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United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Distr.  
LIMITED

ID/WG.66/20  
11 August 1970  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Meeting to Promote Specific Industrial  
Projects in African Countries

Nairobi, Kenya, 30 November-4 December 1970

COUNTRY INFORMATION SHEET ✓

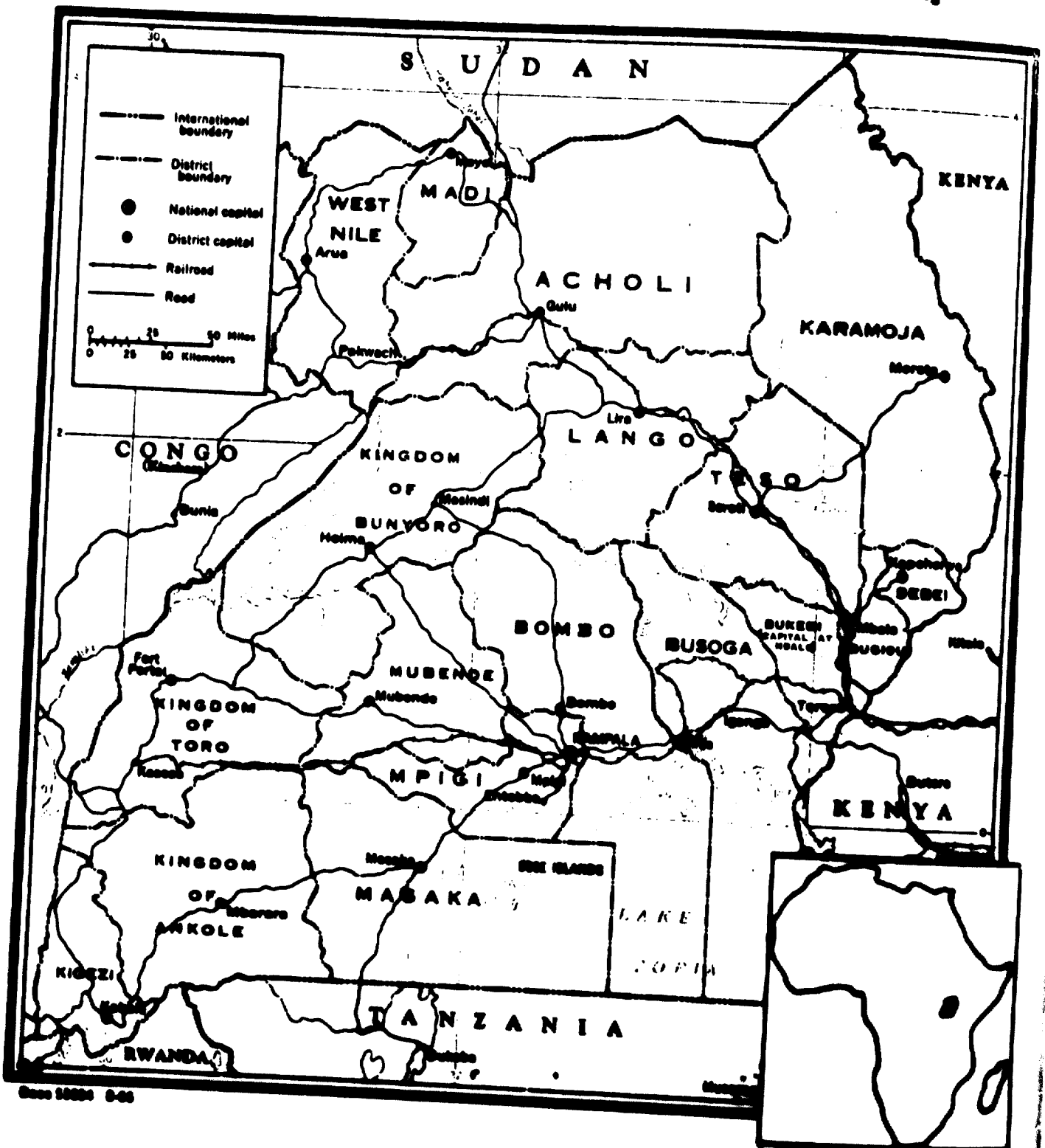
UGANDA

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id.70-4429

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# UGANDA



## BRIEF BACKGROUND INFORMATION

**A. THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE****1. Geography**

- (a) Area 93,981 Sq. miles  
Land area: 74,712 Sq. miles

- (b) Situation, climate, physical features, etc.

It is a landlocked country standing astride the equator. To the North is the Sudan, on the East is Kenya, to the South is Tanzania, West is Congo (Kinshasa) and on its South-West is Rwanda. The average altitude is 4,000 ft., with high points in the West where Mount Ruwenzori reaches 16,794 ft. and Mount Elgon in the East reaches 14,176 ft. high. Temperatures vary between 15° C and a maximum of 25° C. The average rainfall is 30 inches in the South-West and North-East and 60 inches in the Lake Victoria region. There are forests in the Lake regions and most of the country is grassland except the North-East where it is almost semi-desert.

- (c) Population

8.13 million inhabitants in 1968.

Rate of growth: 2.7% per annum

Density: 109 persons per sq. mile

The population is composed of Bantu and Nile-Hamitics. The most important ethnic groups are: Baganda, Banyankole, Basoga and Iteso. There are about 9,000 Europeans and 92,000 other immigrants, including 83,000 Asians and 2,300 Arabs. Main religions are: Catholics and Protestants. Islam has made some progress. Rest of population follows traditional religions.

- (d) Language

English is the official language. Luganda, Swahili and Luo are widely spoken.

- (e) Main commercial centres

Kampala, the capital  
Jinja, Mbale, Masaka, Mbarara.

(f) Transport

- (i) Road. By tropical Africa standards, Uganda has one of the best road systems. There were 15,000 miles of road in 1968 of which 3,876 were classified as all weather, including 738 miles of tarred. The planned road construction envisages an improvement of 1,000 miles of road. The road from Kampala to Mombasa is now bitumenized all the way.
- (ii) Railway. Uganda's railways are part of the East African Railway Corporation System. There is a railway from the coast (Mombasa) to Kampala and Kasese (on the borders with Congo (K)). On the way to Kampala, there is a branch to Gulu in North Uganda at Pokwachi on Lake Albert.
- (iii) Ports. On Lake Victoria are such ports as: Jinja, Entebbe, Bokakata and Port Bell. There are services across the lake to Mwanza in Tanzania and Kisumu in Kenya.
- (iv) Air. Entebbe has an international airport. There are about 10 aerodromes in Uganda used by the East African Airways. Many international airlines fly to Entebbe, thus connecting Uganda with the rest of the world.

2. Government

Uganda achieved independence on 9th October 1962 and one year later she became a republic in the Commonwealth. Uganda has a one party Parliament composed of the President, 82 elected members and 9 specially elected. It is the Supreme Legislative Body. The President exercises the executive powers, with the assistance of Ministers whom he appoints. The President is the Head of the Government and the State. The High Court is the highest appeal tribunal in criminal cases. It is headed by the Chief Justice who is appointed by the President. The East African Court of Appeal deals with appeals of civil nature and is the highest appeal tribunal in civil cases. Each district has a central court above the local courts.

B. BASIC ECONOMIC DATA(1) Basic economic data(a) National currency

The national currency is the Uganda shilling:

1 Uganda shilling = US\$ 0.14

1 US\$ = U. Sh. 7.14

- (b) Gross National Product (1967): Shs 6,350 million  
(US\$ 890 million)
- GDP Per capita (1967): Shs 800 (\$ 112)

Gross Domestic Product at current factor cost  
1967: Shs. 6,079 million (\$ 850 million)

of which:

Monetary product: Shs. 4,539 million  
Non-monetary product: Shs. 1,540 million

Annual rate of growth (constant 1964 prices):

Total GDP	<u>1967</u>	<u>1962-67</u>
Monetary	2.6	4.6
	2.5	4.8

Balance of payments (U. Sh. million)

	<u>1965<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>Provisional 1968</u>
Exports and non-factor services	1,496	1,607	1,669	1,684
Imports and non-factor services	<u>1,426</u>	<u>1,599</u>	<u>1,603</u>	<u>1,574</u>
Balance of goods and services	70	8	66	110
Factor income (net)	- 104	- 124	- 135	- 119
Transfers (net)	6	8	-	4
Balance after factor income and transfers	- 28	- 108	- 69	- 5
Long and short-term private and public capital transfers and other assets (net)	- 86	506	318	99
Overall balance	- 114	177		94
Changes in reserves (- indicates increase)	174	- 149		- 80
Errors and omissions (net)	- 60	- 28		- 14

<sup>a/</sup> EASCO Estimates. 1966-68 are figures from the Bank of Uganda.

(2) Estimates of Gross Domestic Product by Industry Factor Cost at Current Prices (U. Shs. million)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
<u>Monetary economy</u>				
Agriculture (excluding crop processing)	1,543	1,450	1,707	1,807
Crop processing	<u>115</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>110</u>
Total agriculture	1,658	1,558	1,807	1,917

	1964	1965	1966	1967
<b>Monetary economy</b>				
Forestry, fishing and hunting	62	63	68	74
Mining and quarrying	106	145	129	126
Manufacturing	222	294	299	329
Electricity	58	66	76	84
Construction	78	102	102	114
Commerce	690	741	858	881
Transport and communications	123	131	146	156
Services	620	731	795	858
<b>Total monetary economy</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>4,539</b>
<b>Non-monetary economy</b>				
Agriculture	1,052	1,419	1,228	1,347
Forestry and fishing	152	205	216	193
<b>Total non-monetary economy</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>1,540</b>
<b>Total GDP</b>	<b>4,821</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>5,724</b>	<b>6,079</b>

Source: Background to the budget 1968-69.  
Survey of Industrial Production 1965-66  
Statistical Abstract.

(3) Main industries

Agriculture, dominated by coffee and cotton production, fishing, mining (copper, limestone, tin); food processing, e.g. sugar refineries, frozen and canned meat, distillery, soft drinks; grain milling, coffee, tea, and cotton processing, oil milling; manufacturing, e.g., cement, textiles, blankets, clothing and footwear, iron and steel, hoes, matches, chemicals, such as: phosphatic fertilizers, sulphuric acid, etc.; tourism.

(4) Investment (Estimated) (U. Sh. million)

	1965	1966	1967
<b>Total investment</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>798</b>
Of which:			
Government <sup>1/</sup>	137	130	136
Other <sup>2/</sup>	509	510	662
<b>Total investment as % of monetary GNP</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>17%</b>

1/ Calendar year figures are averages of two budget years.

2/ Includes local government, parastatal bodies and the private sector.

Source: Statistical abstract.



(5) Natural resources

Forestry, lakes for fisheries, mineral deposits such as: copper, iron ore, phosphates, limestone, tungsten, salt, pyrite, tin, gold, beryl, columbium, tantalum, yttrium, and thorium; ideal soil and climate for such crops as: cotton, tea, tobacco, coffee, sugar canes, etc. and livestock.

(6) Labour force

8.14 million inhabitants from whom labour in low grades is plentiful. Some fields, particularly scientific and technical will continue to meet shortage of qualified people from outside.

C. DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The second five-year plan 1966-67 to 1970-71 has three objectives: (i) growth of production; (ii) diversification and (iii) achievement of social and economic justice. The plan envisages an aggregate investment within the plan period of Ug. Shs. 4,600 million, of which 2,800 would be investment by the central government, parastatal bodies, and the East African Community, and Shs. 1,800 million by the private sector. About 2/3 rds of the investment is to be financed from domestic sources and the rest from foreign sources. The plan aims at doubling the monetary income per capita (at 1964 prices) by 1981. To this end it provides for an average annual increase of 6.3 % in the GDP.

D. FOREIGN TRADE DATAForeign trade balance (£ U. million)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Exports	64.4	62.7	65.9	64.6	66.4
Re-exports	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9
Net imports	32.8	40.9	42.9	41.3	43.8
Trade balance	33.6	23.0	24.2	24.2	23.5

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement 1969.

Main imports (£ U. million)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Machinery (other than electrical)	7.9	5.7
Road vehicles	4.6	4.3
Petroleum products	2.6	3.0
Electrical machinery and apparatus	1.9	2.2
Cotton piece goods	1.2	1.7

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement 1969.

Main suppliers of imports (percentage of total value)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
United Kingdom	34.3	25.2
West Germany	12.5	8.1
Japan	6.2	8.1
Italy	4.6	4.0
U.S.A.	6.7	3.2
E.E.C.	25.4	18.1

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, 1969

Imports by value, classified by end use (U. Shs. million)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>Provisional</u> <u>1968</u>
Food, drink and tobacco	102	118	119	108	
Consumer goods, other than food	265	313	294	238	
Producers' materials	202	282	289	289	
Producers' capital goods	183	239	248	299	
Shares and accessories	30	45	54	48	
Miscellaneous items	106	129	156	137	
Domestic imports	888	1,126	1,164	1,119	1,141
Re-exported imports	40	25	24	18	17
Adjustments <u>a/</u>	108	99	173	200	157
Total imports (national accounts definition)	1,036	1,250	1,361	1,337	1,315

a/ Includes adjustments for freight charges Mombasa/Tororo, for coverage for Uganda's share of imports for EACSO as well as for timing.

Source: 1968 Statistic Abstract  
Annual Trade Report 1968

Exports (U. Shs. million)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>Provisional</u> <u>1968</u>
Coffee	708.1	608.5	695.8	692.0	702.0
Cotton (raw)	317.1	335.3	306.9	303.2	295.0
Copper	123.8	159.9	115.1	109.3	110.0
Tea	45.6	48.4	63.7	70.9	75.0
Animal feedstuffs	34.2	41.5	47.4	48.4	
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels	43.5	17.8	4.7	28.4	
Cottonseed oil	20.0	23.3	14.8	18.7	
Hides and skins	22.4	25.5	35.9	26.1	
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	14.2	21.9	13.9	24.3	
Cotton fabrics of standard type	45.2	48.1	69.6	62.8	

Exports (U. Shs. million)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>Provisional 1968</u>
Electricity	8.1	8.4	8.8	11.1	
All other commodities	91.3	106.2	136.8	137.9	
Total domestic exports	1,481.5	1,448.8	1,527.5	1,544.7	1,523.0
Re-exports	40.3	24.8	23.6	18.1	17.0
Total exports (f.o.b. Mombasa)	1,521.8	1,473.6	1,551.1	1,562.8	1,544.0
Adjustments <sup>a/</sup>	-72.0	-98.0	-57.0	-45.0	-53.0
Total exports (national accounts definition)	1,450	1,376	1,494	1,518	1,487

a/ Adjustments for freight charges Tororo/Mombasa, and for coverage and timing.

Source: Statistical Abstract, Bank of Uganda and EACSO, Annual Trade Report 1968.

Main purchasers of exports (percentage of total value)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
United States of America		
United Kingdom	21.8	21.2
Japan	23.6	19.6
India	8.9	10.1
West Germany	4.1	4.0
E.E.C.	3.5	3.5
	10.8	7.9

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, 1969.

Inter E.A. Community TradeImports from Kenya and Tanzania (Ug. £ million)

	<u>Tanzania</u>	<u>Kenya</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966			
1967	0.8	15.6	16.4
1968	0.7	14.8	15.5
	0.8	13.2	14.0

Exports to Kenya and Tanzania (Ug. £ million)

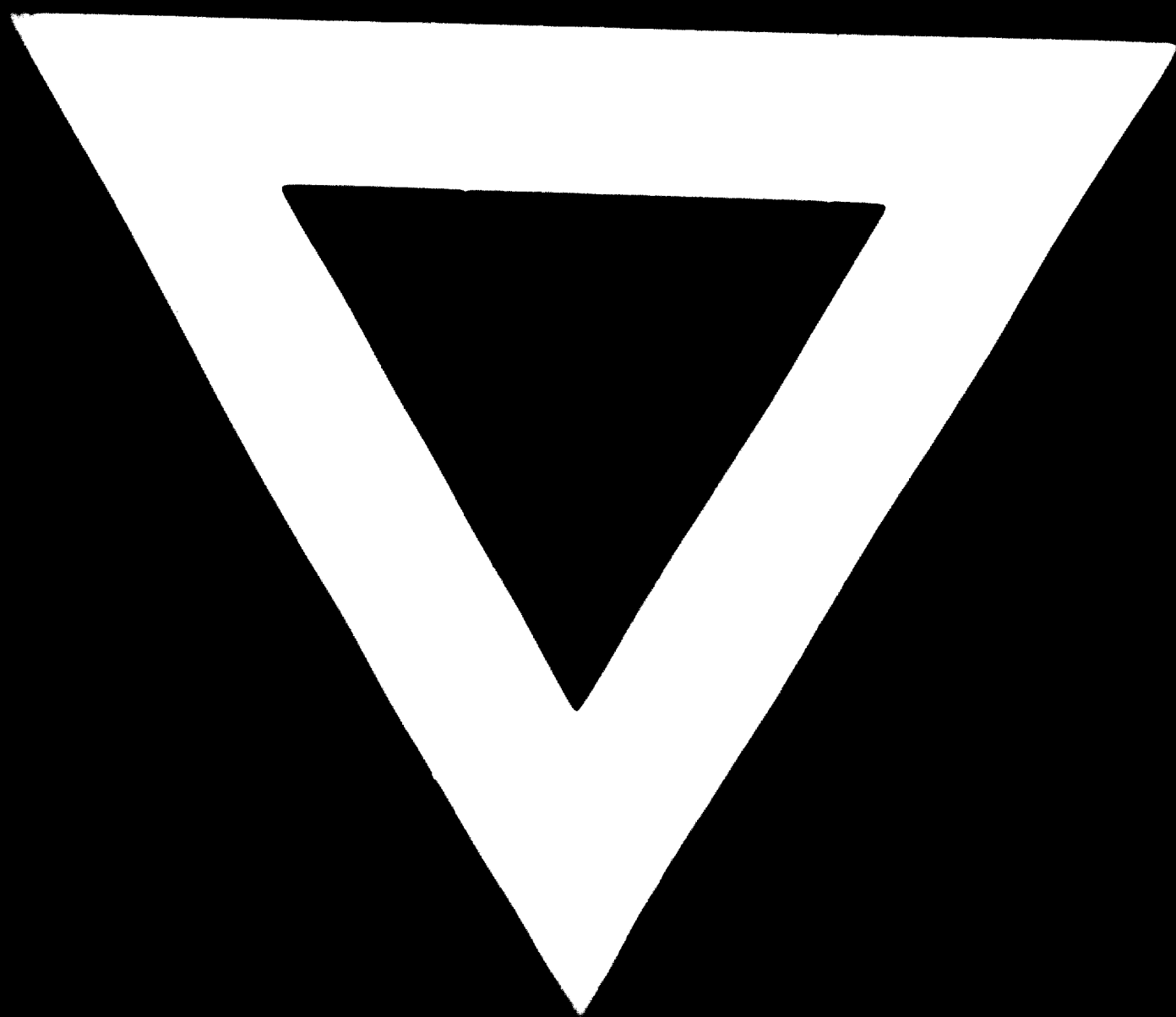
	<u>Tanzania</u>	<u>Kenya</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966			
1967	3.1	7.3	10.4
1968	2.4	10.2	12.6
	2.0	8.6	10.6

Uganda's Inter Community Balance of Trade (Ug. £ million)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Exports	10.4	12.6	10.6
Imports	16.4	15.5	14.0
Trade balance	<u>-6.0</u>	<u>-2.9</u>	<u>-3.4</u>

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, 1969.





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