Analysis of Sudan Foreign Relations as per the five major indicators

The method includes two major parts,

- 1) A table with countries and the five indicators of the international relations (indicators); and
- 2) Definition of the indicators.

The objective of this analysis is that it shed some light on where we are now with our international relations are and what needs to be done in each indicator to turn it into GREEN.

The analysis has been invented from the measurements of the level of security risks and adopted to the international relations. It looks reasonable to start with and to build our action plan in each country based on the color of a certain indicator and what needs to be done to improve it.

Nr	Country	Political	Economic	Social	Cultural	Religious	Comments
1.	Egypt						
2.	Ethiopia						
3.	Eritrea						
4.	South Sudan						
5.	Kenya						
6.	Uganda						
7.	Chad						
8.	CAR						
9.	Libya						
10.	Saudi Arabia						
11.	UAE						
12.	Yemen						
13.	Turkey						
14.	Iran						
15.	Nigeria						
16.	Morocco						
17.	South Africa						

18.	USA			
19.	Russia			
20.	China			
21.	Japan			
22.	EU			
23.	UK			
24.	Brazil			
25.	Argentina			
26.	Canada			
27.	Norway			
28.	S Korea			
29.	Ukraine			
30.	India			
31.	Ghana			
32.	Australia			
33.	New Zeeland			
34.	Taiwan			
35.	Israel			

Political: the nature of the political relations between Sudan and the above countries in terms of managing power and influence, as well as cooperation:
Refers to negative political dynamics due to political competition, ideological differences or clashes of political interests. Hostile exchange of accusations or military buildup that could possibly leads to conflicts.
Refers to shaky political relationship with periodic tension, tactical positions due to underlying political grievances or clashes of interests.
Refers to somewhat stable and passive political relations that have no foreseen interests, clashes or cooperation.
Refers to normal political relationships as per the diplomatic culture. Positive cooperation at both the bilateral, regional and international levels.
Economic: the level of economic cooperation and exchange of trade benefits between Sudan and other countries. It explores the concept of equal and beneficial economic relationships, dependency and exploitation.

	Refers to economic exploitation and obligation to comply with certain economic relations or conditions.
benef	Refers to one-sided economic relations, which certain countries benefit from Sudan economically without any tangible its for Sudan in return.
	Refers to the situation when there are mutual economic benefits between Sudan and other countries
Socia	l: Describes the social relations of Sudan with these countries and the inter-communal structure and social fabrics.
	No or negative social relations and inter-communal fabrics
	Social ties that are not recognized or not respected
	Social ties that are only recognized in certain geographical part of Sudan
	Strong social ties at the national level of Sudan

Cultural: Describes the cultural dynamics between Sudan and other countries, taking into consideration the social and the religious factors as well.			
	Refers to negative cultural dynamics that are built on dominance and undermining		
	Refers to competitive cultural dynamics, which are not necessary positive and developing		
	Somewhat normal cultural dynamics that is independent from each other		
Religi	Refers to positive and interactive cultural dynamics that are well recognized and respected in both countries ious: Describes the religious dynamics between Sudan and other countries		
	Refers to negative religious dynamics, competitive and politicized		
	Somewhat tense religious dynamics but with no direct confrontations		

Somewhat normal religious dynamics with limited interaction and mutual respect of each other's' believes.
Strong likeminded religious dynamics