

By Evgeny Kozyrenko,  
Pryymak Gleb,  
Kristina Smolkova,  
Egor Khursevich

# The split of Sudan The role of the oil extraction and transit



# Plan:

## **1. The development of the conflict between the North and South of the Sudan**

- problems in relations between the northern and southern regions of the Sudan;
- armed conflicts in the Sudan

## **2. The role of the mineral resource base and the transit of oil in the Sudan**

- the relationship between the North and the South;
- Stabilizing and destabilizing factors

## **3. The impact of external forces on armed conflict and the peace process**

- Sudan in the sphere of interests of the great world powers (USA, China, Europe, Russia):
- UN and armed conflict in the Sudan.

## **4. The fragile peace, the new situation in Sudan. The growth of international attention**

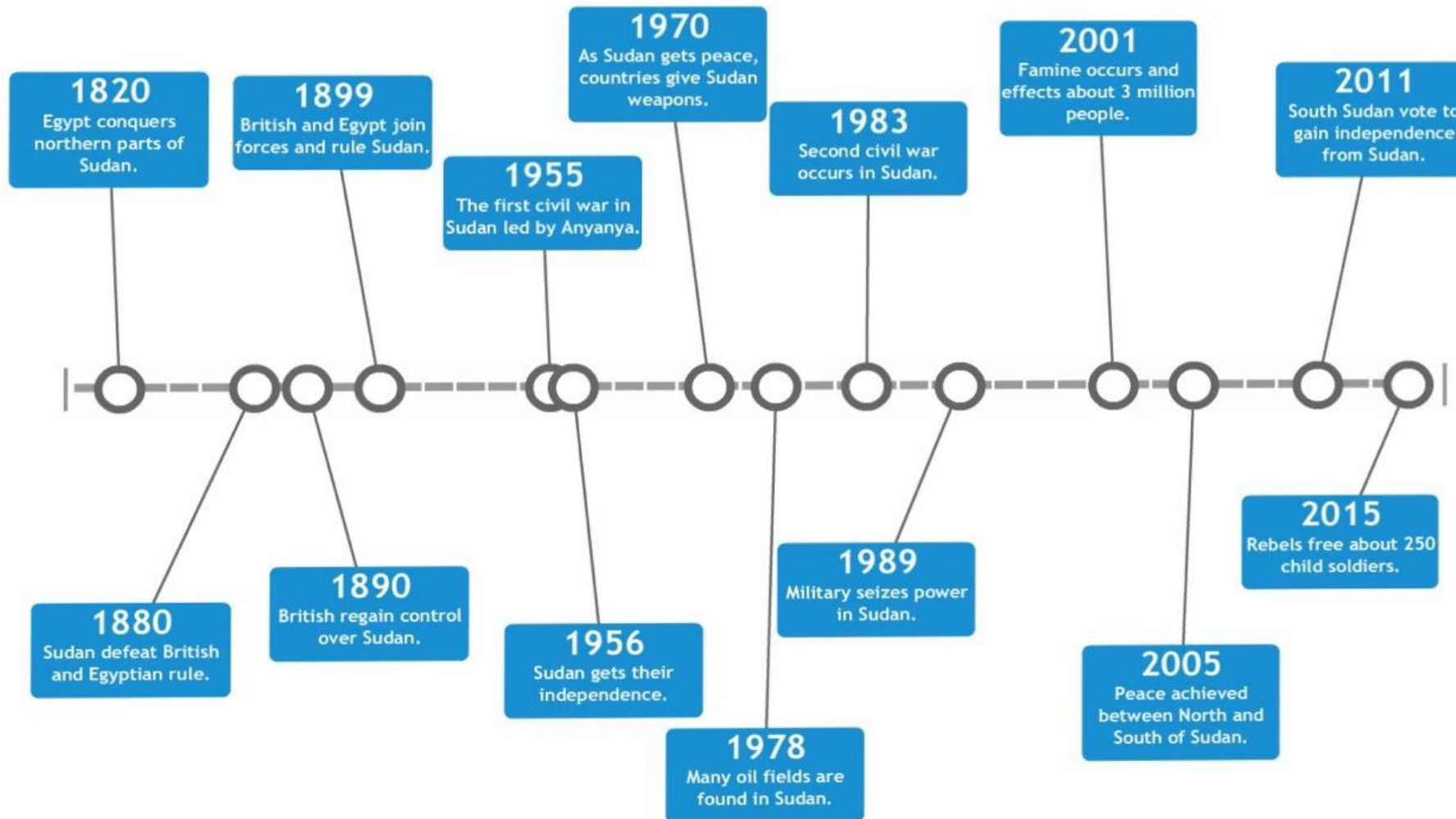
# The Republic of Sudan

- Capital: Khartoum
- Language: Arabic, English
- Religion: Islam
- Population: app. 40 million
- GDP (PPP): \$186.715 billion
- Currency: South Sudanese pound



Capital: Juba

# History



- **c.a. 2000-1500 BC** - Emergence of the Nubian Kingdom of Kush in what is now northern Sudan and Lower Nubia, which stretches to Egypt's Aswan province.
- **651** - Islam spreads in Sudan from Egypt.
- **1820-21** - Ottoman Empire conquers northern part of the country.
- **1899-1955** - Sudan is under joint **British-Egyptian rule**.
- **1956** - Sudan becomes **independent from Britain**
- **1983** - President Numeiri introduces Sharia Islamic law.
- **2003** - Start of **conflict in Darfur region**. (interethnic conflict)
- **2009** - International Criminal Court issues an arrest warrant for President Omar Bashir on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity relating to the drawn-out conflict in Darfur.
- **2011** - **South Sudan gains independence** with the central government in Khartoum. An overwhelming majority of South Sudanese voted **in a January 2011 referendum to secede**
- **2013 –present – Civil War**

# Conflict



<http://app.emaze.com/@AQLQTZI>  
W#4

- Until 1946 British government in a collaboration with Egyptian government **administrated South and North Sudan as a separate regions** . In 1956 Sudan becomes independent from Great Britain.
- **Sudan never was a stable country** . The problems are:
  - **Sudan are inhabited by representatives of different nationalities - Africans and Arab tribes;**
  - **goeconomic features (access to Red Sea, pipelines, natural recourses);**
  - **religious tensions;**
  - **interest of other countries .**
- Since independence in 1956 in Sudan were already **two civil wars in 1955-1972 and 1983-2005**. As the result of the last war, there was a **split of Sudan. Conflict still continue...**

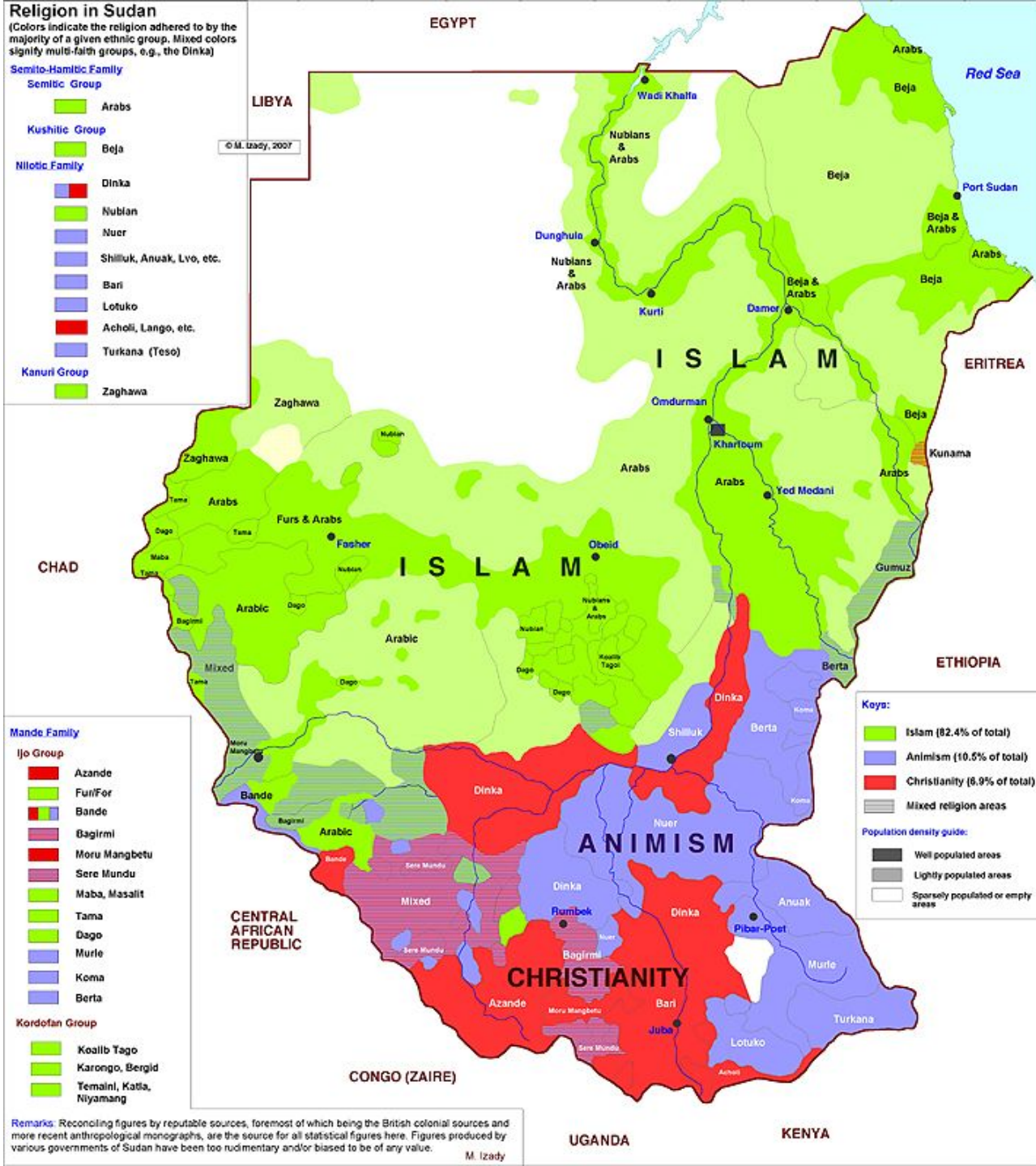
The two states are very different geographically. The great divide is visible even from space. The northern states are a blanket of desert, broken only by the fertile Nile corridor. South Sudan is covered by green swathes of grassland, swamps and tropical forest.



<https://www.africanbirdclub.org/countries/South-Sudan/geography>

Google  
Maps

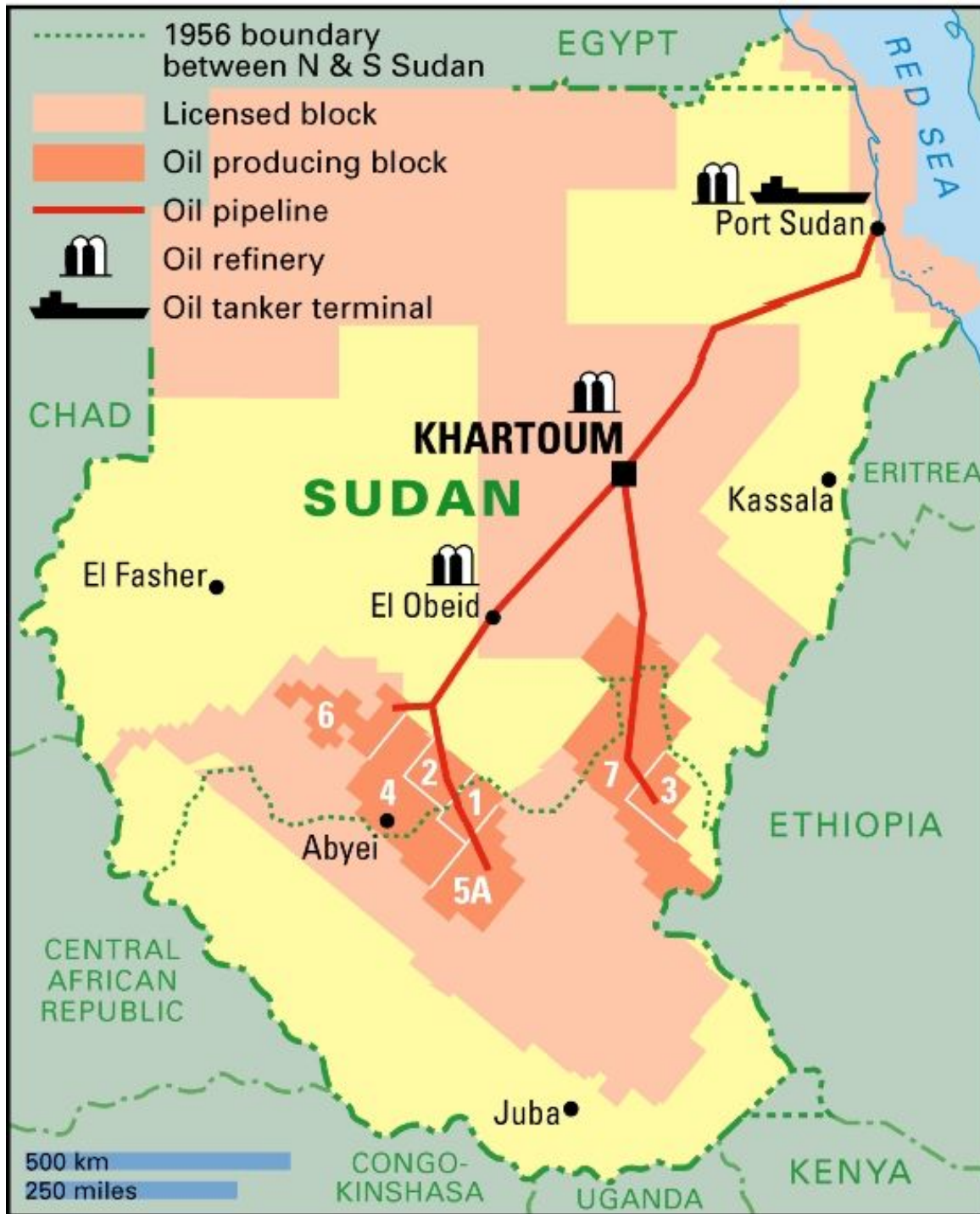




Ethnos and religion is a key factor of conflict

Islam is the dominant religion in Sudan, with around 95.3% of the total population being Muslim, while 60% of South Sudan are Christians.

<https://hdiazjacobs.wordpress.com/2014/01/19/religion-in-south-sudan/>



- Both Sudan have almost a quarter of all African oil, after the division of the country, 80% of the oilfields belong to South Sudan
- Access to the Red sea
- South Sudan has to use the territory and pipelines of Sudan
- The Greater Nile Oil Pipeline ( the longest one on the picture)
- The economic situation in both countries doesn't promote peaceful interaction at all.

<http://priceofoil.org/2010/03/18/sudan's-oil-figures-don't-add-up-undermining-peace-deal/>

# Economy and Oil



<https://www.globalwitness.org/ru/campaigns/south-sudan/>



Both states **are reliant on oil revenue**. They cannot agree with how to share the oil wealth of the former united state. About 75% of oil falls to the South, but **all pipelines go to the north**.

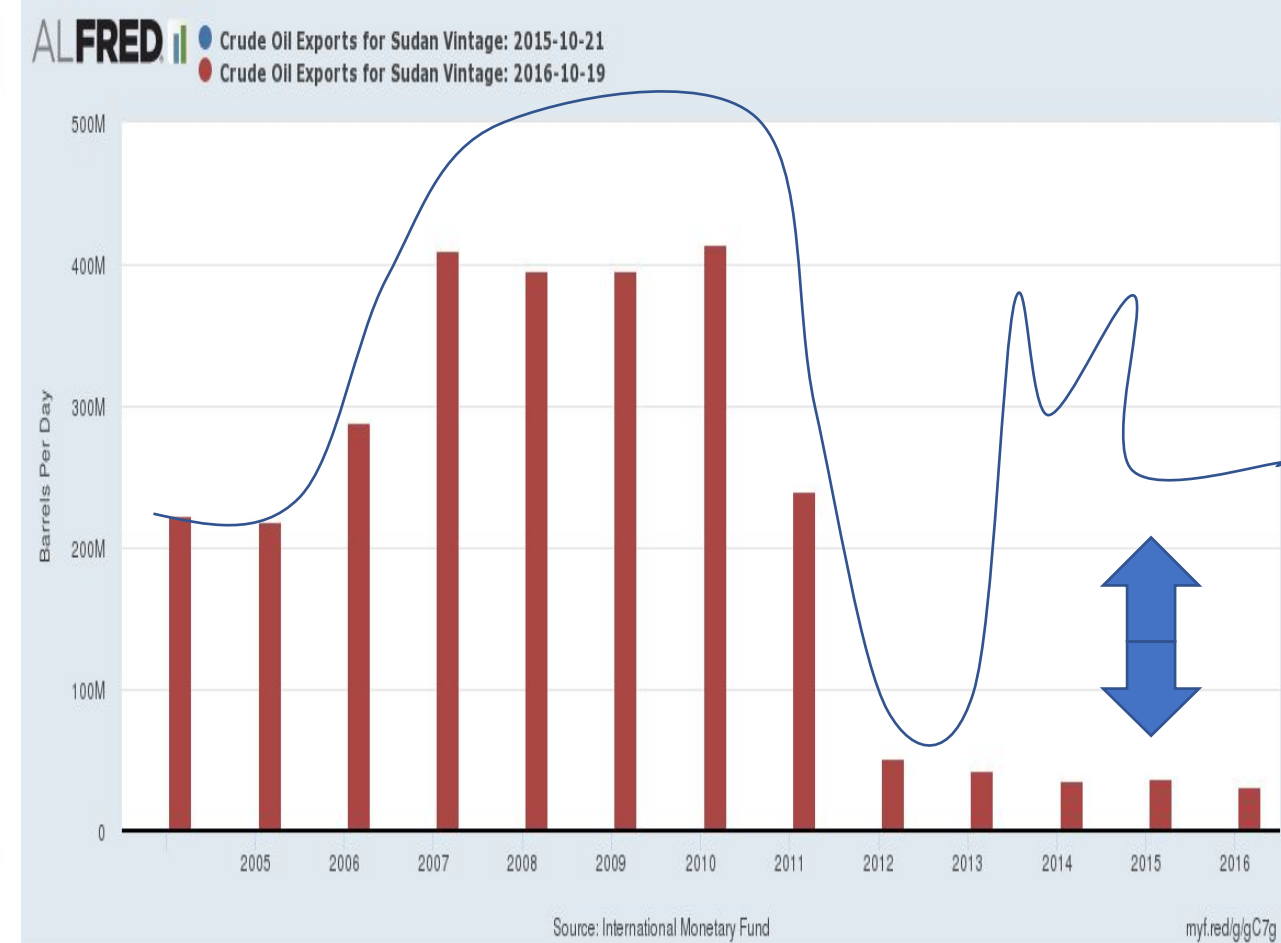
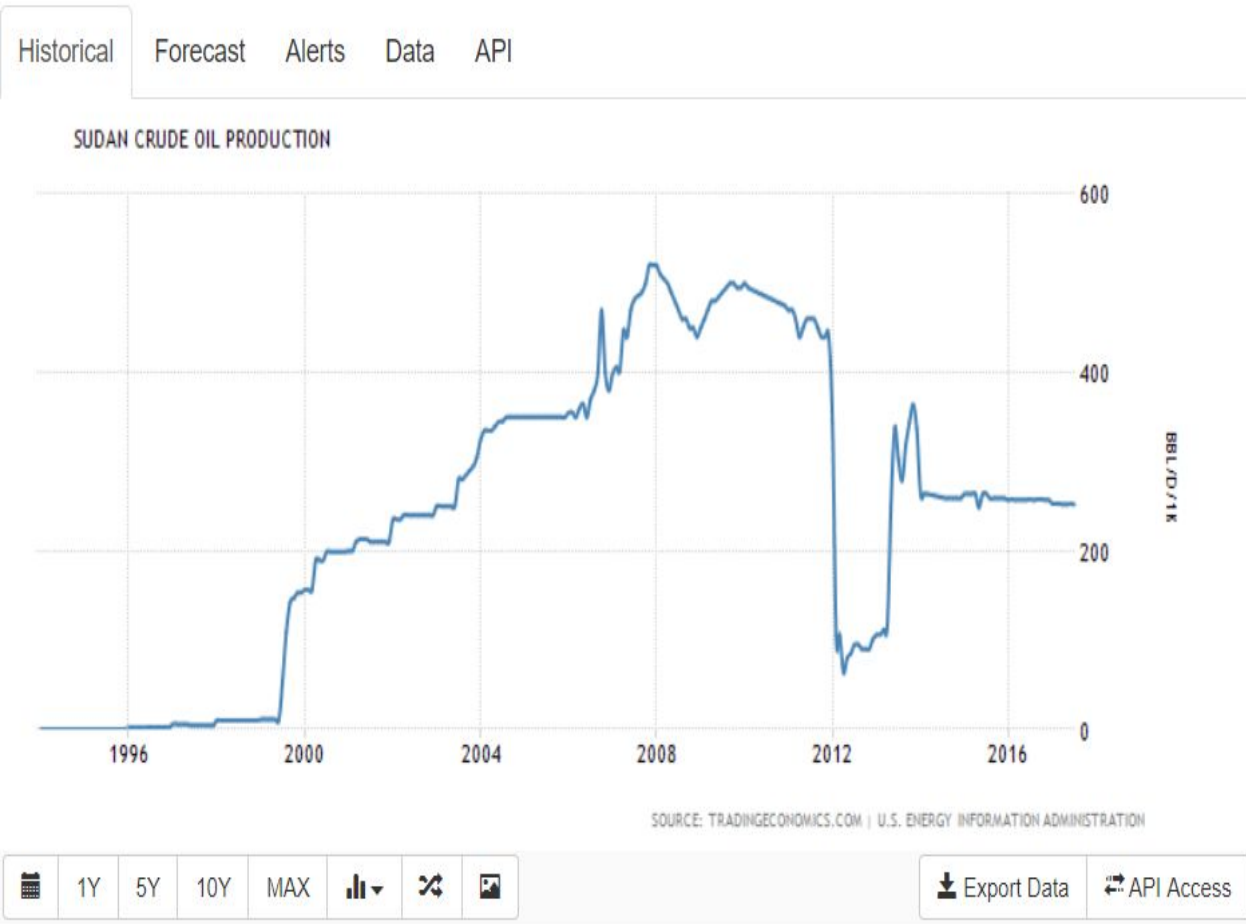
**Naivasha Agreement (2005)** - oil revenues were to be split equally for the duration of the agreement period

**No** new and clear **agreement** yet, still discussing

the South is believed not to have received its fair share of revenues and relations between the North and the South deteriorated after South Sudan's independence in 2011. South Sudan has stated that "**North**" **had overstated the prices on transit and asked for the international arbitration**.

If **the oil stops flowing**, the southern economy and , probably, **state would collapse** (98% of income). But the North also has agriculture ( up to 80% of income)

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14019208>



The shutdown of oil production ( in 2012) previously authorized by the Republic of South Sudan has served its purpose to protect the sovereignty and patrimony of the nation," AFP news agency quoted Stephen Dhieu Dau, the oil minister, as saying in a statement.

<https://tradingeconomics.com/sudan/crude-oil-production>

The Republic of Sudan exports only 40 BBL/D/1K – not so much in comparison with total amount of oil extraction => most of the oil goes on domestic consumption in both countries and, probably, the significance of oil-relation is diminishing because both state tries to substitute oil revenue by other branches

<https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/SDNNXGOCMBD>

# The impact of external forces on armed conflict and the peace process



<http://fijione.tv/fijian-peacekeepers-in-south-sudan-may-be-evacuated-if-tension-escalates/>

- The **UN has set up a base camp** (partly housing IDPs) and deployed troops to maintain peace between warring Dinka and Nuer people.
- The **UK government has sent food**, water and medical aid, as well as sanitation aid.
- UNICEF and Save the Children are providing **localized health care and food aid**. This included an emergency measles vaccination programme in early 2014.
- Some politicians affiliated to the Dinka and Nuer tribes have distanced themselves from the rebel groups that claim to represent tribal interests and have engaged in peace talks in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. These **peace talks** initially broke down but a ceasefire was confirmed in May 2014.

- The **Intergovernmental Authority on Development** (IGAD consisting of 8 African countries), **EU, the US, the UK, Norway and China** observe the situation in the country (S. Sudan) and **help to implement the peace agreement** signed in 2015.
- The **USA states, that the implement of this agreement is uncertain**, because the government of the country doesn't show "inclination to end the fighting and to prioritise the needs for their nation's citizens". The **US also imposes some sanctions on S.Sudan** and wants to take further steps against the government.
- On the other hand, **China and some Arab countries support Sudan**, establishing trading relations with the country due to the **interest in cheap oil** because of inner instability



# What is to be done?



<http://savedarfur.org/the-conflict/darfur/>

# Impact of the recent conflict

Failed state ?!

- Homeless and displaced people
- Ethnic tensions between the Dinka and Nuer tribes
- **Instability and conflict over ownership of oil and other important resources slows production**
- South Sudan currently has an ambiguous national identity, unified by name and flag only
- Agricultural production slows and yields become less profitable
- Instability in government and the security forces, and a lack of security over ownership
- **a failure to attract potential investors**

- **The South Sudan along with being the newest in the world, also became one of the least developed ones, while North Sudan is considered the fast-growing economy**
- **Even though, the vast majority of the population agreed in the referendum, there is still a civil war going on in the country**
- **Dispute over oil revenue and tariffs goes on**
- **Peace treaty with the rebels in 2015**
- **South Sudan seeking a new way of transiting oil, but this is impossible due to political instability of the state**
- **North Sudan is less influenced by tensions, but it still slows development and spoils the international reputation**
- **Oil and Gas corruption**

# References

- <https://www.thinglink.com/scene/719033451889557506>
- <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/171718.htm>
- <https://www.google.co.uk/amp/mobile.reuters.com>
- <https://tradingeconomics.com/sudan/crude-oil-production>
- <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/SDNNXGOCMBD>
- <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14019208>
- [https://www.kerboodle.com/system/images/W1siZiIsIjIwMTQvMTIvMTUvMTUvMjQvMzgvNTc0LzgzMDkyMV9HRI83MjcucGRmI1d/830921\\_GF\\_727.pdf](https://www.kerboodle.com/system/images/W1siZiIsIjIwMTQvMTIvMTUvMTUvMjQvMzgvNTc0LzgzMDkyMV9HRI83MjcucGRmI1d/830921_GF_727.pdf)
- <https://stephenjensenpoetry.wordpress.com/page/10/>
- <https://www.reuters.com/article/sudan-southsudan-oil-idUSL6N0AUCNI20130125>
- <http://venturesafrica.com/why-south-sudan-is-now-a-dangerous-place-for-aid-workers/>
- <https://www.africanbirdclub.org/countries/South-Sudan/geography>
- <https://www.globalwitness.org/ru/campaigns/south-sudan/>
- <http://priceofoil.org/2010/03/18/sudan-s-oil-figures-don-t-add-up-undermining-peace-deal/>
- <https://hdiazjacobs.wordpress.com/2014/01/19/religion-in-southern-sudan/>
- <http://fijione.tv/fijian-peacekeepers-in-south-sudan-may-be-evacuated-if-tension-escalates/>
- <http://savedarfur.org/the-conflict/darfur/>

Thank You !