

Sudan and South Sudan • Fossil fuels



Key oil extraction fields:

- 1 Adar (Block 3&7)
- 2 Heglig (Block 2)
- 3 Diffra/Neem (Block 4)
- 4 Fula (Block 6)
- 5 Munga (Block 1)
- 6 Mala (Block 5A)



Oil refinery (Jan 2019), bbl/d:

- 1 Khartoum (al-Jaili), 100 000
- 2 Port Sudan, 21 700
- 3 El Obeid, 10 000
- 4 Shajirah, 10 000
- 5 Abu Gabra. 2000



Major oil terminals:

- 1 Port Sudan
- 2 Bashair (Bashayer)



Oil field



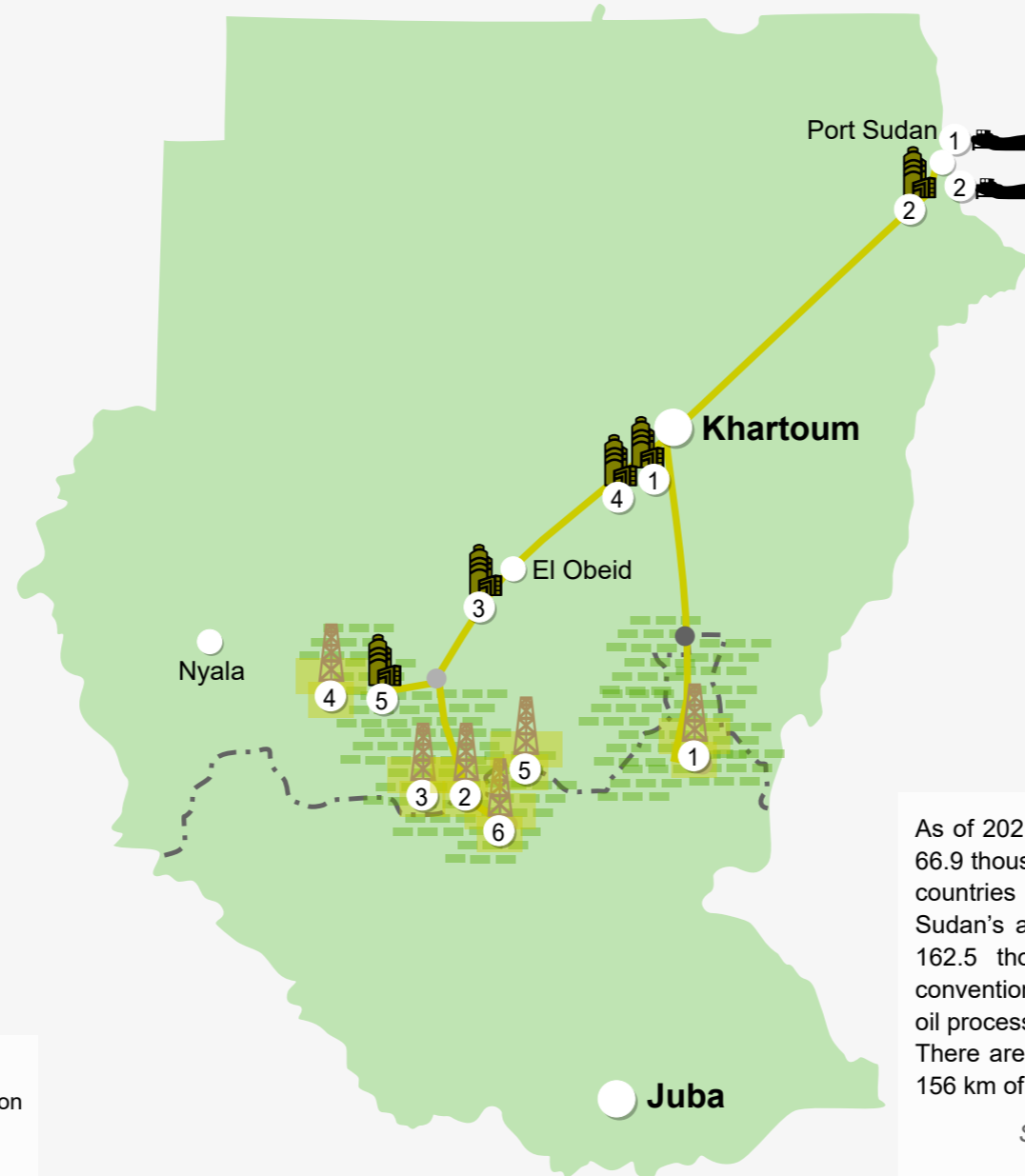
Crude oil pipeline



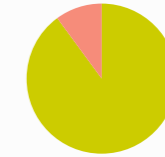
Pipeline start/end connection points



Border crossing



Conventional proved reserves by fuels, Billion tonnes of oil equivalent (%):



- Oil 0.68 (89.9)
- Natural Gas 0.08 (10.1)

Total: 0.76 (100)

Source: Based on the U.S. Energy Information Administration data (Sep 2023).

--- Borderline between Sudan and South Sudan*

* In 2011 Sudan region was divided into two independent republics - Sudan with Khartoum capital city and South Sudan with Juba capital city.

Source: Wikipedia

As of 2021 Sudan had 5.0 billion barrels of proved oil reserves, extracted about 66.9 thousand barrels of crude oil per day, 3.0 Tcf of proved natural gas, but both countries do not currently produce and consume marketed natural gas. South Sudan's available data about proved oil reserves is unknown, extracted about 162.5 thousand barrels of crude oil per day. Sudan and South Sudan conventional oil infrastructure include 5 operating oil refineries with a total crude oil processing capacity of 143 700 b/d; some oil export terminals and oil storages. There are 4070 km of crude oil and 1613 km of refined products pipelines, and 156 km of natural gas pipeline.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration (Dec 2021); Central Intelligence Agency; Wikipedia.

