

South Sudan

THE WORLD'S NEWEST INVESTMENT DESTINATION



Estd. 1985

INDO-AFRICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES

April 2013 Special Supplement published by Indo-African Chamber of Commerce & Industries

Page 1

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I am very pleased to learn that the Indo-African Chamber of Commerce and Industries will be leading an important business delegation to the Republic of South Sudan from April 15, 2013 to explore trade and investment opportunities. This would be the first major Indian business delegation visiting South Sudan since its independence in July 2011.

South Sudan is a young nation but our relations are of longstanding. India attaches great importance to its close and friendly relations with South Sudan. India was one of the first countries to establish a diplomatic mission in South Sudan. There have been several high-level visits from India to South Sudan in the last two years, including that of the Hon'ble Vice President of India. This is a reflection of the deep desire of India's continued commitment to further develop and strengthen relations with South Sudan.

With very little previous development, South Sudan offers tremendous potential and opportunities as everything is to be built in the country. It is rich in oil, minerals and natural resources. Major institutions are in the process of being set up but the entire infrastructure needs to be built in the country. The road network, housing, telecom, schools, hospitals, banking sector, agriculture, irrigation, power-stations, oil refineries, service sector and various other amenities, all need urgent attention and the focus is on the foreign companies and investors. In

fact, there is plenty to be done in the country. With such opportunities and potential, South Sudan has ignited business interests from around the globe.

The Government of South Sudan also attaches highest priority to the development of agriculture sector and food-processing industry. South Sudan has vast arable land which is highly fertile, plenty of water resources, good weather and hard-working people. These make the agriculture sector

quite attractive for investment.

As South Sudan embarks on its journey of nation building and economic development, India stands committed to assist it in this process as a trusted and reliable partner. India's developmental experience, particularly in agriculture, irrigation, education, health, energy, minerals and infrastructure sectors, and in the development of small and medium industries, human resource development and capacity building would be an ideal model for a young country like South Sudan. Indian private sector, known for high entrepreneur skills and innovation is certainly well-placed to take an active part in the developmental process of South Sudan which is just beginning. Some of the Indian companies have already set up their offices in Juba and many other are in the process. Companies like ONGC Videsh Limited have been operating for a long time.

Therefore, the visit of the Indian business delegation led by the Indo-African Chamber of Commerce & Industries is very timely and a welcome initiative. It would be an important milestone in further expanding the commercial relations between the two countries. I wish the delegation a very productive and successful visit to South Sudan.

Mr. Parmod Bajaj

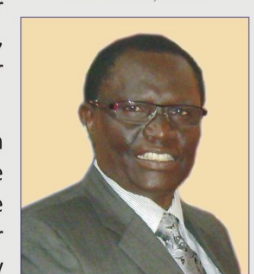
Ambassador of India to the Republic of South Sudan
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On behalf of the Embassy of the Republic of the South Sudan and on my own behalf, I would like to take this opportunity to convey my personal gratitude and that of our Embassy here in New Delhi, greetings and the best wishes for the New Year, 2013.

Indeed, your dedication in promoting our new country, the Republic of South Sudan within the Business Community of the Greater State of Maharashtra is highly noticeable, and appreciated.

Words alone are not enough to express how grateful, our Embassy was, when you organized those series of meetings with the Business elite of your state during my short visit to Mumbai. This was an effort highly appreciated. As a new nation, and Embassy in Delhi we are counting on you in many developmental fronts in this Great country.

I will be remised if I don't commend the valuable time, and the presence of the Business Elite in



MESSAGE

Mumbai, who came to meet me regardless of the short notice they received about my presence in the City. Please convey my heartfelt appreciation to them, assuring them that the Republic of South Sudan is looking forward to receiving them to partake in the exploration and development of our untapped mineral resources and human development in the area of education and capacity building.

Finally, but not least, I wish you all the best of Luck in your endeavour to help the African continent connects with the sub/continent, people to people business.

Regards,
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INDO-AFRICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES

Given the many years of civil war, South Sudan is literally being built from scratch. The Road Construction, Banking sector, Insurance, Education, Energy Power Sector, Health Care etc. All need urgent & immediate attention.

The world is becoming more globally competitive, now the question is... Is South Sudan ready to competently compete in the International market? What are the policies set in place to foster this agenda?

The freedom has come with multiple responsibilities, which is equally a big task.

South Sudan is an emerging & virgin market. A lot has been done since the signing of CPA (Comprehensive Peace Agreement) in 2005. The Govt. is keen to cultivate & nurture a conducive investment environment in the country, the investors still need to be patient as the govt. and other stakeholders put the necessary infrastructure & system in place.



Hence to create an awareness & to encourage & motivate business community of India - the Chamber has brought out this "Special Supplement on South Sudan". Which is a right attempt in this direction.

We can't end this without thanking our Indian Embassy in South Sudan, South Sudan Embassy in Delhi & other associates for extending their valued co-operation & support in establishing & further strengthening the Indo- South Sudan business relations.

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BASIC INFORMATION

Full Name : Republic of South Sudan
Area : 644,329km2
Population : 8,260,490 (Sudan census 2008)
Capital City : Juba
Languages : English, Arabic (both official), Juba Arabic
Religion(s) : Christianity/Animism/Islam
Currency : South Sudan Pound
President of South Sudan : President Salva Kiir Mayardit
Vice President : Riek Machar Teny
Foreign Minister: Nhial Deng Nhial
Main exports : Oil
Internet domain: .ss
Intl. dialing code: +211

GEOGRAPHY

South Sudan is 619,745 km2 making it similar in size to France. It is a landlocked country which borders Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic. The White Nile runs from Uganda, through Juba, Bor and Malakal, and into White Nile State, Sudan. The capital, Juba, is hot and - for much of the year - rainy. Average daily temperatures vary between 20C and 45C. During the rainy season (April to October) it seldom rains for more than an hour a day and is often pleasantly mild. It is very hot and dusty during the dry season.

HISTORY

The area of Southern Sudan was subjected to

South Sudan A Country Profile



decades of civil war involving the Sudanese government and rebels from the South Sudan Liberation Movement. In 1972, an agreement was signed by the Sudanese government in Addis Ababa which established the Southern Sudan Autonomous Region and ended the civil war. In 1983, the President of Sudan proclaimed the application of Islamic law (Shari'a) throughout Sudan, including the South where the majority of citizens were Christian. In response, Dr John Garang formed the Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) and a second civil war began in Sudan, which lasted 22 years.

In 2003 and 2004 peace talks were held between the Khartoum government and the SPLM. Significant international attention was focused on the talks, including from the UK as part of the "Troika", along

with the US and Norway. The outcome was the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), signed on 15 January 2005. This detailed agreement set the terms for an internationally monitored ceasefire, allowing the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) into Sudan; set out a power sharing agreement, including an SPLM/A Vice-President; and made provision for national elections in five years time. Crucially, it granted Southern Sudan significant autonomy for six years, to be followed by a referendum on their independence.

In January 2011, the people of South Sudan voted in a referendum to decide whether to break away from Sudan and become an independent state. An overwhelming majority of voters (98.83%) voted for secession and the Republic of South Sudan became the world's newest country on 9 July 2011.

Many of the issues that should have been resolved as part of the CPA, however, remain the subject of negotiation between Sudan and South Sudan, including how oil revenues should be shared, citizenship, borders and the disputed region of Abyei. Talks hosted by the African Union in Addis Ababa to help resolve these issues are ongoing.

ECONOMY

Before January 2012, oil revenues constituted more than 98% of the Government of South Sudan's revenues. However, Sudan and South Sudan are yet to reach an agreement on oil revenues post-secession and negotiations are ongoing. Accusations of oil seizures by Sudan resulted in the Government of South Sudan switching off the majority of oil production in January 2012. As a result, the Government of South Sudan has now implemented a number of austerity measures which prioritise food and basic services.

A large area of South Sudan's land is very fertile which means there is huge potential to develop commercial farming.



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