



NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Towards a Diversified, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth

FREEDOM HALL & RADISSON BLU HOTEL

JUBA, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

4th - 10th September 2023

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

BACKGROUND

South Sudan is recovering from a decade of conflict and fragility that devastated the country following independence in 2011. After the signing of the Revitalized Peace Agreement in 2018, development outcomes were also adversely impacted by numerous shocks, including climate disasters (i.e., record-level flooding), the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russian war against Ukraine, and the sluggishness of the global economy.

As part of its efforts to promote economic recovery and resilience, South Sudan in recent years undertook several reform measures. These include the expansion of domestic revenue mobilization, the enhancement of Public Financial Management policies and procedures, the strengthening of the public procurement system, and harmonization of the exchange rate.

South Sudan has also been working with development partners, including international financial institutions (World Bank, IMF and AFDB) and UN agencies to rollout a number of programs that are aimed at laying the foundations for improving economic growth and development outcomes over the medium-term. While many challenges remain, South Sudan is determined to chart out a new development trajectory built on these development gains, its development partnerships, and its immense natural assets.

Recognizing that the economic challenges faced by South Sudan require a multisector, multifaceted approach, H.E. President Salva Kiir Mayardit, in his address at the reopening of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (or Parliament) following recess, directed the then Minister of Finance and Planning, **Hon. Dr. Dier Tong Ngor** and subsequently **Hon. Dr. Bak Barnaba Chol**, to organize the first National Economic Conference (NEC) that would complement the ongoing Public Financial Management reform efforts. The President envisioned that the Conference shall bring together all stakeholders, including development partners, to deliberate on and address the fundamental economic challenges facing the country.

The Conference, convened between September 4th and 10th, 2023, presented a great opportunity to promote policy dialogue aimed at enhancing macroeconomic stability, sustainable financial resource mobilization, effective planning and budgeting, prudent resource allocation and government spending, human capital development, poverty reduction, organizational capacity strengthening, and overall inter-governmental fiscal discipline and business environment enabling. Similarly, the Conference was an opportunity for the country to reiterate its commitment to protecting investors' operations and rebuilding confidence in the economy.

The Conference brought together all stakeholders (State Ministers of Finance, academia and think tanks, trade unions, National Economic Cluster Ministries, the business community, experts and development partners) from around the world/country for a 6-day deliberation and produced the following communique and resolutions.

PREAMBLE

The 1st NEC, organized under the theme ***Towards a diversified, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth***, and convened between 4th and 10th September 2023, brought together stakeholders from around the country/world to analyze, debate, and offer policy ideas on how to stabilize and diversify the country's economy, and how to improve development outcomes over the medium-term.

Thus, the Conferees:

Appreciate H.E. Gen. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan, for initiating the 1st NEC and commissioning the Ministry of Finance and Planning to organize it;

Thank and congratulate both Hon. Dr. Dier Tong Ngor and Hon. Dr. Bak Barnaba Chol and the staff of the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP); The Ebony Center for Strategic Studies, The University of Juba and the contributing partners – the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) for a successful organization of the NEC;

Appreciate and congratulate Honorable Ministers; Honorable Governors of 10 States and 3 Chief Administrators; Members of the TNLA and all the Delegates of the NEC for their commitment, attendance, and contributions to the discussions and recommendations of the 1st NEC;

Appreciate the efforts of H.E. Dr. Riek Machar Teny, First Vice President and Chair of the Governance Cluster; H.E. Dr. James Wani Igga, Vice President and Chair of Economic Cluster; H.E. Gen. Taban Deng Gai, Vice President and Chair of the Infrastructure Cluster; H.E. Hussein Abdelbagi Akol, Vice President and Chair of the Service Cluster in overseeing the deliberations of the NEC, and chairing its various sessions;

Deeply concerned by the status of development in South Sudan that continues to impact the lives and livelihoods of households and communities across the country;

Recognize and appreciate the participation and contributions of our development and diplomatic partners who gave their efforts to make the NEC a success;

Recognize the importance of clear and pragmatic vision, policies, and legal frameworks to grow and manage a vibrant and resilient economy;

Recognize the importance of instituting robust and realistic economic plans and actionable goals to improve development outcomes to promote diversified, inclusive and sustainable economy in the Republic of South Sudan;

Assert that the 1st NEC was a timely opportunity to discuss the key economic reform priorities of the country;

Realize the importance of collective thoughts and concerted actions to change the course and the trajectory of our national economy, and

Validate and **commit** to the resolutions and recommendations (**immediate and medium-term**) of the 1st NEC, conducted between 4th-10th September 2023 as follows.

A. GOVERNANCE CLUSTER RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) The NEC participants resolved that there should be greater institutional stability and less turnover among the key members of the country's national economic policy making team (Ministers of Finance, Trade, and Petroleum, Governors of BOSS, Undersecretaries of Ministry of Finance and Planning, Trade, and Petroleum, and Managing Director of Nile Petroleum);
- 2) The conferees called for review of the laws and regulations governing various institutions and states in the Republic of South Sudan;
- 3) The conferees expressed a concern about the often lacking will to act upon agreed policy actions, and therefore called a new paradigm shift by ushering in a new attitude on part of government officials and leaders to implement policies, regulations and laws strictly without favor and prejudice;
- 4) The conferees called on the Government of South Sudan (Council of Ministers and Legislative Assembly) to enact intellectual property laws in order to promote innovation, attract and protect innovators and investors in the Republic of South Sudan;
- 5) The NEC acknowledged the importance of technological and digital advancements, and therefore called for establishing e-government system to promote efficiency and accountability in government operations and practices of governance;
- 6) The conferees reminded the leaders and the public of South Sudan about the **Chapter Five (Transitional Justice, Accountability, Reconciliation and Healing)** of R-ARCSS, and called for enhanced peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts country-wide;
- 7) The Participants of the NEC called for various institutions, private and diplomatic missions to strengthen partnerships and coordination of policies and work in order to ensure undivided service delivery to the people of South Sudan;
- 8) The participants lamented the lack of utilization of productive and educated workforce in the country, and hence called for both government and private sector to institute a competitive recruitment process of public employees;

- 9) The participants acknowledged and recognized the threat of unofficial checkpoints along the roads and river ways across the Republic of South Sudan, and they demanded for the removal of check points country-wide to reduce transaction cost and prices of goods;
- 10) The conferees called for conduct of development centered research to inform new and ongoing development programs by government, and diplomatic and international development partners;
- 11) The NEC called on the government to monitor and evaluate resource allocations and milestones attained to provide evidence on the value for money on government, private companies and humanitarian aid development projects:
- 12) The NEC called for immediate action to advance regional integration to finalize pending EAC protocols: customs management, movement of labor and capital among the member states and for South Sudan to benefit for the regional integration;
- 13) The NEC recognized that security and stability required in order to realize development and economic progress, the conferees called for comprehensive disarmament of armed civilians and unauthorized entities inside the Republic of South Sudan to attain peace;
- 14) The NEC called on the South Sudan diaspora participation in the national programs to contribute to economic development;
- 15) The NEC recognized the trust deficit existing between the citizens and the government of the Republic of South Sudan, therefore called for efficient and unhindered delivery of public goods and service in order to build the trust between the government and the citizens;
- 16) The NEC recognized that the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the Bank of South Sudan have difficulty in supervising, regulating and management of the insurance and micro-finance institutions nation-wide, therefore called for enactment of laws that governs the insurance companies and micro finance organizations;
- 17) Recognizing the need for leaders elected by citizens and the need to move away from insistent transitions, the conferees called for credible, peaceful, free and fair elections in the Republic of South Sudan;
- 18) Recent public policy contestations with regards to dredging, clearance and cleaning the various rivers across the country, the conferees called for establishment of an independent authority to conduct environmental impact assessments and environmental audits to help advise the government and people of South Sudan about which projects would secure their immediate needs and protect their futures;
- 19) Aware of the slow and selective implementation of the R-ARCSS, the conferees demanded for immediate and efficient implementation of R-ARCSS;
- 20) The conference recognized the growing distance between the citizens and leaders of South Sudan, therefore called for dialogue engagement between the leaders and citizens, to make public policy making transparent, accountable and participatory to meet the needs and aspirational goals of the people of South Sudan;

- 21)** The conferees called for strengthening of the judicial and rule of laws to deal with crimes, protect rights and control arbitrariness often witnessed in operation of government, private sector and international development institutions;
- 22)** The NEC recognized the importance of disarmament of communities and unauthorized gun owners, it called on the government authorities to put in place policies that encourage community policing in order to bring communities on board in securing their communities and maintaining peace.
- 23)** The NEC participants recognized the importance of security and stability of the political context of the country for any economic progress to be made, hence called on the Government of South Sudan to improve security and sustain political stability in order for rural farmers to be safe to farm without hindrances;

B. SERVICE DELIVERY CLUSTER RECOMMENDATIONS

- 24)** In line with the strategic directions of the Revised National Development Strategy and the Declaration of the recent Human Capital Summit in Dar es Salaam — and based on the recommendations of the NEC’s participants, the conference resolves to increase public expenditure on human capital sectors, primarily health and education, and to do more to protect the vulnerable — to leave no one behind.
- 25)** The Participants resolved that the Ministry of Public Service and Human Resource Development (MoPS & HRD) should carry a Country wide screening exercise to cleanse the payroll and use the electronic payroll system using the biometric system
- 26)** The NEC called on the Ministry of High Education, Science and Technology (MoHEST) to unify the tertiary education curriculum of South Sudan to be responsive to economic needs and future of the country;
- 27)** Cognizant of the need for vocational skills, the NEC participants called on the Ministry of General Education and Instruction (MoGEI) to introduce more Technical and vocational schools for skills enhancement and to provide the required workforce for a growing economy;
- 28)** The NEC participants urged the National Revenue Authority (NRA) to continue with the recruitment process that was planned for in the Human Resource Manual and 5 years strategy Plan;
- 29)** The NEC participants called on the MoPS & HRD to develop policies that promote staff capability, skills, attitudes, and behavior;
- 30)** The conferees acknowledged that lack of commitment to retirement laws and policies as a problem, therefore urged the Government to take bold decision to retire the Pension Bound personnel to create positions for young energetic qualified staff to take over some civil service roles in the government institutions;

- 31) The conferees decried the ethnic and regional divisions which have paralyzed the civil service architecture inherited from colonial government and past governments of Sudan, and hence called on the Government to revert to a merit based, unified and properly trained senior civil service personnel to be transferred all over the Country to create Unity and purpose-oriented workforce;
- 32) The NEC participants called on the Ministry of Health should improve the status of the primary Health care centers to cater for the basic primary and secondary healthcare service across the country;
- 33) The conferees called on the Ministry of Finance and Planning to set aside a Student Support Fund (SSF) to be managed by the Ministries of Education;
- 34) Due to the various government Ministries having a big number of pay from within staff for many years, the conferees resolved that a formal recruitment for such personnel be made official, merit based and conducted in transparent manner.
- 35) Low wages and salaries of civil servants were recognized as an impediment to government staff commitment to their duties and a contributing factor in the low household standard of living, therefore the NEC participants called for increase of the wage/salaries for the civil servants and organized forces to avoid the temptation of criminality and corruption in the government institutions;
- 36) Urged the Ministry of General Education and Instruction to introduce one-household one-computer to broaden computer literacy in the country;

C. ECONOMIC CLUSTER RECOMMENDATIONS

a) Agriculture and Food Security

- 37) The Conferees called for use of the oil revenue to invest in the productive sectors (Agriculture and Food Security; Wildlife Conservations and Tourism; Livestock and Fisheries; Mining; Trade and Industry; Water Resources and Irrigation; Land, Housing and Urban Development; Environment and Forestry; and Investment);
- 38) The NEC resolved that R-TGONU should adopt the CAADP Maputo Declaration and Malabo Commitment of Head of States and Government committing to allocate at least 10% of national budget to agriculture;
- 39) The conferees requested the Government of South Sudan to review any taxes on agricultural equipment in order for farmers to import agricultural technologies and equipment required for improving agricultural productivity;
- 40) The NEC participants urged the South Sudanese farmers to form cooperatives in order to access agricultural loans, access to seeds and to benefit from marketing opportunities;

- 41) The conferees called for an immediate establishment of 13 model farms in the 10 states and 3 administrative areas to lead the way in agricultural sector development and to help local farmers to learn and adapt new ways of doing agricultural activities for both subsistent and commercial purposes;
- 42) The NEC participants called for investment in human capital, especially capacity-building and training of farmers to enhance their knowledge, skills and use of modern technology to increase productivity;
- 43) The NEC participants acknowledged the importance of the past national agricultural schemes in job creation, commercialized farming and in propelling production, therefore urged the Government of South Sudan to revive the national agricultural projects or schemes;
- 44) The NEC were alarmed by the rate of food wasted and destruction, and called on the national government, especially the Ministry of Agriculture to Improve food storage facilities and food preservation to reduce the amount of food that can go bad and encourage food availability in access;
- 45) In line with (10) recommendation, the conferees called for the establishment of the of Food Preservation Authority (FPA) or agency – to deal with food safety and manage wastage of food;
- 46) Role of technology at improving agricultural productivity was highly recommended, the conferees called for adoption of a sustainable mechanization, especially the use of ox-ploughing farming, irrigation machines and tilling equipment in the rural South Sudan;

b) Livestock and Fisheries

- 47) The conferees called on the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to commercialize the abundant livestock resources to generate revenue for the government to enhance delivery of the public goods;
- 48) The NEC participants called for introduction of animal health and traceability to increase marketability, safety, and security to the ultimate consumer satisfaction;
- 49) The conferees called on all government, private and development partners to introduce new cattle, goats and sheep breeds to increase milk and meat productivity;
- 50) The conferees called on the government and private sectors to encourage and provide incentives for value addition in the livestock sector;
- 51) The NEC participants called on government, private sector and investors to support the fishing communities with modern equipment for fishing, handling, and processing to avoid wastage;
- 52) The conferees called for regulation of the fishing industry to encourage riverine community to take advantage of the abundant fish for consumption and commercial needs of their households, communities and national economy;

- 53) The NEC participants called for government, private sector and international investors and partners to build the capacity of veterinary professionals to be able to produce local vaccine and medicines for livestock treatment;
- 54) The conferees called on national and state governments to create specific corridors for livestock movements in the states to mitigate conflicts and reduce environmental damages that come with random and uncontrolled cattle movement and transhumance;
- 55) The NEC participants strongly called on the concerned government authorities at national and states to build modern slaughter houses in the country for beef, skins, hides and horns to make them ready, marketable and eligible for exports;
- 56) The conferees acknowledge the potential of fish for domestic and international trade purposes, hence called on concerned government authorities and private institutions to construct fish preservation and processing infrastructure required for fish exports;
- 57) Despite its abundance, fish species in the country need new ways to grow and supplement the natural fish in rivers, lakes and marshlands, therefore government and private sector institutions need to build fishponds across the country;
- 58) The conferees called for increase funding for livestock and fisheries research and extension services projects to anchor policy and practice in this sector of the economy on evidence and scientific information;
- 59) The NEC participants called on government, private sector and investors to invest in climate smart livestock systems supporting infrastructures in the food value chains ;
- 60) The conferees called on the market integration and trade/value chain development of regional and international staple food to boost the economy;
- 61) Aware of the importance of diversification of the economy and household income diversification, the participants encourage promotion of the poultry sector;

c) Finance and Planning

On Fiscal and Capacity Development Policy

- 62) To accelerate necessary PFM reforms, the NEC participants resolve that an appropriate model for a Treasury Single Account should be operationalized this fiscal year and that all off-budget programs, particularly the Oil for Roads program, should be fully integrated and mainstreamed into the budgetary processes of the MOFP.
- 63) The conferees call for review or establish fiscal rules to help with the preparation and monitoring of national budget implementation;
- 64) Using a sound macroeconomic and fiscal management framework and prioritizing strategic growth enhancing sectors: The NEC participants called for the fiscal policy consider increasing spending in agricultural sector by 10% in the national budget to support tourism, health,

education, mining, manufacturing, water, energy- hydropower, infrastructures, technology, salaries and rural development;

- 65) The conferees call for review of the tenure of Minister and Undersecretaries of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, as well as the tenure of the Governor and Deputy Governors of the BoSS, to reduce high turnover, stabilize administration of the two institutions, and to consistently manage the overall economy of the Republic of South Sudan;
- 66) The NEC participants called for competitive recruitment in the BoSS and establishment of a strong Board of Directors to assess the performance of BoSS, and to offer the required expertise to manage performance and daily operation of the BoSS;
- 67) Aware of the ongoing challenges in adherence to organizational culture and fiscal discipline in the financial sector, the conferees called for transparency, accountability and integrity in performance of financial activities of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, BoSS and in business institutions across the Republic of South Sudan;
- 68) The conferees called for the allocation of funds to South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics (SSNBS) and South Sudan Bureau of Standards (SSBS) to generate data for evidence-based policy making, performance monitoring, policy impact evaluations; and to better control quality and standard of goods produced in the country;
- 69) The conferees acknowledged the need for diversification of the revenue sources and recognized the challenges faced in tax revenue collection, therefore urged the government to harmonize multiple taxes and to streamline role of tax collection authorities to avoid duplication of roles and provide the needed oversight in the tax revenue collection;
- 70) The conferees called for establishment of National Development Planning Authority/Agency (NDA) to advance a renewed social contract between the South Sudanese citizenry and their State by restoring investment programs in the people through development;
- 71) The conferees called on the government of South Sudan, private sector and international development institutions to investment in data generating institutions (South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics);
- 72) The NEC participants lamented the lack of access to bank loans and finances from the local and foreign banks based in South Sudan and called on the Ministry of Finance and BoSS to help nationals access to finances to create small businesses;

On Non-oil Revenue Mobilization

- 73) Expansion of taxation base and Tax compliance across all government, business and public: The NEC participants resolved that the capacity and mandate of the BoSS should be enhanced for it to invest in Bank of International Settlement (BIS) to enable international banking payment system supporting indigenous private sector to involve in import and export that

could enhance increase in tax collection through customs duty charges and internal trading and business profit taxes;

- 74)** The conferees called for an enhanced capacity and mandate of the BoSS to incorporate social responsibility fund supporting Microfinance and SME countywide and localities supported by the allocated Community Development Fund, Women Economic Empowerment Fund, Youth Economic Empowerment Fund amongst others;
- 75)** The NEC participants urged that individuals working with NRA should have a contract with the state, and be given definite term;
- 76)** The conferees called for the review SOFA/EPISA agreements on exemption of subcontractors;
- 77)** The NEC participants lamented the lack capacity building in taxation departments and call for capacity building in the taxation departments;
- 78)** The conferees call for the Government of South Sudan at all levels and private sector to create jobs for young people so that they become productive to contribute to revenue diversification and accumulative tax revenue;
- 79)** The conferees called for recruitment of qualified human resource at NRA and other sectors of the economy;
- 80)** The conferees urged the Government of South Sudan to adopt and implement digitalization of tax administration;
- 81)** The conferees call for an enhanced inter and intra state trade in the Republic of South Sudan and regional trade with the EAC and African regional blocks;
- 82)** The NEC participants called for Public - Private sector dialogue, to recognize, incorporate and involve ethnicities and cultural communities through Community Private Partnership (CPP) and/or Community Private Public Partnership (CPPP) by learning to adapt the successful experience and models of the Bafokeng Development Trust operating it's Bafokeng Holdings Ltd leading the Kingdom to enter into CPP or CPPP in mining, agriculture, manufacturing and trade;
- 83)** The NEC participants agreed that for investors to be attracted and for taxpayers to have confidence in the NRA and tax collection entities, they called for establishment of Tax dispute, Commercial and Trading Dispute Resolutions Courts in the Republic of South Sudan, in the capital and satellite offices in the states;

On Monetary policy

- 84)** The NEC participants resolved that the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the BoSS should immediately find ways to stabilize exchange rate through accumulation of reserves;
- 85)** The conferees encourage citizens to save in banks and to adopt electronic banking system for their personal safety, safety of their money and for stability of the country's economy, in the

same token called raising of public awareness on the importance of savings at the bank to the people of South Sudan;

- 86)** The NEC participants call on the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the BoSS to consider collection of old bank notes to rid of old bank notes in the market;
- 87)** The conferees urged that the oil revenue should be transferred to BoSS accounts to support the Bank to ensure federal reserves and enable it to facilitate International Payment System through the BIS and corresponding banks supporting South Sudanese Commercial Banks and their counterparts supporting suppliers;
- 88)** The NEC participants resolved and encourage South Sudanese to use domestic currencies as the legal tender as opposed to foreign currency (USD); therefore, urged for Support to BoSS payment system through BIS and ensuring de-dollarization by eliminating the auctioning of hard currency and encourage use of SSP in internal trading and electronic payment system countrywide;
- 89)** The conferees called for enactment of laws that governs the insurance companies and micro finance organizations, Mortgage, Auctions and Recovery subject to Court Ruling;
- 90)** The conferees acknowledged the lack of a stock market in South Sudan, and hence called on the Government of South Sudan establish stock market;
- 91)** The NEC participants called on the commercial banks operating within the South Sudan to offer business loans to people with good economic standings to start businesses, create new jobs and to contribute to the national revenue;
- 92)** As South Sudan advances, it would need to have enough information on its banking sector, and therefore the conferees called on the Banking sector to issue or release bank reports to help with research and information sharing to help policy and decision making by all stakeholders;
- 93)** It is clear that South Sudan has been on a steady economic decline represented by inflation, therefore the NEC participants urged for conduct of a study on inflation dynamics in South Sudan to help inform policy makers and all economic sectors of South Sudan on how to reduce the ongoing inflation;
- 94)** The conferees called on Ministry of Finance and Planning to provide loans guarantee to business community and individual businesses to help spur economic prosperity of the country;
- 95)** The conferees called for strengthening regulatory framework in the Finance and bank systems in South Sudan, especially the enforcement of comprehensive regulations to ensure the soundness and integrity of the financial system in the Republic of South Sudan;
- 96)** The NEC participants called for investment in the institutional infrastructure to facilitate the transmission of monetary policy measures and support economic activities in the country;

- 97) The conferees called for establishment of South Sudan Insurance Authority and stringent micro-finance frameworks for ease of supervision, regulation and management of both the insurance and micro-finance business institutions and activities;
- 98) Given the well-known lack of savings and impulsive spending attitude of the South Sudanese citizens, the conferees called for investment in financial literacy for citizens to know the value of their money and best ways to utilize or invest it to have returns in benefits;
- 99) Institutional interferences are feared to cripple operation of the BoSS, therefore the NEC participants called on the Government of South Sudan to allow and support the BoSS to have an operational autonomy in implementing its monetary policies and in conducting its business activities;

On Debt Management

- 100) The conferees called on the Government of South Sudan to ensure transparency in debt contracting and properly vet the rationale for contracting any new loan;
- 101) The NEC participants called on the Government of South Sudan to adopt a debt rescheduling to avert some Risks such as interest rate risk for fixed interest rate loans, refixing of the loans and in order for the country to gradually pay off the loans;
- 102) The conferees resolved that the Government of South Sudan embark on the development of the domestic debt market by recapitalizing on some of the domestic banks or consolidate them to build enough capital buffer to be able to take up bond and other security offers from government;
- 103) The conferees urged the Government of South Sudan to establish a robust Debt Management Agency (DMA) that will have the expertise to issue government debt and manage the same in the market;

On Oil and Petroleum

- 104) Impulsive and wasteful spending of the oil revenue was lamented, therefore the conferees called for accountability and transparency of oil revenue from the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the Ministry of Petroleum, particularly about reporting on oil revenues activities;
- 105) Recognizing need to nationalize the oil operating companies, the conferees called on the Government of South Sudan to invest on NILEPET as it is still a small entity before it could take over from the big Oil operating companies owned by foreign countries;
- 106) The conferees called on the Ministry of Finance and Planning to implement the sovereign wealth funds;
- 107) Aware about the fact that the value of current South Sudan oil reserves will be lower and not generate enough revenue for the country, the NEC participants called on the Government

of South Sudan, particularly the Ministry of Petroleum to prioritize and invest in exploration into upstream to increase the oil production outputs;

- 108) The conferees resolved that the Government should construct a bankable alternative pipeline, scale and bankable refinery for South Sudan;
- 109) The NEC participants called for technological transformation of the petroleum sector to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of the sector's operation, supervision and management;
- 110) The conferees called on Government of South Sudan to ensure the oil companies invest in well enhanced intervention projects, especially through its corporate responsibility community development (CD) activities:
- 111) The conferees urged the Government of South Sudan to prioritize the capacity building of trainable, coachable and tradeable petroleum workforce;
- 112) The NEC participants called for renegotiation EPSAs by 2027, as the reviews and renegotiation of the EPSAs could be of an added advantage to a strong and vibrant petroleum industry in South Sudan;
- 113) The participants call on the Government of South Sudan to amend the petroleum act to cover the downstream, therefor the Ministry of Justices should approve the law for establishment of petrol stations;
- 114) The conferees called on the Government of South Sudan to revise Petroleum Act 2012 and Petroleum revenue laws to ensure availability of the Sovereign Wealth Fund;
- 115) The NEC participants resolved that the Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS) should incorporate the National Development Funds;
- 116) The conferees called for privatization of oil sector holding and business activities to maximize their value for local businesses and growth of the economy;

d) Wildlife Conservation and Tourism

- 117) The NEC participants called for classification all the existing hotels and restaurants in the country to determine the different types of services and categories of hospitalities and their standards system;
- 118) Even though Tourism sector is one of the potential revenue generating sectors, its development and management remains unattended to, therefore the conferees called for establishment, reviews and enforcement of the Tourism Sector laws, policies and regulations to enhance investment and utilization of the tourism opportunities;
- 119) Infrastructure facilitates development and utilization of tourism opportunities available in the country, hence the NEC participants urged for immediate development of roads and river Infrastructures to facilitate tourism and trade and consequently economic growth;
- 120) Tourism Sector is wrongly viewed as a role of the national government only, yet its success and failures lie with all South Sudanese at all levels, therefore the conferees called on the

States and Local Government authorities to have plans and policies to promote tourisms in their areas of jurisdiction;

- 121) The NEC participants urged all South Sudan citizens in their local communities to exhibit cultures and to entertain tourists, by promoting positive perceptions, interpretations and practices of eco-tourism, CPP, CPPP and SACCOS supporting recognition, incorporation and involvement of ethnicities and cultural communities;
- 122) The conferees called on the International Partners and Diplomatic Co-operations to invest on the cultures, tourism and exhibitions in the Republic of South Sudan;
- 123) The conferees called on the Government of South Sudan at all levels to enact Wildlife and Tourism laws, policies and regulations for protected areas;
- 124) The NEC participants are aware and recognize that the South Sudan workforce has aged, therefore urged for utilization of young and qualified to take up the tasks of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism;
- 125) The conferees urged the Government of South Sudan to prioritize Development of Protected Areas (PA), especially to put in place infrastructure and necessary facilities, to create employment and generate revenue for the country;
- 126) The conferees called for screening and promotion of national and cultural sites across the country for documentation and development;
- 127) The scale at which the wild animals are hunted and poached in South Sudan is alarming, the conferees called on the R-TGONU deploy the necessary unified forces with immediate effect in order to rescue the wildlife by dealing with poachers and unlawful activities in the wildlife and tourism designated sites across the country;
- 128) The NEC participants urged the Ministry of Wildlife and Tourism to prioritize and embark on the Wildlife conservation and Tourism education to inform people about the importance of the conservation business for them and economic growth of the country;
- 129) The conferees called for revival of defunct Wildlife and Tourism projects to create jobs and boost the economic growth of South Sudan;

e) Trade and Industry

- 130) The NEC participants urged for all the trade transactions to be channeled through the official banking system in the Republic of South Sudan, as this is implementable through the BoSS for International Settlement (BIS) and establish mechanism to support the Sovereign Guarantee by the Parliament supporting the status of the Central Bank and the SSP;
- 131) The conferees called for prioritization of the capacity building of the human resource people working in the trade and industry sector as well urged that schools, Universities and Technical, Vocational and Education Training (TVET) to consider Financial Literacy, ICT and simple bookkeeping knowledge and practices for their students;

132) The NEC participants called on various government entities, private sector and international investors to avail trade information and trade promotion;

f) Investment

133) The NEC participants are aware of insufficient investment laws and challenges faced by investors in South Sudan, therefore call for establishment of a body laws, including dispute resolution court for the government and investors to arbitrate on investment related conflicts and disputes;

134) The conferees acknowledged the lack of intellectual property laws discourages investors, therefore called for enactment of laws and formulation of policies that protect copyright and intellectual property;

135) The NEC participants resolved that there is need to harmonize and reconcile existing investment laws, policies and regulations;

136) The conferees called on the Government of South Sudan and its state and administrative areas governments to dedicate lands for investment to be managed by the Ministry of Investment and to be made ready for investors;

137) Aware about the importance of technological and digitalization of investment, the conferees resolved that there is need for good physical infrastructure and electricity to facilitate investment interests of the Government of South Sudan and its private sector in a world that is growing technology and digital demands;

138) The conferees called on the Government of South Sudan and private sector to put investment guarantees in place as lack of guarantees has the potential to keep investors away from South Sudan;

139) The NEC participants are aware that insecurity and lack of peace is one key factor that keeps investors at bay from investing in South Sudan, therefore called for resolutions of all kinds of conflicts and disputes to assure and offer confidence of investors in the South Sudan market opportunities;

140) The conferees are aware that through CPP and CPPP mandated by section 323(5) of the Companies Act 2012 resolved that there is a greater need to promote local and foreign investment in the Republic of South Sudan;

141) The conferees called on the Ministry of Investment to create social economic zones to enhance economic growth at each distinct yet very important economic context in the Republic of South Sudan.

D. INFRASTRUCTURE CLUSTER RECOMMENDATIONS

142) The NEC participants called on the Government of South Sudan and private sector to embark on shifting to hydro power and clean energy for sustainable industrialization;

- 143)** The conferees acknowledged that the Republic of South Sudan and its people would not make the required strides in technology and digital advancement, therefore called for investment in telecommunication infrastructures, especially in the Ministry of Information, Communication and Postal Services, and the Telecommunication Authority;
- 144)** The conferees urged the Government of South Sudan, private sector and entire citizenry to treat electricity as a basic need instead of being regarded as luxury;
- 145)** The conferees call on the Government of South Sudan and private sector to prioritize energy sector by investing now to enhance economic growth and sustainable economic development;
- 146)** Aware about the need for a sustained electric supply to power development and spur economic growth, the conferees advised the Government of South Sudan to implement the Grand Fulla Falls project to generate hydroelectricity and promote sustainable agriculture irrigation, sustainable and long-term economic growth;
- 147)** The NEC participants called for continuing and fast-track construction of Juba-Malakal, Juba-Wau, Juba-Kenya border; and Pagak – Malakal Roads to enhance transport, movement of commercial goods and people, to encourage interaction and commercial interdependence amount South Sudanese and with neighboring countries;
- 148)** The conferees called for developing institutional capacity of energy sector for it to contribute to economic diversification and revenue generation;
- 149)** The conferees urged the Government of South Sudan to establish the broadband connectivity and construction of the data centers for use of data extraction and utilization for policy, education, trade and investment purposes;
- 150)** The NEC Participants urged the Government of South Sudan to build airports across the 10 States and 3 Administrative Areas of South Sudan;
- 151)** Invest in information and communication technology infrastructure, e.g., internet network;
- 152)** Cognizant of the importance of railroads, the conferees called on the Government of South Sudan to start the rehabilitation of Wau-Aweil-Sudan railroad as this would also augment and ease movement of goods from Sudan to South Sudan and vice versa;
- 153)** The conferees urged the Government of South Sudan to construct long speculated oil pipeline through Pagak to Ethiopia and to Djibouti Port;
- 154)** The NEC participants called on the Government of South Sudan and private sector to invest in dry and river ports.
- 155)** The conferees called on the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to embark on the infrastructural development, especially the construction of feeder, inter-County and Inter-state road networks to facilitate movement of agricultural goods and services between the production sites and marketing hubs in towns/cities;

E. GENDER AND YOUTH CLUSTER RECOMMENDATIONS

- 156)** To bridge the existing gender inequality in South Sudan, the conferees called on the government to initiate development projects that target gender mainstreaming in order to achieve inclusive economic empowerment;
- 157)** To eradicate the high illiteracy among women and enhance economic empowerment, the NEC participants strongly urged the Government of South Sudan to redouble its efforts in incentivizing school enrolment programs for girl child education;
- 158)** In order to enhance inclusive economic growth and development, the conference resolved that the government should facilitate credit access with low-interest rates for women in business to achieve women's empowerment and eradicate poverty among them;
- 159)** In order to attain practical skills for doing productive business for women, the Government of South Sudan is urged through the NEC to provide capacity building through technical and vocational training (TVET);
- 160)** To encourage diversified and inclusive economic growth in the country, the conferees urged the Government of South Sudan to develop gender and youth agricultural policy;
- 161)** To solve the historical marginalization of women in society through cultural vices, the conferees proposed the review and/or amendment of legal frameworks regarding current inheritance rights that do not recognize women's rights;
- 162)** To expedite the process of women's enterprise funds as provided for in the R-ARCSS, there is an urgent need for the Government of South Sudan to initiate the drafting and enactment of the legal framework for such funds;
- 163)** To eliminate poverty resulting from the high level of unemployment among the youth, the conferees called for an immediate enactment of the bill for the Youth Enterprise Development Fund.
- 164)** Aware of the challenges facing the IDPs, refugees and host communities, the conferees called on the Government of South Sudan to ensure security and safety for IDPs, refugees and host communities;
- 165)** The NEC participants recognized the importance of sports and recreational activities, therefore called on the Government of South Sudan to nurture and invest in the youth's talents in order to provide solutions to youth economic problems;
- 166)** Finally, the NEC strongly recommended the formulation of policies that encourage microfinance institutions to support women and youth to attain inclusive economic growth and reduce poverty;
- 167)** Aware of the importance of human capital development the conferees called on the Government of South Sudan to establish a Knowledge Transfer Technical and Institutional Building Program to enhance Women and Youth based societies and leadership to engage in

Policy Research, Policy Design, Lobby for Legislation and Enactment of Women Economic Empowerment Fund, Youth Economic Empowerment Fund amongst other policies.

Generally,

We resolve to continue a conversation on the economy of South Sudan in an integrated together with the local economies on a regular basis. These conversations will happen at Cabinet and the leadership of each of the 10 states and Local Administrative Areas as well as the constituent counties. This will enable the leadership to continue guiding the nation. As part of this resolution, the Government and Partners will articulate a mechanism or mechanisms to have updated evidence to inform these conversations on the economy. In addition, this National Economic Conference will continue to be held at least once a year.

We resolve to leverage benchmarking as an essential part of our modus operandi and ensure that what we as a country and local authorities do and how we do it will benefit from the best practice within the region and beyond. This includes for example benchmarking of aid management, exchange rate management, how to set and achieve targets etc.

We resolve to put in place a mechanism to enable South Sudan to implement the outcomes of this conference in the right sequence, at national and state/administrative area, and nurture the right coalition. This will enable the country to leverage the interlinkages across peace and security, transformation in health and education, trade, rule of law and access to justice, efforts for agriculture transformation etc. This will ensure ownership and commitment as well as accountability. It will also enable us to put in place the right human resources, ensure their continuous training and remunerate them.

We resolve to turn the challenge of climate change in South Sudan into an opportunity to transform public services, deal with climate-change induced conflicts, and ensure just energy transition.

The Conference resolves that there be a National Economic Conference every three years.

Log Frame

A. GOVERNANCE CLUSTER RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommend. No.	Recommendation	Time Frame	Responsible Institution
1)	Greater institutional stability and less turnover among the key members of the county's national economic team (Ministers of Finance, Governors of BOSS, Undersecretaries of Ministries of Finance and Planning;	Short Term	Presidency
2)	Review of the laws and regulations governing various institutions and states in the Republic of South Sudan;	Short Term	Governance Cluster, R-TNLA, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
3)	Called a new paradigm shift by ushering in a new attitude on part of government officials and leaders to implement policies, regulations and laws strictly without favor and prejudice	Short Term	
4)	To enact intellectual property laws in order attract and protect investors and investment in the Republic of South Sudan;	Short Term	
6)	Called for enhanced peacebuilding and reconciliation country-wide;	Short Term	
9)	Called for both government and private sector to institute a competitive recruitment process of public employees;	Short Term	
10)	Demanded for the removal of check points country-wide to reduce transaction cost and prices of goods;	Short Term	
12)	Called on the government agencies to monitor and evaluate resource allocations and milestones attained to provide evidence on the value for money on government, private companies and humanitarian aid development projects	Short Term	
14)	Called on the government of South Sudan, private sector and international development institutions to investment in data generating institutions (South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics);	Short Term	
	called for comprehensive disarmament of armed civilians and unauthorized entities inside the Republic of South Sudan to attain peace	Short Term	
18)	Called for efficient and unhindered delivery public goods and service in order to build the trust between the government and the citizens;	Short Term	
22)	Demanded for immediate and efficient implementation of R-ARCSS;	Short-Term	

8)	Called for investment in telecommunication infrastructures, especially in the Ministry of Information, Communication and Postal Services, and the Telecommunication Authority;	Medium Term	
11)	Called for conduct of development centered research to inform new and ongoing development programs by government, diplomatic and international development partners	Medium Term	
13)	Called for establishment of National Development Planning Authority/Agency (NDA) to advance a renewed social contract between the South Sudanese citizenry and their State by restoring investment programs in the people through development	Medium Term	
20)	The conferees called for credible, peaceful, free and fair elections in the Republic of South Sudan;	Medium Term	
5)	Call for establish e-government for efficiency and accountability in government operations and practices of governance;	Long Term	
15)	The NEC called for immediate action to advance regional integration to finalize pending EAC protocols: customs management, movement of labor and capital among the member states and for South Sudan to benefit for the regional integration;	Long Term	
17)	The NEC called on the South Sudan diaspora participation in the national programs to contribute to economic development;	Long Term	
21)	The conferees called for establishment of an independent authority to conduct environmental impact assessments and environmental audits to help advise the government and people of South Sudan about which projects would secure their immediate needs and protect their futures	Long Term	
23)	Called for dialogue engagement between the leaders and citizens, to make public policy making transparent, accountable and participatory to meet the needs and aspirational goals of the people of South Sudan	Long Term	
24)	Called for strengthening of the judicial and rule of laws to deal with crimes, protect rights and control arbitrariness often witnessed in operation of government, private sector and international development institutions;	Long Term	
25)	Called on the government authorities to put in place policies that encourage community policing in order to bring communities on board in securing their communities and maintaining peace	Long Term	

B. SERVICE DELIVERY CLUSTER RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommend. No.	Recommendation	Time Frame	Responsible Institution
2)	The Participants resolved that the Ministry of Public Service and Human Resource Development (MoPS & HRD) should carry out a Country wide screening exercise to clean the payroll and use the electronic payroll system using the biometric system;	Short Term	

5)	The NEC participants urged the National Revenue Authority (NRA) to continue with the recruitment process that was planned for in the Human Resource Manual and 5 years strategy Plan;	Short Term	
7)	Called for increase of the wage/salaries for the civil servants and organized forces to avoid the temptation of criminality and corruption in the government institutions;	Short Term	
3)	Called on the Ministry of High Education, Science and Technology (MoHEST) to unify the tertiary education curriculum of South Sudan to be responsive to economic needs and future of the country;	Medium Term	
4)	The NEC participants called on the Ministry of General Education and Instruction (MoGEI) to introduce more Technical and vocational schools for skills enhancement and to provide the required workforce for a growing economy;	Medium Term	
6)	The MoPS & HRD to develop policies that promote staff capability, skills, attitudes, and behavior;	Medium Term	
12)	The conferees resolved that a formal recruitment for such personnel be made official, merit based and conducted in transparent manner.	Medium Term	
1)	Resolves to increase public expenditure on human capital sectors, primarily health and education, and to do more to protect the vulnerable - to leave no one behind.	Long Term	
8)	Urged the Government to take bold decision to retire the Pension Bound personnel to create positions for young energetic qualified staff to take over some civil service roles in the government institutions;	Long Term	
9)	Called on the Government to revert to a merit based, unified and properly trained senior civil service personnel to be transferred all over the Country to create Unity and purpose-oriented workforce;	Long Term	
10)	Called on the Ministry of Health should improve the status of the primary Health care centers to cater for the basic primary and secondary healthcare service across the country;	Long Term	
11)	Called on the Ministry of Finance and Panning to set aside a Student Support Fund (SSF) to be managed by the Ministries of Education	Long Term	

C. ECONOMIC CLUSTER RECOMMENDATIONS TIME FRAME

Recommend. No.	Recommendation	Time Frame	Responsible Institution
-----------------------	-----------------------	-------------------	--------------------------------

2)	Resolved that R-TGONU should adopt the CAADP Maputo Declaration and Malaba Commitment of Head of States and Government committing to allocate at least 10% of national budget to agriculture;	Short Term	
3)	To review any taxes on agricultural equipment in order for farmers to import more productive equipment required for agricultural productivity;	Short Term	
4)	Urged the South Sudanese farmers to form cooperatives in order to access agricultural loans, access to seeds and to benefit from marketing opportunities;	Short Term	
12)	Called on the Government of South Sudan to improve security and sustain political stability in order for rural farmers to be safe to farm without hindrances;	Short Term	
18)	Called on government, private sector and investors to support the fishing communities with modern equipment for fishing, handling, and processing to avoid wastage;	Short Term	
23)	Called on concerned government authorities and private institutions to construct fish preservation and processing infrastructure required for fish exports;	Short Term	
29)	Resolve that an appropriate model for a Treasury Single Account should be operationalized this fiscal year and that all off-budget programs, particularly the Oil for Roads program, should be full integrated and mainstreamed into the budgetary processes of the MOFP.	Short Term	
30)	Call for review or establish fiscal rules to help with monitoring of national budget implementation;	Short Term	
31)	Called for an expansionary fiscal policy, especially to increase spending in agricultural sector by 10% in the national budget to support tourism, health, education, mining, manufacturing, water, energy- hydro-power, infrastructures, technology, salaries and rural development;	Short Term	
32)	Call for review of the tenure of Minister and Undersecretaries of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, as well the tenure of the Governor and Deputy Governors of the BoSS, in order to reduce high turnover, stabilize administration of the two institutions, and to consistently manage the overall economy of the Republic of South Sudan;	Short Term	
34)	Called for transparency, accountability and integrity in performance of financial activities of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, BoSS and in business institutions across the Republic of South Sudan;	Short Term	
36)	Urged the government to harmonize multiple taxes and to streamline role of tax collection authorities to avoid duplication of roles and provide the needed oversight in the tax revenue collection;	Short Term	
39)	Urged that individuals working with NRA should have a contract with the state, and be given definite term;	Short Term	
41)	Call for capacity building in the taxation departments;	Short Term	
43)	Called for recruitment of qualified human resource at NRA and other sectors of the economy;	Short Term	
45)	Adopt and implement digitalization of tax administration;	Short Term	

48)	Called for establishment of Tax dispute, Commercial and Trading Dispute Resolutions Courts in the Republic of South Sudan, in the capital and satellite offices in the states;	Short Term	
49)	Resolved that the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the BoSS should immediately find ways to stabilize exchange rate through accumulation of reserves;	Short Term	
50)	Encourage citizens to save in banks and to adopt electronic banking system for their personal safety, safety of their money and for stability of the country's economy, in the same token called raising of public awareness on the importance of savings at the bank to the people of South Sudan;	Short Term	
51)	Call on the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the BoSS to consider collection of old bank notes to rid of old bank notes in the market;	Short Term	
52)	Urged that the oil revenue should be transferred to BoSS accounts to support the Bank to ensure federal reserves and enable it to facilitate International Payment System through the BIS and corresponding banks supporting South Sudanese Commercial Banks and their counterparts supporting suppliers	Short Term	
53)	Encourage South Sudanese to use domestic currencies as the legal tender as opposed to foreign currency (USD);, therefore urged for Support to BoSS payment system through BIS and ensuring un-dolarization by eliminating the auctioning of hard currency and encourage use of SSP in internal trading and electronic payment system countrywide	Short Term	
56)	Called on the commercial banks operating within the South Sudan to offer business loans to people with good economic standings to start businesses, create new jobs and to contribute to the national revenue;	Short Term	
59)	Called on Ministry of Finance and Planning to provide loans guarantee to business community and individual businesses to help spur economic prosperity of the country;	Short Term	
60)	Called for strengthening regulatory framework in the Finance and bank systems in South Sudan, especially the enforcement of comprehensive regulations to ensure the soundness and integrity of the financial system in the Republic of South Sudan;	Short Term	
64	Called on the Government of South Sudan to allow and support the BoSS to have an operational autonomy in implementing its monetary policies and in conducting its business activities	Short Term	
69)	Called for accountability and transparency of oil revenue from the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the Ministry of Petroleum, particularly about reporting on oil revenues activities;	Short Term	
72)	Called on the Government of South Sudan, particularly the Ministry of Petroleum to prioritize and invest in exploration into upstream to increase the oil production outputs;	Short Term	

76)	Urged the Government of South Sudan to prioritize the capacity building of trainable, coachable and tradeable petroleum workforce	Short Term	
78)	Call on the Government of South Sudan to amend the petroleum act to cover the downstream, therefor the Ministry of Justices should approve the law for establishment of petrol stations;	Short Term	
82)	Called for classification all the existing hotels and restaurants in the country to determine the different types of services and categories of hospitalities and their standards system;	Short Term	
83)	Called for establishment, reviews and enforcement of the Tourism Sector laws, policies and regulations to enhance investment and utilization of the tourism opportunities	Short Term	
88)	Called on the Government of South Sudan at all levels to enact Wildlife and Tourism laws, policies and regulations for protected areas	Short Term	
92)	Called on the R-TGONU deploy the necessary unified forces with immediate effect in order to rescue the wildlife by dealing with poachers and unlawful activities in the wildlife and tourism designated sites across the country	Short Term	
95)	Urged for all the trade transactions to be channeled through the official banking system in the Republic of South Sudan, as this is implementable through the BoSS for International Settlement (BIS) and establish mechanism to support the Sovereign Guarantee by the Parliament supporting the status of the Central Bank and the SSP;	Short Term	
97)	Called on various government entities, private sector and international investors to avail trade information and trade promotion	Short Term	
98)	Call for establishment of a body laws, including dispute resolution court for the government and investors to arbitrate on investment related conflicts and disputes;	Short Term	
99)	Called for enactment of laws and formulation of policies that protect copyright and intellectual property;	Short Term	
100)	Participants resolved that there is need to harmonize and reconcile existing invest laws, policies and regulations	Short Term	
101)	Conferees called on the Government of South Sudan and its state and administrative areas governments to dedicate lands for investment to be managed by the Ministry of Investment and to be made ready for investors	Short Term	
103)	Called on the Government of South Sudan and private sector to put investment guarantees in place as lack of guarantees has the potential to keep investors away from S Sudan;	Short Term	
104)	Called for resolutions of all kinds of conflicts and disputes to assure and offer confidence of investors in the South Sudan market opportunities	Short Term	
106)	Called on the Ministry of Investment to create social economic zones to enhance economic growth at each distinct yet very important economic context in the Republic of South Sudan.		
1)	Called for use of the oil revenue to invest in the productive sectors (Agriculture and Food Security; Wildlife Conservations and Tourism; Livestock and Fisheries; Mining; Trade and Industry; Water Resources and Irrigation; Land, Housing and	Medium Term	

	Urban Development; Environment and Forestry; and Investment);		
6)	Called on the Ministry of Finance and BoSS to help nationals access to finances to create small businesses	Medium Term	
8)	called for investment in human capital, especially capacity-building and training of farmers to enhance their knowledge, skills and use of modern technology to increase productivity;	Medium Term	
11)	Called for the establishment of the of Food Preservation Authority (FPA) or agency - to deal with food safety and manage wastage of food;	Medium Term	
13)	Called for adoption of a sustainable mechanization, especially the use ox-ploughing farming, irrigation machines and tilling equipment in the rural South Sudan;	Medium Term	
14)	Called on the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to commercialize the abundant livestock resources to generate revenue for the government to enhance delivery of the public goods;	Medium Term	
15)	Called for introduction of animal health and traceability to increase marketability, safety, and security to the ultimate consumer satisfaction	Medium Term	
16)	Called on all government, private and investing institutions to introduce new cattle, goats and sheep breeds to increase milk and meat productivity;	Medium Term	
17)	Called on the government and private sectors to encourage and provide incentives for value addition in the livestock sector	Medium Term	
21)	Called on national and state governments to create specific corridors for livestock movements in the states to mitigate conflicts and reduce environmental damages that come with random and uncontrolled cattle movement and transhumance	Medium Term	
22)	Called on the concerned government authorities at national and states to build modern slaughter houses in the country for beef, skins, hides and horns to make them ready, marketable and eligible for exports;	Medium Term	
25)	Called for increase funding for livestock and fisheries research and extension services projects in order to anchor policy and practice in this sector of economy on evidence and scientific information;	Medium Term	
28)	Encourage production of poultry sector;	Medium Term	
33)	Called for competitive recruitment in the BoSS and establishment of a strong Board of Directors to assess the performance of BoSS, and to offer the required expertise to manage performance and daily operation of the BoSS	Medium Term	
35)	Called for the allocation of funds to South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics (SSNBS) and South Sudan Bureau of Standards (SSBS) to generate data for evident based and on quality and standard of goods for use by policy makers;	Medium Term	
37)	Resolved that the capacity and mandate of the BoSS should be enhanced for it to in invest in Bank of International Settlement (BIS) to enable international banking payment system supporting indigenous private sector to involve in import and export that could enhance increase in tax collection through	Medium Term	

	customs duty charges and internal trading and business profit taxes		
38)	Called for an enhanced capacity and mandate of the BoSS to incorporate social responsibility fund supporting Microfinance and SME countywide and localities supported by the allocated Community Development Fund, Women Economic Empowerment Fund, Youth Economic Empowerment Fund amongst others	Medium Term	
40)	Called for the review SOFA/EPISA agreements on exemption of subcontractors;	Medium Term	
42)	Call for the Government of South Sudan at all levels and private sector to create jobs for young people so that they become productive to contribute to revenue diversification and accumulative tax revenue	Medium Term	
44)	Urged the Ministry of Finance and Planning and NRA to set a medium-term revenue mobilization of 13%;	Medium Term	
46)	Call for an enhanced inter and intra state trade in the Republic of South Sudan and regional trade with the EAC and African regional blocks	Medium Term	
47)	Called for Public - Private sectors dialogue, to recognize, incorporate and involve ethnicities and cultural communities through Community Private Partnership (CPP) and/or Community Private Public Partnership (CPPP) by learning to adapt the successful experience and models of the Bafokeng Development Trust operating it's Bafokeng Holdings Ltd leading the Kingdom to enter into CPP or CPPP in mining, agriculture, manufacturing and trade;	Medium Term	
54)	Called for enactment of laws that governs the insurance companies and micro finance organizations, Mortgage, Auctions and Recovery subject to Court Ruling	Medium Term	
57)	Called on the Banking sector to issue or release bank reports to help with research and information sharing to help policy and decision making by all stakeholders;	Medium Term	
58	Urged for conduct of a study on inflation dynamics in South Sudan to help inform policy makers and all economic sectors of South Sudan on how to reduce the ongoing inflation;	Medium Term	
61)	Called for investment in the institutional infrastructure to facilitate the transmission of monetary policy measures and support economic activities in the country:	Medium Term	
62)	Called for establishment of South Sudan Insurance Authority and stringent micro-finance frameworks for ease of supervision, regulation and management of both the insurance and micro-finance business institutions and activities;	Medium Term	
63)	Called for investment in financial literacy for citizens to know the value of their money and best ways to utilize or invest it to have returns in benefits;	Medium Term	
65)	Ensure transparency in debt contracting and properly vet the rationale for contracting any new loan;	Medium Term	
66)	Called on the Government of South Sudan to adopt a debt rescheduling to avert some Risks such as interest rate risk for	Medium Term	

	fixed interest rate loans, refixing of the loans and in order for the country to gradually pay off the loans;		
67)	Embark on the development of the domestic debt market by recapitalizing on some of the domestic banks or consolidate them to build enough capital buffer to be able to take up bond and other security offers from government;	Medium Term	
71)	Call on the Ministry of Finance and Planning to implement the sovereign wealth funds;	Medium Term	
73)	Resolved that the Government should construct a bankable alternative pipeline, scale and bankable refinery for South Sudan;	Medium Term	
75)	Called on Government of South Sudan to ensure the oil companies invest in well enhanced intervention projects, especially through its corporate responsibility community development (CD) activities:	Medium Term	
77)	Called for renegotiation EPSAs by 2027, as the reviews and renegotiation of the EPSAs could be of an added advantage to a strong and vibrant petroleum industry in South Sudan;	Medium Term	
79)	Called on the Government of South Sudan to revise Petroleum Act 2012 and Petroleum revenue laws to ensure availability of the Sovereign Wealth Fund ;	Medium Term	
80)	Resolved that the Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS) should incorporate the National Development Funds	Medium Term	
81)	Resolved that the Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS) should incorporate the National Development Funds	Medium Term	
84)	Urged for immediate development of roads and river Infrastructures to facilitate tourism and trade and consequently economic growth;	Medium Term	
85)	Called on the States and Local Government authorities to have plans and policies to promote tourisms in their areas of jurisdiction	Medium Term	
93)	Urged the Ministry of Wildlife and Tourism to prioritize and embark on the Wildlife conservation and Tourism education to inform people about the importance of the conservation business for them and economic growth of the country;	Medium Term	
94)	Called for revival of defunct Wildlife and Tourism projects to create jobs and boost the economic growth of South Sudan	Medium Term	
96)	Called for prioritization of the capacity building of the human resource people working in the trade and industry sector as well urged that schools, Universities and Technical, Vocational and Education Training (TVET) to consider Financial Literacy, ICT and simple bookkeeping knowledge and practices for their students;	Medium Term	
105)	Resolved that there is a greater need to promote local and foreign investment in the Republic of South Sudan;	Medium Term	
5)	Called for an immediate establishment of 13 model farms in the 10 states and 3 administrative areas to lead the way in agricultural sector development and to help local farmers to learn and adapt new ways of doing agricultural activities for both subsistent and commercial purposes	Long Term	

7)	Called on the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to embark on the infrastructural development, especially the construction of feeder, inter-County and Inter-state road networks to facilitate movement of agricultural goods and services between the production sites and marketing hubs in towns/cities	Long Term	
9)	Urged the Government of South Sudan to revive the national agricultural projects or schemes;	Long Term	
10)	Called on the national government, especially the Ministry of Agriculture to Improve food storage facilities and food preservation to reduce the amount of food that can go bad and encourage food availability in access;	Long Term	
19)	Called for regulation of the fishing industry to encourage riverine community to take advantage of the abundant fish for consumption and commercial needs of their households, communities and national economy	Long Term	
20)	Called for government, private sector and international investors and partners to build the capacity of doctors to be able to produce local vaccine and medicines for livestock treatment;	Long Term	
24	Encouraged government and private sector institutions concerned to build fish ponds across the country;	Long Term	
26)	Called on government, private sector and investors to invest in climate smart livestock systems supporting infrastructures in the food value changes and economic development;	Long Term	
27)	Called on the market integration and trade/value chain development of regional and international staple food to boost the economy;	Long Term	
55)	Called on the Government of South Sudan establish stock market;	Long Term	
68)	Establish a robust Debt Management Agency (DMA) that will have the expertise to issue government debt and manage the same in the market;	Long Term	
70)	Called on the Government of South Sudan to invest on NILEPET as it is still a small entity before it could take over from the big Oil operating companies owned by foreign countries;	Long Term	
86)	Urged all South Sudan citizens in their local communities to exhibit cultures and to entertain tourists, by promoting positive perceptions, interpretations and practices of eco-tourism, CPP, CPPP and SACCOS supporting recognition, incorporation and involvement of ethnicities and cultural communities	Long Term	
87)	Called on the International Partners and Diplomatic Co-operations to invest on the cultures, tourism and exhibitions in the Republic of South Sudan;	Long Term	
89)	Urged for utilization of young and qualified to take up the tasks of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism;	Long Term	
90)	Urged the Government of South Sudan to prioritize Development of Protected Areas (PA), especially to put in place infrastructure and necessary facilities, to create employment and generate revenue for the country;	Long Term	

91	Called for screening and promotion of national and cultural sites across the country for documentation and development	Long Term	
----	--	------------------	--

D. INFRASTRUCTURE CLUSTER RECOMMENDATIONS TIME FRAME

Recommend. No.	Recommendation	Time Frame	Responsible Institution
6)	Called for development of institutional capacity of energy sector for it to contribute to economic diversification and revenue generation;	Short Term	
9)	Called on the Government to invest in information and communication technology infrastructure e.g internet infrastructure;	Short Term	
2)	Urged the Government of South Sudan, private sector and entire citizenry to treat electricity as a basic need instead of being regarded as luxury;	Medium Term	
3)	Call on the Government of South Sudan and private sector to prioritize energy sector by investing now to enhance economic growth and sustainable economic development;	Medium Term	
5)	Called for continuing and fast-track construction of Juba-Malakal, Juba-Wau, Juba-Kenya border; and Pagak - Malakal Roads to enhance transport, movement of commercial goods and people, to encourage interaction and commercial interdependence amount South Sudanese and with neighboring countries;	Medium Term	
7)	Urged the Government of South Sudan to establish the broadband connectivity and construction of the data centers for use of data extraction and utilization for policy, education, trade and investment purposes;	Medium Term	
12)	Called on the Government of South Sudan and private sector to invest in dry and river ports.	Medium Term	
1)	Called on the Government of South Sudan and private sector to embark on shifting to hydro power and clean energy for sustainable industrialization;	Long Term	
4)	Advised the Government of South Sudan to implement the Grand Fulla Falls project to generate hydroelectricity and promote sustainable agriculture irrigation, sustainable and long-term economic growth;	Long Term	
8)	Urged the Government of South Sudan to build airports across the 10 States and 3 Administrative Areas of South Sudan;	Long Term	
10)	Called on the Government of South Sudan to start the rehabilitation of Wau-Aweil-Sudan railroad as this would also augment and ease movement of goods from Sudan to South Sudan and Vis Versa;	Long Term	
11)	Urged the Government of South Sudan to construct long speculated oil pipeline through Pagak to Ethiopia and to Djibouti port;	Long Term	

E. GENDER AND YOUTH CLUSTER RECOMMENDATIONS TIME FRAME

Recommend. No.	Recommendation	Time Frame	Responsible Institution
1)	Called on the government to initiate development projects that target gender mainstreaming in order to achieve inclusive economic empowerment;	Short Term	
2)	Urged the Government of South Sudan to redouble its efforts in incentivizing school enrolment programs for girl child education;	Short Term	
3)	resolved that the government should facilitate credit access with low-interest rates for women in business to achieve women's empowerment and eradicate poverty among them;	Short Term	
6)	review and/or amendment of legal frameworks regarding current inheritance rights that do not recognize women's rights;	Short Term	
7)	need for the Government of South Sudan to initiate the drafting and enactment of the legal framework for such funds	Short Term	
8)	called for an immediate enactment of the bill for the Youth Enterprise Development Fund.	Short Term	
9)	Called on the Government of South Sudan to ensure security and safety for IDPs, refugees and host communities;	Short Term	
10)	Called on the Government of South Sudan to nurture and invest in the youth's talents in order to provide solutions to youth economic problems;	Short Term	
11)	Recommended the formulation of policies that encourage microfinance institutions to support women and youth to attain inclusive economic growth and reduce poverty;	Short Term	
4)	Urged through the NEC to provide capacity building through technical and vocational training (TVET);	Medium Term	
5)	Urged the Government of South Sudan to develop gender and youth agricultural policy;	Medium Term	
12)	Called on the Government of South Sudan to establish a Knowledge Transfer Technical and Institutional Building Program to enhance Women and Youth based societies and leadership to engage in Policy Research, Policy Design, Lobby for Legislation and Enactment of Women Economic Empowerment Fund, Youth Economic Empowerment Fund amongst other policies.	Medium Term	

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS, COMMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS FROM THE 1ST NEC

A. COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Urged the government of South Sudan and private sector to adopt an E-procurement system to avoid single sourcing award;
2. Adoption of sterilization monetary policy (savings in assets);
3. Adoption and implementation of macro-fiscal framework;
4. Call on the Government of South Sudan to expedite the establishment of the Public Procurement Authority, especially the Bill to be passed by Parliament so that it can reduce the expenses on goods and capital expenditure:
5. Government of South Sudan should observe budget discipline by sticking to and realizing Chapter 01 (Salaries), Chapter 02 (Goods and services), and Chapter 03 (Development)
6. Call for creation of South Sudan poverty eradication fund, whereas 2% of the South Sudan revenue to be allocated for the poverty eradication fund;
7. Call for establishment of mining refinery in South Sudan to deal with issues of mineral processing before marketing;
8. Call on investors to invest in the mining sector in South Sudan;
9. Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries should invite investors to invest in fishing and livestock industries;
10. The Government of South Sudan should expedite the airspace management control and ownership in order to stop our airspace from being controlled and managed from Sudan by Sudanese;
11. Call on the Government of South Sudan to ensure that all South Sudan workers have work and life insurance coverage;
12. Call on the R-TGONU to prioritize deployment of necessary unified forces; putting aside Finances and budgets for the upcoming elections; and expedite the enactment of necessary constitutional laws;
13. Called for a national Secretariat to be establish fast track the recommendations of the 1st NEC;
14. Call for establishment of a committee to be tasked with: Follow up implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the conference; To combat inflation - especially for the BoSS should go for a fixed exchange rate system;
15. Call for generous investment in human capital including the digital infrastructure and literacy to the end, let us invest in one-laptop per one-family;
16. Called for a smaller group, a team of experts to refine the resolutions of the conference;
17. Call on all the oil proceeds to be paid to the BoSS before partners are paid, this will address the issue of reserves;

18. The Government and people of South Sudan should domestically mobilized capital (money) to be invested in building reliable electricity;
19. All our money kept abroad should be brought home into the BoSS to help with reserves accumulation;
20. Government of South Sudan should create a conducive environment for return of refugees and IDPs to places of origin or choice in safety and dignity;
21. Called on the Government of South Sudan to establish short and long terms youth development plans;
22. Called for formation of Committees to manage and monitor conditional money transfer to the States and Administrative Areas and to give accurate reports about the transfers made;
23. Call on the Government of South Sudan to expedite the establishment and operationalization of the women and youth enterprise fund and to allocate at least 2% of oil and non-oil revenue to this enterprise fund;
24. Call on the Government of South Sudan to exercise leadership at all levels to ensure accountability and transparency in handling national affairs;
25. Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to expedite the passing of Women Empowerment Bill; Anti-Gender Based Violence (Anti-GBV) Bill; and Family Law Bill;
26. Call for lifting of UN Sanctions on South Sudan, especially on some business people who lost their property in two wars (2013 & 2016 conflicts);
27. Call on the Ministry of Finance and Planning to release all waiting payments in the Ministry to rightful recipients;

B. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

1. Millions of dollars have been injected into the market over the last three (3) years to stabilize/reduce exchange rate but seems to have failed.
What is the new measure as an alternative to stabilize exchange rate?
2. In modernization with EAC, what steps have the BoSS taken towards moving towards the monetary Union?
3. When is the Ministry in charge of laws enacting laws to govern Microfinance and insurance in the Country?
4. South Sudan is endowed with a lot of gold. What is the policy of BoSS towards building a substantial gold reserve as a means of stabilizing our Currencies?
5. What is the way forward to control the high inflation in the Country?
6. What measures are put in place to reduce the black market in the Country?
7. What is the Auction of Dollars not reducing the prices of goods in the Market?
8. Why are those exchanging money on the street all men not women?
9. Is the Money from oil proceeds reach the Central Bank?

10. What policy does the Central Bank have in place to monitor or control the foreign Remittance?
11. What is the political will from the Presidency towards all the economic challenges facing the bank of South Sudan?
12. Are there agricultural projects identified by the Ministry of Agriculture?
13. What plans and strategy does MoFP put in place to compensate the businesspeople who supplied the various Government Ministries, before, during CPA and after the period of Independence till to date whose payments have been losing value due to devaluation of the currency.
14. Why are UN, NGOs, employing top managers of Non-South Sudanese after the enactment of NGO Act?
15. Why is South Sudan intending to import electricity from the Uganda when we have the capacity to build our own?
16. Why are we having too many Children on the street when the Ministries responsible is quiet?
17. Why is the Ministry of Gender, youth and Social welfare not supporting orphans across the 10 States and 3 Administrative areas?
18. Why are the Oil Companies reckless in managing the spillover of the oil?
19. There has been many planes crashing in the Country, what is the cause of these planes crashing.
20. How can we change the culture of dependency in the Country?
21. Why most of the government institutions are not using the currency electricity?
22. Why can't South Sudanese create an investment Bank?
23. What measures has the Ministry of Environment put in place to help the Community to adopt to the Situation of Climate change?
24. What development programs has the government put in place towards youth development?
25. Does the Ministry of Environment in place to establish National Environmental Management Authority?
26. Is there a plan to establish a revolving Funds to address the provisions of the R-ARCSS Chapter IV?
27. The forests have been cleared by the SSPDF. What policy does your ministry putting in place to prevent this deforestation across the Country?
28. What policies have the Ministries of Environment and Petroleum put in place to protect & compensate the victims in the oil production areas?
29. What has the Ministry of Gender, Youth and social welfare planned to rescue the moral decency among the young girls and boys?
30. Why are Government Offices being inaccessible to women?

31. Why are the income generating Ministries e.g., information, Tel communication and Postal Services, Mining, electricity, and Dams not reporting the amount of money they collect and how much do they retain?
32. What is the plan to stop people from dumping plastic bottle everywhere that are carried into the Nile?
33. Since we don't have PPP Laws, what model is the Ministry using to guide the mix of the PPP in the energy Sector?
34. Does the government know how much money it spends at the national level compared to the amount spent in the States and Counties?
35. When will we hear that the Ministry of Agriculture has asked from the Government to be gazetted a land for agricultural scheme to produce food for the nation and beyond?
36. Are the members of Parliament representing themselves or the interest of the Constituencies?
37. Is there a way for Ministry of Finance and Planning to make internal transfers?
38. Is the Government aware of the dangers of salaries delay?
39. Is NRA aware of the multiple taxes charged on the businesspeople in the States?
40. How many projects have the two Ministries of Finance and Planning and Agriculture planned every fiscal year to embark on to promote Innovation, Research, and investment?
41. What is the new measure as an alternative to stabilize the exchange rate?
42. Why are the landlords and ladies refuse local Currency?
43. Where is the 3% of Communities and States that produce Oil?
44. Why does the Government implement the PFM Reforms in letter and spirit?
45. Why are the banks in South Sudan make it difficult to access loans?
46. Who is giving Dollars to the Market sellers x 30?
47. The people are keeping their money in their houses instead of saving it in the banks. Why can't the BoSS Change the currency?
48. What was the reason for the closure of Nile Commercial Bank?
49. Why can't the Central Bank encourage Forex Bureau in the Country to Exchange hard currency?
50. What plans has the MoFP put in place to settle the accumulated unpaid arrears?
51. The Skyrocketing inflation could be explained by the volatility of the market price and its clear that this market has been suffering overtime from supply shock of USD. Instead of addressing the shock, BoSS is encouraging offshore banking by keeping USD clearing house closed and auctioning USD by taking the highest bidders hence encouraging gradual depreciation of SSP against USD. Is the Central Bank aware of the implications on such actions? How will such action stabilize the prices?
52. Some Commercial banks were closed unceremoniously, with customers deposits. How was the insolvency managed?

53. How does the Bank of South Sudan calculate inflation?
54. Is there a food of basket constructed by BoSS and by BoSS and NBS to determine daily prices in the market?
55. Our Global transactions position is not existing because you refused to calculate balance of Payment. When are you going to start calculating balance of payment as of the tools to attract investment?
56. Commercial Banks are not working effectively because citizens keep their money at homes for fear of losing value. How can you encourage citizens to keep their money in the Banks?
57. Many people who take loans do not pay back these loans. What strategies are put in place to make them respect their obligations?
58. What is the MoFP doing to control the inflation?
59. What is BoSS going to do to strengthen our local currency?
60. What is the Government going to do to encourage foreign investors to continue investing in the Country?
61. What is the confidence that the Central Bank is putting in place to ensure depositors of hard currency are protected?
62. Why is the exchange higher in the Central Bank than the in black market?
63. The Commercial Bank are charging very high Withdrawal and deposits fees. What is the Central Bank doing to control these high charges?
64. How can the Central Bank contribute to supporting graduates of Agriculture to engage in agricultural production?
65. Why can't the Ministry of Defense support the Local authorities to address the issues of destruction of farms by armed cattle herders as part of implementation of the Presidential orders for cattle herders to return?
66. Why is there no SSP in the forex Bureau of the neighboring Countries for exchange?
67. What is the plan to pay back commercial banks money with Central Bank to allow the Commercial Banks lend to their customers?
68. How you ensure security and rule of law in the Country?
69. Does the Central Bank conduct regular market surveys for an informed decision making?
70. Why can't the Government use procurement Authority in its procurement of goods and services for accountability and transparency?
71. Why can't the Government reduce the import of harmful products like alcohol and Tobacco as it is killing the young men?
72. Where are the funds that the NGOs and World Bank give to the Ministry of Agriculture and food Security?
73. Why can't the people who have reached the age of 65 years be allowed to go for pension to leave the young men be recruited?
74. How much was paid by ARC in 2023 as of taxes?

75. We have Companies digging the gold in the Country. Does Central Bank have Gold Reserve?
76. When will the MoFP finance and Planning stop single sourcing of Contracts because it is the reason of overspending?
77. Why is the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs delaying the environmental Act for the 9 years?
78. What is the mode of payment at the Ministry of Finance and Planning? New Cheques are now being issued. What happens to the cheques issued to central Bank during the time of the former Minister of Finance?
79. Does the Ministry of Transport regulate the domestic flight?
80. What is the plan of the RTGuN on the displaced from Sudan?
81. We have those building in the Airport? What is the time frame to finish up those building by ROKO?
82. Why doesn't the Government take gender responsive budgeting seriously?
83. When is the cleaning up of the army payroll to remove the ghost names?
84. Why are all the forces in the streets of Juba at night (Police, NS, and Military)?
85. South Sudan is facing border threat encroachment by the neighboring Countries, and the people have tried their best to raise the issues. What are you doing as Government to solve the issue?
86. How can we conduct elections without Census?
87. Why is Hon. Makuei Lueth always irritated when we talk of Census in regarding Elections?
88. How do conduct elections without deployment of the forces?
89. Why didn't the security Sector install Security equipment to detect criminal activities?
90. How is the security sector going to settle the issue of Criminals in Juba?
91. How does the Government going to determine the number of legible Voters without population Census?
92. Why are there overlapping of responsibility between the Ministries of Investment, Mining, trade, and Wildlife in their budgeting?
93. How will you graduate the unified forces when they are running away from the training centers because of lack of food?
94. All the Ministries and the Government have Development Plans and National Strategic plan respectively. What is the reason why these documents are not implemented?
95. Why is the Military of South Sudan not active in investment like their counterpart in the region?
96. What is the total number of the organized forces in the Country?
97. Despite the huge budget being spent on security, the Country still faces high rate of insecurity. Why are our civil population feeling unsafe in their independent Nation?
98. Why are our forces not in their barracks?

99. Why is the security in the airports and Borders allowing people travelling with big amount of dollars Abroad?
100. Why is the river transport having over 100 Checkpoints collecting money on goods and services from Malakal to Juba?
101. Why are the State Governors and the Chief Administrators silent in the Conference while they are the ones witnessing the suffering of the People?
102. In the presentations, there was nothing mentioned on Community Policing. Isn't it relevant for our Concept.
103. How can we diversify the trade Union since you have failed to enlighten us about the trade policy?
104. Is there a new doctrine to merge Oyee and Viva?
105. How would the SSDF make the disarmament attractive?
106. How does the army be stopped from politics?
107. Why don't the army stop collecting money from drivers and traders?
108. Why is there no presentation from the Ministry of Mining?
109. Why can't the president appoint an Economic Advisory Council that is constituted of economist?
110. The Conference is very useful. Do we have political will to implement these beautiful recommendations?
111. Why does not the Government encourage use of very expensive Vehicles like V8, 6 etc.?
112. Is there a strategy by the MoFP to stop incurring arrears?
113. Why is it difficult to do transactions between national and international banks? E.g transfers from Ivory Bank or Agricultural Bank to Eco-Bank or Equity Bank.
114. Why is the Economy failing to meet the diversified and inclusive economic growth?
115. Why there has never been stability and peace in South Sudan from 2005 up to date?
116. Almost 80% of the businessmen (persons) are foreigners and have the capital flight to their countries, how do we address that?
117. How do we address the issue of economic empowerment in the rural areas?
118. There is ongoing dredging or clearance of River Naam in Unity State, yet we don't have information and knowledge about it, can this dredging or clearance be stopped for South Sudanese to have public knowledge because this dredging is causing us misunderstanding and suspiciousness?
119. Is there technical knowhow to walk the talk or only the committee to walk the talk?
120. Does the government have a clear mechanism to address ethnic conflicts throughout South Sudan?
121. What is the government going to do about the need for establishment of commercial court which will urgently handle cases of non-payment of loan by businessmen and women which are known as defaulters?

122. Why the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the BoSS do not auction small currencies into the market for business people? E.g 1 SSP, coins, and other small denominations.
123. Why is the dollar being paid to civil servant as it is the only important notes in our country?
124. Are the resolutions and recommendations owned by their respective institutions?
125. Is the resolutions and recommendations are owned, are the people protected?
126. The South Sudan bank note is not protected from the money launderers, if they are protected, why are the same banknotes not the same specifically note 500 SSP?
127. How is NRA settling the recruitment process in the NRA institution?
128. How is the national government, especially NRA going to harmonize taxation with the states?
129. How is NEC going to address the issue of youth without national youth services?
130. Economic diversification must factor in Gold, is the gold referred to in the draft resolutions or neglected?
131. With our abundant livestock, what has the government done to eradicate animal diseases so that we can be in a position to export livestock products to the rest of the world?
132. How do we control the public post holders from monopolizing the free market with public money?
133. How do we align the market with salaries of civil servants?

-END-