

## Economic information on the state of Sudan

Population: near 41,236,378 inhabitants (according to 2011 census)

Area: about 2,505,813 km<sup>2</sup>

Seen on the economy:

Agriculture is the main industry of the country. The arable land in Sudan is estimated at 840 000 km<sup>2</sup>. Only 18% of land is currently operated. Only a peace in this country would allow him to become the breadbasket of Africa. The main agricultural products are cotton, sesame, groundnuts, gum arabic which Sudan is the largest producer and sugar (the third sugar producing country in Africa).

After the oil in the country, the economic conditions of citizens have changed.

Refineries are located in the north of the country that controls the distribution of profits.

National Hydropower covers two-thirds of the country's consumption.

Production of gold is near 1.8 tonnes per year.

Animal husbandry is highly developed in this country with 20, 000, 000 cattle, 22, 000, 000 sheep, 18, 000, 000 goats. The Forest: 25 million cups of M3.

The industry has been paralyzed since 1990 by political conflicts.

Gross national product: \$ 13 billion which is \$ 390 per capita.

Imports: 2.85 billion in 2003.

Exports: \$ 2.4 billion in 2003.

The inflation rate is near 9.2% in 2003.

Energy production: 21.5 million of TEC in 2002.

Energy consumption: 13.5 million TEC in 2002.

Investments in Sudan;

Under the encouragement of domestic investment, regional and international levels in the country, the Sudanese government established the Ministry of investment in 2002, which will be in charge of attracting local and foreign investors to invest in Sudan by providing the facilities and the necessary guarantees for the success of their projects.

In order to facilitate administrative procedures and remove obstacles to investment flows to the country, the ministry established the system of one window to complete all necessary procedures as soon as possible. Therefore, the investment license will be issued within 72 hours after delivery of the project study.

The advantages conferred by law on investment are;

- All kinds of investment have the same advantages and the same treatment.
- Foreign investors, Arab and national will be treated in an equal basis in terms of rights and responsibilities.
- The law is characterized by flexibility in terms of administrative procedures.

- It provides the necessary guarantees for the investor to transfer his capital with revenue generated from its project outward.

- It suggests different approaches known worldwide for resolving disputes.

- The law does not specify a minimum capital for an investment project.

The investor can own 100% of the project without the need to have a partner of Sudan.