



Department for
International Trade



Trade & Investment Factsheets

South Sudan

This factsheet provides the latest statistics on trade and investment between the UK and South Sudan.

Date of release: 24 November 2021; Date of next planned release: 1 December 2021

Total trade in goods and services (exports plus imports) between the UK and South Sudan was **£25 million** in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021, a decrease of 28.6% or £10 million from the four quarters to the end of Q2 2020. Of this £25 million:

- Total UK **exports** to South Sudan amounted to £23 million in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021 (a decrease of 30.3% or £10 million compared to the four quarters to the end of Q2 2020);
- Total UK **imports** from South Sudan amounted to £2 million in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021 (a change of less than £1 million compared to the four quarters to the end of Q2 2020).

South Sudan was the UK's joint 182nd largest trading partner in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021 accounting for less than 0.1% of total UK trade.¹

In 2019, the **outward stock of foreign direct investment (FDI)** from the UK in South Sudan was less than £1 million.

In 2019, the **inward stock of foreign direct investment (FDI)** in the UK from South Sudan was less than £1 million.²

¹ Trade data sourced from the latest ONS publication of [UK total trade](#) data.

² Investment data sourced from the ONS [ad-hoc data release](#) if not provided in the latest ONS [main FDI release](#).

About these statistics

This factsheet presents the latest statistics on trade and investment between the UK and South Sudan. It summarises a wide range of publicly available data, from data providers such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), as well as international data providers.

This factsheet is part of a wider range produced by the Department for International Trade which draws together many data sources into one single compendium document for each individual trade and investment partner. The full set of factsheets for different individual partners can be found on the [Trade and Investment Factsheets website](#) on GOV.UK.

Where data are available, these factsheets contain metrics on:

- [Headline trade statistics between the UK and each trading partner for the latest four quarters.](#)
- [Trade statistics by commodity and service type.](#)
- [Trade between the UK and each trading partner, broken down by UK country and English region.](#)
- [UK's market share as a total of all imports for each trading partner.](#)
- [Number of VAT-registered businesses trading goods.](#)
- [UK's Foreign Direct Investment \(FDI\) with each investment partner.](#)
- [Summary trade and investment data as reported by each trade and investment partner, as well as economic data and projections.](#)

Further information about ease of doing business data:

From 7 October 2021, the ease of doing business statistics for South Sudan will no longer be presented in this trade and investment factsheet. This follows the announcement from the World Bank on 16 September 2021 that the ['Doing Business' reports will be discontinued](#) after a series of reviews and audits which raised concerns about data quality.

The recommendation to no longer include these statistics in the trade and investment factsheets was approved by the Chief Statistician of the Department of International Trade. Previous data can still be found on the [World Bank website](#).

All statistics are correct at the time of publication, with upcoming release dates available on the [Government update schedule for Official Statistics](#). The Department for International Trade strongly recommends users download the latest factsheet to ensure the most up-to-date statistics are used as some statistics are revised on a regular basis.

For the most up to date snapshot of the UK's trade and investment position with all partners, please see the [trade and investment core statistics book](#). These statistics are based on the same data sources as the trade and investment factsheets and therefore are comparable between the two publications. A list of all [Official Statistics](#) publications from the Department for International Trade can be found online.

Contact Details

Responsible statistician: Rebekah Paul

Author: Ben Hubbard

Media contact number: 020 7215 2000

Public contact e-mail address: statistics@trade.gov.uk

Trade with South Sudan (ONS)^{3 4 5}

Trade definitions

UK exports - Goods and services that were produced or sourced in the UK, which were sold to South Sudan.

UK imports - Goods and services that were sold to the UK, which were produced or sourced by South Sudan.

Total or 'bilateral' trade - The value of total trade between the UK and South Sudan (exports plus imports).

Trade balance - The difference between exports and imports, calculated by UK exports minus UK imports.

Trade surplus - This occurs when the value of UK exports to South Sudan is greater than the value of UK imports from South Sudan.

Trade deficit - This occurs when the value of UK exports to South Sudan is less than the value of UK imports from South Sudan.

Headline trade statistics include trade in non-monetary gold (reported within the unspecified goods category), which can significantly affect trends for some partners. Please see the factsheet [quality and methodology report](#) for more information. These statistics are given on a balance of payments (change of ownership) basis.

Note: The latest data include trade between July 2020 and June 2021. Trade has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated lockdown measures globally. There was also a change in data collection for Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) exports to the EU between 2020 and 2021. Consequently, data quality has been affected and may be subject to larger revisions than normal.

Total trade in goods and services (exports plus imports) between the UK and South Sudan was £25 million in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021, a decrease of 28.6% or £10 million from the four quarters to the end of Q2 2020.

In the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021, **total UK exports** to South Sudan amounted to £23 million (a decrease of 30.3% or £10 million compared to the four quarters to the end of Q2 2020).

Of all UK exports to South Sudan in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021, £4 million (17.4%) were **goods** and £19 million (82.6%) were **services**. In the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021, **UK exports of goods** to South Sudan decreased by 20.0% or £1 million compared to the four quarters to the end of Q2 2020 while **UK exports of services** to South Sudan decreased by 32.1% or £9 million compared to the four quarters to the end of Q2 2020.

In the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021, **total UK imports** from South Sudan were £2 million (a change of less than £1 million compared to the four quarters to the end of Q2 2020).

Of all UK imports from South Sudan in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021, less than £1 million (less than 0.1%) were **goods** and £2 million (almost 100%) were **services**. In the same period, **UK imports of goods** from South Sudan changed by less than £1 million compared to the four quarters to the end of Q2 2020 while **UK imports of services** from South Sudan changed by less than £1 million compared to the four quarters to the end of Q2 2020.

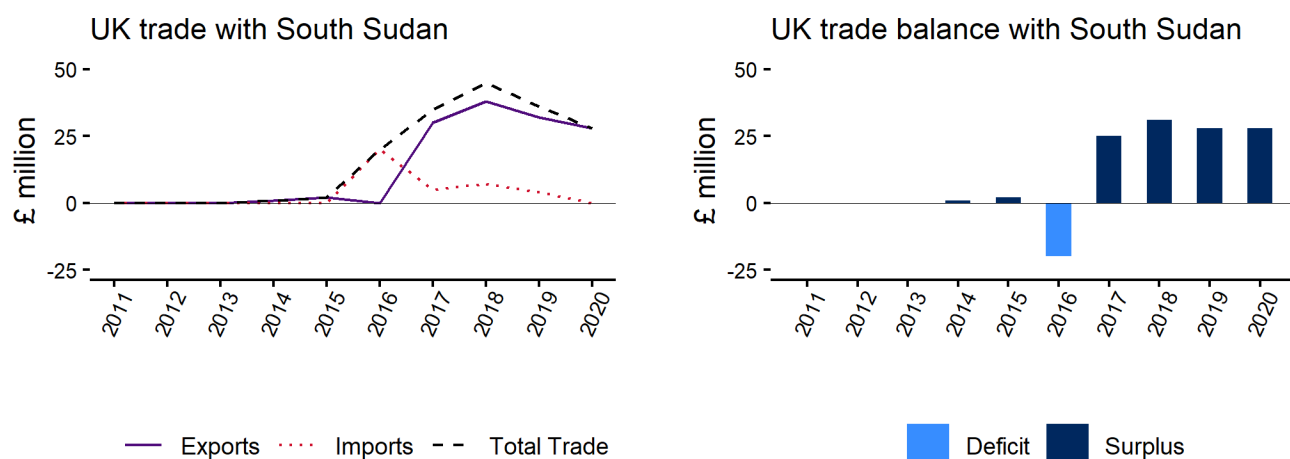
This means the UK reported a **total trade surplus** of £21 million with South Sudan, compared to a trade surplus of £31 million in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2020. In the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021, the UK had a **trade in goods surplus** of £4 million with South Sudan, compared to a trade in goods surplus of £5 million in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2020. Meanwhile, in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021 the UK reported a **trade in services surplus** of £17 million with South Sudan, compared to a trade in services surplus of £26 million in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2020.

³ Office of National Statistics (ONS) data source for total trade: [UK total trade data \(non-seasonally adjusted\)](#).

⁴ This factsheet contains data as reported by the UK, users are advised to use UK-reported data where possible for consistency between partners. These data are subject to [asymmetries](#) e.g. the value of UK exports to South Sudan (reported by the UK) may not match the value of South Sudan imports from the UK (reported by South Sudan).

⁵ Data are in nominal terms, meaning no adjustment has been made to account for changes in inflation or exchange rate. The totals may not exactly match the sum of their parts due to rounding. Data in this section are non-seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated and should not be compared to seasonally adjusted data.

The charts below present a time series for trade between the UK and South Sudan for each year between 2011 and 2020:



Source: ONS, UK trade in goods and services, Q2 2021

The data that are presented in the charts above are given in the table below in £ million:

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Value of total trade	0	0	0	1	2	20	35	45	36	28
Value of exports	0	0	0	1	2	0	30	38	32	28
Value of imports	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	7	4	0
Trade balance	0	0	0	+1	+2	-20	+25	+31	+28	+28

In the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021, South Sudan was the UK's:⁶

- **Joint 182nd largest trading partner** (accounting for less than 0.1% of total UK trade).
 - 190th largest **goods** trading partner (less than 0.1% of UK goods trade).
 - Joint 163rd largest **services** trading partner (less than 0.1% of UK services trade).
- **167th largest export market** (accounting for less than 0.1% of total UK exports).
 - Joint 184th largest **goods** export market (less than 0.1% of UK goods exports).
 - Joint 147th largest **services** export market (less than 0.1% of UK services exports).
- **Joint 188th largest import market** (accounting for less than 0.1% of total UK imports).
 - 201st largest **goods** import market (less than 0.1% of UK goods imports).
 - Joint 173rd largest **services** import market (less than 0.1% of UK services imports).

More timely data, for trade in goods only⁷, show that UK exports of goods to South Sudan did not change in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the same period the previous year. UK imports of goods from South Sudan did not change over the same period.

Note: As these data are presented for the 12 months ending September 2021, the UK and its trading partners have been affected by lockdown and other measures during the COVID-19 pandemic. Data quality has also been affected and may be subject to larger revisions than usual.

⁶ Rankings are based on the ONS dataset which contains data for all individual partners: [UK total trade data \(non-seasonally adjusted\)](#). Note this dataset is not comparable with other ONS seasonally adjusted datasets.

⁷ ONS data source for trade in the latest 12 months up to September 2021: [UK Trade data \(seasonally adjusted\)](#). Note that these statistics use seasonally adjusted data and are **not directly comparable** to statistics which use non-seasonally adjusted data.

Trade in goods by commodity (ONS)^{8 9}

The **top 5 goods exported from the UK to South Sudan** in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021 were:

- 78K - Road vehicles other than cars (capital) (£1.5 million)
- 59 - Other chemicals (£1.1 million)
- 87K - Scientific instruments (capital) (£520 thousand)
- 76K - Telecoms & sound equipment (capital) (£320 thousand)
- 71EK - Electric motors (capital) (£180 thousand)

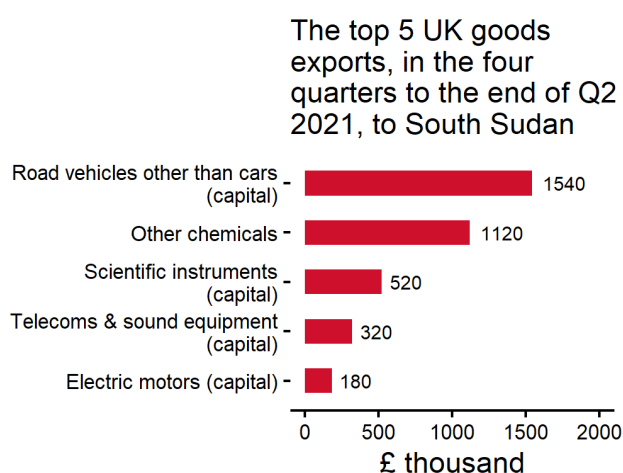
Note: The percentage of the total UK exports of goods to South Sudan accounted for by the above commodities are not provided here. This is due to the value of total UK exports of goods to South Sudan being rounded to the nearest £million, with commodity trade values being given to a greater level of accuracy. As a result, in some cases, the percentages of the total accounted for by each commodity would sum to more than 100%.

The **top 3 goods imported to the UK from South Sudan** in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021 were:

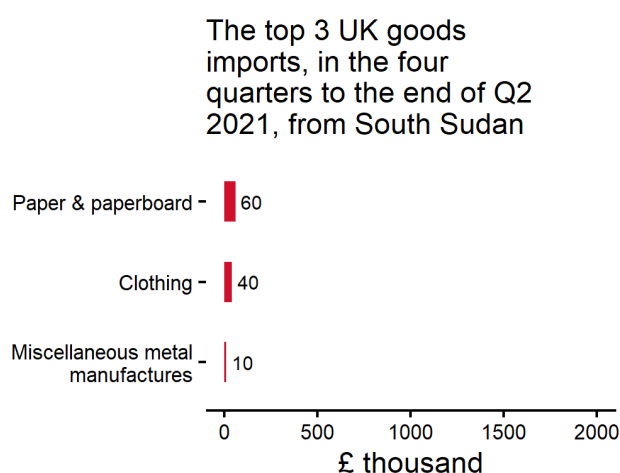
- 64 - Paper & paperboard (£60 thousand)
- 84 - Clothing (£40 thousand)
- 69 - Miscellaneous metal manufactures (£10 thousand)

Note: The percentage of the total UK imports of goods from South Sudan accounted for by the above commodities are not provided here. This is due to the value of total UK imports of goods from South Sudan being rounded to the nearest £million, with commodity trade values being given to a greater level of accuracy. As a result, in some cases, the percentages of the total accounted for by each commodity would sum to more than 100%.

The chart below shows the top 5 products exported from the UK to South Sudan and the top 3 products imported to the UK from South Sudan, by value, in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021. All data shown in the chart are provided in the text above.



Source: ONS, September 2021



Source: ONS, September 2021

⁸ Data on trade in goods by commodity are sourced from data by the ONS: [UK trade release \(non-seasonally adjusted\)](#). These statistics for [exports](#) and [imports](#) present the latest data from the September 2021 ONS publication which are given on a monthly basis.

⁹ The commodities are categorised based on [SITC](#) codes using a mixture of level 2 and level 3 codes.

Trade in services by service type (ONS)¹⁰

Note: Service type data for the trade in services between the UK and South Sudan in the four quarters to the end of Q2 2021 are not available from UK sources.

Trade in goods by UK countries and English regions (HMRC)¹¹

Regional trade definitions

UK regions - The UK is categorised into 12 regions based on the International Territorial level 1 (ITL1). This level includes 9 regions in England, as well as Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Regional trade data - The data are compiled by merging HM Revenues & Customs (HMRC) trade data with employment data from the Interdepartmental Business Register (IDBR) so a business' trade can be allocated to a UK region based on the proportion of its employees employed in that region. Where a trader is not matched with the IDBR, its trade is matched with ONS postcode data to obtain the UK region in which the Head Office of the VAT-registered business is based.

Note: Data for UK regions are not available for South Sudan in 2020.

¹⁰ Trade in services by service type is sourced from data by the ONS: [UK trade in services by partner country \(non-seasonally adjusted\)](#).

¹¹ HMRC data source for regional UK trade data: [HMRC Regional Trade Statistics](#) (data extracted from the spreadsheet download using the HMRC [interactive tables](#)).

UK Market Share (ONS and UNCTAD)^{12 13}

Market Share definitions

UK market share – Imports from the UK as a percentage of all the goods and services imported by South Sudan. Market share is provided for total imports from the UK, as well as for goods and services separately.

Market share methodology – These UK market share statistics are derived by the Department for International Trade, using publicly available data from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). These new statistics allows users to estimate the importance of UK trade on imports to each trading partner. Market share is calculated as the value of imports from the UK using data from [ONS](#), divided by the value of total imports using data from [UNCTAD](#). Data from UNCTAD are converted from US dollars into pounds sterling by using the annual average spot exchange rate¹⁴.

The UK's market share for South Sudan in 2020 was as follows:

- UK market share in goods for South Sudan was not available in 2020.
- The UK market share in South Sudan was 2.7% in 2020 for **services only**. This is a decrease of 0.5 percentage points from 2019.

Number of VAT-registered businesses trading goods (HMRC)^{15 16 17 18}

VAT-registered businesses definition

VAT-registered businesses - Any company with a VAT taxable turnover of more than £85,000 must be registered for VAT with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC). These estimates do not cover unregistered businesses (those businesses who are not registered for VAT and do not have an Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) number), or those businesses that trade in services.

Businesses trading with South Sudan in 2019:

- Data on the number of VAT-registered businesses trading with South Sudan are not available from this source.

Businesses trading with the world in 2019:

- In 2019, around 159,600 UK **VAT-registered businesses exported goods to the world**, worth around £366.5 billion of exports.
- In 2019, around 256,500 UK **VAT-registered businesses imported goods from the world**, worth around £543.5 billion of imports.

¹² ONS data source for market share: [UK total trade data \(non-seasonally adjusted\)](#).

¹³ UNCTAD data source for market share: [Goods and Services \(BPM6\): Exports and imports of goods and services, annual](#). Some UNCTAD data may be based on estimates.

¹⁴ Annual average spot exchange rates for USD\$ to GBP£ are sourced from the [Bank of England](#).

¹⁵ HMRC data source for VAT-registered businesses trading goods: [HMRC Trade in Goods by Business Characteristics](#).

¹⁶ These are experimental statistics and results should be treated with caution.

¹⁷ Estimates only cover VAT-registered businesses exporting or importing goods. Figures on the 'services' industry in this dataset refers to trade in goods carried out by businesses classified as 'services'. Similar data for UK businesses engaged in trade in services with South Sudan are not available. VAT-registered business may trade with multiple trading partners abroad so care should be taken when adding figures for a multiple number of trading partners.

¹⁸ Counts of businesses trading with individual EU partners exclude businesses trading below [Intrastat](#) thresholds, which for 2018 was £1.5million for EU imports and £250,000 for EU exports. The number of VAT-registered businesses has been rounded to the nearest 100 here.

Trade in Value Added (OECD)¹⁹

Trade in Value Added definitions

Trade in Value Added (TiVA) - TiVA is a statistical approach to examine supply chains, which is not possible with conventional ('gross') trade statistics. This is because TiVA treats international trade flows as flows of value added rather than gross flows of final goods and services.

Domestic and foreign value added - In TiVA, gross exports are decomposed into domestic and foreign value added. Domestic value added measures the value added generated by the domestic economy in the production of its exports (e.g. the value added by UK car manufacturers and their UK supply chains in car exports). Foreign value added measures the value added contribution that foreign suppliers make to these exports (e.g. the import of foreign car parts).

TiVA statistics - Although TiVA offers advantages over traditional ways of measuring trade, these statistics are not fully developed. These results are estimates which should be considered complementary to conventional trade statistics and not be over-interpreted. In addition, the geographical detail is limited for developing countries. More information on TiVA can be found in a recent [research report](#) by the Department for International Trade and Cambridge Econometrics.

UK forward linkages for exports - Measures the reliance of foreign exporters on UK value added (inputs).

UK backward linkages for exports - Measures the reliance of UK exporters on foreign value added (inputs).

Employment supported by exports - This provides an estimate of the number of employees in exporting industries, and their domestic supply chains that are supported by exporting activity.

Note: Data for South Sudan on forward and backward linkages for exports in 2018 are not available from this data source.

Employment supported by exports:²⁰

- Data for South Sudan on employment supported by exports in 2015 are not available.
- Exporting activity in the UK supported 6.6 million persons in 2015 (21.2% of total UK employment). Data regarding the number of UK jobs supported by export activity to South Sudan in 2015 are unavailable.

¹⁹ The estimates in this factsheet are based on Trade in Value Added statistics published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): a) [Trade in Value Added database \(origin of value added in gross exports, November 2021\)](#); and b) [Trade in Employment \(TiM\) database: Principal indicators, December 2018](#), indicators EXGR_DEM and EMPN_EXGRDEM. The latest data available from OECD are for 2018, with trade in employment data only available up to 2015 at the current time.

²⁰ These estimates measure employees directly and indirectly supported by exports i.e. workers employed in exporting businesses and in other domestic businesses supplying inputs to the exporting businesses. The estimates should be interpreted as employment *supported* by exports, rather than employment *created* by exports, as the jobs may have previously existed to serve the domestic market. Employees may also be supported by exports from a multiple number of trading partners. As with the core TiVA data, these estimates are based on a number of assumptions and modelling, so should be interpreted with caution.

Foreign Direct Investment with South Sudan (ONS)^{21 22 23}

Foreign direct investment definitions

Foreign direct investment (FDI) - Investment made by a firm or individual in one economy ('direct investor') to acquire a 'lasting interest' in an enterprise operating in another economy. The lasting interest is deemed to exist if the direct investor acquires at least 10% of equity, or equivalently 10% of the voting rights, of the company.

FDI stock - The accumulated value of all previous investments at the end of a reference period. Figures are net, that is the value of investment minus disinvestment. **UK outward FDI stock** provides the total value of FDI by UK investors in economies abroad (investment of a UK parent company in South Sudan), while **UK inward FDI stock** provides the total value of FDI by non-UK investors in the UK (investment of a South Sudan parent company in the UK).

Data disclosure - It can happen that FDI is coming from only a few investors. In that case, figures are suppressed by the ONS to avoid disclosure of information relating to individual enterprises.

UK outward FDI stock:

- In 2019, the **stock of FDI from the UK in South Sudan** was less than £1 million, comparison with previous year not available due to data disclosure. In 2019, South Sudan accounted for less than 0.1% of the total UK outward FDI stock.
- In 2019, the total UK FDI abroad was £1.5 trillion. In 2019, the **top destination for UK FDI** was United States, accounting for 25.3% of the total UK outward FDI stock, followed by Netherlands (10.4%) and Luxembourg (6.4%).

UK inward FDI stock:

- In 2019, the **stock of FDI from South Sudan in the UK** was less than £1 million, comparison with previous year not available due to data disclosure. In 2019, South Sudan accounted for less than 0.1% of the total UK inward FDI stock.
- In 2019, the total FDI in the UK was £1.6 trillion. In 2019, the **top investor in the UK** was United States, accounting for 24.5% of the total UK inward FDI stock, followed by Netherlands (10.7%) and Luxembourg (8.6%).

²¹ Data for both inward and outward FDI between the UK and South Sudan are not available in the main ONS release ([Foreign Direct Investment involving UK companies](#)). Therefore, an [ONS FDI ad-hoc data release](#) is used to provide the latest FDI data for South Sudan where it is unavailable in the main ONS release.

²² Data are presented on a directional basis which means they are not directly comparable to the asset/liability report prepared by ONS as part of the Balance of Payments statistical release. Figures are on net basis (investments minus disinvestments) and are given in nominal terms. Negative FDI values occur when disinvestments are greater than investments. Data are on an immediate destination/source basis and not an ultimate destination/source, which is likely to overstate financial centres such as the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

²³ This factsheet contains data as reported by the UK and are subject to asymmetries e.g. UK outward FDI to South Sudan (reported by the UK) may not match South Sudan inward FDI from the UK (reported by South Sudan). For consistency when comparing between partners, users are advised to use UK-reported data as far as possible.

Economic statistics (as reported by South Sudan)

Trade and investment data for South Sudan (UNCTAD)^{24 25 26}

The following data are reported by South Sudan and are for reference only. Whenever possible use data from UK sources for trade and investment. All data below are presented in USD\$ in billions.

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TRADE								
Nominal exports	-	3.8	2.5	1.6	2.4	3.1	3.0	<i>1.0</i>
Nominal imports	-	5.3	3.3	2.1	1.9	3.6	3.1	-
Nominal trade balance	-	-1.5	-0.8	-0.4	0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-
INVESTMENT								
Inward FDI stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outward FDI stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

²⁴ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) data sources for trade: [Goods and Services \(BPM6\): Exports and imports of goods and services, annual](#); and for investment: [Foreign direct investment: Inward and outward flows and stock, annual](#).

²⁵ Estimates are given in italics. Historic data pre-2013 can be found on the [UNCTAD website](#).

²⁶ All trade data are on a Balance of Payments basis. The FDI data are on a directional and net (investment minus disinvestment) basis. These figures are given in current prices and are rounded to the nearest \$0.1 billion, with missing data represented by dashes.

Economic data and projections for South Sudan (IMF)^{27 28}

The following table presents economic statistics for South Sudan. Projections include assumptions of the effects of COVID-19 and may be subject to change in the future. Estimated data, as well as projections up to 2026, are presented in italics and are subject to revision.

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
TRADE GROWTH									
Change in exports (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in imports (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CURRENT ACCOUNT									
Current account balance (% of GDP)	7.3	2.1	-5.8	-19.7	0.8	-0.8	-3.6	-5.3	-4.2
GDP									
Change in real GDP (%)	-1.9	0.9	-6.6	5.3	6.5	5.6	4.6	4.6	4.4
GDP per capita (1000 USD)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
GDP PPP (Int'l \$billion)	11.2	11.5	10.9	11.9	13.0	14.1	15.1	16.1	17.1
INFLATION									
Inflation, year average (CPI %)	83.5	51.2	24.0	23.0	24.0	19.3	14.1	11.9	11.4
UNEMPLOYMENT									
Unemployment rate (% of total labour force)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POPULATION									
Population (million)	13.0	13.4	13.8	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.9	16.4
INVESTMENT-SAVINGS									
Total investment (% of GDP)	8.5	18.6	15.9	27.9	35.1	41.4	47.8	54.3	46.7
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	15.7	20.6	10.1	8.2	35.9	40.5	44.2	49.1	42.5
BUDGET DEFICIT-DEBT									
General government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP)	-0.6	0.0	-1.8	7.4	9.0	7.4	8.5	7.7	6.7
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	46.3	31.3	35.8	64.4	35.1	25.6	23.4	23.4	20.6

²⁷ International Monetary Fund (IMF) provide economic commentary in their [World Economic Outlook reports](#). The latest data presented here can be found in the [World Economic Database, October 2021](#).

²⁸ Projections and estimates are given in italics. More information for each metric and each partner, as well as historic data pre-2018, can be found on the [IMF website](#).

Top goods traded with the world by South Sudan (UN Comtrade)^{29 30}

Data presented here shows the top commodities traded to the world, not solely the UK, by South Sudan. These commodities are presented on a different classification from the earlier data by commodity from the ONS and should not be directly compared.

You access more statistics about individual export and import **markets** for South Sudan by using the online [UN Comtrade tool](#) developed by the Department for International Trade and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.

Top goods exported to the world by South Sudan

Note: South Sudan did not report export data to UN Comtrade by commodity during the past 3 years.

Top goods imported from the world by South Sudan

Note: South Sudan did not report import data to UN Comtrade by commodity during the past 3 years.

²⁹ United Nations (UN) Comtrade data are sourced from the online [UN Comtrade tool](#). The data reported above are for , but as the data upload to UN Comtrade is continuous, more timely data may be available from the source.

³⁰ Data are classified using the [Harmonized System](#) and are given on a physical movement basis, with UK data comparable to HMRC data sources rather than the headline trade figures presented here from ONS.

Top services traded with the world by South Sudan (ITC Trade Map)^{31 32 33}

Data presented here shows the top service types traded to the world, not solely the UK, by South Sudan.

Top services exported to the world by South Sudan

Note: South Sudan did not report export data to ITC Trade Map by service type during the past 5 years.

Top services imported from the world by South Sudan

Note: South Sudan did not report import data to ITC Trade Map by service type during the past 5 years.

³¹ International Trade Centre (ITC) Trade Map data are sourced from the online [ITC Trade Map tool](#). The data above are for , but as the data upload to ITC is continuous, more timely data may be available from the source.

³² Data are classified on the [EBOPS 2010](#) basis. 'Other business services' include: Research and development, professional and management consulting services, technical services and trade related services. A full description of all service types can be found on the [UN Statistics Division website](#).

³³ Estimates are shown in italics, where for some partners only estimates are available - These data have been included for information and should be treated with caution.

Background Notes

This document is one of a wider set of factsheets between the UK and its individual trade and investment partners which can be found on the [Trade and Investment Factsheets website](#). All of these factsheets are published as [Official Statistics](#) as defined by the [UK Statistics Authority](#), and are compliant with the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) where they meet user needs as well as promoting trustworthiness, quality and public value in Government statistics. The publication of these factsheets as Official Statistics was agreed by the Chief Statistician at the Department for International Trade, who monitors these factsheets to ensure they continue to adhere to the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#). These factsheets have not been formally assessed by the [Office of Statistics Regulation](#) and are therefore not designated as [National Statistics](#).

As a requisite of publishing as Official Statistics, a [quality and methodology report](#) has been produced which outlines the quality of these factsheets, as well as providing more information on the methodology of the data sources presented here. This report contains hyperlinks to information on the strengths and weaknesses for each data source. Statistics contained in the factsheets from UK data providers all come from Official Statistics publications, with some sources also being from National Statistics publications.

Future updates of these factsheets can be found on the [Government update schedule for Official Statistics](#). These scheduled updates are in line with significant updates from UK data providers when they release new data. Unscheduled releases of the factsheets may also be necessary to accommodate data updates where little or no advanced notice are given, such as in the case of international data updates. Please see the data update schedule and revisions policy in the [quality and methodology report](#) for more information. Please note that there may be occasions where more recent data than is provided here can be found directly from the data providers.

The Department for International Trade welcome any feedback or comments on these factsheets, please send these to statistics@trade.gov.uk.



© Crown copyright 2021

This publication is licensed under the terms of the except where otherwise stated.

Where the Department for International Trade have identified any third party copyright information, users will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

This publication is available on the [GOV.UK website](#).

Any media enquiries regarding this publication should be directed to the Department of International Trade [website](#) or by phoning 0207 215 2000.