



Written by [Daniel Sayani](#) on January 31, 2011

## Red China Increases Investments and Influence in Sudan

The announcement comes less than two weeks after the referendum in Southern Sudan over whether southern Sudan, which is mostly Christian and black, would secede from northern Sudan, which is mainly Arab and Islamic. The referendum has drawn attacks from international communist groups, owing to the support of the United States and the West for the region's independence, which would liberate the southerners from brutality perpetrated by the terrorist-sponsoring, Islamist, socialist government backed by China, a government that hosts and backs groups such as the Muslim Brotherhood and al-Qaeda.



China has provided Sudan with military aircraft, and the Sudanese Air Force fleet currently includes 66 Chinese aircraft (out of a total of 200 planes, most of which were provided by the Soviet Union, and subsequently, the Russian Federation).

China, through its influence on the UN Security Council, has shielded the Islamic state from any sanctions owing to its persecution of Christians. Communist China offers consistent political and military backing to the regime and welcomes the absence of real peace in Sudan because strife enhances its business opportunities. Oil, which is abundant in the Southern Sudan, has been the nexus for China's continued support of Sudan, and it opposes any independence efforts as a threat to its own economic interests.

China's appetite for Sudanese oil is ravenous. China [purchases](#) more than 60 percent of Sudanese oil output. It also purchases 71 percent of all Sudanese exports. This accounts for more than six percent of China's oil imports. Since China is the largest investor in Sudan, these investments present the greatest benefit to Khartoum.

This is illustrated by the fact that approximately 80 percent of Khartoum's revenue comes from oil. The Chinese state-owned oil company China National Petroleum Company (CNPC) is the largest stakeholder in Sudan's biggest energy consortium, the Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company, through its 40-percent stake. Chinese companies are also active in other energy-related sectors of Sudan's economy. These activities include the construction of oil pipelines, electricity, and hydropower facilities, as well as infrastructure development.

China boasts that the eastern region of Sudan bordering the Red Sea, known as the Red Sea State, includes "many construction and service projects" that stand as evidence of the great benefits from the standing cooperation between Sudan and China in different fields.

The partnership includes granting China unhindered access to Port Sudan Harbor, a Red Sea port that gives China the ability to deliver maritime shipments not only to Sudan, but the entirety of East Africa and the beleaguered Horn of Africa region.



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The region is geographically significant, and carries long-term strategic advantages for the People's Republic of China. The region lies just a short distance across the Red Sea from Yemen and some 260 km southwest of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The Port Sudan Harbor also serves the transit trade for many African countries such as Ethiopia, Chad and Central Africa Republic and is linked with Kenya, Uganda, Congo, and Egypt.

From the modernization of Port Sudan harbor to the city's water-supply project and a liquid-air project, the economic partnership between Khartoum — the country's capital in northern Sudan — and Beijing has strengthened and contributed to the supply of necessary services for the Red Sea population.

Salah Siral-Khatim, acting Governor of the Red Sea State, who is a ranking member of the terrorist-sponsoring Sudanese government matrix, said the following in an [interview](#) with Xinhua News:

We in the Red Sea State are picking the fruits of the great progress in the Sino-Sudanese relations where Chinese companies have implemented many development projects in the state.

Chinese companies have supplied and installed one bridge crane and eight other ones, which have greatly contributed to the movement of loading and unloading of commodities at the harbor.

There is a plan in place for developing the ports on the Red Sea in cooperation with Chinese companies until 2020.

There are also a number of other projects that will be implemented, including deepening of the home ports, increasing the platforms, modernizing the loading and delivery equipment and computerizing the clearance procedures.

China has engaged in a years'-long strategy typical of communist countries for increasing and spreading their influence and alliances throughout the developing world. Like the (former) Soviet Union, China has engaged in an aggressive policy of providing infrastructure development and "humanitarian aid" in Third World, formerly colonial societies, such as the Sudan.

The latest development involves China investing money in developing water-supply projects in the impoverished region. Regarding the water supply projects for citizens in the state, the acting Governor said:

There are great efforts being exerted by the implementing Chinese companies of the project of transferring water from the Nile to Port Sudan city. The work is progressing satisfactorily. We are greatly relying on the Chinese expertise in this vital project as Port Sudan city is suffering from a lack of drinking water, and this project, when completed, will be the decisive solution for the city's water issue.

Acting Governor Siral-Khatim also reiterated the keenness of the Red Sea state government to encourage investment and to enhance tourism. "We are looking forward to an active partnership with China to develop the tourism industry in the Red Sea state as it enjoys many tourist resources," he said.

The acting Governor [continued](#):

We are planning to establish some tourist villages along the coast of the Red Sea and support the tourist sector in the state. We hope China would play a considerable role in this respect.

Stressing the importance of establishing profit-earning production projects in the state, Siral-Khatim also [said](#):

We hope the partnership with China would tend towards establishment of profit-earning



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production projects of high production benefits to increase the level of the citizens' living standard. We also hope that this partnership would engage in indigenizing the industry in the state with the focus on fish farming as all necessary materials are available. We are also planning agricultural projects to utilize the Chinese expertise in this domain.

Providing infrastructure and aid to countries such as Sudan serves a crucial propaganda function, fomenting the people's affection and trust of regimes that they believe tangibly and directly "help" the "oppressed masses."

China has already exercised similar efforts in other East African countries, such as Zimbabwe, home to dictator Robert Mugabe, where some estimate that as many as 15,000 Chinese nationals work in mining, industry, and energy. In Sudan, some estimate that as many as 35,000 Chinese nationals work on oil rigs, especially in the petroleum-rich Southern Sudan.

From its birth as an independent nation, Sudan has been intrinsically linked with anti-Western elements. A former British colony, Sudan, like other such colonies, was aided in the 1950s by the Soviet Union, which stealthily orchestrated insurrectionary movements as a means of expanding its empire and influence throughout Africa and the Arab World.

[For example](#), on November 20, 1961, Leonid Brezhnev, who would later become Premier of the Soviet Union in 1964, visited Khartoum. The USSR and Sudan would enjoy good bilateral relations from that point on, issuing a Joint Declaration on that date, which provided Soviet aid for the sake of "technical and economic cooperation," including the use of Soviet funds for the creation of numerous enterprises, including four canning factories, an asbestos plant, a scientific laboratory, as well as the granting of a 20 million ruble credit at 2.5-percent interest.

Sudan's first leaders, including Hassan al-Turabi, an infamous dictator and former head of the Sudanese Socialist Union and Muslim Brotherhood Conference, comprised a proxy extension of the father of anti-Western Pan-Arabism, Egyptian leader Abdel Nasser, and Pan-African leader Kwame Nkrumah, who was a recipient of the USSR Lenin Peace Prize.

Sudan's present leader also expressed great praise for Communist China, which like Sudan, is one of the world's most infamous violators and usurpers of human rights, heaping affection onto the regime for their stances in support of Sudan's stability and development. "The Sino-Sudanese relations have witnessed great development due to the will and wisdom of the two countries' leadership," he said, as quoted in the communist *People's Daily Online*.

Sudan represents a crystal-clear example of the geopolitical and ideological ties that unite Islamist/socialist and communist regimes. Just as Communist China has opposed any efforts at granting the Christians of southern Sudan their independence, anti-Western communist activists have taken to defending Communist China's interests by campaigning against the referendum to grant the South their independence, purely for the sake of promoting interests contrary to those of the United States and our allies.

Chinese infrastructure development in Sudan will only serve to bolster the ruling coalition comprised of the National Congress Party, Sudanese Communist Party, and Sudanese Socialist Union, all of which share common Pro-China, Qutbian, Muslim Brotherhood-oriented policies.

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