

The Political Crisis in Sudan and the Prospects for a Solution

(Translated)

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Sudan is suffering from an unprecedented and severe political crisis that worsens day after day, crippling every sector of the state, governance, and daily life. The Sudanese Pound has continued its collapse against foreign currencies, with the exchange rate reaching 7,800 Pounds per US Dollar; as a result, prices of all goods and services have surged. The head of the Bakeries Union in Sudan stated that the price of a sack of flour rose from 78 to 108 Pounds, forcing them to increase the price of bread and reduce its weight. On the security front, Sudan is witnessing the proliferation of armed entities and militias; issue number 21 of the online newspaper "Araa" reported that their number reached 100 armed movements last April, including 87 Darfuri movements and 13 movements belonging to Kordofan, the East, Blue Nile, and the Nuba Mountains. This has severely impacted security, leaving people unable to feel safe about their lives and property amidst this armed presence—the latest incident being the robbery and murder of a female doctor while returning home at night from the Military Medical Corps.

As for essential services like electricity, they have become unavailable most of the time, driving people to resort to individual solutions such as purchasing solar panels for lighting, cooling, and refrigeration to cope with the scorching heat and burning sun, after losing all hope in the restoration of power. This comes after Prime Minister Kamil Idris directed the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank of Sudan, and the Ministry of (Social) Welfare to facilitate soft financing procedures for citizens to purchase solar panels, which effectively forces people to turn to banks for usurious (interest-based) loans just to resolve the electricity problem. Regarding other services such as water, healthcare, and education, it suffices to point to the statement of former Minister of Health, Ma'mun Humaida, who contracted malaria and was admitted to Alia Hospital this week, where standard malaria treatments proved ineffective, leading to complications, after which he revealed that the root cause was counterfeit medication! Can we really say that a government exists in Sudan, or are there merely ghosts, headed by Burhan?!

The root cause of this political crisis lies in the international rivalry over Sudan between America and Britain. America ignited this war in Sudan when Britain pressured it following the fall of America's agent, Bashir; Britain saw an opportunity to oust the military agents of America and brought its civilian agents into power, until Burhan staged a coup against them and removed them. Britain then continued pressuring them through political actions, including marches and demonstrations, leading to the signing of the Framework Agreement that nearly ousted the military and sent them back to the barracks. This forced America to ignite this war, driving everyone abroad into displacement and exile, or to death. Despite this, the conflict did not subside; Britain convened the London Conference on 15 April 2025, co-hosted with France, Germany, the European Union, and the African Union. The final communiqué called for supporting the transition to a civilian government

elected by the Sudanese people, preventing the division of Sudan, and rejecting any plans to announce parallel governments. Britain's rejection of a parallel government means rejecting the "Tasees" (Sudan Founding Alliance) government created by America, which currently controls Darfur and was formed from the Rapid Support Forces (RSF)—the very government intended to rule Darfur upon its secession—because Britain wants civilian rule that restores its agent Hamdok, the former Prime Minister of Sudan, to power.

On the other hand, America is proceeding with its plans to separate Darfur! Massad Boulos proposed expanding Resolution 1591 regarding the arms embargo on Sudan; during his speech at a UN Security Council briefing on the situation in Sudan on 24 August 2026, America submitted a strong resolution containing four points: 1) Expanding the arms embargo to cover the entire territory of Sudan. 2) Reaffirming that unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and related systems and technologies fall within the scope of the embargo. 3) Requesting the Secretary-General to increase the number of experts on the Panel of Experts established under Resolution 1591. 4) Directing the Resolution 1591 Panel of Experts to cooperate with other panels covering the region to better monitor violations of asset freezes, travel bans, and the arms embargo. Through this, America aims to curb the Sudanese army and prevent it from advancing to liberate Darfur, so that it remains under the control of the Rapid Support Forces until its secession is announced, just as the South was separated before.

Sudan's exit from this political crisis can only be achieved by removing its root causes, which stem from two factors: first, the control of colonialist disbelievers over the political medium, whether military or civilian, inside the government or outside it; therefore, the solution lies in eliminating this political establishment and removing these rulers. The second reason is the absence of Islam from governance, and addressing this is the responsibility of the entity holding real power—the strongest force capable of executing this removal through the physical power it possesses, capable at least by strong probability; this entity is the military. To avoid further floundering, the military must step forward to take power and hand it over to Hizb ut Tahrir, whose shebaab constitute a sincere political medium, independent of foreign agency, possessing sophisticated political ideas and solutions derived from the Islamic 'Aqeedah (creed) for all political, economic, and financial crises. This will restore Islam to governance, the state, and society, bringing back the Khilafah Rashidah (rightly-guided Caliphate) on the method of the Prophethood. We ask Allah (swt) to honor us with it and bless our eyes with the sight of its Khaleefah (Caliph), the eminent 'alim, capable politician, and enlightened thinker, Ata Bin Khalil Abu al-Rashtah; O Lord, honor us with this sooner rather than later, for You are the Guardian of that and All-Powerful over it.

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