

Country profile

Sudan



Sudan at a Glance

Capital:	Khartoum
Official language:	Arabic, English
Population:	۳۷,۳۴۵,۹۳۵ (July ۲۰۱۷ est.)
Government:	presidential republic
Establishment	۱ January ۱۹۵۶ (from Egypt and the UK)
National or Regional Currency:	Sudanese pound (SDG)
Area:	total: ۱,۸۶۱,۴۸۴ sq km ; land: NA ; water: NA

Location: north-eastern Africa, bordering the Red Sea, between Egypt and Eritrea

Geographic Coordinates: 10° N, 30° E

Map References: Africa

Area - Comparative: slightly less than one-fifth the size of the US

Terrain: generally flat, featureless plain; desert dominates the north

Elevation Extremes(M): lowest point: Red Sea 0 m ; highest point: Jabal Marrah 3,071 m

Land Boundaries(Km): total: 6,819 km ; border countries: Central African Republic 172 km, Chad 1,403 km, Egypt 1,276 km, Eritrea 682 km, Ethiopia 744 km, Libya 382 km, South Sudan 2,108 km ; note: Sudan-South Sudan boundary represents 1 January 1956 alignment; final alignment pending negotiations and demarcation; final sovereignty status of Abyei region pending negotiations between Sudan and South Sudan

Coastline: 386 km

Maritime Claims: territorial sea: 12 nm ; contiguous zone: 18 nm ; continental shelf: 200 m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Geography - Note: dominated by the Nile and its tributaries¹



History

Military regimes favoring Islamic-oriented governments have dominated national politics since independence from Anglo-Egyptian co-rule in 1956. Sudan was embroiled in two prolonged civil wars during most of the remainder of the 20th century. These conflicts were rooted in northern economic, political, and social domination of largely non-Muslim, non-Arab southern Sudanese. The first civil war ended in 1972 but another broke out in 1983. Peace talks gained momentum in 2002-04 with the signing of several accords. The final North/South Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), signed in January 2005, granted the southern rebels autonomy for six years followed by a referendum on independence for Southern Sudan. The referendum was held in January 2011 and indicated overwhelming support for independence. South Sudan became independent on 9 July 2011. Sudan and South Sudan have yet to fully implement security and economic agreements signed in September 2012 relating to the normalization of relations between the two countries. The final disposition of the contested Abyei region has also to be decided.

¹ <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/sudan/Geography/>

Following South Sudan's independence, conflict broke out between the government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states (together known as the Two Areas), and has resulted in 1.1 million internally displaced persons or severely affected persons needing humanitarian assistance. A separate conflict broke out in the western region of Darfur in 2003, displacing nearly 2 million people and causing thousands of deaths. Fighting in both the Two Areas and Darfur between government forces and opposition has largely subsided, however the civilian populations are affected by low-level violence including inter-tribal conflict and banditry, largely a result of weak rule of law. The UN and the African Union have jointly commanded a Darfur peacekeeping operation (UNAMID) since 2007. Peacekeeping troops have struggled to address insecurity in Darfur and have increasingly become targets for attacks by armed groups. Sudan also has faced refugee influxes from neighboring countries, primarily Ethiopia, Eritrea, Chad, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. Armed conflict, poor transport infrastructure, and denial of access by both the government and armed opposition have impeded the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations.⁵

Government

Country name:	Republic of the Sudan
Government type:	presidential republic
Capital:	Khartoum
Administrative divisions:	18 states (wilayat, singular - wilayah); Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Gezira, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Northern, Red Sea, River Nile, Sennar, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan, White Nile
Independence:	23 September 1932 (unification of the kingdom)
National holiday:	Saudi National Day (Unification of the Kingdom), 23 September (1932)
Constitution:	history: previous 1998; latest adopted 6 July 2005, effective 9 July 2005 (interim constitution)
Legal system:	mixed legal system of Islamic law and English common law
Suffrage:	17 years of age; universal
Executive branch:	chief of state: President Umar Hassan Ahmad al-BASHIR (since 16 October 1993); First Vice President BAKRI Hassan Salih (since 3 December 2013) and prime minister (since 2 March 2017); Second Vice President Hasabu Mohamed ABDEL RAHMIN (since 3 December 2013); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government head of government: President Umar Hassan Ahmad al-BASHIR (since 16 October 1993); First Vice President BAKRI Hassan Salih (since 3 December 2013) and prime minister (since 2 March 2017); Second Vice President Hasabu Mohamed ABDEL RAHMIN (since 3 December 2013)

⁵ <https://www.indexmundi.com/sudan/background.html>

	<p>cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president; note - the NCP dominates al-BASHIR's cabinet</p> <p>elections/appointments: president directly elected by absolute majority popular vote in 2 rounds if needed; last held on 13-16 April 2010 (next to be held in 2020); prime minister appointed by the president; note - the position of prime minister was reinstated in December 2016 as a result of the 2010-16 national dialogue process, and President al-BASHIR appointed BAKRI Hassan Salih to the position on 2 March 2017</p> <p>election results: Umar Hassan Ahmad al-BASHIR reelected president; percent of vote - Umar Hassan Ahmad al-BASHIR (NCP) 94.1%, other (10 candidates) 0.9%</p>
Legislative branch:	<p>description: bicameral National Legislature consists of the Council of States or Majlis al-Wilayat (10 seats; members indirectly elected - 2 each by the 20 state legislatures to serve 6-year terms) and the National Assembly or Majlis Watani (426 seats; 213 members directly elected in single-seat constituencies by simple majority vote, 128 for women only directly elected by proportional representation vote, and 85 directly elected by proportional representation vote; members serve 6-year terms)</p> <p>elections: last held on 13-10 April 2010 (next to be held in 2021)</p> <p>election results: National Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NCP 223, DUP 20, Democratic Unionist Party 10, other 44, independent 19</p>
Judicial branch:	<p>highest court(s): National Supreme Court (consists of 10 judges organized into panels of 3 judges and includes 4 circuits that operate outside the capital); Constitutional Court (consists of 9 justices including the court president); note - the Constitutional Court resides outside the national judiciary</p> <p>judge selection and term of office: National Supreme Court and Constitutional Court judges appointed by the president of the republic upon the recommendation of the National Judicial Service Commission, an independent body chaired by the chief justice of the republic and members including other judges and judicial and legal officials; Supreme Court judge tenure NA; Constitutional Court judges appointed for 9 years</p> <p>subordinate courts: Court of Appeal; other national courts; public courts; district, town, and rural courts^r</p>

Source: https://www.indexmundi.com/djibouti/government_profile.html

^r https://www.indexmundi.com/sudan/government_profile.html

International Human Development Trend

Human Development Index

Ranking: 167

Year	Value
2010	0,470
2012	0,480
2014	0,492
2015	0,497
2016	0,499
2017	0,502

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Human Development Indicators

Health

Indicator	value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP)(%) 2015	6,3
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live birth) 2016	60,1
Life expectancy at birth 2017	64,7

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Education

Indicator	Value
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort) 2007-2016	20,6
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) 2017	7,4
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	53,0
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	3,7

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Economy - overview:

Sudan has experienced protracted social conflict, civil war, and, in July 2011, the loss of three-quarters of its oil production due to the secession of South Sudan. The oil sector had driven much of Sudan's GDP growth since 1999. For nearly a decade, the economy boomed on the back of rising oil production, high oil prices, and significant inflows of foreign direct investment. Since the economic shock of South Sudan's secession, Sudan has struggled to stabilize its economy and make up for the loss of foreign exchange earnings. The interruption of oil production in South Sudan in 2012 for over a year and the consequent loss of oil transit fees further exacerbated the fragile state of Sudan's economy. Ongoing conflicts in Southern Kordofan, Darfur, and the Blue Nile states, lack of basic infrastructure in large areas, and reliance by much of the population on subsistence agriculture, keep close to half of the population at or below the poverty line.

Sudan was subject to comprehensive US sanctions, which were lifted in October 2017. Sudan is attempting to develop non-oil sources of revenues, such as gold mining and agriculture, while carrying out an austerity program to reduce expenditures. The world's largest exporter of gum Arabic, Sudan produces 70-80% of the world's total output. Agriculture continues to employ 80% of the work force.

Sudan introduced a new currency, still called the Sudanese pound, following South Sudan's secession, but the value of the currency has fallen since its introduction. Khartoum formally devalued the currency in June 2012, when it passed austerity measures that included gradually repealing fuel subsidies. Sudan also faces high inflation, which reached 47% on an annual basis in November 2012 but fell to about 30% per year in 2017.⁴

Economic Outlook

Markets	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GDP	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GDP	117	90,08	1,13:117	USD Billion	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP Annual Growth Rate	3,0	3	1,4:7,7	%	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA	4467	4386	1743:4467	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	4467	4386	1743:4467	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
Labor	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
POPULATION	40,03	39,08	7,04:40,03	Million	Dec/17	Yearly
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	12,7	12,7	12,7:14,2	%	Dec/17	Yearly

⁴ https://www.indexmundi.com/sudan/economy_overview.html

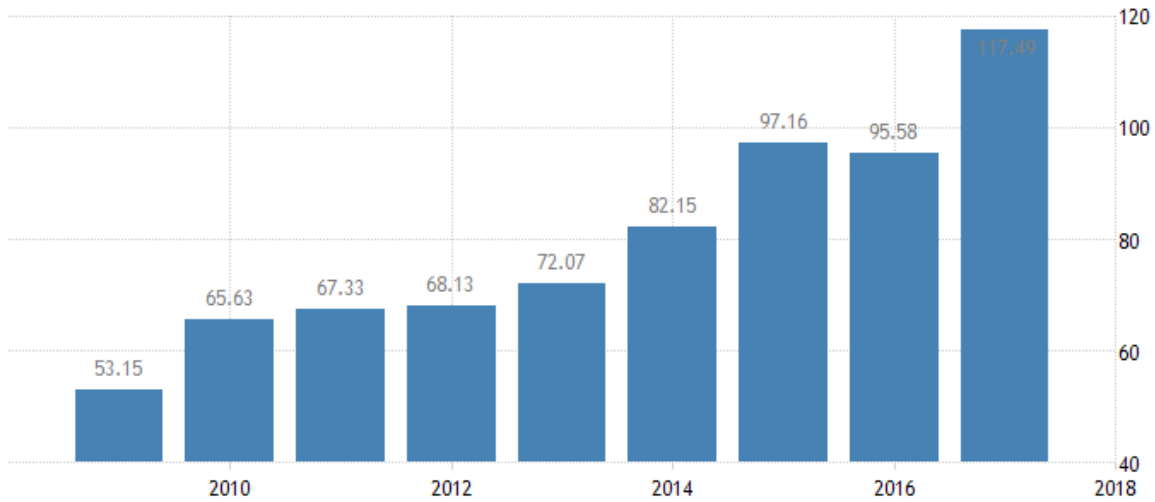
Prices	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INFLATION RATE	٤٤,٢٩	٤٣,٤٥	-١:١٨٢	%	Feb/١٩	Monthly
Money	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INTEREST RATE	١٥,٣	١٤,٨	٧:١٧,٣	%	Jan/١٩	Daily
Trade	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
BALANCE OF TRADE	-٥٥٦.٦٧	-٦٢٧٦٧٨	-٥١.٢.٢٧	USD Thousand	Dec/١٨	Monthly
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-١٦١٥	-١٣٢.٠	-٢٣٧٦:١٧٥٦	USD Million	Dec/١٨	Quarterly
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	-٣,٤	-٤,٦	-١٥,٢٢:١,٢٣	%	Dec/١٧	Yearly
EXPORTS	٣٨٥٩٣٣	٢٥٩٩٥١	١٤١٨٣.٠:٤.٦.٩٧٧	USD Thousand	Dec/١٨	Monthly
IMPORTS	٩٤٢.٠.٠	٨٨٧٦٣.٠	١٧٤.٧٨:٩١٦٣.٠٤	USD Thousand	Dec/١٨	Monthly
Government	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	٥٣,٥	٤٧,٦	٤٧,٦:١٣٩	%	Dec/١٧	Yearly
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	-٨,٥	-٦,٦	-٨,٥:٠,٧	% of GDP	Dec/١٨	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	١٥					Monthly

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/sudan/indicators>

GDP

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Sudan was worth ١١٧,٤٩ billion US dollars in ٢٠١٧. The GDP value of Sudan represents ٠,١٩ percent of the world economy. GDP in Sudan averaged ٢١,٦٨ USD Billion from ١٩٦٠ until ٢٠١٧, reaching an all time high of ١١٧,٤٩ USD Billion in ٢٠١٧ and a record low of ١,١٣ USD Billion in ١٩٦٠.^٥

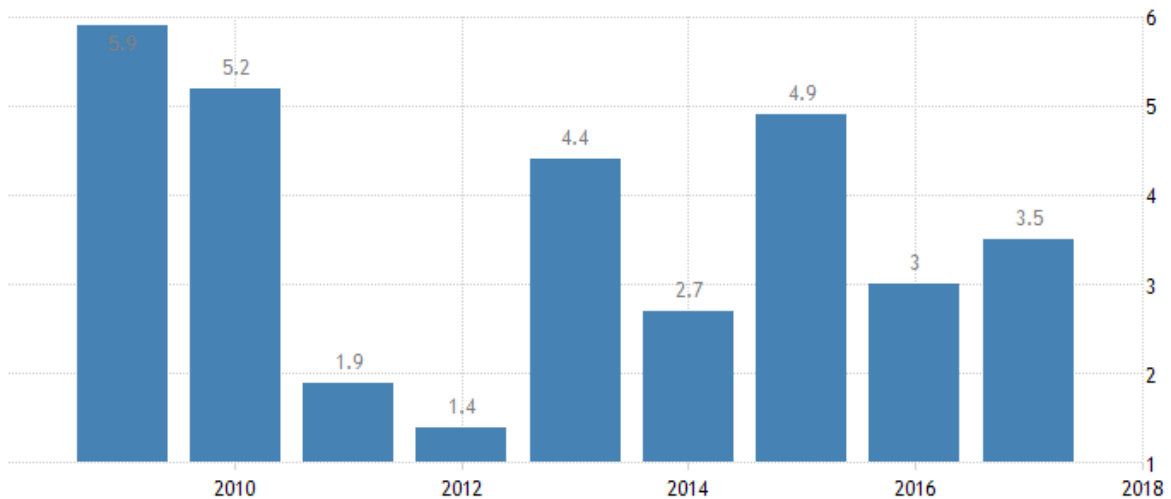
^٥ <https://tradingeconomics.com/sudan/gdp>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK

GDP Annual Growth Rate

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Sudan expanded 3.0 percent in 2017 from the previous year. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Sudan averaged 4.26 percent from 2000 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 5.7 percent in 2006 and a record low of 1.4 percent in 2012.¹



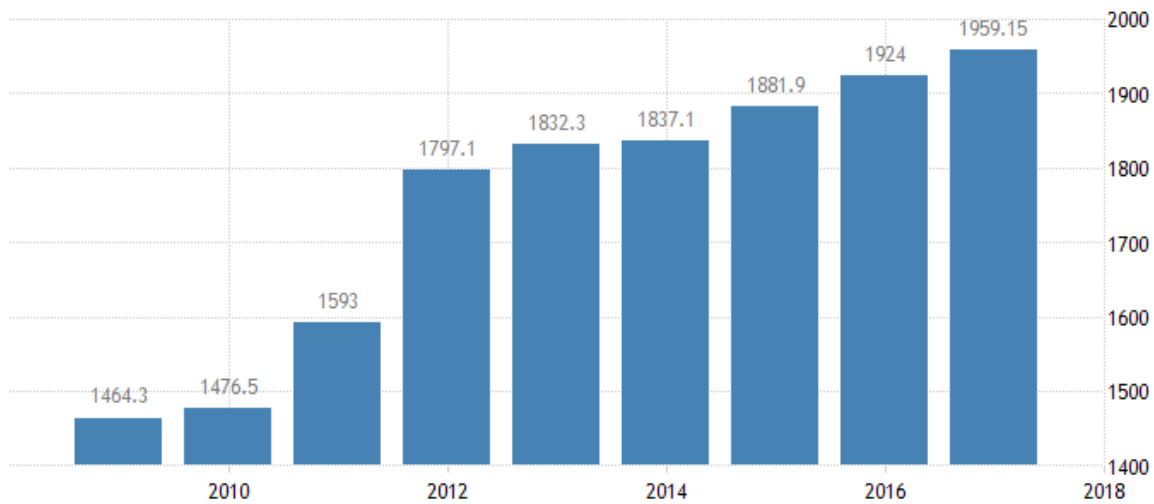
SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | SUDAN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GDP per Capita

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Sudan was last recorded at 1909,10 US dollars in 2017. The GDP per Capita in Sudan is equivalent to 11 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita

¹ <https://tradingeconomics.com/sudan/gdp-growth-annual>

in Sudan averaged 1,29,14 USD from 1960 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 1909,10 USD in 2017 and a record low of 700,80 USD in 1973.^y



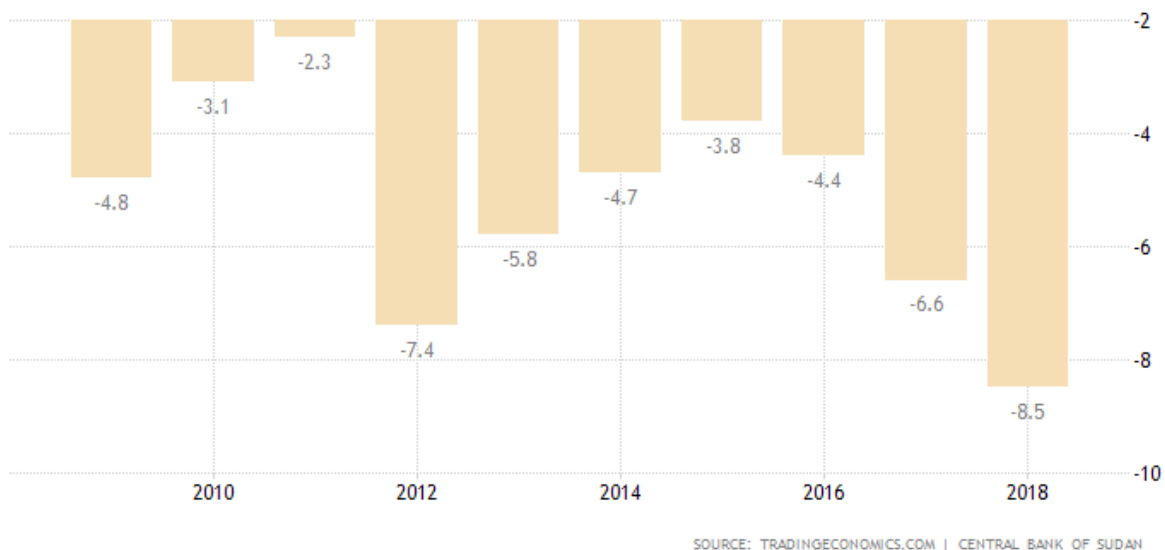
SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK

Government Budget

Sudan recorded a Government Budget deficit equal to 8,00 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2018. Government Budget in Sudan averaged -4,44 percent of GDP from 2003 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 0,70 percent of GDP in 2003 and a record low of -8,00 percent of GDP in 2018.[^]

^y <https://tradingeconomics.com/sudan/gdp-per-capita>

[^] <https://tradingeconomics.com/sudan/government-budget>



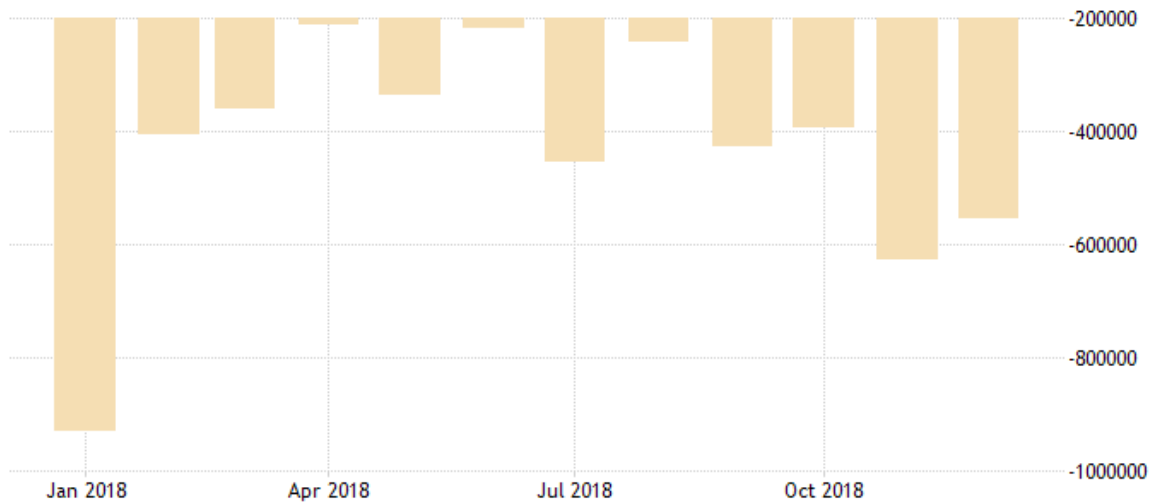
Foreign Trade Evaluation

Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
Balance of Trade	- ٥٥٦.٦٧,٠٠	- ٦٢٧٦٧٨,٠٠	٧.٤٢١٤,٠٠	- ٥١.٢٠٢٧,٠	USD Thousand
Current Account	-١٦١٥,١٠	-١٣٢٠,٥٠	١٧٥٦,٢٠	-٢٣٧٥,٧٧	USD Million
Current Account to GDP	-٣,٤٠	٤,٦٠	١,٢٣	-١٥,٢٢	percent
Exports	٣٨٥٩٣٣,٠٠	٢٥٩٩٥١,٠٠	٤٠٦.٩٧٧,٠	١٤١٨٣,٠٠	USD Million
Imports	٩٤٢.٠٠,٠	٨٨٧٦٣,٠	٩١٦٣.٠٤,	١٧٤.٧٨,٠	USD Million

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/sudan/balance-of-trade>

Balance of Trade

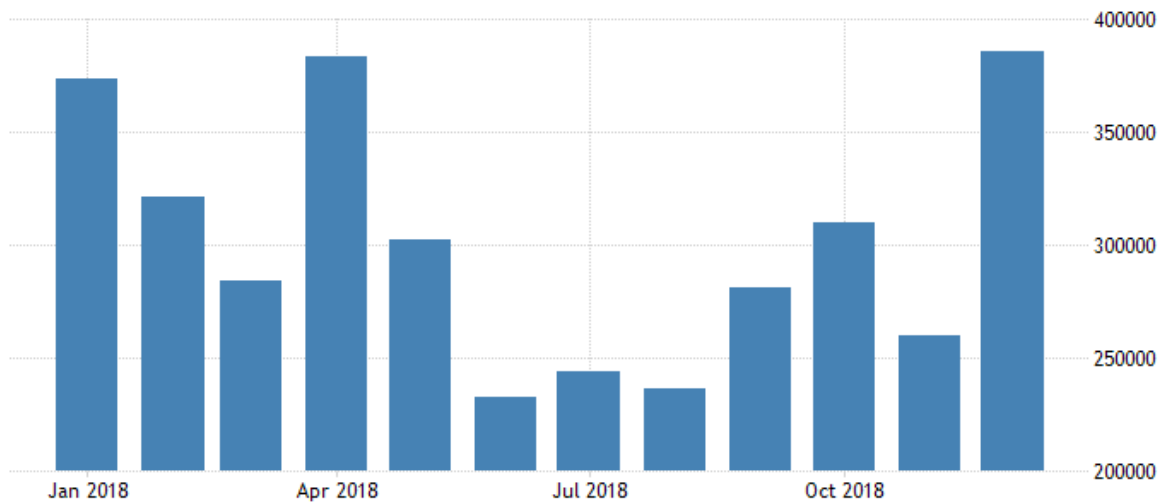
Sudan recorded a trade deficit of ٥٥٦.٦٧ USD Thousand in December of ٢٠١٨. Balance of Trade in Sudan averaged -٢٢٠.٦٧٢,٧٢ USD Thousand from ٢٠٠٣ until ٢٠١٨, reaching an all time high of ٧.٤٢١٤ USD Thousand in May of ٢٠١١ and a record low of -٥١.٢٠٢٧ USD Thousand in January of ٢٠١٧.



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN

Exports and Imports

Exports in Sudan increased to 380,933 USD Thousand in December from 209,901 USD Thousand in November of 2018. Exports in Sudan averaged 514,310,88 USD Thousand from 2003 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 466,977 USD Thousand in January of 2017 and a record low of 141,830 USD Thousand in August of 2012.⁹

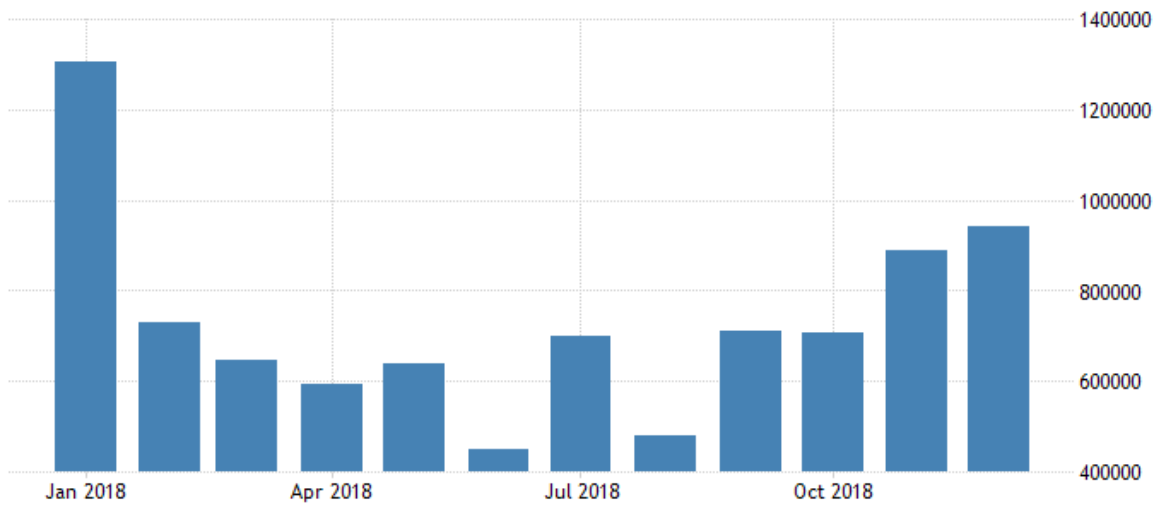


SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN

Imports in Sudan increased to 942,000 USD Thousand in December from 887,630 USD Thousand in November of 2018. Imports in Sudan averaged 734,980,02 USD Thousand from 2003 until

⁹ <https://tradingeconomics.com/sudan/exports>

٢٠١٨, reaching an all time high of ٩١٦٣٠٠٤ USD Thousand in January of ٢٠١٧ and a record low of ١٧٤٠٧٨ USD Thousand in January of ٢٠٠٣.^{١١}



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF SUDAN

¹¹ <https://tradingeconomics.com/sudan/imports>

Trade Profile 2017

Sudan

GDP (million current US\$, 2017)	58 239	Rank in world trade, 2017	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
GDP per capita (US\$, 2015-2017)	1 514	Merchandise	121	113
Current account balance (% GDP, 2017)	-5.5	excluding intra-EU trade	95	87
Trade per capita (US\$, 2015-2017)	182	Commercial services	112	122
Trade (% GDP, 2015-2017)	12.0	excluding intra-EU trade	85	95

MERCHANDISE TRADE

Million US\$	Value	Annual percentage change		
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	3 024	-17	-2	-2
Merchandise imports, c.i.f.	6 117	-7	-12	-27

Share in world total exports (%)	0.02	Share in world total imports (%)	0.03
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Breakdown in economy's total exports

By main commodity group, % (2016)

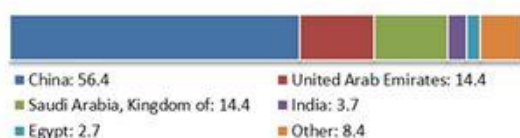


Breakdown in economy's total imports

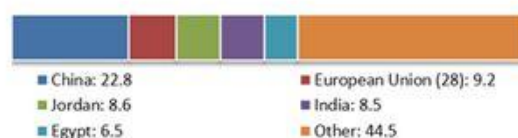
By main commodity group, % (2016)



By main destination, % (2015)



By main origin, % (2015)



Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)	Value	Top imported products (Million US\$)	Value
	2015		2015
HS1207 Other oil seeds, oleaginous fruits	842	HS1701 Cane or beet sugar	536
HS0104 Live sheep and goats	497	HS1101 Wheat or meslin flour	194
HS0204 Meat of sheep or goats, fresh	119	HS1512 Sunflower-seed, or cotton oil	124
HS1703 Molasses from refining sugar	90	HS0713 Dried leguminous vegetables	117
HS5201 Cotton, not carded or combed	38	HS0402 Milk and cream, concentrated	79

Share in economy's trade in agricultural products

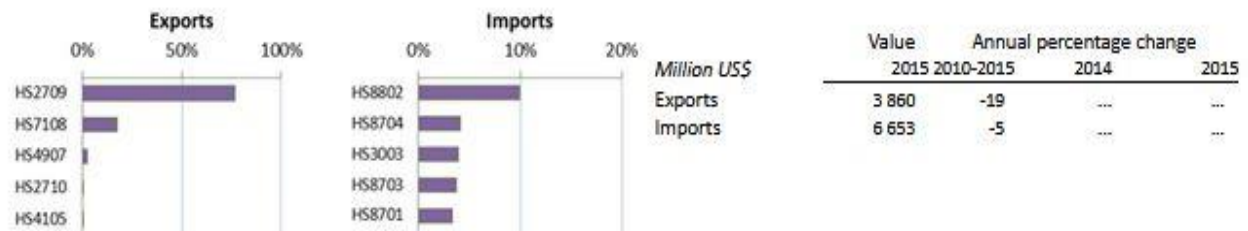


Million US\$	Value	Annual percentage change	
	2015	2010-2015	2014
Exports	1 728	27	...
Imports	1 744	-11	...

Non-Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)	Value		Top imported products (Million US\$)	Value	
	2015			2015	
HS2709 Petroleum oils, crude	2 974		HS8802 Other aircraft	662	
HS7108 Gold	682		HS8704 Motor vehicles for goods transport	276	
HS4907 Other documents of title	98		HS3003 Medicaments not in measured doses	263	
HS2710 Petroleum oils, other than crude	26		HS8703 Motor cars for transport of persons	247	
HS4105 Tanned/crust sheep/lamb's skin	18		HS8701 Tractors other than 8709	222	

Share in economy's trade in non-agricultural products



TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Million US\$	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Commercial services exports	1 491	32	-7	0
Commercial services imports	1 429	-7	-16	1

Share in world total exports (%)

Share in world total imports (%)

Breakdown in economy's total exports

Breakdown in economy's total imports

By main services item, % (2017)

By main services item, % (2017)



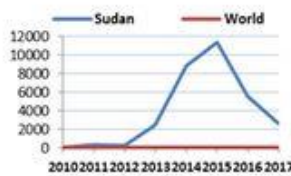
By main destination

By main origin

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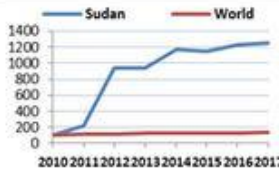
Transport



Transport exports (Index 2010=100)

Million US\$	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Exports	125	60	-51	-52
Imports	916	-1	-22	21
Exports	Value		Imports	
	Share (%)		Value	
	Share (%)		Share (%)	
	By other (2016)		By other (2016)	
By sea
By air
By other (2016)	260	100.0	755	100.0

Travel

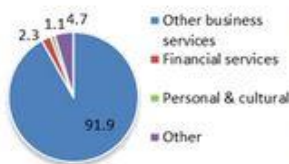


Travel exports (Index 2010=100)

Million US\$	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Exports	1 029	43	6	2
Imports	29	-41	4	-86

Other Commercial Services and Goods-related Services

Exports of OCS by main item (2017)



Million US\$	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2017	2010-2017	2016	2017
Other commercial services				
Exports	334	15	150	52
Imports	448	7	-4	4
Goods-related services				
Exports	3	...	-90	-3
Imports (2016)	28	...	-61	...

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Patent applications, 2016

Residents	Non-residents	Total
284	1	285

Trademark applications, 2016

Residents	Non-residents	Total
1 332	1 908	3 240

Industrial design applications, 2016

Residents	Non-residents	Total
348	33	381