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THE STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF SUDANESE ECONOMY AND THEIR IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

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1. **INTRODUCTION:**

Dramatic increases (both in absolute and proportionate terms) in unemployment and underemployment were recorded in African region during the 1980s and these trends have continued to the early 1990s. Sudan is not an exception, the inherited structural problems, adjustment programmes and the implementation of recovery measures have caused significant contractions in the growth of the economy, which have, in turn, created serious aggregate demand deficiencies.

Sudan faces an awesome socio-economic problem in its halting transition to a market-oriented economy. One of the gravest areas of concern is the labour market.

The extent of poverty is alarming some estimates suggest that about 60% or more of the entire population have fallen into state of bare subsistence, living on less than income level exempted from the "Zakat" - the implicit official poverty level.

Meanwhile, open unemployment has became an increasingly serious phenomenon in circumstances in which the means of social protection are scarcely effective.

The period under review 1984 to 1994 can be sub-divided to two periods. The period 1984-90 which can be termed the period of the national debate. During this period the pace of change, rather than its desired direction has been the main issue. The Four Years Salvation and Recovery Programme 1987/88 - 1990/91 had never been put to practical implementation as it was cut by the floods of 1988.

The 19990/93 Salvation Programme cut the National Debate by choosing a pace depending more on market forces for resource mobilization.

Few doubt the enormity of the economic and labour market crisis. But are they the pains of transition or will they persist or even grow worse? no one can tell. However, it increasingly recognized that adjustment will be a lengthy process and not a short term task, after which development would continue its normal course.

The present paper which is written for the **National Workshop on Employment Planning and Productivity Enhancement**, attempts to show how the structure and trends in the performance of the Sudanese economy have influenced employment growth. In particular, the paper will address the following:

(i) The performance of the Sudanese economy over the

last ten years the prospects for the future.

(ii) Review recent employment trends and prospects in various sectors of the economy.

(iii) Examine the magnitude, structure and composition of unemployment.

(iv) Recommend policy measures to stimulate and expand productive employment in the formal, rural, and informal sectors in the Sudan.

2. THE STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY:

2.1 The Structure of the Economy:

Sudan the largest country in Africa gain independence since 1956. However, despite the lapse of nearly four decades of national rule the inherited economic structure from colonial power did not changed radically.

The Basic Features of this Structure are:

(1) Dualism i.e the existence of both modern and traditional sector which differ in their organization, goals and technology.

(2) Under-development and disarticulation of the sectoral structure taking the following forms:

a- Preponderance of primary (tertiary) activities. Agriculture is affected by the vagaries of nature mainly the fluctuation of the amounts of rainfall.

b. The lack of inter-sectoral linkages. Resulting from smallness and simplicity of the industrial sector. The inter-sectoral deliveries of intermediate inputs is insignificant while domestic supply (delivery) of machinery and equipment is completely absent.

This leads to the heavy dependence of the economy on the importation of the crucial inputs. Heavy also is dependence of the country on the importation of petroleum and essential consumer goods such as medical and pharmaceutical supplies.

In short the economic structure is sensitive to variation in rainfall and international shocks.

Sudanese economy suffers from severe interdependent

structural problems which affected economic growth. Beside that inability to balance external and internal resources created inflationary pressures. This was fueled by the 1982 - 84 devastating effects of drought, 1988 floods and the war in the South. The aforementioned problems reflected themselves in the gross domestic product.

Real GDP fluctuated during the period under review. Annex table 1,2,3 reflects the trends in annual growth rate during the period. From a growth rate of 3.9 percent in 1985/86 it shows negative growth rates of - 3.8 and -0.2 during 1987/88 and 1989/90 respectively. But started to pick up due to the good performance of agriculture to register a real annual change of 11.3 and 12.3 percent in 1991/92 and 1992/93 respectively. The anticipate growth rate for 1993/94 is 6.3 percent. The growth rate for the whole decade is around 5.9 per annum.

Agriculture is the major economic sector its growth rate varies from -18.1 percent in 1987/88 to 31.5% and 26.4% in 1991/92 and 1992/93 respectively. These improvement are a result of good rain and government efforts in providing inputs and credit for the leading sector. The anticipated growth rate for 1993/94 is 13.6 percent.

The expectation for this year is higher growth as a result of good rainy season and appropriate preparations. However, recently some difficulties arises in financing major agricultural operations, changes in central bank directives regarding ceiling and reserve deposit are blamed for limiting the lending capacities of commercial banks.

Likewise the contribution of the sector to the GDP fluctuates form a low percent of 28.7 to 40.7 percent during the period under study. In addition large part of trade, transportation and manufacturing deal with agricultural commodities. About 60 percent of country's population depend for their livelihood on agricultural and related activities. Furthermore about 90 percent of the foreign currency earnings are realized from the export of agricultural products.

Within this sector the contribution of different sub sectors is also fluctuating. However taking 1992/93, livestock account for more than two fifth (43.3%) rainfed mechanized and traditional contribute about one tenth each; 12 and 10 percent respectively, irrigated agriculture account for more than a quarter (27.5%). Forestry and fisheries contribute only 7.2 percent.

It seems that price deregulation have minimum effect on industrial sector its contribution during the period 1984/85 - 1993/94 is constant around 16 percent.

The problems faced by the sector during 1980s mainly inadequate infrastructure (transportation and power supply), the insufficient and irregular availability of inputs lack of finance and severe shortage of foreign exchange. Continued and became more serious as a result of leading sector policy which means a complete neglect for the sector. At present the sector is operating at low level of capacity utilization. Recently the government recognized the loss in value added by neglecting this sector. It is hoped that the newly established ministerial committee will have a more fundamental approach towards rehabilitation of the industrial sector.

The service sector had gain dominance in the economy since yearly 1980s. Its percentage contribution during the last decade ranges from about 53 percent in 1987/88 to 45 percent in 1992/93 and is anticipated to fall to 43 percent in 1993/94.

2.2 MACRO PERFORMANCE:

2.2.3 Fiscal Performance:

By mid 1980s it has been found that " By most standards the fiscal performance of SUDAN is poor. In 1985/86 tax revenues amounted to only 10 percent of GDP (ILO 1986). Fiscal performance for the years 1984/85, 1993/94 and 1994/95 are given in annex table (5).

Table 2.1 and 2.2 provides major indicator of fiscal performance.

Table (2.1)
Composition Of GDP, Public Revenues and Expenditure
Sudan 1988/89 - 94/95
(In Million Sudanese Pounds)

ITEM	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
GDP Current Prices	65193	100844	190838	401813	837527	1731920	2872389
Public Revenues	5498	8324	16398	30517	83586	155307	251988.8
Public Revenues as % of GDP	8.4	8.3	8.6	7.6	9.7	9.0	8.8
Direct Taxes as % of GDP	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	2.3	3.4	2.8
Indirect Taxes as % of GDP	5.6	5.9	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.4
Non tax revenue as % of GDP	1.3	0.9	3.6	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.6
Current Expenditure % of GDP	9.6	12.1	8.3	13.3	8.6	9.0	8.8

Table 2.2
Functional Distribution of Public Revenue
Sudan 1988/89 - 1994/95

ITEM	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
Tax Revenues as % of Total	84.4	88.5	58.4	69.6	71.7	74.0	70.4
Direct Tax as % of Total	17.5	19.9	15.7	14.1	26.5	38.6	31.7
Indirect Tax as % of Total	66.9	68.7	42.7	55.5	42.2	35.4	38.7
Non Tax Revenue as % of "	15.6	11.5	41.6	30.4	28.3	26.0	29.6

The essence of the table support that fiscal performance is very weak and not improving over time.

Public revenues never reach the fiscal policy objective of 20 - 25 percent of GDP, and it seems declining from 9.0 in 1993/94 to 8.8 in 1994/95.

It seems that the government was able to balance its current budget on account of huge subsidy cuts. However, overall public deficit which was around 4623 millions Sudanese pounds in 1984/85 reached 78.39 billion in 1993/94 and is anticipated to reach 105.23 billion in 1994/95 budget.

The gap to be filled by borrowing from central bank is 35.995 billion in 1993/94 and expected to rise to 60.75 in 1994/95 budget. The gap is expected to be more than this in view of slow international aid flow.

Assuming that international aid realized still borrowing from the Central Bank doubled between 1993/94 and 1994/95. This add to the inflationary pressure.

2.2.4 External Sector:

As a reflection of the economic situation coupled with adverse international factors, the country's external sector has been facing great difficulties. Table 2.3 summarize the major indicators.

Table 2.3
Balance of Payments 1991-1993
(in million USA dollars)

ITEM	1991	1992	1993
Trade Account	- 942.1	- 668.8	285.6
Service Account	97.1	252.9	70.9
A- Current Account	- 845.0	- 415.9	- 214.7
B- Capital Account	735.6	334.6	186.6
C- Errors & omissions	8.1	23.2	9.6
D- Monetary movement	- 101.3	- 58.1	- 37.7

The table is self explanatory the balance of payment is showing an improvement overtime. The trade balance is improving overtime while export was constant at around US$ 300 million the imports decreased from around 1250.8 USA dollars in 1991 to 591.9 million in 1993. However shortage in essential inputs, equipments and medical supplies is felt.

On the other hand capital account is deteriorating overtime to reach 25 percent of its value in the beginning of 1990s.

The overall picture emerge is of an economy unable to develop its international trade and aid. Of course political considerations are among the major adverse factors. To conclude the serious of devaluation add little to international trade expansion

The series of currency devaluation started since mid 70th were sudanese pound devalued to be equivalent to 2.87156 USA dollars. By the end of the 1990s its value against the dollar was 0.22 and 0.08 in official and free market respectively. Its value now is 0.0025 and 0.0023 respectively. The devaluation only added to escalate domestic prices. Consequently the inflation rate of above 30 percent by mid 1980s has threatened to drift upwards to levels usually characterized as hyperinflation leaving those in fixed incomes in dire circumstance. Inflation rate are given in table 2.4 below.

Table 2.4
Inflation Rates 1984 - 1994

	1984	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
INFLATION RATE	34.2	63.2	68.7	68.7	125.8	113.5	101.4	126.7

During the last 8 months of 1994 the average was 126.7 . The AUGUST rate of 115 is considered as a drop from JULY rate of 130.1.

The rate is showing an upward trend despite the tough measures and directives of central bank of controlling money supply.

2.2.4 Money Supply:

Table 2.5 provides change in money supply.

Table 2.5
Change in Money Supply,
June 1984, 1990 - 1993 (Ls. Millions)

ITEM	June 1984	June 1990	June 1991	June 1992	June 1993	December 1993
Money and Quasi Money	2774.5	26404.6	39889.0	97396	165499	368583.4
Currency in Circulation	1117.34	10774.6	13189.7	27922	63450	94539.7
Private demand deposit	1159.62	11508.7	20863.3	38762	56185.2	65869.8
Quasi money	698.04	4112.1	5835.8	30712	45863.8	108173.9

Money supply increases by 48.9 percent per annum during June 1984 and September 1993, from 2774.5 million to 368583.4 millions. Recently the Central Bank claims 30% reserve of private demand deposit. As private deposit do not exceed 18 percent of the money supply -narrow concept- inflation is shifting upward to 126 during last 8 months.

3. EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND PROSPECTS:

The population and labour force data in Sudan is of dubious quality. During the period under investigation two censuses as well as two labour force surveys had been undertaken. The latter source coverage was limited to Northern Sudan. While 1983 census was suspected for over count, 1993 census suffer incomplete geographical coverage specially in some parts of Southern states. Only advance tabulation

representing 10% of urban and 5% of rural settled population of Northern states of Sudan are available. Needless to add that data source suffer from sampling errors. However, it is possible to compute some indicators from this fragmented and incomplete data.

Annex Table (6) provides population size and growth during the period 1983-93. The total population increased from 20.6 million to 24.9 million which seems to be very low compared to an expected population of 27 millions. This might be explained in over count of South in 1983 and incomplete coverage in 1993.

Taking Northern states alone, population increased from 15.3 millions to 21.1 millions implying an intercensal growth rate of 2.63%. The growth rates for different states range from 6.39 for Khartoum to 0.24 for Kordofan. The low growth rate for Kordofan can be explained on account of outmigration and incomplete coverage.

Trends regarding population from present data source should be considered as tentative and conservative. Other sources estimate 'the growth' rate at 2.9% during the period. Even 2.6 annual growth rate is considered very high and has its implication on the labour force supply.

The following table reflects how labour force, employment and unemployment had evolved during the period under study in the context of Northern Sudan.

Table (3.1)

SIZE AND GROWTH OF LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT NORTHERN SUDAN 1983 - 1993 (000)

	1993			1983			Growth rates 1983-93		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total Labour Force	6478	2047	4431	4470	1119	3352	3.7	5.9	2.7
Employed	5742	1756	3985	4112	1020	3092	3.3	5.3	2.5
Unemployed	736	290	446	358	98	260	7.1	11.6	5.3
Unemployment rates	11.4	14.2	10.1	8.0	8.7	7.8			

The salient features of table are as follows while population was growing by 2.6% labour force was growing by 3.7% annually during the period 1983 -1993 reflecting a previous young age structure and increasing female participation. The rates are 5.9 and 2.7 for the urban and rural settings respectively. Which is a reflection of the demographic situation (natural increase as well as migration).

Surprisingly, Employment was growing by 3.3 percent per annum. It is to be noted that the employment growth during the sub-period 1983-1990 was 1.8 percent. This indicate that most of growth in employment was generated during the sub-period 1990/93. The same period when 1990/93 salvation and recovery programmes was launched.

It seems from the data that about 700 thousand new jobs were created in urban sector during the preceding ten years, that is to say 70 thousands job per year on average.

The rural employment was increasing by 2.5 annually during the same period the total increase in employment opportunity is 893 thousands i.e 89 thousands per year on average.

It seems that employment opportunity generated in the urban sector is matching those in agriculture, despite the very small size of the former and policy of leading economic sector followed.

Taking in consideration the stagnation of employment in urban formal sector and the policy of releasing labour force from civil service and privatization of public sector. 90% of this growth can be attributed to informal employment.

Nevertheless, as evident from the table employment growth rate was lower than labour force rate. Consequently, unemployment was mounting increasing by 7.1 annual and doubling during the period under review. The urban unemployment tripled.

The labour force participation rates computed from the advance tabulation are provided in table 3.2 below.

Table 3. 2
Crude participation rate, by sea place of residence
Northern Sudan 1993

Place Of Residence	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	33.3	48.5	18.3
Urban	30.9	50.1	10.6
Rural	34.5	47.6	22.0

By assuming that crude participation rate prevailing for rural population is valid for nomadic and those residing in Southern parts of country the total population of the country can be estimated at around 8.4 in 15 April 1993. And is

expected to reach 8. 8 million by 15th September the time of preparation of this paper.

It is not possible, given the existing data base, to provide an accurate breakdown of labour force deployment in Sudan.

3.1 URBAN EMPLOYMENT:

A preliminary topology of urban markets would include the following sectors: the government and the public sector, the organized private sector and the unorganized (informal) private sector.

Government and the public sector were major employers in urban areas. Employing around 42.6 percent in mid 1980s.

However, advance tabulation from the latest census indicate that their percentage share decline to 29 percent in 1993. This is explained by the tremendous growth of informal sector employment. The absolute figures increased indicating that planned cut in civil service employment was not materialized or the newly recruited out numbered those made redundant.

At present the major urban employer is the informal sector. The same source suggest that it account for about 69.5 percent of urban employment.

Scant research has been conducted on this very important part of Sudanese economy. The ILO Employment Mission estimated that the informal sector accounted for about 25 percent of total employment in Khartoum in 1974 and growing by 7 percent per annum. Poler Fallon (1994) applying these rates to the whole country find that informal sector provide 50 percent of urban employment in 1983.

1993 Census sample result estimate urban unemployment at 1765 millions. Given the open urban unemployment rate of 14.2 percent and formal urban employment size it seems that around 1.221 millions urban workers find their employment in the informal sector.

If 1983 estimates are valid and not an under estimate of the formal sector employment, the implicit employment growth rate of the sector is 13.4 percent.

Non availability of adequate data precludes any inter-temporal comparison which could afford inferences regarding the nature of the growth in the informal sector.

The purposive nature of 1988 Survey conducted in the

context of Human Resource Development project provide limited opportunity to compare its data with that of 1974.

Whether the growth rate is 7 or 13 percent is an indicative of saturation of the urban informal sector sponge and has wide impact on employment prospects and labour mobility.

The reminder of 535 thousands of urban workers are employed by the formal sector. The overall share of formal sector employment is around 9.8 percent of which government and parastatal provides 8.3 percent of country's total employment opportunities.

3.2 RURAL EMPLOYMENT:

Market analysis that focuses on evaluating the performance of market forces has serious limitation for an adequate analysis for labour use in rural areas. The present section is devoted to such an attempt.

Rural employment in Sudan is mainly agricultural.

Table 3.3 provides the percentage in agricultural and non agricultural activities during the period under investigation.

Table 3.3
Percentage Distribution of Employment
By Broad Economic Sector and Place of Residence
or the Years 1983, 1990 and 1993

Economic Sector	1983 Census		1990 L.F.Survey		1993 Census	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Agricultural	13.4	83.1	13.0	71.3	13.8	81.3
Non-agrc.	88.6	16.9	87.0	28.7	86.2	18.7

The percentage share of agricultural workers decreased form 83.1 in 1983 to 71.3 in 1990 as a reflection of deterioration in agriculture. By 1993 the share increased again to 81.3 as a reflection of improvement in the sector.

Out of 3.552 millions employed in agriculture in 1993, 625 thousand were employers and/or on account, while 1.756 millions were wage employees and 1.145 millions were family members.

Wage employment in rural area occurs in two sub sectors; the irrigated and rainfed mechanized. Labour is supplied to these sectors from several different sources, local small scale farmers, local landless temporary migrants and nomads.

1993 Census advance tabulation provides an estimate of 3.552 millions agricultural workers. Annex table (5) estimate area under major crops at around 24.589 million feddans. Given the crop mix this require 482.986 million man days for a period of 4 months. This implies a demand of 4.025 million agricultural workers. The essence of this is that -contrary to earlier findings- there is an apparent labour shortage. However, the shortage can be balanced if higher wages are paid to motivate more labour inputs from both active and economically not active functional groups.

Given the concentration of agricultural activities in certain states make the shortage and surpluses more acute in some states than the others. The present data source do not permit such break down. However, this situation resulted in high mobility of Sudanese labour force. That is to say rural-rural migration had worked as a mechanism to achieve regional balances in labour market.

It seems that this machinery is not functioning well at present. The escalation of the internal transportation cost higher than increase in agricultural wages made the take home income of seasonal migrant workers negligible and discourages regional mobility.

To rectify this crop producers ability to pay need to be improved. It seems there is a wide range for improvement given the high difference in consumer and farm gate prices. However, this need reviewing and amending agricultural pricing as well as credit policy.

The other important aspect of rural employment is the seasonality of employment opportunities, which means that labour force is under utilized for about 7 - 8 months. The income generated during the peak period can not maintain living for the whole year. This have its consequences on rural poverty. Off farm jobs had been forwarded as a solution. However providing irrigation all over the year will enable cultivation of land for two or three seasons. This seem to be easy in irrigated sub-sector; while in the rainy sector utilization of underground water and changes in land tenure and use is needed.

One important implication of the macro frame pursued since early 1980s is on the pay structure of the formal sector. The wages have been eroded to a great extent. Table 3.4 indicate that real wages at the end of 1980th is between

48 - 25 of their early 1980th levels. At present real wages are 43 - 28 of their early 1990th levels. This implies that minimum wages are 17 percent of their early 1980th level.

The other implication is the compression of wages. Table 3.5 provides ratios of minimum basic salary of some civil service grades to minimum of unskilled labourers. The ratio of grade one -senior government officials- decreased from 11.7 to 5.7. This have its implication on human capital development and low morale of civil servants. Though there is no data to support formal private sector wages seem to be following the same pattern with wage being slightly higher than civil service. However informal sector pay seems to be behaving like a free market.

Table 3.4
Indices of Real Basic Salary Scale For Five Civil Service Grades 1980-98 and 1990-94.

GRADE	1980	1983	1985	1988	1989
1	100	54	63	50	30
4	100	54	40	42	25
9	100	55	49	69	42
14	100	56	50	66	40
18	100	59	45	79	48

1990-94

GRADE	1990	1992	1993	1994
1	100	44	33	28
4	100	56	42	36
9	100	74	58	40
14	100	67	50	43
18/17	100	59	42	36

Nominal salaries are deflated by the cost of living index for lower salaried employees.
The available figures of CPI for last months January - August used for 1994.

TABLE 3.5

Ratio Of Minimum Basic Salary Civil Service Grade To Minimum Of Unskilled Labour (Grade 18 or 17) 1980-1994

GRADE	1980	1983	1985	1988	1992	1993	1994
1	11.7	10.6	11.2	7.4	5.7	5.7	5.7
4	8.6	7.8	7.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
9	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3
14	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4
18/17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

4. MAGNITUDE, STRUCTURE & COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT:

Open unemployment increased from 8 to 11.4 during the period. The level being 14.2 and 11.4 for urban and rural settings respectively. However the serious problem is underemployment. Taking the form of under utilization of rural labour, and low earnings in urban areas.

The unemployment is higher for the young and educated, reaching 35 percent for those with secondary education and higher. Those seeking work for the first time represents 80 percent of unemployed while 50.3 percent are below age 20.

5. CONCLUDING REMARK:

The present paper attempts to review the structure and performance of Sudanese economy and their impact on employment growth. Data inadequacy has handicapped this effort. Nevertheless, the paper shed more light on various aspects. The economic structure is of a typical underdeveloped economy characterized by dualism and lack of forward and backward linkages between its major sectors. Moreover, it is sensitive to rain amount and regularity as well as foreign shocks.

The adjustment and recovery programmes followed since 1980s -though differ in their pace- have the same direction and impact on employment growth. While urban informal sector employment is growing by tremendous rates. The set back for

formal sector employment whether private or public is huge.

Price liberalization policies seems to have little effects on the industrial sector.

Growth in formal urban employment depends on the industrial policy and rehabilitation of industrial sector. Selective industrialization for producing agricultural inputs and equipments including backing materials is recommended for both employment generation and sectorial linkages.

The high urban informal sector employment growth rate suggest that reallocation of labour from tradeable to non-tradeable is not materialized as expected.

The seasonality of demand for agricultural labour is behind rural-urban migration and the high growth rates of urban sector.

Modernization of agricultural system specially water supply during the whole year and diversification of crops may create job and income opportunities on regular basis during all months of year. Policy intervention is an urgent need in this curtail area.

Given the adverse effects upon worker morale created by real wage freezes and the impact on the average quality of public sector personnel. It is urgent that the catching up process be started.

As the real wages of unskilled workers have fallen more slowly than those of other public sector employees, the compression of salary scale should be reversed as part of the recovery process.

Likewise, incentive to major crop producers need to be increased to generate more employment in agricultural sector. As more income accrue to traders than producers as evident by high differences in consumer and farm gate prices, this process need to be reversed. Macro policies can strengthen each other in this regard. If agriculture price and credit policies fail, it can be support by fiscal policy i.e non-tradeable activities can be taxed higher than tradeable activities.

Crop mix and production relation in irrigated agricultural sector deserves special attention for both employment generation and productivity enhancement considerations.

Statistical Tables

Table (1) GDP Estimates 1984/85 - 1994/95

81/82 Constant Prices (LS Millions)

	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94 (Projection)	94/95 (Est.)	94/95
1. Agriculture	1985	2284	2354	1927	2076	2003	1918	2522	3188	3,623	3876	3949
Irrigated Crops	672	787	784	677	673	677	686	939	861	1,007	1007	1097,5
Rainfed Machanized Crops	71	414	444	132	224	149	100	361	389	184	197	200,3
Rainfed Traditional Crops	234	296	251	206	235	205	125	189	329	403	431	439,3
Livestock	686,4	631	712	723	746	771	799	822	1379	1,754	1887	1911,9
Forest, Fisheries & Others	294,5	156	163	189	198	201	208	210	230	275	294	299,8
2. Industry	981	1041	1046	1035	1081	1017	1170	1269	1442	1439	1540	1568
Mining & Quarrying	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	12	13	13,1
Manufacturing	517	540	563	557	561	589	627	716	851	789	844	860,0
Electricty & Water	112	126	127	129	134	149	152	155	167	173	185	188,6
Construction	348	369	350	343	380	273	385	392	412	465	498	506,9
							0.32905					
3. Services	3085	2934	3126	3314	3471	3594	3,603	3,656	3,734	3,829	4097	4174,1
Government Services	695	692	651	655	738	811	782	770	656	616	659	671,4
Other Services	2390	2242	2475	2659	2733	2783	2,821	2,886	3,078	3,213	3438	3502,6
4. GDP, Fact. Cost,Const. Price	6024	6259	6526	6276	6628	6614	6,691	7,447	8,364	8,891	9514	9,691
5. Annual Change %	-6	3.9	4.3	-3.8	5.6	-0.2	1.2%	11.3%	12.3%	6.30%	7%	9%
6. GDP Deflater	298.0	328.7	421	579	984	1525	2852	5,396	10,252	19,479	30193	30192.8
								89.2%	90.0%	90%	55%	55%
7. GDP, Fact.Cost,Curr.Price	17951	20573	27474	36313	65193	100844	190,838	401,813	857,527	1,731,920	2,872,389	2,926,079
8. Indirect Taxes Less Sub.	1098	1282	1131	1826	2700	2212	2433	18,800	26350	37400	-	-
9. GDP Current Market Prices	19049	21855	28605	38139	67893	103056	193,271	420,613	883877	1769320	2872389	-

Source: Ministry Of Economic Planning & Investment (Computer Section)

Table (2): GDP Growth Rate by Economic Sector
Sudan 1985/86 - 1993/94
Constant 81/82 Prices

	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94 (Projection)
1. Agriculture	16.7%	3.1%	-18.1%	7.7%	-3.5%	-4.2%	31.5%	26.4%	13.6%
Irrigated Crops	17.1%	-0.4%	-13.6%	-0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	36.9%	-8.3%	16.9%
Rainfed Machanized Crops	483.1%	7.2%	-70.3%	69.7%	-33.5%	-32.9%	261.1%	7.7%	-52.7%
Rainfed Traditional Crops	26.5%	-15.2%	-17.9%	14.1%	-12.8%	-39.0%	51.4%	73.9%	22.5%
Livestock	-8.1%	12.8%	1.5%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	2.9%	67.8%	27.2%
Forest, Fisheries & Others	-47.0%	4.5%	16.0%	4.8%	1.5%	3.4%	1.0%	9.5%	19.6%
2. Industry	6.1%	0.5%	-1.1%	4.4%	-5.9%	15.0%	8.5%	13.6%	-0.2%
Mining & Quarrying	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.7%	0.2%
Manufacturing	4.4%	4.3%	-1.1%	0.7%	5.0%	6.5%	14.2%	18.9%	-7.3%
Electricty & Water	12.5%	0.8%	1.6%	3.9%	11.2%	2.0%	2.0%	7.7%	3.6%
Construction	6.0%	-5.1%	-2.0%	10.8%	-28.2%	41.0%	1.8%	5.1%	12.9%
3. Services	-4.9%	6.5%	6.0%	4.7%	3.5%	0.3%	1.5%	2.1%	2.6%
Government Services	-0.4%	-5.9%	0.6%	12.7%	9.9%	-3.6%	-1.5%	-14.8%	-6.1%
Other Services	-6.2%	10.4%	7.4%	2.8%	1.8%	1.4%	2.3%	6.7%	4.4%
4. GDP, Fact. Cost,Const. Price	3.9%	4.3%	-3.8%	5.6%	-0.2%	1.2%	11.3%	12.3%	6.3%

Source: Ministry Of Economic Planning & Investment (Computer Section)

Table (3):GDP Percentage Sectoral Distribution, Sudan 1984/85 - 1993/94 Constant 81/82 Prices

	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93 Projection	93/94 Projection
1. Agriculture	32.50%	36.49%	36.49%	30.70%	31.32%	30.28%	28.66%	33.9%	38.1%	40.7%
Irrigated Crops	11.16%	12.57%	12.01%	10.79%	10.15%	10.24%	10.25%	12.6%	10.3%	11.3%
Rainfed Machanized Crops	1.18%	6.61%	6.80%	2.10%	3.38%	2.25%	1.49%	4.8%	4.7%	2.1%
Rainfed Traditional Crops	3.88%	4.73%	3.85%	3.28%	3.55%	3.10%	1.87%	2.5%	3.9%	4.5%
Livestock	11.39%	10.08%	10.91%	11.52%	11.26%	11.66%	11.94%	11.0%	16.5%	19.7%
Forest, Fisher & Others	4.89%	2.49%	2.50%	3.01%	2.99%	3.04%	3.11%	2.8%	2.7%	3.1%
2. Industry	16.29%	16.23%	16.03%	16.49%	16.31%	15.38%	17.49%	17.0%	17.2%	16.2%
Mining & Quarrying	0.07%	0.10%	0.09%	0.10%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Manufacturing	8.58%	8.63%	8.63%	8.88%	8.46%	8.91%	9.37%	9.6%	10.2%	8.9%
Electricty & Water	1.86%	2.01%	1.95%	2.06%	2.02%	2.25%	2.27%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%
Construction	5.78%	5.90%	5.36%	5.47%	5.73%	4.13%	5.75%	5.3%	4.9%	5.2%
3. Services	51.21%	46.88%	47.90%	52.80%	52.37%	54.34%	53.85%	49.1%	44.6%	43.1%
Government Services	11.54%	11.6%	9.98%	10.44%	11.13%	12.26%	11.69%	10.3%	7.8%	6.9%
Other Services	39.68%	35.82%	37.93%	42.37%	41.23%	42.08%	42.16%	38.8%	36.8%	36.1%
4. GDP, Fact. Cost,Const. Price	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Ministry Of Economic Planning & Investment (Computer Section)

Table (4)
Major Crop Production Sudan 1984/85 - 1992/93
Volume (000) MT2 Area 000 Feddans: Yield KG/FD

	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
1. Total Production Seed Cotton:										
Volume	461	643	413	546	444	514	499	248	262	162
Area	843	993	798	828	786	791	709	438	362	337
Yield	546	648	518	659	565	650	622	795	724	481
2. Total Ground Nut Production:										
Volume	206	130	134	216	233	194	168	138	180	390
Area	2177	1828	2518	2233	2285	2795	2574	531	531	1296
Yield	95	71	52	97	102	69	65	260	339	301
3. Total Sorghum Production										
Volume	2121	1096	3524	3277	1363	4425	1601	1175	3581	4042
Area	7863	7987	12875	11805	8069	13279	8674	6570	12141	14762
Yield	269	137	274	278	169	333	185	179	295	274
4. Total Sesame Production:										
Volume	206	130	134	216	233	194	168	81	97	268
Area	2177	1828	2518	2233	2285	2795	2574	1104	1280	3207
Yield	95	71	52	97	102	69	65	179	72	84
5. Total Millet (Dukhn) Production:										
Volume	314	161	417	285	153	495	167	86	309	449
Area	3025	3073	4128	3612	2609	5678	3713	1580	2663	3710
Yield	104	52	101	79	59	87	45	54	116	121
6. Total Production of Wheat:										
Volume	157	79	199	157	181	279	420	680	838	489
Area	335	115	360	328	352	393	614	1103	903	782
Yield	169	687	562	557	528	628	684	617	928	625

Source: Economic Survey 1989/90 and 1992/93.

Table (5)
Fiscal Situation, 1985-86, 1993-94 and 1994-95
(In Million Sudanese Pounds)

ITEM	85 - 86	93 - 94	94 - 95
A- PUBLIC REVENUES			
Direct taxes	330	60000	80000
Indirect taxes	1322	55000	97500
Total tax revenues	1652	115000	177500
Non-tax revenues	345	40.307	74488.8
Total domestic revenues	1997	155.307	251988.8
B- PUBLIC EXPENDITURE	2564	233702	357214.8
Current Expenditure Deficit	567	7231	-
Development Expenditure	2059	71164	105226
Total Public Sector Deficit	2626	78395	105226
C- DEFICIT FINANCING			
Counterpart funds commodity aid	1152	--	3000
Project financing	311	42400	37374
Self-financing corporation	--	--	4102
Remaining gap	1163	35995	60750

Table (6)
Population Size and Growth SUDAN
1983 - 1993

STATE	1983	1993	GROWTH RATE
Northern state	1083	1292	1.73
Eastern state	2208	3052	3.18
Khartoum	1802	3413	6.39
Central	4026	5416	2.92
Kordofan	3091	3166	0.24
Darfur	3111	1764	4.16
Total northern state	1534	21085	2.63
Total souther state	5273	3855*	na
Total sudan	20594	24941	-

* Incomplete enumeration and estimate
\- Not computed because it will be affected by the negative growth rate of the South of (- 3.1) and will be (1.9)