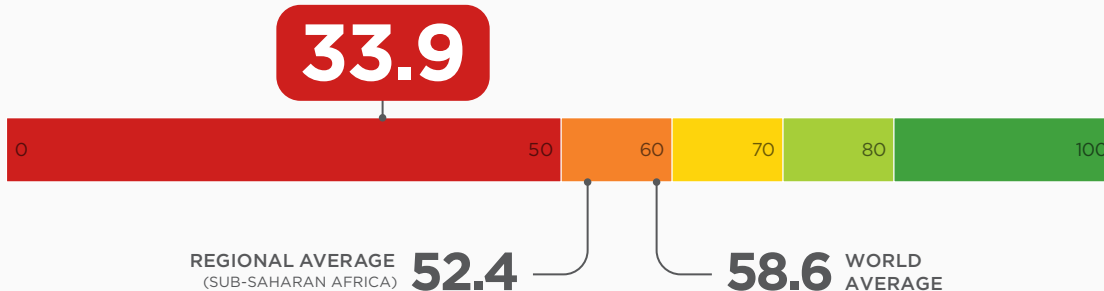


SUDAN

Sudan's economic freedom score is 33.9, making its economy the 173rd freest in the 2024 *Index of Economic Freedom*. Its rating has increased by 2.4 points from last year, and Sudan is ranked 47th out of 47 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The country's economic freedom score is lower than the world and regional averages. Sudan's economy is considered "repressed" according to the 2024 *Index*.

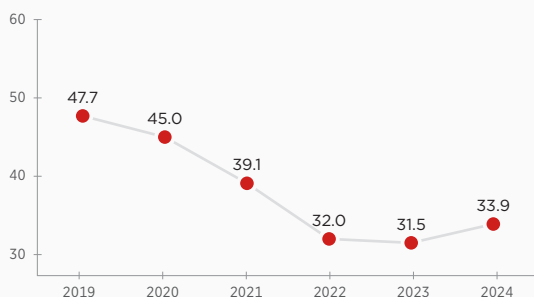
The large informal economy has been an important source of employment. Outside of the hydrocarbon sector, economic development is limited by the region's ongoing political instability. Attempts to develop and diversify the economy are constrained by a lack of institutional capacity. Rampant corruption and insufficient respect for private property rights are serious impediments to long-term private-sector development. Oil has driven much of Sudan's GDP growth. Approximately half of the population is at or below the poverty line and dependent on subsistence agriculture.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM SCORE



HISTORICAL INDEX SCORE CHANGE (SINCE 1995): -5.5

RECENT FREEDOM TREND



QUICK FACTS

POPULATION:
44.9 million

GDP (PPP):
\$203.8 billion
-2.5% growth in 2022
5-year average growth rate: -2.1%
\$4,366 per capita

UNEMPLOYMENT:
19.8%

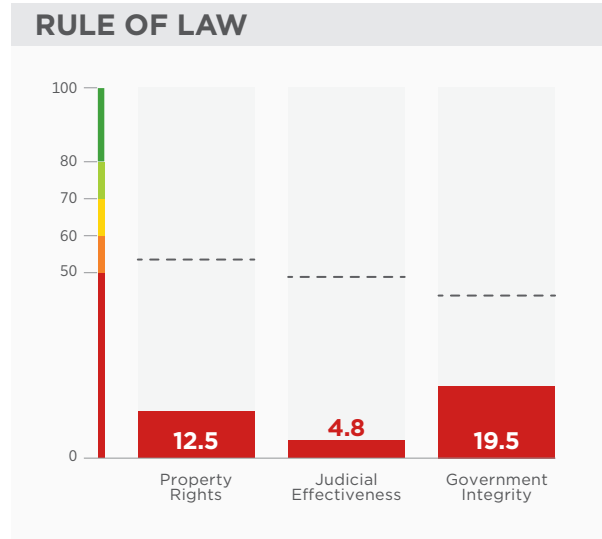
INFLATION (CPI):
138.8%

FDI INFLOW:
\$574.0 million

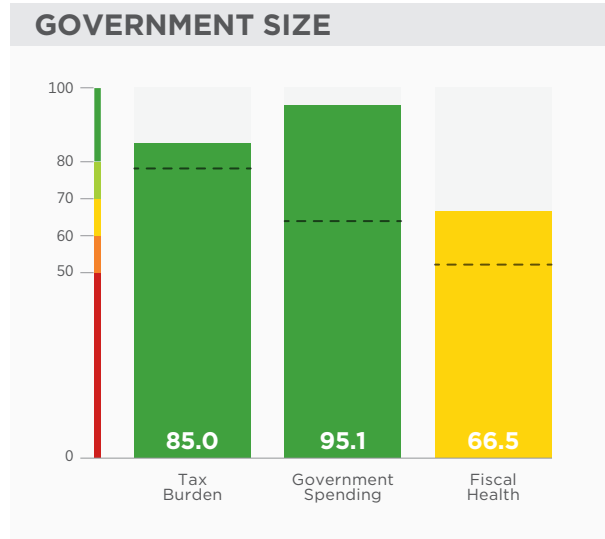
PUBLIC DEBT:
186.2% of GDP

2022 data unless otherwise noted. Data compiled as of October 2023.

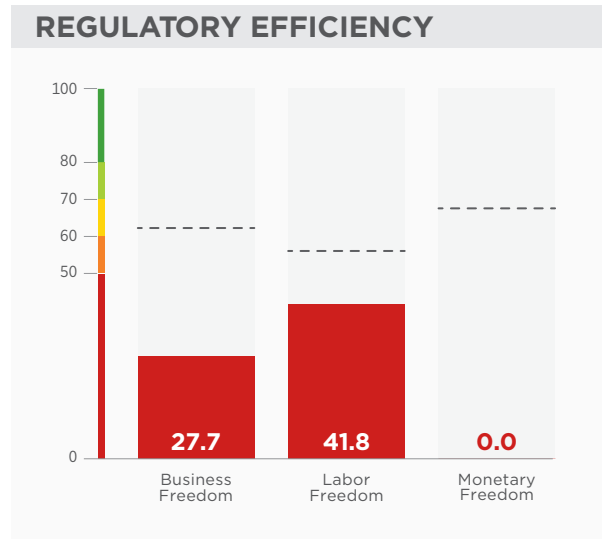
12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | SUDAN



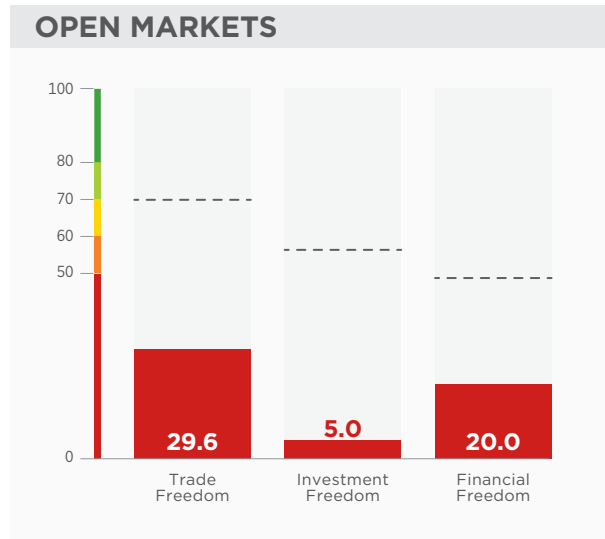
The overall rule of law is weak in Sudan. The country's property rights score is below the world average; its judicial effectiveness score is below the world average; and its government integrity score is below the world average.



The top individual income tax rate is 15 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 35 percent. The tax burden equals 7.4 percent of GDP. Three-year government spending and budget balance averages are, respectively, 12.7 percent and -2.9 percent of GDP. Public debt amounts to 186.2 percent of GDP.



Sudan's overall regulatory environment is very inefficient and not conducive to entrepreneurial activity. The country's business freedom score is far below the world average; its labor freedom score is below the world average; and its monetary freedom score is well below the world average.



The trade-weighted average tariff rate is 25.2 percent, and extensive nontariff barriers significantly constrain the freedom to trade. Political instability and an outmoded regulatory environment are major deterrents to private investment. Access to credit remains limited.