



Sudan a Land of opportunities

From
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Sudan Skylines



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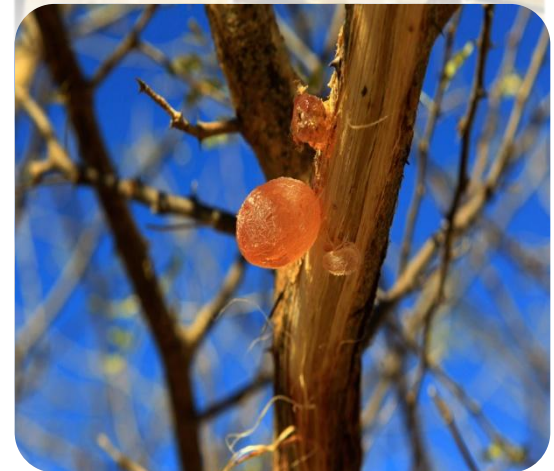
Basic Information about Sudan

- **Area:** 1,886,068 km²
- **Population:** 30 million
- **GDP (PPP):** 2014 estimate
Total \$93.760 Billion
- **Per capital :** \$2,657.92
- The country is divided into 17 administrative units known as states.
- **Capital :** Khartoum
- **Currency:** Sudanese Pound
- **Language:** Arabic is the main language & English is also widely used
- **Government:** Federal Presidential Constitutional Republic
- **President:** Omar Al-Bashir (NCP)
- **Time Zone:** GMT+3



Main Sudanese Exports

- Gold
- Chrome
- Gum Arabic
- Oilseeds
- Leather
- Meats
- Livestock
- Cotton
- Sugar
- Fruits and vegetables
- Petroleum



Main Sudanese Imports

- Wheat
- Sugar
- Machinery and equipment
- Textiles
- Electronics
- Cars
- Fertilizers
- Chemicals
- Electric devices

Opportunities & Potential

Sudan is naturally endowed with huge substantial resources as a:

- Agricultural
- Live Stock
- Minerals
- Tourism

Agricultural

- The agricultural sector in Sudan is the most important economic sector in the country,
- It created 39 percent of the GDP
- Employed about 80 percent of population
- Contributed 80 percent of the country's exports



The Agricultural Sector

- Cotton is the main agriculture export item other agricultural products include Sesame seeds, Sorghum, and Gum Arabic
- The Government has suggested the end of export taxes in order to promote more agriculture products in the future
- Sudan's climatic conditions, mainly the rainy seasons, enable double annual harvests (in July and November)
- Most of the agricultural activities are concentrated near the Nile River
- The Al Gezira irrigation system that is located between the White and the Blue Nile Rivers
- This is the most important agriculture project and, according to some statistics, is also the largest artificially irrigated region in the world.

Live Stock

Varieties of livestock including :

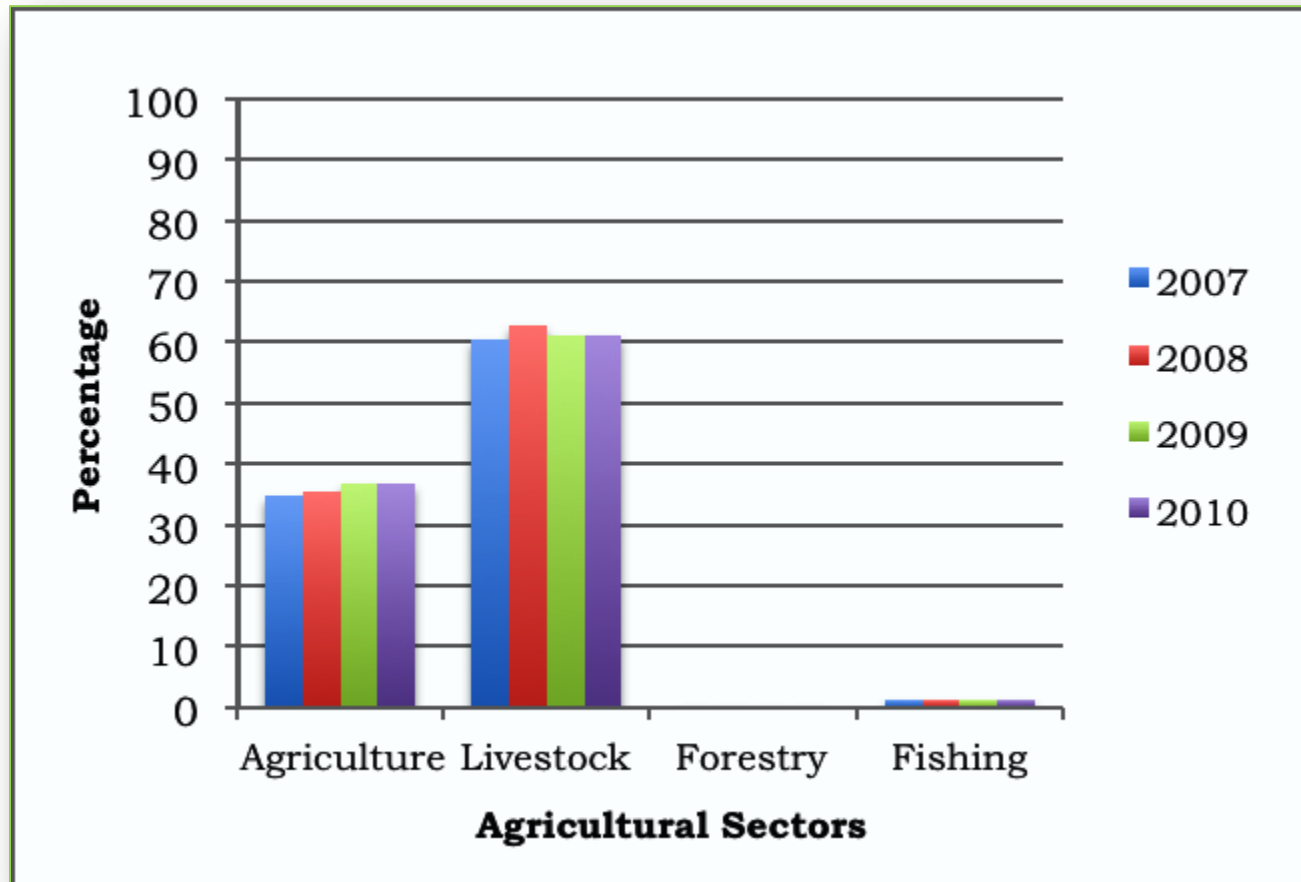
- Cattle, Sheep, Camel, Goats and wildlife
- in addition to skins and hides
- Huge fish reserves estimated at 110,000 ton/ year from Nile River and Red Sea



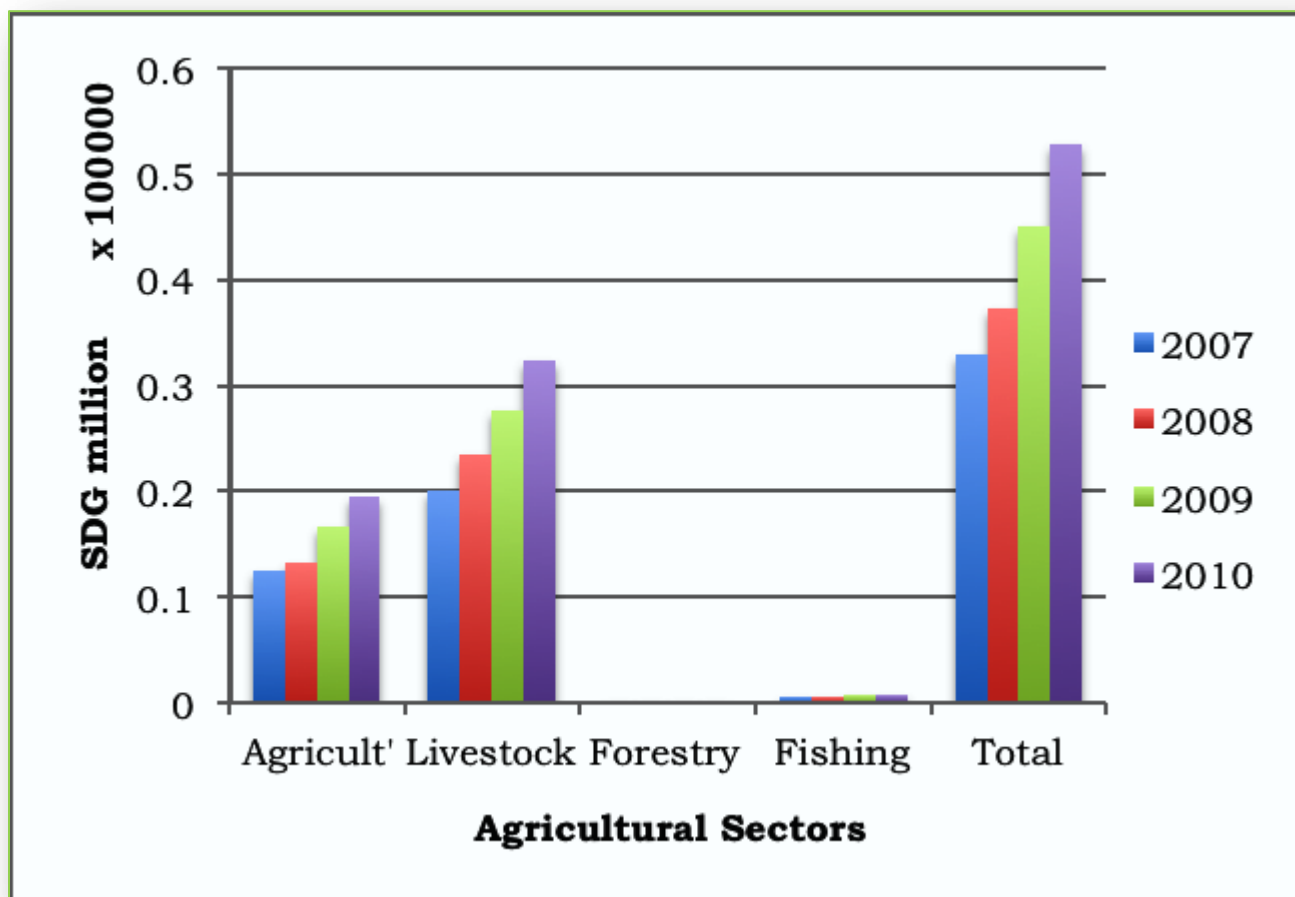
The Economics of Pastoral Livestock Production in Sudan

- Livestock is the largest subsector of the Sudanese domestic economy and is a growing contributor to exports.
- The great bulk of all livestock production – possibly 90% of the total
- It is essential that Sudanese policy makers recognize the centrality of pastoralism to their economy and take practical steps to support the livestock sector
- Livestock has in recent years consistently provided more than 60% of the estimated value added to the agricultural sector, and is a substantially more important contributor to agricultural GDP than crop farming

Contribution of crops and livestock to agricultural sector (%)



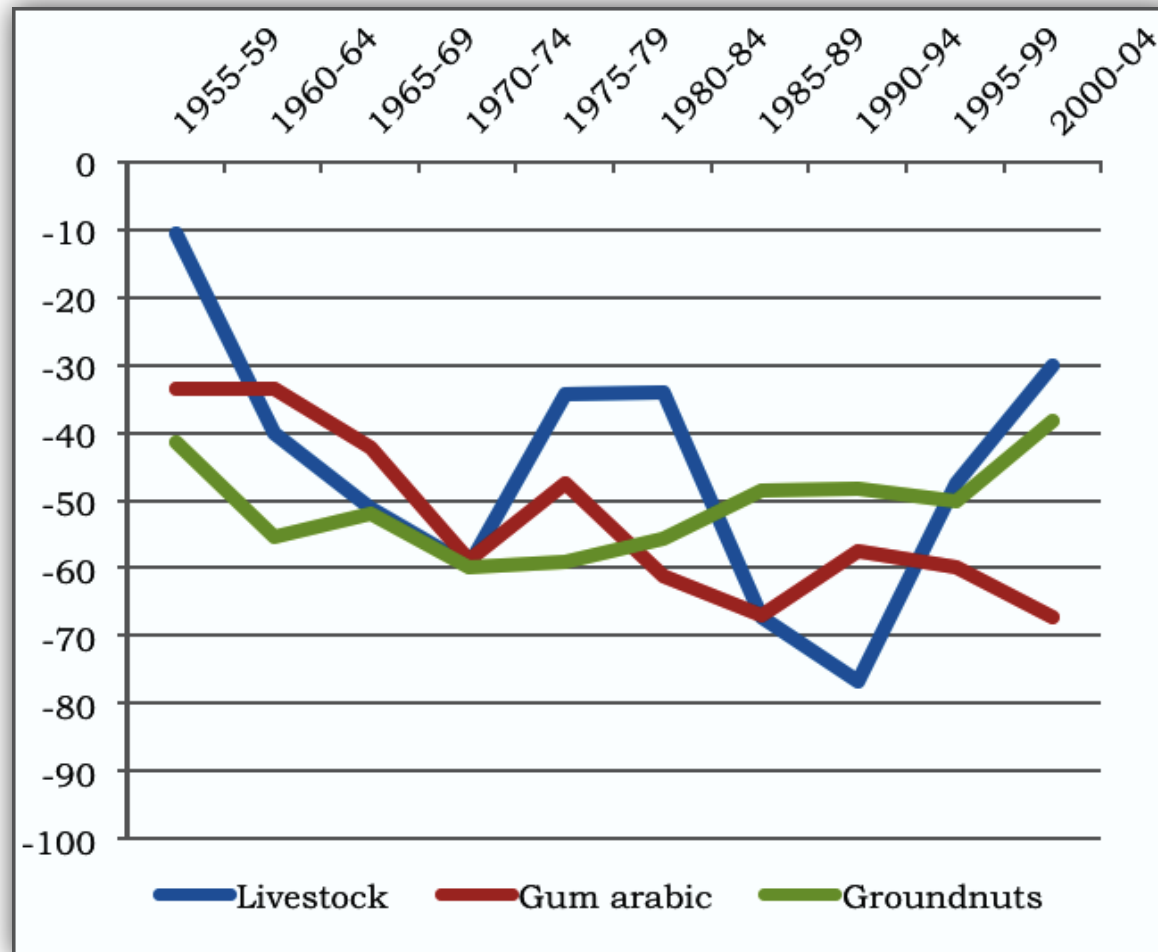
Contribution of crops and livestock to agricultural sector (SDG Million)



Live Stock Exports

- While not as large as its domestic economic contribution, livestock's share of exports is considerable, and it is growing
- Official reports from the 1950s through the early 1970s suggest that livestock and livestock products constituted about 6-7% of official agricultural exports in most years
- Since 1997, however, officially recorded livestock exports have averaged 27% of agricultural exports, rising to up to 47% in 2009
- Over this period live sheep have been Sudan's most important livestock

Nominal Rates of Assistance (%) for Livestock, Groundnuts and Gum Arabic production in Sudan 1955-2004



Minerals

Numerous mineral ores including

Gold

Silver

Chrome

Iron

Zinc

Copper and tin.

Also the country has considerable reserves of Petroleum and natural Gas.



Sudan is working very hard to compensate the loss of 75% of its oil fields to South Sudan last 2 years. The country is hoping to sell up to \$3 billion worth of Gold this year, which is twice more than what it has gained last year. In the past 16 months, a total of 58 tons of Gold has been sold thereby generating an income of \$2.6 billion.

Mining in Sudan

- Sudan is one of the African countries which enjoy formidable geological diversity
- Its geological map comprises of many types of rocks ranging from sedimentary rocks, to basal rocks and igneous rocks
- Due to the geological structures which date back to millions of years together with the movement of tectonic plates and continental and oceanic sliding, huge mineral materials of economic value were formed in Sudan
- Geological experts have affirmed that Sudan enjoys formidable mineral resources including gold, iron, gypsum, chromium, copper and uranium
- A five-year economic plan was set up during May era and then it was adjusted to be known as “the Gradual Work Program”.

Tourism

Availability of attractive tourist sites :-

- Red sea coast
- Gebel Marra
- Archeological sites of the old Kushite kingdom
- Blue Nile state and River Nile banks.



Attractive Advantages for Investment in Sudan

- Unique geographical location in the heart of the African continent
- Neighboring 7 countries
- Center and gateway to the markets of its neighbors
- Faces the Red Sea, thus it represents a sea outlet for a number of landlocked African countries
- Member of COMESA and GAFTA.

Economic poilcie

- Restructuring the economy for achieving sector balances
- Adopting market mechanisms instead of controlling the economy
- Liberalizing foreign trade and encouraging exports
- Empowering the domestic private sector to take hold of 70% of the economic activity and privatizing the state owned enterprises
- Opening up the economy for FDI inflow.

Economic Performance

Year	Agriculture% of GDP	Industry %of GDP	Services % of GDP	Growth rate	Exchange rate	Inflation rate
2008	35.8	31.5	32.7	%7.8	2.09	14.3
2009	36.5	31.2	32.3	%5	2.31	10.1
2010	31.0	30.0	39.0	%6	2.53	14.9
2011	31.5	23.5	45	%2.7	2.76	18.1

Infrastructural build-up

Infrastructure is one of the most important investment supporting factors.

The following has been achieved:

- The length of established highways network is 4259 kilometers joining the different parts of the country
- The country has installed the latest technologies in telecommunication

Infrastructural build-up

- Optic fiber network covers a total of 17000 KMs
- 68% of the population are Mobile phone users
- 33% of the population are Internet users.
- 66% is the internet geographical coverage
- Railways rehabilitation programs are in progress
- Existing sea and river ports are supplemented by the establishment of Bashair and Osman Digna ports, and the rehabilitation of Sawakin port

Infrastructural build-up

- The current hydro generation capacity in the country is 7572 Mega Watt
- There are other two generation projects in construction phase (Shiraig and Sitait Dam, and upraising of Roseires Dam).
- Thermal generation is also used in different parts of the country.

Support Institution

- The Higher Council for Investment:
- The council is mandated to furnish a favorable investment climate by ruling out all legislative contradictions and securing harmonies at different government levels
- The chairmanship of the council is rested on his Excellency, the president of the republic.

Support Institution

The Higher Council for Agricultural Renaissance:

- Agriculture is the top priority sector.
- The program is thought to achieve a comprehensive agricultural growth.

The One-Stop-Shop system:

- The system is mandated to perform all investment related procedures, over and above supplying the investor with all needed information

Khartoum Stock Exchange (KSE)

It was established in 1994 to facilitate financing, through the exchange of securities and shares, and enhance the establishment of public companies.

Laws and Regulation

Important Aspects of the Investment Encouragement Act:

- Non-discrimination between invested capital whether local or foreign
- Non-discrimination between similar projects regarding concessions
- Freedom of transfer of employees savings.

(B) Incentives Package

- Agricultural projects enjoy full exemption from business Profit Tax and custom duties on imported Capital equipment(100% exemption)
- Industrial projects are exempted at 90% from business Profit Tax and enjoy full exemption from custom duties (Due to 10% BPT)
- Service sector projects are exempted at 85 % from Business Profit Tax, and enjoy full exemption from custom duties (Due to 15% BPT)

Additionally Conceived Provisions

A new Investment Act is approved to provide for the followings:

- Including rehabilitation projects among concessional projects and defining the set of their granted exemptions
- Exempting all the capital good imports of investment projects from V.A.T.
- Exempting the capital equipment imports of investment projects from tax addition and deduction system
- Granting preferential incentives to the investment projects established in less developed regions.

Additional Provisions cont

- Explicitly expressing the One Stop Shop as the effective administrative tool to be replicated in all states
- Forming a committee at the National Investment Authority to periodically revise and update the tables of capital equipment
- Negotiating local levies on investment projects within the f the Higher Council for Investment
- Establishing specialized attorneys and courts for investment disputes.

Foreign Direct Investment distribution by sector

Sector	Investment amount	Percentage
Petroleum	21.05	%74
Agriculture	0.405	%1.4
Industry	2.221	%7.8
Service	4.799	%16.8
Total	28.42	%100

Key Investment Opportunities

The national investment map divides the country into 6 regions with distinct product mixes and Investment opportunities as follows:

1. Northern States:

- Are comparatively advantaged in growing wheat, vegetables, fruits, date, green and dry fodder and herbs
- Fruits and vegetable canning, juice concentrates and jam
- Fishing in Nuba Lake
- Dry and cold storage, export transport and transporting services.
- Mining gold, iron, lime and marble.

Key Investment Opportunities

2. Eastern States (Red Sea, Kassala and Gedarif States):

- Are comparatively advantaged in:
- Growing oil seeds i.e. sesame and sunflower, rain fed cotton and sorghum.

Investment Opportunities:

- Rearing goats and sheep, breeding camels, fishing and poultry
- Vegetables and fruit canning, and producing juice concentrates
- Development of fishing industry, shrimps aquaculture, dairy and meats products
- Potassium, cement and gold mining
- Export and import handling services and warehouses
- Diving and sport tourism.

Key Investment Opportunities

3. Central States (Gazeera, Sinnar, Blue and White Nile States):

- Cotton in Gazeera and Rahad projects
- sugar canes in White Nile State
- Fodder in Sinnar State
- sorghum, maize and Gum Arabic in Blue Nile State

Investment Opportunities:

- Textile, sugar, edible oil, starch and glucose, natural silk and fruits and vegetable canning
- Manufacturing and maintenance of agricultural machineries, transports, storage facilities, and natural sites seeing tourism.

Key Investment Opportunities

4. Western states:(North, South, East, Middle, and West Darfur States)
 - Darfur States: are comparatively advantaged in growing oil seeds, horticulture and breeding animals

Investment Opportunities:

- Edible oil, meats and dairy products, mineral water, leather and leather products, juice and juice concentrates and investing in food industry.

Key Investment Opportunities

5. North and South Kordofan States:

- Are relatively advantaged in the production of ground nuts, hibiscus, gum Arabic, millet, sesame, melon seeds and rain fed cotton, animals rearing, particularly, Hammary sheep

Investment opportunities:

- Are in producing edible oil forest industry, chemicals, packing, and packaging of hibiscus and gum Arabic, meats and vegetables canning, veterinary services, storage and transport

Key Investment Opportunities

6. Khartoum State:

- All basic infrastructural services are available
- There is a sizable market
- It is relatively advantaged in engineering industry, assembly and petrochemicals, steel manufacturing, food factories and building materials

The prominent opportunities in the service sector are:

- health and education services, hotels and restaurants, air transport and handling facilities, river, sea and road transport

Why investing in Sudan

- A country of untapped resources
- Almost all preconditions for successful investments are available
- An entrance to heterogeneous market segments
- Trained and qualified workforce
- Hospitable and friendly people

“The Sudanese Government
is committed to ensure that
Sudan remains a competitive
and business friendly
destination”

Sudan Future

