

Uganda



Introduction

Uganda is a landlocked country located in Eastern Africa that borders the countries of Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, and Tanzania. The



terrain is mostly plateau with a rim of mountains and a southeastern border on Lake Victoria. The government system is a republic; the chief of state and head of government is the president. Uganda has

a mixed economic system in which there is a variety of private freedom, combined with centralized economic planning and government regulation. Uganda is a member

of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the East African Community (EAC)



Location: Eastern Africa Capital City: Kampala (+3 GMT)

Chief of State: President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni **Head of Govt.:** President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

Currency: Ugandan Shilling (UGX)

Major Languages: English (official national language, taught in grade schools, used in courts of law and by most newspapers and some radio broadcasts), Ganda or Luganda (most widely used of the Niger-Congo languages, preferred for native language publications in the capital and may be taught in school), other Niger-Congo languages, Nilo-Saharan languages, Swahili,

Arabic

Primary Religions: Protestant 45.1% (Anglican

32.0%. Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical 11.1%, Seventh Day Adventist 1.7%, Baptist .3%), Roman Catholic 39.3%. Muslim 13.7%, other 1.6%, none 0.2%

Calling Code: 256 Voltage: 240

Key Websites

Main Government Page: gou.go.ug Commerce Ministry: mtic.go.ug

Export Promotion Agency: ugandaexports.go.ug

Investment Promotion ugandainvest.go.ug Agency:

Key Economic Facts

Income Level (by per capita	Low Income			
GNI):				
Level of Development:	Developing			
GDP, PPP (current international \$):	\$127.28 billion (2022)			
GDP growth (annual %):	4.65% (2022)			
GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$):	\$2,693.82 (2022)			
External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$):	\$19,217,000,098.30 (2021)			
Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP):	16.37% (2022)			
Current account balance (BoP, current US\$):	-\$3.55 billion (2021)			
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %):	7.20% (2022)			
Labor force, total:	18,197,126 (2022)			
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate):	4.28% (2022)			
Imports of goods and services (current US\$):	\$10.24 billion (2022)			
Exports of goods and services (current US\$):	\$5.47 billion (2022)			
GDP Composition %				

Agriculture	Services	Industry	Manufacturing
24	42	27	16

*Although Manufacturing is included in the Industry figures, it is also separately reported because it plays a critical role in economy.

Rankings

Index	Rank
Corruption Perceptions Index	141 / 178
Global Competitiveness Index	115 / 141
Global Enabling Trade Index	84 / 136
Index of Economic Freedom	142 / 176
International Logistics Performance Index (LPI)	102 / 160
Inward FDI Potential Index	115 / 139
KOF Index of Globalization	140 / 185
Networked Readiness Index (NRI)	121 / 139
Open Budget Index	42 / 114

Risk Assessment (Provided by Coface)

Country rating: C - A very uncertain political and economic outlook and a business environment with many troublesome weaknesses can have a significant impact on corporate payment behavior. Corporate default probability is high. Business Climate rating: C - The business environment is difficult. Corporate financial information is often unavailable and when available often unreliable. Debt collection is unpredictable. The institutional framework has many troublesome weaknesses. Intercompany transactions run major risks in the difficult environments rated C.

Strengths

- Natural resources: national parks, fertile soil, oil deposits, hydroelectric potential
- International support for infrastructure projects
- · Africa's leading exporter of coffee and a major exporter of refined gold
- Development of the oil and tourism sectors
- Moderate risk of overindebtedness
- · Member of the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

Weaknesses

- · Landlocked country dependent on Kenya and Tanzania for foreign trade
- · Insecurity in border areas, particularly with the Democratic Republic of Congo and on the shores of the Great Lakes (rebels, Islamists)
- Weak progress in governance (particularly in the fight against corruption), poor respect for human rights
- · Vulnerability of the agricultural sector (70% of employment) to climate change
- · Dependence on imports of petroleum and manufactured goods, as well as raw material prices (gold, coffee)
- Lack of transparency in the gold sector: gold smuggling from the DRC, under-declared local artisanal mining, clandestine exports to the UAE
- Inadequate infrastructure (transport, water, electricity) and poor public services
- Endemic poverty (more than 4 out of 10 Ugandans were poor in 2024), persistent inequality



Uganda



· Public account and trade deficits

U.S. Embassy

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https://ug.usembassy.gov