2009-2013)

(US \$ Million)

Commodity	Unit	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
<b>Food Stuffs:</b>											
Wheat	M.T	1,521,661	651,653	2,560,521	944,945	1,673,875	690,199	2,053,963	810,826	2,314,240	1,027,078
Wheat Flour	"	86,341	44,348	59,506	31,908	43,669	21,111	46,830	24,628	27,190	15,168
Sugar	"	203,112	108,940	1,024,506	502,349	670,194	506,039	719,991	529,397	1,118,316	645,690
Tea	"	29,937	125,774	40,788	75,569	32,670	61,452	28,379	50,329	35,846	59,423
Coffee	"	28,359	34,819	34,331	38,381	29,340	35,989	29,452	36,076	33,052	38,393
Dairy Products	"	32,345	135,874	42,329	102,701	35,065	89,563	34,362	89,777	31,227	82,104
Fish and Canned Fish	"	2,403	5,214	3,678	4,595	3,454	7,551	3,688	5,926	2,264	3,364
Meat and Meat Products	"	2,163	5,769	2,964	8,019	2,805	9,154	1,897	6,389	2,382	8,081
Fruits Products	"	53,553	41,757	62,255	36,323	85,762	41,556	63,030	39,179	90,186	44,326
Vegetable Products	"	81,253	60,643	115,502	62,360	62,761	38,591	88,285	61,127	82,094	63,191
Confectionery, Sweets & Biscuits	"	36,894	25,271	41,507	29,721	18,288	18,345	15,874	16,058	12,947	16,830
Lentils	"	44,442	28,267	46,917	28,695	42,278	40,398	49,109	49,120	44,002	40,994
Animal and Vegetable Oils	"	129,760	133,155	192,065	152,441	153,177	147,560	163,890	153,748	154,723	149,189
Spices	"	5,831	10,480	6,352	7,370	5,677	6,048	3,830	6,633	3,787	7,535
Rice	"	52,079	16,520	60,270	29,752	48,562	25,809	47,880	24,438	43,586	23,563
Others	value	209,420		310,649		148,510		145,384		147,344	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,637,904</b>		<b>2,365,778</b>		<b>1,887,875</b>		<b>2,049,035</b>		<b>2,372,273</b>
<b>Beverages and Tobacco:</b>											
Soft Drinks	M.T	12,928	40,242	11,995	41,318	5,933	21,475	7,015	25,124	8,585	26,801
Cigarettes	"	208	4,912	164	4,433	129	3,508	19	485	4	114
Tobacco	"	4,453	24,539	5,558	31,716	6,859	38,322	5,797	34,375	7,917	44,258
Others	value	0	0	0	0	1,676	0	0	0	0	4,505
<b>Total</b>			<b>69,693</b>		<b>77,467</b>		<b>68,417</b>		<b>59,984</b>		<b>75,678</b>
<b>Crude Materials:</b>											
Petroleum Products	M.T	450,121	325,611	522,396	427,542	750,466	735,159	864,738	1,052,020	1,294,307	1,460,103
Crude Plastic	"	108,856	139,234	119,377	140,924	106,633	160,657	117,506	185,622	120,310	191,491
Crude Rubber	"	660	2,042	638	3,309	479	1,170	338	967	669	1,375
Tallow	"	11,455	11,889	10,534	9,851	15,020	16,145	12,936	16,061	14,856	18,134
Seeds for Sowing	"	1,465	6,284	2,035	7,328	1,877	8,621	1,698	13,214	722	8,812
Packing Paper	"		0		1		148		1		859
Others	value		170		84		258		35,335		20,011
<b>Total</b>			<b>485,230</b>		<b>589,039</b>		<b>922,158</b>		<b>1,303,220</b>		<b>1,700,785</b>



Continue: Appendix (18 - A)

Commodity	Unit	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
<b>Chemicals:</b>											
Medical & Pharmaceutical Products	value		299,736		349,154		375,776		349,004		411,604
Chemicals Products	"		132,399		127,703		157,678		122,607		133,723
Fertilizers	M.T		216,358		302,355		131,485		159,617		253,692
Tanning and Dyeing Materials	"		34,675		42,390		36,663		32,892		32,357
Perfumes and Cosmetics	"		45,044		82,442		35,495		33,777		81,554
Explosives	"		3,061		13,337		4,843		37,382		11,203
Others	value		186,426		207,562		284,581		62,178		56,474
<b>Total</b>			<b>859,531</b>		<b>967,639</b>		<b>1,062,916</b>		<b>796,528</b>		<b>911,718</b>
<b>Manufactured Goods:</b>											
Leather Products	M.T		7,072		8,820		7,946		6,068		7,275
Manufactured Rubber	"		3,930		17,556		4,687		7,498		6,763
Manufactured Plastic	"		80,945		175,047		190,612		164,832		177,678
Manufactured Wood and Cork	"		231,465		49,727		115,044		94,074		47,668
Glass and Glassware	"		65,296		44,155		76,755		38,696		78,545
Iron and Steel	"		927,271		1,036,159		989,969		745,091		697,386
Manufactured Metal	"		87,880		292,055		71,495		160,065		53,843
Footwear	value		76,459		81,241		74,018		67,257		74,018
Jute and Sacks	No.		55,980		56,857		50,123		58,072		41,267
Books, Magazines, & Newspapers	M.T		4,324		26,040		3,812		35,265		3,985
Cement and Asbestos Pipes	"		1,796,339		140,816		1,103,083		86,200		173,026
Scientific Equipments	value		173,700		143,785		109,560		105,410		105,410
Paper Products	M.T		92,545		113,530		136,365		134,697		120,301
Ceramic Products	"		115,990		57,628		100,688		46,616		104,510
Toys and Sport Goods	value		11,425		11,693		6,721		10,644		10,644
Others	"		210,822		224,345		158,601		219,900		127,730
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,491,934</b>		<b>2,036,991</b>		<b>1,789,208</b>		<b>1,956,963</b>		<b>1,842,548</b>
<b>Machinery and Equipments:</b>											
Non-Electrical Appliances	M.T		113,664		705,098		132,164		662,290		145,053
Electrical Appliances	"		96,836		567,311		1,091,568		511,482		77,270
Refrigerators	No.		8,982		37,096		8,757		35,764		7,585
Air Conditioners	"		7,041		34,328		8,170		38,765		5,075
Machinery Spare Parts	value		592,081		509,570		429,980		357,698		303,905
T.V. Radios and Recorders Etc.	"		106,241		158,896		130,200		81,251		97,981
Dry Batteries	No.		476		636		767		855		2,856
Accumulators	"		8,203		22,837		9,856		23,728		9,230
Tractors	"		7,615		60,130		13,726		101,849		91,946
Ovens	"		1,192		4,592		662		1,776		715
Others	value		478,877		303,730		526,715		274,855		274,855
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,609,227</b>		<b>2,348,705</b>		<b>2,323,374</b>		<b>1,770,766</b>		<b>1,713,021</b>

Continue: Appendix (18 - A)



Commodity	Unit	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
<b>Transport Equipments:</b>											
Railway Locomotives	No.	1,334	25,138	337	2,608	-	-	-	13,056	328	5,245
Railway Wagons	"	5,947	60,472	437	8,878	0	1	460	6	330	4,557
Motor Cars	"	32,074	270,000	58,365	322,691	24,486	191,632	26,523	262,073	34,066	224,134
Trucks and Lorries	"	40,935	399,375	146,699	411,861	42,124	233,264	30,860	198,414	30,839	260,613
Buses	"	20,117	77,007	19,129	71,136	8,883	57,194	2,199	18,514	5,164	38,806
Tyres and Tubes	"	44,970	105,130	60,473	123,443	48,908	101,999	58,858	122,644	70,013	142,022
Auto-Spare Parts	value		135,117		149,240		171,408		173,989		149,367
Motor-Cycles	No.	2,522	13,326	5,670	18,908	1,856	10,989	2,917	18,526	4,428	20,143
Bicycles	"	1,858	3,532	2,082	3,911	1,333	3,033	1,004	2,196	918	1,968
Aircrafts	"	106	27,400	533	60,083	188	55,548	469	35,982	227	24,178
Aircrafts Spare Parts	value		29,376		33,523		42,651		37,066		43,763
Locomotive Spare Parts	"		22,046		7,900		8,146		96,269		7,343
Ferries and Steamers	No.	2,750	27,588	132	530	1,543	13,567	496	13,109	777	13,726
Others	value		0		10,598		45		294		219
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,195,507</b>		<b>1,225,310</b>		<b>889,477</b>		<b>992,138</b>		<b>936,084</b>
<b>Textiles:</b>											
Yarn	M.T	1,902	5,087	3,218	3,040	1,848	3,773	2,880	5,108	3,497	6,655
Sewing Threads	"	2,740	19,750	1,420	7,857	919	3,451	4,511	22,569	1,739	6,780
Woven Synthetic Fabrics	"	28,406	109,337	21,594	87,477	15,334	68,360	93,893	59,285	17,106	84,741
Woven Cotton Fabrics	"	22	88	538	2,272	699	2,845	244	842	126	583
Woven Flax Fabrics	"	32	58	68	50	466	900	102	72	71	91
Man-Made Filament and Staple	"	253	791	176	536	149	600	113	381	77	366
Wadding of Textile Materials	"	2,959	6,734	5,206	14,035	5,007	13,387	2,404	4,163	2,651	4,437
Carpets	value		4,272		5,341		3,576		3,152		3,274
Special Woven Fabrics	M.T	1,521	8,706	2,751	12,415	2,535	15,439	3,950	23,010	3,687	20,924
Knitted or Crocheted Fabrics	"	10	6	28	92	52	47	48	91	8	66
Ready Made Clothes	value		187,011		248,838		164,431		145,204		172,479
Others	"		52		0		144		1,104		776
<b>Total</b>			<b>341,892</b>		<b>381,953</b>		<b>276,953</b>		<b>264,981</b>		<b>301,172</b>
Others			0		51,888		15,630		36,703		64,789
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>9,690,918</b>		<b>10,044,770</b>		<b>9,236,008</b>		<b>9,230,318</b>		<b>9,918,068</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan and Custom Department.

## Appendix (18 - B)

### Sudan's Foreign Trade, Main Exporters during the period (2009-2013)

(US \$ Million)

exporters	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Asian Countries (Not Arabic)</b>	<b>3,690.9</b>	<b>3,789.2</b>	<b>3,750.2</b>	<b>4,021.7</b>	<b>4,334.6</b>
China	1,926.9	2,082.6	1,980.8	1,710.3	1,887.5
India	624.5	473.1	617.7	835.2	905.4
Japan	449.0	473.7	304.6	331.3	340.8
South Korea	202.4	221.7	167.1	190.7	199.3
Other Asian Countries	488.1	538.1	680.0	954.3	1,001.7
<b>European Countries</b>	<b>1,678.4</b>	<b>1,583.7</b>	<b>1,705.0</b>	<b>2,211.5</b>	<b>2,013.8</b>
European Union countries	1,418.7	1,162.2	1,056.8	1,088.0	980.1
United Kingdom	200.0	166.5	157.6	243.7	185.6
Other European Countries	59.7	255.0	490.6	879.8	848.1
<b>Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,837.3</b>	<b>2,785.8</b>	<b>2,467.5</b>	<b>2,238.2</b>	<b>2,619.5</b>
United Arab Emirates	526.9	939.9	929.4	494.1	681.8
Saudia Arabia	564.7	585.4	634.0	751.7	706.4
Egypt	460.1	687.3	537.2	639.2	742.6
Other Arab Countries	285.6	573.2	366.9	353.3	488.7
<b>Australia</b>	<b>369.9</b>	<b>358.3</b>	<b>207.7</b>	<b>347.7</b>	<b>402.8</b>
<b>USA</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>190.4</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>94.4</b>
<b>Other Countries</b>	<b>1,760.8</b>	<b>1,337.4</b>	<b>1,027.1</b>	<b>311.4</b>	<b>452.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,690.9</b>	<b>10,044.8</b>	<b>9,235.9</b>	<b>9,230.3</b>	<b>9,918.1</b>

Source: Central Bank of Sudan and Custom Department.

