



The Integrated Business Establishments Survey (IBES) 2019

Comparative analysis of 2019 and 2010
Draft Final report

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Forward

It is my pleasure to share with you the findings of the Integrated Business Establishments Survey (IBES) 2019 conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of South Sudan. IBES is a comprehensive establishments survey undertaken to collect, compile, and analyze data on the level and structure of non-agricultural economic activity in the country for both informal and formal sectors, with the formal sector defined as those businesses registered with the Government Authority in charge of tax collection and that keeps regular business accounts. The survey was undertaken in two phases; the first phase was listing of all the businesses in the 12 selected towns between June and July 2018, followed by phase two which was the main data collection in April – May 2019. Field data collection for phase two was carried out by NBS during April -May 2019, with the January 2018 – December 2018 being the reference period.

IBES provides detailed establishment level data through questions on employment, compensation to workers, fixed assets, and background information such as location, ownership status, and business environment to mention but a few. This information is relevant for monitoring the performance of various development programs and goals, as well as providing information for the expansion of the business sector and market research thereby enabling the formulation of economic policies.

IBES 2019 has drawn crucial lessons from the previous IBES 2010. These lessons have already been used to introduce improvements to the IBES 2019. The survey targets all establishments classified in all sections of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4 (ISIC-4) at the highest level.

Conducting an establishments survey constitutes a challenging and enriching experience, significantly improving NBS capacity to accomplish its mandate. NBS staff were involved in every aspect: from the design to survey implementation. At least two levels of training were conducted: training of trainers and the training for data collection. An instruction manual was also written. NBS has conducted field visits to monitor data collection. Data quality checks were carried out simultaneously with data collection to ensure timely correction of any mistakes in data collection.

This report presents main results of the survey. It introduces the survey in Chapter 1, the survey methodology in Chapter 2, and detailed results in Chapter 3.

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Abbreviations (Acronyms) and Definitions

CAPI	: Computer Assisted Personal Interview
EC	: Establishments Census
GRSS	: Government of the Republic of South Sudan
IBES	: Integrated Business Establishments Survey
ISIC	: Industrial Standard International Classification for economic activities
NBS	: National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
NSDS	: National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
PPS	: Probability Proportional to Size
STACAP	: Statistical Capacity Building Project
SSP	: South Sudan Pounds
TIN	: Tax Identification number
WB	: World Bank

Business/Firm: The terms are used interchangeably in this survey to refer to *an economic unit* producing goods or providing services. They are entities under whose umbrella an establishment operates. Examples include factories, banks, kiosks, agricultural farms or holdings, taxis, and hawkers.

Goods: Physical objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established and for which ownership can be transferred between units by engaging in transactions on the market.

Co-operative Business organization owned and operated by a group of individuals for their mutual benefit

Costs Value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production. Salaries not included.

Economic Activity Any activity that contributes to the *production* of goods and services (contrasted with *non-economic activity* such as study or leisure).

Employee an individual who works for a business. Employees may be paid in cash or in kind, or may be unpaid. They may work full-time or part time. They may have signed a contract with the business or be employed informally on a day-by-day basis. An owner who also works at the business should be classified as an employee.

Employment: An activity in which a person *performs work* for pay, profit or *family gain*. Such a person can be *self-employed*, an *employer*, an *employee* or a working family member.

Enterprise: An institutional unit in its capacity as a producer of goods and services is known as an enterprise. An enterprise is an economic sector with autonomy in respect of financial and investment decision-making, as well as authority and responsibility for allocating resources for the production of goods and services. It may be engaged in one or more productive activities

Establishment: Is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.

Expenditure: Consumption which includes all cash expenditure on goods and services, incurred by the household and establishment for consumption purposes. It also includes imputed value for own produced items consumed by the household

Formal Business is a business with a registered business name, paying taxes, keeping books of account and fixed premises

General Partnership Business organization wholly owned by two or more partners, who are all personally liable for any legal actions and debts the company may face. It is a partnership in which partners share equally in both responsibility and liability, and each partner has a right to take part in the management of the partnership.

Goods Goods are physical, produced objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established and whose ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions on markets.

Income tax Tax paid as percentage of the income in the business)

Industry: Refers to the economic activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the survey reference period, or last worked if unemployed. This activity is defined in terms of the kinds of goods produced, or services offered by the economic unit or establishment in which the person works. The branch of economic activity of a person does not depend on one's occupation.

Informal Sector is that part of an economy that is not legally registered or licensed to operate, have no physical premises, not paying taxes and not keeping books of account.

Investments Expenditure made to in order to produce more goods/services or produce goods/services more efficiently e.g. purchase of new machinery, expansion in number of rooms in a hotel

Licensing: Involves letting another company use one of the following for a fee: Trade mark, Patent, Special formula, Company name, etc.

Limited Partnership: Business organization with one or more *general partners*, who manage the

Limited Partnership Business organization with one or more *general partners*, who manage the business and assume legal debts and obligations, and one or more *limited partners*, who are liable only to the extent of their investments. Limited partners also enjoy rights to the partnership's cash flow, but are not liable for company obligations, and have no right to take part in the management.

Lump sum tax fixed sum tax, paid independent of income or sales.

Non Sampling Error: An error that arises because of misinterpretation of questionnaires or failure to record the correct answers by interviewers and giving wrong answers by respondents. It is not in any way connected to the selected sample.

Payroll tax: Tax as percentage of salaries paid to employees.

Private Company: Company whose shares are not traded on the open market.

Permanent Employees are those entitled for long term benefits. Some of the most basic examples are sick pay and holiday pay. A Permanent employee is an integral part of the organization for which he\she work and will be part to all long-term benefits such as pensions and promotions that go hand in hand with permanent position. Similarly a permanent employee will be viewed as medium/ long-term prospect on the part of the employer, there will be a greater willingness to invest in the individual with training as a key example of this.

Public Company: Company which has issued securities through an offering, and which are now traded on the open market.

Manufacturing: This is a substantial alteration, renovation or reconstruction of goods, other defines it as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether

the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the workers home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail.

Revenue: Revenue is a set of exchange and transfer transactions that increase net worth of the government.

Salaries Payment made to workers at a business. Salaries can be paid in cash or in kind. Salaries cover all types of remuneration to the worker, including basic salary, allowances, pension contributions, health insurance coverage, transportation etc.

Sales tax Tax on the value of the sales in the business. It is usually a percentage of total sales

Sample Size: The number of sampling units which are to be included in the sample. In the case of a multi-stage sample this number refers to the number of units at the final stage in the sampling.

Sample: The selected portion of a population drawn to provide information on the population as a whole or units of interest.

Sampling: The process of obtaining a representative sample from a given population.

Sampling Frame: A comprehensive list of distinct and distinguishable units within a population from which a sample is selected.

Services: The result of a production activity that changes the conditions of the consuming units, or facilitates the exchange of products or financial assets.

Shocks A shock is a sudden unexpected event with a negative impact on the business.

Skilled Employee : A person who has undergone training or education in and/or outside his/her work environment and who is in possession of a minimum level of secondary *qualification* to qualify for their *occupation*. An *employee* in this category must have undergone at least two years' study or training after having completed *grade 12*.

Shock: A shock is a sudden unexpected event with a negative impact on the business.

Sole proprietorship A business structure in which an individual and his/her company are considered a single entity for tax and liability purposes. A sole proprietorship is a company which is not registered with the state as a limited liability company or corporation.

Stakeholder An individual who has a 'stake' in the business. A stakeholder should have provided some of the startup capital, and have a share of any profits the business makes.

Unskilled employee: Persons who have not undergone any formal training or of whom no minimum level of education is required.

Value added tax (VAT) is a tax a tax on the value added by the business. Usually it is a percentage tax on the sales of goods or services sold by the business. Its refers to a consumption tax levied at each stage of production of goods and services based on the value added to the product at that stage.

Executive Summary

The National Bureau of Statistics conducted an Integrated Business Establishments Survey (IBES) 2019 in 12 most populated towns in South Sudan. The survey was done in two phases; the first phase was listing of all the businesses in the 12 selected towns between June and July 2018, followed by phase two which was the main data collection in April – May 2019. This survey was a nationally representative survey whose objectives were to; determine the spread of businesses by economic activities and locations, determine the employment level in the businesses, determine the ownership status, find information about the conduction of business in South Sudan, determine the cost and profit structure of businesses as well as the inventory and impact of conflict on businesses. The same Survey was done in 2010 and this made it easy for comparative analysis.

In the IBES 2019, a total of 13,348 business establishments constitute the Business Register, whereas the IBES 2010 Business register was 7,333 businesses. This presents 82 percent growth in the business establishments in South Sudan over the decade. A sample of 5,100 and 2,000 were used in 2019 and 2010 respectively. The IBES 2019 has revealed many insightful findings as follows;

Business Establishments Characteristics

The South Sudan businesses can be absolutely described as micro (business with 1 to 2 employees) business establishments as it represents 59 percent ; Small (3 to 5 employees) business establishments represent 28 percent); Medium (6 to 9 employees) business establishments represent 6 percent and the large (with 10 or more employees) business establishments only constitutes 7 percent.

Juba town has 51 percent of all businesses in South Sudan across different business categories in 2019; whereas in 2010, Juba had only 38 percent of the business establishments. There has been 41 percent decrease in the number of micro business from 2010 to 2019; an increment of small, medium and large businesses by 14 percent, 11 percent and 17 percent respectively in comparison to 2010.

In 2010, the leading industry sector was wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles represented by 69 percent, followed by accommodation and food services activities with 15 percent. This situation did not change much in 2019.

77 percent of the business establishments are registered in South Sudan. In 2010, 73 percent and 70 percent of the business establishment in the formal and informal sectors had business registrations respectively. In 2019, only 46 percent and 51 percent of the business establishments in the formal and informal sector have business registration certificates respectively. Between 2010 and 2019, the number of formal establishments in Juba has grown from 48 percent to 52 percent. Similarly the number of establishments in the informal sector in Juba grew from 33 percent to 50 percent.

The most tax collecting authority has been ministry of finance and planning (state level) with 31 percent, followed by county authority with 20 percent. This situation had remained same as it was in 2010.

IBES 2019 shows that services sector has been dominating the economy in South Sudan at the level of 94 percent, showing a decline of 3 percent from 2010. The number of business establishments which were established before 2010 reduced from 19 percent to 8 percent. Only 18 percent of the

businesses were established before 2005 and 2010. This showed that the larger number of businesses were established after 2011 and that is 74 percent of businesses, of which 34 percent of them were established after 2016 (just in 4 years). Since 2016, the services sector has the highest proportion of businesses newly established (about 34 percent) compared to other economic sectors. Despite 2013 and 2016 conflict in South Sudan, business establishments were increasingly growing.

69 percent of the business establishments keep books of accounts compared to 57 percent in 2010. 54 percent of the businesses which keep books of accounts are in Juba. While in the informal sector, 26 percent of the businesses keep book of accounts compare to 43 percent in 2010.

The ownership structure by nationalities showed that 61 percent of the businesses in 2019 are owned by South Sudanese. 36 percent are owned by other Africans and the rest by non-Africans. In 2010, the 83 percent of the businesses were owned by Sudanese (Southerners and Northerners), 14 percent by other Africans and remaining percentage by non-Africans. Only 18 percent of the business establishments have female ownership.

53 percent and 23 percent of the businesses are sole proprietorship and private company ownership respectively. There has been increment of private companies from 7 percent to 23 percent in 2019, while sole proprietorship declined from 69 percent to 53 percent.

In terms of employees, 49 percent of the employees in the businesses are South Sudanese, 20 percent are other Africans and 31 percent are non- Africans. The proportion of employees with South Sudan nationality has decreased from 78 percent to 49 percent between 2010 and 2019, while the opposite is observed among employees from other non-African countries, which increased from 0.8 percent to 30 percent. But overall, the employees with African countries stayed almost the same over the decade. Apart from Juba, the majority of foreign employees are working in Wau, Rumbek, Aweil, Yombio and Bor town.

The employees working with full contract declined from 93 percent to 57 percent in 2019. In IBES 2019, 13 percent of the employees are female. About 20 percent of the employees work in the informal sector, of which about 34 percent are female. 25 percent of the South Sudanese employees, 44 percent Sudanese employees, 57 percent of the Ugandan employees, 48 percent of the Kenyan employees work in the informal sector. However, Eritrea (13 percent) and Ethiopian (23 percent) nationals work in the informal sector.

55 percent of the employees have primary and secondary education; about 38 percent of employees have no education and only 1 percent of the employees have university qualifications.

Business Establishments Environment

The condition of hiring skilled South Sudan employees improved a lot in the last decade whereby 52 percent of businesses find it easy to hire South Sudanese skilled employees compared to 33 percent in 2010. On the other hand, 58 percent of businesses who find it difficult to get skilled employees from South Sudan in 2010 now only 30 percent still face the same difficulties. But 62 percent of the business find it also easy to hire unskilled South Sudanese. Thus the hiring for skilled non- South Sudanese employees have remained difficult over the decade, with 57 percent of the businesses saying it is difficult to hire a skilled non- South Sudanese employees in 2019 compare to 78 percent in 2010. The condition for hiring of unskilled non- South Sudanese employees is also ranked difficult by 49 percent of the businesses. The survey found out that 35 percent of the employers saying that most of skilled South Sudanese do not want jobs, 17 percent say that skilled South Sudanese are not qualified and 19 percent say they are not available.

Regarding business environment, the survey shows that lack of electricity, security, marketing and water are the top 4 problems that are considered as very serious problems faced by majority of business establishments (more than 10 percent) in South Sudan in 2019.

About 70 percent of business establishments in 2019 found the process of business regulations and doing business in South Sudan easy and somehow easy. However, about 65 percent of establishments in Juba found the business regulation process difficult.

The IBES 2019 shows that about 65 percent of establishments see corruption as a major obstacle to business growth in the country.

Internet access by establishments in South Sudan is very low, only about 16 percent of business establishments have access to internet compared to 13 percent in 2010.

In the last 12 months, about 60 percent of the business establishments faced some shocks. Among the top shocks faced by establishments in 2019, included conflict by 38 percent, theft/robbing by 37 percent, while other shocks by less than 10 percent. 56 percent of the business who experienced shock financed them through various financing mechanisms.

Only 15 percent of the business establishments have insurance cover, of which most of them have fire insurance (45.5 percent) and theft insurance (24 percent) in South Sudan. The same situation is observed in formal and informal sectors.

Business Establishments Access to Financial Services

Only 54.6 percent of the business establishments have bank accounts. There had been no change on the number of establishments which have bank accounts over the last decade.

About 58 percent of the establishments are using different types of collateral, the top collateral used are private guarantee accounts (30 percent) and equipment (28 percent) in South Sudan, except land and building which are used as collaterals by about 24 and 25 percent of agricultural establishments respectively.

About 1.6 percent of the establishments confirmed that they have benefited from Government letters of credit in 2019. Only industry and services sector business establishments benefit. None of the

agriculture related establishments benefited from such Government letters of credit. The number of establishments who benefited from the government letters of credit are equal in both formal and informal sectors, more than 70 percent in each sector.

About 6 percent of the business establishments borrowed money according to the IBES 2019, with most of the establishments borrowing money from commercial banks (42 percent) and friends (about 29 percent). However, agricultural related establishments borrowed money from friends (55 percent) and money lenders (about 23 percent), while industry and services sector borrowed money from commercial banks (more than 40 percent each sector). In 2010, the main sources of borrowing were friends (70 percent) and family members (14 percent).

Over the last three years, 9 percent of the business establishments applied for loans with the financial institutions and only 66 percent of them got the loans. In average business establishments got total loan value of 5.3 million South Sudan Pounds in 2019. Formal sector establishments got total loans value of 11.9 million South Sudan Pounds whereas informal sector establishments got total loan value of 1.7 million South Sudan Pounds.

Taxation

Most of the establishments have Tax Identification Number (TIN); 75 percent of the establishments have TIN.

In 2019, 99 percent of the business establishments say they are paying taxes compared to 90 percent in 2010. The top most predominantly paid tax included sales tax (36 percent), income tax (22 percent). About 96 percent and 91 percent of the establishments in the formal and informal sector respectively reported to be paying tax.

Much as more businesses are paying taxes, but their perceptions about the use of billing machines is not quite positive. This is demonstrated by the level of companies that see billing machines improving the approach of paying taxes which is less than 40 percent, with only 19 percent of large companies stating that these machines could improve paying taxes, while 24 percent of large companies preferred not to say anything.

Expenditure and Income values

The total business establishments expenditure increased from 0.4 million Sudan Pounds in 2010 to 905.6 million SSP in 2019. In 2019, the major expenditures were incurred in consultancy (28 percent), vehicles (19 percent) and utility (6 percent). 75 percent of the expenditure are only coming from Mining & Quarrying and 14 percent from water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act. But in 2010, the top 3 areas where business establishments made major expenditure are raw material (48.6 percent), purchase for resale (23 percent) and renting (7.7 percent) with major expenditure on construction (46 percent).

lot of investment are taking place on financial institutions and health sector in South Sudan, the total investment cost in 2019 was 680 million South Sudan Pounds compared to 6 million Sudan Pounds in 2010.

The total Mean stock value for South Sudan increased in last decade from 3 million Sudan Pounds to 287.5 million South Sudan Pounds in 2019.

The specialized institutions operating in South Sudan namely, Banks & Forexes, insurance companies, educational institutions, health institutions and NGOs have a total expenditure of 63 million South Sudan Pound in 2019, of which 70 percent of their total expenditure is only made by the NGOs.

Revenues

The total mean value of revenue from various sources is 137 million South Sudan Pound in 2019, of which 46 percent is a revenue from transport services. In addition, specialized institutions also have total income of 275 million South Sudan Pounds in 2019, of which 72 percent of the income is only by the NGOs.

Conclusions

The IBES 2019 have revealed very vital statistics about the business development in South Sudan. The following conclusions are made in accordance with the IBES 2019;

1. The IBES 2019 enabled NBS to compile a Central Business Register which can be used as a sampling frame for any other business related surveys in South Sudan, particularly in the most populated towns.
2. The survey was successfully done and the core objectives of the survey namely, distribution of business establishments by economic sectors, their characteristics, employment levels, business environments and financial status were achieved.
3. South Sudan market economy is largely categorized as informal economy since 2010. The number of foreign nationals working in the informal sector is also very huge.
4. Most of the business establishments are found to be having less than 2 employees and very few business establishments having more than 10 employees. Only 51 percent of business establishments with less than 2 employees are owned by South Sudanese, implying that most of the micro businesses are owned by foreigners.
5. The agriculture, fishing, construction, real estate activities, forestry, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act, information and communication and Arts, entertainment and recreation are the poorly industrial sector with few business establishments.
6. There are multiple institutions that are issuing business registration certificates and this remains to be a critical challenge for businesses in South Sudan.
7. Despite the conflict in South Sudan, business have been growing, 34 percent of the business establishments were found to have been established after 2016.
8. A good number of business establishments are not keeping books of account, and this make it very difficult to know the profit or the tax value to be collected from such businesses.
9. The number of South Sudanese working in the business establishments is almost equal to the number of non-South Sudanese, this indicates that South Sudan is foreign-dominated market, making less employment opportunities for the nationals. It is noticed that many employees have resorted to non-full permanent contracts which increase exploitations and reduction of employees benefits.
10. Women participation in the business in South Sudan is very low. The number females owning business establishments in South Sudan is only 18 percent and the number of female employees in the business sector is 13 percent.
11. Business establishments operations in South Sudan have very insignificant number of educated employees and this is a threat to business development in this country.
12. The business environment is identified to be very encouraging in South Sudan, particularly the regulatory processes.
13. The conduct of business in South Sudan is largely affected by lack of electricity, insecurity, marketing problem and lack of water.
14. Corruption is found to be one of the major obstacle for business development in South Sudan.

15. Poor internet access by majority of the business establishments have limited efficient and effective market system in the country.
16. The major shocks faced by businesses are conflict and thefts/robbery.
17. Major business transactions are conducted outside banking system in South Sudan since nearly half of the business establishments do not have bank accounts.
18. Access to financial services has been limited due to lack of acceptable collaterals, poor businesses and insufficient fund within the banking system in South Sudan. Many business establishments have resorted to the use of private guarantee accounts and equipment to get loans, which are largely done outside the banking system by non-financial institutions.
19. Majority of business establishments have Tax Identification Number (TIN). This indicates that most businesses are complying with the tax collecting authorities. This is a positive window that can be improved. The informal sector business establishments are also complying with the tax collection policy.
20. Business establishments in South Sudan have a negative perception about the use of billing machines as tool to be used in the improvement of tax payment, particularly the large establishments do not show interest in the use of billing machines.
21. Despite conflicts in the country over a long period of time, the investment values have increased by 11,233 percent over the decade. Major investments opportunities have shifted from water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act, transport and storage to financial institutions and health sector over the decade.

Recommendations

Based on the IBES 2019 findings, the following recommendations are provided;

1. It is recommended that the National Bureau of Statistics should conduct similar Integrated Business Establishments Survey after every 5 years to update the Central Business Register – as a master sampling frame in the country and to update business statistics. In the same view, it is recommended that the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs provides an updated Central Business Register regularly.
2. South Sudan is largely an informal economy, it is recommended that the formalization of the business establishments been done by various authorities particularly the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Ministry for Trade and Industry, Ministry of Investment and Ministry of Finance and Planning. The Businesses should be encouraged to move from the informal sector to formal sector to enhance economic growth in South Sudan.
3. It is recommended that the National Legislative Assembly, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Investment should look into the employment policy and investment policy that could increase creation of more jobs opportunities for the South Sudanese nationals.
4. The registration of businesses is currently done by multiple institutions and this makes it difficult to clearly know who is responsible for the legalization of the business establishments; some of the business establishments do not complete the registration processes and therefore, we recommend the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Ministry Trade and Industry, Ministry of Investment and Ministry of Finance and Planning to setup and independent business establishments Bureau to be responsible for the regulatory processes for the businesses in South Sudan.
5. The Bureau recommends that Ministry of Trade and Industry, Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry and National Revenue Authority should encourage business establishments to keep book of accounts to enable NBS and tax collecting authorities know the correct value of their revenues and expenditures.
6. It is recommended that the Ministry of Labour should encourage business employers to provide full permanent contracts where necessary to their employees to improve the wellbeing. It is also recommended that the employment of qualified South Sudan nationals be considered as first priority over the employment of non-South Sudanese nationals. Employment of qualified South Sudanese females should be highly considered.
7. The regulatory authorities, particularly the Anti-Corruption Commission to address the high corrupt practices that hinder business development in South Sudan and to ease the burden on the end beneficiaries. The government (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Energy and Dams and Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation) should address insecurity, telecommunication services, electricity and water problem in South Sudan.
8. It is recommended that the Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry work hard to improve effective business communication system, via the use of internet, advertisement system and business diaries to improve marketing.
9. Due to the poor insurance covers and high risks of losses by most businesses in South Sudan, it is recommended that most businesses be encouraged by the Business Union and the

Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry to insure their business properties and assets with insure companies as a tool to mitigation risks in the event of shocks or losses.

10. It is highly found that major business transactions are conducted out banking system in South Sudan, therefore, it is recommended that each business establishments be compelled to open bank account and encourage to transact within the banking system. The Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry and the National Revenue Authority should oversee this recommendation.
11. It is recommended that the Bank of South Sudan engage Commercial Banks and all other financial institutions to provide easy access to financial services to the businesses in South Sudan to encourage investments and business growth. It is also recommended that Bank of South Sudan look into the problem of collaterals.

Constitutional Mandate NBS

The National Bureau of Statistics was established the South Sudan Transitional Constitution 2011 under article 191 (1), whose mandates under article 191 (2) are;

- Collect, compile, analyze and publish all official statistical information on economics, social, demographic, environmental and general activities and conditions of the people of South Sudan,
- Conduct all censuses and surveys that are carried out throughout South Sudan,
- Monitor and evaluate social impacts of public policies, projects and programmes, and
- Monitor the progress of poverty alleviation and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Background

1. The Integrated Business Enterprise Survey 2019 (IBES 2019), is a second-of-its kind following the baseline IBES 2010 that took place in 10 State Capitals of the Republic of South Sudan. IBES 2019 collected invaluable information about the state of business in the country, the number and nature of establishments, where they are located, and employment status. The survey has also collected information on business income and expenditure that are required for national accounting purposes. This information will be useful for the private and public sectors and the development community alike.

2. In addition, the IBES 2019 findings will help in building and strengthening the capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), especially in the area of conducting establishments survey in the future, including sample design, implementation, and data processing.

The IBES 2010 sample was stratified by 10 domains (State Capitals) at the broader industry group level created by National Bureau of Statistics as well as by employment size. The sampling frame of IBES 2010 was based on the IBES 2010 listing operation of all business establishments in the selected 10 State Capitals, which had a total number of about 7,333 business establishments. The sample size of IBES 2010 was about 2,000 business establishments, which included all business establishments with 6 or more employees, while for business establishments with less than 6 employees, the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) method was used to select the appropriate sample for this group of business establishments.

3. However, the IBES 2010 focused on formal businesses only (defined as businesses operating from a fixed structure and that have a business name).

4. A total of 13,348 business establishments were listed in the IBES 2019, of which a sample of 5,100 businesses were selected for interviews. Same sampling procedure of IBES 2010 was used. Listing exercise enable NBS to compile Business Register.

1.2. Objectives of the survey

5. The main objective of undertaking this survey of 2019 is to generate data that are statistically representative for urban businesses operating in the country with a fixed location; with the aim of bridging the information or data gaps those were created by the conflict on businesses in the country.

The specific objectives will be to:

- Obtain the spread of businesses by economic activity
- Determine the employment in businesses by sex
- Determine the ownership status of businesses
- Determine the location of businesses in the country
- Determine the age of businesses and status of computer use and ownership.
- Determine the cost and profit structure of businesses as well as the inventory
- Determine the perception of regulations and doing business
- Determine the impact of the conflict on businesses

1.3. Scope and Coverage

6. The survey will cover only the formal sector and all economic sectors as defined under the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The survey was conducted in 12 selected major populated towns in South Sudan, the selected towns are ***Juba, Wau, Rumbek, Aweil, Yambio, Torit, Nimule, Maridi, Renk, Bor, Kuajok and Tonj.***

7. The listing of all the Businesses in the selected towns took place between May – July 2018. The selected businesses from the list were interviewed using a structured questionnaire. This exercise took in three weeks between March and April 2019.

1.4. Users of IBES 2019 data

8. The users of IBES 2019 finding will include, but not limited to:

- Government decision makers: IBES 2019 Statistics will be used in government planning, monitoring, policy development and benchmarking.
- IBES 2019 data will be used by National Bureau of Statistics for comparing one's life business sector and performance metrics to other sectors.
- Private sector and other stakeholders: As IBES 2019 data provide information on life business sector and sectors performance metrics, the private sector will also be beneficiary from this information.
- The Statistics generated will be used the computation of the National Account statistics.

Chapter 2: IBES 2019 methodology

2.1. Economic activities classifications

9. The IBES 2019 covers formal and informal sectors and major economic sectors as defined in table 1 of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4 (ISIC Rev.4). The listing operation of IBES 2019 provided a frame that was used to select sample of IBES 2019.

Table 1: The individual categories of ISIC Rev.4

Section	Division	Description
A	01–03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	05–09	Mining and quarrying
C	10–33	Manufacturing
D	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E	36–39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	41–43	Construction
G	45–4	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	49–53	Transportation and storage
I	55–56	Accommodation and food service activities
J	58–63	Information and communication
K	64–66	Financial and insurance activities
L	68	Real estate activities
M	69–75	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	77–82	Administrative and support service activities
P	85	Education
Q	86–88	Human health and social work activities
R	90–93	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	94–96	Other service activities
T	97–98	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use

Source: UN, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities-Revision 4*, New York, 2008

2.2. Central Business Register - Sampling Frame

10. The IBES 2019 has generated the needed Business Register for business establishments in South Sudan, which can be used for any business establishment survey. A sampling frame comprises a list

of all units from which a sample survey is selected. An up-to-date, good quality sampling frame is an essential pre-requisite for organizing a sample survey. For enterprise surveys, an Establishment Censuses (EC) or business registries undertaken by a country at regular intervals generally provide the sampling frame, giving a count of enterprises and workers by broad industry group at the primary level of geographical units.

11. In South Sudan there is no establishment census or useable business registry that has ever been undertaken, and in such circumstances, the listing of businesses/enterprises and workers by broad industry group in the concerned geographic areas was used as the only option. As it was done for the IBES 2010, the listing of all enterprises and workers (in formal and informal sectors) by broad industry group for the selected 12 major towns/cities that took place in June-July 2018 listed 13,348 businesses that served as the sampling frame for the IBES 2019. This listing process collected minimum required information for sampling frame purposes, such as name and location of each business establishments, the main economic activity of the business in ISIC format, number of workers/employees, registration status, maintaining regular accounts or not and the year of establishment, among others.

2.3 Formal and Informal sectors

12. The existing definition of formal business used in IBES 2010 as described above had limitations due to the fact that it did not consider the registration status with tax government agency (i.e. value added tax and/or income tax), and the status of keeping accounts, which was recommended and implemented in IBES 2019. The required information for the new definition of “formal sector” was also collected during the listing operation.

13. Using the information collected from the listing operation, and the current proposed definition as described above, about 55 percent of listed business establishments were formal irrespective of the employment size. However, when the employment size factor was considered, i.e. adding a third condition of having 6 or more employees (Medium and Large business establishments), only about 10.7 percent of business establishments were classified as “formal sector” as shown in table 2 below.

Table 2: Status of formal/informal sector based on new definition*

Employment Category	Status of sector		Total
	Informal	Formal	
Micro (0-2)	4,106	3,726	7,832
Small (3-5)	1,435	2,243	3,678
Medium (6-9)	245	596	841
Large (10+)	166	831	997
Total	5,952	7,396	13,348

(*) New definition: A formal sector business is a business that have tax registration number and keeps books of accounts

14. Given also the fact that the average number of employees per surveyed enterprises in 2010 was 2.7, and that about 58.7 percent of listed business establishments had 0-2 employees, it was highly important to have proper definition of Micro, Small, Medium and Large enterprises in terms of number of employees for sampling purposes.

15. Based on the information of the IBES 2019 listing operation, table 3 describes the distribution of listed business establishments by different size of employment. It is observed that 13.8 percent of listed business establishments are classified as medium and large.

Table 3: Distribution of listed businesses by employment size

	Micro (0-2)	Small (3-5)	Medium (6-9)	Large (10+)	Total
Number of businesses	7,832	3,678	841	997	13,348
Percentage	58.7	27.6	6.3	7.5	100

2.4 Sampling and stratification

16. As mentioned above, the IBES 2019 sampling frame includes 13,348 business establishments from both formal and informal sectors based on the new definition.

17. In order to improve the sampling efficiency for business surveys, it was important to stratify the business enterprises in the frame by size of employment, generally defined in terms of the total number of employees. Therefore, the frame was stratified by the following categories of employment size:

- 0-2 employees
- 3-5 employees
- 6-9 employees
- 10+ employees

18. The reasons of proposing these categories of employment size for stratification are that in developing countries, business environment is largely composed of informal sector where the majority of business establishments are micro and small in nature. For example, many business establishments are small shops in the neighborhood, and often owned by households, and most of the time, the family will employ 1 or 2 people to work in such shops. For business surveys, it is very important to stratify them under such small employment size to capture the reality on the ground. The same employment size category is also used to allow comparability with IBES 2010 survey.

19. Given the important contribution of the medium and larger business enterprises to the value of production, capital investment, value added and other measures of the economy, and comparability with IBES 2010, it was important to include all the business establishments with 6 or more employees in the IBES 2019 sample with certainty (that is, with a probability of selection equal to 1). Therefore, there were 1,838 business establishments with 6 or more employees for all economic sectors in the sampling frame.

Table 4 shows the distribution of total number of business establishments in the IBES 2019 sampling frame by county and employment size category. It can be seen that Juba has 51 percent of all listed business enterprises, followed by Wau with 12 percent.

Table 4: Distribution of number business enterprises in the IBES 2019 Sampling Frame by Towns and Employment size category

Towns	Employment size by category					percent by Town
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total	
Juba	3,681	1,998	491	654	6,824	51
Maridi	176	86	12	21	295	2
Tonj	120	62	17	20	219	2
Renk	305	96	26	13	440	3
Wau	1,060	391	73	47	1,571	12
Rumbek	561	309	51	56	977	7
Aweil	744	267	57	58	1,126	8
Yambio	367	121	26	33	547	4
Bor	361	152	36	47	596	4
Torit	68	43	10	17	138	1
Nimule	225	72	22	14	333	2
Kuajok	164	81	20	17	282	2
Total	7,832	3,678	841	997	13,348	100
percent by category	59	28	6	7	100	

Table 5 shows the distribution of total number of business establishments in the IBES 2019 sampling frame by industry and employment size category. It can be seen that wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles has 44.2 percent of all listed business enterprises, followed by accommodation and food services activities with 12 percent.

Table 5: Distribution of number business enterprises in the IBES 2019 Sampling Frame by industry and Employment size category

Industry	Employment size by category				Total	percent by Industry
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large		
Agriculture	106	20	11	20	157	1.2
Forestry	57	23	8	5	93	0.7
Fishing	18	4	1	2	25	0.2
Mining & Quarrying	10	12	11	7	40	0.3
Manufacturing	247	191	46	40	524	3.9

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	161	83	23	19	286	2.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act	57	18	6	13	94	0.7
Construction	109	65	24	28	226	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,480	1,183	146	84	5,893	44.2
Transport & Storage	85	91	43	48	267	2.0
Accommodation and food services activities	492	691	235	182	1,600	12.0
Information and communication	111	65	12	26	214	1.6
Financial and insurance services	226	152	56	76	510	3.8
Real estate activities	44	12	1	4	61	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	76	86	22	30	214	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	29	52	10	19	110	0.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3	9	2	2	16	0.1
Education	4	17	36	237	294	2.2
Human health and social work activities	326	299	51	80	756	5.7
Arts, Entertainment and recreation	89	106	11	8	214	1.6
Other service activities	1,043	484	82	60	1,669	12.5
Activities of households as employers	54	14	2	7	77	0.6
Total	7,832	3,678	841	997	13,348	100
Percent by employment size category	58.7	27.6	6.3	7.5	100	

20. The other important dimension of stratification is based on the economic sectors, defined by groups of ISIC standard classification. Given that the sample size for the IBES 2019 should be around 5,100 business establishments, it was not possible to produce survey results for each of the 4-digit ISIC activities. In this case, the sampling frame was stratified by 19 major industry as listed in table 0.1 above, an improvement made compared to what was done for IBES 2010 as described below.

21. During IBES 2010, the stratification was done within each state and economic activity (ISIC Rev. 4) and number of employees, and the strata were formed as follows:

- 1-6 or more employees
- 3-5 employees, ISIC group G (Wholesale and retail trade)
- 3-5 employees, ISIC group I (Accommodation and food service activities)
- 3-5 employees, all other ISIC groups
- 1-2 employees, ISIC group G (Wholesale and retail trade)
- 1-2 employees, ISIC group I (Accommodation and food service activities)
- 1-2 employees, all other ISIC groups

22. However, the final sampling design was structured in such a way that stratum 1 included all business establishments, while business establishments under strata 2 to 4 were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) within each stratum. Strata 5 to 7 only included 11 units from each stratum, except Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Central Equatoria states that got 20 units each with PPS sampling strategy without any justification. This kind of sampling strategy and stratification was mixed up and not clearly defined and did not follow the standard approach of sampling strategy for business surveys, and IBES 2019 improved the sampling design as described in following sections.

2.5 Sample Size and Allocation for the IBES 2019

23. The sample size for IBES 2019 depended on the budget as well as the required precision of key indicators for the domains of tabulation defined for the survey. Given the overall survey objectives and budgetary availability, the target effective sample size (number of business establishments with completed interviews) was 4,539 business establishments. This effective sample size was needed to ensure enough level of precision for an expanded number of economic sector domains within each major industry. As mentioned previously, a total of 19 economic sector domains were identified for the IBES 2019.

24. Non-response rate in surveys is generally an issue, especially in business surveys in developing countries where business registers and administrative data collection systems are not well developed. This is caused by the fact that the survey questionnaires take a lot of time to fill, and often respondents do not have such time for long interview. In some cases, business establishments tend to dodge such statistical exercises or give appointments that ended up without being met irrespective of how much advocacy and sensitization is done.

25. During the IBES 2010, the non-response rate was about 11 percent. Assuming the same non-response rate of 11 percent, the initial sample size of about 5,100 business establishments was proposed. Given the potential bias from such a low response rate, it was strongly recommended that resources be invested to try to increase the response rate as much as possible, for example through an expanded sensitization program using the various media channels in the country. At the same time, it was important to have an initial sample size that is large enough to ensure an effective sample size of at least 4,539 business establishments with completed interviews.

26. In order to determine the allocation of the sample business establishments by stratum, first a Neyman Optimum Allocation by employment size stratum was determined across all major sectors, in order to provide a guide for determining the relative allocation of the sample by size stratum within each economic sector domain.

The following formula was used to calculate the approximate number of business establishments allocated to each employment size stratum:

$$n_h = n \times \frac{N_h \times S_h}{\sum_h N_h \times S_h},$$

where:

n_h = number of sample business establishments allocated to employment size stratum h

- n = number of sample business establishments allocated to all non-certainty employment size strata
- N_b = total number of business establishments in employment size stratum h
- S_b = standard deviation for number of employees per business establishment in Employment size stratum h

27. The Neyman Optimum Allocation assumes similar costs per interview in each size stratum. It can be seen in the formula that the Neyman sample allocation to each stratum depends on the number of business establishments in the sampling frame for that stratum, as well as the standard deviation for the key variable being measured in the survey. The number of employees per business establishment was used for calculating the standard deviation, since this variable was available in the IBES 2019 sampling frame, and many of the survey estimates were correlated with employment. It was possible to use data on the number of employees in each business establishment from the sampling frame to calculate the actual standard deviation for each stratum.

28. In order to apply the Neyman Optimum Allocation formula to the sampling frame of establishments, we assumed an overall sample size of about 5,100 business establishments. Subtracting the number of business establishments with 6 or more employees (1,838 or about 36 percent) to be included in the sample with certainty, we had a remaining sample (n) of 3,262 allocated to non-certainty size strata. Table 6 shows the optimum sample allocation for the non-certainty employment size strata and the corresponding sampling rates by stratum based on information which was available in IBES 2019 listing dataset.

Table 6: Neyman optimum allocation of non-certainty sample business establishments for IBES 2019

Parameter	Employment Size Stratum		
	0-2	3-5	Total
* N_b	7,832	3,678	11,510
* S_b	0.497	0.778	
$N_b \times S_b$	3,892.50	2,861.48	6,753.99
Optimum n_b	2,390	875	3,265
Sampling Rate	30.6 percent	23.8 percent	
Adjusted Rate	30.5 percent	23.7 percent	
Adjusted n_b	2,390	872	3,262

*Calculated based on information available in the IBES 2019 listing dataset

29. These overall optimum sampling rates by employment size stratum were used as a guide for determining the relative sampling rates for the size strata within each economic activity domain. In Table 6, the optimum sampling rates were rounded and adjusted. For example, the target sampling rate for the employment size 0 to 2 employees was slightly decreased to 30.5 percent, given the less variability for other characteristics within this stratum and the relatively larger contribution of these enterprises to the total employment and value of production or sales. It can be noticed in Table 6 that the implied number of non-certainty sample business establishments based on the adjusted rates (3,262) was slightly lower compared to the target number (3,265).

30. For the sample allocation, it was also important to ensure that there is a sufficient number of sample business enterprises in each economic sector domain for providing a reasonable level of precision for the key IBES 2019 estimates by domain.

2.6 Sampling Procedures for Selecting Business Establishments for IBES 2019

31. A stratified one-stage sample design was used for the IBES 2019. The business establishments in each stratum was selected using random systematic sampling with equal probabilities within stratum. As described previously, the business establishments in the IBES 2019 sampling frame was stratified by economic sector domain and employment size categories below:

- 0-2 employees
- 3-5 employees
- 6-9 employees
- 10+ employees

32. Given that all business enterprises with 6 or more employees and the sampling strata with a probability of 1 were included in the sample with certainty, first these were kept into a separate file. There was a total of 1,838 business enterprises. The IBES 2019 sampling frame for the remaining (non-certainty) strata was sorted by sampling stratum, ISIC code, town/county and total number of employees, in order to provide implicit stratification by individual activity, geography and size (number of employees).

33. The random systematic selection procedures within each sampling stratum involved the following steps:

- All business establishments in the sorted sampling stratum (domain by size) were assigned a serial number from 1 to N_h , the total number of business establishments in the frame for stratum h.
- To obtain the sampling interval for the selection of business establishments within sampling stratum h (I_h), N_h was divided by n_h , the number of sample business establishments to be selected in stratum h.
- Select a random number (R_h) between 0.0001 and I_h . The sample business establishments within the stratum were identified by the following selection numbers:

$$S_{hi} = R_h + [I_h \times (i - 1)], \text{ rounded up,}$$

where $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n_h$

The i -th selected business establishment in stratum h is the one with a serial number equal to S_{hi} .

34. The Complex Samples module of SPSS was used for selecting the stratified systematic sample of business establishments. In this case it was necessary to introduce into the sampling frame database the number of business establishments to be selected in each stratum (sample_count). The SPSS software is menu-driven, and it is necessary to indicate the stratum code variable and the stratum sample size variable. The program then automatically executed the steps above to select the sample and calculate the total number of business establishments in each stratum, the sampling probabilities and basic weights. A database file with the 3,262 non-certainty sample business establishments to be selected for the IBES 2019 were extracted with the corresponding sampling information. When combined with the 1,838 certainty business establishments, the final sample size for the IBES 2019

was 5,100 business establishments. Information on the geographic codes and address for each sample business establishments from the IBES 2019 sampling frame were then added to the databases of the certainty and non-certainty sample business establishments so that they can be located in the field. Then a list of all 5,100 sample business establishments with the location information were uploaded in CAPI tablets for the fieldwork data collection.

Table 7 indicates that the final sample of IBES 2019 has 54 percent of business establishments from Juba, followed by Wau with 10 percent of all sampled business establishments. It should be noted that about 47 percent of sampled business establishments were micro (a normal situation in developing countries).

Table 7: Distribution of total number of business establishments in the IBES 2019 Sample by Town and Employment size category

Towns	Employment size by category					Percentage by Town
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total	
Juba	1,119	494	491	654	2,758	54
Maridi	66	20	12	21	119	2
Tonj	40	17	17	20	94	2
Renk	86	18	26	13	143	3
Wau	315	80	73	47	515	10
Rumbek	173	81	51	56	361	7
Aweil	222	58	57	58	395	8
Yambio	112	31	26	33	202	4
Bor	110	29	36	47	222	4
Torit	17	7	10	17	51	1
Nimule	75	20	22	14	131	3
Kuajok	53	19	20	17	109	2
Total	2,388	874	841	997	5,100	100
Percentage by employment size category	47	17	16	20	100	

2.7 Calculation of Basic Weights for IBES 2019 Sample Business Establishments

35. The basic weights for the sample business establishments selected for IBES 2019 was calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection (sampling rate) for the corresponding stratum. The probability of selection for a sample business establishments in each stratum is expressed as follows:

$$p_h = \frac{n_h}{N_h},$$

where:

p_b = probability of selection for sample business establishment in economic sector domain by employment size stratum h

n_b = number of sample business establishments selected in stratum h

N_b = total number of business establishments in stratum h from the IBES 2019 sampling frame

The basic weight or expansion factor for the business establishments in each stratum was calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection, as follows:

$$W_h = \frac{1}{p_h} = \frac{N_h}{n_h},$$

where:

W_b = basic weight for sample business establishments in economic sector domain by employment size stratum h

36. It can be seen that in the case of the business establishments in the certainty strata (for example, those with 6 or more employees), $n_b = N_b$, so the basic weight was equal to 1 for these self-representing business establishments. The basic weights were later adjusted for nonresponse based on the final interview status of all questionnaires. Finally, data collection was conducted in August- October 2019 using survey solutions for CAPI in the selected business establishments.

2.8 Survey Non- Responses rates

37. In the IBES 2010, the non-response rate was about 11 percent whereas the IBES 2019 non-response rate was 13 percent. Some business establishments did not fully cooperate with the survey teams during the data collection.

2.9 Data Collection tools and fieldwork Organizational

38. A team of 145 enumerators of which 28 enumerators were reserves, 117 enumerators were the primary fieldworkers, 32 supervisors, 8 team leaders and 32 field guards did the fieldwork. Before the commencement of fieldwork, a two-tier training program was conducted, that is, the training of master trainers/ supervisors and a training of the primary fieldworkers. The training of trainers took 5 days while the training of fieldworkers took 7 days. Data collectors have been trained on concepts and definitions involved in filling up the questionnaire during data collection. Practical sessions have been organized in which fieldworkers exercised on how to fill in the questionnaire modules and solve problems encountered therein. The data collections took 12 days in all the towns except for Juba which took 18 days.

39. In addition, at the preliminary stage of the fieldwork, field visits were conducted at selected samples to assess whether the guidelines of data collection were being properly followed in canvassing the schedules of enquiry and to suggest remedial measures. NBS monitored the progress of data collection during the survey period and provided necessary clarifications on technical survey matters. A technical team comprising of NBS staff reviewed and commented on the new fieldwork revelations and discussed them to come up with a practical solutions that were later shared to all IBES staff.

40. The IBES 2019 was a successfully implemented compared to IBES 2010 given that it captures much more detailed business data that will play an important role for national accounts. However, the survey faced various challenges such the funding that were available a bit late, and therefore caused delays in its implementation.

Chapter 3: IBES 2010 and 2019 results

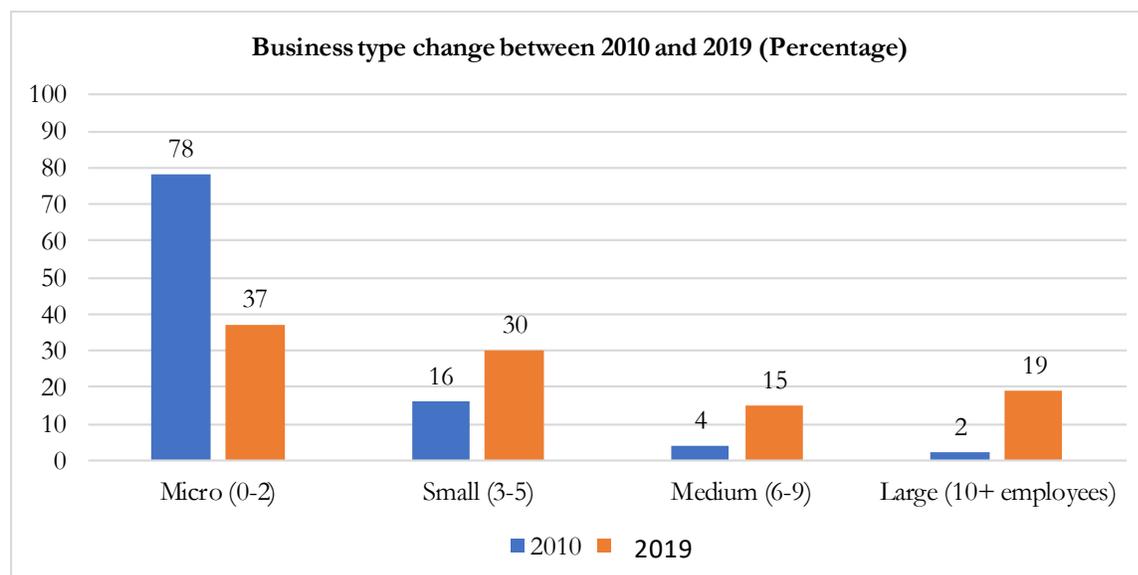
3.1 Business characteristics

3.1.1. Business grouping by size of employees

41. Following the listing (phase 1) and a pilot survey of IBES 2019 (Phase 2) and finally the main data collection of IBES 2019 (Phase 3), indicates that there has been a significant business development in South Sudan over the past nearly one decade across different categories of businesses, except micro. Large businesses (those business that employ more than 10 employees) grew up from 2 percent in 2010 to 19 percent in 2019, whereas the medium (those that employ 6-9 people) businesses increased

from 4 percent in 2010 to 15 percent in 2019, while small (with 3-5 employees) doubled in 2019. However, micro businesses (with 0 to 2 people) decreased from 78 to 37 percent for the same period, which is a good indication of formalization of the business environment in South Sudan. In addition, the IBES 2019 registered a non-response rate of 13 percent.

Figure 1: Business category change between 2010 and 2019 (Percentage)



3.1.2. Business Distributions by geographical areas.

42. As expected, Juba town has more than 50 percent of all businesses in South Sudan across different business categories in 2019, except micro businesses with an increase of about 10 percent overall compared to 2010 (table 9 and figure 2). Apart from Juba town, more micro businesses are located in Wau and Aweil towns, while Bor is the second town with more large businesses (about 7 percent) in 2019 as shown in table 8 and figure 3.

Table 8: Percentage Distribution of business establishments by geographic location and business category, 2019

Town	Business establishments category – 2019				Total
	Micro (0-2)	Small (3-5)	Medium (6-9)	Large (10+)	
Juba	43.1	50.0	57.6	62.2	50.8
Maridi	2.2	2.5	1.1	2.9	2.3
Tonj	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.6
Renk	4.8	3.6	2.5	0.9	3.4
Wau	14.8	12.6	10.7	5.7	11.8
Rumbek	7.8	8.6	6.0	5.8	7.4

Aweil	11.4	8.0	6.6	4.9	8.5
Yambio	5.3	3.3	3.0	4.4	4.2
Bor	3.1	4.0	5.9	6.7	4.5
Torit	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0
Nimule	3.2	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.5
Kuajok	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

* Business category are defined based on number of employees as follows: Micro: 0-2 employees, Small: 3-5 employees, Medium: 6-9 employees, Large: 10+ employees

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of business establishments by town, 2019

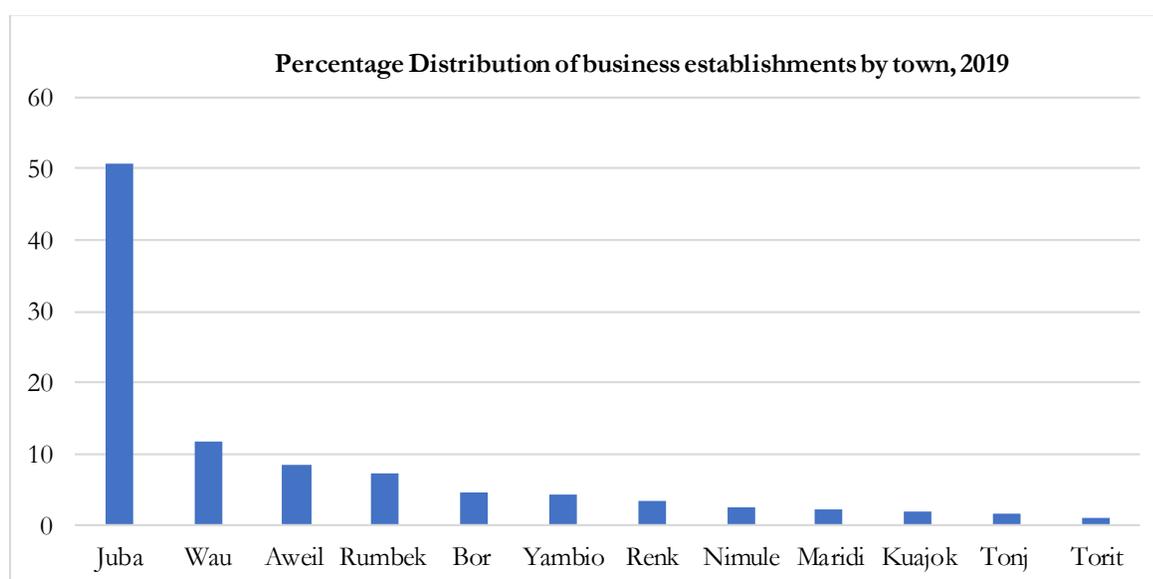


Table 9: Percentage Distribution of business establishments by geographic location and business category, 2010

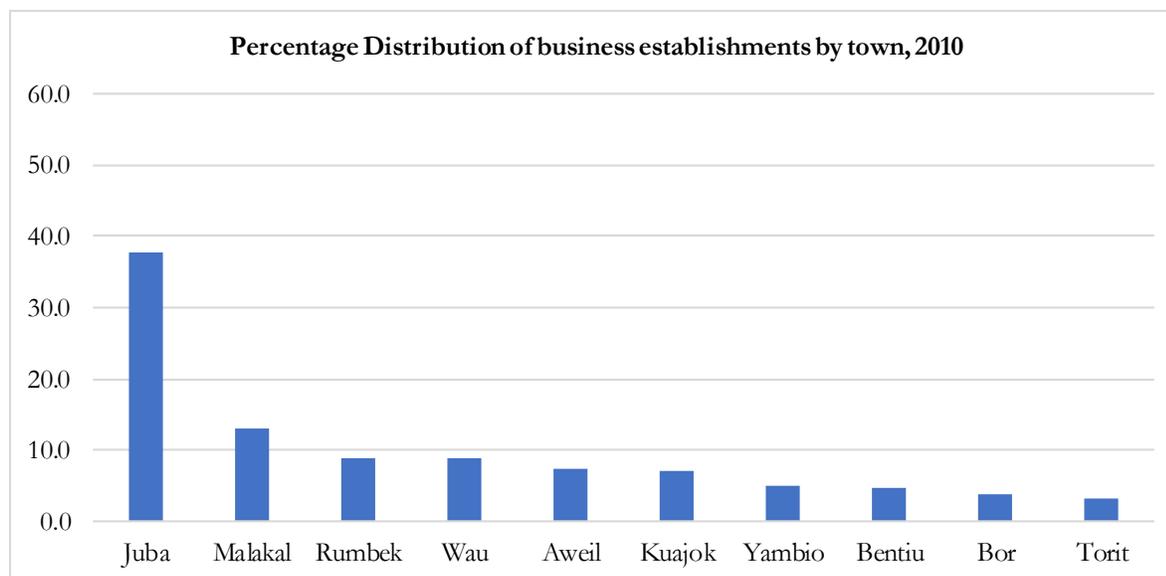
State capital	Business establishments category – 2010*				Total
	Micro (0-2)	Small (3-5)	Medium (6-9)	Large (10+)	
Juba	35.4	42.0	52.5	63.4	37.7
Malakal	13.0	15.4	7.9	6.0	13.0
Bor	4.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.8
Bentiu	5.6	2.3	3.0	0.9	4.8
Kuajok	8.1	4.8	3.7	0.0	7.2
Aweil	7.0	9.8	10.5	1.7	7.5

Wau	9.7	6.4	4.7	1.7	8.8
Rumbek	9.2	9.2	6.3	5.5	9.0
Yambio	5.2	3.7	4.7	8.6	5.0
Torit	2.8	3.6	3.9	8.8	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

* Business category are defined based on number of employees as follows:

Micro: 0-2 employees, **Small:** 3-5 employees, **Medium:** 6-9 employees, **Large:** 10+ employees

Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of business establishments by town, 2010



3.1.3. Business Establishment Distribution by Economic sectors

43. Businesses operating under wholesale and retail trade industry is the biggest economic activity in South Sudan and it has decreased considerably. This sector accounts for 36 percent in 2019 compared to 69 percent in 2010 overall, but these are micro and small businesses, followed by accommodation and food services activities that accounts for about 14 percent in 2019. Education sector has increased significantly under the large business category from 9 percent in 2010 (table 11) to 29 percent in 2019 (see table 10).

Table 10: Percentage Distribution of business establishments by economic sector and business category, 2019

Major economic sector	Business establishments category - 2019				
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Agriculture	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3
Forestry	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.8
Fishery	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.3
Manufacturing	1.6	3.9	5.2	2.3	2.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.1	1.1
Construction activities	1.2	1.7	2.8	2.0	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	57.4	36.1	19.7	6.6	36.1
Transport and Storage activities	0.8	2.0	4.4	2.8	2.1
Accommodation and food services activities	4.5	16.6	25.7	17.4	13.6
Information and communication	0.5	1.0	2.2	1.6	1.1
Financial and insurance services	2.0	3.2	6.0	7.4	3.9
Real estate activities	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	1.5	2.7	0.9	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	0.1	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
Education	0.3	0.4	2.4	29.2	6.0
Human health and social work activities	3.5	7.4	6.3	9.0	6.1
Arts, Entertainment and recreation	1.6	2.3	2.4	0.3	1.7
Other service activities	15.9	15.4	10.0	11.1	14.0
Activities of households as employers	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6
Do not know	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 11: Percentage Distribution of business establishments by economic sector and business category, 2010

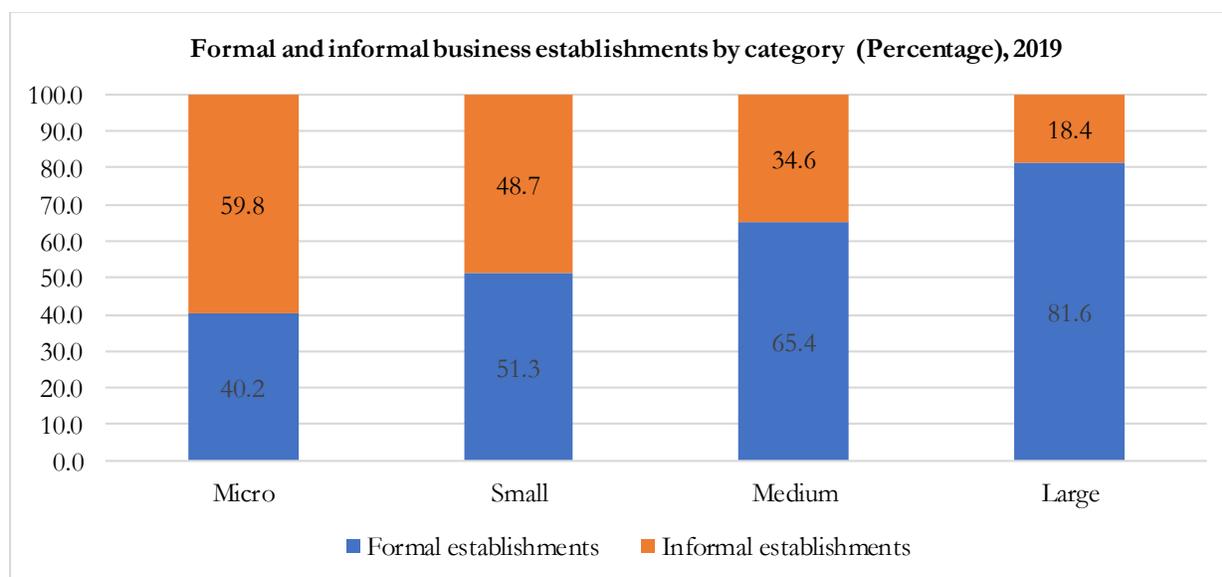
Major economic sector	Business establishments category - 2010				
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.8	7.4	7.6	8.2	3.1

Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.1
Construction activities	0.6	1.3	3.9	7.2	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	79.5	37.1	23.8	8.6	68.8
Transport and storage	0.0	1.2	2.5	9.4	0.5
Accommodation and food services activities	9.2	34.8	38.4	37.8	15.2
Information and communication	1.2	1.6	6.7	0.9	1.5
Financial and insurance services	0.1	1.4	1.0	6.9	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	1.5	4.5	0.0	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education	0.2	0.1	2.4	8.6	0.5
Human health and social work activities	3.9	7.3	6.7	5.8	4.6
Arts, Entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3
Other service activities	2.3	5.8	1.0	1.7	2.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3.1.4. Business Establishments Distribution employment categories in the formal and informal sector

44. As of 2019, the Integrated Business Enterprise Survey show that formal business establishments' level increased across different categories, from micro to large business establishments as shown in figure 4, while informal business establishments decreased from micro to large businesses.

Figure 4: Formal and informal business establishments by category (Percentage), 2019



*- Using the internationally accepted standard definitions, formal establishments” as those which are registered by the office of the Registrar of Businesses in South Sudan and keep formal books of accounts, while “informal establishments” are those which are not registered and do not keep formal books of accounts.

45. The survey (see figure 5) also found that the same increasing patterns in formal establishments in 2010 across business categories. But during that time, informal establishments level was more than 50 percent even in large business establishments compared to only 18 percent in 2019.

Figure 5: Formal and informal business establishments by category (Percentage), 2010

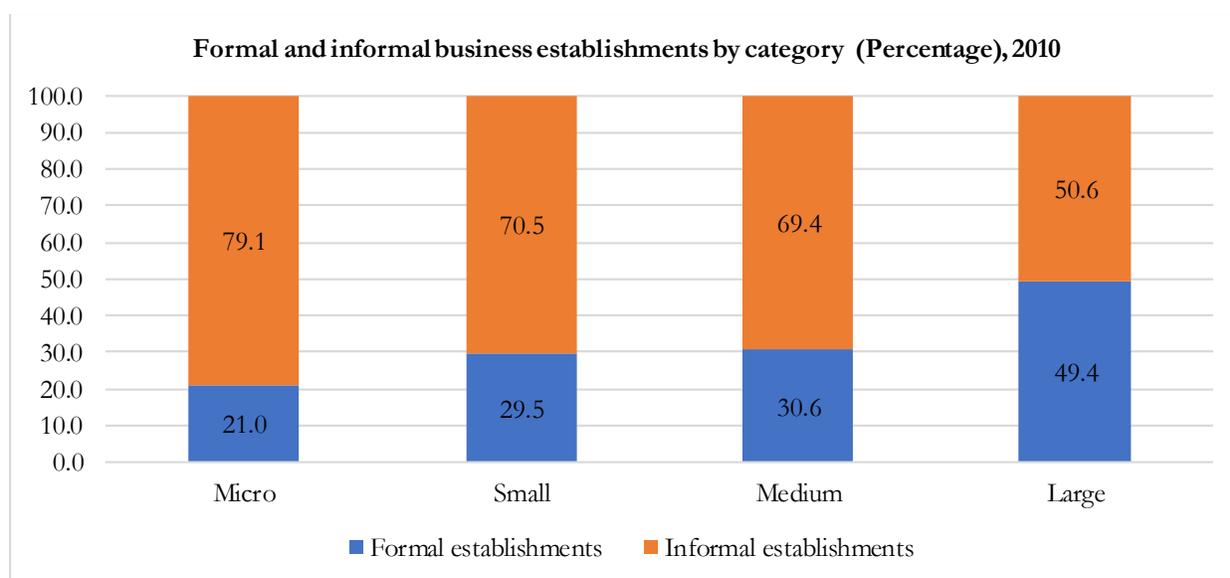


Table 12 and 13 show formal establishments have been increased by more than double between 2010 and 2019, and the same increasing patterns are observed across business establishments’ categories. On the other hand, informal establishments decreased significantly for the same period.

Table 12: Business establishments’ registration status by formal and informal economy and business category (Percentage), 2019

	Business establishments category - 2019				Total
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	
Formal establishments	40.2	51.3	65.4	81.6	54.9
Informal establishments	59.8	48.7	34.6	18.4	45.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 13: Business establishments’ registration status by formal and informal economy and business category (Percentage), 2010

	Business establishments category - 2010				Total
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	

Formal establishments	21.0	29.5	30.6	49.4	23.4
Informal establishments	79.1	70.5	69.4	50.6	76.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3.1.5. Business establishment distribution by registration status

46. More than 50 percent of business establishments registered in South Sudan are located in Juba town, and services sector has about 77 percent, followed by agriculture with 73 percent while industry sector has 72 percent of the registered business establishments in 2019. In 2010, Juba had about 37 percent of registered business establishments as shown in table 14, 15, and 16 below.

Table 14: Distribution of business establishments by registration status and town, 2019

Town	percent Registration of establishments		Total
	Yes	No	
Juba	48.9	56.8	50.7
Maridi	1.0	5.0	2.0
Tonj	2.0	0.8	1.7
Renk	3.6	2.1	3.3
Wau	13.3	8.6	12.2
Rumbek	9.0	3.5	7.7
Aweil	5.6	17.4	8.3
Yambio	4.7	2.4	4.2
Bor	5.8	0.5	4.6
Torit	1.2	0.4	1.0
Nimule	2.3	2.0	2.2
Kuajok	2.6	0.6	2.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 15: Distribution of business establishments by registration status and economic sector, 2019

Registration of establishment	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Yes	73.4	71.8	77.1	76.8
No	26.6	28.2	22.9	23.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 16: Distribution of business establishments by registration status and state capital, 2010

State capital	Registration of establishment		Total
	Yes	No	
Malakal	15.1	10.9	12.4
Bor	1.2	4.8	3.5
Bentiu	0.2	6.4	4.2
Kuajok	2.6	7.9	6.0
Aweil	17.3	1.6	7.2
Wau	15.3	15.2	15.2

Rumbek	1.2	9.8	6.7
Yambio	8.2	2.5	4.5
Juba	35.3	37.6	36.8
Torit	3.5	3.3	3.4
Total	100	100	100
Total	2,588	4,621	7,209

47. About 50 percent of business establishments have business registration in 2019, followed by those registered with “Tax registration” type and most of them are in services sector. The common registration types are business registration and operating license across formal and informal sectors in 2019 and 2010 as indicated in table 17, 18, and 19 below.

Table 17: Distribution of business establishments by registration type and economic sector, 2019

Registration type	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Business registration	50.5	42.5	50.3	50.0
Tax registration	9.8	8.5	8.1	8.1
Investment registration	2.4	3.9	1.6	1.7
Import/Export registration	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Operating license	36.7	45.1	38.6	38.8
Do not know	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 18: Percentage distribution of business establishments by registration type and formal and informal sector, 2019

Registration type	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Business registration	51.4	45.7	50.0
Tax registration	8.1	8.2	8.2
Investment registration	2.2	0.4	1.7
Import and Export registration	0.6	0.1	0.5
Operating license	36.9	44.6	38.8
Do not know	0.8	1.0	0.8
Total	100	100	100

Table 19: Percentage distribution of business establishments by registration type and formal and informal sector, 2010

Registration type	Formal Establishments	Informal Establishments	Total
Business registration	72.8	69.9	70.6
Tax registration	1.2	3.3	2.8
Investment registration	0.7	0.2	0.4
Import registration	0.4	0.2	0.2
Operation license	22.1	26.3	25.2

Not stated	2.9	0.1	0.8
Total	100	100	100

48. More than 33 percent of business establishments are registered with Ministry of Finance and Planning (State level), followed by Ministry of Trade and Industry (State level), and County authority with 13 percent and 12.5 percent respectively in 2019. The same pattern is observed across formal and informal business establishments. As of 2010, the Ministry of finance and planning (State level) registered about 28 percent, followed by Payam authorities (about 17 percent) and Ministry of legal affairs (State level) with about 11 percent of registered business establishments as shown in table 20, 21, and 22 below.

Table 20: Distribution of business establishments by registration authority and economic sector, 2019

Registration authority	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Ministry of Finance and Planning (GRSS)	8.9	7.7	9.5	9.4
Ministry of Trade and Industry (GRSS)	2.2	5.5	3.5	3.5
Ministry of Legal Affairs (GRSS)	6.4	1.1	8.9	8.5
Investment Authorities (GRSS)	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other (GRSS)	3.9	2.1	3.1	3.1
Ministry of Finance and Planning (State level)	44.9	33.1	33.2	33.5
Ministry of Trade and Industry (State level)	14.4	17.6	12.8	13.0
Investment Authorities (State level)	3.2	6.9	4.1	4.1
Other (State level)	10.1	6.6	11.6	11.4
County authority	4.9	18.4	12.5	12.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 21: Distribution of business establishments by registration authority and formal and informal sector, 2019

Registration authority	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Ministry of Finance and Planning (GRSS)	11.2	3.7	9.4
Ministry of Trade and Industry (GRSS)	4.3	1.1	3.5
Ministry of Legal Affairs (GRSS)	10.3	3.0	8.5
Investment Authorities (GRSS)	1.2	0.4	1.0
Other (GRSS)	3.9	0.5	3.1
Ministry of Finance and Planning (State level)	32.8	35.6	33.5
Ministry of Trade and Industry (State level)	12.9	13.1	13.0
Investment Authorities (State level)	4.2	4.0	4.1
Other (State level)	10.7	13.4	11.4
County authority	8.5	25.1	12.5
Total	100	100	100

Table 22: Distribution of business establishments by registration authority and formal and informal sector, 2010

Registration authority	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Ministry of finance and planning (GoSS)	4.0	3.4	3.5

Ministry of commerce (GoSS)	4.7	1.9	2.6
Ministry of legal affairs (GoSS)	19.3	5.3	8.9
Investment authorities (GoSS)	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other (GoSS)	3.0	4.0	3.7
Ministry of finance and planning (State level)	25.3	28.6	27.7
Ministry of commerce (State level)	5.0	6.4	6.0
Ministry of legal affairs (State level)	12.4	10.1	10.7
Investment authorities (State level)	0.6	2.1	1.7
Other (State level)	7.1	17.4	14.7
Boma authorities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Payam authorities	15.5	17.2	16.7
Other n.e.s	3.1	3.5	3.4
Total	100	100	100

3.1.6. Business establishment distribution by tax collecting bodies

49. More than 30 percent of business establishments are registered with Ministry of Finance and Planning (State level) as tax collecting body, followed by county authority with 20 percent and Ministry of Trade and Industry (State level) with 15 percent in 2019. The same pattern is observed across formal and informal business establishments. As of 2010, the Ministry of finance and planning (State level) registered about 43 percent, followed by Payam authorities (about 15 percent) of registered business establishments as shown in table 23, 24, and 25 below.

Table 23: Distribution of business establishments by tax collecting body and economic sector, 2019

Tax collecting bodies	Economic sector			percent Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Ministry of Finance and Planning (GRSS)	11.9	8.4	12.8	12.6
Ministry of Trade and Industry (GRSS)	0.8	4.6	1.8	1.9
Ministry of Legal Affairs (GRSS)	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8
Investment Authorities (GRSS)	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0
Other (GRSS)	1.3	0.0	1.0	1.0
Ministry of Finance and Planning (State level)	41.5	39.1	30.7	31.3
Ministry of Trade and Industry (State level)	16.1	18.1	14.8	14.9
Investment Authorities (State level)	3.3	5.6	6.0	5.9
Other (State level)	10.9	3.9	10.3	10.1
County authority	13.5	19.5	20.8	20.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 24: Distribution of business establishments by tax collecting body and formal and informal sector, 2019

Tax collecting bodies	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Ministry of Finance and Planning (GRSS)	18.5	4.8	12.6
Ministry of Trade and Industry (GRSS)	2.6	0.9	1.9
Ministry of Legal Affairs (GRSS)	1.4	0.1	0.8

Investment Authorities (GRSS)	1.7	0.1	1.0
Other (GRSS)	1.5	0.3	1.0
Ministry of Finance and Planning (State level)	34.7	26.9	31.3
Ministry of Trade and Industry (State level)	14.7	15.2	14.9
Investment Authorities (State level)	5.2	6.7	5.9
Other (State level)	8.3	12.4	10.1
County authority	11.3	32.6	20.5
Total	100	100	100

Table 25: Distribution of business establishments by tax collecting body and formal and informal sector, 2010

Registration authority	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
			percent
Ministry of finance and planning (GoSS)	12.3	3.7	6.0
Ministry of commerce (GoSS)	12.0	6.8	8.1
Ministry of legal affairs (GoS)	0.6	1.6	1.3
Others (GoSS)	0.8	0.7	0.7
Ministry of finance and planning (State level)	34.2	45.7	42.8
Ministry of commerce (State level)	18.1	4.4	8.0
Ministry of legal affairs (State level)	2.0	1.8	1.9
Other (State level)	3.0	7.5	6.3
County authorities	4.4	10.2	8.7
Payam authorities	11.7	15.5	14.5
Boma authorities	0.0	0.1	0.1
Local police	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other n.e.s	0.5	2.0	1.6
Total	100	100	100

3.1.7. Business establishment start capital

50. On average the starting capital of business establishments in South Sudan is 4.4 million South Sudan Pounds in 2019 compared to 84.3 thousand in 2010. Establishments in industry sector use about 8.8 million South Sudan Pounds compared to those in services (with 4.3 million South Sudan Pounds), and Agriculture with 2.9 million South Sudan Pounds. Large establishments use about 15.1 million Pounds. Regarding the situation in towns, businesses in Juba start business with 6.7 million, followed by Rumbek with 4.9 million South Sudan Pounds in 2019 as shown in table 26, 27.

Table 26: Distribution of business establishments by starting capital, 2019

Economic sector	Starting capital (in South Sudan currency)
Agriculture	2,932,226
Industry	8,859,202
Services	4,352,508
Formal/Informal	
Formal establishments	6,726,406
Informal establishments	1,542,318
Business scale	
Micro	376,097
Small	1,183,526
Medium	7,231,319

Large	15,100,000
Town	
Juba	6,783,623
Maridi	74,761
Tonj	2,327,944
Renk	883,944
Wau	1,762,335
Rumbek	4,929,542
Aweil	807,244
Yambio	2,297,456
Bor	1,209,260
Torit	1,307,684
Nimule	2,412,894
Kuajok	1,109,478
Total	25,906,165

Table 27: Distribution of business establishments by starting capital, 2010

Formal/Informal	Starting capital (in SDG)
Formal establishments	168,116
Informal establishments	58,538
Business scale	
Micro	14,326
Small	46,143
Medium	174,699
Large	2,026,934
State	
Malakal	20,579
Bor	40,236
Bentiu	33,107
Kuajok	5,964
Aweil	90,405
Wau	23,063
Rumbek	21,374
Yambio	13,304
Juba	163,686
Torit	62,953
Total	474,671

3.1.8. Business establishments distribution by informal and formal sectors

51. Table 28 shows that more than 50 percent of formal establishments are located in Juba, followed by Wau that has about 13 percent and Aweil that have about 6 percent of formal establishments. Given that Juba is the largest town in South Sudan, it has also the majority of informal establishments (about 50 percent), followed by Aweil with about 12 percent of total informal establishments in the country.

Table 28: Percentage distribution of business establishments by formal and informal sector and town, 2019

Town	Distribution of Formal and informal establishments by town, 2019		
	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Juba	51.7	50.4	51.1
Maridi	1.2	3.5	2.2
Tonj	2.0	1.2	1.6
Renk	3.6	2.9	3.3
Wau	13.2	10.0	11.8
Rumbek	7.8	6.8	7.3
Aweil	5.6	11.9	8.4
Yambio	4.5	3.7	4.1
Bor	5.0	3.8	4.5
Torit	1.2	0.8	1.0
Nimule	2.7	2.3	2.5
Kuajok	1.6	2.7	2.1
Total	100	100	100

52. In 2010, Juba had about 48 percent of formal establishments followed by Aweil and Malakal with 15 and 14 percent of total formal establishments in the country. Informal establishments were higher in Juba with 33 percent, followed by Wau with about 19 percent of total informal establishments (see table 29).

Table 29: Percentage distribution of business establishments by formal and informal sector and state capital, 2010

State capital	Distribution of Formal and informal establishments by state capital, 2010		
	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Malakal	13.9	11.9	12.4
Bor	0.8	4.3	3.5
Bentiu	0.1	5.4	4.2
Kuajok	3.2	6.9	6.0
Aweil	15.0	4.8	7.2
Wau	4.3	18.6	15.2
Rumbek	1.5	8.3	6.7

Yambio	9.8	2.9	4.5
Juba	48.1	33.3	36.8
Torit	3.3	3.4	3.4
Total	100	100	100

53. Table 30 and 31 show that services sector has been dominating the economy in South Sudan since 2010 at the level of more than 90 percent. However, agriculture sector is coming up at the level of about 3 percent as shown from table 30, while industry sector is almost stagnant. Industry Sector in the formal sector decreases whereas industries in the informal sector increases between 2010 and 2019.

Table 30: Percentage distribution of business establishments by formal and informal sector and economic sector, 2019

Major sector	Distribution of Formal and informal establishments by major sectors, 2019		
	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Agriculture	3.2	3.3	3.3
Industry	2.9	3.8	3.3
Services	93.9	92.9	93.5
Total	100	100	100

Table 31: Percentage distribution of business establishments by formal and informal sector and economic sector, 2010

Major sector	Distribution of Formal and informal establishments by major sectors, 2010		
	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Agriculture	0.0	0.2	0.2
Industry	4.1	2.6	3.0
Services	96.0	97.2	96.9
Total	100	100	100

54. More than 72 percent of business establishments were established after 2011, with more than 33 percent among them established after 2016 (just in 4 years). Since 2016, the services sector has the highest proportion of businesses newly established (about 34 percent) compared to other economic sectors. In addition, the IBES 2010 showed that more than 80 percent of business establishments were established between 2006 and 2010 as shown in table 32, 33, and 34.

Table 32: Percentage distribution of business establishments by year of establishments and formal and informal sector, 2019

Year of establishment	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total	
			percent	Number
Before 2005	8.6	7.0	7.9	1,054

Between 2006 and 2010	20.7	15.6	18.5	2,463
Between 2011 and 2015	41.3	38.1	39.9	5,321
2016 and after	29.4	39.3	33.8	4,511
Total	100	100	100	13,348

Table 33: Percentage distribution of business establishments by year of establishments and formal and informal sector, 2019

Year of establishment	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Before 2005	19.8	9.9	7.4	7.9
Between 2006 and 2010	19.7	19.3	18.4	18.5
Between 2011 and 2015	31.0	46.8	39.9	39.9
2016 and after	29.5	24.1	34.3	33.8
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 34: Percentage distribution of business establishments by year of establishments and formal and informal sector, 2010

Year of establishment	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Before 2005	24.8	17.7	19.4
Between 2006 and 2010	75.2	82.3	80.7
Total	100	100	100

3.1.9 Business establishments status by books of account

55. In 2019, 69 percent of business establishments keep the books of account, and agriculture sector has the highest proportion of them (about 72 percent). All businesses in formal establishments keep the books of accounts. Regarding the geographic distribution, Juba alone accounts for more than 50 percent of businesses that keep the books of account as of 2019 compared to 37 percent in 2010 (see table 35, 36, 37 and 38).

Table 35: Percentage distribution of business establishments by status of keeping books of account and economic sector, 2019

Keeping books of account	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Yes	71.7	59.3	69.2	69.0
No	28.3	40.7	30.8	31.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 36: Percentage distribution of business establishments by status of keeping books of account and formal and informal sector, 2019

Keeping books of account	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Yes	100	25.7	69.0
No	0	74.3	31.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 37: Percentage distribution of business establishments by status of keeping books of account and town, 2019

Town	Keeping books of account		Total
	Yes	No	
Juba	53.8	43.8	50.7
Maridi	1.5	3.0	2.0
Tonj	1.8	1.5	1.7
Renk	3.6	2.6	3.3
Wau	11.9	12.7	12.2
Rumbek	7.0	9.3	7.7
Aweil	6.7	11.9	8.3
Yambio	4.3	3.9	4.2
Bor	4.3	5.2	4.6
Torit	1.1	0.9	1.1
Nimule	2.6	1.5	2.3
Kuajok	1.4	3.7	2.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 38: Percentage distribution of business establishments by status of keeping books of account and formal and informal sector, 2010

Keeping books of account	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total	
			percent	Number
Yes	100	43.3	56.6	4,082
No	0.0	56.7	43.4	3,127
Total	100	100	100	7,209

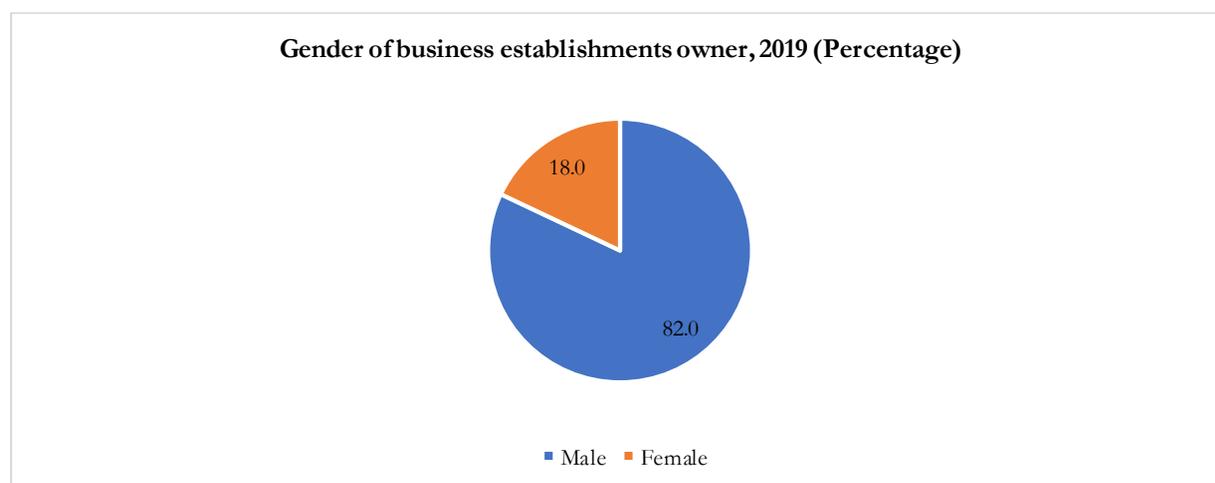
Table 39: Percentage distribution of business establishments by status of keeping books of account and state capital, 2010

State capital	Keeping books of account		Total
	Yes	No	
Malakal	10.0	15.5	12.4
Bor	2.7	4.6	3.5
Bentiu	3.2	5.4	4.2
Kuajok	6.7	5.1	6.0
Aweil	6.4	8.3	7.2
Wau	5.6	27.8	15.2
Rumbek	6.0	7.8	6.7
Yambio	6.3	2.3	4.5
Juba	49.2	20.6	36.8
Torit	3.9	2.7	3.4
Total	100	100	100

3.1.10. Business establishments status by ownership

56. Update of women in terms of ownership of business establishments in South Sudan is still low, whereby only 18 percent of businesses are owned by female as shown in figure 6.

Figure 6: Gender of business establishments' owner, 2019 (Percentage)



57. The business establishments ownership structure in South Sudan begin to change over time. Even though sole proprietorship is still the main ownership structure, but it has decreased by 17 percent in the last 9 years while private company ownership structure is picking up with an increase of about 16 percent for the same period as described in the table 40 and 41.

Table 40: Business Establishments by type of Legal status and business category (Percentage), 2019

Business establishments Ownership - 2019

Type of legal status	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
General partnership	0.9	2.2	5.1	5.8	2.8
Limited partnership	8.8	11.2	15.5	17.4	12.1
Public company	0.4	0.6	2.2	6.6	1.9
Private company	14.9	22.3	31.3	35.9	23.4
Cooperative	2.3	4.6	4.0	5.5	3.8
Sole proprietorship	72.2	57.8	39.8	15.8	52.7
Other	0.5	1.4	2.2	13.1	3.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 41: Business Establishments by type of Legal status and business category (Percentage), 2010

Type of legal status	Business establishments Ownership - 2010				
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
General partnership	8.3	9.0	8.7	5.3	8.3
Limited partnership	10.0	7.2	10.8	20.7	9.9
Public company	0.0	0.2	1.7	7.0	0.3
Private company	3.0	16.1	28.7	44.9	7.2
Cooperative	4.1	4.4	2.5	1.6	4.0
Sole proprietorship	74.2	58.6	47.3	17.2	69.1
Other	0.3	4.5	0.3	3.2	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

58. Regarding nationality of business owners, South Sudanese are still dominating the business ownership, but in a decreasing trend from 82 to 61 percent except medium and large companies, while other Africa countries are taking up business ownership rapidly with an increase of 22 percent in just 9 years except medium and large companies (see table 42 and 43). The top 3 African countries that are owning more than 4 percent of businesses in South Sudan each include Sudan, Uganda and Eritrea (see table 44).

Table 42: Nationality of ownership by business category (Percentage), 2019

Nationality of owner	Owner's nationality- 2019				
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
South Sudan	51.0	63.4	70.4	70.7	61.2
African countries	48.5	35.2	27.9	18.9	36.0
Non-African countries	0.5	1.4	1.7	10.5	2.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 43: Nationality of ownership by business category (Percentage), 2010

Nationality of owner	Owner's nationality- 2010				Total
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	
Sudan	85.4	78.6	60.5	53.8	82.5
African countries	11.1	19.3	34.9	31.2	13.9
Non-African countries	3.5	2.1	4.6	15.1	3.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 44: Owner's nationality by business establishments category and top 11 countries (Percentage), 2019

Nationality	Owner's nationality- 2019				Total
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	
South Sudan	51.0	63.4	70.4	70.7	61.2
Sudan	32.0	15.6	10.9	3.8	18.8
Ethiopia	3.6	2.5	2.3	1.3	2.6
Somali	0.5	3.0	3.4	0.7	1.7
Eritrea	4.3	4.1	3.3	5.5	4.3
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rwanda	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Uganda	6.4	7.7	4.3	2.7	5.8
Tanzania	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenyan	1.1	1.8	2.7	3.8	2.0
Burundi	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other-African countries	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5
Non-African countries	0.5	1.4	1.7	10.5	2.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3.1.11. Business establishments employment

59. The proportion of employees with South Sudan nationality has decreased between 2010 and 2019, while the opposite is observed among employees from other non-African countries. But overall, the employees with African countries stayed almost the same as shown in table 45 and table 46. Apart from Juba, these foreign employees are working in Wau, Rumbek, Aweil, Yombio and Bor towns (table 47).

Table 45: Employees' nationality by business establishments category (Percentage), 2019

Nationality	Employees' nationality - 2019				percent
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	

					Total
South Sudan	51.4	63.7	70.7	44.4	49.3
African countries	48.1	34.8	27.5	15.2	20.1
Non-African countries	0.5	1.5	1.8	40.4	30.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Employees	8,012	14,858	13,693	109,103	145,666
percent Total	5.5	10.2	9.4	74.9	100

Table 46: Employees' nationality by business establishments category (Percentage), 2010

Nationality	Employees' nationality - 2010				Total
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	
Sudan	85.5	60.0	44.7	21.5	77.7
African countries	14.5	39.6	50.4	61.2	21.5
Non-African countries	0.0	0.4	4.9	17.3	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Employees	15,220	3,158	785	451	19,614
percent Total	77.6	16.1	4.0	2.3	100

Table 47: Employees' nationality by business establishments category and region (Percentage), 2019

Town	Employees' nationality - 2019			Total
	South Sudan	African countries	Non-African countries	
Juba	59.9	66.1	98.8	72.8
Maridi	2.8	0.1	0.2	1.5
Tonj	1.8	0.5	0.2	1.1
Renk	1.8	1.0	0.0	1.1
Wau	7.2	8.4	0.1	5.3
Rumbek	6.7	10.9	0.6	5.7
Aweil	5.0	5.4	0.1	3.6
Yambio	4.0	1.5	0.1	2.3
Bor	5.8	2.6	0.0	3.4
Torit	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.8
Nimule	2.2	1.0	0.0	1.3
Kuajok	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of Employees	72,143	29,727	43,796	145,666

Table 48: Employees' nationality by business establishments category and region (Percentage), 2010

Towns	Sudanese	Other nationalities	Total
Malakal	10.7	10.7	10.7
Bor	2.9	2.9	2.9
Bentiu	2.7	2.7	2.7

Kuajok	3.9	3.9	3.9
Aweil	5.5	5.5	5.5
Wau	10.1	10.1	10.1
Rumbek	4.9	4.9	4.9
Yambio	4.2	4.2	4.2
Juba	51.6	51.6	51.6
Torit	3.6	3.6	3.6
Total	100	100	100
Number of Employees	13,730	5,884	19,614

60. Regarding the contract type that businesses in South Sudan use for employment, the survey indicates that full time contract type has decreased by more than 40 percent in the last 9 years, and business choose to give contract of 6 months or more which has increased almost 4 times as indicated in table 49, 50.

Table 49: Employees' contract type by business establishments category (Percentage), 2019

Contract type	Type of contract of employees - 2019				Total
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	
Full time contract	78.7	51.5	43.7	33.9	56.8
6+ months contract	14.3	27.4	26.9	30.6	23.2
Less than 6 months contract	7.0	21.1	29.5	35.5	20.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 50: Employees' contract type by business establishments category (Percentage), 2010

Contract type	Type of contract of employees - 2010				Total
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	
Full time contract	95.2	89.0	85.2	81.7	93.4
6+ months contract	4.8	11.0	14.8	18.3	6.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3.1.12. Business establishment employees' distribution by education level

61. As expected, educated people work in Juba that has most of the businesses where they can find jobs, followed by Wau and Rumbek towns compared to the situation of 2010 as shown in table 51 and 52. However, more than 50 percent have only primary and secondary education, and about 40 percent of workers have no education as revealed by IBES 2019.

Table 51: Employees' education level by location (Percentage), 2019

Town	Employees education level - 2019							Total
	Masters	Bachelors	Diploma	Vocational	Secondary	Primary	No education	
Juba	29.9	79.6	83.9	83.2	80.6	79.6	61.2	72.8
Maridi	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.9	2.4	1.5

Tonj	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	2.2	1.1
Renk	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1
Wau	0.0	8.0	3.3	3.0	4.1	2.7	8.4	5.3
Rumbek	0.0	8.2	0.8	0.2	1.8	6.7	7.7	5.7
Aweil	70.1	2.4	0.8	2.4	3.0	2.2	5.2	3.6
Yambio	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.3	2.9	3.3	1.3	2.3
Bor	0.0	0.6	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.2	6.3	3.4
Torit	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.8
Nimule	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.1	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.3
Kuacjok	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.3	2.2	1.1
Number of Employees	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percent Total	0.1	0.9	2.9	2.9	20.8	34.2	38.2	100

Table 52: Employees' education level by location (Percentage), 2010

State capital	Employees education level - 2010					Total
	Bachelors	Vocational	Secondary	Primary	No education	
Malakal	15.0	14.9	11.4	17.3	11.2	13.0
Bor	1.7	6.9	3.3	3.5	4.4	3.8
Bentiu	2.8	6.3	3.0	4.6	5.8	4.5
Kuajok	1.0	0.0	3.7	2.9	12.1	6.4
Aweil	15.1	0.0	6.3	7.2	9.3	7.7
Wau	26.6	0.7	9.4	10.8	26.3	16.2
Rumbek	3.0	17.3	3.8	3.7	6.9	5.2
Yambio	1.0	0.0	6.1	4.9	3.5	4.6
Juba	33.2	41.2	49.7	42.1	16.5	35.0
Torit	0.6	12.6	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

62. Table 53 shows that health, education, public administration, accommodation and wholesale and retail trade sectors account for more than 50 percent of all employees in the country. About 75 percent of all employees are working in large establishments and about 73 percent are male, while micro and small establishments account only about 15 percent of total employees.

Table 53: Employees distribution by industries, 2019

Industry	Number of Employees				percent by Industry	Gender	
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large		Female	Male
Agriculture	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.5	3.8	1.2
Forestry	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.3
Fishing	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining & Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.5	0.3	1.7
Manufacturing	1.7	3.9	5.1	1.1	1.8	7.0	1.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Construction	1.2	1.8	2.9	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	57.5	34.8	19.2	3.1	10.9	49.2	5.0
Transport & Storage	0.7	2.2	4.6	1.4	1.8	3.8	1.6
Accommodation and food services activities	5.0	17.7	25.9	12.1	13.6	4.4	15.5
Information and communication	0.6	1.0	2.2	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.4
Financial and insurance services	2.2	3.7	6.0	5.0	4.8	1.5	5.3
Real estate activities	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	1.4	2.8	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	0.1	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.2	1.7
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0.1	0.1	0.3	17.7	13.2	0.0	14.9
Education	0.3	0.4	2.7	17.4	13.3	1.4	14.9
Human health and social work activities	4.0	7.6	6.4	19.1	15.9	2.1	17.9
Arts, Entertainment and recreation	1.6	2.3	2.4	0.1	0.6	2.0	0.4
Other service activities	16.4	15.5	10.0	13.0	13.1	14.5	12.9
Activities of households as employers	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percent of employment	5.5	10.2	9.4	74.9		13.3	86.7
Percent Female	4.3	4.6	2.2	2.1			
Percent Male	1.2	5.6	7.2	72.8			

63. The IBES 2019 revealed that about 80 percent of employees work in formal establishments, and only about 20 percent work in informal sector. In addition, the majority of them worked in services sector compared to other major sectors.

Table 54: Employees distribution by formal, informal sector and gender, 2019

Major sector	Gender	Distribution of Employees by major sectors, 2019		
		Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Agriculture	Female	484	521	1,005
	Male	1,342	544	1,886
Industry	Female	600	785	1,384
	Male	1,972	1,500	3,472
Services	Female	8,618	8,273	16,891
	Male	104,205	16,822	121,027
Total Number of Employees		117,220	28,446	145,666
percent Total		80.5	19.5	100

64. Regarding the nationality of employees, about 50 percent of total employees are South Sudanese, followed by non-Africans (30 percent) while only 20 percent of employees are coming from other African countries in 2019. Sudan, Eritrea, Kenya and Uganda are the top 4 African countries that have many employees in business establishments are shown in table 55 and 56.

Table 55: Employees distribution by major sectors and nationality- 2019

Major sector	Distribution of Employees by major sectors, 2019			Total
	South Sudanese	Other African Countries	Non- African Countries	
Agriculture	2,284	425	182	2,891
Industry	2,635	1,664	558	4,857
Services	67,224	27,639	43,056	137,918
Total Number of Employees		72,143	29,727	43,796
percent Total		49.5	20.4	30.1

Table 56: Employees distribution by nationalities, formal and informal, 2019

Nationality	Distribution of Employees by major sectors, 2019		
	Formal Sector	Informal Sector	Total
South Sudan	53,944	18,199	72,143
Sudan	4,595	3,550	8,145
Ethiopia	2,043	601	2,644
Somali	973	298	1,272
Eritrea	6,680	1,030	7,709
Djibouti	298		298
Rwanda	199	22	221
Uganda	1,509	1,962	3,471
Tanzania	32	10	42
Kenyan	2,659	2,454	5,113
Burundi	22	19	42
Other-African countries	706	66	771
Non-African countries	43,561	236	43,796
Total	117,220	28,446	145,666
percent Total	80.5	19.5	

3.1.13. Business establishments distribution by Gender

65. The findings of IBES 2019 shows that more than 82 percent of business establishments are owned by male overall and across different business categories. Female own less than 20 percent of business establishments, including micro level business establishments as shown in table 57.

Table 57: Percentage distribution of ownership of business establishments by sex and size of business, 2019

Sex of business establishment owner	Business category				Total
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	
Male	86.6	79.3	74.0	76.7	82.3
Female	13.4	20.8	26.0	23.3	17.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

66. In Juba the proportion of male and female owning business establishments is almost the same (about 42 percent), while in Rumbek, Aweil, Bor, Maridi and Nimule towns female dominates male in owning business establishments as indicated in table 58.

Table 58: Percentage distribution of ownership of business establishments by sex and town, 2019

Town	Sex of business establishment owner		
	Male	Female	Total
Juba	42.1	43.2	42.3
Maridi	2.3	3.0	2.4
Tonj	1.7	0.5	1.5
Renk	6.3	1.5	5.5
Wau	17.0	10.1	15.8
Rumbek	6.6	14.0	7.9
Aweil	10.0	13.3	10.6
Yambio	4.9	1.4	4.3
Bor	3.1	6.9	3.7
Torit	1.0	0.4	0.9
Nimule	2.2	3.2	2.4
Kuajok	2.9	2.6	2.9
Total	100	100	100

67. Table 59 shows that male also own both formal and informal business establishments more than female. One in nine formal business establishments is only owned by female.

Table 59: Percentage distribution of ownership of business establishments by sex and formal and informal business, 2019

Sex of business establishment owner	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Male	90.0	76.0	82.2
Female	10.0	24.0	17.8
Total	100	100	100

68. Looking at the major sectors, female own more service-based establishments (98 percent) than male (91 percent), while more industry and agriculture-based establishments are owned by male compared to female (see table 60).

Table 60: Percentage distribution of ownership of business establishments by sex and major sectors, 2019

Major sector	Sex of business establishment owner		
	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	4.6	1.1	4.0
Industry	4.1	0.9	3.6
Services	91.3	98.0	92.5
Total	100	100	100

69. The dominance of female in owning service based establishments compared to male is due to the majority of female who own accommodation and food services activities related business establishments at the level of 41 percent as opposed to only 8 percent of similar establishments owned by male and other service activities (see table 61). Male owns more business establishments in wholesale and retail (51 percent), manufacturing (4 percent) and agriculture (3 percent).

Table 61: Percentage distribution of Ownership of business establishments by sex and economic sectors, 2019

Economic sector	Sex of business establishment owner		
	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	3.4	1.1	3.0
Forestry	1.1	0.0	0.9
Fishing	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.0	0.3
Manufacturing	3.8	0.9	3.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.6	0.0	1.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.0	0.0	0.8
Construction	1.7	0.5	1.5
Wholesale and retail	51.2	22.8	46.2
Transport and Storage activities	1.2	0.3	1.0
Accommodation and food services activities	8.2	41.3	14.1
Information and communication	0.7	0.3	0.7
Financial and insurance	0.6	0.0	0.5
Real estate activities	1.2	0.0	1.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.4	0.3	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	0.2	0.0	0.2
Public administration	0.0	0.3	0.1
Education	0.5	0.8	0.6
Human health and social work activities	4.1	2.4	3.8
Arts, entertainment activities	1.7	1.1	1.6
Other service activities	13.6	24.1	15.5
Activities of households as employers	0.5	2.3	0.8
Do not know	2.0	1.5	1.9
Total	100	100	100

70. Female dominates male in owning sole proprietorship establishments, while private companies, general and limited partnership establishments are more owned by male compared to female as shown in table 62.

Table 62: Percentage distribution of ownership of business establishments by sex and ownership structure, 2019

Ownership structure	Sex of business establishment owner		
	Male	Female	Total
General partnership	1.9	0.4	1.7
Limited partnership	8.8	4.5	8.1
Public company	0.7	0.2	0.6
Private company	18.9	10.7	17.4
Cooperative	3.1	5.1	3.5
Sole proprietorship	65.8	78.2	68.0
Other	0.4	0.5	0.4
Do not know	0.5	0.4	0.5
Total	100	100	100

71. Only less than 25 percent of business establishments in the country has shares based ownership and the same pattern is observed across the three major economic sectors (agriculture, industry and services). Formal sector businesses have about 33 percent of share-based ownership compared to informal sectors with only 13 percent. Juba also have more than 50 percent of shares -based ownership of all businesses in the entire county in 2019 (see table 63, 64, and 65).

3.1.14. Business establishments distribution by share based ownership

Table 63: Percentage distribution of business establishments by share based ownership and economic sector, 2019

Shares based ownership	Economic sector			Total	
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent	Number
Yes	15.2	21.1	24.8	24.3	3,244
No	84.8	78.9	75.3	75.7	10,094
Total	100	100	100	100	13,338

Table 64: Percentage distribution of business establishments by share based ownership and formal and informal sector, 2019

Shares based ownership	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Yes	33.3	13.2	24.3
No	66.7	86.8	75.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 65: Percentage distribution of business establishments by share based ownership and town, 2019

Town	Shares based ownership		Total
	Yes	No	
Juba	66.7	46.1	51.1
Maridi	1.0	2.6	2.2
Tonj	0.7	1.9	1.6
Renk	2.0	3.7	3.3
Wau	9.3	12.6	11.8
Rumbek	5.7	7.9	7.3
Aweil	5.6	9.4	8.4
Yambio	2.4	4.7	4.1
Bor	3.6	4.7	4.4
Torit	0.8	1.1	1.0
Nimule	1.6	2.8	2.5
Kuajok	0.8	2.5	2.1
Total	100	100	100

72. Table 66 indicates that more than 60 percent of establishments with shares-based ownership are owned by South Sudanese, and the rest are owned by other African nationalities (more than 30 percent), while non-African nationalities own less than 1 percent of these businesses.

Table 66: Percentage distribution of business establishments by share based ownership and nationality of ownership, 2019

Nationality of ownership	Shares based ownership		Total
	Yes	No	
South Sudan	58.4	62.	61.2
African countries	37.0	35.6	35.9
Non-African countries	4.7	2.2	2.8
Total	100	100	100

3.1.15. Availability of the skills and unskilled Labour in the market and hiring conditions.

73. The condition of hiring skilled South Sudan employees improved a lot in the last decade whereby 52 percent of businesses find it easy to hire South Sudan skilled employee compared to 33 percent in 2010. On the other hand, 58 percent of businesses who find it difficult to get skilled employees from South Sudan in 2010 now only 30 percent still face the same difficulties as shown in table 67 and 68.

Table 67: Condition of hiring skilled South Sudan employees by business establishments category (Percentage), 2019

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Easy	45.6	57.3	56.3	54.5	52.3
Moderate	14.4	18.6	22.5	18.5	17.6
Difficulty	39.9	24.1	21.3	27.0	30.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 68: Condition of hiring skilled South Sudan employees by business establishments' category (Percentage), 2010

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Easy	31.6	35.9	40.9	42.7	32.9
Moderate	8.4	10.8	12.5	16.6	9.1
Difficulty	60.1	53.3	46.6	40.7	57.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

74. Companies are having the same experience when it comes to hire skilled employees from other countries in terms of how easy to get them than before. The study shows that the proportion of businesses that used to have difficulties in recruitment foreign employees decreased by 20 percent, while 24 percent of them are hiring foreign employees easily compared to 18 percent in 2010 (see table 69 and 70).

Table 69: Condition of hiring skilled Non-South Sudan employees by business category (Percentage), 2019

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Easy	23.3	23.6	24.9	23.7	23.7
Moderate	17.2	20.6	21.6	19.0	19.2
Difficulty	59.6	55.8	53.5	57.3	57.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 70: Condition of hiring skilled Non-South Sudan employees by business category (Percentage), 2010

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Easy	12.5	29.3	45.1	56.3	17.6
Moderate	3.7	6.4	8.9	13.9	4.6
Difficulty	83.9	64.3	46.1	29.8	77.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

75. Table 71, 72 and 73 show that more than 75 percent of establishments hire unskilled south Sudanese easily and moderately easy, while the level in formal sector businesses is at more than 80 percent. About 47 percent of business establishments found it easy to hire unskilled south Sudanese employees in Juba.

Table 71: Condition of hiring unskilled South Sudan employees by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Hiring unskilled South Sudanese	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Easy	64.9	65.4	62.1	62.3
Moderate	16.2	20.7	17.1	17.2
Difficult	15.3	10.4	16.2	16.0
Do not know	3.6	3.5	4.6	4.6
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 72: Condition of hiring unskilled South Sudan employees by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Hiring unskilled South Sudanese	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Easy	63.3	61.0	62.3
Moderate	18.6	15.5	17.2
Difficult	15.5	16.5	16.0
Do not know	2.6	7.1	4.6
Total	100	100	100

Table 73: Condition of hiring unskilled South Sudan employees by town (Percentage), 2019

Town	Hiring unskilled South Sudanese				Total
	Easy	Moderate	Difficult	Do not know	
Juba	47.1	57.6	56.1	64.9	51.1
Maridi	2.1	1.7	3.6	0.6	2.2
Tonj	1.7	1.5	0.6	4.8	1.6
Renk	3.8	3.6	1.4	1.8	3.3
Wau	13.6	8.9	5.6	19.7	11.8
Rumbek	9.7	4.8	2.8	0.5	7.3
Aweil	9.7	7.4	6.7	1.3	8.5
Yambio	3.9	3.5	6.3	1.7	4.1
Bor	3.5	5.9	6.9	1.9	4.4
Torit	0.6	0.8	3.1	0.4	1.0
Nimule	1.9	2.4	5.1	2.1	2.5
Kuajok	2.4	2.0	1.7	0.5	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

76. Table 74, 75 and 76 show that more than 40 percent of establishments hire unskilled non south Sudanese easily and moderately easy, while the level in formal sector businesses is at more than 40 percent. About 40 percent of business establishments found it easy to hire unskilled none south Sudanese employees in Juba.

Table 74: Condition of hiring unskilled non-South Sudan employees by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Hiring unskilled South Sudanese	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Easy	28.7	30.9	23.3	23.7
Moderate	22.6	26.6	18.5	18.9
Difficult	42.4	37.2	49.9	49.3
Do not know	6.4	5.3	8.3	8.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 75: Condition of hiring unskilled non South Sudan employees by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Hiring unskilled South Sudanese	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Easy	24.3	23.0	23.7
Moderate	19.6	18.0	18.9
Difficult	49.6	48.8	49.3
Do not know	6.5	10.1	8.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 76: Condition of hiring unskilled non-South Sudan employees by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Town	Hiring unskilled South Sudanese				Total
	Easy	Moderate	Difficult	Do not know	
Juba	42.5	52.6	52.0	67.7	51.2
Maridi	1.2	1.1	3.5	0.0	2.2
Tonj	0.7	1.7	1.4	5.9	1.6
Renk	7.2	4.0	1.3	2.7	3.3
Wau	18.3	19.2	4.9	17.2	11.8
Rumbek	7.4	4.9	9.4	0.3	7.3
Aweil	8.9	7.5	9.5	3.3	8.5
Yambio	3.5	2.7	5.5	0.6	4.1
Bor	3.2	2.5	6.3	1.1	4.4
Torit	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.0	1.0
Nimule	4.4	1.4	2.3	0.6	2.5
Kuajok	2.3	2.2	2.2	0.8	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

77. Table 77, 78 and 79 show that more than 30 percent of establishments face a challenge of south Sudanese who do not need a job during the recruitment of skilled nationals, especially in the industry and services sectors. Formal and informal sectors face the same challenges at the level of more than 30 percent as well. The main concern is higher in Juba (more than 40 percent).

Table 77: Main reasons faced while hiring skilled South Sudan employees by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Main reasons	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Not qualified	34.9	20.2	16.8	17.3
Not available	14.5	12.7	19.2	18.9
Do not need job	28.2	41.8	34.9	34.9
Other (specify)	18.9	21.8	26.0	25.7
Do not know	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 78: Main reasons faced while hiring skilled South Sudan employees by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Main reasons	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Not qualified	21.8	13.4	17.3
Not available	21.1	16.9	18.9
Do not need job	31.6	37.8	34.9
Other (specify)	23.3	27.9	25.7
Do not know	2.2	4.0	3.2
Total	100	100	100

Table 79: Main reasons faced while hiring skilled South Sudan employees by town sector (Percentage), 2019

Town	Main reasons					Total
	Not qualified	Not available	Do not need job	Other (specify)	Do not know	
Juba	53.7	44.8	43.5	46.9	57.2	46.8
Maridi	3.0	6.6	1.2	5.3	0.0	3.5
Tonj	1.4	2.5	2.0	0.9	0.0	1.6
Renk	3.7	1.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	2.7
Wau	11.3	7.0	9.0	7.1	4.2	8.4
Rumbek	3.3	1.5	0.5	4.0	0.0	2.1
Aweil	10.1	12.9	17.0	11.7	11.1	13.5
Yambio	3.4	1.1	3.1	7.3	3.2	3.9
Bor	3.3	8.5	8.5	8.9	0.0	7.5
Torit	3.8	3.1	1.9	1.7	6.9	2.6
Nimule	2.2	7.0	6.5	5.8	14.9	5.9
Kuajok	1.0	4.0	1.7	0.3	2.7	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.1.16. Problems faced by business establishments

78. Lack of electricity, working space, security and marketing are the top 4 problems that are considered as minor faced by the majority of business establishments (more than 10 percent) in South Sudan in 2019. The same pattern is observed mainly in industry, services, formal and informal sectors as shown in table 80 and 81.

Table 80: Minor problems faced by the business establishments by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Minor problems	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Finance or bank loans	7.3	6.8	5.5	5.6
Tools and machinery	14.5	18.7	7.5	8.1
Working space	12.9	8.7	12.2	12.1
Skilled or technical	7.6	5.3	3.7	3.9
Electricity	9.5	16.5	17.9	17.6
Water	3.0	8.4	8.8	8.6
Input materials	1.1	4.3	2.0	2.1
Roads	18.1	4.3	7.8	8.0
Transport facilities	8.7	6.9	4.8	5.0
Legal documents	2.1	0.9	2.7	2.6
Marketing	5.5	4.6	10.9	10.5
Telecommunication	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.6
Internet	0.0	1.0	1.4	1.3
Security	7.6	8.4	11.0	10.8
Waste disposal	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
market or customers	0.0	5.4	2.6	2.6
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 81: Minor problems faced by the business establishments by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Minor problems	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Finance or bank loans	5.8	5.3	5.6
Tools and machinery	7.5	8.9	8.1
Working space	10.7	13.9	12.1
Skilled or technical	4.3	3.4	3.9
Electricity	17.9	17.2	17.6
Water	9.0	8.0	8.6
Input materials	2.2	1.8	2.1
Roads	8.9	6.9	8.0
Transport facilities	5.4	4.4	5.0
Legal documents	2.5	2.7	2.6
Marketing	9.3	12.1	10.5
Telecommunication	0.8	0.4	0.6
Internet	1.9	0.6	1.3
Security	10.8	10.8	10.8
Waste disposal	0.5	1.2	0.8
Market or customers	2.7	2.4	2.6
Total	100	100	100

79. Among the problems classified as “Serious problems” by the interviewed establishments are more or less the same as those in table 1.28 a, b, namely lack of electricity, water, security and marketing (more than 10 percent each) in 2019. The same pattern is observed mainly in industry, services, formal and informal sectors as shown in table 82 and 83.

Table 82: Serious problems faced by the business establishments by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Serious problems	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Finance or bank loans	1.5	3.7	3.2	3.1
Tools and machinery	3.4	8.7	2.1	2.3
Working space	11.5	5.0	6.3	6.4
Skilled or technical	9.1	9.6	5.0	5.3
Electricity	11.3	9.9	17.2	16.7
Water	5.6	12.3	10.6	10.5
Input materials	4.6	10.9	2.9	3.2
Roads	10.8	5.5	8.3	8.3
Transport facilities	11.1	7.0	7.4	7.5
Legal documents	2.9	4.7	3.4	3.4
Marketing	8.5	4.7	11.8	11.5
Telecommunication	1.5	0.0	1.6	1.6
Internet	1.2	0.0	2.1	2.1
Security	14.7	14.7	14.0	14.1
Waste disposal	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1
Market or customers	2.4	3.5	3.1	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 83: Serious problems faced by the business establishments by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Serious problems	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
	Finance or bank loans	2.7	3.7
Tools and machinery	2.0	2.7	2.3
Working space	5.7	7.4	6.4
Skilled or technical	5.0	5.6	5.3
Electricity	15.8	18.0	16.7
Water	11.5	9.2	10.5
Input materials	3.4	2.8	3.2
Roads	9.2	7.0	8.3
Transport facilities	7.5	7.4	7.5
Legal documents	2.9	4.0	3.4
Marketing	10.2	13.2	11.5
Telecommunication	2.0	1.0	1.6
Internet	2.4	1.6	2.1
Security	15.3	12.4	14.1
Waste disposal	1.3	0.9	1.1
Market or customers	3.1	3.2	3.1
Total	100	100	100

80. Among the problems classified as “Very serious problems” by the interviewed establishments are lack of electricity, water, security and marketing (more than 10 percent each) in 2019. The same pattern is observed mainly in industry, services, formal and informal sectors as shown in table 84 and 85.

Table 84: Very serious problems faced by the business establishments by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Very serious problems	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Finance or bank loans	4.7	0.0	3.3	3.2
Tools and machinery	6.2	2.3	1.5	1.7
Working space	2.2	4.5	3.1	3.1
Skilled or technical	7.0	6.9	4.1	4.3
Electricity	19.6	9.5	9.9	10.2
Water	4.0	6.9	13.4	12.9
Input materials	2.2	2.3	4.0	3.9
Roads	10.2	15.4	7.8	8.1
Transport facilities	9.2	11.9	8.1	8.3
Legal documents	4.5	3.1	3.9	3.9
Marketing	13.9	7.0	11.2	11.2
Telecommunication	4.0	4.5	2.8	2.9
Internet	2.0	3.1	3.6	3.6
Security	8.6	9.2	17.3	16.8
Waste disposal	1.7	0.0	2.0	1.9
Market or customers	0.0	13.6	4.1	4.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 855: Very serious problems faced by the business establishments by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Very serious problems	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Finance or bank loans	3.2	3.2	3.2
Tools and machinery	2.1	1.2	1.7
Working space	2.8	3.6	3.1
Skilled or technical	3.9	4.7	4.3
Electricity	9.2	11.5	10.2
Water	11.5	14.8	12.9
Input materials	4.5	3.2	3.9
Roads	10.3	5.1	8.1
Transport facilities	8.2	8.3	8.3
Legal documents	4.0	3.7	3.9
Marketing	10.7	11.7	11.2
Telecommunication	3.1	2.5	2.9
Internet	4.7	2.1	3.6
Security	17.2	16.2	16.8
Waste disposal	1.5	2.6	1.9
Market or customers	3.2	5.5	4.2
Total	100	100	100

3.2 Business Environment

3.2.1. Business establishments regulatory conditions

81. About 70 percent of business establishments in 2019 found the process of business regulation and doing business in South Sudan easy and somewhat easy, and the same pattern is observed across major economic sectors and formal and informal businesses. However, about 65 percent of establishments in Juba found the business regulation process difficult as indicated in table 86, 87 and 88.

Table 86: Business regulation condition set by Government by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Process of business regulation and doing business	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Easy	44.1	44.6	47.7	47.4
Somewhat easy	30.9	27.8	23.4	23.8
Somewhat difficult	9.5	14.8	13.0	13.0
Difficult	11.7	8.4	10.7	10.7
Do not know	3.9	4.5	5.2	5.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 87: Business regulation condition set by Government by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Process of business regulation and doing business	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Easy	48.4	46.3	47.4
Somewhat easy	22.4	25.6	23.8
Somewhat difficult	12.8	13.2	13.0
Difficult	11.4	9.8	10.7
Do not know	5.2	5.1	5.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 88: Business regulation condition set by Government by town (Percentage), 2019

Town	Process of business regulation and doing business					Total
	Easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Difficult	Do not know	
Juba	43.6	53.1	53.7	64.6	77.2	51.1
Maridi	1.8	3.0	4.1	1.0	0.5	2.2
Tonj	1.9	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.6
Renk	1.5	3.2	3.1	12.1	2.6	3.3
Wau	15.6	9.1	11.5	3.7	6.5	11.8
Rumbek	11.8	4.5	3.9	1.6	0.0	7.3
Aweil	9.9	7.4	8.9	6.9	1.7	8.5
Yambio	5.2	5.0	1.0	1.2	3.9	4.1
Bor	3.8	7.2	4.5	2.7	0.6	4.4
Torit	0.7	1.3	2.0	1.4	0.0	1.0
Nimule	2.9	1.2	1.8	3.1	4.6	2.5
Kuajok	1.3	3.1	4.7	0.8	1.2	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

82. Similar to the findings above, more than 70 percent of business establishments in 2019 found the process of business regulation and doing business in South Sudan easy and somewhat easy as set by the chamber of commerce, and the same pattern is observed across major economic sectors and formal and informal businesses. However, about 59 percent of establishments in Juba found the business regulation process difficult as indicated in table 89, 90 and 91.

Table 89: Business regulation condition set by Chamber of commerce by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Process of business regulation and doing business	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Easy	49.5	43.1	47.5	47.4
Somewhat easy	26.3	29.4	26.0	26.1
Somewhat difficult	12.9	15.0	10.2	10.5
Difficult	6.8	5.9	8.7	8.5
Do not know	4.4	6.7	7.6	7.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 90: Business regulation condition set by Chamber of commerce by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Process of business regulation and doing business	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Easy	49.3	45.1	47.4
Somewhat easy	25.7	26.6	26.1
Somewhat difficult	9.3	12.0	10.5
Difficult	8.2	8.9	8.5
Do not know	7.6	7.4	7.5
Total	100	100	100

Table 91: Business regulation condition set by Chamber of commerce by town (Percentage), 2019

Town	Process of business regulation and doing business					Total
	Easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Difficult	Do not know	
Juba	43.9	54.7	50.5	58.6	76.7	51.1
Maridi	2.4	3.0	2.0	0.6	0.4	2.2
Tonj	2.1	1.0	1.5	2.3	0.8	1.6
Renk	2.1	3.1	5.1	9.5	2.2	3.3
Wau	15.8	9.3	9.5	6.3	4.4	11.8
Rumbek	11.5	6.3	1.6	0.3	0.3	7.3
Aweil	9.2	7.2	9.3	11.8	3.1	8.5
Yambio	4.9	4.5	2.2	1.2	3.4	4.1
Bor	3.2	6.3	7.5	3.8	1.9	4.4
Torit	0.6	0.9	3.0	2.0	0.5	1.0
Nimule	3.0	1.3	2.7	2.2	3.2	2.5
Kuajok	1.3	2.4	5.1	1.5	3.1	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.2.2. Expected change in business establishments outputs over the next three years.

83. More than 80 percent of business establishments in 2019 oversee business outputs change to increase over the next 3 years, and the same level is observed across agriculture, industry and services sectors, and across formal and informal sectors. Among the towns, Aweil is the only town where more than 30 percent of business establishments' respondents stated that the business output change in the next 3 years will decrease as shown in table 92, 93 and 94.

Table 92: Change in the business outputs in the next 3 years by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Business output change over the next three years	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Increase	78.7	72.4	80.3	80.0
Stay the same	11.8	7.5	9.4	9.4
Decrease	0.9	2.4	2.6	2.6
Do not know	8.6	17.8	7.7	8.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 93: Change in the business outputs in the next 3 years by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Business output change over the next three years	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Increase	80.3	79.6	80.0
Stay the same	8.7	10.2	9.4
Decrease	2.5	2.7	2.6
Do not know	8.5	7.6	8.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 94: Change in the business outputs in the next 3 years by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Town	Business output change over the next three years				Total
	Increase	Stay the same	Decrease	Do not know	
Juba	47.8	56.2	44.9	79.8	51.1
Maridi	2.2	2.8	4.1	1.0	2.2
Tonj	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.6
Renk	3.8	2.3	1.0	0.0	3.3
Wau	12.8	11.0	2.6	5.3	11.8
Rumbek	8.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	7.3
Aweil	8.1	9.4	34.3	2.9	8.5
Yambio	4.5	2.7	1.0	2.5	4.1
Bor	5.1	3.1	0.0	1.1	4.4
Torit	0.8	1.8	8.6	0.5	1.0
Nimule	2.4	1.3	2.8	5.0	2.5
Kuajok	2.4	1.4	0.0	0.5	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3.2.3. Status of facilitation of business growth by government, Chamber of commerce, Agriculture and industry over the next three years.

84. More than 80 percent of business establishments in 2019 see the government facilitation for business growth in the next 3 years improving, only 8 percent see it as stay the same. However, more

than 50 percent of business establishments see a deterioration of government facilitate for business grown in the next 3 years (see table 95, 96 and 97).

Table 95: Government facilitation in the business growth in the next 3 years by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Government facilitation for business growth	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Improve	76.2	81.0	81.2	81.0
Stay the same	12.1	6.3	8.2	8.3
Deteriorate	2.3	0.8	2.8	2.7
Do not know	9.4	11.9	7.8	8.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 96: Government facilitation in the business growth in the next 3 years by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Government facilitation for business growth	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Improve	81.3	80.7	81.0
Stay the same	8.0	8.5	8.3
Deteriorate	2.7	2.7	2.7
Do not know	8.0	8.1	8.0
Total	100	100	100

Table 97: Government facilitation in the business growth in the next 3 years by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Town	Government facilitation for business growth				Total
	Improve	Stay the same	Deteriorate	Do not know	

Juba	49.8	41.1	54.7	74.0	51.1
Maridi	2.2	2.6	4.9	0.7	2.2
Tonj	1.8	1.0	2.2	0.5	1.6
Renk	2.1	5.9	9.0	11.4	3.3
Wau	12.4	15.3	5.0	4.1	11.8
Rumbek	8.2	8.4	0.0	0.0	7.3
Aweil	8.9	10.4	7.7	1.8	8.5
Yambio	4.4	3.7	0.0	2.5	4.1
Bor	4.8	3.5	5.4	1.5	4.4
Torit	0.8	3.1	3.4	0.0	1.0
Nimule	2.3	2.6	6.2	3.3	2.5
Kuajok	2.3	2.6	1.6	0.3	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

85. More than 74 percent of business establishments in 2019 see the chamber of commerce, Agriculture and industry facilitation for business growth in the next 3 years improving, only 12 percent see it as stay the same. However, more than 50 percent of business establishments see a deterioration of chamber of commerce, Agriculture and industry facilitate for business grown in the next 3 years (see table 98, 99 and 100).

Table 98: Chamber of commerce, Agriculture and industry facilitation in the business growth in the next 3 years by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture facilitation for business growth	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Improve	73.7	80.6	74.3	74.5
Stay the same	14.0	9.7	12.4	12.3
Deteriorate	2.4	0.7	2.9	2.8
Do not know	9.9	9.0	10.4	10.3
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 99: Chamber of commerce, Agriculture and industry facilitation in the business growth in the next 3 years by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture facilitation for business growth	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Improve	76.4	72.2	74.5
Stay the same	11.3	13.6	12.3

Deteriorate	2.0	3.8	2.8
Do not know	10.3	10.4	10.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 100: Chamber of commerce, Agriculture and industry facilitation in the business growth in the next 3 years by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Town	Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture facilitation for business growth				Total
	Improve	Stay the same	Deteriorate	Do not know	
Juba	49.7	40.0	52.9	74.6	51.1
Maridi	2.1	3.9	0.9	1.5	2.2
Tonj	1.8	1.6	2.1	0.8	1.6
Renk	1.9	6.5	6.7	8.3	3.3
Wau	12.7	15.6	3.5	3.2	11.8
Rumbek	8.6	7.1	0.8	0.0	7.3
Aweil	9.2	7.9	12.5	2.9	8.5
Yambio	4.7	3.1	0.9	2.2	4.1
Bor	4.1	8.0	9.3	1.4	4.4
Torit	0.7	2.7	3.9	0.5	1.0
Nimule	2.5	1.5	4.2	2.8	2.5
Kuajok	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3.2.4. Impression on the government role in facilitating business growth.

86. More than 60 percent of business establishments in 2019 have positive impression that the government role is facilitating business growth in the country in any economic sector, being formal or informal. However, about 13 percent of establishments in Renk and Wau see the government role as neither facilitates or hampers business growth (see table 101, 102, and 103).

Table 101: Impression on the Government role in facilitating business growth by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Impression on the Government role in facilitating business growth	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Facilitates business growth	61.9	56.3	62.7	62.5
Neither facilitates or hampers business	23.6	29.6	20.9	21.2
Hampers business growth	9.4	7.0	9.8	9.7
Do not know	5.2	7.2	6.7	6.6
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 102: Impression on the Government role in facilitating business growth by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Impression on the Government role in facilitating business growth	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Facilitates business growth	64.8	59.5	62.5
Neither facilitates or hampers business	20.1	22.6	21.2
Hampers business growth	8.8	10.8	9.7

Do not know	6.3	7.1	6.6
Total	100	100	100

Table 103: Impression on the Government role in facilitating business growth by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Town	Impression on the Government role in facilitating business growth				Total
	Facilitates business growth	Neither facilitates or hampers business	Hampers business growth	Do not know	
Juba	51.6	48.7	37.3	74.8	51.1
Maridi	1.8	4.1	2.2	0.4	2.2
Tonj	1.6	1.4	3.5	0.3	1.6
Renk	1.8	3.8	13.3	1.2	3.3
Wau	12.9	9.7	13.4	6.0	11.8
Rumbek	9.1	4.8	6.6	0.0	7.3
Aweil	6.2	16.6	5.8	7.1	8.5
Yambio	5.1	2.7	1.3	3.0	4.1
Bor	5.1	3.0	5.1	1.3	4.4
Torit	0.9	0.8	3.3	0.3	1.0
Nimule	2.6	1.2	3.7	4.0	2.5
Kuajok	1.5	3.1	4.6	1.6	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3.2.5. Impression on corruption as an obstacle to business growth

87. The IBES 2019 shows that more than 60 percent of establishments see corruption as a major obstacle to business growth in the country, and this is the same view across agriculture, industry and services sectors, including formal and informal sectors. More than percent of businesses that have the same views are located in Juba, wau, and Aweil as shown in table 104, 105 and 106 below.

Table 104: Impression on corruption by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Impression on corruption as a major obstacle to the growth in your business	Economic sector			Total percent
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Yes	68.1	65.2	64.3	64.5
No	30.4	31.7	31.7	31.7
Do not know	1.6	3.1	4.0	3.9

Total	100	100	100	100
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Table 105: Impression on corruption by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Impression on corruption as a major obstacle to the growth in your business	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Yes	66.1	62.4	64.5
No	30.4	33.2	31.7
Do not know	3.5	4.4	3.9
Total	100	100	100

Table 106: Impression on corruption by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Town	Impression on corruption as a major obstacle to the growth in your business			Total
	Yes	No	Do not know	
Juba	48.2	55.0	67.9	51.2
Maridi	2.4	2.0	1.4	2.2
Tonj	2.0	0.8	3.1	1.6
Renk	4.2	1.8	1.4	3.3
Wau	14.8	6.0	8.5	11.8
Rumbek	6.4	10.0	0.6	7.3
Aweil	10.0	5.5	6.8	8.4
Yambio	4.0	4.8	0.7	4.1
Bor	2.5	8.8	0.7	4.4
Torit	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.0
Nimule	2.1	2.6	8.6	2.5
Kuajok	2.4	1.8	0.0	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100

3.2.6. Insecurity effect on business development

88. More than 83 percent of establishments confirmed the insecurity effect on business investment decision, and this is the same across agriculture, industry and services sectors, including formal and informal businesses. Apart from Juba where more than 50 percent of establishments experienced the same effect, the following towns with such effect on business investment decision include Wau (12.5 percent), Rumbek (7.2 percent) and Aweil with 7 percent as shown in table 107, 108 and 109.

Table 107: Insecurity effect on business investment decision by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Insecurity effect on business investment decision	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Yes	77.3	82.7	84.1	83.9
No	21.1	15.1	14.1	14.3
Do not know	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.8

Total	100	100	100	100
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Table 108: Insecurity effect on business investment decision by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Insecurity effect on business investment decision	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Yes	87.0	80.0	83.9
No	11.4	18.0	14.3
Do not know	1.7	2.0	1.8
Total	100	100	100

Table 109: Insecurity effect on business investment decision by town (Percentage), 2019

Town	Insecurity effect on business investment decision			Total
	Yes	No	Do not know	
Juba	51.0	49.0	75.1	51.2
Maridi	2.5	0.9	1.5	2.2
Tonj	1.8	0.7	0.0	1.6
Renk	3.2	3.9	1.5	3.3
Wau	12.5	8.1	7.4	11.8
Rumbek	7.2	9.3	0.0	7.3
Aweil	7.0	16.6	13.1	8.4
Yambio	4.4	2.8	1.4	4.1
Bor	4.6	3.9	0.0	4.4
Torit	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.0
Nimule	2.4	3.2	0.0	2.5
Kuajok	2.4	0.9	0.0	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100

3.2.7. Internet accessibility and connectivity by the business establishments

89. Internet access by establishments in South Sudan at low level in general. Overall only about 16 percent of business establishments have access to internet, and agriculture-based establishments which have internet access are only about 18 percent, followed by those in services sector with about 16 percent and those in industry sector that have internet access are 15 percent. Informal sectors are far more behind in terms of internet access (about 5 percent). In Juba, about 75 percent of establishments have internet access, while in other towns the internet access is less than 2 percent, except Wau, Rumbek and Bor as shown in table 110, 111 and 112.

90. Accessibility to internet among businesses did not increase much in the last 9 years (only 2 percent), instead it decreased across all business categories as shown in table 113 and 114.

Table 110: Business establishments having internet (Percentage), 2019

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
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Yes	3.6	9.0	23.8	43.1	15.5
No	96.4	91.0	76.2	56.9	84.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 111: Business establishments having internet (Percentage), 2010

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Yes	10.2	16.5	30.7	47.9	13.0
No	89.8	83.5	69.3	52.1	87.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 112: Access to internet connection by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Internet access by the establishment	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Yes	17.9	15.3	15.8	15.8
No	82.1	84.7	84.1	84.1
Do not know	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 113: Access to internet connection by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Internet access by the establishment	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Yes	24.9	4.6	15.8
No	75.0	95.3	84.1
Do not know	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100

Table 114: Access to internet connection by town (Percentage), 2019

Town	Internet access by the establishment			Total
	Yes	No	Do not know	
Juba	74.8	46.7	68.5	51.2

Maridi	1.2	2.4	0.0	2.2
Tonj	0.3	1.9	0.0	1.6
Renk	1.5	3.6	0.0	3.3
Wau	6.5	12.8	31.5	11.8
Rumbek	3.9	8.0	0.0	7.3
Aweil	3.0	9.5	0.0	8.4
Yambio	0.8	4.7	0.0	4.1
Bor	5.1	4.3	0.0	4.4
Torit	1.6	0.9	0.0	1.0
Nimule	1.2	2.7	0.0	2.5
Kuajok	0.1	2.5	0.0	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100

3.2.8. Business establishments performance before the 2013 conflict and effects of conflict.

91. Table 115 and table 116 show that more than 80 percent of establishments confirmed that business performance before the conflict in the country was very well, and across agriculture, industry and service sector. Formal and informal establishments also confirmed the same level of more than 80 percent.

Table 115: Business performance before the conflict by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Business performance before conflict	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Very well	78.2	85.1	81.5	81.5
Well	13.0	12.8	13.4	13.4
Somehow well	5.9	0.0	2.7	2.7
Bad	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.5
Very bad	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.9
Not Applicable	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Do not know	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 116: Business performance before the conflict by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Business performance before conflict	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Very well	82.2	80.3	81.5
Well	12.7	14.6	13.4
Somehow well	2.6	2.8	2.7
Bad	0.5	0.5	0.5
Very bad	1.1	0.5	0.9
Not Applicable	0.3	0.7	0.4
Do not know	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total	100	100	100

92. About 32 percent of establishments state that conflict in the country has caused business to lose properties or assets, while about 27 percent of them state that conflict caused them to lose customers or clients and 15 percent of them state that the conflict decreased their capital substantially. The same pattern is observed across formal and informal sectors as shown in table 117 and 118.

Table 117: Conflict effect on business in the last 3 years by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Conflict effect of business in the last 3 years	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Could not do any investment	4.2	7.6	4.6	4.7
Lost customers/clients	27.3	29.4	26.5	26.6
Closed business from time to time	19.5	13.2	15.3	15.4
Decreased capital substantially	12.2	13.2	18.4	18.0
Lost of properties/assets	33.0	34.4	31.6	31.7
Other	3.8	2.2	3.7	3.6
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 118: Conflict effect on business in the last 3 years by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Conflict effect of business in the last 3 years	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Could not do any investment	3.9	5.6	4.7
Lost customers/clients	26.1	27.4	26.6
Closed business from time to time	15.2	15.6	15.4
Decreased capital substantially	17.5	18.7	18.0
Lost of properties/assets	33.2	29.8	31.7
Other	4.2	2.9	3.6
Total	100	100	100

3.2.9. Business establishments shocks, financing mechanisms and insurance

93. Among the top shocks faced by establishments in 2019, include conflict with 38 percent, theft/robbing with 37 percent, while other shocks have less than 10 percent of establishments which

faced them. The same pattern is observed across agriculture, industry, services, formal and informal sectors as shown in table 119 and 120 below.

Table 119: Type of shocks faced by establishments in the last 12 months by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Shocks in the last 12 months	Economic sector			Total	
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent	Number
Fire	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	181
Theft/robbing	29.2	19.7	38.2	37.2	2,965
Flooding	2.6	2.4	3.5	3.5	275
Vandalism	2.4	1.1	3.6	3.4	274
Car accidents	7.3	2.2	3.1	3.3	259
Personnel injuries during work hours	6.7	11.6	7.7	7.8	620
Eviction	1.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	186
Conflict	45.7	56.8	37.4	38.4	3,060
Other	2.2	1.1	2.0	2.0	157
Total	100	100	100	100	7,977

Table 120: Type of shocks faced by establishments in the last 12 months by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Shocks in the last 12 months	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
	Fire	2.4	
Theft/robbing	34.7	40.7	37.2
Flooding	2.9	4.3	3.5
Vandalism	2.9	4.1	3.4
Car accidents	4.4	1.6	3.3
Personnel injuries during work hours	8.2	7.2	7.8
Eviction	2.6	1.9	2.3
Conflict	39.1	37.3	38.4
Other	2.8	0.8	2.0
Total	100	100	100

94. Among the top 4 financing mechanism of shocks faced by establishments include borrowing from family with 28 percent, borrowing from friends with 20 percent, decrease profit and using financial assets with 10 percent each respectively. Formal and informal sector, including agriculture, industry and services have the same patterns as above (see table 121, 122).

Table 121: Financing mechanisms of shocks in the last 12 months by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Financing the shocks in the last 12 months	Economic sector			Total	
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent	Number
Borrowing from friends	20.6	28.0	20.5	20.7	927

Borrowing from family	38.7	16.3	28.2	28.1	1,259
Borrowing from financial institutions	6.2	6.8	5.5	5.5	248
Borrowing from other sources	16.1	7.3	18.1	17.7	790
Through insurance	3.0	4.6	2.0	2.1	94
Through decreased profit	6.7	20.7	10.2	10.4	465
Through decreased salaries for employees	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	212
Through using financial assets	4.4	11.8	10.9	10.7	480
Do not know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Total	100	100	100	100	4,475

Table 122: Financing mechanisms of shocks in the last 12 months by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Financing the shocks in the last 12 months	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
	Borrowing from friends	18.8	23.3
Borrowing from family	25.5	31.7	28.1
Borrowing from financial institutions	7.2	3.3	5.5
Borrowing from other sources	19.0	15.9	17.7
Through insurance	3.0	0.9	2.1
Through decreased profit	9.6	11.5	10.4
Through decreased salaries for employees	4.9	4.5	4.7
Through using financial assets	12.0	9.0	10.7
Do not know	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100

95. Most of establishments have fire insurance (45.5 percent) compared to theft insurance (24 percent) in South Sudan, except Industry sector with 44 percent that have theft insurance. The same situation is observed in formal and informal sectors as shown in table 123 and 124.

Table 123: Having insurance by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Having insurance	Economic sector			Total	
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent	Number
Theft insurance	27.9	44.3	23.1	23.9	475
Fire insurance	37.6	25.3	46.4	45.5	903
Other	34.5	30.4	30.5	30.6	608
Total	100	100	100	100	1,986

Table 124: Having insurance by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Having insurance	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
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Theft insurance	22.0	36.2	23.9
Fire insurance	46.9	36.7	45.5
Other	31.2	27.1	30.6
Total	100	100	100

3.2.10. Perception on security conditions and government regulations

96. Table 125 and 126 shows that businesses opinions on security conditions in the country have improved from 84 percent in 2010 to 92 percent in 2019, and cross different businesses categories. However, about 6 percent of businesses do not still did see an improvement.

Table 125: Business establishments perception on security conditions (Percentage), 2019

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Improve	92.2	90.6	94.3	93.9	92.3
Stay the same	6.1	8.1	5.3	4.7	6.3
Deteriorate	1.7	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 126: Business establishments perception on security conditions (Percentage), 2010

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Improve	82.2	86.5	93.5	87.9	83.5
Stay the same	7.3	7.6	4.7	6.4	7.2
Deteriorate	10.5	5.8	1.8	5.7	9.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

97. Government regulations for going business in South Sudan is still not yet appreciated by many businesses from micro to large companies. This is shown the results presented in table 127 and 128 that overall 71 percent of businesses see the regulations as “improved” compared to 80 percent in 2010 (9 percent reduction). And about 7 percent of companies that saw the same regulations being “deteriorated” has been doubled in 2019.

Table 127: Government regulation for doing business (Percentage), 2019

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Improve	72.9	71.5	69.4	69.4	71.3
Stay the same	12.9	12.6	13.7	13.1	13.0
Deteriorate	14.2	15.9	16.9	17.5	15.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 128: Government regulation for doing business (Percentage), 2010

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
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Improve	80.0	78.9	90.6	87.7	80.4
Stay the same	12.9	14.2	7.3	7.5	12.7
Deteriorate	7.2	7.0	2.1	4.8	6.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3.2.11. Theft, vandalism and financial losses.

98. Theft is still a problem in South Sudan, with an increase of 10 percent especially among micro and small businesses, while for medium and large companies it stays almost the same (see table 129 and 130).

Table 129: Theft situation (Percentage), 2019

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Yes	38.3	43.1	42.2	36.9	40.0
No	61.7	57.0	57.8	63.2	60.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 130: Theft situation (Percentage), 2010

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Yes	28.9	36.2	45.6	35.1	30.9
No	71.1	63.8	54.4	64.9	69.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

99. On the other hand, table 130 and 131 indicate that vandalism situation improved a lot among business categories even though over all it almost stays at the same level.

Table 131: Vandalism situation (Percentage), 2019

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Yes	4.8	6.1	4.1	4.4	5.0
No	95.2	93.9	95.9	95.6	95.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 132: Vandalism situation (Percentage), 2010

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Yes	4.6	10.7	11.1	9.4	5.9
No	95.4	89.3	88.9	90.6	94.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

100. Businesses in South Sudan have experienced financial losses in the last decade and the proportion of businesses that had this experience increased by 10 percent, except large companies (see table 133 and 134).

Table 133: Financial loss situation (Percentage), 2019

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Yes	34.9	39.0	43.5	36.9	37.8
No	65.1	61.0	56.5	63.1	62.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 134: Financial loss situation (Percentage), 2010

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Yes	26.0	37.3	40.9	39.9	28.8
No	74.0	62.7	59.1	60.1	71.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3.2.12. Business establishments taxation status

101. Tax identification number is owned by 75 percent of businesses in the country, with micro businesses being the least as indicated in table 135 and 136 below. Renk, Rumbek and Torit towns are the towns with businesses that have TIN at the level of 90 percent and beyond.

Table 135: Percentage distribution of having Tax Identification number (TIN) by business establishments category, 2019

Business establishments category	Having TIN-2019		Total
	Yes	No	
Micro	68.1	31.9	100
Small	75.2	24.8	100
Medium	83.6	16.4	100
Large	82.1	17.9	100
Total	75.1	24.9	100

Table 136: Percentage distribution of having Tax Identification number (TIN) by town, 2019

Having TIN - 2019

Town	Yes	No	Total
Juba	75.5	24.5	100
Maridi	29.8	70.2	100
Tonj	84.3	15.7	100
Renk	90.2	9.8	100
Wau	78.8	21.2	100
Rumbek	95.1	4.9	100
Aweil	53.7	46.3	100
Yambio	72.4	27.6	100
Bor	82.1	17.9	100
Torit	94.6	5.4	100
Nimule	72.1	27.9	100
Kuajok	70.0	30.0	100
Total	75.3	24.7	100

102. As described in table 137, 138 and 139, paying tax conditions have been improved over the last 10 years, whereby 10 percent increased among businesses that are paying tax is observed, and as of 2019, 99 percent of companies are paying taxes compared to 89 percent in 2010 and across targeted different towns.

Table 137: Status of paying taxes (Percentage), 2019

Business establishments category	Paying tax - 2019		
	Yes	No	Total
Micro	99.5	0.5	100
Small	99.5	0.5	100
Medium	99.2	0.8	100
Large	99.0	1.0	100
Total	99.3	0.7	100

Table 138: Status of paying taxes (Percentage), 2010

Business establishments category	Paying tax - 2010		
	Yes	No	Total
Micro	89.5	10.5	100
Small	88.7	11.3	100
Medium	86.2	13.8	100
Large	86.1	13.9	100
Total	89.2	10.8	100

Table 139: Status of paying taxes by town (Percentage), 2019

Town	Paying tax - 2019		
	Yes	No	Total

Juba	99.5	0.5	100
Maridi	92.0	8.0	100
Tonj	100	0.0	100
Renk	96.4	3.6	100
Wau	100	0.0	100
Rumbek	99.0	1.0	100
Aweil	99.4	0.7	100
Yambio	100	0.0	100
Bor	99.2	0.8	100
Torit	100	0.0	100
Nimule	100	0.0	100
Kuajok	100	0.0	100
Total	99.4	0.6	100

103. Most of taxes being paid by companies included value added tax followed by income tax as of 2019, and large companies so also pay tax about payroll tax, sales tax and corporate tax as shown in table 140.

Table 140: Type of taxes paid (Percentage), 2019

Type of tax paid - 2019					
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Income tax	21.3	22.9	23.3	21.2	22.0
Lumpsum tax	10.2	9.0	7.6	7.0	8.8
Payroll tax	2.0	4.0	6.8	16.6	6.0
Property tax	2.5	3.1	4.2	5.9	3.6
Sales tax	45.0	39.6	33.8	14.5	36.1
Value added tax (VAT)	10.2	8.9	6.1	9.3	9.0
Corporation tax	3.9	6.3	13.4	15.8	8.2
Other	5.0	6.2	4.9	9.9	6.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

104. About 50 percent of business establishments pay taxes on annual basis, followed by those that pay taxes on monthly basis (43.8 percent), and the same situation happen for formal and informal sector as described in table 141 and 142.

Table 141: Frequency of paying taxes by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Frequency of paying tax	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Annually	38.0	44.9	50.6	50.0
Monthly	55.9	51.1	43.1	43.8
Weekly	5.2	1.7	1.5	1.6
No period	1.0	2.3	4.5	4.3
Do not know	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 142: Frequency of paying taxes by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Frequency of paying tax	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
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Annually	52.6	46.5	50.0
Monthly	43.4	44.3	43.8
Weekly	0.7	2.8	1.6
No period	2.9	6.2	4.3
Do not know	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100	100	100

105. As shown in table 143 and 144 below, taxes are mostly paid to Ministry of Finance and Planning at state level with 31 percent, followed by county authority (20 percent) and ministry of trade and industry with about 15 percent, and finally ministry of finance and planning with about 13 percent. The remaining offices are used by very few establishments.

Table 143: Office where taxes are paid by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Which office tax was paid for	Economic sector			Total percent
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Ministry of Finance and Planning (GRSS)	11.89	8.42	12.78	12.6
Ministry of Trade and Industry (GRSS)	0.8	4.6	1.8	1.9
Ministry of Legal Affairs (GRSS)	-	-	0.9	0.8
Investment Authorities (GRSS)	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0
Other (GRSS)	1.3	-	1.0	1.0
Ministry of Finance and Planning (State level)	41.5	39.1	30.7	31.3
Ministry of Trade and Industry (State level)	16.1	18.1	14.8	14.9
Investment Authorities (State level)	3.3	5.6	6.0	5.9
Other (State level)	10.9	3.9	10.3	10.1
County authority	13.5	19.5	20.8	20.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 144: Office where taxes are paid by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Which office tax was paid for	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Ministry of Finance and Planning (GRSS)	18.5	4.8	12.6
Ministry of Trade and Industry (GRSS)	2.6	0.9	1.9
Ministry of Legal Affairs (GRSS)	1.4	0.1	0.8
Investment Authorities (GRSS)	1.7	0.1	1.0
Other (GRSS)	1.5	0.3	1.0
Ministry of Finance and Planning (State level)	34.7	26.9	31.3
Ministry of Trade and Industry (State level)	14.7	15.2	14.9
Investment Authorities (State level)	5.2	6.7	5.9
Other (State level)	8.3	12.4	10.1
County authority	11.3	32.6	20.5
Total	100	100	100

106. More than 94 percent of establishments pay taxes across agriculture, industry and services sector, and also among formal and informal sectors. Apart from Juba, Wau and Aweil towns are the following towns that pay taxes at the level of about 9 percent and above as shown in table 145, 146 and 147.

Table 145: Distribution of establishments paying tax or not by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Paying tax	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Yes	95.2	95.3	94.2	94.3
No	4.8	4.7	5.3	5.3
Do not know	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 146: Distribution of establishments paying tax or not by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Paying tax	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Yes	97.0	90.9	94.3
No	2.6	8.6	5.3
Do not know	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100	100	100

Table 147: Distribution of establishments paying tax or not by town (Percentage), 2019

Town	Paying tax			Total
	Yes	No	Do not know	
Juba	51.3	48.3	58.5	51.2
Maridi	2.0	7.0	0.0	2.2
Tonj	1.6	1.9	0.0	1.6
Renk	3.2	5.6	0.0	3.3
Wau	11.9	8.8	24.2	11.8
Rumbek	7.4	5.9	11.6	7.3
Aweil	8.5	8.4	0.0	8.5
Yambio	4.1	4.8	0.0	4.1
Bor	4.5	2.2	0.0	4.4
Torit	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.0
Nimule	2.3	5.9	5.8	2.5
Kuajok	2.2	0.4	0.0	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100

107. The amount of tax paid have multiplied more than 100 times across different company categories in the last 10 years as indicated in table 148, and more specifically, large businesses tax payment is very significant in 2019.

Table 148: Amount of taxes paid

Average amount of tax paid (in South Sudan currency)	
	2019
	2010

Micro	65,156	2,045
Small	144,388	3,324
Medium	240,115	6,215
Large	2,720,263	29,465
Total	551,636	3,141

108. Much as more businesses are paying taxes, but their perceptions about the use of billing machines is not quite positive. This is demonstrated by the level of companies that see billing machines improving the approach of paying taxes which is less than 40 percent, with only 19 percent of large companies stating that these machines could improve paying taxes, while 24 percent of big companies preferred not to say anything as shown in table 149.

Table 149: Perception of businesses on the use of billing machines (Percentage), 2019

Use of billing machine- 2019					
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Paying tax will be improved	35.8	30.3	15.1	18.8	100
No change	44.0	32.5	10.8	12.7	100
Situation will be worse	62.0	21.2	11.8	5.0	100
Do not know	38.3	24.4	13.0	24.3	100
Total	37.0	29.9	14.6	18.5	100

109. More than 70 percent do not pay taxes because of not having any tax registration and not asked to pay tax. The situation is the same across formal and informal sector. More establishments that have the same excuse are in Juba (more than 50 percent), followed by Renk (13 percent) and Aweil with 8 percent as shown in table 150, 151 and 152.

Table 150: Reasons of not paying tax by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Why not paying taxes	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Do not have any tax registration	34.1	48.0	33.6	34.1
Was not asked to pay tax	34.0	15.5	42.5	41.4
Do not know how to pay tax	0.0	21.3	2.7	3.2
Other	32.0	15.3	21.2	21.3
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 151: Reasons of not paying tax by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Why not paying taxes			

Do not have any tax registration	26.7	36.9	34.1
Was not asked to pay tax	53.2	37.0	41.4
Do not know how to pay tax	1.7	3.8	3.2
Other	18.5	22.4	21.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 152: Reasons of not paying tax by town (Percentage), 2019

Town	Why not paying taxes				Total
	Do not have any tax registration	Was not asked to pay tax	Do not know how to pay tax	Other	
Juba	53.5	49.5	43.0	38.4	48.3
Maridi	0.0	10.8	0.0	11.7	7.0
Tonj	2.2	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.9
Renk	13.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	5.6
Wau	1.9	4.6	39.5	23.6	8.8
Rumbek	6.6	3.3	0.0	10.6	5.9
Aweil	8.2	9.4	17.5	5.2	8.4
Yambio	5.6	3.5	0.0	6.7	4.8
Bor	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.2
Torit	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1
Nimule	6.6	7.6	0.0	2.1	5.9
Kuaajok	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3.3 Access to Financial services

3.3.1. Bank accounts types, collateral, borrowing, loan and government letter of credits.

110. Only 54.6 percent of the business establishments have bank account. With most of establishments have SSP current bank account (51 percent) compared to SSP savings bank account

(20 percent) in South Sudan, and foreign current bank account with 18.7 percent. The same situation is observed in formal and informal sectors as shown in table 153 and 154.

Table 153: Distribution of establishments with bank account type by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Bank account	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
SSP savings account	15.1	31.6	19.8	20.0
SSP current account	65.3	43.9	51.1	51.3
Foreign current account	15.5	16.9	18.9	18.7
Foreign bank account	4.2	7.5	10.3	10.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 154: Distribution of establishments with bank account type by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Bank account	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
SSP savings account	17.1	27.3	20.0
SSP current account	49.5	56.0	51.3
Foreign current account	22.7	8.7	18.7
Foreign bank account	10.7	8.1	10.0
Total	100	100	100

111. Equipment and private guarantee accounts for more than 55 percent of the most used collateral used by establishments in South Sudan, except land and building which are used as collateral by about 24 and 25 percent of agricultural establishments respectively. The same observed is noticed in formal and informal sectors as shown in table 155 and 156.

Table 155: Distribution of collateral by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Collateral	Economic sector			Total	
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent	Number
Land	23.9	7.5	12.3	12.5	973
Building	24.8	17.7	13.7	14.2	1,105
Vehicles	10.9	8.6	11.0	10.9	846
Equipments	20.0	29.2	27.9	27.6	2,146
Private guarantee	17.7	29.1	29.9	29.5	2,288
Government letter of credit	0.0	5.3	3.4	3.4	263
Other	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.8	142
Total	100	100	100	100	7,763

Table 156: Distribution of collateral by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Collateral	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Land	10.7	15.6	12.5
Building	13.9	14.8	14.2
Vehicles	13.1	7.3	10.9

Equipments	28.3	26.6	27.6
Private guarantee	27.6	32.6	29.5
Government letter of credit	4.5	1.5	3.4
Other	2.0	1.6	1.8
Total	100	100	100

112. About 1.6 percent of establishments confirmed that they have benefited from Government letter of credit, and all industry sector establishments have benefited it fully. None of the agriculture related establishments benefited from such Government letter of credit. The situation is the same for formal and informal sectors as shown in table 157 and 158.

Table 157: Benefiting from Government letter of credit by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Benefiting from Government letter of credit	Economic sector			Total percent
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Yes	-	100.0	76.6	77.9
No	-	-	18.8	17.8
Do not know	-	-	4.6	4.3
Total	-	100	100	100

Table 158: Benefiting from Government letter of credit by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Benefiting from Government letter of credit	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Yes	78.9	73.1	77.9
No	15.9	26.9	17.8
Do not know	5.2	0.0	4.3
Total	100	100	100

113. About 5.9 percent of the business establishments borrow money with most of the establishments borrow money from commercial banks (42 percent) and friends (about 29 percent). However, agricultural related establishments borrow money from friends (55 percent) and money lender (about 23 percent), while industry and services sector borrow money from commercial banks (more than 40 percent each) as indicated in table 159 and 160.

Table 159: Source of borrowing money by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Where money was borrowed from	Economic sector			Total percent
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Central bank	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.7
Commercial banks	0.0	41.0	44.2	42.3
Government Program	11.5	0.0	1.4	1.8
NGO Program	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.8

Family	0.0	14.1	6.8	6.8
Friends	55.3	24.4	27.7	28.7
Money lender	22.8	10.3	9.1	9.7
Other	10.4	10.3	6.0	6.3
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 160: Source of borrowing money by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Where money was borrowed from	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Central bank	3.1	1.5	2.7
Commercial banks	47.0	30.1	42.3
Government Program	1.9	1.5	1.8
NGO Program	1.1	3.5	1.8
Family	5.2	11.2	6.8
Friends	25.5	36.9	28.7
Money lender	9.8	9.4	9.7
Other	6.5	5.9	6.3
Total	100	100	100

114. Among the business establishment that have borrow money (5.9 percent), the business establishments state that the reasons of borrowing are flexible payback and easier access, especially for industry and services. The agricultural sector-based establishments borrow money because of most favorable interest rate with 33 percent. The same level is observed across formal and informal sectors as shown in table 161 and 162.

Table 161: Reasons of borrowing money by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Reasons of borrowing	Economic sector			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	percent
Most favorable interest rate	33.4	20.5	17.3	18.0
Easier formalities	0.0	0.0	16.6	15.3
Flexible payback	10.4	65.4	29.5	30.1
Easier access	37.4	14.1	23.4	23.6
There was no other options	18.9	0.0	12.3	12.1
Other	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 162: Reasons of borrowing money by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Reasons of borrowing	Formal establishments	Informal establishments	Total
Most favorable interest rate	19.0	15.6	18.0
Easier formalities	13.9	18.9	15.3
Flexible payback	36.0	14.7	30.1
Easier access	20.2	32.4	23.6

There was no other options	9.7	18.4	12.1
Other	1.3	0.0	0.9
Total	100	100	100

115. On average business establishments get a loan of 5.3 million South Sudan Pounds, but services sector is the one that get a significant amount of loan. Formal sector gets 11.9 million South Sudan on average compared to informal sector as shown in table 163 and 164.

Table 163: Size of loan by economic sector (Percentage), 2019

Economic sector	Loan size (South Sudan currency)
Agriculture	190,950
Industry	315,000
Services	5,682,807
Total	5,342,928

Table 164: Size of loan by formal and informal sector (Percentage), 2019

Sector	Loan size (South Sudan currency)
Formal establishments	11,900,000
Informal establishments	1,662,283
Total	5,342,928

116. With 54.6 percent of the business establishments that have bank account, Table 165 and 166 shows that 90 percent of them have bank accounts in local banks as opposed to about 10 percent that have their bank accounts in foreign banks, and this situation has been almost the same in the last 10 years.

Table 165: Business enterprise having bank accounts (Percentage), 2019

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Local bank account	93.6	91.6	90.2	85.6	89.9
Foreign bank account	6.4	8.4	9.8	14.5	10.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 166: Business enterprise having bank accounts (Percentage), 2010

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Local bank account	93.1	90.8	90.8	75.8	90.9
Foreign bank account	6.9	9.3	9.2	24.2	9.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

117. As far as money borrowing is concerned, 10 years ago, about 70 percent of businesses borrowed money from their friends compared to only 32 percent as of 2019. On other hand, the use of banks as a source of money borrowing improved from 3 percent to 47 percent in the last 10 years. Similar decreasing partner is also observed in the proportion of businesses borrowing money from family as well. Money borrowing from the Government remains stable at 2 percent (table 167 and 168).

Table 167: Source of money borrowing (Percentage), 2019

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Local bank	17.5	51.1	60.3	64.4	47.4
Government programme	0.0	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.0
NGOs	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	1.4
Family	7.6	8.7	6.8	4.9	7.2
Friends	58.5	33.0	18.8	10.3	31.6
Money lender	16.4	4.2	11.9	11.0	10.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 168: Source of money borrowing (Percentage), 2010

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Local bank	2.2	4.0	7.3	43.4	3.3
Government programme	0.8	8.9	0.0	6.4	2.0
NGOs	0.3	1.4	1.8	3.2	0.6
Family	14.4	14.4	13.4	16.0	14.4
Friends	72.2	64.8	64.9	27.7	70.2
Money lender	10.0	6.5	12.6	3.2	9.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

118. Private guarantee and equipments are the top collaterals used by businesses during money borrowing applications in 2019, whereas land, building, vehicles are less used as collateral as shown in table 169.

Table 169: Type of collateral used for loan applications (Percentage), 2019

Collateral used for loan application - 2019					
Collateral	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Land	15.3	13.5	8.7	11.0	12.6
Building	14.9	16.5	12.3	11.6	14.1
Vehicle	6.0	12.8	15.7	11.1	10.8
Equipments	22.9	25.9	30.2	34.1	27.7

Private guarantee	36.6	26.3	27.1	26.4	29.6
Public guarantee	2.1	3.3	4.5	4.2	3.4
Other	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

119. In 2019, businesses in Juba use equipment (62 percent) more as collateral compared to their types of collaterals, while Wau use public guarantee (39 percent) more than any other, and Aweil use land (23 percent) as collateral more than other available collaterals as described in table 170.

Table 170: Type of collateral used for loan applications by town (Percentage), 2019

Town	Collateral used for loan application - 2019							Total
	Land	Building	Vehicle	Equipments	Private guarantee	Public guarantee	Other	
Juba	34.0	46.4	62.2	62.2	37.0	46.4	36.1	48.0
Maridi	4.7	4.1	0.4	3.4	2.9	0.0	9.9	3.2
Tonj	0.5	0.7	0.0	3.4	3.7	1.0	27.8	2.8
Renk	2.9	8.4	5.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
Wau	19.1	11.6	14.6	3.3	21.9	38.7	9.3	14.5
Rumbek	4.9	2.9	2.3	4.7	3.5	0.0	6.7	3.7
Aweil	23.0	13.1	7.0	4.8	14.1	7.5	5.5	11.3
Yambio	4.1	2.4	3.2	2.4	14.2	2.6	4.7	6.2
Bor	3.6	6.0	2.3	8.8	1.0	1.5	0.0	4.3
Torit	1.3	0.5	1.5	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Nimule	1.3	2.6	0.8	2.5	0.8	2.4	0.0	1.6
Kuacjok	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

120. As of 2019 only 9 percent of businesses applied for loans in the last 3 years, with a slightly higher proportion (12 percent) observed among medium companies as shown in table 171.

Table 171: Loan applications in the last 3 years (Percentage), 2019

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Yes	6.1	9.7	11.6	9.5	8.6
No	93.9	90.3	88.4	90.5	91.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

121. Out of businesses that applied for loans for the last 3 years, only 66 percent got the loans as described in table 172. The highest proportion of enterprises that got the loans applied for are in the medium category.

Table 172: Getting loans applied for (Percentage), 2019

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Yes	62.4	63.0	74.4	69.3	66.4
No	37.7	37.0	25.7	30.7	33.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

122. Table 173 shows that the top 2 towns that have the highest of proportion of businesses that got the loans applied for include Juba (56 percent) and Wau (20 percent). The remaining towns have the lower proportion (less than 5 percent) of companies that got loans.

Table 173: Getting loans applied for by town (Percentage), 2019

Town	Getting loans applied for- 2019		
	Yes	No	Total
Juba	56.0	51.8	54.6
Maridi	0.9	2.7	1.5
Tonj	3.4	0.7	2.5
Renk	3.7	0.0	2.5
Wau	20.3	6.9	15.9
Rumbek	4.5	5.0	4.6
Aweil	3.0	12.3	6.1
Yambio	0.9	1.8	1.2
Bor	4.4	9.1	6.0
Torit	0.6	3.2	1.5
Nimule	2.0	6.6	3.5
Kuacjok	0.4	0.0	0.2
Total	100	100	100

123. The main reasons behind the refusal of loans in 2019 include the insufficient funds in the financial institutions (35 percent), unqualified or poorly designed businesses or project presented for the loan (19 percent) and lack of collateral (16 percent) as indicated in table 174.

Table 174: Reasons for not getting loans (Percentage), 2019

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
No collateral	20.7	14.6	19.2	11.3	16.5

Financial institution did not have enough money	45.2	38.8	18.2	26.6	35.4
Business was not qualified	13.2	22.4	34.0	9.5	19.1
Other	20.9	24.2	28.6	52.7	29.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

124. Apart from Juba, the lack of collateral is observed in Wau (14 percent) and Bor (12 percent), while insufficient funds in the financial institutions is an issue in Aweil (21 percent), and Bor (12 percent). Unqualified business proposals is observed in Bor town as shown in table 175.

Table 175: Reasons for not getting loans by town (Percentage), 2019

Town	No collateral	Financial institution did not have enough money	Business was not qualified	Other	Total
Juba	59.6	41.5	54.3	55.2	51.0
Maridi	0.0	2.7	0.0	6.4	2.8
Tonj	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Renk	-	-	-	-	-
Wau	13.7	6.7	12.5	0.0	7.0
Rumbek	9.8	4.8	9.0	0.0	5.0
Aweil	0.0	20.9	0.0	17.8	12.5
Yambio	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	1.8
Bor	12.0	11.8	16.4	0.0	9.2
Torit	0.0	0.0	3.5	8.9	3.3
Nimule	4.9	9.7	4.5	5.7	6.7
Kuajok	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3.4 Business expenditure, stock, income values

125. The total business establishments expenditure increase from 0.4 million SSP in 2010 to 905.6 million SSP in 2019. The top 3 where business expenditure are made in 2019 include consultancy (28 percent) vehicles (19 percent) and utilities (6 percent). Thus, 75 percent of the expenditure are only coming from Mining & Quarrying and 14 percent from Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act. In 2010, the top 3 areas where business establishments made major expenditure

area raw material (48.6 percent), purchase for resale (23 percent) and renting (7.7 percent) with major expenditure on construction (46 percent). See table 176 and 177

Table 176: Business establishments mean expenditure (In South Sudan currency) by economic sector, 2019

Economic sector	Mean expenditure (In South Sudan currency) made in the last 12 months-2019							percent Total
	Packaging	Maintenance	Vehicles	Travels	Utility	Consultancy	Other	
Agriculture	239,254				93,576			0.15
Forestry	110,610	415,231	240,911	213,694		72,025	41,091	0.28
Fishing		615,351	1,524,996	203,587			10,951	0.11
Mining & Quarrying		250,000	300,000	65,000	376,000		18,000	75.38
Manufacturing	283,230	12,800,000	140,000,000	8,689,456	4,140,000	250,000,000	267,000,000	0.46
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	160,018	331,413	501,162	2,293,613		275,000	406,203	0.74
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act	138,062	4,446,280	1,414,356	174,271	239,008	160,000	74,718	14.18
Construction	71,288	361,824	1,828,466	26,900,000	98,300,000	50,000	820,254	0.20
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	464,285	739,554	202,759	186,883	372,390	163,993	109,161	1.25
Transport & Storage	833,861	870,576	8,384,201	1,130,162	143,882	311,003	50,353	0.65
Accommodation and food services activities	393,432	798,870	1,145,619	1,143,053	533,538	503,143	889,105	0.50
Information and communication	2,935,214	512,554	1,532,631	429,577	988,618	246,821	420,128	0.92
Financial and insurance services	598,639	215,535	3,852,144	292,602	765,577	134,233	163,170	1.72
Real estate activities	832,448	3,885,914	1,286,968	2,383,052	924,760	1,329,785	5,194,673	0.53
Professional, scientific and technical activities	796,375	697,965	740,863	1,883,441		59,778	90,000	0.27
Administrative and support service activities	336,816	200,500	329,276	93,875	167,342	395,786	500,126	0.33
Public administration and defense;	4,000	823,760	545,901	323,953	290,338	478,083	160,036	0.03
			191,000	52,990		10,000	3,000	

compulsory social security								
Education	226,835							
Human health and social work activities	591,464	264,625	307,372	194,762	234,428	596,984	137,498	0.22
Arts, Entertainment and recreation	127,990	2,009,797	2,359,815	2,730,495	795,256	483,390	1,930,230	1.20
Other service activities	1,015,524							
Activities of households as employers	360,000	215,160	128,357	64,062	182,764	1,000,000	49,057	0.20
		660,172	748,690	234,971	172,492	198,671	668,426	0.41
			280,000	1,610,986	20,000		194,558	0.27
Total				51,294,48			279,370,73	905,628
	10,519,345	31,115,081	167,845,487	5	108,984,612	256,498,917	8	,665
	1.16	3.44	18.53	5.66	12.03	28.32	30.85	100

Table 177: Business establishments mean expenditure (In South Sudan currency) by economic sector, 2010

Mean expenditure (In South Sudan currency) made in the last 12 months- 2010

Economic sector	Renting	Raw materials	Processed physical inputs	Energy and water	Purchase for resale	Telecommunication	Maintenance	percent Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	500		300	1,506	55,520	240		1.34
Mining and quarrying	28,274			11,118	126,503	840	17,440	4.25
Manufacturing	19,394	49,233	25,863	15,851	45,325	7,937	9,010	3.98
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act	24,206	62,351	3,706	51,901	35,009	6,074	54,998	5.49
Construction	24,688	1,723,191	59,998	27,110	114,211	5,391	46,375	46.14
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,428	4,973	5,752	2,890	55,610	1,938	6,581	1.96
Transport and storage	24,568	5,000		38,877	59,899	3,398	20,390	3.51
Accommodation and food services activities	12,504	58,232	14,763	9,494	50,780	3,010	7,513	3.60
Information and communication	8,624	41,008	80,614	21,060	46,914	8,633	15,244	5.12
Financial and insurance services	109,547		8,267	56,127	7,200	14,832	63,575	5.99
Real estate activities			2,950	30				0.07
Professional, scientific and technical activities	13,174	48,000	16,800	6,044	201,907	773	3,595	6.69
Administrative and support service activities	6,511	64,800	3,600	3,737	24,000	6,000	3,600	2.59
Education	10,299	6,250	40,053	3,765	45,482	2,147	14,600	2.83
Human health and social work activities	8,550	12,000	4,052	3,002	58,334	1,792	3,081	2.09
Arts, Entertainment and recreation	28,444		18,000	10,652	26,368	1,131	1,860	1.99
Other service activities	7,296	33,888	7,564	4,892	44,311	2,081	1,647	2.34
Total	334,007	2,108,926	292,282	268,056	997,373	66,217	269,509	4,336,370
percent Total	7.70	48.63	6.74	6.18	23.00	1.53	6.22	100

126. When it comes to investment cost made by businesses, in 2019 in South Sudan a total investment amount is 680 million South Sudan Pound, of which 52 percent of the investment cost was made in building, 15 percent on other construction, 12 percent on transport equipment and 11 percent on machinery. These investments are made in financial and Insurance (35 percent) and Human health and social work activities (21 percent) as shown in table 178 and 179.

Table 178: Business mean investment cost (In South Sudan currency) by economic sector, 2019

Mean investment cost (In South Sudan currency) made in the last 12 months 2019

Economic sector	Building	Other construction	Transport equipment	Machinery	Other physical assets	Other nonphysical assets	percent Total
Agriculture	464,498	6,672,161	4,683,085		913,215	855,000	2.00
Forestry	1,839,890		2,580,462	1,566,667	166,001	193,451	0.93
Fishing							0.00
Mining and Quarrying	50,000				5,880		0.01
Manufacturing	587,470	1,020,000	6,136,729	160,913	470,000	30,000	1.24
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,491,471		17,400,000	504,157		120,000	3.31
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act	4,301,713		1,478,314	2,221,581	2,578,986		1.56
Construction	29,100,000	2,772,301	558,283	452,604	628,476	732,868	5.03
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,557,894	1,590,388	1,941,353	1,015,594	474,493	375,333	1.46
Transport & Storage	5,068,418	962,992	15,700,000	3,621,673	1,544,206	2,966,667	4.39
Accommodation and food services activities	5,614,327	51,300,000	2,857,897	1,413,738	1,211,094	469,575	9.24
Information and communication	1,318,566	300,000	70,000	1,253,812	559,462	250,000	0.55
Financial and insurance services	233,000,000		524,576	412,000	1,452,668	3,319,364	35.09
Real estate activities	3,014,076	13,200,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	30,000,000	25,000	7.24
Professional, scientific and technical activities			800,000	356,163			0.17
Administrative and support service activities	200,000		450,000			3,000,000	0.54
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security							0.00
Education	3,020,993	227,806	92,592	50,453	1,325,206	353,279	0.75
Human health and social work activities	55,600,000	25,000,000	1,200,408	60,400,000	1,972,980	626,303	21.29
Arts, Entertainment and recreation	720,900	3,000	223,847	146,905	86,388	120,000	0.19
Other service activities	2,044,205	1,000,000	23,400,000	956,338	162,700	6,347,964	4.99
Activities of households as employers						200,000	0.03
Total	354,994,421	104,048,648	82,097,546	75,532,598	43,551,755	19,984,804	680,209,772
percent Total	52.19	15.30	12.07	11.10	6.40	2.94	100

Table 179: Business mean investment cost (In South Sudan currency) by economic sector, 2010

Mean investment cost (In Sudan currency) made in the last 12 months - 2010							Total Value
Economic sector	Building	Other construction	Transport equipment	Machinery	Other physical assets	Other nonphysical assets	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	350		1,000			3,384	0.08
Mining and quarrying	15,000						0.24
Manufacturing	53,909	165,536	27,654	4,750	2,750	30,558	4.57
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act	120,000	62,500	51,533	49,087	25,504	1,522,070	29.37
Construction	331,221	54,855	105,319	15,750	5,000	17,084	8.49
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21,886	28,513	12,010	3,826	2,232	13,949	1.32
Transport and storage	415,517		346,700	5,000	2,500	468,961	19.87
Accommodation and food services activities	34,701	14,349	17,562	22,123	9,932	13,949	1.81
Information and communication	87,640	160	100	1,843	200	10,568	1.61
Financial and insurance services	511,851		211,878	158,292	470,384	122,230	23.65
Real estate activities				1,500			0.02
Professional, scientific and technical activities	11,454		1,000	700		38,291	0.83
Administrative and support service activities	13,000	1,500					0.23
Education	99,295	4,150	32,000	25,970	60,000	34,500	4.10
Human health and social work activities	22,332	13,671	1,402	3,762	6,836	3,839	0.83
Arts, Entertainment and recreation	2,454	12,000	15,450	7,000		44,091	1.30 percent
Other service activities	56,721	30,779	12,401	1,375	1,000	2,107	1.67 percent
Total	1,797,331	388,013	836,009	300,978	586,338	2,325,581	6,234,250
percent Total	28.83	6.22	13.41	4.83	9.41	37.30	100

127. The total Mean stock value for South Sudan in 2019 is 287.5 million South Sudan Pound compare 3 million Sudan Pounds in 2010. As expected, high value of stocks occurs for raw materials (40.6 percent) goods for resale (24.3 percent) and working progress (13.6 percent) in 2019, and major stock mean value are observed in Accommodation and food services activities (16 percent), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act (16 percent) and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (11 percent). But in 2010, the high stock mean value occurs for raw material (32.5 percent), goods for resale (24.4 percent) and own products (16 percent). (See figure 180 and 181). The other components have relatively small value of stocks compared to the 3 sectors mentioned above.

Table 180: Business mean stock (In South Sudan currency) by economic sector, 2019

Mean stock value (In South Sudan currency) made in the last 12 months-2019								
Economic sector	Own products	Goods for resale	Raw materials	Fuel	Other supplies	Work in progress	Other	percent Total
Agriculture	1,399,830	2,001,205	4,696,394	179,279	40,000	2,881,305	900,000	4.21
Forestry	292,298	96,938		400,000	105,085	234,792	150,714	0.45
Fishing		120,967	320,000	36,000		240,000		0.25
Mining and Quarrying				2,200,000				0.77
Manufacturing	930,154	584,608	16,400,000	1,216,938	213,520	6,988,529	175,000	9.22
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	472,271	15,200,000	8,467,257	1,336,494	380,496	2,291	7,034,000	11.44
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act	240,000	2,030,880	42,700,000	58,063	89,110	278,442		15.79
Construction	1,197,974	5,004,605	4,038,737	4,874,481	716,547	2,236,592	30,000	6.30
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	634,587	2,800,298	2,498,760	1,099,591	751,474	1,934,171	256,005	3.47
Transport & Storage		1,292,258	496,982	188,434	962,977	3,494,549	150,000	2.29
Accommodation and food services activities	3,698,571	870,395	30,900,000	570,975	708,798	5,808,681	2,386,032	15.63
Information and communication	1,365,757	1,663,063	250,811	29,945	96,959	151,835	1,000,000	1.59
Financial and insurance services	25,000	443,919	763,646	318,432	1,022,271	415,321	2,139,186	1.78
Real estate activities	300,000	664,764	604,522	2,000,000	200	2,575,000		2.14
Professional, scientific and technical activities	700,000	8,333,154	575,881	240,000	465,557	209,212	166,667	3.72
Administrative and support service activities		200,000	2,000,000	2,135,000	416,667	7,039,000	75,000	4.13
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security								0.00
Education	363,235	191,234	271,098	276,705	372,046	1,852,325	313,349	1.27
Human health and social work activities	111,283	2,688,518	875,456	573,204	2,290,963	1,880,322	2,447,821	3.78
Arts, Entertainment and recreation	75,000	205,303	536,630	220,000	58,000	200,000	201,250	0.52
Other service activities	254,115	543,114	219,339	3,045,176	964,825	729,088	362,944	2.13
Activities of households as employers	505,000	24,800,000			1,000,000			9.15
Total in Million SSP	12.565	69.735	116.616	20.999	10.656	39.152	17.788	287.509
percent Total	4.37	24.25	40.56	7.30	3.71	13.62	6.19	100

Table 181: Business mean stock (In South Sudan currency) by economic sector, 2010

Economic sector	Mean stock value (In Sudan currency) made in the last 12 months-2010							percent Total
	Own products	Goods for resale	Raw materials	Fuel	Other supplies	Work in progress	Other	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,500	7,200						0.32
Mining and quarrying	18,000	11,955		60,500				3.01
Manufacturing	8,125	22,041	19,569	4,400	16,847	5,844	2,400	2.63
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act	376,463	320,000	52,313	3,477	601	1,601		25.08
Construction	17,170	99,822	289,669	2,324	21,703	15,311		14.83
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,940	16,588	11,371	10,686	2,658	1,630	13,628	2.01
Transport and storage		65,528	72,462	303,980	2,605	1,750	150,000	19.83
Accommodation and food services activities	7,793	14,160	9,955	2,585	3,977	1,570	9,680	1.65
Information and communication	1,145	12,403	7,465	18,184	1,381			1.35
Financial and insurance services			428,737	12,000	10,000			14.99
Real estate activities			2,250		50			0.08
Professional, scientific and technical activities	37,901	43,022	53,779	105				4.48
Administrative and support service activities	7,000	4,861	5,000		100			0.56
Education		21,622	13,118	300	12,320	35,000	5,000	2.90
Human health and social work activities	6,751	27,442	4,186	270	2,905	380	25,000	2.23
Arts, Entertainment and recreation		55,848	5,840	200	35,000			3.22
Other service activities	2,191	12,066	1,291		8,582	524		0.82
Total in ("000" SSP	489	735	977	419	119	64	206	3,008
percent Total	16.26	24.42	32.48	13.93	3.95	2.11	6.84	100

3.5 Revenues

128. The detailed analysis by industry is described in this section, and figure 7 indicates that sales is business activity whose mean value of food sold in the same conditions as purchased is highest. This is followed by inventories and finally purchases.

Table 182: Mean value of goods sold in the same condition as purchased, 2019

(In South Sudan Pound)	
Sales	3,531,683
Inventory at the beginning	3,171,892
Inventory at the end	3,033,172
Purchases	2,990,257
Total	

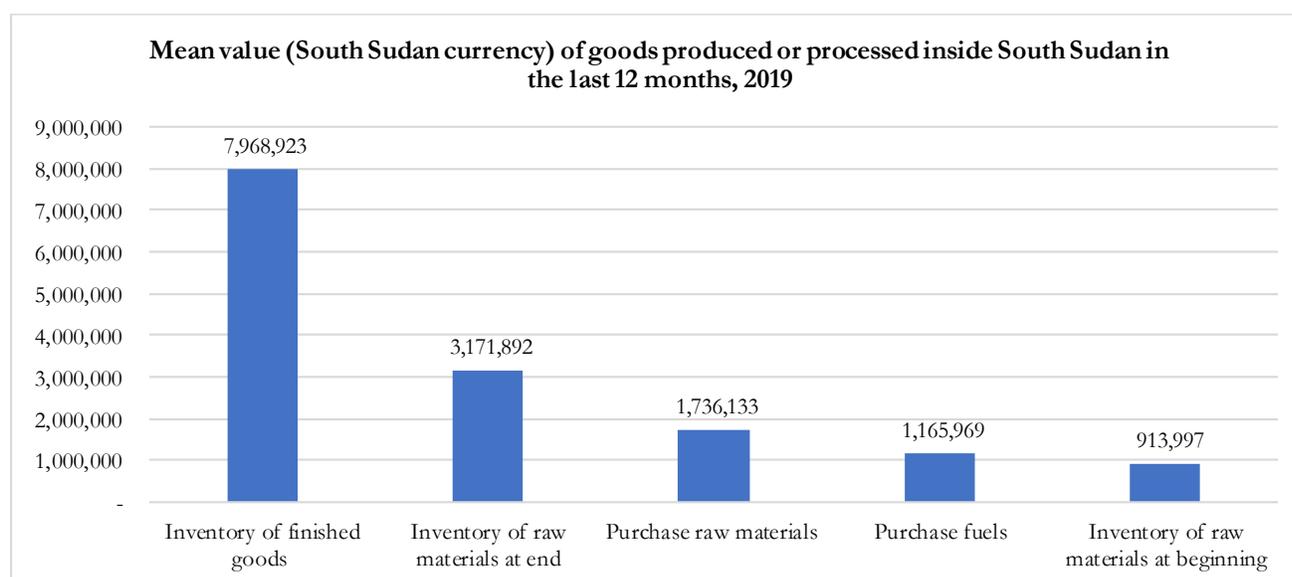
Figure 7: Mean value of goods sold in the same conditions as purchased in the last 12 months, 2019



Table 183: Mean value of goods processed inside South Sudan, 2019

(In South Sudan Pound)	
Inventory of finished goods	7,968,923
Inventory of raw material at the end	3,171,892
Purchase raw material	1,736,133
Purchase fuels	1,165,969
Inventory of raw materials at the beginning	913,997
Total	

Figure 8: Mean value of goods produced or processed inside South Sudan in the last 12 months, 2019

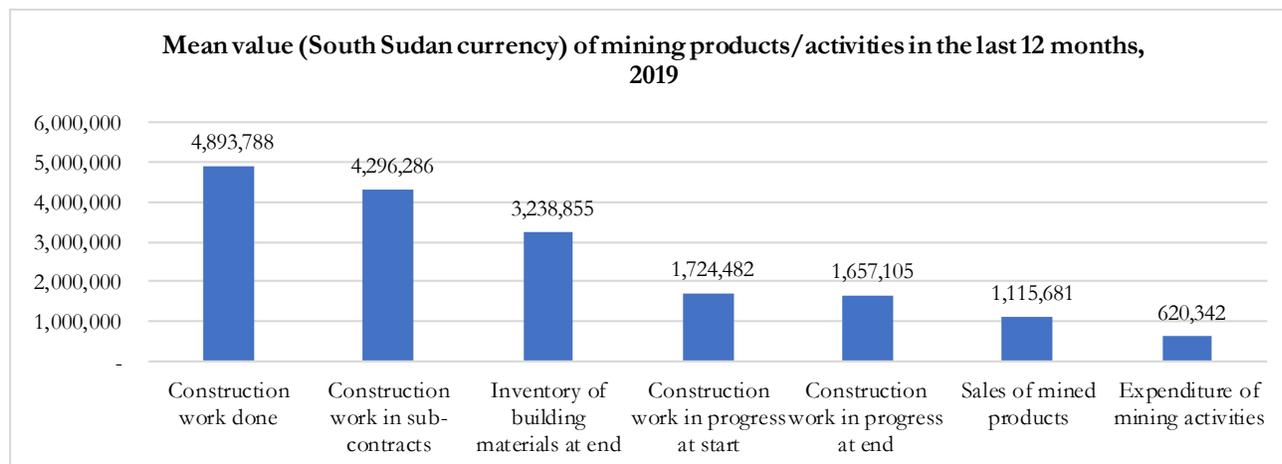


129. In mining sector, construction of work done and work described in the contracts are ranked first and second in terms of mean value in South Sudan currency, while expenditure made for mining activities has the smallest monetary value as shown in figure 9 for the last 12 months preceding the survey of 2019.

Table 184: Mean value of mining products/activities, 2019

Mean value of mining products/activities (in South Sudan Pound)	
Construction work done	4,893,788
Construction work in sub-contracts	4,296,286
Inventory of building material at the end	3,238,855
Construction work in progress at the beginning	1,724,482
Construction work in progress at the end	1,657,105
Sales of mined products	1,115,681
Expenditure of mining activities	620,342
Total	17,546,539

Figure 9: Mean value of mining products/activities in the last 12 months, 2019

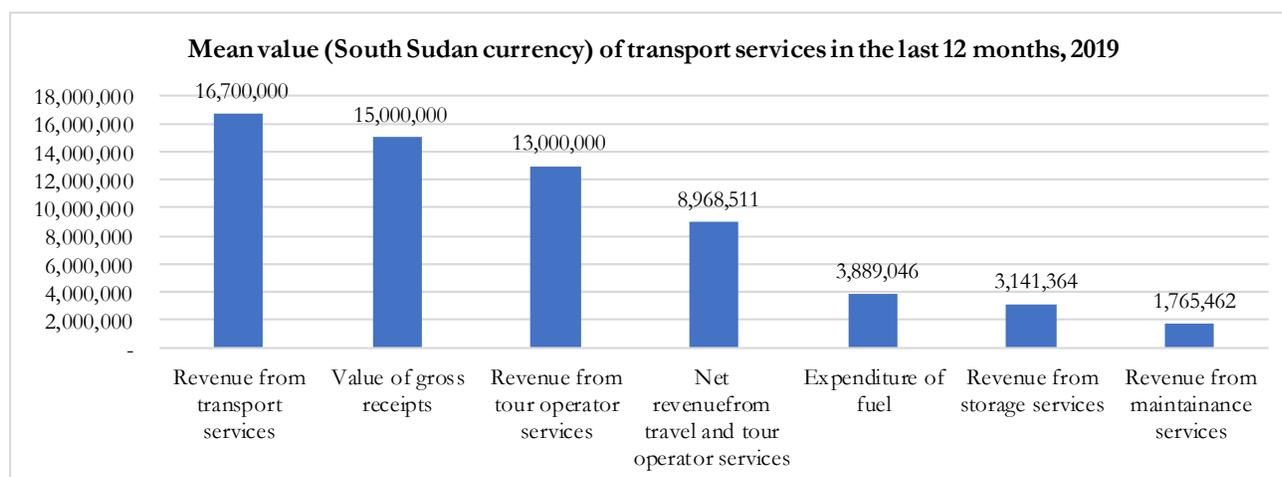


130. Transport is one of the sectors with highest revenue, where we see that the highest revenue in this sector is coming from transport services, tour operator services, and the least being maintenance services as described in table 185 and figure 10 below.

Table 185: Mean value of transport services, 2019

Mean value of transport services (in South Sudan Pound)	
Revenue from Transport Services	16,700,000
Value of gross receipts	15,000,000
Revenue from tour operator services	13,000,000
Net revenue from travel and tour operator services	8,968,511
Expenditure of fuel	3,889,046
Revenue from storage services	3,141,364
Revenue from maintenance services	1,765,462
Total	62,464,383

Figure 10: Mean value of transport services in the last 12 months, 2019

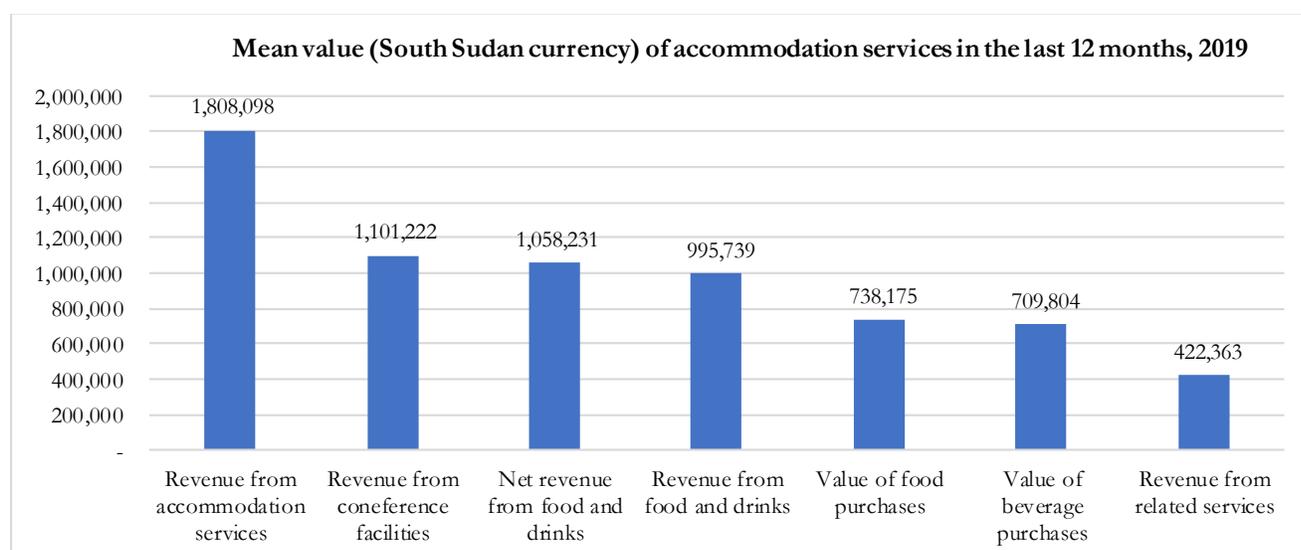


131. Revenues from accommodation and beverages sector are mainly generated by accommodation services, conference facilities, food and drinks as shown in table 186 and figure 11.

Table 186: Mean value of accommodation services, 2019

Mean value of accommodation services (in South Sudan Pound)	
Revenue from Accommodation services	1,808,098
Revenue from Conference facilities	1,101,222
Net revenue from food and drinks	1,058,231
Revenue from food and drinks	995,739
Value of food purchases	738,175
Value of beverage purchases	709,804
Revenue from related services	422,363
Total	6,833,632

Figure 11: Mean value of accommodation services in the last 12 months, 2019

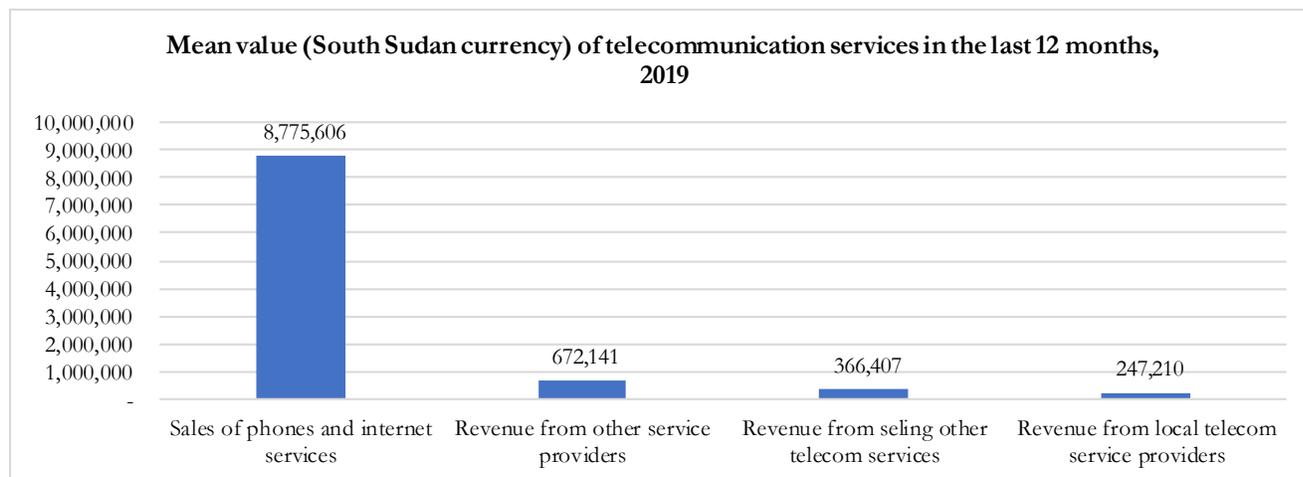


132. Sales of phones and internet services provide the highest revenue in the telecommunication sector, and the remaining activities do provide a relatively small amount of revenue (see table 187 and figure 12).

Table 187: Mean value of Telecommunication services, 2019

Mean value of telecommunication services (in South Sudan Pound)	
Sales of phones and internet services	8,775,606
Revenue from other service providers	672,141
Revenue from Selling other telecom services	366,407
Revenue from local telecom service providers	247,210
Total	10,061,364

Figure 12: Mean value of telecommunication services in the last 12 months, 2019

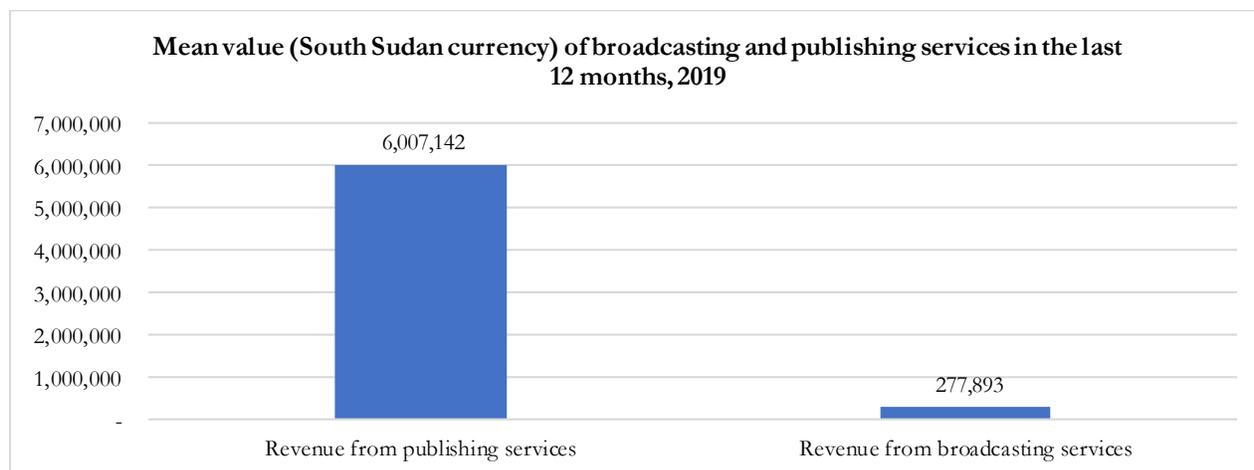


133. As for telecommunication sector, publishing services provides far high revenues compared to broadcasting services in South Sudan where the revenue from publishing service is about 6 million in South Sudan currency compared to 280 thousand per year from broadcasting services (see table 188 and figure 13).

Table 188: Mean value of Broadcasting and Publishing services, 2019

Mean value of broadcasting and publishing services (in South Sudan Pound)	
Revenue from Publishing services	6,007,142
Revenue from broadcasting services	277,893
Total	6,285,035

Figure 13: Mean value of broadcasting and publishing services in the last 12 months, 2019



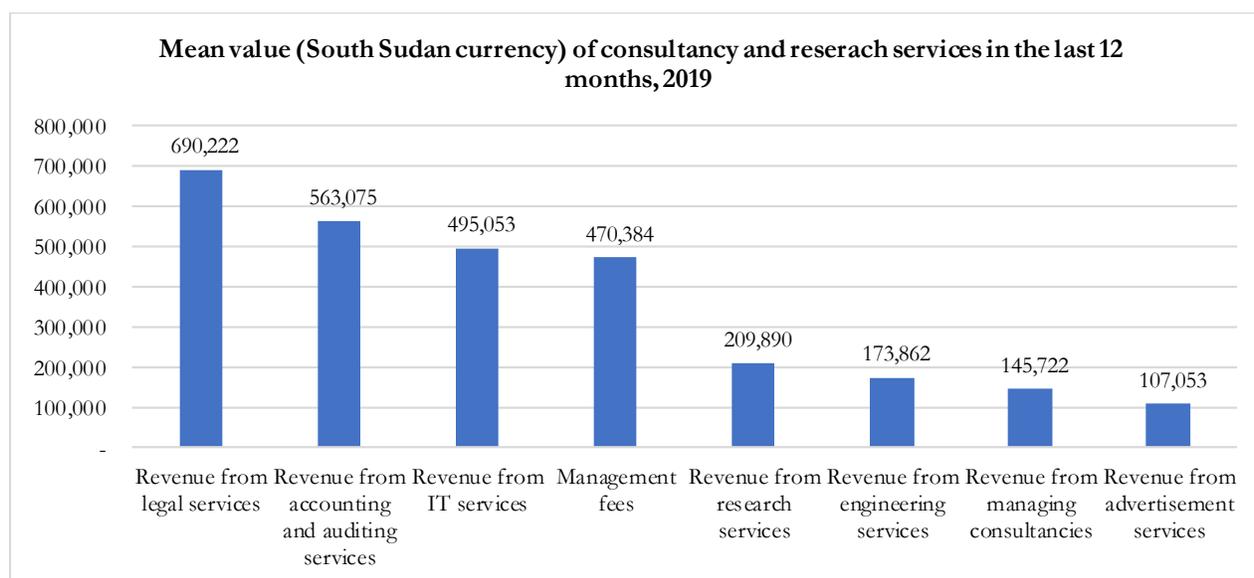
134. The consultancy and research sector in South Sudan comprise a number of activities but with relatively small annual revenue. The highest revenue is about 690 thousand from legal services,

followed by accounting and auditing services with about 560 thousand, IT services with about 495 thousand with the smallest revenue (107 thousand) coming from advertisement services as shown in table 189 and figure 14.

Table 189: Mean value of consultancy and research services, 2019

Mean value of consultancy and research services (in South Sudan Pound)	
Revenue from legal services	690,222
Revenue from accounting and auditing services	563,075
Revenue from IT services	495,053
Management fees	470,384
Revenue from research services	209,890
Revenue from engineering services	173,862
Revenue from managing consultancies	145,722
Revenue from advertisement service	107,053
Total	2,165,729

Figure 14: Mean value of consultancy and research services in the last 12 months, 2019

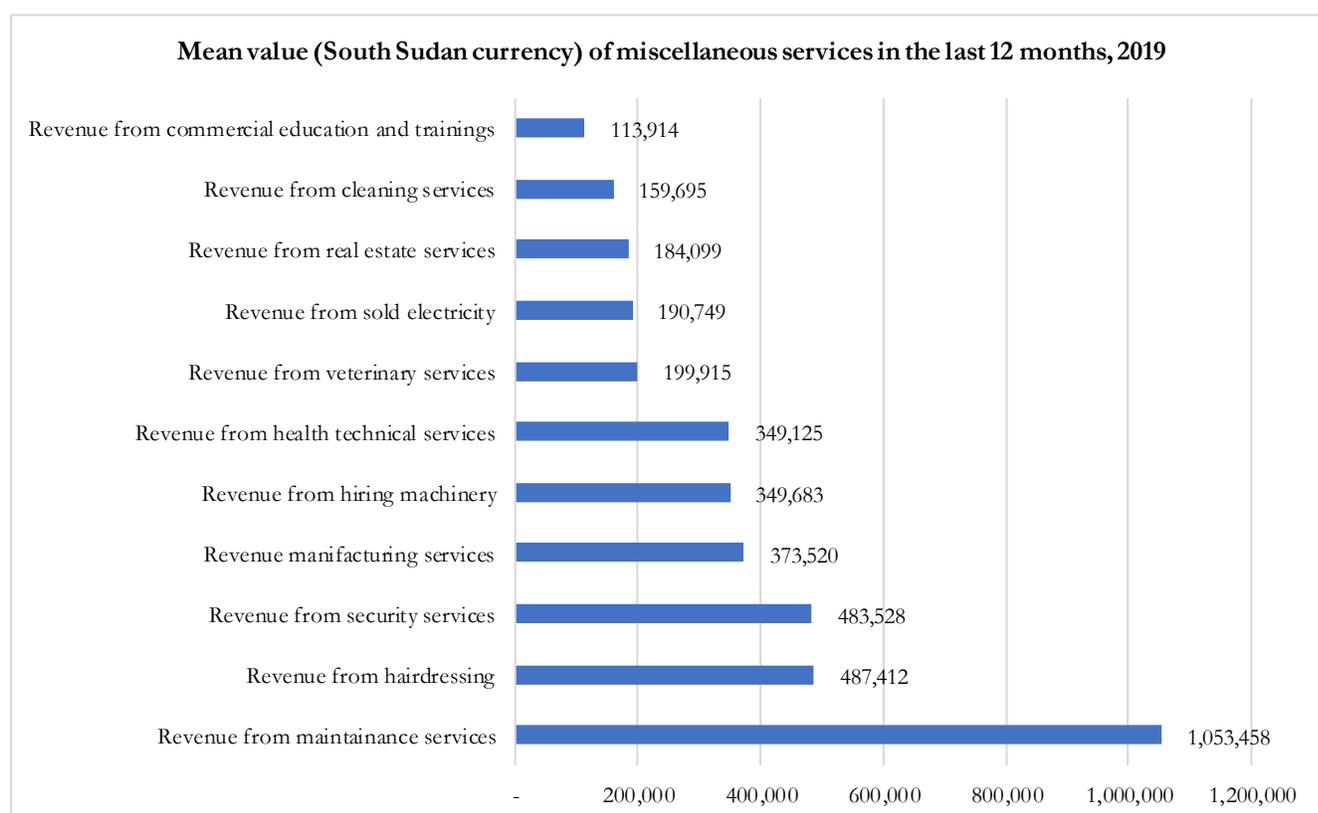


135. Regarding other services not classified in any categories mentioned above, are all included in the miscellaneous category. Maintenance services, excluding transport related generate an annual revenue of about 1 million in South Sudan currency, followed by hairdressing (487 thousand), security services (484 thousand), with the least being commercial education and trainings (114 thousand) as indicate in table 190 and figure 15.

Table 190: Mean value of miscellaneous services, 2019

Mean value of miscellaneous services (in South Sudan Pound)	
Revenue from commercial education and trainings	113,914
Revenue from cleaning services	159,695
Revenue from real estate services	184,099
Revenue from sold electricity	190,749
Revenue from veterinary services	199,915
Revenue from health technical services	349,125
Revenue from hiring machinery	349,683
Revenue from manufacturing services	373,520
Revenue from security services	483,528
Revenue from hairdressing	487,412
Revenue from maintenance services	1,053,458
Total	3,945,098

Figure 15: Mean value of miscellaneous services in the last 12 months, 2019



136. In summary, the total revenue make by the business establishments in South Sudan, 45.6 percent is a revenue from transport services.

Table 191: Mean value of revenue for the business establishments in South Sudan, 2019

Total Mean value of revenue for the business establishment in South Sudan 2019 (in South Sudan)	
Mean value of goods sold in the same conditions as purchased	12,727,004
Mean value of goods produced or processed inside South Sudan	14,956,914
Mean value of mining products/activities	17,546,539
Mean value of transport services	62,464,383
Mean value of accommodation services	6,833,632
Mean value of telecommunication services	10,061,364
Mean value of broadcasting and publishing services	6,285,035
Mean value of consultancy and research services	2,165,729
Mean value of miscellaneous services	3,945,098
Total Revenue	136,985,698

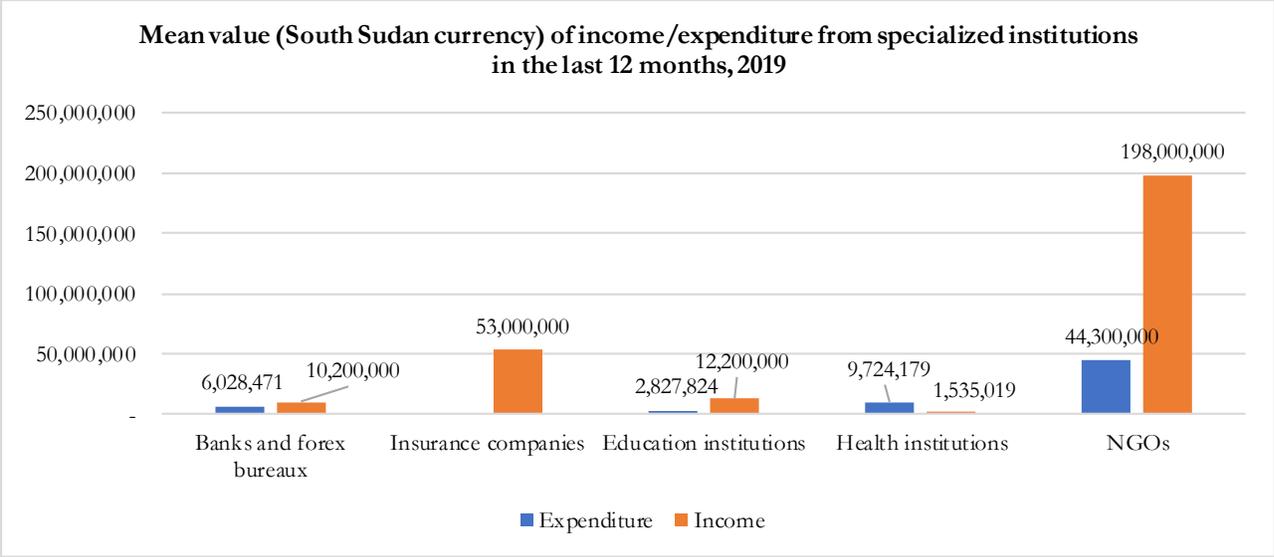
3.6 Income and expenditure from specialized institutions

137. Looking at the specialized institution operating in South Sudan, NGOs are the ones that transact the highest amount of money per year, where NGOs alone generate income of about 198 million, followed by insurance companies with annual income of about 53 million, education institutions (12 million of income), and banks and forex bureau with income of about 10 million on annual basis. Regarding expenditure, again NGOs spend about 44 million on expenditure followed by health institutions with 9.7 million expenditure and banks and forex bureau with 6 million of expenses as shown in table 191 and figure 16 below.

Table 192: Mean value of income and expenditure from specialized institution, 2019

Mean value of income/expenditure from specialized institutions (in South Sudan Pound)		
Sources	Income	Expenditure
Banks and Forex Bureau	10,200,000	6,028,471
Insurance Companies	53,000,000	0
Education Institutions	12,200,000	2,827,824
Health Institutions	1,535,019	9,724,179
NGOs	198,000,000	44,300,000
Total	274,935,019	62,880,474

Figure 16: Mean value (South Sudan currency) of income/expenditure from specialized institutions in the last 12 months, 2019



Chapter 4: Conclusion and policy recommendations

Conclusions

The IBES 2019 have revealed very vital statistics about the business development in South Sudan. The following conclusions are made in accordance with the IBES 2019;

22. The IBES 2019 enabled NBS to compile a Central Business Register which can be used as a sampling frame for any others business related surveys in South Sudan, particularly in the most populated towns.
23. The survey was successfully done and the core objectives of the survey namely distribution of business establishments by economics sectors, their characteristics, employments levels, business environments and financial status were achieved.
24. South Sudan market economy is largely categorized as informal economy since 2010. The number of foreign nationals working in the informal sector is also very huge.
25. Most of the business establishments are found to be having less than 2 employees and very few business establishments having more than 10 employees. Only 51 percent of business establishments with less than 2 employees are owned by South Sudanese, implying that most of the micro businesses are owned by foreigners.
26. The agriculture, fishing, construction, real estate activities, forestry , water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act, information and communication and Arts, entertainment and recreation are the poorly industrial sector with few business establishments.
27. There are multiple institutions are issuing business registration certificates and this remain to be a critical challenges for businesses in South Sudan.
28. Despite the conflict in South Sudan, business have been growing, 34 percent of the business establishments were found to have been established after 2016.
29. A good number of business establishments are not keeping book of account, and this make it very difficult to know the profit or the tax value to be collected from such businesses.
30. The number of South Sudanese working in the business establishments is almost equal to the number of non- South Sudanese, this indicates that South Sudan is foreign dominated market, making less employment opportunities for the nationals. It is notice that many employees have resorted to non-full permanent contract which increase exploitations and reduction of employees benefits.
31. Women participation in the business in South Sudan is very low. The number females owning business establishments in South Sudan is only 18 percent and the number of female employees in the business sector is 13 percent.
32. Business establishments operations in South Sudan have very insignificant number of educated employees and this is a threat to business development in this country.
33. The business environment is identified to be very encouraging in South Sudan, particularly the regulatory processes.
34. The conduct of business in South Sudan is largely affected by lack of electricity, insecurity, marketing problem and lack of water.

35. Corruption is found to be one of the major obstacle for business development in South Sudan.
36. Poor internet access by majority of the business establishments have limited efficient and effective market system in the country.
37. The major shocks faced by businesses are conflict and thefts/robbing.
38. Major business transactions are conducted outside banking system in South Sudan since nearly half of the business establishments do not have bank accounts.
39. Access to financial services has been limited due to lack of acceptable collateral, poor businesses and insufficient fund within the banking system in South Sudan. Many business establishments have resorted to the use of private guarantee accounts and equipment to get loan, which are largely done outside the banking system by non-financial institutions.
40. Majority of business establishments have Tax Identification Number (TIN). This indicates that most businesses are complying with the tax collecting authorities. This is a positive window that can be improved. The informal sector business establishments are also complying with the tax collection policy.
41. Business establishments in South Sudan have a negative perception about the use of billing machines as tool to be used in the improvement of tax payment, particularly the large establishments do not show interest in the use of billing machines.
42. Despite conflicts in the country over a long period of time, the investment values has increased by 11,233 percent over the decade. Major investments opportunities has shifted from water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act, transport and storage to financial institutions and health sector over the decade.

Recommendations

Based on the IBES 2019 findings, the following recommendations are provided;

12. It is recommended that the National Bureau of Statistics should conduct similar Integrated Business Establishments Survey after every 5 years to update the Central Business Register – as a master sampling frame in the country and to update business statistics. In the same view, it is recommended that the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs provided an updated Central Business Register regularly.
13. South Sudan is largely an informal economy, it is recommended that the formalization of the business establishments been done by various authorities particularly the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Ministry for Trade and Industry, Ministry of Investment and Ministry of Finance and Planning. The Businesses should be encourage to move from the informal sector to formal sector to enhance economic growth in South Sudan.
14. It is recommended that the National Legislative Assembly, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Investment should look into the employment policy and investment policy that could increase creation of more jobs opportunities for the South Sudanese nationals.
15. The registration of businesses is currently done by multiple institutions and this make it difficult to clearly know who is responsible for the legalization of the business establishments; some of the business establishments do not complete the registration processes and therefore,

we recommend the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Ministry Trade and Industry, Ministry of Investment and Ministry of Finance and Planning to setup and independent business establishments Bureau to be responsible for the regulatory processes for the businesses in South Sudan.

16. The Bureau recommends that Ministry of Trade and Industry, Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry and Revenue Authority should encourage business establishments to keep book of accounts to enable NBS and tax collecting authorities know the correct value of their revenue and expenditures.
17. It is recommended that the Ministry of Labour should encourage business employers to provide full permanent contracts where necessary to their employees to improve the wellbeing. It is also recommended that the employment of qualified South Sudan nationals be considered as first priority over the employment of non-South Sudanese nationals. Employment of qualified South Sudanese females should be highly considered.
18. The regulatory authorities, particularly the Anti-Corruption Commission to address the high corrupt practices that hinder business development in South Sudan and to ease the burden on the end beneficiaries. The government (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Energy and Dams and Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation) should address insecurity, telecommunication services, electricity and water problem in South Sudan.
19. It is recommended that the Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry work hard to improve effective business communication system, via the use of internet, advertisement system and business diaries to improve marketing.
20. Due to the poor insurance covers and high risks of losses by most businesses in South Sudan, it is recommended that most businesses be encourage by the business union and the Chamber of Commerce to insurance their business properties and assets with insurance companies as a tool to mitigation risks in the event of shocks or losses.
21. It is highly found that major business transactions are conducted out banking system in South Sudan, therefore, it is recommended that each business establishments be compel to open bank account and encourage to transact within the banking system. The Chamber of Commerce and the Revenue Authority should oversee that recommendation.
22. It is recommended that the Bank of South Sudan engage Commercial Banks and all others financial institutions to provide easy access to financial services to the businesses in South Sudan to encourage investments and business growth. It is also recommended that Bank of South Sudan look into the problem of collaterals.

Dissemination of IBES 2019 Findings

143. The results of the IBES 2019 is published on the NBS website (www.ssnbs.org).

ANNEXES



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS



IBES LISTING FORM, 2019

ADDRESS/LOCATION

1.1.STATE:
 1.2.COUNTY:
 1.3.PAYAM:
 1.4.TOWN:
 1.5. BUSINESS ENTERPRIS ID
 1.6. BUSINESS ENTERPRISE NAME:
 1.7. TELEPHONE NUMBER OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISE:
 1.8. NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON :
 1.9. POSITION OF THE CONTACT PERSON:

- 1. Owner
- 2. Managing Director
- 3. Business Manager
- 4. Operations Manager
- 5. Financial Manager
- 6. Human Resources Manager
- 7. Any other authorized person
- 8. Head or Representing the Head of Public Agency
- 99. Do not know

1.10. TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE CONTACT PERSON
 1.11. GPS COORDINATES:
 1.12. YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BUSINESS.....

Q2. MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE
 ISIC CODE

Q3. WHAT IS THE OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE OF THE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE?

- 1- General partnership
- 2- Limited partnership
- 3- Public company
- 4- Private company
- 5- Cooperative
- 6- Sole proprietorship
- 7- Other (Specify)
- 99- Do not know

Q4. WHAT IS THE NATIONALITY OF OWNERSHIP OF THE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE?

- 1- South Sudan
- 2- Foreign country
- 99- Do not know

Q5. WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DOES THE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE HAVE?

Q6. HOW MANY EMPLOYEES DOES THE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE HAVE WHO ARE SOUTH SUDANESE?

Q7. DOES THE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE KEEP REGULAR BUSINESS BOOKS OF ACCOUNT?

- 1- Yes
- 2- No
- 99- Do not know

Q8. DOES THE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE HAVE TAX REGISTRATION NUMBER?

- 1- Yes
- 2- No
- 99- Do not know