Bank of Khartoum Group
Financial Institutions
Sudan is one of the most geographically diverse states in Africa. Before 2011, Sudan was Africa's largest country and once the home of an ancient and powerful civilization, in July 2011 split into two countries after the people of the south voted for independence. It borders Egypt, Libya, Chad, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea. Sudan is a country of great economic potential: a strategic location, Animal Resources, Arable lands, gold reserves, oil & gas fields, other mineral resources, a favorable climate, excellent irrigation and soil conditions and the majestic Nile river running through the country.

Why Sudan?

- 3rd Largest Country in Africa, 16th in the world (1,886,086 km2)
- Arable Lands: 60m hectares
- Waterways 1,723 km
- 18,630 km2 irrigated lands
- Rich Agricultural and Animal Resources
- Rich Mineral Recourses
- 7 sea ports (Port Suda, Suakin, Bashayer, Southern port, Osaif, Green Harbour, Al-Khair) and River ports.
- Large Labour force & Young population
- Diverse wild life
Sudan Snapshot

Cities with Population over 1 Million: 2

Health care indicators: 347 Hospitals

Time Zone: GMT+2

Population Growth Rate: 2.41%

GDP per capita: $2,140

Language: Arabic, English

Major GDP contribution:
- Agriculture & Animal resources: 31.6%
- Transport & communication: 4.8%
- Mining: 2.7%
- Oil & Gas: 1.6%
- Finance, Insurance & real estate: 7.6%
- Electricity & Water: 0.9%
- Construction: 4.8%
- Electricity & Water: 0.9%

For more information please find below link:
http://www.irti.org/English/News/Documents/Launch%20of%20the%20Sudan%20Islamic%20Finance%20Country%20Report%202016.pdf
Sudan GDP

Sudan / Gross Domestic Product - GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>3.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal recourses</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>3.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>-8.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining &amp; Quarrying</td>
<td>4.62</td>
<td>14.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>4.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity &amp; Water</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>3.36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GDP at current Prices: SDG 693 Billion

GDP at constant Prices 1982: $2,140

GDP per capita: $2,140

CBOS annual Report
Sudan Major Exports

Agricultural Sector

- Hibiscus Flower
- Groundnuts
- Sesame
- Gum Arabic
- cotton
- Other
- Vegetable & Fruits
- Trefoil
- Sorgum
- Other

Oil Sector

- Crude Oil
- Benzene

Mining Sector

- Iron & Copper Scraps
- Chromium
- Other
- Gold

Animal Sector

- Hides & Skins
- Meat
- Goats
- Camels
- Sheeps
- Other Livestock

CBOS- Foreign Statistic
Agricultural Sector

Potentiality:
- Arable lands 60 million hectares (142 million feddans), Only 20% currently cultivated
- Majestic Nile river running through the country
- 50% of Labor force work in agriculture
- Forests cover about 11.6% of Sudan.
- Diverse Climate zones.
- Irrigation source from under-ground aquifers in Northern State.
- Policies pursued to promote agriculture include zero tax on all agricultural projects and agricultural goods.
- world Food Conference held in Rome in 1974, considered Sudan as the world Food Basket, as it could be capable to feed quarter of the world food and five times population of the Arab region.

Irrigated Agriculture
Crops of irrigated agriculture contribute by about 64% Gross Domestic Agriculture Product.
Main crops of irrigated sector include sugar, cotton, sorghum, ground nuts, vegetable, fruits and green fodders.

Mechanized Rain-Fed Agriculture
Started since 1940s and is considered as the most suitable means of agriculture in middle clay plains, because of heavy muddy soil, and vast areas with low number of population and scarcity of drinking water during harvest time. Individual schemes form 78% of the allotted land and 65% of the total.
Sorghum is the main crop in this sector which covers an area of about 85% of the cultivated land, followed by sesame 10%, cotton, millet, sunflower and guar in small areas. Mechanized rain-fed agriculture constitutes 65% of sorghum production and 53% of sesame in Sudan.

Conventional Rain-Fed Agriculture
The area of this sector is estimated at around 9 million hectares and mainly practiced in west, south and central Sudan. The importance of this sector is attributed to its contribution in the national economy by 90% of millet production, 48% of sorghum and 100% of gum arabic besides other crops.

The SUDANESE ECONOMY EARNED $1.2 BILLION FROM AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXPORTS IN 2017
Cotton crop or the white Gold (Long-staple cotton), constitutes one of Sudan's major cash crops. International prices of long-staple cotton have recently quadrupled compared to short-staple cotton prices. Sudanese Sesame is the largest world sesame producer. Gum Arabic is a natural emulsifier and is used in cough syrups, medicines, confections, and food products. It is considered a food additive. Sudan's total Sesame production is exported mainly to Europe and the Middle East. On the other hand, dried Gum Arabic is a natural emulsifier and is used in cough syrups, medicines, confections, and food products. It is considered a food additive. Sudan's total Sesame production is exported mainly to Europe and the Middle East. Sudanese Sesame distinguished for its high quality compared to other producing countries. Sudanese Sesame is the largest world sesame producer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural Products</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>6,169</td>
<td>2,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
<td>1,871</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesame</td>
<td>1,245</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melon Flower</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum Arabic</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dura (Sorghum)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesame</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanuts</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sudan is the 4th country exporting peanuts, producing around 14% of the world's production. Sudan is measured as the greatest producer of the crop in Arabian and African globe.

1. 14% of the world's production. Sudan is measured as the greatest producer of the crop in Arabian and African globe.
2. The dried Gum Arabic is a natural emulsifier and is used in cough syrups, medicines, confections, and food products. It is considered a food additive. Sudan's total Sesame production is exported mainly to Europe and the Middle East.
Sudan tops the chart of Export in Africa & Middle East with an export value of USD 833.9 M Livestock in 2017.

Sudan remains one of Africa’s leading country in animal resources production with 108M heads of livestock he country’s climatic diversity led to diverse animal resources: camels are in the northern belt and cattle in the southern and eastern belts while sheep and goats are bred in all parts of the country.

Sudan possesses huge fishery and poultry wealth, average rain fall is between 100 mm and 1000 mm while the temperature ranges from 45c (Summer) to 10c (Winter). In Sudan, the livestock export forms the basis for the foreign exchange earnings in the country after the production of oil.

More Than 5.1 Million head of Livestock were exported in 2017

Importers are: Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Qatar and Kuwait

Ministry Of Animal Resources Sudan
Animal Sector

Goat
World 6th Goat population
31.66M heads

Cattle
World 7th Cattle population
30.93M heads

Camel
World 2nd camel population
4.85M heads

Sheep
World 5th Sheep population
40.75M heads

Livestock and Animal products
Exports in USD millions - 2017

Livestock Exports per Head

Ministry Of Animal Resources Sudan
Sudan has a long history and vast heritage of Mining culture which goes back to three thousand years when Nubians extracted gold and Precious metals and smelted iron to make water wells, including Gold, Chrome, Manganese, Kaolin, Talc, Gypsum, Salt, Silver, Maecha, Marble, Clinker, Iron, Feldspar, Copper, Quartz and Fluoride.

The geology of the Sudan is dominated by the basement complex formations that cover more than 50% of its area.

**Potentiability:**
- Precious metals: Au, Ag, Pt.
- Tin, tungsten, zirconium Aluminum.
- Sedimentary & Igneous iron formations.
- Rare Earth Elements.
- Radio-Active elements, black sands.
- Industrial minerals: fluorite, white sands. Industrial minerals & rocks include: Pozolana, limestone, marble, gypsum, mica, kaolin, feldspar, kyanite, bauxite, wollastonite, graphite, potassium salts and barite.
- Agro minerals like phosphate, potash, gypsum, zeolite, vermiculite.
- Gem stones.
- Building materials [igneous, metamorphic & sedimentary].
- Dimension stones.
- Basalts.

### Mineral Production in Tons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>93.4</td>
<td>107.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrome</td>
<td>30,870</td>
<td>58,834</td>
<td>15,143</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>32,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>3,250</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>31,400</td>
<td>3,862</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>18,500</td>
<td>14,490</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>6,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talc</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>18,500</td>
<td>14,490</td>
<td>104,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum</td>
<td>132,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>24,136</td>
<td>4,250</td>
<td>333,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>20,800</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>20,111</td>
<td>349,236</td>
<td>235,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinker</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>3,128,934</td>
<td>281,956</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>339,390</td>
<td>82,180</td>
<td>109,000e</td>
<td>92,712</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feldspar</td>
<td>31,700</td>
<td>50,680</td>
<td>28,238</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28,978</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ministry of Minerals
Sudan jumps into 2nd rank for gold in Africa and 9th biggest gold producer in the world by 2018.

With the loss of oil revenue, Sudan has prioritized the mining sector as its top foreign exchange earner, with lucrative gold investment and exports now expected to spearhead growth. Gold mining is an important part of government efforts to keep the economy afloat after losing three quarters of its oil production, the main source of state revenue.

Sudan’s gold reached 107 Tons in 2017

The Ministry of Minerals plans to regulate the traditional mining market and establish about 40 gold-trading markets and it plans to set up an international gold stock exchange in 2018 to curb smuggling of the precious metal.
Sudan has lost around three quarters of its oil production in a heavy blow to the economy when South Sudan gained independence from Sudan in July 2011. South Sudan is landlocked and still remains dependent on Sudan as it must use Sudan’s pipelines to export oil through Bashayer port along the Red Sea, Sudan relies on the fees it charges South Sudan for using its pipelines and facilities to help fill in financing the gap of losing its oil exports revenue. Prior to the split, the unified Sudan was the second-largest oil producer in Africa in 2010.

Potentially and Opportunity:

- Sudan is considered one of the top most African hydrocarbon potential contraries.
- Nearly twenty hydrocarbon basins do exist:
  * Late Proterozoic-Paleozoic continental sag basins (Misaha, Murdi, Wadi Hawar and Salima).
  * Mesozoic-Cenozoic rift basins (Muglad, Rawat, Khartoum, Blue Nile and Red sea)
- Most of the Sudanese basins are by far highly under explored due to data scarcity and others logistical constrains.
- Sudanese basins could be classified into: Producing (1 basin) and Under exploring (6 basins)
- The country’s speculative oil in place resource is totaling to 23.6 BSTB
- The reported Undiscovered Resource figures are highly underestimated due to the fact that most of the Sudanese basins are currently not well explored.
- Huge HC resources are expected to be uncovered through literal and wise exploration practices with the advantage of technological advancement.
### Sudan Oil Reserves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basin</th>
<th>Discovered Resources</th>
<th>Undiscovered Resources (SR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OIIP (MM S TB)</td>
<td>GIIP (BSCF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muglad</td>
<td>6,501</td>
<td>2,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawat</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Sea</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Nile</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Um Agaga Basin</td>
<td></td>
<td>597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khartoum Basin</td>
<td></td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourdi Basin</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,575</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,658</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OIIP: Oil Initially in Place  GIIP: Gas Initially In Place  MM S TB: Million Stock Tank Barrels

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### Sudan Crude Oil Production

#### Sudan Oil Exports

- Crude Oil
- Benzene

#### Sudan Crude Oil Production

- 2013: 50 Million Barrels Per Annum
- 2014: 45
- 2015: 40
- 2016: 35
- 2017: 30

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Ministry of Petroleum & Gas
Manufacturing & Services Sector

Manufacturing
Sudan industry depends mainly on its agricultural sector, getting most of its raw materials from agricultural products, including textiles, leather tanning, sugar, edible oils, and other food products, along with some other related operations, such as soap making. Sudanese industry accounted for about 10% product (GDP) in 2017.

Textile
Sudan was famous in producing different cotton varieties and grades and the Sudanese cotton was very famous worldwide with its high quality. This initiated the earlier beginning of textile industry which was first started with some governmental projects followed by the private sector. Textile Industry Is Recovering during the last three After Years of Deterioration.

Sugar Processing
Sugar production is a key industry in Sudan, being Africa's third largest producer of sugar. There are six cane-sugar factories in Sudan, belonging to Khartoum-based Sudanese Sugar Company are New Halfa, Gunied, Assalaya, and Sennar with a total annual production of 228,000 tons, the White Nile Sugar Company 78,000 tons a year and Kenana Sugar Company which produces 300,000 tons a year, making the largest producer in Sudan.

Edible oils
Sudan is an important international producer of oil seeds. Sudan's vast agriculture sector produces sesame seeds, groundnuts (peanuts), cottonseed, and sunflower seeds. There are approximately 223 factories extracting edible oil, with a capacity of 2.3 million tons.

The Sudanese Economy earned in 2017:
SDG 72B from Manufacturing Sector
SDG 332B from Services Sector

CBOS annual Report 2016
Manufacturing & Services Sector

Cement
The construction boom of the last two decades greatly increased the demand for cement in Sudan and made it one of the most important non-agricultural industries that resulted in achieving self-sufficiency in cement, and providing a surplus for export. There are seven cement plants in Sudan. Many Chinese, Saudi, and Turkish companies have invested more than USD 2 billion in the Sudanese cement industry during the last few years. The capacity of cement production is 15 million tons per year, but the actual production is only 4.1 million tons per 2016. The shortage of power is the main factor in holding down production.

Services
In Sudan’s service sector, the key contributors are restaurants and hotels, commerce services, transport and communications, and finance & insurance.

Services Sector GDP Contribution

CBOS annual Report 2016
The power sector in Sudan has a total electricity generation capacity of about 3000 MW, much of which has been added since 2000.

One of the largest hydroelectric power plants in East Africa (1,250 MW Merowe dam project) started operations in 2009. Therefore the generation capacity mix is mostly hydro-based, producing about 53% of the electricity needs, with the remaining 43% and 23% coming from thermal generation and Ethiopian transmission respectively.

Renewable energy can play an important role in the sector, particularly wind generation, because Sudan has areas with high wind speeds mainly in the east and center of the country.

Consumed Electrical Power distributed by Sectors in 2017 (GIGA WATT\hr)

- **Water Generation**: 8,051 (GIGA WATT hr)
- **Thermal Generation**: 6,379 (GIGA WATT hr)
- **Ethiopian Transmission**: 440 (GIGA WATT hr)
- **Resedntial**: 6,693
- **Industrial**: 1,115
- **Agricultural**: 718
- **Governmental**: 1,794
- **Standarized**: 1,474
Water, Roads and Bridges Sector

Sudan has a rich in water resources (the Nile and its tributaries and renewable ground water) with total water resources of 30.8 Billion cubic meters. Every human being needs water to survive and the bare minimum per person for drinking and sanitation is measured at 20 liters a day. Water supply in Sudan per capita/day is 50.1 liters.

Roads and Bridges

Road density in Sudan is among the lowest in Africa and the world. The existing road arteries are centered on Khartoum as the hub. One artery connects Khartoum with the coastal gateway of Port Sudan, a second connects Sudan with Egypt and North Africa, a third connects Khartoum with the Eritrean border, and a fourth leads to Ethiopia. Connections to South Sudan are fragmented; there is little traffic overall. In fact, along most of the networks, except between the Red Sea and Khartoum, traffic is sparse and road conditions patchy at best. Poor-quality roads drastically undermine the efficiency of transport services during the rainy season.

While internal road corridors are developed, connectivity with neighbors is largely absent. Sudan has a natural gateway to the sea through Port Sudan, but the port’s performance is severely hindered by long dwell times, high costs, and capacity constraints. Looking further ahead, Sudan has the potential to be a major hydropower exporter if additional capacity could be developed and transmission links with neighboring Nile Basin countries strengthened.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>2,328</td>
<td>2,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>2,230</td>
<td>2,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,558</td>
<td>4,220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Cubic meter = 1000 Liters)
# Transportation Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Airports</th>
<th>No. of Sea ports</th>
<th>No. of Dry ports</th>
<th>Rail road length</th>
<th>Lenth of Paved roads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5898km</td>
<td>135,444 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Sudanese Economy Earned SDG 98.7 billions from Transportation & Communication Services in 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Air Transport</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods on international and domestic flights (Thousand tones)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers on international and domestic flights (Thousand)</td>
<td>2712</td>
<td>2,629</td>
<td>2,299</td>
<td>3,008</td>
<td>2,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sudan Shipping Line</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Carried (Thousand tones)</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>SSL's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers (Thousand)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sudan Railways</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Carried (Thousand tones)</td>
<td>1056</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers (Thousand)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>River Transport Cooperation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Carried (Thousand tones)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers (Thousand)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land Transport</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Carried (Thousand tones)</td>
<td>26313</td>
<td>8,683</td>
<td>8,783</td>
<td>13,684</td>
<td>14,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passengers (Thousand)</td>
<td>37200</td>
<td>47,400</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>19,174</td>
<td>25,703</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Telecommunication Sector

Current Status:
- Telecommunication Sector was the fastest growing Economic sector among all economics sectors in Sudan, total investment in the Sector is estimated to be more than $5 billion, including the Goodwill of the operator companies, the growth in the sector is reflected in tele-density (no of Telecom Users/100 inhabitants): 2% in 1995 to more than 60% in 2015.
- Mobile SIM cards in usage have reached 28 million by the end of 2015 with a steady growth during the period 2010-2012, geographical coverage of the services is estimated not to exceed 44% of the total Land area in Sudan, population coverage has exceeded 80%.

History of the Development of the Telecom Sector in Sudan:
- 1993 Establishment of Sudan Telecom Company (SUDATEL)
- 1996 Establishment of Telecom Council as a Regulatory Authority
- 1997 Establishment of First Mobile Operator-Mobitel-(Zain now)
- 2001 Establishment of NIC
- 2001 Approval of Telecom Law and Est. of NTC as a Corp.
- 2003 Introduction of a Second Mobile Operator (MTN)
- 2005 Liberalization of Int. Gateway.
- 2006 Licensing Sudatel as a Third Mobile Operator
- 2009 Privatization and Regulation of Postal Services.
- 2017 Expansion of LTE services;

Internet
Internet users are estimated to be exceeding 11 million users, however, registered Broadband users are approximately one million, this due to the fact that only fixed registered (wired or wireless) broadband customers are counted. customers accessing through mobile devices and/or using prepaid scheme are factored in.

No. Of Subscribers
Mobile Services 28M
Land-Lines 8M
Internet 10.2M

Dr. Izzeldin Kamil Amin- Associate Professor- University of Khartoum
Sudan is an original, mysterious and unique destination, still unknown to the most, this is the area where the African and Arabic culture meet. Its history is very much connected to the Ancient Egyptian one, the Nile River crosses the Sahara Desert and along its valley lays very interesting archaeological sites of the Egyptian and Meroitic civilizations, most of them are World Heritage protected by Unesco.

The Sudanese people can be divided into several distinct people groups or tribes. Each of these peoples have a unique identity and traditions. During a visit in Sudan it is easy to notice that there are major differences in the characteristic of the people who they come from different areas of this vast country.

However the travel and tourism infrastructure in Sudan is in need of investment. There is a shortage of hotels, particularly outside the capital Khartoum, with many key tourist attractions completely lacking suitable accommodation in close proximity. Many of the country’s historical monuments are in need of restoration and a trained staff to assist visitors is another issue.

**Sudan Attractions**
Merowi
Owns set of incredibly impressive, ancient structures (Meroe pyramids). Meroe was the capital of the Kingdom of Kush, which was ruled by the Nubian kings. Up to 4,600 years old, the pyramids of Meroe were built in the what’s known as Nubian style.

Nubia
Sudan is the actual name of the ancient Nubia and it comes from the Arabic language: Bilad as-Sudan that means "country of the black people". The history of "Nubia" has always been strictly connected with the history of the big river that runs through it: the Nile.

Dinder National Park
Has a diverse, unique and extensive array of fauna and flora. The wetlands, or the mayas, play a very important role in the park; not only for providing water for the many animals and plants (and humans) in and around the park, they also provide a much needed stopping point for the many migrating birds flying over Sudan. The wetlands are also breeding grounds for fish, amphibians, water dwelling insects and other micro organisms. And for some birds, reptiles and some small mammals. As important and beneficial as these wetlands are to the wildlife of the park, it is the water they hold that draws and is drawing people, especially the many farmers, to the area.

Port Sudan
One of the outstanding natural attractions of Sudan, its an amazing treat to the eyes and a popular tourist destination, this place has attracted tourists for ages. Be it the day trips or night life, Port Sudan never ceases to amaze with its delightful offerings.

Sanjaneb
The property consists of two separate areas: Sanganeb is an isolated, coral reef structure in the central Red Sea and the only atoll, 25 km off the shoreline of Sudan. The second component of the property is made up of Dungonab Bay and Mukkawar Island, situated 125 km north of Port Sudan. It includes a highly diverse system of coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, beaches and islets. The site provides a habitat for populations of seabirds, marine mammals, fish, sharks, turtles and manta rays. Dungonab Bay also has a globally significant population of dugongs.

SUAKIN
It lies on the Red Sea coast 36 miles (58 km) south of Port Sudan. The town originated in the 12th century as a rival port to 'Aydhāb (Aidhab) to the north, where dues were levied on trade. It grew in importance after 'Aydhāb's destruction (about 1428) to become the chief African Red Sea port and a major pilgrimage crossing point on the route to Mecca. Suakin, one of the oldest seaports in Africa.

Jebel Marra
One of the most beautiful places in Sudan, it Stands at a whopping 10,000 feet as the southwestern Darfur. The area is stunning, boasting such natural formations as waterfalls and volcanic lakes. However the region is currently experiencing political instability.
Fiscal Policy
Parliament passed the 2018 budget in January. The measure projects expenditure of SDG127.2bn (US$7.06bn, at the devalued exchange rate of SDG18:US$1), with spending on the security sector predominant. The exchange rate has subsequently been devalued again from SDG18:US$1 to SDG30:US$1. As a part of austerity measures, the government has removed wheat and electricity subsidies and shifted wheat import handling to the private sector. Aware of potential backlash arising from the austerity measures, the government has emphasised that no new taxes are included in the budget. However, protests have been escalating. Notwithstanding efforts to increase non-oil revenue and rein in spending, Sudan’s economy and budget remain exposed to fluctuations in oil prices and revenue (although to a lesser extent than prior to 2011). We expect currency devaluation, and its inflationary impact, to have a significant negative impact on growth. Thus, after moderating slightly to an estimated 3.8% of GDP in 2017—largely reflecting a rise in average international oil prices from 2016 levels—the fiscal deficit will average 4.9% of GDP in 2018 and widen to 6.9% of GDP in 2022, as both capital and current spending increase more rapidly than the tax take. A sustained decline in the fiscal deficit during the forecast period seems unlikely, given that oil prices will not return to the levels seen in 2011–2014, which will slow oil revenue growth. Moreover, income from the transport of South Sudanese oil will be significantly lower than previously expected, given the agreement on reduced transit fees and the ongoing domestic crisis in South Sudan. The deficit will be financed both domestically, through bond issues, and by external loans. The government will continue to turn to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Arab states for such loans, although monetisation of the deficit is also a strong possibility.

Monetary Policy
The CBS manages monetary policy largely by issuing Islamic financial certificates, setting reserve requirements and manipulating the exchange rate. However, the high circulation of money outside official channels reduces the efficacy of monetary policy. The IMF will continue to call for a tightening of monetary policy, including by limiting quasi-fiscal activities by the CBS, and will encourage the CBS to switch to a reserve money anchor, while developing the interbank market and auctioning central bank securities in order to promote intermediation and absorb excess bank liquidity. Although the Sudanese lending and deposit rates are above key US policy rates, the central bank may need to raise interest rates to prevent capital outflows and counter inflationary pressures following the devaluation.
According to data from the Central Bank of Sudan and the National Bureau of Statistics, the overall annual inflation rate stood at 25.1% at December 2017, while the inflation rate for food and drink was slightly higher, at 28.4%. The authorities also calculate separate inflation rates for urban and rural areas, and their data indicate that rural inflation is generally higher than urban.

On 23rd January 2018 the CBOS again devalued the “pegged” exchange rate of the Sudanese pound from SDG18: US$1 to SDG30:US$1. We have adjusted our forecasts accordingly. Pressures for devaluation of the currency arise from the decline in foreign-exchange reserves and the continued gap between the official and black-market rates. Following the October 2017 announcement that US sanctions were being lifted, the black-market exchange rate for the pound strengthened initially, before depreciating again. However, shortages of dollars in the official banking system persist, and during the first half of February, the Sudanese pound was trading between SDG35:US$1 and SDG40:US$1 on the black market, underscoring the continued overvaluation of the official exchange rate. The parallel-market rate will continue to depreciate, owing to the lack of hard currency, despite central bank efforts to stabilise the currency by suppressing imports (and so preserving foreign-exchange reserves) and refusing to accept deposits of dollars obtained from the black market. Rapidly eroding confidence in the Sudanese pound is being reflected in dollarisation of personal savings on the black market. We thus expect further devaluations by the CBS, despite aid from international political allies. We forecast that Sudan will be forced to let the currency float by the end of 2018.
**Financial Sector**

**Industry Players**

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<tr>
<th>Specialized Banks:</th>
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<th>Commercial Banks:</th>
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<th>Microfinance Institutions</th>
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<th>Stock Brokerage Companies</th>
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<th>Insurance/ Reinsurance Companies</th>
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<th>Exchange Companies</th>
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<td>18</td>
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</table>

**Regulation references**

- Central Bank Of Sudan Law
- Banking Regulation Act
- Five - year program for economic reform 2015 - 2019
- Five - Year Country Strategy 2012 - 2016
- Five - Year CBOS strategy 2012 - 2016

**Key Regulation: Central Bank of Sudan**

Maintaining the stability of the exchange rate and efficiency of the banking system, issuing the currency in different denominations and organizing and monitoring it, formulating and implementing monetary policy, organizing, supervising, and controlling of and working towards upgrading, developing and enhancing banking business efficiency in a manner that contributes to the attainment of balanced economic and social development, as well as acting as the government's bank, and its advisor and agent in the monetary and financial affairs.

**Other Regulators**

- Ministry Of Finance
- Khartoum Securities Exchange
- The Higher Shari'a Supervisory Board
- Liquidity Management Fund (LMF)
- Credit Information Scoring Agency

**Banking Industry Regulators**

- Bank Deposits Security Fund (BDSP)
- Central Bank Of Sudan (CBOS)
- Sudan Financial Services Co. Ltd
### Banking Sector

#### Values in million SDG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Banking Sector</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>CAGR</th>
<th>Times</th>
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<tr>
<td>Money Supply</td>
<td>66,446</td>
<td>77,739</td>
<td>93,643</td>
<td>120,800</td>
<td>203,368</td>
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<td>With Pop</td>
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<td>23,343</td>
<td>27,496</td>
<td>38,712</td>
<td>61,445</td>
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<td>Deposits</td>
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<td>19,743</td>
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<td>33,461</td>
<td>59,546</td>
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<td>Semicash</td>
<td>30,780</td>
<td>34,653</td>
<td>40,771</td>
<td>48,627</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>77,480</td>
<td>92,317</td>
<td>108,937</td>
<td>132,714</td>
<td>211,246</td>
<td>%22</td>
<td>0.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Finance</td>
<td>37,622</td>
<td>44,321</td>
<td>53,457</td>
<td>67,689</td>
<td>102,928</td>
<td>%22</td>
<td>0.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Deposits</td>
<td>44,133</td>
<td>53,469</td>
<td>63,419</td>
<td>79,918</td>
<td>139,964</td>
<td>%26</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sudanese Banking Sector

- **Total Assets**: 77,480, 92,317, 108,937, 132,714, 211,246
- **Total Finance**: 37,622, 44,321, 53,457, 67,689, 102,928
- **Total Deposits**: 44,133, 53,469, 63,419, 79,918, 139,964

CBOS Economic Magazine Dec 2017
Today, the United States decided to revoke economic sanctions with respect to Sudan and the Government of Sudan under Executive Orders 13067 and 13412, in recognition of the Government of Sudan's sustained positive actions to maintain a cessation of hostilities in conflict areas in Sudan, improve humanitarian access throughout Sudan, and maintain cooperation with the United States on addressing regional conflicts and the threat of terrorism. The revocation will be effective October 12, 2017. This action came about through a focused, 16-month diplomatic effort to make progress with Sudan in these key areas.

To implement this decision, pursuant to Executive Order 13761, as amended by Executive Order 13804, and following consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Secretary of State Tillerson will publish a notice in the Federal Register and has provided a report to the President on the Government of Sudan's sustained positive actions over the mandated reporting period of the last nine months.

To read the full report
https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017274659/10//.htm

For OFAC Frequently Asked Questions
https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Programs/Documents/20171006_sudan_faqs.pdf

EU-US: Export Controls and Sanctions Alert Trump Administration Permanently Lifts Sudan Sanctions

Sudan Sanctions

In 1997, the US imposed a comprehensive trade and investment embargo against Sudan. In January 2017, i.e., in the closing days of the Obama Administration, President Obama announced a six-month suspension of US economic sanctions, citing ongoing dialogue with the Sudanese government and the government's progress in achieving milestones agreed upon in those negotiations. Specifically, the Obama Administration noted the government of Sudan's sustained positive actions to maintain a cessation of hostilities in conflict areas in Sudan, to improve humanitarian access throughout Sudan and to maintain cooperation with the US on addressing regional conflicts and the threat of terrorism. A decision on the final lifting of sanctions was left to the Trump Administration, however. On October 6, 2017, the Trump Administration announced that it will permanently revoke economic sanctions against Sudan effective October 12, 2017. The final step in the permanent revocation of sanctions was taken on October 11, 2017, when the State Department published a notice confirming the decision in the Federal Register (82 Fed. Reg. 47287).
U.S Sanctions Lifting

What Does This Mean in Practice?

Exports: US companies can now export their products and services to customers in Sudan without any license or authorization from the Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC). Depending upon the product, customer and end use, they may have to obtain an export license under the Export Administration Regulations (EAR), but OFAC’s blanket ban on exports, temporarily suspended in January 2017, will be permanently revoked on October 12. Licensing policy under the EAR has been amended to create a presumption of favorable consideration of applications to export to Sudan parts to ensure the safety of civil aviation and items to inspect, operate, improve, maintain, repair and overhaul railroads. Further, for exports and re-exports of certain telecommunications equipment and associated computers, software and technology (including items that are useful for the development of civil telecommunications network infrastructure) to Sudan, the general licensing policy of denial has been converted to one of case-by-case review. The one exception is military items subject to the State Department’s International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR). The export to Sudan of ITAR-controlled products, services or technical data will remain prohibited. Those who export or re-export to Sudan food, agricultural commodities, medicine or medical devices will be subject to an odd requirement that their export shipments take place within one year of signing the export contract.

Investments: US companies also are allowed to invest in Sudan. This may be of particular interest to US agricultural technology and energy companies.

Blocked Assets: When the sanctions were first imposed in 1997, OFAC listed as “specially designated nationals” (SDNs) Sudanese companies that were owned or controlled by the government of Sudan, and that list was updated over the years. Under the US embargo, US companies were required to “block” the property of the government of Sudan or of any Sudanese SDN. Thus, US banks were required to block funds transfers if one of the listed SDNs had any interest in the funds. All such blocked funds are now permanently unblocked. Of course, given that some of these funds were blocked almost 20 years ago, officials must first reconstruct who has the rightful claim to the unblocked funds before such funds are released. Further, even with a permanent revocation effective on October 12, it will take some time for US and European banks to reconnect with their Sudanese counterparts, meaning that there will continue to be difficulties in routing dollar and euro payments.

Remaining Constraints

Although US economic sanctions on Sudan are fully and permanently revoked on October 12, some constraints on trade with Sudan will remain. First, the Darfur and South Sudan sanctions are still in effect. Thus, US persons continue to be prohibited from engaging in transactions with any SDNs designated under these programs. However, there are only eight SDNs designated under the Darfur program (seven individuals and one entity), and only six SDNs designated under the South Sudan program (all individuals). Therefore, the practical impact of US sanctions under these two programs is quite limited. Sudan will also remain on the US list of State Sponsors of Terrorism. However, this impacts primarily the scope of permissible action of the US government and has little immediate bearing on companies interested in pursuing commercial opportunities in Sudan. Additionally, OFAC explains in its Frequently Asked Questions that this revocation “will not affect past, present, or future OFAC enforcement investigations or actions associated with any apparent violations of the SSR [Sudanese Sanctions Regulations] relating to activities that, effective October 12, 2017, will no longer be prohibited but that occurred prior to that date.” For US companies looking to begin working with Sudan, subject to the few exceptions noted above, Sudan is now open for business.
Sudan’s investment law provides the following guarantees:

- The investor has the right to re-transfer the capital in case the project isn’t executed or is liquidated.
- Transfer of profits and costs of finance will be executed in the currency of import and on the date due (after payment of the legal duties).
- The project is automatically included in the registry of importers and exporters.

**Incentives**

The 1999 Sudan Investment Encouragement Act aims to encourage investment in development projects and a greater number of private and public sector investment initiatives. Strategic investments were defined as investment in infrastructure such as roads, ports, power generation, dams, communications, energy, transportation, construction, administrative and consultancy services, education and health services, tourism and information technology, health and water projects. The government retains the right to offer non-strategic investments exemption from business tax for five years.

The primary incentives for investments are:

1) Investors are exempt of VAT for all imported capital needed to start the business and may be free of import duties for all or part of the imported capital upon prior approval by the Sudan Investment Authority.
2) Investors may also benefit from access to land under preferential rates as long as their projects are considered strategic investment projects. These lands are approved for encouragement allotment after an agreement is made between the Authority and the States to designate such land.
3) Under the Free Zones and Markets Act 2009, free zones are established pursuant to a resolution of the Council of Ministers based on the recommendation of the National Council for Free Zones and Markets. Currently there are two free zones in Sudan. The first is located at Suakin on the Red Sea near Port Sudan and the second at Aljaily near Khartoum. Investors operating in these free zones receive the following benefits:
   1- Incentive Packages (Zero business profit tax for Agricultural project, 10% for industrial projects and 15% for service projects)
   2- Salaries of expatriates are exempt from personal income tax; Products imported or exported abroad are exempt from all customs fees and taxes except service fees.
   3- Real estate is exempt from all taxes and fees.
   4- Invested capital and profits are transferable from Sudan to abroad through any bank licensed to operate in the free zones.
## Economic Forecasts 2013 - 2019 Outlook

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013a</th>
<th>2014a</th>
<th>2015a</th>
<th>2016a</th>
<th>2017b</th>
<th>2018c</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gross domestic product</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nominal GDP (US$ m)</td>
<td>72,043</td>
<td>82,107</td>
<td>96,780</td>
<td>96,725</td>
<td>131,180</td>
<td>65,259</td>
<td>77,822</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nominal GDP (SDG m)</td>
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<td>471,295</td>
<td>582,937</td>
<td>593,579</td>
<td>853,437</td>
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<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<td><strong>Expenditure on GDP (% real change)</strong></td>
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<td>Private consumption</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.8b</td>
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<td>4.5</td>
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<td>Government consumption</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>(0.6)</td>
<td>(9.1)</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
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<td>Exports of goods &amp; services</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
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<td>Imports of goods &amp; services</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
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<td><strong>Origin of GDP (% real change)</strong></td>
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<td>Population (m)</td>
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<td>26.2b</td>
<td>26.8b</td>
<td>27.4b</td>
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<td>GDP per head (US$ at PPP)</td>
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<td>6,353b</td>
<td>6,609b</td>
<td>6,859b</td>
<td>7,040</td>
<td>7,303</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public-sector revenue</td>
<td>9.3b</td>
<td>8.0b</td>
<td>7.0b</td>
<td>7.7b</td>
<td>6.6</td>
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<td>Public-sector expenditure</td>
<td>11.2b</td>
<td>11.0b</td>
<td>10.3b</td>
<td>11.9b</td>
<td>10.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public-sector balance</td>
<td>(1.9b)</td>
<td>(3.0b)</td>
<td>(3.2b)</td>
<td>(4.2b)</td>
<td>(3.9)</td>
<td>(4.0)</td>
<td>(4.8)</td>
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<td>Net public debt</td>
<td>72.1b</td>
<td>65.5b</td>
<td>59.4b</td>
<td>64.9b</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>75.9</td>
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*Economist Intelligence Unit report 2018 (IMF, International Financial Statistics)*
# Economic Forecasts 2013 - 2019 Outlook

## Prices and financial indicators

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<tr>
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<th>2013a</th>
<th>2014a</th>
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<td>Exchange rate SDG:US$ (end-period)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.97</td>
<td>6.09</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>6.85</td>
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<td>Consumer prices (end-period; % change)</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>25.7</td>
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<td>Stock of money M1 (% change)</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>36.1</td>
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<td>Stock of money M2 (% change)</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>33.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murabaha (profit) rate (av; %)</td>
<td>12.0b</td>
<td>12.3b</td>
<td>12.3b</td>
<td>12.5b</td>
<td>13</td>
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## Current account (US$ m)

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<th>2014a</th>
<th>2015a</th>
<th>2016a</th>
<th>2017b</th>
<th>2018c</th>
<th>2019c</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade balance</td>
<td>(3,938)</td>
<td>(3,652)</td>
<td>(5,199)</td>
<td>(4,231)</td>
<td>(3,816)</td>
<td>(2,442)</td>
<td>(3,572)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods: exports fob</td>
<td>4,790</td>
<td>4,454</td>
<td>3,169</td>
<td>3,094</td>
<td>4,834</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>6019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods: imports fob</td>
<td>(8,728)</td>
<td>(8,106)</td>
<td>(8,368)</td>
<td>(7,325)</td>
<td>(8,649)</td>
<td>(8,242)</td>
<td>(9,591)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services balance</td>
<td>(772)</td>
<td>(507)</td>
<td>(52)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>(359)</td>
<td>(742)</td>
<td>(440)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary income balance</td>
<td>(2,800)</td>
<td>(948)</td>
<td>(1,163)</td>
<td>(867)</td>
<td>(1,358)</td>
<td>(1,639)</td>
<td>(1,781)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary income balance</td>
<td>1,688</td>
<td>1,562</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>1,058</td>
<td>1,067</td>
<td>1,076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## External debt (US$ m)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013a</th>
<th>2014a</th>
<th>2015a</th>
<th>2016a</th>
<th>2017b</th>
<th>2018c</th>
<th>2019c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debt stock</td>
<td>45,292b</td>
<td>46,848b</td>
<td>49,844b</td>
<td>52,713b</td>
<td>56,047</td>
<td>57,942</td>
<td>59,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt service paid</td>
<td>432b</td>
<td>433b</td>
<td>464b</td>
<td>468b</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal repayments</td>
<td>355b</td>
<td>363b</td>
<td>363b</td>
<td>397b</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>76b</td>
<td>71b</td>
<td>101b</td>
<td>87b</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt service due</td>
<td>2,436b</td>
<td>1506b</td>
<td>1,579b</td>
<td>1,910b</td>
<td>2,028</td>
<td>2,031</td>
<td>2,091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## International reserves (US$ m)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013a</th>
<th>2014a</th>
<th>2015a</th>
<th>2016a</th>
<th>2017b</th>
<th>2018c</th>
<th>2019c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total international reserves</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>168b</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Actual.  b Economist Intelligence Unit estimates.  c Economist Intelligence Unit forecasts.
Bank of Khartoum Overview

- Historical Brief
- Performance Ratios
- Financial Highlights
- Stakeholders-Board of Directors
- Awards & Milestones
- Executive Management
- Credit Rating
- NPL’s
- Market Share
- Corporate Banking
- Treasury & Investment Banking
- Correspondent Banking
- Retail Banking
- AML & CTF Compliance
- International Branches
- Subsidiaries
- Strategy
- Contacts
Historical Brief

- **1913**: Established as the Anglo-Egyptian Bank during the Anglo-British rule.
- **1925**: Renamed as Barclays Bank for Overseas Properties and Territories.
- **1954**: Renamed as Barclays Bank.
- **1970**: Renamed as State Bank for Foreign Trade after acquisition by the Government of Sudan.
- **1975**: Converted to a Public Limited Company under the Companies’ Act of 1925.
- **1983**: Merged with People’s Cooperative Bank (Bank Misr) through a Presidential Decree.
- **1993**: Merged with Unity Bank (Othman Bank) and National Export & Import Bank.
- **2002**: Government of Sudan sold its 60% stake in the bank to Dubai Islamic Bank P.J.S.C. (DIB).
- **2005**: Merged with Emirates and Sudan Bank.
- **2008**: Merged with Emirates and Sudan Bank.
## Performance Ratios

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return on Share</td>
<td>36.81%</td>
<td>56.77%</td>
<td>69.68%</td>
<td>104.20%</td>
<td>146.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on Equity</td>
<td>21.10%</td>
<td>17.33%</td>
<td>24.15%</td>
<td>25.72%</td>
<td>31.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on Assets</td>
<td>1.77%</td>
<td>2.89%</td>
<td>3.31%</td>
<td>3.14%</td>
<td>3.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Finance / Total Assets</td>
<td>16.59%</td>
<td>19.47%</td>
<td>19.70%</td>
<td>15.05%</td>
<td>31.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Finance / Total Deposits and Cash margin</td>
<td>96.24%</td>
<td>81.00%</td>
<td>79.18%</td>
<td>81.90%</td>
<td>64.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Assets / Total Assets</td>
<td>16.59%</td>
<td>19.47%</td>
<td>19.70%</td>
<td>15.05%</td>
<td>31.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Assets / Customer Deposits</td>
<td>25.15%</td>
<td>16.63%</td>
<td>27.60%</td>
<td>20.39%</td>
<td>37.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Capital / Total Assets</td>
<td>13.70%</td>
<td>12.90%</td>
<td>14.23%</td>
<td>11.81%</td>
<td>7.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Adequacy Ration</td>
<td>14.00%</td>
<td>15.75%</td>
<td>19.00%</td>
<td>14.00%</td>
<td>20.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to Income</td>
<td>45.16%</td>
<td>39.58%</td>
<td>40.22%</td>
<td>33.41%</td>
<td>48.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL</td>
<td>7.60%</td>
<td>8.80%</td>
<td>4.20%</td>
<td>2.60%</td>
<td>2.90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Performance Ratios

- **Return on Share**
- **Return on Equity**
- **Return on Assets**
- **Gross Finance / Total Assets**
- **Gross Finance / Total Deposits and Cash margin**
- **Liquid Assets / Total Assets**
- **Liquid Assets / Customer Deposits**
- **Total Capital / Total Assets**
- **Capital Adequacy Ration**
- **Cost to Income**
- **NPL**
## Financial Highlights

### Income Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG “000”</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from deferred Sales</td>
<td>304,169</td>
<td>536,847</td>
<td>666,987</td>
<td>897,895</td>
<td>1,462,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investments</td>
<td>153,299</td>
<td>163,617</td>
<td>347,983</td>
<td>336,935</td>
<td>546,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Income</td>
<td>457,468</td>
<td>700,464</td>
<td>1,014,970</td>
<td>1,234,830</td>
<td>2,008,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing and Investing risk provision</td>
<td>(45,000)</td>
<td>(45,021)</td>
<td>(45,000)</td>
<td>(73,931)</td>
<td>(159,684)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on unrestricted Investment Accounts</td>
<td>(166,319)</td>
<td>(230,000)</td>
<td>(318,985)</td>
<td>(384,757)</td>
<td>(628,607)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank’s Share in income from investments</td>
<td>246,149</td>
<td>425,443</td>
<td>650,985</td>
<td>776,142</td>
<td>1,220,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from banking services</td>
<td>176,159</td>
<td>144,020</td>
<td>137,226</td>
<td>382,258</td>
<td>948,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Currency Income</td>
<td>(9,337)</td>
<td>30,447</td>
<td>12,139</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>39,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>45,587</td>
<td>30,478</td>
<td>37,008</td>
<td>56,877</td>
<td>99,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Income</td>
<td>458,558</td>
<td>630,388</td>
<td>837,358</td>
<td>1,195,300</td>
<td>2,160,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff expenses</td>
<td>149,703</td>
<td>158,091</td>
<td>175,602</td>
<td>271,513</td>
<td>(442,413)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and administration expenses</td>
<td>122,005</td>
<td>161,268</td>
<td>209,922</td>
<td>386,261</td>
<td>(607,174)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and Amortization</td>
<td>28,164</td>
<td>31,629</td>
<td>45,600</td>
<td>(20,373)</td>
<td>(146,439)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>299,872</td>
<td>350,988</td>
<td>431,124</td>
<td>657,774</td>
<td>(1,049,587)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before Zakah and Tax</td>
<td>158,68</td>
<td>279,400</td>
<td>406,234</td>
<td>537,426</td>
<td>1,111,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zakah</td>
<td>(913)</td>
<td>(3,118)</td>
<td>(14,738)</td>
<td>(13,662)</td>
<td>(23,159)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax expense</td>
<td>(6,141)</td>
<td>(38,590)</td>
<td>(25,923)</td>
<td>(48,355)</td>
<td>(251,794)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit for the year</td>
<td>151,632</td>
<td>237,692</td>
<td>365,573</td>
<td>475,409</td>
<td>836,346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net Profit increased by CAGR 41% i.e. more than 5 times in 5 years
## Financial Highlights

### Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Cash equivalent</td>
<td>1,377,117</td>
<td>1,886,078</td>
<td>1,740,702</td>
<td>2,425,772</td>
<td>9,433,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Accounts with Banks</td>
<td>25,403</td>
<td>126,442</td>
<td>81,409</td>
<td>146,317</td>
<td>258,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in Trading Securities</td>
<td>678,285</td>
<td>839,373</td>
<td>1,582,273</td>
<td>1,622,777</td>
<td>3,124,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale Receivables</td>
<td>3,691,381</td>
<td>4,518,773</td>
<td>5,713,288</td>
<td>9,611,841</td>
<td>14,847,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in Mudaraba and Musharaka</td>
<td>412,735</td>
<td>389,612</td>
<td>288,663</td>
<td>333,130</td>
<td>458,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for Sale Investments</td>
<td>326,983</td>
<td>496,016</td>
<td>601,172</td>
<td>337,948</td>
<td>2,528,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in Real Estate &amp; others</td>
<td>49,496</td>
<td>758,920</td>
<td>797,922</td>
<td>807,709</td>
<td>834,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Assets</td>
<td>402,764</td>
<td>273,836</td>
<td>336,459</td>
<td>1,385,373</td>
<td>1,994,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible Assets</td>
<td>90,603</td>
<td>90,949</td>
<td>92,356</td>
<td>306,318</td>
<td>310,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, Plant and Equipment</td>
<td>1,077,533</td>
<td>659,794</td>
<td>825,021</td>
<td>1,225,070</td>
<td>1,893,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>8,132,300</td>
<td>10,039,793</td>
<td>12,059,265</td>
<td>18,202,255</td>
<td>35,683,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities and Shareholders’ Equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Deposits :</td>
<td>6,245,222</td>
<td>7,753,498</td>
<td>9,591,022</td>
<td>13,229,949</td>
<td>29,255,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Accounts</td>
<td>2,557,360</td>
<td>2,982,799</td>
<td>3,625,430</td>
<td>5,620,512</td>
<td>12,038,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving Accounts</td>
<td>2,038,102</td>
<td>2,669,011</td>
<td>3,942,054</td>
<td>5,534,519</td>
<td>12,246,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Accounts</td>
<td>1,649,760</td>
<td>2,101,688</td>
<td>2,023,538</td>
<td>2,074,918</td>
<td>4,970,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Margins</td>
<td>422,577</td>
<td>387,730</td>
<td>237,397</td>
<td>462,887</td>
<td>946,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Liabilities</td>
<td>285,624</td>
<td>405,371</td>
<td>431,755</td>
<td>1,091,127</td>
<td>1,838,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>64,604</td>
<td>93,566</td>
<td>84,464</td>
<td>142,509</td>
<td>335,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>7,018,027</td>
<td>8,640,165</td>
<td>10,344,638</td>
<td>14,926,472</td>
<td>32,375,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Shareholders’ Equity</strong></td>
<td>1,114,273</td>
<td>1,489,628</td>
<td>1,715,642</td>
<td>2,139,519</td>
<td>3,308,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities and Shareholders’ Equity</strong></td>
<td>8,132,300</td>
<td>10,129,793</td>
<td>12,060,280</td>
<td>18,202,255</td>
<td>35,683,371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance sheet grew by CAGR 34% i.e. more than 4 Times in 5
Key Bank of Khartoum Shareholders 2016

- Seven Emirates for Investment & International: 1.10%
- Rashid Alrashed & Sons Group: 1.13%
- Mr. Mohamed Bin Khalfan Bin Kharbash: 1.40%
- Sharia Islamic Bank: 2.22%
- Mr. Salah Bin Rashid: 2.47%
- Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank: 3.21%
- Islamic Development Bank: 4.40%
- Fadul M. Kheir Sultan: 22.71%
- Dubai Islamic Bank: 29.49%
- Others below 1%: 31.89%
Awards & Milestones

2017 Awards
- GIFA (Global Islamic Finance Awards) 2017 – Most Innovative Bank 2017

2016 Awards
- Banker Africa 2016 – Best Bank in Sudan – East Africa
- Banker Africa 2016 – Best Islamic Bank – East Africa
- Islamic Business & Finance 2016 – Best Retail Bank – Africa
- Islamic Business & Finance 2016 – Best Islamic Bank – Africa
- World Union Of Arab Bankers 2016 – Best Bank in Sudan
- Cambridge Analytica IF 2016 – Best Islamic Retail Bank – Africa

2015 Awards
- Islamic Business & Finance 2015 – Best Retail Bank – Africa
- Islamic Business & Finance 2015 – Best SME Bank – Africa
- Islamic Business & Finance 2015 – Best Islamic Bank – East Africa
- Islamic Business & Finance 2015 – Best Islamic Bank – Africa
- Banker Africa 2015 – Best Microfinance Bank – East Africa
- Banker Africa 2015 – Best Islamic Retail Bank – East Africa
- Banker Africa 2015 – Best Customer Service – East Africa
- Global Banking & Finance 2015 – Best Islamic Microfinance Bank – Sudan
- Global Banking & Finance 2015 – Best Islamic Retail Bank – Sudan
- International Finance Magazine 2015 – Best Islamic Retail Bank – Africa
- Cambridge Analytica IF 2015 – Best Islamic Retail Bank – Sudan

2014 Awards
- Islamic Business & Finance 2014 – Best Retail Bank – Africa
- Thomson Reuters and ADIB 2014 – Ethical Finance Innovation Challenge Award
- Banker Africa 2014 – Best Retail Bank – East Africa
- Banker Africa 2014 – Best Microfinance Bank – East Africa
- International Finance Magazine 2014 – Best Islamic Retail Bank – Africa
- International Finance Magazine 2014 – Most Innovation Islamic Bank – Africa
- World Bank and CGAP 2014 – Top 3 Finalist Microfinance Challenge
Executive Management

Fadi Al Faqih
Chief Executive Officer

Faisal Abbas
Deputy CEO

Kashif Naeem
EVP, Group Head Retail, SME & Microfinance

Yacoub Zafer
EVP, Group Head Corporate Banking

Khaled Zada
EVP, Group Head Treasury & Investment Banking

Odai Hindawi
EVP, Chief Finance Officer

Fuad Bahou
EVP, Chief Operations Officer

Faisal Abdulateif
EVP, Head Internal Audit

Mohamed Al Amin
EVP, Chief Risk Officer

Nadia Youhanna
VP, Head Human Resources

Ammar Osman
VP, Head of Legal and Compliance
Bank of Khartoum has been rated since 2012 with stable rating AA-/A1

FIDUCIARY RATING REPORT

Bank of Khartoum

Credit Rating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Scale (LT/ST)</th>
<th>Latest Ratings (December 09, 2015)</th>
<th>Previous Ratings (March 05, 2015)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AA-(sd)/A1(sd)</td>
<td>AA-(sd)/A1(sd)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rating Outlook</td>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>Stable</td>
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Fiduciary Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Latest</th>
<th>Previous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Score</td>
<td>71-75</td>
<td>71-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Manager Quality</td>
<td>66-70</td>
<td>66-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Governance</td>
<td>66-70</td>
<td>66-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shari'a Governance</td>
<td>76-80</td>
<td>76-80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fiduciary Score 71-75 indicates that rights of various stakeholders are adequately protected. Certain weaknesses have been identified in a few governance related areas.
2017 increase is due mainly to currency devaluation
Market Share

**Deposits**
- **1st in Total Deposit Market Share**

**Finance Book**
- **1st in Finance Book Market Share**

**Total Equity**
- **2nd in Total Equity Market Share**

**Total ASSETS**
- **1st in Total Assets Market Share**

CBOS dec 2017
Corporate Banking

General Services:
- Online Centralized Branches
- Corporate Service Desk
- Corporate ATMs
- Special Cheques
- Corporate Relationship Manager

Financial Services:
- Collection and Cash Management Services
- Cash/Cheque Pickup
- Sub-branches
- Corporate Teller
- Direct Debit It
- Quick Collect Service (Post Dated Cheques Custody(PDS))
- Express Payments

Electronic Services:
- Corporate Internet Banking
- General Account Services:
- Transaction Payment:
- White Labeling Solutions:
- Electronic Collection
- Electronic Reporting
- SWIFT Services

Trade Products:
- Letters of Credit
- Letters of Guarantee
- Documentary Collections

Corporate Assets in SDG Billions

Corporate Deposits in SDG Billions
BOK is committed to transparency, service excellence, customer focus and this is everyone’s responsibility within BOK family.

BOK Treasury had been successful in promoting and taking lead in the local Money Market lending and borrowing between banks and plays a key role in this function. Bank of Khartoum was the first to issue local private Ijara Sukuk to the Market in 2007.

BOK’s Treasury & Investment Division endeavor to provide customers with a range of appropriate -compliant Islamic investment products that suit different lifestyle, as well as various investment time horizons and risk appetites. Our goal is to make Islamic investment easy for our clients.

**Treasury & Investment Banking Services provide:**

- Money markets, Capital market & Foreign exchange,
- Structured deposits,
- Investment advisory services,
- Sukuk & Portfolio issuance,
- Customized structuring financing solutions,
- Credit Lines.
Correspondent Banking Division:

- Enjoys a close relations with worldwide correspondent network.
- Caters for the needs and requirements of all Offshore correspondents.
- Promotes bank development through expanding new relationships.
- Endeavor to enhance international banking operations opportunities.
- Dedicated to tap and develop the best solutions in international banking business.
- WAKLA Agreements & Financing arrangements
Retail Banking

1 Million Mobile Money Subscribers in less than 1 Year: Paying at any shop/location with QR scan Crad Less withdrawls Online A/C transfers Bills payments (Telecom, Electricity, Fuel Cards, Customs, Hospitals, Universities Fees)

- 100 Branches & 33 sub branches
- Over 276 ATMs/CDMs
- BOK is the biggest market share with %21 share
- Westren Union
- BOK Own Point Of Sales Switch
- Launched Kid’s Account “Dokhry” in all BOK States branches
- Call Center Upgrade Capacity & Services
- 200k Mobile Banking Subscribers
- Retail Deposits SDG 18.3 Billions
- Wakeel Agents for cash deposits/Withdraw
- Durable Finance
- Wedding Finance
- Education Finance
In keeping with International best practice, BOK has instituted a strong Compliance culture which is embedded in the processes, policies, procedures and continuous on-going monitoring. We adopt internationally accepted best practices

Compliance & AML team comprises 10% lawyers, 10% Chartered accountant, 100% CAMS certified. BOK training program includes staff from all other departments for short online training in addition to 15 CAMS & 15 Compliance certified staff each year for the next 3 years.

Bank of Khartoum adheres to:
AML & CTF Compliance

With the help of Ernst & Young, bank of Khartoum is implementing best practices to ensure gaps are satisfactory covered.

**BOK Does**
- Exit customer relationships based on sanctions and money laundering concerns
- File Suspicious transactions Reports (STR's) to the FIU Unit with Central Bank of Sudan (CBOS)
- Escalate concerns immediately to senior management on an on-going basis
- Multilevel review and enhanced due diligence (EDD) for high risk customers
- Customer transaction monitoring on a daily basis
- Strong on boarding process
- Strong KYC culture

**BOK Does Not**
- Perform transactions with sanctioned countries /entities /individuals.
- Deal with non-customers
- Open Accounts where ownership is not established
- Develop relationships with companies issuing bearer shares

**BOK systems fully address the above sanctions:**
- The bank monitors and takes immediate remedial action if/when required
- BOK does not tolerate exceptions or known lapses
- The bank recognizes and accepts that business success and viability is reliant on adhering to the above
The Bank of Khartoum - International (BOK-I) received an Islamic Wholesale Bank Branch Licence from the Central Bank of Bahrain on 9th November 2015. Following subsequent compliance with local legal and regulatory requirements, BOK-I is expected to commence operations in early 2016 as the first overseas branch to be established by the Bank of Khartoum, Sudan.

Mission
BOK-I aims to become a prominent wholesale banking solutions provider in Bahrain, recognised for offering innovative Sharia-compliant products and services, with a commitment to exceptional service quality.

Business focus
The Branch will focus predominantly on the following business lines:
- Trade finance
- Treasury
- Deposit generation
- Syndicated lending
- Correspondent banking
Bank of Khartoum announces its 1st branch in United Arab Emirates

With long history of great achievements, Bank of Khartoum has announced a marking of another successful milestone in being granted an approval from the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates to open a branch in Abu Dhabi - UAE, in line with the principles of Islamic Sharia law.

Bank of Khartoum, largest and the most prestigious financial and banking institution in Sudan promises success in the UAE. In 2015, the bank achieved 24.15% return on equity, 3.31% return on assets with a balance sheet asset size of an equivalent of US $1.9 billion. Moreover, the bank achieved a (AA-) rating for its fifth consecutive year by Islamic International Rating Agency (IIRA) and considered the only bank that has been de-listed from OFAC SDN list since April 2011. Bank of Khartoum’s shareholders are leading regional Islamic and financial institutions lead by Dubai Islamic Bank, Islamic Development Bank Jeddah, Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank along with many other prominent Sudanese and Regional businessmen. The bank has pioneered and contributed to the development of many Islamic products and banking services. The most significant initiative of the bank had been the establishment of IRADA Islamic Microfinance institution in partnership with Islamic Development Bank Jeddah.

The approval of the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates, CEO of Bank of Khartoum illustrated is a key milestone for the bank’s strategy in itself and an external presence outside Sudan. He further explained that the branch will provide a bouquet of Islamic products and services to Retail and Commercial customers.

Akram Elbaloula
Country Chief Executive Officer
BOK International

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Central Bank of UAE - Website
## Subsidiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsidiary Name</th>
<th>Business Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al Fahad for Valuable Assets in Transit</td>
<td>Valuable Assets in Transit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanabel for Financial Securities</td>
<td>Brokerage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trading &amp; Services Co.</td>
<td>Dealing in Commodities and Facilitating Exporters/ Importers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRADA</td>
<td>Islamic Microfinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SudaCash</td>
<td>Dealing in Foreign Exchange &amp; Funds Transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahat Al Khartoum</td>
<td>Hotel, Shopping Mall and Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canar</td>
<td>Telecommunication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **First secured transportation in Sudan**
- **First stock brokerage firm**
- **Largest shopping mall in the Sudan (22,000 sqm)**
- **Largest Microfinance company in Sudan**
Vision

Transform into a leading, regional full service, commercial and retail bank

Strategic Pillars

1. Technology Driven Deposit Enhancement
2. Widen Corporate Relationships
3. Innovation Driven Business Diversification
4. Geographical Diversification
5. Group Organisation Restructuring

Supporting Levers

A. Internationally Compatible Compliance Framework
B. Risk & Financial Management
C. Human Resource Development and Talent Management
D. Investment in Financial Literacy
E. Program Management Office
Treasury & Investment Banking

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Services in Action

BOK is now a fully integrated Financial services group offering a range of corporate, retail, SME, treasury and investment products and service.

Our goal now is to harness greater synergy within the groups customer base to become the one bank for their financial needs across our range of services and continue to develop new products and services to meet the growing sophistication of our customers needs.

We also intend to tap into the Sudanese expatriate community across the GCC, to increase our customer base and bring investment back into the Sudan through BOK.