



The Republic of the Sudan

MAL FACT SHEET

SUMMARY

The Republic of the Sudan is in north-eastern Africa, bordering the Red Sea, between Egypt and Eritrea.

Chief of State: Sovereign Council Chair and Commander-in-Chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces General Abd-al-Fatah al-BURHAN Abd-al-Rahman
Capital: Khartoum

Gov Type: Presidential republic

Population: 50,467,278

Colonial History: Sudan's colonial history was predominately Anglo-Egyptian rule, which lasted from 1899 to 1956. Following the defeat of the Mahdist state by British and Egyptian forces in 1898, Sudan was established as a condominium, a joint authority between Britain and Egypt. Despite this nominally shared governance, the British held the actual power, implementing administrative and infrastructural changes while largely marginalizing Egyptian influence. British colonial policies exacerbated regional and ethnic divisions, particularly between the predominantly Arab-Muslim north and the largely African-Christian and animist south. This divide and rule strategy laid the groundwork for future conflicts. Sudan's path to independence began post-World War II, as nationalist sentiments surged. By 1956, Sudan achieved full independence from British-Egyptian control, but the legacy of colonialism continued to fuel civil strife and shape the nation's political landscape.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

The Republic of Sudan is about 1,861,484 sq km in total area and has 129,813 sq km of water and has 853 km of coastline.

The climate is hot and dry; arid desert with rainy seasons varies by region. The terrain is generally flat with featureless plains and desert dominates the north.

Natural resources include petroleum, small reserves of iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold, and hydropower.

Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DEMOGRAPHICS

Noun: Sudanese

Adjective: Sudanese

Ethnic Groups: Sudanese Arab (approximately 70%), Fur, Beja, Nuba, Ingessana, Uduk, Fallata, Masalit, Dajo, Gimir, Tunjur, Berti; there are over 500 ethnic groups

Religion: Sunni Muslim, small Christian minority

Literacy: 60.7% (Male 65.4%, Female 56.1%)

Population growth is at 2.55%

ECONOMY AND GDP

Sudan's economy is described as a low-income Sahel economy. It is one of the world's major exporters of agricultural. There are shared oil pipeline exports with South Sudan. The transitional government increases human capital investment. Food prices were hit hard by COVID-19.

Real GDP (Purchasing Power Parity): \$167.369 billion (2022), \$168.98 billion (2021), \$172.198 billion (2020)

Real GDP Growth Rate: -0.95% (2022), -1.87% (2021), -3.63% (2020)

Real GDP Per Capita: \$3,600 (2022)

GDP (Official Exchange Rate): \$51.662 billion (2022)

Inflation Rate (Consumer Prices): 138.81% (2022), 359.09% (2021), 163.26% (2020)

GDP - Composition: agriculture: 39.6% (2017), industry: 2.6% (2017), services: 57.8% (2017)

Unemployment Rate: 17.59% (2022), 19.19% (2021), 19.21% (2020)

Youth Unemployment: 35.6% (2021)

MAIN POLITICAL CONTENTIONS

Sudan is characterized by significant ethnic and regional diversity, which has often led to tensions and conflicts. The north is predominantly Arab-Muslim, while the south has a majority of African ethnic groups practicing Christianity and indigenous religions. These divisions have historically led to marginalization and conflict, most notably the two civil wars between the north and south, the second of which led to South Sudan's independence in 2011. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 2005 ended the second war leading to the creation of South Sudan in 2011. However, disputes over borders, oil revenues, and other issues have continued to strain relations between the two countries.

Since 2003, the Darfur region in western Sudan has been in a conflict involving government forces, allied Janjaweed militias, and various rebel groups. The conflict has resulted in massive humanitarian crises, allegations of genocide, and international intervention. Despite various peace agreements, violence and instability continue to plague the region.

In October 2021, a military coup led by General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan dissolved the transitional government, leading to renewed international condemnation and domestic unrest. Protests have continued as citizens demand a return to civilian rule and democratic governance. The international community, including the African Union and the United Nations, has called for a peaceful resolution to the political crisis.

Sudan's economy has been in a damaged state due to years of conflict, mismanagement, and sanctions. The secession of South Sudan, which took with it a significant portion of oil reserves, further added to the economic difficulties. High inflation, debt, and unemployment remain major issues.

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