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Cordially  
**Congratulation!**

**61<sup>st</sup> Anniversary of Independence  
of The Republic of The Sudan**

**H.E. Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir**  
President of The Republic of The Sudan

**H.E. Tageldin Elhadi Eltahir**  
Ambassador of The Republic of Sudan  
to The Islamic Republic of Pakistan





# Heartiest Congratulations

on

**61<sup>st</sup> Anniversary of the Independence  
of the Republic of the Sudan**

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**Mian Fazal Elahi**  
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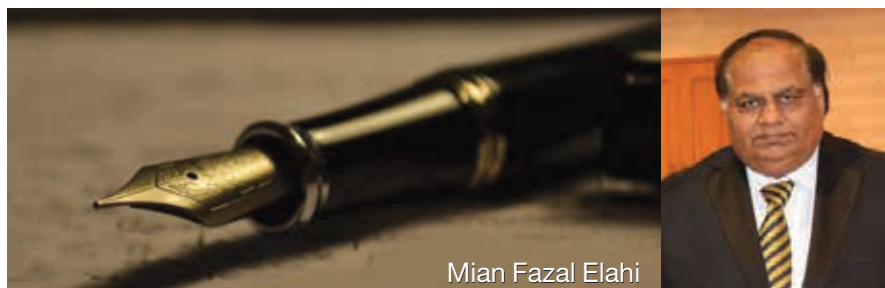
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## Special Supplement on 61st Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of the Sudan



Mian Fazal Elahi

**P**akistan–Sudan relations have been characterised as close, warm, brotherly, and cordial. These relations between both countries are based on strong Islamic bond and political connections. Pakistan’s exports to Sudan amount to USD 67 million and imports up to USD 2.20 million in trade. Pakistan also contributed to the UN peacekeeping force in Sudan and Observers. More than 300 Students study in the Pakistani Universities. Sudan has helped generously in the relief efforts during earthquake in 2005 and floods in 2010 in Pakistan. Pakistan continues to extend technical assistance to Sudan in the fields of education and agriculture.

Due to important strategic location, Sudan can offer Pakistan access to Africa. Sudan has reservoirs of Gold, Oil & Aluminum and large scale of land could be cultivated. Sudan is endowed with abundant natural resources and offers good investment opportunities, therefore, Pakistani businessmen should explore Sudan for making direct investment and joint ventures to earn attractive returns. As like, Pakistan is going to become a hub for international trade, economy, investment and Sudanese investors and businessmen should avail this opportunity to transform and accelerate the trade volume and economic statistics of both brother countries. We expect further warming of relations between both the countries in days to come.

People of Sudan are very tolerant and forbearing. Due to dedication and determination of Sudanese people, bright future for them is expected. We on the behalf of Pakistani people and government pay a cordial message of congratulation on the 61st Independence anniversary of the Republic of Sudan. Happy a great and prosperous Sudan.



Mian Assad ullah

### Important Announcement

It has been announced for the general information that Mr. Mian Assad Ullah has been appointed as Editor In Chief of the Monthly “Diplomatic Focus” for the UK/EU Edition. He is entitled to participate official /non-officials diplomatic(engagements, events, national days, social evenings/gatherings, press conferences/interviews and can be contacted for all kinds of stuff including articles, supplements and advertisements etc). It is requested to all Diplomatic missions and government high officials of UK, please contact with Mr. Mian Assad Ullah on His mailing address, 4 Ipswich Road, SW17 9RH, London. Cell number:+44-7961005954/ 2087694850, Email: uk.diplomaticfocus@gmail.com, assadmian1@gmail.com

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**DIPLOMATIC FOCUS**

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JOURNAL



# H.E. Tageldin Elhadi Eltahir

Ambassador of The Republic of Sudan to The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

# Message

**D**ear brothers and sisters,  
Greetings

I am really glad and honored to address you on this very joyous occasion of the 61st Anniversary of the Independence of Sudan, and I would like to extend my warm congratulations to our Honorable President H.E. Omer Hassan Ahmed Albashir, to our Government and to all Sudanese people in and out Sudan, specially our respectful community in Pakistan .

We all know that this Independence was a gift from our fathers as a result of their hard and continuous struggle for

freedom. Such precious heritage requires our collective efforts to preserve it through internal unity, dedication to work, loyalty to our country and defending its interests.

Sudanese people will not forget the countries that stood with them when getting their independence. Our sisterly Pakistan was one of the first courtiers to recognize our independence. Thanks be to Allah that our bilateral relations are getting better and better, and we will keep boosting them up to the level of our aspirations.

My sincere praying to the Almighty Allah to grant Sudan

and Pakistan permanent peace, stability, and prosperity and to keep their people safe enjoying happy and healthy life.

It is my great honor to share with you the comprehensive speech of H.E. Omer Hassan Elbashir, addressing the occasion of 61st Anniversary celebrations which was held at the Republican Palace on the eve of 1st January 2017. We are assiduous to have its translation into English reflected in this supplement of the esteemed magazine (Diplomatic Focus).



**H.E. Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir**  
President of The Republic of The Sudan



# Speech on

# 61<sup>st</sup> Anniversary of Independence

**P**raise be to Allah who decides the ways ahead and peace and blessing be upon his Messenger, his kins and his companions and upon all those who follow his teachings and upon the Prophets and Messengers of Allah

Our dear gallant and grand people

Dear guests present here

I greet you on the occasion of the anniversary of the august independence day, a greeting and blessing from Allah, and peace and blessing of Allah and his mercy be upon you

Allow me to welcome you in this evening on the occasion of this historic day which commemorates the independence of our country. We congratulate, on this occasion, the sons of our homeland and express our pride in the efforts exerted by our forefathers, the vanguards, who sincerely worked to claim the honor of hoisting higher the national flag among the flags of other independent nations. This was a scene that personified the will of the whole society, of the united political forces will, and culminating in achieving the desire of our people to govern themselves by themselves, without any outside hegemony or dominion.

Our independence could never have been achieved had it not been for the surge of the joint national will that was crystalized in the formation of a national alliance which translated in a clear manner the will of our people, a will that comes together and the efforts that have been put together to achieve

this independence. This independence was reached with the unanimous consent of all the national forces, in a scene that will remain an outstanding sign in our history. This was a clear demonstration that accord in the Grand National issues is a criterion of our people and of its active forces.

Our dear gallant and grand people

Dear guests present here

Our address on the occasion of the independence anniversary in January 2014, was devoted to the launch of our national project for the reform of the public life in the country. Thus came the “National Leap Project” as a result of a scientific and scholarly assessment of a long national action process. The aim was to bring together and integrate the national efforts for placing our country in the right track. Our country, notwithstanding the fact that it has remained under the heavy burden of an unjust siege, and has been facing a number of internal challenges as a result of the loss of a considerable amount of resources that went away with the separation of South Sudan, as well as the negative impact of the multi-facet economic crisis that hit the world economy, still we were able to achieve significant success in controlling those challenges and in absorbing the negative international pressures.

This necessitated the launch of the “National Leap Project”, aiming to sharpen the National will. The project came within the context of a comprehensive and aspiring framework

seeking to achieving a precise and rational target oriented start, that would, Allah willing, reach its objectives armed with the political will and a sincere desire for this project to complete the national edifice and to lead our country towards the pathway for a comprehensive renaissance.

Our vision in the overall reform of public life in the leap project, has targeted achieving integrated objectives in three interlinked process. Our efforts have paid off in achieving the pillars of the desired reform and reaching the reform of the political and societal

environment, and in upgrading the capabilities of the state apparatus for setting the foundation for good governance that seeks to achieve development and renaissance to uplift the homeland and to promote the societal reality.

One of the first avenues of the public life reform that witnessed promises and achievement, was the convening of the National Dialogue where the idea of convening the dialogue was a purely Sudanese National invention, unequal and unparalleled in our region, be it from

the stand point of the innovativeness, the soundness of the idea or from the wider participation in the process.

We based our invitation for the participation of the political forces in the National Dialogue Conference, on clear cut guiding principles, namely: it be an all-inclusive process, freedom of participation, transparency of deliberation in



all subjects, and no ceilings for the discussions and no banning of any ideas or contribution, with a clear commitment from our side that the outcomes that are unanimously approved, would be implemented in full.

That is why the experience of the Dialogue was unique. Sudan has never witnessed an equal experience since its independence, all along the past sixty years, with regards to two elements, the wider participation and the seriousness of the discussions and deliberations: over 90 political parties and 37 armed movements and 66 national personalities and activists from abroad took part in the deliberations, bringing in the views and visions of the Sudanese communities abroad.

The National Dialogue was purely Sudanese away from any foreign influence or intervention, even from the stand point of encouragement or positive support. This allowed the national dialogue to treat the various issued and complete its work in a healthy and sound climate, thus receiving commendations from numerous observers who had been following the works and activities of the dialogue from various corners of the world who considered this experience of the national dialogue a standard model to be followed for resolution of African conflicts in the continent, and on the light of these commendations a number of countries requested they be provided with the details of the Sudanese experience to make use of it at their home countries.

The consensus with which the National Dialogue concluded its work, and approved its outcome and the signing of the various political forces on the national document, have shown the high responsibility and commitment of these political forces and their representatives in the various committees of the process, thus leading to the unanimous stand on all national issues, making concessions and providing intermediary solutions for the national issues of moral nature and passed the recommendations unanimously. This would be a good omen for setting a future political system for our country.

This political system has more chances of achieving the desired goals of the society and the state in the comprehensive renaissance. Greeting and salutation and thanks to all those who have contribute in holding and in the success of the national dialogue, include the political forces, the Higher Coordination Committee, the chairman and member of the Secretariat General of the National Dialogue. Our commendations go to the media which has

reported and enlighten positively, including the radio, the TV, and the print media who have acted with responsibility and briefed the people and allowed them, thus allowing the people to follow up the process and its successes.

Our dear gallant and grand people

Dear guests present here

The second process of our National leap was the societal dialogue among the various components of the community, its effective forces and civil society organizations, the intellectual, the creative people, the youth, the sports people, the students, women, the educationists and sports people at all levels of the community from the Federal up to the states, all coming together to discuss the issues related to the community, the identity, peace, unity, production, people's livelihood, and other moral issues based on lofty values of the society, the foreign relations and the development of our education, culture and sports vertically and horizontally. Over 1443 members, experienced persons and specialists included, took part in those meetings and came to conclusion which is the National Dialogue Document that opened the door wide for a wider community participation in the decision making related to the community and state affairs. These recommendations of the societal dialogue were included in the final National Dialogue Document.

In the third process were initiated a scientific and functional programme for the reform of the state apparatus and for raising and improving the performance of these apparatus to the level of the potential and resources available under the current and future challenges which make those apparatus ready and qualified and responsive to these requirement in completing the structure of a strong state building Shura and on democracy, honest competition, equal opportunities and capable of carrying out its mission of providing service to the citizens. The reform programme was able to complete its first foundation basis that would pave the way for the implementation of the reform project. The overall view of the Wathba for the reform of the state apparatus is that it is a continued need that require conducting measures and policies with structural and methodological dimensions responding to the various transformation that the country is witnessing at all levels and areas. Thus the reform that followed the foundation stage which continued from January 2014 up to December 2016 will continue and development and be transferred into a permanent work

methodology in ruing the government affairs.

Dear guests present here

The second process

Two years have elapsed since the launching of the Wathba, Leap, programme in January 2014 during which we coupled the process with supervision and follow up until they reached their final stages and achieved their goals. Our efforts then moved, following this success, and immediately upon the completion of the work of the societal dialogue and the national dialogue and after the completion of the foundation stage, to the state reform programme to the state of implementation of the outcome in the following order and sequences.

Thus our steps moved in various directions as follows:-

First: we introduced constitutional amendments that were recommended by the National dialogue, both the political national dialogue and the societal dialogue. These amendments are key for the establishment of a constitutional structures that opens the doors wide for implementation of the recommendations. And praise be to Allah the national assembly has approved these amendments unanimously in accordance with the spirit of the national accord that was spurred by the success of the National Dialogue Conference.

Second: we coupled this with expansion of the higher committee for dialogue- not dissolving it as some have understood- with the view to take in more members and to add to those who joined the process by signing the national document, thus the committee is converted into a follow up committee for the outcome of the dialogue the it nature from a committee of which half was from the government and half from the opposition political parties, into a committee of the national accord forces, expressing the coming phase after the signing of the national document and it would remain ready for expansion to include any force that listen to the voice of wisdom and join and sign the national document which now considered a national document, of the people and which will remain open for all to join in.

Third: we will complete the political consultations in the coming few days by declaration the formation of the higher committee for drafting the permanent constitution of the country which will be tabled before an elected parliament to ratify it. This is in implementation of the outcome of the

recommendations of the national dialogue that presented solution for all the questions facing the homeland be it at the level of identity to peace, unity, economic, basic freedoms, rule, administration and the basis for our relations with the international community.

Four: We are speeding up step of consultations with the political forces to form a national accord government that would absorb and express all political forces that participated in the national dialogue and those which have joint it or that who have signed the national document. This government would enjoy broad and full political support for the formation of a government highly capable of implementing specific programme set in the recommendations of the national dialogue and prepare the ground for the elections that will take place in 2020 and which will be organized and supervised by an independent commission, elections that will be transparent and fair.

Consultations are also to be made with the political forces in the coming two days as to how to best intake the additional members in the national and state legislatures, in accord and with full consent.

Fifth: in implementation of the recommendation of the national dialogue in the economic field, which call for resolve of all deformities and for distribution of resource and for restructuring assistance to help the weaker layers , the most recent economic measures taken and the directives of the 2017 budget are direct implementation of the outcome of the national dialogue and its recommendations, aimed to restore the health of the national economy and make it capable of meeting the development requirement in line with the economic liberalization policies, controlling the government expenditure and revising the priorities of the national economy and using and employing the resources for production and increasing productivity and at the same time providing the basic services in the social development, health care, drinking water, electricity, and housing while at the same time continue to redress the deformities in the structure of the system and the services and the best use of the renewable resources and potentials.

Six: keen to implement the outcome of the national dialogue, we have directed that these implementing be followed up via an untraditional method, through a matrix of commitment and a timetabled implementing schedule in accordance with specific

requirement that would be followed up by the presidency of the republic, directly and in all transparency, based on measurement and on evaluation and on assessing the challenges that face the implementation an then taking part in putting the solutions that would be adopted for the solution of these challenges, leading up to the full implementation of these recommendations.

Our proud and august people

Dear guests

The Independence anniversary is a source of dignity and strength in which we should praise the role of the Armed Forces and the other regular forces and laud the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the defense of the homeland. We affirm that our continuous goal is the building of our Armed Forces and regular forces and to promote them materially and morally for increasing their efficiency and enhancing their situations in a manner that enables them to assume their role in defending the homeland and protecting the constitution.

Our gratitude and appreciation is also directed to the Sudanese expatriates who interacted with the state's programs and we thank them for unlimited contribution. We assure that we will do our duty toward them in the context of our endeavor to integrate the expatriate economy in the national economy through the new policies that are supporting to the attraction of the transfers and investment. We will work to promote the Sudanese Expatriates Organ so as to improve its services and to implement the recommendations, especially with regard to the adoption of programs and projects for the interest of the

expatriates, besides boosting the capabilities of the national mechanism for protecting the Sudanese nationals who are working abroad and providing them with the legal aid and also to emphasize our support to the national fund for the final repatriation for settlement

and to provide investment opportunities for the returnees.

In our foreign relations, we will continue, Allah Willing, to adopt a balanced foreign policy that is aimed for realizing the national interest and meeting the people's aspirations. We will continue serious work to consolidate the bonds of fraternity, friendship and respect with all countries in the world. We will remain committed to our ethical task in supporting justice and rights at the regional

and international levels, and we will also work for strengthening our efforts for supporting the international peace and security which are important for the stability of peoples and countries.

I would like also to affirm our full support to the stability of the situation in South Sudan State and our keenness to implementation of the agreements which were signed between the two countries. We also express our great appreciation of the positive roles which were played by the brothers in the region for the sake of realizing peace and stability in our country. I would also like salute and to thank all the sister and friendly countries that have been helping us achieve peace and development.

Finally, I would like to affirm that the National Document which was formulated by the people of Sudan at the end of their national and societal dialogues and signed by them is obligatory and owned by all the Sudanese people who will participate in its implementation and the follow up of its implementation. We assure that the joining of the National Document will remain open for those who are holding out, and that we will remain looking forward for their participation based on our national constitutional responsibility and to affirm the keenness of the people of Sudan for the participation of all people in the national accord process.

I would like to announce the extension of the cease-fire for one month, except in case of self-defense toward enhancing the national accord atmosphere and motivating the rejecting gun-holders to think seriously for relinquishing violence and fighting and to join the national accord process.

As we have earlier declared our commitment to accept the national dialogue outcome, we also renew our serious commitment to the good implementation of national document and follow up personally this implementation together with the political and societal forces. Our main goal in the coming stage is to accomplish the seven goals of the national and societal dialogue which are represented in the good governance, realizations of peace, the expansion of security, the achievement of development which is conducive to enhancing the standard of living and improving education, giving care to the youngsters and youths, supporting innovation in all fields.

May Allah Bless You.



## Exclusive Interview

Interview By Mian Fazal Elahi



**My impression about Pakistani people before my arrival is that they are “excellent”, but after my arrival**

**I discovered that Pakistanis are “very... excellent brothers”**

**H.E. Tageldin Elhadi Eltahir**

Ambassador of The Republic of Sudan to The Islamic Republic of Pakistan



**H**.E. Tageldin Elhadi Eltahir becomes Ambassador of Sudan to The Islamic Republic of Pakistan. H.E. Tageldin Elhadi Eltahir presented his credentials to the President of The Islamic Republic of Pakistan H.E. Mamnoon Hussain in July, 2016 at Aiwan-e-Sadar, Islamabad. H.E. has been a very active and energetic diplomat.

The Diplomatic Focus has found the opportunity to talk to His Excellency and learn about his early life, education career, experiences and most importantly his role as Ambassador in bringing Sudan and Pakistan closer in terms of trade, diplomatic, education and cultural ties.

**Q. Excellency! First of all, Welcome to Pakistan and we are thankful to you for giving us your precious time. H.E! It will be worth for our readers to know about your education and professional life, experience and achievements. Would you like to share a bit about these?**

Thank you so much dear brother Mian Fazal Elahi for giving me this opportunity to share some of my experiences with the readers of your renowned monthly magazine (Diplomatic Focus). In fact my education was all inside Sudan and graduated from the University of Khartoum, Sudan, faculty of economics and social studies.

I joined the Foreign Service since 1986, and till now I almost have 30 years of diplomatic working experience in our headquarters and our embassies abroad in Bangui, Rome, Paris, Seoul and recently in Islamabad.

**Q. Excellency! Pakistan and Sudan have strong relation rooted in decades old history. It's been**

**a long time. How do you see the bilateral ties between the two countries over the years?**

Pakistan was one of the first countries in the world to congratulate and to recognize

Sudanese Independence in 1956. They immediately established diplomatic ties and maintained good, strong and brotherly relations throughout the last 6 decades as they share many common aspects and face almost the same challenges.

**I take this opportunity to reiterate the brotherly call to all Pakistani Companies and businessmen to urgently head towards Sudan to enjoy the benefits with their brother in Sudan, and better not to be late.**

**Q. Excellency! Sudan pursues a broad range of interests in its bilateral relations with Pakistan. What are the Major points of mutual interests that includes?**

The common interests between Pakistan and Sudan are of wide range comprising political, economic, commercial, cultural, educational and coordination on regional and international levels.

**Q. Excellency! As a new Ambassador to Pakistan, what are your priorities to strengthen the current bilateral relations between the two countries?**





My priorities as a new ambassador are:-

1. To not only maintain this excellent level of bilateral political relations but to boost them further in new horizons for the benefits of the two brotherly peoples.
2. To strengthen the economic and commercial relations through increasing the levels of mutual commerce and investment and making more chances available for Pakistani companies and businessmen in Sudan. Encouraging Pakistanis to introduce themselves to Sudan Market through participating actively in the Khartoum International fair and other exhibitions.
3. To increase the pace of the exchange of high level visits and direct contacts between the leaders of the two brotherly countries.
4. To increase the educational chances for Sudanese students on both official and private levels, hence we will be glad to see Pakistani Scholarships increased to meet the aspirations to foster the relations on mutual level.

**Q. Excellency! Sudan and Pakistan both participate actively on the international stage as members of the United Nations, and also member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Group of 77. What are the achievements you get from these forums?**

Pakistan and Sudan are very active members

**We need a lot of actions to foster the economic and commercial relations through a practical plan comprising our priorities to reach our goals.**

of the International Community and they participate actively in most of regional and International Organizations. Any good results achieved within the frame work of those organizations will be considered in the benefit of the member states.

**Q. Pakistan and Sudan engage in collaborative dialogue at OIC summits to improve political stability in the Middle East and the Islamic World and also both have a long history of significant contributions to peacekeeping. What is the role of Pakistan and Sudan in this contribution?**

Pakistan and Sudan , being members of the Islamic World and concerned by its issues, spare no effort to cooperate and participate in the collaborative dialogue within the OIC aiming at realizing stability and progress for countries of the region. In this regard, Pakistan has a remarkable participation in the Peacekeeping forces in Sudan.

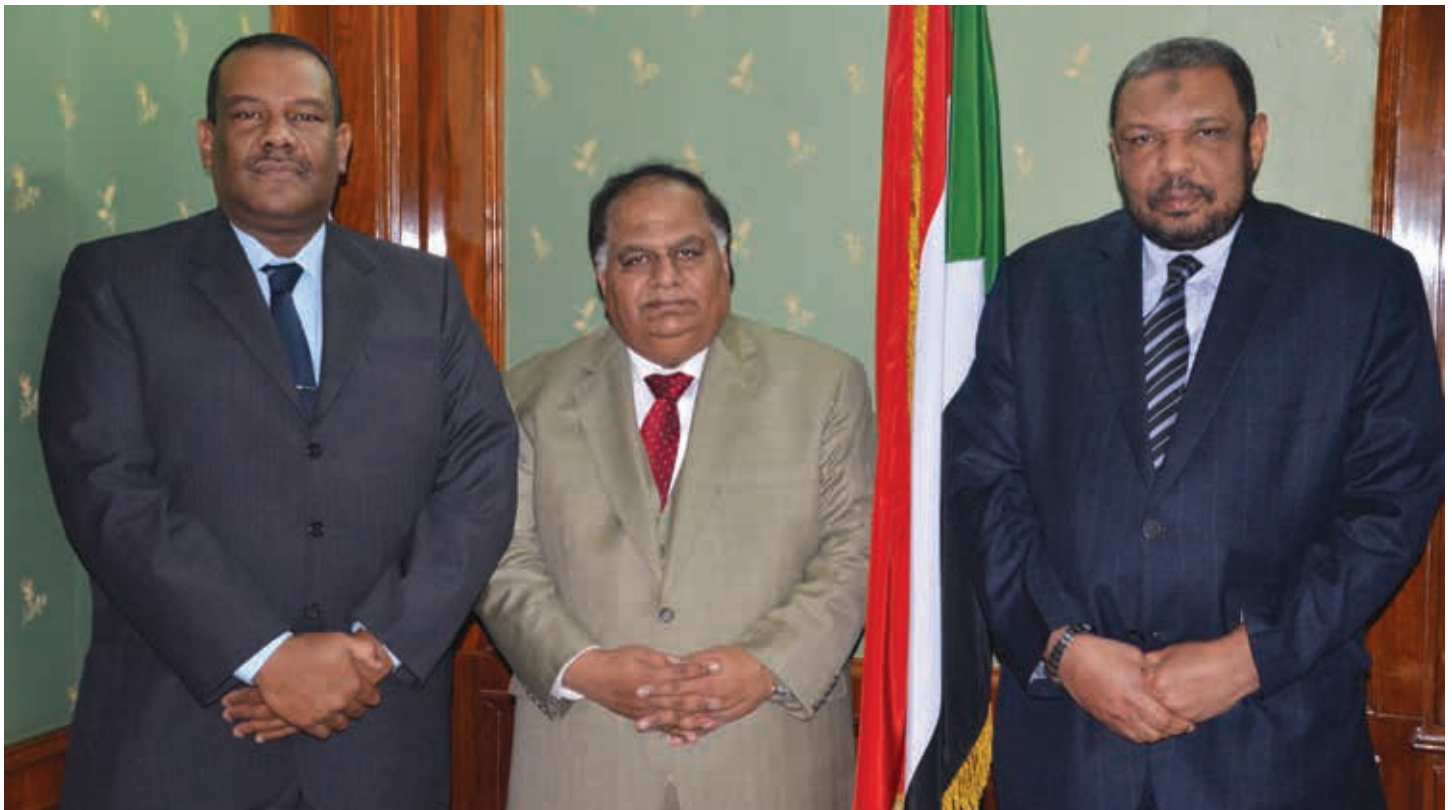
**Q. Excellency! Sudan and Pakistan have signed a number of agreements which provide**

**institutional basis for economic / commercial activities. What are the Opportunities do you see here in Pakistan and also in Sudan for both countries' investors and exporters?**

Since my arrival in Pakistan, Last July 2016, and during all my meetings with Pakistani officials and businessmen, I have been raising the importance of activating the agreements signed between the two Countries in all the fields.

Last November 2016, I met the President of the Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI), and I also had an interview with Nawai Waqt Tv. In those two occasions I extended an invitation to Pakistani companies and businessmen to take advantage of the appropriate chances in dealing with and investing in Sudan, especially the upcoming Session of Khartoum International Fair by the end of January 2017. Fortunately , and the good news, as you may have already heard, President Obama decided on Friday 13-01-2017, by executive order, to lift the Economic Embargo and sanctions imposed on Sudan. Accordingly, dealing freely with Sudan is possible as of Tuesday 17th January 2017. I take this opportunity to reiterate the brotherly call to all Pakistani Companies and businessmen to urgently head towards Sudan to enjoy the benefits with their brother in Sudan, and better not to be late.

**Q. Excellency! Pakistan continued to extend technical assistance to Sudan in the form of short courses in diplomacy and education fields. Each year, Sudanese students continued**





**to seek admission in our colleges and Universities. How do you see these steps of cooperation and how such type of activities of people to people contacts can improve the bilateral relations?**

I have the conviction that one of the most fruitful activities in the bilateral relations is the people to people contacts on different levels. The training courses extended by Pakistan and the good Number of Sudanese students studying in Pakistan reflect the good level of cooperation in the field of education. Moreover, I will exert all possible efforts not only to preserve this level but also to boost it forward by increasing the training chances and the academic scholarships for both sides.

**Q. Excellency! According to media reports, present export between Sudan and Pakistan is just US 50 million dollars. My question is that, How do you see these trade relations and what are the potential in these relations? Furthermore what are steps should be taken to improve it?**

As I said before we need a lot of actions to foster the economic and commercial relations through a practical plan comprising our priorities to reach our goals. In fact, the commerce between the two countries is not at all up to our aspirations. I admit that this trade volume is very low, and it needs a joint action to come out of this modest level.

**Q. Excellency! Sudan exports are mainly crude oil and its derivatives, agricultural products, livestock and gold. Main destination of Sudan exports changed during the last four years from European countries to Asian countries. How Pakistani businessmen can contribute and how do you see Pakistani market for Sudanese exports? My second part of the question is about the imports of Sudan, which commodities Sudan can import or importing from Pakistan?**

I think if Pakistani technology and technical knowhow are put together with Sudan abundant natural and human resources, the result will be very wonderful.

Sudan can export to Pakistan Cotton, gold, oil products, Animal and agricultural products etc, and import from Pakistan: Machineries, medicine, medical equipments, leather products, wheat, sugar, textile, means of transport etc.

**Q. Excellency! You have been recently appointed here in Pakistan as Ambassador. What were your thoughts before coming to Pakistan and how did you find it?**

In fact, My impression about Pakistani people before my arrival is that they are excellent, but after my arrival I discovered that they are very very excellent brothers. I am also happy because the green is everywhere and the weather is good most of the time.

**Q. Any message you want to give to the readers of 'Diplomatic Focus' and especially**

**to the youth of Pakistan? And also you can share anything you think we have missed in the interview?**

First of all I would like to reiterate my thanks to you personally, Mr. Mian Fazal Elahi and your team, for this very kind opportunity to share with you my experience and vision. Secondly, my message to the readers of your renowned magazine, especially the youth, is that they are lucky to have this high quality level magazine providing them monthly with a spectrum of different and rich subjects.

Thanks a lot Your Excellency! For giving time out of your busy schedule and of course for your nice talk.





# International Relations of Sudan

## Doors are opened to the entire world



### World and Regional Organizations of Which Sudan is a Member:

Sudan is a member state of the United Nations (UN), the Arab League (AL), the African Union (AU), the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), the Sahel and Sahara Alliance, the Inter-Governmental Association for Development and Desertification (IGADD), the Economic Commission for East and South Africa States (COMESA) and the Greater Arab Free Trade Area and others. Sudan maintains diplomatic relations with all world states to advance its interests, reassert its geographic and cultural identity and contribute to regional and world peace and stability.

Sudan is a committed member of the UN and its founding charter and strives to fulfill its role within the world organization.

### Sudan's African-Arab relations

Sudan maintains diplomatic relations with Arab and African states. It has bilateral conventions and







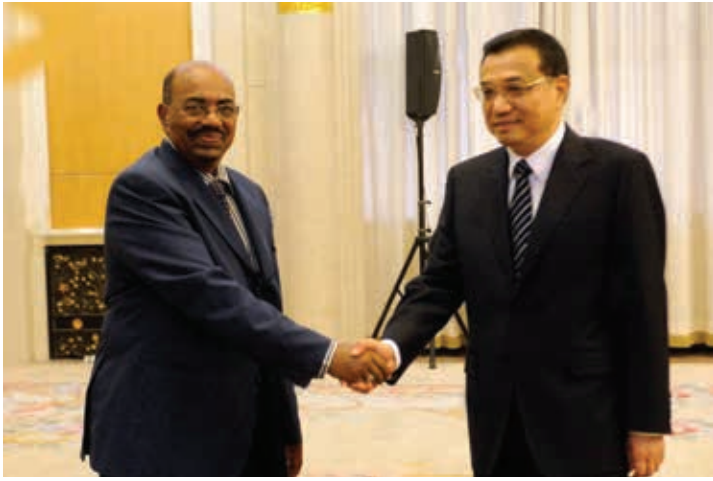
agreements in economic, trade, cultural and security areas. Sudan has very much benefited from its Arab and African ties. Sudan resolutely supports Arab causes which include the just resolution of the issue of Palestine and was also active in settling inter-Arab differences, particularly during its chairmanship of the Arab Summit.

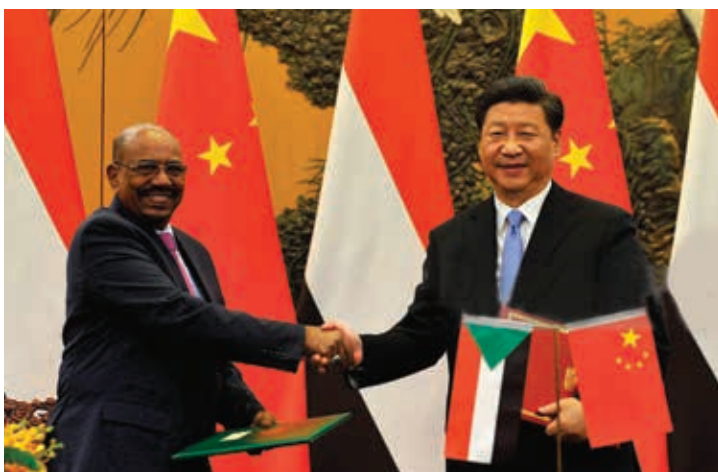
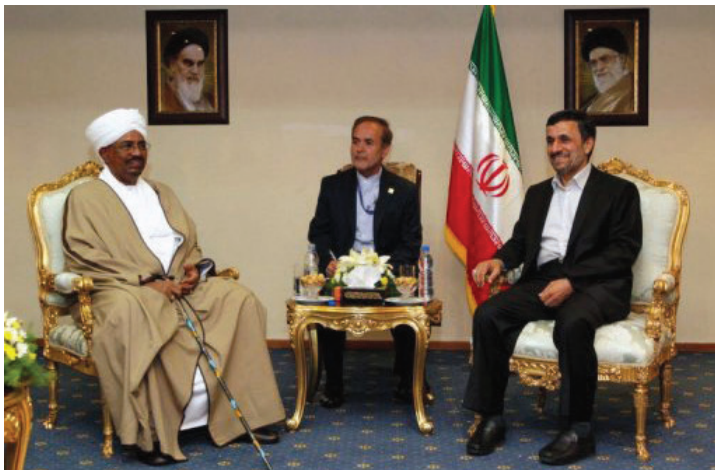
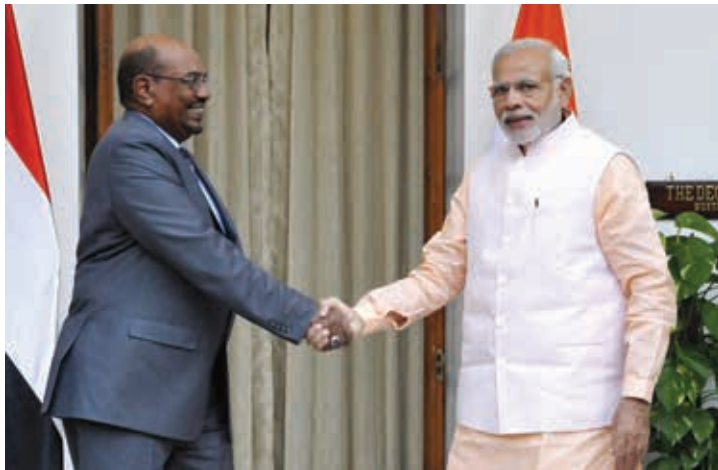
Sudan also played a leading role in the process of African liberation when it co-founded the organization of African Unity (1963) and affiliated bodies and later the African Union. In 1986, Sudan along with other countries founded the inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD), the COMESA in 1993 and the Sahel and Sahara states group in 1998 and chaired the latter following its third summit in Khartoum in February 2001. Thereafter, Sudan played host to the African Summit, African-Caribbean-Pacific Summit, including 79 states from various continents, where Sudan was elected to chair this group for two years. Today, Sudan cooperates with the African Union in Darfur.

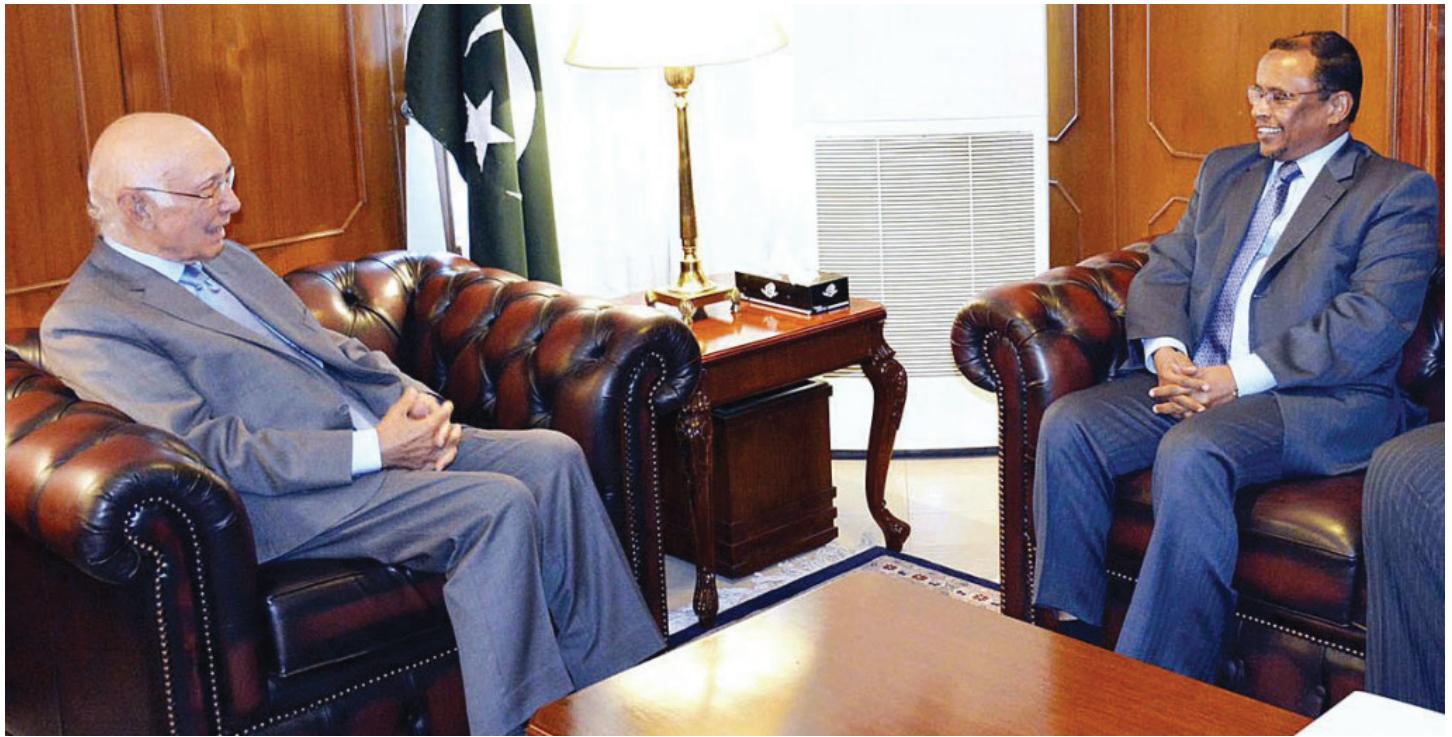
**Sudan's Multilateral Relations:**

Sudan did not settle for typical relations oriented towards the West, but instead opened its doors to the entire world. It fostered close and solid ties based on common interests with China, Korea, Russia, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan and other Asian nations and benefited much from these relations. This is precisely why Sudan has been able to withstand the attempts at isolation.









Advisor to the Prime on Foreign Affairs, Sartaj Aziz in a meeting with the Foreign Secretary of Sudan H.E. Abdulghani Al-Naeem Awad-El-Karim

# Pakistan Sudan relations

Pakistan–Sudan relations have been characterised as close, warm, brotherly, and cordial. Both, Pakistan and Sudan, share the same religion as well as historical baggage of colonial rule. Both countries are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Like Minded Group, and the Group of 77 in the United Nations.

Bilateral relations strengthened because Sudan supported Pakistan in many occasions and fields, and Pakistan stood by Sudan over its integrity and sovereignty. Pakistan also contributed to the UN peacekeeping force in Sudan with 1,542 personnel and 92 observers.

Through various memorandums of understanding, the two countries cooperate in the fields of agriculture, healthcare and education. Pakistan is also supporting Sudan with higher education as more than three hundred students from Sudan study in the universities of Pakistan. Pakistan is still offering medical training to Sudanese doctors and paramedical personnel. Sudan donated generously in the relief efforts during earthquake in 2005 and floods in 2010 in Pakistan. In 2016, Senator Raja Zafar ul Haq inaugurated Pakistan–Sudan People’s Friendship Association to promote opportunities for research, education, agriculture, health, business, trade, culture, tourism and youth cooperation. Around 2000 Pakistanis reside in Sudan and were involved in small businesses.

Pakistan and Sudan regularly engage in collaborative dialogue at OIC summits to improve political stability in the Middle East and the Islamic World. In 2014, President Mamnoon Hussain proposed a third round of Pakistan-Sudan Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC) to enhance cooperation in trade, economic and defence sectors. In 2016, the fourth round of bilateral political consultations between Pakistan and Sudan was held in Islamabad. The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sudan, Ambassador Abdul-Ghani Al-Naeem, met with H.E Sartaj Aziz, Special Adviser for the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs, as Pakistan pursued ‘Look Africa’ policy. Our two foreign ministers also met in Venezuela last September 2016. New rounds of the joint policy consultations and joint ministerial committee will take place during this year 2017. As part of the Africa policy, Pakistan seeks stronger relations with African countries through enhanced trade, investment and defence cooperation, establishing joint ventures and public-private partnership.



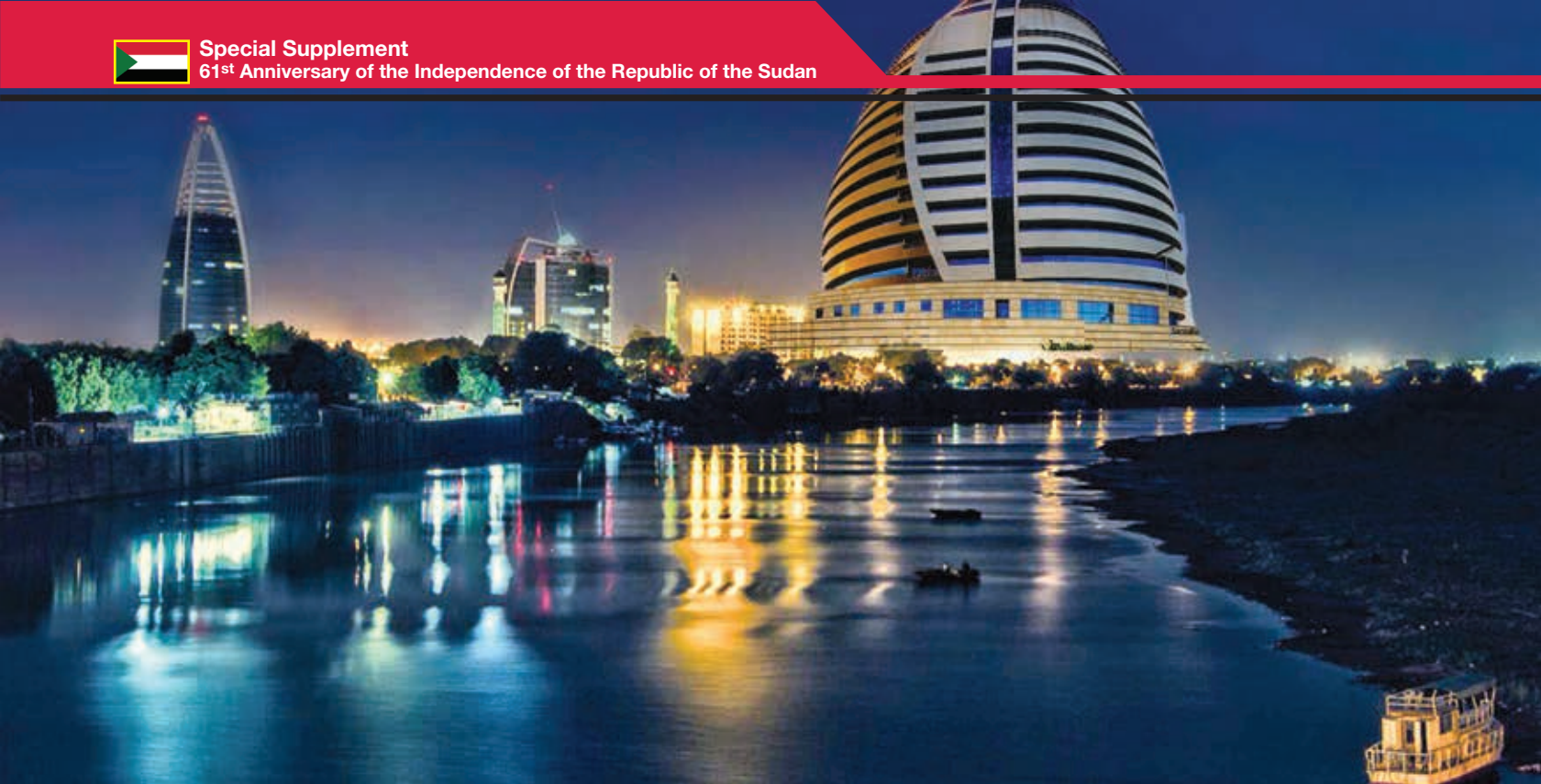
# Sudan's

## Foreign Policy

**S**udan believes in a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, their autonomy in global politics, the right of nations and people to relations based on common

interest and mutual benefit. It also supports an international order that promotes justice, equality, human inter-dependence, sustainable development and one that strengthens and encourages neighborly relations. Given its

dual Africa-Arab heritage, and in view of its strategic geographical position as the point of confluence for the two identities, Sudan is ready to play an active role in the global and regional matters.



# History of The Sudan

## The kingdoms of antiquity

Sudan was already playing a role in world history as early as the first millennium BC. References to Kush are well known in Egyptian inscriptions and also in the works of Greek and Roman authors as well as in the bible. Despite the originality of the Kushite civilization, scholars have tended to see its achievements as wholly due to outside influences. The relationship between Kush and Egypt was much more of a two-way exchange; for a period of time the whole of Egypt came under the rule of the Napatan kings, and there are certainly aspects of the Egyptian culture which derive from Sudanese African traditions.

Around 590 BC, the Kushite capital was moved to Meroe, a move which has stimulated the development of indigenous elements in the Kush culture. Inscriptions in the Meroitic language and alphabet became more common after this date, and in the sphere of arts and crafts the earlier Egyptian influence became subordinate to a forceful and unique style. Pottery, perhaps the most easily studied archaeological medium, displays distinctly African characteristics. Further examples of specifically African or Sudanese traditions which are attested at Meroe by ancient authors can also be found; matrilineal succession and the importance of female positions – for example, Candace, or queen mother. So is religion, which is another area where we are

able to identify a Kushite tradition which has no parallels outside the Sudan.

All this is part of an indigenous development which was intertwined with Egyptian institutions without losing its original vitality. Eventually, many of the indigenous elements, which derive from African origins, outlived the Egyptian infrastructure and reappeared, more or less unchanged, at later periods in Sudan’s history. Furthermore, as if to reinforce

the distance between the Kushite realm and Egypt, the downfall of the Kushite kingdom came about not from the north, but from the south, from African Ethiopia, another neighbor which has played traditionally an important role in Sudanese history. In around 330 AD, the downfall of the Kushite civilization occurred at the hands of King Ezana of Aksum, and pottery styles became distinctly more African than Mediterranean. The Kushite period is instructive, if only because it serves





as a reminder to those whose own cultural and historical perspectives have remained trammled along racial or religious lines, that

the Sudan as a country is capable of generating its won specific characteristics, acquired from both the north and the south, and analysis

furthered by reference to subsequent periods in Sudanese history.





## Welcome you in Sudan, all the doors are open for you...

Inflation declined to 16.9% in 2015, while real GDP growth remained buoyant at 5.3%, supported by agriculture, minerals, services, oil-transit fees and foreign direct investment (FDI). Growth is expected to strengthen to 6.2% in 2016 and 6% in 2017. The forecast is based on the assumption of strong agricultural revival, sustained inflows of FDI and a positive outcome from the national dialogue.

Fiscal and monetary consolidation, together

with low global food prices and a significant increase in FDI by 37%, have boosted economic growth and helped to reduce inflation from 36.9% in 2014 to 16.9%.

### Agriculture

Agricultural products in total account for about 30 percent of the country's exports. In 1998 there was an estimated 16.9 million hectares (41.8 million acres) of arable land and

approximately 1.9 million hectares (4.7 million acres) set aside for irrigation, primarily in the north of the country along the banks of the Nile and other rivers. Cash crops (as of 1999) grown under irrigation in these areas include cotton and cottonseed, which is of primary importance to the economy with 172,000 tons and 131,000 tons produced annually respectively, sesame (220,000 tons), sugarcane (5,950,000 tons), peanuts (980,000 tons), dates (176,000 tons), citrus fruits, yams (136,000 tons), tomatoes





(240,000 tons) and mangoes. The main subsistence crops produced in Sudan are sorghum (3,045,000 tons), millet (1,499,000 tons), wheat (168,000 tons), cowpeas, beans, pulses, corn (65,000), and barley. Cotton is the principal export crop and an integral part of the country's economy and Sudan is the world's third largest producer of sesame after India and China.

Sesame seeds and peanuts are cultivated for domestic consumption and increasingly for export. Livestock production has vast potential, and many animals, particularly cows, sheep, and camels, are exported to Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries.

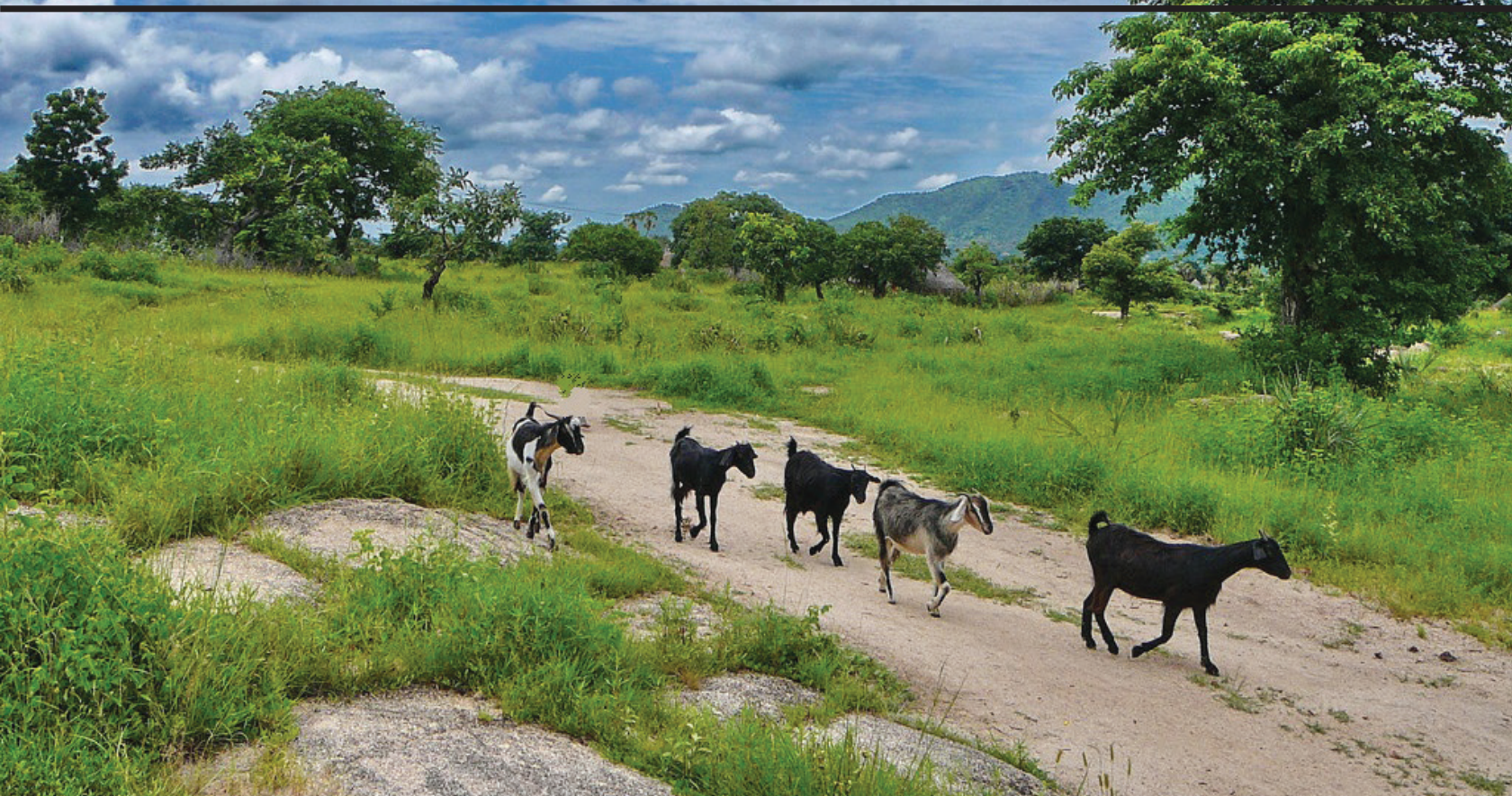
Sudan has 84 million hectares of arable land and about 20% is cultivated. Major agricultural projects such as the Gezera Scheme in Gezira state, and others producing sugar and wheat are underway in order to make Sudan food self-sufficient. Sudan is one of the world's potential breadbaskets and



Sudan is nicknamed as the Arab world food basket as it accounts for 45% of arable land in the Arab world.

Sudan has a developed infrastructure comparable to most of Sub-Saharan Africa and many projects are taking place to develop it even further all across the country. The telephone system in Sudan is well equipped by international standards, and is maintained by modern standards. One of Sudan's greatest projects was the Merowe Dam for generating electricity and Modern buildings in Khartoum are on the rise due to the economic





growth. However, in spite of South Sudan separation with 75% of the oil revenues, the government economic emergency plan will end in 2015 bringing the economy back on track and after that the economy will start developing rapidly with construction booms.

### Industry

Sudan's rapid industrial development consists of agricultural processing, electronics assembly, plastics manufacturing, furniture, tanning, sugar production, meat processing and various light industries located in any of the 10 Industrial areas in Khartoum. due to the many countries depending on Sudan for medicines and medical services, Sudan is now concentrating on becoming a hub for the medical industry in East Africa, providing facilities and concessions for medical investments and succeeding in covering about 70% of needs and exporting to many neighboring nations. In recent years, the Giad Industrial Complex in Al Jazirah state introduced the assembly of small autos and trucks, and some heavy military equipment such as armored personnel carriers and the "Bashir" and "Zubair" main battle tanks as well as handguns, light and heavy machineguns and howitzers and, recently, drone production. Sudan is reputed to have great mineral resources, and exploration has started extensively for gold, of which is produced nearly 80 tons annually providing a great boost to the foreign exchange reserves

of the nation, with the participation of many investment companies from all over the world. Quantities of asbestos, chromium, mica, kaolin and copper are now exploited commercially, especially for export to China.

### Electrical generation

More than 70% of Sudan's hydropower comes from the Roseires Dam on the Blue Nile grid. Various projects are proposed to expand hydropower, thermal generation, and other sources of energy. A new dam, established in Merowe and opened in 2008, generates 1250 MW of electricity.

### Petroleum

Extensive petroleum exploration first began in Sudan in the mid-1970s. Significant finds were made in the Upper Nile region and commercial quantities of oil began to be exported in October 2000, reducing Sudan's outflow of foreign exchange for imported petroleum products. Before the separation of South Sdan, oil was an important export industry in Sudan. Estimates suggested that oil accounts for between 70% and 90% of Sudan's total exports. The primary importers of Sudanese oil were Japan, China, South Korea, Indonesia, and India.

Most of Sudan's oil reserves are located in the Muglad and Melut rift basins in the south of the country. Oil fields in the south are linked



to the country's refineries via pipelines. The two largest oil pipelines are the Greater Nile Oil Pipeline, which travels 1,600 kilometres from the Unity oil field to Port Sudan on the Red Sea via Khartoum, and the Petro Dar pipeline, which extends 1,380 kilometres from the Palogue oil field in the Melut Basin to Port Sudan.

Crude oil from the Muglad Basin is known as "Nile Blend" and is refined at the Khartoum crude oil refinery. In 2006, the China National Petroleum Corporation upgraded the Khartoum refinery, doubling its capacity to 100,000 barrels per day (16,000 m3/d). Oil from the Melut Basin is known as "Dar Blend" and is refined at the Port Sudan Refinery, which has a capacity of 21,700 barrels per day (3,450 m3/d). In 2005, the Sudanese government contracted Petronas to build a new refinery at Port Sudan.

## Gold

In September 2012, Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir opened the country's first gold

refinery and it is speculated to be one of the largest such constructions in Africa. The refinery will produce more than 328 tonnes of gold annually. Economic analysts say that the refinery is part of government's strategy to make up for lost oil revenue after the South Sudan split of 2011.

The refinery will also be able to process silver and its opening should reduce the amount of gold and silver smuggled to other markets. According to Reuters, Sudan hopes to double its gold revenues this year to \$3 billion. In August 2012, the finance ministry of Sudan said that the export of gold ore from Sudan would be prohibited once the refinery was opened.

## Embargos and sanctions

On 3 November 1997, the U.S. government imposed a trade embargo against Sudan and a total asset freeze against the Government of Sudan under Executive Order 13067 and Executive Order 13412 of October 13, 2006. But President Obama signed an executive

order on Friday 13 January 2017, ending a U.S. economic embargo on Sudan and lifting trade and financial sanctions, after noting the Sudanese government's positive actions over the last six months.

## Economic assistance

Historically, the U.S., the Netherlands, Italy, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) nations traditionally have supplied most of Sudan's economic assistance. Sudan's role as an economic link between Arab and African countries is reflected by the presence in Khartoum of the Arab Bank for African development. The World Bank had been the largest source of development loans.





## GDP - composition , by sector of origin

The Economic Sectors Contribution to GDP for the years 2013 and 2014, is 30.5% 21.6% 47.9% 28.2% 24.0% 47.8% The Agricultural Sector The contribution of the agricultural sector (both agrarian and animal) to GDP in real terms decreased from 30.5% in 2013 to 28.2% in 2014. - The Industrial Sector The contribution of the industrial sector to GDP in real terms increased from 21.6% in 2013 to 24.0% in 2014, due to increase in the contribution of oil subsectors from 2.5% in 2013 to 3.4% in 2014, mining and quarrying from

0.7% in 2013 to 0.8% in 2014, manufacturing from 15.7% in 2013 to 17.2% The contribution of electricity and water remained constant at 2.6% in 2013 and 2014. - The Services Sector The average contribution of the services sector to GDP in real terms decreased slightly from 47.9% in 2013 to 47.8% in 2014, due to the decreases in size contribution of some sub-sectors in 2014 compared to 2013, The contribution of transport and communications decreased from 10.7% in 2013 to 10.4% in 2014, finance, insurance, real estate and

business services from 12.2% in 2013 to 12.1% in 2014, financial institutions from -1.9% in 2013 to -2.0% in 2014, while the contribution of trade, hotels and restaurants increased from 8.7% in 2013 to 8.8% 121 54th ANNUAL REPORT 2014 in 2014, government services from 11.3% in 2013 to 11.4% in 2014, The growth rate of building and construction, community and social services, private nonprofit services, and import tariffs, remained constant at 3.4%, 1.2%, 0.8% and 1.6% respectively in 2013 and 2014

Year	2013			2014			
	Sectors	Value	Growth Rate%	Share%	Value	Growth Rate%	Share%
	Agriculture, Forests, Animal Resources and Fisheries	8.6301	4.0	30.5	8.2751	(4.1)	28.2
	Industrial sector	6.1006	10.4	21.5	7.0303	15.2	24.0
	Petroleum	0.7210	23.2	2.5	0.9841	36.5	3.4
	Mining and quarrying	0.2091	36.0	0.7	0.2329	11.4	0.8
	Processing and Handcraft	4.4291	8.9	15.7	5.0424	13.8	17.2
	Electricity and Water	0.7415	3.0	2.6	0.7709	4.0	2.6
	Services sector	13.5526	2.1	47.9	13.9921	3.2	47.8
	Building and Construction	0.9491	2.0	3.4	1.0043	5.8	3.4
	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	2.4719	2.6	8.7	2.5751	4.2	8.8
	Transport and Communications	3.0332	2.7	10.7	3.0420	0.3	10.4
	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Other services	3.4398	2.5	12.2	3.5456	3.1	12.1
	Community and other Social Services	0.3463	1.5	1.2	0.3638	5.0	1.2
	Financial intermediation service	(0.5467)	1.1	(1.9)	(0.5732)	4.8	(2.0)
	Government Services	3.1949	1.1	11.3	3.3389	4.5	11.4
	Non-profit private households services	0.2177	0.3	0.8	0.2275	4.5	0.8
	Import Charges	0.4463	0.8	1.6	0.4682	4.9	1.6
	GDP at constant prices	28.2833	4.4	100.0	29.2975	3.6	100.0
	GDP Deflator	12,120.3			16,241.3		
	GDP at Current Prices	342,803.3			475,827.7		

## Commodity Exports for the years 2013 and 2014 (US \$ Million)

Commodities	Unit	2013			2014			Change %
		Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution	Quantity	Value (F.O.B)	Contribution %	
Oil Exports		%	1,716.60	35.8		1,254.10	28.8	(26.9)
Crude Oil	Thousand Barrels	15,837	1,614.10	33.7	11,093	1,090.80	25.1	(32.4)
Petroleum Products	Value	-	102.5	2.1	-	163.3	3.8	59.3
Non- Oil Exports			3,073.1	64.2		3,096.1	71.2	0.7
Metal Goods			1,067.3	22.3		1,288.6	29.6	20.7
Gold	Kg	24,813	1,048.4	21.9	30,445	1,271.3	29.2	21.3
Other Metal Goods	Value	-	18.9	0.4	-	17.3	0.4	(8.5)
Livestock			682.1	14.2		856.3	19.7	25.5
Sheep	Thousand heads	38,993	477.5	10.0	40,620	549.8	12.6	15.1
Camels	" "	101	98.4	2.1	155.7	207.9	4.8	111.3
Goat	" "	133.3	10.7	0.2	320.7	22.3	0.5	108.4
Other Livestock	Value	-	7.4	0.2	-	13.0	0.3	75.7
Meat	M.T	2,681	15.5	0.3	4,154	19.8	0.5	27.7
Hides and Skins	Value	-	72.6	1.5	-	43.5	1.0	(40.1)
Agricultural Commodities			862.8	18.0		663.5	15.3	(23.1)
Hashab Gum	M.T	28,026	92.5	1.9	21,904	62.2	1.4	(32.8)
Taleh Gum	" "	32,316	42.2	0.9	37,830	34.8	0.8	(17.5)
Cotton	Bales	260,536	102.7	2.1	99,374	34.0	0.8	(66.9)
Dura	M.T	243,443	77.9	1.6	19,071	6.0	0.1	(92.3)
Sesame	" "	239,458	472.4	9.9	299,707	466.3	10.7	(1.3)
Groundnuts	" "	28,192	42.8	0.9	5,888	6.1	0.1	(85.7)
Melon Seeds	" "	9,642	3.5	0.1	41,386	16.5	0.4	371.4
Other agricultural commodities	" "		28.8	0.6		37.6	0.9	30.6
Manufactured Commodities	Value		154.7	3.2		57.4	1.3	(62.9)
Others	" "		306.2	6.4		230.3	5.3	(24.8)
Total			4,789.7	100.0		4,350.2	100.0	(9.2)



## Imports by Commodity for the years 2013 and 2014 (US \$ Million)

Commodities	Unit	2013			2014			Change %
		Quantity	Value (CIF**)	Contribution %	Quantity	Value (CIF**)	Contribution %	
Foodstuffs:			2,372	23.9		2,248	24.4	(5.2)
Wheat	M.T	2,314,240	1,027	10.4	2,177,962	1,046	11.4	1.9
Wheat Flower	"	27,190	15	0.2	64,557	36	0.4	136.8
Sugar	"	1,118,316	646	6.5	810,626	460	5.0	(28.7)
Animal Fats and Edible Oils	"	154,723	149	1.5	164,575	213	2.3	42.9
Dairy products	"	31,227	82	0.8	17,686	58	0.6	(29.2)
Vegetables &Vegetable Commodities	"	82,094	63	0.6	73,508	68	0.7	6.9
Tea	"	35,846	59	0.6	35,184	70	0.8	17.0
Fruits and fruit Commodities	"	90,186	44	0.4	53,822	37	0.4	(16.5)
Coffee	"	33,052	38	0.4	23,590	34	0.4	(10.3)
Other Foodstuffs	value	-	248	2.5	-	226	2.4	(9.0)
Manufactured goods	"	-	1,843	18.6	-	1,613	17.5	(12.5)
Machinery and Equipment	"	-	1,713	17.3	-	1,543	16.8	(9.9)
Raw materials	"	-	1,701	17.2	-	1,756	19.1	3.3
Of which: Petroleum Commodities	"	-	1,460	14.7	1,294,307	1,524	16.5	4.4
Other Raw materials	"	-	241	2.4	-	233	2.5	(3.3)
Means of transport	value	-	936	9.4	-	707	7.7	(24.5)
Chemicals Products	"	-	912	9.2	-	923	10.0	1.3
Of which: Medicines	"	-	412	4.1	-	411	4.4	(0.2)
Other Chemicals Commodities	"	-	500	5.1	-	512	5.6	2.4
Textiles	"	-	301	3.0	-	308	3.3	2.3
Beverages and Tobacco	"	-	76	0.8	-	96	1.0	27.0
Other Commodities	"	-	65	0.7	-	17	0.2	(74.1)
Grand Total			9,918.1			9,211.3		(7.1)

## The Trade Balance with the Main Foreign Trade Partners for the years 2013 -2014 (US \$ Million)

Trade Balance	2013			2014		
	Country	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance	Exports	Imports
China	1,721.5	1,887.5	(166.0)	1,314.8	1,847.9	(533.1)
India	49.8	905.4	(855.6)	44.3	736.5	(692.1)
Saudi Arabia	443.9	706.4	(262.5)	635.3	415.3	220.0
Egypt	96.4	742.6	(646.2)	212.5	491.9	(279.4)
United Arab Emirates	1,100.3	681.8	418.5	1,312.0	941.5	370.6
Australia	0.01	402.8	(402.8)	1.2	300.7	(299.6)
Turkey	18.4	306.9	(288.5)	21.2	283.6	(262.4)
Japan	6.3	340.8	(334.5)	4.0	212.5	(208.5)
Canada	122.8	157.0	(34.2)	63.1	274.7	(211.6)
Ukraine	0.0	118.6	(118.6)	0.0	197.8	(197.8)
Malaysia	0.6	267.7	(267.1)	0.1	684.0	(683.9)
Germany	11.3	287.4	(276.1)	13.2	249.2	(236.0)

# Investments in Sudan



Sudan is rich with its abundant resources which are represented in vast areas of land, and various climates. It is special with its fertile agricultural lands, large amounts of fresh water, and a variety in its animal resources. The extraction of petroleum gave Sudan an important economic dimension. This is besides the distinguished geographic locations of Sudan which makes Sudan a passage to other African countries which qualifies it as one of the commercial and investment inlets of those countries.

The importance of Sudan has increased in the field of investment during the last period due to its increasing economic importance from one side and its abundant economic resources from another. It has become the target of businessmen from all around the globe who come to start investments in Sudan, supported by the fact that Sudan ranked second in the list of the world's most attractive countries for investment according to the reports of regional and international organizations. The investment opportunities will grow after the

establishment of the peace process which adds an effective third dimension to the attractive investment climate. It will also allow investors to utilize natural resources abundant in Sudan's states more efficiently.

The establishment of a Ministry of Investment reflects the attention the state pays to the investment processes through creating a suitable investment climate and developing the promotion means to raise them to an international level. The Ministry has carried





out efforts to prepare a suitable environment through facilitating procedures, unifying them at one window and put in place the rules and procedures to facilitate protecting investors rights. The major factors attracting investors are the following:

**1- Sudan's strategic location:**

Which represents an entrance to Africa from the east and the fact that it is neighbored by African countries a few to which Sudan represents the only sea outlet. The location on the Red Sea makes Sudan the centre of international markets; Middle East, Far East, Asia, Europe, and the USA as well as the recipient of ships crossing the Red Sea through the Suez Canal. Sudan is tied to some of the neighboring countries by airlines, roads, sea, and river transport.

**2- Sudan's rich resources:**

These include agricultural land and fresh water resources, such as rivers, rain, and underground water. These are in addition to forests, meadows, animal resources and mineral resources which include petroleum, gold and other precious metals. Sudan is characterized by the availability of human resources represented in vocational labor,

highly skilled graduates and very cheap rates for the available labor.

**3- Infrastructure and Service Facilities:**

- a. The infrastructure and service facilities are updateable in the light of the government policies.
- b. To enhance the investment environment and keep up with the expected growth which is due after the discovery of petroleum and the establishment of peace in Sudan, the establishment of roads, railways, seaports, airports (national and international), telecommunications, electricity generation stations, water purification facilities, sanitation networks and others are very important.
- c. A shift towards the enhancing the state of industrial areas, and building new industrial cities supplied with all the services necessary for investment are essential.
- d. The availability of free zones in Suakin and El-Jaili cities grant encouraging exemptions to investors.
- e. The availability of a banking sector, insurance sector, auditing, financial,





technical and legal consultancy services.

- f. The availability of educational and health facilities of high standard which contribute to providing necessary services to citizens and expatriates.
- g. The availability of a modern construction sector which contributed to the abundance of houses, and offices rising to fulfill investors' requirements.

**4- Political stability:**

Which is represented in the federal governing system which divided the country into 3 levels; the Federal, State and local levels and which guarantees participation by all citizens.

- a. The country is run by a central government from the national capital Khartoum.
- b. The country is divided into 18 states, each with its own government
- c. Sudan is also characterized by its independent judicial system which is capable of resolving all conflicts. Sudanese judicial and legislative systems are characterized by indiscrimination among Sudanese citizens and foreigners

**5- Economic policies which include:**

- a. Liberalizing the economy
- b. Restructuring the economy (privatization of public corporations ending the State's monopoly of certain production and service fields).
- c. Modernization of laws and regulations of investment encouragement
- d. Implementing a flexible investment law which provides all sorts of exemptions and concessions which include the following:
  - i. Complete exemption from customs fees for capital projects
  - ii. Freedom of capital transfer
  - iii. simplify procedures through a single outlet "One Stop Shop"
  - iv. grant exemptions from profit taxes of 5 to 10 years for investment projects
  - v. grant customs exemptions for strategic projects and non-strategic capital goods
  - vi. Strategic projects are given the necessary land free-of-charge
  - vii. Non-strategic projects are given land at an encouragement price
  - viii. the investor has the right to operate



without a Sudanese partner

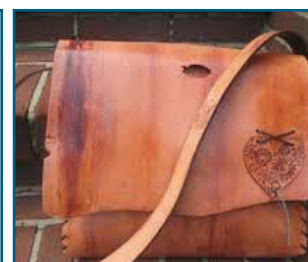
the registry of importers and exporters.

**6 The investment law has provided the following fundamental guarantees:**

- a. No confiscation of property will occur except through the legal system and after payment of a reasonable compensation
- b. the investor has the right to re-transfer the capital in case the project isn't executed or is liquidated
- c. Transfer of profits and costs of finance will

**7- Regional and international agreements to promote the investment climate the Sudanese government has established number of regional agreements aimed at encouraging investment and creating trade opportunities with other nations.**

We are pleased to present you with the Ministry's website which reflects the available investment opportunities. We welcome you in Sudan and open all of the Ministry's doors



be executed in the currency of import and on the date due (after payment of the legal duties)

- d. The project is automatically included in

receiving you and presenting all possible information to introduce you to the resources and opportunities available in Sudan and provide all facilities to help you complete your tasks in ample time.

**For further information regarding the rules and regulations and investment in Sudan you can contact the following websites**

1	ministry of investment	<a href="http://www.minv.gov.sd/en">www.minv.gov.sd/en</a>
2	central bank	<a href="http://www.cbos.gov.sd/en">www.cbos.gov.sd/en</a>
3	ministry of livestock and fishery	<a href="http://www.marf.gov.sd">www.marf.gov.sd</a>
4	ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and Wildlife	<a href="http://www.sudtourism.com">www.sudtourism.com</a>
5	Secretariat General Of the Council Of Ministers	<a href="http://www.sudan.gov.sd/index.php/en">www.sudan.gov.sd/index.php/en</a>
6	Embassy of the Republic of Sudan -Islamabad	<a href="http://www.sudanembassy.com.pk/en">www.sudanembassy.com.pk/en</a>



# Environment & Tourism in Sudan



Wake at the break of day under the golden pyramids of godlike kings of old; traverse a searing desert to the place where two Niles become one and watch a million blood-red fish swarm through gardens of coral. Whichever way you look at it, there's just no denying that among Sudan's sweeping hills of sand lie treasures the rest of the world are only just beginning to understand.

## Nubian Pyramids at Meroe

Sudan enjoys various tourist resources due to the availability of enormous natural capabilities. It is regarded as one of the richest African countries in wildlife, birds and Nile natural scenery which encourages tourism investment. The climate in Sudan is characterized by varied climatic conditions which are moderate all the year round in the Red Sea area especially in the highlands such as Erkwiet Summer Resort.

Sudan is one of the largest Arab nations. It is rich in history dating back to the Ancient Egyptians and the Ancient Nubians. There are many pyramids all over Sudan, attracting many tourists from Arab countries, as well as tourists from other nations. Sudan was voted the 8th most popular Arab nation to visit by the Council of Arab Economic Unity. Sudan also has many modern hotels including, inter alia, the five stars Corinthia Hotel Khartoum in Khartoum. The government of Sudan also pledges \$1 billion a year to increase the tourist industry.

Sudan witnessed many successive civilizations such as those of Meroe and Kush. The antiquities of those civilizations are still seen in many areas of the Northern State, Shendi area, Al-Bejrawia, Al-Naqa', Al-Musawarat, Merawie, karima, Al-Berkal Mountain and others.

Tourism activity started in Sudan since the dawn of independence with the country's some resources being carefully and honestly directed to reflect Sudan's splendid tourist image to the outside world. The state, represented in the General Administration of Wildlife, embarked on the establishment of many parks and reserves so that wild animals are well protected, bearing in mind that they are a national wealth to be treasured and passed on to the coming generations.

## Antiquities Sites and Natural Areas:

Sudan is considered one of the few countries which enjoy a variety of tourism resources. These resources are represented in the Red Sea Coast which extends for more than 700 kilometers and is characterized by many tourist attractions, including diving and under-water photography, besides boat-rowing and water skiing.

The Red Sea Coast enjoys many gulfs and coral reefs as the area is free from contamination which plagues many seas and tourist areas in the world.

Sudan also enjoys an ancient heritage in the field of civilizations and antiquities representing a great attraction for tourists both from within and outside the country.

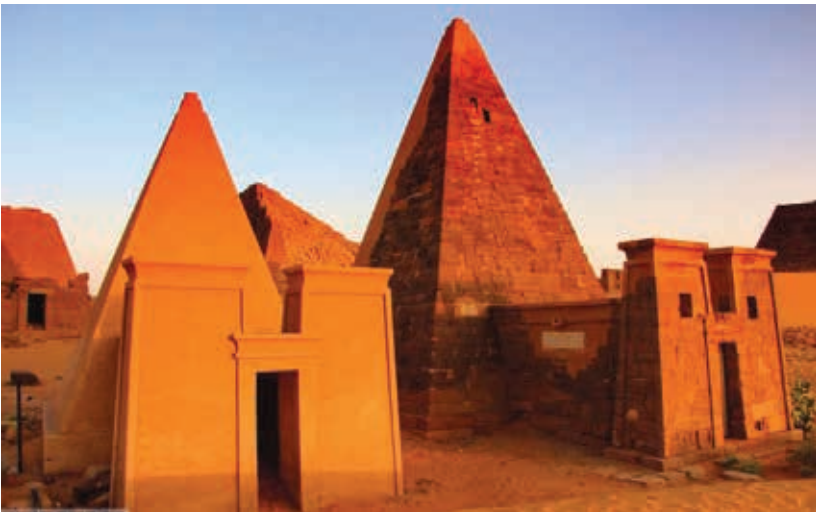
This heritage is centered in the Northern areas including Al-Nag'a Al-Musawarat, Karima, Al-

Berkal, Merowie, Dongola and others. These areas and others saw ancient civilizations proved by the remains of the pyramids and temples, with a great part of them still lying unearthed. These areas attract many experts and researchers in this field. In addition, they are considered archaeological sites not experiencing any tourist leap before despite the availability of huge resources in them.

Central areas in Sudan including Sennar and

Sinja contain antiquities of Al-Funj Kingdom (The Black Sultanate). The antiquities of this area bear testimony to the long and authentic history of the kingdom. There are many antiquities of the Mahdi State in east and west of Sudan and in the National Capital. These antiquities which reflect the glory and history of the Sudanese people, beside the existence of many other antiquities in other areas deserve concern to attract tourists from abroad to get





acquainted with the history of the country.

In East Sudan, at Sawakin area, on the Red Sea, there are great antiquities indicating the existence of a historically great period of Sudan's history. Sawakin Island, for example, is considered one of the areas which witnessed urban development and unique styles of architecture. It is now regarded as one of the world's few areas in this field. There are many tourists interested in this aspect of history and who can be attracted to these sites.

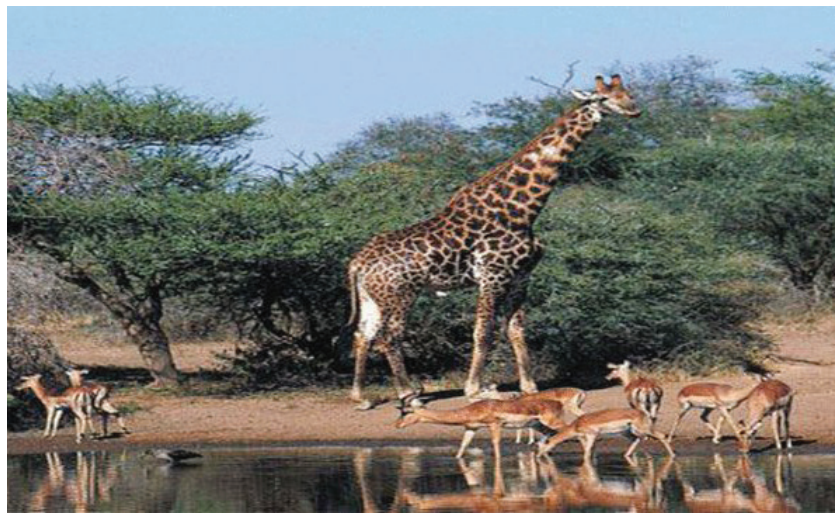
The state also set up Al-Dinder National Tourist Park for wildlife in the central state in 1935. This park is considered one of the greatest reserves in Africa. It occupies a unique position north of

the equator on an area of 2,470 square miles.

In 1990, the Government announced the establishment of Sanganieb national marine reserve on an area of about 12 square kilometers as a first Sudanese sea reserve at the Red Sea area. The government also set up Arous Tourist Village at the Red Sea area. Areas of parks are represented in the Red Sea Hills and birds hunting at Kindy Lake in Darfur state after it had been protected against poaching.

Mountain Marra lies in western Sudan, one of the most distinct places in Darfur region. It stretches for several hundred miles from the small town of Kas in the South up to the outskirts of Al Fasher in the North, covering





an area of almost 12800 square kilometers. Mountain Marra is 10,000 ft above sea level, the second highest in the country. It consists of a range of mountains 240 km long and 80 km wide, with waterfalls, volcanic lakes in an outstanding scenic beauty. The climate of the mountain is mild and of Mediterranean nature, where it rains almost the whole year round and that allows for the growth of abundant vegetation of citrus, apples and clusters of dense forest trees. Mountain Marra's heavy rainfall and numerous gorges supply vast arable lands with a continuous flow of water turning it into ideal soil for the cultivation of sorghum, millet, vegetables and a wide variety of orchard trees.





# Sudanese Culture

## MUSEUMS

The Sudan National Museum, located in Khartoum, has several associated museums—including the Ethnography Museum, also in Khartoum, and the Sheikan Museum, with archaeological and ethnographical collections, in Al-Ubayyī. The Sudan Natural History Museum is located in Khartoum. Drama flourishes at the National Theatre and elsewhere in Khartoum.



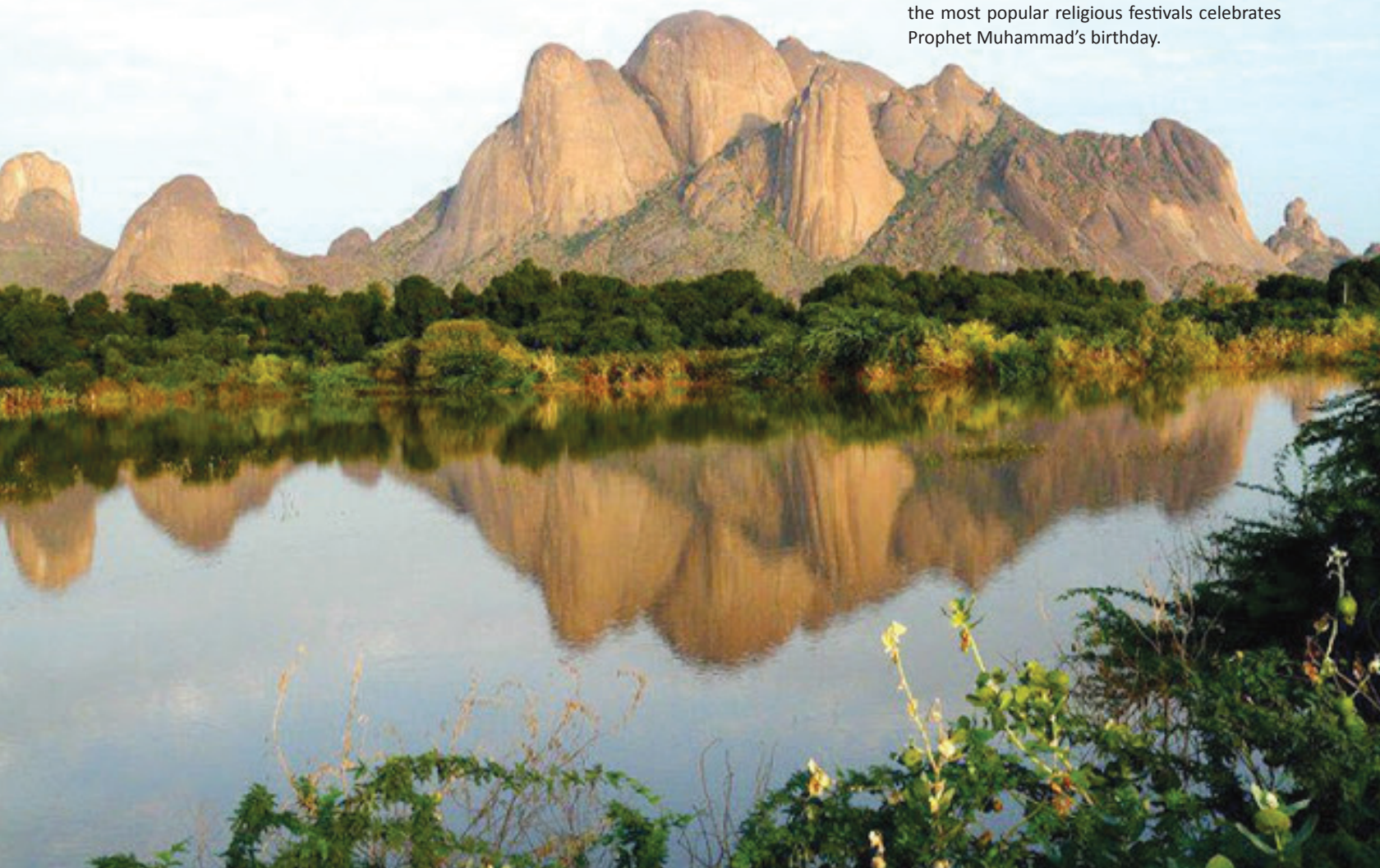


## Sports and recreation

Sudan has long been passionate about football (soccer) and was one of Africa's first football powers. In 1957 Sudan was a founding member of the African Football Confederation (CAF). Along with Egypt, Sudan dominated international competition on the continent in the 1950s and '60s. The national team won the coveted African Cup of Nations in 1970. Club soccer remains popular in Sudan, and a number of clubs exist all over the country.

Sudan's national Olympic committee was founded in 1956 and was recognized by the International Olympic Committee in 1959. The best Olympic performance by a Sudanese athlete to date took place at the 2008 Beijing Games, where the runner Ismail Ahmed Ismail won a silver medal in the men's 800-metre event.

Sudan observes Muslim holidays, such as Eīd al-Adha (marking the culmination of the hajj rites near Mecca) and Eīd al-Fitr (marking the end of Ramadan), and Christian holidays, including Christmas and Easter. Other publicly observed holidays include Independence Day, on January 1, which celebrates the country's 1956 declaration of independence. One of the most popular religious festivals celebrates Prophet Muhammad's birthday.





## Media and publishing

There are radio and television broadcasting stations in Omdurman; both are state-owned and controlled with many other private stations. The number of news papers has gradually increased and includes some that are privately owned.

## Sudanese Food

A culture of a civilization is based upon its accumulating heritage. The dietary habits of people show an aspect of this civilization's culture. Sudanese cuisine is as diverse as its geography and cultures.

Central Sudan, is perhaps the region that is the most diversified and colorful in its cuisine and dietary habits. This is due to its being a melting pot for the different Sudanese cultures and peoples, and to its exposure to external influences, like the effect of the British domination .

Societies always start with simple, unsophisticated types of food and gradually with their growth and development, they begin to improvise and discover more tasteful and sophisticated dishes, each depending on the types of new animal and agricultural discoveries.

After having established their basic cuisine, they tend to the development of complementary

foods e.g. appetizers, desert and other foods, which allows for the emergence of a distinct cuisine.

The external influences on people's dietary habits in Sudan could be mentioned here, for example, red pepper and other spices like garlic, pepper and others. They were brought to Sudan by the Syrian traders and Arab settlers from the Mediterranean who came to Sudan during the Turkish rule. They also introduced some dishes e.g. meatballs and pastries. Not only that, they also introduced some vegetables

and fruits that were not known in Sudan.

It is of importance to note that the main staple of the Sudanese is a special type of bread called Kissra, which is made of durra or corn, Kissra is taken together with a stew and this has become the main dish in central and Sudan in general.

The main components of which these stews are made are dried meat, dried onions, spices and peanut butter. Other substances could be added like milk and yoghurt. These are used in preparing two well- known stews; Ni'aimiya and





dried okra is used in preparing other stews like Waika, Bussaara and Sabaroag. Miris is a stew that is made from sheep's fat, onions and dried okra. Other vegetables like potatoes, eggplants and others are used in preparing their stews meat, onions and spices. These stews are accompanied with porridge (Asseeda), which is made with wheat flour or corn. Other times Kissra is used.

Also other types of porridges are popular in Sudan which are made of wheat, Dhukhun and dates. They are taken together with milk, sugar and margarine. Soups are an important



component of the Sudanese food, the most popular are Kawari', which is made of cattle's or sheep's hoofs in addition to vegetables and spices.

In spite of the fact that in the present, Northern Sudan is known for its simple cuisine, yet it could be of significance that historical evidence has proven that ancient Nubians were the first to discover wheat and from them, the world got to know about it. This explains the fact that wheat flour has still remained the staple food for the people of the north who use it in making their main dish (Gourassa). It is made of wheat and baked in a circular shape, its thickness and size change according to the needs.

In the east, the most popular dish is the (Moukhbaza), which is made of banana paste. This part is greatly influenced by the Ethiopian taste and cuisine. In the west, each tribal group had adopted different forms of food that are basically very simple. Milk and dairy products

are a fundamental component to the majority of the people since most of them are cattle breeders. A distinct serial by which the west is well-known is (Dukhun). It is used in preparing a thick porridge called (Aseeda Dukhun) which is cooked with dry meat.

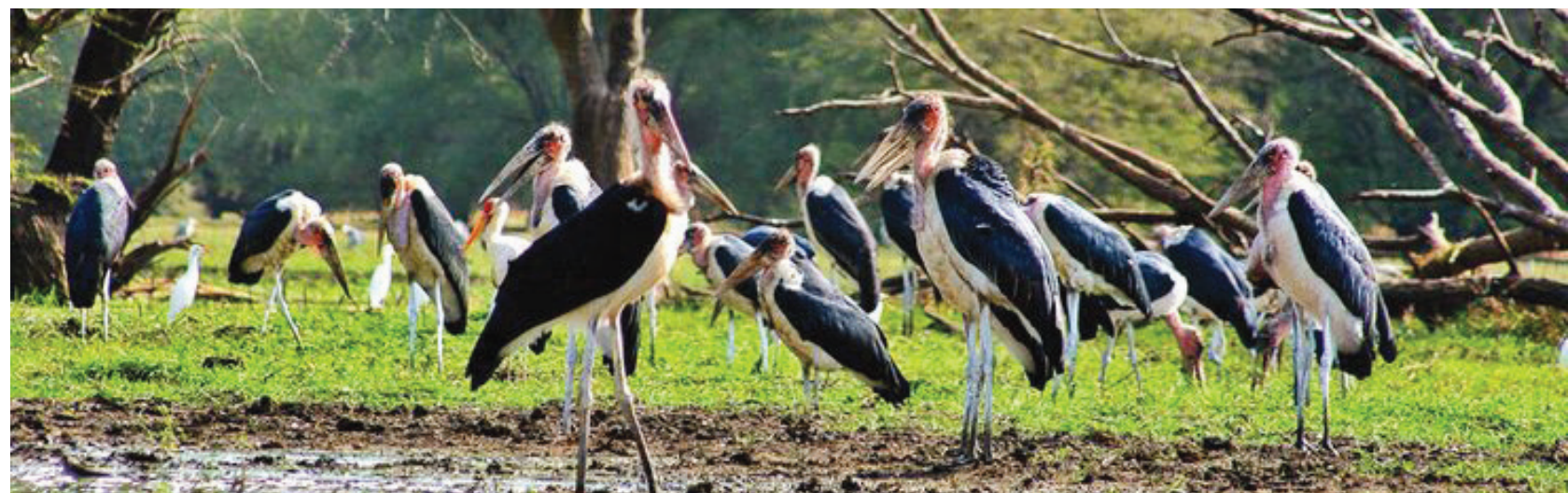
To the (Aseeda) is added a green vegetable called (Mouloukhiya) with peanut butter. Fassikh is one of the most popular dishes in Central Sudan. It is made from a certain kind of fish which is leavened for sometime and after that cooked with onions, spices and tomato sauce. Fassikh is known in Egypt but they do not cook it there, instead they eat it raw. It is most probably of Nubian origin same as Eltarkeen, which could not be found any where except northern Sudan.

As for beverages, the Sudanese has several distinct beverages that are made of some fruits that grow in Sudan like; Tabaldi, Aradaib, Karkadai and Guddaim.

In Ramadan (The Muslims' fasting month), one of their favorite drinks is the Hilumur which is made from corn flour and spices. Also there are Aabrai Abiyad and Nashaa, which are made of corn flour also. Sudanese people are very hospitable. Meals are eaten around a large, communal tray on which various meat, vegetable, salad, and sauce dishes are placed. These are eaten with the right hand, using flat bread or a stiff millet porridge known as Aseeda or kiswa.

The strong Sudanese coffee is served from a special tin 'jug' with a long spout, known as a jebena. The coffee is sweet and often spiced with ginger or cinnamon, and is drunk from tiny cups or glasses. Fruit teas and herbal teas such as karkaday (hibiscus tea) are also popular.

Most people seem to have a very sweet tooth, piling several teaspoons of sugar into their cups of tea, and enjoying sugary desserts. Peanuts, known as Ful-Sudani, are a popular snack, and can be made into delicious macaroons.





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