Introduction

Sudan is a country located in Northern Africa bordering the Red Sea. Neighboring countries include Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Libya, and South Sudan. The geography of Sudan is generally flat with mountains in the east and west and annual flooding in the south due to the Nile River system. The government system is a federal republic. The chief of state and head of government is the president. Sudan has a largely traditional economy in which the majority of the citizens rely on agriculture, and there is limited central planning by the government. Sudan is a member of the League of Arab States (Arab League) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

Location: Northern Africa  
Capital City: Khartoum (+3 GMT)  
Chief of State: President Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir  
Head of Govt.: President Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir  
Currency: Sudan Pound (SDG)  
Major Languages: Arabic (official), English (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, Fur  
Primary Religions: Sunni Muslim, small Christian minority  
Calling Code: 249  
Voltage: 230

Key Economic Facts

Income Level (by per capita GNI): Lower Middle Income  
Level of Development: Developing  
GDP, PPP (current international $): $160.11 billion (2014)  
GDP growth (annual %): 3.08% (2014)  
GDP per capita, PPP (current international $): $4,068.36 (2014)  
External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US$): $22,415,539,000.00 (2013)  
Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP): 8.41% (2014)  
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %): 36.91% (2014)  
Labor force, total: 12,119,685 (2013)  
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate): 15.20% (2013)  
Imports of goods and services (current US$): $9.29 billion (2014)  
Exports of goods and services (current US$): $6.69 billion (2014)

GDP Composition %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Manufacturing</th>
<th>Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Although Manufacturing is included in the Industry figures, it is also separately reported because it plays a critical role in economy.

Rankings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corruption Perceptions Index</td>
<td>165  / 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Logistics Performance Index</td>
<td>153  / 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inward FDI Potential Index</td>
<td>119  / 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOF Index of Globalization</td>
<td>177  / 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Budget Index</td>
<td>93   / 102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk Assessment (Provided by Coface)

Country rating: D - A high-risk political and economic situation and an often very difficult business environment can have a very significant impact on corporate payment behavior. Corporate default probability is very high.

Business Climate rating: D - The business environment is very difficult. Corporate financial information is rarely available and when available usually unreliable. The legal system makes debt collection very unpredictable. The institutional framework has very serious weaknesses. Intercompany transactions can thus be very difficult to manage in the highly risky environments rated D.

Strengths

- Member of the African Union and COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa)
- Strategic location between the Middle East and West Africa
- Relative stabilization thanks to the oil agreement with South Sudan

Weaknesses

- Loss of oil revenue following independence of South Sudan
- Unsustainable external debt
- Banking sector in serious difficulty
- Lack of investment in infrastructure
- Significant failings in terms of governance
- Insecurity (in particular on the border with South Sudan)
- High unemployment (particularly among young people) and poverty

U.S. Embassy

P.O. Box 699  
Ali Abdul Latif Street  
Khartoum, Sudan  
Tel: 249-187-016000  
http://sudan.usembassy.gov/