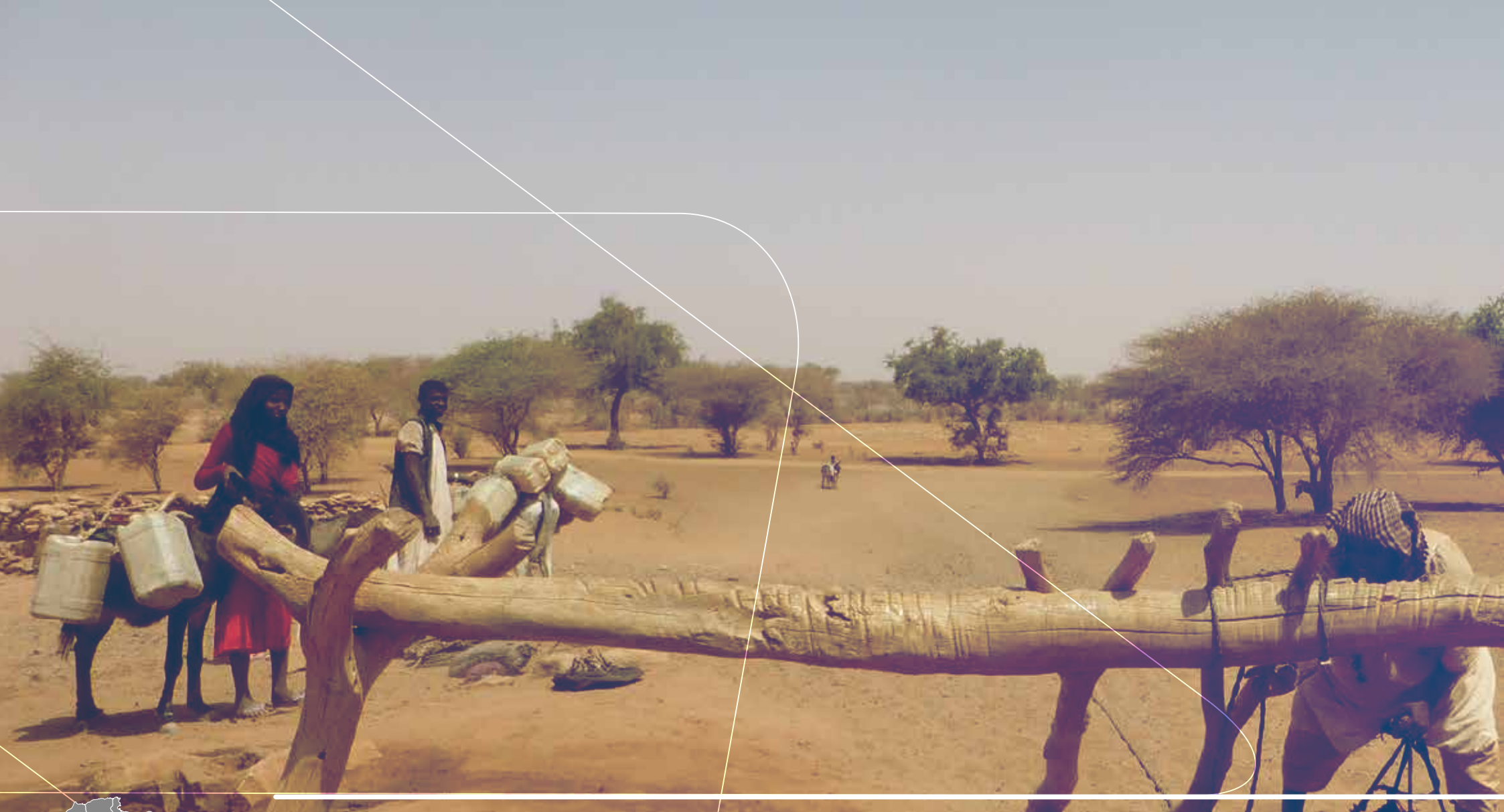


IOA | 2019 | ACBR

AFRICA COUNTRY BENCHMARK REPORT



Sudan Profile



Traditional life persists in the harsh desert environment of Sudan, but in 2019 political change swept in with an uprising of Sudanese against a long-ruling dictator.

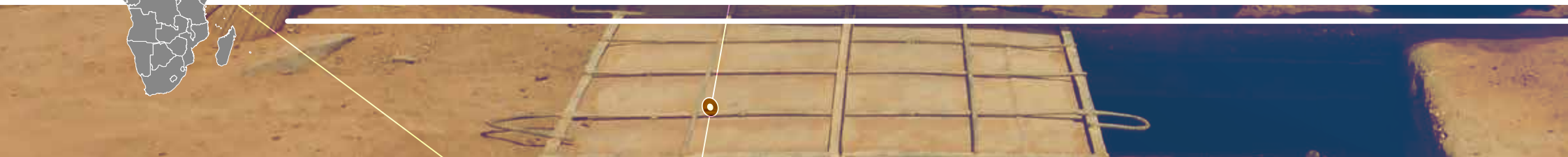




Image courtesy of Hans Birger Nilsen



SUDAN

#50

SUDAN

OVERVIEW ANALYSIS

The people of Sudan rose in rebellion against the 30-year rule of Omar al-Bashir, who had imposed a bloody dictatorship. Bashir's removal by the military in April 2019 rid Africa of one of its most notorious dictators and indicted war criminals. With UN and African Union backing, a civilian government seeks to take over from the military junta. The country has strong agricultural, energy and tourism sectors on which to expand economically. The national population of 43 million is an inviting market for investors, particularly after the corrupt Bashir regime gives way to economic liberalisation. Due to the policies of Bashir before his removal, Sudan dropped one position and entered the bottom five of ACBR 2019, ranking in 50th place.

KEY OPPORTUNITIES

- Recent easing of international sanctions improves economic conditions
- The agricultural sector is capable of greater exports
- There is the prospect of a free economy with the fall of Omar Bashir

KEY CONCERNS

- Political uncertainty following President Bashir's overthrow
- Public debt usually exceeds GDP and government financial responsibility required
- Seeking autonomy, the Darfur is still a volatile region

COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

PREDOMINANT
RELIGION

Islam

PREDOMINANT
LANGUAGE

Arabic

POPULATION
WITHOUT
ELECTRICITY61.5%
(#32) ▼⁻⁶LITERACY
RATE75.9%
(#23) ▼⁻²PRIMARY
ELECTRICITY
SOURCE

Hydroelectric

IMPORT/
EXPORT

Medicines/Oil

EXTERNAL
DEBTUS\$ 53,350
billion
(#3) ▼⁻¹ACTIVE
CONFLICT

Yes

LAND
SIZE1,861,484 km²
(#3)INTERNET
PENETRATION28%
(#15) ▼⁻²

39.6%



AGRICULTURE

2.6%



INDUSTRY

57.8%



SERVICES

38.7%



0-14

21.0%



15-24

32.8%



22-54

7.5%



55+



Term:
12/04/2019 - present
5 years (no term limit)



Political Party:
Independent



Recent Electoral Information:
N/A
N/A
N/A
Voter turnout: N/A



Lieutenant General
Abdel Fattah al-Burhan

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GDP BY SECTOR

POPULATION AGE BREAKDOWN

NATIONAL GOVERNANCE

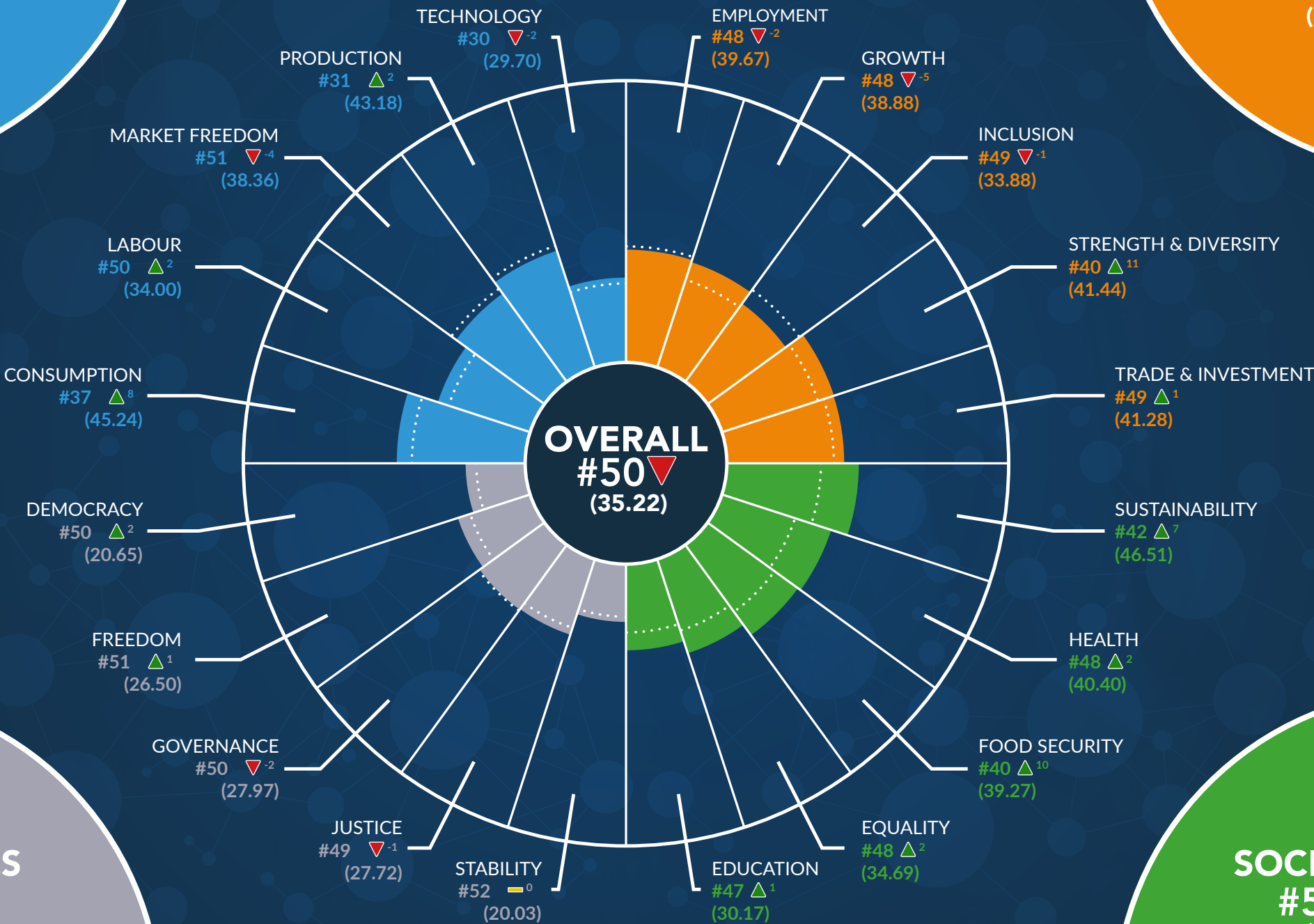
BUSINESS

#48
(38.10)

SUDAN PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

ECONOMICS

#46
(37.81)



POLITICS

#51
(24.57)

SOCIETY

#50
(40.40)

SUDAN BUSINESS ANALYSIS

#48

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

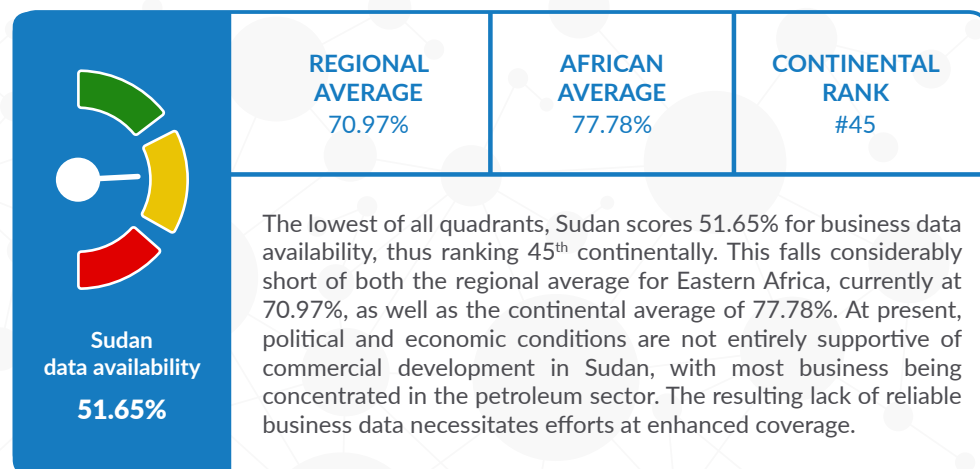
Although most of Sudan's former oil reserves are now in South Sudan, some oil remains, along with a well-developed refining industry. Before the discovery of oil, the agricultural sector was the economy's mainstay.

Even today, Sudan is the world's leading exporter of gum arabic, producing up to 80% of the world's supply annually. About 16% of Sudan's landmass of 1,861,464 km² is arable and is currently being put to use to grow a variety of agricultural products like cassava, cotton, grains (such as millet and sorghum), fruits (such as bananas, mangoes and papaya), livestock, peanuts, sesame seeds and sugarcane. Nearly 19,000 km² of land is currently under irrigation.

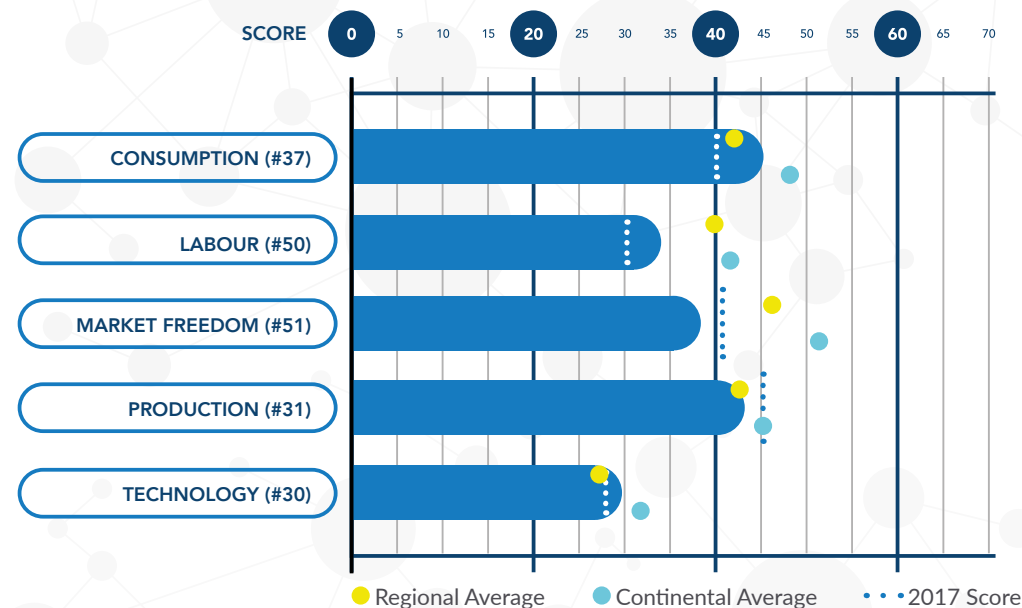
Industrial activity is restricted to areas where workers reside, which is the greater Khartoum environs and along the two Nile rivers. Because of the Blue and White Niles, Sudan is able to generate two-thirds of their electricity by hydro-generation and only one-third by burning fossil fuels. This frees more oil for export. The mining sector is defined by small reserves of chromium ore, copper, gold, iron ore, mica and tungsten.

A poor business environment saw Sudan record a two position drop in the Business quadrant. The country remains in the bottom 10. From a ranking of 46th in the previous period of review, Sudan is currently ranked in 48th place.

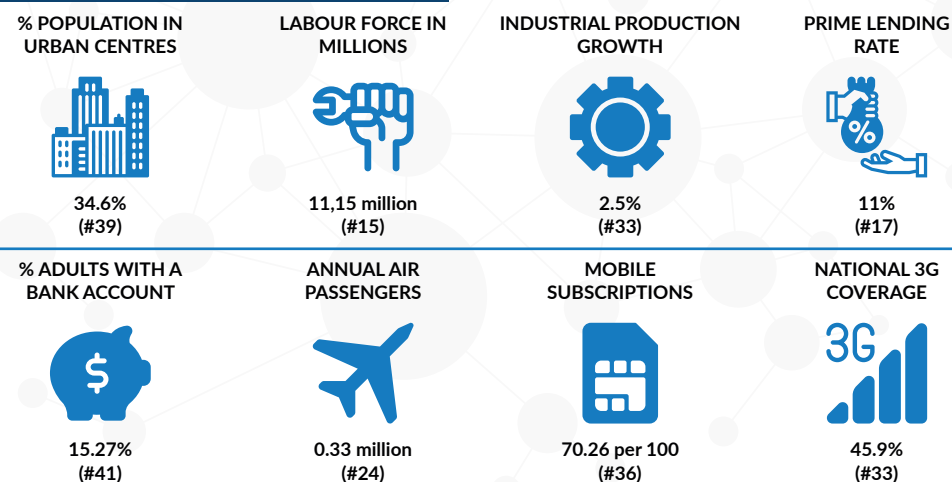
BUSINESS DATA COMMENTARY



BUSINESS SCORES & RANKINGS



BUSINESS STATISTICS



SUDAN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

#50

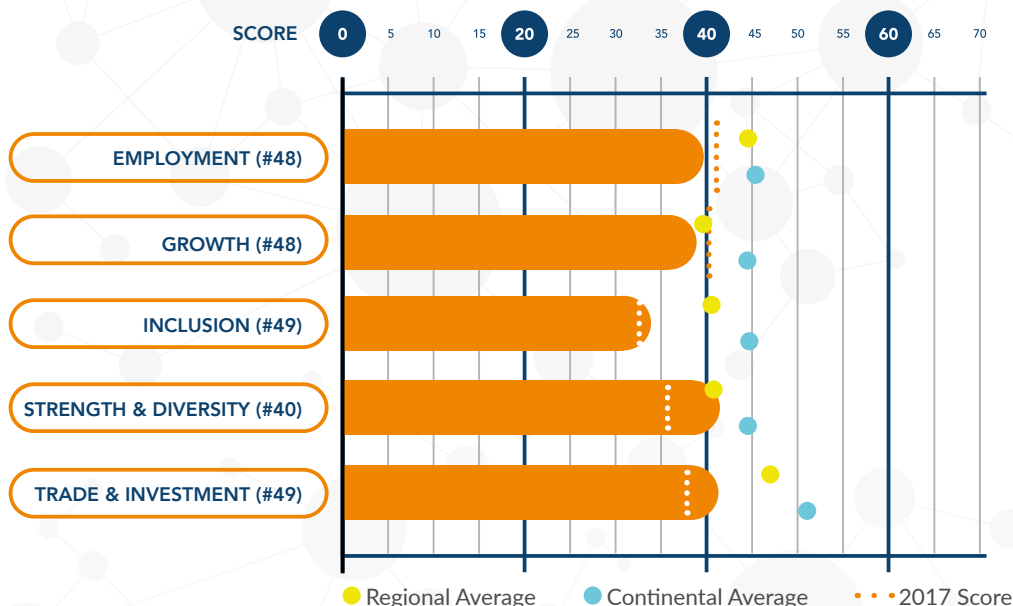
ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Although the energy industry is Sudan's major revenue earner, agriculture employs four out of five Sudanese people. Oil revenue is maintained through pipeline and refinery fees to transport and process South Sudanese oil. South Sudan is landlocked and consequently must use Port Sudan to export their oil production. Despite the separation of South Sudan, Sudan still has reserves of oil on their own soil. An economic rehabilitation package compiled by the International Monetary Fund has been followed since 1997, which features macroeconomic and regulatory reforms. Upon the independence of South Sudan, Sudan introduced a new currency, which retained the name of the Sudanese pound. The currency was devalued in 2012 as a part of a rigid programme that ended

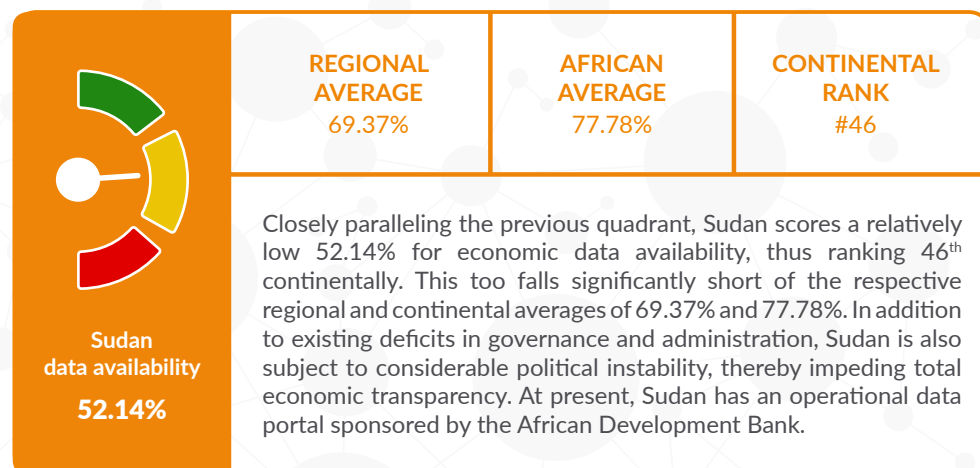
fuel subsidies but has been ineffective against inflation. In 2018, inflation soared to 73% from 69% in 2017.

Spending priority is the military, although the amount of state funds used to support the army is not known. Sudan is ideally situated to expand their agricultural production, including the expansion of harvesting fisheries along their coast and using trade bloc memberships to boost exports in Africa. Sudan declined by one position in the Economics quadrant from the previous review period. The Sudanese economic performance has dropped to the bottom five of African countries, to 50th place. Economic liberalisation expected with the establishment of a civilian government should positively affect economic performance.

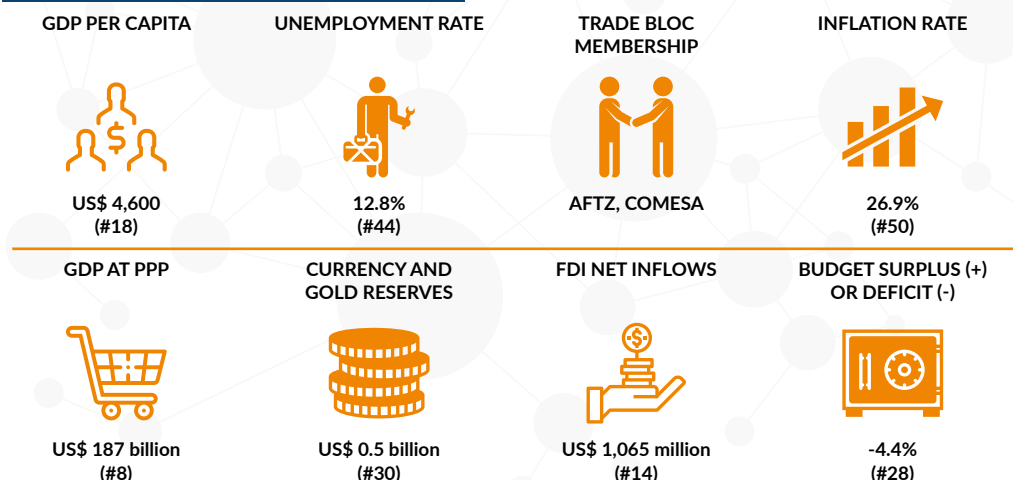
ECONOMIC SCORES & RANKINGS



ECONOMIC DATA COMMENTARY



ECONOMIC STATISTICS



SUDAN POLITICAL ANALYSIS



POLITICAL OVERVIEW

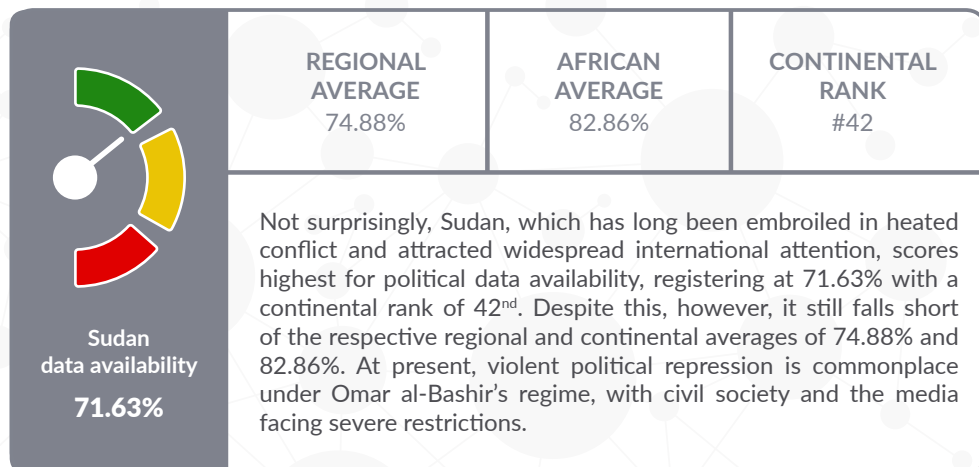
Sudan is ranked among the world's 10-most corrupt countries in Transparency International's World Corruption Perception Index released in January 2019. Before his overthrow by his own military in April 2019, Bashir was an exemplar of a dictator. Seizing power in a 1989 military coup d'état, he secured power in three subsequent elections that were considered to be so corrupt that they were designated as illegitimate by international observers. Bashir oversaw a war in the country's Darfur region that displaced 2.5 million and killed up to 400,000 people. Human rights are unknown under his rule, and in 2009, Bashir became the first sitting head of a government to be indicted by the ICC for the war crimes committed in Darfur, where he allegedly orchestrated

mass killings, rapes and the pillaging of the civilian population.

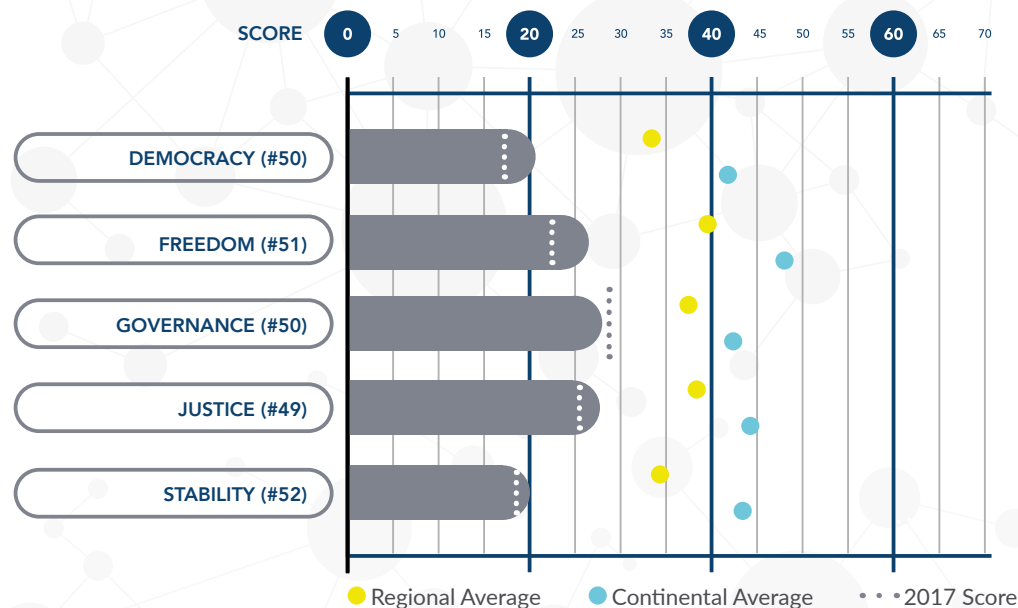
In late 2018, unprecedented public demonstrations occurred in various urban centres in Sudan to protest government's economic policies. However, by January 2019, protestors were demanding that Bashir step down. Security forces have resisted the protests, but in the end effected Bashir's removal.

Due to an easing of international sanctions against the country, Sudan rose one position in the ACBR 2019 Politics quadrant. From 52nd place in the last survey, the country is now 51st. Sudan remains in the bottom five, but is certain to rise in the post-Bashir era.

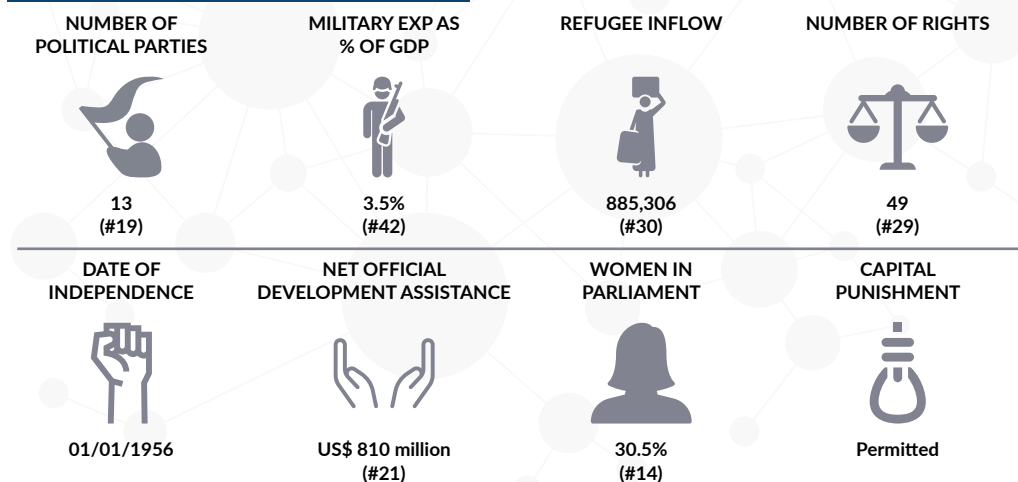
POLITICAL DATA COMMENTARY



POLITICAL SCORES & RANKINGS



POLITICAL STATISTICS



SUDAN SOCIETAL ANALYSIS



SOCIETAL OVERVIEW

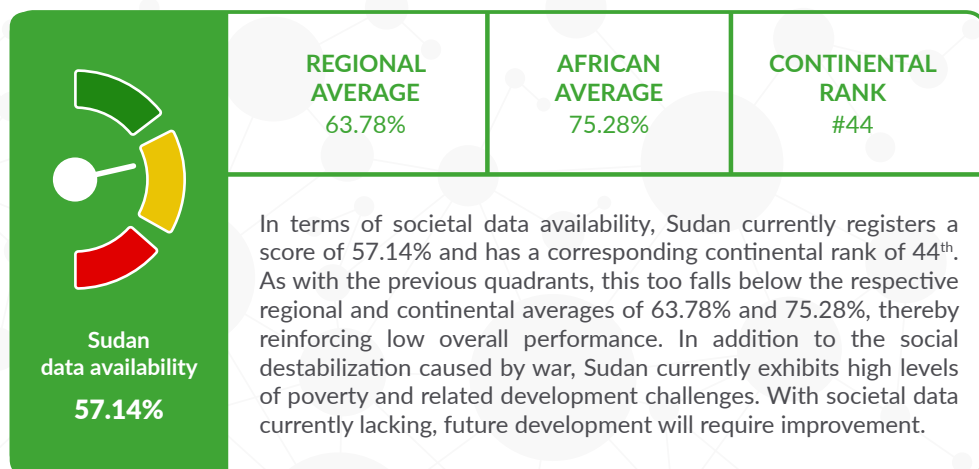
Due to civil war and periodic famine from 1983 to 2015, two million Sudanese died, many allegedly killed on the orders of Bashir. During this period, 200,000 Sudanese were also forced into slavery, their fate remaining unknown today. The Sudanese people who have fled the country to escape conflict, starvation and the Bashir regime number 3.2 million. Human Rights Watch has reported "Sudan's government has committed mass killings, forced millions from their homes, and used rape as a weapon of war. It has bombed children and schools and starved civilians as a counter-insurgency strategy."

The Sudanese people primarily reside along the two Nile rivers, which converge at Khartoum. A small percentage are nomadic

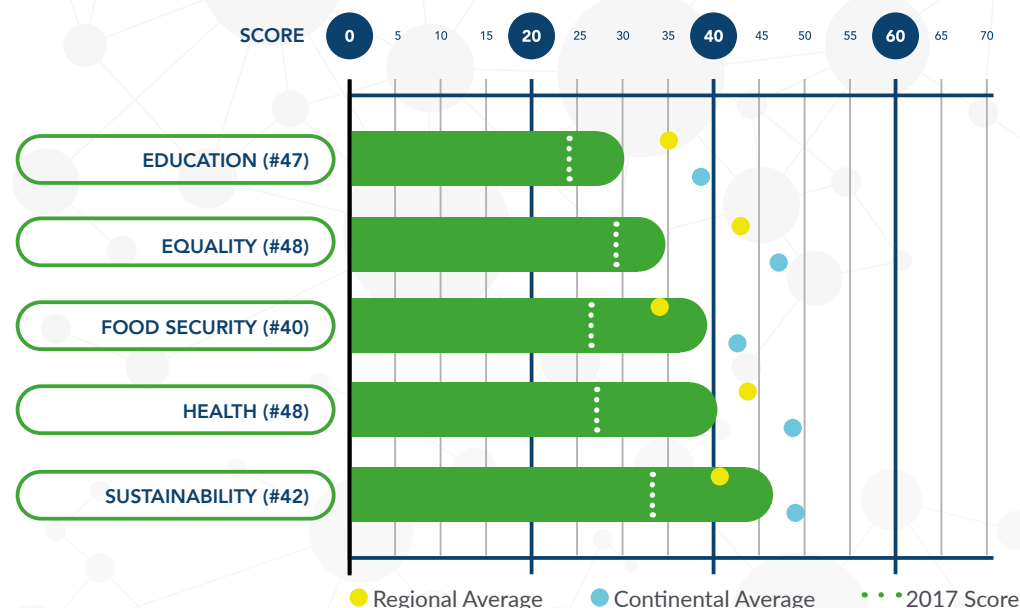
herders in the sparsely populated desert areas. About half (47%) of the Sudanese people live in poverty. Exactly one-third (33%) of all children are underweight, and hunger is expected to rise due to persistent drought. There is a high risk of bacterial diseases, like diarrhoea and typhoid. While 44% of urban and only 13% of rural residents have toilets and running water in their homes, one-third of urban occupants and half of rural dwellers do not have access to clean water.

Sudan achieves its highest rise in the Society quadrant. From 49th in the last survey, the country now occupies 46th place. However, Sudan stays in the bottom 10 of African societies.

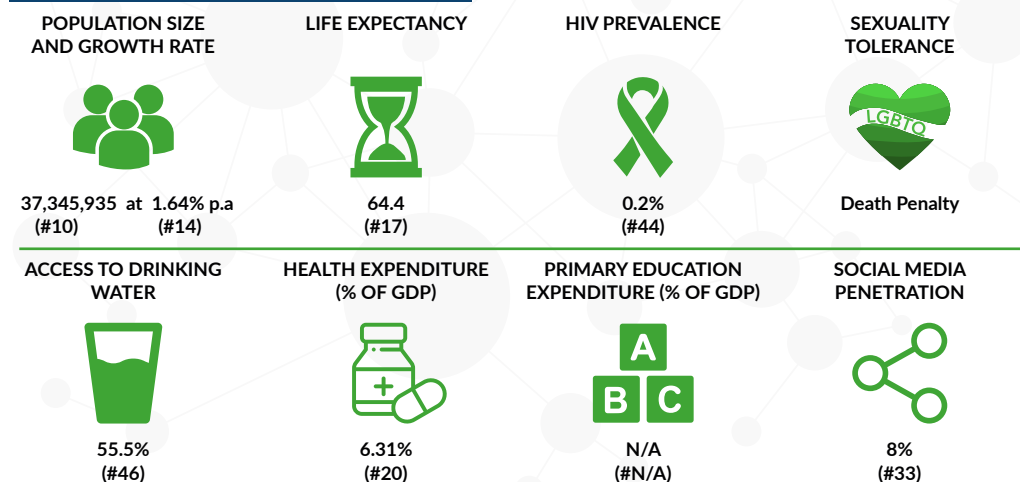
SOCIETAL DATA COMMENTARY



SOCIETAL SCORES & RANKINGS



SOCIETAL STATISTICS



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