



# Continental Study on the Benefits of the Single Africa Air Transport Market (SAATM)

## Fact Sheet for South Sudan



### Key Facts and Figures

**0**  
NUMBER OF IOSA AIRLINES

**No**  
NATIONAL CARRIER

**11.1**  
POPULATION 2020 (MILLIONS)

**282**  
NUMBER OF INTRA-AFRICA PASSENGERS 2019 (000'S)

**Lower-Middle Income**  
\$1,119 GNI PER CAPITA



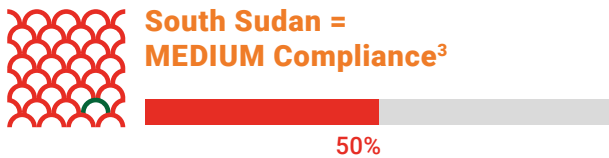
**31** (out of 54)  
RANK IN NUMBER OF INTRA-AFRICA PASSENGERS 2019

**49** (out of 54)  
VISA OPENNESS RANKING<sup>1</sup>

**N/A**  
(Target is > 60)  
EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF ICAO STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

### BASA<sup>2</sup> Analysis Summary

BASA compliance with YD Articles 2,3,4,5,6



50% of the 4 BASAs reviewed are compliant

- Total BASAs = **4/54**
- BASAs with SAATM Signatories = **0**
- BASAs with YD Signatories = **3**



**“Act with courage and vision.”**

Nelson Mandela, Former President of South Africa



### SAATM Enablers Index

#### Recommendations to Improve YD Implementation

- Ensure all existing (and future) BASAs comply fully with the provisions of the YD (especially Articles 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)
- Fully implement the SAATM concrete measures
- Engage with ICAO to improve safety oversight capability
- Encourage existing or future domestic airlines to attain IOSA registration
- Improve airport infrastructure
- Improve current level of very low visa openness amongst African States



#### Recommendations from SAATM Traffic Light

Needs improvements to optimize SAATM Implementation (e.g. EI score, visa openness, infrastructure and treaty ratification).

<sup>1</sup> The African Development Bank Africa Visa Openness Index.

<sup>2</sup> Bilateral Air Service Agreements.

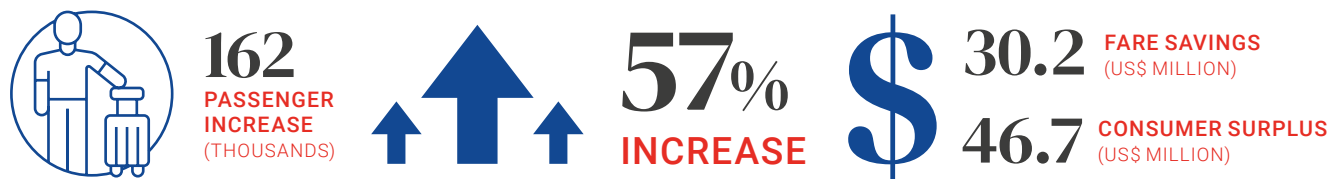
<sup>3</sup> The compliance classification is based on less than 15 BASAs and therefore could differ with additional BASA information. The analysis was based on BASAs obtained through direct survey of States and the ICAO Database of World Air Service Agreements.

# The Impact of Achieving SAATM

The impact of successfully implementing SAATM across all 55 African Union nations was examined using a gravity model which projected the potential air traffic between African nations based on specific economic and market factors and allowing for full YD liberalization of all intra-African air markets.

For **South Sudan**, the increase in intra-Africa passenger traffic, total fare savings to passengers and consumer surplus (a measure of welfare benefit) is summarised below. The level of increase is a reflection of current traffic and economic conditions and the degree of liberalization already undertaken.

## Summary of traffic impacts for the specified country:

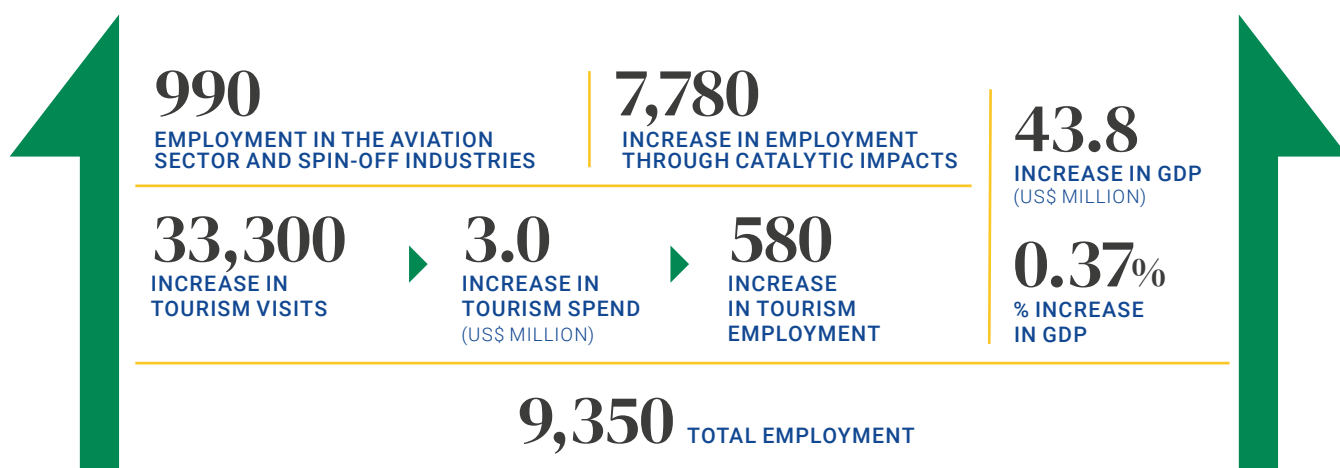


## Wider economic benefits of SAATM for the individual country:

The impacts of liberalization extend beyond the benefits to passengers. The increased air service levels will generate employment in the aviation industry to service the additional passengers and aircraft. Liberalization is also expected to stimulate tourism between the countries. Perhaps most significantly, the increase

air service can facilitate many other sectors of the economy by supporting increased trade, attracting new businesses to the region, encouraging investment and enhancing productivity. The estimated economic benefits to **South Sudan** are summarised below.

## Wider economic benefits – increased employment and economic activity



For more information look for the SAATM website  
at the African Union



### Credits

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