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**DATA COLLECTION AND PREPARATION
FOR IRMS-PLUS INFORMATION SYSTEM**

TF / RAF/96/A1/11-03A

SUDAN

MISSION REPORT

**PREPARED FOR
UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
VIENNA**

**BASED ON THE WORK OF MR AHMED SAIDANE
INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM EXPERT**

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the result of two weeks mission to collect data, about Industrial Establishments in the Ministry of Industry of Sudan, for the UNIDO IRMS-PLUS Project (TF/RAF/96/A1/11-03A)

The tables presented in this report give a summary of the data collected (ISIC – 4), upon to the Ministry of Industry presentation of sectors which are not exhaustive and do not cover all the industrial sector.

The Institution forms used to collect data are attached with this report and are a part of it. With the most of institution forms a technology form, and data base form when available, are attached.

A list of data collected about 250 Industrial Institutions by sector is presented in Chapter I.

A list of data collected about 3 Research and Consultancy Institutions is presented in Chapter II.

A list of data collected about 37 Experts is presented in Chapter III.

General statistics about Industrial Establishments are presented in Chapter IV, where some institutions are reported two or three times, depending on the variety of their products .

The objectives of this mission are presented in the job description (annex 1).

General data about Sudan are presented in annex 2 like they are edited by the Ministry of Industry of Sudan.

A list of officials met or visited is presented in annex 3.

WORK PRESENTATION

Tables with 3 columns :

- name of institution
- ISIC - 4 code
- Size* (S : small, M : medium, L : large)

* S : 9 – 20 workers

M : 21 – 50 workers

L : more than 51 workers

CHAPTER I : LIST OF INSTITUTIONS BY SECTOR (ISIC-4)

I - SECTOR : FOOD INDUSTRY

MEAT, DAIRY PRODUCTS, GRAIN MILL, SUGAR, ICE

No	Name of Institution	ISIC Code	Size
1	LOLY for Food Industries Company Ltd	3111	L
2	KHARTOUM Company for Services and Animal Resources Export Ltd	3111	L
3	KHARTOUM DAIRY Products Company	3112	L
4	KOKO Milk Scheme	3112	L
5	SAEED Food Industry Ltd	3113	L
6	ATLAS Packing Company	3113 – 3121	L
7	AL EKHWA Food Products Factory	3113 – 3121	S
8	AL BUGAA Mills for Grain	3116	S
9	AHLIA Flour Mills Company	3116	L
10	AL BAGEAR Flour Mills Company Ltd	3116	L
11	EL GEZIRA Flour Factory	3116	L
12	FLOUR Mills Company Ltd	3116	L
13	ABU EL HOL MAKRONA Factory	3116	L
14	AHMED ABDEL MONAIM General Packing and Distribution	3117 – 3113	S
15	KENANA Sugar Company	3118 – 3119	L
16	SUDANESE Sugar Production Company	3118	L
17	- SENNAR Sugar Factory	3118	L
18	- GUNEID Sugar Factory	3118	L
19	- HALFA EL JADIDA Sugar Factory	3118	L
20	- ASSALAYA Sugar Factory	3118	L
21	TINA Ice Factory	3121	S
22	MOHAMED ABD EL MAJID EL GADI Ice Factory	3121	M
23	MAKI Cold Storage Factory	3121	M
24	AWAD HASSAN Ice Factory	3121	M
25	AL FADIL AZRAG for Ice and Cooling	3121	S
26	ABU RGILA Ice and Cooling Factory	3121	S
27	HADIEL Ice Factory	3121	S

II - SECTOR : FOOD INDUSTRY

ANIMAL FEEDS – SPIRITS – SOFT DRINKS – SODA WATER - TOBACCO

No	Name of Institution	ISIC Code	Size
1	ANAAM Animal Feeds Company Ltd	3122	L
2	NATIONAL Distillation Company	3131	L
3	MODERN Distillation Company	3131	L
4	NASR for Karkadeh Manufacturing and Packing	3134 - 3121	S
5	EL HORRIA for Soda Water	3134	L
6	HAJJAR for Cigarettes and Tobacco Factory Ltd	3140	L
7	EL NIEL EL ABIADH for Tobacco and Cigarettes Company Ltd	3140	L

III - SECTOR : OIL AND SOAP

No	Name of Institution	ISIC Code	Size
1	NATIONAL Food Industry Company	3115	L
2	AL WAHA Oil Mill Ltd	3115	M
3	EL YAS Oil Company Ltd	3115	L
4	EL TADAMOUN Oil Factory	3115	M
5	BANTELLA Factory for Oil and Soap	3115	M
6	AL MAHASIL Industry and Trade Ltd	3115	M
7	TAHAHI Oils Company	3115	L
8	MARHAB Oils and Soap Company (Oil)	3115	L
9	EL MAGZOUB Oil Factory	3115	L
10	EL NAKHEEL for Oil Industries Company Ltd	3115	L
11	AL TITAL Oil Mills Company	3115	S
12	DENDER Oil Mills Ltd	3115	L
13	EL ZERAF Oil Mills Company Ltd	3115	L
14	OTASHO Oil Company	3115	S
15	AL TITAL Oil Mill	3115	L
16	EL NAFURA for Oils	3115	M
17	MUSTAFA EL SHEIKH Commercial Co for OIL	3115	L
18	EL MARSALA Oil and Soap Factory	3115 – 3122	L
19	MALIK Industry Company	3523	L
20	SUDANESE ARAB Vegetable Oil Company Ltd	3523 – 3115 – 3122	L
21	MARHAB for Oils and Soap Company (Soap)	3523	L
22	EL KUBAYA Soap Factory	3523	S
23	HEMAIDAN Soap Factory	3523	M
24	KABOUSH Soap Factory	3523	M
25	BITAR Co – United Products and Soap Company	3523 – 3115 – 3122	L
26	MUSTAFA EL CHEIKH Commercial Co for Oil	3523	L

IV - SECTOR : SWEETS

No	Name of Institution	ISIC Code	Size
1	FATH Sweets	3119	L
2	MUNA MEEN Sweets Factory	3119	S
3	SAAD Sweets Company	3119 - 3121	L
4	BLUE NILE Sweets Factory	3119 - 3121	L
5	EL MASKUK Company for Tahnia and Tahinia EL GUWAT EL MUSALAHA Sweets Factory -	3119 - 3121	L
6	Security Food Company	3119 - 3121	L
7	KURDUFAN Sweets Factory	3119 - 3121	L
8	AL GASH Packing and Sweets Factory	3119 - 3113	M
9	RANDA Sweets Factory	3119 - 3121	M
10	EL WAFIR Tahnia and Sweets Products Factory	3119 - 3121	M
11	LEDEN Tahinia and Sweets Factory	3119 - 3121	M
12	NATIONAL Sweets Industry Company	3119 - 3121	M
13	OSMAN KHOGALI S Sweets Factory	3119 - 3121	M
14	KHALIFA for Food Products, High Sweets, Jam and Packing EL MARIOMABY Tahinia, Tahnia and Sweets	3119	M
15	Factory	3119 - 3121	M
16	SAID Sweets Factory	3119	M
17	MELGAB Factory for Packing, Sweets and Jam	3119 - 3113	S
18	EL GURAIR National Sweets Factory	3119	S
19	AL MAGHRIBI Sweets and Packing Factory	3119	S
20	KABOSH Sweets Factory	3119 - 3121	S
21	SUNA Sweets Factory	3119	S
22	ABO BAKER Sweets Factory	3119	S
23	GADID Factory for Packing and Sweets	3119 - 3113	S
24	NORSAIL Food Factory	3119 - 3121	M
25	RAIA Company for Food Industry	3119 - 3121	L
26	TAHNIA and Tahinia Sweets Factory	3119 - 3121	M
27	ZUHAL Company for Industry and Trade Ltd	3119 - 3121	L
28	KRIKAB Company for Food Products Co Ltd	3119 - 3121	L
29	AL MUSHARAF Food Products Factory	3119 - 3117	L
30	NEB for Food Industry	3119 - 3121 - 3113	L
31	ICE CREAM and Sweets Modern Factory	3119 - 3121	L

V - SECTOR : TEXTILES

No	Name of Institution	ISIC Code	Size
1	KADOGLI Textile Factory	3211	S
2	MAHABA Spinning and Textile Factory	3211	S
3	RASHA Textile Company	3211	S
4	KARARY Textile Factory	3211	S
5	AL SHAMS AL MUSHRIGA Textile Factory	3211	S
6	GADR Spinning and Weaving Factory	3211	M
7	AL GABALAB Brothers Factory	3211	M
8	EL RIEF Textile Factory	3211	M
9	BAHRY Textile Factory Company	3211	M
10	AL HUDHUD Textile Company	3211	M
11	KAMAIR Weaving Factory	3211	M
12	KHARTOUM Textile and Weaving Company	3211	L
13	AL HUDA Weaving Company Ltd	3211	L
14	THE COTTON Textile Factory Ltd	3211	L
15	WAD MADANI Textile Company	3211	L
16	SINAR Textile and Spinning Company Ltd	3211	L
17	RED SEA Spinning Company	3211	L
	TEXTILE AND SPINNING GENERAL CO		
18	- EL DWAIM Textile Factory	3211	L
19	- KOSTI Textile Factory	3211	L
20	- NIYALA Textile Factory	3211	L
21	- SHENDI Textile Factory	3211	L
22	HWIDA Weaving and Knitting Factory	3211 - 3213	S
23	CLEOPATRA Cotton Products and Knitting Factory	3211 - 3213	M
24	AL SABAGHOUN of Sudan Factory	3211 - 3220	M
25	MODERN Clothes Factory	3212	S
26	AL SADAGA Factory for Ready Made Clothes and Knitting	3212 - 3213 - 3220	L
27	SHARAF Ready Made Clothes Company	3212 - 3220	L

VI - SECTOR : LEATHER AND SHOES

No	Name of Institution	ISIC Code	Size
1	KHARTOUM Tannery Company	3231	L
2	AFRODITE Tannery	3231	L
3	GEZIRA Tannery Enterprise	3231	L
4	EL NIEL EL ABIAD Co for Leather Industries Ltd	3231	L
5	EL NASR Leather Products	3231	S
6	ADIRA Sudan Shoes Products	3231 – 3240	S
7	REHAB Shoes and Leather Products	3233 – 3240	M
8	RWA Leather Products Factory	3240	M
9	MUSTAPHA MERGANI for Leather Shoes	3240	M
10	EIFEL Shoes Products Factory	3240	M
11	ABU JAD Factory for Shoes and Heels Company Ltd	3240	M
12	SAHAR Shoes Factory	3240	S
13	IBTEHAL Leather Products, Heels and Shoes Manufacture	3240	S
14	ASBAB EL KHAIRIA Shoes and Leather Industry Factory	3240 – 3233	S
15	HELAL Shoes Company	3240 – 3560	L
16	SUDANESE Company for Shoes Products and Distribution (SATA)	3240 – 3560	L
17	SHAHINDA Shoes Factory	3240 – 3560	S

VII - SECTOR : PACKING AND PRINTING

No	Name of Institution	ISIC Code	Size
1	MIDDLE EAST Packing Factory	3412	L
2	SUDANESE KUWAITI Packing Company	3412	L
3	PACKING House	3412	L
4	BLUE NILE for Packing	3412 - 3420	L
5	DAR HAIL for Printing, Publishing and Packing	3412 - 3420	L
6	IMED EDINE Print Shop for Printing and Carton Ind.	3412 - 3420	M
7	AEROGRAPH for Printing and Packing	3412 - 3420	M
8	The NATIONAL Media House Company Ltd	3420	L
9	UNIVERSITY OF Khartoum Press	3420	L
10	ARROW Commercial Print Shop – AMS Business	3420	L
11	INTERNATIONAL House for Printing	3420	M
12	MODERN ELFY Print Shop	3420	S
13	ALABASY Print Shop	3420	S
14	LANA Commercial Print Shop	3420	S

VIII - SECTOR : DRUGS AND MEDICINES

No	Name of Institution	ISIC Code	Size
1	MEDICAL and Health Products	3219	L
2	ASHIFA Medicines Industry Company	3522	L
3	PHARMACEUTICAL Industry Laboratories	3522	L
4	HUOMAFT Pharmaceutical International Co Ltd	3522	L
5	SIGMA-TAU Sudan Ltd	3522	L
6	ABD EL MONEIM Medical Industries Company Ltd	3522	L
7	GENERAL Pharmaceutical Company Ltd	3522	L
8	AMIPHARMA Laboratories for Medicines	3522	L
9	BALSAM Medicines Company	3522	M
10	WAFRA PHARMA Medicines Laboratories	3522	M
11	CLIMAX for Medicines	3522	M
12	EALY Pharmaceutical Industries	3522	M
13	MEDICAL Gases Company	3522	M

IX - SECTOR : CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES :
PAINTS, COSMETICS, TYRES, PLASTICS,
MATCHES, GASES, BATTERIES

No	Name of Institution	ISIC Code	Size
1	GURASHY EL MUSHAREF Paints Factory	3521	L
2	NILE Paints Company Ltd	3521	L
3	MAHDY EL KHAGER Industry Ltd – Royal Paints	3521	M
4	TAJ Cosmetics Company	3523	L
5	MASTEKO Perfume Factory	3523	M
6	EL NIEL EL AZRAG Perfumes Company	3523	M
7	HAMEADY Perfumes Factory	3523	M
8	PERFUMES, Cosmetics and Medical Products Industry of Sudan Ltd	3523	M
9	COSMETICS Industries Laboratory	3523	M
10	ARAB Perfume Factory	3523	S
11	EL ANABA Perfume and Cosmetics Factory	3523	S
12	RAZAG for Perfumes and Cosmetics Industry	3523	S
13	INTERNATIONAL Tyres Industry and Distribution Co	3551	L
14	INTERNATIONAL Tyres	3551	M
15	EL KHAIR Plastics Factory	3560	L
16	EL MUSTAPHA Plastics Products Factory	3560	L
17	EL SHEMAL Plastics and Sponge Factory	3560	M
18	EL NIEL EL ABIAD Plastics Company	3560	M
19	EL IMAM Plastics and Toys Factory	3560	M
20	SAFA Plastics and Sponge Factory	3560	M
21	EMDADAT Plastics Factory	3560	M
22	TAIBA Factory for Shoes and Plastics	3560	M
23	SPONGE Industry Factory	3560	M
24	RIDA Plastic Products	3560	S
25	PLASTIC Bags Company	3560	S
26	ADILKO Plastics Products	3560	S
27	EL MADINA EL MUNAWARA Matches Company	3529	L
28	MODERN Company for Matches Production and Distribution	3529	L
29	SUDAN Liquid Air Company	3529	L
30	CARBON DI-OXIDE Company	3529	L
31	CHEMICALS and Calories Factory	3529	M
32	EL NIEL EL ABIAD Battery Company Ltd	3829	L

X - SECTOR : WOOD, FURNITURE

No	Name of Institution	ISIC Code	Size
1	BANTEKO Wood Industry	3319	S
2	EL MASARRA Co-operative Handicraft Society	3319	S
3	EL DOUR for Wood and Metal Industry	3319 – 3320	S
4	EL MUSTAGBAL Workshop	3319 – 3320	S
5	SAWAID Contractors Services Business	3319 – 3320	S
6	SAADALLAH for Furniture and Decoration	3320	L
7	TAHA SHAMS EL DIEN Furniture	3320	S
8	OSMAN BALLA Commercial Business	3320	S

XI - SECTOR : BUILDING MATERIALS

No	Name of Institution	ISIC Code	Size
1	TIRHAGA for Glass Works Industries Factory	3620	L
2	ATBARA Cement Company	3692	L
3	EL MASARA Cement Products Company Ltd	3692	M
4	AL TADAMOUN for Lime Manufacturing Factory	3692	S
5	EL SADAGA for Marble, Lime and Decoration Stones Factory	3692 – 3699	M
6	ABU SAMRA Building Materials	3692 – 3699	S
7	EL AMEL Floor and Mosaic Factory	3699	L
8	DAN FODUE Floor Factory	3699	L
9	BAHRY Asbestos Company Ltd	3699	L
10	MAKKAWI Granite and Marble Blocks Factory	3699	L
11	MAKI ESMAEL Floor and Mosaic Factory	3699	M
12	SAS Floor and Mosaic Factory	3699	M
13	MUNAWAR Pre-Fab Building Materials Ltd	3699	S
14	ABU AMR Mosaic and Cement Products Factory	3699	S
15	AL SHUTAIB for Floor and Mosaic Factory	3699	S
16	LUTFI Floor Factory	3699	S
17	MARBLE and Stone Company	3699	S
18	STEBET Floor and Cement Products Factory	3699	S

XII - SECTOR : IRON AND STEEL, NON FERROUS METALS

No	Name of Institution	ISIC Code	Size
1	SUDANESE Company for Iron and Steel Industry	3710	L
2	BABIKR MUSTAFA BABIKR Foundry	3710	S
3	SUDAN Railways Company	3710 – 3529	L
4	KHARTOUM Central Foundry	3710 – 3720	L
5	THE CENTRAL Workshop	3710 – 3720 – 3810	L
6	AFRICAN Foundry	3710 – 3810	S
7	MODERN Foundry	3710 – 3810	S
8	AKASHA Aluminium Factory	3720	L

XIII - SECTOR : ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

No	Name of Institution	ISIC Code	Size
1	MUBADRIN House Hold Tools	3811	L
2	STARD House Hold Tools	3811	L
3	ART Factory for House Hold Tools	3811	M
4	TAHIR BROTHERS Engineering	3811	M
5	THE SUDANESE Factory for Metal Works – House Ware	3811	M
6	AFRICAN Fabric for House Hold	3811 – 3833	L
7	SAMAH House Hold Tools	3811 – 3833	M
8	HAPPY HOME for Furniture and Stores Factory	3812	S
9	SOLAR ENERGY Company Ltd	3812	S
10	MECHANICAL Transport Workshop	3819	L
11	MAHJOUB Turning Workshop	3819	L
12	EL ITGAN Mechanical Industry	3819	S
13	AL AUTAIBI for Investment Company Ltd	3819	S
14	AL THAWRA Industrial Workshop	3819	S
15	LAMDA Engineering	3819 – 3829	S
16	EL DUR Engineering Business	3822	S
17	EL GENEID Engineering	3822 – 3829 - 3833	S
18	SAGAI Engineering	3829	L
19	THE ENGINEERING Works Company	3829	S
20	AL MAARIFA Engineering Workshop	3829	S
21	BA HASSAN Engineering Company Ltd	3829	S
22	EL TAGA Trailers Factory	3849	S

CHAPTER II : RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY INSTITUTIONS

No	Name of Institution	Type	ISIC Code	Size
1	INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY CENTRE (IRCC)	Parent	300	L
2	SUDANESE STANDARD AND METROLOGY ORGANIZATION (SSMO)	Parent	300	L
	- WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (AND GOLD ASSAY) DEPARTMENT (ADMINISTRATION)	Subord.		L
	- QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT	Subord.		M
	- WEIGHTS AND MEASURES TRAINING INSTITUTE	Subord.		S
3	FOOD RESEARCH CENTRE (FRC)	Parent	31	L

CHAPTER III : EXPERTS

1) INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY CENTRE (IRCC)

No	NAME	SPECIALIZATION
1	AMAL MAGZOUB RABBAH	Information – Statistics - computer
2	NADIA HASSAN SIDAHMED	Rural Development - Planning
3	ABD EL KARIM BABIKR HAROUN	Quality Control Testing Iron and Steel Industry
4	Dr TAG ELSIR MOHAMED SULEIMAN	Food Processing
5	MOHAMED BABIKR MOHAMED	Cement Technology

2) FOOD RESEARCH CENTRE (FRC)

No	NAME	SPECIALIZATION
1	Pr ABDALLAH EL MUBARAK ALI	Food Technology (Fruits and Vegetables)
2	MUNA ABBAS FADL EL SAYED MOHAMED	Chemist – Oil Seeds Analysis

3) SUDANESE STANDARD AND METROLOGY ORGANIZATION (SSMO)

No	NAME	SPECIALIZATION
1	DR ABD ELGADIR MOHAMED ABD ELGADIR	Food Microbiology – Food Preservation
2	Eng MOHAMED EL TAYEB SOWAR	Water Research – Drilling
3	BABIKR EL MUBAREK MOHAMED EL AMIN	Veterinary Microbiologist
4	SAMIA EL ZUBIER TAHA	Quality Control – Food Inspection
5	MAHASSEN EL AMIN MOHAMED TAHA	Food Inspection
6	MOHAMED YAGOUB ABDALLA	Weights and Measures – Gold Assay
7	OMER ABDALLA IBRAHIM	Quality Control, Power and Desalination
8	MOHAGOUB AHMED EL MAGD	Chemist, Processing of Palm Oil, Pesticides
9	KALTHOUM OSMAN ABD EL NOUR	Analytical Chemistry, Food Products
10	SANA ZEIN EL ABDEEN BABIKR	Chemical Analyst, Food Inspection
11	HISHAM MAHMOUD IBRAHIM	Quality Control, Textiles
12	ALI MOHAMED MAKKAWI	Quality Control, Standards, Food Products
13	ADAM MOHAMED HAMED	Weights and Measures Regulation (Gold and Silver)
14	OMER IMRAHIM MOHAMED	Precious Metal Assays
15	PR MUNA AHMED AGAB	Food Products – Microbiology
16	MAIMONA MOHAMED EL BASHIR	Chemical Analyst – Food Products
17	YOUSSEF SULIMAN ELLAZIM	Weights and Measures Calibration

4) EXPERTS, NOT ASSOCIATED

No	NAME	SPECIALIZATION
1	SALIM MOHAMED ABDALLA BAABOUD	Computer Maintenance
2	ABBAS MOHAMED IBRAHIM	Mechanical Engineer
3	AMEER ABDALRAOUF BABIKR	Quality Control
4	ABD EL RAHMAN ALI FADL EL MAULA	Chemist – Plastics
5	ISHAG ADAM BASHIR	Chemical Engineering
6	EL MUBARAK EL SIDDIG EL AMIN	Food Products
7	A. GHAFAR IBRAHIM EL HASSAN	Maintenance and Production Engineer
8	JOSEF ZAKI BOUTROS	Food Analysis Control
9	MOHAMED EL MUSTAFA OSMAN EL SAYED	Biochemistry – Food Science
10	EL MUGDAD AHMED ALI	Analytical Chemistry
11	D. EL BEIT ABDALLAH ABDELWAHAB	Environment – Pesticides
12	SALAH EL SHEIKH BASHIR	Pesticides
13	ABDEL GADIR AHMED ISMAEEL WAHBI	Animal Health and Production

**CHAPTER VI : STATISTICS ABOUT INDUSTRIAL
ESTABLISHMENTS**

Industrial Statistics
SUDAN : Establishments

1998 4-digit ISIC

3111 Slaughtering, preparing and preserving meat	2
3112 Manufacture of dairy products	2
3113 Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables	6
3114 Canning, preserving and processing of fish, etc	20
3115 Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and	6
3116 Grain mill products	1
3117 Manufacture of bakery products	6
3118 Sugar factories and refineries	21
3119 Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	31
3121 Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified	2
3122 Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	2
3131 Distilling, rectifying and blending spirits	—
3132 Wine industries	—
3133 Malt liquors and malt	2
3134 Soft drinks and carbonated waters industries	2
3140 Tobacco manufactures	24
3211 Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles	2
3212 Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wools	3
3213 Knitting mills	—
3214 Manufacture of carpets and rugs	—
3215 Cordage, rope and twine industries	1
3219 Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified	3
3220 Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear	6
3231 Tanneries and leather finishing	—
3232 Fur dressing and dyeing industries	2
3233 Manufacture of products of leather and leather goods	12
3240 Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanized soles	—
3311 Sawmills, planing and other wood mills	—
3312 Manufacture of wooden and cane containers and other wood products	5
3319 Manufacture of wood and cork products not elsewhere classified	6
3320 Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except metal	—
3411 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	7
3412 Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper	—
3419 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard articles	—
3420 Printing, publishing and allied industries	11
3511 Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except nitrogenous	—
3512 Manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides	—
3513 Manufacture of synthetic resins, plastic materials and other synthetic materials	—
3521 Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers	3
3522 Manufacture of drugs and medicines	12
3523 Manufacture of soap and cleaning preparations	17
3529 Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified	6
3530 Petroleum refineries	—
3540 Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum	2
3551 Tyre and tube industries	—
3559 Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified	15
3560 Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified	—
3610 Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware	1
3620 Manufacture of glass and glass products	—
3691 Manufacture of structural clay products	5
3692 Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	14
3699 Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	7
3710 Iron and steel basic industries	3
3720 Non-ferrous metal basic industries	—

3811	Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and generaa	7
3812	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarii	2
3813	Manufacture of structural metal products	—
3819	Manufacture of fabricated metal products excee	6
3821	Manufacture of engines and turbines	—
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ANNEXE I : JOB DESCRIPTION

JOB DESCRIPTION

TRAF/96/A10/11-03

Post Title: Industrial Information Systems Expert

Duration: 25 months

Date Required: Over Period December 1998 through February 1999

Duty Station:


- Khartoum, SUDAN
- Accra, GHANA
- Dakar, SENEGAL
- Lusaka, ZAMBIA
- Yaoundé, CAMEROON

Purpose of the Project: The project is to establish an efficient information system with Africa, able to collect and process local and foreign data, as well as to create an efficient industrial enquiry service, able to disseminate adequate industrial and technological information to end-users; particularly to SMIs, by creating national industrial information networks using IRMS^{plus} package.

To assist the staff at the INTIB Focal Points to collect relevant information using IRMS^{plus}.

Qualifications: University degree in information science or equivalent.

Languages: English


Drafted: Shadia Y. Bakhait/us

ANNEXE II : GENERAL DATA ABOUT SUDAN

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND ENVIRONMENT

1. Location and geographic features:

Sudan is the largest country in Africa in terms of area, covering an area of 2492360 square kilometers (or about 967500 square miles) i.e. Nearly one - tenth of the total area of Africa.

The country has lengthy borders with nine other African countries: Egypt and Libya to the north Chad, central African republic and Zaire to the west and south west, Uganda and Kenya to the south,, Ethiopia and Eriteria to the east.

In terms of latitudes and longitudes, the country lies between latitudes lies between latitude 3 N and 23 north of the equator and longitudes 21 E and 39 east of Greenwich. The country forms an immense basin sloping gently down towards the north will the plateau and mountains, while the north - eastern part of the country is characterized by mountains and hills sloping towards the red sea Coast. In the western part of the country, the country, the Jebel Marra mountain series is the most conspicuous physical feature (10,000 ft above the sea level) (3000 meters) the Imaging range in the far south forms a remarkable physical feature too. Mostly the surface is soon to 1500 m high above the sea level.

2. Water Resources and Rivers:

The principal physical feature of the Sudan is the river Nile and its tributaries. The Nile system runs through approximately 2.5 thousand miles from south to north.

The main tributaries of the river Nile are Bahar Eljebel river, Sobat which both form the white Nile, the blue Nile which originates in the Ethiopian highland joins the white Nile at Khartoum to form the river Nile, and Atbara river, which joins the river Nile at Atbara town. In Uganda and enters Sudan through the large swamps area in the Sudd region. It then joins Sobat river.

The huge water flow of the river Nile comes form the blue Nile, Sobat and Atbara rivers, while the white Nile contributes only about 30 % of its average annual flow because it looses large amount of its water by evaporation at the Sudd region.

The Nile system provides the country with vast agricultural lands. The most fertile regions are enclosed between the white and blue Nile rivers where alluvial sediments are form by the annual floods of the rivers and their tributaries, and likewise, between the Atbara river and the blue Nile. The country's greatest irrigation schemes are located in these later regions.

Most of the Sudan's principal towns cluster around the banks of the main rivers, especially at the confluence of the blue and white Nile where a high Population density is found.

3. The Soil:

Sudan is characterized by many alternating types of soil, but generally, three types of soils can be cited: the sandy soil in the north, the soil alternating with alluvial pattern in the central region of the country with considerable laterite soil, and the sandy soil mostly in the west part of the country. The southern part of the country is mostly covered by rocky mountains.

4. Climate and Vegetation:

The climate of the Sudan ranges from tropical in the extreme south to a climate of arid desert in the north.

The vegetation is mainly determined by the physical features and climate. The central plains are dominated by savanna grass and woodla likewise the western Sudan is mainly savanna in southern part of the region and desert in the northern parts of it.

Southern Sudan which is characterized by the tropical climate is covered with extensive swamps in the southern and eastern parts of region where it is dominated by savanna forests in the western parts, of the region it dominated by tropical forests.

Most parts of the country experience a maximum average temperature of 100 f during several months of the year. Dust storms erupt from time to time in the central and northern parts of the country specially in the summer months from march to July heralding the Rainy season from July to October. The red sea coast enjoys a maritime climate with some rains in the winter.

5. The people:

The people of the Sudan can be divided into three main racial groups, speaking more than 500 local dialects these are:

- 1- The Nilotic and Nilo-hamitic and Sudanese tribe.
- 2- The Brown and Mediterranean races.
- 3- The Arabs.

The majority of the population live in the rural areas (70 % of the population) and 20 % live in urban areas while 10 % are nomads.

6. The Environment of the Zone lat. 10 N - 18 N :

The total area of the zone is 1.259 million square kilometers (approx. 50.5 % of the whole area of the country) The desert margin area covers 360088 square kilometers (approx., 14.5 % of the whole area of the country and 28 % of the area of the zone.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

5- INVESTMENT POLICIES

5-1 Government Development Plans :

Government development plans are giving more and more emphasis on the rehabilitation of existing production units as a necessary step towards raising their utilised capacities and improving their commercial viability to prepare them for divestment . New projects are directed more and more towards improving the infrastructure to induce more private investment .

5-2 Privatisation & Institutional Reform :

During the past five years , the government has embarked upon an extensive programme of transforming the entire national system from one based on central government control to one where private initiative and responsibility are the main driving force .

The reform of public institutions has occurred within this context with changes in ownership from public to private as well as from the federal government to ownership by states within the federal system . In some cases enterprises were leased on a long-term basis to private interests . In some other cases some public corporations were being rehabilitated for eventual sale to private interest .

Some of the large corporations and the big agricultural schemes would require more intricate arrangements .

The second privatisation programme 1996 - 1998 comprises a long list of enterprises which may attract the attention of potential investors .

6- The Investment System :

6-1 The Investment Climate :

Recognizing the importance of the role of private investment in the development process of the country , the government has taken a number of steps and adopted a series of policies that will improve the investment climate in the country .

The bulk of the resources available to the government will go to the development of infrastructure and no more squandered on production and services units that need protection and subsidies to survive in competing with the private sector .

The tax structure has been reformed to be more investment - friendly with a clear bias to local production .

Government intervention in the operation of market forces has been substantially minimized .

The investment Act is being continuously revised to cover any loopholes and solve any problems that investors encounter at the licencing or operation stages .

6-2 Investment Concessions :

The investment Act clearly specifies the concessions and privileges granted to any investment project . These include tax holidays for a minimum period of five years commencing from the date of commercial production . Losses incurred during this period , if any , will be carried forward and considered as if taking place during the last year and will be offset from future profits . Exemption may extend to other types of taxes such as sales taxes , local and state taxes , the importation of plant & machinery , erection materials , production inputs . Packaging materials and spare parts and accessories are imported at full or partial exemption from any customs or any other duties and levies . Land needed for the project is granted at concessionary prices .

Additional concessions are granted to investment that have a sizeable impact on the economy or that which is located in any of the underdeveloped regions of the country .

6-3 Investment facilities :

Investors are entitled to transfer any profits , dividends or finance obligations outside the Sudan without any restrictions .

Imports of raw materials and other inputs are facilitated . Also exportation of the project's output . The investor may be allowed to keep part of the export proceeds for the importation of any requirements for the project

6-4 Investment Guarantees :

Investors are guaranteed by the Investment Act against Nationalization or confiscation of their projects or any of their properties unless by legal proceedings . In case of expropriation of any lands or building for national interest , fair compensation at the prevailing market rate are to be paid .

In case the project , for one reason or another , has not been implemented , the investor is entitled to repatriate without any restriction the original capital or reexport any of the plant & machinery imported for the execution of the project .

The Investment Act prohibits any discrimination between projects on the basis of the nationality of the owner or because of it's being in the public , private or cooperative sectors .

6-5 Protection :

The products of the investment project are protected against unfair competition or dumping by similar foreign imported goods .

7- Investment opportunities in the Industrial Sector :

The limited contribution of the industrial sector in the GDP , the low level of utilization of existing production capacities of the existing factories , the present condition of the factories give a very wide scope of opportunities for investment in rehabilitation , vertical investment while the big gap between the supply and demand for industrial goods call for investments in new industrial capacities both for local consumption and for export . The existing investment opportunities have been identified as follows :

A : Rehabilitation investment projects :

A large part of the existing industrial units has to be replaced or rehabilitated . The Ministry of Industry has identified five industrial sub-sectors for priority attention with regards to rehabilitation with the aim of improving productivity and raising the utilized production capacities and enhancing export capabilities . These sub-sectors are :

- 1- Textile Industry
- 2- Leather and Leather products Industry
- 3- Food Industry
- 4- Pharmaceutical Industry
- 5- Packaging Industry

B : Proposed New Investment projects :

Food Processing :

- Composite flours
- Edible oil refinery and fractionation
- Sugar (Small Scale)
- Vegetable & fruit processing
- Dairy products
- Meat products
- Poultry feed
- Molasses products - Bakery and fodder yeast

Textile :

- Cotton spinning
- Textiles / Knitwear
- Ready - made garments
- Kenaf sacks
- Woollen textile

Leather & Leather products :

- Finished leather
- Foot wear
- Leather garments
- Leather board

Wood and wood products :

- Wood furniture
- Particle board

Non-Metallic mineral products :

- Cement
- Lime & cement bricks
- Fire bricks
- Clay bricks
- Ceramics (pottery & sanitary ware)
- Glass Sheets
- Fibre glass reinforced pipes (ducts and similar articles)

Fabricated Metal products :

- Iron from scrap
- Light metal
- Ferro-chrome refining
- Rivets , Bolts , Nuts and screws
- Machine tools
- Assembly of diesel generators
- Assembly of agricultural machinery & implements
- Assembly of railway freight wagons
- Assembly of tractors
- Assembly of bicycles & motor - cycles
- Gas stoves , ovens & heaters
- Butane gas containers , governors & locks

Chemical & Pharmaceuticals :

- Dyeing , printing and finishing agents
- paper
- Tanning materials
- Rectified alcohol
- Denatured alcohol
- Fusel oil & vinnasse
- Carbon dioxide
- Organic solvents & adhesives
- Gelatin & glue
- Sulphuric acid
- Caustic soda & chlorine
- Fertilizers

**AN INVESTOR'S GUIDE TO THE
SUDAN**

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I. THE SUDAN: A GENERAL PREVIEW

Culture and Location

By virtue of being one of the largest areas of untapped resources in the world, the Sudan has always drawn remarkable interest. It is a country of 2.5 million square kilometers, encompassing extensive agricultural land and a diverse potential of mineral wealth. Sudan is ranked 10th in size in the World and interestingly, is almost dissected into two by the river Nile that runs from south to north of the country.

Beyond its economic potential, the culture and location of Sudan are also of significant merit: it is an African nation with ethnic African cultures bound by a predominantly Islamic culture. Arabic language serves as the official language of the country while English language is also widely spoken. Several of the major tribes in the country also maintain indigenous dialects.

The majority of the nation shares a common culture that is derived from the influence of Islamic religion and the country's unique background. Sudanese share a common national interest in local music, poetry, and customs that emphasize family cohesion. There is a common identity reflected in the various dimensions of language, music, customs, etc., that can only be

defined as *Sudanese* -- unique to the Sudan and shared by the majority of the country. It is a culture that is an amalgam or blending of African and Arab cultures, and the influences of the major tribes of the Sudan.

Sudan borders Chad and the Central African Republic in the west, Zaire, Uganda, and Kenya in the south, and Eritrea and Ethiopia in the east. It is also close to Saudi Arabia across the Red Sea and borders Egypt and Libya to the north. The population of Sudan is estimated at 25 million and the population of the capital city, Khartoum, is around 3.4 million.

System of Government

Since acquiring independence in 1956, Sudan has gone through seven political regimes both civilian and military. The present government has been in office since June 1989. A system of elected government is currently being implemented in the country. Parliamentary elections were held in 1994 to elect representatives for the country's legislative body. Elections to appoint the next president of the Sudan are scheduled to be held in 1996.

The country has been reorganized into a Federal system of

government with a central government and 26 state governments. There are separate government ministries and public service establishments in each state. The federal system is expected to cater for the wide expanse of the country with the several differences in culture and peculiar conditions while allowing for the management of the nation as a single entity.

This political system should serve as a classic case of managing compromises -- the essence of governance: maintaining a predominantly Moslem culture while ensuring the rights of minority religious faiths are protected; combining a variety of African and Middle Eastern cultures; fostering development of the resources of distant regions while ensuring singular national progress; ensuring security and continuity while allowing for political plurality; and, bridging changes in culture beyond a traditional past to a continuously emerging future.

The Economy

The Sudanese economy has evolved with changes in government from one dominated by state or government enterprise to one increasingly devoted to private enterprise. The direction of change has been quite definitive with the sale of several government owned

enterprises to private investors and the deregulation of the economy.

Since 1994, foreign currency rates of the domestic currency have been determined by the market place. Price controls and import licenses have been abolished. Ceilings on the financing activities of commercial banks have also been removed. It has been both a continuing effort in reforming the economic system as well as streamlining management of the economy and the nation as a whole.

Sudan's major exports are mostly agricultural products including cotton, sesame, gum arabic, sorghum, groundnuts, and livestock. Transforming the foundation of economic activity to allow for the development of manufacturing enterprise and prospect for natural resources, particularly minerals and oil, has become a major objective of most governments in Sudan.

Developing industry like manufacturing and mining is an extensive endeavor that requires capital, managerial and technical capabilities, and a supportive national economic and political environment. These are factors the country has been acquiring gradually over time and efforts are underway to strive to enhance the national environment in the coming years. The past six years of the present government's reign has marked an era of political continuity and stability,

an essential condition for creating an environment conducive to investment activity.

Gold is at present exported in modest quantities resulting from initial and limited exploration efforts. Sugar and molasses produced in the country are also exported in addition to meeting the large domestic consumption of sugar. Several other industries have also evolved in recent years to successfully serve the domestic market

Economic policy in the Sudan has also been influenced significantly by the country's economic

circumstance. With the almost total suspension of financial assistance from major donors in the Middle East and by member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Sudan has been obliged to rely on its own limited resources.

This has resulted in shift in economic policy towards less government subsidy and controls and substantial orientation towards the dictates of the market. Management of the economy and public institutions are also being enhanced and better coordinated to make best use of limited resources.

II. INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Sudan's economic resources extend beyond its developed industries in agriculture and the present state of manufacturing and service industries. There are proven reserves of an array of minerals in the country including iron ore, gold, chromite, manganese, sulfides, and uranium. Deposits of petroleum reserves have also been discovered in commercial quantities in various parts of the country. Some of these reserves are currently being developed but there still remains a very significant potential to be cultivated.

Like its mineral resources there also remain significant potential to be developed in agriculture and the manufacturing and service industries. This could occur through investments that introduce more productive technology and efficient management. Improvements in infrastructure including roads, storage facilities, and electricity could also enhance significantly the capability of existing industry.

II.1 Agriculture

Agricultural activity in Sudan involves both farming and animal rearing. It is the most dominant economic activity in the Sudan and the largest employer of the country's labour force. Agriculture is also the mainstay of the nation providing for all staple food requirements in addition to being a major source of export revenue. Sudan produces most of its food requirements of sorghum, wheat, millet, sugar cane, fruits, vegetables, and meat products.

Sorghum is produced in excess of the national requirement and is exported. Meat products also meet the domestic demand and constitute a major aspect of the nation's exports. Cotton, sesame, and gum arabic are primarily produced for export.

Farming

Farming activity in Sudan is of two forms depending on the source of water: farming that depends on irrigation from the river Nile and farming that depends on rainfall. The Nile traverses the country flowing for about 4,000 kilometers from the south to the north of the country and creates extensive opportunity for irrigated farming. Irrigated farming thus has a very long history in the Sudan emerging from an era at the turn of the century when water buckets and wheels were replaced by modern irrigation pumps.

Farming in the large agricultural plantations is mechanized and depends on irrigation from the Nile river. The cultivation of cotton is predominantly undertaken on this basis with large estates also devoted to the cultivation of sugarcane, wheat and sorghum. The area of irrigated farmland in the Sudan is about 1.7 million hectares.

The world's largest irrigated agricultural plantation is the Sudan's Gezira scheme. It was established in 1929 and currently involves an area of about 900,000 hectares of farmed land. The Gezira scheme employs over 100,000 tenant farmers. There are several other large irrigated agricultural plantations in the country that each occupies areas of about 150,000 hectares.

Farming activity that depends on rainfall is the more widespread form constituting around 11 million hectares. This is an area dominated by private interests and involves both mechanized and traditional forms of farming. Major crops grown include sesame, sorghum, cotton, and groundnuts. There are also several plantations that cultivate fruits and vegetables catering primarily for the local market.

Sudan's agricultural potential is still extremely underutilized. The area farmed at present constitutes

around 15% of the total cultivable land of about 84 million hectares. In addition to this prospect there is also further potential in enhancing farming activity by improving yields on farmed lands.

Livestock

Like farming, livestock rearing also presents tremendous potential both from improvement in existing practices and from enlarging the scope of present activity. Livestock including cattle, sheep, camels, and goats are presently reared mostly by traditional methods. The country's livestock population are estimated at 30 million heads of cattle, 37 million sheep, 33 million goats, and about 3 million heads of camel.

Production of red meat reached 1.3 million tons in 1994 and milk output was estimated at 4 million tons. The development of well-organized livestock farms presents significant potential in augmenting this sector. Sudan's exports of livestock and fresh meat in 1994 exceeded US\$ 100 million.

Poultry farming and fishing, both fishing activity on the river Nile and in the Red Sea, present additional opportunities in the agricultural sector. These activities are presently undertaken on a limited scale and can be enormously enhanced with the introduction of more modern methods as well as adequate storage facilities.

The Red Sea coast in the North East of Sudan extends for about 800 kilometers and there are also very extensive areas of river and swamp suitable for fishing. Poultry production in 1994 averaged 25,000 tons of eggs and 16,000 tons of poultry meat, while fish production during the same period reached 45,000 tons.

Forestry

Another sector of agricultural activity that presents extensive potential is the nation's forest reserves. Forests in the Sudan are influenced by the extent of rainfall. Rain precipitation increases from north to the south of the country creating several regions or belts of vegetation. The density and type of forest areas increases from the low rainfall savannah regions to the high rainfall savannah lands and then further in the flood and montane regions. Forests cover about 22 percent of the country involving an estimated areas of 584,362 kilometers.

Sudan's forests are a major source of the country's energy requirements, around 75 percent of the national energy requirement being derived from fuel wood. Gum arabic, one of Sudan's major exports is produced from trees grown in parts of the nation's forests. Wood products like sawn timber are also produced from parts of the forest areas

although a small part of this resource has been utilized by firms that primarily provide for the domestic market. Major types of trees found in

these forests that are suitable for lumber include Mahogany, Teak, and Acacia.

II.2 Manufacturing Industry

Manufacturing activity in Sudan has been extensively influenced by the availability of raw materials. Spinning and weaving companies, sugar, food processing, and the leather industry have developed to take advantage of the country's agricultural resources.

Other firms in the manufacturing industry have emerged to cater for the domestic market. Chemical and pharmaceutical companies, and firms producing building materials and packaging products have all developed to cater for growing domestic market opportunities.

Textiles

Spinning and weaving companies are among the oldest manufacturing enterprises in the country. They have been established to take advantage of the cultivation of significant quantities of a large variety of cotton. There are nine government owned factories and eleven owned by private interests with a combined annual capacity to produce 381 million tons of cloth and 53,000 tons of yarn. Some of these factories are integrated plants employing full lines of weaving and textile finishing facilities like dyeing and printing.

Sugar

Sugar production also takes advantage of the country's agricultural capacity and an extensive domestic market for sugar. There are presently five firms engaged in the production of sugar in the country with a capacity to produce 670,000 tons of sugar annually. Plans are underway to increase the capacity of existing sugar factories to about 900,000 tons by 1997.

The largest and most modern of these companies is the Kenana Sugar Company which includes a sugar plantation of about 36,000 hectares. With an annual capacity of about 300,000 tons of sugar and around 100,000 tons of molasses it is rated as one of the largest sugar complexes in the world. The company exports half of its annual produce of sugar and almost all its output of molasses.

Food Processing

Other firms in the agro-industrial area are engaged in the processing and packaging of food products, the production of animal feed, and a leather processing industry. There are 17 flour mills with a combined annual capacity of 1

million tons and 150 sweet factories capable to produce 107,000 tons of sweets per annum.

The production of edible oil and soap in Sudan spans an extensive history that goes back to the 1920s when cotton production was enhanced significantly. This industry relies variously on cotton seed, sesame, and groundnuts as raw material. There are an estimated 300 oil mills and soap factories in the country with a capacity to produce 700,000 tons of edible oil, 500,000 tons of laundry soap, and about 85,000 tons of toilet soap. The quality of output has been enhanced in recent years as several more modern manufacturing facilities have been installed.

Leather

There are seven large leather processing factories in the country processing locally produced hides and skins. They are primarily engaged in leather embalming and tanning with a capacity to process 29 million square feet of sheep skin and 28 million square feet of calf skin. In addition to these large plants there are about 300 smaller tanneries with capacities of about 8 million square feet of sheep skin and another 8 million square feet of calf skin.

Apart from the leather processing plants, there are several firms engaged in the manufacture of leather products like shoes, handbags, industrial belts, etc. It is estimated that country's footwear industry has a capacity to produce 15 million pairs of shoes annually in addition to 44 million pairs of plastic shoes and 30 million pairs of sports shoes. A substantial proportion of hides produced in the Sudan are exported unprocessed. Processing of hides into a semi-finished state by embalming and tanning is estimated to enhance their value three fold.

Chemical & Pharmaceuticals

Chemical and plastic manufacturing enterprises are engaged in the production of paints, fertilizers, plastics, tyres and tubes, perfumes, insecticides, oxygen, nitrogen, and veterinary drugs. These firms like firms producing pharmaceutical products rely on imported materials.

There are 12 companies engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products including various tablets, capsules and syrups, as well as drip solutions and anesthetics. The reputation of locally produced pharmaceuticals has grown in recent years as consumers have overcome the initial uncertainty and

the previous reliance on imported medication.

Building Materials

The building materials industry includes the manufacture of cement, bricks, and gypsum. There are two cement plants in the country with a combined capacity of about 280,000 tons. The amount of gypsum produced in the country in 1995 is estimated at about 31,000 tons and about 1,050 million bricks were produced during the same period. There are no glass and steel manufacturing plants at present. The building materials industry is marked by a significant imbalance between

domestic production capacity and demand, the country's annual requirements far outweighing local output.

Other Manufacturing Industry

Several other manufacturing activities are less concentrated, distributed among firms assembling air conditioners and water cooling systems, liquid gas cylinders, household utensils, agricultural equipment, and trucks. There are also firms producing tobacco products, soft drinks, and bottling and packaging factories.

II.3 Mining and Oil Industries

Mining

The large land mass of the Sudan involves a variety of rock formation that have developed over several geological eras. This has resulted in the occurrence of significant deposits of major minerals and hydrocarbon resources. The source of major minerals like gold, iron, copper, silver, etc. are so-called basement complex rocks of the Precambrian age that extend over half the country especially in the northern, eastern, and western parts. Sedimentary rocks considered to be the main source of oil and water resources also extend for about half the land mass of the Sudan.

Major deposits of minerals and oil have been identified in various parts of Sudan. Deposits of gold, chromite, iron, copper manganese, and tungsten have been identified in commercial quantities. There are also large deposits of copper, zinc, silver, uranium, lead, and asbestos. At present only gold and chromite are mined and there are still further reserves of gold that are yet to be exploited.

Gold reserves occur in the eastern and northern parts of the country. It is estimated that there are about 4 million tons of ore with a gold content varying from about 10 grams per ton to about 30 grams per

ton depending on the location. The Ariab region in Eastern Sudan is a major area of gold deposits that is currently being mined. It is estimated that there are close to 100 tons of gold deposits in this region.

Large scale exploration and mining of gold begun about a decade ago although gold has been mined in Sudan using traditional methods for over several centuries. The use of modern exploration techniques has resulted in a marked increase in the discovery of gold reserves. In 1994, Sudan exported 2,883 kilograms of gold, an increase from the 1,521 kilograms exported in 1993.

Gold mining is undertaken by the Ariab Mining Company, a joint venture between the government of Sudan and a mining agency of the government of France. There is also the Gebeit gold mine that has been in operation for several years operated by a joint venture company between the government of Sudan and Greenwich Resources. Several other companies involving foreign mining companies in collaboration with Sudanese investors and the government are presently prospecting for gold in the country.

Chromite is mined in the Eastern part of Sudan where there are reserves of over a million tons of very

high grade ore. Chromite is used in the metallurgical and chemical industries and in the production of refractory bricks. Exports of chromium reached 55,000 tons in 1994. Solar salt from the Red Sea is also produced in commercial quantities of about 120,000 tons per year. Sudan's reserves of iron ore are very extensive reaching about 37 billion tons of ore with an iron content of about 60%. Iron ore reserves are located in the western part of the country and in the east in the Red Sea Hills.

There are an estimated 200 million tons of gypsum located in the vicinity of Khartoum and the Red Sea coast and several million tons of marble also located in the eastern part of the country. Magnetite used in the manufacture of heat resistant porcelain and magnesium salts has also been discovered in the central part of the country with reserves currently estimated at 35 million tons. Around 6,000 tons of ore that contain deposits of uranium remain undeveloped in the western part of the country.

The development of Sudan's mineral resources has been hindered by the lack of adequate financial resources, technology, and infrastructure in remote parts of the country. Sudan's mineral resources are undoubtedly of significant potential and would be exploited in the near future as prospective

investors develop more confidence in this potential.

Oil Industry

Oil exploration in Sudan started in the 1950s and oil was first discovered in 1975. Oil fields have mostly been developed in the north western and south western parts of the country in Upper Nile and South Kordofan regions. Several major international oil companies have been involved in oil exploration in the Sudan. Current development of oil fields is being undertaken by Canadian and Asian oil companies.

Like its mineral resources, Sudan has not been able to adequately develop deposits of petroleum that have been identified in the country due to the lack of technology and financial resources. Earlier developments of oil fields that were abandoned have been resumed as several foreign investors have started to develop oil fields in the country. Sudan's oil reserves are currently estimated at 2,000 million barrels.

It is expected that Sudan would be able to produce oil in commercial quantities by 1996. Two oil fields that have been developed for oil production are named the Heglig and Unity oil fields and contain 90 wells. A pipeline to transport oil to the harbour of Port

Sudan is being constructed and is expected to start transporting oil by 1996. The pipeline is expected to be 1,400 kilometers long and would ultimately have a capacity to transport about 300,000 barrels of oil per day.

Sudan constructed its first oil refinery in 1964 in Port Sudan along the Red Sea coast. The refinery has a capacity of about 24,000 barrels of oil per day and is owned in part by the government. Oil is mostly transported to Khartoum through a pipeline that is about 800 kilometers long. Marketing of oil in the country is carried by several major companies including Shell and Mobil.

In addition to oil major deposits of natural gas have also been

identified in locations in the Red Sea. Current estimates indicate that this area has reserves of about 85 billion square meters of natural gas. None of this is being exploited at present.

The present and future experiences of oil companies in developing Sudan's petroleum resources would serve to enhance interests by other prospective investors. Profit sharing arrangements that allow oil companies to recover their exploration costs, tax concessions, and streamlined relations with government agencies should establish the required confidence to encourage long term investment commitments.

II.4 The Service Industry

The service industry in Sudan comprises trade activity, financial services like banking and insurance, transport and storage, tourism, construction, engineering, and other professional services. The service industry employs 27 percent of the country's labour force, an increase from about 19 percent realized almost two decades ago.

Trade

Trade is the most significant of the service industry and is mostly undertaken by private enterprises. Several of the largest business enterprises in the country are trading companies. Trade activity involves retail and wholesale trade in agricultural products like livestock, food products as well trade in other consumer and capital goods.

Food products are cultivated in farms that are sometimes located far from the major urban areas and the distribution process involves several merchants at the wholesale and retail levels. Domestic trade in agricultural products is quite large and continuous. There are also several major government agencies involved in the marketing of major agricultural products like cotton, sesame, gum arabic, and livestock.

International trade has been enhanced with the removal of

restrictive regulations on trade activity. Imports have benefited from the abolition of import licenses and the removal of price controls. Restrictions on foreign currency transactions have also been removed, commercial banks being allowed to set foreign currency rates and trade in foreign currency. Policies on imports have thus become very liberal, the list of products prohibited to be imported into the country being limited to alcoholic beverages, weapons, gambling equipment, and narcotics. Commodity prices are set by the Ministry of Commerce and the Commodities Board, an agency of the government.

Exports by private interests have also benefited from the more liberal economic and regulatory environment in the country as well from schemes that have been developed to promote exports. Exports are arranged through commercial banks. For major agricultural products like sesame, livestock, hides, etc., the central bank periodically sets minimum prices for these products in a convertible currency.

Transportation

Transportation activity in the Sudan develops its significance from the large spans of the country. Road transportation involves both cargo

and passenger transport over long distances. Most long haul road transportation is undertaken by private companies that own fleets of vehicles. Passenger road transport in the urban areas is also a significant activity although it is mostly undertaken by smaller establishments or individual entrepreneurs.

Air transport has in recent years involved several privately owned companies that operate cargo planes for both international and domestic traffic. Passenger air transport companies operate only within the country. Most air transport in Sudan is still controlled by the national carrier, Sudan Airways, as well as by major international carriers that travel to the country. River transportation along the river Nile involves both cargo and passenger traffic and is mostly controlled by private interests.

Financial Services

The financial services industry primarily consists of 25 commercial banks and 15 private insurance companies. Most banks are owned by private interests and there are several that have foreign shareholders. Like the trading sector, banking has benefited from the lifting of restrictions on imports by the private sector as well as the purchase and sale of foreign currency. Foreign currency transactions are undertaken through commercial banks in the

country as well as registered foreign currency exchange centers. Insurance companies are mostly owned by private interests.

Other Services

Other aspects of the service industry in the Sudan include printing and publishing, real estate and construction, medical services, and leisure and recreational services like hotels, parks, and a fast growing number of eating places. Real estate activity is primarily centered in the urban centers like Khartoum and Port Sudan. Real estate in Khartoum has particularly benefited from the surge in the capital's population as well as the purchase of property by the country's large population of expatriate workers employed in the Arabian Gulf countries. Construction activity has also benefited from this surge in property development that has grown most remarkably in the past 15 years.

Private medical services in the Sudan involve a large number of medical clinics and laboratories particularly in the urban areas. Most experienced physicians in the country operate medical clinics side by side with their regular jobs in government owned hospitals. In recent years, several large private hospitals have been constructed involving an entire range of medical services. This is a phenomenon that appears on the increase as several new privately

owned hospitals are due to be opened especially in the capital city, Khartoum.

An interesting phenomenon in Sudan's urban areas is a surge in eating places that offer refreshments and quick meals. There are also several other eating places that have developed along the Nile river and around major areas of commercial activity. The quality of service in such eating places has grown remarkably as competitions has increased. Consumers now patronize these places not just for food but also for leisure.

Tourism

Sudan is bound by extensive natural features that offer significant opportunities for tourism. There is a coast of coral reefs and lagoons that extends for about 800 kilometers on the Red Sea, national parks that are home to wildlife and encompass thousands of kilometers, and mountains that include canyons, salt lakes and sulfur lakes in their terrain. Then there is the infamous river Nile that runs for about 4,000 kilometers from the south to the north of the country.

Beyond nature is history and culture. In the eastern and central parts of the country are the ruins of ancient civilizations that go back hundreds of centuries. The port city of Suakin along the Red Sea coast

was a major junction to several civilizations that traversed the Red Sea Coast and the ruins of Ngaa in the central part of the country go back to the second and third centuries. The present day cultures of a wide diversity of ethnic tribes in the country are also a major attraction exhibiting interesting forms of dance, music, clothing and other cultural traditions.

This significant potential for tourism requires an extensive effort to coordinate the development of this resource. The wide expanse of the country imposes logistical constraints, the development and management of residential and recreational facilities requires significant outlays of capital, and publicity of this national resource requires a serious professional effort. The tourist industry in the Sudan has thus only been sparsely developed and exploited.

The current efforts of the government are focused at directing the resources of the private sector towards the development of the tourist industry. A ministry of environment and tourism has been reestablished and several residential and recreational facilities have been leased or sold to private interests. Major plans for the development of tourist sites and facilities have been drawn by the government as a basis for private sector participation. Publicity in the major world tourist markets is also being planned to

AGRICULTURE :

Les terres cultivables couvrent 267 millions d'hectares (selon la F.A.O) dont 14% seulement sont utilisées et 2% irriguées.

la production agricole (1996)

Coton : 569.000 balles.

Sésames : 313.000 tonnes.

Sorgho : 2.500.000 tonnes.

Blé : 527.000 tonnes.

Millet : 385.000 tonnes.

Arachides : 738.000 tonnes.

Gomme arabique : 31.000 tonnes (85% de la production mondiale).

Le sucre : 459.000 tonnes (3ème pays producteur de sucre en Afrique en 1996).

LES RESSOURCES MINERALES :

La production en or 5,6 tonnes en 1997 et ne cesse de progresser.

Les réserves en chrome s'élèvent à 1 millions de tonnes, tandis que la production annuelle est de 10.000 à 15.000 tonnes environs.

Les réserves en mica : 1 millions de tonnes.

Les réserves en cuivre : 10 millions de tonnes

Il existe aussi d'importantes réserves en argent, minerais de fer, plomb, amiante, tungstène, diamant....etc.

En ce qui concerne le pétrole: les réserves actuelles du pays s'élèvent à 900 millions de barils. le Soudan peut atteindre son auto-suffisance en pétrole à partir de juin 1999 et il compte exporter à partir de septembre 1999 50.000 B/J jusqu'à 250.000 B/J dans 2 ans.

LES INFRASTRUCTURES :

Le réseau ferré s'étend sur 4.725 km (sa construction a commencé en 1898) qui relie WAD HALFA au nord et KHARTOUM au sud et Port - Soudan à l'est et NIALA à l'ouest.

Le réseau routier qui n'a cessé de progresser puisqu'il est passé à 4800 km

Les rivières navigables : 1.000 km praticables toute l'année.

TRANSPORT AERIEN :

La compagnie SUDAN AIRWAYS, a été créée en 1977. Elle relie les principales villes du Soudan, ainsi que la capitale Khartoum avec

d'autres pays Européens, Asiatiques, et Africains.

Les aéroports les plus importants du pays :

Khartoum, Port - Soudan, El Obyeid, Dongola, El Fâshir, Juba.

TRANSPORT MARITIME :

-La compagnie SUDAN-LINE possède plusieurs navires commerciales qui assure le lien entre les ports du Soudan et ceux du reste du monde.

-La capacité du port - Soudan est de 18 millions de tonnes.

-La capacité du port OUSMANE DIGNA est de 2 millions de tonnes .

EDUCATION :

-Le nombre d'élèves en classes primaires (1996) : 2.863.600.

-Le nombre des étudiants en classes secondaires (1996) presque 400.000.

-Les étudiants dans les institutions de l'enseignement supérieur (1996) 120.000.

-Le nombre des universités et des écoles supérieures (1996) 26 universités. L'université de Khartoum (la plus ancienne) fut fondée en 1902 sous le nom de «The Gordon Memorial College»

TOURISME :

- Le patrimoine archéologique: temples de haute Nubie et Vestiges de l'ancien Royaume de Kouch, Meroe (200 km au nord de Khartoum).

- Le fameux désert de Bayuda.

- Visite des Pyramides de NURI, de DJEBEL Barkal avec les ruines de Napata; Eglises de Dangola, marchés populaires et derviches d'OMDURMAN.

- Le musée de Khartoum.

- La plongée sous marine le long du littoral de la mer rouge.

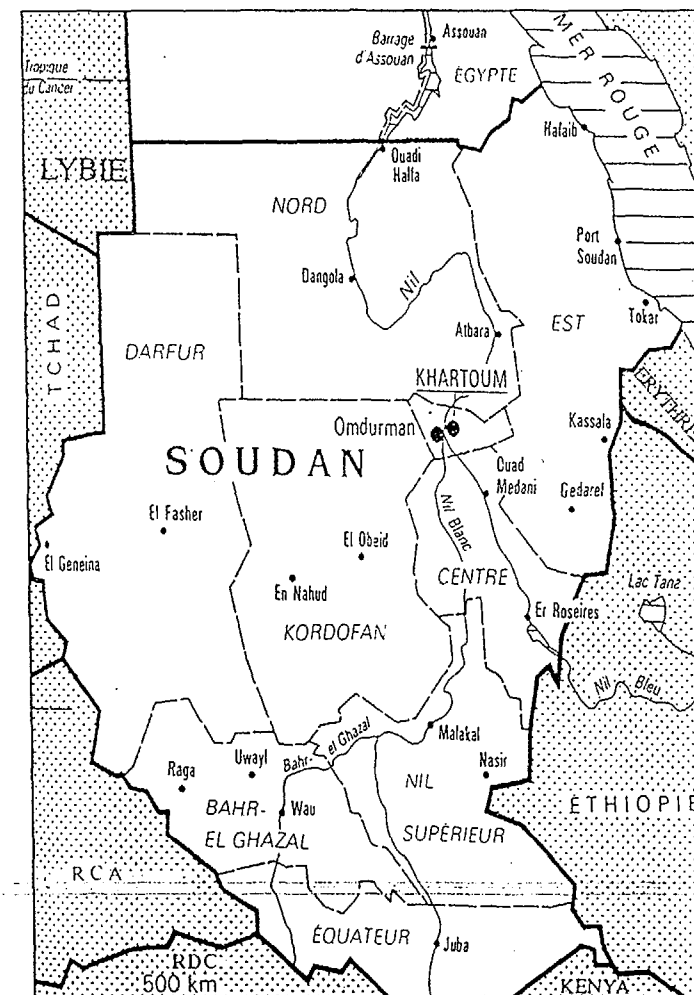
- Les réserves d'animaux-naturels au centre et à l'ouest.

- La pêche .

- Les vestiges méroïtiques de Nag'aa et de Moussawaraat.

Le Soudan

INFORMATIONS GENERALES



NOM OFFICIEL :

La République du Soudan

SUPERFICIE :

2.506.000 km²

CLIMAT:

Varié entre une zone désertique et aride dans le nord, et une zone tropicale humide à l'extrême sud, recevant un moyen annuel de 750 à 1500 mm. De pluies.

La répartition de la végétation suit dans l'ensemble celle du climat.

POPULATION :

30 Millions d'habitants (1997)

PAYS VOISINS :

Egypte, Erythrée, Ethiopie, Kenya, Ouganda, La RDC, La RCA, Tchad et La Jamahiriya arabe Libyenne.

CAPITALE :

Khartoum (5 Millions d'habitants environs).

VILLES PRINCIPALES :

Khartoum, Oumhourman, PortSoudan, Nad-medani, Al-Obeyyid, Juba, Atbara, Al-Fashir,

RELIGION :

Musulmans 85%, Chrétiens 5%, Animistes 10%.

LANGUE :

L'arabe est la langue officielle et prédominante dans tout le pays. L'usage de l'anglais est répandu dans les milieux académiques et ceux des affaires, alors que environs 100 langues locales sont parlées aussi.

JOUR DE L'INDÉPENDANCE :

Le 1er. Janvier 1956

LE DRAPEAU :

3 rectangles horizontales, rouge, blanc et noir reliées sur le côté hampe par un triangle vert

L'EMBLEME:

Le Serpenteaire.

LA MONNAIE NATIONALE :

Le Dinar Soudanais (1F.F.=33 D.S environs).

L'HISTOIRE :

-(2500-1500 Av.J.C.) Civilisation du Royaume de Kerma (Kouch des anciens) qui fleurissait autour de la 3^e cataracte.

-(800-550 Av. J.C.)Le Royaume de Napata dont la capitale fut au bord de la montagne sacrée.

«Djebel Albarkal» près de la 4^e. cataracte. Ce Royaume régna aussi sur L'Egypte et y fonda la 25^e. dynastie dite éthiopienne par les anciens grecs.

-(550Av.J.C.-350Ap J.C.) Le célèbre Royaume de Méroé cité dans plusieurs ouvrages classiques.

-(600-1300) Royaumes Chrétiens du Nord Soudanais(Nobatia-Makourra et Alawa).

-(700-1400) Vagues d'immigration des tribus arabes vers le soudan.

-1504 Fondation du Royaume des Fougne (SINNAR) qui a favorisé la consécration définitive de la culture arabo-musulmane au soudan.

-1821 : Conquête du soudan par les troupes du Khédif Ismaïl fils de Mehemet Ali pacha alors vice roi d'Egypte.

-1881 : La Révolution Mahdiste (de Mohamed ahmed AL-MAHDI).

-1885-1898 : L'Etat Mahdiste.

-1898 : Invasion du soudan par une armée anglo-égyptienne commandée par le Général Kitchner et L'établissement du Condominium.

-1956 : Indépendance de la République du soudan

LA SITUATION ACTUELLE :

Le Chef de L'Etat depuis le 30 Juin 1989 est S.E

Le Général Omar Hassan Ahmed EL-BACHIR (né en

1930 au village universel en Avril 1996 pour un mandat

présidentiel de cinq ans renouvelable pour une seule fois.

SYSTEME POLITIQUE :

Républicain présidentiel.

SYSTEME ADMINISTRATIF :

Basé sur un système fédéral grâce auquel le pays est divisé en 26 Etats fédérés à chacun son

Wali«Gouverneur» son Gouvernement et son Conseil Législatif.

LE POUVOIR LEGISLATIF :

L'Assemblée Nationale qui a été élue en Avril 1996 pour une période de 4 années, comprend 400 membres et elle est présidée par le Dr.Hassan Abdallah EL-TOURABI

(Né en 1932).

LE POUVOIR JUDICIAIRE :

C'est un pouvoir indépendant présidé par M.Obeid HAJ ALI et il y a aussi une cour suprême qui se compose de 70 juges (hommes et femmes).

ECONOMIE :**LA RICHESSE EN EAU:**

Traversé par le Nil et plusieurs de ses affluents.

LA RICHESSE EN BÉTAILS (1996) :

- Bovins : 21 millions.

- Ovins : 23 millions.

- Caprins : 18 millions.

- Camélidés : 2,8 millions.

tonnes.

ANNEX III : OFFICIALS MET OR VISITED

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY :

NAME	FUNCTION
His Excellency Mr Badr El Dine SULEIMAN	Minister of Industry
Mr Osman El AMIN	Deputy Minister
Mohamed Ouadaat ALLAH	General Director of External Relations
Mr Hassan OSMAN	Director of Small Industries
Mr Mohamed Abd El Gadir	Planning Director
Mr Babikr Beleil	Information Officer
Imad Khatmi Mohamed	Information Officer
Mohamed MUSTAFA	Information Officer
Murtada MOHAMED	Information Officer
Nuha AHMED	Net Work Officer

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY CENTRE (IRCC)

NAME	FUNCTION
Mrs Amal Magzoub RABBAH	Director of Industrial Information Unit
Gamal A. KARRAR	Information Officer
Einas ELMUGHIRA	Information Officer
Fadya Abdalla ALBAGIR	Information Officer
Assaad ELBERAIR	Information Officer

SUDANESE STANDARD AND METROLOGY ORGANIZATION (SSMO)

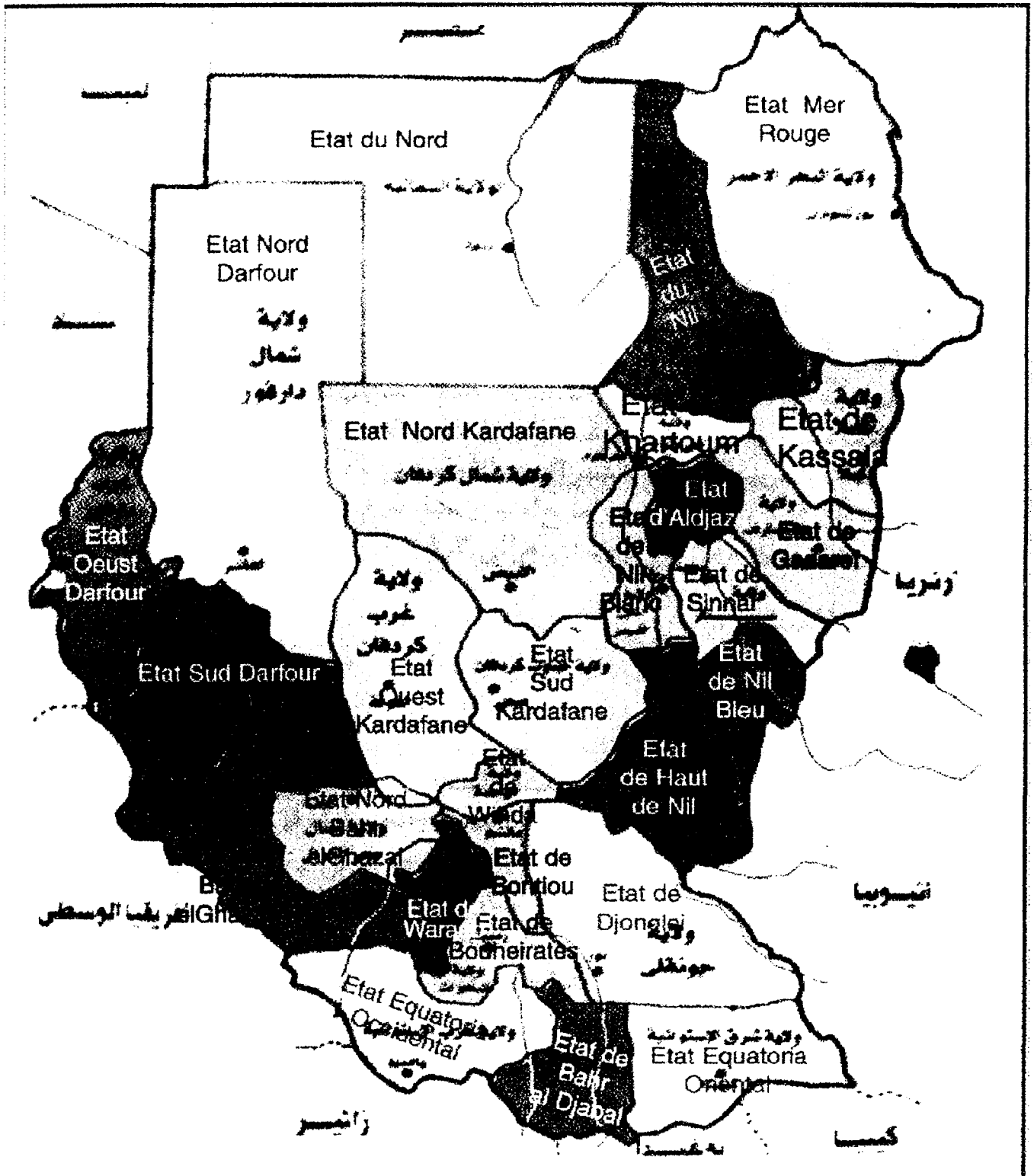
NAME	FUNCTION
Abd El Gadir Mohamed ABD EL GADIR	General Director
Aziza Abdalla ABD EL AZIZ	Information Officer

SUDANESE INDUSTRIAL CHAMBERS ASSOCIATION (SIA)

NAME	FUNCTION
Mohamed Osman HASHIM	President
Tahar Mohamed AHMED	Director general

OTHERS

INSTITUTION	PERSON
Ministry of International Co-operation and Investment	Dr Khalil Mohamed EL SAYED, General Director of Investment Promotion Department
Investment Commission	The General Director
National Statistics Office	The General Director



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Central Bureau of Statistics	The General Director