

CSR Risk Check



SUDAN

14 country risk(s) have been identified

- **HUMAN RIGHTS & ETHICS (6)**
GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE (4 RISKS)

In April 2019, president Omar al-Bashir was ousted from power in a military coup after his 30-year dictatorship, and was arrested alongside other top officials. A transitional military council has said it would remain in power for up to two years. Hundreds of thousands of protesters demand the country's military to hand over power to civilian rule.

Sources: [The Guardian, Sudan: huge crowds call for civilian rule in biggest protest since Bashir ousting, 2019](#), [CNN, Sudan's Bashir transferred to jail notorious for holding political prisoners during his regime, 2019](#)

Sudan is considered to be "not free" according to the Freedom House Country List. This means that there is an oppressive regime, with regard to political rights and civil liberties.

Sources: [Freedom House, Freedom in the World, 2020](#)

Sudan is ranked 159 out of 180 countries in the World Press Freedom Index with a score of 55.33 on a scale from 0 (best possible score) and 100 (worst possible score). This means that press freedom is severely limited.

Sources: [Reporters Without Borders, 2020 World Press Freedom Index, 2020](#)

This country is marked as a "very high risk" country with regards to political risks on the Aon Political Risk Map (level 6 on a 1 to 6 scale). Please visit the [website](#) for more detailed information.

Sources: [Aon, Political Risk Map, 2020](#)

CONFLICTS & SECURITY (2 RISKS)

This country is marked as a "very high" risk country for terrorism attacks on the Aon terrorism risk map. This is level 5 on a 1 to 5 scale.

Sources: [Aon, Terrorism risk map, 2020](#)

In Sudan, there are conflicts in Darfur, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile, marked by serious violations of human rights. Read more in the report of [Human Rights Watch](#).

Sources: [Human Rights Watch, World Report 2020 - Events of 2019, 2020](#)

• LABOUR RIGHTS (4)

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION (2 RISKS)

It is impossible for workers to enjoy their rights in a country where governmental institutions have fundamentally failed to hold those who are responsible for systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law accountable. Respect for the rule of law is essential when it comes to the protection of the rights of workers.

Sources: [ITUC-CSI, Survey of violations of trade union rights - in practice 2012-2015, 2015](#)

Sudan scores a 5+ on the ITUC Global Rights Index (scale 1-5) for freedom of association and workers' rights, which stands for no guarantee of rights. Countries with the rating of 5 are the worst countries in the world to work in. While the legislation may spell out certain rights workers have effectively no access to these rights and are therefore exposed to autocratic regimes and unfair labour practices. In countries with the rating 5+ this is linked to dysfunctional institutions as a result of internal conflict and/or military occupation.

Sources: [ITUC-CSI, ITUC Global Rights Index, 2019](#)

FORCED LABOUR & HUMAN TRAFFICKING (1 RISK)

According to the Global Slavery Index, there is a high prevalence of modern slavery in Sudan – an estimated 465,000 people are in modern slavery on a population of 38,6 million. Sudan is one of the countries with the highest percentage of modern slavery in the world.

Sources: [Walk Free Foundation, Global Slavery Index, 2018](#)

DISCRIMINATION & GENDER (1 RISK)

Religious freedom conditions in Sudan are poor. The government of Sudan restrict religious expression of Muslims and non-Muslims. The government actively promote and enforce a strict interpretation of Sunni Islam and impose religious-based constraints on Muslims and non-Muslims. Security forces harass, arrest, detain, and use excessive force against Muslim religious minorities, Christians and church leaders, protestors, journalists, and human rights defenders. The United States Commission on International Religious

Freedom (USCIRF) recommends that Sudan be designated as a 'country of particular concern' under the International Religious Freedom Act.

Sources: [United States Commission on International Religious Freedom \(USCIRF\), 2019 Annual Report, 2019](#)

- **FAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES (3)**
CORRUPTION (3 RISKS)

Corruption is a considerable problem all over Sudan, usually arising in the form of grand scale theft of public funds as well as petty corruption (paying facilitation payments to public officials). Another problem concerns private property rights. The government influences the judiciary, and the military and civil authorities to not follow due process to protect private property. Lastly, corruption can also be found at customs; customs payments are not uniform and companies with political connections are known to be exempt from paying customs.

Sources: [Business Anti-corruption Portal, Sudan Corruption Report, 2016](#)

According to the Corruption Perceptions Index, the corruption score of Sudan is 16, on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). This means that the risk of corruption in Sudan is very high.

Sources: [Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index 2019, 2020](#)

The score awarded for transparency and accountability (including public management and civil service integrity, and access to information) in Sudan is 21 on a scale from 0 (very weak) to 100 (very strong). This is considered weak by [Global Integrity](#).

Sources: [Global Integrity, Africa Integrity Indicators, 2019](#)

- **ENVIRONMENT (1)**
WATER USE & WATER AVAILABILITY (1 RISK)

Large parts of Sudan face severe freshwater scarcity all year round.

Sources: [Science Advances, Four billion people facing severe water scarcity, 2016](#)
