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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	224.guide . . . . .	1
1.2	224.guide/Sudan . . . . .	1
1.3	224.guide/Geography (Sudan) . . . . .	2
1.4	224.guide/People (Sudan) . . . . .	3
1.5	224.guide/Government (Sudan) . . . . .	4
1.6	224.guide/Government (Sudan 2. usage) . . . . .	5
1.7	224.guide/Economy (Sudan) . . . . .	6
1.8	224.guide/Economy (Sudan 2. usage) . . . . .	7
1.9	224.guide/Communications (Sudan) . . . . .	8
1.10	224.guide/Defense Forces (Sudan) . . . . .	9

# Chapter 1

## 224

### 1.1 224.guide

Texified version of data for Sudan.

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Sudan

### 1.2 224.guide/Sudan

Sudan

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Geography (Sudan)  
 People (Sudan)  
 Government (Sudan)  
 Government (Sudan 2. usage)  
 Economy (Sudan)  
 Economy (Sudan 2. usage)  
 Communications (Sudan)  
 Defense Forces (Sudan)

### 1.3 224.guide/Geography (Sudan)

Geography (Sudan)

=====

Location:

Northern Africa, along the Red Sea, between Egypt and Ethiopia

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

2,505,810 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

2.376 million km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly more than one-quarter the size of the US

Land boundaries:

total 7,697 km, Central African Republic 1,165 km, Chad 1,360 km, Egypt 1,273 km, Ethiopia 2,221 km, Kenya 232 km, Libya 383 km, Uganda 435 km, Zaire 628 km

Coastline:

853 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone:

18 nm

continental shelf:

200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

administrative boundary with Kenya does not coincide with international boundary; administrative boundary with Egypt does not coincide with international boundary creating the "Hala'ib Triangle," a barren area of 20,580 km<sup>2</sup>, the dispute over this area escalated in 1993

Climate:

tropical in south; arid desert in north; rainy season (April to October)

Terrain:

generally flat, featureless plain; mountains in east and west

Natural resources:

small reserves of petroleum, iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten ←  
 mica, silver

Land use:  
 arable land:  
   5%  
 permanent crops:  
   0%  
 meadows and pastures:  
   24%  
 forest and woodland:  
   20%  
 other:  
   51%  
 Irrigated land:  
   18,900 km2 (1989 est.)  
 Environment:  
   dominated by the Nile and its tributaries; dust storms; desertification  
 Note:  
   largest country in Africa

## 1.4 224.guide/People (Sudan)

People (Sudan)

=====

Population:  
   28,730,381 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
   2.38% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
   42.65 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
   12.45 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
   -6.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
   81.3 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
   total population:  
     53.85 years  
   male:  
     53 years  
   female:  
     54.73 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:   6.19 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
   noun:  
     Sudanese (singular and plural)  
   adjective:  
     Sudanese  
 Ethnic divisions:  
   black 52%, Arab 39%, Beja 6%, foreigners 2%, other 1%  
 Religions:  
   Sunni Muslim 70% (in north), indigenous beliefs 25%, Christian 5% (mostly  
     in

south and Khartoum)

Languages:  
 Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic languages, English

note:  
 program of Arabization in process

Literacy:  
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:  
 27%

male:  
 43%

female:  
 12%

Labor force:  
 6.5 million

by occupation:  
 agriculture 80%, industry and commerce 10%, government 6%

note:  
 labor shortages for almost all categories of skilled employment (1983 est.) ↵  
 ;  
 52% of population of working age (1985)

## 1.5 224.guide/Government (Sudan)

Government (Sudan)

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Names:  
 conventional long form:  
 Republic of the Sudan  
 conventional short form:  
 Sudan  
 local long form:  
 Jumhuriyat as-Sudan  
 local short form:  
 As-Sudan  
 former:  
 Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Digraph:  
 SU

Type:  
 military civilian government suspended and martial law imposed after 30 ↵  
 June  
 1989 coup

Capital:  
 Khartoum

Administrative divisions:  
 9 states (wilayat, singular - wilayat or wilayah\*); A'ali an Nil, Al Wusta ↵  
 \*,, Al Istiwa'iyah\*,,  
 Al Khartum, Ash Shamaliyah\*, Ash Sharqiyah\*, Bahr al, Ghazal, Darfur, ↵  
 Kurdufan

Independence:

1 January 1956 (from Egypt and UK)

Constitution:  
 12 April 1973, suspended following coup of 6 April 1985; interim constitution of 10 October 1985 suspended following coup of 30 June 1989

Legal system:  
 based on English common law and Islamic law; as of 20 January 1991, the Revolutionary Command Council imposed Islamic law in the six northern states of Al Wusta, Al Khartum, Ash Shamaliyah, Ash Sharqiyah, Darfur, and Kurdufan; the council is still studying criminal provisions under Islamic law; Islamic law will apply to all residents of the six northern states regardless of their religion; some separate religious courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:  
 Independence Day, 1 January (1956)

Political parties and leaders:  
 none; banned following 30 June 1989 coup

Other political or pressure groups:  
 National Islamic Front, Hasan al-TURABI

Suffrage:  
 none

Elections:  
 none

Executive branch:  
 executive and legislative authority vested in a 10-member Revolutionary Command Council (RCC); chairman of the RCC acts as prime minister; in July 1989, RCC appointed a predominately civilian 22-member cabinet to function as advisers

note:  
 Lt. Gen. BASHIR's military government is dominated by members of Sudan's National Islamic Front, a fundamentalist political organization formed from the Muslim Brotherhood in 1986; front leader Hasan al-TURABI controls Khartoum's overall domestic and foreign policies

## 1.6 224.guide/Government (Sudan 2. usage)

Government (Sudan 2. usage)

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Legislative branch:  
 appointed 300-member Transitional National Assembly; note - as announced 1 January 1992 by RCC Chairman BASHIR, the Assembly assumes all legislative authority for Sudan until the eventual, unspecified resumption of national elections

Judicial branch:  
 Supreme Court, Special Revolutionary Courts

Leaders:  
 Chief of State and Head of Government:  
 Revolutionary Command Council Chairman and Prime Minister Lt. Gen. Umar Hasan Ahmad al-BASHIR (since 30 June 1989); Deputy Chairman of the Command Council and Deputy Prime Minister Maj. Gen. al-Zubayr Muhammad SALIH Ahmed (since 9 July 1989)

Member of:



ABEDA, ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, CCC, ECA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

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FAX:

Telex 22619

Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with a green isosceles triangle based on the hoist side

## 1.7 224.guide/Economy (Sudan)

### Economy (Sudan)

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Overview:

Sudan is buffeted by civil war, chronic political instability, adverse weather, high inflation, a drop in remittances from abroad, and counterproductive economic policies. The economy is dominated by governmental entities that account for more than 70% of new investment. The private sector's main areas of activity are agriculture and trading, with most private industrial investment predating 1980. The economy's base is agriculture, which employs 80% of the work force. Industry mainly processes agricultural items. Sluggish economic performance over the past decade, attributable largely to declining annual rainfall, has reduced levels of ↵

per

capita income and consumption. A large foreign debt and huge arrearages continue to cause difficulties. In 1990 the International Monetary Fund ↵ took

the unusual step of declaring Sudan noncooperative because of its ↵ nonpayment

of arrearages to the Fund. Despite subsequent government efforts to implement reforms urged by the IMF and the World Bank, the economy remained stagnant in FY91 as entrepreneurs lack the incentive to take economic risks ↵

.

Growth in 1992 was featured by the recovery of agricultural production in northern Sudan after two years of drought.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$5.2 billion (FY92 est.)

National product real growth rate:

9% (FY92 est.)

National product per capita:

\$184 (FY92 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

150% (FY92 est.)

Unemployment rate:

30% (FY92 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$1.3 billion; expenditures \$2.1 billion, including capital expenditures of \$505 million (FY91 est.)

Exports:

\$315 million (f.o.b., FY92 est.)

commodities:

cotton 52%, sesame, gum arabic, peanuts

partners:

Western Europe 46%, Saudi Arabia 14%, Eastern Europe 9%, Japan 9%, US 3% (FY88)

Imports:

\$1.3 billion (c.i.f., FY92 est.)

commodities:

foodstuffs, petroleum products, manufactured goods, machinery and equipment ←

medicines and chemicals, textiles

partners:

Western Europe 32%, Africa and Asia 15%, US 13%, Eastern Europe 3% (FY88)

External debt:

\$15 billion (June 1992 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 4.8%; accounts for 11% of GDP (FY92)

Electricity:

610,000 kW capacity; 905 million kWh produced, 40 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

cotton ginning, textiles, cement, edible oils, sugar, soap distilling, shoes, petroleum refining

Agriculture:

accounts for 35% of GDP and 80% of labor force; water shortages; two-thirds of land area suitable for raising crops and livestock; major products - cotton, oilseeds, sorghum, millet, wheat, gum arabic, sheep; marginally self-sufficient in most foods

## 1.8 224.guide/Economy (Sudan 2. usage)

Economy (Sudan 2. usage)

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Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.5 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$5.1 billion; OPEC

bilateral aid (1979-89), \$3.1 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$588 million

Currency:  
 1 Sudanese pound (#Sd) = 100 piasters

Exchange rates:  
 official rate - Sudanese pounds (#Sd) per US\$1 - 124 (January 1993), 90.1 (March 1992), 5.4288 (1991), 4.5004 (fixed rate since 1987), 2.8121 (1987);  
 note - free market rate 155 (January 1993)

Fiscal year:  
 1 July - 30 June

## 1.9 224.guide/Communications (Sudan)

Communications (Sudan)  
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Railroads:  
 5,516 km total; 4,800 km 1.067-meter gauge, 716 km 1.6096-meter-gauge plantation line

Highways:  
 20,703 km total; 2,000 km bituminous treated, 4,000 km gravel, 2,304 km improved earth, 12,399 km unimproved earth and track

Inland waterways:  
 5,310 km navigable

Pipelines:  
 refined products 815 km

Ports:  
 Port Sudan, Sawakin

Merchant marine:  
 5 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 42,277 GRT/59,588 DWT; includes 3 cargo, 2 roll-on/roll-off

Airports:  
 total:  
 68  
 usable:  
 56  
 with permanent-surface runways:  
 10  
 with runways over 3,659 m:  
 0  
 with runways 2,440-3,659 m:  
 6  
 with runways 1,220-2,439 m:  
 30

Telecommunications:  
 large, well-equipped system by African standards, but barely adequate and poorly maintained by modern standards; consists of microwave radio relay, cable, radio communications, troposcatter, and a domestic satellite system with 14 stations; broadcast stations - 11 AM, 3 TV; satellite earth ↔ stations  
 for international traffic - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 ARABSAT

1.10 224.guide/Defense Forces (Sudan)

Defense Forces (Sudan)  
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Branches:  
    Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Force  
Manpower availability:  
    males age 15-49 6,488,864; fit for military service 3,986,084; reach  
    military age (18) annually 301,573 (1993 est.)  
Defense expenditures:  
    exchange rate conversion - \$339 million, 2.2% of GDP (1989 est.)