



Department for
Business & Trade

Trade and Investment Factsheets

Uganda

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

Date of release: 18 July 2024; Date of next planned release: 2 August 2024

Total trade in goods and services (exports plus imports) between the UK and Uganda was **£307 million** in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023, a decrease of 26.2% or £109 million in current prices from the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022. Of this £307 million:

- Total UK **exports** to Uganda amounted to £215 million in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 (a decrease of 35.4% or £118 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022);
- Total UK **imports** from Uganda amounted to £92 million in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 (an increase of 10.8% or £9 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022).

Uganda was the UK's 122nd largest trading partner in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 accounting for less than 0.1% of total UK trade.¹

In 2021, the **outward stock of foreign direct investment (FDI)** from the UK in Uganda was £27 million.

In 2021, the **inward stock of foreign direct investment (FDI)** in the UK from Uganda are not available due to data disclosure.²

¹ Trade data sourced from the latest ONS publication of [UK total trade: all countries seasonally adjusted](#) data.

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

About these statistics

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

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

Where data are available, these factsheets contain metrics on:

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

All statistics are correct at the time of publication, with upcoming release dates available on the [Government update schedule for Official Statistics](#). The Department for Business and Trade strongly recommends users download the latest factsheet to ensure the most up-to-date statistics are used. Please do not use previous factsheets to analyse earlier time periods than those shown in the most recent factsheets, as the data will have been revised and previous factsheets will no longer be correct. For analysis of earlier time periods, please use the published source data.

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

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Summary trade and investment statistics for Uganda

UK trade with Uganda, in current prices (based on the latest four quarters)³:

| Trade | Value in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 | Change from the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022 |
|--|--|---|
| Total trade | £307 million | a decrease of 26.2% or £109 million |
| Ranking out of all the UK's trading partners | 122nd | |
| Total UK exports | £215 million | a decrease of 35.4% or £118 million |
| Ranking out of all the UK's export partners | 107th | |
| UK exports in goods (percentage of total UK exports that were goods) | £55 million (25.6%) | a change of less than £1 million |
| UK exports in services (percentage of total UK exports that were services) | £160 million (74.4%) | a decrease of 42.4% or £118 million |
| Total UK imports | £92 million | an increase of 10.8% or £9 million |
| Ranking out of all the UK's import partners | 133rd | |
| UK imports in goods (percentage of total UK imports that were goods) | £13 million (14.1%) | an increase of 8.3% or £1 million |
| UK imports in services (percentage of total UK imports that were services) | £79 million (85.9%) | an increase of 11.3% or £8 million |

UK market share in Uganda⁴:

| UK market share for total trade | Value in 2022 | Change from 2021 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total UK market share | 3.7% | an increase of 0.2 percentage points |
| UK market share for goods only | 0.9% | a decrease of 0.2 percentage points |
| UK market share for services only | 10.6% | an increase of 2.2 percentage points |

UK Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) with Uganda⁵:

| UK FDI | Value in 2021 | Change from 2020 |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Total UK outward FDI | £27 million | a decrease of 87.3% or £186 million |
| Total UK inward FDI | Data not available due to data disclosure | Comparison not available |

Economic statistics and projections using gross domestic product (GDP) for Uganda⁶:

| Economic statistics | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|-------|------|------|------|
| Economic growth, using GDP in real terms, compared to the previous year | -1.1% | 5.5% | 6.3% | 4.8% |
| GDP per capita in \$USD (in thousands) | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |

Uganda was the 89th largest economy in 2023, in terms of gross domestic product (GDP).

³ Trade data sourced from Office for National Statistics data on [UK total trade \(seasonally adjusted data\)](#).

⁴ UK market share data calculated using the methodology outlined in the [market share section](#) in the factsheet, based on data from the Office for National Statistics and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

⁵ FDI data sourced from the Office for National Statistics [ad-hoc data release for FDI with all partners](#).

⁶ Economic data sourced from the International Monetary Fund [World Economic Outlook](#) databases; Estimates and projections are given in italics; GDP rankings where provided are based on values in current prices (nominal terms) in \$USD, where some partner values are based on estimates which may influence the rankings when revised.

Trade with Uganda, in current prices (ONS)^{7 8 9}

Trade definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: *The latest data include trade between January 2023 and December 2023. Trade has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated lockdown measures globally. Consequently, data quality has been affected and may be subject to larger revisions than normal. All figures are reported in current prices (not adjusted for inflation), unless otherwise stated. We recognise that some of the recent increases in UK trade values will be partly due to price increases.*

Total trade in goods and services (exports plus imports) between the UK and Uganda was £307 million in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023, a decrease of 26.2% or £109 million in current prices from the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022.

In the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023, **total UK exports** to Uganda amounted to £215 million (a decrease of 35.4% or £118 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022).

Of all UK exports to Uganda in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023, £55 million (25.6%) were **goods** and £160 million (74.4%) were **services**. In the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023, **UK exports of goods** to Uganda changed by less than £1 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022 while **UK exports of services** to Uganda decreased by 42.4% or £118 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022.

In the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023, **total UK imports** from Uganda were £92 million (an increase of 10.8% or £9 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022).

Of all UK imports from Uganda in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023, £13 million (14.1%) were **goods** and £79 million (85.9%) were **services**. In the same period, **UK imports of goods** from Uganda increased by 8.3% or £1 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022 while **UK imports of services** from Uganda increased by 11.3% or £8 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022.

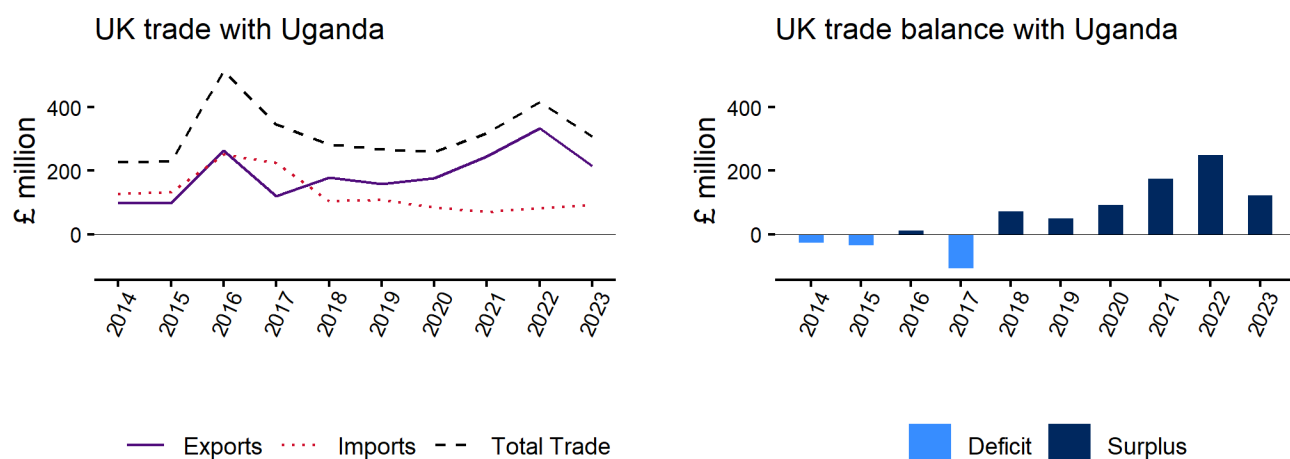
This means the UK reported a **total trade surplus** of £123 million with Uganda, compared to a trade surplus of £250 million in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022. In the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023, the UK had a **trade in goods surplus** of £42 million with Uganda, compared to a trade in goods surplus of £43 million in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022. Meanwhile, in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 the UK reported a **trade in services surplus** of £81 million with Uganda, compared to a trade in services surplus of £207 million in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022.

⁷ Office of National Statistics (ONS) data source for total trade: [UK total trade data \(seasonally adjusted\)](#).

⁸ This factsheet contains data as reported by the UK, users are advised to use UK-reported data where possible for consistency between partners. These data are subject to [asymmetries](#) e.g. the value of UK exports to Uganda (reported by the UK) may not match the value of Uganda imports from the UK (reported by Uganda).

⁹ Data are in nominal terms, meaning no adjustment has been made to account for changes in inflation or exchange rate. The totals may not exactly match the sum of their parts due to rounding.

The charts below present a time series for trade between the UK and Uganda for each year between 2014 and 2023:



Source: ONS, UK trade in goods and services, Q4 2023

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

| Year | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Value of total trade | 228 | 230 | 514 | 346 | 283 | 268 | 260 | 317 | 416 | 307 |
| Value of exports | 101 | 98 | 263 | 120 | 178 | 159 | 176 | 246 | 333 | 215 |
| Value of imports | 127 | 132 | 251 | 226 | 105 | 109 | 84 | 71 | 83 | 92 |
| Trade balance | -26 | -34 | +12 | -106 | +73 | +50 | +92 | +175 | +250 | +123 |

In the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023, Uganda was the UK's:¹⁰

- **122nd largest trading partner** (accounting for less than 0.1% of total UK trade).
 - 128th largest **goods** trading partner (less than 0.1% of UK goods trade).
 - Joint 113th largest **services** trading partner (less than 0.1% of UK services trade).
- **107th largest export market** (accounting for less than 0.1% of total UK exports).
 - 111th largest **goods** export market (less than 0.1% of UK goods exports).
 - 102nd largest **services** export market (less than 0.1% of UK services exports).
- **133rd largest import market** (accounting for less than 0.1% of total UK imports).
 - Joint 133rd largest **goods** import market (less than 0.1% of UK goods imports).
 - Joint 123rd largest **services** import market (less than 0.1% of UK services imports).

More timely data, for trade in goods only¹¹, show that UK exports of goods to Uganda decreased by 15.3% the 12 months to May 2024 in current prices, compared to the same period the previous year. UK imports of goods from Uganda increased by 8.3%, in current prices, over the same period.

Note: As these data are presented for the 12 months ending May 2024, the UK and its trading partners have been affected by lockdown and other measures during the COVID-19 pandemic. Data quality has also been affected and may be subject to larger revisions than usual. Please note, these data are in current prices.

¹⁰ Rankings are based on the ONS dataset which contains data for all individual partners: [UK total trade data \(seasonally adjusted\)](#).

¹¹ ONS data source for trade in the latest 12 months up to May 2024: [UK Trade data \(seasonally adjusted\)](#).

Trade in goods by commodity, in current prices (ONS)^{12 13}

Please note, these data are presented on a non-seasonally adjusted basis and are not directly comparable to seasonally adjusted data, including the headline trade statistics presented before.

The **top 5 goods exported from the UK to Uganda** in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 were as follows:

| Commodity | Exports in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 | Percentage of total goods exports | Change from the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022 |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| 54 - Medicinal & pharmaceutical products | £7.6 million | - | a decrease of 30.1% |
| 72K - Specialised machinery (capital) | £4.5 million | - | an increase of 64.8% |
| 78M - Cars | £4.4 million | - | an increase of 10.2% |
| 87K - Scientific instruments (capital) | £3.2 million | - | an increase of 11.1% |
| 87I - Scientific instruments (intermediate) | £2.7 million | - | - |

The **top 5 goods imported to the UK from Uganda** in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 were as follows:

| Commodity | Imports in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 | Percentage of total goods imports | Change from the four quarters to the end of Q4 2022 |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| 05 - Vegetables & fruit | £7.4 million | - | an increase of 16.9% |
| 07 - Coffee, tea, cocoa etc | £3.2 million | - | an increase of 2.9% |
| 29 - Other crude animal & vegetable materials | £1.2 million | - | a decrease of 30.7% |
| 22 - Oil-seeds & oleaginous fruits | £510 thousand | - | a decrease of 30.1% |
| 9 - Unspecified goods | £360 thousand | - | a decrease of 7.7% |

Note: The percentage of the total UK imports and exports from Uganda accounted for by the above commodities are not provided here. This is due to the value of total UK imports and exports of goods being rounded to the nearest £million, with commodity trade values being given to a greater level of accuracy. In some cases, this means the percentages above might sum to more than 100%.

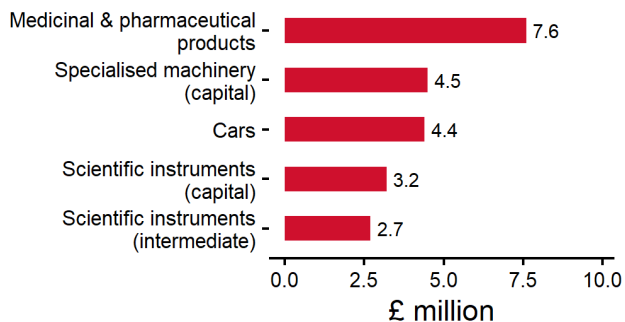
Note: Percentage changes between the current and previous period that exceed 100% have been omitted. This is to avoid presenting small value changes from a low base as fast growing.

¹² Data on trade in goods by commodity are sourced from data by the ONS: [UK trade release \(non-seasonally adjusted\)](#). These statistics for [exports](#) and [imports](#) present the latest data from the May 2024 ONS publication which are given on a monthly basis.

¹³ The commodities are categorised based on [SITC](#) codes using a mixture of level 2 and level 3 codes.

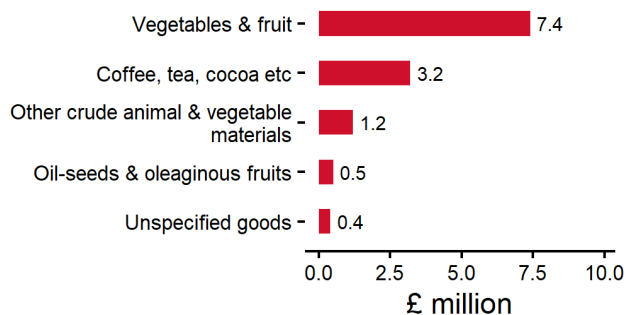
The chart below shows the top 5 products exported from the UK to Uganda and the top 5 products imported to the UK from Uganda, by value, in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023. All data shown in the chart are provided in the text above.

The top 5 UK goods exports, in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023, to Uganda



Source: ONS, May 2024

The top 5 UK goods imports, in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023, from Uganda



Source: ONS, May 2024

Trade in services by service type, in current prices (ONS)¹⁴

Note: Service type data for the trade in services between the UK and Uganda in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 are not available from UK sources.

¹⁴ Trade in services by service type is sourced from data by the ONS: [UK trade in services by partner country \(non-seasonally adjusted\)](#).

Trade in goods by UK countries and English regions, in current prices (HMRC)¹⁵

Regional trade definitions

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

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

Note: Data for UK regions are not available from this source for Uganda in 2023.

¹⁵ HMRC data source for regional UK trade data: [HMRC Regional Trade Statistics](#) (data extracted from the spreadsheet download using the HMRC [interactive tables](#)).

Trade in services by mode of supply, in current prices (ONS)^{16 17}

Trade in Services by Mode of Supply definitions

Modes of Supply define the way services trade is conducted. The World Trade Organisation's [General Agreement on Services](#) categorises methods for trade in services into four different modes of supply, which depend upon on the territorial presence of the supplier and the consumer at the time of transaction.

Mode 1 - Remote trade (a supplier in one country sells a service to a customer in another, without the movement of people).

Mode 2 - Consumption abroad (the person receiving the service travels to the supplier's country).

Mode 3 - Commercial presence (e.g. a company subsidiary) - this mode is not counted as part of UK services trade on a balance of payments basis and is not reported in this release. This means that total figures are only the total of Modes 1, 2 and 4.

Mode 4 - Presence of natural persons (a supplier sends its personnel to the customer's country to provide service).

UK services exports to Uganda by mode of supply in 2021:

- Data on services exports to Uganda by mode of supply are not available from this source.

UK services imports from Uganda by mode of supply in 2021:

- Data on services imports from Uganda by mode of supply are not available from this source.

¹⁶ ONS data source for UK Trade in Services by Mode of Supply: [ONS Imports and exports of services by country, by modes of supply, UK](#)

¹⁷ Data included in this ONS release are experimental estimates.

UK Market Share (ONS and UNCTAD)^{18 19}

Market Share definitions

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

Market share methodology – These UK market share statistics are derived by the Department for Business and Trade, using publicly available data from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). These new statistics allows users to estimate the importance of UK trade on imports to each trading partner. Market share is calculated as the value of imports from the UK using data from [ONS](#), divided by the value of total imports using data from [UNCTAD](#). Data from UNCTAD are converted from US dollars into pounds sterling by using the annual average spot exchange rate²⁰.

The UK's market share for Uganda in 2022 was as follows:

- **The total UK market share in Uganda was 3.7% in 2022 for goods and services.** This is an increase of 0.2 percentage points from 2021.
- The UK market share in Uganda was 0.9% in 2022 for **goods only**. This is a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from 2021.
- The UK market share in Uganda was 10.6% in 2022 for **services only**. This is an increase of 2.2 percentage points from 2021.

The table below presents the UK's market share for Uganda between 2013 and 2022. Values presented in italics are based on UNCTAD estimates of imports.

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Total goods and services | 2.1% | 2.1% | 2.1% | 5.7% | 2.2% | 2.9% | 2.4% | 2.7% | 3.5% | 3.7% |
| Goods only | 1.6% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 0.9% |
| Services only | 3.0% | 3.4% | 3.2% | 14.6% | 4.6% | 6.9% | 5.2% | 5.5% | 8.5% | 10.6% |

¹⁸ ONS data source for market share: [UK total trade data \(seasonally adjusted\)](#).

¹⁹ UNCTAD data source for market share: [Goods and Services \(BPM6\): Exports and imports of goods and services, annual](#). Some UNCTAD data may be based on estimates.

²⁰ Annual average spot exchange rates for \$USD to £GBP are sourced from the [Bank of England](#).

Number of VAT-registered businesses trading goods (HMRC)^{21 22 23}

Business counts definition (Regional Trade in Goods Statistics)

Business counts report UK VAT-registered business exporting and importing goods. Data is collected primarily from customs declarations (using the Intrastat survey and VAT returns for Northern Ireland businesses trading with the EU).

Counts exclude businesses trading below the statistical value thresholds for customs declarations and exclude trade in non-monetary gold.

Businesses trading with Uganda in 2023:

- Data on the number of VAT-registered businesses exporting to Uganda are not available from this source.
- Data on the number of VAT-registered businesses importing from Uganda are not available from this source.

Businesses trading with the world in 2023:

- In 2023, around 125,500 UK VAT-registered businesses exported goods to the world.
- In 2023, around 251,200 UK VAT-registered businesses imported goods from the world.

²¹ HMRC data source for Regional Trade Statistics business counts data: [UK trade in goods statistics](#).

²² Data for UK businesses engaged in trade of services with Uganda are not available. A single business may trade with multiple trading partners abroad, so care should be taken when adding figures for multiple trading partners.

²³ HMRC does not receive partner country information for customs declarations with commodity line values that fall under the statistical value threshold of £873 (in value) and 1,000kg (in net mass). Therefore, these counts of exporting/importing businesses only capture those businesses with exports/imports (respectively) above the statistical value threshold. The number of businesses has been rounded to the nearest 100.

Trade in Value Added (OECD)^{24 25}

Trade in Value Added definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Data for Uganda on forward and backward linkages for exports in 2020 are not available from this data source.

Employment supported by exports:²⁶

- Data for Uganda on employment supported by exports in 2020 are not available.
- Exporting activity in the UK supported 6.7 million persons in 2020 (20.6% of total UK employment). Data on the number of UK jobs supported by export activity to Uganda in 2020 are not available.

²⁴ The estimates in this factsheet are based on Trade in Value Added statistics published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): a) [Trade in Value Added database \(origin of value added in gross exports\), January 2024](#); and b) [Trade in Employment \(TiM\) database: Principal indicators, January 2024](#), indicators EXGR_DEM and EMPN_EXGRDEM.

²⁵ The data shown in this factsheet is from 2020.

²⁶ These estimates measure employees directly and indirectly supported by exports i.e. workers employed in exporting businesses and in other domestic businesses supplying inputs to the exporting businesses. The estimates should be interpreted as employment *supported* by exports, rather than employment *created* by exports, as the jobs may have previously existed to serve the domestic market. Employees may also be supported by exports from a multiple number of trading partners. As with the core TiVA data, these estimates are based on a number of assumptions and modelling, so should be interpreted with caution.

Foreign Direct Investment with Uganda (ONS)^{27 28 29}

Foreign direct investment definitions

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

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

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

Note: *The FDI data for 2020 have been affected by changes in sampling methodology. Improvements have been made to the population which has been sampled and the way that businesses are sampled from the population, capturing a wider range of businesses. This means data from 2020 and onward are more representative of UK FDI with overseas partners and are comparable.*

More information about the methodology changes can be found on the [ONS website](#).

UK outward FDI stock:

- In 2021, the **stock of FDI from the UK in Uganda** was £27 million, 87.3% or £186 million lower than in 2020. In 2021, Uganda accounted for less than 0.1% of the total UK outward FDI stock.
- In 2021, the total UK FDI abroad was £1.8 trillion. In 2021, the **top destination for UK FDI** was United States, accounting for 26.1% of the total UK outward FDI stock, followed by Netherlands (8.8%) and Luxembourg (7.2%).

UK inward FDI stock:

- In 2021, the **stock of FDI from Uganda in the UK** are not available due to data disclosure.
- In 2021, the total FDI in the UK in was £2.0 trillion. In 2021, the **top investor in the UK** was United States, accounting for 33.7% of the total UK inward FDI stock, followed by Netherlands (10.9%) and Jersey (9.6%).

²⁷ Data for both inward and outward FDI between the UK and Uganda are not available in the main ONS release ([Foreign Direct Investment involving UK companies](#)). Therefore, an [ONS FDI ad-hoc data release](#) is used to provide the latest FDI data for Uganda where it is unavailable in the main ONS release.

²⁸ Data are presented on a directional basis which means they are not directly comparable to the asset/liability report prepared by ONS as part of the Balance of Payments statistical release. Figures are on net basis (investments minus disinvestments) and are given in nominal terms. Negative FDI values occur when disinvestments are greater than investments. Data are on an immediate destination/source basis and not an ultimate destination/source, which is likely to overstate financial centres such as the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

²⁹ This factsheet contains data as reported by the UK and are subject to asymmetries e.g. UK outward FDI to Uganda (reported by the UK) may not match Uganda inward FDI from the UK (reported by Uganda). For consistency when comparing between partners, users are advised to use UK-reported data as far as possible.

Economic statistics (as reported by Uganda)

Trade and investment data for Uganda (UNCTAD)^{30 31 32}

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

| Year | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| TRADE | | | | | | | | |
| Nominal exports | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 5.9 | - |
| Nominal imports | 6.2 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 11.0 | - |
| Nominal trade balance | -1.7 | -2.2 | -2.9 | -3.6 | -4.6 | -4.5 | -5.1 | - |
| INVESTMENT | | | | | | | | |
| Inward FDI stock | 10.3 | 11.5 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 16.6 | 19.5 |
| Outward FDI stock | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

³⁰ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) data sources for trade: [Goods and Services \(BPM6\): Exports and imports of goods and services, annual](#); and for investment: [Foreign direct investment: Inward and outward flows and stock, annual](#).

³¹ Estimates are given in italics. Historic data pre-2016 can be found on the [UNCTAD website](#).

³² All trade data are on a Balance of Payments basis. The FDI data are on a directional and net (investment minus disinvestment) basis. These figures are given in current prices and are rounded to the nearest \$0.1 billion, with missing data represented by dashes.

Economic data and projections for Uganda (IMF)^{33 34}

The following table presents economic statistics for Uganda. Projections include assumptions of the effects of COVID-19 and may be subject to change in the future. Estimated data, as well as projections up to 2029, are presented in italics and are subject to revision.

| Year | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 |
|---|-------|-------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| TRADE GROWTH | | | | | | | | | | |
| Change in exports (%) | -11.3 | -0.4 | -5.4 | <i>46.1</i> | <i>4.7</i> | <i>4.3</i> | <i>45.2</i> | <i>-2.4</i> | <i>2.8</i> | <i>1.9</i> |
| Change in imports (%) | -2.4 | -8.1 | -1.2 | <i>21.6</i> | <i>8.9</i> | <i>7.3</i> | <i>11.7</i> | <i>-12.9</i> | <i>15.7</i> | <i>7.3</i> |
| CURRENT ACCOUNT | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current account balance (% of GDP) | -9.5 | -9.3 | -8.8 | <i>-7.7</i> | <i>-7.3</i> | <i>-7.6</i> | <i>-5.7</i> | <i>-3.1</i> | <i>-4.5</i> | <i>-5.0</i> |
| GDP | | | | | | | | | | |
| Change in real GDP (%) | -1.1 | 5.5 | 6.3 | <i>4.8</i> | <i>5.6</i> | <i>6.5</i> | <i>6.7</i> | <i>7.0</i> | <i>6.9</i> | <i>7.0</i> |
| GDP per capita (1,000 \$USD) | 0.9 | 1.0 | <i>1.1</i> | <i>1.1</i> | <i>1.2</i> | <i>1.3</i> | <i>1.4</i> | <i>1.4</i> | <i>1.5</i> | <i>1.6</i> |
| GDP PPP (Int'l \$billion) | 106.3 | 117.2 | 133.4 | <i>144.9</i> | <i>156.7</i> | <i>169.9</i> | <i>184.7</i> | <i>201.4</i> | <i>219.5</i> | <i>239.3</i> |
| INFLATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inflation, year average (CPI %) | 2.8 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| UNEMPLOYMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labour force) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (million) | 41.2 | 42.5 | <i>44.0</i> | <i>45.5</i> | <i>46.8</i> | <i>48.3</i> | <i>49.9</i> | <i>52.2</i> | <i>54.3</i> | <i>55.9</i> |
| INVESTMENT-SAVINGS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total investment (% of GDP) | 27.4 | 26.8 | 27.1 | <i>28.1</i> | <i>28.6</i> | <i>29.6</i> | <i>30.4</i> | <i>30.8</i> | <i>30.7</i> | <i>30.7</i> |
| Gross national savings (% of GDP) | 17.9 | 17.5 | 18.4 | <i>20.5</i> | <i>21.3</i> | <i>22.0</i> | <i>24.7</i> | <i>27.7</i> | <i>26.2</i> | <i>25.6</i> |
| BUDGET DEFICIT-DEBT | | | | | | | | | | |
| General government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP) | -7.8 | -7.5 | -6.3 | <i>-5.0</i> | <i>-4.1</i> | <i>-3.6</i> | <i>-3.7</i> | <i>-3.3</i> | <i>-2.6</i> | <i>-2.5</i> |
| General government gross debt (% of GDP) | 46.3 | 50.4 | 49.9 | <i>49.9</i> | <i>49.7</i> | <i>48.6</i> | <i>46.8</i> | <i>44.9</i> | <i>42.9</i> | <i>40.3</i> |

Uganda was the 89th largest economy in 2023, in terms of gross domestic product (GDP). The UK was the 6th largest economy in 2023.³⁵

³³ International Monetary Fund (IMF) provide economic commentary in their [World Economic Outlook reports](#). The latest data presented here can be found in the [World Economic Database, April 2024](#).

³⁴ Projections and estimates are given in italics. More information for each metric and each partner, as well as historic data pre-2020, can be found on the [IMF website](#).

³⁵ GDP ranking based on values in current prices (nominal terms) in \$USD. Some GDP values for partners are based on estimates which may influence the rankings when revised.

Top goods traded with the world by Uganda, in current prices (UN Comtrade)^{36 37}

Data presented here show the top commodities traded with the world, not solely the UK, by Uganda. These data are based on a different commodity classification system to the ONS commodity data used earlier in this factsheet, and the two sections should therefore not be directly compared.

Top goods exported to the world by Uganda in 2021:

| Rank | HS Commodity | \$USD million | % of total goods exported |
|------|--|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 71 - Precious stones and metals | 1034 | 26.1% |
| 2 | 09 - Coffee, tea and spices | 819 | 20.7% |
| 3 | 27 - Mineral fuels or oils, products of their distillation | 137 | 3.4% |
| 4 | 07 - Edible vegetables | 124 | 3.1% |
| 5 | 03 - Fish and crustaceans | 116 | 2.9% |
| 6 | 18 - Cocoa and cocoa preparations | 107 | 2.7% |
| 7 | 15 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils | 105 | 2.7% |
| 8 | 17 - Sugars and sugar confectionery | 100 | 2.5% |
| 9 | 25 - Salt; sulfur; earths and stone | 98 | 2.5% |
| 10 | 22 - Beverages, spirits and vinegar | 97 | 2.5% |
| | All goods exported | 3965 | 100.0% |

Top goods imported from the world by Uganda in 2021:

| Rank | HS Commodity | \$USD billion | % of total goods imported |
|------|--|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 27 - Mineral fuels or oils, products of their distillation | 1.3 | 14.2% |
| 2 | 71 - Precious stones and metals | 1.1 | 12.1% |
| 3 | 87 - Vehicles other than railway or tramway stock | 0.7 | 8.1% |
| 4 | 84 - Machinery and mechanical appliances | 0.6 | 6.9% |
| 5 | 72 - Iron and steel | 0.6 | 6.7% |
| 6 | 39 - Plastics and articles thereof | 0.5 | 5.3% |
| 7 | 30 - Pharmaceutical products | 0.5 | 5.0% |
| 8 | 10 - Cereals | 0.4 | 4.9% |
| 9 | 85 - Electrical machinery and equipment | 0.4 | 4.7% |
| 10 | 15 - Animal or vegetable fats and oils | 0.4 | 4.2% |
| | All goods imported | 9.1 | 100.0% |

³⁶ United Nations (UN) Comtrade data are sourced from the online [UN Comtrade Database](#). The data reported above are for 2021, but as the data upload to UN Comtrade is continuous, more timely data may be available from the source.

³⁷ Data are classified using the [Harmonized System](#) and are given on a physical movement basis, with UK data comparable to HMRC data sources rather than the headline trade figures presented here from ONS.

Top services traded with the world by Uganda, in current prices (ITC Trade Map)^{38 39 40}

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

Top services exported to the world by Uganda in 2022:

| Rank | EBOPS Service Type | \$USD million | % of total services exported |
|------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Travel | <i>1014</i> | <i>57.0%</i> |
| 2 | Government goods and services n.i.e. | <i>212</i> | <i>11.9%</i> |
| 3 | Transport | <i>181</i> | <i>10.2%</i> |
| 4 | Other business services | <i>170</i> | <i>9.5%</i> |
| 5 | Construction | <i>84</i> | <i>4.7%</i> |
| | All services exported | 1781 | 100.0% |

Top services imported from the world by Uganda in 2022:

| Rank | EBOPS Service Type | \$USD billion | % of total services imported |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Transport | <i>1.9</i> | <i>58.0%</i> |
| 2 | Other business services | <i>0.8</i> | <i>24.9%</i> |
| 3 | Travel | <i>0.2</i> | <i>7.4%</i> |
| 4 | Construction | <i>0.1</i> | <i>3.5%</i> |
| 5 | Insurance and pension services | <i>0.1</i> | <i>2.9%</i> |
| | All services imported | 3.2 | 100.0% |

³⁸ International Trade Centre (ITC) Trade Map data are sourced from the online [ITC Trade Map tool](#). The data above are for 2022, but as the data upload to ITC is continuous, more timely data may be available from the source.

³⁹ Data are classified on the [EBOPS 2010](#) basis. 'Other business services' include: Research and development, professional and management consulting services, technical services and trade related services. A full description of all service types can be found on the [UN Statistics Division website](#).

⁴⁰ Estimates are shown in italics, where for some partners only estimates are available - These data have been included for information and should be treated with caution.

Background Notes

This document is one of a wider set of factsheets between the UK and its individual trade and investment partners which can be found on the [Trade and Investment Factsheets website](#). All of these factsheets are published as [Official Statistics](#) as defined by the [UK Statistics Authority](#).

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