



The Republic of Uganda

**TRADE AND INDUSTRY
SECTOR STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**

2017/18



FOREWORD

Uganda's vision 2040 aims to transform Ugandan society from a predominantly peasant and low-income society to a competitive upper-middle-income country within 30 years. The Vision highlights the importance of industrialisation and value addition in enabling the development of export-led and internationally competitive economy, which is able to spur growth and provide better employment opportunities to Ugandans at large. Therefore, the Sector Statistical

Abstract (SSA), is a timely contribution as it comes at a time when the Government of Uganda is implementing its second National Development Plan (NDP) II (2015-2020). There is need to have statistics which will measure progress and performance indicators of the sector.

Production of Statistical Abstracts is facilitated by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) to meet the diverse data and information demands of the various stake holders. This SSA is the first in a series envisaged to be produced biannually under the auspices of the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) II.

Generation, processing and dissemination of up-to-date statistics are crucial management tools that can be used to enhance sectoral accountability, inform budget allocations, guide policy decisions as well as provide credible evidence on performance and specifically on whether a particular project has achieved its desired targets.

A number of Sectoral Statistical Committee (SSC) meetings were held in which the format of the SSA was adopted, initial data tables generated and interpreted. Online consultations amongst the production team were then carried out on the initial draft for validation and beefing up. The Ministry shall continue to provide relevant, reliable and timely statistics needed to support evidence-based planning among the stakeholders.

We acknowledge the partnership and guidance provided by drafting committee and commends our stakeholders for their continued support as we build a reliable and sustainable statistical system. I hope this publication will meet your immediate information demands in the Trade, Industry and Cooperatives Sector.

Buy Uganda, Build Uganda


Amelia Kyambadde (MP)
MINISTER

OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COOPERATIVES

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ACROYNMS

AGOA	Africa Growth Opportunity Act
BOU	Bank of Uganda
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CIP	Competitive Industrial Performance
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DCO	District Commercial Officer
EAC	East African Community
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoU	Government of Uganda
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFPEd	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTAC	Management Training and Advisory Centre
MTIC	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
NDP	National Development Plan
NSS	National Statistics System
NTE	Non Traditional Exports
PROFIRA	Project for Financial Inclusion in Rural Areas
R&D	Research and Development
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
T&I	Trade and Industry
TE	Traditional Exports
TEXDA	Textile Development Authority
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCPC	Uganda Cleaner Production Center
UDC	Uganda Development Corporation
UEPB	Uganda Export Promotion Board
UMA	Uganda Manufacturers Association
UIRI	Uganda Industrial Research Institute
UN	United Nations
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
UWRSA	Uganda Warehouse Receipting Systems Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Sector Statistical Abstract is a publication from the Ministry. It provides a statistical summary of the major events and occurrences indicators in the areas of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives. The publication is the first in the series envisaged to be produced annually under the auspices of the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) II.

The publication is divided into four sections preceded by the general information on the sector and a set of statistical appendix tables that are serialised. The user is further encouraged to refer to such tables while reading the text.

Section one: presents statistics on **Businesses** in the Country:-

- Majority (61%) of the businesses are Trading and 59% of them are located in the Central region.
- On average, 80% of employment in businesses are in Services Sector with the trade sub-sector employing 42% of people in businesses, of which 68% are male while 32% are female.
- 70% of the businesses are Micro - (irrespective of the number of employees) and mainly (94%) individually owned (Sole Proprietorship).
- 98% of business units in the country are owned by Ugandans and 28% of the total number of businesses are new i.e. < 1 year old.
- Ease of doing business rank in 2018 is 122 though slightly below the required NDPII target of 120, on the globe.
- 90% of trade businesses are in Retail activities while the most predominant activity in manufacturing businesses is textiles & wearing apparel accounting for 42.5% of the sub-sector.
- MSMEs account for 95% of the business establishments in Uganda, with a majority (57%) of these operating in the Trading sub-sector. They also account to 42% of the respective employment.
- MSMEs contribute an aggregate 40% to the gross value-add in the country, of which the Trading Sector MSMEs accounts for the highest impact (47%).
- The three leading sub-sectors in the country are as follows:
 - i) Trade, with 107,486 businesses representing 20% of total employment;
 - ii) Hotels, bars and restaurants, with 20,483 businesses employing 40%;
 - iii) Manufacturing, with 11,968 businesses representing 12% of total employment.
- The Index of Production in manufacturing which measures output from the sub-sector activities recorded in 2016/17 was 247.6, which was a 9.8% increase from the Financial Year that ended 2015/16.

Section two: presents statistics on External **Trade** Performance:-

- Between 1997/98 and 2017/18, the country's trade balance deteriorated to -2,599.10 million US dollars, although exports have continuously been increasing.
- Of the formal imports, Asian Category has been the main source of origin in the last decade, with an import bill of US\$ 2,319.33 million in 2017/18 (representing a share 42.25% of total import); of which China and India constituted 65.91% (US\$ 1,528.62 million) of that Asian expenditure.
- The COMESA trading bloc remained the main destination for Uganda's formal exports with the share of 51.32% (US\$ 1,483.72 million) in 2017/18.
- In the Financial Year 2017/18, the country registered a record highest trade balance in the EAC region of US\$ 413.86 million (Exports of US\$ 1,220.63 million against Imports of US\$ 806.77 million).
- Coffee remained the main merchandise foreign exchange earner of the country (75% of Traditional Exports), while Non-Traditional Exports accounted for the bulk of the country's merchandise export earnings; with gold and gold leading (17%).
- The informal cross-border export representing 17.08% of Uganda's exports. DR Congo was the main informal partner of the country with US\$ 291.48 million in 2017/18.
- At country level, Kenya is the leading export market for Uganda (US\$ 778.41 million), followed by DR Congo (US\$ 488.35 million); United Arab Emirates (US\$ 382.46 million); South Sudan (US\$ 365.51 million); among others in the period of 2017/18.
- During the period of 2000-2015, Exports to GDP was increasing at 3.89%, averaging 16.00% and the Export Import Ratio averaged 44.30%, gradually increasing at a rate of 1.12%.

Section three: presents statistics on **Industrial developments**:-

- The growth rate of the industrial sector stood at 6.2% in the Financial Year 2017/18 and it contributed 19.8% to GDP.
- In 2018, Uganda's Competitive Industrial Performance rank was 129, out of the 150 countries.
- Manufacturing alone contributed 8.2% to GDP with a growth rate of 4.4% in 2017/18.
- In EAC, Kenya had the highest manufacturing value added of 5.57 billion USD, followed by Tanzania (3.15 billion USD); Uganda (2.13 billion USD); Rwanda (0.533 billion USD) and Burundi (0.137 billion USD), in the period of 2016.
- Share of manufactured exports in total exports stood at 24.96 in 2016.
- UNBS developed 357 standards in the Financial Year 2016/17 against a target of 350.
- A total number of 757,551 equipment were verified in the Financial Year 2016/17.
- In the Financial Year 2016/17, a total of 2,677 industrial equipment were calibrated.

- The total number of samples tested in 2016/17 was 12,439, of which Chemistry Laboratory constituted 51.5%, Microbiology Laboratory constituted 23.6%, Materials Laboratory constituted 17.4% while Electrical Laboratory constituted 7.5%.
- 941 certification permits were issued by UNBS in the Financial Year 2016/17 against the target of 740.
- The number of inspections undertaken at market outlets in the Financial Year 2016/17 stood at 1,128.
- A total of 4,369 persons have been trained in entrepreneurship development between 2007 and 2015 by MTAC.
- On average, there are 717 participants enrolled on short management courses annually at MTAC, with the figures fluctuating over different periods.
- Since 2015 there has been a general increase in the number of trainees attending vocational classes resulting into a total of 504 individuals in 2017.
- The number of graduands in diploma courses has been increasing at 39.1% since 2006
- 52.4% of the intakes on Long Term Programmes in a calendar year on average, are at the Nakawa based centre.

Section four: presents statistics on **Cooperatives**:-

- Since 1986, a total of 19,213 co-operatives have been registered, of which SACCOs are the most popular category.
- Of the total registered cooperative societies, 83% are on permanent registration while 17% are registered on probation.
- From the Census of SACCOs 2015, 35.4% of the SACCOs were running & had information; 19.6% were active but had questionable information; 12.8% were sleeping (dormant); and 32.1% of the identified SACCOs in the Country were closed.
- On average 60% of SACCOs are in Rural areas.
- 72.3% of SACCOs have savings of less than or equal to 100 million UGX. Also, 78.1% of SACCOs have members' contribution (share capital) less than or equal to 100 million UGX
- 57.4% of the SACCOs in the country have more than 500 members with females and males evenly represented.
- Most of the SACCOs (72%) in Uganda are renting office space.
- 36.6% of SACCOs in the country have been able to spread their existence (services and or products) in different areas (more than one branch).
- Only 30% of SACCOs reported that they had received support or government assistance in the last 12 months.

INTRODUCTION

General Information on the Trade and Industry Sector

The Trade and Industry Sector is one of the key Sectors that steer the economic development of the country through its influence in production and marketing of goods and services, create employment opportunities and stimulating higher incomes. The Sector aims to ensure availability of goods and services by expanding and diversifying domestic and export markets.

Sector Mandate and Objectives

The mandate of the Trade and Industry Sector is derived from the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995 – Article 189, Sixth Schedule Sections 11, 12, 13, 20, 23, 25 and 29) as follows;

“To formulate, review and support policies, strategies, plans and programs that promote and ensure expansion and diversification of trade, cooperatives, environmentally sustainable industrialization, appropriate technology development and transfer to generate wealth for poverty eradication and benefit the country socially and economically.”

Importance of Sectoral Statistics

Statistics is an important tool for policy formulation, programme management and strategic decision making which guide all decision makers and shareholders on the status and performance of the sector. It facilitates effective planning, monitoring and evaluation of policies, projects and programmes, and it enhances accountability for the sector resources.

Several frameworks and mechanisms are in place to support planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation, and reporting that require statistics:-

- 1) Program Based Budgeting Tool (PBB) by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
- 2) Government Annual performance Report (GAPR) by the Office of the Prime Minister
- 3) National Development Plan (NDP) II by the National Planning Authority
- 4) Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) II by Uganda Bureau of Statistics

National Development Plan (NDP) II Sector Economic Indicator Status and Desired Target

No.	Development Indicator	Status: 2017	Target 2020	
1	Ease of doing business ranking	115	111	
2	Export proportion of GDP	11.46%	9.95%, 25%	
3	Industrial Competitiveness ranking	125	90	
4	Share of manufactured, value added to GDP		14%	
5	Ratio of manufactured exports to total exports		25%	
6	Share of manufactured exports to GDP	9.5%	25%	
7	Sectoral composition of GDP	Agriculture	25.0	19.9%
		Industry	19.6	27.9%
		Services	51.2	52.0%
8	Labor force distribution in line with sectoral contribution (%)	Agriculture	65.6	31
		Industry	7.6	26
		Services	26.8	43
9	Labor force distribution in line with sectoral contribution	Agriculture	418	977.77
		Industry	3,027	7,871.35
		Services	2,236	5217.65
10	Gross Capital Formation as % of GDP	23.1	27.7	
11	Number of Cooperatives registered			
12	Increase in number of certified products		15%	
13	Number of new standards developed		500	
14	Number of persons trained in Entrepreneurship			
15	Global Competitive ranking	113	90	

Economic Profile Outlook of Uganda

2016/17 INDICATORS	STATISTICS
GDP (constant 2010 US\$)	28,572,697,919.75
GDP per capita (constant 2010 US\$)	666.61
GDP growth (annual %)	3.96
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	0.63
Contribution of Industry sector to GDP	19.6%
Contribution of Agriculture sector to GDP	25.0%
Contribution of Services sector to GDP at current market prices	51.7%
Balance of Trade	-1554.71 million US\$
Value of Exports	3163.72 million US\$
Value of Imports	4718.43 million US\$
Reserves	202.4 million US\$
Headline Inflation rate	5.7%
Budget deficit excluding grants as a percentage of GDP	-8.8%
Average annual private sector credit growth	4.3%
Percentage change in the Index of Manufacturing Production	5.4%
Share of Manufacturing to Total GDP	9.5%
Share of Wholesale & retail trade to Total GDP	16.9%
Share of Global Market Trade (Exports)	0.019%

1.0 INTERNAL TRADE

The development of domestic trade is a priority and an integral component of the National Trade Policy.

1.1 Index of Production - Manufacturing

The Index of Production for manufacturing measures changes in the volume of goods produced by the manufacturing sub-sector in the economy (output from manufacturing activities). Manufacturing establishments contribute approximately 80% of manufacturing value addition in the country.

Table 1: Index of Production (Manufacturing), Annual Production Levels (2002=100) – Formal Sector

Description	Weight	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total Manufacturing	1000.0	191	186.0	198.4	205.5	223.6	225.4	247.6
Food Processing	400.2	159	139.0	174.9	188.1	200.1	194.3	224.6
Drinks and Tobacco	201.4	235	263.0	263.3	274.3	293.6	280.1	299.9
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	42.5	213	196.0	149.1	117.8	119.8	143.5	173.3

Sawmilling, Paper and Printing Products	35.3	229	210.0	251.7	231.0	228.7	247.7	267.4
Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	96.6	233	218.0	204.3	202.2	239.5	297.5	306.0
Bricks and Cement	75.2	232	245.0	244.2	244.3	279.9	282.3	290.5
Metal and Related Products	82.8	151	138.0	147.1	150.2	173.2	156.5	170.9
Miscellaneous	66.1	156	158.0	150.0	174.9	192.4	204.3	227.4

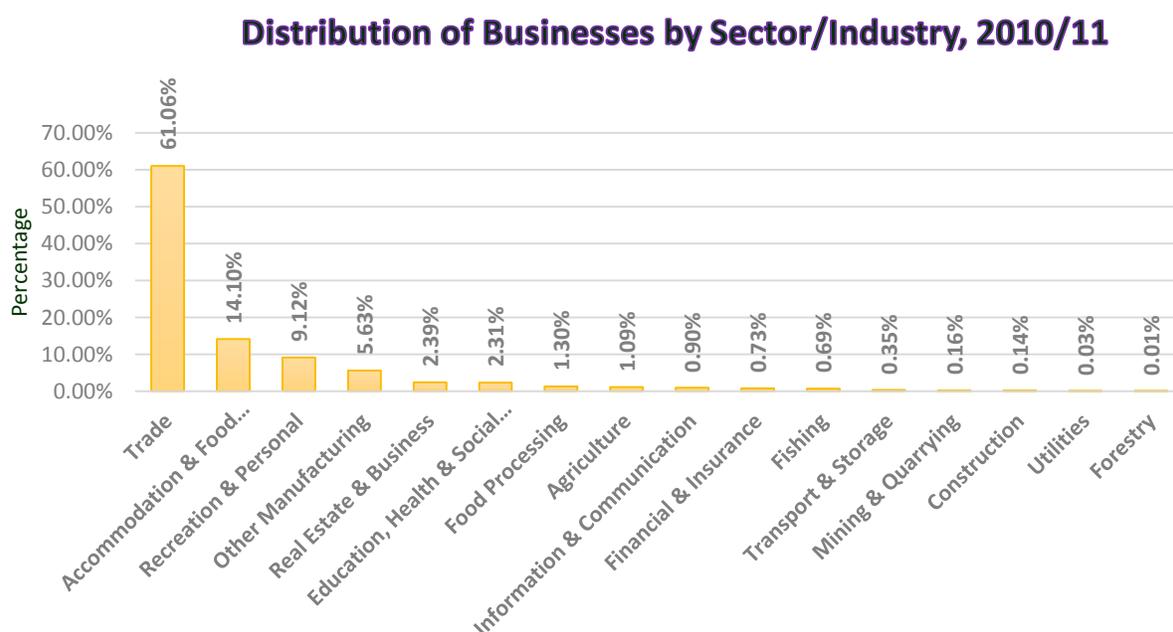
Source: UBOS

The index volume of production for manufacturing recorded in the Financial Year 2016/17 was 247.6, as shown in table above. This was a 9.8% increase compared to the 0.8% increase registered in the period before. The ‘Textiles, Clothing and Footwear’ group registered the highest increase (20.8%); followed by ‘Food Processing’ group by 15.6%; ‘Metal Products’ group (9.2%); ‘Sawmilling, Paper And Printing’ group (8.0%); ‘Drinks & Tobacco’ group (7.1%) while the volume of production for the ‘Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products’ and ‘Bricks & Cement’ groups increased by 2.9% each in the same year.

1.2 Businesses per Sector

From findings of the Census of Business Establishments (COBE), the various business from different sectoral industries were traced. All business establishments as classified in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), Revision 4 were listed according to 15 major industry groups.

Figure 1: Business Distribution by Sector/Industry Category in the Country



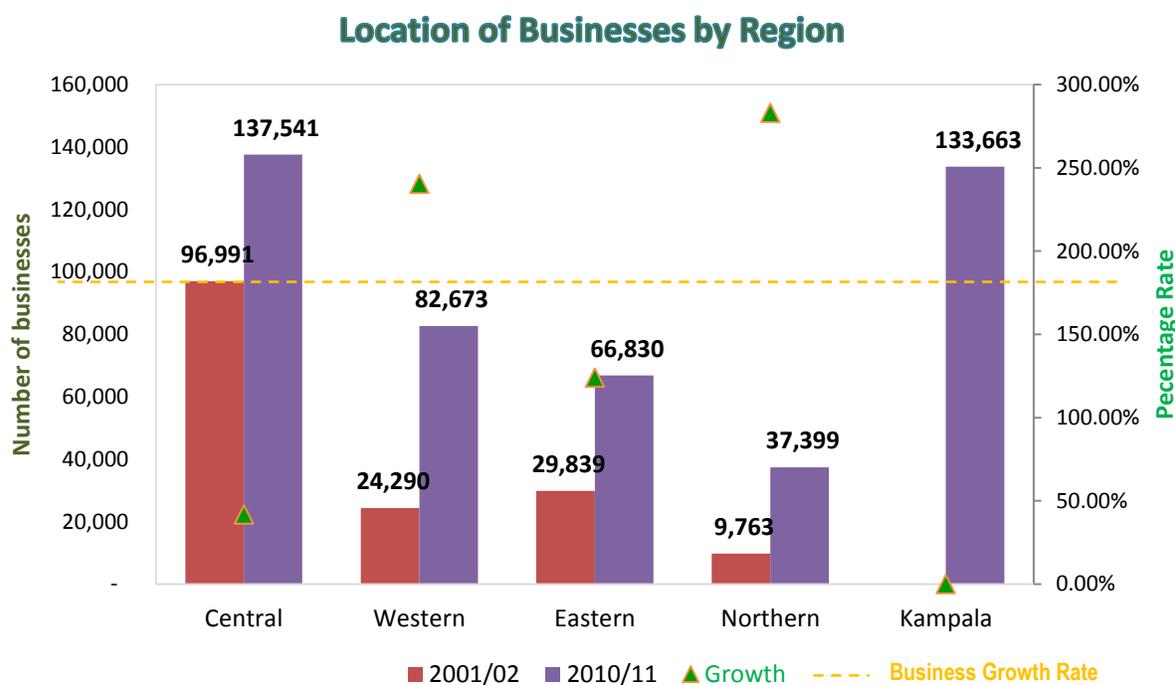
Source: UBOS

Out of a total number of 458,106 establishments, the distributions of businesses by Industry showed that majority 279,715 (61%) of the businesses were Trading followed by Accommodation & Food Services with 64,602 (14%) and Recreation and Personal Services with 41,766 (9%). Businesses in the Agriculture sector (including Fishing and Forestry) accounted for only 8,185 (2%) of the establishments. The businesses in Information & Community Services, Finance & Insurance, Transport & Storage, Mining & Quarrying, Construction and Utilities accounted for just 10,409 (2%) of the total number of businesses.

1.3 Location of Businesses

Most businesses in Uganda are not registered and therefore not easily located and traced during provision of necessary services. In order to show the spread of businesses, the capital city, Kampala was individually singled out because it had about 30% of the total number of business establishments in the country. Also to the extent possible an attempt was made to compare the 2010/11 COBE with the 2001/02 COBE.

Figure 2: Distribution of Businesses by Different Regions



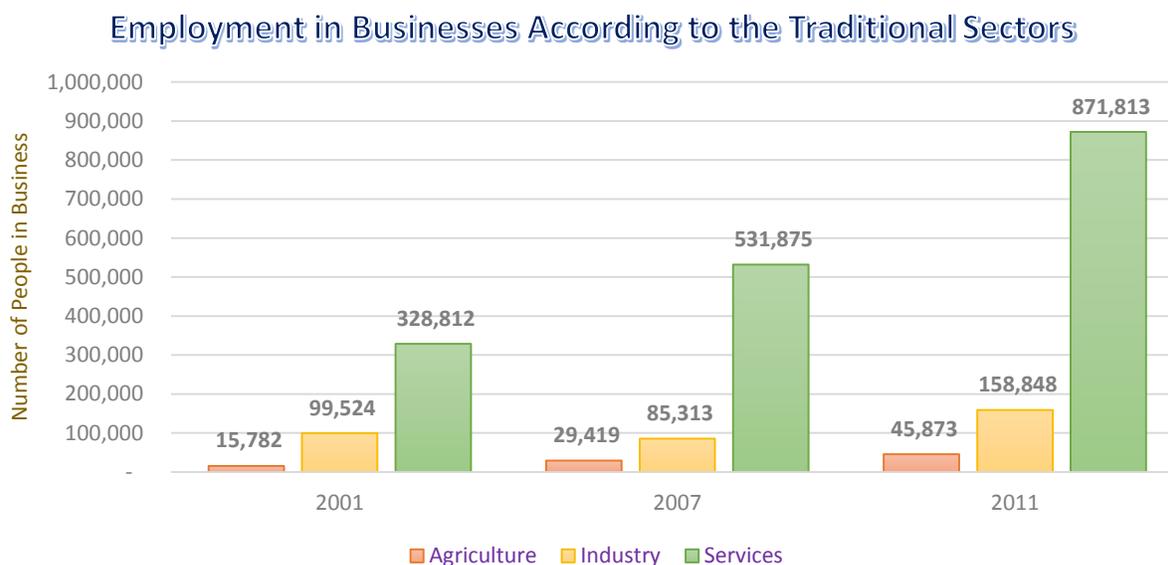
Source: UBOS

59.20% of the businesses were in the Central region in 2010/11 of which a half (29.18%) were in Kampala. This is a similar proportion (60.29%) which was depicted in 2001/02 findings about the Central region. The Western region had 18.05% of the businesses in the country, Eastern (14.59%) and Northern (8.16%). The Northern region registered a highest growth of 283.07% between the periods, among the regions as shown above.

1.4 Labour Market (Employment)

Labour market statistics relate to both people and businesses. The 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) October 2013, differentiates between employment and work. Under the current definition, work comprises of any activity performed by persons of any sex/age to produce goods or services for use. The concept of work is aligned with the general production boundary as defined in the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA).

Figure 3: Employment in Businesses of Agriculture, Industry and Services



Source: UBOS

The 458,106 business establishments registered employment of 1,074,000 persons in 2011, with a growth rate of 55.69% between the years (2001, 2007, 2011). From the graph above, Services have predominately been the leading employer of people in businesses in the country, averaging 79.94% of the total employment in businesses in each individual year.

1.5 Employment in Businesses by Gender Dimensions

Gender disaggregated data in Uganda is not easy to obtain due to the informality of most business operations. It is estimated that 53% of the businesses in the country operated informally.

Table 2: Employment in Businesses by Industry, disaggregated by Sex

Indicator	Male			Female		
	2001	2007	2011	2001	2007	2011
Agriculture & Forestry	9,736	28,407	31,317	5,047	7,689	9,779
Forestry			683			138
Fishing	903	1,012	13,873	96	73	235

Mining & Quarrying	1,235	1,493	3,192	374	149	742
Food Processing		39,633	50,745		8,766	12,611
Other Manufacturing	70,588	32,456	88,352	16,543	6,522	22,560
Utilities	2,829	2,738	2,161	615	484	483
Construction	6,633	8,993	14,398	707	1,257	2,251
Trade	102,222	46,776	447,064	76,053	12,173	210,477
Transport, Storage & Communications	10,161	17,665	13,483	3,737	3,291	2,830
Accommodation & Food Services	16,269	32,796	154,167	37,862	17,662	107,436
Information & Communication			14,401			3,863
Financial & Insurance	4,742	13,537	27,135	3,358	5,729	11,772
Real Estate & Business	15,871	27,540	53,124	4,308	5,096	14,135
Education, Health & Social Services	13,353	51,746	81,546	13,646	28,122	42,630
Recreation & Personal	16,706	13,003	80,893	10,524	4,544	35,288
Total	271,248	317,795	1,076,534	172,870	101,557	477,230

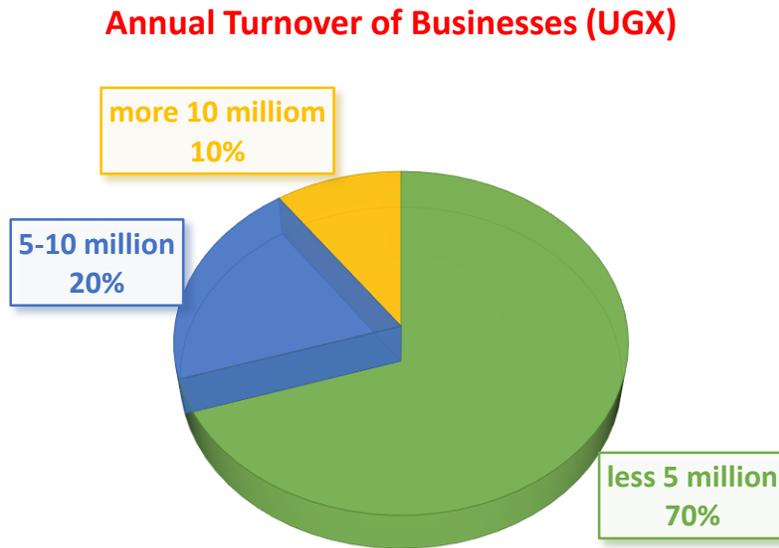
Source: UBOS

Businesses in the Trade sub-sector employed the majority (42.32%) people in the country, in 2011 of which 68% were male while 32% were female. In the same year, majority of the male employees were in the Trade sub-sector (41.53%), followed by the Accommodation & Food services sub-sector with 14.32%. Further, out of the total number of females employed, 44.10% were in the Trade sub-sector followed by 22.51% in the Accommodation & Food Services sub-sector; Education, Health & Social (8.93%); Recreation & Personal (7.79%), among others.

1.6 Turnover of Businesses

The UN and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have provided general criteria for MSMEs definition which are; turnover, asset base and number of employees. The Census of Business Establishments conducted on formal business in 2010/11 depicted that average annual turnover of formal businesses in Uganda was more than 5 million shillings regardless of the number of employees the business has.

Figure 4: Shows Percentage Turnover ranges of Businesses in 2010/11



Source: UBOS

From the figure above, 70% of the businesses were Micro (average annual turnover of less than 5 million UGX, irrespective of the number of employees). This is also in reference to the county MSMEs policy categorisation. On the other hand, only 10% of the businesses had an annual turnover of more than 10 million shillings.

1.7 Nature of Businesses

In 2011, 93.80% of the businesses across the country were under individual ownership (Sole Proprietorship). Businesses with more than one owner (multiple partners) account for 4.76% of businesses in Uganda i.e. 2.39% of the businesses were under Partnership and 2.37% of the businesses were under Private Limited Companies. NGOs businesses accounted for 0.23% in the same period, as depicted below.

Figure 5: Shows Types of Businesses in Uganda



Source: UBOS

Others categories indicated in the figure above included Public Limited Company, Statutory Corporation, Co-operatives, Joint Government Venture, Religious Organisation, Parastatal, etc., and constituted to 1.21% of businesses in the country in 2011.

1.8 Nationality of Business Ownership

98% of the businesses in the country were owned by Ugandans in 2011. The others combined owned only 2% in the same period.

Figure 6: Shows Nationality of Business Ownership in the Country

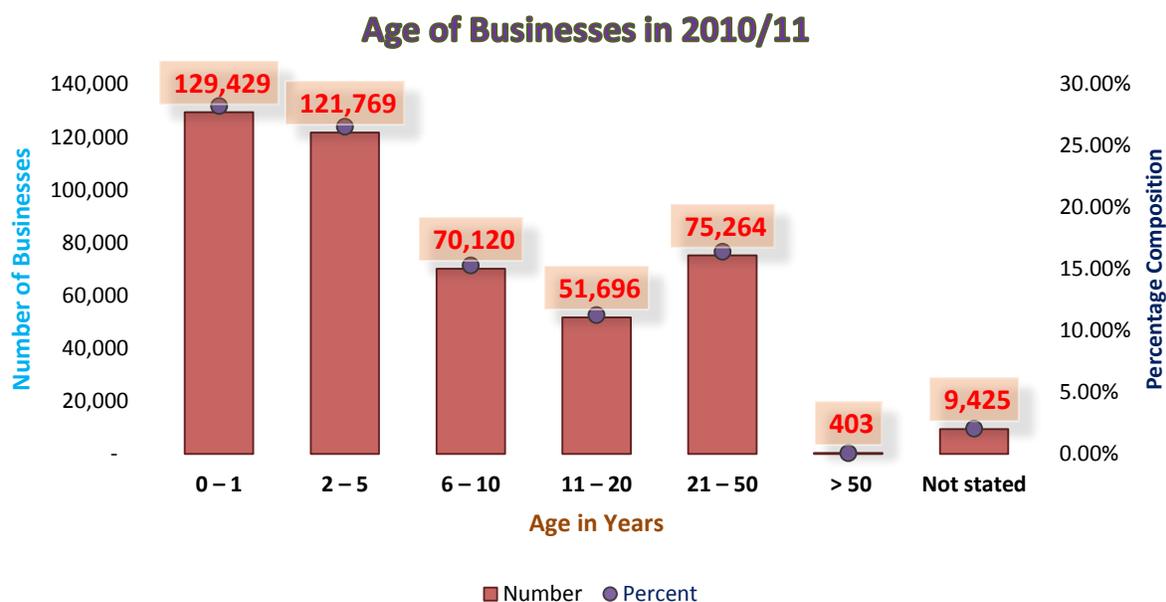


Source: UBOS

1.9 Life span of Business in the Country

More than 54% of the businesses were less than 6 years of which over 51% (28.25% of total businesses) of those had just opened up for business in that year i.e. less than 1 year old, while on the other side only 16.52% had lived more than 20 years in the period of 2010/11.

Figure 7: Life Span (Age of Businesses)



Source: UBOS

Note: High mortality of businesses questions the sustainability of their existence in Country to further contribute to economic development.

1.10 The Business Environment

Ease of Doing Business Index/rank sheds light on how easy or difficult it is for a local entrepreneur to open and run a small to medium-size (SMS) business when complying with relevant regulations. It measures and tracks changes in regulations affecting 10 areas in the life cycle of a business. Uganda's ease of doing business ranking in 2018 of 122 is slightly below the required NDPII target of 120, on the globe.

Table 3: Summary of Doing Business indicators for Uganda

Indicators	OVERVIEW OF DOING BUSINESS REGULATIONS FOR UGANDA									
	2009 Rank	2010 Rank	2011 Rank	2012 Rank	2013 Rank	2014 Rank	2015 Rank	2016 Rank	2017 Rank	2018 Rank
Starting a Business	129	129	137	143	144	151	166	168	165	165
Dealing with Construction Permits	81	84	133	115	118	143	163	161	151	148

Getting Electricity	11*	7*		124	127	178	184	167	161	173
Registering Property	167	149	150	121	124	126	125	120	116	124
Getting Credit	109	113	46	52	40	42	131	42	44	55
Protecting minority Investors	126	132	132	136	139	115	110	99	106	108
Paying Taxes	70	66	62	84	93	98	104	105	75	84
Trading Across Borders	145	145	148	157	159	164	161	128	136	127
Enforcing Contracts	117	116	113	116	117	117	80	78	64	64
Resolving Insolvency	51	53	56	64	69	79	98	104	111	113
Overall Ease of Doing Business	111	112	122	119	120	132	135	116	115	122

*Regulation parameter was employing workers

Source: World Bank reports

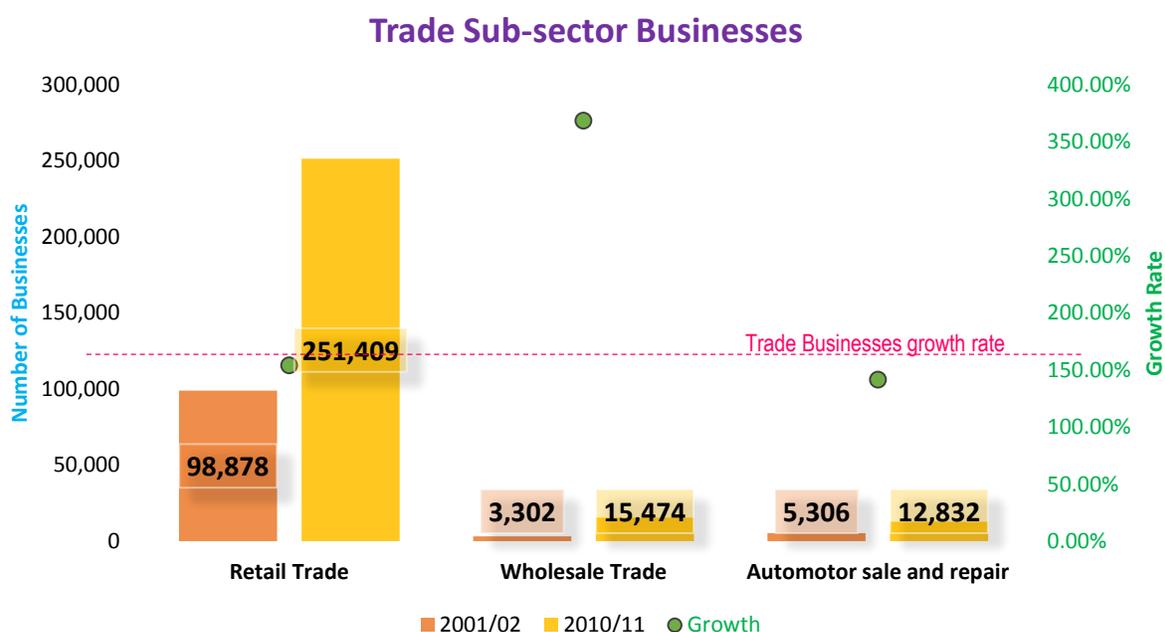
Comparison of the economy's indicators today with those in the previous year may show where substantial bottlenecks persist and where they are diminishing. Yearly movements in rankings can provide some indication of changes in an economy's regulatory environment for firms, but they are always relative. Uganda's position in 2018 out of 190 countries stood at 122 on aggregate, according to various criteria as depicted in table above. With the exception of enforcing contracts, paying taxes, and getting credit, it is ranked among the bottom 70 countries regarding its regulatory environment. In 2018, Uganda scores best with respect to 'Getting Credit' (55) and 'Enforcing Contracts' (64) indicators while on the other hand, poor performance indicators was registered in 'Getting Electricity' (173), where businesses incur high costs of buying a transformer to connect a warehouse on the grid; 'Starting a Business' (165), the bureaucratic and legal steps of doing business through collaboration with relevant local professionals and the study of laws, regulations and publicly available information on business entry in that economy; 'Dealing with Construction Permits' (148), where several procedures still exist and the time for obtaining the required authorisation is still long; and 'Trading Across Borders' (127), much as Uganda made trading across borders easier by implementing the ASCYUDA World Electronic system for the submission of export and import documents, the ranking is still a cause for concern.

Over the period (2009-2018), along all indicators, getting credit is where Uganda's ranking averagely improved, essentially due to the establishment of a Credit Reference Center. Overall, Uganda trails her regional peers Rwanda, Tanzania and Kenya; and is just better than Burundi and South Sudan on the global ranking by the World Bank.

1.11 Businesses in the Trade Sub-sector

The Trade sub-sector has contributed approximately 48% to GDP annually in the last decade, with over 279,715 number of businesses across the country. The wholesale, retail trade and repairs activities were estimated to have grown by 2.1% in FY 2016/17, down from the 3.4% registered in FY 2015/16. The slowdown in these activities could be linked to the weak growth of agriculture activities which grew by 1.6% in 2016/17. Wholesale and retail trade; repairs contribution to total GDP, at current prices, was 12.0% in 2016/17, which is 0.8% points lower than the 12.8% of 2015/16.

Figure 8: Businesses in Retail, Wholesale and Auto-motor Trade



Source: UBOS

Businesses in retail trade activities dominates this sub-sector accounting for 89.88%, followed by businesses in wholesale trade activities with 5.53%, in 2010/11. On the other hand, the sale and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles were the least accounting for only 4.59% of the businesses trading in the same period. Retail outlets including shops, market stalls and kiosks; businesses in Sale, Maintenance & Repair of motor vehicles engaged in the sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories; sale, maintainance & repair of motor cycles

1.12 Businesses in Manufacturing

The Manufacturing Sub-sector contributes an average of 8.5% to Gross Domestic Product annually. Manufacture involves the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power driven machines or by

hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's house and whether the products are sold at whole sale or retail. Businesses in the manufacturing sub-sector by activity are depicted below

Table 4: Manufacturing Businesses in the Country (2010/11)

Manufacturing Activity	Number of Establishments	Gross Output (UGX)	Value Added (UGX)	VA/GO Ratio
Food Processing	5,966	4,052,848	2,812,549	0.69
Processing of Meat & Fish	169	304,922	220,240	0.72
Manufacture of Grain milling products	2,639	943,711	764,827	0.81
Manufacture of Bakery Products	2,317	341,396	229,006	0.67
Coffee & Tea Processing	212	564,130	445,776	0.79
Manufacture of Animal Feeds	71	15,907	14,656	0.92
Manufacture of Beer & Spirits	333	804,680	378,724	0.47
Manufacture of Soft Drinks & Mineral Water	53	70,182	58,629	0.84
Manufacture of Other Food	172	1,007,920	700,689	0.70
Non Food Manufacturing	25,791	3,041,463	2,393,693	0.79
Manufacture of Textiles & Wearing Apparel	13,501	291,128	221,075	0.76
Manufacture of Leather & Related Products	320	95,837	77,941	0.81
Saw milling	187	116,705	76,664	0.66
Manufacture of Paper Products & Printing	1,072	335,196	271,478	0.81
Manufacture of Bricks, Cement & Concrete	554	294,958	208,416	0.71
Manufacture of Metal Products	3,954	810,551	624,782	0.77
Repair of Machinery and Equipment	269			
Manufacture of Furniture	5,470	249,867	216,515	0.87
Other Manufacturing	464	847,222	696,823	0.82
Total	31,757	7,094,311	5,206,242	0.73

Source: UBOS

There were more than 30,000 businesses in the manufacturing sub-sector, 81% in the Non Food Processing industry and only 19% in the Food Processing industry. Amongst the Non Food Processing category, majority of the businesses i.e. 52.35% were in Manufacture of Textiles & Wearing Apparel (42.51% share in Total Manufacturing Businesses); followed by Manufacture of Furniture at 21.21% (17.22% share in Total Manufacturing Business); Manufacture of Metal Products at 15.33%; among others. On the hand, amongst the Food Processing category, Manufacture of Grain milling products businesses constituted 44.23% (8.31% share in Total Manufacturing Business); followed by Manufacture of Bakery Products at 38.84% (7.30% share in Total Manufacturing Business); among others.

Nearly 80% of businesses in the manufacturing sector are involved in mainly the informal sector industries. Most grain milling industries are small scale, serving a sizeable proportion of our population in many parts of the country. In the manufacture of wearing apparel, tailoring is the main activity. Most of the manufacture of fabricated metal products and the manufacture of furniture businesses are small scale, which clearly brings out the domination of the “Jua Kali” industries in the informal sector. This can be seen in many urban areas of Uganda. Those businesses employ about 35% of all those working in the manufacturing sector.

2.0 MICRO, SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSME)

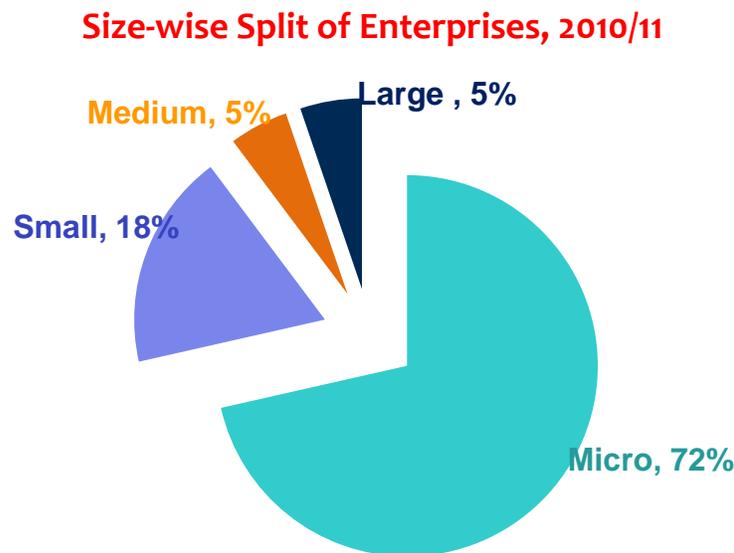
The MSMEs Policy provides a regulatory and institutional framework for Micro Small and Medium Enterprises development activities with a theme “Sustainable MSMEs for wealth creation and socio-economic transformation” as aligned with the objectives of the National Development Plan II (2015/16 – 2019/20).

The economic development of Uganda is premised on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. They are the key drivers in fostering innovation, wealth creation and job creation with over 3.5 million employments making it the largest employer in the country. The MSMEs Enterprises account for approximately 90% of the entire private sector and with over 80% of manufactured output.

2.1 MSMEs Establishments

They account for 95% of the business establishments in Uganda as depicted below

Figure 9: Showing Different Enterprise Categories in the Economy from Micro to Large



Source: UBOS

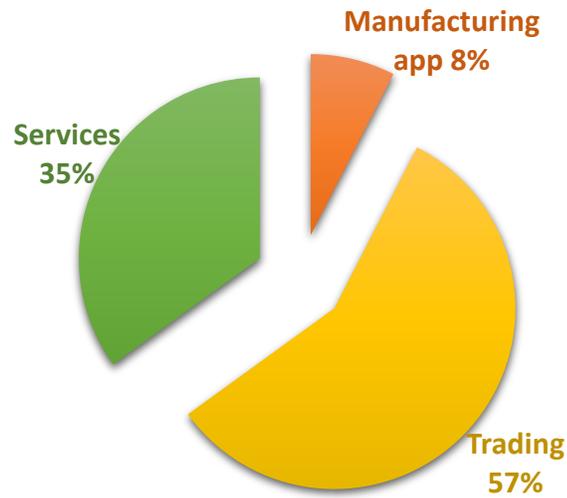
Micro firms account for 72% of the total business count in the country, followed by Small and Medium firms accounting for 18% and 5% of the total business count, respectively. The Large Establishment constitute to only 5%.

2.2 Sectors in MSMEs

The businesses are spread across all Sectors with 57% in Trading, 35% in Service and 8% in Manufacturing Sectors.

Figure 10: Shows Different Sectors in which MSMEs are Engaged In

Sector-wise Split of MSMEs in Uganda, 2010/11



Source: UBOS

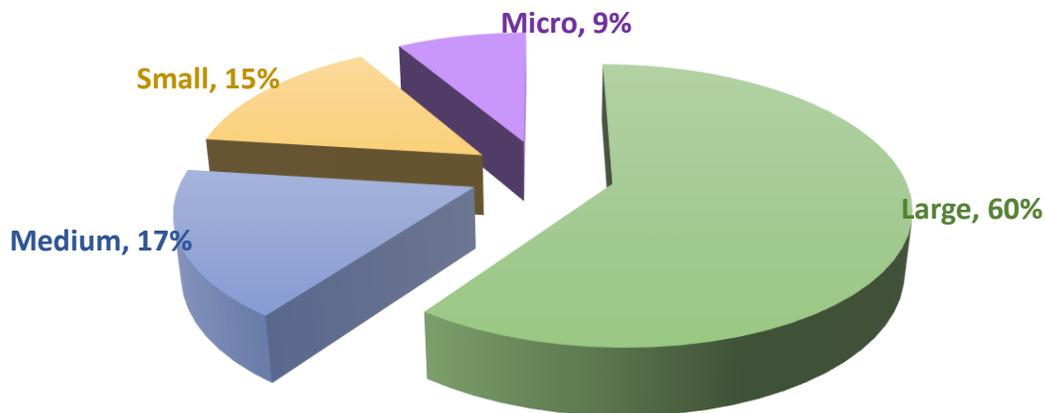
Of the 95% business establishments i.e. MSMEs, majority (57%) are operating in the Trade.

2.3 Value-added from MSMEs

MSMEs contribute an aggregate 40% to the total value-add in the country.

Figure 11: Showing Firm Size Split of Enterprises and Gross Value-added in the Economy

Gross Value-add by Size of Firms, 2010/11



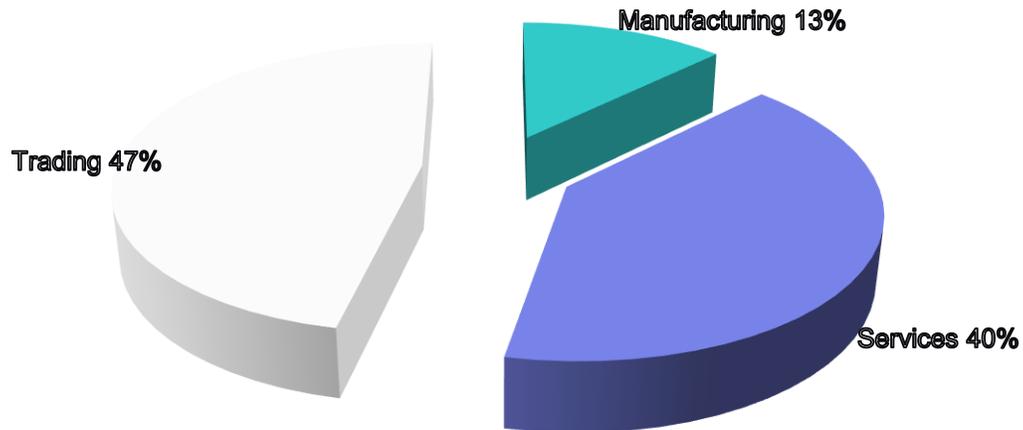
Source: UBOS

In terms of a size of firms-wise split of enterprises, 'Micro' contributes 9% to gross value-added, 'Small' contributes 15% to gross value-added, while 'Medium' contributes 17% to gross value-added, in the economy as depicted by the figure above. The 'Large' contributes to the rest (60%).

2.4 Sector Value-added from MSMEs

The Trading Sector accounts for 47% MSMEs value-added, Services Sector (40%) of MSMEs value-added and Manufacturing Sector (13%) of MSMEs value-added, as shown below.

Sector-wise Split of Value-add by MSMEs, 2010/11



Source: UBOS

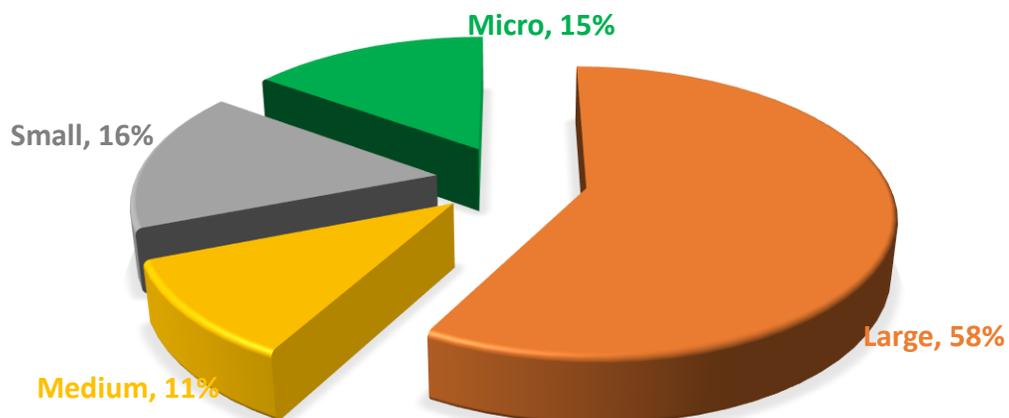
Of the 40% of total value-add by in the economy (by MSMEs), Trading MSMEs are the highest contributors with 47% to that gross value add, particularly.

2.5 Employment by MSMEs

In terms of contribution to employment, MSMEs account to 42% of the total workforce.

Figure 12: Labour Force Distribution by Firm Sizes in Uganda

Employment by Size of Firms, 2010/11



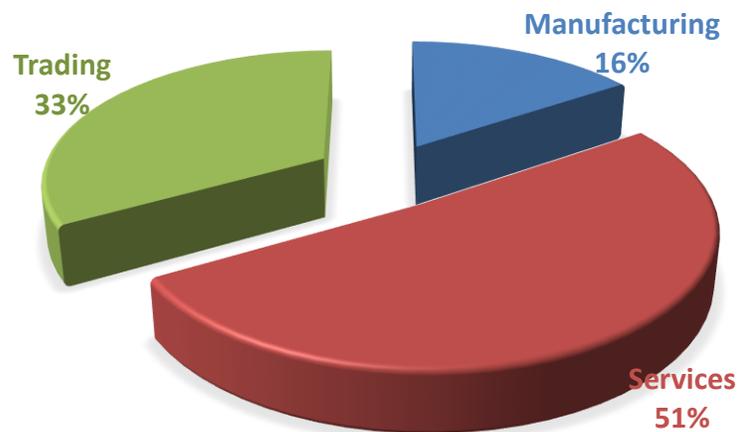
Source: UBOS

Large firms account for 58% of the country's workforce employment, followed by Small; Micro and Medium firms accounting for 16%; 15% and 11% of the respective employment, in that order respectively.

2.6 Sector Labourforce Employed by MSMEs

Majority of the workforce employed by the MSMEs is in the Services Sector.

Sector-wise Split of Workforce Employed, 2010/11



Source: UBOS

MSMEs in services composed of 72%, followed by MSMEs in Trading Sector (33%) and then MSMEs in Manufacturing at 16%, of the above Uganda's respective employment.

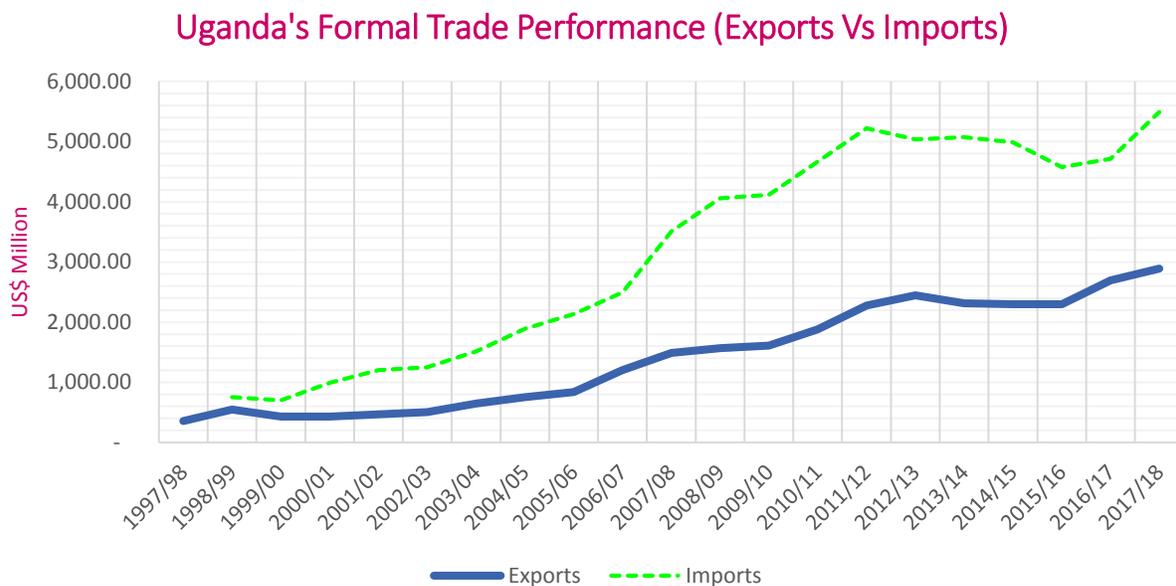
3.0 EXTERNAL TRADE

Government policy has focused on developing export-led growth and in particular the Government is providing an enabling environment for the private sector to produce and trade competitively.

3.1 Trade Position

The country has laboured with production volumes and product quality in order to stimulate exports. Its open and liberal policies have caused imports to rise, with consumer goods imports exceeding imports of capital goods; which Uganda has limited capacity to produce. That has created unfavourable balance of trade position for the country throughout the previous years. Despite that, exports have continuously been increasing in the last two decades, just because the real differences in the growth rates between exports and imports should be understood against the background that imports are increasing from a bigger base compared to exports, as illustrated in the figure below.

Figure 13: Shows Exports against Imports (Trade Balance)



Source: BOU

Overall, Uganda has run a trade deficit for the previous years even with the export growth of goods and services registered in the respective periods, which creates a negative balance of payments accounts. As illustrated in figures above, in 1999/2000 there was a near balance between imports and exports where if that rate was maintained, the deficit was small and manageable. But from around 2007/08 the deficit started widening and by 2011/12 it had reached a record high of US\$ 2,944.93 million.

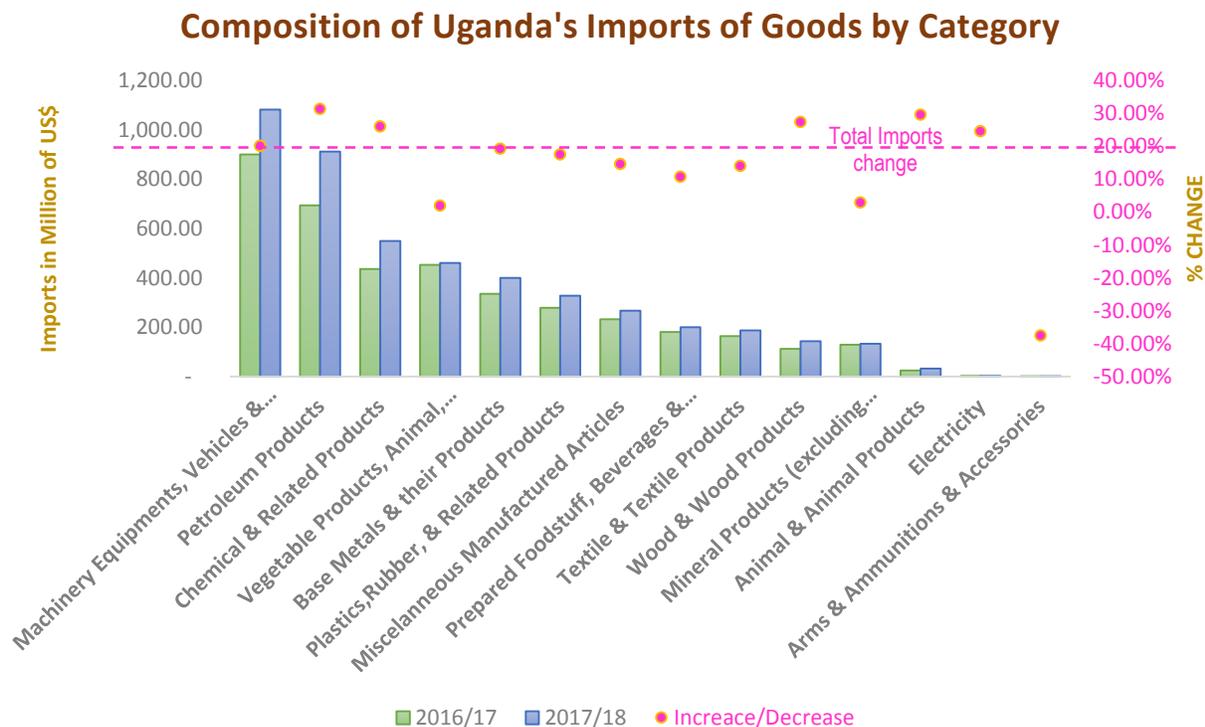
Exports in the Financial Year of 2017/18 increased by 7.23%, to US\$ 2,890.86 million from the previous Financial Year of US\$ 2,696.00 million; as compared to imports that increased by 16.42%, to US\$ 5,489.97 million from the previous Financial Year of US\$ 4,715.51 million; in the same period.

The individual countries with which Uganda had high trade deficits in 2017/18 were: China amounting to US\$ 854.82 million (representing 32.89% of the deficit); India for US\$ 596.96 million (22.97%); Saudi Arabia for US\$ 384.07 million (14.78%); United Arab Emirates for US\$ 277.74 million (10.69%) and Japan for US\$ 247.83 million (9.54%), out of a total deficit of US\$ 2,599.10 million in that year. Therefore, the five countries were responsible for approximately 80% of Uganda’s trade deficit.

3.2 Main Commodity Imports

The increase in imports would be desirable and sustainable if most of the imports were used as inputs/capital into the production process. However, most of our imports are consumables rather than industrial/production inputs. Uganda’s imports have been mainly fuelled by; the construction boom (imported inputs such as cement, plumbing materials, interior décor and furnishings, etc.); exploration for and development of minerals notably oil and gas; and growing incomes that demand consumer and other investment goods that the local economy is unable to fully supply.

Figure 14: Formal Private Sector Imports in the Country



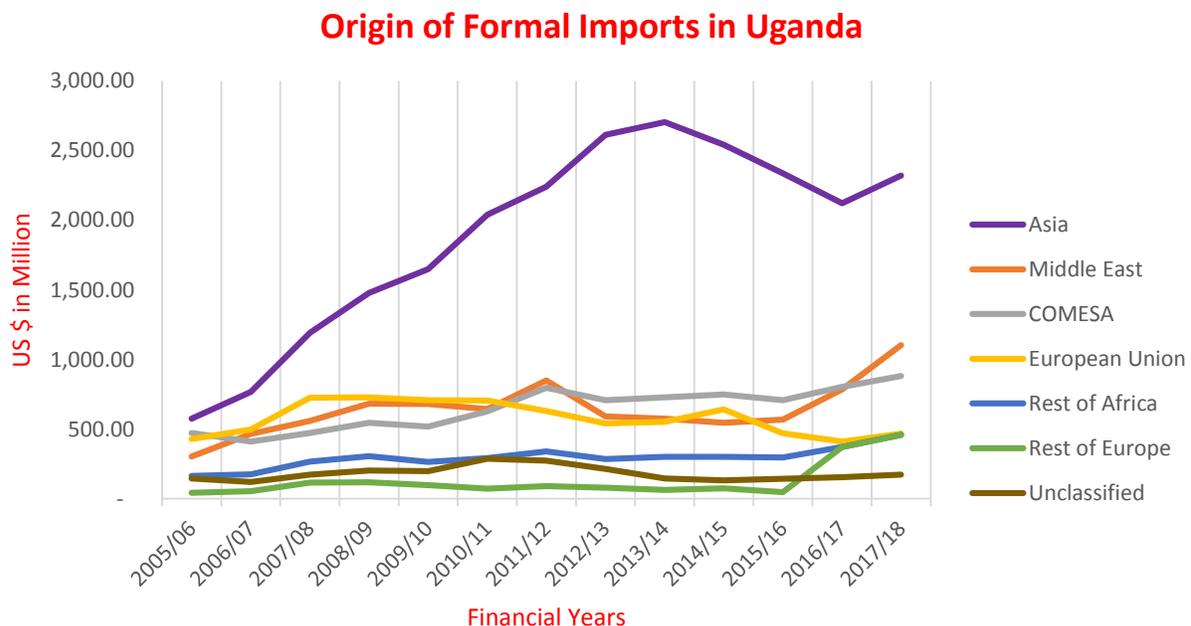
Source: BOU

The total value of imports in the Financial Year 2017/18 were US\$ 4,697.63 million showing an increase of 20.08%, from US\$ 3,944.73 million in 2016/17. The major formal imports were Machinery equipment, Vehicles & Accessories with an import bill of US\$ 1,081.48 million in 2017/18 representing 23.02% of imported goods composition, which was an increase of 20.08% compared to 2016/17 import bill of US\$ 900.61 million representing 22.83% of imported goods in that year; Petroleum products closely followed at US\$ 911.04 million (19.39%) in 2017/18, for which it was an increase of 31.31% from US\$ 693.80 million (17.59%) in 2016/17; Chemical & Related Products of US\$ 549.42 million (11.70%) in 2017/18, an increase of 26.03% from US\$ 435.95 million (11.05%) in 2016/17; Vegetable Products, Animal, Beverages, Fats & Oil of US\$ 461.00 million (9.81%) in 2017/18, posting an increase of 1.95% from US\$ 452.19 million (11.46%) in 2016/17; Base Metals & their Products of US\$ 399.57 million (8.51%) in 2017/18, an increase of 19.22% from US\$ 335.15 million (8.50%) in 2016/17; among others in the respective order.

3.3 Formal Imports by Regions

The Asian Category was the main origin of Uganda’s imports throughout the period depicted below (2005/06 – 2017/18), but its market share in Uganda’s import bill slightly declined by 6.14% from 45.01% in 2016/17 to 42.25% in 2017/18.

Figure 15: Direction of Formal Trade Imports of Goods and Services



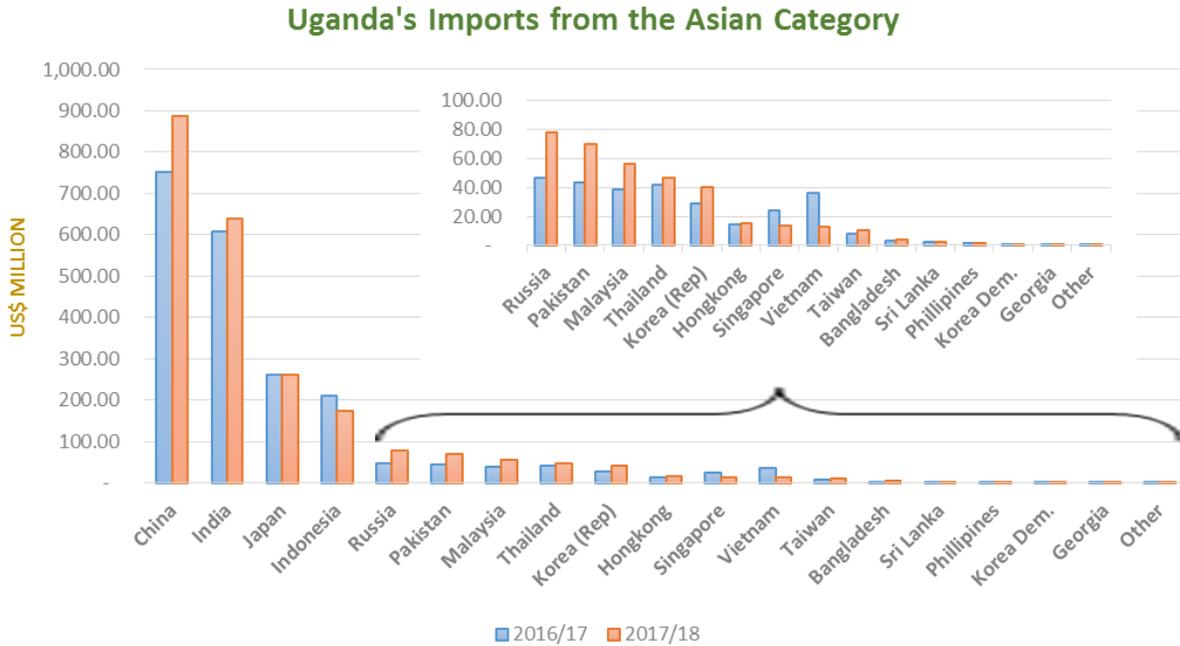
Source: BOU

The Asian Category kept its place as the main source of Uganda's imports in the Financial Year 2017/18 with an import bill of US\$ 2,319.33 million representing a share 42.25% of total import expenditure; of which China and India constituted 65.91% (US\$ 1,528.62 million) of the Asian import bill. The African Continent came second, with an import bill of US\$ 1,340.47 million representing 24.42% of total imports; of which the COMESA regional bloc accounted for 65.76% (US\$ 881.49 million) of imports expenditure from Africa and in particular, Kenya recording a share of 57.37% (US\$ 505.70 million) of COMESA imports; and among the countries in the Rest of Africa category, South Africa accounted for the highest share of 50.45% (US\$ 231.54 million) of the Rest of Africa imports bill. The Middle East ranked third with imports expenditure share of 20.07% (US\$ 1,101.97 million); of which 95.09% (US\$ 1,047.90 million) were from United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. European Union (EU) bloc followed, which had the most significantly import declined of 12.42% in 2016/17 registering US\$ 412.27 million from US\$ 470.75 million in 2015/16, which was largely due to the decline in the import bill from France by 43.42% from US\$ 36.60 million in 2015/16 to US\$ 20.71 million in 2016/17 and Netherlands' decline of 25.66% from US\$ 61.34 million in 2015/16 to US\$ 45.60 million in 2016/17.

3.4 Countries of Imports from the Asian Continent

China is the leading source of Ugandan imports from Asia in the Financial Year 2017/18, accounting for 38.31% of imports from the region. The import value from China was US\$ 888.44 million (equivalent to 16.18% of Uganda's total imports) in the same year, which is an increase of 18.22% from US\$ 751.53 million (35.41% of Asian import bill) in 2016/17. It was followed by India, which also contributed largely (equivalent to 11.66% of total imports) to the country's import expenditures. India's bill totaled to US\$ 640.18 million (27.60% of Asian imports) in 2017/18 up from US\$ 607.87 million (28.64% of Asian imports) paid in 2017/18, which was a 5.31% increase. Japan (US\$ 262.75 million), Indonesia (US\$ 175.15 million), followed in that order among others, as shown below.

Figure 16: Import Origins from Asia



Source: BOU

The main imports from China were electrical and electronic equipment, machinery, vehicles, footwear and clothing, among others. However, China was also the source of a large variety of other manufactured consumer products. From India were imports like mineral fuels, oils and distillation products, pharmaceuticals machinery, vehicles, Iron and steel, among others. Like in the case of China, India was also the source of a variety of other manufactures including food item such as packed cereals and beverages.

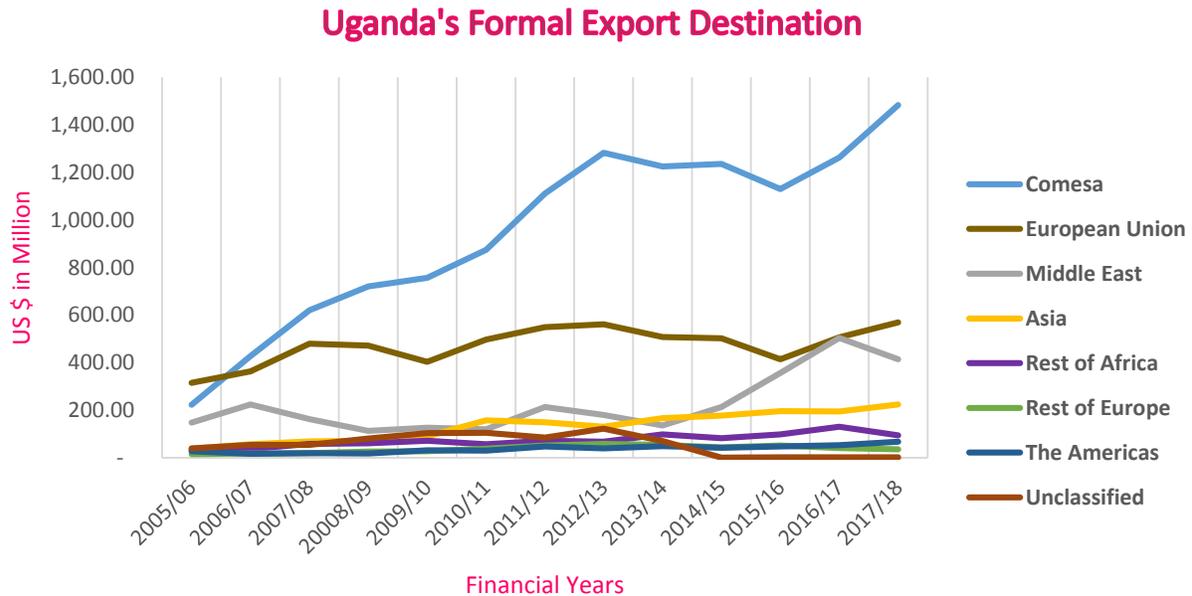
EXPORTS

The country continued to experience increase in exports throughout the period except for 2015/16 when it sharply declined from the previous year.

3.5 Uganda's Export to the Regional Blocs (2005/06 – 2016/17)

The export earnings' trend from COMESA has been increasing and more than doubled, as compared to other regions in the period shown below.

Figure 17: Formal Exports from Uganda to different Trading Blocs



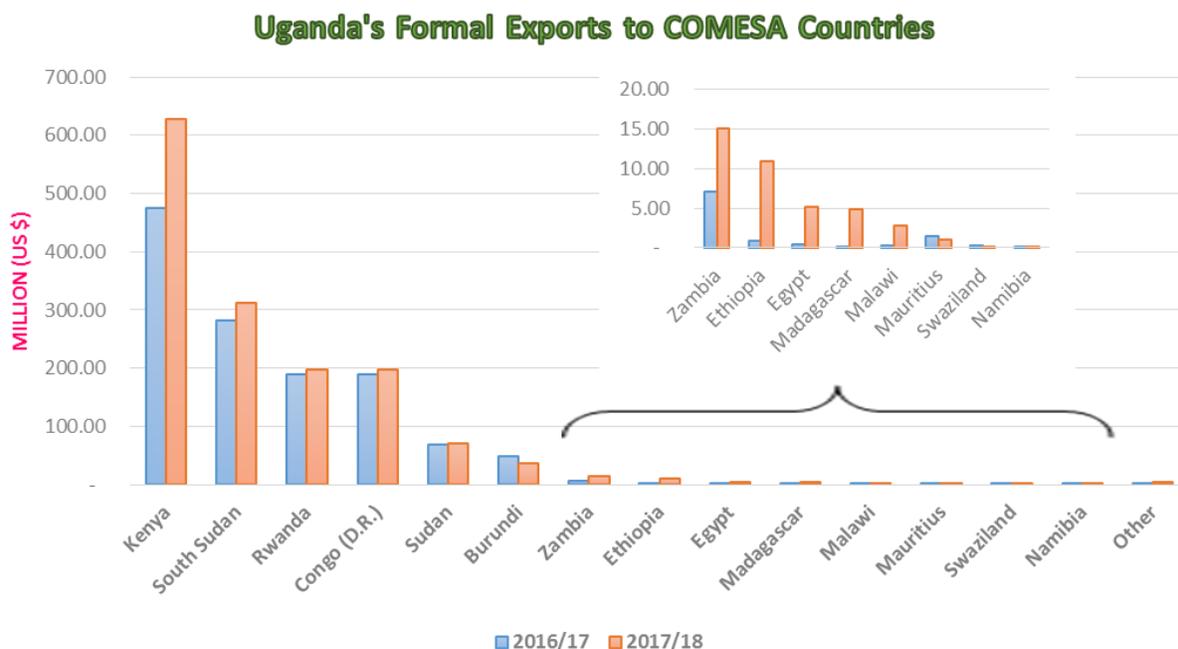
Source: BOU

The COMESA trading bloc remained the main destination for Uganda’s formal exports with the share in total export earnings of 51.32% (US\$ 1,483.72 million) in 2017/18, showing an increase of 17.48% from US\$ 1,262.94 million in 2016/17; of which Kenya and South Sudan constituted 63.34% (US\$ 939.81 million) of the Uganda-COMESA export earnings. The EU market ranked the second main destination for Uganda’s goods and services with 19.68% (US\$ 568.96 million) of total formal exports in 2017/18, posting a 12.26% increase from 2016/17 value of US\$ 506.83 million. The Middle East bloc followed accounting for 14.32% (US\$ 414.06 million) of the total market share in 2017/18, as compared to 18.72% (US\$ 504.71 million) the previous year; and of which United Arab Emirates contributed 92.37% (US\$ 382.46 million) of the Uganda-Middle East exports in 2017/18. Asia; Rest of Africa; Rest of Europe; The Americas, group categories followed in that respective order.

3.6 Destination of Uganda’s Exports in COMESA

Among the COMESA member states that contributed significantly to export earnings in 2017/18 were Kenya, South Sudan, Rwanda and D.R. Congo accounting for US\$ 628.47 million, US\$ 311.34 million, US\$ 197.44 million and US\$ 196.87 million respectively (90% composition of Uganda–COMESA trade).

Figure 18: Exports to COMESA Trading Bloc between 2015/16 and 2016/17



Source: BOU

United Arab Emirates is the leading destination of Ugandan exports in 2016/17, accounting for 18.03% (US\$ 483.10 million) of total imports in the same year, which was a 42.28% increase from the previous year's US\$ 339.54 million (14.77%), and accounting for 95.61% of Uganda-Middle East exports. Kenya followed posting a 6.16% increase from US\$ 414.73 million (18.05%) in 2015/16; among others

3.7 Composition of Uganda's Merchandise Exports

The major Traditional Exports (TE) for Uganda are coffee, cotton, tea and tobacco constituting to 24.38% of total commodity export earnings in 2016/17. Among the traditional exports, Coffee by value of US\$ 490.41 million remains the single largest export commodity, followed by tea US\$ 67.83 million (10.38% of TE), then cotton US\$ 48.31 million (7.39% of TE) and tobacco US\$ 46.95 million (7.18% of TE), in that order as depicted in the table below. On the other hand, Non-Traditional Exports (NTE) accounted for the bulk of the country's merchandise export earnings i.e. US\$ 2,026.54 million (75.62%) in 2016/17; with the main ones being gold and gold compounds US\$ 339.09 million (16.73% of NTE), fish and fish products US\$ 131.04 million (6.47% of NTE), Oil re-exports US\$ 124.12 million (6.12% of NTE), Sugar US\$ 117.34 million (5.79% of NTE), Base Metals & Products US\$ 106.31 million (5.25% of NTE), Maize US\$ 72.26 million (3.57% of NTE), Cocoa Beans US\$ 58.90 million (2.91% of NTE), Flowers US\$ 53.56 million (2.64% of NTE), among others.

The contribution of traditional exports to total exports earnings has been declining from a share of 30.68% in 2010/11 to 24.38% in 2016/17, while that of non-traditional exports has increased from a share of 69.32% in 2010/11 to 75.62% in 2016/17.

Table 5: Shows Formal Export of Goods between 2010/11 to 2017/18

Exports (in US\$ million)	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Coffee	371.04	444.21	422.69	404.00	400.49	352.03	490.41
Tea	63.60	71.59	86.20	83.22	73.37	74.50	67.83
Cotton	82.95	77.59	36.46	21.75	18.18	24.29	48.31
Tobacco	58.12	57.23	72.72	94.04	63.22	73.23	46.95
Sub-Total (TE)	575.72	650.62	618.06	603.02	555.27	524.06	653.50
Gold and gold compounds	6.85	11.47	4.94	0.25	0.23	204.26	339.09
Fish & its products	143.19	137.81	108.61	110.18	136.82	115.15	131.04
Oil re-exports	104.62	117.59	137.34	142.04	143.33	123.08	124.12
Sugar	68.88	105.27	101.40	70.35	75.82	61.46	117.34
Base Metals & Products	110.02	123.76	136.95	135.30	128.00	99.56	106.31
Maize	25.59	47.03	54.43	35.74	74.19	81.97	72.26
Cocoa Beans	38.19	37.04	48.71	60.23	54.92	70.59	58.90
Flowers	47.84	55.55	52.99	59.05	55.28	49.10	53.56
Hides & skins	25.80	39.01	47.08	74.82	67.57	56.01	50.94
Cement	77.28	103.60	107.78	92.27	92.21	68.48	50.25
Others	652.45	850.20	1,021.16	927.41	916.15	844.42	922.73
Sub-Total (NTE)	1,300.70	1,628.31	1,821.38	1,707.64	1,744.52	1,774.07	2,026.54

Source: BOU

Overall, coffee remained the main merchandise foreign exchange earner of the country for the above periods. Its share to total formal exports slightly reduced from 19.77% in 2010/11 to 18.30% in 2016/17. It was followed by gold and gold compounds whose earnings highly increased in the recent two Financial Years, fish & its products followed having an average value of US\$ 126.11 million (5.54%) between the periods of 2010/11 and 2016/17, among others. The country's merchandise exports are still dominated by unprocessed/primary products. This is an issue of major policy concern given the price volatility of primary products at international level, low and unstable production levels at national level, and some inefficiency in the existing marketing framework. Service exports are dominated by tourism, which is the leading foreign exchange earner of the country ahead of coffee and gold. In fact, tourism is the single largest source of export revenue in both the goods and services trade. However, its analysis is limited due to the existence of a gap in the capture of service trade statistics in Uganda, as it is the case in most developing economies.

3.8 Market Distribution in EAC

This section will explore the demand and supply side factors, mainly the market potentials for EAC, where Uganda can achieve a sustainable competitive advantage.

Table 6: Uganda's EAC Trade Balance between 2010/11 to 2017/18

Value in US\$ million		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Kenya	Exports	214.50	226.52	268.86	348.41	374.75	414.73	475.06	628.47
	Imports	535.07	680.82	591.25	602.60	608.69	582.66	516.45	505.70
	Trade Balance	-320.56	-454.30	-322.39	-254.19	-233.94	-167.93	-41.39	122.78
Tanzania	Exports	38.98	45.39	54.02	50.08	56.47	61.97	71.14	46.72
	Imports	32.47	54.82	47.48	55.12	55.11	76.34	169.22	210.08
	Trade Balance	6.51	-9.43	6.54	-5.04	1.37	-14.37	-98.09	-163.36
Rwanda	Exports	175.25	208.41	217.43	224.92	253.54	206.90	188.37	197.44
	Imports	6.12	8.94	7.48	12.09	9.52	11.79	10.60	20.25
	Trade Balance	169.13	199.47	209.95	212.83	244.02	195.12	177.77	177.20
Burundi	Exports	39.69	42.39	50.29	47.88	39.96	50.41	48.11	36.66
	Imports	1.32	1.76	0.56	1.41	2.28	1.64	43.15	56.22
	Trade Balance	38.37	40.63	49.73	46.48	37.68	48.77	4.96	-19.57
South Sudan	Exports	0.00	1.92	80.83	236.28	309.66	225.28	281.38	311.34
	Imports	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	4.67	7.54	14.54
	Trade Balance	0.00	1.92	80.83	236.28	308.90	220.60	273.84	296.81
TOTAL EXPORTS		468.43	524.62	671.43	907.56	1,034.37	959.29	1,064.06	1,220.63
TOTAL IMPORTS		574.98	746.34	646.77	671.21	676.35	677.11	746.96	806.77
TRADE BALANCE		-106.55	-221.72	24.67	236.36	358.02	282.18	317.09	413.86

Source: BOU

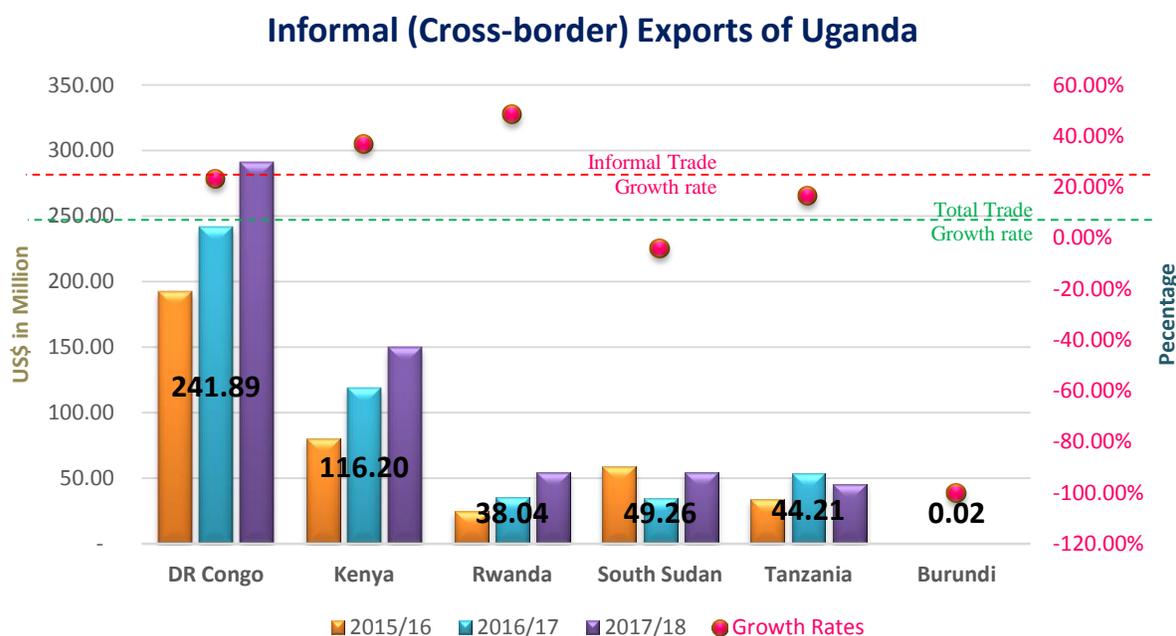
For the first time in history, Uganda had a surplus/favourable balance of trade with Kenya in the Financial Year 2017/18 of US\$ 122.78 million (Exports of US\$ 628.47 million against Imports of US\$ 505.70 million) and also registered a highest trade balance in the EAC region of US\$ 413.86 million (Exports of US\$ 1,220.63 million against Imports of US\$ 806.77 million), in the same period. That is credited to the good integration and multilateral efforts spearheaded by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives in the region. However also deficit with Tanzania has increased in the recent years which is a policy concern.

3.9 Informal Cross-border Exports

The informal cross-border export earnings in the Financial Year 2017/18 were estimated at US\$ 595.51 million, representing 17.08% of Uganda's exports and the official (formal) export earnings stood at about US\$ 2,890.86 million, representing 82.92% of Uganda's exports. Overall export earnings from both arrangements fetched the country about US\$ 3,486.37 million in that period. Uganda's informal exports have been increasing over the years with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 10.34% between the period of 2005/06 and 2017/18. The main informal commodities included beans, maize, sugar, other grains, bananas, fish, among others. DR Congo is the main informal partner of the country with total informal export trade averaging to US\$ 241.89 million from 2015/16 to 2017/18; followed by Kenya averaging US\$ 116.20 million; South

Sudan averaged US\$ 49.26 million; Tanzania averaged US\$ 44.21 million; Rwanda averaged US\$ 38.04 million and Burundi averaged US\$ 0.02 million, in the same period.

Figure 19: Informal Cross-border Exports between 2015/16 to 2017/18



Source: BOU

In the financial period 2015/16 - 2017/18, Rwanda and Kenya had Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 48.53% and 36.91% respectively, which was both above the informal trade growth rate (23.62%) and total trade growth rate (7.49%) of Uganda in that period. DR Congo and Tanzania followed with a CAGR of 23.11% and 16.56% respectively, which was below the informal trade growth rate but above the total trade growth rate of Uganda in the same period. On the other hand, South Sudan and Burundi registered declines in informal trade CAGR of -4.32% and -100.00% respectively, in the same period.

3.10 Top 10 Export Destinations of Uganda's products, 2017/18

Table 7: Main Formal and Informal Export Destinations

COUNTRY	Value (US\$ mil.)	MAIN PRODUCTS
Kenya	778.41	Tea, tobacco, dairy products, millet, maize
DR Congo	488.35	Cereals, sugar, cotton, cement
U.A.E	382.46	Fish fillets, fruits and vegetables
South Sudan	365.51	Oil products, beer, sugar, vegetable oils
Rwanda	251.85	Iron/steel products, confectionery, cosmetics, grains (maize, beans)
Netherlands	116.14	Flowers, fruits and vegetables, fish

Tanzania	92.23	Iron/steel, re-exports, sim-sim
Sudan	69.70	Coffee, tea, animal/vegetable oils and fats
U.S.A	58.89	Flowers, coffee, tea, fruits and vegetables, fish
Hongkong	43.62	Hides/Skins, oil seeds, Coffee, Sim-sim

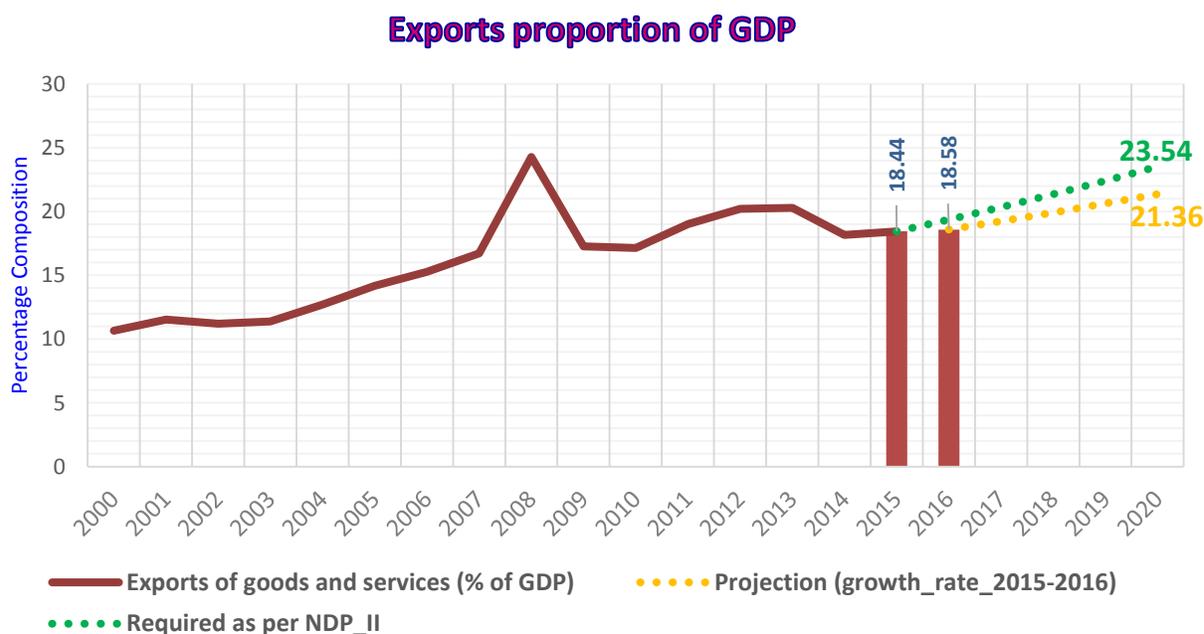
Source: BOU, UN Comtrade

A country level assessment of export markets reveals that Uganda’s neighbours by territorial boundaries are the main destinations of the country constituting an aggregate of 74.66% of the top 10 export destination value i.e. Kenya (29.41%), DR Congo (18.45%), South Sudan (13.81%), Rwanda (9.51%) and Tanzania (3.48%), in that order. The much activity with the neighbours is attributed to the fact that Uganda is a land locked country. Also the country’s integration in the EAC and COMESA is therefore bearing fruit in terms of export growth but more needs to be done to get Uganda’s exports into other regions.

3.11 Exports to GDP

This is the proportion of total Exports to the Gross Domestic product (GDP) of the country in a given period. The variable parameters are derived according to the System Nation Accounts (SNA) 2008 and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) 2006 revision 4 compiled by the UN. The indicator is also included in the National Standards Indicators (NSI) framework of Uganda.

Figure 20: Share of Exports as a Percentage of GDP



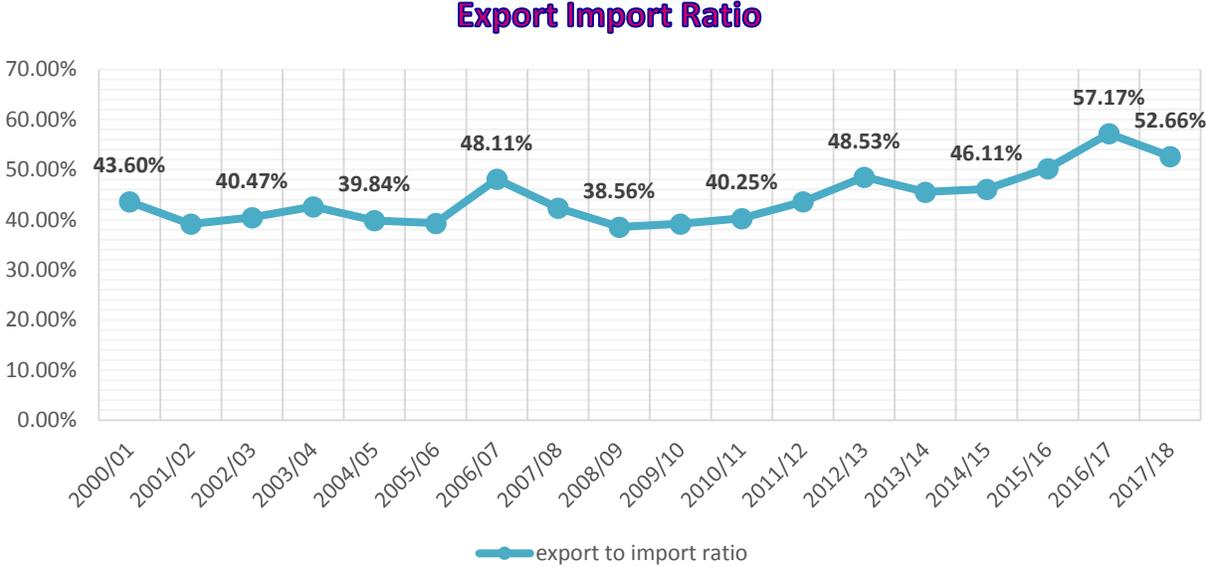
Source: World Development Indicators

During the period of 2000-2014, Exports to GDP was increasing with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3.89%, averaging 16.00%, as reflected in the figure above. According to the second National Development Plan (NDP II), the share of exports in GDP has a target to be increased by 25% from 2015 to 2020 i.e. a 23.54% share at the end. But according to 2016 performance of 18.58% share, it is below the required performance and projection made based on the growth rate of 2015-2016, indicating that the likelihood outcome by end of 2020 is a 21.36% share, which is below target as indicated by the movement in the figure above.

3.12 Export Import Ratio

The Indicator refers to the extent to which the country’s export earnings can pay its import bills in the respective period. Since 2000/01 to 2017/18, the ratio has averaged 44.30%, gradually increasing at a rate of 1.12% throughout the periods.

Figure 21: Proportion of Exports covered by Imports in the Country



Source: BOU

The export to import ratio in the Financial Year 2017/18 was 52.66% and the trade deficit as a percentage of exports is at negative 89.91%! In other words today Uganda is spending 100 shillings on imports when it has earned an income of only 52.66 shillings from exports. In effect, the country is living on borrowings. It is vitally important to halt this escalation by making reduction of the trade deficit a top national priority through efforts like Buy Uganda Build Uganda (BUBU) and galvanizing all efforts by key MDAs to expand exports on a sustainable basis.

4.0 INDUSTRY

Industrial sector development in Uganda occupies a central position in Government's vision geared towards the envisaged economic and social transformation. Specifically, the objective of the National Industrial Policy (Republic of Uganda 2018) is to build a modern, competitive, and dynamic industrial sector that is fully integrated into domestic, regional, and global economies. The contribution of the industrial sector to GDP has fluctuated between 18% and 25% over the last decade, while that of manufacturing averaged only about 8%.

The industrial sector transformation is built on strong forward and backward linkages with other important sectors such as agriculture and services. It further offers high prospects for employment creation especially in labour-intensive industries and acts as a catalyst for technology transfer.

The growth rate of the industrial sector stood at 6.2% in the Financial Year 2017/18 compared to 3.4% registered in 2016/17; and the sector contributed 19.8% of GDP in 2017/18, which was a slight increase from 19.6% registered in 2016/17.

4.1 Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP)

The industrial competitive position of Uganda in the world market is assessed to observe performance, opportunities and challenges for industrial development vis-à-vis similar indicators by other countries.



Source: *INDSTAT*

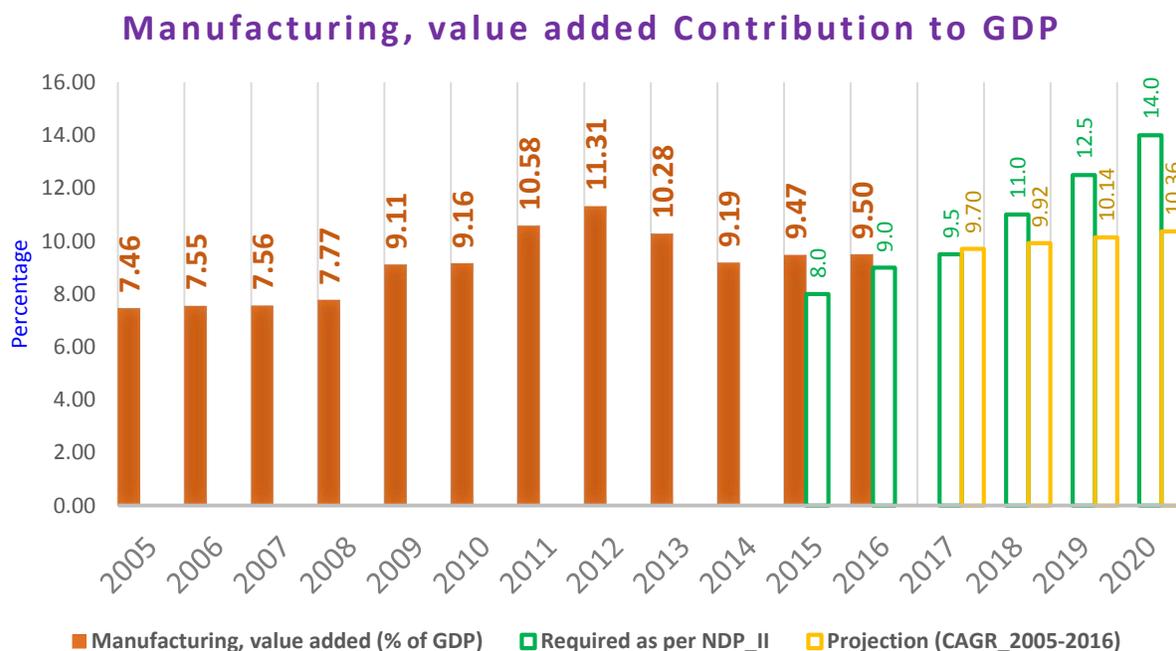
Uganda's best performance was in 2012, with a CIP rank of 123 and a CIP score of 0.0071 while the worst performance was in 2000, with a CIP rank of 143 and a CIP score of 0.0022. The rank of 129 registered in 2018, out of the 150 countries, was a decline from the previous year's 128. The score 0.005 that Uganda got was still below the world average of 0.072 in the same year.

4.2 Manufacturing Composition

Manufacturing (both formal and informal) is one of the sub-sectors of the country's industrial sector. Other sub-sectors are construction, mining and quarrying, electricity generation, and water services. While the focus here is on manufacturing, it is worth briefly highlighting the performance of other industrial sub-sectors. Construction has dominated Uganda's industrial output, contributing between 10% and 15% to GDP since 2000, followed by manufacturing, averaging 9% of the country's GDP over the past decade.

In 2017/18, manufacturing activities are estimated to have grown by 4.4% as compared with a 2.2% growth registered in 2016/17. The recovery in manufacturing activities was mainly due to better performance in production activities like sugar, soft drinks, chemical & pharmaceuticals, cement & lime, tobacco and iron & steel. However, decline was recorded in grain & starch milling, leather & foot wear, textile and garments. As a result, preliminary GDP estimates show that the share of manufacturing activities to the total GDP reduced to 8.2% in 2017/18.

Figure 22: Share of Manufactured Value Added (as a percentage) to GDP



Source: World Development Indicators

According to data depicted in the figure above, performance of 2015 and 2016, are above the NDP II target and it continues with the projection of 2017, based on the CAGR of 2005 to 2016. However, projections from 2018 onwards indicate that performance will be below the required target if business continuous as usual.

4.3 Manufacture value added

A better and more compelling approach to assessing the manufacturing intensity of a country is to use value addition, which is the net output of the manufacturing sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The size of the manufacturing sector in Uganda can be further assessed by surveys and reports from the UBOS, of which among the manufacturing sub-sectors, growth was highest in paper manufacturing, publishing, and printing, with 150% growth, followed by the manufacturing of chemicals and chemical products with 145% growth. Other sub-sectors whose output increased more than 100% since 2000 are those producing basic metals and furniture. Food processing experienced growth of about 80%, which is lower than other sub-sectors, with the exception of the textile, cloth, leather, and footwear sub-sector, which recorded a growth of only 46%.

Table 8: Manufacturing Value Added of Uganda compared with other EAC Partner States

<i>Country Name</i>	Manufacturing, value added (constant 2010 US\$) in million							<i>Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) 2010-2016</i>
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Kenya	4,502.1	4,828.2	4,801.3	5,070.2	5,197.9	5,382.7	5,569.5	3.61%
Tanzania	2,164.8	2,315.1	2,410.3	2,566.4	2,741.3	2,920.5	3,147.6	6.44%
Uganda	1,715.9	1,849.7	1,899.6	1,852.6	1,892.6	2,112.7	2,125.2	3.63%
Rwanda	356.7	386.7	408.2	428.3	461.2	499.9	532.8	6.92%
Burundi	187.8	186.0	181.5	199.7	215.6	201.4	203.8	1.37%

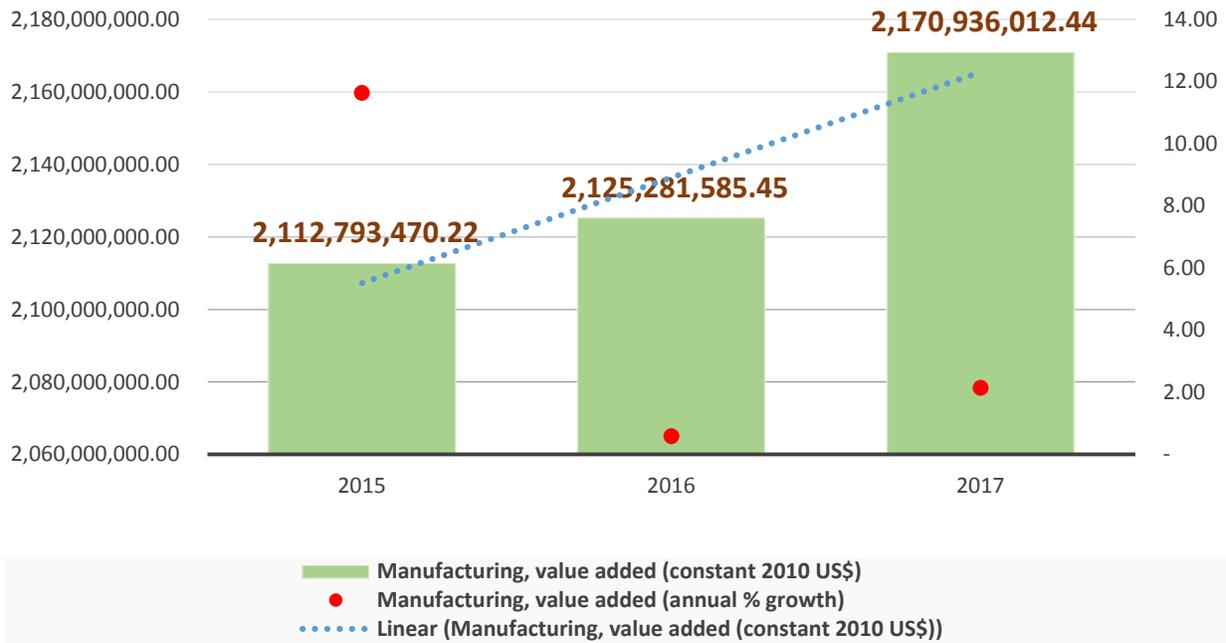
Source: World Development Indicators

Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) is a key indicator to measure industrial performance as it captures the sector's depth and the existence of industry-specific capabilities at the macro level. The trend of MVA in East Africa from 2010 to 2016 shows positive growth rate, with Rwanda having the highest (6.92%), followed by Tanzania (6.44%), then Uganda (3.63%), Kenya (3.61%) and finally Burundi (1.37%).

Throughout the period, Kenya had the highest manufacturing value added in the region, with 5.57 billion USD in the period of 2016. The other Partner States are ranked in the following order: Tanzania (3.15 billion USD); Uganda (2.13 billion USD); Rwanda (0.533 billion USD) and Burundi (0.137 billion USD), with the respective value/amount of MVA in 2016.

Table 9: Manufacturing, Value Added (MVA) of the Country, 2015-2017

Manufacturing, Value Added (MVA)



Source: *World Development Indicators*

Uganda’s manufacturing value added in the country increased by 2.15% in 2017 as compared to 0.59% registered in 2016; and valued at US\$ 2,170.94 million in 2017 as compared to US\$ 2,125.28 million in 2016.

4.4 Manufactured Exports in Total Exports

Manufacturing in Uganda consists predominantly of last-stage (end-product) assembly, low value added activities with very few capital goods industries, and raw materials processing of which agro-processing firms consist of approximately 39% of manufacturing establishments in Uganda (UBOS, 2012). That calls for more investments/interventions into manufacturing which will increase the possibility for manufacturing exports, a direct means of diversifying Uganda's export structure and reducing its vulnerability to global market volatilities.

Figure 23: Percentage Share of Manufactured Goods and Services in Total Exports



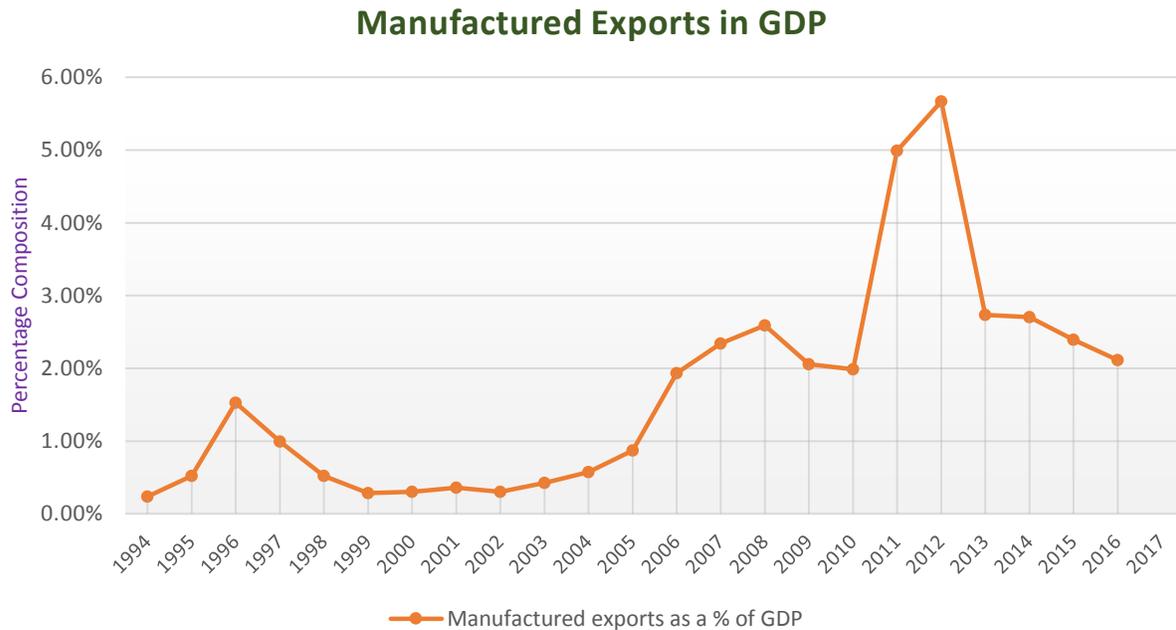
Source: *World Development Indicators*

Uganda’s share of manufactures exports in merchandise exports has been gradually increasing since 2000, though with some fluctuations throughout the periods, as shown by the figure above. In the two periods of the NDP II where data was available in the due process (2015 & 2016), the ratio was approximately 25%. According to the requirement of the National Development Plan, manufactured exports in total exports should be increased by 25% from 2015 to 2020. However, projections based of the growth rate of 2015 and 2016 figures show a figure of 26.26% by the end of 2020, which will be below the target of 31.45%, in the same period.

4.5 Manufactured Exports to GDP

Uganda’s Manufactured Exports grew slower than its GDP, at 4.7% on average per annum since 2000. The composition averaged at 3.23% since 2010.

Figure 24: Share of Manufactured exports as a Percentage of GDP



Source: *World Development Indicators*

The composition of manufactured exports in GDP of Uganda has been fluctuating over the years with the lowest being 0.24% and the highest being 5.67%.

4.5 Medium and high-tech exports (% manufacturing value added)

The share of medium and high technology (MHT) activities in manufactured value added captures the industrialisation intensity of the country, more precisely how sophisticated the products manufactured are. Over 60% of the world manufactured exports by technological classification are medium and high tech commodities in value terms, therefore they command the highest activity on the global market.

	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010	2015
Medium and high-tech industry (% manufacturing value added)	0.106215	0.107238	0.110672	0.110672	0.110672	0.110672

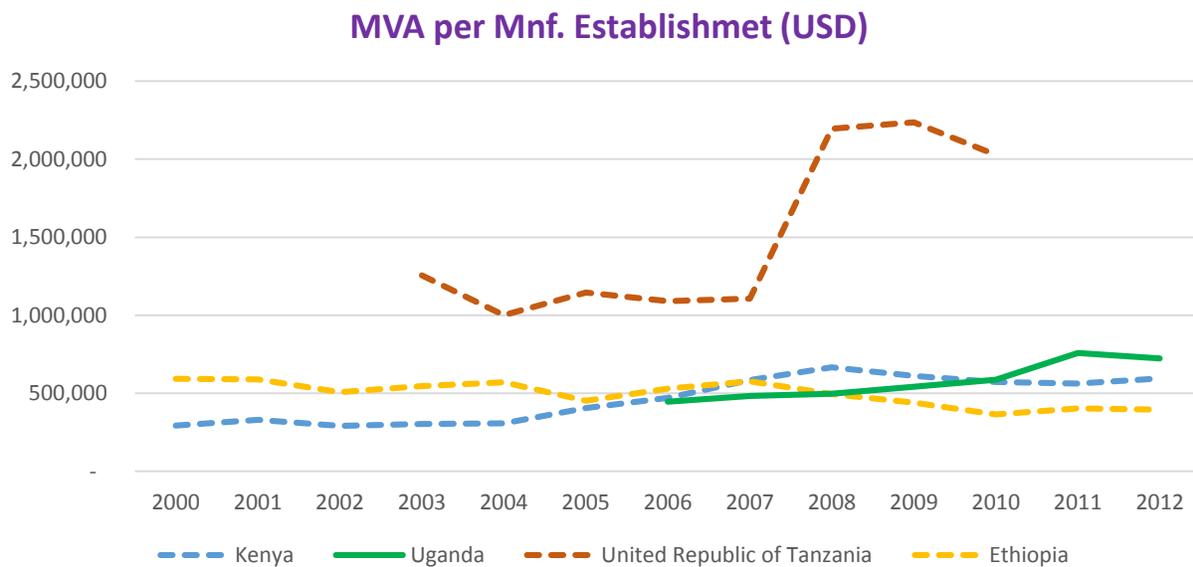
Source: *World Development Indicators*

The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)₁₉₉₈₋₂₀₁₅ of MHT industries in MVA is 0.24%

4.6 MVA per Manufacturing Establishment

Manufacturing Value Added per manufacturing establishment illustrates the size of manufacturing firms in the economy. Larger firms tend to benefit from scale economies that favour the development of the manufacturing sector, reduce costs of intermediate goods for other sectors and create opportunities for small and medium size companies. Production capacity according to UBOS statistics indicate that food processing has contributed over 45% annually on average, to employment in the manufacturing sector since 2000.

Figure 25: Showing Manufacturing Value Added by Manufacturing Establishment of given Countries



Source: *INDSTAT*

Uganda's MVA per Mnf. Estab. has been below the US\$ 1 million mark as opposed to Tanzania as shown above. However the indicator has improved more-so in the recent years, to overtake competitors like Kenya and Ethiopia

4.7 Industrial Drivers

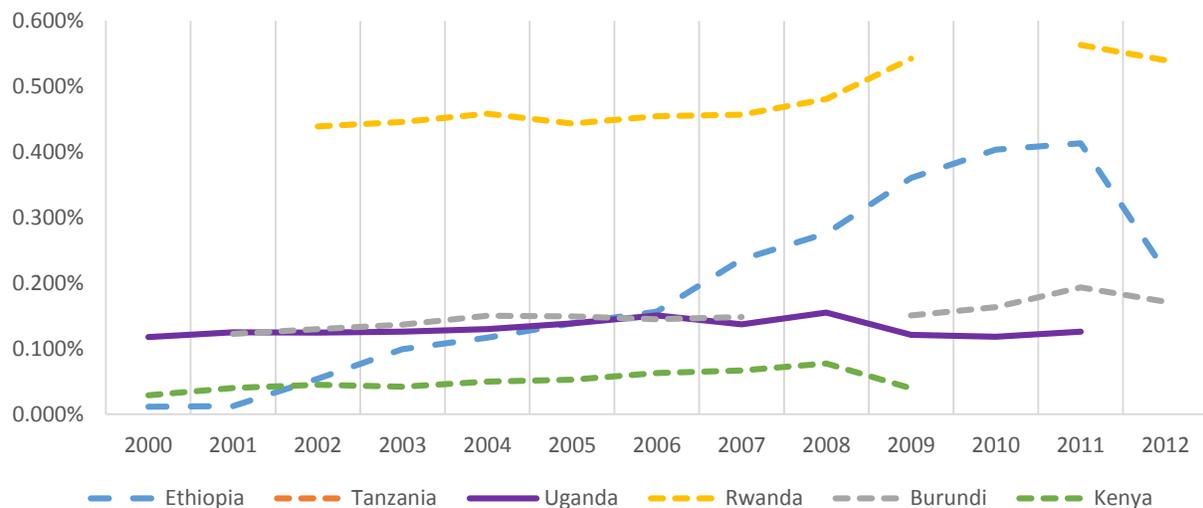
A country's industrial capabilities are various types of firms' competencies (associated with production and its organisation, technological change and innovations) as well as firms' production capacity (determined by investments in machines, equipment and other capital goods). Countries' industrial capabilities also relate to the physical and institutional infrastructure supporting the overall productive economy. This is why countries' industrial capabilities (inputs) are the main 'drivers' and 'enablers' of countries' industrial competitiveness therefore supporting the development of this key industrial drivers will boost industrial production and exports as opposed to industrial performance (outputs) variables.

Technology and Innovation Skills for Industrial Development

Science, technology, and innovation constitute key elements to industrial growth and development. The creation and implementation of a new product or process to improve efficiency, effectiveness, and competitive advantage are the driving forces of a country's competitiveness. Thus, countries that have invested in science, technology, and innovations have succeeded in improving the quality of their production. In Uganda, the level of innovation among manufacturing firms is low, with most of the innovating firms engaged in processing (agro-processing), rather than product innovation.

According to the UNIDO skills survey report, companies operating in more complex sectors have expressed a need for more highly qualified employees which are not easy to find in Uganda. These findings indicate a need for the government to address the skills gap to trigger an incremental transformation of the Uganda production structure.

Vocational students in secondary education as a share of total population (Percentage)



Source: UIS.Stat

Understanding if and to what extent the current skills supply of a country is currently matching the skills demand expressed by foreign and domestic companies, especially in manufacturing, is a critical policy question. To be effective, skills policies require evidence-based judgments and, although very difficult to capture, information on the current workforce skills, specific skill needs and gaps, production and technological capabilities availability within firms.

Structure of Employment

In terms of employment, the manufacturing sector in the Uganda employs about 630,000 people, representing about 6% of total employment, in the most recent data. This takes into account both registered businesses and the informal sector. A total of 139,097 are employed in registered businesses, accounting for about 22% of the total number employed in Uganda's manufacturing sector. The food, beverages, and tobacco sub-sector accounts for a large share of manufacturing employment: within the 458,106 establishments in the 2011 Business Register, which employed about 1,074,000 persons in total, the food processing sub-sector alone contributed 50,745 jobs, or 36% of the 139,097 manufacturing jobs in 31,757 registered manufacturing 4 establishments. Meanwhile, textiles, clothing, and footwear are key sources of jobs and incomes worldwide.

4.8 Producer Price Index – Manufacturing

The Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (PPI-M) measures the changes in prices of a basket of products as they leave their place of production (factory gate prices). It is a combined index which includes both goods produced for the local and export market, representing 79.0% and 21.0% respectively. The index is presented in eight broad manufacturing industry groups.

Table 10: PPI-M (Combined) Annual Percentage Changes: July to Sept 2004=100, FY

GROUP	Base Period Weights	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
PPI-M (Combined) Indices			255.98	255.6	254.41	258.83	280.07
PPI-M (Combined) Changes	1000	9.45	24.26	-0.14	-0.47	1.74	8.09
Food Processing	419	15.63	26.66	-0.76	-2.31	2.88	10.95
Drinks and Tobacco	185	4.21	17.1	2.18	4.92	-1.47	5.27
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	42	6.09	105.06	4.63	4	7.9	11.33
Paper Products and Printing	48	0.84	17.34	-3.88	4.49	10.5	4.54
Chemicals, Paint, Soap and Foam Pds	106	14.11	21.41	0.66	-0.17	-4.92	4.96
Bricks and Cement	68	-5.77	20.65	3.12	-3.88	7.41	8.32
Metal Products	91	2.76	20.62	-1.94	-3.04	-3.04	4.93
Miscellaneous	41	-1.76	20.42	4.16	1.2	4.46	4.05

Source: UBOS

The PPI-M (Combined) registered an annual average increment of 8.21% from an average index of 258.83 in 2014/15 to 280.07 in 2015/16. The Annual increment was observed in the subsectors of: Food Processing (11.0%); Drinks and Tobacco (5.3%); Textile, Clothing and Footwear (11.3%); and Bricks and Cement products (8.3%).

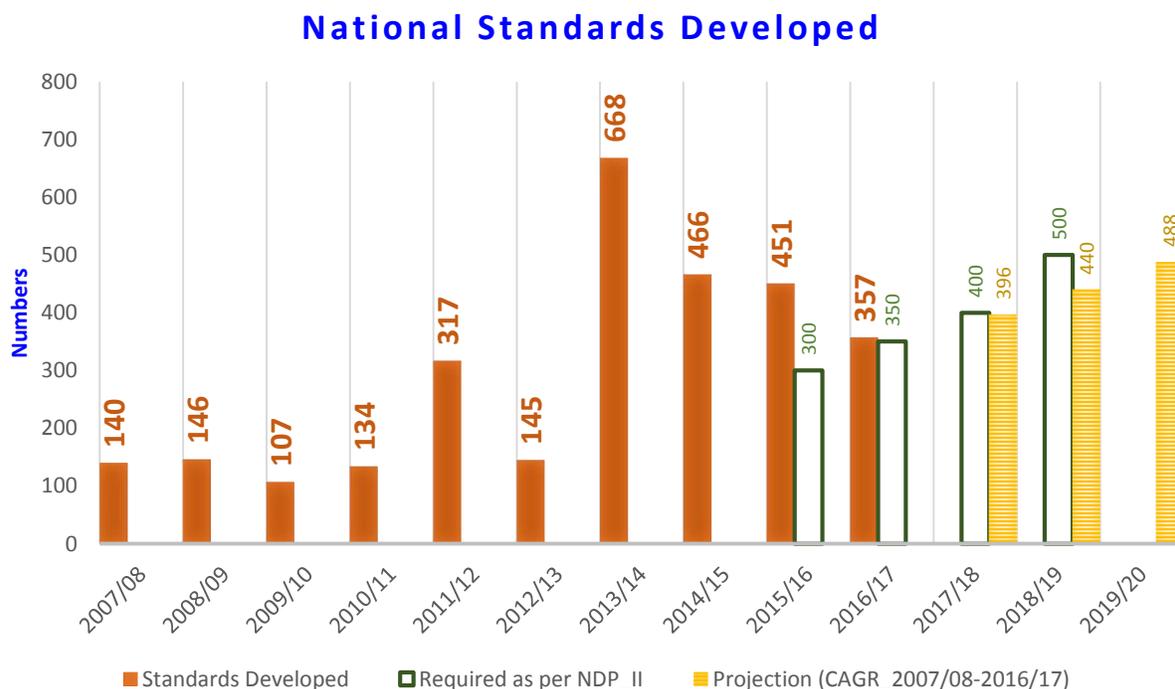
5.0 STANDARDS

The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) is mandated to: Formulate and promote the use of standards; enforce standards in protection of public health and safety, and the environment against dangerous and sub-standard products; ensuring fairness in trade and precision in industry through reliable measurement systems; and strengthening the economy of Uganda by assuring the quality of locally manufactured products to enhance the competitiveness of exports in regional and international markets. The National Standards and Quality Policy seeks to increase Uganda’s competitiveness and to support the protection to health, safety, environment and general welfare on society.

5.1 Standards Development

UNBS facilitates the writing of national standards, coordinates Uganda participation in regional and international standardisation and publishes the standards. The standards developed are in different categories which include: Engineering; Food and Agriculture; Management Systems and Services; and Chemicals and Consumer products. The standards are developed in collaboration with both Regional and International Partners.

Figure 26: Standards Developed in Uganda in Different Periods



Source: UNBS

UNBS has developed 2,231 new standards from 2007/08 to 2016/17, of which the highest being registered in 2013/14 of 668 and the lowest came in 2009/10 of 107. In 2016/17, majority (34.93%)

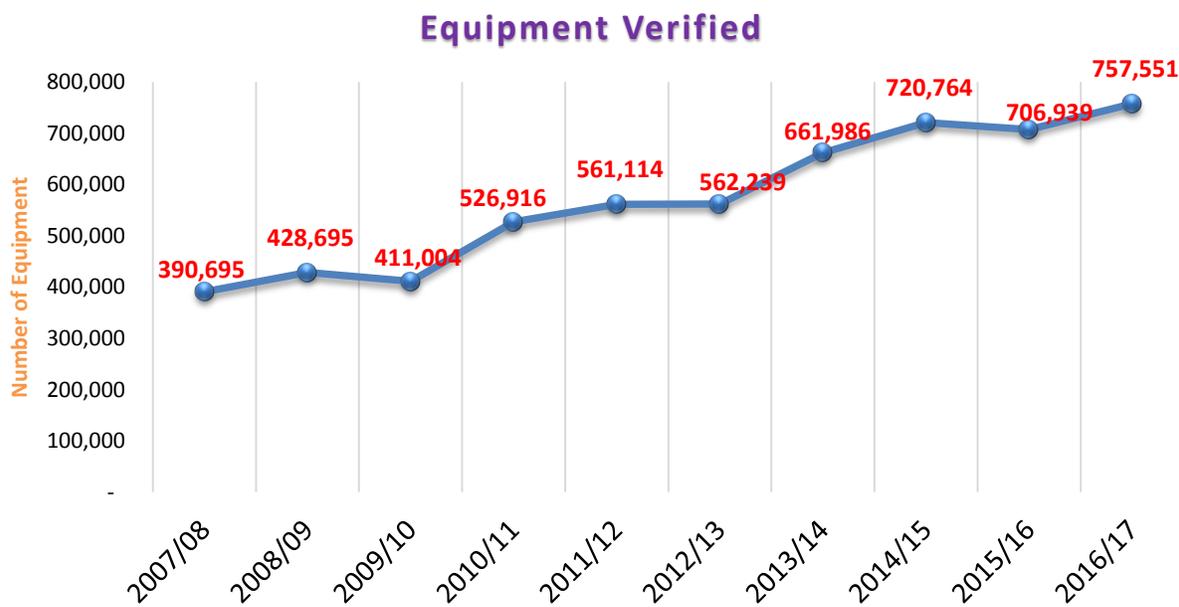
of the standards developed were in Chemicals and Consumer products (124), followed by Food and Agriculture (99) at 27.89%, Management Services and Systems (72) at 20.28% and Engineering (60) at 16.90%.

The recent performance i.e. 2015/16 and 2016/17, show that the standards developed are in line with NDP II target requirements, though if the growth rate of 2007/08-2016/17 is maintained, then the projections for the subsequent years will be below the required targets as depicted above.

5.2 Equipment Verification

UNBS implements the weights and measures law (Cap 103) of the laws of Uganda. The main objective is to ensure that the equipment used for trade is verified for correct measurements and accuracy at regular intervals as required by the law and therefore protects society from the consequences of wrong measurement.

Figure 27: Weights and Measures Verified by UNBS



Source: UNBS

In 2016/17 alone, 757,551 equipment were verified up from 706,939 in the previous FY which is a 7.16% increase. The number of equipment verified in different periods is depicted in the figure above.

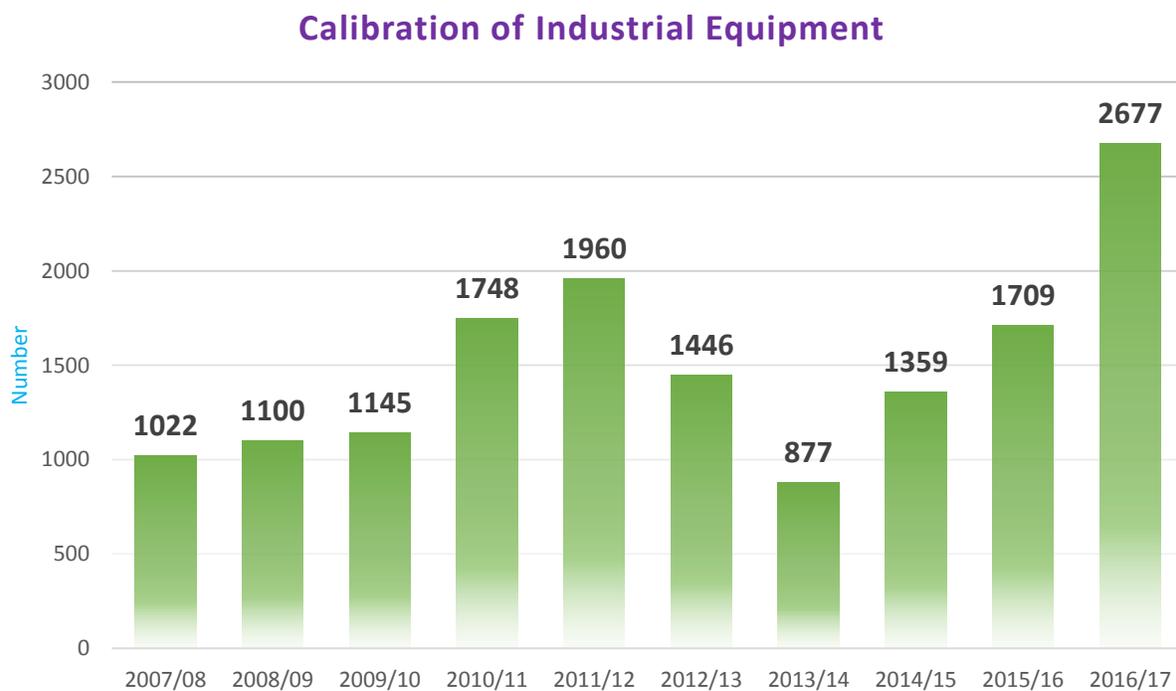
5.3 Calibration of Equipment

Calibration is the process of configuring or comparison of measurement values delivered by a device under test with those of an established standard of known accuracy. The UNBS National Metrology Laboratory undertakes calibration of equipment such that instruments provide sample result within an acceptable range hence providing assurance of limited inaccurate measurements from the fundamental aspect of instrumentation design.

Although the exact procedure may vary from product to product, the test samples of calibrators are used to establish a relationship between the measurement technique used by the instrument and the known values. The process in essence “teaches” the instrument to produce results that are more accurate than those that would occur otherwise.

The role of the laboratory therefore is to maintain the primary measurement standards and ensure that all measurements performed in the country in all fields and spheres of life are comparable, linked and traceable to the international system of unit (SI).

Figure 28: Showing Equipment Calibrated



Source: UNBS

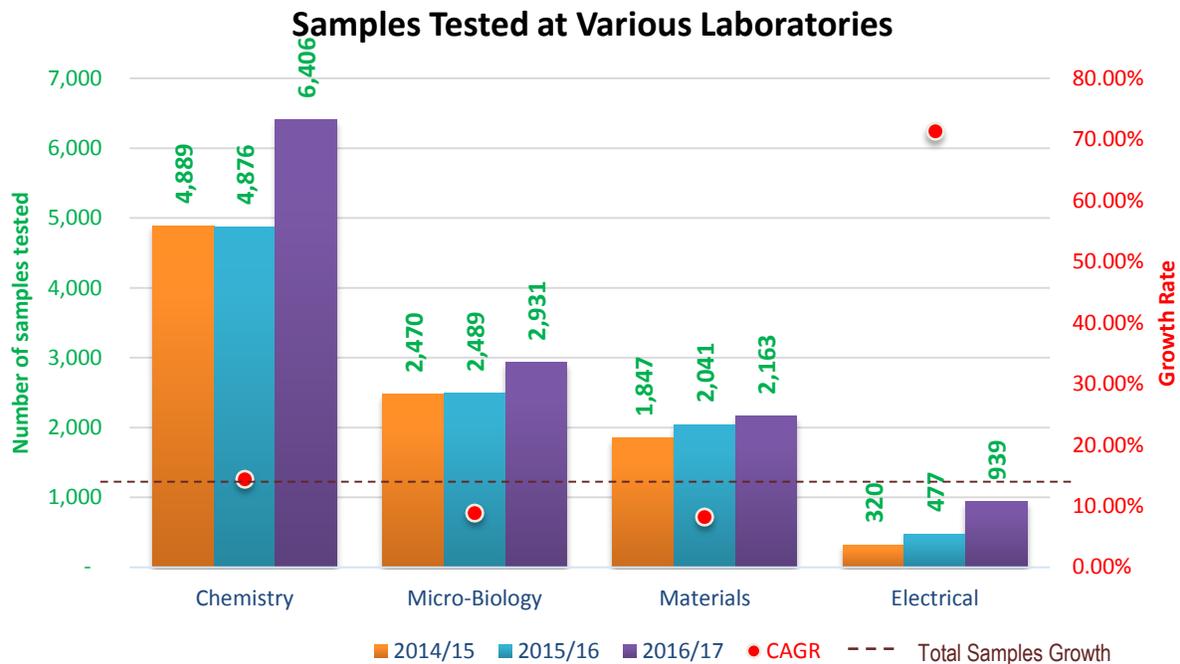
The Figure above shows a total of 15,043 equipment have been calibrated between 2007/08 and 2016/17. There was a 56.64% (968) increase in the total number of equipment calibrated in the 2016/17 vis-a-vis 2015/16 figures.

5.4 Conformity Assessment

Conformance testing - also known as conformity assessment, compliance testing, or type testing - is testing or other activities that determine whether a process, product, or services complies/conforms with the relevant requirements of a specification, technical standard, contract, or regulation.

UNBS has established Chemistry, Micro-biology, Materials and Electrical National testing laboratories. The laboratories are used to test samples of locally produced and imported products from both the private and public sectors, which are bought in either voluntarily or through enforcement.

Figure 29: Showing Samples Assessed for Conformity to Standards



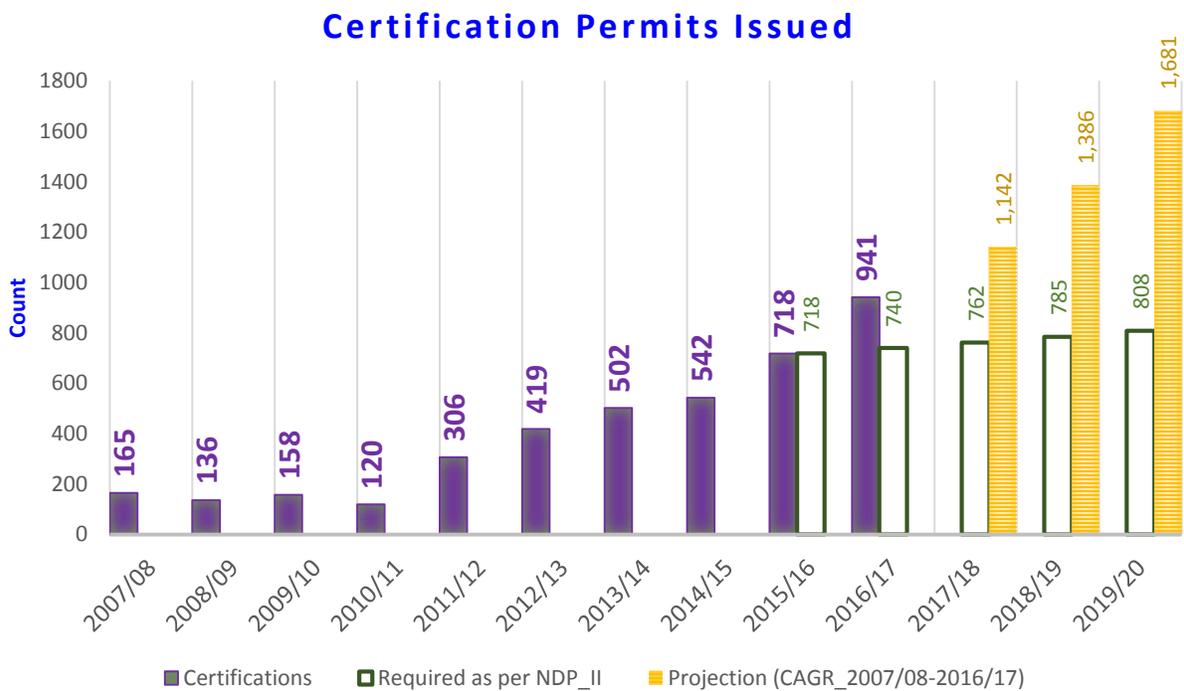
Source: UNBS

Total samples tested in 2016/17 increased by 25.86% from the previous year. Throughout the above period, most sample testing were in Chemistry laboratory (representing 50.78% of total tests in the 3 years) and registered a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 14.47% in the same period, it was followed by Micro Biology representing 24.77% and growth of 8.93%, Materials accounting for 19.00% and growth of 8.22%, and then Electrical which contributed 5.45% with a growth of 71.30%.

5.5 Certification Services

This is the action or process of providing someone or something with an official document attesting to a status or level of achievement/standard. UNBS offers both product certification and system certification services. It is the custodian of the principal seal of quality in Uganda i.e. the Q-mark. The mark provides consumers with assurance that products meet standard requirements, and are safe and fit for purpose. Certification from UNBS provides organisations with the assurance that their products and services consistently comply with certain predefined standards and customer requirements. Such organisations are issued with certification permits; product certification permits and system certification permits.

Figure 30: Showing Certifications done by UNBS



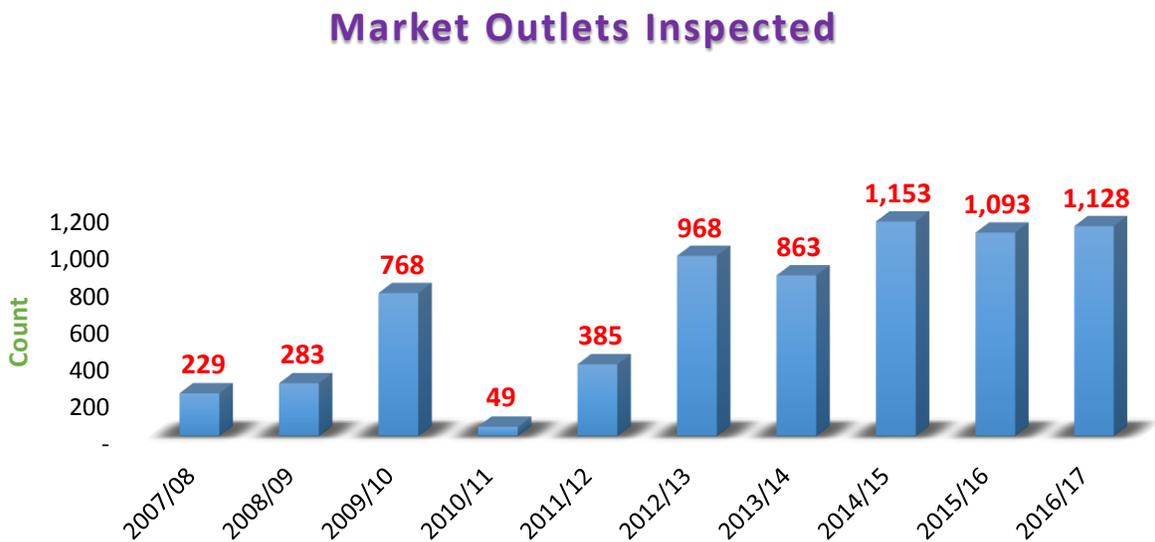
Source: UNBS

In 2016/17, UNBS certified 941 units which was an increase of 31.06% from the previous year. The performance is above the required targets of NDP II and even projections for later years at the growth rate of 2007/08-2016/17, depict that certification services will continue with figures above targets, in the current situations.

5.6 Market Surveillance

Market surveillance is the prevention and investigation of abusive, manipulative or illegal trading practices done randomly to ensure that products on the market do not endanger consumers or workers. UNBS undertakes market surveillance activities to remove substandard goods from the market both to ensure consumer safety and to create a level playing field for the local and imported goods. These activities are important in ensuring socio economic transformation of our people and the development of our local manufacturing industry in the long term.

Figure 31: Shows Market Surveillance Carried Out in Different Years



Source: UNBS

The number of market outlets (factories, warehouses, supermarkets and shops) inspected in 2016/17 were 1,128 which was an increase of 3.20% from the previous period of 2015/16. On average, the Bureau inspects 692 market outlets annually with a growth rate of 19.38%, according to the figures depicted above.

6.0 MANAGEMENT TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES

The Management Training and Advisory Centre (MTAC) core mandate is to promote enterprise development and sound management practices through training, advisory, entrepreneurship development services and business. The programmes and services have had far reaching impact on Uganda's business environment through responding to current and emerging market needs by offering affordable knowledge-and-skills-development products, ranging from ICT, business to management related areas.

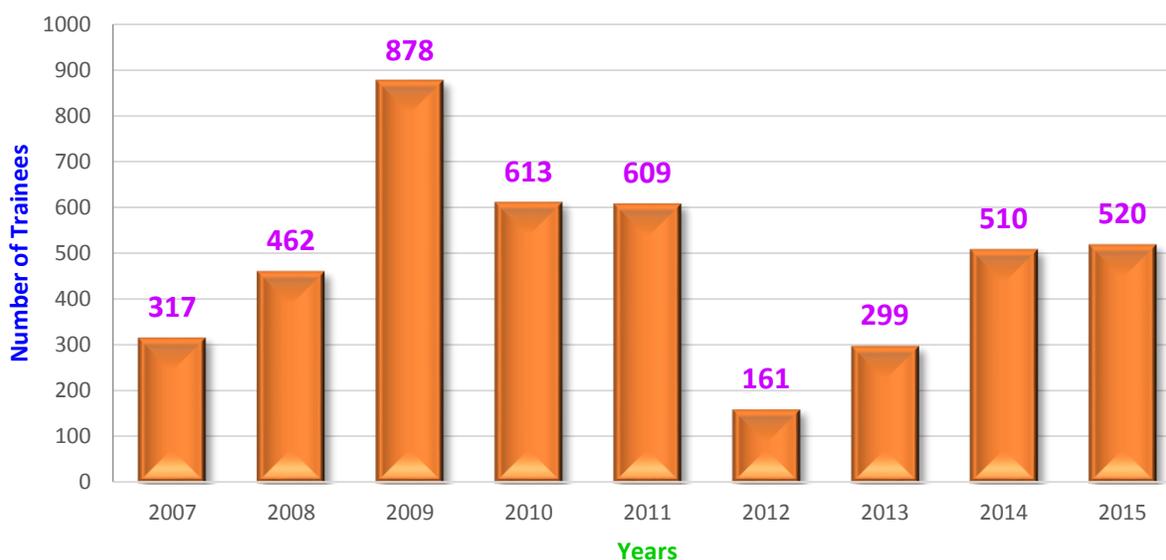
No	COURSE THEMATIC AREA	2014		2013		2012	
		Number of Courses	Number of People	Number of Courses	Number of People	Number of Courses	Number of People
1	Skills and Performance Improvement Short-term Courses	27	1,099	37	1,309	28	1,316
2	Business and ICT Diploma, Certificate Courses	22	2,335	22	1,670	20	1,061
3	ACCA & CPA	1	25	2	56	2	60
	Total	50	3,459	74	3,153	66	2,567

Source: MTAC

6.1 Entrepreneurship Development

MTAC provides training on entrepreneurship development purposely targeting people who want to be job creator (starting business or taking financial risk in hope of profit) other than seekers. Since 2007 there has a general fluctuation increase in the number of persons being trained in entrepreneurship development, a total of 4,369 persons have been trained up to 2015 as shown in the figure below. This has been as a result of increased awareness of the training opportunities.

Figure 32: Number of Trainees in Entrepreneurship Development



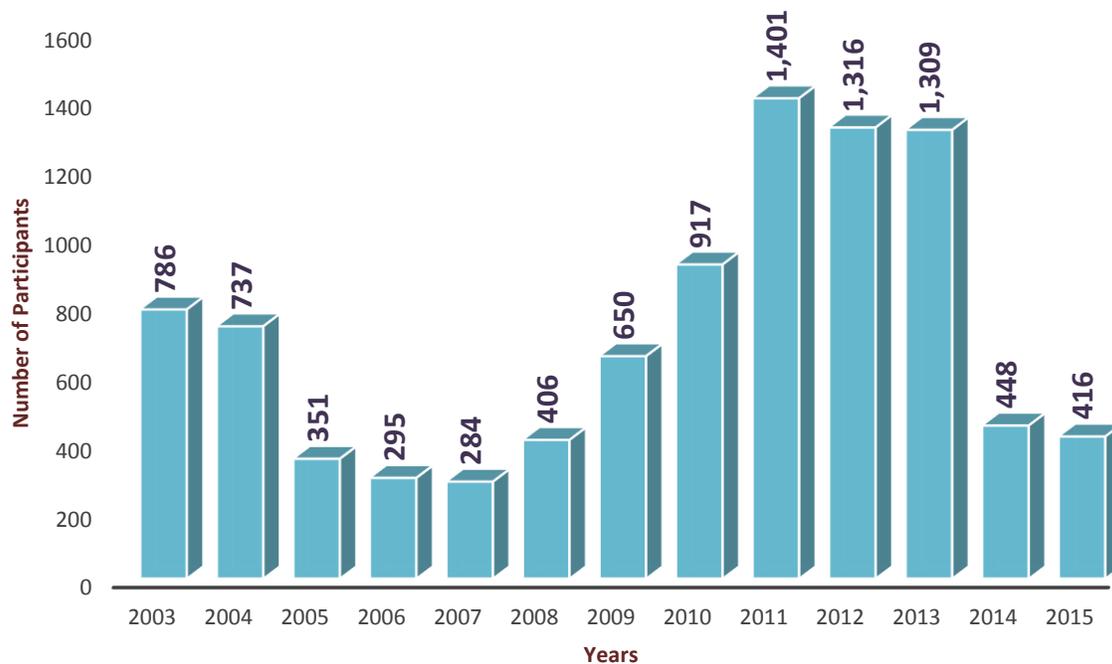
Source: MTAC

On average there are 485 trainees per year with a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.38% between 2007 and 2015.

6.2 Short Management Courses Enrollment

In addition to providing entrepreneurship development skills, MTAC also trains persons in short management courses such as human resource management, fraud prevention detection and internal controls, monitoring and evaluation among others. The figure below depicts the numbers since 2003.

Figure 33: Management Training and Advisory Centre short courses enrollment 2003-2015



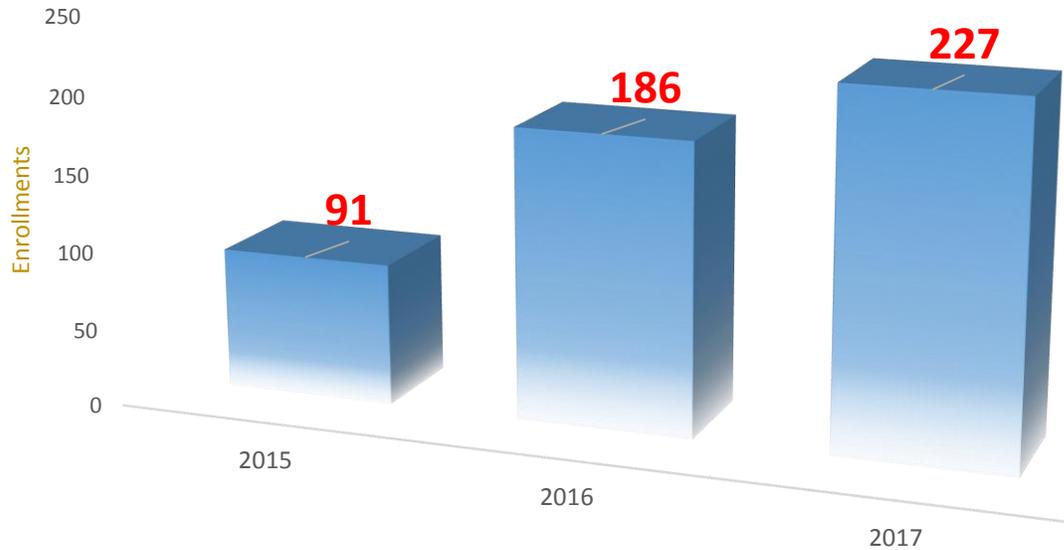
Source: MTAC

There are 717 participants enrolled on short management courses on average annually at the institution, with the figures fluctuating over different periods.

6.3 Vocational Skills Development

Vocational classes provide hands-on skills training for specific roles or careers. MTAC Vocational Courses include but not limited to; Bakery and Cookery; Hairdressing and Cosmetology; Shoemaking and Leather Tanning; Tailoring, Fashion, Art and Design; and others

Figure 34: Enrollment on Vocational Skills Development Courses



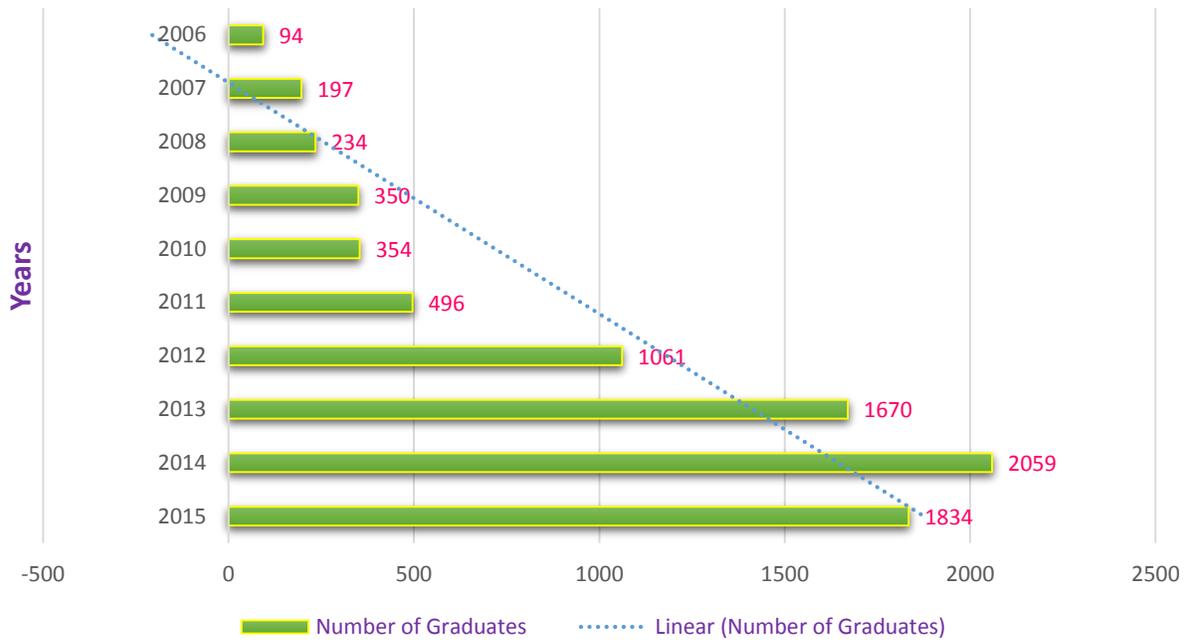
Source: MTAC

There has been a gradual increase of 57.94% for the previous three years, in the in-take of vocational programmes at the institution. The potential for Vocational Skills Development is enormous, but MTAC's ability to serve large Clientele is limited by inadequate facilities for these courses.

6.4 Diploma Courses

MTAC has in the past conducted programmes in collaboration with the Association of Business Managers and Administrators (UK). Due to the dynamic industrial, technological and economic demand, MTAC is now NCHE accredited institution offering diploma and certificate courses in: computer engineering, Information systems, Computer science, Business Computing, Business Management (Accounting & Finance, clearing & Forwarding, Entrepreneurship & business development, Human Resource Management, Public Administration & management, Procurement and Supplies Management, Records Keeping and Information Management) among others.

Figure 35: Number of Diploma Students Trained



Source: MTAC

The number of graduands in diploma courses has been increasing since 2006, except in 2015 where there was a drop from 2,059 (record highest) graduates in 2014 to 1,834 in 2015, as shown by the figure above. The trend line (linear) drawn also further evidences it.

6.5 Craftsmanship Skills Development Courses

MTAC under the programme of “Skilling Uganda” introduced Craftsmanship courses in 2015. The craftsmanship courses run for a period of 4 (four) to 6 (six) months. The programmes are meant to equip participants with practical skills that they can use to be job creators. The uniqueness of the programme is not only in transferring of skills, but also the inclusive nature of the programme, no minimum education is required, any one from any background can enroll for the skill based courses. The area of focus of the programme is still limited to; Hairdressing & Cosmetics; Bakery & Cookery; Shoemaking & Leather and Tailoring, Fashion Art & Design.

Table 11: Management Training & Advisory Centre: Number of Craftsmanship Graduates

Year	Number of Students
2015	103
2016	314
2017	253

Source: MTAC

In the first year of the craftsmanship program introduction, MTAC in collaboration with other industry stakeholders organised and hosted institutions in the “THE FIRST CROSS – SECTOR SKILLS COMPETITION EVENT”. The competition attracted 12 institutions and over 128 students. Certificates were awarded to the best performing students and institutions, and the participants were able to interact with the related industry’s leading practitioners.

6.6 Job Creation Awareness Trainings

MTAC initiated and is implementing Job Creation Awareness Campaigns which are aimed at promoting entrepreneurial culture among Ugandans. The figures of trainees are depicted below.

S/N	Course	Number of People		
		2015	2016	2017
1	Job Creation Awareness Training	314	4544	253

Source: MTAC

The deterioration in number of participants trained in Job Creation is attributed to the lack of Government funding for the programme in 2017 compared to 2016.

6.7 Long term Diploma and Certificate Programmes

On average, majority (52.43%) of the intakes on Long Term Programmes in a calendar year are at the Nakawa based centre, as shown by the table below. The number of people offering the courses increased by 69.28% from 2016 to 2017.

	MTAC Centre	Number of People	
		2016	2017
1	MTAC Nakawa	449	754
2	MTAC Mbale	186	205
3	MTAC Iganga	124	185
4	MTAC Ntungamo	23	85
5	MTAC Pader	12	72
6	MTAC Mbarara	16	53
7	MTAC Luweero	23	45
8	MTAC Bushenyi	20	45
		853	1,444

Source: MTAC

The Programmes are mainly in Management, Business and ICT related fields.

7.0 COOPERATIVES

The cooperative movement seeks to create a more conducive environment for the cooperatives to expand and diversify their activities towards socio-economic development, mainly through effective regulation, continuous technical support and resource mobilisation.

7.1 Cooperative Registration Status

Government policy interventions have led to growth and diversification in the cooperatives movement. The numbers of cooperative enterprises and members have increased over the years as outlined in the table.

Table 12: Registration of Cooperative Societies

NB *Prob – Probation, *Perm – Permanent

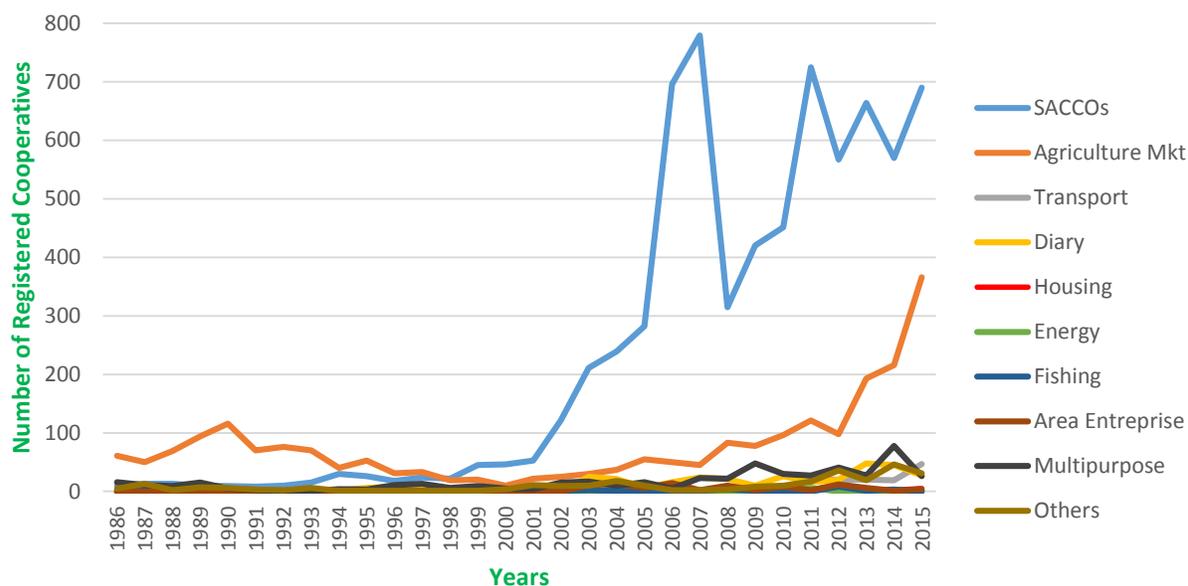
Category	By 30th June 2011		By 30th June 2012		By 30th June 2013		By 30th June 2014		By 30th June 2015	
	Prob*	Perm*	Prob*	Perm*	Prob*	Perm*	Prob*	Perm*	Prob*	Perm*
SACCOs	1,873	2,961	2,347	3,125	2,792	3,287	3,239	3,456	3,720	3,514
Agricultural Mkting	322	4,488	356	4,547	401	4,710	491	4,743	752	4,749
Diary	21	209	25	223	32	238	40	247	60	248
Transport	92	236	101	238	113	259	142	285	177	291
Housing	4	17	4	20	5	25	5	26	7	26
Energy	0	8	2	11	2	8	2	10	2	10
Fishing	18	78	19	81	20	84	22	85	23	85
Multipurpose	98	587	109	608	118	628	152	638	202	638
Others	195	983	204	1,018	198	969	244	1,050	257	1,052
Grand Total	2,623	9,567	3,167	9,871	3,681	10,208	4,337	10,540	5,200	10,613

Source: Cooperative Registrar

7.2 Number of Registered Cooperatives

The cooperative movement in Uganda is composed of over 19,213 co-operative societies as at 2017/18, with a membership of about 4.9 million people. There are approximately 7,083 SACCOs; 2,327 Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives; 168 Transport, 339 Diary Cooperatives, 52 Housing, 17 Energy, 50 Fishing, 91 Area Cooperative Enterprises, 499 Multipurpose, and 286 grouped as Others . Of the total registered cooperative societies, 83% are on permanent registration while 17% are registered on probation.

Categorised Cooperative Registration Trends from 1986 To 2015



Source: Cooperative Registrar

From the figure above, it is seen that SACCOs are the most popular category of cooperatives throughout the period and its number has more than doubled (in the recent half period) as compared with other cooperatives in the country.

7.3 Census of SACCOs 2015

The promotion of Savings and Credit Cooperatives Societies (SACCOs) has contributed to improvement in access and outreach of financial services to communities. By end of 2013, savings and credit cooperatives have mobilised savings of UGX 271.3 billion, UGX 204.8 billion in share capital and extended UGX 372.1 billion in loans.

Table 13: Summary of SACCOs Census Statistics in the Country

No	Category	Central***	West	East	North	Total	Percentage
1.	Active with data	156	318	154	79	707	35.40%
2.	Incomplete/Unreliable data	50	110	159	73	392	19.63%
3.	Dormant	48	38	102	68	256	12.82%
4.	Closed	41	112	253	236	642	32.15%
	Total	295	578	668	456	1,997	100.00%

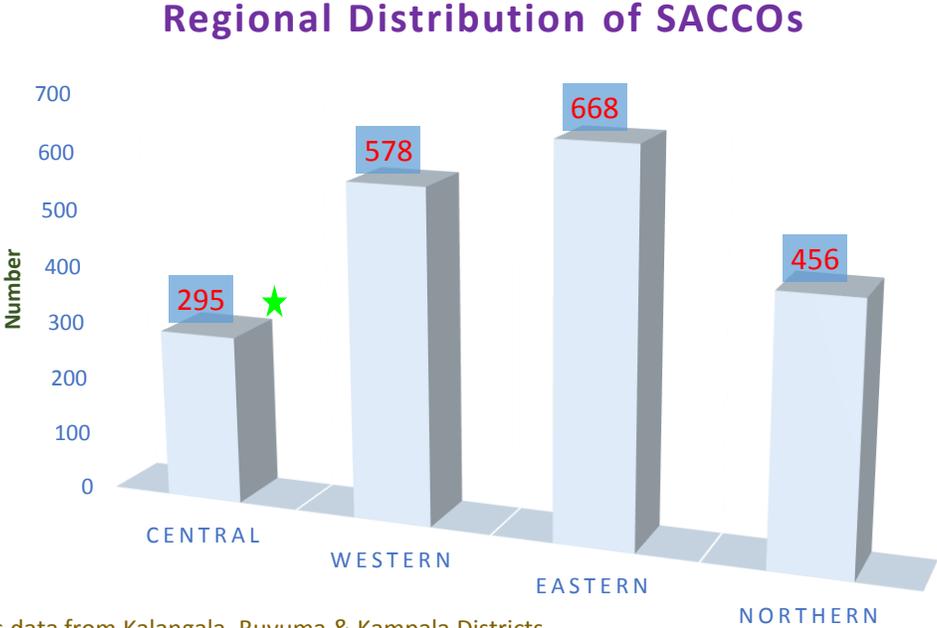
***Excludes Data from Kalangala, Buvuma & Kampala Districts

Source: MFPED_PROFIRA

The census identified 1,997 SACCOs offering a wide range of financial products to the members in 2015. There is at least a savings and credit cooperative society in every sub county which has greatly improved accessibility to financial services especially in the rural areas.

7.4 Regional Location of SACCOs in the Country

This sets out to find which areas have the most SACCO establishments in the country. It is important in ensuring inclusive growth, access to credit and finances, saving cultures, among others.



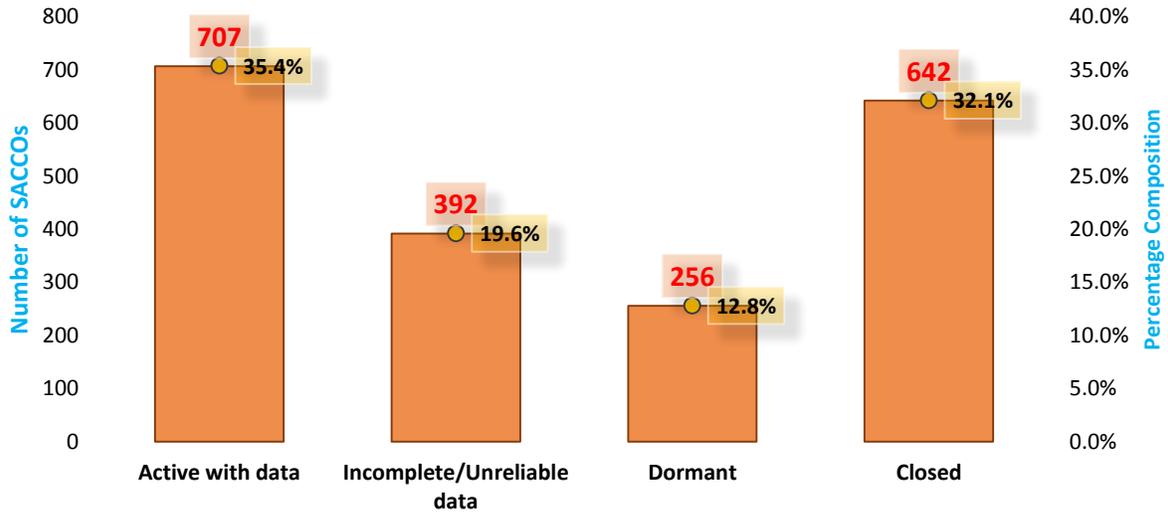
Source: MFPED_PROFIRA

Regional distribution depicted that most SACCOs are in the Eastern region of the country; followed by the Western region; Northern region and Central region excluding Kalangala, Buvuma & Kampala Districts, in that order.

7.5 Status on SACCOs Data

This gives an indication of nature of the data collected, which can be used and the one that can't be used, and the functionality of the SACCOs in general.

Status of SACCOS



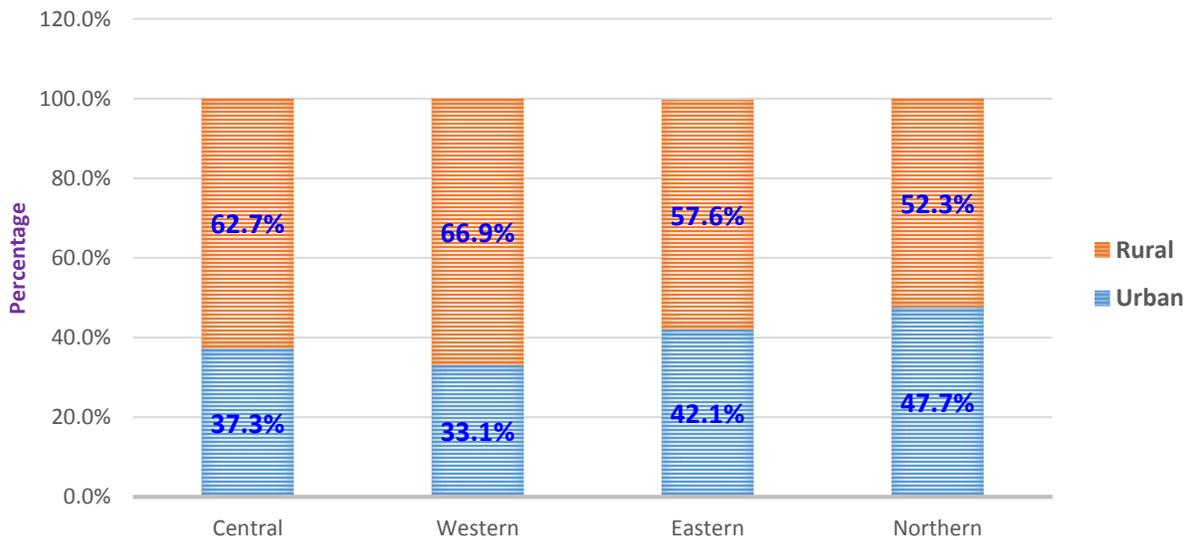
Source: MFPED_PROFIRA

The census indicated that 707 of the SACCOS were up & running, and had information about their SACCOS, out of the 1,997 Savings and Credit Cooperatives Societies visited in 2015; 392 were also active but had questionable information; 256 were sleeping (dormant); while 642 of the identified SACCOS in the Country were actually closed.

7.6 Rural and Urban Location of SACCOS

Region * Location Crosstabulation gives the results depicted below

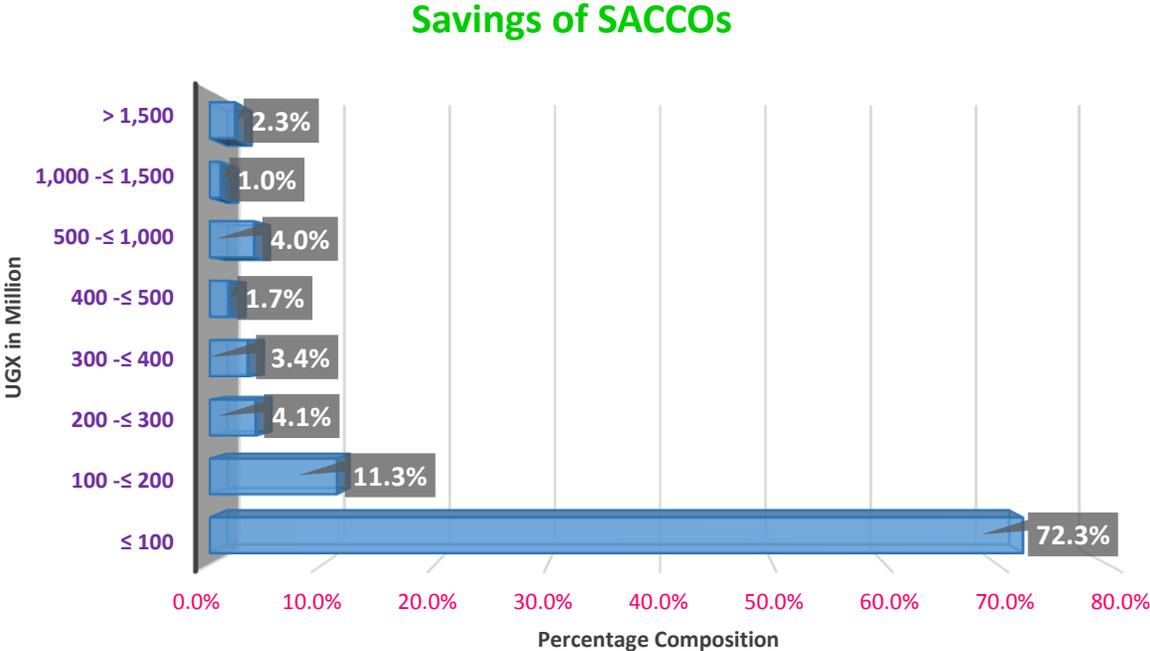
Location of SACCOS



Source: MFPED_PROFIRA

On average, 40.03% of SACCOs in Uganda are located in Urban centres as opposed to 59.89% located in Rural areas. Most Rural SACCOs are in the Western region, constituting 66.9% of the SACCOs in that region, followed by the Central region at 62.7%, Eastern at 57.6% and Northern at 52.3%, as shown above.

7.7 SACCOs Savings

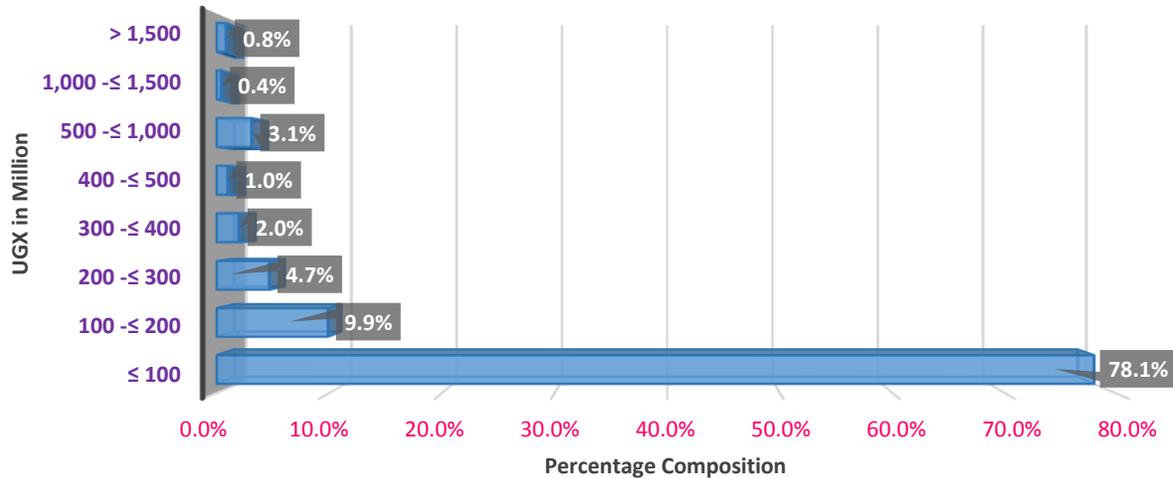


Source: MFPED_PROFIRA

Out of the 707 SACCOs, 511 reported having savings of less than or equal to 100 million Ugandan shillings only, while 16 SACCOs recorded over 1.50 billion Ugandan shillings in savings. Those with more than 100 million but less than 200 million Ugandan shillings were ranked second most, with 80 SACCOs; then SACCOs with over 200 million and under 300 million Ugandan shillings were 29; followed by 24 SACCOs with above 300 million and below 400 million Ugandan shillings; 12 SACCOs had between 400 and 500 million Ugandan shillings; 28 SACCOs with between 500 million and 1.00 billion Ugandan shillings; and 7 SACCOs with between 1.00 and 1.50 billion Ugandan shillings.

7.8 SACCOs Share Capital

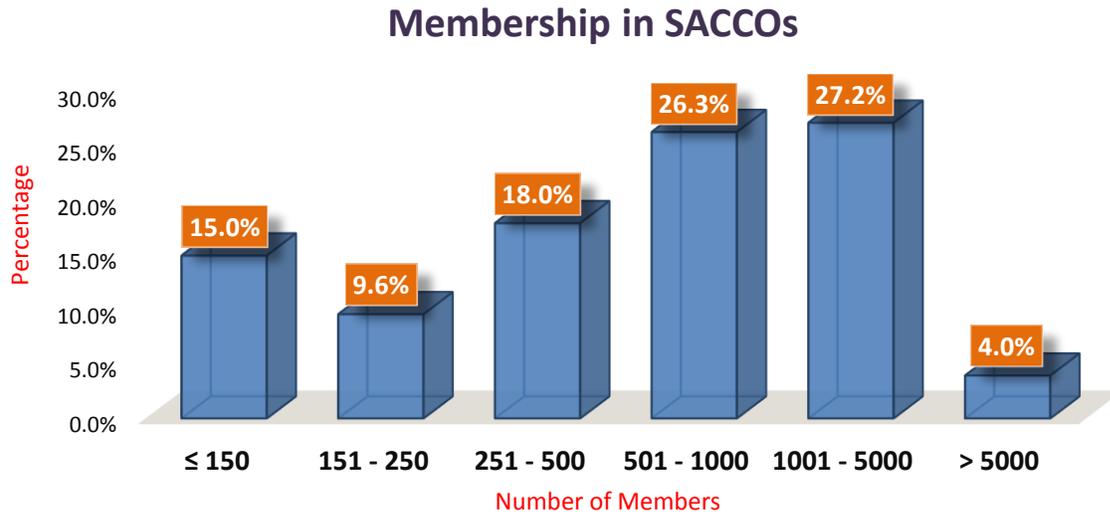
Share Capital of SACCOs



Source: MFPED_PROFIRA

There were 552 SACCOs with members' contribution (share capital) less than or equal to 100 million Ugandan shillings only; 70 SACCOs reported having share capital of over 100 but less than 200 million Ugandan shillings; 33 SACCOs had share capital of above 200 and below 300 million Ugandan shillings; those with share capital of between 300 and 400 million Ugandan shillings were 14 SACCOs; between 400 and 500 million Ugandan shillings were 7 SACCOs; 22 SACCOs had share capital of more than 500 million but less than 1.00 billion Ugandan shillings; 3 SACCOs with between 1.00 and 1.50 billion Ugandan shillings; and only 6 SACCOs had over 1.50 billion Ugandan shillings in share capital, out of 707 SACCOs in 2015.

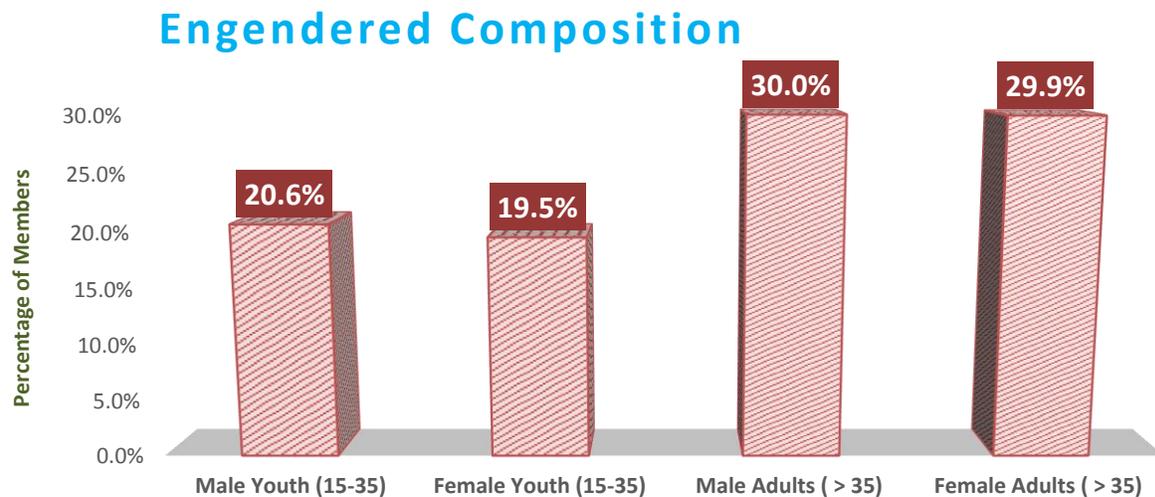
7.9 SACCOS Membership



Source: *MFPED_PROFIRA*

57.4% of the SACCOS in the country have more than 500 members, across various parts of the country.

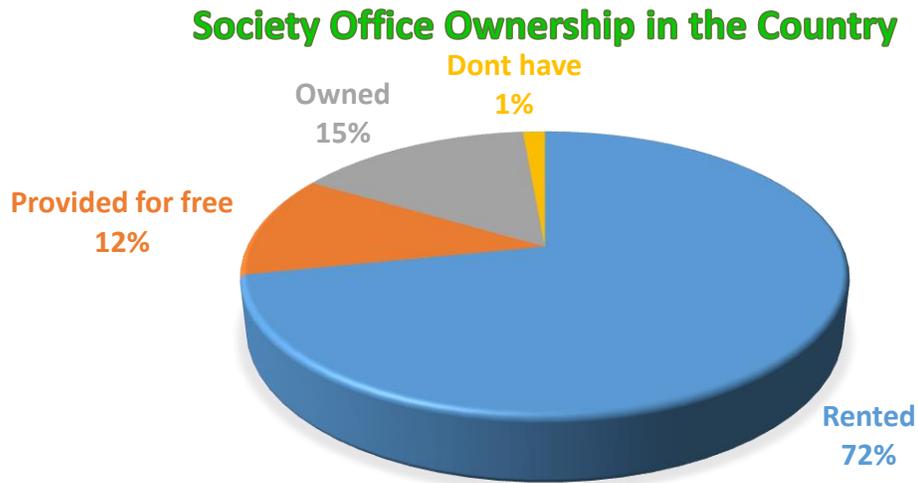
7.10 Gender Membership of SACCOS



Source: *MFPED_PROFIRA*

Both Females and Males are almost equally distributed in the category of both Youth and Adults, as members of SACCOS. The difference is that members who are Adults (those aged above 35 years) constitute to approximately 60% of membership in SACCOS while the Youth (those aged between 15 and 35 years) constitute to approximately 40% of membership in SACCOS.

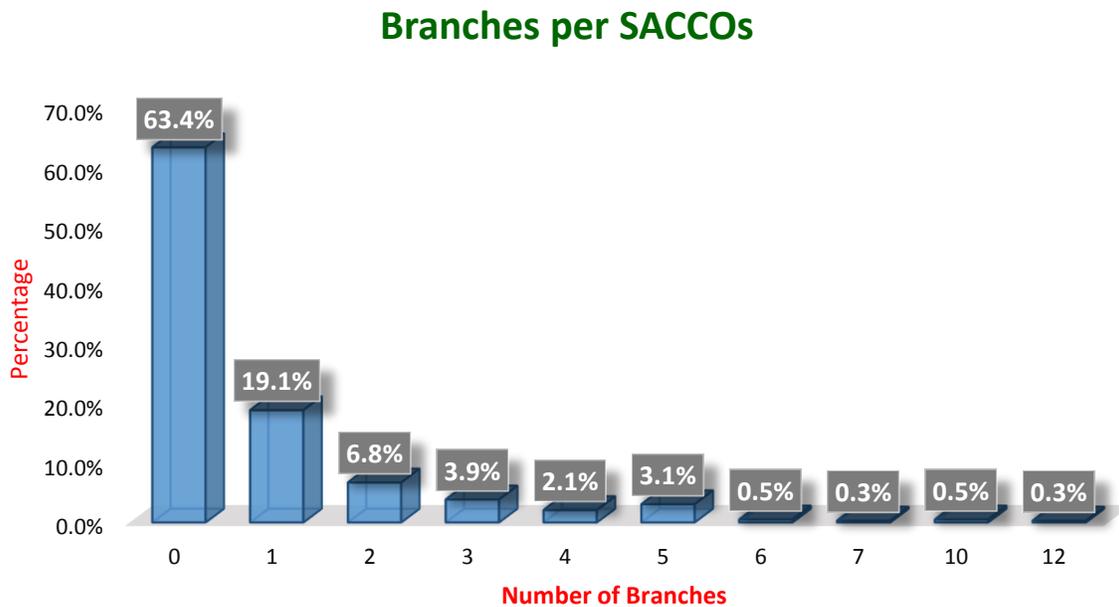
7.11 Society Office Operations



Source: *MFPED_PROFIRA*

The question asked was “society office ownership”. Most of the SACCOs in Uganda are renting office space (72%), while 12% obtained it for free and 1% don’t have at all. It’s only 15% that own premises where they operate from.

7.12 Number of Branches



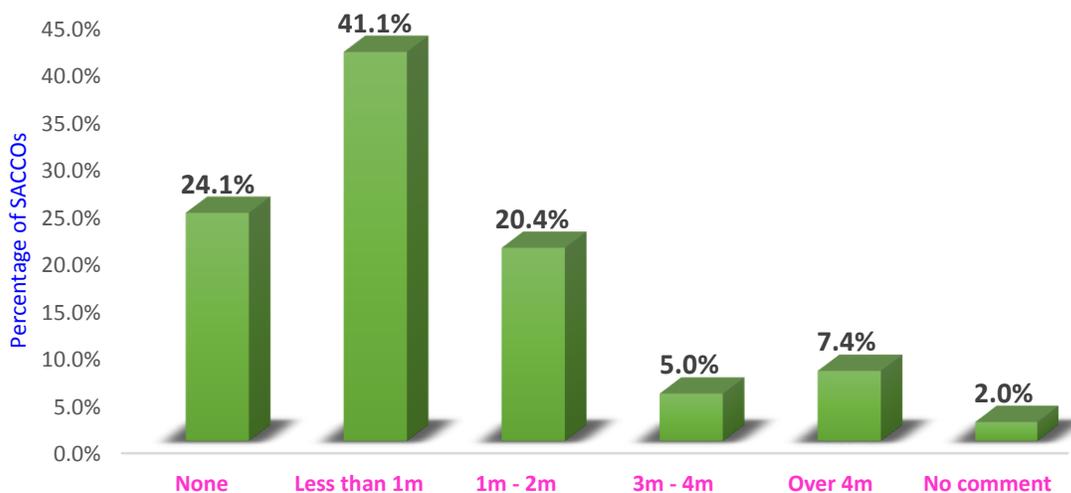
Source: MFPED_PROFIRA

The question asked was “number of branches the SACCO has”. 36.6% of Societies in the country have been able to spread their existence (services and or products) in different areas, in different numbers as depicted above. However, most of them i.e. 63.4% are operating under one main branch.

7.13 Staff Training & development

Question asked “How much money has your cooperative provided for training in your current budget”.

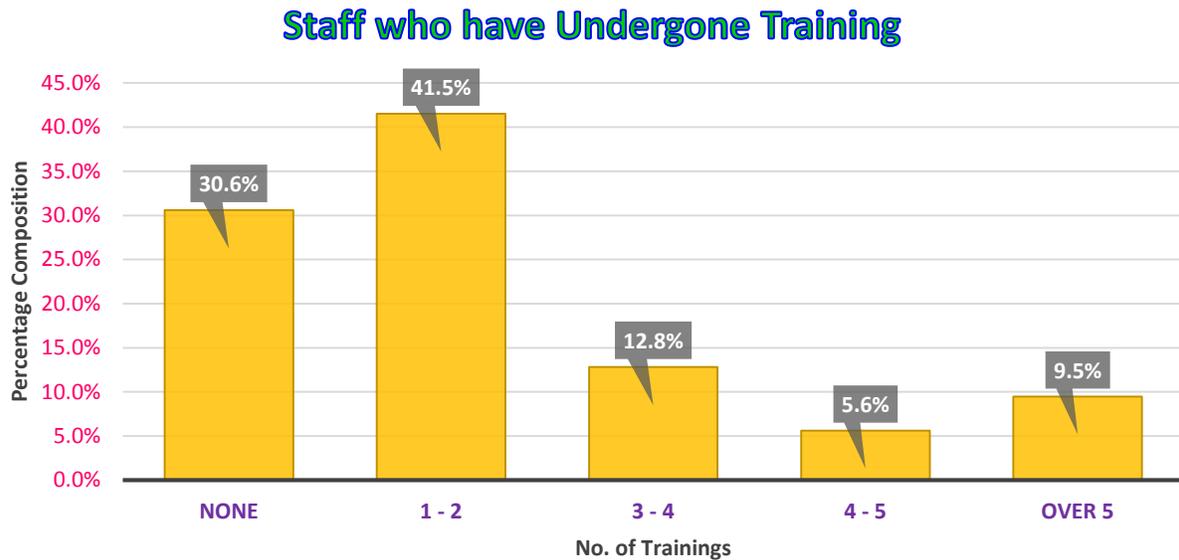
SACCOs that Provided Money for Capacity Building



Source: MFPED_PROFIRA

Majority (41.1%) of the SACCOs provide less than 1 million Uganda shillings for capacity building annual for their staff. 32.8% Societies provided 1 million Uganda shillings and more. Only 24.1% of SACCOs reported that they don't provide anything at all. The question asked in this case was “How much money has your cooperative provided for training in your current budget”.

7.14 Staff that obtained Capacity Building

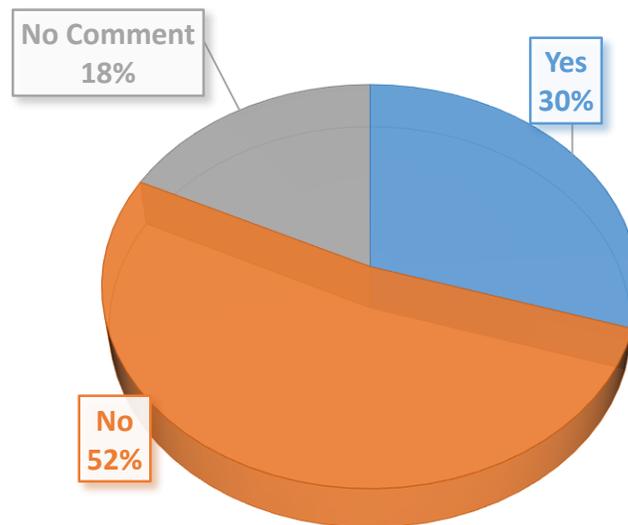


Source: *MFPED_PROFIRA*

How many of your staff have undergone training in SACCO management in the last 12 months (if none indicate zero), was the question asked. 69.4% of Societies in the country report that they had taken at least a staff or member for one or more training, as shown by the categories above. The rest (30.6%) had not.

7.15 Supported by Government

SACCOs Supported by Government



Source: MFPED_PROFIRA

52.3% of SACCOs reported not to have received any government assistance in the previous annual period. While 29.8% confirmed having been supported. The question asked was “Is the SACCO Supported by Government (RFSP/UCSCU)”.

7.16 Selected SACCOs Summary Parameters

Other key SACCOs statistics are depicted below;

No.	Key Parameters	Numbers (in Shs)
1	Total Staff Number	2,534
2	Membership	714,873
3	Share Capital	60,471,841,174
4	Value of Savings	90,424,649,460
5	Saving Accounts	605,623
6	Average Savings	149,308
7	Outstanding Loan Value	151,180,384,231
8	Outstanding Loan Accounts	151,526
9	Average Loans	997,719

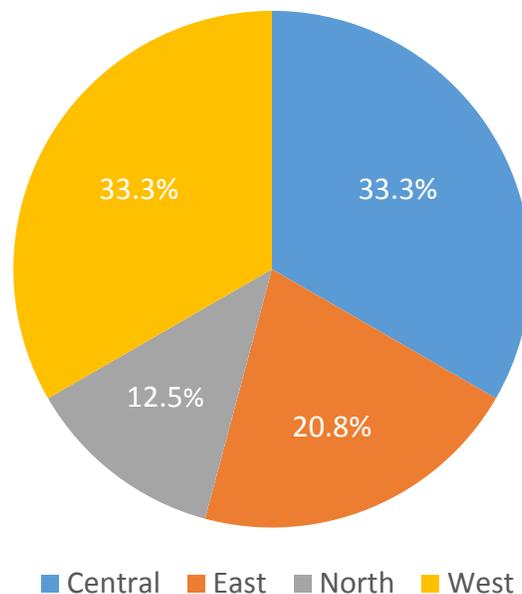
Source: MFPED_PROFIRA

8.0 WAREHOUSE RECEIPT SYSTEM

The Uganda Warehouse Receipt System Authority (UWRSA) was established under the WRS Act, 2006. Its mandate is to promote and regulate the warehouse receipt system as stipulated in the Act. Its operations and functions: Licensing storage facilities; Warehouse Keepers and their personnel and Warehouse Inspector; Issuing Negotiable Warehouse Receipts to Depositors; Monitoring and Evaluation; Capacity building for key stakeholders including Banks, Depositors, Warehouse Operators, Large scale buyers.

Figure 36: Percentage Distribution of Applications under the Receipt System Authority

Regional Distribution of the Warehouses



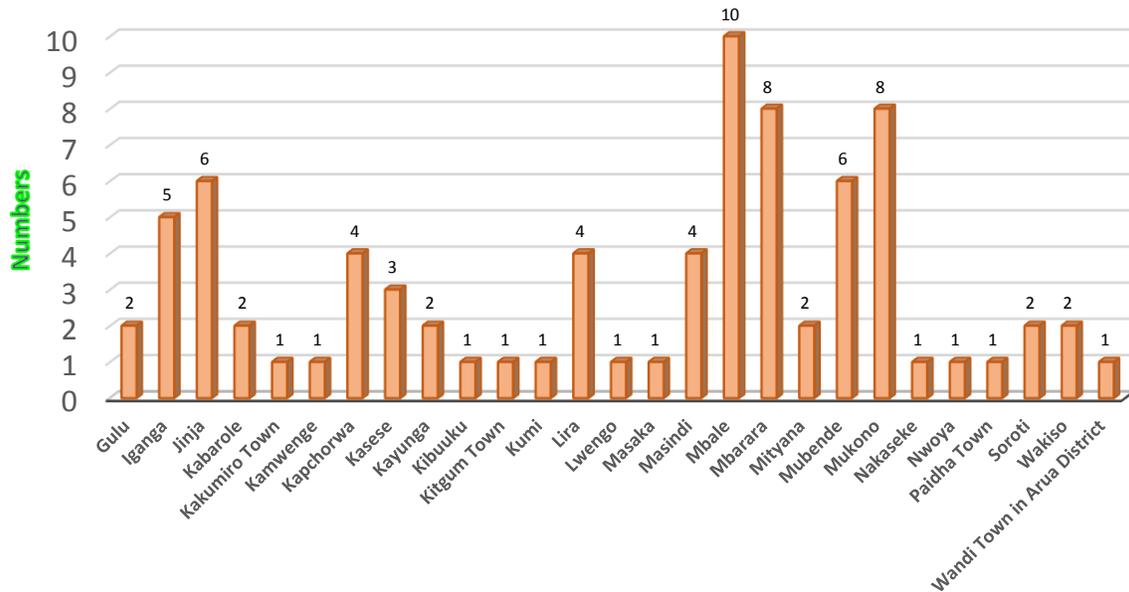
Source: UWRSA

According to applications received as at 30th June 2017, Majority of the Warehouse Receipt Systems are from the Central and West regions of the Country, each representing 33.3%, forming a combination of 66.6%. The Eastern region came second, followed by the Northern as shown above.

8.1 Number of Warehouses as at 30th June 2017

Count of warehouses per district from Uganda Warehouse Receipt System Authority administrative records are displayed in the figure below.

No. of Registered Warehouses per District

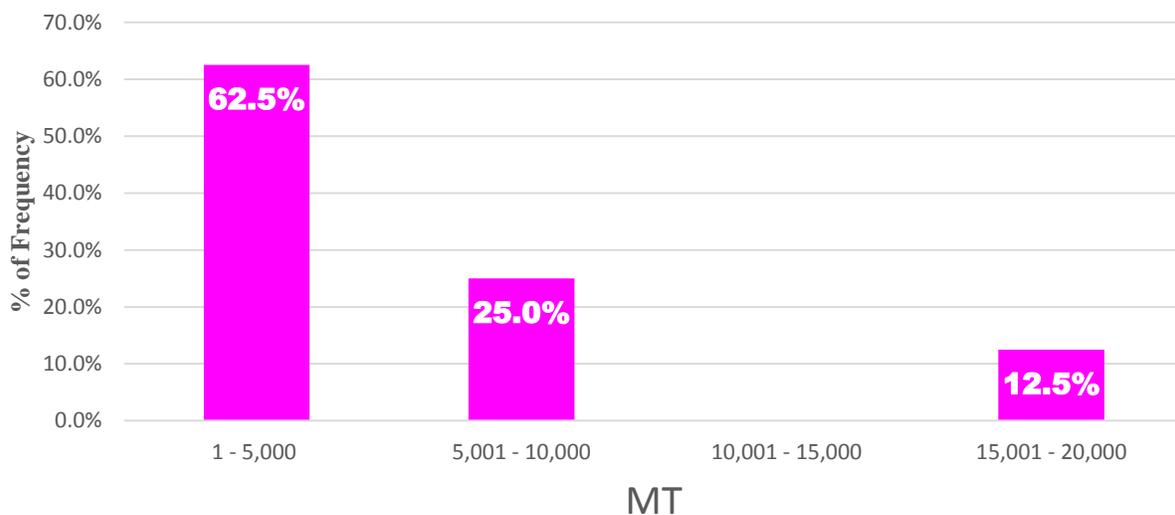


Source: UWRSA

8.2 System Storage Infrastructure Capacity

Most of the warehouses (62.5%) have storage capacity space of between 1 to 5,000 metric tonnes; followed by those with 5,001 to 10,000; no storage has between 10,001 to 15,000 capacity, but 12.5% warehouses have 15,001 to 20,000 storage capacity.

Storage Capacity



Source: UWRSA

9.0 FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

9.1 The Certificate of Compliance for the Annual Budget

The issuance of the Certificate of Compliance (CoC) is a requirement as provided for by the Public Finance and Management Act (PFMA) 2015, Section 13 (6) and 13 (7). The CoC is aimed at entrenching the implementation of National Development Plans (NDPs) by the National Budget.

Table 14: Certificate of Compliance for the Annual Budget

	Financial Years:	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Overall		58.3	53.4	48.5
Development and existence of planning processes		80	56	33
Budget Instruments Alignment to NDP II		50	73	56.9
Sector projects' alignment			46	68.8
Budget performance		72.6	28	24.7

Source: NPA report

The overall objective of the Certificate of compliance is to strengthen implementation of NDPs towards realization of Uganda Vision 2040. Consistency of the Annual Budget with the NDP II is undertaken at four (4) main levels: Development and existence of planning processes, Sector objectives and interventions, Sector projects' alignment and Budget performance.

APPENDIX A: STATISTICS

Table 15: Employment in Business by Industry, disaggregated by Sex

Indicator	Male			Female			Informal	Formal
	2001	2007	2011	2001	2007	2011	2011	2011
Agriculture & Forestry	9,736	28,407	31,317	5,047	7,689	9,779	2,365	2,620
Forestry			683			138	11	43
Fishing	903	1,012	13,873	96	73	235	1,300	1,846
Mining & Quarrying	1,235	1,493	3,192	374	149	742	437	276
Food Processing		39,633	50,745		8,766	12,611	3,510	2,456
Other Manufacturing	70,588	32,456	88,352	16,543	6,522	22,560	16,797	8,994
Utilities	2,829	2,738	2,161	615	484	483	-	134
Construction	6,633	8,993	14,398	707	1,257	2,251	7	646
Trade	102,222	46,776	447,064	76,053	12,173	210,477	197,992	81,723
Transport, Storage and Communications	10,161	17,665	13,483	3,737	3,291	2,830	154	1,440
Accommodation & Food Services	16,269	32,796	154,167	37,862	17,662	107,436	50,809	13,793
Information & Communication			14,401			3,863	2,704	1,405
Financial & Insurance	4,742	13,537	27,135	3,358	5,729	11,772	-	3,340
Real Estate & Business	15,871	27,540	53,124	4,308	5,096	14,135	5,577	5,368
Education, Health & Social Services	13,353	51,746	81,546	13,646	28,122	42,630	3,905	6,688
Recreation & Personal	16,706	13,003	80,893	10,524	4,544	35,288	35,682	6,084

Source: UBOS

Table 16: Distribution of Business by Employment Size Band in different Industry Sectors

	Indicator Band	Unit of Measure	Scale	2001	2006	2010
Agriculture	Only 1		units	4	18	1119
Agriculture	1-4		units	86	12	5703
Agriculture	5-9		units	177	187	7652
Agriculture	10-19		units	92	92	4687
Agriculture	20-49		units	38	45	2894
Agriculture	50+		units	52	58	9262
Agriculture	Total		units	449	412	31317
Agriculture	Percent	%	units	0.3	16.7	2.9
Forestry	Only 1		units			7
Forestry	1-4		units			38

Forestry	5-9		units			98
Forestry	10-19		units			118
Forestry	20-49		units			85
Forestry	50+		units			337
Forestry	Total		units			683
Forestry	Percent	%	units			0.1
Fishing	Only 1		units	2	1	972
Fishing	1-4		units	82	3	4440
Fishing	5-9		units	71	93	2749
Fishing	10-19		units	12	21	1981
Fishing	20-49		units	6	6	2074
Fishing	50+		units	1	0	1657
Fishing	Total		units	174	124	13873
Fishing	Percent	%	units	0.1	0.5	1.3
Mining & Quarrying	Only 1		units	406	2	472
Mining & Quarrying	1-4		units	7	4	321
Mining & Quarrying	5-9		units	3	12	305
Mining & Quarrying	10-19		units	4	6	372
Mining & Quarrying	20-49		units	4	7	718
Mining & Quarrying	50+		units	7	8	1004
Mining & Quarrying	Total		units	431	39	3192
Mining & Quarrying	Percent	%	units	0.3	0.1	0.3
Food Processing	Only 1		units		11	2492
Food Processing	1-4		units		101	5800
Food Processing	5-9		units		627	3712
Food Processing	10-19		units		238	3832
Food Processing	20-49		units		118	5827
Food Processing	50+		units		105	29082
Food Processing	Total		units		1200	50745
Food Processing	Percent	%	units		4.7	4.7
Other Manufacturing	Only 1		units	24	18	13759
Other Manufacturing	1-4		units	9519	132	23826
Other Manufacturing	5-9		units	1607	1274	12822
Other Manufacturing	10-19		units	445	362	6000
Other Manufacturing	20-49		units	211	192	12559
Other Manufacturing	50+		units	162	102	19386
Other Manufacturing	Total		units	11968	2080	88352
Other Manufacturing	Percent	%	units	7.4	8.2	8.2
Utilities	Only 1		units		1	11
Utilities	1-4		units		2	77
Utilities	5-9		units		2	209
Utilities	10-19		units		8	411
Utilities	20-49		units		9	844
Utilities	50+		units		7	609
Utilities	Total		units		29	2161
Utilities	Percent	%	units		0.1	0.2
Construction	Only 1		units	4	5	31
Construction	1-4		units	88	57	326
Construction	5-9		units	59	80	549

Construction	10-19		units	41	63	789
Construction	20-49		units	26	38	9101
Construction	50+		units	29	39	3602
Construction	Total		units	247	282	14398
Construction	Percent	%	units	0.1	1.1	1.3
Trade	Only 1		units	38	44	192479
Trade	1-4		units	104423	1142	180019
Trade	5-9		units	2070	2753	32914
Trade	10-19		units	706	965	20133
Trade	20-49		units	213	302	12575
Trade	50+		units	36	63	8944
Trade	Total		units	107486	5269	447064
Trade	Percent	%	units	66.8	20.7	41.5
Accommodation & Food Services	Only 1		units	15	29	30097
Accommodation & Food Services	1-4		units	18497	151	72442
Accommodation & Food Services	5-9		units	1506	2365	21861
Accommodation & Food Services	10-19		units	341	647	13430
Accommodation & Food Services	20-49		units	97	186	8187
Accommodation & Food Services	50+		units	27	33	8150
Accommodation & Food Services	Total		units	20483	3411	154167
Accommodation & Food Services	Percent	%	units	12.7	13.4	14.3
Transport, Storage and Communications	Only 1		units	9	20	165
Transport, Storage and Communications	1-4		units	493	376	2095
Transport, Storage and Communications	5-9		units	185	300	1962
Transport, Storage and Communications	10-19		units	73	115	3068
Transport, Storage and Communications	20-49		units	51	73	2423
Transport, Storage and Communications	50+		units	23	44	3770
Transport, Storage and Communications	Total		units	834	928	13483
Transport, Storage and Communications	Percent	%	units	0.5	3.6	1.3
Information & Communication	Only 1		units			1806
Information & Communication	1-4		units			4486
Information & Communication	5-9		units			1264
Information & Communication	10-19		units			1372
Information & Communication	20-49		units			2436
Information & Communication	50+		units			3037
Information & Communication	Total		units			14401
Information & Communication	Percent	%	units			1.3
Financial & Insurance	Only 1		units	22	69	515
Financial & Insurance	1-4		units	272	451	3959
Financial & Insurance	5-9		units	114	358	4454
Financial & Insurance	10-19		units	69	173	7156

Financial & Insurance	20-49		units	35	69	4017
Financial & Insurance	50+		units	27	38	7034
Financial & Insurance	Total		units	539	1158	27135
Financial & Insurance	Percent	%	units	0.3	4.5	2.5
Real Estate & Business	Only 1		units	12	40	3959
Real Estate & Business	1-4		units	1849	669	13020
Real Estate & Business	5-9		units	328	630	6929
Real Estate & Business	10-19		units	113	210	5071
Real Estate & Business	20-49		units	65	103	4770
Real Estate & Business	50+		units	47	86	19375
Real Estate & Business	Total		units	2414	1738	53124
Real Estate & Business	Percent	%	units	1.5	6.8	4.9
Education, Health & Social Services	Only 1		units	8	218	1598
Education, Health & Social Services	1-4		units	243	4567	13470
Education, Health & Social Services	5-9		units	102	1710	13435
Education, Health & Social Services	10-19		units	73	885	16284
Education, Health & Social Services	20-49		units	36	285	15241
Education, Health & Social Services	50+		units	17	54	21518
Education, Health & Social Services	Total		units	479	7719	81546
Education, Health & Social Services	Percent	%	units	0.3	30.3	7.6
Recreation & Personal	Only 1		units	11	21	23366
Recreation & Personal	1-4		units	11599	219	40025
Recreation & Personal	5-9		units	312	496	7052
Recreation & Personal	10-19		units	81	176	3642
Recreation & Personal	20-49		units	56	91	2697
Recreation & Personal	50+		units	28	38	4111
Recreation & Personal	Total		units	12087	1041	80893
Recreation & Personal	Percent	%	units	7.5	4.1	7.5

Source: UBOS

Table 17: Uganda's Export of Manufactured Products

Product Description	2012 in 1000 USD	2013 in 1000 USD	2014 in 1000 USD	2015 in 1000 USD	2016 in 1000 USD
MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS AND BEVERAGE	480,010.69	371,545.11	381,251.22	357,043.40	339,112.90
MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS	11,576.07	4,736.26	3,756.03	14,629.28	7,866.19
MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES	87,177.74	34,333.35	23,343.27	24,222.86	30,093.40
MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL; DRE	2,437.87	3,187.91	1,099.49	3,076.66	3,813.77
MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND OF PRODUCTS	6,668.18	8,539.00	16,173.53	12,368.11	25,651.65
MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	13,869.89	12,269.59	14,180.95	21,345.00	13,095.57

MANUFACTURE OF COKE, REFINED PETROL	139,420.14	1,052.53	1,470.54	1,429.15	1,448.13
MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICALS	79,901.73	63,278.81	63,985.58	67,023.03	80,857.33
MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTICS	25,922.19	17,390.17	15,145.24	16,465.61	17,818.07
MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC M	121,464.00	102,999.85	88,468.22	76,710.89	60,811.12
MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS	134,448.46	124,491.16	111,326.51	135,506.29	422,392.52
MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PROD	26,776.33	12,877.40	11,833.17	8,937.02	9,240.68
MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	61,486.86	4,242.36	3,877.82	7,711.40	9,019.15
MANUFACTURE OF OFFICE, ACCOUNTING A	2,846.69	399.49	1,211.96	1,977.17	1,951.16
MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	24,832.14	1,065.27	1,833.76	2,862.38	4,636.91
MANUFACTURE OF RADIO, TELEVISION AN	151,371.89	1,983.68	1,877.32	3,363.63	1,681.52
MANUFACTURE OF MEDICAL, PRECISION A	11,108.70	1,069.19	2,689.56	2,635.07	2,909.95
MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAI	63,858.14	1,011.14	975.49	3,849.98	3,952.96
MANUFACTURE OF OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	19,729.40	8,142.63	11,667.39	6,304.86	7,674.94
MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE; MANUFACTU	14,156.44	8,966.24	7,809.39	7,126.03	8,231.69

Source: UN Comtrade

**Table 18: Index of Production Annual Fiscal year Summary 2009_10 2014_15 Base
2002=100**

Description	Weight	Years					Percentage
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Change 2014/15
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	1,000	191	186	198	206	224	8.8
FOOD PROCESSING	400	159	139	175	188	200	6.4
Meat Preparation & Processing	2	179	160	94	129	100	-22.9
Fish Processing & Preservation	28	33	25	25	18	18	1.3
Edible Oils & Fats Production	42	251	275	277	333	379	13.8
Dairy Production	10	386	413	441	423	393	-7.2
Grain Milling	9	379	480	556	466	483	3.7
Bakery Production	9	215	189	189	272	313	14.7
Sugar Processing	139	188	124	181	220	249	13.3

Coffee Processing	89	82	84	105	106	97	-8.8
Tea Processing	68	131	122	173	141	135	-3.9
Animal Feed Production	5	104	91	102	111	87	-22.1
Other Food Processing	1	145	129	106	100	89	-11.1
DRINKS AND TOBACCO	201	235	263	263	274	294	7.1
Beer Production	99	246	282	244	237	226	-4.7
Soft Drinks & Bottled Water Production	69	334	362	418	460	532	15.8
Tobacco Manufacturing	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOT WEAR	43	213	196	149	118	120	1.7
Cotton Ginning	12	201	345	178	102	106	4.8
Textile & Garment Manufacture	19	315	180	176	168	164	-2.1
Leather & Footwear Production	11	52	57	71	50	58	16.5
SAWMILLING, PAPER AND PRINTING	35	229	210	252	231	229	-1
Sawmilling, Papermaking, etc.	12	121	123	154	162	159	-1.5
Printing & Publishing	23	286	255	303	267	265	-0.8
CHEMICALS, PAINT, SOAP & FOAM PRODUCTS	97	233	218	203	201	240	19.1
Chemical & Pharmaceutical Production	9	324	492	446	450	724	60.8
Paint & Vanish Manufacturing	3	563	649	762	799	882	10.4
Soap, Detergent, etc. Production	75	193	154	137	132	143	8.2
Foam Products Manufacturing	10	367	338	332	337	356	5.5
BRICKS & CEMENT	75	232	245	244	244	280	14.6
Bricks, Tiles & Other Ceramic Production	10	137	134	113	108	122	13.8
Cement & Lime Production	60	252	274	279	280	322	14.7
Concrete Articles Manufacturing	5	190	127	94	92	101	10.2
METAL PRODUCTS	83	151	138	147	150	173	15.3
Iron and Steel Manufacturing	78	151	139	148	152	176	16
Other Metal Production	5	148	113	132	127	130	2.2
MISCELLANEOUS	66	156	158	150	178	194	8.8
Plastic Products Manufacturing	33	190	187	207	219	251	15
Furniture making	14	101	91	62	87	77	-11
Other Manufacturing nes	19	136	155	115	174	179	2.6

Source: UBOS

Table 19: Ranked Destination of Uganda's Exports (Value) in Financial Years

FY	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total Formal Exports (US\$ millions)	839.50	1200.23	1486.34	1565.68	1612.16	1879.38	2277.07	2443.56	2310.65	2299.79	2298.13	2696.00	2890.86
COMESA	223.15	428.08	621.02	720.32	756.90	875.19	1110.84	1282.74	1224.75	1235.31	1129.95	1262.94	1483.72
Kenya	58.28	95.69	127.85	153.55	179.75	214.50	226.52	268.86	348.41	374.75	414.73	475.06	628.47
South Sudan						0.00	1.92	80.83	236.28	309.66	225.28	281.38	311.34
Rwanda	23.92	59.25	100.15	145.98	142.80	175.25	208.41	217.43	224.92	253.54	206.90	188.37	197.44
Congo (D.R.)	45.56	78.66	116.26	135.10	179.31	175.11	210.43	255.07	231.75	160.16	159.74	190.29	196.87
Sudan	53.88	135.69	205.27	223.28	191.27	258.46	390.65	346.54	128.06	92.25	58.46	68.38	69.70
Burundi	19.04	34.26	38.79	57.57	56.01	39.69	42.39	50.29	47.88	39.96	50.41	48.11	36.66
Zambia	0.32	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.60	0.09	0.88	2.46	1.44	0.91	2.57	7.09	15.06
Ethiopia	0.25	0.10	0.20	1.36	3.06	0.14	8.20	7.92	1.12	1.10	1.57	0.81	10.87
Egypt	4.41	3.47	1.86	2.61	0.81	3.76	3.69	0.57	0.90	2.11	4.60	0.44	5.11
Madagascar	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.43	0.08	0.09	4.80
Malawi	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.28	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.57	0.42	0.13	0.36	0.27	2.84
Mauritius	0.36	1.50	0.37	0.27	0.48	2.66	1.33	0.60	1.14	0.08	0.70	1.46	1.06
Swaziland	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.14	0.62	0.01	1.23	0.30	0.05	0.34	0.25	0.18
Namibia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.12	0.33	0.02	3.91	0.02	0.01
Other	17.03	19.29	29.97	0.17	2.56	4.59	16.24	18.56	1.76	0.18	0.29	0.92	3.32
European Union	314.94	363.39	480.18	472.06	403.26	497.99	550.04	561.33	508.69	502.99	414.29	506.83	568.96
Netherlands	56.28	63.64	72.90	79.82	84.72	87.78	92.46	104.06	85.39	82.95	69.40	82.37	116.14
Italy	4.79	4.73	3.83	5.23	9.53	15.94	18.37	17.50	23.42	25.37	23.95	30.37	41.75
Belgium	37.84	34.99	39.93	32.62	22.53	30.65	28.82	36.66	38.67	25.57	13.73	27.52	34.80
Germany	18.03	20.26	14.55	6.80	13.48	12.59	10.73	23.96	34.83	22.07	22.58	10.12	12.78
United Kingdom	22.98	12.92	38.69	45.29	36.80	50.24	54.28	33.52	25.18	37.00	14.55	16.10	11.71
Spain	5.74	9.29	4.29	4.28	17.19	11.41	12.88	8.28	11.44	11.82	12.39	10.14	10.60
Portugal	2.67	4.04	2.71	1.84	7.07	7.30	11.95	2.51	3.51	4.51	4.57	7.93	10.07
France	40.85	30.82	29.06	24.46	17.10	8.87	11.16	12.60	8.86	7.74	2.77	2.40	2.56
Denmark	0.50	0.34	1.73	3.43	7.36	3.37	1.87	1.49	0.57	0.39	0.46	4.93	0.39
Poland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	4.99	4.86	2.64	7.23	1.27	1.27	0.19	0.36	0.39

Austria	0.16	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.24	0.53	0.73	0.70	0.81	0.09	0.15	0.06	0.17
Sweden	0.41	0.07	0.16	0.10	0.17	0.10	1.27	0.81	0.19	0.37	0.61	0.10	0.09
Others	124.69	182.23	272.32	267.31	182.09	264.37	302.89	314.41	274.55	283.85	248.95	314.42	327.49
Middle East	148.75	224.74	163.04	112.74	126.59	119.74	213.05	180.42	136.39	213.76	356.61	504.71	414.06
United Arab Emirates	141.60	211.79	149.54	102.29	115.38	107.94	197.39	163.15	115.38	187.07	339.54	482.55	382.46
Israel	5.93	10.57	7.55	7.81	7.11	8.34	9.39	7.16	7.65	10.38	7.99	10.41	12.51
Saudi Arabia	0.01	0.02	2.33	0.11	0.18	0.23	0.81	1.65	0.93	1.80	1.74	1.78	3.63
Jordan	0.37	0.69	0.74	0.55	1.09	1.23	1.72	1.35	2.04	1.66	2.22	2.62	2.21
Bahrain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.61	0.16	0.57	1.25	1.12	0.75	1.81	1.61	0.99
Other	0.85	1.66	2.88	1.89	2.22	1.84	3.17	5.86	9.27	12.10	3.31	5.73	12.26
Asia	37.89	57.75	68.84	72.25	90.13	157.31	149.83	130.25	167.48	178.05	196.23	194.56	224.92
Hongkong	12.04	10.76	13.70	12.24	14.16	29.35	31.07	21.00	29.04	39.75	37.20	37.47	44.50
India	1.73	1.50	7.76	12.36	16.98	18.73	16.47	16.06	18.74	19.58	36.26	42.13	43.21
China	5.40	11.14	11.90	12.31	19.54	24.93	29.36	32.23	58.01	59.80	38.62	27.91	33.63
Malaysia	0.17	0.55	0.53	1.26	1.36	1.02	4.21	9.57	9.76	17.65	21.35	19.73	16.55
Indonesia	0.05	1.03	0.11	0.46	1.24	0.37	0.00	0.23	1.40	0.84	9.07	14.28	15.97
Japan	3.73	5.19	4.20	4.45	2.04	2.97	5.61	4.33	6.56	8.17	14.04	11.61	14.92
Singapore	8.56	16.95	16.63	18.23	15.98	47.31	39.21	24.59	19.58	16.27	13.77	20.88	14.27
Vietnam	1.88	4.96	6.39	6.06	8.41	12.36	10.31	4.65	2.82	1.08	2.02	2.17	14.10
Pakistan	0.55	1.30	3.61	0.22	1.17	0.49	0.27	0.64	2.09	1.93	3.00	2.67	8.43
Thailand	0.00	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.01	1.10	0.19	2.18	0.32	0.22	0.68	1.85	1.23
Taiwan	0.08	0.16	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.13	0.43	0.27	0.46	0.62	0.50	0.36	0.76
Korea (Rep)	0.42	1.28	1.36	1.03	3.36	1.83	0.10	0.66	5.45	0.78	0.14	0.20	0.54
Other	3.29	2.83	2.47	3.59	5.84	16.72	12.59	13.85	13.25	11.37	19.58	13.30	16.81
Rest of Africa	31.30	37.14	59.05	61.25	71.48	56.74	72.07	68.23	99.05	82.71	98.70	130.42	95.08
Tanzania	6.45	1.06	3.55	27.02	39.98	38.98	45.39	54.02	50.08	56.47	61.97	71.14	46.72
South Africa	15.83	11.16	11.51	13.26	19.01	6.37	10.53	8.03	9.11	8.08	17.37	5.62	8.93
Nigeria	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.62	0.49	0.21	0.49	2.55	1.86	0.44	2.76	1.62	1.76
Other	8.90	24.81	43.87	20.34	12.00	11.18	15.67	35.30	38.00	17.72	16.59	52.04	37.68
Rest of Europe	16.12	18.25	20.32	26.77	27.75	37.82	51.19	57.95	54.15	43.28	51.85	41.10	35.21
Switzerland	11.37	16.13	16.57	17.50	20.26	31.32	46.15	44.45	43.71	36.59	35.03	33.65	15.47
Turkey	0.84	0.84	2.27	1.67	5.07	4.28	1.25	4.93	5.56	2.21	12.13	5.43	14.88

Norway	0.46	0.45	1.05	0.94	0.41	0.44	0.53	0.56	1.00	2.09	0.64	0.46	1.07
Bulgaria	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.13	0.27	0.00	0.09	0.20
Other	3.45	0.81	0.43	6.66	1.96	1.69	3.19	5.59	3.75	2.11	4.05	1.46	3.59
The Americas	27.70	16.49	20.08	18.81	32.23	29.72	47.38	39.63	49.77	42.06	48.04	53.25	67.20
USA	17.49	12.52	12.22	17.46	29.57	21.97	34.97	30.40	36.42	32.85	34.31	45.22	58.89
Canada	2.53	2.25	2.11	0.82	2.03	2.66	3.04	2.97	8.65	8.18	8.45	6.26	5.60
Mexico	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.19	0.21	0.16	0.09	0.65	3.89	1.33	1.59
Brazil	0.00	0.25	1.54	0.12	0.09	0.45	0.02	0.17	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02
Argentina	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Other	7.67	1.46	4.19	0.41	0.51	4.45	9.14	5.92	4.51	0.38	1.38	0.42	1.08
Unclassified	39.66	54.40	53.81	81.49	103.83	104.87	85.48	123.00	70.38	1.62	2.46	2.20	1.72
Australia	5.47	5.27	2.59	1.92	3.21	1.54	2.41	1.57	1.81	1.45	2.10	1.30	1.45
Iceland	0.29	0.16	3.08	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	33.90	48.97	48.14	79.54	100.62	103.33	83.07	121.43	68.57	0.04	0.37	0.90	0.27
<i>Informal trade</i>													
Total	201.75	273.61	585.20	650.71	705.13	418.36	383.33	468.55	395.68	438.58	389.70	483.68	595.51
DR CONGO	72.84	97.24	212.22	181.68	117.85	145.70	140.19	151.45	131.41	163.76	192.32	241.86	291.48
KENYA	97.01	94.68	118.57	81.47	106.93	80.78	69.45	80.49	76.69	106.41	79.99	118.68	149.94
RWANDA	13.85	36.08	43.93	52.41	30.45	27.62	41.88	31.49	23.25	25.73	24.66	35.06	54.41
SUDAN	8.23	18.45	162.83	270.30	375.06	119.71	90.13	127.60	125.30	113.67	59.17	34.45	54.17
TANZANIA	9.82	27.15	47.64	61.63	65.96	35.29	26.84	63.23	23.10	19.84	33.50	53.62	45.52
BURUNDI	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23	8.88	9.26	14.84	14.28	15.92	9.17	0.06	0.00	0
Grand Total Trade	1041.24	1473.83	2071.54	2216.40	2317.30	2297.74	2660.41	2912.11	2706.33	2738.37	2687.83	3179.68	3,486.37

Source: BOU

Table 20: Ranked Commodity Exports (Value) of Uganda per Financial Year

FY	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total Exports (US\$ million)	1,049.43	1,473.82	2,072.95	2,216.40	2,317.30	2,297.77	2,667.43	2,912.11	2,706.33	2,738.37	2,687.83	3,179.57	3,486.37
Coffee (Value)	173.37	228.52	348.63	336.65	262.13	371.04	444.21	422.69	404.00	400.49	352.03	490.51	492.47
Gold	101.55	116.14	44.85	27.84	38.48	6.85	11.47	4.94	0.25	0.23	204.26	339.15	337.29
Fish & its prod. (excl. regional)	147.40	140.67	126.59	111.47	130.56	143.19	137.81	108.61	110.18	136.82	115.15	131.60	145.53
Oil re-exports	29.61	40.97	45.42	81.98	103.07	104.62	117.59	137.34	142.04	143.33	123.08	124.12	129.46
Base Metals & Products	28.07	60.31	94.44	111.89	91.60	110.02	123.76	136.95	135.30	128.00	99.56	106.09	111.13
Beans	8.35	5.78	5.71	13.78	9.60	11.14	15.22	16.12	20.32	37.62	49.05	55.45	105.27
Maize	25.30	27.94	17.96	27.51	27.82	25.59	47.03	54.43	35.74	74.19	81.97	78.49	101.97
Tea	26.16	45.94	46.76	50.17	70.93	63.60	71.59	86.20	83.22	73.37	74.50	67.86	91.71
Sugar	0.00	0.00	29.24	39.98	56.14	68.88	105.27	101.40	70.35	75.82	61.46	126.68	84.85
Other Pulses 1/	0.31	0.55	3.17	5.71	2.11	0.88	4.66	20.06	30.42	43.32	49.23	59.96	64.19
Flowers	33.84	32.61	38.98	48.54	49.18	47.84	55.55	52.99	59.05	55.28	49.10	53.58	61.88
Cocoa Beans	10.11	15.39	20.18	21.69	35.42	38.19	37.04	48.71	60.23	54.92	70.59	58.90	58.94
Crude oil (excl petroleum pdts)	0.00	0.00	3.65	11.52	16.11	31.63	55.83	59.38	46.68	40.72	41.15	50.04	57.27
Hides & skins	7.28	14.69	13.83	8.37	11.28	25.80	39.01	47.08	74.82	67.57	56.01	50.94	54.66
Tobacco	32.56	46.74	64.49	62.64	76.62	58.12	57.23	72.72	94.04	63.22	73.23	46.95	54.14
Cement	0.00	0.00	40.19	86.13	78.64	77.28	103.60	107.78	92.27	92.21	68.48	50.16	45.48
Fruits & Vegetables	6.32	8.99	11.63	14.10	9.46	13.10	12.98	16.04	16.92	26.41	40.76	34.55	45.40
Cotton	12.58	19.67	19.90	20.11	17.03	82.95	77.59	36.46	21.75	18.18	24.29	48.31	41.12
Rice	0.00	0.00	5.89	14.25	17.63	13.62	28.68	40.52	29.66	28.40	24.00	22.89	29.09
Plastic Products	2.84	9.69	8.27	9.78	12.28	13.87	26.29	31.64	35.76	37.09	28.50	24.56	27.23
Soap	4.71	11.14	16.30	12.69	16.13	22.03	32.83	31.99	32.84	30.28	24.73	23.53	27.12
Simsim	5.71	3.95	13.87	13.24	9.62	17.72	13.15	23.54	45.56	50.75	29.59	16.16	22.45
Edible Fats and Oils	0.00	0.00	24.70	34.87	36.81	44.43	55.39	47.95	51.25	49.62	27.47	19.64	16.11
Water	0.00	0.00	6.43	8.53	7.25	4.35	13.66	25.26	23.92	17.84	9.58	8.39	11.57
Beer	0.00	0.00	26.99	36.39	26.58	21.49	23.15	25.43	19.47	11.11	9.25	11.70	10.57
Vanilla	6.17	5.37	5.47	3.53	4.35	3.50	3.65	0.10	1.37	2.46	4.80	6.26	9.27

Baker's wares	0.00	0.00	3.40	8.64	6.97	8.16	13.01	13.36	13.35	12.74	10.52	8.54	9.26
Cellular Phones	0.00	0.00	58.80	62.01	70.40	99.00	128.45	125.94	19.64	23.14	3.80	4.32	4.13
Groundnuts	0.00	0.04	0.12	0.05	0.03	0.12	0.87	0.00	0.74	2.61	5.99	1.02	3.89
Cobalt	19.42	16.58	18.94	17.03	16.54	17.15	13.70	15.82	3.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Cotton Liners	0.00	0.00	0.61	1.73	6.44	4.12	0.30	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Papain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Textiles	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.19	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Other Exports 2/	147.54	339.14	305.96	249.47	277.99	312.18	391.08	512.23	508.50	477.63	468.92	530.38	595.21
Formal Exports	847.68	1,197.12	1,482.91	1,565.68	1,612.16	1,879.41	2,284.10	2,443.56	2,310.65	2,299.79	2,298.13	2,695.89	2,890.86
Total ICBT	201.75	269.23	585.20	650.71	705.13	418.36	383.33	468.55	395.68	438.58	389.70	483.68	595.51

Source: BOU

Table 21: Ranked Origin of Uganda's Imports (Value) in Financial Years (FY)

	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08	FY 08/09	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18
Total (US\$ millions)	2,135.83	2,494.75	3,508.73	4,060.27	4,114.45	4,668.92	5,222.00	5,035.07	5,073.52	4,988.02	4,574.47	4,715.51	5,489.97
Asia	574.56	766.50	1,191.83	1,477.30	1,648.18	2,039.86	2,240.18	2,612.65	2,703.52	2,541.27	2,336.97	2,122.48	2,319.33
China	116.07	150.80	273.71	349.14	353.40	425.18	501.11	531.22	551.10	625.90	748.15	751.53	888.44
India	155.50	210.60	381.00	431.15	597.49	716.81	840.33	1,230.00	1,281.43	1,091.83	869.06	607.87	640.18
Japan	146.13	167.76	218.51	266.83	237.09	310.50	257.69	254.38	277.16	288.85	251.79	262.65	262.75
Indonesia	14.16	8.95	19.24	26.87	79.34	143.35	187.99	163.65	186.35	186.09	148.31	210.38	175.15
Russia	8.83	37.79	25.79	41.38	36.79	30.80	61.76	56.49	56.97	58.53	69.47	46.33	78.31
Pakistan	8.52	15.41	13.85	19.58	25.49	34.01	53.61	50.36	64.46	54.45	44.28	43.10	70.23
Malaysia	42.37	43.28	87.06	103.40	79.36	64.64	51.54	40.94	44.55	28.36	30.20	38.48	56.34
Thailand	13.54	20.59	23.87	32.34	42.52	31.87	64.66	60.43	57.74	43.62	33.64	42.09	46.90
Korea (Rep)	19.04	22.01	32.29	55.48	62.88	92.80	95.80	36.94	47.86	33.95	31.38	28.85	40.56

Hongkong	14.00	26.60	36.22	37.03	33.76	38.32	39.15	32.74	33.91	34.62	35.22	14.14	14.93
Singapore	16.58	42.99	60.80	91.23	66.06	128.60	49.13	81.07	62.80	54.17	37.51	23.96	13.40
Vietnam	8.44	7.79	5.29	12.50	20.04	4.80	12.23	38.54	8.65	20.43	10.29	36.18	12.40
Taiwan	2.39	7.74	10.06	6.49	6.91	13.26	20.61	27.45	18.88	12.64	12.23	8.35	10.63
Bangladesh	1.14	1.24	1.68	2.05	1.59	1.76	1.62	1.93	1.80	1.74	12.37	3.24	4.09
Sri Lanka	0.02	0.06	0.25	0.49	2.60	2.16	1.77	1.18	1.22	1.09	1.29	2.60	2.58
Phillipines	0.52	1.60	1.51	1.24	0.34	0.56	0.53	0.88	1.01	1.44	0.87	1.62	1.77
Korea Dem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.64	5.00	1.23	0.52	0.73	0.59
Georgia	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.18	0.34	0.33	1.42	0.66	0.57	0.06	0.02	0.05
Other	6.81	0.01	0.06	0.07	1.61	0.02	0.25	2.39	1.95	1.76	0.33	0.35	0.03
Comesa	472.68	410.21	473.75	544.80	518.08	628.40	796.72	708.21	729.36	748.96	708.89	803.69	881.49
Kenya	422.76	360.69	410.54	468.34	446.81	535.07	680.82	591.25	602.60	608.69	582.66	516.45	505.70
Congo (D.R.C)	2.41	0.13	0.38	2.23	4.96	6.72	25.58	30.09	24.89	31.50	22.25	147.80	171.22
Egypt	13.29	17.31	26.62	36.92	33.04	44.29	44.21	46.36	52.26	51.39	53.00	49.07	79.48
Burundi	0.01	0.47	0.77	0.55	0.54	1.32	1.76	0.56	1.41	2.28	1.64	43.15	56.22
Swaziland	19.19	23.06	22.97	20.08	17.31	16.85	16.63	16.25	18.32	20.34	18.51	19.79	20.87
Rwanda	0.54	0.61	2.52	2.56	5.32	6.12	8.94	7.48	12.09	9.52	11.79	10.60	20.25
South sudan						0.00	-	-	-	0.76	4.67	7.54	14.54
Mauritius	0.36	2.10	2.47	6.92	3.42	9.85	7.98	7.71	6.24	9.68	6.16	4.08	6.41
Zambia	0.88	1.29	0.63	0.76	0.90	1.61	1.27	1.15	4.38	3.15	5.28	3.08	3.26
Zimbabwe	0.39	0.67	0.34	1.47	0.36	0.18	0.23	0.54	0.30	6.57	1.10	0.21	1.04
Malawi	0.03	1.61	1.15	1.76	1.55	0.84	3.61	0.23	0.35	0.31	0.57	0.32	0.70
Ethiopia	0.08	0.21	0.20	0.63	0.93	0.60	0.37	0.23	0.14	0.25	0.67	0.13	0.33
Sudan	0.05	0.16	0.18	0.24	0.96	3.89	4.82	5.91	5.29	2.58	0.06	0.17	0.33
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.05	-	0.00	0.10
Namibia	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.31	0.15	0.27	0.14	0.05	0.07	0.09
Other	12.71	1.80	4.90	2.29	1.73	0.97	0.19	0.23	0.81	1.75	0.48	1.22	0.97
Middle East	304.29	466.08	560.51	683.05	679.78	643.86	848.49	590.95	574.94	546.17	568.42	786.32	1,101.97
United Arab Emirates	196.38	320.88	408.46	464.00	371.24	335.76	359.43	347.05	319.71	281.86	344.06	440.34	660.20

Saudi Arabia	30.67	47.51	59.88	121.99	213.33	162.38	274.62	119.42	119.13	173.63	168.77	278.47	387.70
Oman	0.05	0.54	3.49	4.75	27.91	12.38	86.10	6.63	6.07	13.70	26.25	20.75	13.58
Qatar	1.68	2.49	2.59	3.62	4.21	5.81	4.83	15.16	10.74	16.49	5.40	8.52	13.55
Iran	0.84	4.13	8.01	6.11	5.86	4.31	5.25	2.84	3.11	3.36	3.17	6.62	10.89
Bahrain	51.22	66.44	44.17	34.92	13.45	32.86	87.09	75.06	96.97	41.63	9.88	22.09	6.94
Israel	13.88	9.39	9.85	9.86	11.22	7.76	7.43	5.56	5.86	6.44	4.69	4.92	4.58
Lebanon	0.09	0.44	0.43	1.90	3.46	3.94	4.26	3.69	3.98	3.95	3.26	2.05	2.86
Jordan	0.57	0.99	0.76	1.37	0.73	1.29	2.14	2.62	2.87	2.51	2.66	1.95	1.38
Kuwait	3.80	12.77	22.69	34.18	28.07	76.49	16.73	12.56	6.14	2.42	0.27	0.58	0.27
Syrian Arab Rep.	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.27	0.27	0.76	0.55	0.34	0.20	0.16	0.00	0.02	0.01
Iraq	0.00	0.33	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Other	5.01	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.00	-	0.00
European Union	429.55	498.58	725.27	728.72	707.43	704.95	630.06	542.06	551.68	642.62	470.75	412.05	468.94
Germany	55.30	62.87	71.87	82.21	115.76	120.16	98.59	110.42	116.63	108.10	91.72	83.83	93.28
Netherlands	52.57	54.11	59.46	77.67	70.36	142.22	49.80	68.01	59.54	69.52	61.34	45.57	69.29
United Kingdom	92.03	100.92	111.83	119.94	139.04	131.19	123.44	98.30	95.03	93.82	67.82	57.04	58.50
Italy	46.49	26.28	69.85	64.07	61.62	52.51	32.28	48.82	37.03	44.64	34.21	26.03	48.92
Belgium	33.90	29.92	45.41	44.29	31.68	32.25	54.05	42.78	47.93	40.55	33.29	46.97	44.87
France	56.60	50.78	118.21	159.70	117.04	66.28	89.75	58.49	66.02	117.43	36.60	20.70	29.45
Ireland	4.94	6.77	7.37	16.56	25.54	15.20	15.72	18.17	18.81	22.80	19.10	19.69	21.38
Spain	4.66	10.57	13.85	13.06	15.08	11.11	12.87	12.98	11.42	20.35	14.79	18.61	18.05
Sweden	23.24	47.35	92.96	61.61	29.38	68.14	56.32	24.78	22.36	21.49	17.02	14.37	15.48
Poland	0.47	5.00	1.90	3.21	35.41	5.37	9.15	8.18	15.98	29.12	12.27	18.50	10.55
Denmark	20.25	18.18	42.16	36.50	26.75	23.83	41.23	18.01	0.91	32.47	20.49	13.87	10.48
Austria	1.86	6.58	5.02	6.83	3.98	8.15	6.62	4.61	5.93	5.39	5.45	6.12	6.15
Greece	0.61	0.86	4.51	1.08	0.73	0.73	0.69	0.76	2.74	5.10	1.24	0.83	5.97
Portugal	0.18	0.39	0.97	0.33	0.12	0.41	0.34	4.34	1.60	0.95	1.58	1.46	5.48
Lithuania	-	0.02	0.16	0.13	9.60	1.15	0.74	1.00	1.01	2.80	12.30	5.22	5.43
Hungary	7.14	42.94	30.00	10.32	6.14	11.85	16.48	12.20	8.33	10.56	6.56	5.65	4.70

Finland	3.62	25.77	33.90	9.93	7.98	2.99	4.75	2.02	2.38	6.72	4.90	2.51	2.61
Czech Republic	0.58	1.07	2.88	5.85	2.67	0.88	0.92	1.10	1.12	2.74	10.31	19.02	2.16
Romania	1.43	0.61	0.83	0.24	0.83	5.53	5.94	0.65	0.62	0.63	0.78	0.29	1.73
Slovakia	1.01	0.14	0.15	0.46	0.16	0.28	0.11	0.47	0.57	0.83	0.38	0.60	1.06
Cyprus	0.30	0.59	4.03	7.85	1.51	1.25	1.60	2.53	1.76	1.54	1.35	0.87	0.89
Estonia	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.03	0.12	0.18	0.38	0.20	1.24	2.62	1.16	0.86
Bulgaria	3.07	2.31	7.69	5.15	3.61	1.24	6.06	1.88	0.35	0.32	0.47	0.30	0.53
Luxembourg	0.01	0.04	0.00	1.65	0.09	1.45	0.05	0.65	0.74	1.31	0.40	0.88	0.38
Malta	-	4.38	0.24	-	1.76	0.19	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	(0.04)
Other	19.30	0.13	0.03	0.08	0.56	0.47	2.37	0.53	12.66	2.20	13.60	1.96	10.78
Rest of Africa	164.94	176.88	267.11	304.96	264.43	292.51	340.65	285.60	302.44	300.96	297.06	372.17	458.99
South Africa	141.98	151.35	219.08	258.87	207.40	245.96	232.32	227.82	232.83	235.86	211.52	191.53	231.54
Tanzania	19.06	22.37	44.75	33.29	52.84	32.47	54.82	47.48	55.12	55.11	76.34	169.22	210.08
Cote D'Ivoire	0.21	0.53	0.91	1.12	0.49	0.70	0.82	0.80	0.91	1.02	1.29	1.49	1.30
Mali	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.56
Botswana	0.01	0.34	0.06	0.16	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.20	0.18	0.54
Nigeria	0.11	0.37	1.34	0.91	0.44	0.63	1.05	0.52	2.72	0.95	1.16	0.82	0.50
Togo	0.00	-	-	0.71	0.10	0.07	0.12	0.16	0.25	0.22	0.23	0.16	0.29
Liberia	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.76	0.01	0.47	0.24	0.24	2.08	1.04	0.52	0.44	0.26
Ghana	0.02	0.09	0.26	0.59	1.72	8.37	2.07	4.40	4.72	2.55	0.39	0.18	0.19
Tunisia	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.56	30.80	0.76	0.54	0.32	0.06	0.16	0.16
Senegal	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.16
Benin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04
Sierra Leone	-	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.04
Cameroon	0.01	0.06	0.19	0.09	0.11	0.32	0.27	0.23	0.16	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.02
Niger	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.22	0.19	0.35	0.20	0.13	0.13	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00
Gabon	0.00	-	0.07	0.06	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.36	0.25	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.00
Burkina Faso	0.02	-	-	7.94	0.07	0.05	17.37	0.03	0.00	0.04	-	0.00	-
Other	2.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	2.47	2.55	3.38	5.10	7.83	13.31

Rest of Europe	44.46	55.74	115.70	118.19	98.42	72.56	91.67	80.14	64.83	75.39	48.71	62.89	85.89
Turkey	5.89	12.32	22.82	62.13	21.58	25.29	54.12	23.38	17.04	19.73	15.77	23.32	25.50
Ukraine	3.86	16.89	13.43	34.45	45.31	24.04	11.36	19.84	18.80	19.97	17.66	22.11	20.54
Switzerland	19.27	24.88	22.01	15.66	18.55	19.58	23.87	33.82	23.97	31.30	12.24	11.80	19.40
Norway	1.41	1.13	48.35	4.75	3.22	2.02	1.40	2.60	4.23	3.48	2.55	3.56	19.15
Croatia	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	8.47	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.33
Serbia	0.00	0.00	8.59	1.03	0.47	1.21	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.17
Moldova Rep.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Other	14.03	0.52	0.35	0.16	0.82	0.31	0.92	0.43	0.76	0.87	0.43	2.07	0.79
Unclassified	145.34	120.78	174.56	203.24	198.12	286.78	274.23	215.45	146.75	132.65	143.68	155.91	173.36
USA	90.72	76.80	110.66	113.66	101.97	167.50	114.79	121.16	77.46	73.96	112.27	66.37	82.62
Brazil	7.73	8.49	4.90	15.59	52.36	46.66	55.68	27.46	12.55	11.18	6.35	22.97	27.35
Argentina	8.48	14.53	23.58	35.45	1.79	11.77	31.16	19.48	13.14	14.49	0.29	33.79	25.84
Canada	9.38	10.97	27.67	27.63	17.94	22.43	19.49	17.89	16.30	19.06	15.67	16.25	16.62
Australia	27.46	3.88	4.32	3.89	4.56	14.78	27.64	17.85	16.61	6.07	3.49	10.38	8.44
Mexico	0.13	0.02	0.12	0.25	0.17	1.08	5.22	0.59	2.97	1.72	1.58	1.29	3.87
Colombia	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.04	4.89	2.96	0.50	0.76	1.26	0.51	0.29	0.21	0.61
New Zealand	0.06	0.37	0.20	0.47	0.43	0.37	1.10	0.46	0.37	0.55	0.52	0.38	0.50
Uruguay	0.00	2.52	1.09	1.23	-	5.00	0.07	1.26	0.02	0.06	0.16	0.19	0.34
Chile	-	-	-	0.00	0.20	0.59	0.08	0.33	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.12
Cuba	-	-	0.00	-	0.18	0.00	0.00	-	0.27	-	0.03	0.07	0.06
Dominican Rep.	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.13	0.26	0.04
Jamaica	-	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Peru	-	0.01	-	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Panama	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.43	0.00	0.14	0.05	0.14	0.06	0.01	0.01
British Virgin Islands	0.31	0.10	0.00	0.61	11.92	0.49	-	0.03	-	0.06	0.01	0.15	-
Liechtenstein	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	-	-
Other	1.06	2.74	1.93	4.32	1.53	11.19	18.18	7.86	5.44	4.54	2.71	3.46	6.94

Source: BOU

Table 22: Formal Private Sector Import Receipts by Category based on Harmonised coding System - free on board (fob)

	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08	FY 08/09	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18
Total (US\$ million)	1,772.90	2,339.23	3,280.40	3,688.71	3,602.35	4,052.17	4,701.98	4,545.69	4,656.00	4,692.67	3,862.65	3,944.73	4,697.63
Machinery Equipments, Vehicles & Accessories	426.12	590.18	956.08	1,035.48	1,097.30	1,224.56	1,256.94	1,229.09	1,174.89	1,232.03	1,054.66	900.61	1,081.48
Petroleum Products	290.43	403.04	543.08	537.43	501.20	678.68	946.96	1,028.07	1,089.84	933.03	645.92	693.80	911.04
Chemical & Related Products	193.17	237.57	299.03	378.66	331.51	368.59	415.37	447.77	476.02	530.80	438.46	435.95	549.42
Vegetable Products, Animal, Beverages, Fats & Oil	206.32	245.71	312.24	322.75	317.77	352.21	444.35	447.09	413.08	441.54	352.68	452.19	461.00
Base Metals & their Products	143.75	175.11	285.36	363.85	315.87	321.34	344.90	283.97	319.31	345.28	286.68	335.15	399.57
Plastics,Rubber, & Related Products	94.29	124.77	161.28	162.99	169.87	199.77	242.28	245.88	252.15	302.06	261.07	278.91	327.83
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	82.50	117.17	145.22	156.76	147.68	155.38	181.76	230.33	226.19	238.63	212.58	232.93	267.01
Prepared Foodstuff, Beverages & Tobacco	54.21	91.54	119.78	155.42	151.46	159.91	307.39	222.42	246.83	203.79	187.76	181.09	200.56
Textile & Textile Products	78.08	107.15	119.78	121.34	116.04	126.57	136.99	132.97	162.43	165.93	148.82	164.60	187.70
Wood & Wood Products	77.97	76.21	106.50	139.15	144.39	123.53	133.22	116.73	115.41	114.01	113.27	112.19	142.93
Mineral Products (excluding Petroleum products)	116.63	146.21	206.17	293.91	289.93	319.17	263.10	136.12	147.86	153.94	133.38	129.53	133.29
Animal & Animal Products	6.74	9.59	13.12	14.44	13.86	16.83	19.60	18.41	24.10	24.39	21.27	24.92	32.28
Electricity	2.62	14.87	12.71	6.43	5.26	5.63	9.09	6.72	7.86	7.15	6.00	2.77	3.45
Arms & Ammunitions & Accessories	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.22	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.04	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.06

Source: BOU

Table 23: Imports of Merchandise, C.I.F.- cost, insurance, freight

		FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08	FY 08/09	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18
Total (US\$ millions)		2,339.32	2,988.22	4,204.03	4,864.93	4,989.31	5,701.65	6,403.37	6,164.21	6,162.79	6,065.42	5,557.56	5,712.65	6,676.51
o/w cost	Total Imports	1,968.97	2,495.16	3,510.37	4,062.22	4,116.84	4,671.12	5,241.48	5,035.07	5,073.51	4,988.01	4,574.47	4,715.51	5,489.97
	Government Imports	119.53	93.88	176.56	308.59	433.19	559.95	483.43	438.11	360.98	223.83	494.18	438.18	455.01
	Private Sector Imports	1,772.90	2,339.23	3,280.40	3,688.71	3,602.35	4,052.17	4,701.98	4,545.69	4,656.00	4,692.67	3,862.65	3,944.73	4,697.63
freight	Total Imports	350.90	448.23	630.60	729.74	835.57	986.95	1,112.77	1,081.40	1,043.21	1,031.85	941.53	954.98	1,136.37
	Government Imports	21.47	16.87	31.72	55.43	107.60	139.08	120.08	108.82	89.66	55.60	122.75	108.84	113.02
	Private Sector Imports	329.43	431.37	598.89	674.30	727.98	847.87	992.69	972.58	953.55	976.25	818.78	846.14	1,023.35
insurance	Total Imports	35.09	44.82	63.06	72.97	36.89	43.58	49.13	47.75	46.06	45.56	41.57	42.16	50.17
	Government Imports	2.15	1.69	3.17	5.54	4.75	6.14	5.30	4.80	3.96	2.45	5.42	4.81	4.99
	Private Sector Imports	32.94	43.14	59.89	67.43	32.14	37.44	43.83	42.94	42.10	43.10	36.15	37.36	45.18

Source: BOU

Table 24: Number of Trainees in Entrepreneurship Development

Year	Number of Trainees
2007	317
2008	462
2009	878
2010	613
2011	609
2012	161
2013	2993
2014	510
2015	520

Table 25: Number of Diploma Students Trained

Year	Number of Graduates
2006	94
2007	197
2008	234
2009	350
2010	354
2011	496
2012	1061
2013	1670
2014	2059
2015	1834

Data on World Manufactured Value Added (MVA) by Sector, UNIDO Stats data

The data source for total MVA is the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) database. The data source for the value added of branches within the manufacturing sector is the UNIDO Industrial Statistics database.

Table 26: World MVA by Sector

Sectors	ISIC (rev 3) codes	World, Share of MVA total (%)			World, Value Added (current USD)		
		2000	2005	2010*	2000	2005	2010
1- Food, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	13.5	13.7	13.6	777,220,891,508	1,017,902,677,572	1,376,043,917,254
2- Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	17, 18, 19	6.1	4.6	3.6	351,188,699,126	341,777,541,375	364,246,919,273
3- Wood and paper products	20, 21	4.9	4.8	4	282,102,397,659	356,637,434,478	404,718,799,192
4- Metal products	27, 28	12.8	12.4	11.7	736,920,548,986	921,313,372,401	1,183,802,487,637
5- Coke, refined petroleum, non-metallic mineral prods, and rubber	23, 26, 2510	8.9	8.9	8.2	512,390,069,217	661,265,243,094	829,673,538,344
6- Machinery, equipment and telecommunications	29, 30, 31, 32, 33	21.8	22.5	26.2	1,255,067,809,991	1,671,737,974,115	2,650,908,134,709
7- Transport equipment	34, 35	10	10.8	11.1	575,719,178,895	802,434,227,575	1,123,094,667,758
8- Chemical and plastic products	24, 2520	14.3	15.3	15.1	823,278,425,820	1,136,781,822,398	1,527,813,466,951
9- NES	22, 36, 37	7.6	7	6.3	437,546,575,960	520,096,258,613	637,432,108,728
Total Manufacturing (WDI)					5,757,191,788,952	7,429,946,551,621	10,117,969,979,806

Data source: UNIDO Statistics and WDI

*** 2011 shares were used as proxies for 2010 shares**

Table 27: Data from UNIDO country brief before regrouping of shares (ISIC 2-dig) - Constant 2005

ISIC(Rev.3) - Branch	World, Shares of MVA		
	2000	2005	2011
15 - Food and beverages	12.1	12.5	12.6
16 - Tobacco products	1.4	1.2	1
17 - Textiles	2.9	2.4	1.8
18 - Wearing apparel, fur	2.3	1.6	1.3
19 - Leather, leather products and footwear	0.9	0.6	0.5
20 - Wood products (excl. furniture)	2	2	1.5
21 - Paper and paper products	2.9	2.8	2.5
22 - Printing and publishing	4.3	4	3.5
23 - Coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuel	3.7	3.9	3.6
24 - Chemicals and chemical products	10.8	11.7	11.6
25 - Rubber and plastics products	4.6	4.5	4.3
26 - Non-metallic mineral products	4.1	4.1	3.8
27 - Basic metals	5.3	5.4	5
28 - Fabricated metal products	7.5	7	6.7
29 - Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	9	8.9	9.1
30 - Office, accounting and computing machinery	1.3	1.2	1.5
31 - Electrical machinery and apparatus	4	3.8	4.1
32 - Radio, television and communication equipment	4.4	5.2	7.6
33 - Medical, precision and optical instruments	3.1	3.4	3.9
34 - Motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers	7.3	8	7.8
35 - Other transport equipment	2.7	2.8	3.3
36 - Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	3.3	3	2.8

Note: UNIDO Statistics = Table (world) "Structure of MVA" in UNIDO's country briefs

APPENDIX B: META DATA SHEET

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Scope and Coverage	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
Number of Industries	This refers to the places or structures that use machines, tools and labour to make products for use or sale This data is coded according to the International Standard industrial Classification Revision 4.	Number	National level	Data is captured using questionnaires administered by departmental staff in collaboration UBOS. Data is captured using Epiinfo and analysed using STATA	Industrial surveys by Uganda Industrial Research Institute and Ministry	Total manufacturing establishments categorised by name, location, profiles of owners, type of products produced, production capacity and utilisation Technology used	Data is accessed from the Industrial resource centre at Uganda Industrial Research Institute. Ministry website: http://www.uiri.org Reports on the Ministry website http://nids.mtic.go.ug	Data is produced in an ad hoc manner	Impromptu production of the data Not all the formal manufacturing establishments are covered	None
Employees by Industrial establishment	This refers to the number of people working in the industrial establishment	Number	Region, Country	Data is captured using questionnaires administered by departmental staff in collaboration with UBOS.	Surveys of industrial establishments Administrative reports from UBOS.	Data is computed by summing up number of employees from individual industrial establishments also disaggregated by gender and age	UBOS reports Ministry website: http://www.ubos.org	Data is produced in an ad hoc manner	None	None
Energy use by manufacturing industries	This is the amount of energy used by a given manufacturing industry categorized by type.	Number	National level	Data is captured on a daily basis at the Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI).	UIRI Industrial surveys UIRI resource centre.	Aggregation of quantities of energy used categorized by type	Industrial survey reports Ministry website: http://www.uiri.org Data is available on request at the resource	Annually	Data is incomplete. Only Kampala is covered	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Scope and Coverage	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
				Information is extracted from industrial survey reports generated by Uganda Industrial Research Institute and analysed at the Ministry to derive the indicator			centre			
Number of experts in the Industry sector	<p>These refer to personnel working in the industry sector with professional qualifications and competencies.</p> <p>These are categorized by Name of person, qualification, years of experience, name of institution and relevant assignments</p>	Number	National level	<p>Data on experts in the Industry sector is captured on a daily basis through professional groups, adverts and submitted to Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI)</p> <p>Information is extracted from industrial survey reports generated by UIRI</p>	<p>Uganda Industrial Research Institute Industrial surveys</p> <p>Uganda Industrial Research Institute resource centre.</p>	Summation of the experts in the industry sector by category	<p>Industrial survey reports</p> <p>Uganda Industrial Research Institute website: http://www.uiri.org</p> <p>Ministry website: http://www.mtic.go.ug</p> <p>Data is available on request at the resource centre</p>	Annually	None	None
Number of Cooperatives	These are autonomous associations of	Number	District, Region, National	The data is obtained using Cooperative	Cooperatives Registrar	Summation of cooperatives by category	Cooperative Department Data Base	Monthly Quarterly	Not all cooperatives	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Scope and Coverage	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
	<p>persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled enterprise.</p> <p>The definition is derived from the International Cooperative Alliance's Statement on the Cooperative Identity Recommendation 193</p>			<p>registers and also extracted from the annual returns submitted to the Ministry by the Cooperative Society.</p> <p>The data is centrally captured in the Ministry access database and analysed to derive the indicator.</p> <p>Data on societies is verified by DCOs during their visits before it is captured in the Ministry's access database</p> <p>Cooperative Data Base is maintained by the Ministry</p>		as per entry in the Cooperatives Register maintained by the Registrar	<p>MTIC Annual reports</p> <p>Data is available on request</p>	Annually	<p>submit annual returns.</p> <p>Data Base cleaning a challenge.</p>	
Cooperative membership	This is the number of members	Number	Region, National	Data is collected through field	Cooperative societies.	Summation of individual cooperative	Cooperative Society's Returns Register	Annually	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Scope and Coverage	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
	registered with a given cooperative society			visits by DCOs to cooperative societies, during registration, supervision and inspection. Information on membership is also extracted from the individual cooperatives registers submitted by the respective cooperative societies		society members by category	MTIC Annual statistical abstracts Ministry website: http://www.mtic.go.ug			
Share capital of cooperative society	This is the amount of money raised by a cooperative society through the sale of their shares.	Number	National level	Information on share capital is extracted from the annual returns submitted by the individual cooperative societies and analysed to derive the indicator. Data is also collected initially from each individual cooperative society as they	FORM 3 Society Annual Returns form (includes attached Financial Statements)	Share capital is computed by summing up shares of individual members of a society	Cooperative Society's Returns Register	Annually	Not all cooperatives submit their annual returns.	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Scope and Coverage	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
				register.						
Cooperative savings	This is the amount of money raised through member deposits in the SACCO for their own future use.	Number	National level	Information on cooperative savings is extracted from the annual returns submitted by the individual cooperative societies	FORM 3 Society Annual Returns form (includes attached Financial Statements)	Total savings from each cooperatives	MTIC Annual reports MTIC Annual statistical abstracts Ministry website: http://www.mtic.go.ug Data is available on request	Annually	Not all cooperatives submit their annual returns.	None
Loan portfolio per district	This is the total amount of money disbursed as loans to members of cooperative societies in a given district.	Number	District, Region, National	Information is extracted from the annual returns submitted by individual cooperative societies to the Ministry and analysed to derive the indicator.	Cooperative societies.	Total loans given out to society members by district.	Statistics on loan portfolio are disseminated through the Ministry's annual reports	Annually	Not all cooperatives submit their annual returns.	None
Number of Standards developed	These are the number of standards written and developed by UNBS in Engineering, food and agriculture,	Number	National, Regional and International	Information is extracted from the National Standards Catalogue on the UNBS Website	Uganda National Bureau of Standards Annual Reports of UNBS	Total number of standards developed	www.unbs.go.ug	Annually	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Scope and Coverage	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
	chemicals and consumer products. These standards are developed in collaboration with both Regional and International Partners									
Number of Consignments Inspected	This is the number of shipments that are inspected by UNBS at border posts across the country	Number	National, Regional and International	Information is extracted from the Annual Reports of UNBS	Annual reports of UNBS	Total number of consignments inspected	Data is available in the UNBS Annual reports	Annually	None	None
Number of Equipment verified	These are the number of equipment verified by UNBS Verification is done to ascertain the efficiency in measurement of the equipment	Number	National	Information is extracted from the Annual Reports of UNBS	Annual reports of UNBS	Total number of equipments verified	UNBS Annual Reports	Annually	None	None
Number of Equipment calibrated	These are the number of equipment that is calibrated by UNBS. Calibration is done to machinery to make it fit to a set	Number	National	Information is extracted from the Annual Reports of UNBS	Annual reports of UNBS	Total number of equipments calibrated	UNBS Annual Reports	Annually	None	None

Indicator Name	Definition and Standard Classifications	Unit of Measure	Scope and Coverage	Compilation Practices	Sources of data	Computation Method	Accessibility and Availability of data	Periodicity of Production	Comments and limitations	Sources of Discrepancies between National and Global figures
	standard or scale.									
Number of samples tested	<p>These are the Product samples tested by the various laboratories of UNBS.</p> <p>These samples are brought in either voluntarily or through enforcement</p>	Number	National	Information is extracted from the Annual Reports of UNBS	Annual reports of UNBS	Total number of samples tested.	UNBS Annual Reports	Annually	None	None

ANNEX 1: Commodity Classification

Data source: The trade data source is the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE)

Sector: Manufacturing

I. Sector Classifications and Codes

Sector	Sector Tech. Class	ISIC (rev 3) codes	SITC (rev 3) codes
1 Food, beverages and tobacco	RB	15, 16	016, 017, 023, 024, 035, 037, 046, 047, 048, 056, 058, 059, 061, 062, 073, 091, 098, 111, 112, 122, 411, 421, 422, 431
2 Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RB	17, 18, 19	264,265, 266 (MT), 267(MT), 611-13, 651-9, 653(MT), 831, 841-8, 851
3 Wood and paper products	RB	20, 21	247, 248, 633-5, 641, 642, 251
4 Metal products	LT	27, 28	281-9, 673-7, 679, 671 (MT), 672 (MT), 678 (MT), 689, 691-9
5 Coke, refined petroleum, non-metallic mineral products and rubber	LT	23, 2510, 26	232, 322, 334, 335, 621, 625, 629, 661-7, 342, 344, 345
6 Machinery, equipment and telecommunications	MHT	29, 30, 31, 32, 33	711- 4,716, 718, 721-8, 731, 733, 735, 737, 741-9, 751-2, 759, 761-4, 771-6, 778, 871-4, 881-5
7 Transport equipment	MHT	34, 35	781-6, 791-3
8 Chemical and plastic products	MHT	24, 2520	512, 513, 525, 533, 511(RB), 514-6(RB), 522-4(RB), 531-2(RB), 541, 542, 551(RB), 553, 554, 562, 571- 5,579, 581-3, 591, 592(RB), 593, 597, 598, 893 (LT)
9 N.E.S. (incl. furniture, recycling and publishing and printing)	-	36*, 37, 22	811, 812, 813, 899, 894-8, 821, 891

*ISIC 36: Furniture and other ISIC 36: Furniture only accounts for roughly 10 % of value added of the sector for South Africa, the remaining falling under “other” – therefore added to N.E.S.

Pulpal: Subsectors with a different level of technological sophistication to that of the group it is part of (distinction only made between MHT and non-MHT). Decision was taken to keep these in their sectors. Technological sophistication in brackets for information purposes.

II. Comparison Table: Defined Sectors – SIC Code

	Sector Tech.Class	Sector	ISIC (rev 3) codes	SIC Code
1	RB	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	15, 16	30 - Man. of Food products and Beverages (incl. tobacco*)
2	RB	Textiles and wearing Apparel and leather goods	17, 18, 19	31 – Man. of textiles, clothing and leather products and footwear
3	RB	Wood and Paper products	20, 21	32 – Man. of wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing (excl. publishing, printing, and reproduction of recorded material)
4	LT	Metals	27, 28	35 – Man. of metals, metal products, machinery and equipment (excl. machinery and equipment, and of office, accounting and computing machinery)
5	LT	Coke and Petroleum, Rubber, Glass and other non-metallic	23, 2510, 26	33 – Man. of petroleum products, chemical products and rubber and plastic products (excl. Chemicals and chemical products and plastic products) 34 – Man. of glass and other non-metallic mineral products
6	MHT	Machinery and equipment, telecommunication (and medical eq. and clocks), prefabricated buildings, fixtures (sanitary, plumb, heat, lighting), Arms and ammunition, musical instruments/records	29, 30, 31, 32, 33	35 – Man. of metals, metal products, machinery and equipment (excl. Metals and Metal products) 36 – Man. of electrical machinery and apparatus 37 – Man. of telecommunication and professional equipment

7	MHT	Transport equipment	34, 35	38 – Man. of transport equipment
8	MHT	Chemicals and chemical products, and Plastic products	24, 2520	33 – Man. of petroleum products, chemical products and rubber and plastic products (excluding coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel, and manufacture of rubber)
9	-	N.E.S. (incl. furniture)	36, 37, 22	39 – Furniture, other manufacturing and recycling 32510, 32391, 32410, 32420, 34290 - publishing, printing, and reproduction of recorded material

* There seem to be some data inconsistencies in the SIC coding of the 5th edition. While the correspondence table online (either to ISIC or to the 4th edition of SIC) indicates that Tobacco is part of sector 30 (Food, Beverages and Tobacco), several manufacturing industry reports from STATSSSA, which use the 5th edition of the code, report tobacco under 39 “Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing (incl. tobacco and recycling).

For more information:

Correspondence table between SIC and ISIC code: https://www.statssa.gov.za/additional_services/sic/Descrip6.htm

Correspondence table between SIC fourth and fifth edition: https://www.statssa.gov.za/additional_services/sic/descrip7.htm

III. Comparison with UNComtrade Categories:

	Sector Tech. Class	Sector	ISIC (rev 3) codes	SITC (rev 3) codes	UNComtrade
1	RB	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	15, 16	016-122, (excluding primary), 411, 421, 422, 431	Food SITC: 0, 1, 22, 4 (includes primary, otherwise consistent)

2	RB	Textiles and wearing Apparel and leather goods	17, 18, 19	264,5, 266,7(MT), 611-13, 651-9, 653(MT), 831, 841-8, 851	Textiles (includes textile fibers, yarn, fabric, art. , apparel, clothing, access). (roughly consistent)
3	RB	Wood and Paper products	20, 21	247,8, 633-5, 641,2, 251,	
4	LT	Metals	27, 28	281-9, 673,4, 5, 6,7,9 (671,2,8 MT), 689, 691-9,	Ores and Metals (SITC 27, 28, 68) (27, 68: primary) We included 67 and 69
5	LT	Coke and Petroleum, Rubber, Glass and other	23, 2510, 26	232, 322, 334, 335, 621, 625, 629, 661-7, 342, 344, 345	Fuels (SITC 3, incl primary),
6	MHT	Machinery and equipment, telecommunication (and medical eq. and clocks), prefabricated buildings, fixtures (sanitary, plumb, heat, lighting), Arms and ammunition, musical instruments/records	29, 30, 31, 32, 33	711,2, 3,4,6,8, 721-8, 731,3,5,7, 741-9, 871-4, 881-5,	Machinery and transport (combined): SITC 7
7	MHT	Transport equipment	34, 35	781-6, 791-3	(if put together, than consistent with ours)
8	MHT	Chemicals and chemical products, and Plastic products	24, 2520	512, 513, 525, 533, (511,514,5,6,522,3,4, 531, 532 =RB), 541, 542, (551=RB), 553, 554, 562, 571,2,3,4,5,9, 581,2,3, 591, (592=RB), 593, 597, 598, (893 LT, plastic)	Chemicals: SITC 5 (consistent)
9	-	N.E.S. (incl. furniture)	36*, 37, 22	811, 812, 813, 899, 894-8**, 821, 891	

IV. ISIC Rev. 3 (3 digit) with Sector Classification

Suggested Sectors	ISIC Code	Technology classification	
(1) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	151	RB	Processed meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, fats
(1) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	1520	RB	Dairy products
(1) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	153	RB	Grain mill products; starches; animal feeds
(1) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	154	RB	Other food products
(1) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	155	RB	Beverages
(1) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	1600	RB	Tobacco products
(2) Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather Products	171	LT	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles
(2) Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather Products	172	LT	Other textiles
(2) Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather Products	1730	LT	Knitted and crocheted fabrics and articles
(2) Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather Products	1810	LT	Wearing apparel, except fur apparel
(2) Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather Products	1820	LT	Dressing & dyeing of fur; processing of fur
(2) Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather Products	191	LT	Tanning, dressing and processing of leather
(2) Textiles, Wearing Apparel and Leather Products	1920	LT	Footwear
(3) Wood and Paper Products	2010	RB	Sawmilling and planing of wood
(3) Wood and Paper Products	202	RB	Products of wood, cork, straw, etc.
(3) Wood and Paper Products	210	RB	Paper and paper products
(9) NES	221	OTHER	Publishing
(9) NES	222	OTHER	Printing and related service activities
(9) NES	2230	OTHER	Reproduction of recorded media
(5) Coke, Refined Petroleum, non-metallic mineral products and rubber	2310	LT	Coke oven products
(5) Coke, Refined Petroleum, non-metallic mineral products and rubber	2320	RB	Refined petroleum products
(5) Coke, Refined Petroleum, non-metallic mineral products and rubber	2330	MHT	Processing of nuclear fuel

(8) Chemical and Plastic Products	241	MHT	Basic chemicals
(8) Chemical and Plastic Products	242	MHT	Other chemicals
(8) Chemical and Plastic Products	2430	MHT	Man-made fibres
(5) Coke, Refined Petroleum, non-metallic mineral products and rubber	251	RB	Rubber products
(8) Chemical and Plastic Products	2520	MHT	Plastic products
(5) Coke, Refined Petroleum, non-metallic mineral products and rubber	2610	RB	Glass and glass products
(5) Coke, Refined Petroleum, non-metallic mineral products and rubber	269	RB	Non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
(4) Metal Products	2710	MHT	Basic iron and steel
(4) Metal Products	2720	RB	Basic precious and non-ferrous metals
(4) Metal Products	273	RB	Casting of metals
(4) Metal Products	281	LT	Struct, metal products, tanks, steam generators
(4) Metal Products	289	LT	Other metal products; metal working services
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	291	MHT	General purpose machinery
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	292	MHT	Special purpose machinery
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	2930	MHT	Domestic appliances n.e.c.
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	3000	MHT	Office, accounting and computing machinery
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	3110	MHT	Electric motors, generators and transformers
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	3120	MHT	Electricity distribution & control apparatus
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	3130	MHT	Insulated wire and cable
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	3140	MHT	Accumulators, primary cells and batteries
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	3150	MHT	Lighting equipment and electric lamps
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	3190	MHT	Other electrical equipment n.e.c.
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	3210	MHT	Electronic valves, tubes, etc.
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	3220	MHT	TV/radio transmitters; line comm. apparatus
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	3230	MHT	TV and radio receivers and associated goods
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	331	MHT	Medical, measuring, testing appliances, etc.

(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	3320	MHT	Optical instruments & photographic equipment
(6) Machinery, Equipment and Telecommunications	3330	MHT	Watches and clocks
(7) Transport Equipment	3410	MHT	Motor vehicles
(7) Transport Equipment	3420	MHT	Automobile bodies, trailers & semi-trailers
(7) Transport Equipment	3430	MHT	Parts/accessories for automobiles
(7) Transport Equipment	351	MHT	Building and repairing of ships and boats
(7) Transport Equipment	3520	MHT	Railway/tramway locomotives & rolling stock
(7) Transport Equipment	3530	MHT	Aircraft and spacecraft
(7) Transport Equipment	359	MHT	Transport equipment n.e.c.
(9) NES	3610	LT	Furniture
(9) NES	369	LT	Manufacturing n.e.c.
(9) NES	3710	OTHER	Recycling of metal waste and scrap
(9) NES	3720	OTHER	Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap
	3999		Total manufacturing (D)

ANNEX 2. Country Classification

Region Classification

Sub-Saharan Africa	South Asia	Middle East & North Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	East Asia & Pacific	EU 27
Angola	Afghanistan	Algeria	Anguila	American Samoa	Austria
Benin	Bangladesh	Bahrain	Antigua and Barbuda	Cambodia	Belgium
Botswana	Bhutan	Djibouti	Argentina	China	Bulgaria
Burkina Faso	India	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Aruba	East Timor	Cyprus
Burundi	Maldives	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Bahamas, The	Fiji	Czech Republic
Cameroon	Nepal	Iraq	Barbados	Hong Kong, China	Denmark
Cape Verde	Pakistan	Jordan	Belize	Indonesia	Estonia
Central African Republic	Sri Lanka	Kuwait	Bolivia	Kiribati	Finland
Chad		Lebanon	Brazil	Korea, Dem. Rep.	France
Comoros		Libya	Chile	Korea, Rep.	Germany
Congo, Dem. Rep.		Morocco	Colombia	Lao PDR	Greece
Congo, Rep.		Occupied Palestine Territories	Costa Rica	Malaysia	Hungary
Cote d'Ivoire		Oman	Cuba	Marshall Islands	Ireland
Equatorial Guinea		Qatar	Dominica	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Italy
Eritrea		Saudi Arabia	Dominican Republic	Mongolia	Latvia
Ethiopia		Syrian Arab Republic	Ecuador	Myanmar	Lithuania
Gabon		Tunisia	El Salvador	Northern Mariana Islands	Luxembourg
Gambia, The		Turkey	Grenada	Palau	Malta
Ghana		United Arab Emirates	Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	Netherlands
Guinea		Yemen, Rep.	Guyana	Philippines	Poland
Guinea-Bissau			Haiti	Samoa	Portugal
Kenya			Honduras	Singapore	Romania

Lesotho			Jamaica	Solomon Islands	Slovak Republic
Liberia			Mexico	Taiwan, China	Slovenia
Madagascar			Montserrat	Thailand	Spain
Malawi			Netherlands Antilles	Tonga	Sweden
Mali			Nicaragua	Vanuatu	United Kingdom
Mauritania			Panama	Vietnam	
Mauritius			Paraguay		
Mayotte			Peru		
Mozambique			Puerto Rico		
Namibia			St. Kitts and Nevis		
Niger			St. Lucia		
Nigeria			St. Vincent and the Grenadines		
Rwanda			Suriname		
Sao Tome and Principe			Trinidad and Tobago		
Senegal			Turks and Caicos Isl.		
Seychelles			Uruguay		
Sierra Leone			Venezuela, RB		
Somalia			Virgin Islands (U.S.)		
South Africa					
Sudan					
Swaziland					
Tanzania					
Togo					
Uganda					
Zambia					
Zimbabwe					

Trading Bloc Classification

Mercosur	CAFTA	CARICOM	NAFTA	Andean	APEC	ASEAN	SAARC	EAC	COMESA	SADC	UEMOA	UMA	ECOWAS	ECCAS
Argentina	Costa Rica	Antigua and Barbuda	Canada	Bolivia	Australia	Brunei Darussalam	Bangladesh	Burundi	Burundi	Angola	Benin	Algeria	Benin	Angola
Brazil	El Salvador	Bahamas, The	Mexico	Colombia	Chile	Cambodia	Bhutan	Kenya	Comoros	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Libya	Burkina Faso	Burundi
Paraguay	Guatemala	Barbados	United States	Ecuador	China	Indonesia	India	Tanzania	DRC	DRC	Cote d'Ivoire	Mauritania	Cape Verde	Cameroon
Uruguay	Honduras	Belize		Peru	Hong Kong, China	Lao PDR	Maldives	Rwanda	Djibouti	Lesotho	Guinea-Bissau	Morocco	Cote d'Ivoire	Central African Republic
	Nicaragua	Dominica		Venezuela, RB	Japan	Malaysia	Nepal	Uganda	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Madagascar	Mali	Tunisia	Gambia, The	Chad
		Grenada			Korea, Rep.	Myanmar	Pakistan	South Sudan	Eritrea	Malawi	Niger		Ghana	Congo, Dem. Rep.
		Guyana			New Zealand	Philippines	Sri Lanka		Ethiopia	Mauritius	Senegal		Guinea	Congo, Rep.
		Haiti			Papua New Guinea	Singapore			Kenya	Mozambique	Togo		Guinea-Bissau	Equatorial Guinea
		Jamaica				Thailand			Libya	Namibia			Liberia	Gabon
		Montserrat				Vietnam			Madagascar	Seychelles			Mali	Sao Tome and Principe
		St. Kitts and Nevis							Malawi	South Africa			Niger	
		St. Lucia							Mauritius	Swaziland			Nigeria	
		St. Vincent and the Grenadines							Rwanda	Tanzania			Senegal	
		Suriname							Seychelles	Zambia			Sierra Leone	
		Trinidad and Tobago							Sudan	Zimbabwe			Togo	
									Swaziland					
									Uganda					
									Zambia					
									Zimbabwe					

THE NATIONAL STANDARD INDICATOR (NSI) SUB-FRAMEWORK

	NDP II SECTOR OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME INDICATORS	RELEVANT SDG INDICATORS
1	Higher export earnings from trade	Exports to GDP ratio	
2	Increased productivity in the manufacturing sector	Share of manufactured products in total exports Trade competitiveness	
3	Increased employment in the manufacturing sector	Employment by industry Productivity by industry	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
4	Developed agro-processing industries	Output by industrial sector	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
5	Improved private sector competitiveness	Annual change in FDI inflows (%) Gross capital formation (private and public)	
6	Greater regional and international market presence	Share of regional and global trade Share of cooperative membership in the total labour force	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Production of this publication involved compilation of data tables at the departmental and institutional levels, analysing the data, transcribing the draft scripts, editing and printing. This series of activities were indeed excruciating and mind boggling that a mere mention of all those that were involved is just cursory. In these circumstances though, it suffices to say thank you to: Ms. Barbara N. Wabwire, Mr. Tonny Bbale, Mr. Amon Kiyombo, Mr. Trevor Bernard Kunya, Mr. Prime Blessed Fom, Ms. Yudaya Kadondi, Mr. Keneth Muhwezi, Mr. George Mukiibi Sserunjogi, Mr. Ronald Ayella and Ms. Luzige Margaret.

If any clichés were true, it would be that without these gentlemen and ladies, it may never have been possible to publish this Sector Statistical Abstract. Well done. We also wish to appreciate the co-ordinating roles played by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics throughout the production process. We shall always remain indebted to you.