

Statement by the Official Spokesperson of Hizb ut Tahrir in Wilayah Sudan at the Press Conference Titled:

An Illegitimate Regime and Failed Policies... The Result: Hunger and Misery

(Translated)

Alhamdulillah Rabbil Alamin and peace and blessings be upon the one sent as a mercy to the worlds—our master, our prophet, and our exemplar—Muhammad bin Abdullah, may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him, his family, and his companions, and upon all those who follow his guidance and walk his path until the Day of Judgment.

Honorable brothers—both here in the hall and those following via the live broadcast—Assalamu Alaikum wa Rahmatullah wa Barakatahu

Crises are compounding one another: exorbitant prices are battering the markets, and the local currency is plummeting against foreign currencies. Meanwhile, the government itself is manufacturing suffering—imposing heavy taxes on merchants and others, hiking customs duties on imports, and harassing market vendors to extract levies—until life has become an unbearable hell and the situation has reached a breaking point. Economic life is paralyzed, yet the government feigns an effort to address the issues, describing the reality as if it had no hand in creating it. Finance Minister Gibril Ibrahim tells the press that the pound's rapid depreciation against foreign currencies is due to high demand for foreign exchange and an imbalance where imports exceed exports; he acknowledges that this currency devaluation has directly impacted people's livelihoods, particularly those on limited incomes. Then, the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum defies a reality that even the blind could see, insisting that fuel is available and denying that the queues of vehicles at service stations are caused by a shortage! Yet, everyone witnesses vehicles lining up at service stations for days on end; in some states, car owners are even forced to spend the night at the stations.

Furthermore, the government raised the customs exchange rate four times this year—most recently on September 12, 2026—adjusting it from 3,960 to 4,346 pounds. These increases place additional pressure on the cost of imported goods, automatically driving up prices and leaving the most vulnerable to bear the brunt of the burden.

At the onset of the crisis, the paid media attempted to portray merchant greed as the root cause; however, markets subsequently staged strikes in protest against exorbitant taxes—demonstrating that the true greed lay with the government. Last Wednesday, markets in Khartoum ground to a complete halt amidst an unprecedented depreciation of the local currency. Merchants were forced to suspend sales, fearing an inability to restock goods; the exchange rate against the US dollar had surged to 8,800 Sudanese pounds—up from 7,200 at the start of the week—driving up the prices of commodities, particularly essentials such as flour, sugar, and cooking oil. For instance, in less than a month, the price of a kilogram of sugar rose from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds, flour from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds, and rice from 8,000 to 14,000 pounds—with other goods seeing similar increases.

Traders at the Atbara Market in River Nile State completely shut down operations on September 6 and 7 in protest against the exorbitant taxes and levies imposed on them by government authorities. Traders in Shendi took similar action on September 9, and strikes and shutdowns also took place in the states of Al-Qadarif and Sennar. The shutdowns extended to the markets of El Obeid in North Kordofan; meanwhile, traders in Kosti, Rabak, and Al-Duwaym (in White Nile State) went on strike and closed their shops in rejection of the taxes and levies imposed by local authorities. Further squeezing the poor, municipal authorities in various cities are conducting campaigns ostensibly for the sake of "organization." In reality, however, the sole aim is revenue collection or clearing the space to sell it to wealthy buyers. This is precisely what happened to the women's market in the city of Kassala, eastern Sudan. Last week, local authorities dismantled

the market—known locally as “Souq al-Niswan”—which had existed for decades; it is rumored that the site has been sold to an undisclosed party.

Amidst all these crises and tragedies, banking applications—particularly the Bankak app—have repeatedly malfunctioned, bringing buying and selling activities to a standstill. This situation arose because over 90% of people's funds were forcibly deposited into banks during the currency changeover. The people's plight in this reality mirrors that of the cat imprisoned by a woman who neither fed it nor allowed it to forage for food on the ground—an act for which the woman was condemned to Hellfire, according to the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him). What, then, of those who have starved people to death?

This grim reality confirms the system's corruption in practice and its invalidity according to Sharia; for it is founded upon the capitalist system, which breeds poverty and kills the poor. This painful reality will not be lifted from us except by returning to the system ordained by the Lord of the Worlds—the Khilafah Rashidah (rightly guided Caliphate) upon the method of the Prophethood—which safeguards our affairs and ensures us a dignified life in obedience to Allah.

The fundamental solution to the economic crisis in Sudan—and indeed, in the world—rests on the following:

First: The establishment of an economic system based on a sound creed and featuring just solutions—something that can only originate from an All-Knowing Expert. Therefore, it is essential to implement the Islamic economic system, which guarantees the complete satisfaction of all basic needs—such as food, clothing, and housing—for every single individual among the citizenry. The Prophet (saw) says: «مَنْ أَصْبَحَ مِنْكُمْ آمِنًا فِي سِرْبِهِ، مُعَافًى فِي جَسَدِهِ، عِنْدَهُ قُوَّةٌ يَوْمَهُ، فَكُلَّمَا جِزَتْ لَهُ الدُّنْيَا» **“Whosoever begins the day feeling family security and good health; and possessing provision for his day is as though he possessed the whole world.”** and enabling them to satisfy their luxury needs to the greatest extent possible; furthermore, through Sharia rulings, it prohibits the hoarding of wealth, ensuring it does not circulate solely among the rich «كَيْ لَا يَكُونَ دَوْلَةٌ بَيْنَ الْأَغْنِيَاءِ مِنْكُمْ» **“So that it does not circulate merely among the wealthy among you”**. In addition to prohibiting monopolies, indirect taxes, and levies—so that they do not cause the prices of goods and services to rise—the Prophet (saw) says: «مَنْ دَخَلَ فِي شَيْءٍ مِنْ أَسْعَارِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ لِيُعْلِيَهُ عَلَيْهِمْ كَانَ حَقًّا عَلَى اللَّهِ أَنْ يُفْعَدَهُ بِعَظَمٍ مِنَ النَّارِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ» **“Whoever interferes with the prices of Muslims in order to drive them up, it is incumbent upon Allah to seat him upon a massive seat of Fire on the Day of Resurrection.”**

Secondly: The currency should be backed by gold—given its intrinsic value—with all international trade (imports and exports) conducted on this basis. Beyond its security and stability, many Islamic rulings are founded upon it, such as those regarding blood money (diyah), the threshold for the amputation of a thief's hand, “Zakat” on monetary assets, and others. Sudan is a land of gold, which means it has no need for usurious loans or other similar forms of borrowing.

Thirdly: Completely severing ties with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and other usurious funds, and implementing the rulings of Islam regarding the acquisition, growth, and expenditure of wealth.

Fourthly: The State may not dispose of public assets—such as gold, petroleum, and minerals that are inexhaustible—through sale, gift, or other means. Rather, its role is to oversee them for the benefit of the entire Ummah, as these assets belong to the Ummah, and must be utilized for its welfare.

In short, it is these rulings—along with other Islamic Ahkam—that secure a dignified life for the people. Therefore, there is no escape for any of us from this wretched reality except through earnest effort alongside the sincere members of the Ummah—those striving to restore it as a Khilafah Rashidah upon the methodology of the Prophethood, through which we may please our Lord (swt) and live under its shade in honor and dignity.

Wassalamu alaikum wa Rahmatullah wa Barakatahu

Ibrahim Othman (Abu Khalil)
Official Spokesman of Hizb ut Tahrir
in Wilayah Sudan

