



Central Bank of Sudan

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2015

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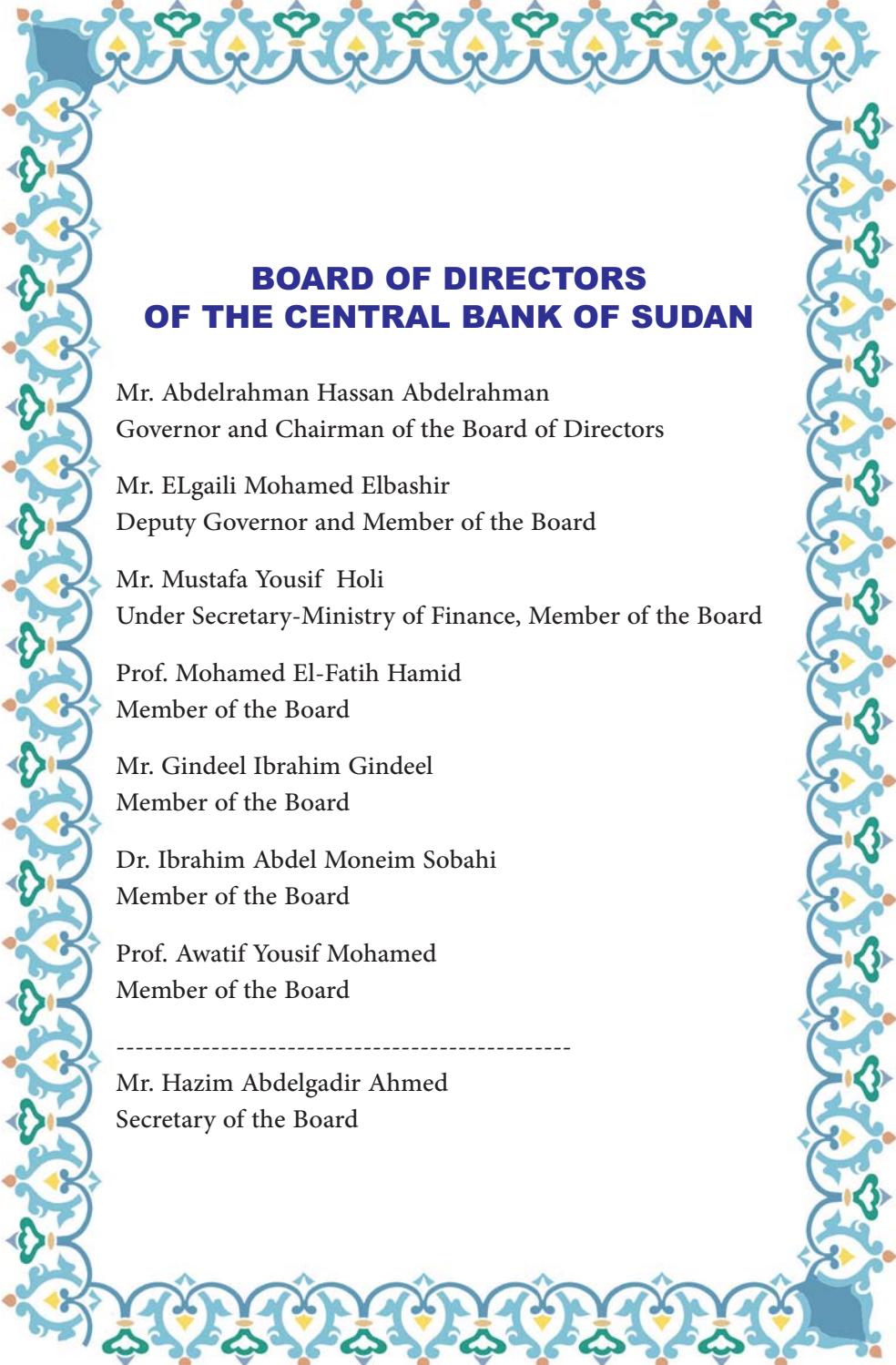
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In the Name of Allah
The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The Central Bank of Sudan is pleased to present the year 2015 annual report for researchers, academician 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 2015 was issued under severe conditions at the global, regional and national levels. These conditions were led to a variation in the performance of most economic groups. The report includes ten chapters; the first presents the global and regional economic developments, while the rest of the reviewed the performance of the national economy, namely: monetary and financial sector, public finance sector, real sector, and foreign trade and balance of payments sector.

At the global level, the world growth rate decreased from 3.4% in 2014 to 3.1% in 2015, where the advanced economies recorded slight recovery specially the USA, due to its accommodative absorption policies to recent crises, which contributed in accelerating the growth and reducing unemployment in general.

The world economy still faces the challenges of the drop in oil prices and its implications on both oil-exporting and oil-importing countries, and the rapid increase in political tensions and changes in most economic groups, beside the fragility of the financial sector and rising financial risks in emerging markets. Nevertheless, the growth rate rose in the group of industrial countries from 1.8% in 2014 to 2.0% in 2015, while the growth rate for the developing countries decreased from 4.6% in 2014 to 4.0% in 2015, due to the decline in growth rate in Middle East, East Asia and Latin America. The average inflation rate of industrial countries decreased from 1.4% in 2014 to 0.3% in 2015, while the average inflation rate of developing countries increased from 5.1% in 2014 to 5.6% in 2015, as a result of the pressures faced by most of oil exporting countries, in addition to the fluctuations in exchange rate and the fragility of the financial sector.

The Current Account (C/A) balance as a percentage of GDP in industrial countries managed to contain at the same level of 2014 at 0.4%, where the C/A position as a percentage of GDP ratio in developing countries deteriorated from a surplus of 0.5% in 2014 to deficit of 0.1% in 2015, as a result of decreasing capital inflows from industrial and advanced countries.

At the regional level, the growth rate of Middle East and North Africa (MENA) group decreased from 2.6% in 2014 to 2.3% in 2015, while the growth rate of Great Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) group decreased from 1.1% in 2014 to 0.7% in

2015, also the COMESA countries growth rate decreased from 3.5% in 2014 to 3.2% in 2015. The average inflation rate for Middle East and North Africa (MENA) group remained at 12.3% as in 2014, and the average inflation rate of Great Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) group increased a little bit from 5.4% in 2014 to 5.6% in 2015, while the COMESA group average inflation rate decreased from 7.6% in 2014 to 7.2% in 2015. Moreover, the C/A balance as a percentage of GDP in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) group shifted from a surplus of 6.1% in 2014 to a deficit of 0.4% in 2015, also the deficit in COMESA group increased from 9.4% in 2014 to 11.1% in 2015, while the Great Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) group recorded sharp deterioration from 2.1% in 2014 to 10.2% in 2015.

At the national level, the Central Bank of Sudan policies in collaboration with public finance policies aimed at achieving real growth rate of 6.3% and average inflation rate of 25.9% through targeting the nominal money supply growth rate in the range of 15.3% besides achieving some sort of external and internal balance. The actual performance indicates that the growth rate in money supply was 20.5% at the end of 2015, this was attributed to the finance of some strategic goods by the Central Bank to stabilize their prices, beside purchasing of gold, and allocating its proceeds to the essential products. In addition to other policies which contributed to reduce the average inflation rate from 25.7% in 2014 to 17.6% 2015.

The total assets of banking system increased from SDG 92.3 billion at the end of the year 2014 to SDG 108.9 billion at the end of the year 2015 by 18%, and the total stock of finance increased from SDG 44.3 billion at the end of year 2014 to SDG 53.4 billion at the end of year 2015 by 20.6%, where the year 2015 showed an improvement in the banking soundness indicators, where the capital adequacy ratio increased from 18% in 2014 to 20% in 2015, while the non-performance loans ratio of the banks decreased from 7.1% in 2014 to 5.1% in 2015.

In government finance sector, the general budget aimed at achieving macroeconomic objectives by increase the public revenues and rationing the public expenditure, where the public revenues reached SDG 54.5 billion, while the public expenditure SDG 61.5 billion at the end of 2015. the budget deficit registered SDG 6.9 billion at the end of the year 2015.

In the real sector, the estimates indicate that the real GDP growth rate increased from 2.7% in the year 2014 to 4.9% in 2015.

In the external sector, the overall balance of payments shifted from deficit of US\$ 3.3 million in 2014 to a surplus of US\$ 38.4 million in 2015, while the current account deficit has increased from US\$ 3545.5 million in 2014 to US\$ 5933.5 million in 2015. The foreign trade data indicates an increase in the deficit of trade balance from US\$ 3.65 billion in 2014 to US\$ 5.2 billion in 2015 by 42%, where the volume of exports decreased from US\$ 4.45 billion in 2014 to US\$ 3.2 billion in 2015 by 29%, and the volume of imports increased slightly from US\$ 8.1 billion to US\$ 8.36 billion by 3.2%.

Sudan's external debt rose from US\$ 43.7 billion at the end of 2014 to US\$ 45.0 billion at the end of 2015, due to the accumulated interest rate of contracted loans and penalties.

Most important, global, Regional and Domestic Economic Indicators for 2014 and 2015

	2014*	2015**
Global Economic Indicators		
- Global economy growth rate (%)	3.4	3.1
- Industrial economies growth rate (%)	1.8	2.0
- Industrial economies inflation rate (%)	1.4	0.3
- Industrial economies unemployment rate (%)	7.3	6.8
- Industrial economies current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	0.4	0.5
Regional Economic Indicators		
- Africa growth rate (%)	5.0	3.8
- Asia growth rate (%)	6.8	6.5
- Middle-East growth rate (%)	2.6	2.3
- Latin America growth rate (%)	1.3	(0.3)
- Africa inflation rate (%)	6.4	6.9
- Asia inflation rate (%)	3.5	3.0
- Middle-east inflation rate (%)	6.5	6.5
- Latin America inflation rate (%)	7.9	11.2
- Africa current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	(4.1)	(5.7)
- Asia current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	1.4	2.0
- Middle-East current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	6.1	(4.0)
- Latin America current A/C position as percent of GDP (%)	(3.0)	(3.0)
- Greater Arab Free Trade Area Countries economic growth rate (%)	1.1	0.7
- Greater Arab Free Trade Area Countries inflation rate (%)	5.4	5.8
- Greater Arab Free Trade Area Countries current A/C position as ratio of GDP (%)	(2.1)	(10.2)
- COMESA Countries economic growth rate (%)	3	2.9
- COMESA Countries inflation rate (%)	7.6	7.2

	2014*	2015**
- COMESA Countries current A/C position as ration of GDP (%)	(9.4)	(11.1)
Domestic Economic Indicators		
- GDP in current prices - (SDG million)	471,295.45	582,936.71
- Real GDP growth rate (%)	2.7	4.9
- Annual average inflation rate (%)	25.7	17.6
- End year inflation rate (%)	25.4	12.6
- Over-all fiscal deficit (-) - (SDG million)	4.4	6.9
- Fiscal deficit (-) (including grants) as percent of GDP (%)	0.93	1.19
- Fiscal deficit (-) (excluding grants) as percent of GDP (%)	0.93	1.19
- Financing fiscal deficit (-) from internal sources (%)	80	106
- Financing fiscal deficit (-) from external sources (%)	20	(6)
- Total revenues - (SDG million)	51.2	54.5
- Oil revenues as total revenues (%)	26.2	0.00
- Tax revenues as total revenues (%)	68.7	77.0
- Total expenditure - (SDG million)	51.9	61.5
- Current expenditure as total expenditure (%)	90.5	89.2
- Development expending as total expenditure (%)	8.7	9.7
- Money supply (M2) - (SDG million)	77,739.0	93,642.6
- Money supply growth rate (%)	17.0	20.5
- Money multiplier (times)	1.837	1.820
- Velocity of money (times)	6.121	6.251
- Degree of monetization	0.163	0.160
- Net foreign assets (NFA) - (SDG million)	12,094.0	26,001.2
- Net Domestic assets (NDA) - (SDG million)	66,042.5	96,877.8
- Total finance (SDG million)	44,320.7	53,456.7
- Net claim on government - (SDG million)	34,911.0	42,124.5
- Net claim on private sector - (SDG million)	39,206.3	45,555.6

	2014*	2015**
- Banks assets - (SDG million)	92,317.0	108,937.6
- Overall balance of payments position (US\$ million)	(3.3)	38.4
- Net current accounts (US\$ million)	(3,545.5)	(5,933.5)
- Exports (fob) - (US\$ million)	4,453.7	3,169.0
- Imports (fob) - (US\$ million)	(8,105.9)	(8,367.6)
- Trade balance - (US\$ million)	(3,652.2)	(5,198.7)
- Invisible receipts - (US\$ million)	3,580.5	3,240.7
- Invisible payments - (US\$ million)	(3,473.7)	(4,000.9)
- Net financial capital account - (US\$ million)	(1,439.1)	48.4
- Net Foreign direct investment - (US\$ million)	1,251.3	1,736.8
- Net loans withdrawals (+) repayments (-)	(276.3)	96.5
- External debt - (US\$ million)	43.7	45.0
- External debt as percent of GDP (%)	52	51
- External debt as percent of revenues (%)	487	520
- External debt as percent of exports (%)	981	1,420

* Preliminary Data

** Amended Data

() Means Minus

CHAPTER ONE

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS DURING 2015

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS DURING 2015

First: Major International And Regional Economic Developments:

The global economy recorded a growth rate of 3.1% in 2015 compared to 3.4% in 2014, whereas most advanced economies achieved a slight recovery especially in USA, which was able to reduce the impact of previous crisis as it adopted a long- term support for monetary policy and reducing the fiscal dominance, which led to accelerate growth and curb unemployment. The emerging and developing economies continued to grow at lower rates for the fifth year successively, that reflects a decrease in prices of primary goods, and dwindling capital flows to the emerging markets, besides boosting the pressure on their national currencies and volatility in financial markets. The variation in global economic growth refers to the improvement in the advanced economies compared to some other countries, which are still suffering from the implication of the global financial crisis, in addition to the effect of drop in oil and other goods prices as well as the political and economic factors in each country. These factors led to an increase in the number of refugees to other countries that created additional economic and social costs for these countries.

In general, the global economy continues to face the challenges of drop in oil prices and its implications on both of the oil- importing and exporting countries, as well as the growing political tensions and rapidly changes in most regional groups, beside the fragility of the financial sector and rising financial risks in emerging markets. In the long term, the prospects for growth in countries that are fully dependent on commodities has fallen to a large extent, where importers of basic commodities were expected to benefit from lower prices and financial pressures on the balance of payments in the context of shrinking aggregate demand and investment level, in addition to the stability of other factors such as aging of the population or institutional insufficiency or political instability in a number of countries. The global economic outlook prospects by international institutions led by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) indicate that there might be a relative improvement in the world growth rate to reach 3.6% by the end of 2016 with a persistence of growth rates variation between countries.

The following is an overview of some economic indicators of the Industrial Countries, Developing Countries in general, and Middle East and North Africa Region in particular, in addition to Sudan's main trading and investment partners, and the economic performance of regional blocs of which Sudan is a member.

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

Table (1-1) shows growth, inflation and unemployment rates and current account position as a percent of GDP in major industrial countries for 2014 and 2015, while figure (1-1) illustrates the performance of these indicators in 2015.

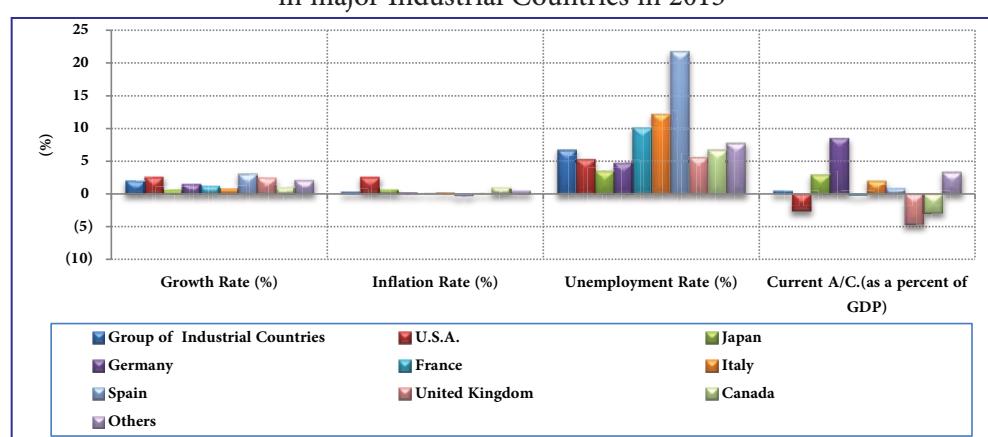
Table (1-1)
Growth, Inflation, Unemployment Rates and Current Account positions
In major Industrial Countries for 2014 and 2015

Country	Indicators	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Unemployment Rate (%)		Current A/C. as a percent of GDP (%)	
		2014*	2015**	2014*	2015**	2014*	2015**	2014*	2015**
Group of Industrial Countries		1.8	2.0	1.4	0.3	7.3	6.8	0.4	0.5
U.S.A.		2.4	2.6	1.6	2.6	6.2	5.3	(2.2)	(2.6)
Japan		(0.1)	0.6	2.7	0.7	3.6	3.5	0.5	3.0
Germany		1.6	1.5	0.8	0.2	5.0	4.7	7.4	8.5
France		0.2	1.2	0.6	0.1	10.3	10.2	(0.9)	(0.2)
Italy		(0.4)	0.8	0.2	0.2	12.7	12.2	1.9	2.0
Spain		1.4	3.1	(0.2)	(0.3)	24.5	21.8	0.8	0.9
United Kingdom		3.0	2.5	1.5	0.1	6.2	5.6	(5.9)	(4.7)
Canada		2.4	1.0	1.9	1.0	6.9	6.8	(2.1)	(2.9)
Others		2.1	2.1	0.8	0.5	8.1	7.8	3.4	3.4

Source: World Economic Outlook – October 2015

* Revised Data ** Estimates () Indicates minus.

Figure (1-1)
Growth, Inflation, Unemployment Rates and Current Account positions
in major Industrial Countries in 2015



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

As it is shown in table (1-1), the growth rate of the group of industrial countries increased slightly from 1.8% in 2014 to 2% in 2015 as a result of the improvement in the growth rates in U.S.A, Japan and some industrial countries in the Euro Area. In U.S.A the employment markets conditions were improved which drove the private consumption to grow by accelerating rates, and that induced the Federal Reserve Bank to hike interest rate by end of 2015. Also, the growth rates in some industrial countries in Euro area namely France, Italy and Spain increased significantly as a result of the implementation of new program of European Central Bank which aimed to boost local demand by benefiting from the drop in oil prices and value of currency, while unemployment rates in these countries remained a bit higher compared to other industrial countries.

Inflation rate declined from 1.4% in 2014 to 0.3% in 2015, caused mainly by more than expectation decline in oil prices, and this is due to increase in supply, which reflect a strong productive capacity, especially in Middle East OPEC member countries, USA, and Russia. In addition to that, the supply of USA shale oil increased substantially to cover 61% of its local consumption demand, there for the USA demand declined, which is considered an important indicator in financial markets.

The position of the current account surplus as a percentage of GDP improved from 0.4% in 2014 to 0.5% in 2015, in spite of the declining of world oil prices, due to currency prices fluctuation and financial markets changes.

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

Table (1-2) shows the growth and inflation rates and C/A position as a percent of GDP in a group of developing countries for 2014 and 2015, while figure (1-2) illustrates the performance of these indicators in 2015.

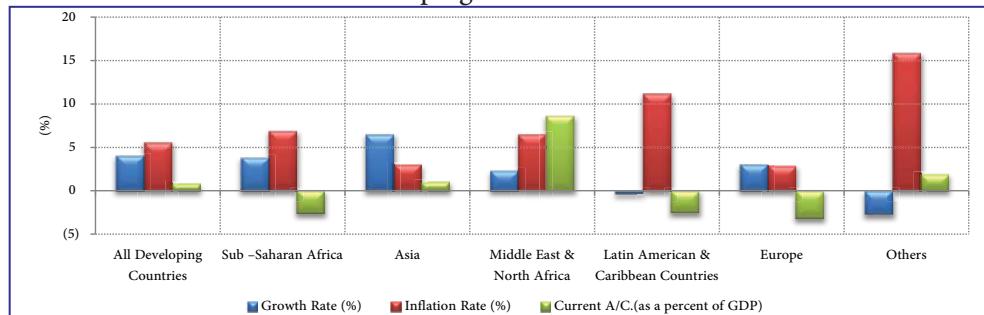
Table (1-2)
Growth, Inflation, Unemployment Rates and Current Account positions
in Developing Countries for 2014 and 2015

Country	Indicators	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C as a percentage of GDP (%)	
		2014**	2015*	2014**	2015*	2014**	2015*
All Developing Countries		4.6	4.0	5.1	5.6	0.5	0.8
Sub-Saharan Africa		5.0	3.8	6.4	6.9	(4.1)	(2.6)
Asia		6.8	6.5	3.5	3.0	1.4	1.0
Middle East & North Africa		2.6	2.3	6.5	6.5	6.1	8.6
Latin American & Caribbean Countries		1.3	(0.3)	7.9	11.2	(3.0)	(2.5)
Europe		2.8	3.0	3.8	2.9	(2.9)	(3.2)
Others		1.0	(2.7)	8.1	15.9	2.2	1.9

Source: World Economic Outlook October, 2015.

* Estimates ** Revised () Indicates minus.

Figure (1-2)
 Growth, Inflation, Unemployment Rates and Current Account positions
 in Developing Countries in 2015



As it is shown in table (1-2), the economic growth rate decreased in most developing countries in 2015 compared to 2014 as a result of decreased primary goods exports, where developing economies faced a difficult tradeoff between supporting demand with slowing down growth and reducing vulnerabilities in external environment, that led several economies to ease macroeconomic policies restrictions to cope with these conditions, where it varies between countries due to differences in their growth performance, macroeconomic conditions, and sensitivity to shocks in commodity prices, as well as aspects of external vulnerabilities related to fiscal and financial sector in most of these countries. Average inflation rates in all developing countries with exception those in Europe and Asia, increased due to the pressure facing oil export countries in addition to the exchange rate volatility and financial sector vulnerability.

The current account position as a percentage of GDP in developing countries declined from a surplus of 0.5% in 2014 to a deficit of 0.1% in 2015, due to decreased capital inflows from advanced economies which led to the intervention by other countries like Russia and China through available foreign reserves to pursue market stability after the increase in the value of US dollar in international markets.

(3) The External Debt of Developing Countries:

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

Table (1-3)

External Debt and Debt Service as a percentage of GDP
 in the Developing Countries for 2014 and 2015

Indicator	Year	
	2014**	2015*
External Debt as a percent of GDP (%)	26.0	27.1
External Debt service as a percent of GDP (%)	9.2	9.7

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, October, 2015.

* Estimates ** Revised

The external debt/GDP ratio increased in developing countries from 26% in 2014 to 27.1% in 2015, due to the accumulation of foreign debt of some of these countries, and the debt service ratio to GDP increased from 9.2% in 2014 to 9.7% in 2015.

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

Table (1-4) shows growth and inflation rates and current account position as a percent of GDP in Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) for 2014 and 2015.

Table (1-4)

Growth, Inflation Rates and Current Account positions as a percentage of GDP in MENA Region for 2014 and 2015

Indicator	Year	Oil -Exporting Countries		Oil-Importing Countries		All Countries	
		2014**	2015*	2014**	2015*	2014**	2015*
Economic Growth Rate (%)		2.6	1.8	2.9	3.9	2.6	2.3
Current Account as percent of GDP (%)		8.9	(3.4)	(4.2)	(4.2)	6.1	(4.0)
Average Inflation (%)		5.6	5.8	9.1	7.0	6.5	6.5

Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook, October, 2015.

* Estimates

** Revised

() Indicates minus

As shown in the table (1-4), the growth rates of (MENA) countries decreased from 2.6% in 2014 to 2.3% in 2015, with a variation in growth according to the classification of countries either as exporters or importers of oil, where growth rates decreased in most oil-exporting countries in the region as a result of sharp drop of global demand and international prices, in addition to the emergence of political conflicts again, especially in Iraq, Syria and Libya, while growth rates increased in oil-importing countries from 2.9% in 2014 to 3.9% in 2015.

The current account position to the GDP of MENA countries dropped from a surplus of 6.1% in 2014 to a deficit of 4% in 2015, due to the decline of current account in the oil-exporting countries from a surplus of 8.9% in 2014 to a deficit of 3.4% in 2015, while the current account deficit in oil- importing countries stabilized at 4.2% during 2014 and 2015.

Average Inflation rates for MENA countries remained at 6.5% for 2014 and 2015, with huge disparity according to classification as oil-exporting or importing, where inflation rates have declined in the oil-importing countries from 9.1% in 2014 to

7% in 2015 as a result of the benefit from the decline in world oil prices, while inflation rates in the oil-exporting countries increased slightly from 5.6% in 2014 to 5.8% in 2015 due to the adoption of disciplined fiscal policies in some countries, especially the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) beside an efficient management of the reserves flows after the decline in world oil price.

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

Table (1-5) provides major macroeconomic indicators of Sudan's main trading and investment partners for 2014 and 2015, while figure (1-3) shows the performance of these indicators in 2015.

Table (1-5)

Growth and Inflation Rates, and the Current Account positions as a percentage of GDP for main Trading and Investment Partners of Sudan for 2014 and 2015

Country	Indicators		Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C. As a percent of the GDP (%)	
	2014**	2015*	2014**	2015*	2014**	2015*	2014**	2015*
Sudan***	3.6	3.5	36.9	19.8	(7.7)	(5.8)		
U.A.E	4.6	3.0	2.3	3.7	13.7	2.9		
China	7.3	6.8	2.0	1.5	2.1	3.1		
Saudi Arabia	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.1	10.3	(3.5)		
Egypt	2.2	4.2	10.1	11.0	(0.8)	(3.7)		
India	7.3	7.3	5.9	5.4	(1.3)	(1.4)		
Thailand	6.0	4.7	3.1	2.4	4.3	2.2		
Malaysia	0.9	2.5	1.9	(0.9)	3.3	6.2		
Turkey	2.9	3.0	8.9	7.4	(5.8)	(4.5)		
Japan	(0.1)	0.6	2.7	0.7	0.5	3.0		

Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook, October, 2015.

* Estimates

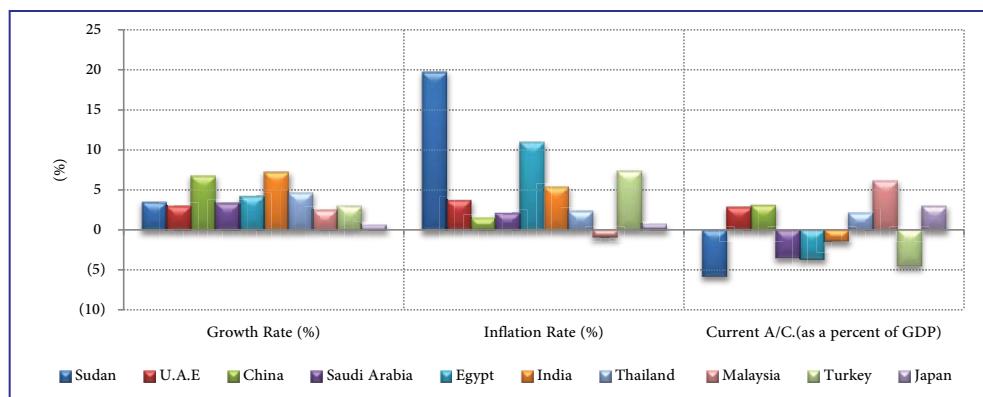
** Revised

*** 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.

() Indicates minus.

Figure (1-3)

Growth and Inflation Rates, and the Current Account positions as a percentage of GDP for Main Trading and Investment Partners of Sudan in 2015



As shown in the table (1-5), the growth rates declined in most of main trade and investment partners of Sudan except Egypt, Thailand and Turkey, while inflation rates decreased in all partners except United Arab Emirates and Egypt. The current account positions as a percentage of GDP deteriorated for all partners except China, Thailand and Japan.

The data indicate that Egypt registered the highest increase in growth rates from 2.2% in 2014 to 4.2% in 2015, while China recorded the highest growth rate in spite of declining from 7.3% in 2014 to 6.8% in 2015, and United Arab Emirates registered a higher increase of inflation rate from 2.3% in 2014 to 3.7% in 2015, while Sudan reported the highest inflation rate of 19.8% in 2015.

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

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

Table (1-6) displays major economic indicators of member countries in GAFTA for 2014 and 2015, while figure (1-4) depicts the performance of these indicators in 2015.

Table (1-6)
Growth and Inflation Rates, and the Current Account Positions
as a percentage of GDP for GAFTA members
for 2014 and 2015

Indicators Country	Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current Account As a percent of the GDP (%)	
	2014**	2015*	2014**	2015*	2014**	2015*
Algeria	3.8	3.0	2.9	4.2	(4.5)	(17.7)
Bahrain	4.5	3.4	2.7	2.0	3.3	(4.8)
Egypt	2.2	4.2	10.1	11.0	(0.8)	(3.7)
Iraq	(2.1)	0.0	2.2	1.9	(2.8)	(12.7)
Sudan	3.6	3.5	36.9	19.8	(7.7)	(5.8)
Jordan	3.1	2.9	2.9	0.2	(6.8)	(7.4)
Kuwait	0.1	1.2	2.9	3.3	31.0	9.3
Lebanon	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.1	(24.9)	(21.0)
Libya	(24.0)	(6.1)	2.8	8.0	(30.1)	(62.2)
Mauritania	6.9	4.1	3.5	3.6	(28.9)	(18.3)
Morocco	2.4	4.9	0.4	1.5	(5.5)	(2.3)
Oman	2.9	4.4	1.0	0.4	2.0	(16.9)
Qatar	4.0	4.7	3.0	1.6	26.1	5.0
Saudi Arabia	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.1	10.3	(3.5)
Syria	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Tunisia	2.3	1.0	4.9	5.0	(8.8)	(8.5)
U.A.E	4.6	3.0	2.3	3.7	13.7	2.9
Yemen	(0.2)	(28.1)	8.2	30.0	(1.7)	(5.3)
Average	1.1	0.7	5.4	5.8	(2.1)	(10.2)

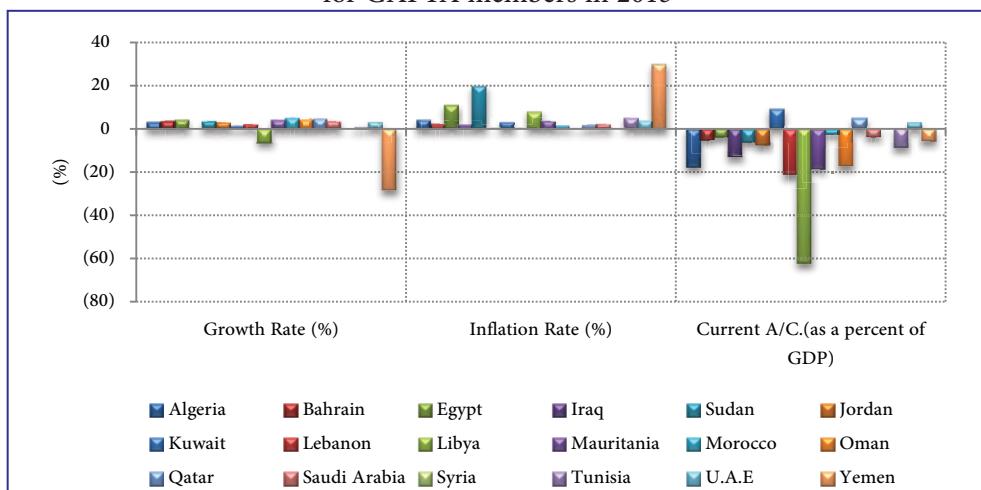
Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook, October, 2015.

* Estimates

** Revised

() Indicates minus.

Figure (1-4)
Growth, Inflation Rates and the Current Account Position as a percentage of GDP
for GAFTA members in 2015



As shown in the table (1-6), GAFTA average growth rate decreased from 1.1% in 2014 to 0.7% in 2015 due to slowdown in growth rates caused by an increase in escalation of conflicts in the region and downward trend of oil prices and surge in risks.

The decline in world oil prices and volatility in international financial markets and the continuation of conflicts and tightened fiscal policies in Gulf countries led to a rise in average inflation rates in most of the region's countries, where the average rate of inflation for all countries increased from 5.4% in 2014 to 5.8% in 2015, while the average current account deficit as a percentage of GDP deteriorated in all countries from 2.1% in 2014 to 10.2% in 2015.

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

Table (1-7) shows major economic indicators of member countries in COMESA for 2014 and 2015, while figure (1-5) illustrates the performance of these indicators in 2015.

Table (1-7)
 Growth, Inflation Rates and the Current Account Positions as a percentage of
 GDP in COMESA members for 2014 and 2015

Country	Indicators		Growth Rate (%)		Inflation Rate (%)		Current A/C. As a percent of the GDP	
	2014**	2015*	2014**	2015*	2014**	2015*	2014**	2015*
Congo , Republic	9.2	8.4	1.0	1.0	(9.2)	(7.6)		
Ethiopia	10.3	8.7	7.4	10.0	(8.0)	(12.5)		
Sudan	3.6	3.5	36.9	19.8	(7.7)	(5.8)		
Eritrea	1.7	0.2	12.3	12.3	(0.9)	(2.2)		
Burundi	4.7	(7.2)	4.4	7.4	(17.6)	(11.3)		
Comoros	2.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	(11.5)	(15.7)		
Kenya	5.3	6.5	6.9	6.3	(10.4)	(9.6)		
Libya	(24.0)	(6.1)	2.8	8.0	(30.1)	(62.2)		
Swaziland	2.5	1.9	5.7	5.2	2.9	1.1		
Seychelles	3.3	3.5	1.4	4.3	(21.0)	(15.2)		
Madagascar	3.3	3.4	6.1	7.6	(0.2)	(1.3)		
Malawi	5.7	4.0	23.8	20.1	(3.6)	(2.6)		
Egypt	2.2	4.2	10.1	11.0	(0.8)	(3.7)		
Mauritius	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.0	(5.6)	(4.8)		
Rwanda	6.9	6.5	1.8	2.1	(11.9)	(10.6)		
Zambia	5.6	4.3	7.8	7.3	(1.4)	(1.4)		
Zimbabwe	3.3	1.4	(0.2)	(1.6)	(22.0)	(22.9)		
Uganda	4.8	5.2	4.6	5.7	(9.7)	(10.5)		
Average	3.0	2.9	7.6	7.2	(9.4)	(11.1)		

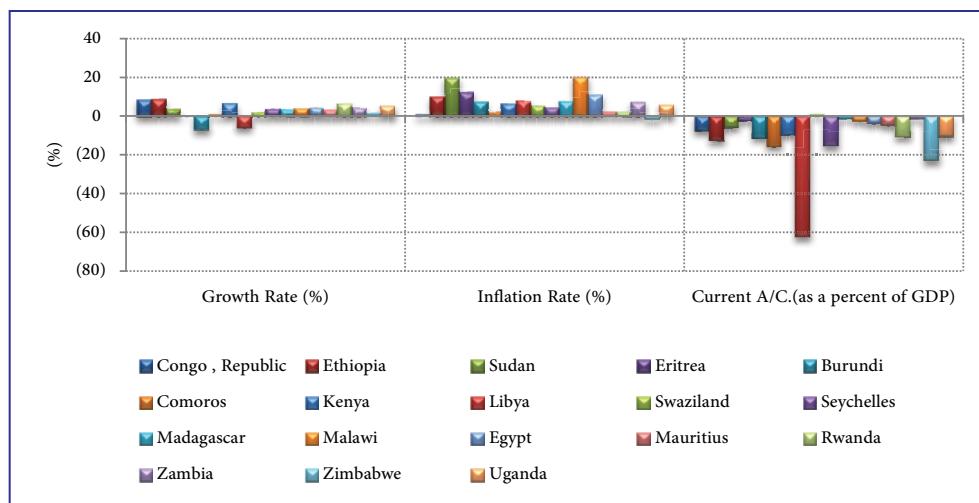
Source: IMF, Regional Economic Outlook, October, 2015.

* Estimates

** Revised

() Indicates minus.

Figure (1-5)
Growth, Inflation Rates and the Current Account Positions
as a percentage of GDP for COMESA members in 2015



As shown in the table (1-7), growth rates declined in most of COMESA member countries except Kenya, Uganda, Egypt, Seychelles and Madagascar, while Burundi and Libya pursued negative growth rates, which suffered from insecurity and political instability. The average growth rate for COMESA member countries recorded 2.9% in 2015 compared to 3% in 2014, where Ethiopia registered the higher rate of 8.4% in 2015 in spite of being less than that in 2014, while Burundi and Libya recorded the lowest growth rate of minus 7.2% and 6.1% respectively.

Furthermore, COMESA average inflation rate registered a slight decrease from 7.6% in 2014 to 7.2% in 2015 due to fall in world oil prices, in addition to the commitment of most of these countries to the requirements of Monetary Harmonization Program in the region, nonetheless inflation rate fluctuated of the group's member states, where Sudan registered the highest rate in scaling down inflation rate from 36.9% in 2014 to 19.8% in 2015, while Libya recorded the highest increase of inflation rate from 2.8% in 2014 to 8% in 2015.

The average current account deficit as a percentage of the GDP for COMESA increased from 9.4% in 2014 to 11.1% in 2015, due to the continuous deficit in income, services and transfers accounts.

Second: Major Regional and International Meetings and Economic Conferences During 2015:

(1) The Annual Meetings of the Ministerial Council and the Summit of COMESA:

The Meeting was held during the period (20 – 31 March 2015) in Addis Ababa – Ethiopia. The most important decisions include the following:

- Elected by acclamation (Mr. Hailemariam Desalegn – Prime Minister of Ethiopia) as President, (Mr. Hery Rajaonarimampianina – president of Madagascar) as vice president and (Mr. Joseph Kabilo- president of Democratic Republic of Congo) as Rapporteur.
- Urge member countries to continue strengthening COMESA Free Trade Area through removing all the non-tariff trade barriers by using trilateral mechanism for reporting and monitoring via the Internet.
- Note the progress made in implementing the trilateral mechanism for reporting and monitoring to get rid of all non-tariff barriers that impede trade within the region, and called on the member states of COMESA to continue to use the machine via the Internet to get rid of urgently all outstanding non-tariff barriers.

(2) The Annual Meeting of African Development Bank Group:

The Annual Meeting for the African Development Bank Group (ADB) was held in Ivory Coast during the period (25-29 May 2015), which synchronized with the 50th Anniversary of the Bank, and witnessed the election of a new bank chairman for the eighth session which was won by (Dr. Akinwumi Adesina - a Nigerian citizenship) in 28 May 2015 for an initial period of five years. The meeting also coincided with the establishment of Africa Fifty Fund⁽¹⁾ to finance infrastructure.

It worth mentioning the Governor of the Central Bank of Sudan - head of the Sudanese delegation chaired the meetings of the eighth constituency, which Sudan's subsumed under their membership, where the meeting approved the annual report of the constituency and review the rotation list of staff between member states.

(3) The Annual Meeting of the Islamic Development Bank Group:

The 40th meeting of Islamic Development Bank Group was held during the period (7-11 June 2015) in Maputo –Mozambique.

The meeting provided a great opportunity to discuss the most important issues of the member countries, and the participats organized in a series of symposia, including a symposium on risk management of disaster and conflict in sub-Saharan Africa, a

(1) Africa Fifty Fund of infrastructure (Africa 50 Fund): the African Development Bank made initiative to create a fund to finance infrastructure projects with African countries, according to the declaration of Infrastructure Development in Africa program in 2012 (Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA))

study prepared by the Training Centre for Statistical, Economic and Social Research of Islamic countries based in Ankara with support from the Islamic Development Bank. Moreover, an exhibition about innovation to display the initiatives of member states in the field of innovations was organized.

(4) The 38th Meeting of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB):

The 38th meeting of the Assembly of the Association of the African Central Banks Governors was held during (13 - 14 August 2015) in Malabo - Republic of Equatorial Guinea. The most important outcomes of the meeting can be summarized as follows:

- Elected Governor of the Central Africa Region as president of the Association, and Governor of Central Bank of Nigeria as vice president, and Heads of other regions as members.
- Adoption of the study conducted by African Union Commission and the Association of African Central Banks Governors on the establishment of the African Central Bank, taking into consideration the reservations of South African sub-region on the document. The meeting urged the African Union Commission to engage in a political dialogue with all stakeholders to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations of the joint strategy document.
- Commend Bank of Eritrea and Bank of Southern Sudan for their efforts to join the Association.
- Decided that the theme for the 2016 symposium to be “unconventional monetary policies: implications for monetary policy in Africa, and the title of the continental seminar to be “Financial Stability: new challenges for African banks”.

(5) The 39th Meeting of the Board of Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities Governors:

The meeting of the Board of Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities Governors was held on (13 September 2015) in Cairo, which concentrated on the regional and global economic and financial developments and their inverse impact on Arab economies, and the meeting reviewed a number of reports, the most important among them were:

- Council secretariat's report, which included activities and initiatives of the Secretariat during 2014.
- The reports of 24th and 25th Meetings of Arab Committee on Banking Supervision.
- Secretariat report on the Financial Stability teamwork.
- The report of the 11th meeting of the Arab Committee for the payment and settlement systems.
- Report of the subcommittee on the follow-up of the project of establishing a

regional system for clearing and settling inter-Arab payments.

(6) The 36th Meeting of the Bureau of the COMESA Committee of Central Banks Governors:

The Meeting was held during the period (14–16 September 2015) in Kinshasa - Democratic Republic of Congo, and reached the following decisions:

- Commended the Bank of Kenya for going live on the Regional Payment and Settlement System (REPSS)⁽¹⁾.
- Urge Central Banks, which are going live on the system to continue guiding foreign trade payments through the system by communicating with their commercial banks to identify such transactions and targeting importers and exporters to further transact on the system.
- Urge member Central Banks that are not yet using the system to speed up their preparations.

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

The meeting was held during the period (9-11 October 2015) in Lima – Peru. The events witnessed a thorough debate on the global economy and issues on sustainable development beside the financial sector. The meeting focused on the changes taking place in 2015 such as; the drop in global commodity prices (oil prices) and low growth rates in China and its impact on the global economy as well as the impact of the monetary policy changes in the United States by raising interest rates. All these factors made the meetings very important for all participants enriched the debate and put forward solutions and increase knowledge sharing.

The main efforts by the International Monetary Fund to keep pace with global developments were as follows:

- Support the countries affected by Ebola disease through debt relieve and provide financial aid estimated at about US \$400 million, as well as support sustainable development goals via increasing concessional lending by 50%, and to maintain low interest rates for countries facing crises and disasters.
- Completion of the global financial regulatory reform program through the reform of the imbalance in the budgets of developed economies institutions and treatment of non-performing loans and monitoring the market liquidity, in

(1) Regional Payment and Settlements System (REPSS): this system to make settlement and payments for the COMESA member countries, which announced during Governors meeting in 2009 and that by restructuring of the COMESA clearing house in Zimbabwe, until now, 13 central bank join to the system which contains a number of features that facilitate trade between COMESA countries.

addition to take into account the needs of emerging and developing countries to promote prudential policies frameworks, along with setting measures to combat risks caused by large and volatile capital flows.

- Find new sources of growth in order to increase production and productivity and reduce inequality beside addressing supply bottlenecks, infrastructure gaps and the aging of the population, in addition to encouraging viable inclusive growth.
- Focus on capacity building through training, providing technical assistance for all member states and develop new training methods to increase the number of beneficiaries.
- Discussing the issue of refugees, the importance of cooperation with the United Nations and other organizations and the need to address the tension in the Middle East countries and fragile states.
- Approval of sustainable development goals in 2015, which requires cooperation with all parties (the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, civil society and the private sector) to provide the necessary resources to finance development goals by focusing on inclusive growth, job creation, infrastructure, human resources and health systems.
- Providing resources through the International Development Agency (IDA) to achieve the goals of the World Bank Group and sustainable development goals, in addition to make the necessary reforms to keep pace with global changes, including (climatic changes and natural disasters), and assist the affected countries specially the most vulnerable groups through smart policies and providing investment opportunities that will support growth programs.

It is worth mentioning that the Sudanese delegation held a number of side meetings with various departments of the fund, along with a number of delegations of friendly and creditor countries.

(8) The 20th Meeting of the COMESA Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs and the COMESA Committee of Central Banks Governors:

The meeting was held in Lusaka-Zambia during the period (16-21 November 2015); under which numbers of issues were discussed include the following:

- Commend 8 central banks going live on the Regional Payment and Settlement System and urged the rest of the Central Banks to join the system.
- Approved the 10 training courses and workshops that will be organized by COMESA Monetary Institute (CMI) to increase the capacity building of COMESA Central Banks during 2016.
- Reconsider recommendations of researches on topics related to Central Banks, although some of those researches did not achieve to the required standards.

(9) The 35th Meetings of Inter-Governmental Committees and the Ministerial Council of COMESA:

The meeting was held in Lusaka-Zambia during the period (1-8 December 2015), under which the ministerial council adopted recommendations of the following reports:

- Report of the 6th ministerial meeting of COMESA migration affairs.
- Report of the 11th meeting of the COMESA Committee of Central Banks Governors.
- Report of the 11th ministerial meetings of committee of COMESA Support Fund⁽¹⁾.
- Report of the 35th meeting of the intergovernmental committee.
- Review the reports and data of cooperating partners and their support to COMESA programs.
- Adopt the work plan and budgets of the COMESA institutions for 2016.

It worth mentioning that, the council adopted the decisions issued by the ministerial meeting of COMESA support fund, including granting Sudan its share via sixth call of allocations, according to performance assessments after paying its contributions to the COMESA fund, which amounted to US \$ 610 thousands at once in project framework to get funding of €1.21 million per year over the duration of the project.

(10) The Council Meeting of Executive Directors of Arab Monetary Fund (AMF):

The 177th meeting of executive directors of Arab Monetary Fund was held in Abu Dhabi – UAE on (21 December 2015), the major decisions include the following:

- Approved to support the comprehensive Economic Reform Program with the Sudanese government and a loan of 39,900 million Arabic unit of account dinar in three batches.
- Update the Medium-Term Strategy of the Fund for 2015/2016 and modify the principles of calculating permanent reserve liquidity of the investments deposits activity for the management rules.
- Approved of the participation in the third stage of Arab Development Gate Project and the payment of its phase share amounting to US \$ 300 thousand.
- Continue efforts to support the project of establishing an Inter-Arab Regional Payments System for clearing and settling by adopting the amount of US \$ 3 million to finance the costs of the completion design phase.

(1) COMESA FUND: is a mechanism to support the countries affected by the decisions of policy organs of COMESA - such as reduce Customs and its impact on the economies - where the concerned State submit brief about the damage of reduction through the General Secretariat of COMESA and the fund then it passes through the Council of Ministers and then cover all missing customs via specific fees.

CHAPTER TWO

CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN (CBOS) POLICIES FOR 2015

CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN (CBOS) POLICIES FOR 2015

The CBOS Policies for 2015 were aligned with the government budget guidelines for 2015 and the Five-Year Economic Programme (2015-2019)⁽¹⁾ focusing on achieving economic stability by curbing inflation, reducing the balance of payments disequilibrium to a sustainable level and stabilizing exchange rate through foreign exchange regulations, creating a conducive environment to achieve financial stability and efficiency in mobilizing resources and national savings to finance economic activity, assist in the development of capital markets to attract local and foreign capital flows to achieve sustainable economic growth.

Moreover, the CBOS policies intended to enhance the microfinance programmes as a tool to accelerate the pace of the socio-economic development process and alleviate poverty.

The following part highlights the main objectives and the actual performance of the policies of the Central Bank of Sudan during 2015.

First Axis: Monetary Stability

With respect to the Monetary stability, the policies aimed to contain inflation rates around 25.9% on average through tightening monetary policy to absorb any excess liquidity in the economy, targeting nominal money supply growth to reach 15.3%, and achieving real GDP growth rate of 6.3%. The actual performance of the CBOS policies under this pillar can be summarized as follows:

- (1) The growth of money supply reached 20.5% by the end of 2015, in line with the 15.3% targeted level, the slight deviation from the target might be attributed to the intervention of the Central Bank of Sudan in financing the purchase of some goods and products in order to subsidize their prices and encourage their local producers, in addition to some other factors.
- (2) The inflation rates reached 12.6% by the end of December 2015 and 16.9% on average compared to the 25.9% targeted level. The efforts exerted by CBOS and Ministry of Finance in this context have helped in reducing the inflation rate from 25.7% in December 2014 compared to 12.6% in January 2015. The most important of those efforts is the launching of the Liquidity Management Fund (LMF) between banks since the last quarter of 2014, which contributed to the absorption of significant volume of the monetary expansion during 2015, and minimizing the CBOS intervention to cover the commercial banks' liquidity shortages.

(1) An economic plan for the years 2015 - 2019.

Second Axis: Exchange Rate and the External Sector Stability

The policies in this axis aimed at maintaining stability and flexibility of the exchange rates as well as unifying the foreign exchange markets during the Five-Years Program, to achieve the afore-mentioned objective; the policies and regulations adopted by the CBOS were include the following:

(1) Exchange Rate

CBOS has taken a number of measures aiming to achieve relative stability in the exchange rate and bridge the gap between the official exchange rate and the parallel exchange rate in 2015, the measures adopted include: regulating foreign exchange resources, re-organizing foreign exchange accounts of local and foreign entities to attract foreign organizations resources to the official market, in addition to obliging foreigners to pay the value of hotel services and other tourism activities in foreign currency.

In the context of encouraging exports, CBOS continued simplifying and easing procedures of exports, and allowing the “Nil –Value” importation for the inputs of agricultural and industrial sectors in order to encourage investment and minimize the demand for foreign exchange.

(2) Foreign Exchange Policies

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

- For the purposes of regulating, organizing, simplifying, easing their opening, feeding, and utilizing procedures for foreign exchange accounts, The foreign exchange accounts were re-classified into free and special foreign exchange accounts in accordance to the policies directorate circular No (1/2015).
- Obliging foreign customers to pay the value of hotel services and other tourism activities in foreign convertible currencies in order to attract more resources to foreign exchange markets, in accordance to the policies directorate circular No (2/2015).
- In order to provide self-foreign exchange resources to the higher education institutions to meet their external needs and repayment of their external obligations. The CBOS gives those institutions the right to collect fees from foreign students and sons of Sudanese Nationals working Abroad(if they wish) in foreign currencies, in accordance to the policies directorate circular No (3/2015).
- In order to attract more resources in foreign currency, the CBOS allows the local contractors to collect their accrued dues paid to them from foreign entities in foreign currency, in accordance to the policies directorate circular No (5/2015).

- As a part of the objectives of the Sudanese Standards and Metrology Organization (SSMO) to ensure the required conformity of the imported goods. The banks have been directing not to extract the importation forms for all goods unless the importer include the initial conformity certificate for the required imported goods within the importation documents
- In order to increase non-oil exports and to ensure the redeem of exports proceeds in foreign currency. Customers have been allowing exporting sorghum and restricting its own payment methods to be through letters of credit and the advance payment, in accordance to the policies directorate circular No (5/2015).
- To encourage agricultural production, banks have been directed to import pesticides and fertilizers in all payment methods, as a result of their importance for agricultural operations, and to encourage agricultural production.
- To facilitate and control of the export procedures and increase its earnings, banks have been directing to adopt export contracts and completion its procedures.
- To facilitate the import operations for the vital sectors and activate economy, customers have been allowing using a Nil Value importation for the need of the vital sectors in accordance to the policies directorate circular No (9/2015).

Third Axis: Mobilization and Uses of Resource

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

(1) In the Field of Resources Mobilization

The policies within this axis aimed at encouraging banks and non-bank saving institutions to attract savings. Accordingly, the CBOS policy stipulated the continuity of removing all restrictions on opening new banks' branches, simplifying the procedures for opening current, saving and investment accounts and allowing banks to provide high quality banking services to the public such as point of sales, depositing, and transfers through ATMs based on the international best practices, continue in enhancing the spread of electronic banking services in all the cities and rural areas and adoption of financial inclusion strategy including eradication of financial literacy of microfinance customers. Furthermore, it emphasized the expansion of the banking services to increase the access of the public to financial services aimed at mobilizing more resources and realization of financial inclusion. It is worth noting that the adoption of the aforementioned policies led to the following:

- The deposits of banks increased significantly from SDG 53,469.3 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 63,419.6 million by the end of 2015 by 8.61%, 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 970 machines by the end of 2014 to 1,074 machines by the end of 2015 by 10.7%.
- The number of ATM cards increased from 2,305,465 cards by the end of 2014 to 2,595,937 cards by the end of 2015 by 11.18%.
- Points of Sales (POS) increased significantly from 839 point by the end of 2014 to 2,885 point by the end of 2015 by 243.9%.

(2) In the Field of Resources Uses

CBOS policies aimed at directing and rationalizing the uses of financial resources to finance economic activity.

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

- The CBOS encourages banks to use their available financial resources to achieve the Five-Year Program objectives. In particular, increasing production of the agricultural, industrial, oil and minerals products to increase the exports and substitute imports through direct finance from banks or through establishing finance consortium.
- CBOS continues to offer incentives to the banks that extend banking credit as stated in the circular No (5/2012), as a result, stock of the total banking finance increased from SDG 44,321 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 53,424 million by the end of 2015 by 20.5%.
- CBOS encourages banks to extend credit to the private sector, with special emphasis given to the priority sectors. The stock of the credit to private sector increased from SDG 37,283 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 43,509 million by the end of 2015 by 16.7%, the largest share of the extended finance was allocated for agriculture, industry, transport, storage, local trade, and construction sectors.

Fourth Axis: Maintaining the Financial Stability and Banking Soundness

The policies under this axis aimed to maintain the financial stability and soundness of the banking system by achieving the international standard ratios regarding the non-performing loans, capital adequacy, and average administrative costs to total expenses for banks, through the activation of the procedures of surveillance and banking supervision in accordance with the international developments. The policies include the following aspects.

(1) Organization and Development of the Banking System

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

(2) Banking Supervision

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

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

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

- Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs)**

- The capital adequacy ratio increased from 18.0% in 2014 to 20.0% in 2015 as a result of the reduction in the risk weighted assets and the slight increase in the banks' capital, deemed as a good indication of the improved financial solvency of the Sudanese banking sector.
- The Non-Performing Loans ratio decreased from 7.09% in 2014 to 5.12% in 2015 reflecting the continuous efforts exerted by the CBOS to reach the internationally recognized limits (6%).

- The finance provisions to NPLs ratio increased remarkably from 61.7% in 2014 to 90.7% in 2015 indicating a substantial improvement in the adequacy of provisions that aimed at reducing the downside of the credit risks.
- The Return on Assets (before tax) ratio stood constant at 4% in 2015 as it was in 2014.
- The ratio of Return on capital (before tax) increased from 33.7% in 2014 to 37.1% in 2015 indicating an increase in the return on stocks and hence the ability of banks to use their capital and other resources efficiently.
- The liquid assets ratio to total fixed assets decreased to 37.4% in 2015 compared to 39.0% in 2014.

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

- Total deposits ratio to liabilities increased from 57.9% in 2014 to 58.2% in 2015 as a result of the increase in banks deposits led by the attraction of new deposits by banks, which was considered a positive indication of the improvement in the role of banks as financial intermediaries.
- The capital and reserves ratio to liabilities decreased from 167.0% in 2014 to 14.9% in 2015 induced by an increase in banks deposits along with stable position of capital and reserves, as most of the banks have satisfied the CBOS restructuring requirements.
- The total finance ratio to total assets increased from 48.0% in 2014 to 49.1% in 2015 indicating inefficiency in the allocation of banks' assets.
- The total finance to total deposits ratio increased from 82.9% in 2014 to 84.3% in 2015.

(3) Customers Inquiry and Credit Scoring Agency (CIASA)

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

In this aspect, the Agency aimed to provide its services to all banks, microfinance institutions and two Ijara companies, moreover it continued its efforts to deal with customers missing data and to increase the number of registered customers in the CIASA database, along with issuing credit code for 753,791 customers by the end of 2015 compared to 659,647 customers in by the end of 2014, conducting a credit inquiry for 718,784 customers by the end of 2015 compared to 628,968 customers by the end of 2014 with a rate of 14%.

Moreover, CIASA included the entire microfinance institutions (33) institutions for

credit inquiry in the agency system, and also started the introduction of the credit scoring during 2015 and expected to be completed in 2016.

Fifth 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 throughout the states along with using the latest technology to link the banking system via expanding the latest payment methods, introduction of electronic services using the available innovations in global banking technology, development of infrastructure of the financial sector and integrating with payment system through the integration with the systems of markets financial and institutions.

It is worth mentioning that the work on the public key infrastructure (PKI) project is underway in cooperation with the Nile Centre. Also efforts have been continued to work in the implementation of the interconnection project between the core banking systems of commercial banks and the electronic settlement system, which has been completed to link (9) commercial banks.

In the context of the development of the instruments and means of surveillance on the payment systems to ensure their authenticity, reliability and integrity, the work continues in the preparation for the protection of banking network “Virtual Private Network (VPN)” project and proceeding in the inspection and auditing for a National Switch System.

In this connection, efforts have been exerted to encourage the private sector to contribute in the development of the current payment systems regarding the operation and provision of payment systems in accordance with CBOS guidelines through the coordination with stakeholders and the related parties.

Accordingly, the CBOS issued an approval for five private sector entities to provide various electronic payment services. It was also approved for a number of commercial banks to provide electronic application services for universities and customs collection in the context of the adoption of e-banking products as a tool for realization and promotion of financial inclusion.

In the same context, the CBOS policies supported the geographical spread of the payment system services to provide the suitable number of the ATMs in accordance with CBOS guidelines and directives, the directives were issued to banks to increase a mandatory ATMs limit to 10 at minimum, for each branch and headquarters (one ATM at least) inside the branch or within the borders of the branch city. To expand the electronic payment channels to support the e-government projects, CBOS contributed in the launch of the E-15 (15 Ornek-mail), in representation of the national committee of the project.

Table (2-1)
 Payment Systems Statistics by the end of 2014 and 2015

Year	2014	2015	Change %
ATMs	970	1,074	9.68%
ATMs Cards	2,305,465	2,595,937	11.18%
Point of Sales (POS)	708	2,885	75.45%
E-Purse Cards	1,492,154	2,221,615	32.83%

Source: Payment Systems Department - CBOS.

Sixth Axis: Microfinance

The CBOS policies aimed at contributing to the economic and social development through enhancing the share of the microfinance projects to the Gross Domestic Product, and reinforcing social justice through alleviating poverty by creating employment opportunities, sustainable self-employment, promoting entrepreneurship and innovation to increase the income and assets of various economically active poor groups, besides the continuous efforts to allocate 12% of total banks financing portfolio to microfinance along with the finance with social dimension through direct financing from banks to individuals and groups, or through wholesale from banks to licensed Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs).

As a result of mobilizing more resources towards productive sectors, expansion of special programs to finance graduates, rural women, artisans and graduates of professional training, and widening the use of the comprehensive insurance certificates of microfinance issued by insurance companies have led to increase the number of micro-finance customers to 1,217 thousand by the end of 2015 compared to 876 thousand by the end of the of 2014 with a rate of 39%. This was due to the increase in the customers as a result of the increase in the micro-finance institutions to 32 by the end of 2015 compared to 30 institutions by the end of 2014.

The microfinance volume increased from SDG 2,055 million by the end of 2014 to 2,692 million by the end of 2015 with a rate of 31%, constituting 5.0% of total banks finance portfolio, while the finance with social dimension amounted to SDG 5,601 million, representing 10.6% of total banks finance portfolio.

Seventh Axis: Deepening and Developing Banking Sector Islamization

The policies in this axis aimed at deepening and developing banking sector Islamization through activating the role of Higher Shari'ah Supervisory Board (HSSB) and Shari'ah Supervisory Boards of the banks by applying the Islamic

Shari'ah guidelines relating to the interbank market, and developing new compliant Islamic finance modes to assist in managing the monetary and microfinance policies. Besides that, the cooperation between the CBOS, Sudanese Banks Union and HSSB, was continued to encourage the development of new modes of finance to meet the customer needs that are not satisfied by the current modes.

The HSSB has continued to develop and document the Islamic banking and financial experience of Sudan, through focusing on electronic publishing by developing and updating a website (www.hssb.gov.su), which facilitate the easy viewing of Fatawa, beside to the private link the HSSB, on the Central Bank of Sudan web site.

Eighth Axis: CBOS Branches

The policies in this axis aimed at delegating more responsibilities and expanding the role of CBOS branches with respect to finance, economic, and banking activity in the respective states. In addition to enhancing the functional tasks of the branches and their organizational structures to achieve the objectives of strengthening the supervisory and regulatory role for the development of the banking sector and non-bank financial institutions.

Ninth Axis: Currency Management

Policies in this axis aimed at developing currency management, maintaining its cleanliness and protecting it from counterfeiting through providing the banknotes and coins needed by the economy in accordance with the policies issued in this regard, as well as maintaining the optimal volume of the issuance and the optimal hierarchical structure of the currency denominations; in addition, to continue implementing the clean currency policy and disseminating the culture regarding a proper use of the currency.

To achieve this objective the issuance department continued the implementation of the clean currency policy and dissemination the culture regarding a proper use of the currency by improving the quality of the currency in circulation and applying the replacement policy for the currency that has been withdrawn from circulation to compensate for the lack of suitability for circulation and / or to adjust the hierarchical structure of the currency denominations and obliging the banks to hand over a clean and healthy currencies to their customers.

In this context, substantial developments have been achieved in the frameworks and devices used for counting, sorting, inspecting, exterminating, classifying and wiping out the currency by renovating the automated sorting centre. It is worth noting that the automated sorting centre is working by 60% of its full capacity and the work is underway to complete the operation at full capacity.

Moreover, the CBOS continued to raise the awareness with the clean-currency specifications and genuine currency using appropriate means of media besides implementing various awareness workshops and training sessions.

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

Moreover, CBOS coordinated with the judicial and security bodies in the amendment of the legal provisions related to counterfeiting of currency, the amendment of the articles (117) and (119) of the Criminal Act were approved in the tenth session of National Assembly by the President of Republic of Sudan in February 2015 in order to tighten a prescribed imprisonment punishment for a term not exceeding twenty years or a fine or both. Moreover; the penalty for the crime of making counterfeiting tools increased from five years to fifteen years or a fine, and may be punished by both penalties with the confiscation of fake and counterfeit money tools in favour of the CBOS.

CHAPTER THREE

MONEY SUPPLY

MONEY SUPPLY

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

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

First: Money supply (M2):

Table (3-1) shows money supply and the factors affecting it by the end of 2014 and 2015, while figures (3-1), (3-2) illustrate the ratio of money supply components by end of 2014 and 2015.

Table (3-1)
Money Supply and Factors Affecting it for 2014 and 2015
(SDG Million)

Particulars	Years		Change by end of 2015	
	2014	2015*	Change	%
A) Money Supply (M2)	77,739.0	93,642.6	15,903.6	20.5
1- Means of Current Payments	43,086.1	52,871.7	9,785.6	22.7
Currency with the Public	23,343.1	27,495.4	4,152.3	17.8
Demand Deposits**	19,743.0	25,376.3	5,633.3	28.5
2- Quasi-Money	34,652.9	40,770.9	6,118.0	17.7
Local currency	21,188.8	27,673.4	6,484.6	30.6
Foreign Currency	13,464.1	13,097.5	(366.6)	(2.7)
B) Factors Affecting Money Supply				
Net Foreign Assets	(12,094.0)	(26,153.5)	(14,059.5)	116.3
Revaluation	23,790.5	22,769.1	(1,021.4)	(4.3)
Net Domestic Assets	66,042.5	97,027.1	30,984.6	46.9
1. Claims on the Public Sector	40,919.4	51,195.8	10,276.4	25.1
1-1- Central Government	34,911.0	42,124.5	7,213.5	20.7
1-2- Public Enterprises	6,008.4	9,071.4	3,063.0	51.0
1. Claims on the Private Sector	39,206.3	45,555.6	6,349.3	16.2
2. Other items (net)	(14,083.2)	275.6	14,358.8	(102.0)
TOTAL (A) = (B)	77,739.0	93,642.6		
C) Indicators of Money Supply:				
Currency with the Public/Money Supply (%)	30.0	29.4		
Demand Deposits/Money Supply (%)	25.4	27.1		
Quasi Money/Money Supply (%)	44.6	43.5		

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

* Preliminary Data

** It includes current deposits of states and local governments and public enterprises at the Central Bank of Sudan, in addition to current deposits at commercial banks.

Figure (3 - 1)
Contribution of Money Supply Components by the end of 2014

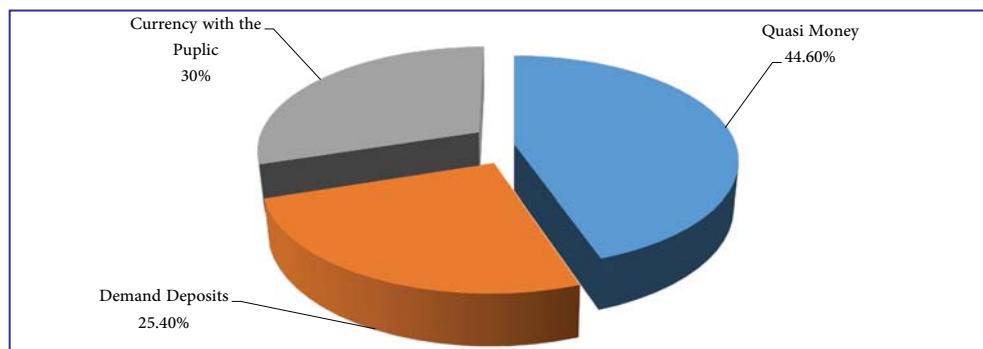


Figure (3 - 2)
 Contribution of Money Supply Components by the end of 2015

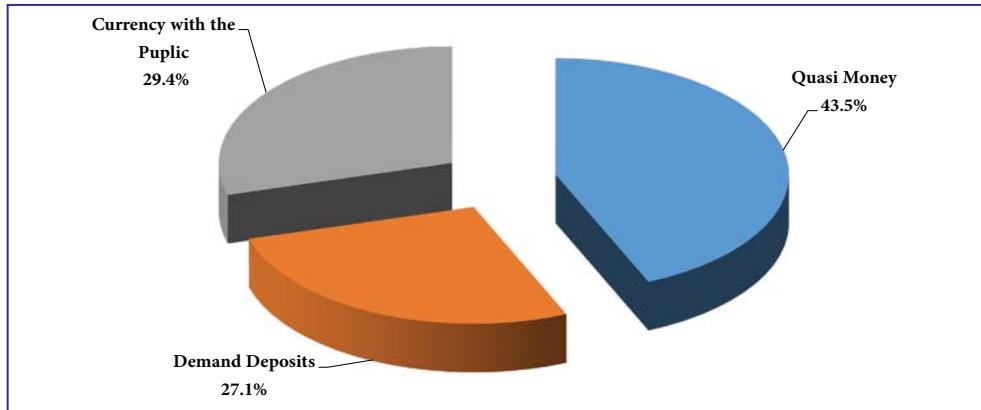


Table (3-1), figures (3-1) and (3-2) reflect an increase in money supply from SDG 77,739.0 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 93,642.6 million by the end of 2015, at a rate of 20.5% compared to 17.0% in 2014. This resulted mainly from increases in gold losses⁽¹⁾, credit to the private sector, difference in wheat prices, in addition to the increase in the central bank's credit to the commercial banks. All these increases have contributed to the deviation from the targeted growth rate of money supply of 15.3% in 2015.

The means of current payments and quasi-money increased by SDG 9,785.6 million and SDG 6,118.0 million respectively in 2015. The increase in current payments was attributed to the increase in currency with the public by SDG 4,152.3 million and demand deposits by SDG 5,633.3 million at a rate of 17.8% and 28.5% respectively, while the increase in quasi money was driven by the increase in local currency deposits by SDG 6,484.6 million at a rate of 30.6%.

(1) Factors Affecting Money Supply:

The Factors affecting money supply include, net foreign assets, net domestic assets and revaluation item. Table (3-1) depicts a decrease in net foreign assets (foreign assets of the banking system less its foreign liabilities) from minus SDG 12,094.0 million in 2014 to minus SDG 26,153.5 million in 2015, which was mainly due to a decrease in the net foreign assets of the Central Bank of Sudan (CBOS) from minus SDG 15,245.9 million by the end of 2014 to minus SDG 28,074.8 million by the end of 2015, at a rate of 84.1%, which resulted from a decrease in the Central Bank foreign assets at a rate of 29.1% and an increase in the foreign liabilities at a

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

rate of 42.0%, in addition to a decrease in the net foreign assets of the commercial banks from SDG 3,151.9 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 1,921.3 million by the end of 2015 at a rate of 39.0%.

Net domestic assets increased from SDG 66,042.5 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 97,027.1 million by the end of 2015, by SDG 30,984.6 million at a rate of 46.9%.

The revaluation item (changes in the net assets and liabilities in foreign currency when valued at the local currency) decreased from SDG 23,790.5 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 22,769.1 million by the end of 2015 at a rate of 4.3%, this resulted from the exchange rate adjustments on foreign liabilities which exceeded foreign assets.

(2) Growth Rate of Money Supply During the Period (2011-2015):

Figure (3-3) illustrates the growth rate of money supply during (2011-2015).

Figure(3-3)

Growth Rate of Money Supply During (2011-2015)

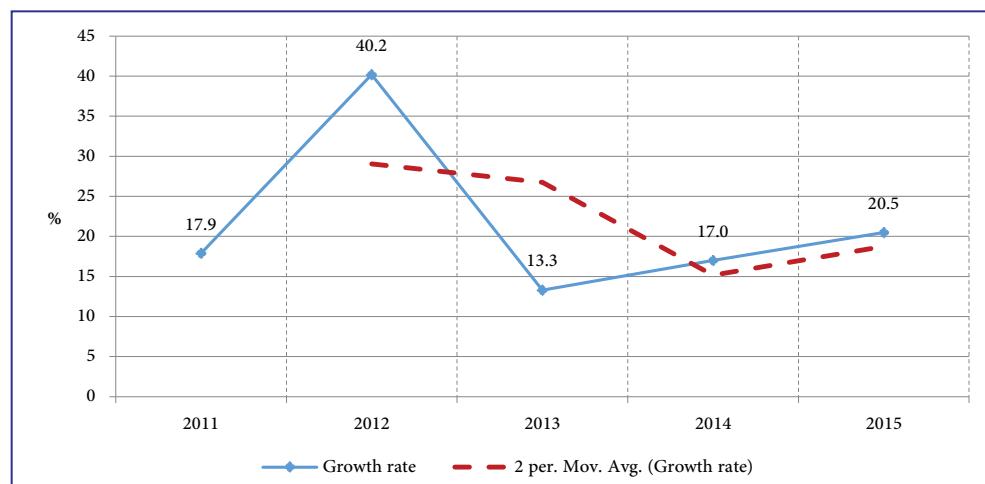


Figure (3-3) depict an increase in the growth rate of money supply by the end of 2012 which mainly resulted from an increase in gold purchases as a major source of the foreign exchange; however, by the end of 2013 it sharply decreased because of Central Bank of Sudan policy of reducing gold purchases, but it increased again by the end of 2014 and 2015 as a result of an increase in private sector and finance of commercial banks, in addition to the increase in wheat subsidies.

(3) Major Sources of monetary expansion

Table (3-2) explains the most important sources of monetary expansion by the end of 2014 and 2015.

Table (3-2)

The Most Important Sources of Monetary Expansion by the end of 2014 and 2015
(SDG Millions)

The statement	Years		Changes during 2015		Contribution to the expansion in money supply (%)**
	2014	2015*	Change	%	
Central Bank of Sudan					
Gold price variations***	10,197.3	12,237.1	2,039.8	20.0	12.8
Wheat Subsidies****	3,693.2	6,383.8	2,690.6	72.9	16.9
Temporary Advances*****	2,240.0	5,740.0	3,500.0	156.3	22.0
Commercial Banks					
Private sector finance	37,283.5	43,509.2	6,225.7	16.7	39.1
Public enterprises finance	5,114.4	7,901.1	2,786.7	54.5	17.5

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

* Preliminary Data

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

*** The price difference resulting from the purchase of gold at the market price and allocation of the proceeds at an official rate to import strategic goods.

**** The difference between cost of imported wheat and the specific exchange rate determined in coordination with the Ministry of Finance.

***** Amended Data.

It was shown in table (3-2) the Central Bank of Sudan contributed a sizable share to the monetary expansion in 2015, which include; temporary advances to the government that had increased from SDG 2,240.0 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 5,740.0 million by the end of 2015, by 22.0%, the difference in gold proceeds and assignment of foreign exchange to meet government imports and other obligations increased from SDG 10,197.3 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 12,237.1 million by the end of 2015, by 12.8%, and wheat subsidies had increased from SDG 3,693.2 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 6,383.8 million by the end of 2015, by 16.9%. On the other hand, the total credit of the commercial banks to the private sector increased from SDG 37,283.5 million in 2014 to SDG 43,509.2 million in 2015, by 39.1%, while the finance to the public sector increased from SDG 5,114.4 million in 2014 to SDG 7,901.1 million in 2015, by 17.5%. In addition to these sources there are other factors which induced contractionary or expansionary effect as presented in the table (3-1).

Second: Monetary Base (Reserve Money)

The monetary base consists of currency in circulation outside the Central Bank of Sudan (currency with the public and currency at commercial banks), reserves of the commercial banks and demand deposits at the Central Bank of Sudan. It's known that the monetary base represents the operational target for the Central Bank of Sudan through which expansionary or contractionary monetary policy operations are implemented, and based on the relationship between the monetary base and money multiplier, the ultimate effect on the quantity of the money supply is determined.

Table (3-3) shows the monetary base and the corresponding assets by the end of 2014 and 2015, while figure (3-4) depicts the components of monetary base by the end of 2015.

Table (3-3)
Monetary Base and Corresponding Assets by the end of 2014 and 2015
(SDG millions)

Particulars	Years		Change by the end 2015	
	2014	2015*	Change	%
A) Assets:	42,323.5	51,463.9	9,140.4	21.6
1- Net Foreign Assets	(15,245.9)	(28,074.8)	(12,828.9)	84.1
2- Revaluation	24,563.5	23,553.7	(1,009.8)	(4.1)
3- Net Domestic Assets	33,005.9	55,985.0	22,979.1	69.6
3-1- Net Claims on Government (claims - deposits)	26,204.4	31,011.9	4,807.5	18.3
3-1-1- Claims on Government	27,630.7	31,985.7	4,355.0	15.8
3-1-2- Government Deposits	1,426.3	973.8	(452.5)	(31.7)
3-2- Claims on Commercial Banks	7,040.9	10,965.2	3,924.3	55.7
3-3- Claims on Public Enterprises	893.9	1,170.2	276.3	30.9
3-4- Instruments of Liquidity Management (Shihab)**	0.0	0.0	-	-
3-5- Other Items(Net)	(1,133.3)	12,837.7	13,971.0	(1,232.6)
Total Assets (1+2+3)=Liabilities	42,323.5	51,463.9	9,140.4	21.6
B) Liabilities(Reserve Money):	42,323.5	51,463.9	9,140.4	21.6
1- Currency in Circulation outside CBOS	25,060.1	29,340.4	4,280.3	17.1
1-1- With the Public	23,343.1	27,495.4	4,152.3	17.8
1-2- With the Commercial Banks	1,717.0	1,845.1	128.1	7.5
2- Banks' Reserves with the Central Bank of Sudan	16,088.7	19,142.6	3,053.9	19.0
3- Deposits included in money supply at CBOS ***	1,174.7	2,980.9	1,806.2	153.7

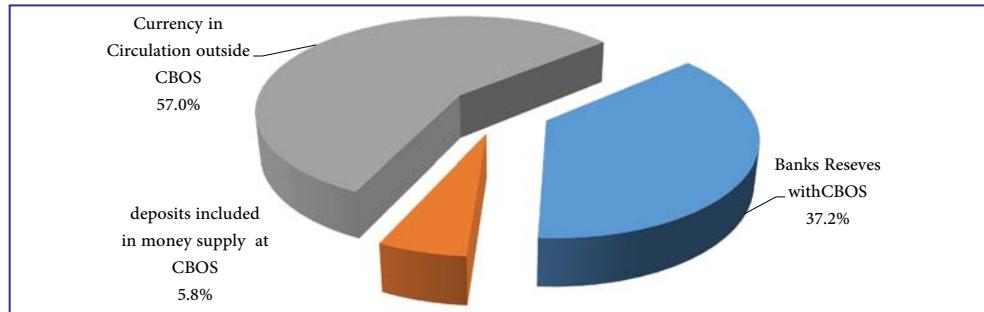
Source: Central Bank of Sudan

* Preliminary Data.

** Central Bank of Sudan, Ijarah Certificates.

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

Figure (3-4)
Components of the Monetary Base by the end of 2015



1. Assets:

The assets corresponding to the monetary base increased from SDG 42,323.5 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 51,463.9 million by the end of 2015 at a rate of 21.6%. This increase was attributed to the increase in net domestic assets from SDG 33,005.9 million by the end 2014 to SDG 55,985.0 million by the end 2015, at a rate of 69.6%, due to the increase in the net claim on the central government from SDG 26,204.4 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 31,011.9 million by the end of 2015 at a rate of 18.3% because of the increase in the difference between gold purchases price and the foreign exchange rate of allocation of gold proceeds to the central government, by the rate of 20.0%, also the claims on commercial banks increased from SDG 7,040.9 million in 2014 to SDG 10,965.2 million in 2015 by a rate of 55.7%.

Net foreign assets decreased from minus SDG 15,245.9 million by the end of 2014 to minus SDG 28,074.8 million by the end of 2015, at a rate of 84.1% due to the decrease in the foreign assets⁽¹⁾ and the increase in the long term foreign liabilities, also the revaluation item decreased from SDG 24,563.5 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 23,553.7 million by the end of 2015, at a rate of 4.1% as a result of the exchange rate adjustments.

2. Liabilities:

Banks' reserves⁽²⁾ with the Central Bank of Sudan increased from SDG 16,088.7 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 19,142.6 million by the end of 2015 at a rate of 19.0%, also currency in circulation outside the Central Bank of Sudan (including currency with the public and currency at commercial banks) increased from SDG 25,060.1 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 29,340.4 million by the end of 2015 at a rate of 17.1%, due to the increase in the currency issued from SDG 26,759.4 million by the end of 2014 to SDG 30,707.2 million by the end of 2015 at a rate of

(1) Foreign assets include: gold, SDRs, international reserves, loans to non-residents, and participation in foreign banks.

(2) Banks' reserves include: cash and legal reserves and the current account.

14.8%, and states and local governments and public enterprises deposits included in the money supply increased from SDG 1,174.7million by the end of 2014 to SDG 2,980.9 million by the end of 2015 at a rate of 153.8%, because of the decision of transfer government accounts from commercial banks to the Central Bank of Sudan.

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

Table (3-4), together with figures (3-5), (3-6) and (3-7) explain money multiplier, velocity of circulation and the degree of monetization during the period (2011 – 2015).

Table (3-4)
Money Multiplier, Velocity of Circulation and Deepening of Monetization
During the Period (2011–2015)

Particulars	Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Money multiplier**		2.026	1.935	1.822	1.837	1.820
Velocity of Money in Circulation***		4.461	4.149	5.159	6.121	6.251
Degree of Monetization****		0.224	0.241	0.194	0.163	0.160
(a) Currency with the Public/ GDP		0.069	0.069	0.056	0.049	0.047
(b) Deposits*****/GDP		0.155	0.172	0.138	0.114	0.113

Source: Central Bank of Sudan, Statistics Department.

* Preliminary data.

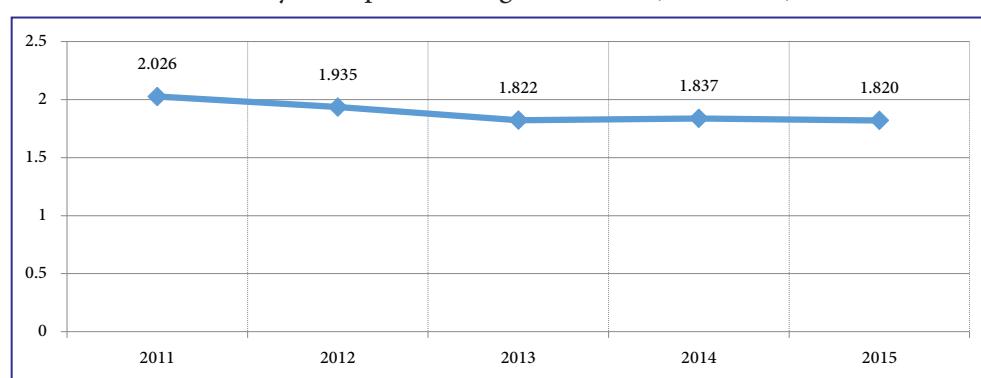
** Money Multiplier= Broad Money/Monetary Base.

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

**** Degree of Monetization= Broad Money /GDP.

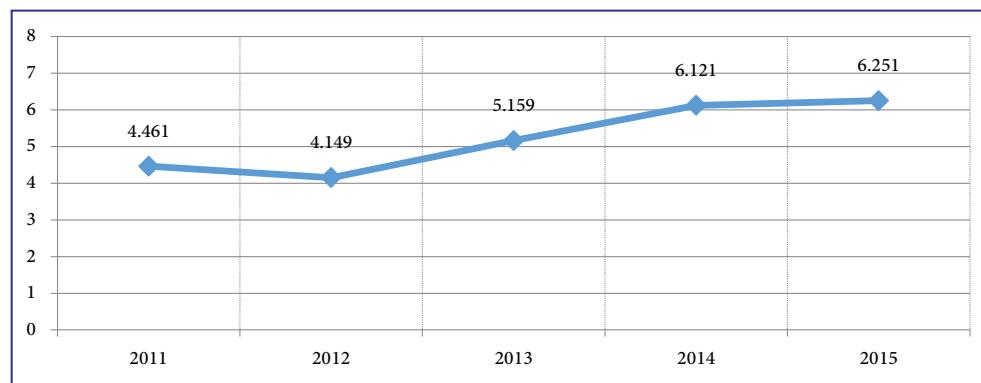
***** Includes current deposits and quasi money deposits.

Figure (3-5)
Money Multiplier During the Period (2011-2015)



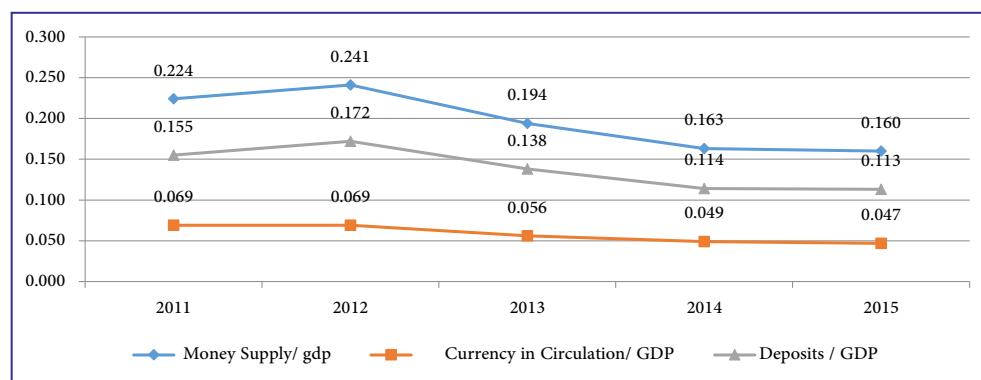
Money multiplier is the ratio used as a mean to measure the ability of banks to create money in the national economy. Figure (3-5) depicts a decrease in the money multiplier in 2012 and 2013, due to an increase in the monetary base at a greater rate than the increase in money supply, however, money multiplier increased slightly by the end of 2014, and decreased again by the end of 2015.

Figure (3-6)
Velocity of Money in Circulation During the Period (2011 –2015)



The velocity of Money in circulation indicates the number of times that a unit of money used in transactions settlement or economic exchanges during a certain period of time, it is related negatively to the money supply and positively to the GDP. Figure (3-6) reflects proportional increase in the velocity of money in circulation during the period (2014-2015) due to the increase in the Gross Domestic Product at a greater rate than the increase in money supply.

Figure (3-7)
Degree of Monetization During the Period (2011 –2015)



The degree of monetization is the spread of dealing with the banking institutions, it's related to the monetary policy efficiency and the diversification of its instruments to attract banking system dealers. The decrease in the degree of dealings with the banking system from the public view which is associated with the decrease in incomes, banking literacy, and returns on investment deposits especially under high inflation rates. Also the degree of monetization can be measured by dividing money supply over Gross Domestic Product, currency in circulation over Gross Domestic Product, and the deposits over Gross Domestic Product. Figure (3-7) illustrates the decrease in the degree of monetization in 2013, 2014 and 2015.

Despite the increase in the deposits, the degree of monetization decreased, due to the increase in the Gross Domestic Product.

CHAPTER FOUR

BANKS AND NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

BANKS AND NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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

First: The Banking System:

1. The Central Bank of Sudan:

The functions of the Central Bank of Sudan according to Article (6) of its 2002 Act, (amended 2012) are summarized in: maintaining the stability of the exchange rate and efficiency of the banking system, issuing the currency in different denominations and organizing and monitoring it, formulating and implementing monetary policy, organizing, supervising, controlling of and working towards upgrading, developing and enhancing banking business efficiency in a manner that contributes to the attainment of balanced economic and social development, as well as acting as the government's bank, and its advisor and agent in the monetary and financial affairs. The number of the Central Bank of Sudan branches remained at 17 branches as it was in the end of 2014 distributed in different states of the Sudan.

Table (4-1) illustrates the balance sheet of the Central Bank of Sudan for 2014 and 2015, according to the standard format recommended by the International Monetary Fund authorities for monetary statistics.

Table (4-1)
 Central Bank of Sudan Balance Sheet for 2014 and 2015
 (SDG Millions)

Particulars	31/12/2014	31/12/2015*	Change	Change %
Assets:				
Bank Notes and Banks Balances	8,725.6	6,110.2	(2,615.4)	(30.0)
Foreign Securities**	302.4	288.8	(13.6)	(4.5)
Loans and Advances to Banks	4,791.9	8,317.8	3,525.9	73.6
Temporary Advances to Government under Article (48-1)	2,240.0	5,740.0	3,500.0	156.3
Long - terms Loans to Government	9,712.2	9,699.0	(13.2)	(0.1)
Differences in prices of Gold Sold	10,197.3	12,237.1	2,039.8	20.0
Loans and Advances to Public Enterprises	290.2	522.3	232.1	80.0
Contributions in Local Banks Capital	2,249.0	2,647.4	398.4	17.7
Other Contributions***	603.7	647.9	44.2	7.3
Other Accounts	38,792.7	52,620.3	13,827.6	35.6
Total Assets	77,905.0	98,830.8	20,925.8	26.9
Liabilities:				
Notes and Coins in Circulation	25,060.1	29,340.4	4,280.3	17.1
Sight Liabilities:				
Federal Government	1,426.3	973.8	(452.5)	(31.7)
State and Local Governments	62.6	580.3	517.7	827.0
Public Enterprises	1,112.1	2,400.6	1,288.5	115.9
Banks	16,876.3	20,104.7	3,228.4	19.1
Foreign Correspondents				
Time Liabilities	7,987.5	17,631.3	9,643.8	120.7
Payment Agreements				
Capital and Reserves	540.3	732.3	192.0	35.5
Other Accounts	23,063.9	24,550.7	1,486.8	6.4
Total Liabilities	77,905.0	98,830.8	20,925.8	26.9

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

* Preliminary Data

** Contributions in foreign banks.

*** Contributions in local public enterprises.

Table (4-1) shows the increases of assets and liabilities of the Central Bank of Sudan from SDG 77,905.0 million in 2014 to SDG 98,830.8 million in 2015, by 26.9%.

On the assets side, loans and advances to public enterprises increased from SDG 290.2 million in 2014 to SDG 522.3 million in 2015, by 80.0%, this increment was due to the reclassification of the granted loan from the Central Bank of Sudan to the microfinance institutions in this item, which represents 62.4% of the total

loans granted to the public institutions. Loans and advances to banks increased from SDG 4,791.9 million in 2014 to SDG 8,317.8 million in 2015, by 73.6%, and the temporary advances to the government under article (48-1) increased from SDG 2,240.0 million in 2014 to SDG 5,740.0 million in 2015, by 156.3%. Also the differences between gold proceeds and assignment of foreign exchange to government imports and other obligations increased from SDG 10,197.3 million in 2014 to SDG 12,237.1 million in 2015, by 20.0%, and the contributions in local banks capitals increased from SDG 2,249.0 million in 2014 to 2,647.4 million in 2015, by 17.7%, while bank notes and banks balances decreased from SDG 8,725.6 million in 2014 to SDG 6,110.2 million in 2015, by 30.0%.

On the liabilities side, notes and coins in circulation increased from SDG 25,060.1 million in 2014 to SDG 29,340.4 million in 2015, by 17.1%, while the states and local governments liabilities increased from SDG 62.6 million in 2014 to SDG 580.3 million in 2015, by 827.0%, and the public enterprises liabilities increased from SDG 1,112.1 million in 2014 to SDG 2,400.6 million in 2015, by 115.9%. Local banks liabilities increased from SDG 16,876.3 million in 2014 to SDG 20,104.7 million in 2015, by 19.1%, and the time liabilities increased from SDG 7,987.5 million in 2014 to SDG 17,631.3 million in 2015, by 120.7%, while the stock of central government liabilities decreased from SDG 1,426.3 million in 2014 to SDG 973.8 million in 2015, by 31.7%.

2. Operating Banks in Sudan:

Table (4-2) shows the number of the banks operating in the Sudan by the end of 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-2)
The Banks Operating in Sudan by the end of 2014 and 2015

Item	2014	2015
(a) Specialized Banks	5	6
Joint*	2	3
Government	3	3
(b) Commercial Banks	32	31
Joint	24	22
Government	1	1
Foreign	7	8
Total (1) + (2)	37	37

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan – Banks Affairs Dept.

* The joint banks are banks where their Capital Joint between many parties either local (public or private) or foreign.

Table (4-2) shows that the total number of the banks operating in Sudan remained at 37 banks, as it was in 2014, where the number of the specialized banks increased from 5 banks in 2014 to 6 banks in 2015, as a result of classifying Alrowad Bank for Development and Investment as joint specialized bank, and reclassifying Ivory Bank as commercial foreign bank instead of commercial joint bank.

Table (4-3) shows the geographical spread of the operating banks in Sudan and their branches in Sudan states in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-3)
The Geographical Spread of the Operating Banks
by the end of 2014 and 2015

Item	2014	2015	Change	(Branch) Change %
Khartoum State	260	287	27	10.4
Middle States (Sennar, AlJazeera, Blue Nile and White Nile)	126	121	(5)	(4.0)
Eastern States (Gadarif, Kassala and Red Sea)	78	82	4	5.1
Northern States (North and River Nile States)	67	70	3	4.5
Kurdufan States (North, South and Western States)	63	65	2	3.2
Darfur States (North, South, West, Middle and East Darfur)	56	54	(2)	(3.6)
Total	650	679	29	4.5

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan – Banks Affairs Dept.

Table (4-3) shows the increase in the operating banks branches in Sudan's different states from 650 branch in 2014 to 679 branch in 2015, by 4.5%, where 27 new branches added in Khartoum state, 4 new branches in Eastern states, 3 new branches in Northern states, and 2 new branches in Kurdufan states, while the number of the bank branches decreased in both the Middle and Darfur states.

A- The Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Operating Banks:

Table (4-4) shows the consolidated balance sheet of the operating banks for 2014 and 2015 based on the classification recommended by the IMF.

Table (4-4)
 The Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating Banks
 by the end of 2014 and 2015

(SDG Millions)

Particulars	31/12/2014	31/12/2015*	Change	Change %
Assets:				
Local Currency	1,717.0	1,845.1	128.1	7.5
Balances with Central Bank of Sudan	17,174.1	19,974.0	2,799.9	16.3
Other Banks	2,719.9	3,175.9	456.0	16.8
Foreign Correspondents	5,148.9	3,858.7	(1,290.2)	(25.1)
Total Advances**	44,320.7	53,456.7	9,136.0	20.6
Other Accounts	21,236.4	26,627.2	5,390.8	25.4
Total Assets	92,317.0	108,937.6	16,620.6	18.0
Liabilities:				
Deposits of Residents:	53,469.3	63,419.5	9,950.2	18.6
Public	49,579.6	58,883.0	9,303.4	18.8
Government***	2,123.6	2,503.2	379.6	17.9
Public Enterprises	1,766.1	2,033.3	267.2	15.1
Banks:	6,666.2	7,955.3	1,289.1	19.3
Central Bank of Sudan	2,850.8	4,325.8	1,475.0	51.7
Other Banks	1,818.4	1,692.0	(126.4)	(7.0)
Foreign correspondents	1,997.0	1,937.5	(59.5)	(3.0)
Capital and Reserves	14,739.4	16,254.4	1,515.0	10.3
Other Accounts	17,442.1	21,308.4	3,866.3	22.2
Total Liabilities	92,317.0	108,937.6	16,620.6	18.0

Source: Central Bank of Sudan – Statistics Department.

* Preliminary Data

** Not includes the Central Govt. Finance.

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

Total assets of the operating banks increased from SDG 92,317.0 million in 2014 to SDG 108,937.6 million in 2015, by 18.0%, due to the rise in the balances with the Central Bank of Sudan from SDG 17,174.1 million in 2014 to SDG 19,974.0 million in 2015, by 16.3%, and the increase in the balances of other banks from SDG 2,719.9 million in 2014 to SDG 3,175.9 million in 2015, by 16.8%; and total advances of banks which increased from SDG 44,320.7 million in 2014 to SDG 53,456.7 million

in 2015, by 20.6%. Also other accounts increased from SDG 21,236.4 million in 2014 to SDG 26,627.2 million in 2015, by 25.4%, includes certificates and Government Sukuk, which increased from SDG 8,773.0 million in 2014 to SDG 11,191.0 million in 2015, by 28.0%, while foreign correspondents stock decreased from SDG 5,148.9 million in 2014 to SDG 3,858.7 million in 2015, by 25.1%.

On the liabilities side, total deposits of residents increased from SDG 53,469.3 million in 2014 to SDG 63,419.6 million in 2015, by 18.6%, due to rise in public deposits from SDG 49,579.6 million in 2014 to SDG 58,883.0 million in 2015, by 18.8%; also liabilities of banks stock increased from SDG 6,666.2 million in 2014 to SDG 7,955.3 million in 2015, by 19.3%, while the banks balances at the Central Bank of Sudan registered the highest rate of increase of 51.7% from SDG 2,850.8 million in 2014 to SDG 4,325.8 million. Other accounts increased from SDG 17,442.1 million in 2014 to SDG 21,308.4 million in 2015, by 22.2%.

Table (4-5) (A) shows details of the bank's deposits in local currency for 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-5)(A)
Deposits in Local Currency by the end of 2014 and 2015

(SDG Millions)

Depositors	Years		December 2014		December 2015*		Change %	
		Demand Deposits		Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits		Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits
Federal and State Govts.		602.1		565.1	952.0		648.3	58.1
Public Enterprises		659.0		816.3	894.6		853.9	35.8
Private Sector**		18,265.2		18,991.2	22,816.9		24,084.6	24.9
Total		19,526.3		20,372.6	24,663.5		25,586.8	26.3
Grand Total		39,898.9		50,250.3		25.9		

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

* Preliminary Data

** Include Public, Companies and Financial Institutions Deposits

Total local currency deposits of operating banks rose from SDG 39,898.9 million in 2014 to SDG 50,250.3 million in 2015, by 25.9%, in line with Central Bank of Sudan policies that aimed at attracting the national saving for purpose of directing the required financial resources to finance the basic economic activities⁽¹⁾. The private deposits accounted for 93.3% of total local deposits and public enterprises for 3.5%

(1) For More Details See Chapter Two

of the total local deposits and the Federal and State Governments for 3.2% of total local deposits.

Table (4-5) (B) Shows details of the bank's deposits in foreign currency for 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-5) (B)
Deposits in Foreign Currency by the end of 2014 and 2015
(SDG Millions)

Depositors	Years		December 2014		December 2015*		Change %	
	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others	Demand Deposits	Savings, Investment and Others		
Federal and State Govt.	638.9	317.5	562.7	340.2	(11.9)	7.1		
Public Enterprises.	94.4	196.4	85.1	199.7	(9.9)	1.7		
Private Sector**	4,246.9	8,076.3	4,157.1	7,824.4	(2.1)	(3.1)		
Total	4,980.2	8,590.2	4,804.9	8,364.3	(3.5)	(2.6)		
Grand Total	13,570.4		13,169.2		(3.0)			

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

* Preliminary Data

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

Total foreign currency deposits with the operating banks decreased from an equivalent of SDG 13,570.4 million in 2014 to SDG 13,169.2 million in 2015, by 3.0%, the private sector deposits, the Federal and State Government deposits and the public institutions deposits contributed 91.0%, 6.8% and 2.2% of the total foreign currency deposits in 2015 respectively.

B- Bank Finance:

Banking finance includes the 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.

i) Stock of Banking Finance:

Table (4-6) and figure (4-1) show the total stock of banking finance in local currency according to economic sectors by the end of 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-6)
Stock of Bank Finance by Economic Activities in Local Currency
by the end of 2014 and 2015

(SDG Million)

Sector	2014	Contribution %	2015*	Contribution %	Change %
Agriculture	6,698.2	16.7	8,401.1	16.8	25.4
Industry	5,839.1	14.6	6,890.9	13.8	18.0
Exports	1,488.3	3.7	1,383.1	2.8	(7.1)
Transport and Storage	3,201.6	8.0	3,329.8	6.7	4.0
Local Trade	3,630.6	9.1	5,799.6	11.6	59.7
Imports	802.6	2.0	1,032.7	2.1	28.7
Construction	6,678.3	16.7	9,091.8	18.2	36.1
Mining	361.3	0.9	308.1	0.6	(14.7)
Others ***	11,305.7	28.3	13,782.5	27.6	21.9
Total of Finance	40,005.7	100.0	50,019.6	100	25.0

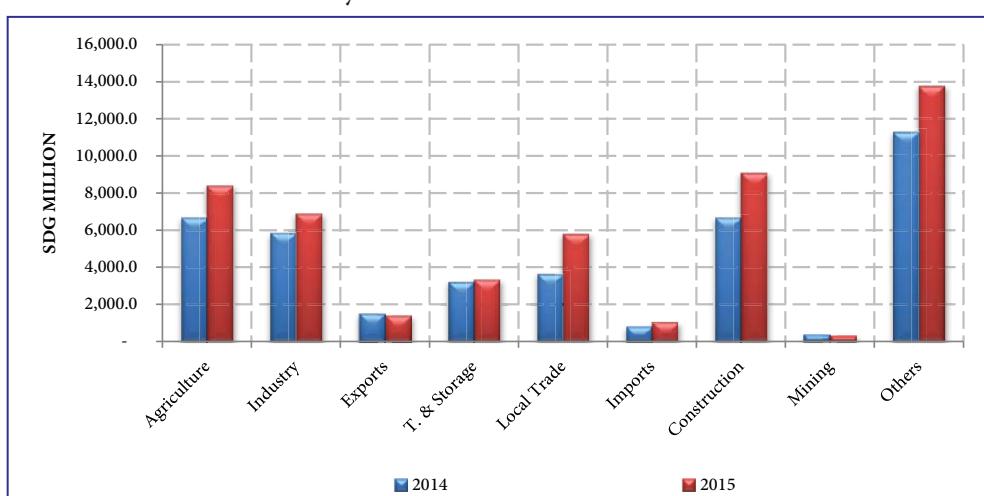
Source: Central Bank of Sudan – Statistics Department.

*Preliminary Data

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

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

Figure (4-1)
The Stock of Banks Finance in Local Currency by Economic Activities
by the end of 2014 and 2015



Table(4-6) shows the increase in the total stock of banking finance in local currency from SDG 40,005.7 million in 2014 to 50,019.6 million in 2015, by 25.0%.

The stock of finance extended to the priority sectors (agriculture, industry, export and mining) represents 34.0%, of the total finance extended to the sectors, the finance provided to construction represents 18.2%, local trade finance represents 11.6% and the other sectors constitute 27.6% of the banks total financing by the end of 2015.

Table (4-7) shows the stock of bank finance in foreign currency by the end of 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-7)
Stock of Bank Finance by Economic Activities in Foreign Currency
by the end of 2014 and 2015

(SDG Million)

Sector	2014	Contribution %	2015*	Contribution %	Change %
Agriculture	209.9	4.9	171.8	5.0	(18.2)
Industry	851.6	19.7	766.1	22.3	(10.0)
Exports	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transport and Storage	945.3	21.9	685.4	19.9	(27.5)
Local Trade	168.2	3.9	130.3	3.8	(22.5)
Imports	828.3	19.2	409.4	11.9	(50.6)
Construction	464.6	10.8	568.6	16.5	22.4
Mining	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.0
Others **	846.5	19.6	702.5	20.5	(17.0)
Total Finance	4,315.0	100.0	3,437.2	100.0	(20.3)

Source: Central Bank of Sudan- Statistics Department

* Preliminary Data

** Includes stock of finance provided by banks to the services, sector and not included in the above mentioned sectors.

Note: Does not include financing of the Central Government.

Figure (4-2)
 The Stock of Banks Finance in Foreign Currency by Economic Activities
 by the end of 2014 and 2015

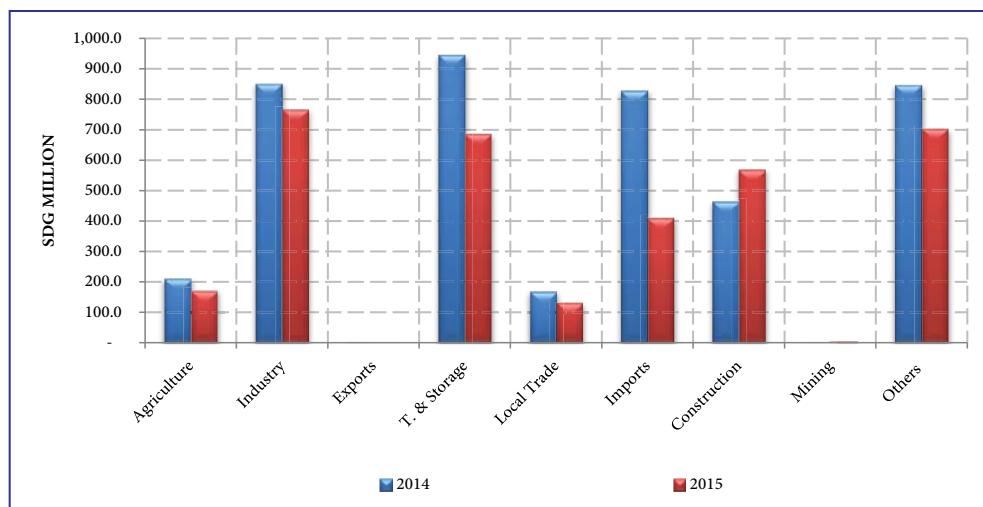


Table (4-7) shows the decline in the local currency equivalent of the stock of total banks finance in foreign currency from SDG 4,315.0 million in 2014 to SDG 3,437.2 million in 2015, by 20.3%. The stock of finance extended to the priority sectors (agriculture, industry, export and mining) contributed 27.4%, of the total finance in foreign currency extended to the sectors. The finance extended to transport and storage sector contributed 19.9%, while the finance extended to the construction sector contributed 16.5%, import sector contributed 11.9%, and the other sectors contributed 20.5%, of the total banks finance in foreign currency in 2015.

ii) Flow of Banking Finance by Economic Activities:

Table (4-8) and figure (4-3) show the flow of banking finance economic activities in local currency during 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-8)
The Flow of Banking Finance by Economic Activities in Local Currency
in 2014 and 2015

(SDG Million)

Sector	2014		2015*		Change %
	Flow of Finance	Contribution %	Flow of Finance	Contribution %	
Agriculture	6,062.1	15.7	11,089.4	20.5	82.9
Industry	5,155.8	13.3	7,899.3	14.6	53.2
Exports	1,771.5	4.6	2,230.5	4.1	25.9
Transport and Storage	2,237.3	5.8	2,508.5	4.6	12.1
Local Trade	6,588.3	17.0	9,928.5	18.3	50.7
Energy and Mining	610.5	1.6	401.2	0.7	(34.3)
Constructions	3,848.0	9.9	5,937.0	11.0	54.3
Imports	2,968.2	7.7	1,568.9	2.9	(47.1)
Others**	9,436.9	24.4	12,629.9	23.3	33.8
Total	38,678.6	100.0	54,193.2	100.0	40.1

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - Statistics Department

* Preliminary Data

** Includes stock of finance provided by banks to the services, sector and not included in the above mentioned sectors.

Note: Does not include financing of the Central Government.

Figure (4-3)
The Flow of Banking Finance According to Economic Activity, in Local
Currency in 2014 and 2015

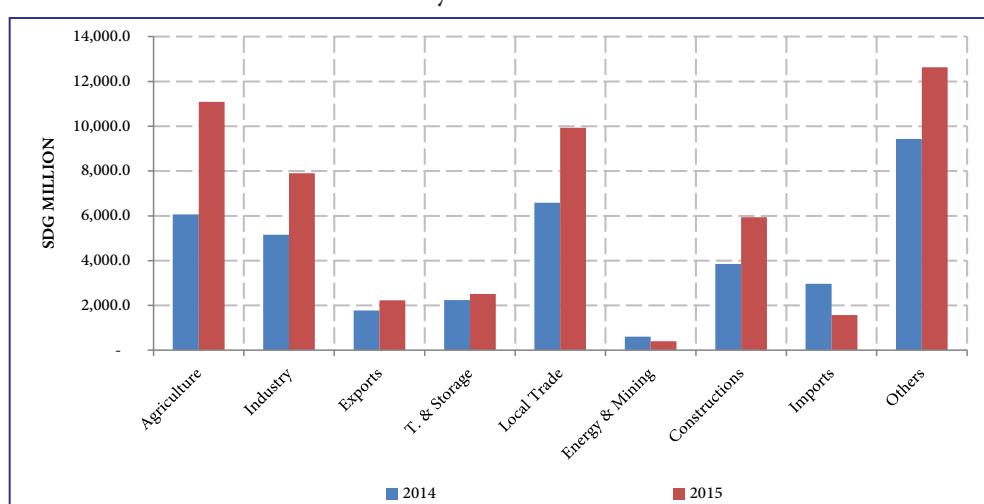


Table (4-8) illustrates that the agriculture financing represents 20.5% of the total flow of banks finance during 2015, so the flow of banks finance extended to the agriculture activity increased from SDG 6,062.1 million in 2014 to SDG 11,089.4 million in 2015, by 82.9%, and the local trade financing contributed 18.3%, the industrial sector 14.6%, the construction sector 11.0%, while the other sectors contributed 23.3% of the total flow of banks finance during 2015.

iii) Flow of Banks Finance by Mode:

Table (4-9) shows the flow of banks finance by mode in local currency in 2014 and 2015, while figure (4-4) shows the share of each mode of finance in the total flow of finance during 2015.

Table (4-9)
Flow of Banks Finance by Mode of Finance in Local Currency
in 2014 and 2015
(SDG Million)

Mode of Finance	2014	Contribution %	2015*	Contribution %	Change %
Murabaha	20,180.4	52.2	26,968.5	49.8	33.6
Musharaka	3,625.3	9.4	3,822.8	7.0	5.4
Mudaraba	2,086.5	5.4	3,582.2	6.6	71.7
Salam	1,464.2	3.8	1,622.9	3.0	10.8
Mogawala	5,178.3	13.4	8,402.2	15.5	62.3
Ijarah	144.6	0.4	200.2	0.4	38.5
Istisnaa	43.2	0.1	47.2	0.1	9.3
Gard Hassan	208.7	0.5	120.9	0.2	(42.1)
Others	5,747.4	14.8	9,426.3	17.4	64.0
Total Finance	38,678.6	100	54,193.2	100.0	40.1

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - Statistics Department.

* Preliminary Data

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

Figure (4-4)
 The Flow of Banks Finance According to Mode of Finance
 in Local Currency in 2015

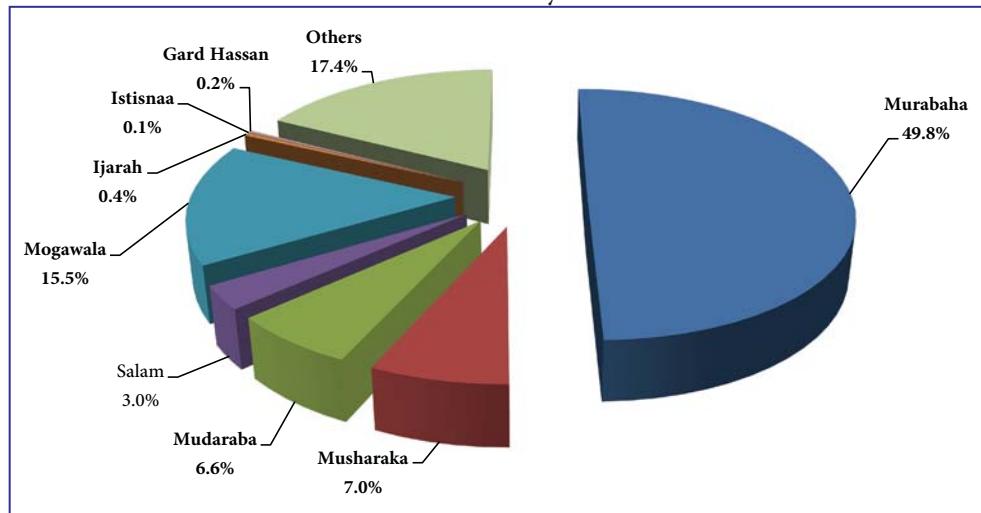


Table (4-9) and the figure (4-4) depict that the share of Murabaha amounted to 49.8% of the total flow of finance during 2015, compared to 52.2% during 2014, in line with the Central Bank of Sudan policies that aimed at encouraging the banks to finance through the other modes instead of Murabaha, also the flow of banks finance by Mugawla contributed 15.5%, and Musharaka contributed 7.0%, while other modes contributed 17.4% during 2015.

C- Micro-Finance and Social Dimension Finance:

i) Micro-Finance in Commercial Banks:

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

Table (4-10) shows the volume of microfinance extended by banks by the end of 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-10)
 The Volume of Microfinance Extended
 by the end of 2014 and 2015
 (SDG Million)

Item	2014**	2015*	Change %
Total Bank Finance	44,320.7	53,456.7	20.6
Allocation for Microfinance According to the policy (12%)	5,318.5	6,414.8	20.6
Total of Microfinance	2,055.0	2,692.0	31.0
Total of Social Dimension Finance	2,704	5,601	107
Micro Finance Proportion of the Total Finance (%)	4.6	5.0	
Social Dimension Proportion of the Total Finance (%)	6.1	10.5	

Sources Central Bank of Sudan – Microfinance Unit

*Preliminary Data

**Amended Figures

Table (4-10) shows that the volume of microfinance increased from SDG 2,055.0 million in 2014 to SDG 2,692.0 million in 2015, by 31.0%, it is also observed that the actual performance of microfinance reached 5.0% of the total finance in 2015 compared to 4.6% in 2014, the social dimension finance increased from SDG 2,704.0 million in 2014 to SDG 5,601.0 million in 2015, by 107.0%, and actual performance rate 10.5% of the total finance in 2015.

ii) Micro-Finance Institutions:

The number of micro-finance institutions increased from 30 institutions in 2014 to 33 institutions in 2015, where licenses were granted to the North Kurdufan micro-finance institution (Mishkat), Middle Darfur micro-finance institution and Khartoum Agricultural Micro-finance institution to practice the operation. The capital contribution in the micro-finance institutions was increased from SDG 35.0 million in 2014 to SDG 37.0 million in 2015.

The total Stock of micro-finance granted by operating micro-finance institutions increased from SDG 430.0 million in 2014 to SDG 624.0 million in 2015, by 45.0%. Table (4-11) shows the sources of financing micro-finance institutions.

Table (4-11)
The Sources of Financing Micro-finance Institutions
by the end of 2014 and 2015

(SDG Million)

Source	2014	Contribution %	2015*	Contribution %	Change %
Central Bank of Sudan	195.0	50.0	219.0	39.8	12.3
Arab Development Fund	-	0.0	121.5	22.1	-
Auto Sources	47.1	12.1	94.1	17.1	99.8
Commercial Banks	16.0	4.1	53.7	9.8	235.6
Partnership with Islamic Development Bank - Jadda	98.8	25.3	41.0	7.5	(58.5)
Sudanese Company for Developing Micro-finance	33.2	8.5	19.7	3.6	(40.7)
Others	-	0.0	0.6	0.1	-
Total	390.1	100.0	549.6	100.0	40.9

Sources Central Bank of Sudan – Microfinance Unit

* Preliminary Data

iii) The most Important Efforts in the Area of Microfinance:

Micro-finance unit prepared a draft mandate of protecting microfinance agents, as well as providing the credit scoring services for all microfinance agents through the coordination and the cooperation between Microfinance Unit and Credit and Information Scoring Agency, where 18 microfinance institutions had been entered and trained on how to use the system, and issuing regulation to the institutions on complying with Credit and Information Scoring Agency regulations and sending periodical reports to the agency. In the framework of encouraging microfinance productive projects with the comparative advantage in the states especially values chain projects, finance was extended to the micro industries institutions, and animal production sector (Hamr Sheep Farm) in Khoway Locality – West Kurdufan State through the mudaraba with Saving Bank, beside financing chain projects in Khartoum agricultural institutions. In addition to that, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning announced a decree of exempting mini and microfinance from the tax in the framework of implementing the guidance of the high council of the microfinance.

The microfinance efforts include the following:

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

Within the context of implementing this project, four centers for developing micro-business were established in Sudan University of Science and technology for training 4,000 beneficiaries in the areas of animal production, software, leather production, furniture and garments manufacturing, beside linking these projects with microfinance institutions services.

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

In order to utilize this loan, restricted Mudaraba contracts were signed with 15 microfinance institutions (spreading in 8 states) to benefit from the loan which amounted to US \$ 50.0 million, the first installment (US \$ 25.0 million) was withdrawn and distributed to the selected institutions according to the chosen standards by the partnership division and approved the management of the account department in the Arab Fund for economic and social development.

- **Graduates Projects Financing Consortium**

The graduates consortium was formed with a capital amounting to SDG 75.0 million from the Central Bank of Sudan and 21 commercial banks. The Farmer Commercial Bank and Saving Bank were selected as pioneers for the portfolio. The graduate projects financing increased from SDG 71.5 million in 2014 to SDG 78.6 million in 2015, by 10.0% and the number of beneficiaries increased from 4,024 in 2014 to 4,496 in 2015, by 12.0%.

- **Women Projects Financing Consortium**

Central Bank of Sudan allocated SDG 10 million to finance rural women projects which targets 8,200 women in the context of the partnership with the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security through restricted mudaraba with the Savings and Social Development Bank in the States of Sennar, Kassala, Northern Kordofan, North and Khartoum State. The extended total finance increased from SDG 5.4 million in 2014 to SDG 5.8 million in 2015, by 7.4%, for a number of 372.0 beneficiaries.

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

Zakat Chamber contributed SDG 50.0 million to the consortium capital, while the banking system contributed SDG 150.0 million deducted from specified proportion in the Central Bank of Sudan policies for the microfinance (12%). The total finance extended by the consortium increased from SDG 168.4 million in 2014 to SDG 173.6 million in 2015, by 3.1%, also the number of the beneficiaries increased from 81,825 in 2014 to 92,207 in 2015, by 10.7% distributed over 14 states.

- Technical and Institutional Support to the Banks and Microfinance Institutions:

The Central Bank of Sudan continued in the activities of spreading the microfinance culture through providing technical support through organizing many forums and workshops, as well as the participation in the various internal and external training programs which included the medium and microfinance financing, strategic planning, and business incubators, and follow up the performance of microfinance institutions and financial inclusion, in addition to organizing two business visits to Ethiopia and Kingdom of Morocco for the purpose of recognize the experience of the two countries in microfinance area.

D- The Financial Soundness Indicators and the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Banks:

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

- The Indicators of Banking Soundness:

Table (4-12) and figure (4-5) explain the most important financial soundness indicators of banks in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-12)
Financial Soundness Indicators of Banks by the end of 2014 and 2015

Item	2014**	2015*	International Standard (%)
Capital Adequacy Ratio	18.0	20.2	8
Total Non-Performing Loans to Total Funding	7.1	5.1	6
Financing Provision to Non-Performing Loans	61.7	90.7	
Return on Assets Before Tax	4.0	4.0	
Return on Equity before Tax	33.7	37.1	
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	39.1	37.4	40 - 30

Source: Central Bank of Sudan-Prudential Supervision Department

* Preliminary Data

** Amended Data

Figure (4-5)
Indicators of Banking Soundness by the end of 2014 and 2015

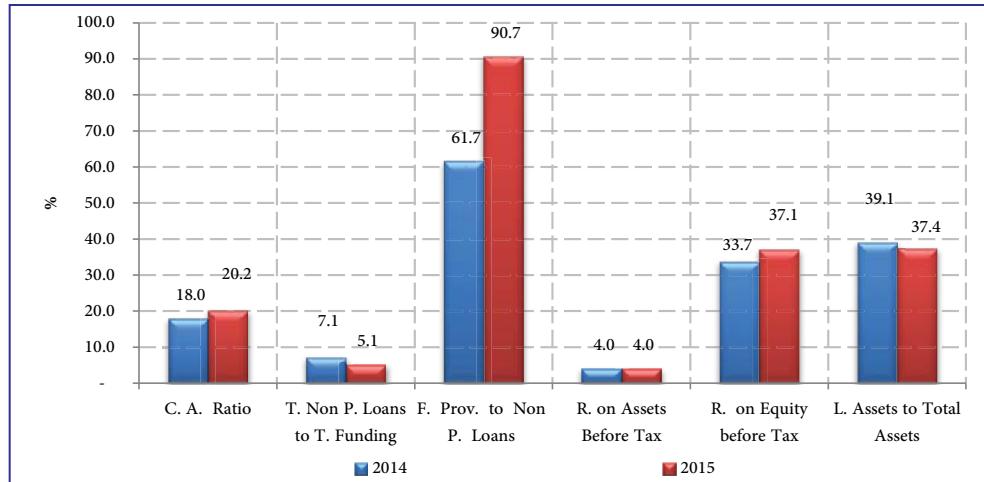


Table (4-12) and figure (4-5) explain the most important financial soundness indicators of banks issued by the Islamic Financial Services Board in the context of the requirements of the Basel Committee represented in capital adequacy, and indicators of assets quality, profitability, liquidity and the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

Capital adequacy ratio increased from 18.0% in 2014 to 20.2% in 2015, compared to the Central Bank of Sudan targeted ratio of 12.0%. It has been known that the capital adequacy ratio reflects the ability of regulatory capital to cope with banking risks (finance, market and operation risk).

The ratio of total non-performing loans to total financing, which measured the asset quality decreased from 7.1% in 2014 to 5.1% in 2015, while the ratio of financing provisions to non-performing loans increased from 61.7% in 2014 to 90.7% in 2015, as result of depreciating large amount of non-performing loan as well as the decline in the amount of non-performing loans.

The return on assets ratio (asset turnover) remained at 4.0% in 2014 and 2015 without any change, while the return on equity increased from 33.7% in 2014 to 37.1% in 2015, whereas the ratio of liquid assets to total assets decreased from 39.1% in 2014 to 37.4% in 2015.

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

Table (4-13) and figure (4-6) show the indicators of consolidated balance sheet of banks in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-13)
 The Indicators of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating Banks
 by the end of 2014 and 2015

Particulars	2014	2015*	(%)
Total Deposits to Total Liabilities	57.9	58.2	
Capital and Reserves to Total Liabilities	16.0	14.9	
Total Finance to Total Assets	48.0	49.1	
Total Finance to Total Deposits	82.9	84.3	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan- Statistics Department.

* Preliminary Data

Figure (4-6)
 The Indicators of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Operating Banks
 by the end of 2014 and 2015

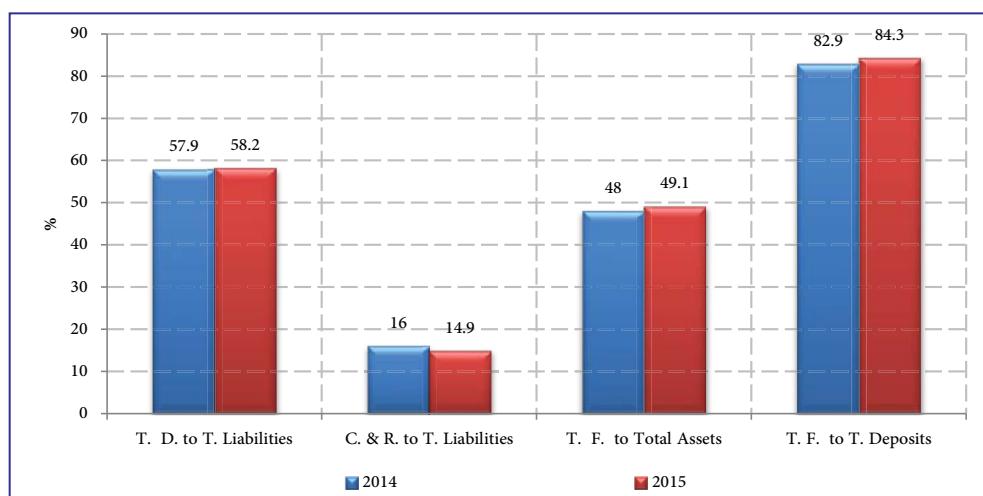


Table (4-13) and figure (4-6) show a slight increase in the ratio of total deposits to total liabilities (which measures the range of bank reliance on depositors money) from 57.9% in 2014 to 58.2% in 2015, while the ratio of capital and reserves to total liabilities (which measures the bank reliance on its own resources) decreased from 16.0% in 2014 to 14.9% in 2015, indicating an increase in the banking risks, while the ratio of total finance to total assets increased from 48.0% in 2014 to 49.1% in 2015, reflecting increase in banks efforts in using their assets to generate profit, also

the ratio of total bank finance to total deposits increased from 82.9% in 2014 to 84.3% in 2015, reflecting a decrease in liquidity ratio of the banks.

3. Credit and Information Scoring Agency (CIASA)

The Agency continued in its activities during 2015 in the field of providing credit and information scoring on clients for banks, financial institutions and microfinance institutions, and on the other hand the Agency provide the service of clients credit information. Here by is an overview of the performance of the agency during 2015.

i) Clients' Credit Code:

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

Table (4-14)
Issues of the Client's Credit Code by the end of 2014 and 2015

Legal Entity	2014**	2015*	(Code) Change %
Individuals	630,665	721,800	14.5
Companies	16,270	18,293	12.4
Organizations	12,712	13,698	7.8
Total	659,647	753,791	14.3

Source: Credit and Information Scoring Agency

* Preliminary Data

** Amended Data

Table (4-14) shows an increase in the number of Agency's issued codes from 659,647 codes in 2014 to 753,791 codes in 2015.

ii) 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 (4-15) shows the number of client's credit query during 2015 compared to 2014.

Table (4-15)
 Client's Credit Inquiry During 2014 and 2015
 (Inquiry)

Legal Entity	2014	2015*	Change %
Individuals	582,962	669,399	14.8
Companies	39,307	42,069	7
Organizations	6,699	7,316	9.2
Total	628,968	718,784	14.3

Source: Credit and Information Scoring Agency

* Preliminary Data

Table (4-15) shows an increase in the number of client's inquiry from 628,968 inquiries in 2014 to 718,784 inquiries in 2015, by 14.3%.

4. Electronic Banking Services Company Ltd (EBS)

The company has a significant contribution to the advancement of banking technology in Sudan, through developing the electronic payment system represented in SWIFT and electronic clearing services which connect the banks with the Central Bank of Sudan, in addition to electronic payment which facilitated payments by introducing the banking card which helped in attracting currency into the banking system.

Table (4-16) shows electronic payment methods during 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-16)
 Electronic Payment Methods in 2014 and 2015

Year	2014	2015*	Change %
Number ATMs Machines	970	1,074	10.7
Number of Bank Cards	2,305,465	2,595,937	12.6
Number of sale points	708	2,885	307.5
Electronic Wallet Cards	1,492,154	2,221,615	48.9

Source: Central Bank of Sudan, Payment Systems Dept & Electronic Banking Services company (EBS)

* Preliminary Data.

Table (4-16) shows an increase in the ATMs machines from 970 in 2014 to 1,074 in 2015 by 10.7%, and the number of bank's cards increased from 2,305,465 cards during 2014 to 2,595,937 cards during 2015, by 12.6%. The number of sale points increased from 708 points in 2014 to 2,885 points in 2015, by 307.5%, also the number of electronic wallet cards increased from 1,492,154 in 2014 to 2,221,615 in 2015, by 48.9%.

Table (4-17)
Electronic Banking Dealings in 2014 and 2015

(Number)

Year	External Electronic Payments (SWIFT)		Transactions with Banking Card
	Outgoing Messages	Incoming Messages	
2014	114,100	220,567	17,825,541
2015*	91,710	191,582	22,881,073
Change %	(19.6)	(13.1)	28.4

Source: Electronic Banking Services Company (EBS)

* Preliminary Data

Table (4-17) shows that the number of outgoing messages decreased from 114,100 messages in 2014 to 91,710 messages in 2015 by 19.6%, as well as the number of incoming messages decreased from 220,567 messages in 2014 to 191,582 messages in 2015, by 13.1%, this was due to the decrease in the foreign correspondent as result of the United States of America Sanctions, and the shortage in the foreign currencies resources, while the transactions in banking cards increased from 17.8 million transactions in 2014 to 22.9 million transactions in 2015, by 28.4%.

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, the National Agency for Insurance and Export Financing and Inter-bank Liquidity Management Fund.

1. Exchange Bureaus and Finance Transfers Companies

Table (4-18) shows the number of exchange bureaus and finance transfers companies in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-18)
 Exchange Bureaus and Finance Transfers Companies
 by the end of 2014 and 2015

Item	2014	2015*	Change %
Exchange Bureaus	24	23	(4.2)
Finance Transfers Companies	11	12	9.1

Sources Central Bank of Sudan-Financial Institution Department.

* Preliminary Data

The number of exchange bureaus decreased from 24 exchange bureaus in 2014 to 23 exchange bureaus in 2015, while the financial transfer companies increased from 11 companies in 2014 to 12 companies in 2015, by 9.1%.

Table (4-19) and figure. (4-7) show the total resources and uses of Exchange Bureaus in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-19)
 Total Resources and uses of Exchange Bureaus in the Foreign
 Exchange Market in 2014 and 2015

Item	2014	2015*	Change %
Total Resources	82.1	102.1	24.4
Uses	75.3	102.1	34.9

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan-Policies Department.

* Preliminary Data

Figure (4-7)
 Total Resources and Uses of Exchange Bureaus in 2014 and 2015

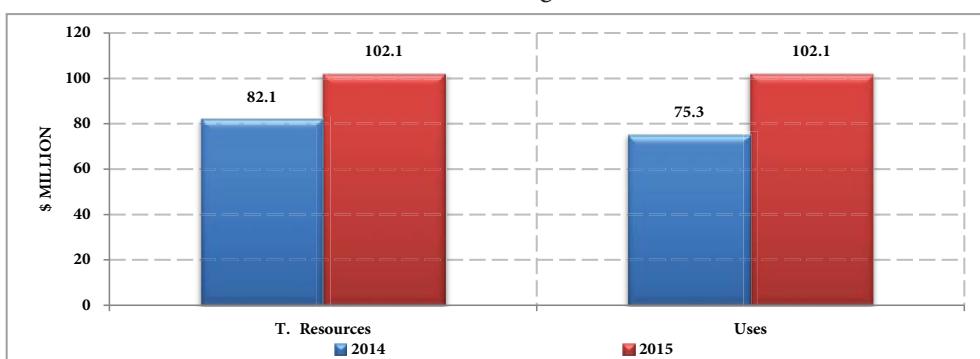


Table (4-19) and figure (4-7) show the increase in the exchange bureaus resources from US \$ 82.1 million in 2014 to US \$ 102.1 million in 2015, by 24.4%, this was mainly attributed to the improvement in foreign exchange position in the exchange bureaus. The uses increased from US \$ 75.3 million in 2014 to US \$ 102.1 million in 2015, by 34.9%.

Table (4-20) shows details of the exchange bureaus uses of the resources in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-20)
The Uses of Exchange Bureaus in the Foreign Exchange
Market in 2014 and 2015

(US \$ Million)

Year	Travel and Medicine	Outgoing Transfers	Other	Total
2014	13.4	61.0	0.9	75.3
2015*	32.1	69.2	0.8	102.1
%	137.8	13.4	(11.1)	35.4

Sources: Central Bank of Sudan-Policies Department.

* Preliminary Data

Table (4-20) depicts the increase in travel and medicine items from US \$ 13.4 million during 2014 to US \$ 32.1 million during 2015, by 137.8%, as well as the outgoing transfers increased from US \$ 61.0 million during 2014 to US \$ 69.2 million during 2015, by 13.4%.

2. Sudan Financial Services Company (SFSC):

The company continued during 2015 in organizing auctions in the primary security market for buying and selling of Government Musharaka Certificate (GMCs), Government Investment Certificates (GICs), following are details of the securities managed by the company.

a\ Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs):

Table (4-21) shows the position of Government Musharaka certificates sales in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-21)
Selling of Government Musharaka Certificates (Shahama)
in 2014 and 2015

Entity	2014**			2015*			(%)	
	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million	%	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million	%	No. of Certificates Sold	Value In SDG Million
Central Bank of Sudan	5,616,300	2,808.2	17.8	3,675,621	1,837.8	10.0	(34.6)	(34.6)
Banks	13,085,544	6,542.8	41.5	18,369,755	9,184.9	49.8	40.4	40.4
Companies and Funds	8,780,168	4,340.1	27.5	10,879,588	5,439.7	29.5	23.9	25.3
Public	4,163,792	2,081.9	13.2	3,967,073	1,983.5	10.7	(4.7)	(4.7)
Total	31,645,804	15,773.0	100.0	36,892,037	18,446.0	100.0	16.6	16.9

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company

* Preliminary Data

** Amended Data

The stock of sold Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) increased from 31,645,804 certificates, valued at SDG 15,773.0 million in 2014, to 36,892,037 certificates, valued at SDG 18,446.0 million in 2015, by 16.6%, table (4-21) shows that the banks hosted the largest share of the Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs), by 49.8%, followed by the companies and funds, by 29.5%, and the public by 10.7%, while the share of the Central Bank of Sudan decreased from 17.8% in 2014 to 10.0% in 2015, in addition to the increase in the share of the banks and companies and funds in 2015.

Table (4-22) shows the position of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) during 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-22)
Position of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs)
in 2014 and 2015

(SDG Million)

Item	2014	2015*	Change %
Subscriptions	3,193.2	2,974.3	(6.9)
Renewing	12,579.9	15,471.7	23.0
Liquidation	1,554.5	301.2	(80.6)
Average profit (%)	18.6	18.4	

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company

* Preliminary Data

Table (4-22) shows a decrease in the new subscriptions from SDG 3,193.2 million during 2014 to SDG 2,974.3 million during 2015, by 6.9%, and the liquidation decreased from SDG 1,554.5 million during 2014 to SDG 301.2 million during 2015, by 80.6%, while the renewing increased from SDG 12,579.9 million during 2014 to 15,471.7 million during 2015, by 23.0%.

Table (4-23) shows the return on Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs) for 2015.

Table (4-23)
The Return of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs)
During 2015

Issue No.	Date of Issue	Rate of Return (%)
1	2015/01/01	18.3
2	2015/04/01	18.6
3	2015/07/01	18.5
4	2015/10/01	18.4

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

b\ Government Investment Certificates (GICs / Sarh):

Table (4-24) explains the position of sales of Government Investment Certificates (GICs) in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-24)
Position of Government Investment Certificates (GICs/ Sarh)
for 2014 and 2015

Entity	2014**		2015*		Change %	
	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	1,839,072	183.9	1,839,072	183.9	0.0	0.0
Banks	4,117,298	411.7	4,167,298	416.7	1.2	1.2
Companies and Funds	1,816,782	181.7	2,219,782	222.0	22.2	22.2
Public	506,817	50.7	815,949	81.6	61.0	60.9
Total	8,279,969	828.0	9,042,101	904.2	9.2	9.2

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company

* Preliminary Data

** Amended Data

Table (4-24) shows that the number of sold certificates increased from 8,279,969 certificates valued at SDG 828.0 million in 2014, to 9,042,101 certificates valued at SDG 904.2 million in 2015, by 9.2%.

c\ Khartoum Refinery Ijara Certificates (KRICs):

Table (4-25) explains the sales of Khartoum Refinery Ijara Certificates (KRICs) in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-25)
Position of Khartoum Refinery Ijarah Certificates (KRICs)
in 2014 and 2015

Entity	2014**		2015*	
	No. of Certificates Sold	SDG Million	No. of Certificates Sold	SDG Million
Central Bank of Sudan	2,401,233	1,200.6	0.0	0.0
Banks	1,086,246	543.1	0.0	0.0
Companies and Funds	275,939	138.0	0.0	0.0
Public	20,582	10.3	0.0	0.0
Total	2,401,233	1,200.6	0.0	0.0

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

* Preliminary Data

** Amended Data

Table (4-25) shows the Khartoum Refinery Certificates (KRICs) has been sold completely during 2014.

d\ The Central Bank of Sudan Ijarah Certificates (CBICs):

Table (4-26) explains the position of the Central Bank of Sudan Ijarah Certificates (CBICs) in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-26)
Position of Central Bank of Sudan Ijarah Certificates (CBICs)
in 2014 and 2015

Particulars	2014**		2015*	
	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	243,871	243.9	0.0	0.0
Certificates Sold	00	00	00	00
Certificates Purchased	58,041	58.0	0.0	0.0
Stock of Certificates with the Central Bank of Sudan at the end of the year	185,830	185.8	0.0	0.0
Net Balance of certificates with Banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

* Preliminary Data

** Amended Data

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

e\ Sudan's Company for Electricity Transmission Ijara Certificates (SCETICs):

Table (4-27)
The Position of (SCETICs) Certificates Sales in 2014 and 2015

Particulars	2014**			2015*		
	No. of Certificates	Value in us millions	Contribution %	No. of Certificates	Value in us millions	Contribution %
Companies and Funds	3,519	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Individual	429	0.0	0.0	00	00	00
Ministry of Finance and National Economy*	7,576,052	757.6	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	7,580,000	758.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Sudan Financial Services Company.

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

The Sudan's Company for Electricity Transmission Ijara Certificates (SCETICs) was liquidated gradually during 2014.

3. Tarweej Company for Financial Investment:

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

Table (4 -28) explains the activities of Tarweej Company in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-28)
Activity of Tarweej Company in 2014 and 2015

(SDG Million)

Market	2014	2015*	Change %
Secondary market	1,626.0	1,298.0	(20.2)
Primary market	49.2	71.6	45.5
Total	1,675.2	1,369.6	(18.2)

Source: Tarweej Financial Service Company.

* Preliminary Data

Table (4-28) shows a decrease in the volume of activity in the secondary market from SDG 1,626.0 million in 2014 to SDG 1,298.0 million in 2015, by 20.2%, while the volume of the company's activity in the primary market increased from SDG 49.2 million in 2014 to SDG 71.6 million in 2015, by 45.5%.

4. Deposits Guarantee Fund:

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

Table (4-29) shows the volume of contributions in the Fund's resources in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-29)
 The Contributions in the Resources of the Bank Deposits Guarantee Fund
 in 2014 and 2015

(SDG Millions)

Contributors	2014**	Contribution %	2015*	Contribution %	Change %
Banks	40.8	46.9	47.9	48.2	17.4
Ministry of Finance	6.1	7.0	7.2	7.2	18.0
Central Bank of Sudan	6.1	7.0	7.2	7.2	18.0
Holders of investment deposits	34.0	39.1	37.1	37.4	10.0
Total	87.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	14.3

Source: Bank Deposits Security Fund.

* Preliminary Data.

** Amended Data

Table (4-29) shows an increase in the volume of owner of Deposits Security Fund resources from SDG 87.0 million in 2014 to SDG 99.4 million in 2015, by 14.3%, while the percentage contribution of holders of investment deposits which were paid by banks on behalf of the owners of the investment deposits decreased from 39.1% in 2014 to 37.4% in 2015.

5. Khartoum Stock Exchange:

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

Table (4-30) and figure (4-8) show the general index of the Khartoum Stock Exchange market for 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-30)
 The General Index of the Khartoum Stock Exchange
 during the period (2012-2015)

Point

Item	2012	2013	2014	2015*
The General index of the Khartoum Stock Exchange	2,748.3	3,178.1	3,161.6	2,858.5
Change %	16.0	15.6	(0.5)	(9.6)

Source: Khartoum Stock Exchange.

* Preliminary Data

Figure (4-8)
The General Index of Khartoum Stock Exchange during (2012 - 2015)

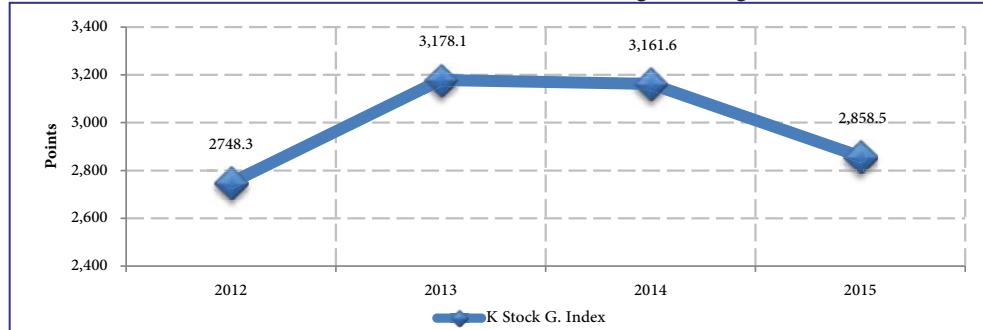


Table (4-30) and figure (4-8) show that the general index of Khartoum Stock Exchange Market decreased from 3,161.6 points in 2014 to 2,858.5 points in 2015, by 9.6%.

Table (4-31) explains the volume of trading in Khartoum Stock Exchange Market in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-31)
Volume of Shares Traded in Khartoum Stock Exchange in 2014 and 2015
(SDG Million)

SECTOR	2014				2015*			
	No. of Shares Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading	Executed Contracts	(%)	No. of Shares Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading	Executed Contracts	(%)
Banks & Invt.	92,550	141.5	336	46.9	230,834	104.8	545	63.5
Insurance	109,702	0.1	11	0.0	1,665	1.4	12	0.8
Commerce	20,964	0.2	11	0.1	234	2.4	28	1.5
Industry	109	0	2	0.0	16,918	6.5	7	3.9
Agricultural	2,858	2.9	2	1.0	0.05	0.0	1	0.0
Telecom.	66,110	154.5	165	51.2	16,211	34.6	161	21.0
Financial Services	2,507	1	11	0.3	697	0.8	7	0.5
Investment & Development	10,881	1.7	31	0.5	5,877	14.6	69	8.8
Total	305,681.0	301.9	569	100.0	272,436	165.1	830	100.0

Source: Khartoum Stock Exchange.

* Preliminary Data

Table (4-31) explains a decrease in the volume of trading in the market from SDG 301.9 million in 2014 to SDG 165.1 million in 2015, by 45.3%, and the number of traded shares decreased from 305.7 million shares in 2014 to 272.4 million shares in 2015, by 10.9%. The number of executed contracts increased from 569 contracts in 2014 to 830 contracts in 2015, by 38.6%.

Table (4-32) explains the volume of Sukok traded in the secondary market in Khartoum Stock Exchange Market in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-32)
Volume of Sukok Traded by Sectors in 2014 and 2015

(SDG Million)

SECTOR	2014				2015*			
	No. of Sukuk Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading	Executed Contracts	(%)	No. of Sukuk Traded (in thousand)	Volume of Trading	Executed Contracts	(%)
Funds	937	48.3	313	0.9	916	14.4	170	0.2
Certificates**	10,258	5,412.7	21,788	99.1	11,377	6,071.9	29,307	99.8
Total	11,195	5,461.0	22,101	100.0	12,293	6,086.3	29,477	100.0

Source: Khartoum Stock Exchange

* Preliminary Data

** All certificates were GMCs

Table (4-32) shows the volume of trading sukok increased from SDG 5,461.0 million in 2014 to SDG 6,086.3 million in 2015, by 11.5%, as well as the number of Sukok increased from 11.2 million in 2014 to 12.3 million in 2015, by 9.8%. The number of executed contracts increased from 22,101 in 2014 to 29,477 in 2015, by 33.4%.

6. Insurance Companies:

Insurance companies aim to protect individuals from financial losses arising from occurrence of potentially expected hazards in the future, and not related to the insured, this was exchange for premium paid by the insured to the insurance company, which will compensate the insured for losses resulting from the occurrence of the insured hazard. Insurance includes the properties, marine, aviation, energy, cars, in addition to medical insurance and engineering, besides insuring miscellaneous accidents and other types of insurance. Here by a summary of insurance companies' activities during the years 2013 and 2014.

a- Gross and Net Insurance Premium of Insurance Companies:

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

Table (4-33) shows the gross and net premiums for insurance companies and (Takaful) in 2013 and 2014.

Table (4-33)
Gross and Net Insurance Premiums in 2013 and 2014

(SDG Million)

Particulars	2013	2014*	Change %
Gross Insurance Premiums	1,637.7	1,830.5	11.8
Net Insurance Premiums	1,052.1	1,167.1	10.9

Source: Insurance Supervision Authority.

* Preliminary Data

Table (4-33) shows that total gross premiums increased from SDG 1,637.7 million in 2013 to SDG 1,830.5 million in 2014, by 11.8%, and the net premiums increased from SDG 1,052.1 million in 2013 to SDG 1,167.1 million in 2014, by 10.9%.

b- Gross and Net Claims of Insurance Companies:

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

The table (4-34) shows the gross and net claims in 2013 and 2014.

Table (4-34)
Gross and Net Claims of the Insurance Companies in 2013 and 2014

(SDG Million)

Particulars	2013	2014*	Change %
Gross Claims	984.0	993.7	1.0
Net Claims	618.3	641.6	3.8

Source: Insurance Supervision Authority.

* Preliminary Data

Table (4-34) shows the gross claims increased from SDG 984.0 million in 2013 to SDG 993.7 million in 2014, by 1.0%, and the net claims increased from SDG 618.3 million in 2013 to SDG 641.6 million in 2014, by 3.8%.

7. National Agency for Insurance and Finance of Exports:

The Agency was established by the virtue of its Act of 2005 to encourage and develop Sudan's exports, excluding oil and raw gold, through securing the export earnings, financing, doing promotional activities and marketing studies for products and export services. The Agency began its operations in January 2006 with a paid-up capital of SDG55 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 according to Islamic sharia, which is reinsured externally in international insurance and reinsurance institutions, as well as reinsuring it locally by cooperation with local insurance companies.

Table (4-35) shows the activity of the National Agency in the field of export insurance for 2014 and 2015, while table (4-36) shows its activity in the area of export financing in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-35)
Activity of the National Agency in the Field of Export
Insurance in 2014 and 2015

(US \$ Million)

Particulars	2014**	2015*	Change %
Total amount of insurance targeted in the plan	1,625.0	1,625.0	0.0
Total amount insured	813.0	234.0	(71.2)
Percentage of performance (%)	50.0	14.4	

Source: National Agency for Insurance and Finance of Exports.

* Preliminary Data

** Amended Data

Table (4-35) shows the executed amount for insuring exports in 2015 remained as it was in 2014 around SDG 1,625.0 million without any change, while the total amount insured decreased from 813 million documents in 2014 to 234 million documents in 2015, by 71.2%. Furthermore, The Agency provides financing to the goods and export services through the commercial banks by a restricted Mudaraba, or by contributing in the portfolio with banks.

Table (4-36) shows the activity of the Agency in the area of export financing in 2014 and 2015.

Table (4-36)
Activity of the National Agency in the Domain of Export
Financing in 2014 and 2015

Particulars	2014**	2015*	Change %
Volume of Executed Finance	6.0	0.0	(100.0)
Volume of Settled Finance (repayment)	6.0	7.5	25.0
Volume of Outstanding Finance by the End of the Year	9.6	2.1	(78.1)

Source: National Agency for Insurance and Finance of Exports.

* Preliminary Data

** Amended Figure

Table (4-36) shows that the year 2015 does not witnessed any financial operation compared to the volume of executed finance in 2014 which amounted SDG 6.0 million, while the volume of settled finance increased from SDG 6.0 million in 2014 to SDG 7.5 million in 2015, by 25.0%, thus the volume of outstanding finance decreased from SDG 9.6 million in 2014 to SDG 2.1 million in 2015, by 78.1%.

8. Inter-banks Liquidity Management Fund:

The Fund was established in August 2014, with an initial capital of SDG 750.0 million, of which 40% of the contribution paid in cash and 60% in government securities, the Fund inaugurated its work in September 2015. The Fund capital was increased in October 2015 to reach SDG 900.0 million, with the contribution of all the operating banks in Sudan, with SDG 1,000 as the Fund's instrument nominal value.

The Fund aims at assisting the banks in managing their short period surplus liquidity, and stimulates the instruments trading between them, and achieving suitable return from the fund's instruments.

Table (4-37) shows the actual performance of the Inter-banks Liquidity Management Fund in 2015.

Table (4-37)
Inter-banks Liquidity Management Fund Performance in 2015
(SDG Million)

Particular	No. Sukuk	Amount Recovered
Fund's instruments Recovered	4,677,431	4,781.1
Subscription for the purpose of maintaining the initial contribution	4,647,894	4,800.0
Additional Subscription	3,542,124	3,670.4
Fund's Advances (Gard Hassan)	269 Cases	3,369.9

Sources: Inter-bank Liquidity Management Fund.

Table (4-37) shows that the number of the Fund's advances in 2015 amounted to 269 cases, valued at SDG 3,369.9 million.

CHAPTER FIVE

THE CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN ACCOUNTS (FOR 2015)

CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN ACCOUNTS FOR 2015

This Chapter presents the Central Bank of Sudan's Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position), the Profit and Loss Account (the Income Statement), the Statement of Changes in Owner Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st December 2015 as audited by the National Audit Chamber.

First: The Financial Position:

Table (5-1) presents the balance sheet for Central Bank of Sudan as at 31st December 2015.

Table (5-1)

Central Bank of Sudan Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet) as at 31/12/2015
(SDG Thousand)

Particulars	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Assets:		
Total claims on Govt	54,642,552	48,595,188
Foreign Assets	4,751,011	4,471,351
Gold Reserve	302,195	70,606
Short-term investments	12,566,044	9,979,430
Long-term Investments	3,584,071	3,155,169
Other Accounts	21,625,784	12,868,314
Fixed Assets	449,764	450,471
Buildings Under Construction	27,387	10,638
Information Technology's Projects Under Construction	24,953	20,265
Total Assets	97,973,761	79,621,432
Liabilities:		
Currency in Circulation	29,340,437	25,060,075
Current Accounts	26,145,476	23,690,273
Foreign Liabilities	22,900,825	11,229,821
Other Liabilities	17,686,566	17,849,729
Provisions and Claims	493,398	398,392
Sub-Total	96,566,702	78,228,290
Capital	384,000	384,000
Reserves	348,316	156,316
Retained Profits	674,743	852,826
Sub-Total	1,407,059	1,393,142
Total Liabilities, Capital and Reserves	97,973,761	79,621,432
Contra Accounts	49,568,994	48,489,340

1- Assets

The total assets increased by 23.0 % from SDG 79,621.4 million at the end of 2014 to SDG 97,973.8 million at the end of 2015, which was attributed mainly to the following:

- The Total claims on government increased by SDG 6,047.4 million at a rate of 12.4% which resulted from; an increase of SDG 2,403.3 million in the long term government indebtedness; a difference of SDG 2,039.8 million between buying and selling prices of gold; an increase of SDG 1,000 million in the government temporary advances; an increase of SDG 956.6 million in deposits costs and an increase of SDG 407.6 million in accrued profits from Government Investment Certificates, whereas the exchange rates differentials item recorded a drop of SDG 776.6 million.
- Gold reserve increased by SDG 231.6 million at a rate of 328%.
- Foreign Assets Balance increased by SDG 279.7 million at a rate of 6.3% due to the increase in correspondents' accounts balances abroad.
- Short-term Portfolio investments rose by SDG 2,586.6 million at a rate of 25.9% due mainly to an increase of SDG 2,048 million in investment deposits at the Agricultural Bank beside an increase of SDG 665.3 million in Portfolio investments.
- Long-term portfolio investments increased by SDG 428.9 million, at a rate of 13.6%, which resulted from an increase in the equity capital of local banks by SDG 398.4 million and of other financial institutions by SDG 37.0 million.
- Other accounts increased by SDG 8,757.5 million at a rate of 68.1%, because of an increase of SDG 2,430.3 million in the government long-term liabilities (which was scheduled for 20 years) and an increase of SDG 2,690.6 million in wheat prices differentials.

2- Liabilities

The main changes in the liabilities and owner's equity 2015, as compared with 2014 comprise the following:

- The currency in circulation rose at the end of 2015 to SDG 29,340.4 million, an increase of SDG 4,280.4 million at a rate of 17.1%; Issued currency during 2015 amounted to SDG 7,410.5 million while withdrawn currency from circulation amounted to SDG 3,462.7 million.
- The current accounts balance for corporations, local banks and governments units increased by SDG 2,455.2 million at a rate of 10.4%.
- The local component for foreign liabilities increased by SDG 11,671.0 million at a rate of 103.9%, which resulted from the increase by SDG 9,662.9 million in the

time deposits and facilities.

- The total balance of other Liabilities account declined by SDG 163.2 million at a rate of 0.9%.
- The provisions account balance increased by SDG 95.0 million at a rate of 23.8% due to increase in the retirement benefits by SDG 93.6 million and the non-performing loans provision account balance by SDG 1.4 million.
- The reserves account balance increased by SDG 192.0 million at the end of 2015 at a rate of 122.8% due to the increase in the general reserves by SDG 192.0 million.

Second: Profit and Loss Account:

Table (5-2) illustrates the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31/12/2015.

Table (5-2)
Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31/12/2015
(SDG Thousand)

Particulars	31/12/2015	31/12/2014
Income:		
Foreign Exchange Transactions Income	466,540	547,457
Investments Income	832,167	957,021
Banking Operations Income	142,718	124,132
Other Incomes	12,430	36,512
Total Income	1,453,855	1,665,122
Expenses		
1- Currency Issuance Expenses	(358,004)	(174,414)
2- Administrative Expenses	(776,082)	(603,500)
3- Depreciations	(44,618)	(34,382)
Total Expenses and Provisions	(1,178,704)	(812,296)
Total Profit for Distribution	275,151	852,826

The following are details of changes that happened in the Profit and Loss items in 2015.

1. Income:

Total income decreased by 12.7% from SDG 1,665.1 million in 2014 to SDG 1,453.8 million in 2015 due to the followings:

- Income from foreign exchange transactions decreased by SDG 80.9 million at a rate of 14.8% as a result of a decrease by SDG 82.0 million in the commissions on letters of credits and an increased difference in exchange rates by SDG 1.6 million.
- Income from investment decreased by SDG 124.8 million at a rate of 13.0%, which resulted from a decline of income from investment certificates by SDG 139.0 million.

2. Expenditures:

Total expenses increased by 45.1% from SDG 812.2 million in 2014 to SDG 1,178.7 million in 2015 as follows:

- Administrative expenses increased by SDG 172.6 million at a rate of 28.6%.
- Provision for depreciation increased by SDG 10.2 million at a rate of 29.8%, which resulted from appreciation of the value of the bank's building by SDG 9.0 million and an increase in the balance for depreciation of machineries and equipments by SDG 1.2 million.
- Currency issuance expenses increased from the last year by SDG 183.6 million at a rate of 105.3%, which resulted from the increase in the cost of currency printed in 2015 by SDG 183.2 million.

3. Profits:

Total profit decreased by 67.7% from SDG 852.2 million in 2014 to SDG 275.1 million in 2015.

Third: Statement of Changes in Ownership:

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

Table (5-3)
The Central Bank of Sudan
Changes in Owner Equity for the year ended 31/12/2015
(SDG Thousand)

Particular	Capital	General Reserves	Assets Replacement Reserves	Assets Evaluation Reserves	Other Reserves	Retained Profits	Total
Balance at 31/12/2013	192,000	192,000	7,000	27,125	122,191	471,419	1,011,735
Paid to Government	-	-	-	-	-	(471,419)	(471,419)
Transfer to Capital	192,000	(192,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Profits of 2014					-	852,826	852,826
Balance at 31/12/2014	384,000	-	7,000	27,125	122,191	852,826	1,359,142
Paid to Government	-	-	-	-	-	(660,826)	(660,826)
Transfer to General Reserves	-	192,000	-	-	-	(192,000)	-
Settlement for previous years	-	-	-	-	-	399,592	399,592
Profits of 2015		-	-	-	-	275,151	275,151
Balance at 31/12/2015	384,000	192,000	7,000	27,125	122,191	674,743	1,407,059

Fourth: Cash Flow:

Table (5-4) illustrates the cash flow from transactions, investments and financing activities for 2014 and 2015. It also shows the utilization of funds in various activities.

Table (5 - 4)
 Central Bank of Sudan Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31/12/2015

Particular	2015	2014
Cash flow from transactions activities		
Distributed net profit Adjusted by:	275,151	852,826
Depreciation of fixed assets	44,618	34,382
Claims and Provisions	1,392	(33,4501)
Retirement benefit Provision	118,150	83,000
Paid Retirement benefit Provision	(24,536)	(30,760)
Increase in Loans to government	(6,047,364)	(6,198,090)
Increase in other liabilities accounts	(8,791,218)	(4,708,365)
Increase in current accounts	2,455,203	5,315,990
Increase in Local component for external liabilities	11,671,004	305,814
Increase in other liabilities	(163,163)	(1,030,768)
Increase in currency in circulation	3,947,821	4,567,568
Returns of fixed Assets Sale	(3,704)	-
Settlement of previous years	399,592	-
Net cash flow from transactions activities	3,882,946	(941,853)
Cash flow from investment activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(44,088)	(308,647)
Increase in Constructions under implementation	(16,749)	(5,021)
Increase in Projects under implementation	(4,688)	(3,630)
Returns from sales of fixed assets	3,881	1,533
Increase in short-term investments	(2,586,614)	(1,760,575)
Increase in long- term investments	(428,902)	(129,040)
Net cash flow from(used) investment activities	(3,077,160)	(2,205,380)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Decrease in capital and reserves	-	-
Paid profits to government	(627,078)	(417,419)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	(627,078)	(417,419)
Changes in cash balances and the like during the year	178,708	(3,618,652)
Cash balances at the beginning of the year	6,241,309	9,859,961
Cash balances at the end of the year	6,241,017	6,241,309

CHAPTER SIX

GENERAL BUDGET PERFORMANCE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET PERFORMANCE

This chapter deals with the central government budget only; it does not reflect the full picture of the overall government's revenues and expenditures. This is due to the fact that the country adopts a federal system of government, under which the country is divided into a number of states, whereby each state is mandated to prepare and approve its own current and development budget(s) within the legal limits of the sources of revenues passed by its legislature, including taxes, fees and transfers from the central government. The states utilize their revenues to meet expenditures on basic services such as healthcare, education and water supplies. Additionally, the central government on its part, finances some development projects in certain states from its budget.

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

First: General Government Budget Performance for 2015

The objectives of 2015 budget are to meet the economic and social needs of the country in addition to achieving well balanced development within the prevailing political and constitutional frameworks. In this regard, the most important objectives of 2015 budget are summarized below:

- Maintaining economic stability and achieving positive growth rates in the national economy.
- Reducing poverty levels in line with the Poverty Reduction Strategy and giving priority to social development programmes.
- Improving the business-enabling environment to attract foreign direct investment and strategic partnerships with the private sector.

- Directing resources to increase the production and productivity in the real sector to satisfy the citizen's basic needs from necessary goods.
- Raising the competitiveness of local products and commodities by benefiting from available comparative advantages and enhancing quality.
- Strengthening the performance of the strategic stock and expanding storage facilities.
- Correcting economic distortions and resolving external and internal imbalances.
- Modernising the government budget structure by introducing the comprehensive budget and starting the preparation of the programmes' budget.
- Developing human and institutional capacities on both the federal and state levels.
- Ensuring that financial control and transparency laws are implemented at all levels.

Table (6-1) summarizes the government budget financial performance for 2014 and 2015, while figure (6-1) presents a summary of the revenues and expenditures together with the overall budget deficit for 2014 and 2015.

Table (6-1)
 Central Government Budget Performance for 2014 and 2015
 (SDG Million)

Item	2014			2015			Change %
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	
Total Public Revenues	46,206.8	51,227.7	111	61,350.3	54,499.7	89	6.4
Total Current Expenditure	45,843.9	50,380.1	110	59,821.5	54,854.2	92	8.9
Current Budget Surplus or Deficit (-)	362.9	847.6	234	1,528.7	(354.5)	(23)	(141.8)
Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets (Development Expenditure)*	5,850.4	4,837.1	83	7,414.5	5,991.2	81	24
Net Acquisition of Financial Assets (Capital Participation)	269.8	435.6	161	549.0	630.8	115	45
Total Public Expenditure	51,964.1	55,652.8	107	67,785.0	61,476.1	91	10
Total Budget Deficit	(5,757.3)	(4,425.1)	77	(6,434.7)	(6,976.4)	108	58
Deficit Financing	5,757.4	4,425.0	77	6,434.7	6,976.4	108	58
External Financing (Withdrawals)	3,655.1	1,610.1	44	3,947.5	1,425.2	36	(11)
External Financing (Payments)	(2,947.3)	(853.8)	29	(3,477.0)	(1,830.6)	53	114
Net External Financing	707.8	756.3	107	470.5	(405.4)	(86)	(154)
Domestic Financing (Withdrawals)	12,547.5	14,537.3	116	16,400.0	13,034.9	79	(10)
Domestic Financing (Payments)	(9,497.9)	(10,868.7)	114	(10,435.8)	(5,653.1)	54	(48)
Net Domestic Financing	3,049.6	3,668.7	120	5,964.2	7,381.8	124	101
Others	2,000.0		0				

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

*Including disposal of non-financial assets in 2014 and 2015 constituting of the returns from selling auctions and disposal items.

Figure (6-1)
Budget Revenues, Expenditures and the Overall Deficit for 2014 and 2015

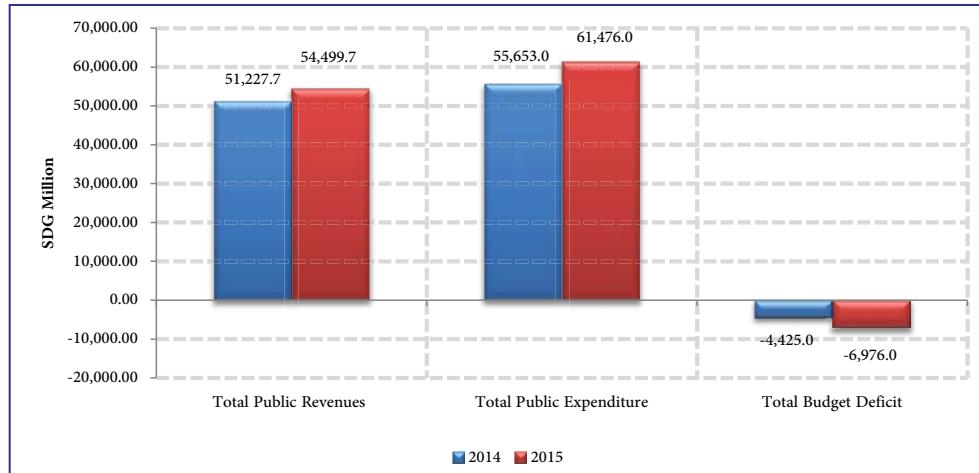


Table (6-1) and figure (6-1) show an increase in total public revenues from SDG 51,227.7 million in 2014 to SDG 54,499.7 million in 2015, by 6.4%.

Public expenditures increased from SDG 55,653 million in 2014 to SDG 61,476 million in 2015 by 10.5%, due mainly to the increase in current expenditures, while the overall budget deficit increased significantly from SDG 4,425 million in 2014 to SDG 6,976 million in 2015 by 57.6%.

Details of the performance of public revenues and public expenditures are explained below.

1- Public Revenues:

Table (6-2) lists items of the public revenues for 2014 and 2015, while figure (6-2) gives details of the sources of public revenues for 2014 and 2015. Figure (6-3) illustrates the contribution of the revenue items in 2015 budget.

Table (6-2)
 Public Revenues for 2014 and 2015
 (SDG Million)

Item	2014				2015				Change %
	Budget Estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Revenues	Budget Estimates	Actual performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Revenues	
(A) Tax Revenues	27,973.8	35,178.1	126	68.7	39,276.5	41,963.3	107	77.0	19.3
Taxes on income, business and capital profits	1,772.9	3,003.9	169	5.9	3,028.0	3,103.0	102	5.7	3.3
Taxes in ownership	86.6	66.2	76	0.1	117.8	85.3	72	0.2	28.8
Taxes on goods and services	19,084.9	24,170.9	127	47.2	26,958.5	29,608.1	110	54.3	22.5
Taxes on international trade	6,941.2	7,913.6	114	15.4	9,158.3	9,063.3	99	16.6	14.5
Other taxes	88.2	23.4	27	0.0	14.0	103.6	740	0.2	342.5
(B) Non-tax Revenues	15,700.8	13,483.2	86	33.3	19,861.1	10,856.2	55	20.0	(19.5)
Sales of Gov. entities market goods*	7,357.3	6,087.5	83	11.9	8,477.3	4,162.9	49	7.6	(31.6)
Ownership Income**	1,515.0	1,095.7	72	2.1	2,138.8	1,533.4	72	2.8	39.9
Administrative Charges	1,037.5	799.4	77	1.6	1,365.4	1,136.6	83	2.1	42.2
Occasional sales of gov. entities non-market goods	12.0	0.0	0	0.0	16.3	0	0	0.0	0.0
Fines, penalties and forfeitures	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	24.5	0	0	0.0	0.0
Other Revenues	5,761.0	5,500.6	95	10.7	7,838.8	4,023.3	51	7.4	(26.9)
(C) Foreign Grants	2,532.2	2,566.5	101	5.0	2,212.7	1,680.3	76	3.1	(34.5)
Total Revenues and Grants	46,206.8	51,227.7	111	100.0	61,350.3	54,499.7	89	100.0	6.4

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

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

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

Figure (6-2)
Sources of Budget Revenues for 2014 and 2015

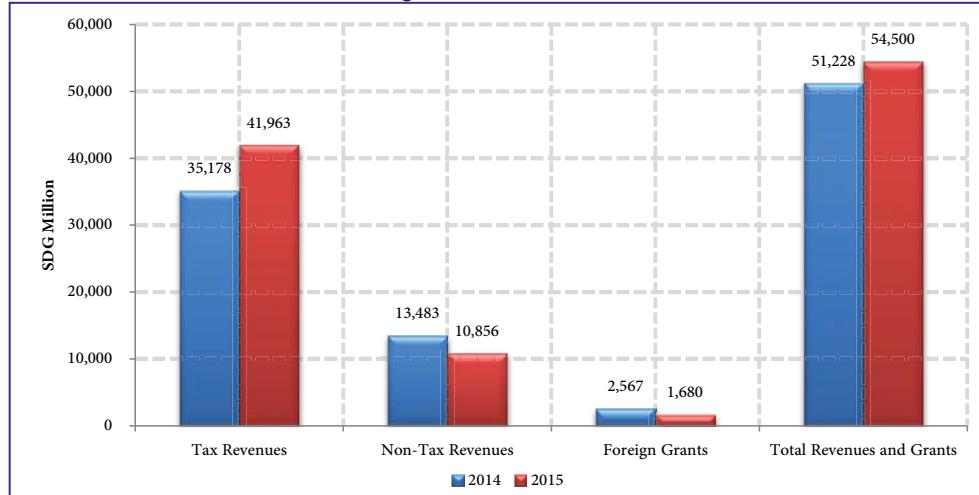


Figure (6-3)
Contribution of Revenue Items in 2015 Budget

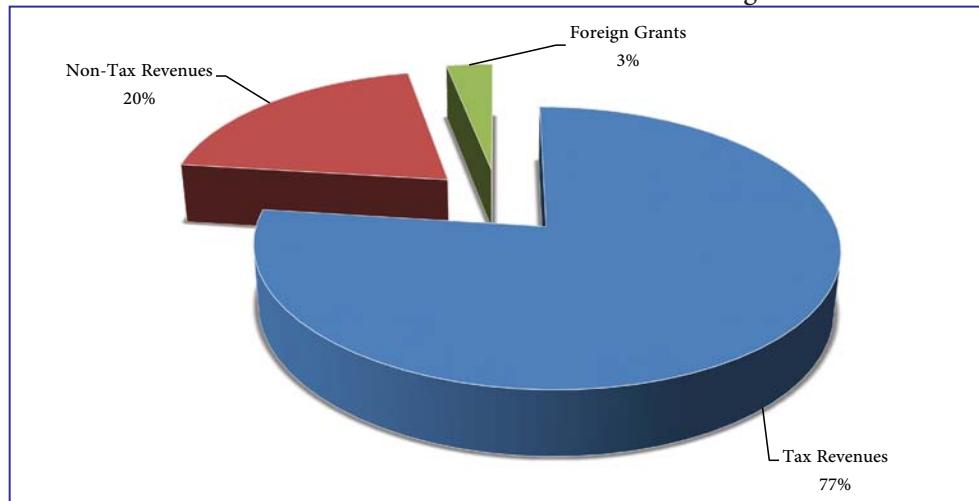


Figure (6-3) shows that the tax revenues constitute 77% of the total revenues and grants in 2015, followed by the non-tax revenues and foreign grants representing 20% and 3% of the total revenues and grants respectively.

(A) Tax Revenues

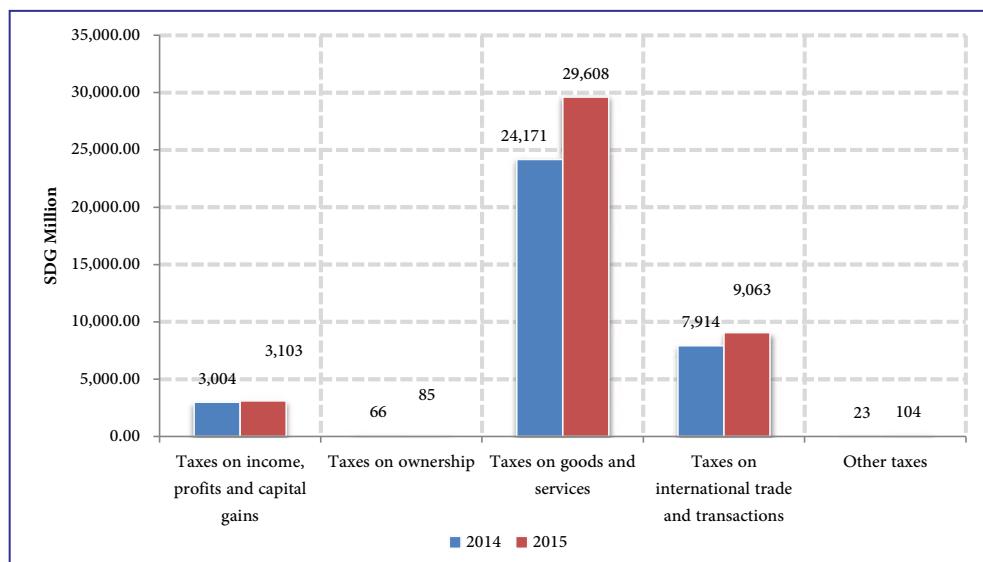
Table (6-3) and figure (6-4) illustrate the actual performance of tax revenue items for 2014 and 2015 compared with budget estimates.

Table (6-3)
Tax Revenues Performance for 2015
(SDG Million)

Item	2014			2015				Change %
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Tax-Revenues	
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	1,772.9	3,003.9	169	3,028.0	3,103.0	102.5	7.4	3.3
Taxes on ownership	86.6	66.2	76	117.8	85.3	72.4	0.2	28.8
Taxes on goods and services	19,084.9	24,170.9	127	26,958.5	29,608.1	109.8	70.6	22.5
Taxes on international trade and transactions	6,941.2	7,913.6	114	9,158.3	9,063.3	99.0	21.6	14.5
Other taxes	88.2	23.4	27	14.0	103.6	740.0	0.2	342.5
Total	1,772.9	35,178.1	126	39,276.6	41,963.3	106.8	100.0	19.3

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

Figure (6-4)
Sources of Budget Revenues for 2014 and 2015



As illustrated by table (6-3) and figure (6-4), actual tax revenues amounted to SDG 41,963.3 million in 2015 representing 106.8% of the budgeted tax revenues of SDG 39,276.6 million with a rate of 19.3% compared to total tax revenues amounted to SDG 35,178.1 million in 2014. This increase in tax revenues was mainly driven by efforts exerted by the Ministry of Finance, Chamber of Taxation and Customs Administration through combating tax and custom evasions, expanding tax umbrella, reviewing service fees of administrative units and implementing the Electronic Collection Project⁽¹⁾.

(B) Non-tax Revenues⁽²⁾

Table (6-4) shows the actual performance of non-tax revenue items for the year 2015 compared with budget estimates.

Table (6-4)
Non-tax Revenue Actual Performance for 2015

(SDG Million)

Item	2014			2015*			% of Total Non-tax Revenues	Change %
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)		
Oil Revenues	7,355.3	6,087.5	83	8,475.3	4,162.9	49	38	(31.6)
Non-Oil Revenues	8,345.5	7,395.7	89	11,385.8	6,693.3	59	62	(9.5)
Total	15,700.8	13,483.2	86	19,861.1	10,856.2	55	100	(19.5)

Source: Ministry of Finance and National Economy

It is observed from table (6-4) that actual non-tax revenues during 2015 amounted to SDG 10,856.2 million covering 55% of the budgeted non-tax revenues of SDG 19,861.1 million. In this respect, actual oil revenues reached SDG 4,162.9 million representing 49% of the budgeted oil revenues of SDG 8,475.3 million and its contribution of 38%. On the other hand, the contribution of non-oil revenues was 62% of total non-tax revenues realized in 2015. The decline in actual non-tax revenues compared with budgeted revenues for 2015 was attributed mainly to the decline in sales of government entities non-market goods and ownership income.

(1) The electronic collection is an integrated system introduced by the government in 2015 to facilitate government electronic payment transactions in a secure manner. In this regard, all government payment transactions should be processed through a receipt document known as E15 and approved by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The newly introduced electronic collection system contributes to increasing government revenues.

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

(C) Foreign Grants

Table (6-2) shows that foreign grants actually received in 2015 declined from SDG 2,566.5 million in 2014 to SDG 1,680.3 million, which represents 76% of the budgeted estimates of SDG 2,122.7 million and 3.1% of total revenues.

2- Public Expenditures

Public expenditure amounted to SDG 61,476 million in 2015, by a rate of increase 10% compared to 2014, which represents 91% of the budget estimates. It Includes Current expenditures amounted to SDG 54,854 million, which constitutes 91% of the budgeted, national development expenditure of SDG 6,012.4 million that covers 81% of the budget target and net capital participation of SDG 631 million in 2015, which represents 115% of the budgeted estimates.

(A) Current Expenditures

Table (6-5) and figure (6-5) show the central government's actual current expenditures for 2014 and 2015, while figure (6-6) illustrates the contribution of current expenditure items to the 2015 government budget.

Table (6-5)
Central Government Current Expenditures Performance for 2014 and 2015
(SDG Million)

Item	2014			2015		
	Actual Performance	% of Total	Rate of Change (%)	Actual Performance	% of Total	Change %
Employee Compensations	15,800.4	31	16	18,509.2	34	17
Purchase of goods and services	6,200.4	12	119	6,872.0	13	11
Subsidy for Strategic Goods	10,520.3	21	8	9,930.7	18	(6)
Cost of Finance	3,771.0	7	149	3,586.7	7	(5)
Subsidies (Allowances)	69.1	0	28	123.9	0	79
Participation in International Organizations	112.0	0	23	133.3	0	19
Social Benefits*	1,528.0	3	166	1,976.4	4	29
Other National Expenditure	340.2	1	14	979.0	2	188
States Transfers	12,038.7	24	62	12,743.0	23	6
Total Current Expenditure	50,380.1	100	39	54,854.2	100	9

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

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

Figure (6-5)
Central Government's Current Expenditures for 2014 and 2015

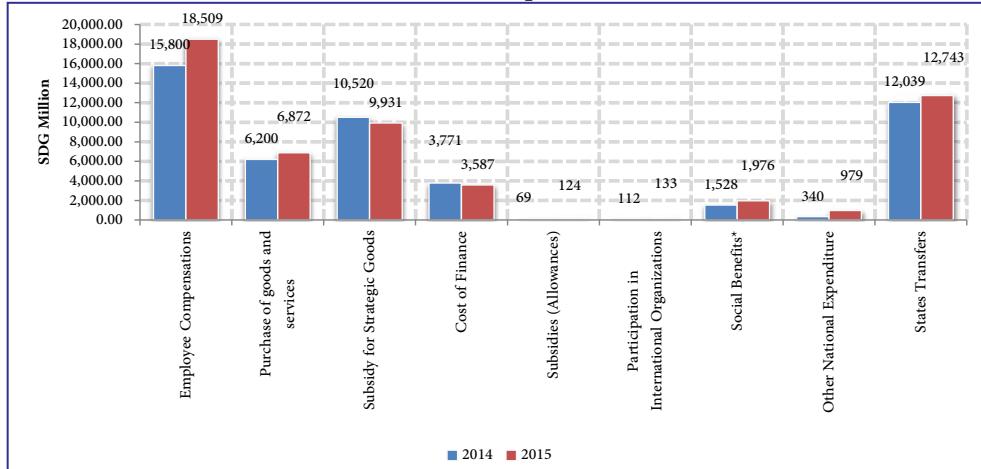
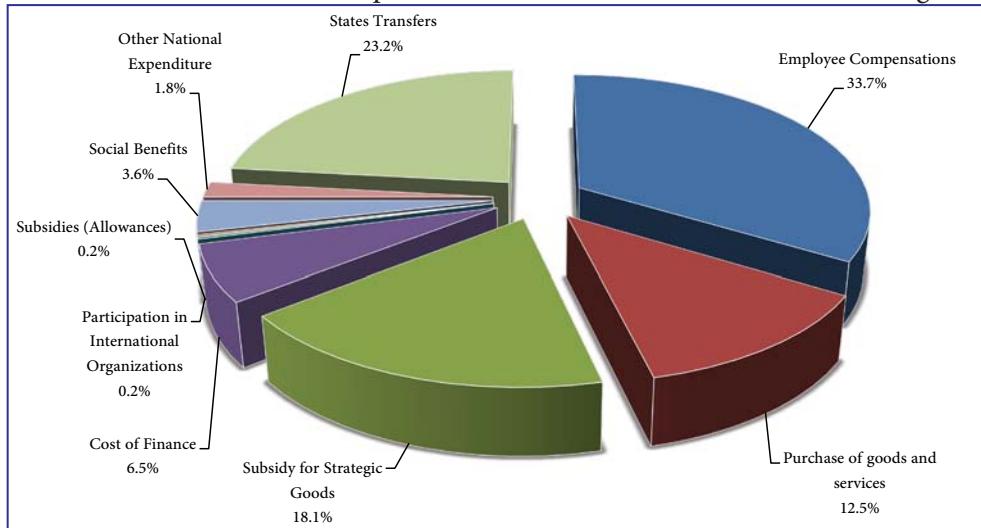


Figure (6-6)
Contribution of Current Expenditure Items to the 2015 Government Budget



As illustrated by table (6-5), current expenditure increased from SDG 50,380 million in 2014 to SDG 54,854.2 million in 2015 by 9%. This increase was mainly driven by the increase in the compensation of employees, transfers to the states, subsidies of strategic goods, and purchase of goods and services, which represent 34%, 23%, 18% and 13% respectively of the total current expenditures.

Compensation of employees increased from SDG 15,800.4 million in 2015 by 17%, driven by the increase in social subsidies on both federal and state levels in line with the newly approved organizational and functional structures and improvement in

the terms of service. Moreover, expenditure on purchase of goods and services grew from SDG 6,200.4 million in 2014 to SDG 6,872.0 million in 2015 by 11%. Furthermore, subsidies on strategic goods declined from SDG 10,520.3 million in 2014 to SDG 9,930.7 million in 2015 by 6%, despite the provision of food items to employees at concessional terms, in addition to 100% implementation of programmes designed to support vulnerable groups. On the other hand, transfers to the states increased from SDG 12,038.7 million in 2014 to SDG 12,743 million in 2015 by 6%, while cost of finance decreased by 5% from SDG 3,771 million in 2014 to SDG 3,586.7 million in 2015.

(B) National Development Expenditure

Table (6-6) shows the national development expenditure in local and foreign currencies for 2014 and 2015; whereas, table (6-7) and figure (6-7) illustrate national development expenditures, by sectors for 2014 and 2015.

Table (6-6)
National Development Expenditure in Local and Foreign Currencies
for 2014 and 2015

Item	2014		2015		Change %
	Actual Performance	% Total	Actual Performance	Total	
National Development in Local Currency	3,356.82	69	4,797.2	80	(43)
National Development in Foreign Currency*	1,486.44	31	1,215.2	20	18
Total	4,843.3	100	6,012.4	100	24.1

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

* Valued in local currency at official exchange rate

Despite the challenges faced by 2015 budget in achieving economic stability through reducing the budget deficit and inflation rates, the development expenditure increased from SDG 4,843.3 million in 2014 to SDG 6,012.4 million in 2015 by 30%. The development expenditure in local currency increased from SDG 3,356.82 million in 2014 to SDG 4,747 million in 2015 by 27.1%, while, development expenditure in foreign currency decreased by 34.3% from SDG 1,486.44 million in 2014 to SDG 1,215 million in 2015. It is noted that financing development projects depended mainly on the local component that represented 80% of the total development expenditure in 2015.

Table (6-7) and figure (6-7) show national development expenditure by the different sectors for 2014 and 2015.

Table (6-7)
Development Expenditure by Sectors for 2014 and 2015

(SDG Million)

Item	2014				2015				Change %
	Budget Estimate	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of the Total	Budget Estimate	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of the Total	
Agricultural and Livestock	920	537	58	11.1	1,380	804	58	13.4	49.9
Industrial development	276	276	100	5.7	299	380	127	6.3	37.8
Roads, bridges and transportation	1,039	1,008	97	20.8	1,577	1,372	87	22.8	36.1
Electricity and Water Resources	2,387	2,360	99	48.7	2,461	2,256	92	37.5	(4.4)
Social Development	763	174	23	3.6	1,112	350	31	5.8	100.7
Miscellaneous Sectors	469	477	102	9.8	588	850	144	14.2	78.3
Total Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	5,853.8	4,831.2	83	100.0	7,419	6,012.0	81	100	24.4

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

Figure (6-7)
Development Expenditure by Sectors for 2014 and 2015

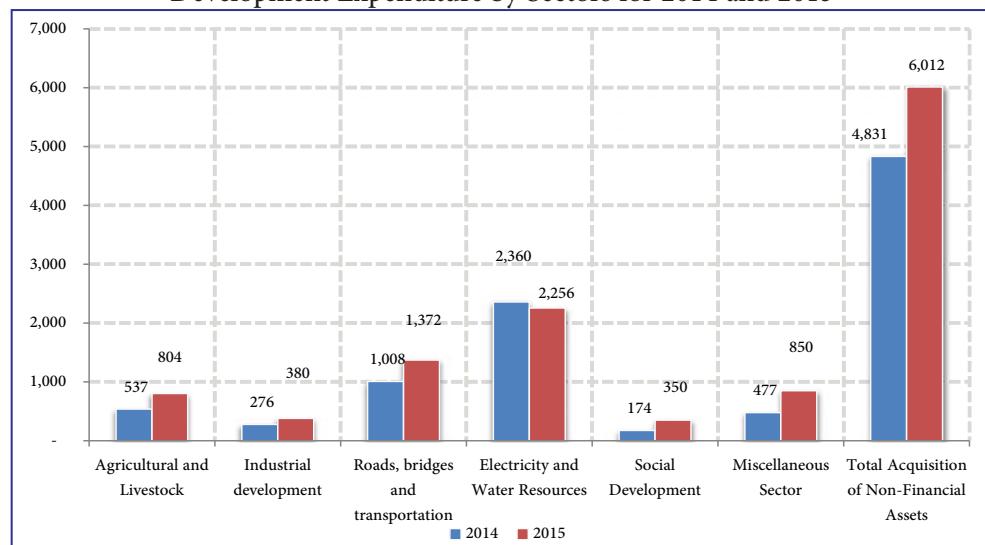


Table (6-7) and figure (6-7) depict, the actual expenditure on acquisition of non-financial assets amounted to SDG 6,012 million in 2015 with share of 81% of the budgeted estimates of SDG 7,419 million, include the following:

- Electricity and water resources sector received the largest share amounting to SDG 2,256 million, which constitutes 37.5% of total development expenditure in 2015.
- An amount of SDG 380 million was spent on developing the industrial sector, which represents 6.3% of total development expenditure in 2015. This expenditure included the provision of appliances and equipment needed for the rehabilitation of the Industrial Consultation Centre to lead the country's industrial revival in collaboration with the private sector, as well as financing surveys related to industrial complexes.
- An amount of SDG 1,372 million was spent on the roads, bridges and transportation sector representing 22.8% of total national development expenditure; this expenditure was incurred to complete the preparatory work required for starting operations of the new Khartoum International Airport, besides rehabilitating railway lines and 133 locomotives.
- An amount of SDG 804 million was spent on the development of the agriculture, livestock and irrigation sector, which constitutes 13.4% of total national development expenditure.

3- Budget Deficit and Its Financing Sources

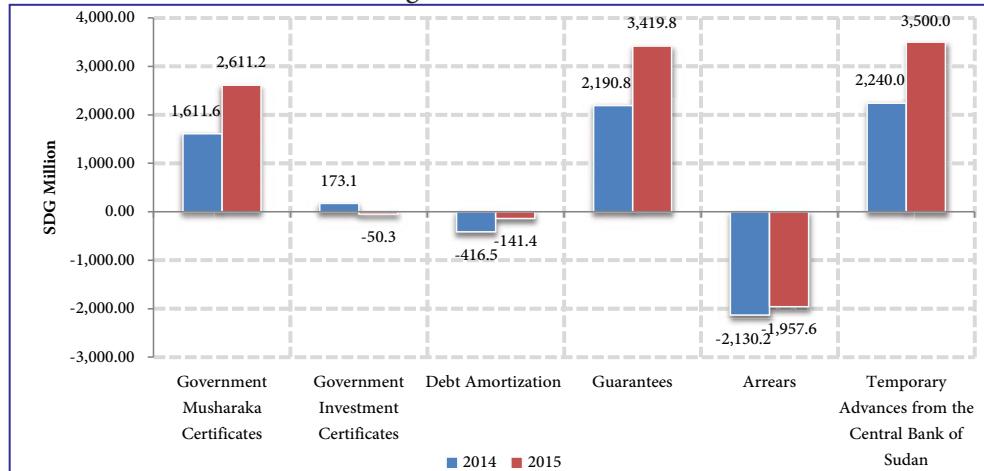
Table (6-8) shows the overall budget deficit and its financing sources for 2014 and 2015, while figure (6-8) illustrates internal debt instruments that contributed to the financing of the overall budget deficit for 2014 and 2015.

Table (6-8)
Total Budget Deficit and Its Financing Sources for 2014 and 2015
(SDG Million)

Item	2014				2015				Change %
	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Deficit	Budget Estimates	Actual Performance	Performance (%)	% of Total Deficit	
Total Budget Deficit	-5,757.30	-4,425.10	77	-100	-6,762.10	-6,976.40	103	100	57.7
External Financing (Withdrawals on Loans and Grants)	3,655.10	1,610.10	44	-36	3,947.50	1,425.20	36	20	-11.5
External Financing (Payments)	-2,947.30	-853.8	29	19	-3,477.00	-1,830.60	53	-26	114.4
Net External Financing	707.8	756.3	107	-17	470.5	-405.4	-86	-6	-153.6
Internal Financing (Withdrawals)	12,547.50	14,537.30	116	-329	16,400.00	13,034.90	79	187	-10.3
Internal Financing (Payments)	-9,497.90	-10,868.70	114	246	-10,435.80	-5,653.10	54	-81	-48
Net Internal Financing	5,049.60	3,668.70	73	-83	6,291.70	7,381.80	117	106	101.2
Government Musharaka Certificates	217	1,611.60	743	-36	1,300.00	2,611.20	201	37	62
Government Investment Certificates	706.4	173.1	25	-4	1,300.00	-50.3	-4	-1	-129.1
Debt Amortization	-100	-416.5	417	9	0	-141.4	0	-2	-66.1
Letters of Guarantees	1,837.50	2,190.80	119	-50	2,149.20	3,419.80	159	49	56.1
Arrears	-2,111.20	-2,130.20	101	48	-1,957.60	-1,957.60	100	-28	-8.1
Temporary Advances from the Central Bank of Sudan	2,500.00	2,240.00	90	-51	3,500.00	3,500.00	100	50	56.3
Additional Sources	2000				0				

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

Figure (6-8)
Domestic Budget Finance for 2014 and 2015



The total budget deficit reached SDG 6,976.4 million in 2015 compared with a deficit of SDG 4,425.1 million in 2014. This deficit was financed from internal and external sources that can be explained as follows.

A\ External Financing

Withdrawals on foreign loans and grants amounted to SDG 1,425.2 million in 2015, while repayments were SDG 1,830.6 million, which resulted in a negative net external financing of SDG 405 million representing minus 6% of total deficit financing in 2015.

B\ Internal Financing

Actual performance of total withdrawals from domestic financing amounted to SDG 13,043.9 million in 2015, while total repayments amounted to SDG 5,653.1 million. As a result, the net domestic financing amounted to SDG 7,381.3 million representing 106% of total deficit financing in 2015.

(i) Internal Debt Instruments:

Consist of Government Musharaka Certificates (GMCs), Government Investment Certificates (GICs), Debt Amortization Certificates, letter of guarantees and arrears. In this regard, internal debt instruments constituted 56% of total deficit financing in 2015, as the guarantees represented the major component in the deficit financing compared to other debt instruments. Total guarantees amounted to SDG 3,419.8 million representing 49% of total internal financing in 2015. GMCs amounted to SDG 2,611 million representing 37% contribution of total deficit financing in 2015,

while GICs amounted to minus SDG 50.3 million representing minus 1% of total deficit financing in 2015.

(ii) Temporary Advances from the Central Bank of Sudan:

As per Article (48-1) of the Central Banks of Sudan Act (2012 Amendment) the Central Bank of Sudan may grant temporary financing to the government not exceeding 15% of the total estimated budget revenues for that fiscal year in which such financing is granted, provided that financing should be repaid within the six months following the end of the fiscal year in which the financing is granted. In accordance to the above article, the government was granted temporary financing amounting to SDG 3,500 million in 2015 representing 5.9% of total budgeted revenues in 2015, which contributed to covering 50% of the total deficit.

Second: Main Budget Indicators and Ratios

Table (6-9) and figure (6-9) reflect the percentage contribution of budget items to the gross domestic product for 2014 and 2015.

Table (6-9)
Budget Items Ratios to the Gross Domestic Product for 2014 and 2015

Item	2014	2015	Change %
Total Revenues (SDG Million)	51,227.7	54,499.7	6.4
Total Revenues as % of GDP	10.9	9.3	(14.7)
Total Expenditure (SDG Million)	55,654	61,476	10.5
Total Expenditure as % of GDP	11.8	10.5	(11.0)
Total Budget Deficit (SDG Million)	(4,425)	(6,976)	57.6
Budget Surplus / Deficit as % of GDP	(0.9)	(1.2)	33.3
GDP in Current Prices (SDG Million)	471,295.5	582,936.7	23.7

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

Figure (6-9)
Budget items as percentage of GDP in 2014-2015

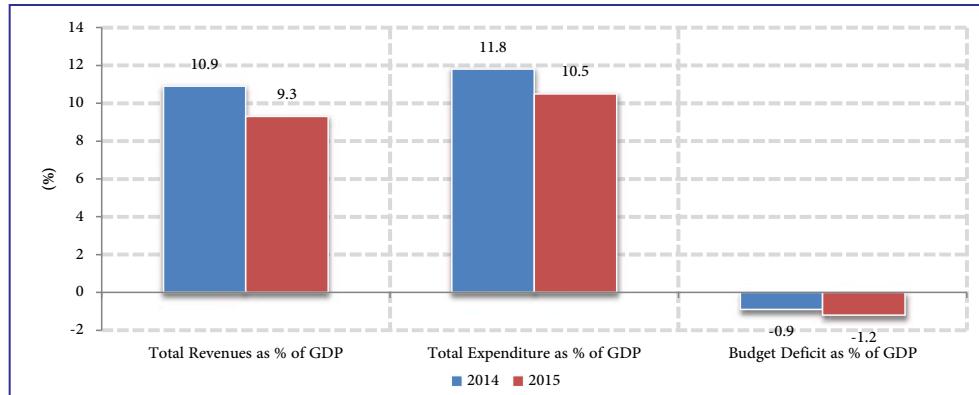


Table (6-9) shows the most important budget items as a percentage of the GDP for 2014 and 2015. As shown, the budget deficit increased from 0.9% in 2014 to 1.2% in 2015, whereas, the total revenues declined from 10.9% in 2014 to 9.3% in 2015, while the total expenditures decreased from 11.8% in 2014 to 10.5% in 2015.

CHAPTER SEVEN

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the sum of the market values of final goods and services produced in a country during a specific time period (usually one year). The System of National Accounts (SNA) uses three methods, (1) the product method or value added, according to this method, GDP is the sum of values added in all sectors of the economy within a specific period. It computes the values of final goods and services at current prices excluding the values of intermediate goods and services involved in the production process (Sudan adopts this method). (2) The income method, in which GDP is defined as the sum of all incomes derived from providing the factors of production in a country within a specific period of time. (3) The expenditure method in which GDP is the sum of spending on consumption and investment in addition to the net foreign transactions of goods and services in a country within a specific period of time. Sudan follows the first and third methods.

First: GDP by Economic Activities at Constant Prices (product method)

Table (7-1) demonstrates the growth rate of GDP and its component sectors at constant prices (calculations were based on (1981/82 prices)). Figure (7-1) reflects growth rates by sectors at constant prices for 2014 and 2015, while figures (7-2) and (7-3) display the contribution of various economic sectors in GDP for 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Table (7-1)
GDP at Constant Prices by Economic Activities
for 2014 and 2015
(SDG Million)

Sectors	Year	2014**			2015*		
		Value	Growth Rate %	Share %	Value	Growth Rate %	Share %
Agriculture, Forests, Animal Resources and Fisheries		8.2751	(4.1)	28.5	8.5055	2.8	27.9
Industrial sector		6.7194	10.1	23.1	7.0231	4.5	23.0
Petroleum		0.6732	(6.6)	2.3	0.6059	(10.0)	2.0
Mining and quarrying		0.2329	11.4	0.8	0.2039	(12.4)	0.7
Processing and Handcraft		5.0424	13.8	17.4	5.3352	5.8	17.5
Electricity and Water		0.7709	4.0	2.7	0.8781	13.9	2.9
Services sector		14.0467	3.6	48.4	14.9373	6.3	49.0
Building and Construction		1.0043	5.8	3.5	1.0647	6.0	3.5
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants		2.5751	4.2	8.9	2.7694	7.5	9.1
Transport and Communications		3.0966	2.1	10.7	3.3120	7.0	10.9
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Other services		3.5456	3.1	12.2	3.7643	6.2	12.4
Community and other Social Services		0.3638	5.0	1.3	0.3851	5.9	1.3
Financial intermediation service		(0.5732)	4.8	(2.0)	(0.6067)	5.9	(2.0)
Government Services		3.3389	4.5	11.5	3.5106	5.1	11.5
Non-profit private households services		0.2275	4.5	0.8	0.2390	5.0	0.8
Import Charges		0.4682	4.9	1.6	0.4990	6.6	1.6
GDP at constant prices		29.0411	2.7	100.00	30.4659	4.9	100.00
GDP Deflator		16,228.55			19,134.07		
GDP at Current Prices		471,295.45			582,936.71		

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

* Preliminary Data.

** Amended Data.

Figure (7-1)
Sectors Growth Rate for 2014 and 2015

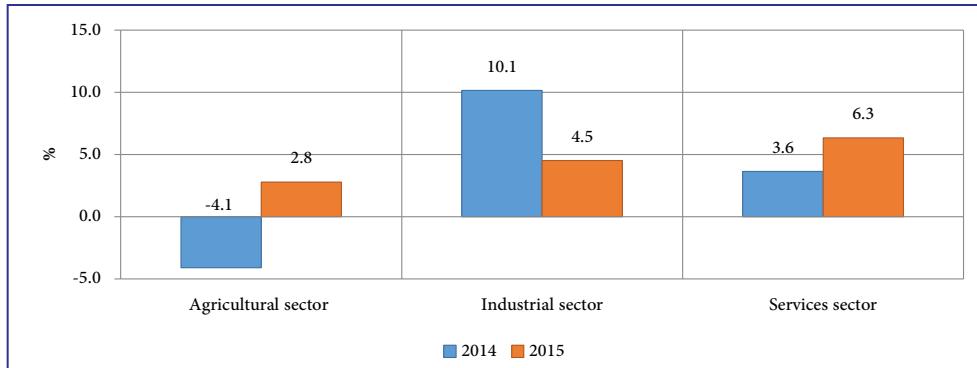


Table (7-1) points to a remarkable increase in the GDP growth rate at constant prices from 2.7% in 2014 to 4.9% in 2015, owing to the rise in the growth rate of the agricultural sector in both agrarian and animal from minus 4.1% in 2014 to 2.8% in 2015, and services sector from 3.6% in 2014 to 6.3% in 2015.

The growth rate of the industrial sector on the other hand decreased dramatically from 10.1% in 2014 to 4.5% in 2015. This was mainly attributed to the significant decline in the growth rate of its oil sub-sector from minus 6.6% in 2014 to -10.0% in 2015, mining and quarrying from 11.4% in 2014 to minus 12.4% in 2015, handcraft and processing from 13.8% in 2014 to 5.8% in 2015 due to the reduction in the production of most manufacturing industries in 2015, while electricity and water growth rate increased considerably from 4.0% in 2014 to 13.9% in 2015.

Moreover, Services sector growth rate witnesses a step up as it increased noticeably from 3.6% in 2014 to 6.3% in 2015, primarily attributed to the increase in the growth rate of its sub-sectors including building and constructions from 5.8% in 2014 to 6.0% in 2015, trade, hotels and restaurants increased from 4.2% in 2014 to 7.5% in 2015, transport and communications from 2.1% in 2014 to 7.0% in 2015, finance, insurance, real-estate and other services from 3.1% in 2014 to 6.2% in 2015, while the remaining sectors had grown at different rates.

1. Economic Sectors' Contribution to GDP

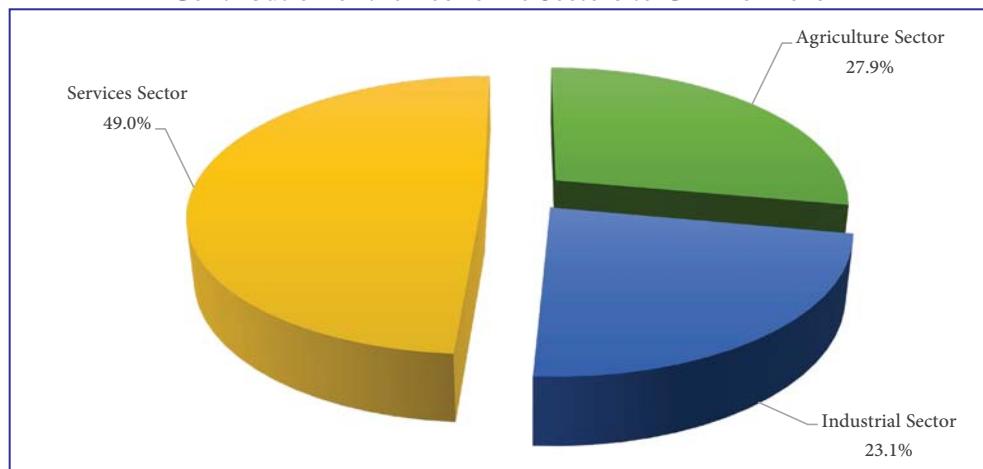
Figure (7-2)

Contribution of the Economic Sectors to GDP for 2014



Figure (7-3)

Contribution of the Economic Sectors to GDP for 2015



A- The Agricultural Sector

Agricultural sector's contribution (both agrarian and animal) to GDP in real terms decreased minimally from 28.5% in 2014 to 27.9% in 2015.

B- The Industrial Sector

Industrial sector's contribution to GDP in real terms witness a trivial decrease from 23.1% in 2014 to 23.0% in 2015, due to the decline in the oil subsectors' contribution from 2.3% in 2014 to 2.0% in 2015, mining and quarrying from 0.8% in 2014 to 0.7%

in 2015, while the contribution of manufacturing increased from 17.4% in 2014 to 17.5% in 2015, electricity and water from 2.7% in 2014 to 2.9% in 2015.

C- The Services Sector

The average contribution of the services sector to GDP in real terms increased slightly from 48.4% in 2014 to 49.0% in 2015, owing to the raise in some sub-sectors' contributions to GDP in 2015 compared to 2014, The contribution of trade, hotels and restaurants increased from 8.9% in 2014 to 9.1% in 2015, transport and communications increased from 10.7% in 2014 to 10.9% in 2015, finance, insurance, real estate and business services increased from 12.2% in 2014 to 12.4% in 2015, the contribution of building and construction, community and social services, financial intermediation service, government services, private non-profit services, and import tariffs, remained constant at 3.5%, 1.3%, minus 2.0%, 11.5%, 0.8%, 1.6%, in 2014 and 2015 respectively.

2. The Trend of GDP Growth Rate During the Period (2011-2015)

Table (7-2) and figure (7-4) depict GDP growth rate during the period (2011-2015).

Table (7-2)
GDP Growth Rates During the period (2011-2015)
at constant prices (based on 1981/82 prices)

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP% growth rate	1.9	1.4	4.4	2.7	4.9

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Figure (7-4)
GDP Growth Rate During the Period (2011-2015)
at Constant Prices (based on 1981/82 prices)

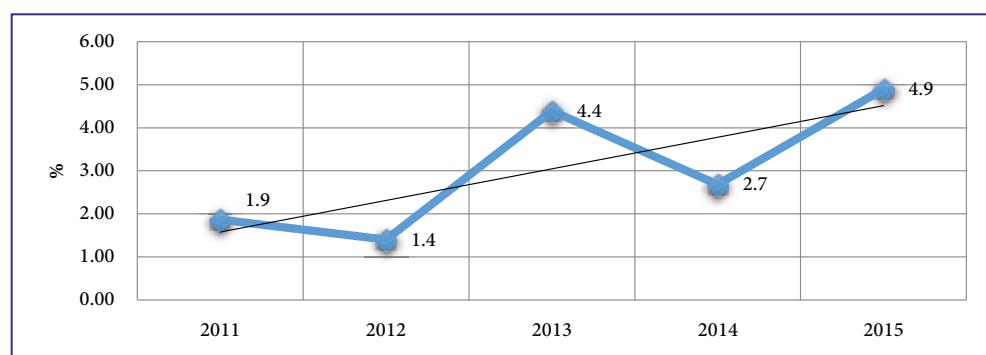


Figure (7-4) demonstrate that there is a slight decline in the GDP growth rates from 1.9% in 2011 to 1.4% in 2012, respectively, as a result of the secession of South Sudan and the exit of most of the oil fields production. In 2013 the GDP growth rate rose to 4.4% due to the high growth rate of the industrial sector from minus 12.2% in 2012 to 10.4% in 2013, then fell to 2.7% in 2014 due to decline in growth rate of the agricultural sector both agricultural and, livestock from 4.0% to minus 4.1%, and rose to 4.9% in 2015, this was due to the increase in the growth rate of the agricultural and services sector.

Second: Gross Domestic Product At Current Prices By Economic Activities (Product Method)

Table (7-3) display GDP at current prices for 2014 and 2015, while figures (7-5) and (7-6) show the economic sectors contribution to GDP at current prices for 2014 and 2015.

Table (7-3)

Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activities
for 2014 and 2015

(SDG Million)

Sectors	Year	2014			2015*		
		Value	Growth Rate %	Share %	Value	Growth Rate %	Share %
Agriculture, Livestock, Forests & Fisheries	150,113.4	29.7	31.9	183,150.3	22.0	31.4	
Agricultural Crops	55,617.0	25.0	11.8	63,188.0	13.6	10.8	
Livestock	92,154.6	32.7	19.6	118,680.3	28.8	20.4	
Forests	2,210.1	2076.3	0.5	1,084.9	-50.9	0.2	
Fisheries	131.6	(92.3)	0.0	197.2	49.8	0.0	
Industrial Sector	75,481.3	44.9	16.0	89,781.7	18.9	15.4	
Petroleum	11,902.7	28.9	2.5	12,085.3	1.5	2.1	
Mining and Quarrying	11,722.9	46.5	2.5	12,102.5	3.2	2.1	
Manufacturing and Handicrafts	47,758.3	50.2	10.1	60,091.3	25.8	10.3	
Electricity and Water	4,097.4	34.1	0.9	5,502.5	34.3	0.9	
Services Sector	245,700.8	40.4	52.1	310,004.7	26.2	53.2	
Building and Construction	22,427.7	40.0	4.8	28,080.3	25.2	4.8	
Commerce, Restaurant and Hotels	77,759.7	38.3	16.5	99,166.1	27.5	17.0	
Transport and Communication	66,741.0	47.4	14.2	84,454.0	26.5	14.5	
Finance, Insurance, Real-estate & Business Services	35,511.0	35.3	7.5	44,452.8	25.2	7.6	
Community, Social Services	4,850.9	37.0	1.0	6,029.9	24.3	1.0	
Financial Intermediation Services	(4,105.3)	39.4	(0.9)	(5,104.3)	24.3)0.9(
Government Services	29,721.3	39.3	6.3	36,857.0	24.0	6.3	
Non-profit private services	3,770.6	38.8	0.8	4,647.2	23.2	0.8	
Import Duties	9,023.9	37.5	1.9	11,421.7	26.6	2.0	
GDP at Current Prices	471,295.4	37.5	100.0	582,936.7	23.7	100.0	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

* Preliminary Data.

Figure (7-5)
Contribution of the Economic Sectors to GDP at Current Prices for 2014

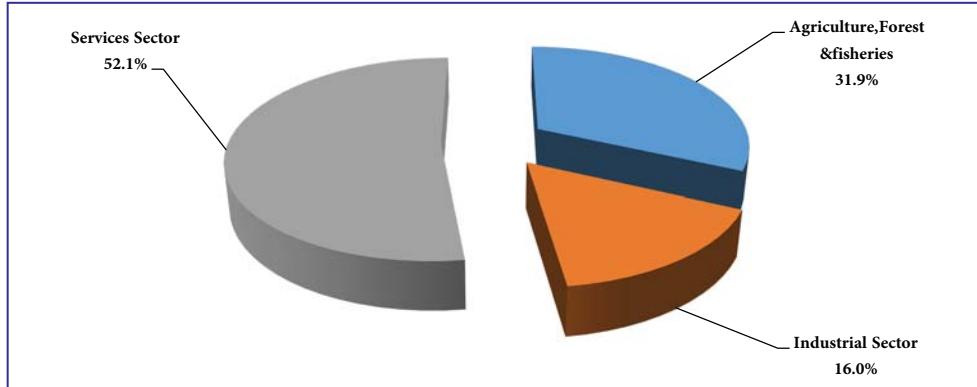


Figure (7-6)
Contribution of the Economic Sectors to GDP at Current Prices for 2015

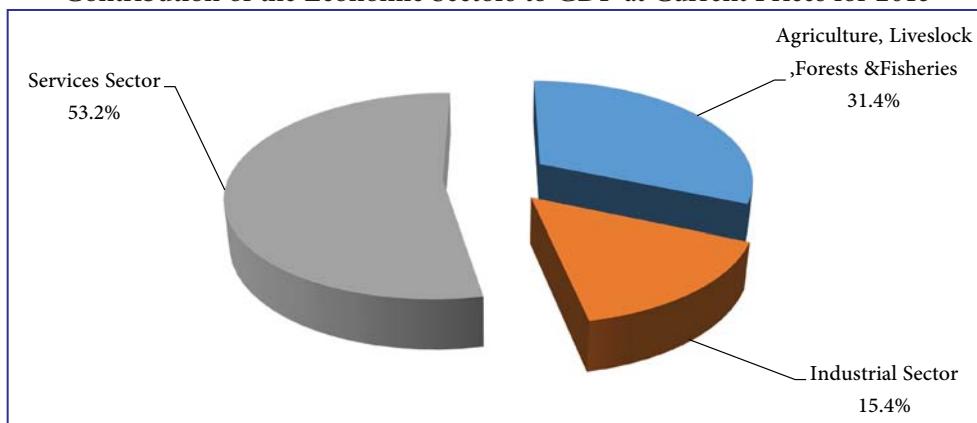


Table (7-3) shows that agricultural sector's contribution to GDP at current prices decreased slightly from 31.9% in 2014 to 31.4% in 2015. Similarly, the industrial sector's contribution declined from 16.0% in 2014 to 15.4% in 2014, due to the decrease in the contribution of its sub-sectors, for instance, oil from 2.5% in 2014 to 2.1% in 2015, mining and quarrying from 2.5% in 2014 to 2.1% in 2015, whereas the contribution of manufacturing and handicrafts increased from 10.1% in 2014 to 10.3% in 2015.

The contribution of the services sector to GDP at current prices increased from 52.1% in 2014 to 53.2% in 2015, mainly because of the increase in the contribution of its sub-sectors. The contribution of the commerce, restaurants and hotels increased from 16.5% in 2014 to 17.0% in 2015, transport and communication increased from 14.2% in 2014 to 14.5% in 2015, finance, insurance, real-estate and business

services from 7.5% in 2014 to 7.6% in 2015, import duties from 1.9% in 2014 to 2.0% in 2015, while the contribution of the building and construction, community and social services, financial intermediation services, government services and non-profit private services reached 4.8%, 1.0%, minus 0.9%, 6.3% and 0.8% in 2014 and 2015 respectively.

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

Table (7-4) shows GDP and its components growth rate (expenditure method) for 2014 and 2015.

Table (7-4)

Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Expenditure Method for 2014 and 2015
(SDG Million)

Sectors	Year	2014			2015*		
		Value	Growth Rate %	Share %	Value	Growth Rate %	Share %
Consumption		403,666.4	40.8	85.7	495,862.3	22.8	85.1
Government consumption		45,843.9	81.8	9.7	56,626.0	23.5	9.7
Private consumption		357,822.5	36.8	75.9	439,236.3	22.8	75.3
Investment		90,681.4	34.2	19.2	121,793.0	34.3	20.9
Government		5,850.4	29.5	1.2	16,379.0	180.0	2.8
Private		84,831.0	34.6	18.0	105,414.0	24.3	18.1
The net foreign transactions		(23,052.3)	101.5	(4.9)	(34,718.6)	50.6	(6.0)
Exports of goods and services		20,629.6	(47.9)	4.4	19,369.4	(6.1)	3.3
Imports of goods and services		43,681.8	(14.4)	9.3	54,088.0	23.8	9.3
GDP at Current Prices		471,295.5	37.5	100.0	582,936.7	23.7	100.0

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

* Preliminary Data

According to table (7-4) GDP at current prices decreased significantly from 37.5% in 2014 to 23.7% in 2015, this was due to the decline in the growth rate of the total consumption from 40.8% in 2014 to 22.8% in 2015, and decrease in the growth rate of net external transactions for goods and services from 101.5% in 2014 to 50.6% in 2015.

1- Consumption

Consumption is divided into government and private, government includes all current spending on purchases of goods and services, compensation of employees, defence and national security.

Figure (7-7)
Growth Rates of Consumption at Current Prices for 2014 and 2015

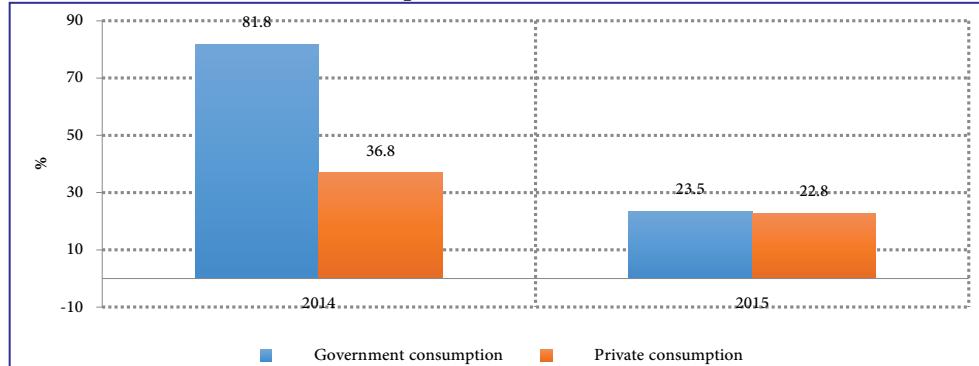


Figure (7-8)
Contribution of Consumption to GDP at Current Prices for 2014 and 2015

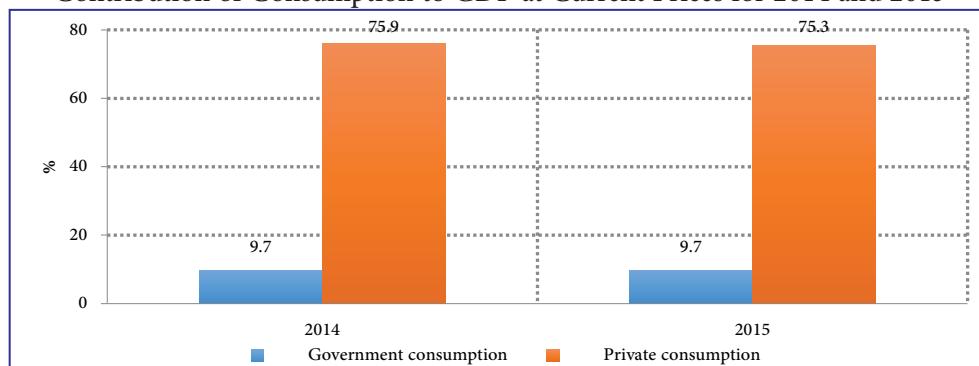


Table (7-4) and figure (7-8) show a slight decrease in contribution of the consumption to GDP at current prices from 85.7% in 2014 to 85.1% in 2015, this was due to the decline in contribution of the private consumption from 75.9% in 2014 to 75.3% in 2015 .

The contribution of the government consumption increased from 11.3% in 2014 to 11.4% in 2015, while the contribution of the private consumption decreased slightly from 88.7% in 2014 to 88.6% in 2015.

Figure (7-9)
The Trend of Total Consumption Growth Rate During the Period (2011-2015)

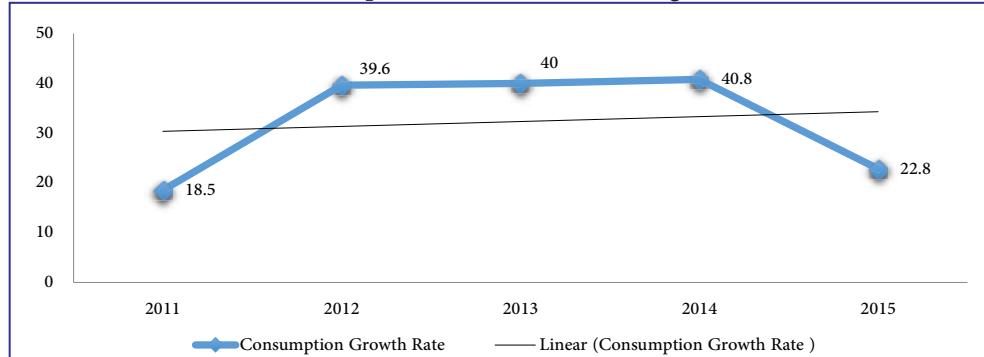


Table (7-9) shows a rise in total consumption growth rate from 18.5% in 2011 to 39.6% in 2012, and to 40.8% in 2014, then sharply declined to 22.8% in 2015, while on average it reached 32.3%, during the period (2011-2015).

2- Investment

Investment is defined as the change in the balance of capital during a specific period of time, it represents the value added to the existing capital (after taking into account the depreciation of capital during the previous period), it is divided into government and private.

Figure (7-10)
Growth Rate of Investment at Current Prices for 2014 and 2015

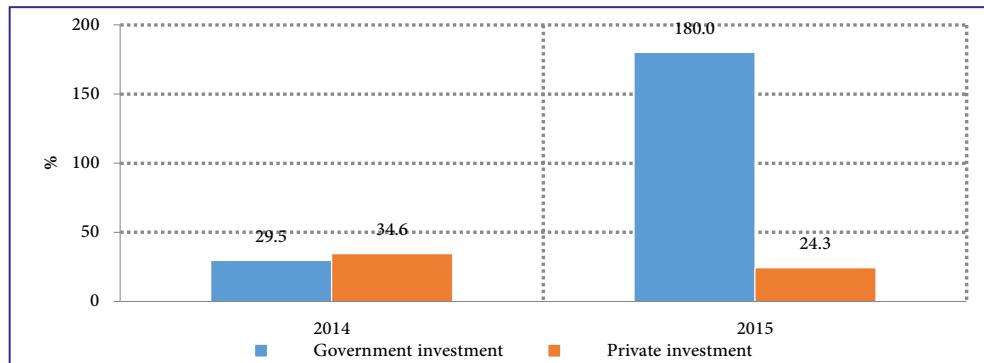


Figure (7-11)
Contribution of the Investment to GDP at Current Prices for 2014 and 2015

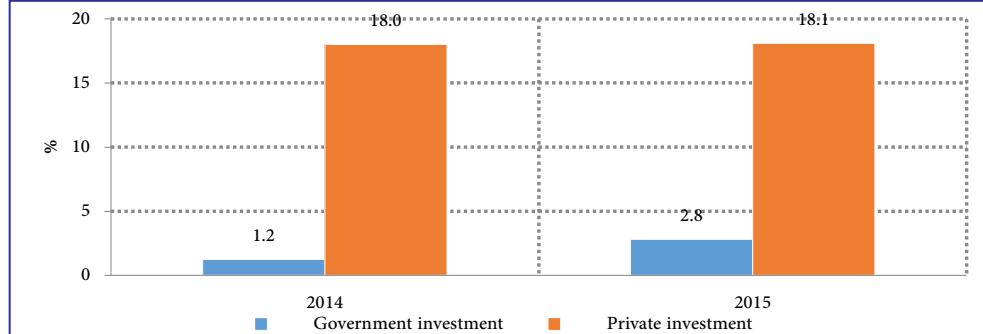


Table (7-4) and figure (7-10) show an increase in growth rate of investment from 34.2% in 2014 to 34.3% in 2015, and its contribution to GDP at current prices increased from 19.2% in 2014 to 20.9% in 2015, this was resulted to the increase in the contribution of the government investment from 1.2% in 2014 to 2.8% in 2015 and the contribution of private investment from 18.0% in 2014 to 18.1% in 2015. The contribution of the government investment to the total increased from 6.4% in 2014 to 13.4% in 2015 , while the contribution of the private investment decreased from 93.6% in 2014 to 86.6% in 2015.

Figure (7-12)
The Trend of Investment Growth Rates During the Period (2011-2015)

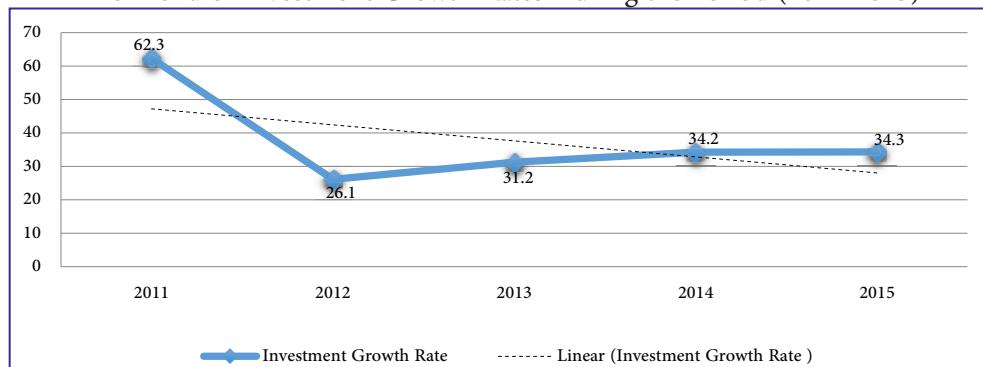


Figure (7-9) shows a decline in the investment growth rate from 62.3% in 2011 to 26.1% in 2012, then increased to 31.2% ,34.2% and 34.3% in 2013,2014 and 2015 respectively, while on average recorded 37.6%, during the period (2011-2015).

3- The Net Foreign Transactions of Goods and Services

Net foreign transactions of goods and services equal to exports of goods and services minus its imports. Table (7-4) shows a decrease in growth rate of the net foreign transactions of goods and services from 101.5% in 2014 to 50.6% in 2015, due to decrease in the value of the exports of goods and services.

Fourth: 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 non-residents.

Table (7-5) shows Gross National Product for 2014 and 2015.

Table (7-5)
Gross National Product for 2014 and 2015

(SDG Million)

Statement	2014**	2015*
a) GDP at 1981/1982 Prices	29,041.1	30,465.9
b) Net Invisible Receipts and Payments at Constant 1981/82 Prices	(710.1)	(565.2)
Gross National product (a + b)	29,153.2	29,900.7
Annual Growth Rate (%)	8.6	5.5

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

* Preliminary Data.

** Amended Data.

Table (7-5) shows a decrease in the growth rate of gross national product at constant prices (1981/82 prices) from 8.6% in 2014 to 5.5% in 2015, mainly due to the decline in net earnings and invisible payments.

Fifth: Gross National Income (GNI)

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

Table (7-6) shows national income and gross domestic product (GDP) at current price for 2014 and 2015.

Table (7-6)
Gross National Income and Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices
For 2014 and 2015

(SDG Million)

Year	GDP at Current price	GNI	GNI Growth Rate
2014**	471,295.4	425,756.1	45.4
2015*	582,963.7	530,049.4	24.5

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

* Preliminary Data

** Amended Data.

Table (7-6) shows the decrease in the growth rate of gross national income (GNI) from 45.4% in 2014 to 24.5% in 2015, this resulted mainly from the decrease in the net compensation of employees and net property income from abroad.

Sixth: Inflation and Price Indices

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

The headline inflation decreased from 25.7% at the end of 2014 to 17.6% at the end of 2015 as a result of the coordinated policies adopted by the Central Bank of Sudan and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to maintain price stability of some strategic goods such as wheat, edible oil and medicines, through forming finance consortiums, in addition to the contradiction policy measures.

Table (7-7) illustrates the average inflation rates and the average consumer prices indices (base year 2007) by commodity group during 2015.

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

Commodity group	Index	Average inflation rate	Spending Weights %
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	501.5	13.8	52.9
Tobacco	400.1	22.0	0.7
Clothing and footwear	671.7	26.9	4.5
Housing	306.7	20.8	14.2
Household and equipment	562.8	15.1	6.9
Health	441.8	11.9	1.0
Transport	659.2	17.2	8.3
Communication	368.1	34.3	1.7
Recreation and culture	721.3	33.8	2.2
Education	502.2	32.7	2.7
Hotels and restaurants	553.3	16.8	2.3
Other	538.6	13.0	2.6

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Table (7-7) Shows that recreation and culture group recorded the highest average indices and average inflation rate amounting to 721.3 points, while housing group recorded the lowest average indices amounting 306.7 points. The communication group registered the highest average inflation rate reaching 34.3% while health group recorded the lowest inflation rate registering 11.9%.

Table (7-8) shows the average headline inflation rates by states for 2014 and 2015.

Table (7-8)
Average Headline Inflation Rates by States for 2014 and 2015

State	2014	2015	%
Northern Darfur	45.7	2.8	
Gedaref	30.9	15.0	
Kassala	27.8	17.9	
Southern Darfur	45.8	7.1	
White Nile.	22.9	23.8	
Khartoum	33.0	17.4	
Nile River	34.4	21.7	
West Darfur	35.5	15.0	
Blue Nile	40.1	18.8	
Northern Kordofan	40.1	31.8	
Al Gazeera	51.6	12.6	
Southern Kordofan	33.4	21.8	
Red Sea	34.7	14.7	
Northern	37.3	22.9	
Sennar	41.5	28.2	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table (7-8) explains that Sennar state recorded the highest average inflation rate of 28.2% during 2015, while Northern Darfur state recorded the lowest inflation rate of 2.8%, this was due to the positive impact of the Western Salvation Road. In Khartoum state the average inflation rate recorded 17.4 % in 2015.

The headline inflation rate in the rural areas decreased from 45.9% in 2014 to 34.3% in 2015, while in urban areas increased from 19.7% in 2014 to 23.1% in 2015.

- The Trend of the Average Headline inflation Rates During the Period (2011- 2015)
Figure (7-11) depicts the average headline inflation rate during the period (2011- 2015).

Figure (7-11)
Average Headline Inflation Rate During (2011-2015)

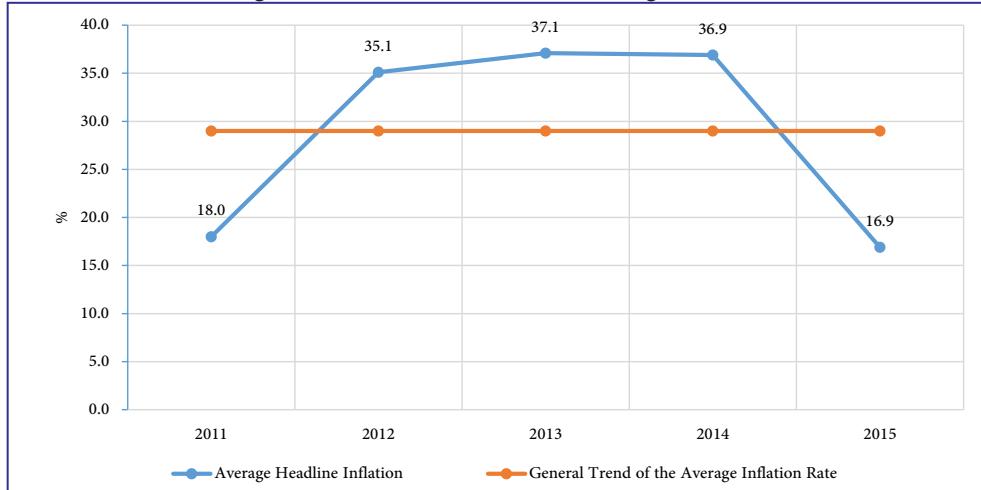


Table (7-11) explains that the average headline inflation rate during the period (2011-2015), increased from 18.0% in 2011 to 36.9% in 2014, and declined to 16.9% in 2015. The average annual headline inflation rate recorded 28.8%, during the period (2011-2015).

CHAPTER EIGHT

PRODUCTION

PRODUCTION

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

First: The Agricultural Sector

The contribution of the agricultural sector to Gross Domestic Product fell from 28.2% in 2014 to 27.9% in 2015.

1. Agrarian production

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

Table (8-1)

Cultivated areas in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 seasons

(Area in Millions Feddans)

Sector	Irrigated agriculture	Rain fed agriculture	Total cultivated area
2013/2014	3.3	36.4	39.7
2014/2015*	3.7	50.5	54.3
Rate of Change %	12.1	38.7	36.8

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

* Preliminary figures

Table (8-1) shows an increase of 36.8% in the total cultivated area from 39.7 million feddans in 2013/2014 season to 54.3 million in 2014/2015 season. This was mainly due to an increase in rained agriculture areas by 38.7%, which increased from 36.4 million feddans in season 2013/2014 to 50.5 million feddans in season 2014/2015; in addition to a slight increase in the irrigated agriculture areas by 12.2%.

The Production of the Main Crops During the 2014/2015 Season

The 2014/2015 Agricultural season witnessed a remarkable success due to the financing policy applied by the Agricultural Bank in financing the indicative areas approved by the Ministry of Agriculture. The policy availed finance to producers who uses modern technologies and technical packages for crops and applies in time agricultural operations and approved by the agricultural research agencies; also finance was provided according to stage of agricultural operations which based on the agricultural reports, in addition to activating the role of the General Directorate for Strategic Stock in purchasing, storage and marketing of agricultural crops, especially Sorghum and wheat.

(a) Gum Arabic:

Table (8-2)
Gum Arabic Production in 2014 and 2015

(Thousand Metric Tons)

Crop	Year	2014	2015*	Contribution Rate %	Change %
Gum Talth		21.25	18.90	49.9	(11.1)
Gum Hashab		18.14	16.49	43.6	(9.1)
Gum Luban		1.61	1.81	4.8	12.4
Gum Kakamot		0.83	0.65	1.7	(21.7)
Total		41.83	37.85	100.0	(9.5)

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

* Preliminary data.

Table (8-2) reveals a significant drop in the production of three types of Gum Arabic resulting in a 9.5% drop in production from 41.83 thousand tons in 2014 to 37.85 thousand tons in 2015.

Figure (8-1)
General Trend for Gum Arabic Production during (2011-2015)

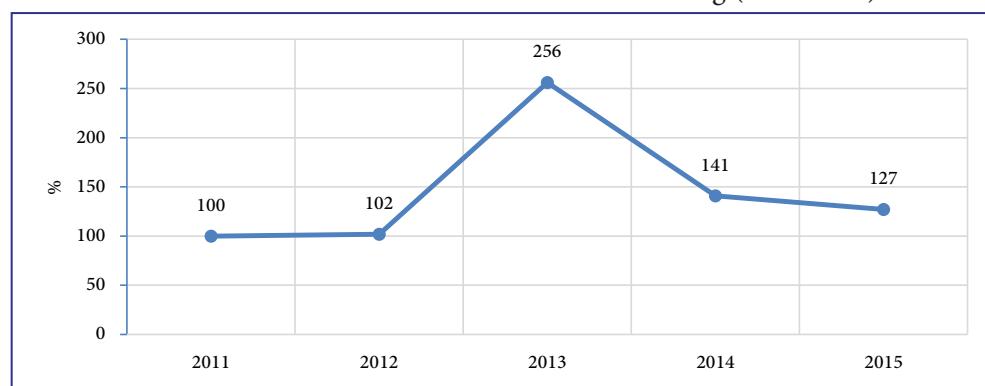


Figure (8-1) illustrates an upward trend in the overall production of Gum Arabic during the period (2011-2013), which is attributed to the policies adopted by the Gum Arabic council, and reflected in the attention given to the production of Gum Arabic and the support of producers throughout the stages of production, storage, processing, in addition to the special case devoted to the quality of gum and improving its standards specifications. Production fell however in 2014 and 2015 due to unfavourable security conditions in some areas of production.

(b) Cotton:

Table (8-3)

Cotton Cultivated Areas and Production in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 Seasons

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

2013/2014 Season			2014/2015* Season		
Cultivated area	Production	Productivity **	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity **
193	162	0.8	176	176	1.0

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

* Preliminary Data.

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

Table (8-3) shows that cotton production increased by 8.6% from 162 thousand tons in season 2013/2014 to 176 thousand tons in season 2014/2015. This was due to the increase in productivity in spite a decrease of 8.8% in the cultivated area from 193 thousand feddans in season 2013/2014 to 176 thousand feddans in 2014/2015.

Figure (8-2)

The General Trend in Cotton Production during (2011-2015)

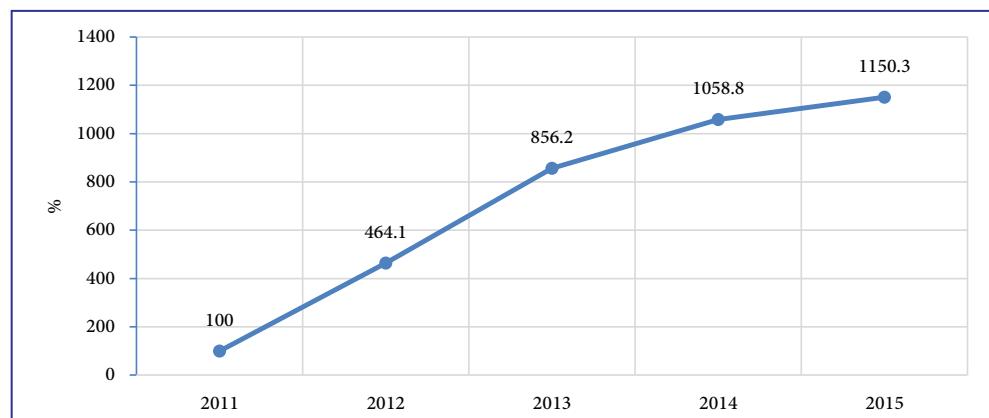


Figure (8-2) shows a continued upward trend of cotton production during (2011-2015), which was attributed mainly to the use of modern technologies in the cotton production.

(c) Stable Food Crops:

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

Table (8-4)

Production of Staple Food Crops in 2013/2014, 2014/2015 Seasons

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

Crop Season	Sorghum			Millet			Wheat		
	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity**	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity**	Cultivated area	Production	Productivity**
2013/2014	19,738	2,249	217	6,590	359	100	296	194	697
2014/2015*	25,065	6,169	295	9,833	1,245	158	564	473	884
Change %	27.0	174.3	35.9	49.2	246.8	58.0	90.5	143.8	26.8

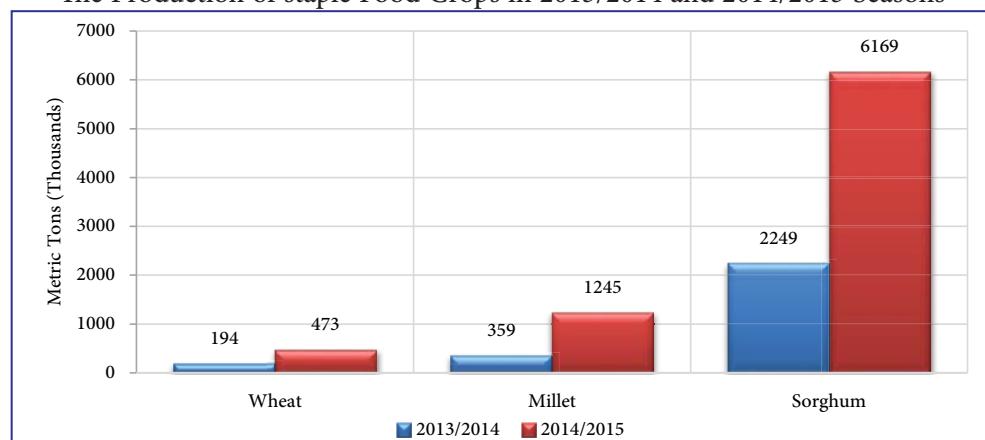
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, General Department for Planning and Agricultural Economics

* Preliminary Data.

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

Figure (8-3)

The Production of staple Food Crops in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 Seasons



- Sorghum (Dura)

The production of sorghum rose by 174.3% from 2,249 thousand metric tons in 2013/2014 season to 6,169 thousand metric tons in 2014/2015; which resulted from a contribution of both an increase of 27% in cultivated area and 35.9% rise in productivity.

- Millet

The production of millet increased by 246.8% from 359 thousand metric tons in 2013/2014 season to 1,245 thousand metric in 2014/2015; this was attributed to both an expansion of 49.2% cultivated areas and an increase of 58% in productivity.

- Wheat

The production of wheat rose by 143.8% from 194 thousand metric tons in 2013/2014 season to 473 thousand metric tons in 2014/2015, which resulted from the increase in both the cultivated area and productivity by 90.5% and 26.8% respectively.

Figure (8-4)
The General Trend of Staple
Food Crops Production during (2011-2015)

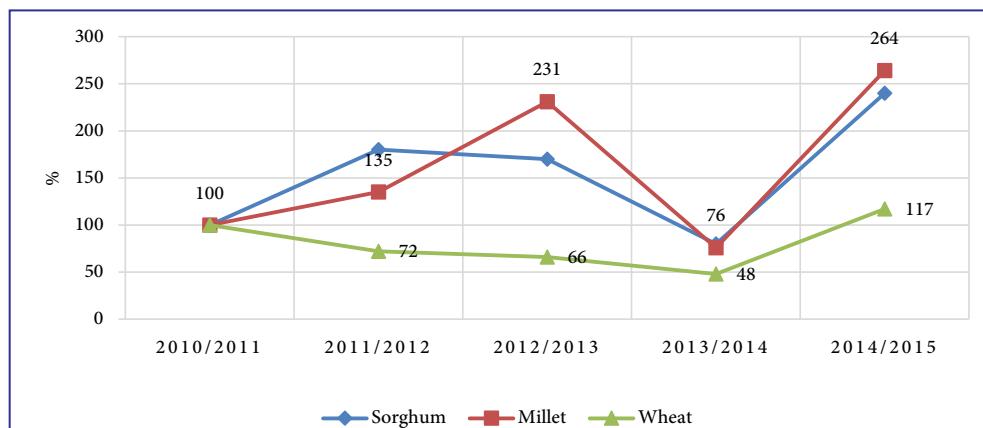


Figure (8-4) shows an increase in general trend of the production of staple food crops during (2011-2015). Millet and sorghum production increased at a higher rate than cotton, which was attributed mainly to the expansion in cultivated areas of those crops.

(d) The Main Oil Seeds:

The main oil seeds are groundnuts, sesame and sunflower.

Table (8-5)
Main oil Seeds Production in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 Season

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

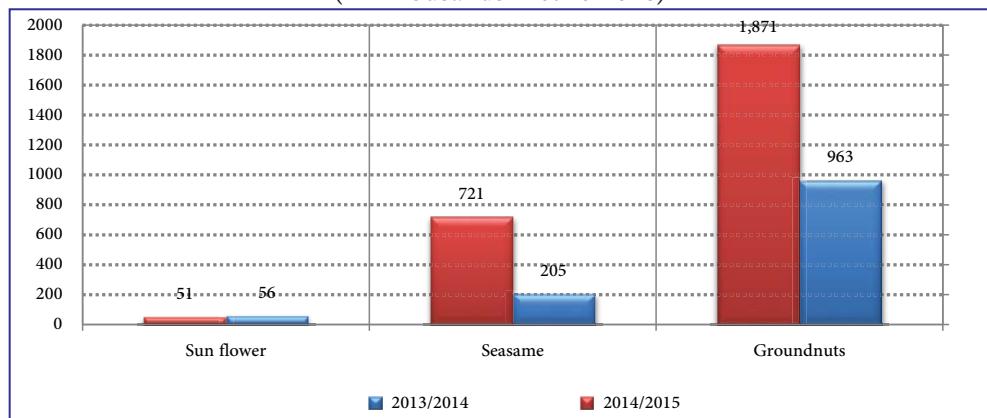
Crop season	Groundnuts			Sesame			Sun flower		
	Cultivated area	Production	productivity**	Cultivated area	Production	productivity**	Cultivated area	Production	productivity**
2013/2014	4,817	963	323	2,848	205	107	251	56	371
2014/2015*	6,417	1,871	360	7,764	721	114	180	51	336
Change%	33.2	94.3	11.5	172.6	251.7	6.5	(28.3)	(8.9)	(9.4)

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

* Preliminary Data.

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

Figure (8-5)
Main oil seeds Production in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 Seasons
(In Thousands Metric Tons)



- Groundnuts

The production of groundnuts increased at 94.3% from 963 thousand metric tons in season 2013/2014 to 1,871 thousand metric tons in season 2014/2015, due to the increase in both cultivated area and productivity by 33.2% and 11.5% respectively.

- Sesame Seeds

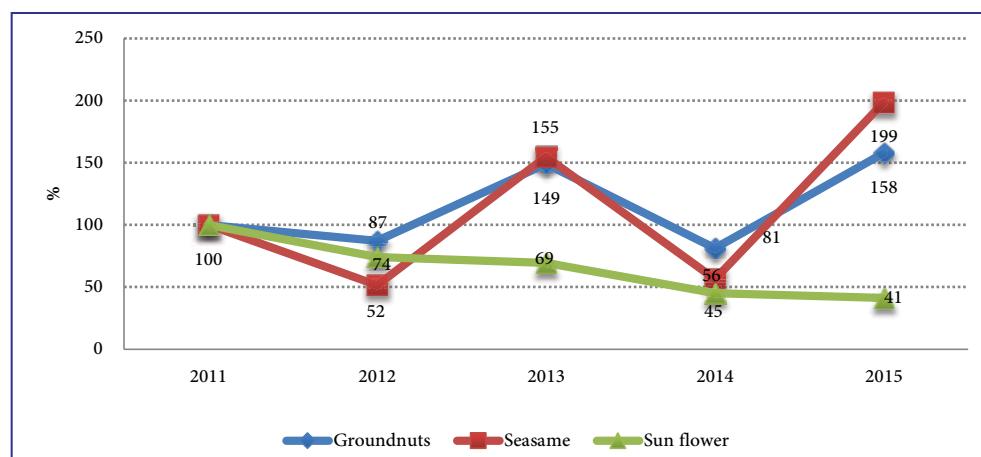
The production of sesame increased by 251.7% from 205 thousand metric tons in 2013/2014 season to 721 thousand metric tons in 2014/2015, this resulted mainly from an increase in both the cultivated area and productivity by 172.6% and 5.6% respectively.

- Sun Flower

The production of sun flower crop fell from 56 thousand tons in 2013/2014 season to 51 thousand metric tons in the 2014/2015 season as the resulted from the decrease in both cultivated area and productivity by 28.3% and 9.4% respectively.

Figure (8-6)

The General Trend in the Production of the Main Oil Seeds during (2011-2015)



As seen from figure (8-6) which illustrated the general trend in the production of the main oil seeds, during the period (2011-2015), witnessed fluctuations in the production of sesame seeds and groundnuts, and a reduction trend in the production of sunflower, which incurred from rainfall fluctuations, this affected production and productivity negatively in some seasons.

2. Animal Resources Wealth and By-Products:

The animal resources production includes its various types of livestock, fish, poultry, meat, milk, hides and eggs.

Table (8-6)
Estimates of livestock number in 2014 and 2015
(Thousand heads)

Type	2014	2015*	Change %
Cows	30,191	30,376	0.6
Sheeps	39,846	40,210	0.9
Goats	31,029	31,227	0.6
Camels	4,792	4,809	0.4
Total	105,858	106,622	0.7

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries - Information Centre

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-6) reveals that, the numbers of livestock in 2015 increased by 0.7% compared with 2014, which resulted from moderate increase in number for every type of livestock animals.

Table (8-7)
Estimates of livestock Products and Fisheries in 2014 and 2015
(Thousand Tons)

Type	2014	2015*	Change %
Meat	1,476	1,484	0.5
Milk	4,391	4,451	1.4
Poultry	60	70	16.7
Eggs	50	57	14.0
Fish	91	96	5.5
leather	53.8	54.1	0.6

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries - Information Centre

* Preliminary Data

All livestock products and Fisheries witnessed a modest increase in 2015. Poultry production registered the highest rate of increase of 16.7%, compared with other products, from 60 thousand tons in 2014 to 70 thousand tons in 2015; Eggs and Fish increased by 14.0% and 5.5% respectively, while other products rose at a rate not exceeding 2%.

Second: The industrial sector

The industrial sector includes petroleum, mining, quarrying, processing industries, handcrafts, electricity and water. The contribution of the industrial sector to the GDP fell slightly from 23.14% in 2014 to 23.05% in 2015.

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

1. Crude Oil and its Products

The Crude oil production rose by 1.6% from 28.97 million barrels in 2014 to 29.44 million barrels in 2015, while the total production of petroleum products increased by 3.2% from 3,695.76 metric tons in 2014 to 3,812.95 metric tons in 2015.

Table (8-8) shows the production of crude oil and its by-products in 2014 and 2015, while the figure (8-8) indicates the general trend in petroleum products (2011-2015).

Table (8-8)
Production of Crude Oil and its Products in 2014 and 2015

Item	2014		2015		Change %
	Production	Contribution %	Production	Contribution %	
Crude oil*	28.97	-	29.44		1.6
Oil derivatives					
Gasoline	1,442.27	39.0	1,538.47	40.3	6.7
Kerosene	16.42	0.5	17.43	0.5	6.1
Furnace	205.33	5.6	207.73	5.4	1.2
Benzene	1,067.91	28.9	1,044.40	27.4)2.2(
Butagas	321.45	8.7	298.41	7.8)7.2(
Nafta	16.26	0.4	17.35	0.5	6.7
Jet	107.07	2.9	109.48	2.9	2.3
Heavy gasoline	293.37	7.9	293.37	7.7	0.0
Petroleum coal	225.66	6.1	286.31	7.5	26.9
Total	3,695.76	100.0	3,812.95	100.0	3.2

Source: Sudanese Petroleum Corporation – Ministry of Petroleum

* Crude oil data in million barrels

Table (8-8) reflects an increase in the production of Petroleum Coal, Gasoline, Nafta, Kerosene, Jet, Furnace, by 26.9%, 6.7%, 6.7%, 2.3% and 1.2% respectively compared to 2014; whereas the production of Butagas and Benzene decreased by 7.2% and 2.2% respectively.

Figure (8-7)
Share of Petroleum Products in total
Petroleum Production in 2015

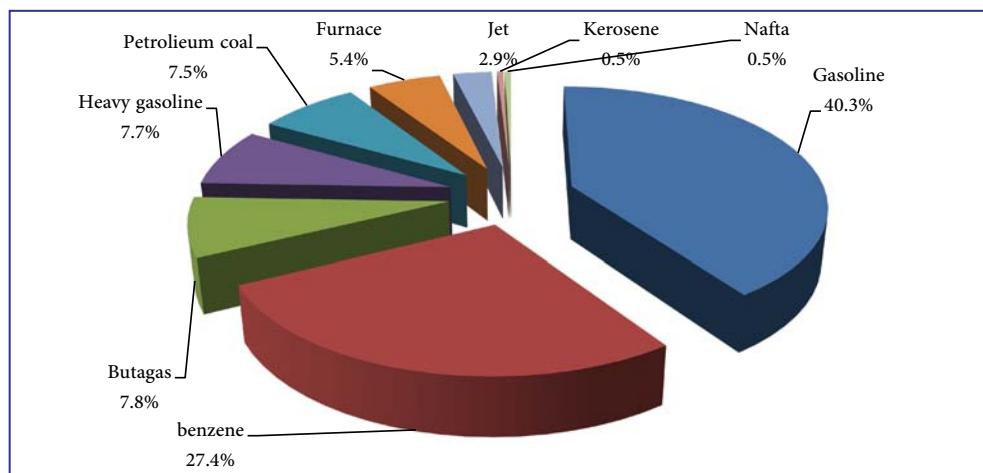


Figure (8-8)
General Trend in the Production of Petroleum Products during (2011-2015)

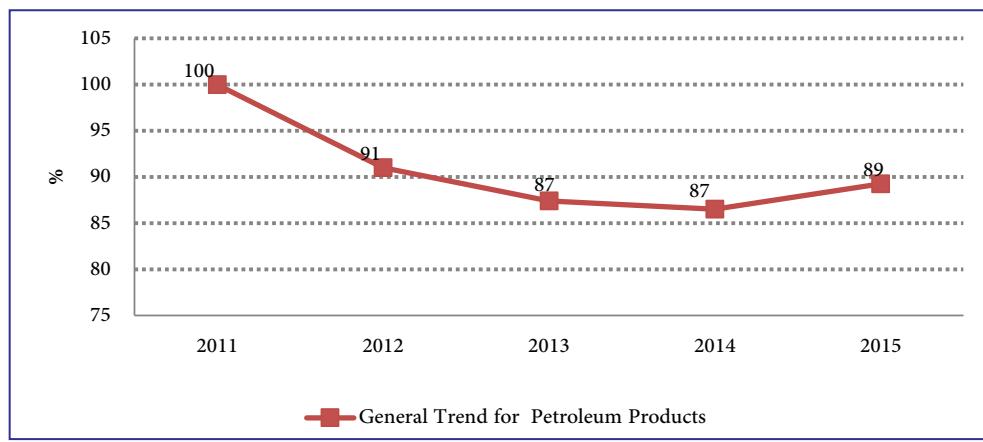


Figure (8-8) illustrates a downward trend in the production of petroleum products during (2011-2013), this was due to the separation of South Sudan in 2011, and maintained constant in 2013 and 2014 then the trend accelerated in 2015 as result of the increase in total production of oil derivatives by 3.2%.

2. Minerals and Other Products

The total number of companies works in different mining sectors (concession, small mining and residuals companies) approximately more than 412 companies, besides the traditional mining. The number of companies producing gold reached 15 companies, the gold production registered 82.4 tons where 14.8 tons for the registered companies and 67.6 tons for the traditional mining.

Table (8-9)
Production of Minerals and Other Products in 2014 and 2015
(Production by ton)

Production	2014	2015*	Change %
Gold	73.3	82.4	12.4
Chrome	60,000	15,813	(73.6)
Manganese	20,000	31,400	57.0
Kaolin	50,000	14,490	(71.0)
Gypsum	200,000	28,965	(85.5)
Salt	30,000	23,434	(21.9)
Mica	1000	0	(100.0)
Marble (Cubic meters)	900	0	(100.0)
Clinker	3,500,000	2,997,298	(14.4)
Iron	500,000	0	(100.0)
Feldspar	50,000	94354	88.7
Quartz	46	0	(100.0)

Source: Ministry of Mining – The General Department of Planning, Research & Mining Economy

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-9) shows an increase in the production of Feldspar, Manganese, and gold by 88.7%, 57%, 12.4% respectively in 2015 compared to 2014, while there was a deterioration in the production of other mineral products as a result of the rise in the production cost and the decline in the world prices for some minerals, in addition to the unfavourable security situation at chrome production area in the Blue Nile.

3. Processing Industries

The processing industries play an important role in realizing added value to various sectors, providing job opportunities and improving the competitiveness of national products. The contribution of processing industries to the Gross Domestic Product increased moderately from 17.4% in 2014 to 17.5% in 2015.

- Sugar Industry

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

Table (8-10)
The Production of the Sugar Factories in 2014 and 2015

Factory	Production (Thousands Tons)		Contribution %	Change %
	2014	2015*		
Kenana **	349.8	471.1	59.5	34.7
Sudanese Sugar Co.	271.1	252.7	31.9	(6.8)
New Halfa	59.5	67.6	8.5	13.6
Gunied	73.1	62.8	7.9	(14.1)
Sennar	73.1	64.3	8.1	(12.0)
Hajar Assalaya	65.4	58.0	7.3	(11.3)
White Nile	74.4	67.8	8.6	(8.9)
Total Production	695.3	791.6	100.0	13.9

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

* Preliminary Data

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

Table (8-10) indicates that total sugar production increased by 13.9% from 695.3 thousand tons in 2014 to 791.6 thousand tons in 2015. The increase resulted from a rise in the production of Kenana and New Halfa factories by 34.7%, 13.6% respectively. However, the other factories witnessed a drop in production in 2015 due to technical problems.

Figure (8-9)
The General Trend in Sugar Production during (2011-2015)

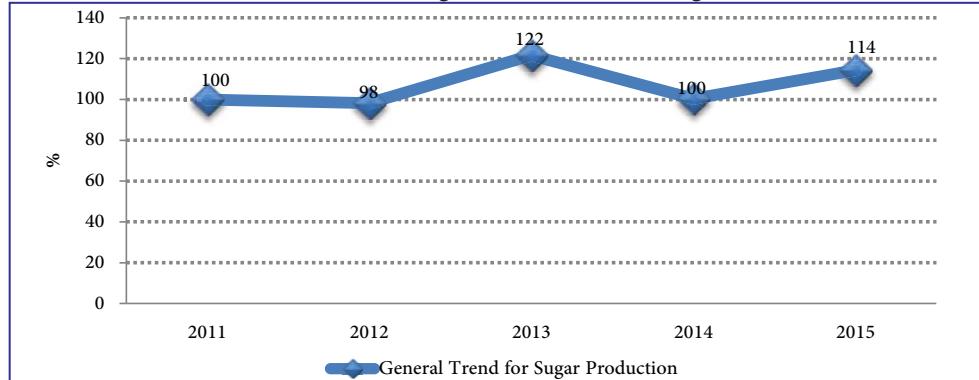


Figure (8-9) reflects the fluctuation in the general trend of sugar production during (2011-2015), the highest level of production was reached in 2013 due to the commencement of production by the White Nile Company.

- Cement Industry

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

Table (8-11) (A)
Cement Production in 2014 and 2015

Factory	Production (Thousands Tons)		% Share in total production	Change %
	2014	2015*		
Atbara	1,190.0	1,200.0	32.3	0.8
Alshamal	945.8	1,119.6	30.2	18.4
Altakamol	460.2	737.7	19.9	60.3
Barbar	475.3	369.6	10.0	(22.2)
Assalam	180.0	106.0	4.3	(11.1)
Nile Cement (Rabak)	47.7	84.9	2.3	78.0
Aslan	73.8	35.8	1.0	(51.5)
Total	3,372.8	3,707.6	100.0	9.9

Source: The above mentioned factories

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-11) (B)
The Production Capacity of the Cement Factories in 2014 and 2015

Factory	Production Capacity (Thousands Tons)		Utilization %	
	2014	2015*	2014	2015*
Atbara	1,590	1,590	74.8	75.5
Alshamal	1,500	1,500	63.1	74.6
Altakamol	1,600	1,600	28.8	46.1
Barbar	900	900	52.8	41.1
Assalam	600	600	30.0	26.7
Nile Cement (Rabak)	312	240	15.3	35.4
Aslan	1,000	1,000	7.4	3.6

Source: The above mentioned factories

* Preliminary Data

Figure (8-10)
The General Trend in Cement Production during (2011-2015)

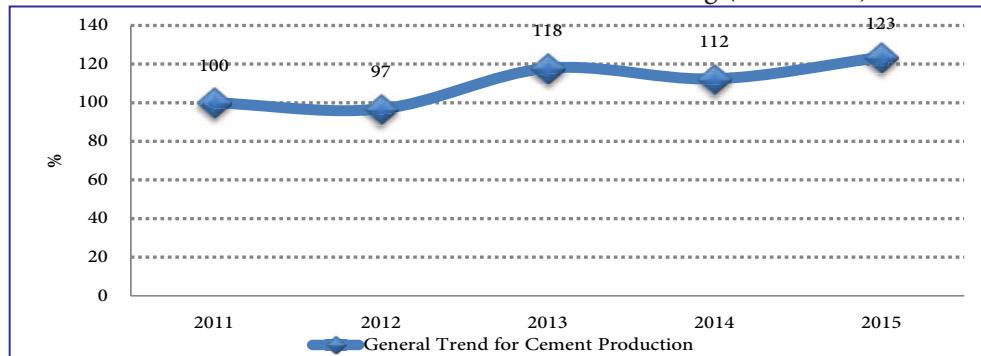


Figure (8-10) indicates fluctuation in the general trend of cement production and downward during the period (2011 – 2015).

Figure (8-11)
The Contribution of Cement Factories to total Production in 2015

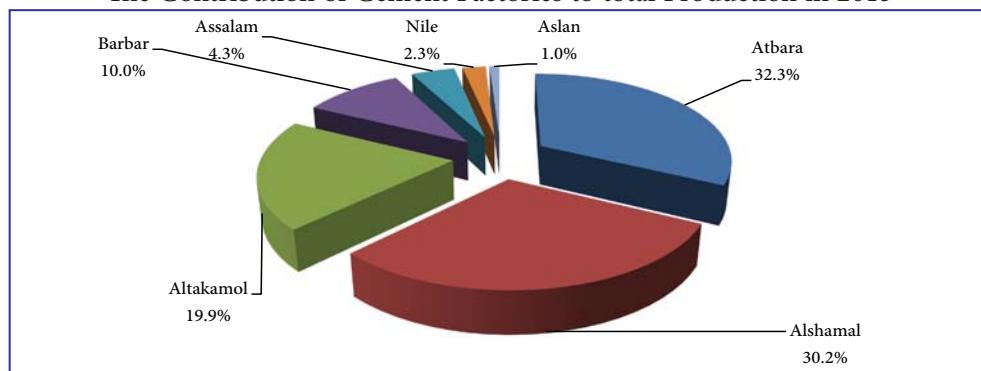


Table (8-11) (A) shows that cement production increased from 3,372.8 thousand tons in 2014 to 3,707.6 thousand tons in 2015 by 9.9%, this was due to the increase of production in Nile Cement, Altakamol, Alshamal and Atbara by 78.0%, 60.3%, 18.4% and 0.8% respectively. Aslan, Barbar and Alsalam registered a decrease in production by 51.5%, 22.2% and 11.1% respectively.

It is to be observed that Atbara and Alshamal factories recorded with a share of 32.3% and 30.2% respectively in total cement production in 2015 were the main producers that year.

On the other hand, production of Aslan, Barbar and Alsalam declined due to various reasons including the rise in the price of furnace and other fuels, in addition to outages of electric energy and problems related to importation of spare parts caused by the economic sanctions imposed by USA.

4. The Pharmaceutical Industry

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

Table (8-12)
The Production of Pharmaceutical in 2014 and 2015

Products	Unit	2014	2015*	Change %
Tablets	million tablets	2,881	1,965	(31.8)
Capsules	million capsules	696	475	(31.8)
Powder and Drink Suspensions	million bottles	83	57	(31.2)
Liquid Suspensions	million bottles	22	15	(31.8)
Dialysis fluids	thousand liters	2,260	1,541	(31.8)

Source: Ministry of Industry.

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-12) shows that the production of pharmaceutical products decreased significantly at variable rates, during the period 2014 – 2015; tablets decreased from 2,881 million tablets to 1,965 million tablets by 31.8%; capsules decreased by 31.8% from 696 million capsules in 2014 to 475 million capsules in 2015. Powder and drink suspensions decreased by 31.2% from 83 million bottles in 2014 to 57 million bottles in 2015. Liquid suspensions decreased by 31.8% from 22 million bottles in 2014 to 15 million bottles in 2015 ,and dialysis fluids decreased by 31.8% in 2014 from 2,260 thousand litter to 1,541 thousand litter in 2015.

5. Other Processing Industries

Table (8-13)

The Production of the Other Processing Industries in 2014 and 2015

Item	Unit	2014	2015*	Change %
Ethanol	Million liter	70	36	(48.6)
School Exercise-books	Million Dozens	22	15	(31.8)
School books	Million Book	35	30	(14.3)
Edible Oil	Thousand Ton	130	148	13.8
Soft drinks	Million liter	859	455	(47.0)
Wheat Floor	Thousands Ton	1.9	2	5.3
Sweets & Tahnia	Thousand Ton	106	NA	-
Refrigerators	Thousand Unit	180	119	(33.9)
Biscuits	Thousand Ton	81	NA	-
Jams	Thousand Ton	18	NA	-
Iron (Steel Bars)	Thousand Ton	460	624	35.7
Water Coolers & Air Conditioners	Thousand Unit	18	280	1,455.6
Paints	Thousand Ton	75	100	33.3
Ceramics	Million (M3)	9.5	11.5	21.1

Source: Ministry of Industry.

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-13) shows a significant decrease in the production of most other manufacturing industries in 2015, except for Water Coolers and Air Conditioners, and Iron (Steel Bars), Paints, Ceramics, Wheat Floor, whose production increased by 1,455.6%, 33.3% 35.7%, 21.1% and 5.3% respectively.

6. Electricity and Water

A- Electricity:

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

- Generated Electricity Power:

Table (8-14) shows the generated electricity power in Sudan in 2014 and 2015, while figure (8-12) shows the contribution of the different sources of electric generation to the total electric power generated in 2015.

Table (8-14)
Electric Power Generated in 2014 and 2015

(Giga Watt/hr)

Generated Power	2014	2015*	Contribution in 2015 (%)	Change %
1. Water Generation	8,913.6	8,367.8	63.7	(6.1)
2. Thermal Generation	2,465.9	4,636.1	35.3	88.7
a) Steam	1,399.8	3,054.3	23.2	118.2
b) Gas	0	0	0	0
c) Diesel	202.1	277.8	2.1	37.5
d) Combined	864.0	1,304	9.9	50.9
Ethiopian Transmission	468.5	142.3	1.0	(69.6)
Total Generated Power	11,848.0	13,146.2	100.0	11.0

Source: Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity

* Preliminary Data

Figure (8-12)
Share of Sources of Generated Electric Power
in total Generated Electric Power in 2015

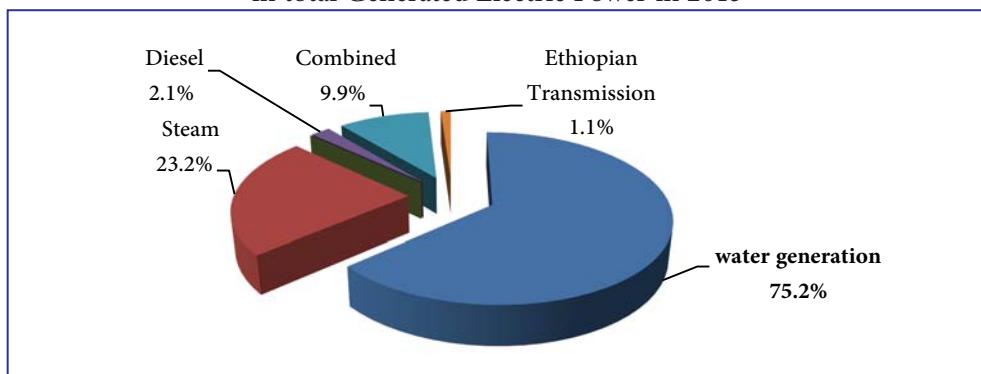


Table (8-14) indicates an increase of 11% in electric generated power from 11,848.0 giga watt/hr in 2014 to 13,146.2 giga watt/hr in 2015, as result of the increase in thermal generated power from 2,465.9 giga watt/hr in 2014 to 4,636.1 giga watt/hr in 2015, and contribution rate of 35.3% to the total electricity generated in 2015. This rise was attributed to the entrance of the Omdabakir thermal station in the production circle with capacity of 500 megawatt with a view to meet the increasing demand for the electricity and to contribute in supporting agricultural and animal production, as well as supporting the country strategy aimed at providing electrification of agricultural projects. It is to be noted that the water generation and the Ethiopian transmission declined by 6.1% and 69.9% respectively.

- The Consumed Electrical Power:

Table (8-15)
Consumed Electrical Power by Sector in 2014 and 2015

(Giga watt/hr)

Sector	2014	2015*	Consumption Share (%)	Change (%)
Residential	5,303	5,973	56.5	12.6
Industrial	1,628	1,512	14.3	(7.1)
Agricultural	492	650	6.1	32.1
Governmental	981	1,068	10.1	9.0
Standardized **	1,306	1,378	13.0	5.5
Total	9,709	10,581	100	9.0

Source: Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity.

* Preliminary Data

** Includes Commercial and Light Freight Sectors

Figure (8-13)
Electrical Power Consumption by Sectors in 2015

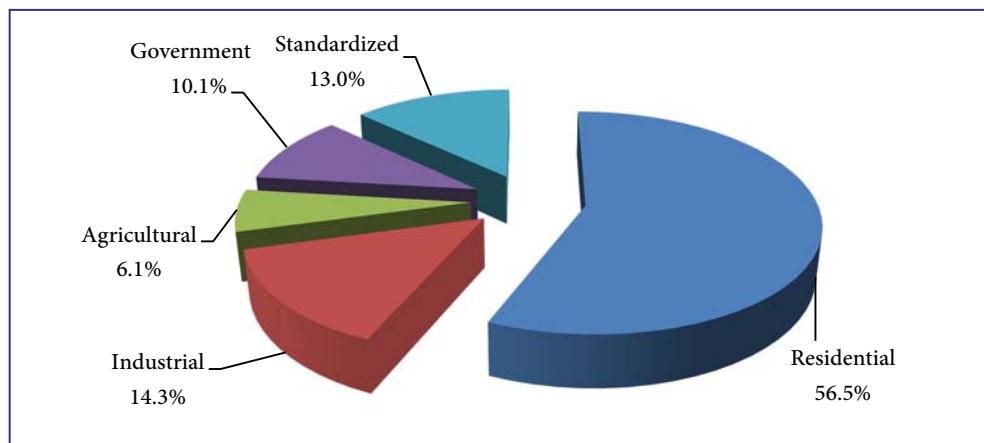


Table (8-15) shows an increase of 9% in total electrical power consumption by sector from 9,709 giga watt/hr in 2014 to 10,581 giga watt/hr in 2015.

The residential sector registered the highest percentage of total electrical power consumption reaching 56.5%, followed by industrial sector at a rate of 13.4%, the standardized sector at 13.0% government and agricultural sectors at 10.1%, 6.1% respectively.

B- Water:

Table (8-16)
Water Production and Consumption by Sector in 2014 and 2015
(Thousands Cubic Meters per Day)

Sector	2014		2015*		Contribution %		Change %	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
Urban	2,244.0	2,019.6	2,288.8	2,059.9	51	51	2.0	2.0
Rural	2,118.6	1,815.6	2,182.2	1,963.9	49	49	3.0	8.2
Total	4,362.6	3,835.2	4,471.0	4,023.8	100	100	2.5	4.9

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

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-16) reveals an increase of 2.5% in total water production from 4,362.6 thousand cubic meters/day in 2014 to 4,471.0 thousand cubic meters/day in 2015 which resulted from an increase in production in both rural and urban sectors; leading to an increase of 2% in urban water production from 2,244.0 thousand cubic meter/day in 2014 to 2,288.8 thousand cubic meters/day in 2015, while total rural water production increased by 3% from 2,118.6 thousand cubic meters/day in 2014 to 2,182.2 thousand cubic meters/day in 2015.

The total water consumption increased by 4.9% from 3,835.2 thousand cubic meters/day in 2014 to 4,023.8 thousand cubic meters/day in 2015, which is attributed to increase in water consumption in the urban sector by 2% from 2,019.6 thousand cubic meter/day in 2014 to 2,059.9 thousand cubic meters/day in 2015 representing 51.0% of total water consumption. Total water consumption in the rural sector rose by 8.2% from 1,815.6 thousand cubic meters/day in 2014 to 1,963.9 thousand cubic meters/day in 2015, accounting for 49.0% of total water consumption.

Third: The Services Sector

This sector includes health, education, freight, transport, roads and bridges, buildings and construction, communications, and other services. The contribution of this sector to the Gross Domestic Product increased slightly from 48.7% in 2014 to 49.0% in 2015.

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

(a) Health:

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

Table (8-17)
Health Institutions in Sudan for 2013 and 2014

(Unit)

States	Years	2013					2014 *				
		Local hospitals	Number of beds	Citizen / bed	Health Centers	Basic health units	Local hospitals	Number of beds	Citizen / bed	Health Centers	Basic health units
North	30	1,789	220	105	188	26	1,824	218	105	188	
River Nile	32	1,917	146	235	115	30	2,062	153	213	117	
Khartoum	48	6,435	99	446	147	26	6,526	96	221	139	
Red Sea	26	1,459	107	96	165	14	1,707	106	78	165	
Kassla	16	1,153	54	129	209	12	1,224	55	130	172	
AL-Gedaref	32	1,651	95	64	269	25	1,631	89	65	271	
Al-Gazira	76	4,309	101	367	516	60	4,430	100	352	516	
Sennar	26	1,549	98	85	184	25	1,630	99	87	221	
Blue Nile	18	1,040	108	72	221	15	1,032	104	80	221	
White Nile	32	1,437	69	120	200	27	1,583	73	125	212	
North Kordofan	24	1,682	55	133	412	22	1,753	72	159	357	
South Kordofan	17	1,062	59	102	191	11	768	67	64	187	
West Kordofan	-	-	-	-	-	11	778	56	96	115	
North Darfur	20	1,053	47	130	256	17	1,154	51	149	252	
South Darfur	16	1,001	21	62	289	14	1,182	31	62	289	
West Darfur	6	464	30	37	78	5	464	51	37	78	
Middle Darfur	8	361	56	0	0	7	342	51	47	98	
East Darfur	1	127	12	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	428	28,489	79	2,183	3,440	347	30,090	80	2,070	3,598	

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

* Preliminary Data

As presented in table (8-17) the number of local hospital decreased by 18.9% from 428 hospitals in 2013 to 347 hospitals in 2014, the number of health centres decreased by 5.2% from 2,183 centres in 2013 to 2,070 centres in 2014, while the number of basic units increased by 4.6%.

(b) Education:

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

Table (8-18)
The Number of Pupils Enrolled in Public and Private Schools
In Each of the Two School Years 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 School Years

Item	School Year	2013/2014				2014 / 2015 *			
		No. of Schools	No. of Students (1000's Students)		No. of Schools	No. of Students (1000's Students)		Absorption Rate % **	
			Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary Stage									
Governmental	15,693	2,576.5	2,493.0		18,468	2,632.9	2,384.9		
Non Governmental	2,246	219.5	194.4			233.8	196.6	71.1	66.9
Total	17,939	2,796.1	2,687.4		18,468	2,866.7	2,581.5		
Secondary Stage									
Governmental Academic	2,591	338.9	319.2		3,820	381.9	368.4		
Non Governmental non Academic	1,229	87.5	78.1			108.4	91.6		
Technical	106	24.3	6.9		NA	138.6	39.4	37.7	37.6
Islamic Studies	30	2.4	0.4		NA	83.1	13.9		
Total	3,956	453.1	404.6		3,820	712.1	513.2		

Source: Ministry of Education – Planning and Statistics Administration.

* Preliminary Data

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

Table (8-19)
The Number of Students Enrolled in Public and Private Universities and Colleges
in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 Academic years

(Unit)

Institution	Year	2013/2014				2014/2015 *					
		BSc Students		Diploma Students		Total	BSc Students		Diploma Students		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Governmental Universities and Technical Colleges	90,895	81,219	4,828	4,937	181,879	80,069	80,813	31,666	20,468	213,016	
Private Universities & Colleges	17,354	16,205	3,937	2,522	40,018	25,028	18,769	6,182	3,996	53,975	
Grand total	108,249	97,424	8,765	7,459		108,249	97,424	8,765	7,459		
	205,673		16,224		221,897		204,679		62,312	221,897	

Source: Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-18) reveals an increase in the overall number of all schools in the basic and secondary levels by 1.8% from 21,895 schools in 2013/2014 school year to 22,288 schools in 2014/2015. The number of pupils in secondary levels rose by 42.9% from 857.7 thousand pupils in 2013/2014 to 1,225.3 thousand pupils in 2014/2015, while the number of pupils in the basic stages decreased marginally by 0.6% from 5,483.4 thousand pupils in 2013/2014 school year to 5,448.2 thousand pupils in 2014/2015. Table (8-19) shows slightly decrease of 0.5% in the number of bachelor degree students registered at Sudanese Universities from 205,673 students in 2013/2014 to 204,679 students in 2014/2015, the percentage share of male students to the total number of university students decreased from 52.6% in 2013/2014 to 51.5% in 2014/2015; The number of diploma students rose by 284.1% from 16,224 students in 2013/2014 academic year to 62,2312 students in 2014/2015 academic year because the students favoured some diplomas in certain disciplines in academic year 2014/2015.

(c) Transport and Communications

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

Table (8-20)
Merchandise and Passengers Transport in 2014 and 2015

Transport	2014		2015 *		Change %	
	Goods in Thousands tons	Passengers in thousands	Goods in Thousands tons	Passengers in thousands	Goods %	Passengers %
Land Transport **	20,208	30,000	18,451	40,515	(8.7)	35.1
Sudan Railways	799	188	869	193	8.8	2.7
Air Transport	29	2,299	32	3,008	10.3	36.2
Sudan Shipping Line	75	67	100	25	33.3	(62.7)
River Transport	14,465	32,769	25,170	11,631	74	(51)
Total	35,576	65,323	44,622	55,372	25.4	(15.2)

Source: Ministry of Transport, Roads and bridges - Land Transport unit, Sudan Railways Corporation, Khartoum International Airport Co, Nile company for river transport and Transport Associations

* Preliminary Data.

** (Includes Lorries, Trucks, Petroleum and Liquid Transportation Means, Minibuses and Buses).

- Land Transport:

The volume of goods transported by land decreased by 8.7% from 20,208 thousand tons in 2014 to 18,451 thousand tons in 2015. In spite of 11.5% increase in the

number of heavy trucks and tankers from 15,179 trucks in 2014 to 18,265 trucks in 2015, however, the decrease was attributed to the decrease of the petroleum products trucks from 2,320 thousand tons in 2014 to 2,053 thousand tons in 2015. The number of passengers increased by 35.1% from 30,000 thousand passenger in 2014 to 40,515 thousand passenger in 2015.

- Sudan Railways

The volume of goods transported by Sudan railways rose by 8.8% from 799 thousand tons in 2014 to 869 thousand tons in 2015, also the number of passengers carried by Sudan railways rose by 2.7% from 188 thousand passenger in 2014 to 193 thousand passenger in 2015. This was attributed to the introduction of new passenger trains, in addition to the re-activation of some of the idle railway lines.

- Air Transport

The volume of goods transported by both national and foreign carriers through Khartoum airport increased by 10.3% from 29 thousand tons in 2014 to 32 thousand tons in 2015,; similarly, the number of passengers increased by 36.2% from 2,299 thousand passenger in 2014 to 3,008 thousand passenger in 2015.

- Sudan Shipping line

The volume of goods transported by Sudan shipping line rose by 33.3% from 75 thousand tons in 2014 to 100 thousand tons in 2015, while the number of passengers decreased by 62.7% from 67 thousand passenger in 2014 to 25 thousand passenger in 2015, in addition the handling services declined by 9.8% from 719 thousand tons in 2014 to 648 thousand tons in 2015.

- River Transport

The volume of goods carried by River Transport rose by 78.62% from 14 thousand tons in 2014 to 25 thousand tons in 2015 due to the commence work of ashkit port activity, while the number of passengers dropped by 63.6 % from 33 thousand passenger in 2014 to 12 thousand passenger in 2015, as a result of the shift of citizens from river transport.

Fourth: Roads and Bridges

Table (8-21) illustrates the position of national roads executed compared with the target in 2014 and 2015.

Table (8-21)
Roads Execution Status in 2014 and 2015

(Length k/m)

Roads Execution	2014			2015 *			
	Targeted	Executed	Execution Rate %	Targeted	Executed	Execution Rate %	Change %
Paved Roads	2,386.3	287.2	12.0	378.3	174.9	46.2	(39.1)
Rehabilitated Roads	1,318.0	44.1	3.3	103.0	99.8	96.9	126.3

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

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-21) manifests a decrease by 39.4% a decline in overall length of executed asphalt national Highway from the lengths of the asphalt paved national highways executed from 287.2 kilometres in 2014 to 174.9 kilometres in 2015,; furthermore, the execution rate of targeted in the Ministry of Roads and Bridges plan rose from 12% in 2014 to 46.2% in 2015, and the rehabilitation operations increased by 126.3% in 2015 from 44.1 kilometres in 2014 to 99.8 kilometres in 2015.

Fifth: Telecommunication

The telecommunication market services in Sudan witnessed increased competitiveness in respect of supply and quantity of services using up-to-date technologies in mobile, fixed telephone internet and various banking services.

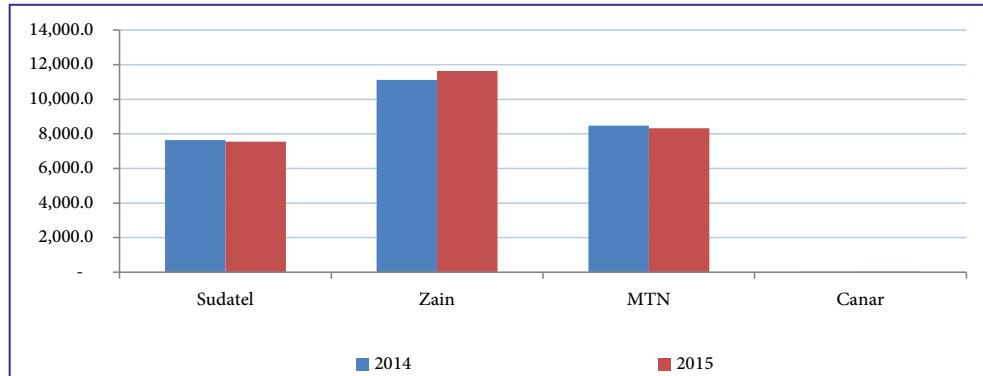
Table (8-22)
Telecommunications and Internet Subscribers
in 2014 and 2015

Company	Thousand Subscribers		Change %
	2014	2015*	
Sudan Telecommunication Co. (Sudatel)	7,641	7,553	(1.2)
Thabit Co.	95	92	(3.2)
Sudani Co. for Telecommunications	7,546	7,461	(1.1)
(Zain) Co. for Telecommunications	11,123	11,632	4.6
(MTN) Co. for Mobile-phone Services	8,478	8,319	(1.9)
Canar Co. for Telecommunications	38	28	(26.3)
Total number of Internet users	10,489	10,130	(3.4)

Source: National Telecommunication Corporation

* Preliminary Data.

Figure (8-14)
Telecommunications and Internet Subscribers in 2014 and 2015



Sudan telecommunications company (Sudatel) includes Thabit Co. for Telecommunication and Sudani Telecommunication Company. The number of subscribers in all companies fell by 1.2% from 7,641 thousand subscribers in 2014 to 7,553 thousand subscribers in 2015.

The number of subscribers in all telecommunication companies dropped except for ZAIN, which achieved a 4.6% increase.

The number of internet users decreased by 3.4% from 10,489 thousand in 2014 to 10,130 thousand in 2015.

Sixth: Hotels and Tourism

Tourism is considered one of the most important sources of foreign exchange resources at global and local level. With the context of diversifying and attracting more resources, the Ministry of Tourism adopted a number of policies to develop tourist and archaeological areas in Sudan to attract the tourists.

Table (8-23)
The Number of Tourists and their Spending for 2014 and 2015

Item	2014	2015 *	Change %
Number of Tourists (tourist)	683,618	741,000	8.4
Tourists Spending (million dollars)	855.4	930.7	8.8

Source: The Ministry of Tourism, Relics and Wildlife

* Preliminary Data

Table (8-23) indicates an increase by 8.4% in the number of tourists from 683,618 thousand tourists in 2014 to 741,000 thousand tourists in 2015. The foreign exchange earnings from tourism increased by 8.8% from US \$ 855.4 million in 2014 to US \$ 930.7 million in 2015.

CHAPTER NINE

FOREIGN TRADE

FOREIGN TRADE

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

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

The Sudan foreign trade policy for 2015 aimed at increasing non-oil exports through issuing polices to increase non-oil exports (gold, metals, livestock, oil seeds, gum arabic, fodder, and industrial exports), in addition to improve the competitiveness of exports in general and open a new markets, also the policies aimed at rationalizing imports through reducing the imports of luxury and non-essential goods that can be produced locally.

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

First: Trade Balance

Table (9-1)
Trade Balance for 2014 and 2015

(US\$ Million)

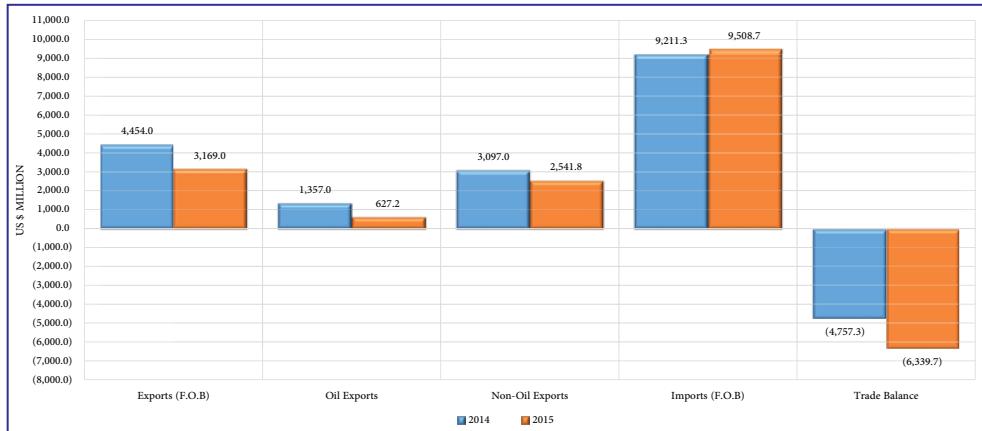
Particulars	2014	2015 *	Change %
Exports (F.O.B)	4,454.0	3,169.0	(28.8)
Oil Exports	1,357.0	627.2	(53.8)
Non-oil Exports	3,097.0	2,541.8	(17.9)
Imports (C.I.F)	9,211.3	9,508.7	3.2
Trade Balance	(4,757.3)	(6,339.7)	(33.3)

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and Ministry of Petroleum.

* Preliminary data

As shown in table (9-1) trade balance deficit increased from US \$ 4,757.3 million in 2014 to US \$ 6,339.7 million in 2015 by 33.3%, this was due to the lower value of exports resulted from the decline in the value of oil exports and non-oil exports and rise in the value of imports.

Figure (9-1)
Trade Balance for 2014 and 2015



1. Exports

Table (9-2) shows exports by commodity for 2014 and 2015, and figure (9-2) shows commodity structure of non-oil exports for 2014 and 2015 and figure (9-3) illustrates contribution of exports in 2014.

Table (9-2)
Commodity Exports for 2014 and 2015

(US \$ Million)

Commodities	Unit	2014 **			2015 *			
		Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	
Oil Exports			1,357	30.5		627	19.8	(53.8)
Crude Oil**	Barrels	12,821,818	1,194	26.8	12,115,647	574	18.1	(51.9)
Petroleum Products	Value	174,046	163	3.7	84,086	53	1.7	(67.5)
Non- Oil Exports			3,097	69.5		2,542	80.2	(17.9)
Metal Goods			1,307	29.4		753	23.8	(42.4)
Gold	Kg	30,445	1,271	28.5	19,389	726	22.9	(42.9)
Other Metal Goods	Value		36	0.8		27	0.9	(25.0)
Livestock			856	19.2		910	28.7	6.3
Sheep	heads	4,062,014	550	12.3	5,476,356	493	15.6	(10.4)
Camels	" "	155,729	208	4.7	194,834	260	8.2	25.0
Cows	" "	16,389	10	0.2		14	0.4	40.0
Goats	" "	320,691	22	0.5	452,062	30	0.9	36.4
Meat	Metric Ton	4,788	20	0.5	20,563	72	2.3	260.0
Hides and Skins	Value		43	1.0		34	1.1	(20.9)
Other Livestock	" "		3	0.1		7	0.2	133.3
Agricultural Commodities			862	19.4		834	26.3	(3.2)
Gum Arabic	Metric Ton	59,733	97	2.2	90,921	112	3.5	15.5
Hashab Gum	" "	21,904	62	1.4	38,422	66	2.0	6.5

Commodities	Unit	2014 **			2015 *			
		Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	Change %
Taleh Gum	" "	37,829	35	0.8	50,413	40	1.3	14.3
Bowder Gum		-	-	0.0	2,086	6	0.2	
Cotton	Bales	99,374	34	0.8	29,644	39	1.2	14.7
Dura	Metric Ton	19,071	6	0.1	107,341	28	0.9	366.7
Sesame	" "	299,707	466	10.5	307,363	453	14.3	(2.8)
Hibiscus Flower	" "	13,679	18	0.4	14,253	19	0.6	5.6
Groundnuts	" "	5,888	6	0.1	3,296	3	0.1	(50.0)
Melon Seeds	" "	41,386	16	0.4	56,302	31	1.0	93.8
Other agricultural commodities	" "		219	4.9		149	4.7	(32.0)
Manufactured Commodities	Value		41	0.9		22	0.7	(46.3)
Others	" "		30	0.7		23	0.7	(23.3)
Total			4,454	100.0		3,169	100.0	(28.9)

Source: Sudan Customs Authority and ministry of petroleum.

* Preliminary data

** Data of crude oil exports does not include the share of companies in South Sudan.

Table (9-2) shows a decrease in the value of exports from US \$ 4,454 million in 2014 to US \$ 3,169 million in 2015 by 28.8%.

A. Oil Exports:

The value of petroleum exports declined from US \$ 1,357 million in 2014 to US \$ 627 million in 2015 by 53.8%, whereas the value of crude oil exports decreased from US \$ 1,194 million in 2014 to US \$ 574 million in 2015 due to the decline in quantities and prices, also the value of petroleum products exports decreased from US \$ 163 million in 2014 to US \$ 53 million in 2015, by 67.5% as a result of the decrease in quantities.

Noting that the crude oil exports represents the share of the foreign companies operating in the field of oil⁽¹⁾.

B. Non-Oil Exports

The non-oil exports decreased from US \$ 3,097 million in 2014 to US \$ 2,541.8 million in 2015, by 17.9% due to the decrease in the value of metal and manufactured commodities, beside some other exports, despite the slight increase in the value of livestock exports.

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

- Metal Commodities:

The metal commodities exports decreased from US \$ 1,307.9 million in 2014 to US \$ 752.8 million in 2015, by 42.4% as a result of the decrease in the gold exports from US \$ 1,271.3 million in 2014 to amount of US \$ 725.7 million in 2015, by 42.9% (not including the gold for manufacturing), this was attributed to the decrease in quantities of gold exports from 30,444.9 kg in 2014 to 19,389.2 kg in 2015, as well as the decline in prices.

- Livestock:

The value of Livestock exports increased from US \$ 856.0 million in 2014 to US \$ 910 million in 2015 by 6.3%, as a result of increasing in the value of sheep exports from US \$ 20 million in 2014 to amount of US \$ 72 million in 2015 by 260%, due to an increase in the exported quantities, also the value of (camels, goats, cows, and other livestock exports) increased, as a result of the increase in the prices and the exported quantities, in addition to the Central Bank of Sudan's policies which aligned the export of livestock according to the advance payment or letter of credit method.

- Agricultural Exports:

The value of agricultural exports declined from US \$ 862.8 million in 2014 to US \$ 834 million in 2015 by 3.2% as a result of decrease in the value of sorghum, groundnuts by 50%, and sesame by 2.8%, despite the slight increase in the value of sorghum, Gum Arabic, Cotton, Melon Seeds, and Hibiscus Flower exports.

• Groundnuts:

The value of groundnuts exports declined from US \$ 6.0 million in 2014 to US \$ 3.0 million in 2015 by 50% due to the decrease in the exported quantities from 5,888 metric tons in 2014 to 3,296 metric tons in 2015.

• Sorghum:

The value of sorghum exports increased from US \$ 6.0 million in 2014 to US \$ 28.0 million in 2015 by 366.7% due to an increase in the exported quantities from 19,071 metric tons in 2014 to 107,341 metric tons in 2015 due to relaxation of the prohibition policies of sorghum exports.

• Gum Arabic:

The value of gum arabic exports increased from US \$ 97.0 million in 2014 to US \$ 112.0 million in 2015 by 15.5% as a result of the increase in the exported quantities

of hashab gum (a with the higher price) from 21,904 metric tons in 2014 to 38,422 metric tons in 2015, as well as the increase of the exported quantities of taleh gum (with the lower price) from 37,829 metric tons in 2014 to 50,413 metric tons in 2015, In addition to the export of gum powder by 2,086 metric tons in 2015.

• Cotton:

The value of cotton exports increased from US \$ 34.0 million in 2014 to US \$ 39.0 million in 2015 by 14.7%, due to an increase in prices.

• Melon Seeds:

The value of melon seeds exports increased from US \$ 16.0 million in 2014 to US \$ 31.0 million in 2015 by 93.8% resulted from the increase in the exported quantities.

• Other Agricultural Commodities:

The value of other agricultural commodities (senna (plant), hennah, black cumin seeds, sunflower seeds, raw cane, fodder, onion, vegetables and fruits, frankincense (libban)) declined from US \$ 219.0 million in 2014 to US \$ 149.0 million in 2015 by 32%, due to the decrease in the exported quantities.

Figure (9-2)
Commodity Structure of Non-oil Exports for 2014 and 2015

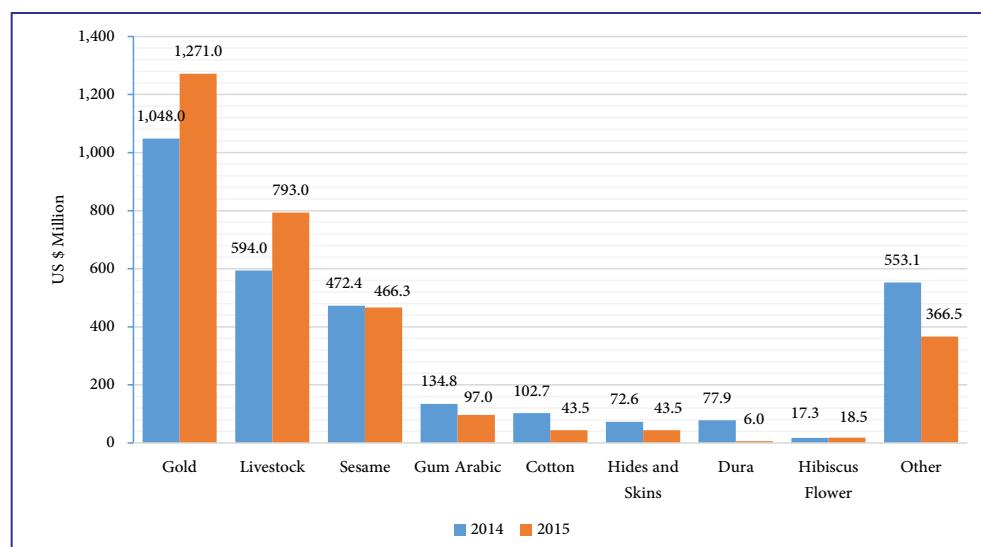
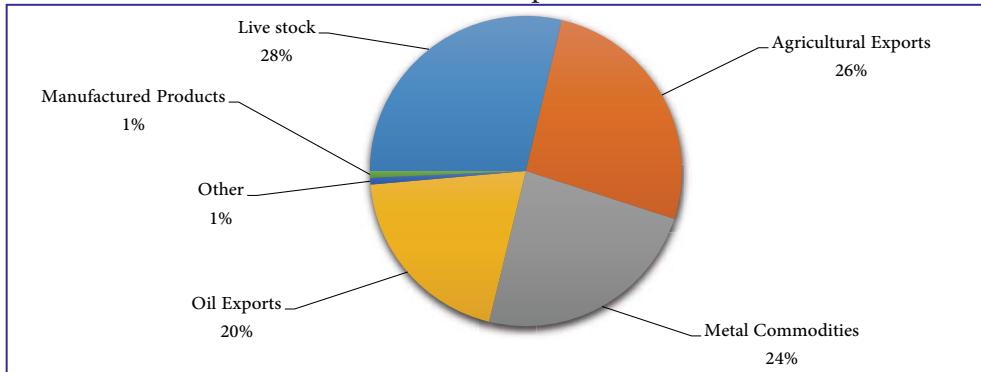


Figure (9-3)
Contribution of Exports in 2015



2. Imports:

Table (9-3) shows imports by commodity for 2014 and 2015, and figure (9-4) depicts commodity structure of imports for 2014 and 2015, while figure (9-5) illustrates contribution of imports in 2015.

Table (9- 3)
Imports by Commodity for 2014 and 2015

(US \$ Million)

Commodities	Unit	2014			2015 *			Change %
		Quantity	Value (CIF**)	Contribution (%)	Quantity	Value (CIF**)	Contribution (%)	
Foodstuffs:			2,247.8	24.4		2,133	22.4	(5.1)
Wheat	M.T	2,177,962	1,046.5	11.4	1,522,731	532.2	5.6	(49.1)
Wheat flower	" "	64,557	35.9	0.4	441,389	223.6	2.4	522.5
Sugar	" "	810,626	460.1	5.0	1,299,255	550.1	5.8	19.6
Animal Fats and Edible Oils	" "	164,575	213.2	2.3	273,946	243.2	2.6	14.1
Dairy products	" "	17,686	58.1	0.6	34,529	89.1	0.9	53.2
Vegetables & Vegetable Commodities	" "	73,508	67.5	0.7	123,834	96.5	1.0	42.8
Tea	" "	35,184	69.5	0.8	30,235	52.4	0.6	(24.6)
Fruits and fruit Commodities	" "	66,052	37.0	0.4	98,506	41.8	0.4	13.1
Coffee	" "	23,590	34.5	0.4	38,016	46.4	0.5	34.7
Other Foodstuffs	value		225.5	2.4		257.6	2.7	14.2
Manufactured goods	"		1,613.0	17.5		1,941.3	20.4	20.4
Machinery and Equipment	"		1,543.3	16.8		1,649.7	17.3	6.9
Raw materials			1,756.4	19.1		1,446.9	15.2	(17.6)
Of which: Petroleum Commodities	"		1,523.6	16.5		1,189.4	12.5	(21.9)
Other Raw materials	"		232.8	2.5		257.5	2.7	10.6
Means of transport	value		706.6	7.7		910.6	9.6	28.9
Chemicals Products	"		923.1	10.0		929.0	9.8	0.6
Of which: Medicines	"		411.4	4.5		461.0	4.8	12.1
Other Chemicals Commodities	"		511.7	5.6		468.0	4.9	(8.6)

Commodities	Unit	2014			2015 *			Change %
		Quantity	Value (CIF**)	Contribution (%)	Quantity	Value (CIF**)	Contribution (%)	
Textiles	"		308.1	3.3		395.3	4.2	28.3
Beverages and Tobacco	"		96.1	1.0		79.3	0.8	(17.5)
Other Commodities	"		16.9	0.2		23.7	0.2	41.3
Grand Total			9,211.3	100.0		9,508.7	100.0	3.2

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

* Preliminary Data.

Figure (9-4)
Commodity Structure of Imports for 2014 and 2015

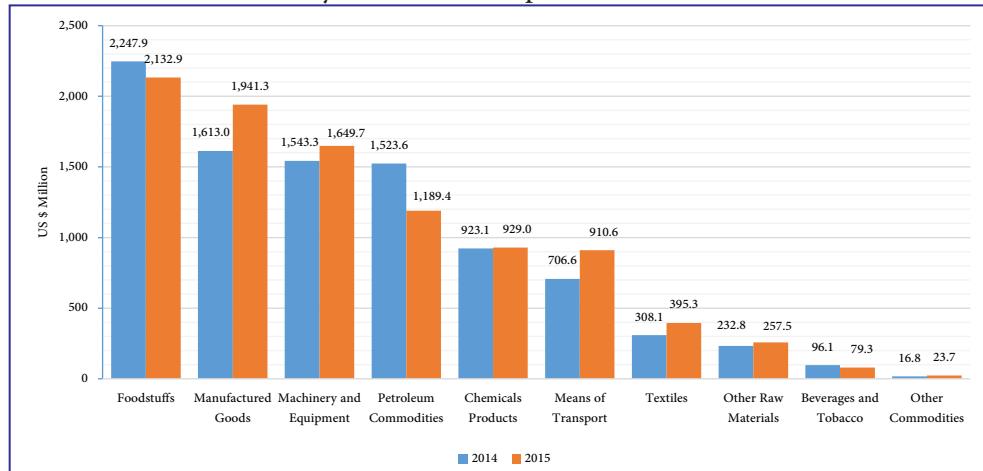


Figure (9-5)
Contribution of imports in 2015

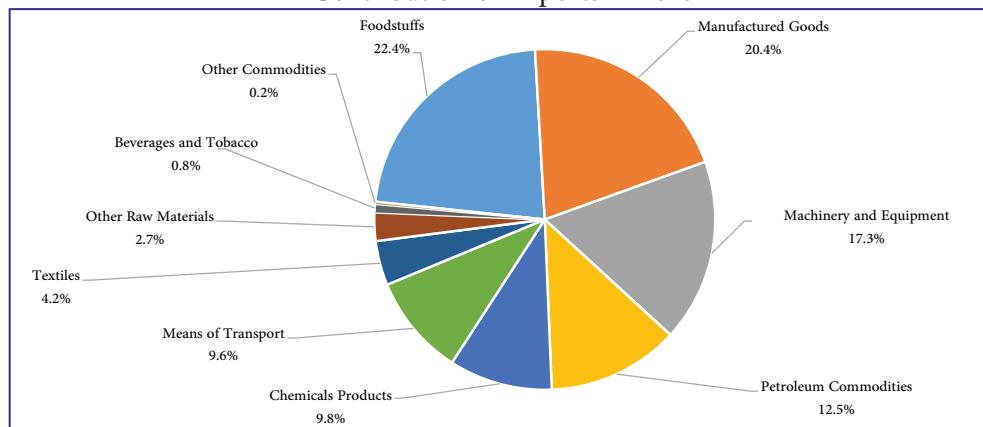


Table (9-3) explains an increase of imports value (CIF) from US \$ 9,211.3 million in 2014 to US \$ 9,508.7 million in 2015 by 3.2%, due to the increase in the value of imports of (means of transportation, textiles, manufactures, machinery and equipments, chemicals, and other commodities), while there was a decrease in the value of imports of foodstuffs, raw materials, and beverages and tobacco.

A. Means of Transportation:

The value of means of transportation imports increased from US \$ 706.6 million in 2014 to US \$ 910.6 million in 2015 by 28.9%.

B. Textiles:

The value of textiles imports increased from US \$ 308.1 million in 2014 to US \$ 395.3 million in 2015 by 28.3%.

C. Manufactured Goods:

The value of imports of manufactured goods increased from US \$1,613 million in 2014 to US \$ 1,941.3 million in 2015 by 20.4%.

D. Machinery and Equipment:

The value of machinery and equipment imports increased from US \$ 1,543.3 million in 2014 to US \$ 1,649.7 million in 2015 by 6.9%.

E. Chemicals:

The value of chemicals imports increased from US \$ 923.1 million in 2014 to US \$ 929 million in 2015 by 0.6%.

F. Foodstuffs:

The value of foodstuffs imports declined from US \$ 2,248 million in 2014 to US \$ 2,133 million in 2015 by 5.1%, due to a decline in the value of wheat imports from US \$ 1,046.5 million in 2014 to US \$ 532.2 million in 2015 by 49.1%, tea imports declined from US \$ 69.5 million in 2014 to US \$ 52.4 million in 2014 by 24.6%.

G. Raw Materials:

The value of raw materials imports (petroleum products, raw plastic, raw rubber, grease, seeds, and wrapping papers) declined from US \$ 1,756 million in 2014 to US \$ 1,446.9 million in 2015 by 17.6%, whereas the value of petroleum products imports decreased from US \$ 1,524 million in 2014 to US \$ 1,189.4 million in 2015 by 21.9%, as a result of the decrease of natural gas imports from US \$ 144.9 million in 2014 to US \$82.4 million in 2015 by 43.1% and gasoline imports from US \$ 1,184 million in 2014 to US \$ 872.6 million in 2015 by 26.3%, and lubricating oils imports from US \$ 175.7 million in 2014 to US \$ 129.8 million in 2015 by 26.1%. (See Appendix 17A).

H. Beverages and Tobacco:

The value of imports of beverages and tobacco decreased from US \$ 96.1 million in 2014 to US \$ 79.3 million in 2015 by 17.5%.

Second: The Trade Balance with the Foreign Trade Partners

Table (9-4) shows the trade balance with the main foreign trade partners for 2014 and 2015.

Table (9 - 4)
The Trade Balance with the Main Foreign Trade Partners
for 2014 and 2015

(US \$ Million)

Country	2014			2015*		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
China	1,418.3	1,847.9	(429.6)	739.5	2,159.2	(1,419.7)
India	44.3	736.5	(692.2)	37.4	794.7	(757.3)
Turkey	21.2	283.6	(262.4)	35.0	410.4	(375.4)
Thailand	0.5	247.9	(247.4)	1.1	353.8	(352.8)
Malaysia	0.1	684.0	(683.9)	0.3	317.1	(316.8)
Japan	4.0	212.5	(208.5)	2.3	301.8	(299.4)
Egypt	212.4	491.9	(279.5)	304.4	569.4	(265.0)
United Arab Emirates	1,311.6	941.5	370.1	740.3	836.0	(95.7)
Saudi Arabia	635.3	415.3	220.0	657.6	436.7	220.9

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

* Preliminary Data

Note: exports FOB, imports CIF

Table (9-4) indicates a deficit in the trade balance with all trade partners in 2015, except Saudi Arabia, where the balance of trade position continued with Saudi Arabia recorded a surplus in 2015 due to the increase of Sudan exports of (meat, hides and skins). The reason for the shift of trade balance with United Arab Emirates from a surplus of US \$ 370.2 million in 2014 to a deficit of US \$ 95.7 million in 2015, was due to the decrease in the exports of (cake and meal, livestock, gold, and sesame), in addition to the increase in the value of imports of raw materials.

Third: Sudan's Foreign Trade with Regional Blocs

Table (9-5) (A) shows Sudan's foreign trade position with Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Table (9-5) (B) shows trade with Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) for 2014 and 2015.

Table (9-5) (A)
The Trade Balance with Common Market for
Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) for 2014 and 2015
(US \$ Million)

Country	2014			2015 *		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
Djibouti	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ethiopia	115.9	31.2	84.7	86.7	43.3	43.4
Kenya	1.0	78.0	(77.0)	1.2	55.1	(53.9)
Uganda	3.0	35.9	(32.9)	0.1	45.6	(45.5)
Zimbabwe	0.0	35.3	(35.3)	0.0	29.7	(29.7)
Egypt	212.4	491.9	(279.5)	304.4	569.4	(265.0)
Zambia	0.0	1.4	(1.4)	0.0	7.2	(7.2)
Rwanda	0.0	0.8	(0.8)	0.2	2.1	(1.9)
Burundi	0.0	4.0	(4.0)	0.4	1.3	(0.9)
Seychelles	0.1	0.2	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Eritrea	19.3	0.0	19.3	21.4	0.0	21.4
Malawi	0.1	2.9	(2.8)	0.0	0.5	(0.5)
Mauritius	0.0	0.6	(0.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Libya	5.1	0.2	4.9	0.5	1.2	(0.8)
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	0.0	0.4	(0.4)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Swaziland	8.8	12.9	(4.1)	0.3	19.3	(19.0)
Congo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	365.7	695.8	(330.1)	415.3	774.7	(359.4)

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

* Preliminary data

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

Table (9-5) (A) explains that the trade balance with Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), had recorded a deficit for 2014 and 2015, increasing from US \$ 330.2 million in 2014 to US \$ 359.4 million in 2015.

Table (9-5) (B)
The Trade Balance with
Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) for 2014 and 2015
(US \$ Million)

Country	2014			2015 *		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
Egypt	212.4	491.9	(279.5)	304.4	569.4	(265.0)
Libya	5.1	0.2	4.9	0.5	1.2	(0.8)
Morocco	0.0	7.3	(7.3)	5.1	4.4	0.7
Tunisia	16.9	3.7	13.1	13.0	12.4	0.6
Algeria	1.9	10.5	(8.7)	3.5	0.1	3.4
United Arab Emirates	1,311.6	941.5	370.2	740.3	836.0	(95.7)
Bahrain	1.2	2.7	(1.5)	0.5	2.9	(2.3)
Iraq	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Jordan	32.1	98.1	(66.0)	29.0	126.1	(97.1)
Kuwait	16.6	14.4	2.2	6.7	17.8	(11.1)
Lebanon	29.3	13.2	16.1	36.9	12.9	24.0
Oman	2.6	30.3	(27.7)	0.4	15.3	(14.9)
Qatar	10.3	73.8	(63.5)	21.9	18.6	3.2
Saudi Arabia	635.3	415.3	220.0	657.6	436.7	220.9
Syria	60.3	4.2	56.0	10.8	4.6	6.2
Yemen	9.1	41.6	(32.5)	2.9	0.2	2.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	2,345	2,148.7	196.3	1,833.7	2,058.6	(224.9)

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

* Preliminary data

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

As reflected in table (9-5)(B), the trade balance with Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) deteriorated from a surplus of US \$ 196.6 million in 2014 to a deficit of US \$ 224.9 million in 2015 as a result of deficit in trade balance with the United Arab Emirates.

Table (9-6)
 Contribution of Common Market for Eastern
 (COMESA) and Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA)
 in Exports of Sudan for 2014 and 2015

Commodities	Group	2014			2015 *			(%)
		GAFTA	COMESA	Other Countries	GAFTA	COMES	Other Countries	
Gold		93.4	0.6	6.0	95.3	0.1	4.7	
Livestock		93.3	15.3	6.7	96.6	27.7	3.4	
Cake & Meal		65.9	8.9	31.6	0.0	0.5	99.5	
Groundnuts		36.1	4.1	63.0	68.0	18.4	28.9	
Hides and Skins		43.4	2.1	54.6	56.0	6.7	38.3	
Sesame		41.6	11.1	58.4	41.5	9.8	58.5	
Meat		9.5	1.2	90.5	64.3	1.3	35.7	
Cotton		32.4	41.7	58.3	29.9	30.9	69.1	
Petroleum and Its Products		1.3	6.7	92.0	0.0	8.5	91.5	
Gum Arabic		1.7	1.6	97.1	2.6	4.7	93.1	
Other		46.0	21.4	41.7	34.8	26.5	47.2	
Total		52.6	8.2	44.0	57.9	13.1	38.7	

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

* Preliminary data

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

Table (9-6) shows an increase in the share of GAFTA area from 52.6% in 2014 to 57.9 % in 2015 in total Sudan exports; this was due to an increase in the share of meat exports from 9.5% in 2014 to 64.3% in 2015. In addition to the increase of share of groundnuts exports from 36.1% in 2014 to 68% in 2015, beside the increase in the share of livestock exports from 93.3 % in 2014 to 96.6% in 2015, also the share of gold exports increased from 93.4% in 2014 to 95.3% in 2015.

The share of (COMESA) in total export increased from 8.2% in 2014 to 13.1% in 2015 of total Sudan exports, as result of an increase in groundnuts exports from 4.1% in 2014 to 18.4% in 2015 of total groundnuts exports and increase livestock exports ratio from 15.3% in 2014 to 27.7% in 2015 of total livestock exports, in addition to the slight increase in the exports of (hides and skins, petroleum and its products, and gum arabic).

Table (9-7)
 Contribution of Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
 and Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) in Imports to
 Sudan for 2014 and 2015

Commodities	Group	2014			2015 *			(%)
		(GAFTA)	COMESA	Other Countries	(GAFTA)	COMES	Other Countries	
Petroleum products		48.4	3.4	51.6	41.9	2.8	58.1	
Raw materials		66.9	11.8	33.1	71.5	13.2	28.5	
Chemicals		43.9	7.7	55.4	43.6	9.6	54.6	
Manufactured goods		24.3	10.2	75.0	24.7	11.2	74.9	
Machinery and Equipment		14.4	4.7	85.2	12.8	4.2	86.9	
Textiles		8.7	3.2	90.9	9.7	4.6	90.2	
Foodstuffs		6.8	10.4	87.4	8.1	11.3	85.8	
Beverages and Tobacco		6.3	52.6	44.9	16.0	61.3	34.6	
Means of transport		6.1	1.7	93.9	5.9	1.7	94.1	
Other		31.5	13.7	59.7	7.0	29.1	66.3	
Total		23.3	7.6	74.5	21.6	8.1	76.2	

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

* Preliminary Data.

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

Table (9-7) Shows a decline in imports ratio from GAFTA from 23.3% in 2014 to 21.6% in 2015 out of total import, and an increase in imports ratio from COMESA from 7.6% in 2014 to 8.1% in 2015 out of total imports GAFTA area was the main source of raw materials, chemicals, and petroleum products imports at 71.5%, 43.6%, 41.9%, and respectively of total imports of these items in 2015, while the (raw materials, and beverages and tobacco) are the main imports from COMESA area representing 13.2% and 61.3% respectively of total imports of these items in 2015.

Fourth: Direction of Sudan's Foreign Trade

The Arab Countries represent the main market for Sudanese exports registering 58% of total exports in 2015 compared to 53% in 2014.

The Asian countries remained as the main market for Sudanese imports recording 44% of total imports in 2015, compared to 43% in 2014, as a result of the orientation towards (China, India, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Malaysia) as main foreign trade partners.

1. Direction of Exports:

Table (9-8) Shows Sudanese exports to major trade partners for 2014 and 2015.

Table (9-8)
Sudanese Exports to Major Trade Partners for 2014 and 2015
(US \$ Million)

Importers	2014		2015*	
	Value (FOB)	Share of Total Exports %	Value (FOB)	Share of Total Exports %
United Arab Emirates	1,311.6	29.4	740.3	23.4
China	1,418.3	31.8	739.5	23.3
Saudi Arabia	635.3	14.3	657.6	20.8
Egypt	212.4	4.8	304.4	9.6
Ethiopia	115.9	2.6	86.7	2.7
France	39.9	0.9	45.7	1.4
India	44.3	1.0	37.4	1.2
Lebanon	29.3	0.7	36.9	1.2
Turkey	21.2	0.5	35.0	1.1
Jordan	32.1	0.7	29.0	0.9
Canada	63.1	1.4	28.1	0.9
Qatar	10.3	0.2	21.9	0.7
Eritrea	19.3	0.4	21.4	0.7
Greece	17.0	0.4	15.8	0.5
Tunisia	16.9	0.4	13.0	0.4
Germany	13.3	0.3	11.2	0.4
Syria	60.3	1.4	10.8	0.3
Netherlands	5.6	0.1	8.3	0.3
Other Countries	366.1	8.2	302.8	9.6
Total	4,453.7	100	3,169.0	100

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

* Preliminary Data.

Table (9-8) shows that the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and China represent the largest markets for Sudan's exports in 2015, where exports to UAE amounted to US \$ 740.3 million, constituting 23.4% of total exports in 2015, and gold is considered as the largest exported commodity to UAE. The value of exports to China registered US \$ 739.5 million (23.3% of the total value of exports in 2015 compared to 31.8% in 2014); crude oil, sesame and cotton are the main exported goods to China.

Export to Saudi Arabia rose from US \$ 635.3 million in 2014 to US \$ 657.6 million in 2015 (20.8% of total value of exports in 2015), and the main exports to Saudi Arabia are (livestock, sesame and meat).

Exports to Egypt increased from US \$ 212.4 million in 2014 to US \$ 304.4 million in 2015 (9.6% of total value of exports in 2015), and the main exports to Egypt are (livestock, sesame and cotton).

2. Suppliers:

Table (9-9) Shows Sudanese imports from major trade partners for 2014 and 2015.

Table (9-9)

Sudanese imports from Major Trade Partners for 2014 and 2015

(US \$ Million)

Sources of Imports	2014		2015 *	
	Value (CIF)**	Weight of Total Imports	Value (CIF)**	Weight of Total Imports
China	1,847.9	20.1	2,159.2	22.7
United Arab Emirate	941.5	10.2	836.0	8.8
India	736.5	8.0	794.7	8.4
Egypt	491.9	5.3	569.4	6.0
Saudi Arabia	415.3	4.5	436.7	4.6
Turkey	283.6	3.1	410.4	4.3
Thailand	247.9	2.7	353.8	3.7
Malaysia	684.0	7.4	317.1	3.3
Japan	212.5	2.3	301.8	3.2
Germany	249.2	2.7	208.9	2.2
Ukraine	197.8	2.1	198.2	2.1
South Korea	119.3	1.3	176.5	1.9
Italy	146.1	1.6	159.8	1.7
Canada	274.7	3.0	137.5	1.4
Other Countries	2,173.1	23.6	2,190.1	23.0
Total	9,211.3	100	9,508.7	100

Source: Sudan Customs Authority.

* Preliminary Data

** Includes freight and insurance.

Table (9-9) indicates that China represented the major supplier for Sudan's imports with a share of 22.7% of total value of imports in 2015, the main commodities imported from China are (manufactured goods, machinery and equipments, means of transport, and textile) followed by imports from UAE, amounted to US \$ 836 million (8.8% of total value of imports), the main commodities imported from UAE include (petroleum products, manufacture goods, machinery and equipments, and chemicals), followed by imports from India which amounted to US \$ 794.7 million (8.4% of total value of imports), and the main commodities imported from India are (foodstuff, manufactures, machinery and equipment, and chemicals), followed by imports from Egypt which amounted to US \$ 569.4 million (6% of total value of imports), and the main commodities imported from Egypt include (manufactures, chemicals, machinery and equipments, and petroleum products).

CHAPTER TEN

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (BOPs)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (BOPs)

The balance of payments (BOPs) can be defined as a statistical statement that summarizes all economic transactions between residents and nonresidents of a country during a certain period of time. The statistics of BOPs is compiled according to the Fifth Edition of the Balance of Payments Manual issued by the International Monetary Fund in September 1993. It consists of the current account, the capital and financial account and the reserve assets in addition to errors and omissions item.

1. Current Account

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

- a) Trade Balance (Visible Transactions) that consists of the difference between exports and imports of goods during a specified period of time.
- b) The balance of services, income and transfers (Invisible Transactions) that records all transactions related to services, income and current transfers, such as transportations, corporate profits, workers' remittances, grants, gifts... etc.

2. Capital and Financial Account

It includes the capital account and the financial account, where the entitlements to non-residents are treated as assets, and the obligations against them treated as liabilities. The two parties of a transaction in assets and liabilities are usually a resident and a nonresident. It includes two sub-accounts:

- a) **Capital Account:** It consists of capital movements and transfers of ownership of fixed assets, or external debt cancellation by the creditor for free of charge. Also it includes acquisition/disposal of non-produced nonfinancial assets, such as intellectual property rights, brand or goodwill, patent, copyright and other intangible assets.
- 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⁽¹⁾ as well as other investments which includes net commercial facilities and loans, flows in non-reserve assets and liabilities of the Central Bank, the commercial banks, the public sector, and other sectors.

3. Reserve Assets

Consist of net change of international reserves, due to changes in monetary authority holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDR) as well as the change in convertible currencies, the reserve position at the International Monetary Fund, and the other liabilities on the non-residents, which are available to the monetary authority.

(1) The portfolio investment, defined as the transactions and positions across the borders which involves debt bills or equity other than those included in direct investment or reserve assets, generally includes equity securities and debt securities in the form of bills and bonds issued by public and private institutions as well as money market instruments, the portfolio investment percentage should not exceed 10% of the invested capital.

4. Errors and Omissions Item

It is a residual item to balance between the net current account and capital and financial account from one side and the balance of payment overall position from the other side. This item results from deficiency in the sources of data or differences in methods of data preparation. A positive value of net errors and omissions indicates a non-recorded unclassified receipts, and a negative value indicates unclassified payments.

First: The Balance of Payments during 2014 and 2015

Table (10-1) and figure (10-1) present a summary of the balance of payments, while table (10-2) provides the details of the balance of payments for 2014 and 2015. The overall position of the balance of payments switched from a deficit of US \$ 3.3 million in 2014 to a surplus of US \$ 38.4 million in 2015.

Table (10-1)
Summary of the Balance of Payments during 2014 and 2015
(US \$ Millions)

Item	2014	2015*
1. Current Account	(3,545.5)	(5,958.8)
- Trade Balance	(3,652.2)	(5,198.6)
- Services, Income and Transfers Account	106.7	(760.2)
2. Capital and Financial Account	2,106.4	5,981.8
- Deficit or Surplus in Current, Capital and Financial Account	(1,439.1)	23.0
3. Reserve Assets	3.3	(38.4)
4. Errors and Omissions	1,453.8	15.4
5. Over-all position	(3.3)	38.4

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - Statistics Department

* Preliminary Data.

Figure (10-1)
Summary of the Balance of Payments during 2014 and 2015

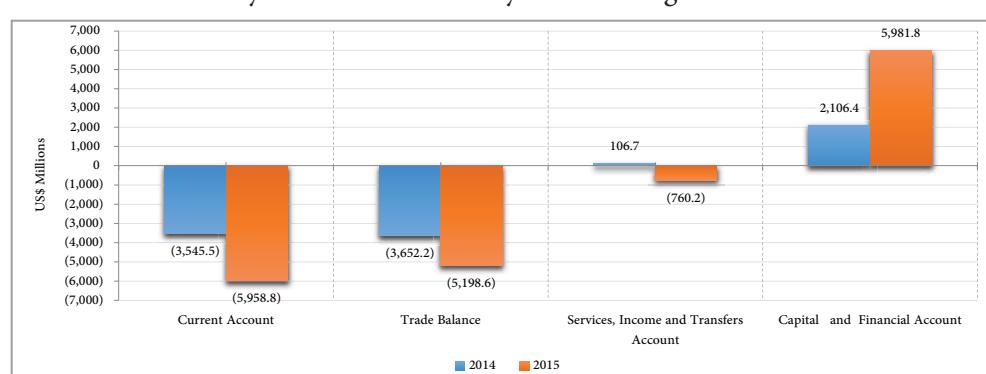


Table (10-2)
Balance of Payments during 2014 and 2015

(US \$ Million)

Item	2014	2015*	Change	Change %
A) Current Account	(3,545.5)	(5,958.8)	(2,387.9)	68.2
Visible Transactions				
1) Exports (FOB):	4,453.7	3,169.0	(1,284.7)	(28.8)
Petroleum	1,357.6	627.1	(730.5)	(53.8)
Crude Oil**	1,194.3	574.0	(620.3)	(51.9)
Petroleum products	163.3	53.1	(110.2)	(67.5)
Gold	1,271.3	725.7	(545.6)	(42.9)
Others	1,824.8	1,816.2	(8.6)	(0.5)
2) Imports (FOB):	(8,105.9)	(8,367.6)	(261.7)	3.2
Government Imports	(1,190.4)	(855.3)	335.1	(28.2)
Private Sector Imports	(6,915.5)	(7,512.3)	(596.8)	8.6
Trade Balance (1 + 2)	(3,652.2)	(5,198.6)	(1,546.4)	42.3
Invisible transactions:				
Services, Income and Transfers Account	106.7	(760.2)	(866.9)	(812.5)
Receipts	3,580.4	3,240.7	(314.3)	(8.8)
Payments	(3,473.7)	(4,000.9)	(527.2)	15.2
B\ Movements in Capital and Financial Account	2,106.4	5,981.8	3,875.4	184.0
Capital Account	212.8	250.3	37.5	17.6
Financial Account	1,893.6	5,731.5	3,837.9	202.7
Direct Investment (Net)	1,251.3	1,736.7	485.4	38.8
Portfolio Investment (Net)	8.5	(2.8)	(11.3)	(132.9)
Other Investments (Net)	633.8	3,997.6	3,363.8	530.7
a) Official Loans	(276.3)	96.5	372.8	(134.9)
Drawings	298.3	463.8	165.5	55.5
Repayments***	(574.6)	(367.3)	207.2	(36.1)
b) Trade Facilities (Net)	263.2	278.3	15.1	5.7
c) General Government Net Foreign Assets	367.0	1,230.6	863.6	235.3
d) Commercial Banks Net Foreign Assets	(34.6)	207.0	241.6	(698.3)
e) Monetary Authority Net Foreign Assets	236.5	2,068.2	1,831.7	774.5
f) Other Net Foreign Assets	78.0	117.0	39.0	50.0
C) Deficit or Surplus in Current, Capital and Financial Account	(1,439.1)	23.0	1,462.1	(101.6)
D\ Errors and Omissions	1,435.8	15.4	(1,420.4)	(98.9)
Official Reserve Assets of Convertible Currencies	3.3	(38.4)	(41.7)	
E\ Overall balance	(3.3)	38.4	41.7	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

* Preliminary Data.

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

*** include the principal loan arrears, which have not been repaid through the year.

1- The Current Account

Table (10 - 2) indicates an increase in the current account deficit from US \$ 3,545.5 million in 2014 to US \$ 5,958.8 million in 2015 by 68.2%, this was mainly due to the increase in the deficit in the trade balance at a rate of 42.3%, in addition to the invisible transactions of services, income and transfers account, which have turned from a surplus to a deficit at a rate of 812.5% in 2015.

(a) Visible Transactions (Trade Balance):

The exports decreased from US \$ 4,453.7 million in 2014 to US \$ 3,169.0 in 2015 by 28.8% , due to the decrease in crude oil exports from US \$ 1,357.6 million in 2014 to US \$ 627.1 in 2015 by 53.8%, which was caused by a decrease in crude oil exports (the share of foreign companies working in petroleum field), as a result of a decrease in the quantities and international price of oil , also the gold exports decreased from US \$ 1,271.3 million in 2014 to US \$ 725.7 in 2015 by 42.9% due to a decrease in the quantities of exports.

On the other side, imports increased from US \$ 8,105.9 million in 2014 to US \$ 8,367.6 million in 2015, by 3.2%, due to an increase in the private sector imports from US \$ 6,915.5 million in 2014 to US \$ 7,512.3 million in 2015 by 8.6%, whereas the government imports decreased from US \$ 1,190.4 million in 2014 to US \$ 855.3 million in 2015 by 28.2%.

(b) Invisible Transactions:

It includes non-commodity receipts and payments, which comprise services, income and current transfers. The invisible transactions of services, income and transfers account switched from a surplus of US \$ 106.7 million in 2014 to a deficit of US \$ 760.2 million in 2015 by 812.5%.

Table (10-3)
Invisible Transactions during 2014 and 2015
(US \$ Millions)

Item	2014	2015*	Change %	Item	2014	2015*	Change %
Invisible Receipts	3,580.4	3,240.7	(9.5)	Invisible payments	3,473.7	4,000.9	15.2
Services	1,568.0	1,766.9	12.7	Services	2,074.8	1,773.9	(14.5)
Travel	967.1	948.9	(1.9)	Travel	438.7	194.6	(55.6)
Transport	416.2	531.8	27.8	Transport	921.1	963.9	4.6
Communication Services	10.2	2.2	(78.4)	Communication Services	45.8	24.8	(45.9)
Construction Services	-	14.3	100.0	Construction Services	8.9	44.9	404.5
Insurance	0.2	-	(100.0)	Insurance	191.4	193.9	1.3
Financial Services	3.0	12.5	316.7	Financial Services	90.9	3.1	(96.6)
Computer and Information Services	0.4	0.1	(75.0)	Computer and Information Services	2.5	9.5	280.0
License and Privilege Fees	5.7	-	(100.0)	License and Privilege Fees	-	-	-
Other Business Services	121.9	128.5	5.4	Other Business Services	217.0	236.3	8.9
Personal, Cultural and Recreational Services	0.1	0.6	500.0	Personal, Cultural and Recreational Services	0.2	0.1	(50.0)
Government Services not included elsewhere	43.2	128.0	196.3	Government Services not included elsewhere	158.3	102.8	(35.1)
Income	38.1	15.5	(59.3)	Income:	986.1	1,856.5	88.3
Compensations of Employees.	28.7	2.3	(92.0)	Compensations of Employees.	35.6	68.4	92.1
Investment Income:	9.4	13.2	40.4	Investment Income:	950.5	1,788.1	88.1
Direct Investment	8.3	4.7	(43.4)	Direct Investment	721.7	430.1	(44.4)
Portfolio Investment	1.1	0.1	(90.9)	Portfolio Investment	4.2	0.4	(90.5)
Other Investment	-	8.4	100.0	Other Investment**	224.6	1,357.6	504.5
Current Transfers:	1,974.3	1,458.3	(26.1)	Current Transfers:	412.8	370.5	(10.2)
Government	1,086.0	806.5	(25.7)	Government	29.6	44.7	51.0
Private Sector	888.3	651.8	(26.6)				
Workers' remittances	314.1	149.1	(52.5)	Private Sector	383.2	325.8	(15.0)
Other	574.2	502.7	(12.5)				
Deficit (-) or Surplus (+)					106.7	(760.2)	(812.5)

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

* Preliminary Data.

** Includes the interest arrears (Contractual and the penalty)

Invisible receipts decreased from US \$ 3,580.4 million in 2014 to US \$ 3,240.7 million in 2015 by 9.5% , as a result of a decrease in the receipts of current transfers account from US \$ 1,974.3 million in 2014 to US \$ 1,458.3 million in 2015 by 26.1%, caused mainly by the decrease in private sector transfers receipts from US \$ 888.3 million in 2014 to US \$ 651.8 million in 2015 by 26.6%.

The government transfers receipts decreased from US \$ 1,086.0 million in 2014 to US \$ 806.5 million in 2015 by 25.7%, whereas the services account receipts increased from US \$ 1,568.0 million in 2014 to US \$ 1,766.9 million in 2015 by 12.7%, that resulted mainly from the increase of government service receipts from US \$ 43.2 million in 2014 to US \$ 128.0 million in 2015 by 196.3%, also the increase of transportation services receipts from US \$ 416.2 million in 2014 to US \$ 531.8 million in 2015 by 27.8%.

Invisible payments increased from US \$ 3,473.4 million in 2014 to US \$ 4,000.9 million in 2015 by 15.2% , mainly caused by the increase in income payments from US \$ 986.1 million in 2014 to US \$ 1,856.5 million in 2015 by 88.1% , due to the increase in payments of compensations of employees by 92.1% and other investments income by 504.5%, due to an increase in interest payments on debt by 83.0%, while the current transfers payments decreased from US \$ 412.8 million in 2014 to US \$ 370.5 million in 2015 by 10.2%, because of the decrease in private sector transfers by 15.0% , in addition to that the services payments decreased from US \$ 2,074.8 million in 2014 to US \$ 1,773.9 million in 2015 by 14.5%, due to the decrease in travel payments by 55.6% and financial services payments by 96.6%.

2- The Capital and Financial Account:

Table (10-4) shows the details of capital and financial account during 2014 and 2015, where the net capital and financial account increased from US \$ 2,106.4 million in 2014 to US \$ 5,981.8 million in 2015, by 184.0%, due to an increase in the inflows of other investments by 530.7%.

Table (10-4)
 Capital and Financial Account during 2014 and 2015
 (US \$ Million)

Item	2014	2015*	Change %
Capital and Financial Account:	2,106.4	5,981.8	184.0
1- Capital Account	212.8	250.3	17.6
2- Financial Account	1,893.6	5,731.5	202.7
Direct Investment (Net)	1,251.3	1,736.8	38.8
In Sudan	1,552.3	1,873.0	20.7
Equity Capital (Direct Investment)	(301.0)	(136.2)	(54.8)
Portfolio Investments(Net)	8.5	(2.8)	(132.2)
Assets	6.2	(2.8)	(145.6)
Liabilities	2.3	0.0	(100.0)
Other Investments (Net)	633.8	3,997.5	530.7
A. Official Loans Liabilities	(276.3)	96.5	(134.9)
Drawings	298.3	463.8	55.5
Repayments **	(6.475)	(3.763)	(36.1)
B. Trade Credits and Facilities (Short-term movements)	263.2	3.872	7.5
Assets	(8.513)	(2.213)	(1.1)
Liabilities	579.0	590.5	2.0
C. Public sector Net Foreign Assets	367.0	1,230.6	235.3
Assets	0.0`	0.0	0.0
Liabilities	367.0	1,230.6	235.3
D. Monetary Authorities Net Foreign Assets	236.5	2,068.2	774.5
E. Commercial Banks Net Foreign Assets	(34.6)	206.9	(698.0)
Assets	(3.5)	5.022	(425.8)
Liabilities	(3.92)	(6.31)	(53.8)
F. Other net foreign assets	78.0	117.0	50.0
Assets	78.0	117.0	50.0
Liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

* Preliminary Data.

** includes the principal loan arrears, which has not been repaid through the year.

Table (10-4) shows an increase in foreign direct investment inflows from US \$ 1,251.3 million in 2014 to US \$ 1,736.8 million in 2015 by 38.8%, whereas the net portfolio investment switched from inflow of US \$ 8.5 million in 2014 to outflow of the US \$ 2.8 million in 2015.

The net inflows of other investments increased from US \$ 633.8 million in 2014 to US

\$ 3,997.2 million in 2015 by 530.7%, that was due to the increase of the net foreign assets of the monetary authority from US \$ 236.5 million in 2014 to US \$ 2,068.2 million in 2015 by 774.5%, resulted from inflows of foreign currency deposits and trade credits and facilities, beside the increase in the net foreign inflows of the public sector from US \$ 367.0 million in 2014 to US \$ 1,230.6 million in 2015 by 235.3%, due to the increase in interest arrears on foreign loans at a rate of 195.9%.

Table (10- 5)
Drawings of Foreign Loans for 2014 and 2015

(US \$ Million)

Source of Funding	2014	2015*	Contribution (%)	Change (%)
Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)	0.0	113.4	100.0	-
Arab Fund For Economic & Social Development	113.8	92.7	(18.5)	(28.0)
Kuwaiti Fund For Eco. & Social Development	53.5	80.7	50.8	(44.0)
Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development	0.0	59.7	100.0	29.7
Saudi Fund for Development	59.6	57.3	(3.9)	100.0
Islamic Development Bank(Jeddah)	41.2	20.4	(50.5)	11.7
India	21.2	0.0	(100.0)	(45.2)
OPEC Fund for international Development.	8.0	0.0	(100.0)	(82.5)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	1.0	0.0	(100.0)	-
Others	0.0	39.6	100.0	(100.0)
Total	298.3	463.8	55.5	(100.0)

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - External Department Unit

* Preliminary Data.

Table (10-5) reflects an increase in total foreign loans drawings from US \$ 298.3 million in 2014 to US \$ 463.8 million in 2015 by 55.5%.

Table (10- 6)
 Repayments of Foreign Loans for 2014 and 2015**
 (US \$ Million)

Source of Funding	2014	2015*	Change %
Arab Fund For Economic & Social Development	39	80.6	106.7
Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)	4.9	55.1	1,024.5
Islamic Development Bank	10	53.8	438.0
Kuwait Fund For Eco. & Social Development	5.8	27.3	370.7
China	0.8	17	2,025.0
OPEC Fund for International Development.	-	12.1	100.0
Internation Monetary Fund (IMF)	10.0	10.0	0.0
Saudi Fund for Development	1.9	8.5	347.4
India	4.1	0.1	(97.6)
Iran	1.3	0.0	
Others	0.1	0.0	(100.0)
Total	77.9	264.5	239.5

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - External Dept. Unit

* Preliminary Data.

** Arrears on due original loans excluded.

Table (10-6) shows an increase in foreign loans repayments from US \$ 77.8 million in 2014 to US \$ 264.5 million in 2015 by 239.5%.

Second: Sudan External Obligations:

The total external obligations of Sudan increased from US \$ 43.7 billion by the end of 2014 to US \$ 45.0 billion by the end of 2015 by 3.0%, including all sources of financing as shown in table (10-7), the increase in total external debt was due to an increase in total delay interest by 5% compared with the year 2014, especially that belongs to Paris Club and commercial banks, in addition to the increase in total drawings particularly from Non- Paris Club.

The major creditors to Sudan external debts include Non-Praise Club 39.1% (the biggest Creditors), then Paris Club 31.3%, and regional and international institutions 12.9%.

Table (10-7)
Position of Sudan External Debt for 2014 and 2015

(US \$ Billion)

Source of Funding	2014		2015 *			Weights %
	Total Debt	Principle	Contractual interests	Delay interests	Total Debt	
Non Paris Club countries	17.1	6.0	2.2	9.4	17.6	39.1
Paris Club countries	13.6	2.5	1.6	9.9	14.1	31.3
International and Regional Institutions	5.7	4.2	0.5	1.2	5.8	12.9
Foreign Commercial Banks	5.1	2.3	0.2	2.7	5.3	11.8
Foreign Suppliers Facilities	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.9
Total	43.7	17.2	4.5	23.2	45.0	100

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - External Debt Unit.

* Preliminary Data.

Third: Indicators of External Debt Sustainability for Sudan in 2015:

Table (10-8) reports the most important indicators of external debt sustainability for 2015, it is recognized that these indicators usually used to measure the ability of the country's to serve its debt and meet its external obligations in the light of its available financial resources, such as exports and government revenues, in addition to the size of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It's worth mentioning that the international recognized standard indicators for the external debt sustainability is 30% for the GDP index, 100% for the exports index and 200% for the government revenues.

Table (10- 8)
External Debt Sustainability Indicators for 2014 and 2015

(%)

External Debt Sustainability Indicator	Standard indicator (%)	Sudan indicator	
		2014	2015 *
Ratio of total Debt to GDP	30	52	51
Ratio of total Debt to total exports	100	981	1,420
Ratio of total Debt to total Government Revenues	200	487	520

Source: Central Bank of Sudan - External Debt Unit.

* Preliminary Data.

APPENDICES

Appendix (1)
Currency in Circulation (2005 - 2015)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	With Banks	With Public	Total
December-05	221,080	3,761,340	3,982,420
December-06	315,461	5,355,316	5,670,777
December-07	582,026	5,639,760	6,221,786
December-08	564,578	6,774,569	7,339,147
December-09	766,179	8,066,174	8,832,353
December-10	829,278	10,067,961	10,897,239
December-11	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
2014			
March	1,583,823	19,902,223	21,486,046
June	1,835,663	20,820,145	22,655,808
September	1,583,002	22,250,264	23,833,266
December	1,716,978	23,343,097	25,060,075
2015			
March	2,038,965	23,911,260	25,950,225
June	2,133,572	24,111,156	26,244,728
September	2,479,952	26,181,592	28,661,544
December	1,845,066	27,495,372	29,340,437

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

Appendix (2)
Coins in Circulation (2005 - 2015)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Month	With Banks	With Public	Total
December-05	-	31,853	31,853
December-06	-	36,843	36,843
December-07	-	40,756	40,756
December-08	-	57,336	57,336
December-09	-	60,663	60,663
December-10	-	66,918	66,918
December-11	-	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	-	69,706	69,706
June	-	79,190	79,190
September	-	86,858	86,858
December	-	94,168	94,168
2014			
March	-	106,395	106,395
June	-	118,589	118,589
September	-	135,461	135,461
December	-	153,096	153,096
2015			
March	-	169,345	169,345
June	-	181,971	181,971
September	-	189,651	189,651
December	-	193,508	193,508

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

* Amended Data.

Appendix (3)
Analysis of Currency in Circulation by Denomination
as at December, 2014 and December, 2015

(SDG Thousands)

	2014	2015
Notes		
50 SDG	16,562,165	20,236,720
20 SDG	5,389,920	5,926,907
10 SDG	2,380,723	2,361,114
5 SDG	334,096	350,653
2 SDG	155,409	187,791
1 SDG	84,666	83,744
Total	24,906,979	29,146,929
Coins		
1 SDG	80,059	116,941
50 PTs	44,354	47,895
20 PTs	18,221	18,196
10 PTs	9,013	9,012
5 PTs	1,447	1,423
1 PTs	2	41
Total	153,096	193,508
Grand Total	25,060,075	29,340,437

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

Appendix (4)
Money Supply (2005 - 2015)

PARTICULAR	(SDG Million)										
	31-12-05	31-12-06	31-12-07	31-12-08	31-12-09	31-12-10	31-12-11	31-12-12	31-12-13	31-12-14	31-12-15
Money Supply:	14,031.4	17,871.8	19,714.6	22,933.2	28,314.5	35,497.9	41,853.1	58,663.0	66,445.7	77,739.0	93,642.6
Currency With Public	3,740.4	5,355.3	5,639.7	6,774.6	8,066.2	10,068.0	12,850.1	16,751.0	19,178.4	23,343.1	27,495.4
Demand Deposits	4,447.6	5,161.9	5,777.8	6,855.4	8,040.2	9,840.3	12,000.0	14,242.0	16,486.9	19,743.0	25,376.3
Quasi- Money	5,843.4	7,354.6	8,347.0	9,303.2	12,208.1	15,589.6	17,003.0	27,670.0	30,780.4	34,652.9	40,770.9
Net Foreign Assets:	(580.3)	(1,845.9)	(2,540.1)	(2,320.6)	(4,589.7)	(4,020.3)	(5,659.1)	(6,879.7)	(12,266.2)	(12,094.0)	(26,153.5)
BOS External Assets	5,804.3	4,298.1	3,552.3	4,077.6	3,180.7	4,044.6	3,671.7	7,717.3	9,496.2	9,029.9	6,401.0
Fund Accounts	(3,473.7)	(3,180.0)	(3,291.4)	(3,335.8)	(3,480.7)	(3,816.8)	(4,052.2)	(6,665.9)	(8,606.8)	(8,448.3)	(8,215.0)
Short Term Loans	(251.5)	(53.0)	(39.0)	(246.0)	(251.2)	(40.3)	(77.4)	(33.4)	(33.0)	(75.2)	(13.5)
Payment Agreements	(120.9)	(99.5)	(89.1)	(79.8)	(62.3)	(57.3)	(61.5)	(102.4)	(135.7)	(140.9)	(143.2)
Rescheduling Accounts	(1,114.1)	(972.9)	(991.9)	(1,055.4)	(1,082.4)	(1,210.2)	(1,293.6)	(2,130.7)	(2,753.0)	(2,886.1)	(2,944.1)
Time Liabilities	(2,159.1)	(1,933.7)	(2,023.4)	(2,307.5)	(2,418.7)	(2,854.5)	(3,215.9)	(5,525.0)	(7,465.5)	(7,999.8)	(17,643.8)
Other Liabilities*	(877.2)	(1,208.2)	(1,180.8)	(1,449.8)	(1,643.7)	(2,328.0)	(2,343.5)	(3,239.6)	(5,468.4)	(4,725.7)	(5,516.2)
Net Foreign Assets (Commercial Banks)	1,611.9	1,303.3	1,523.2	2,076.1	1,168.6	2,242.3	1,713.3	3,100.0	2,700.0	3,152.0	1,921.3
Evaluation Adjustment	7,635.2	7,333.5	7,457.6	7,778.3	8,566.5	9,433.6	8,224.7	15,986.2	24,740.7	23,790.5	22,769.1
Claims on Public Sector	915.2	3,967.4	4,968.0	5,359.2	8,988.5	13,122.2	17,652.4	22,282.8	33,900.7	42,842.2	53,242.3
Net Claims on Government	459.5	3,109.9	3,959.5	3,662.4	6,631.6	10,167.1	14,218.2	18,354.0	28,929.9	34,911.0	42,124.5
Claims on State and Local Governments	6.3	4.4	26.3	0.4	76.5	145.3	612.8	758.4	966.5	1,922.8	2,046.5
Claims on Public Enterprises	449.3	853.2	982.2	1,696.4	2,280.5	2,809.7	2,821.4	3,170.4	4,004.3	6,008.3	9,071.4
Claims on Private Sector	7,431.1	10,583.0	12,285.2	13,693.0	16,139.8	17,990.7	19,830.1	27,278.0	33,478.1	37,283.5	43,509.2
Non Financial Institutions	7,335.9	10,322.4	11,759.5	12,710.7	15,513.2	17,372.5	19,426.7	26,965.6	33,033.8	35,919.8	41,606.3
Non bank Financial Institutions	95.2	260.6	525.7	982.3	626.6	618.2	403.4	312.4	444.3	1,363.7	1,902.8
Other Items Net	(1,369.8)	(2,166.2)	(2,456.1)	(1,576.7)	(790.7)	(1,028.3)	1,805.0	(4.2)	(13,407.6)	(14,083.2)	275.6

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

* Amended Data

Appendix (5 - A): Assets and Liabilities of the Central Bank of Sudan (2005 - 2015)

(SDG Thousands)

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 Jara Certificates*	Advances to Public Enterprises	Participation in Banks	Other Participations	Other Accounts	Total
Dec. 2005	5,709,340	89,320	3,637	209,580	156,373	274,940	1,051,030	0	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	1,555,310	612,725	3,886,263	1,325,967	63,490	69,329	1,384,264	276,895	12,864,443	26,091,313
Dec. 2011	3,525,584	139,914	4,222	2,217,090	657,665	1,499,331	5,212,230	58,490	76,579	1,714,770	320,596	15,692,974	31,119,445
Dec. 2012	7,480,674	234,602	0	3,375,065	632,273	3,499,329	5,212,230	62,485	286,539	2,030,432	437,447	29,412,032	52,663,109
Dec. 2013	9,179,951	314,250	-	4,797,509	3,003,065	4,500,000	5,212,230	185,830	232,451	2,152,552	559,327	41,048,011	71,185,176
Dec. 2014	8,725,566	302,393	-	4,897,364	4,791,882	2,240,000	9,712,228	-	290,184	2,249,035	603,741	44,092,648	77,905,041
2015													
January	7,247,095	284,545	-	4,768,719	4,915,364	2,240,000	9,712,228	-	284,735	2,249,035	603,741	47,041,782	79,347,293
February	7,994,575	286,601	-	4,759,538	5,654,468	2,240,000	9,697,228	-	275,406	2,284,776	603,741	48,226,941	82,023,274
March	7,862,821	275,081	-	4,759,538	6,101,111	2,240,000	9,697,228	-	271,923	2,451,446	603,741	47,951,724	82,214,613
April	7,106,848	286,945	-	3,995,323	6,851,389	2,240,000	9,682,228	-	269,666	2,496,846	603,741	50,463,559	83,996,546
May	8,639,805	284,410	-	3,995,323	7,686,695	3,162,000	9,682,228	-	287,711	2,496,846	603,741	51,511,222	88,349,980
June	6,243,341	288,545	-	3,995,323	7,963,773	3,162,000	9,667,228	-	314,581	2,496,846	603,741	53,704,247	88,439,626
July	8,246,469	289,645	-	3,761,750	8,019,968	4,062,000	9,652,228	-	526,019	2,502,236	610,911	55,689,214	93,360,442
August	6,636,352	295,449	-	3,698,900	8,018,607	5,162,000	9,652,228	-	516,441	2,502,236	610,911	56,355,641	93,448,765
September	5,715,176	295,328	-	3,728,900	8,284,238	5,162,000	9,637,228	-	520,923	2,502,236	610,911	56,983,309	93,440,249
October	5,476,834	288,646	-	3,728,900	8,269,307	5,162,000	9,637,228	-	489,580	2,502,236	610,911	57,372,655	93,538,296
November	8,643,179	281,743	-	3,728,900	8,303,509	5,162,000	9,637,228	-	438,102	2,540,183	610,911	58,543,773	97,889,528
December	6,110,229	288,790	-	3,725,862	8,317,835	5,740,000	9,698,968	-	196,480	2,647,399	610,882	61,494,339	98,830,785

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

* Since October 2005 Central Bank Jara certificates was used.

Liabilities										(SDG Thousands)		
End of the Period	Currency in Circulation	Government A/cs	Central Bank Musharaka Certificates	Bank's Accounts	Other Accounts	Payment Agreements	Other Sight Liabilities	Time Liabilities	Capital and Reserves	Others	Total	
December-05	3,982,420	1,751,230	135,000	1,934,290	2,222,690	120,890	23,860	21,159,120	140,340	1,483,840	13,818,680	
December-06**	5,670,780	392,640	0	1,978,810	2,181,240	99,450	53,280	1,933,660	165,870	1,594,240	14,072,358	
December-07	6,221,786	87,484	0	2,866,562	2,175,051	89,113	39,333	2,023,427	221,255	1,689,321	15,413,332	
December-08	7,339,147	1,796,378	0	3,645,153	2,508,084	79,786	246,286	2,307,475	256,243	3,022,982	21,201,534	
December-09	8,832,353	1,072,488	0	5,878,616	2,729,044	62,321	251,528	2,418,711	253,341	1,774,244	23,272,646	
December-10	10,897,239	591,394	0	5,594,931	3,055,132	57,299	55,102	2,854,524	291,328	2,222,454	26,091,313	
December-11	13,660,175	755,331	0	6,250,950	3,125,554	61,541	533,108	3,215,901	283,265	3,173,620	31,119,445	
December-12	17,869,905	853,826	0	10,183,003	4,528,245	102,434	883,017	5,524,968	314,766	12,402,945	52,663,109	
December-13	20,412,898	1,006,327	0	13,255,191	7,132,437	135,748	1,132,027	7,465,488	526,589	20,118,470	71,185,176	
December-14	25,060,075	1,426,284	0	16,864,056	6,538,829	140,897	1,159,132	7,999,773	540,316	18,175,679	77,905,041	
2015												
January	24,537,148	2,419,647	0	16,765,552	6,509,248	140,026	1,125,651	7,947,470	732,316	19,170,235	79,347,293	
February	24,984,470	2,508,895	0	17,915,926	6,773,687	140,866	1,130,142	7,945,529	732,316	19,891,442	82,023,274	
March	25,950,225	2,336,675	0	18,131,213	6,557,401	139,297	1,065,724	7,846,772	732,316	19,454,989	82,214,613	
April	26,592,836	1,953,921	0	18,523,135	6,940,607	140,600	1,082,685	7,840,998	732,316	20,189,448	83,996,546	
May	26,469,977	2,305,600	0	19,074,701	7,866,728	140,334	1,070,494	10,801,220	732,316	19,886,610	88,349,980	
June	26,244,728	2,186,702	0	20,018,802	6,636,451	141,225	1,082,417	10,812,798	732,316	20,584,187	88,439,626	
July	27,245,620	2,349,418	0	19,656,589	6,970,333	144,995	1,094,788	14,067,864	732,316	21,098,520	93,360,442	
August	26,438,911	2,207,351	0	20,201,073	7,025,786	144,473	1,102,037	14,079,422	732,316	21,517,397	93,448,765	
September	28,661,544	1,561,118	0	19,208,715	7,173,249	143,931	1,101,999	14,073,357	732,316	20,784,020	93,440,249	
October	26,954,803	2,464,507	0	20,065,428	7,285,876	144,119	1,093,769	14,054,857	732,316	20,742,622	93,538,296	
November	27,275,854	2,194,915	0	20,269,370	8,725,742	143,647	1,071,303	17,067,820	732,316	20,405,560	97,889,528	
December	29,340,437	973,837	0	20,095,580	7,414,103	143,226	1,070,900	17,643,810	732,316	21,419,937	98,830,755	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

Appendix (6 - A)
Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Commercial Banks (2005-2015)

Assets									(SDG Thousands)
End of Period	Cash	Due From Central Bank of Sudan	Due from Banks	Foreign Correspondents	Central Government Certificates	Advances *	Other Accounts	Total	
Dec. 2005	221,070	1,480,050	166,610	1,756,870	880,370	7,000,177	3,797,953	15,303,100	
Dec. 2006	315,461	1,781,286	256,989	1,779,494	1,680,863	11,139,565	6,190,623	23,144,281	
Dec. 2007	582,026	2,353,619	298,206	2,114,382	1,533,035	12,998,544	6,317,613	26,197,425	
Dec. 2008	564,578	2,888,919	402,638	2,690,473	2,292,739	14,961,089	6,849,427	30,649,863	
Dec. 2009	766,179	4,983,554	1,120,122	2,221,219	3,594,167	18,163,469	5,818,178	36,666,887	
Dec. 2010	829,278	5,001,407	1,446,020	3,494,093	4,906,753	20,599,396	6,830,789	43,107,736	
Dec. 2011	810,092	6,027,415	1,510,667	2,489,283	6,131,694	22,867,050	6,667,883	46,504,084	
Dec. 2012	1,118,420	12,015,294	1,470,676	4,893,611	7,277,005	30,482,751	9,791,805	67,049,562	
Dec. 2013	1,234,486	13,205,260	2,165,731	4,696,049	7,589,658	37,657,122	10,931,453	77,479,759	
Dec. 2014	1,716,978	17,174,095	2,719,939	5,148,873	8,773,292	44,320,716	12,463,156	92,317,049	
2015									
January	1,736,866	16,810,843	2,708,511	4,780,162	8,998,852	45,099,122	13,549,010	93,683,366	
February	1,683,715	17,722,030	2,324,501	5,016,189	9,123,020	46,645,309	14,405,394	96,920,158	
March	2,038,965	17,932,398	2,374,054	4,800,102	9,197,252	46,715,697	15,085,359	98,143,827	
April	1,803,178	19,418,327	2,905,090	4,435,178	9,701,658	47,465,222	16,344,521	102,073,173	
May	2,267,478	19,238,876	3,040,323	4,404,642	10,237,989	48,234,202	17,266,982	104,690,492	
June	2,133,572	20,199,489	3,160,948	4,311,505	10,623,618	49,738,909	17,675,858	107,843,899	
July	2,234,534	19,990,581	3,203,835	4,508,819	10,675,842	50,869,740	17,877,959	109,361,310	
August	2,063,114	20,080,591	3,405,006	4,053,253	10,792,738	51,764,286	19,212,329	111,371,317	
September	2,479,952	20,181,918	3,458,625	4,052,501	10,709,786	52,642,591	18,281,966	111,807,339	
October	1,917,313	20,318,479	3,416,606	3,775,736	10,872,432	53,197,572	18,390,557	111,888,694	
November	2,125,113	19,878,420	3,188,314	4,142,001	10,823,345	54,571,102	17,853,706	112,582,000	
December	1,845,066	19,973,900	3,175,897	3,858,707	11,191,416	53,456,764	15,435,820	108,937,570	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

* Total advances in local and foreign currency

Appendix (6 - B)
Consolidated Balance Sheet of The Commercial Banks (2005-2015)

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. 2005	258,000	9,517,950	66,540	60,280	276,770	1,838,620	3,284,940	15,303,100	
Dec. 2006	168,861	12,144,083	146,240	131,480	476,190	3,890,890	6,186,537	23,144,281	
Dec. 2007	166,193	13,776,281	389,617	236,758	591,173	4,606,905	6,430,498	26,197,425	
Dec. 2008	765,823	15,742,635	456,022	611,783	614,342	5,248,486	7,210,772	30,649,863	
Dec. 2009	671,314	20,176,725	1,657,314	824,284	1,052,575	6,677,989	5,606,687	36,666,888	
Dec. 2010	927,143	24,947,222	891,001	895,382	1,251,813	7,477,913	6,717,262	43,107,736	
Dec. 2011	88,109	27,687,507	721,016	1,059,401	776,031	9,035,971	7,136,048	46,504,084	
Dec. 2012	157,055	39,387,283	1,213,069	802,931	1,793,468	10,830,670	12,865,088	67,049,562	
Dec. 2013	126,031	44,007,037	1,544,495	1,639,272	1,996,426	13,149,116	15,017,382	77,479,759	
Dec. 2014	66,711	53,402,658	2,850,807	1,818,365	1,996,986	14,739,386	17,442,136	92,317,049	
2015									
January	66,131	54,699,051	2,942,451	1,747,079	2,034,274	16,314,533	15,879,847	93,683,366	
February	65,835	56,177,072	3,733,913	1,675,668	1,984,531	16,680,211	16,602,928	96,920,158	
March	68,157	58,128,395	3,885,337	1,788,080	1,936,262	15,817,374	16,520,222	98,143,827	
April	65,528	60,914,442	4,378,961	1,994,870	1,958,470	15,723,894	17,037,008	102,073,173	
May	80,798	61,078,828	5,497,774	1,768,730	1,908,154	15,662,705	18,693,502	104,690,492	
June	69,148	62,146,221	6,580,443	1,392,854	1,970,832	15,583,021	20,101,381	107,843,899	
July	68,415	63,093,140	5,667,273	1,470,059	2,011,813	15,593,857	21,456,754	109,361,310	
August	69,352	64,305,237	4,199,237	1,824,768	1,906,624	15,617,722	23,448,377	111,371,317	
September	71,793	63,719,834	4,577,254	1,597,359	1,821,658	15,659,156	24,360,285	111,807,339	
October	62,708	63,202,975	4,094,950	1,640,360	1,841,117	15,743,576	25,303,007	111,888,694	
November	76,255	64,277,520	4,108,952	1,552,146	1,987,604	15,833,203	24,746,321	112,582,000	
December	78,852	63,340,701	4,325,786	1,692,013	1,937,450	16,254,425	21,308,343	108,937,570	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

Appendix (7 - A): Position of Commercial Banks Advances in Local Currency (2005-2015)

End of Period	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Imports	Local Trade	Transport & Storage	Constructions	Mining & Energy	Others	Total	(SDG Thousands)
December-05	390,910	494,520	421,140	121,580	1,689,700	0	0	0	1,582,400	4,700,550	
December-06	993,911	776,239	338,298	210,972	1,888,441	971,685	411,813	103,347	2,678,818	8,373,624	
December-07	1,051,988	1,110,805	272,335	1,672,288	2,233,730	917,434	531,961	69,774	3,389,886	11,250,201	
December-08	1,341,507	1,177,267	273,847	1,547,883	2,340,623	970,259	828,299	51,990	4,050,134	12,581,809	
December-09	1,941,564	1,207,210	365,860	1,649,226	2,672,242	1,070,821	1,235,584	51,447	4,790,723	14,984,677	
December-10	2,614,947	1,583,100	464,254	1,100,047	2,820,078	930,223	1,588,123	40,347	6,064,010	17,205,129	
December-11	2,663,902	2,066,471	666,217	1,346,902	3,128,664	1,196,333	2,000,477	31,125	7,101,964	20,202,045	
December-12	3,673,477	3,123,959	850,880	792,717	3,285,559	1,998,820	2,721,599	85,111	8,282,889	24,815,011	
December-13	5,229,370	5,195,515	1,186,519	987,800	3,180,619	3,136,690	3,565,315	188,623	9,996,827	32,667,278	
December-14	6,698,212	5,839,140	1,488,275	802,564	3,630,552	3,20,1,635	6,678,284	361,340	11,305,696	38,517,423	
2015											
January	6,593,568	6,184,384	1,525,017	805,351	3,784,752	3,08,1,455	7,385,355	364,047	11,131,818	40,855,747	
February	6,505,537	6,806,771	1,661,671	1,003,924	4,158,817	3,065,695	8,141,180	396,647	11,039,909	42,780,153	
March	6,229,734	6,598,828	1,617,894	1,052,893	4,681,272	2,958,835	8,203,108	367,333	10,960,570	42,670,467	
April	6,181,495	6,659,995	1,671,861	990,608	4,484,479	3,015,571	3,367,264	430,431	11,566,038	43,367,742	
May	6,032,066	6,812,939	1,647,906	1,069,704	4,745,513	2,982,893	8,073,184	383,250	12,478,024	44,225,389	
June	6,241,256	6,716,370	1,573,538	1,073,041	5,072,074	3,080,191	8,377,646	355,828	13,256,228	45,746,173	
July	6,940,858	6,665,261	1,562,675	1,087,241	5,394,440	3,190,336	8,650,152	383,841	13,007,271	46,882,075	
August	7,259,786	6,729,014	1,480,761	1,192,020	5,647,417	3,249,749	8,682,179	394,916	13,194,194	47,830,034	
September	7,658,751	6,718,346	1,433,221	1,305,438	5,758,797	3,42,1,998	8,958,368	392,495	13,122,201	48,769,614	
October	8,017,186	6,375,372	1,445,867	1,124,482	5,618,898	3,428,795	8,997,679	401,657	13,847,110	49,257,047	
November	8,212,911	6,912,514	1,345,248	1,506,313	5,244,683	3,540,701	9,439,761	310,314	14,241,531	50,753,975	
December	8,401,164	6,890,855	1,383,122	1,032,686	5,799,644	3,329,773	9,091,760	308,051	13,782,503	50,019,557	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

* Amended Data.



Appendix (7 - B): Position of Commercial Banks Advances in Foreign Currency (2005-2015)

(SDG Thousands)

End of Period	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Imports	Local Trade	Transport & Storage	Constructions	Mining & Energy	Others	Total
December-05	3,220	142,590	-	1,890,950	49,470	-	-	-	213,710	2,299,940
December-06	1,074	162,295	17,873	2,117,295	134,868	63,737	2,024	-	263,575	2,762,741
December-07	-	281,669	10,044	1,071,396	78,049	94,727	2,054	-	210,404	1,748,343
December-08	25,994	505,943	4,186	1,360,483	89,307	77,977	1,190	-	313,202	2,379,280
December-09	15,369	503,616	72,531	1,471,020	213,373	65,276	2,721	312,042	522,844	3,178,792
December-10	23,257	600,496	70,514	1,307,255	204,762	35,257	142,791	294,332	715,603	3,394,267
December-11	9,957	414,568	19,347	1,027,696	158,203	12,355	212,999	126,897	682,983	2,665,005
December-12	71,886	790,661	58,634	1,468,494	608,667	227,328	662,190	4,306	1,775,575	5,667,740
December-13	73,215	879,066	10,446	1,386,922	308,112	503,491	710,377	-	1,118,215	4,989,844
December-14	209,893	851,587	580	828,283	168,187	945,310	464,629	-	846,548	4,315,017
2015										
January	173,182	798,666	538	813,768	122,065	945,741	550,206	-	839,209	4,243,375
February	172,851	819,302	-	471,642	153,333	880,406	552,293	-	815,329	3,865,156
March	178,399	945,962	-	433,066	157,453	856,981	638,091	30,936	804,342	4,045,231
April	172,849	908,672	-	460,452	152,941	857,447	637,022	30,936	877,160	4,097,480
May	152,636	900,578	-	457,588	152,107	800,234	632,122	19,702	893,846	4,008,813
June	147,474	883,881	-	443,121	154,280	802,239	612,860	19,701	929,180	3,992,736
July	137,355	863,551	-	529,479	134,897	796,998	614,826	15,293	895,268	3,987,665
August	136,391	856,781	-	495,437	137,214	769,550	618,005	15,293	905,581	3,934,252
September	131,896	848,895	-	485,115	136,575	754,336	614,512	15,293	886,356	3,872,978
October	240,392	660,916	56,205	483,487	165,300	743,437	619,934	15,293	955,561	3,940,525
November	168,266	774,622	-	431,066	166,824	684,851	608,303	13,438	969,756	3,817,126
December	171,779	766,049	-	409,414	130,322	685,389	568,583	3,130	702,541	3,437,207

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

Appendix (7 - C): Flow of Banking Finance According to Sectors (2005-2015)

End of Period	Agriculture	Industry	Exports	Social Dev.*	Local Trade	Imports	Transport & Storage	Mining & Energy	Constructions	Others	Total
2005	571,114	830,482	339,471	247,390	1,493,605	0	0	0	0	3,471,618	6,953,683
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
2014	6,062,080	5,155,753	1,771,516	0	6,588,343	2,968,207	2,237,273	610,440	3,848,082	9,436,932	38,678,626
2015	11,089,383	7,899,342	2,230,537	0	9,928,501	1,568,853	2,508,466	401,219	5,936,956	12,630,020	54,193,276

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 (2005-2015)

(SDG Thousands)

Period	Murabaha	Musharaka	Mudaraba	Salam	Mugawla	Ijara	Istnaa	Gard Hassan	Others	Total
2005	3,010,283	2,143,049	292,321	145,157	0	0	0	0	1,362,870	6,953,683
2006	5,559,119	2,116,468	532,040	132,993	0	0	0	0	2,054,300	10,394,920
2007	7,315,101	1,631,380	497,619	81,715	0	0	0	0	3,061,470	12,587,285
2008	6,899,680	1,769,329	876,420	290,650	0	0	0	0	4,845,215	14,681,294
2009	8,186,340	1,641,402	956,036	349,618	1,005,582	24,779	0	0	3,496,029	15,659,736
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
2014	20,180,433	3,625,294	2,086,517	1,464,259	5,178,257	144,597	43,193	208,716	5,747,359	38,678,626
2015	26,968,511	3,822,837	3,582,143	1,622,869	8,402,243	200,215	47,226	120,915	9,426,317	54,193,276

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

Appendix (8)
Spread of Banks 2014 and 2015

States	Central Bank of Sudan	Specialized Banks	Commercial Banks						Total*	
			National Banks		Joint Venture Banks		Foreign Banks			
			Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec		
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2015	
Khartoum State	1	1	32	33	9	9	201	233	18	
Central States (Sinar, Gazira, Blue Nile and White Nile)	4	4	48	50	9	9	69	62	0	
Eastern States (Gadarif, Kassala and Red Sea)	3	3	21	22	3	3	54	57	0	
Northern States (Northern and River Nile)	2	2	33	33	2	3	32	34	0	
Kordofan States (North, Southern and Western Kordofan)	2	2	23	21	7	8	33	36	0	
Darfur States (Northern,Southern,Western,Center and Eastern)	5	5	24	23	3	3	29	28	0	
Total	17	17	181	182	33	35	418	450	18	
									679	

Source: Central Bank of Sudan.

* Total are not include the Central Bank of Sudan branches.

Sectors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014**	2015	(SDG Millions)
Agriculture, Forests, Animal Resources and Fisheris	6.5	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.6	9.2	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.3	8.5	
Petroleum	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	
Mining and Quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Processing and Handcraft	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.3	
Electricity and Water	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	
Building and Construction	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	
Transport and Communications	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Other services	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	
Community and other Social Services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	
Financial intermediation service	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	
Government Services	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	
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	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	
GDP at constant prices	20.3	22.4	24.8	26.4	28.0	29.4	27.0	27.1	28.3	29.3	30.5	
GDP Deflator	4,094.4	4,322.1	4,297.6	4,723.1	4,853.5	5,517.1	6,914.4	8,984.3	12,120.3	16,933.4	19,134.1	
GDP at Current Prices	83,298.0	96,611.5	106,527.0	124,609.1	135,659.0	162,203.9	186,689.9	243,412.8	342,803.3	475,827.7	582,936.7	
Growth Rate	5.6	9.9	10.9	6.4	5.9	5.2	1.9	1.4	4.4	3.6	4.9	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

* Actual Data ** Preliminary Data.

Appendix (9 - B)
Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities at current prices (2005-2015)

Sectors	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014**	2015
Agriculture, Forests, Animal Resources and Fisheris	28,454.7	31,190.8	32,985.5	37,480.6	44,969.6	52,691.4	63,609.1	80,675.2	115,739.2	150,113.4	183,150.3
Petroleum	6,461.2	9,478.0	10,121.7	16,654.6	9,621.2	15,654.2	9,248.4	8,095.1	9,234.2	16,434.9	12,085.3
Mining and Quarrying	157.0	191.6	212.1	272.0	309.8	364.8	2,179.8	4,751.9	8,004.5	11,722.9	12,102.5
Processing and Handcraft	7,322.3	8,041.7	8,781.9	9,726.3	11,508.2	13,672.9	16,285.4	21,676.8	31,785.9	47,758.3	60,091.3
Electricity and Water	1,070.8	1,819.6	1,981.4	2,242.4	2,513.0	2,894.3	1,606.1	2,181.1	3,055.1	4,097.4	5,502.5
Building and Construction	3,824.0	4,242.7	4,650.5	5,239.3	6,171.2	7,457.6	8,717.7	11,525.3	16,022.5	22,427.7	28,080.3
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	12,662.9	14,328.0	16,727.8	18,376.2	21,107.6	24,827.4	30,708.8	40,719.9	56,232.3	77,759.7	99,166.1
Transport and Communications	10,092.5	11,671.9	13,781.2	15,045.5	17,076.2	19,835.4	24,425.6	32,510.5	45,271.2	66,741.0	84,454.0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Other services	6,597.6	7,613.0	7,808.9	8,961.1	10,399.1	11,860.8	14,531.4	18,910.9	26,244.0	35,511.0	44,452.8
Community and other Social Services	994.6	1,118.6	1,258.2	1,393.5	1,522.6	1,735.0	1,968.0	2,564.3	3,541.2	4,850.9	6,029.9
Financial intermediation service	(884.0)	(1,026.1)	(719.6)	(789.3)	(872.7)	(1,417.9)	(1,625.2)	(2,122.6)	(2,945.7)	(4,105.3)	(5,104.3)
Government Services	4,269.1	5,297.4	5,943.7	6,680.6	7,481.6	8,362.4	9,998.4	15,248.2	21,337.2	29,721.3	36,857.0
Non-profit private households services	744.3	861.0	996.4	1,109.3	1,206.7	1,309.1	1,501.5	1,953.5	2,716.7	3,770.6	4,647.2
Import Charges	1,531.0	1,783.4	1,997.4	2,217.1	2,645.1	2,956.6	3,535.0	4,722.7	6,564.9	9,023.9	11,421.7
GDP at Current Prices	83,298.0	96,611.5	106,527.0	124,609.1	135,659.0	162,203.9	186,689.9	243,412.8	342,803.3	475,827.7	582,936.7

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

* Actual Data ** Preliminary Data.

Appendix (10)

Production of the main corps 2012/2013 – 2014/2015

Corp	Season 2012/2013				Season 2013/2014				Season 2014/2015			
	Cultivated area	harvested area	productivity	production	Cultivated area	harvested area	productivity	production	Cultivated area	harvested area	productivity	production
Sorghum	22,018	16991	4524	266	19,738	NA	2,249	217	25,065	NA	6,169	295
Millet	8,953	6624	1090	165	6,590	NA	359	100	9,833	NA	1,245	158
Wheat	445	391	279	713	291	NA	190	692	564	NA	473	884
Groundnuts	6,501	5,147	1,767	343	4,817	NA	963	323	6,417	NA	1,871	360
Sunflower	330	252	86	341	251	NA	56	371	180	NA	51	336
Sesame	6,141	5,137	562	109	2,848	NA	205	107	7,764	NA	721	114
Cotton	177	163	131	803	193	NA	162	0.8	176	NA	176	1.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation - Estimations of agricultural statistic.

Appendix (11)
Production of sugar (2005/2006 – 2014/2015)

(Thousands Tons)

Year	Guned	New Halfa	Sennar	Hagar Asalia	Kenana	White Nile	Total
2005/2006	81.1	84.8	80.6	81.4	400.2	-	728.1
2006/2007	87.2	83.1	92.0	89.5	405.0	-	756.8
2007/2008	84.8	81.1	85.5	90.8	402.3	-	744.6
2008/2009	87.6	84.2	87.1	97.5	382.1	-	738.5
2009/2010	88.2	57.3	76.6	75.5	344.4	-	641.9
2010/2011	91.8	74.7	70.8	93.7	355.8	-	686.8
2011/2012	92.4	66.0	76.7	89.6	349.8	5.6	680.2
2012/2013	76.7	56.2	76.0	89.6	471.1	73.0	842.6
2013/2014	73.1	59.5	73.1	65.4	349.8	74.4	695.3
2014/2015	62.8	67.6	64.3	58.0	471.1	67.8	791.6

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

Appendix (12)
Modes of Transport and Communication (2012-2015)

Particulars	2012	2013	2014	2015
Air Transport*				
Goods on international and domestic Flights (Thousands tons)	31	38	29	32
Passengers on international and domestic Flights (Thousands)	2,712	2,629	2,299	3,008
Sudan Shipping Line				
Goods Carried (Thousands tons)	736	323	75	100
Passengers (Thousands)	NA	21	67	25
Sudan Railways				
Goods Carried (Thousand tons)	1,056	1,102	857	869
Passengers (Thousands)	N.A	13	188	193
River Transport Corporation				
Goods Carried (Thousand tons)	1	2	14	25
Passengers (Thousands)	1.5	0	33	12
Land Transport				
Goods Carried (Thousand tons)	26,313	8,683	8,783	18,451
Passengers (Thousands)	37,200	47,400	30,000	40,515

Source: Ministry of Transport, Roads and bridges, Sudan Railways Corporation, Khartoum International Airport Co., Nile company for river transport and Transport Associations.

* Includes air transport through Sudanese Airports via Sudan Airways and other airlines.

Appendix (13)
Processing Industries (2011-2015)

Item	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sugar	Thousands Ton	687	680	842.6	695.3	791.6
Ethanol	Million liter	39	33	67	70	36
Wheat Floor	Thousands Ton	1,410	1,450	1,694	1,957	2,000
Soft drinks	Million liter	698	720	882	794	455
Biscuits	Thousands Ton	44	66	69	81	NA
Sweets & Tahnia	Thousands Ton	92	95	106	106	NA
Jams	Thousands Ton	15	16	16	18	NA
Tomato Paste	Thousands Ton	21	12	NA	NA	NA
Edible Oil	Thousands Ton	110	159	210	130	148
Leathers	Million Piece	18	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paints	Thousand Ton	120	110	51	75	100
Refrigerators	Thousand Unit	120	150	161	180	119
Air Conditioners	Thousand Unit	17	18	17	18	280
Cement	Million Ton	3	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.7
Liquid Batteries	Thousand Unit	10	NA	NA	NA	32
Cars and Engines	Thousand Unit	NA	2,573	NA	NA	NA
Ceramic	Million (M2)	11	9	4	9.5	119
Powdered Soap	Thousand Ton	76	78	84	NA	NA
Iron (Steel Bars)	Thousand Ton	400	450	443	443	624
School books	Million Book	23	25	35	35	30
School Exercise-books	Million Dozens	14	15	22	22	15
Tractors	Unit	NA	NA	227	122	229
Agricultural equipments	Unit	NA	NA	653	417	681
Buses	Unit	NA	NA	42	150	-
Mini Buses	Unit	0	0	0	43	26
Pickup Cars	Unit	345	104	0	74	72
Motor Cars	Unit	2,195	2,145	2,435	1,521	1,647
Station Cars	Unit	0	26	0	2	99
Trucks	Unit	249	162	129	52	61
Motor Cycle	Unit	NA	NA	NA	150	922
Tanker / Commercial boxes	Unit	NA	NA	174	148	NA
Various Products	Unit	NA	NA	NA	34,520	32,670
Special Products	Unit	NA	NA	NA	80	267

Source: Ministry of Industry, Giad Company and Sarya industrial complex.

Appendix (14)
Balance of Payments (2011 - 2015)

(US \$ Million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
A- Current A/C	(2,652.9)	(6,259.1)	(5,822.1)	(3,545.5)	(5,958.8)
Exports (FOB)	10,193.4	4,066.5	4,789.7	4,453.7	3,169.0
Petroleum	7,899.1	955.0	1,716.5	1,357.6	627.1
Gold	1,442.7	2,158.0	1,048.4	1,271.3	725.7
Others	852.6	953.5	2,024.8	1,824.8	1,816.2
Imports (FOB)	(8,127.5)	(8,122.7)	(8,727.9)	(8,105.9)	(8,367.6)
Government purchases	(80.9)	(598.3)	(851.8)	(1,190.4)	(855.3)
Private sector purchases	(8,046.7)	(7,524.4)	(7,876.1)	(6,915.5)	(7,512.3)
Trade Balance	2,065.9	(4,056.2)	(3,938.2)	(3,652.2)	(5,198.6)
Services, Income & Transfers A/C	(4,718.8)	(2,202.9)	(1,883.9)	106.7	(760.2)
Receipts	2,922.5	2,599.3	3,405.4	3,580.4	3,240.7
Payments	(7,641.3)	(4,802.2)	(5,289.3)	(3,473.7)	(4,000.9)
B- Capital & Financial A/C	2,729.9	3,915.3	4,422.3	2,106.4	5,981.8
Capital A/C	594.7	628.7	313.5	212.8	250.3
Financial A/C	2,135.2	3,286.6	4,108.7	1,893.6	5,731.5
Direct Investment (NET)	1,734.4	2,311.5	1,687.9	1,251.3	1,736.7
Portfolio Investment (NET)	47.6	1.0	(3.7)	8.5	(2.8)
Other Investment (NET)	353.2	974.1	2,424.5	633.8	3,997.6
A\ Official Loans	142.5	(16.9)	(461.3)	(276.3)	96.5
Drawings	605.6	387.4	344.7	298.3	463.8
Repayments	(463.1)	(404.3)	(806.0)	(574.6)	(367.4)
B\ Trade credits and facilities (Net)	(258.0)	175.9	266.3	263.2	278.3
C - Commercial Banks' (Net Foreign Assets)	248.8	(60.9)	231.5	(34.6)	207.0
D - Monetary othuroty (Net Foreign Assets)	(402.4)	(489.8)	299.0	236.5	2,068.2
E - General Government Net Foreign Assets	592.3	1,360.9	2,075.0	367.0	1,230.6
F - Other Net Foreign Assets	30.0	4.9	14.0	78.0	117.0
Current, Capital and Financial A/Cs (Deficit (-) or Surplus (+)	77.0	(2,343.8)	(1,399.8)	(1,439.1)	23.0
Errors & Omissions	(765.3)	2,319.1	1,382.2	1,435.8	(15.4)
Convertible Currency Reserves (Overall Balance)	688.3	24.7	17.6	3.3	(38.4)
Over All Balance	(688.3)	(24.7)	(17.6)	(3.3)	38.4

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

Appendix (15)
Drawings of loans and grants (2011 - 2015)

(US \$ Million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Loans	605.6	387.4	344.7	298.3	463.8
Arab Monetary Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	113.4
OPEC	10.1	16.0	16.6	8.1	0.0
IFAD	9.8	5.4	5.7	1.0	0.0
Islamic Development Bank	83.1	58.9	69.3	41.2	20.4
Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development	24.8	21.2	44.3	53.4	80.7
Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development	6.8	12.6	4.6	0.0	59.7
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	119.3	115.7	147.6	113.8	92.7
Saudi Fund for Development	56.3	58.2	43.1	59.6	57.3
China	248.1	74.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	34.7	14.1	0.0	21.2	39.6
Turkey	7.9	10.8	13.5	0.0	0.0
Iran	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Algeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants:	659.4	349.3	514.1	454.2	174.6
Commodity Grants	427.7	76.8	211.2	0.0	0.0
IFAD	5.9	2.2	7.8	2.7	0.0
Islamic Development Bank	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
African Development Bank	0.0	1.3	0.0	8.8	0.0
Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development	0.0	6.5	9.8	9.3	6.5
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	2.3	0.8	2.8	102.3	4.3
Saudi Fund for Development	13.7	4.0	1.3	1.6	0.0
United Nations Organizations	0.0	80.2	243.2	313.4	149.0
World Bank	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
International Cooperation	162.2	155.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
International Monetary Fund	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
The Donors Fund	45.3	19.8	37.0	8.9	14.8
Union European	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0
Total	1,265.0	736.7	858.8	752.5	638.5

Source: Central Bank of Sudan

Appendix (16 - A)
Exports by Commodity (2011 - 2015)

(US \$ Million)

Commodity	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
Petroleum and Minerals		9,355.07		3,142.95		2,655.66
Crude Oil	Barrel	76,588.1	7,598.33	9,949.5	698.84	15,836.5
Benzene	M.T	247.08	272.83	192.20	226.55	106.95
Kerosene	" "	-	-	-	-	-
Light Gas	" "	7.31	9.43	-	-	-
F/O & HCGO	" "	37.16	18.07	-	-	-
Furnace	" "	-	-	32.60	26.45	-
Mixed butagas	" "	-	-	38.36	3.15	1.12
Diesel	" "	-	-	-	-	-
Others Petroleum Products	Value	-	0.53	-	-	-
Gold	GM	23.74	1,441.68	46.13	2,158.00	24.81
Lead Waste & Scrap	M.T	-	-	1.46	1.75	1.55
Iron Waste & Scrap	" "	48.16	4.23	5.64	8.46	42.60
Copper Waste & Scrap	" "	-	-	7.62	16.37	5.40
Chromium	" "	6.92	9.97	2.60	3.38	17.33

Continue Appendix (16 - A)

Commodity	Unit	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
		Quantity	Value								
Agricultural Products:											
Cotton	Bales	6.24	27.03	13.38	11.77	250.54	102.74	99.37	34.03	29.64	39.36
Groundnuts	M. T	1.39	0.99	5.67	3.40	28.19	42.84	5.89	6.12	3.29	3.00
Sesame	" "	211.83	223.27	208.92	223.54	239.46	472.36	299.71	466.34	307.36	453.48
Gum Arabic	" "	45.63	81.78	36.35	67.10	60.34	134.77	59.73	96.98	90.92	111.69
Dura (Sorghum)	" "	72.58	18.48	55.88	13.97	243.44	77.92	19.07	6.04	107.34	28.17
Melon Seeds	" "	29.37	8.49	33.80	8.45	9.64	3.47	41.39	16.55	56.30	30.65
Hibiscus Flower	" "	18.53	17.30	15.66	14.09	13.87	17.28	13.68	18.49	14.25	18.74
Senna Pods	" "	3.18	3.48	1.98	2.07	5.05	3.04	2.93	3.23	2.30	2.01
Henna	" "	1.02	1.23	1.88	2.06	5.63	2.79	2.91	1.42	4.84	2.80
Lubban	" "	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.33	-	3.65	2.10	2.68	1.45	1.62
Sunflower Seeds	" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.012	0.10
Vegetables	" "	2.30	0.51	16.92	4.06	10.52	2.41	19.12	9.63	260.39	78.27
Fruits	" "	1.67	0.35	2.57	0.64	24.65	6.13	18.73	6.31	20.71	9.76

Continue Appendix (16 - A)

Commodity	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Live Stock						
Sheep	Head	2,435,375	241.52	2,538,231	285.55	3,605,079
Goats	" "	94,908	8.42	101,710	9.12	133,332
Cattle	" "	55,6	5.17	48,703	14.61	8,532
Camels	" "	31,552	39.02	41,474	62.21	100,923
Gazelle	" "	-	-	-	-	-
Meat	M. T	1,885	7.01	3,880	38.11	2,681
Hides & Skins	Value	-	39.67	-	37.03	-
Fish(Fresh or Chilled)	M. T	654	0.30	346	0.35	399.54
Manufactured Products	-	16.86	-	8.11	-	262.60
Crude Groundnuts Oil	M. T	-	-	-	4.87	14.14
Sesame Oil	" "	0.18	0.23	0.43	0.94	0.18
Sugar	" "	7.59	2.87	-	-	137.81
Molasses	" "	81.25	57.9	24.16	3.50	52.72
Cake & Meal	M. T	20.34	4.01	18.35	3.67	65.85
Other Exports	Value	-	97.47	-	116.98	-
Grand Total			10,193.43	4,066.50	4,789.73	4,453.72
						3,169.0

Source: Central Bank of Sudan and Custom Authority.

Appendix (16 - B)
Sudan's Foreign Trade, Main Importers (2011 - 2015)

(US \$ Million)

Importers	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Industrial Countries	574.58	202.28	310.85	227.47	173.47
Belgium	1.84	0.55	1.54	9.38	1.31
Canada	28.57	93.79	122.80	63.12	28.13
Finland	0.35	-	11.36	0.20	-
France	32.54	30.23	53.49	39.93	45.66
Germany	13.52	7.18	11.28	13.26	11.22
Greece	5.97	6.70	6.23	17.03	15.78
Italy	155.84	6.65	11.30	10.63	5.76
Japan	314.70	4.59	6.29	4.00	2.33
Netherlands	0.07	1.02	19.99	5.60	8.35
Spain	0.35	6.09	7.85	1.61	0.35
Sweden	0.86	1.68	0.99	0.55	0.03
United Kingdom	6.73	15.21	17.80	11.24	7.46
United States	5.26	4.82	8.27	11.13	2.79
Poland	0.11	18.66	13.30	9.11	1.72
Romania	0.76	-	-	9.47	7.54
Turkey	7.11	5.11	18.36	21.21	35.04
African countries	369.58	382.11	231.67	387.83	433.32
Egypt	54.13	133.22	96.37	212.39	304.37
Eritrea	19.89	57.85	46.90	19.26	21.43
Ethiopia	281.28	178.58	51.32	115.87	86.71
Kenya	3.25	9.76	20.38	0.99	1.13
Libya	0.92	0.38	0.97	5.07	0.47
Swaziland	0.05	0.41	-	8.82	0.33
Uganda	0.65	0.40	1.31	3.02	0.14
Algeria	1.01	-	1.24	1.85	3.50
Nigeria	0.23	0.50	1.93	3.71	2.26
Tunisia	8.17	1.01	11.25	16.85	12.98
Asian countries	7,157.67	784.96	1,794.16	1,366.07	784.70
China	6,975.59	2.60	4.08	1.83	736.52
Hong Kong	0.09	752.60	1,721.55	1,314.77	1.88
India	30.84	0.06	0.03	0.01	37.36
Indonesia	56.89	23.96	49.81	44.33	4.89
Malaysia	0.01	0.16	1.88	0.44	0.26
Pakistan	1.71	0.14	0.61	0.08	0.57
South Korea	1.00	1.61	4.40	1.78	1.47
Singapore	91.30	0.01	6.40	0.06	1.40
Taiwan	0.24	3.82	5.40	2.77	0.35
Arab countries	1,795.71	2,516.21	1,648.00	2,109.07	1,507.20
Bahrain	0.18	0.75	0.43	1.16	0.52
Iraq	23.64	0.06	0.12	0.29	0.16
Jordan	1.63	24.21	29.19	32.13	29.00
Kuwait	9.45	3.14	1.83	16.64	6.70
Lebanon	0.29	29.01	27.31	29.33	36.88
Oman	1.77	0.78	1.30	2.58	0.41
Qatar	240.03	4.50	5.28	10.31	21.87
Saudi Arabia	19.64	309.00	443.91	635.26	657.62
Syria	1,499.02	16.05	8.45	60.26	10.82
United Arab Emirates	0.03	2,127.19	1,100.31	1,312.02	740.29
Yemen	0.03	1.56	29.87	9.09	2.93
Other Countries	295.89	180.94	805.05	363.28	270.31
Grand Total	10,193.43	4,066.50	4,789.73	4,453.72	3,169.00

Source: Central Bank of Sudan and Custom Authority.

Appendix (17 - A): Sudan's Foreign Trade, Imports (2011 - 2015)

Commodity	Unit	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
		Quantity	Value								
Food Stuffs:											
Wheat	M. T	1,673.88	690.2	2,053.96	810.83	2,314.24	1,027.08	2,177.96	1,046.48	1,522.73	532.17
Wheat Flour	" "	43.67	21.11	46.83	24.63	27.19	15.17	64.56	35.92	441.39	223.58
Sugar	" "	670.19	506.04	719.99	529.4	1,118.32	645.69	810.63	460.11	1,299.26	550.13
Tea	" "	32.67	61.45	28.38	50.33	35.85	59.42	35.18	69.55	30.24	52.42
Coffee	" "	29.34	35.99	29.45	36.08	33.05	38.39	23.59	34.45	38.02	46.41
Dairy Products	" "	35.07	89.56	34.36	89.78	31.23	82.1	17.69	58.15	34.53	89.05
Fish & Canned Fish	" "	3.45	7.55	3.69	5.93	2.26	3.36	1.29	2.28	3.07	5.32
Meat & Meat Products	" "	2.81	9.15	1.9	6.39	2.38	8.08	0.12	0.35	0.35	0.93
Fruits & Fruit Products	" "	85.76	41.56	63.03	39.18	90.19	44.33	66.05	37	98.50	41.84
Vegetables & Vegetable Products	" "	62.76	38.59	88.29	61.13	82.09	63.19	73.51	67.53	123.83	96.46
Confectionery, Sweets, & Biscuit	" "	18.29	18.35	15.87	16.06	12.95	16.83	16.03	20.62	34.07	29.54
Textiles	" "	42.28	40.4	49.11	49.12	44	40.99	42.55	51.58	49.81	52.97
Animal & Vegetable Oils	M. T	153.18	147.56	163.89	153.75	154.72	149.19	164.58	213.2	273.95	243.19
Spices	" "	5.68	6.05	3.83	6.63	3.79	7.54	4.07	10.71	10.62	16.65
Rice	" "	48.56	25.81	47.88	24.44	43.59	23.56	55.08	30.01	137.89	31.99
Other	Value	-	148.51	-	145.38	-	147.34	-	109.98	-	120.22
Total		-	1,887.88	-	2,049.06	-	2,372.26	-	2,247.92	-	2,132.87
Beverages and Tobacco:											
Soft Drinks	M. T	5.93	24.91	7.02	25.12	8.59	26.8	-	33.04	37.79	
Cigarettes	" "	0.13	3.51	0.02	0.49	0	0.11	-	14.79	1.44	
Tobacco	" "	6.86	38.32	5.8	34.38	7.92	44.26	-	48.28	40.08	
Other	Value	-	1.68	-	-	-	4.51	-	-	-	
Total		-	68.42	-	59.99	-	75.68	-	96.11		79.31
Raw Materials:											
Petroleum Products	Value		735.16		1,052.02		1,460.10		1,523.62		1,189.43
Crude Plastic	M. T	106.63	160.66	117.51	185.62	120.31	191.49	103.01	189.59	140.59	224.35
Crude Rubber	" "	0.48	1.17	0.34	0.97	0.67	1.38	0.8	3	2.73	1.14
Tallow	" "	15.02	16.15	12.94	16.06	14.86	18.13	13.94	19.82	16.52	22.49
Seeds for Sowing	" "	1.88	8.62	1.7	13.21	0.72	8.81	1.42	12.25	0.75	9.36
Packing Paper	" "	0.31	0.15	0.01	0	0.11	0.86	-	0	0	0
Other	Value	-	0.26	-	35.34	-	20.01	-	8.16	-	0.13
Total		-	922.17	-	1,303.22	-	1,700.78	-	1,756.44	-	1,446.90

Continue: Appendix (17 - A)

Commodity	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
Chemicals:						
Medicines, Medical & Pharmaceutical Equipments	Value	-	376.00	-	349.00	-
Chemical Products	"	158.00	-	123.00	-	412.00
Fertilizers	M. T	131.00	73.00	160.00	107.00	134.00
" "	"	37.00	75.00	33.00	254.00	136.00
Tanning & Dying Materials	" "	35.00	81.00	34.00	32.00	59.00
Perfumes & Cosmetics	" "	5.00	17.00	37.00	44.00	97.00
Explosives	Value	-	285.00	-	62.00	11.00
Other	Value	-	1,065.00	-	797.00	-
Total		-	1,789.22	-	1,956.97	-
Manufactured Goods:						
Leather Products	M. T	7.95	10.76	6.07	8.97	7.28
Manufactured Rubber	" "	4.69	13.82	7.50	21.25	6.76
Manufactured Plastics	" "	69.33	164.83	97.32	177.68	95.02
Manufactured Wood & Cork	" "	94.07	47.67	169.17	51.21	119.95
Glass & Glassware	M. T	76.76	38.70	78.55	40.01	82.84
Iron & Steel	" "	760.43	697.39	788.14	681.69	726.74
Manufactured Metals	" "	53.84	138.99	47.12	120.92	54.30
Footwear	Value	-	74.02	-	67.26	-
Jute & Sacks	No.	41.27	56.66	229.68	171.69	58.75
Books, Magazines, and Newspapers	M. T	3.99	49.84	3.41	69.82	2.43
Cement & Asbestos Pipes	" "	173.03	22.70	28.15	7.96	43.84
Scientific Equipments	Value	-	109.56	-	105.41	-
Paper Products	M. T	120.30	147.49	143.69	152.93	125.82
Ceramic Products	" "	104.51	51.47	110.54	49.63	127.12
Toys & Sport Goods	Value	-	6.72	-	10.64	-
Other	Value	-	158.60	-	219.90	-
Total		-	1,789.22	-	1,956.97	-
Machinery and Equipments:						
Non-Electrical Appliances	M. T	145.05	675.56	125.93	582.32	121.60
Electrical Appliances	" "	77.27	394.86	57.62	317.40	78.41
Refrigerators	No.	7.59	27.53	7.33	27.55	9.89
Air Conditioners	"	5.08	27.62	3.41	19.36	3.62
Machinery Spare Parts	Value	-	429.98	-	357.70	-
T.V., Radios, Recorders, Tapes, etc.	Value	-	130.20	-	81.25	-
Dry Batteries	No.	2.86	3.55	2.99	2.28	3.39
Accumulators	"	9.23	27.01	11.16	29.64	12.48
Tractors	"	91.95	78.75	13.72	75.85	27.49
Ovens	"	0.72	1.60	1.03	2.57	1.03
Other	Value	-	526.72	-	274.86	-
Total		-	2,323.38	-	1,770.78	-
		-		-	1,713.04	-
		-		-	1,543.27	-
		-		-	1,649.69	-

Continue: Appendix (17 - A)

Commodity	Unit	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
		Quantity	Value								
Transport Equipments:											
Railway Locomotives	No.	-	-	-	-	13.06	0.33	5.25	-	0.01	1.54
Railway Wagons	"	-	-	0.46	0.01	0.33	4.56	1.65	7.94	2.43	7.85
Motor Cars	"	24.49	191.63	26.52	262.07	34.07	224.13	14.10	152.20	18.37	204.73
Trucks & Lorries	"	42.12	233.26	30.86	198.41	30.84	260.61	18.73	215.27	41.43	276.00
Busses	"	8.88	57.19	2.20	18.51	5.16	38.81	0.64	5.99	2.19	19.71
Tires & Tubes	"	48.91	102.00	58.86	122.64	70.01	142.02	67.66	137.58	83.14	140.61
Autos Spare Parts	Value	-	171.41	-	173.99	-	149.37	-	124.65	-	151.56
Motor-Cycles	No.	1.86	10.99	2.92	18.53	4.43	20.14	3.66	20.57	3.69	20.12
Bicycles	"	1.33	3.03	1.00	2.20	0.92	1.97	1.01	2.21	1.11	3.74
Aircrafts								-	-	-	-
Aircrafts Spare Parts	Value	-	98.20	-	73.05	-	67.94	-	-	-	34.88
Locomotive Spare Parts	"	-	8.15	-	96.27	-	7.34	-	15.71	-	5.74
Ferries & Steamers	No.	1.54	13.57	0.50	13.11	0.78	13.73	-	22.57	0.18	5.17
Other	Value	-	0.05	-	0.29	-	0.22	0.11	1.91	-	-
Total		-	889.48	-	992.14	-	936.09	-	706.61	-	910.57
Textiles:											
Yarn	M.T	1.85	3.77	2.88	5.11	3.50	6.66	3.08	5.50	4.65	6.20
Sewing Threads	" "	0.92	3.45	4.51	22.57	1.74	6.78	0.96	3.99	1.04	3.20
Woven Synthetic Fabrics	M.T	15.33	68.36	93.89	59.29	17.11	84.74	15.32	90.10	21.93	96.54
Woven Cotton Fabrics	" "	0.70	2.85	0.24	0.84	0.13	0.58	0.12	0.29	0.07	0.16
Woven Flax. Fabrics	" "	0.47	0.90	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.35	0.48	0.78	0.10
Man-Made Filaments& Staple	" "	0.15	0.60	0.11	0.38	0.08	0.37	0.09	0.46	0.11	0.63
Wadding Of Textile Materials	" "	5.01	13.39	2.40	4.16	2.65	4.44	2.51	5.78	3.17	6.77
Carpets	Value	-	3.58	-	3.15	-	3.27	-	3.08	-	4.08
Special Woven Fabrics	M.T	2.54	15.44	3.95	23.01	3.69	20.92	3.03	18.80	5.87	36.65
Knitted Or Crocheted Fabrics	" "	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.07	-	-	0.01	-
Ready Made Clothes	Value	-	164.43	-	145.20	-	172.48	-	178.65	-	240.44
Other	"	-	0.14	-	1.10	-	0.78	-	0.97	-	0.53
Total		-	276.96	-	264.97	-	301.18	-	308.10	-	395.31
Other	Value	-	13.50	-	36.19	-	64.48	-	17.85	23.71	-
Grand Total			9,236.01		9,230.32		9,918.07		9,211.30		9,508.65

Source: Custom Department.

Appendix (17 - B)
Sudan's Foreign Trade, Main exporters (2011 - 2015)

(US \$ Million)

Suppliers	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Industrial Countries	2,531.88	2,656.53	2,510.96	2,328.41	2,190.93
Austria	59.73	7.67	5.15	10.55	6.46
Australia	207.74	347.66	402.84	300.73	88.86
Belgium	35.07	38.98	30.82	21.49	24.92
Canada	148.31	126.06	156.98	274.67	137.53
Switzerland	16.71	29	30.95	24.08	27.85
Denmark	2.28	6.75	7.02	11.03	7.99
Germany	441.32	250.4	287.45	249.24	208.89
Spain	23.24	34.2	28.31	22.1	28.57
Finland	18.71	14.42	11.47	4.54	6.88
France	89.09	78.44	63.27	72.16	71.34
United Kingdom	157.59	243.69	185.58	135.37	107.81
Greece	4.17	4.63	7.16	9.33	5.51
Ireland	16.99	9.28	13.5	5.78	7.76
Italy	173.17	167.85	170.08	146.11	159.84
Japan	304.58	331.27	340.82	212.54	301.75
Netherlands	156.48	92.91	97.19	97.35	71.61
Norway	1.68	2.09	4.11	1.47	2.74
Portugal	1.78	10.92	5.58	9.03	5.11
New Zealand	45.71	59.5	45.82	32.78	52.11
Sweden	76.83	113.93	79.74	60.1	86.57
United States	78.35	99.8	94.39	49.74	28.65
Bulgaria	8.06	7.96	0.86	1.22	0.66
Cyprus	6.01	10.1	8.69	11.61	55.15
Hungary	3.1	3.57	1.06	2.61	0.66
Poland	4.35	14.38	6.13	22.98	47.98
Turkey	261.17	331.91	306.95	283.59	410.41
Ukraine	189.06	203.61	118.57	197.85	198.16
Malta	0.6	15.55	0.47	4.36	0.17
African Countries	746.21	869.68	988	720.91	868.96
Djibuti	39.39	0.68	-	0.08	-
Ethiopia	4.48	10.94	29.90	31.20	43.31
Kenya	69.73	57.12	84.11	77.95	55.09
Uganda	36.36	38.03	40.78	35.90	45.60
Zimbabwe	-	6.95	28.68	35.29	29.65
Egypt	537.19	639.16	742.57	491.92	569.35

Continue: Appendix (17 - B)

Suppliers	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Zambia	5.19	3.21	4.49	1.42	7.22
Burundi	0.10	0.11	0.40	4.00	1.28
Malawi	4.00	9.46	2.04	2.89	0.54
Swaziland	21.14	15.04	11.16	12.94	19.33
Nigeria	2.18	1.12	0.45	0.83	5.11
Morocco	1.38	50.31	6.34	7.27	4.44
Tunisia	3.94	1.37	1.32	3.74	12.38
Algeria	12.31	19.17	27.92	10.52	0.08
Others	-	-	-	-	74.35
Asian Countries	3,435.29	3,497.65	3,793.90	3,918.29	4,220.82
Bangladesh	35.04	82.22	45.18	39.95	57.70
China	1,980.83	1,710.26	1,887.49	1,847.87	2,159.24
Hong Kong	5.29	10.24	5.79	10.03	12.96
Indonesia	37.01	57.80	78.06	91.88	132.52
India	617.74	835.20	905.36	736.46	794.65
Iran	119.85	30.55	53.80	23.64	26.94
S.Korea	167.12	190.70	199.32	119.30	176.60
Malaysia	186.39	194.70	267.72	684.01	317.09
Pakistan	53.89	50.87	100.66	63.83	101.11
Singapore	11.54	155.22	6.99	7.49	4.83
Thailand	186.09	107.51	197.62	247.87	353.83
Taiwan	21.00	24.85	22.38	29.94	61.00
Sri Lanka	1.75	8.27	1.68	1.15	2.16
Viet Nam	11.75	39.26	21.85	14.87	20.19
Arab Countries	1,967.40	1,550.16	1,876.88	1,635.09	1,471.05
Arab Emirates	929.36	494.08	681.81	941.47	835.97
Bahrain	24.83	51.32	12.55	2.67	2.86
Jordan	93.01	91.28	97.76	98.08	126.09
Kuwait	12.27	25.12	96.36	14.39	17.81
Lebanon	20.79	16.12	21.28	13.23	12.87
Oman	52.52	10.04	14.32	30.27	15.35
Qatar	31.35	52.72	69.25	73.84	18.65
Saudi Arabia	633.95	751.72	706.42	415.29	436.67
Syria	53.97	29.25	12.35	4.22	4.57
Yemen	115.35	28.51	164.78	41.63	0.21
Other Countries	555.23	656.30	748.33	608.60	756.89
Grand Total	9,236.01	9,230.32	9,918.07	9,211.30	9,508.65

Source: Central Bank of Sudan and Custom Department.

