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Sudan's flag raised at independence ceremony by the Prime Minister Isma'il Alazhari and opposition leader Mohamed Ahmed Almahjoub on 1 January 1956

Congratulations on the
67th Anniversary of Sudan's
glorious independence day!



H.E Gen. Abdul Fattah Al Burhan
President of the Transitional Sovereignty
Council of the Republic of Sudan



H.E Salih Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Siddig
Ambassador of the Republic of Sudan to Islamic Republic of Pakistan



H.E Mr. Ali Al-Sadiq Ali
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Sudan

Pakistan - Sudan relations
have been characterised as close, warm, brotherly & cordial



October - November 2022



September 2022



July-August 2022



May-June 2022



March-April 2022



Our previous Issues



Mian Fazal Elahi

Sudan and Pakistan share the same religion as well as 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 when Sudan declared its support generality at the regional and international arena to Pakistan. As well as Pakistan stood by Sudan over its integrity and sovereignty. Pakistan Armed Forces also contributed to the UN peacekeeping force in Sudan with 1,542 personnel and 92 observers during the Second Sudanese Civil War.

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. Due to its important strategic location, Sudan can offer Pakistan access to Africa. Sudan has reservoirs of gold, oil, and aluminum, and a large area of land could be cultivated. Sudan is endowed with abundant natural resources and offers good investment opportunities; therefore, Pakistani businessmen should explore Sudan for direct investment and joint ventures to earn attractive returns.

Trade with Sudan means trade with another five African countries, as the unique geographical location of Sudan in Africa with its ports on the Red Sea will allow landlocked countries in east and west Africa such as Ethiopia, South Sudan, Chad, and the Central Africa Republic to reach the sea.


The movement of economic and commercial trade does not reflect the size of the possible potentialities of cooperation between the two countries in areas of investment and trade.

In January 2023, the 40th Khartoum International Fair 2023, which is organised by the Sudanese Free Zones and Markets Company in cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce of the Republic of Sudan, will be held. This is a great opportunity to boost the bilateral relations between the two brotherly countries. The people of Sudan are very tolerant and forbearing. Due to the dedication and determination of Sudanese people, a bright future for them is expected.

On behalf of the Pakistani people and government, we congratulate the Sudanese leadership and the Sudanese people on the 67th anniversary of the Glorious Independence Day of the Sudan. Happy, great, and prosperous Sudan!


The articles, columns, Opinions are published in Magazine in good faith. However, the contents of these writings may not necessarily match the views of the Editor/Publisher/Organization.

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**Special Supplement
on the occasion of
67th Anniversary of
the Independence
Day**



Republic of Sudan

Special Feature Report by

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The President of the Transitional Sovereignty Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Gen. Abdul-Fattah Al-Burhan, has congratulated the Sudanese people, the Armed Forces and the regular forces on the occasion of 67th anniversary of Sudan Independence.

In an address he gave on the eve of the Independence Day, Gen. Al-Burhan lauded the leading role played by the Armed Forces for achieving freedom and emancipation.

He also praised the role of the first generation of the historic and patriotic leaders who raised the flag of the independence on the morning of January 1, 1956.

Gen. Al-Burhan has wished security and stability for all the people of Sudan under a legitimate national political system that achieves the legitimate aspirations of the people for tranquility, well-being and development in various fields, and under strong and unified Armed Forces that protects the land and honor and safeguards the country's supreme national interests.

President of the Transitional Sovereignty Council Gen. Abdul Fattah Al-Burhan Congratulates People & Armed Forces on Independence Anniversary



Exclusive Interview
by Mian Fazal Elahi

H.E. Mr. Salih Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Siddig
Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sudan to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

**Pakistan and its people have
special place in the hearts and
minds of Sudanese people**

H.E Salih Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Siddig, Ambassador of the Republic of the Sudan to Islamic Republic of Pakistan is a seasonal diplomat. Ambassador Salih Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Siddig presented his credentials to President Arif Alvi in July, 2022.

H.E Salih Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Siddig is a very enthusiastic and energetic person. Diplomatic Focus finds an opportunity to discuss important issues, opportunities, including ways and means to further boost bilateral cooperation between Sudan and Pakistan.

DF. Excellency! First of all, welcome to Pakistan, and we are thankful to you for giving us your precious time.

At the beginning of this interview, I would like to express my pleasure of speaking, on the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of the Sudan, to all readers of the respected magazine "Diplomatic Focus".

And I have to congratulate the Sudanese leadership and the Sudanese people on the 67th anniversary of the glorious declaration of independence, and the fourth anniversary of the December Revolution, and I call on the international community, especially the friendly and brotherly countries among them the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, to support Sudan to pass its current transitional period to complete the



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

Regarding my resume, I briefly say that I joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Third Secretary in 1995, after I graduated in the faculty of law at Al Neelain University in Khartoum in 1993. Meantime, I got a degree of Master of Arts in Political Science (International Cooperation) at Seoul National University, South Korea, in 2001, and I had other post-Graduate studies at many Sudanese universities such as Juba University, and Karari University. I also got various training courses in diplomacy and international relations, in many countries like Pakistan, China, Netherlands and Singapore. I served in Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Greece and now in Pakistan. I also served in the different departments of the ministry of

foreign affairs including law and international treaties, economic and technical cooperation, international organizations, political, consular and administrative departments. I participated as member of many Sudanese delegations in a

I take this opportunity to invite Pakistani government and private sectors to participate in the 40th Khartoum International Fair 2023

Dozens of scholarships and different training courses that the Pakistani government provides to Sudan, and we look forward for increasing and diversifying these scholarships

path of democratic transformation to achieve the goals of the Revolution " Peace, freedom and justice".

number of meetings and conferences.

DF. Excellency! Pakistan and Sudan have strong relations rooted in decades of history. It's been a long time. How do you see the bilateral ties between the two countries evolving over the years?

First I would like to appreciate the strong bilateral relations between Sudan and Pakistan. These relations were established since the independence of Sudan in 1956 and the Sudanese embassy was opened in Pakistan in 1957. The political relations remain close and cordial because they are based on strong factors such as the religious, cultural and many other similarities and commonalities between the peoples of the two brotherly countries.





67th Anniversary of the Independence day of the Republic of Sudan

DF. Excellency! As a new ambassador to Pakistan, what are your priorities for strengthening the current bilateral relations between the two countries?

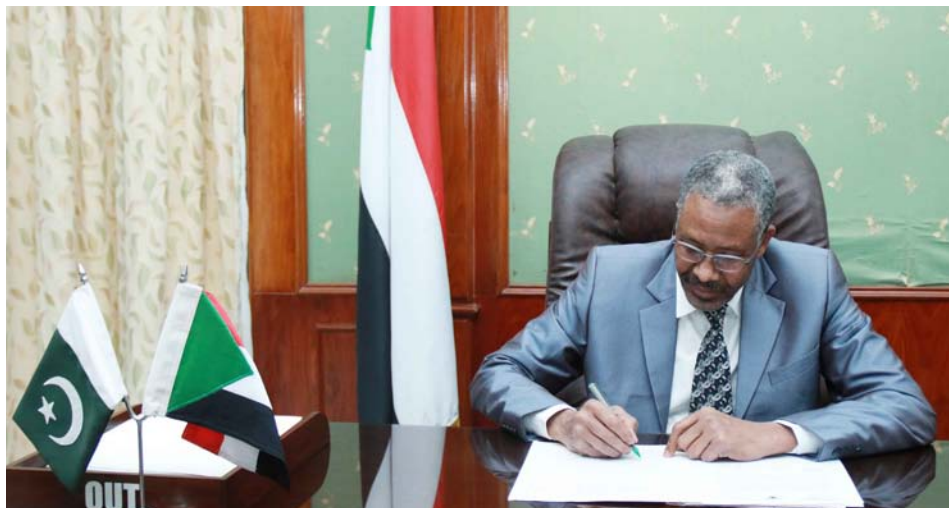
As I mentioned above, the political relations between the two countries are warm and brotherly, so we are planning to enhance our economic, trade and cultural relations with Pakistan as well, especially in the areas of food security. We will do our best to develop our relationships with agricultural research centers and universities like Faisalabad Agricultural University, so as to pace and increase cooperation between Sudan and Pakistan in this field, through conducting joint research and provide opportunities for postgraduate studies, masters and doctoral degrees, in light of the world need of food security. We also like to benefit from the Pakistani experience in the field of artificial insemination of cows, sheep, goats and possibly camels for the purpose of increasing the production of milk and meat. We can also benefit from the Pakistani experience and capabilities in the field of transferring tissue culture technology to improve and develop special types of fruits such as mango and also in rice production, as well as cooperating in the fields of constructing dams, building canals and harvesting rainwater.

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

Sudan and Pakistan are member states of many international organizations including the United Nations, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Non-Aligned Movement, the Group of 77 and others. The two brotherly countries enjoy good relations in these organizations, which are characterized by cooperation and full coordination between the two countries on global issues of common concern, and they exchange support in all areas of mutual interests, and Sudan will remain boosting these relations with Pakistan for the mutual interests of the two countries.

DF. Excellency! Sudan and Pakistan have signed a number of agreements that provide an institutional basis for economic and commercial activities. What are the opportunities that you see here in Pakistan and also in Sudan for both countries' investors and exporters?

The economic and commercial relations between the two countries are still below our ambitious and that may be due to the blockade and the sanctions that wrongly imposed on Sudan for many years ago. Therefore we are planning to increase the pace of communication between officials in the two countries so as to activate the agreements concluded between



the two countries in various fields, as well as activating the joint committees between the two countries. We will also work on enhancing economic and commercial relations between the two countries, especially in the fields

The movement of the economic and commercial trade does not reflect the size of the possible potentialities of cooperation between the two countries in areas of investment and trade.

of agriculture, engineering, medical and agricultural industries, by communicating with Pakistani investors and by activating the relations between chambers of commerce and industries in the two countries to enhance cooperation in the fields of technologies of textile industry, mining and other big and small industries. We also invite Pakistani companies, investors and exporters to benefit from the trade and investment opportunities available in

the Sudan in different sectors.

And I take this opportunity to invite Pakistani government and private sectors to participate in the 40th Khartoum International Fair 2023, which is organized annually by the Sudanese Free Zones and Markets Company in cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce of the Republic of Sudan, that scheduled to be held from January 24-31, 2023 in Khartoum, and that is expected to attract thousands of participants from different sectors from the Republic of Sudan and all over the world business community.

I guess participation in the exhibition will be a good opportunity to promote trade, investment opportunities between the Republic of Sudan and Pakistan, and will help creating opportunities for all participants to showcase their investment opportunities and projects.

Hoping that many Pakistani companies to participate in this important annual event, so as to promote and develop economic and trade relations between the two brotherly countries.

DF. 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 to our colleges



and universities. How do you see these cooperative steps, and how do you think such activities involving people-to-people contacts can improve bilateral relations?

We have distinguished cultural relations with Pakistan, based on cultural agreements and many memoranda of understanding in various cultural fields.

There is also good old cooperation between some universities in the two countries, and we would like to activate this cooperation. Here, I must mention and commend the dozens of scholarships and different training courses

potentialities of cooperation between the two countries in areas of investment and trade. There are huge and diverse opportunities of economic cooperation especially in agriculture, animal production, medical and chemical industries. For instance, Sudan has produced this year around 7 quintal of cotton.

So Pakistani investors can benefit from such production in the pioneering textile industry in Pakistan, which has a unique experience in this regard. So cooperation between Sudan and Pakistan by using the Sudanese cotton in the Pakistani textile gins can increase the added value and competitiveness of our cotton.

Also Sudan is the world's largest producer of the Gum Arabic that is very essential component in the food and medicine industries. This could be another field of economic cooperation with the Pakistani chemical manufacturers. I would like to add that Sudan has the largest livestock resources in the Arab and Africa regions, with more than 200 million acres of arable land in addition to abundant water resources.

The mining sector can also be an attractive, vital and rapidly growing as Sudan has produced in 2022 alone around 90 tons of gold scoring number 10 of the world's gold producers also the mining maps show that Sudan is rich in iron, copper, Manganese, chromium, ammonium silicate, marble and mica, so Sudan has a fertile virgin land that awaits for investors from Pakistani and other world countries.

I can also point out that trade with Sudan means trade with another five African countries as the unique geographical location of Sudan in Africa, with its ports on the Red Sea, that makes it a gate to many other landlocked countries.

That is to say, the investment in the Sudanese free zones could create huge business opportunities towards the African market, namely the member states of the COMESA, which moved its Court of Justice premises to Sudan.

DF. Excellency! You were recently appointed

here in Pakistan as ambassador. What were your thoughts before coming to Pakistan, and how did you find it?

Fortunately, before coming to Pakistan as ambassador, I had visited Pakistan to participate in a training course at the Foreign Service Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan in 2008, and that created very lovely impressions in my mind on Pakistan and its people.

Trade with Sudan means trade with another five African countries as the unique geographical location of Sudan in Africa

In fact, all Sudanese people have good and beautiful impressions on Pakistan because of the similarities that characterize the two brotherly peoples of the two countries. Therefore I felt, and I am really lucky, to be posted as ambassador to Pakistan.

DF. 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.

Finally, I would like to say that Pakistan and its people have special place in the hearts and minds of Sudanese people, so we will work hard to promote and boost the relations in different sectors between the two brotherly nations.

Therefore I assure that the embassy of Sudan in Islamabad welcomes businessmen, investors, tourists and every Pakistani individual, and it is ready to facilitate visa procedures for them, so as to boost the relations between the two brotherly countries in different fields for the mutual interests of the two nations.

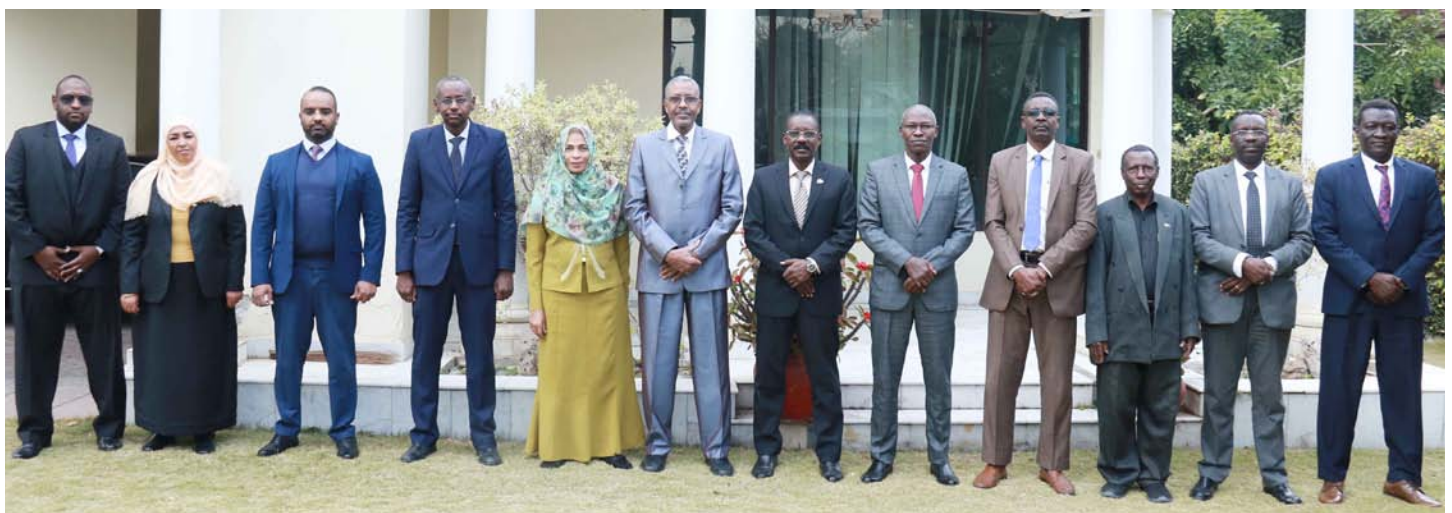
Sudan has the largest livestock resources in the Arab and Africa regions

that the Pakistani government provides to Sudan, and we look forward for increasing and diversifying these scholarships to include all fields, especially in the scientific fields which Pakistan has advantage in.

On the other side, Sudan can offer some scholarships to Pakistan, especially in certain fields such as Arabic language and others. And here I avail this opportunity to call the friendship association between Sudan and Pakistan to play its expected positive role in activating and enhancing the cultural relations between the two brotherly countries.

DF. Excellency! According to reports, in 2020, Pakistan exported \$19.4 million to Sudan, and Sudan exported \$24 million to Pakistan. My question is, "How do you see these trade relations, and what is the potential in these relations?" Furthermore, what steps should be taken to improve it?

The movement of the economic and commercial trade does not reflect the size of the possible





Exclusive Interview
by Mian Fazal Elahi

H.E. Brig. Aldie Abdallah,
Military Attaché of the Republic of Sudan
to Islamic Republic of Pakistan

*I call on the international community, especially the friendly & brotherly countries,
to support and cooperate with Sudan
to overcome its current transitional period towards the democratic transformation*

By Mian Fazal Elahi

DF. Excellency! First of all, we are thankful to you for giving us your precious time. It will be worthwhile for our readers to know about your education and professional life, experiences, and achievements. Would you like to share a bit about these?

At the beginning of this interview, it would be my pleasure to congratulate the Sudanese leadership and the Sudanese people on the 67th anniversary of the Glorious Independence day of the Sudan, and the fourth anniversary of the December Revolution, and I call on the international community, especially the friendly and brotherly countries, including the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, to support and cooperate with the Sudan to overcome its current transitional period towards the democratic transformation to achieve the goals of the revolution "Peace, freedom and justice", under the leadership of Lieutenant General Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan, Chairman of the Transitional Sovereignty Council, who pledged to protect the path of the revolution until it achieves its goals.

Now back to your question. After passing a diploma on military sciences from the War College of Sudan, I have completed all compulsory courses for the Land Forces (infantry). I also finished my Masters in Military Sciences from the Joint Command and Staff College before obtaining a Fellowship from the Numeiri High Military Academy.

For my masters I have done research on the future of the two areas of the Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan after the secession of South Sudan. Another piece of research was done for my fellowship on the best use of Rapid Support Forces for National Peacekeeping in Sudan (Situation of North Darfur).

During my service, I held positions in Military Command ranging from infantry platoon commander to infantry brigade commander. I also served as a staff officer at the command of an infantry squad and as deputy director of the training branch of the Land Forces.

I was a military supervisor with the United Nations Mission on the Naivasha Peace Agreement. I participated in the preparation of the joint land exercises at the end of the annual

training of the Sudan Land Forces.

I also participated in the second planning conference of the land training in Turkey as a representative of the Sudanese Military Forces. I also took part in the Military Games in the

By looking at the military relations between Sudan and Pakistan, we can see that they have rapidly progressed. We are looking forward to more progress in this relationship during the coming years.

Republic of Russian Federation on behalf of the land forces' training wing.

DF. Excellency! Pakistan-Sudan relations have been characterised as "close", "warm", "brotherly", and "cordial". Sudan declared

its support for Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistani wars, and Pakistan stood by Sudan over its integrity and sovereignty, especially on its boundary disputes. Pakistan Armed Forces also contributed to the UN peacekeeping force in Sudan with 1,542 personnel and 92 observers during the Second Sudanese Civil War. How do you see the bilateral ties between the two countries evolving over the years?

By looking at the military relations between Sudan and Pakistan, we can see that they have rapidly progressed since their establishment following the independence of both countries (Pakistan and Sudan) in 1947 and 1956, respectively. We are looking forward to more

Training and capacity-building of armed forces personnel in both countries can protect and secure the nations' gains that will bring development and stability to the economy, politics, communities, etc.

progress in this relationship during the coming years.

DF. Excellency! As Defence Attaché, what are priorities for strengthening the current defence and military relations between the two countries?

Meetings are taking place between the two countries at the level of Staff Command, which is held annually and alternately. During which talks and thoughts about developing the two nations' military defence relations to serve the interests of both countries' citizens take place, this is considered a key priority to achieving our goals.

DF. Excellency! Since 2005 the two countries signed an agreement on joint military cooperation at all levels. Since Sudanese military from the different armies visit Pakistan to visit or discuss issue of mutual interest. What are the achievements both countries getting from?

I think that the most significant goal that was achieved is the current strong brotherly relations between the two countries, professionally there are magnificent progress in both countries in number of fields such as training, exchange of experiences and defense production. Moreover, the authorities on both sides are keen to push further these relations that are considered a great achievement to hopefully lead to bright future.

DF. Excellency! What are the opportunities in



defence sector that you see here in Pakistan and also in Sudan?

Indeed both countries has huge opportunities to achieve the success in the field of defense production as both countries have the required resources to produce and develop this important field to secure the interest of the two brotherly nations.

Thanks to Pakistan its long experience in international peacekeeping missions, neutrality approach, highly skilled soldiers, and understanding of the nature of regional issues

DF. Excellency! How do you think such activities involving military to military relationship between both the countries can improve bilateral relations?

We have many military activities available in Sudan and Pakistan that can contribute

to developing bilateral relations. We can say training and capacity-building of armed forces personnel in both countries can protect and secure the nations' gains that will bring development and stability to the economy, politics, communities, etc.

DF. Excellency! According to media reports in October 2022, The United Nations has requested Pakistan to deploy a battalion in the UN Interim Security Force in Abyei. How do you see role of Pakistan as contributor to peace keeping in Sudan?

Thanks to its long experience in international peacekeeping missions, neutrality approach, highly skilled soldiers, and understanding of the nature of regional issues. Pakistan plays an important role in the UN peacekeeping mission.

DF. Any message you want to give to the readers of "Diplomatic Focus,"? And also, you can share anything you think we have missed in the interview.

My message to all Pakistani readers of this issue is to try to better understand Sudan, which is very rich with its diversified culture and vast resources that could contribute to solving the food crisis in the world if exploited properly. Thank you.

Sudan's

Foreign Policy



Sudan believes in a policy of noninterference 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 interdependence, 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.

Sudan's foreign policy is shaped by a number of factors, including regional, economic, and domestic politics. In recent years, Sudan's foreign policy has undergone significant changes. Another important aspect of Sudan's foreign policy is its relationship with the international community.

Sudan has made efforts to improve its international standing, including by cooperating with the international community and making peacekeeping efforts.

Sudan also has a strong relationship with its allies in the region, for example, the Gulf States. Overall, Sudan's foreign policy is multifaceted and dynamic, shaped by a wide range of factors.

Relations between

Pakistan & Sudan

Relations between Pakistan and Sudan are based on strong Islamic bond and political connections. Pakistan–Sudan relations have been characterised as close, warm, brotherly, and cordial.

Both countries are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Like Minded Group, and the Group of 77 in the United Nations. Both the countries are striving for further strengthening of mutual ties.

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 five hundred students from Sudan study in the universities of

Pakistan which is one of the highest number of Sudanese students to any foreign country. 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.

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.

During 2020, Pakistan’s exports goods worth \$19.37 Mn and imported goods worth \$ 24.01 Mn recording a trade deficit of \$4.6 Mn.

Pakistan can further enlarge its footprint in Sudan by signing and activating the agreements in the field of economy and introducing the Pakistani products to the Sudanese markets through holding exhibitions.

Likewise, Pakistan can contribute to intensifying mutual visits, accelerating the opening of the Pakistani Commercial Office in Sudan and facilitating the exchange visits of the officials.

Under the Engage Africa Policy, the Government to Government (G2G) cooperation between countries will create new opportunities for collaboration in private sectors, and explore new markets.



Khartoum

**A City with Attractive
Sightseeing and Spots of
Various Tastes & Beauties**

Welcome to Khartoum, the capital city of the Sudan, one of the largest African country. Our cosmopolitan city's range if historic attractions, museums, free annual events, and tourist services is unrivalled by any other Sudanese city. This content was designed to help you get around the nation's capital with ease, and to acquaint you with many outstanding sites the city has to offer. Major attractions, transportation system around the city and main roads across the city are noted in the map.

Sudan is the origin of mankind

A new effort by researchers at the University of Oxford's Big Data Institute suggests that Sudan might have been the ancestral home of everybody alive today. The place where all humanity originated from in Sudan lies in the north-east of the country and is "not far away from the Nile River." The very earliest ancestors identify trace back in time to a geographic location that is in modern Sudan.

These ancestors lived up to and over one million years ago – which is much older than current estimates for the age of Homo sapiens – 250,000 to 300,000 years ago.

According to IFLScience, the researchers "were able to create a network of almost 27 million ancestors" and used samples that came "not just from modern humans, but also ancient people who lived across the world between thousands and hundreds of thousands of years ago."

Location

Khartoum town lies along the left bank of the Blue Nile, and forms a huge triangle. Its vertex at the confluence of then two Niles, the White Nile on its west side and the Blue Nile on its east and the base bordering Gezira State some 30 K. southward. It is situated on latitude 15 36 N, and longitude 31 32 E, and it is 1352 ft. above sea level. Its population has grown to over 5 million people. Khartoum, together with the two cities, Omdurman and Khartoum North

(Bahri), these cities jointly called the tri-capital, constitute the National Capital of the republic of Sudan.

Climate of Khartoum

The climate is mainly tropical. During summer (March – June), the temperature is quite high, with an average temperature of 38 C, with May as being the hottest month of the year. Autumn starts from mid-July and ends on September, with a total rainfall of 167 mm; it is characterized by abundance of sandstorms. Winter starts on October and lasts up to March, it is endowed with a beautiful to moderate, dry and healthy weather, the average temperature in Winter is 24 C, the ideal time for foreigners to visit Khartoum and enjoy its tourism activities

Places to visit in Khartoum:

The Mogran

Khartoum Mogran, (confluence of the two Niles) is an outstanding natural attraction to its lovers from all over the globe. The area is famed





for migratory birds, frolic flowers and various restaurants as well as a family park.

Museums

Khartoum is home to several museums, including the Sudan National Museum, The National Museum for Ethnography, Natural History Museum, and the Khalifah House Museum, plus others. They are the must places to visit, as they serve as one stop venues for finding out about the people, culture and history of the largest county in Africa.

National History Museum

This museum is located on the Gama: A Street, opposite to the main building of the University of Khartoum. It was established during the second decade of this century and is relegated to the Faculty of Science. The museum demonstrates interesting and unique species of animals and birds found in Sudan. A collection of mummified reptiles; birds and animals are also exhibited.

Sudan's Ethnographic Museum

The museum was established in 1956 and is situated at the junction of Gam'a Street and ElMek Nimir Street. It enfold a spectacular collection of material culture of various Sudanese tribes and peoples. This rich heritage of agricultural and nomadic appliances, domestic tools, ceremonial paraphernalia and utilities are artistically exhibited and Knowingly demonstrated.

Sudan's National Museum

This museum can be regarded as Sudan's main custodian of the country's historical heritage, for is where all of the collected ancient cultural material of Sudan is documented, kept and displayed for the benefit of all visitors. Sudan's National Museum was established in 1971 at an attractive site on the Nile Avenue, overlooking the Blue Nile and not from its confluence with the White Nile. The museum consists of two main sections: The first is an outdoor garden of lush greenery, transgressed by a water channel symbolizing the Nile. Here, the monuments and temples of Napatan and Christian eras were reconstructed after their rescue from the flood caused by the construction of the Aswan Dam in the sixties. The second section is comprised of a two-story building, which accommodates a huge collection of rare archaeological artifacts. This covers all stages and epochs of Sudanese civilizations, from the early Paleolithic period through Napatan, Meroetic, Christian and Islamic areas. Of particular interest to visitors is the rare collection of artifacts belonging to the Kerma civilization (2500-1800 BC).

The Khalifa House Museum

This was the residence of the Khalifa Abdullah Ben Mohamed, who succeeded the Mahdi. The ground floor of the residence was built in 1888 and the upper floor in 1891. It became a museum in 1928. The structure of the residence itself is of





great historical importance, since it exhibits the style and architecture prevailing at that period.

The vast collection of artifacts displayed inside the two-story museum covers almost the entire Mahdiya rule, apart from a collection of personal belongings of the Khalifa, such as utensils, beds, swords, spears and various other elements of everyday use.

The Mahdi's Tomb

It is located at Omdurman and encompasses and encompasses an important part of the country's heritage during the Mahdist Era.

Omdurman market

This ancient Souq exhibits all types of handicrafts,

artifacts, souvenirs and various items of Sudanese folk memorabilia. The market is usually open from 8:00 a.m. and closes at sunset.

Sheikh Hamad-el-Niles Tomb

On the western side of Omdurman on Fridays, many dervishes congregate dancing their famous and well-known rites and songs. The practice exemplifies tradition of Sufi in the Sudan.

Boatyard

It lies just off shore of the Abu Raouf quarter of Omdurman, on the western side of the Nile, where we can see the manufacturing of traditional boats, the way it have been done for centuries. However, the above are not the only to be seen. Khartoum is rich with other attractions that are really breath taking. Among them we may include: – Nuba wrestling, the Camel Market, Abd-el-Qayum Gate, the Nile's Islands, the WWII cemeteries, the church of St. Matthew, king Farouqe's mosque, Sayyid Ali's mosque, the Republican Palace, the Botanical Gardens, west Omdurman's desert and Jebel Awlia, etc.

Hotels

Hotels are found mainly in Khartoum, and are found in all categories. They are well equipped to extend their services from 5 stars grade and down to 2 stars. The majority of these hotels are located in Khartoum. There are plenty of available rooms at all classes throughout the



year.

Water

Although the water in hotels and camps in Khartoum is generally suitable for drinking, we advise our visitors to drink mineral water as a precaution for their health – mineral water is now found almost every where a visitor goes to.

Food

Most types of meals and internationally known dishes are available in Khartoum. All sorts of fresh meats (chicken, beef, lamb and fish) are slaughtered or caught daily. Fresh vegetables (picked daily) are plentiful. Fruit is from local sources. There are a variety of canned and packaged goods. Hotels and

restaurants serve mostly standard fare of both the Sudanese and international types.

Clothes

Light cotton clothing is advisable for Khartoum during the summer days. During the winter days, a pullover is usually sufficient as additional wear. During winter evenings and early mornings, heavier clothing may be necessary. Generally speaking, a layered style wardrobe works best.

Getting there

A foreigner intending to visit KRT could obtain an entry visa from this website and the Sudanese diplomatic missions abroad, or he could get one at KRT International Airport with a prior arrangement with the Ministry of Foreign Relations, if there is no mission in his/her country.

Health Regulations

Vaccination against smallpox, yellow fever, typhoid and cholera may be compulsory for foreigners upon entry. Prophylactics against malaria are advised.

Getting around

There are several means of transport inside





Khartoum. The most common transport is the “hafla” or minibus. Similar to the minibus are flat bed conversions that resemble minibuses. There are also some new microbuses that are quite comfortable, as well as taxi, and “rickshaws” services.

Religion

Islam is the official religion of the majority with Christianity having a special place.

Customs

All personal belongings are customs free, with an allowance of 200 r less cigarettes or ¼ ounce of tobacco. As for electrical or electronic equipment and firearms, dues are taken for these items while subject to refund if they are re-exported within 6 months period from the date of their entry.

- As for foreign currency, there is no limit to the amount currency that could be admitted in Sudan. Declaring these amounts on the port on entry to the authorities is a must to ensure the right of the visitor to take back any amount of foreign currency not exceeding the declared amount.
- Since the prices of foreign currencies in Sudan are subject to frequent changes, visitors are advised to know these prices before coming to Sudan.
- Credit cards are not acceptable in most places except some of the International Hotels and Airlines.





How to Invest in Sudan?

For obtaining license and investment transactions:

1. The new license (required documents)
2. Basic information.
3. Modern means of transport (required documents).
4. List of needs (required documents)
5. Working at hired location (required documents).
6. Allocation of a plot of land (required documents)
7. Addition of a production line (required documents).
8. Gable application (required documents).
9. Non Payment on transfer (purchase of capital equipment at bank rate)

Project Disposition Procedures

1. Disengagement of partnership (required documents)
 2. Involvement of a partner(required documents)
 3. property transfer (required documents)
 4. Mortgage (required documents)
 5. Vehicle provision (required documents)
 6. Re export(required documents)
 7. Change of activity(required documents)
- License fees and investment transactions
 - Project disposition fees
 - Fees of registration of the business name
 - The prices of investment land

Investment body

Investor can choose any of the following investment Formulas:

Individual property

- Partnership system
- Corporate system
- A branch of a foreign company

Business registration procedures

- Application addressed to the commercial registrar on the proposed name
- Contract and regulations of the establishment of company
- The Procedures after the initial approval:
- Preparation of the company headquarters
- Provision of three copies of establishment regulation sealed from the tax and zakat chamber.
- Form filling(12) of the capital of the company
- Filling the approval form (2J)

- Judiciary form(publication form)

procedures of registration of the branch of the foreign company

- Application of the registration to the commercial registrar
- Contract of association and regulations of the parent company
- Registration list or documents of establishing the parent company
- Documented authorization from the company to a person resident in Sudan to receive judiciary notification.
- Resolution of the Board of Directors of the parent
- Company to start a branch in Sudan
- Opening of the previous documents with the seal of the



- Company in order to be documented from the ministry of
- Foreign affairs of the investing country or the Sudanese
- Embassy in the country of registration.

Procedures for obtaining the license and investment

Transactions:

1- The new license:

The required documents:

- Feasibility study certified from one of experienced
- Consultant house (original copy + copy)
- Application of a new license on the signing of the
- Owner of the project
- Certified power of attorney by a lawyer or a court for the purpose of investment procedures.
- Attachment of a copy of the memorandum of association (in case of the companies)
- Attachment of copy of the incorporation certificates (in case of the companies).
- Partnership contract (in case of partnerships between Individuals).

Procedures of the registration of the business name

The applicant must comply with the following:

- Submission of application on the proposed names to register the business name in English and Arabic.
- Form filling of registration of the business name and its notarization by Lawyer.
- Bringing the approval of the competent authority.
- Upon the completion of the previous measures, the applicant delivers two incorporation certificates in Arabic and English and signed by the business names registrar and bearing the seal of the general commercial registrar.

List of needs

- The required documents
- Two copies of license
- Two copies of business name
- List of needs of equipment and machinery (two copies)
- Fresh title deed for the plot of land

Upon implementing the list with the Customs.

- Attaching the approval of work at a hired location is required (in case of hired location.
- Approval of the technical authority of the list of needs and the approval are made in compliance with the regulation

- Tourist activities (hotels- resorts..... etc) shall
- Grant a list of needs of the leased location (long- term lease of ten years and more)

How to get customs privilege for the project list of needs

- Investor approaches the customs administration to apply for customs privilege and be granted privileges and the reduction of customs duties

Modern mean of transport

The required documents:

- A copy of the license
- A copy of the business name
- A new title deed
- Sketch map for a visit
- Telephone number, the name
- Power of attorney or authorization from the Board of Directors certified by a lawyer or a court.
- Memorandum of association
- Certificate of establishment of the company in cases of the companies.
- A report of the recent field visit
- Application signed by the owner of the project Import certificate
- Budget approved by the tax department (in case of the vehicles of the strategic projects)

Allocatio of land plot

- The required documents:
- Copy of the license
- Copy of the business name
- Documented power of attorney by a lawyer
- Contract of association and Incorporation certificate (in case of the companies)
- The name and the telephone number

Working on a leased location

The required documents:

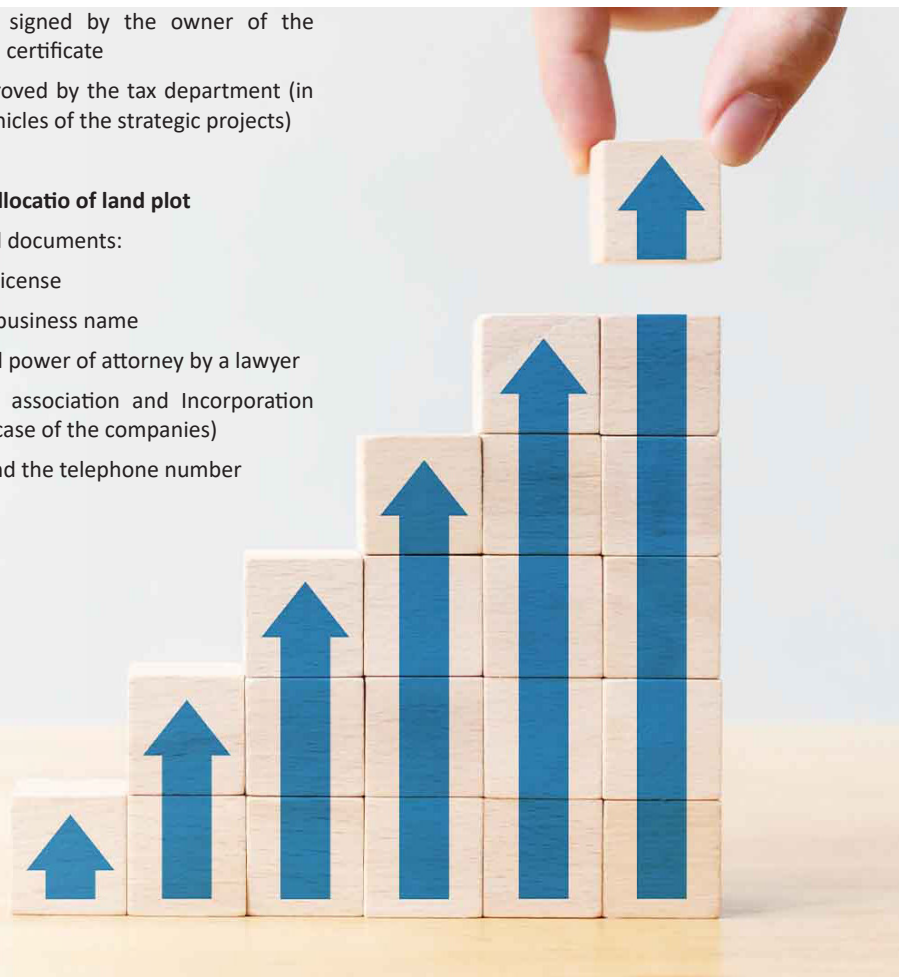
- Filling out the forms clearly
- Copy of the business name and the license of the tenant project
- Copy of the business name and the license of the lessor project
- Copy of the valid title deed
- Copy of the initial lease contract
- Copy of customizable documents and receipt of the land of the project (industrial sector)

Immigration measures

- All immigration transactions such as the entry visa, residence, registration of the foreign investors and renewals stake place at the foreign passport unit in the ministry of investment and International Cooperation

Foreign labor in Sudan

- Dealing with foreign labor according to the encouragement of national investment act of the year 2020 and the labor act of 2007 and all the measures of foreign employment take place at the ministry of labor and the commissions and departments of investment in the states.





Investments' opportunities 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:

Sudan's strategic location

Sudan's strategic location 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 center 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.

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.

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.

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

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 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 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 the registry of importers and exporters.

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 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 www.minv.gov.sd/en

2 central bank www.cbos.gov.sd/en

3 ministry of livestock and fishery www.marf.gov.sd

4 ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and Wildlife www.sudtourism.com



5 Secretariat General Of the Council Of Ministers www.sudan.gov.sd/index.php/en

6 Embassy of the Republic of Sudan -Islamabad www.sudanembassy.com.pk/en





INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN SUDAN

The country's industrial sector can be divided into the following sub-sectors:

1. Food industries.
2. Textile industry.
3. Leather industries.
4. Chemical and medicinal industries.
5. Manufacture of oils and soap.
6. Engineering Industries.
7. Manufacture of building materials.
8. Manufacture of packaging and printing materials.

Some of the general features of these sub-sectors can be summarized as follows:

Sectors of the food industry:

The food sector is considered the main sector of the industrial sectors in the country because of its importance in providing food and its linkage to the agriculture sector, which is the cornerstone of the Sudanese economic sector.

The capacities available in this sector meet the needs of the country and there is an exportable surplus.

Leather industry sector:

Leather represents an important economic figure in sectoral exports. The number of leathers is increasing due to the increase of animal resources which is estimated to 125 million. The leather is characterized by its quality and by its durability due to its textile and fibrous composition, as well as it is distinguished to other countries of the world





with its large area.

There are 4 large, 3 medium and 12 small capacity tanneries. There 900 thousands of cow leather 9 million skins of sheep and goat

SOAP

This sector is characterized by its high manufacturing capacity which is mounted to 520 thousand washing tons, 46 thousand powder tons and 20 thousand toilet tons that meet the country's needs and export to neighboring countries.

Oils

Its energy is considered to be one of the largest in the country with about 3 million tons, which deal with cottonseed, sunflower, beans and sesame seeds.

Building materials

This sector is characterized by the abundance of local raw materials and in terms of quality in rank, especially natural marble, where there is a marble in white and black color and also the country has a factory for the manufacture of granite with the capacity of 9 thousand square meters per year.

Sudanese cement is considered to be one of the finest types of cement. There are 2 factories of cement operating in the country with low capacity, which does not exceed 400 thousand tons per year.

Textile industry

The availability of good local raw materials, encourages the textile and ready-made garment industry in the country. Where the total capacity of yarn is mounted to 59 thousand tons and fabric to 300 million yards and 21 million pieces of ready clothes, but this sector is facing some problems, which led the State to form a higher committee to save and solve problems.





Engineering Industries

The engineering industries represents in the modern world an important center in the economy of any modern country through which the necessary elements of production can be prepared and directed. This sector includes basic industries of foundries, spare parts, refrigerators, iron products and zinc panels. The total capacity of this sector is estimated to 250 thousand tons per year. The country also has a factory for the manufacture of cars, tractors and agricultural equipment.

Chemical and medicinal industries sector:

The chemicals sector includes a wide range of important industries such as tires, batteries, sulfur, plastics, medicines, medical gases, etc.

Printing and packaging sector:

The ribbed carton industry and the paper packaging are considered to be the supporting industries that serve other industry and achieve the concept of the front and back link between many other industries and the available capacities in the country is about 122 thousand tons a year.

Main Industrial Exports:

- Sugar.
- Vegetable oils.
- Leather.
- Spinning.
- molasses.
- manufactured henna.



- Gum.
- Soap (washing).
- Plastic beads.
- Biscuits.
- Juices and jams.
- Stone mills.
- Fodder.

Main Industrial Products:

- Sugar.
- Soap of all types (wash - toilet - powder).
- Juices and jams.
- Biscuits.
- Sweets.
- Medicines - Medical gases.
- Leather.
- Tires.
- Battery dry stones.
- Liquid batteries.
- Plastic beads (P.P).
- Sulfur.
- Refrigerators.
- Wooden and metal furniture.
- Textile and knitting industry.
- Manufacture of vehicles.
- Iron industry.
- paints.
- Cigarettes.
- Plastic products.
- Packing carton.
- Aluminum.
- fodder.
- Dairy.
- Mineral water.
- Graphite - natural marble





The oldest and most consistent of Sudanese modern and contemporary art is the art of the tribes. The Sudanese tribal life has always been the least responsive to change. Art of the tribes of the Sudan shows great reservation and conservatism. An art of such continuity clearly exposes the spirit of such tribal cultures. In fact the richness of the Sudanese art is in its diversity. This entire heritage, past and present, constitutes the base on which the modern Sudanese artistic practices are deeply grafted. This is why Sudanese contemporary art, stands out among the different African schools of art as unique.

This entire heritage, past and present, constitutes the base on which the modern days of Islam in Sudan. It is traditional Qoranic School. Which continued to exist from as early as the 9th century AD until the present day? It teaches art as a practice, but not as an objective. Yet its artistic impact on the Sudanese child seems to be important. When the Turks invaded Sudan in 1824, Mohamed Ali Pasha, who was very keen on the modernization of the Nile Valley, introduced the Modern Elementary Education, yet he based the experience on the traditional (khalwa) school.

In 1936, a department of art education was established in Bakht-el-Rida Institute of Education. The department was headed by Jean Pier Greenlow a British artist and art teacher he went into history as the founder of the modern art movement in Sudan. Since the pioneering efforts of Greenlow in 1936, Sudanese art has in fact developed into a relatively strong cultural medium of expression. The change came when some of the pioneer graduates of Gordon Memorial College went overseas for further studies. But they soon came to discover that the works of art could only exist between the old and new, between convention and revolution within a certain society. This

is why some pioneer artists where culturally frustrated in Europe. They naturally failed to be part of the European mainstream art. They started to drift away from it, and began to try things on their own.

So the Sudanese artists returned to Khartoum to face their own culture and to practice art as a socio-cultural activity. The Sudanese contemporary society is complex, plural and draws from many different traditions and visual styles. Hence what was called latter (Khartoum School) in the 60s, was in fact a forum for the struggle to capture the spirit and perspective of, not only Africa but the Islamic World also. Because both worlds make the cultural reality of Sudan, a reality of unity and diversity.

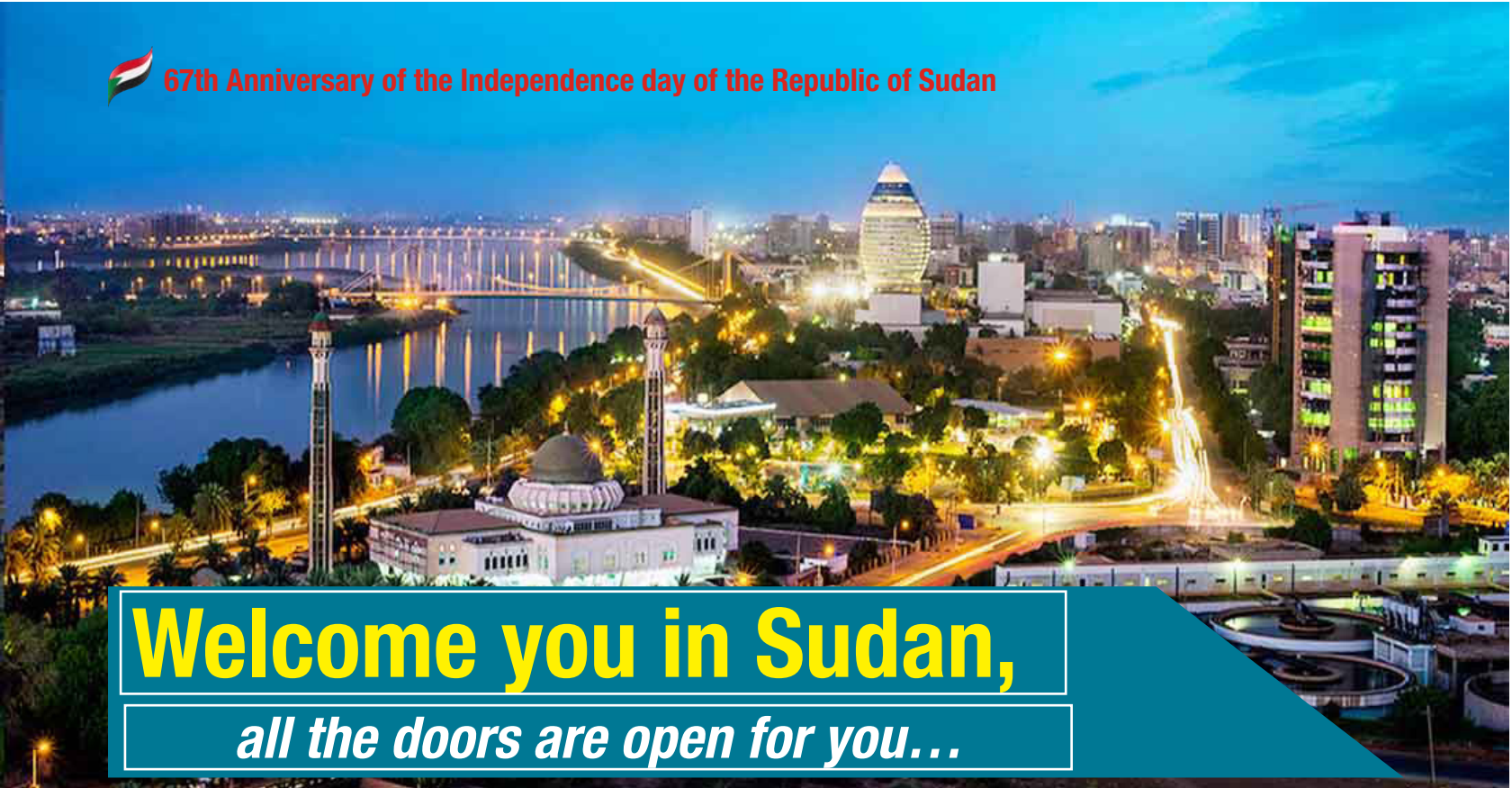
Contemporary Sudanese art world did not experience a war of styles, or strong schools other than (Khartoum School). Nevertheless, there is a relatively strong art movement, which is highly experimental. In its own way this movement is modernist and seeking to globalize in spite of the rather restrictive conditions under which hundreds of Sudanese artists are working. If serious art can be defined as the art that does not have an obvious commercial orientation. Then we can say there is serious art today in Sudan. If you happen to



be in Khartoum, then you must look around to see its art.

Arts and crafts

Many crafts are available in Sudan's souks (markets). Strings of heavy beads often include antique trading beads made from colored glass. The traditional wraps in bright, printed cotton, worn by women, are mostly imported. Many traders make their goods in the marketplace: old tin cans are cut and soldered into cooking pans and lamps; tailors make up the loose white gowns worn by men; and leather is punched and stitched into bags and saddles for donkeys and camels.



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

GDP grew by an estimated 0.5% in 2021, recovering from a negative 3.6% in 2020. Growth was supported by agriculture and mining on the supply side, and private consumption and investment on the demand side. GDP is projected to grow by 2.5% in 2022 and 4.5% in 2023. The recovery follows several years of economic contraction stemming from macroeconomic imbalances, structural deficiencies, political instability, and COVID-19.

The central bank adopted an accommodative monetary policy in 2021 to boost credit growth and economic activity.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Sudan was worth 34.33 billion US dollars in 2021, according to official data from the World Bank. The GDP value of Sudan represents 0.02 percent of the world economy.

Agriculture

In 2020, Sudan's largest imports were raw sugar (\$560 million) and wheat (\$530 million). The





country also imported \$160 million worth of tractors. There are an estimated 51.5 million cultivatable acres in Sudan, of which 4.3 million acres are irrigated. Sudan is also the world's largest exporter of "other oily seeds" (e.g.: groundnuts, sunflower, soybean, safflower, sesame), valued at \$746 million in 2020, and it exported \$143 million in livestock (mostly to the Gulf region).

Over 80 percent of the world's gum Arabic (acacia gum), an important input for food additives, paint, and cosmetics, is produced in Sudan.

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 Sudan, oil was an important export industry in Sudan. 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 (16,000m³/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 (3,450m³/d). In 2005, the Sudanese government contracted Petronas to build a new refinery at Port Sudan.

Gold

Sudan pocketed about 38.2 billion pounds (\$86m) from gold in the first half of 2021 and targets 104 billion pounds from a total of 100 tons by the end of the year, al-Haj said.

He attributed the rise to "strong measures" imposed by the mineral ministry and other state institutions to prevent illicit cross-border trade.

In September 2012, Sudan opened the country's first gold refinery and it is speculated to be one of the largest such constructions in Africa. Sudan double gold output in the first half of 2021, said Bloomberg News citing a Sudanese Mineral Resources Company representative.

The North African nation recorded production of 30.3 tons between January and the end of June, compared with 15.6 tons in the same

period the year before.

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.



Dams in Sudan



Sudan has a number of dams that were built for various purposes, including irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, and flood control. Some of the most important dams in Sudan include:

1. **The Roseires Dam**, is located on the Blue Nile River in the northeastern part of Sudan, the dam was built in the 1960s and its primary purpose is irrigation.
2. **The Khashm El Girba Dam**, it is located in Eastern Sudan, is the oldest dam in Sudan. Its main purpose is irrigation.
3. **The Merowe Dam**, also known as the Hamdab Dam, is a large dam located on the Nile River in Northern Sudan. The dam was built primarily for hydroelectric power generation and has a capacity of 1,250 MW.

These dams have played an important role in supporting Sudan's agricultural and industrial development, however, there are some concerns over the impact these dams have had on the environment and the livelihoods of people living downstream. Furthermore, the dams have led to the displacement of many people and have negatively impacted the traditional way of living of many communities living in the area.





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 Kushan 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

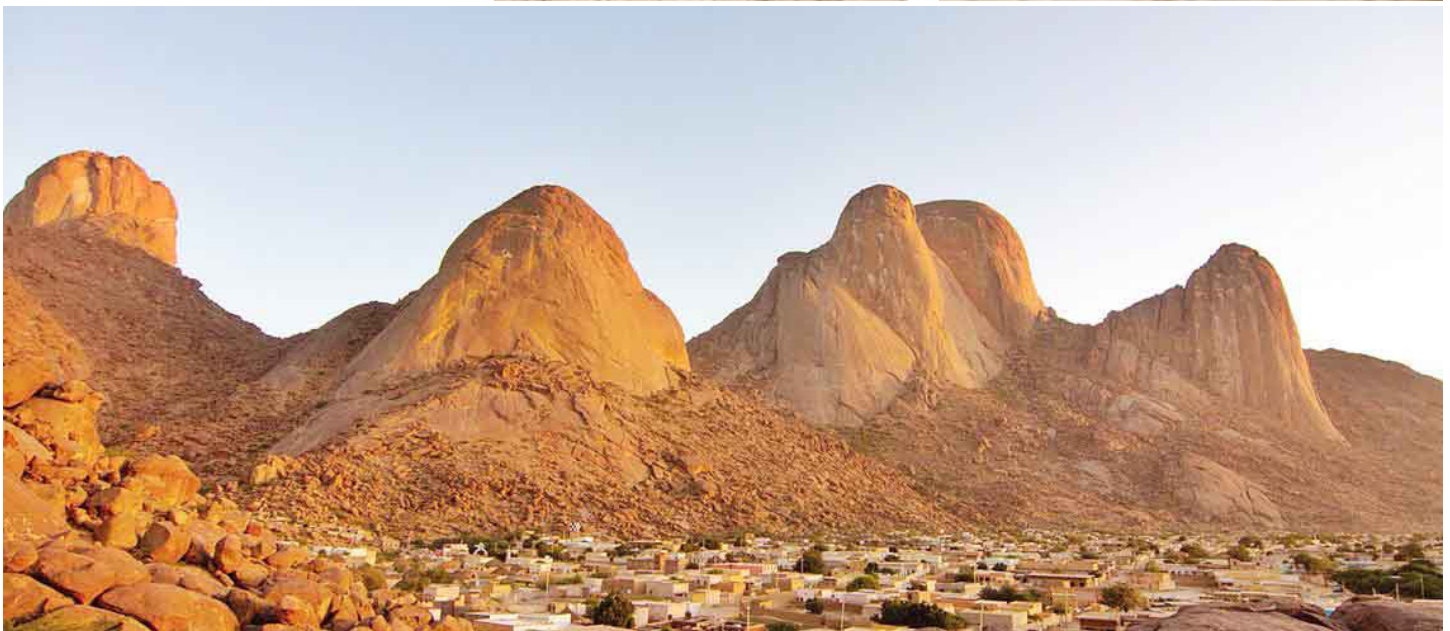
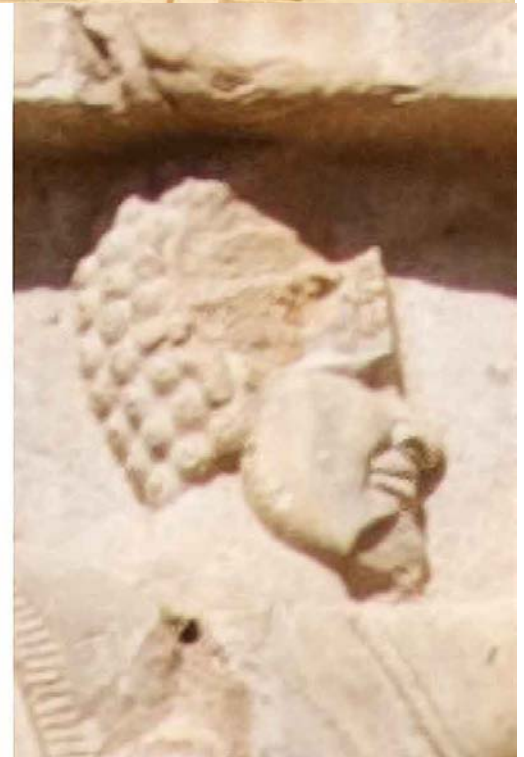




from African origins, outlived the Egyptian infrastructure and reappeared, more or less unchanged, at later periods in Sudan's history.

Furthermore, as if to reinforce the distance between the Kushan realm and Egypt, the downfall of the Kushan 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 Kush civilization occurred at the hands of King Ezana of Aksum, and pottery styles became distinctly more African than Mediterranean.

The Kushan 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 own specific characteristics, acquired from both the north and the south, and analysis furthered by reference to subsequent periods in Sudanese history.





Jebel Marra, Darfur

Jebel Marra is known for its rugged and picturesque terrain. The mountain range is the highest in Darfur, and its peaks can reach over 3,000 meters (9,800 feet) in elevation. The area is home to a diverse array of flora and fauna, and is considered an important ecological zone. The range is also a source of water for the surrounding areas and plays an important role in the region's hydrology.

The natural beauty of the area is also a source of cultural significance for many of the local communities. The Jebel Marra has been a significant part of the people's history, mythology and beliefs, these communities also enjoy a rich culture that goes beyond the simple beauty of the place, with customs, festivals and even their traditional clothes that are not found

elsewhere.

Suakin: A historical city

Suakin is a historical city located on the Red Sea coast of eastern Sudan, in the current Red Sea state. Suakin was once a major port city and a hub of trade and cultural exchange. The city has a rich history, dating back to ancient times, and has been ruled by various empires and kingdoms throughout its history, including the Egyptians, the Romans, the Aksumite and the Ottomans.

The city's architecture reflects its diverse historical influences, with a mix of traditional Sudanese and Ottoman. The city's Old Town, which is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site, is especially well-preserved and features many examples of traditional vernacular architecture.

Pyramids in Sudan

Sudan is home to a number of ancient pyramids, many of which are located in the Nubian region in the northern part of the country. These pyramids were built by the ancient Nubian civilization, which existed along the Nile River in what is now Sudan and Egypt.

The Nubians built pyramids as tombs for their kings and queens, and many of these pyramids still survive today.

The most famous pyramids in Sudan are the ones located in the ancient city of Meroe, which was the capital of the Kingdom of Kush. The pyramids of Meroe are smaller and steeper than the pyramids of ancient Egypt and are made of sandstone.

They also differ in design, most of the pyramids





of Meroe have a unique shape of a beehive, and they are not smooth as the Egyptian pyramids. These pyramids, built between the 3rd century BC and the 3rd century AD, are grouped in three main necropolis: The North Cemetery, The South Cemetery, and The West Cemetery.

There are also other pyramids located in different regions such as, in El-Kurru and Nuri, which are located near the Nile river, and other pyramids located in the desert regions such as the ones in Sedeinga, which is located about 100km west of Meroe.

These pyramids are considered important historical and cultural sites, and many of them have been designated as UNESCO World Heritage sites.

Dinder National Park

Dinder National Park is a protected area located in eastern Sudan, near the border with Ethiopia. The park covers an area of over 2,000 square kilometers and is known for its diverse wildlife, including large mammals such as elephants, buffaloes, and lions, as well as a wide variety of bird species.

The park also includes a number of permanent water sources, which make it an important habitat for many different animals.

The Dinder River runs through the park and its associated wetlands, making it a unique ecological area, and it's home



for many migratory birds that come from all over Africa and Europe. The park is also home to many different tribes such as the Meidob, Dinder, and Nubian people, who have lived in the area for centuries, and their presence has shaped the unique ecosystem of the park.

The park has been designated as a UNESCO biosphere reserve in 2016.

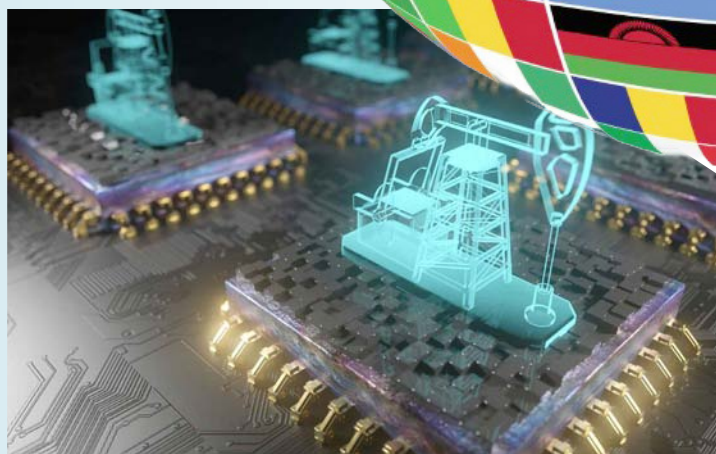




KHARTOUM INTERNATIONAL FAIR 2023

Khartoum International Fair included Industrial, Agricultural machinery & equipment, Information technology, Energy and Mines, Building Materials, Services...

Date:	January 24, 2023 - January 31, 2023
City / Country:	Khartoum / Sudan / Africa
Venue:	Khartoum Fair Ground
Items to be exhibited:	Agricultural Machinery & Equipment, Information Technology, Energy & Mines, Building Materials, Services, Medical Supplies, Consumers Goods, Household & Home Appliances
For Visitors:	Eligibility : Trade & general public For details, please contact the organizer directly.
Organizer:	Sudanese Free Zones & Markets Co. LTD +249 183 263641 +249 183 481815
Industry:	General Exhibition/General Exhibition
Frequency:	Annual
Estimated Turnout:	150000 Visitors 650 Exhibitors







Cuisine *The Taste of Sudan*

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 during the Condominium period.

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.

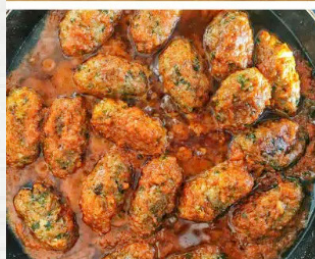
The main components of which these stews

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 oca 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. As for the popular appetizers in Sudan, there is (Elmaraara) and (Umfitit) that are made of parts of sheep like the lungs, liver and stomach. To these are added onions, peanut butter and salt, it is eaten raw.

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. Also there is Elmussalammiya, which is made with liver, flour, dates and spices.

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), to that is added a stew called (Sharmout Abiyad) which is cooked with dry meat.

Another form of stew is (Kawal), which is made from a mixture of some plants' roots that are left to leaven and dried afterwards.

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 (Gourrassa). It is made of wheat and baked in a circular shape, its thickness and size change according the needs.

As for the south, the abundance of rivers, lakes and swamps had made the people in these regions dependent on fish for their food.

A popular dish is a stew named (Kajaik), which is cooked of dried fish. It is added to the porridge, which is common throughout Sudan, (Aseeda) made of sorghum. Sometimes natural margarine is added to the mixture.

In Equatoria, (Aseeda) is made of (Bafra) which is a plant of the same family of potatoes. 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.

Food and drink

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 asida or kisra.

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 and cinnamon, and is drunk from tiny cups or glasses. Fruit teas and herbal teas such as kakaday (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.



SUDANESE MUSIC



The rich and varied music of Sudan has traditional, rural, northeastern African roots and also shows Arabic, Western or other African influences, especially on the popular urban music from the early 20th century onward. Since the establishment of big cities like Khartoum as melting pots for people of diverse backgrounds, their cultural heritage and tastes have shaped numerous forms of modern popular music. In the globalized world of today, the creation and consumption of music through satellite TV or on the Internet is a driving force for cultural change in Sudan, popular with local audiences as well as with Sudanese living abroad.

Sudan of today is very diverse, with five hundred plus ethnic groups spread across the territory of what is the third largest country in Africa. The cultures of its ethnic and social groups have been marked by a complex cultural legacy, going back to the spread of Islam, the regional history of the slave trade and by indigenous African cultural heritage. Though some of the ethnic groups still maintain their own African language, most Sudanese today use the distinct Sudanese version of Arabic.

Due to its geographic location in Africa, where



African, Arabic, Christian and Islamic cultures have shaped people's identities, and on the southern belt of the Sahel region, Sudan has been a cultural crossroads between North, East and West Africa, as well as the Arabian Peninsula, for hundreds of years. Thus, it has a rich and very diverse musical culture, ranging from traditional folk music to Sudanese popular urban music of the 20th century and up to the internationally influenced African popular music of today.

Musical traditions have always enjoyed great popularity with most Sudanese. Apart from singing in Standard Arabic, the majority of Sudanese singers express their lyrics in Sudanese Arabic, thereby touching the feelings



of their national audience as well as the growing number of Sudanese living abroad, notably in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries. Even during times of wide-ranging restrictions of public life imposed by the government, public concerts or the celebration of weddings and other social events with music and dance have always been part of cultural life in Sudan.

As in other African regions, the traditional musical styles of Sudan are ancient, rich and diverse, with different regions and ethnic groups having many distinct musical traditions. Music in Africa has always been very important as an integral part of religious and social life of communities. Performances of songs, dance and instrumental music are used in rituals and social ceremonies like weddings, circumcision rites or to accompany the long camel treks of the Bedouins. In these performances, music always has been a social event, marked by the combination of performers, lyrics, music and the participation of the community, like dancing or other types of sharing a musical event. Traditional music and its performance have been handed down from generation to generation by accomplished musicians to younger generations and was not written down, except in recent times by formally trained musicians or ethnomusicologists.

In contrast to traditional Arabic music, most Sudanese music styles are pentatonic, and the simultaneous beats of percussion or singing in poly rhythms are further prominent characteristics of Sudanese sub-Saharan music. The music of Sudan also has a strong tradition of lyrical expression that uses oblique metaphors, speaks about love, the history of a tribe or the beauty of the country.





CULTURAL CENTERS IN SUDAN

Abd El Karim Merghani Cultural Center

The center was opened on the 15th of May 1998. Its objectives are the dissemination of culture, knowledge and scientific information, by means of the holding of fairs, symposiums and lectures on the arts, folklore and culture in general. The center is equipped with a big, bilingual (Arabic – English) library with a child's section, and also an audio-visual library.

Basheir El Rayah Public Library

The library offers literary and various cultural services, as well as book fairs, exhibitions and cultural forums.

Beit El Thaqafa

The 'Cultural House' was established in 1991. It houses a book and film club and a theatre, and hosts cultural forums and festivals.

British Cultural Center

The Center was established in 1948. It offers English language courses and houses a library, a conference auditorium and film shows.

French Cultural Center

The Center offers French language study courses, a library, a video club, film shows, seminars, art exhibitions and various cultural activities.

German Cultural Association

Established In 1997. The Association offers German language courses, a library, film shows and cultural forums.

Iranian Cultural Center

Established in 1989. It offers the following activities:

Iranian language courses, computer courses,

and Arabic penmanship courses. There are a general and an audio-visual library. It has another branch in Omdurman providing the same activities.

Libyan Arab Cultural Center

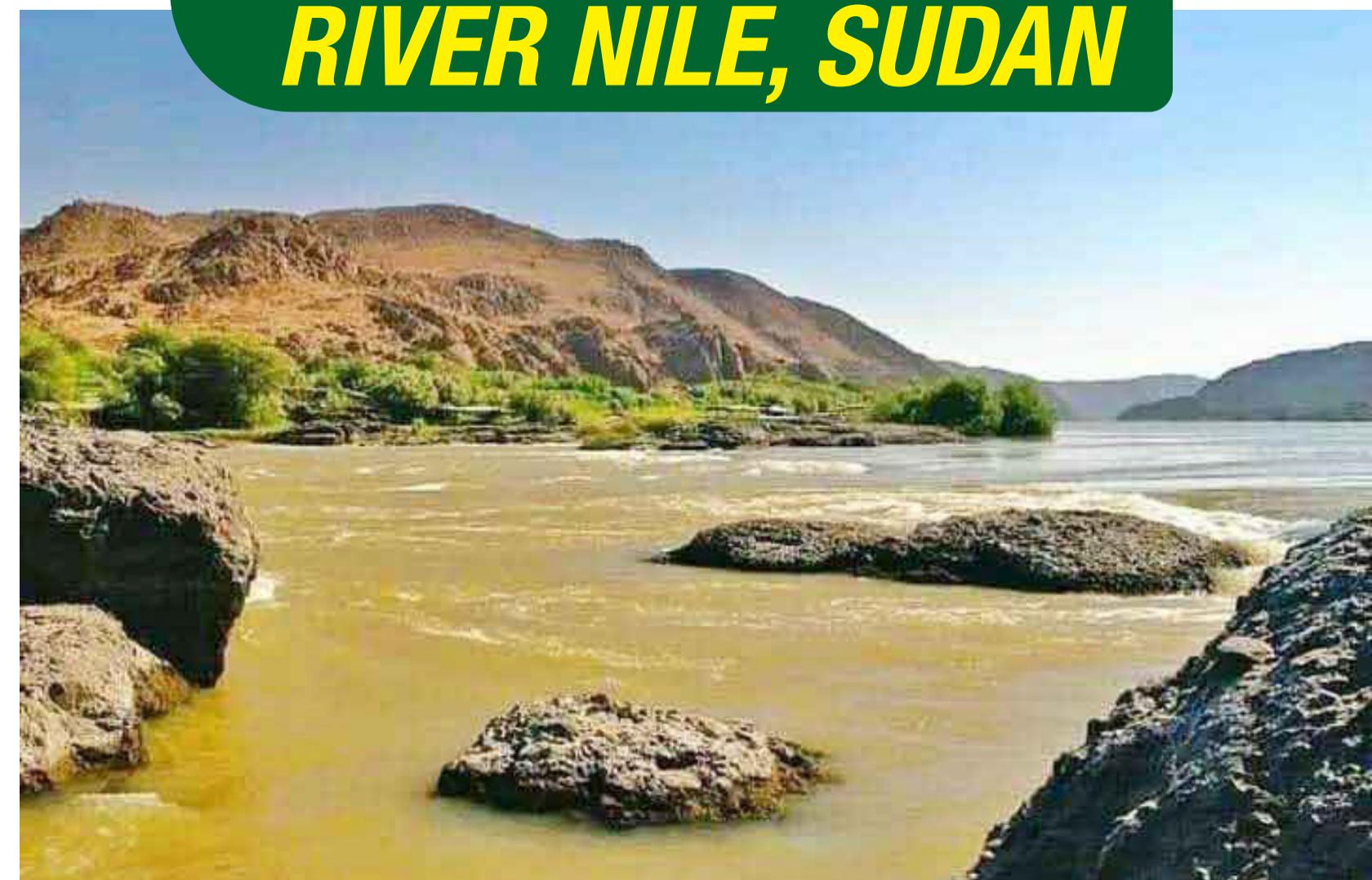
Established in December 1988. It offers the following facilities: a public and general library, a child library, and an audiovisual library. Also it gives courses in the following: typing, secretarial courses, Arabic penmanship, photographing, video filming, film editing, press and public relations, accounting, teaching of Arabic as a second language, and sewing. It holds other cultural activities and forums.

The Iraqi Center

The Center was established in 1944 and offers the following facilities: libraries, a theatre, computers, video room and art exhibition gallery.



***SABALOKA AREA,
RIVER NILE, SUDAN***







SUDAN IS THE REGION OF THE MOST DIVERSIFIED AND COLORFUL HERITAGE

