



INVESTMENT ABSTRACT

Fiscal Year 2011/2012

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PREFACE

The Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) was created in 1991 by the Investment Code to promote, facilitate and supervise private investments in Uganda. The UIA research function is responsible for providing quality investment statistics that support evidence based planning and decision making. The abstract is the first official statistical publication intended to present information derived from the licensed projects recorded from the UIA data base.

The 2011/12 investment abstract covers licensed projects, planned investment, planned employment, investment by sector, source country, region and ownership.

On behalf of UIA I wish to extend appreciation to the UIA research unit for this innovation and compilation of the publication. I extend my thanks to the entire UIA team which has supported this effort and our investors who provide us with the information to enable compilation of this report. Copies of this report are available at the UIA head office Plot 22 Lumumba Avenue and can also be accessed from www.ugandainvest.go.ug .

Tom Buringuriza

Ag Executive Director

List of Acronyms

CY	Calendar Year
EAC	East African Community
DDI	Direct Domestic Investment
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FY	Fiscal Year
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
URSB	Uganda Registration Services Bureau
USD	United States Dollars

Executive Summary

The Investment Abstract is the first annual publication from UIA which provides a summary of Uganda's investment performance based on the UIA database. The 2011/2012 Abstract summarizes Uganda's Investment performance within the country and globally. It is intended to provide data to policy makers to facilitate planning and decision making in the various investment sectors. It also serves as a guide for further analysis and policy formulation. For the FY 2011/2012, the total number of licensed projects stood at 236 with an estimated total value of planned Investment amounting to 1.47 billion while the total value of planned employment was 33,351. The top destinations for investment by value were Electricity, Gas and Water, with an estimated US\$ 564 million. In contrast the top destination for job creation was Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services, Manufacturing and Agriculture. The major sources of FDI during FY 2011/2012 were Netherlands (US\$ 200.9 million), United Kingdom (104.4 million) and Sweden (78.4 million). The Central region continues to be the most attractive recipient of investment by value, number of projects and jobs to be created.

The abstract has 5 sections showing statistics on global and regional FDI trends, investment as a percentage of GDP, licensed projects, planned investment and employment during the FY 2011/2012.

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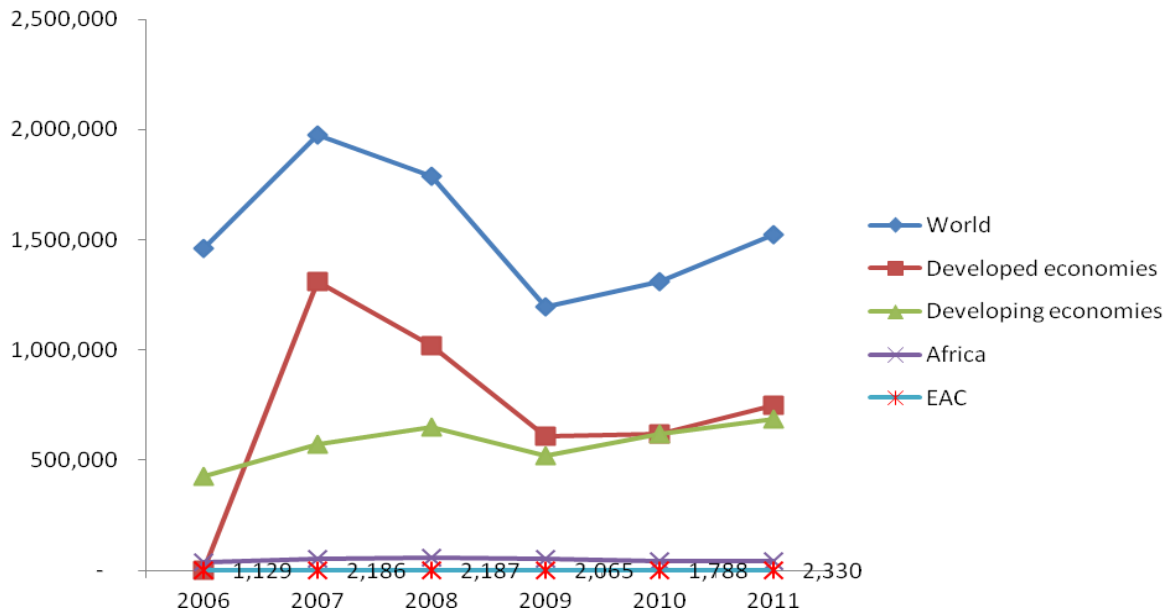
1.0 Global and Regional Investment Trends and Prospects

1.1 Global FDI trends and prospects

Global foreign direct investment (FDI) flows in 2011 grew above the pre-crisis average reaching \$1.5 trillion. Overall global FDI in 2012 is anticipated to slow down compared with 2011 to about \$1.6 trillion due to the reduction in the value of cross border mergers and acquisitions and greenfield investments in the first half of 2012. Global FDI growth however is predicated to grow moderately in 2013 and 2014 at an estimated \$1.8 trillion and \$1.9 trillion respectively (*UNCTAD World Investment Report, 2012*).

FDI flows increased in all economic groupings with the highest growth recorded by the transition economies. FDI flows to developed countries grew by 21 per cent, to \$748 billion while flows to developing countries increased by 11 per cent to \$684 billion. In the transition economies the flow increased by 25 per cent to \$92 billion. *FDI flows to Africa and the least developed countries (LDCs) declined* largely resulting from divestments from North Africa. In contrast, inflows to sub-Saharan Africa recovered to \$37 billion, close to their historic peak. Similarly inflows to the EAC region grew accounting for about 0.2 percent of the global FDI.

Figure 1.1: Global FDI Flows by selected economic groupings in millions of dollars



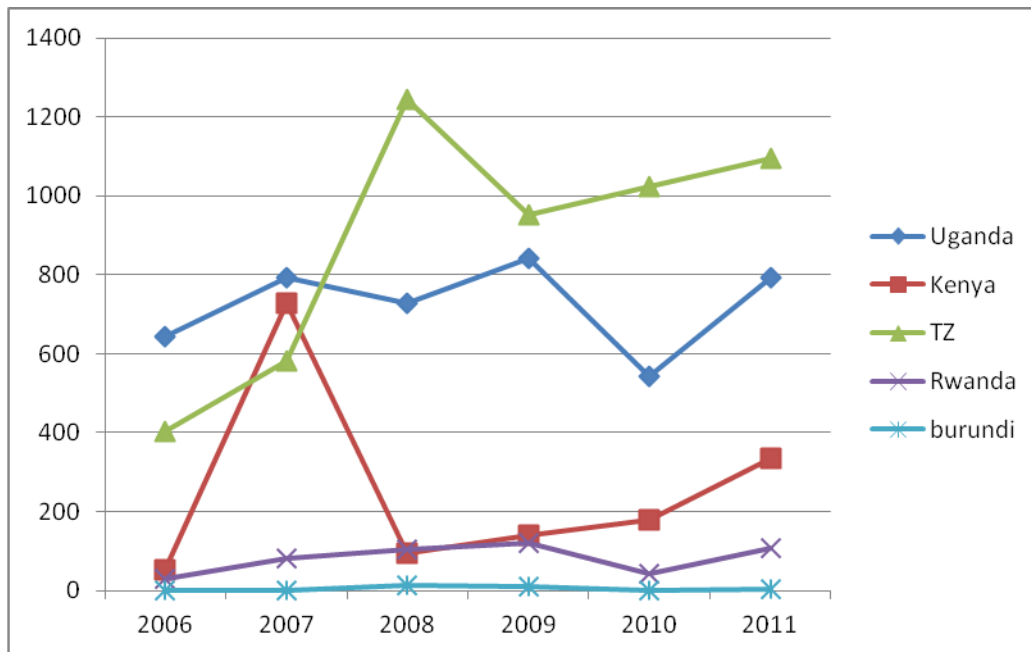
Source: UNCTAD, *World Investment Report 2012*

1.2 East African Community (EAC) FDI trends

FDI inflows to the EAC region accelerated by 30 percent reaching a record 2.3 billion compared with 1.8 billion in 2010. The EAC region accounted for about 0.2 percent of the global FDI. For the 4th year running, Tanzania maintains its position as frontrunner FDI recipient in 2011 accounting for 47.8% of total EAC FDI. FDI flows to Tanzania grew by 7% reaching \$1.1 billion compared with \$1 billion in 2010. Uganda ranked 2nd after Tanzania with FDI growing by 45.6% from US\$ 544 million in 2010 to US\$ 792 million in 2011. This record marks a positive improvement compared with the 36% decline in 2009. Uganda's FDI flows accounted for 34% of EAC FDI. Kenya was 3rd (\$335 million) while Rwanda recorded \$106 million and Burundi recorded \$2 million ranking 4th and 5th

respectively. The positive performance of the EAC was partly attributed to the relatively strong economic growth and the political insurgency in North Africa.

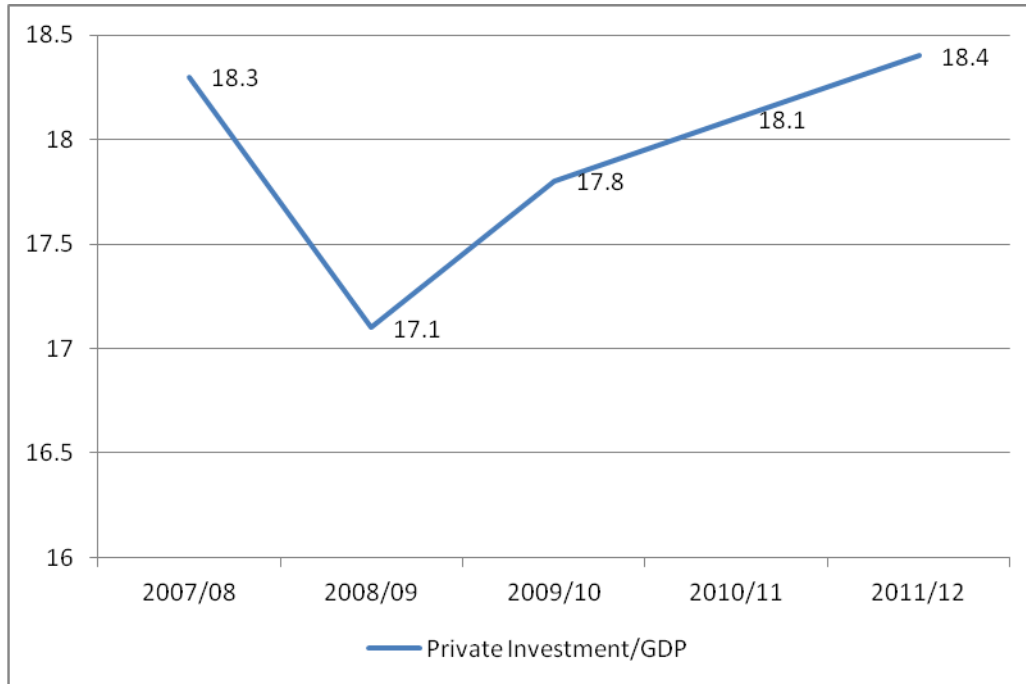
Figure 1.2: FDI Flows to the EACs in millions of dollars



Source: UNCTAD, *World Investment Report 2012*

2.0 Private Investment as a percentage of GDP

As a percentage of GDP, private investment rose from 18.1 percent in Financial Year 2001/02 to 18.4 percent in Financial Year 2011/12.

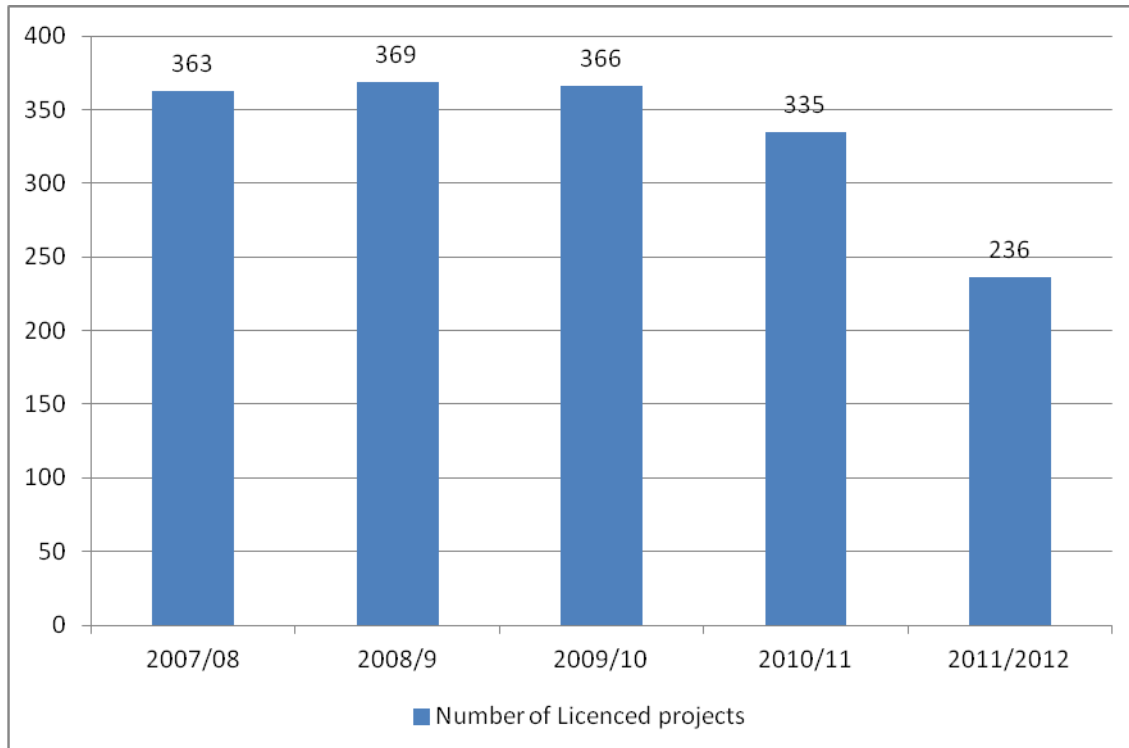


Source: UBOS, Statistical Abstract 2012

3.0 Licensed Projects

The overall investment performance of Uganda as measured by the number of licensed projects for the fiscal Year 2011/12 reflects a decline in the number of licensed projects compared to 2010/2011. In 2011/2012, 236 projects were licensed compared with 335 projects licensed in 2010/2011. The 29.6 percent decline in the number of licensed projects between the two fiscal years resulted from the introduction of new requirements for acquisition of the Investment license such as attachment of copies of the tenancy agreements, land titles, bills of lending, bank statements and bank reference letters. These requirements were introduced as a measure to improve the quality of licensed investors and ensure that the investments are concentrated in value added activities.

Figure 3.1: Licensed Projects, 2007/08 - 2011/2012

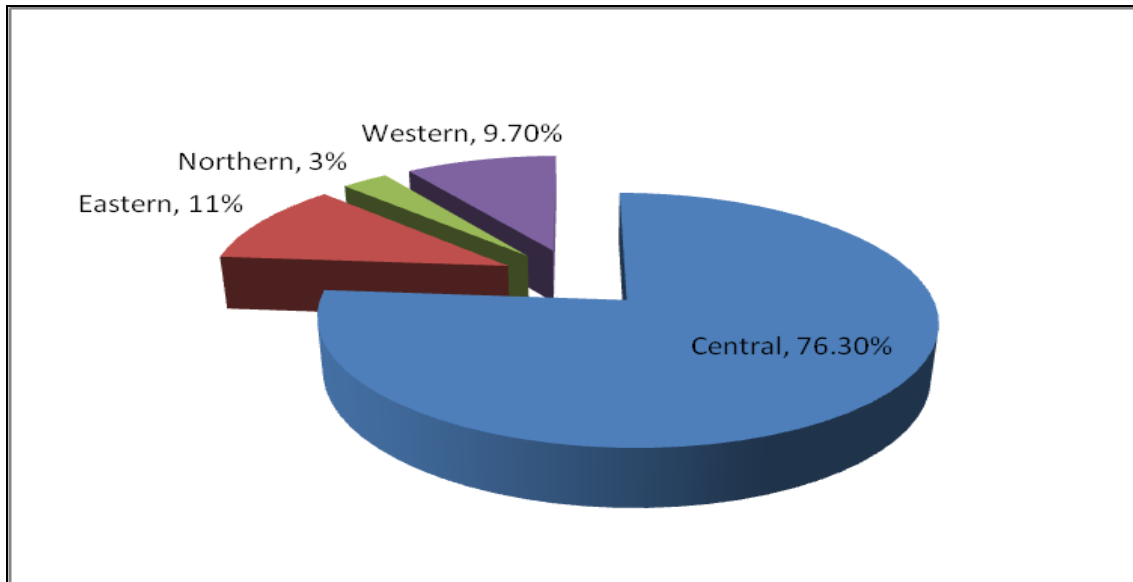


Source: *UIA Database, 2012*

3.1 Project distribution by region

In 2011/2012, the number of licensed projects grew across all regions of Uganda but declined slightly in northern Uganda as shown in Table 3.1. The central region remained the dominant recipient of investment projects accounting for 76.3% of the total licensed projects in 2011/2012 higher than 72.6% recorded in 2010/2011. The findings further indicate that Kampala district accounted for 72% of projects within the central region. The eastern and western regions accounted for 11% and 9.7% whereas the northern region as has been the case in the past years accounted for the least number of projects - only 3% in 2011/2012, a decline from 3.3% in 2010/2011.

Figure 3.2: Distribution of Projects 2011/2012



Source: *UIA Database, 2012*

Table 3.1: Project Distribution 2007/08 – 2011/2012

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Central	90.6%	85.6%	81.7%	72.6%	76.3%
Eastern	4.7%	6.5%	9.6%	10.1%	11%
Northern	1.7%	1.1%	1.9%	3.3%	3%
Western	3.0%	5.1%	6.8%	7.7%	9.7%

Source: *UIA Database, 2012*

3.1.1 Distribution of locally owned projects by region

The percentage distribution of locally owned projects by region in the last five fiscal years illustrate a similar trend with the locally owned projects concentrated in the central region mainly Kampala. Other districts such as Wakiso and Mukono have also attracted some few projects. The trend is explained by presence of ready market, infrastructure facilities such as electricity, water and roads as well as administrative offices such as Immigration, URA and URSB. The lack of a UIA regional office in the Eastern, Northern and Western parts of Uganda has also impacted on the number of projects licensed over the years.

In 2011/2012, there was a marked growth in the number of licensed projects across all regions with decline in projects located in central due to increase in investor confidence in other regions of Uganda. In contrast, the central region registered 67.6% of the total domestic projects licensed by UIA higher than the Eastern, Western and Northern regions which registered 14.3%, 12.3% and 5.7% respectively.

Table 3.2: Domestic Project Distribution per region by percentage

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/2011	2011/2012
Central	84.9%	84%	72.7	76.1	67.6
Eastern	7.5%	6.9%	14.1	10.2	14.3
Northern	3.2%	0.7%	4.2	2.4	5.7
Western	4.3%	8.3%	9.1	11.8	12.3

Source: *UIA Database, 2012*

3.1.2 Distribution of Foreign Owned Projects licensed by region

Similar to domestic owned projects, foreign owned projects tend to be concentrated in the central region although the numbers have declined over the years since 2007/08 and some have started to concentrate in other parts of the country especially the western and eastern parts as shown in Table 3.3 below. In 2011/2012 however growth of foreign owned projects in the central region recovered accounting for 84.1% up by 2.4% compared with 2010/2011. The Eastern region accounted for 8.4% of the foreign projects while the western region accounted for 7.6% of the foreign owned projects. The northern region remains the list recipient of FDI projects largely due to the past conflict. In 2011/2012 the region had no licensed projects although the numbers are expected to grow moderately in FY 2012/2013 following the deliberate government programmes to build infrastructure facilities and greenfield investments in oil exploration.

Table 3.3: Foreign Projects licensed per region by percentage

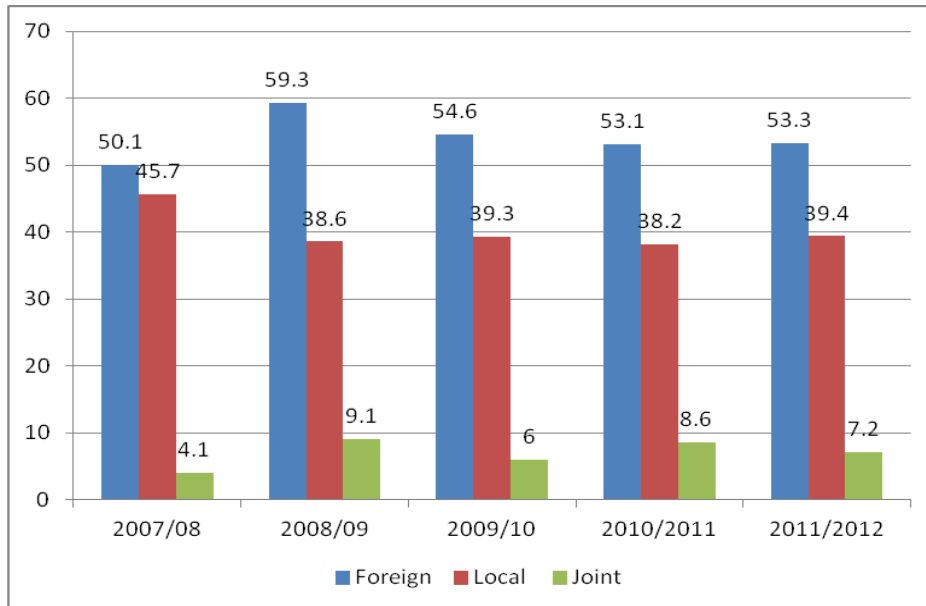
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/2011	2011/2012
Central	92.6%	87.8	86.6%	82.4	84.1
Eastern	2.7%	5.7	8.1	9.0	8.4
Northern	2.1%	1.4	0.5	3.2	0
Western	2.3%	5.5	5.1	5.3	7.6

Source: *UIA Database, 2012*

3.2 Project Distribution by Ownership

FY 2011/12 registered an increase in the number of local and foreign owned companies. The number of foreign owned projects continued to dominate accounting for 53.3 percent of the total projects licensed in 2011/2012 up 0.3% from 2010/2011. The foreign owned enterprises continue to dominate because local companies are not obliged to obtain investment licenses before commencement of business. The domestic owned projects accounted for 39.4 percent a moderate increase by 3.1 percent compared with 2010/2011. The growth in the number of licensed domestic projects is gradual implying that more promotional efforts are required to urge domestic investors to acquire investment licenses since the value of domestic investment has since 2010/2011 outstripped foreign Investments. In contrast joint ventures accounted for 7.2 percent of the projects in 2011/2012 compared with 8.6% in 2010/2011. Majority of the joint ventures however (70.6 percent), were dominated by domestic projects.

Figure 3.2: Project Ownership FY 2009/10 - 2011/2012



Source: *UIA Database, 2012*

3.3 Project Distribution by Sector

During 2011/2012, the number of licensed projects declined sharply across major sectors but rose remarkably in 2 sectors - Community and Social services and Electricity, Gas and Water. The top three destinations by number of licensed projects were Manufacturing, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services and; Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fisheries. Although the sectors maintained their positions as top destinations of licensed projects by number, the numbers declined sharply by 21.7%, 41.9% and 40.4% respectively in the year under review a trend which has continued since 2009/10.

Table 3.4: Number of licensed Projects by Sector

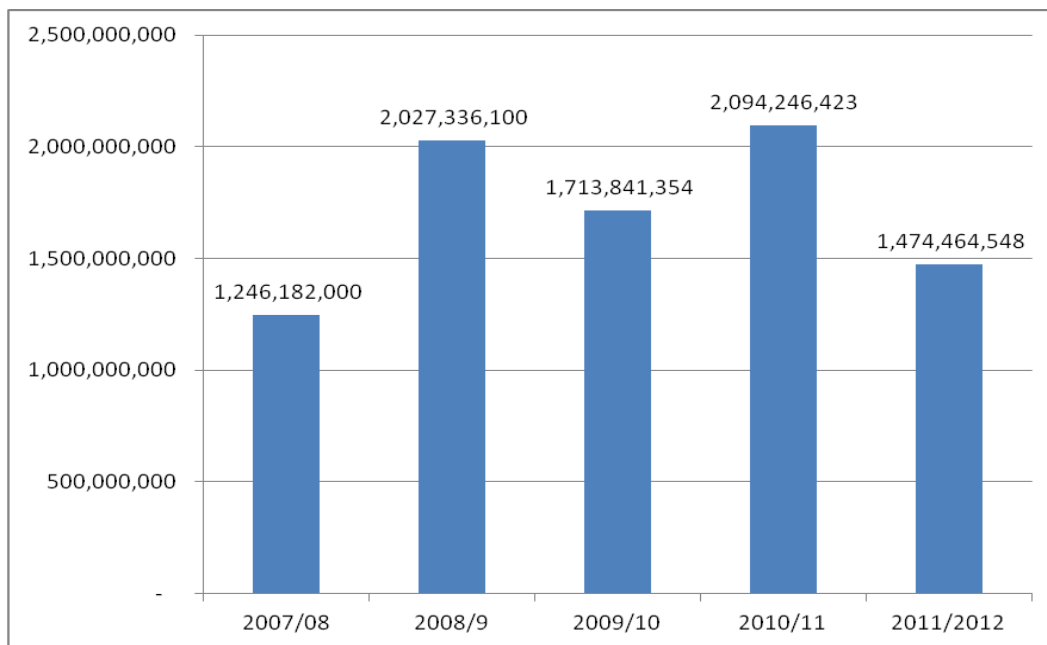
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Agric, Hunt, Forest and Fish	21	42	51	47	28
Community & Social Services	5	13	10	3	8
Construction	25	14	24	27	10
Electricity, Gas & Water	17	5	4	4	9
Fin, Ins, Real Estate and Business Services	51	79	66	93	54
Manufacturing	162	135	133	115	90
Mining & Quarrying	15	18	10	13	12
Transport, Storage and Communication	27	34	34	12	7
Wholesale, Retail, Catering and Accommodation	40	29	34	21	18

Source: *UIA Database, 2012*

4.0 Investment Trends (Planned)

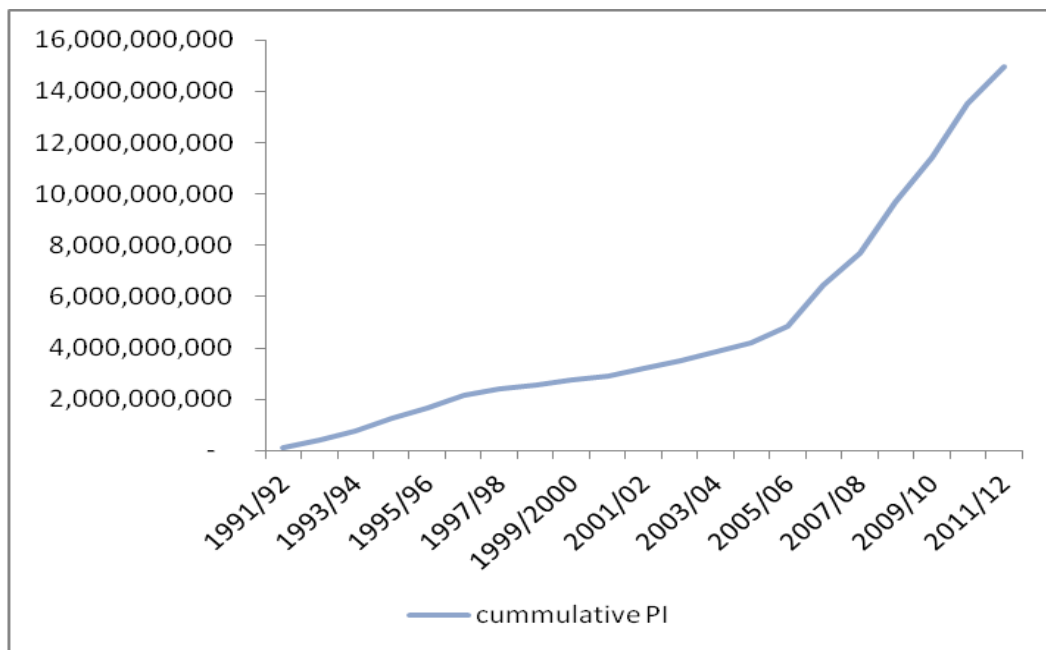
Planned Investments declined in 2011/2012 by 29.6% compared with 2010/2011 which rose by 22.2%, reflecting the slower economic growth during the fiscal year. The cumulative investment grew by 11% reaching US\$ 15.1billion as shown in Figure 4.2. The decline was widespread, affecting the value of primary sectors, FDI sources and employment levels.

Figure 4:1: Investment by Value 2007/08 – 2011/2012



Source: *UIA Database, 2012*

Figure 4:2: Cumulative Investment by Value 1991/92 – 2011/2012



Source: *UIA Database, 2012*

4.1 Investment by Sector

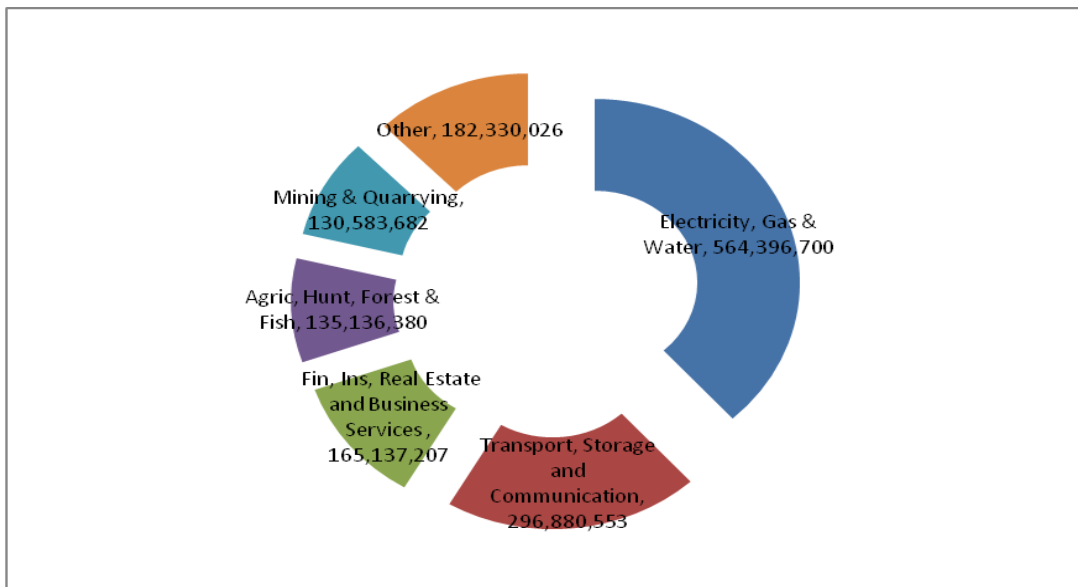
In 2011/2012, investment declined in most primary sectors recording growth in only 4 sectors - Mining and Quarrying, Community and Social Services, Electricity, Gas and Water and; Transport, Storage and Communication.

The top three investment destinations by value were Electricity, Gas and Water, Transport, Storage and Communication and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services. Electricity, Gas and Water grew by 27% accounting for 38.3% of total planned investment higher than 21% recorded in 2010/2011. The positive performance was due to investment in hydro which attracted US\$ 560 million. Investment in Transport, Storage and Communication rebounded in 2011/2012 to reach \$297 million after falling sharply in 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Although Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services accounted for 11% of the total investment in 2011/2012, investment value declined sharply by 59% compared with the growth in 2010/2011.

After a sustained period of attracting steady investments, the manufacturing sector dropped by 84.2 percent from the 1st position recorded in the last 2 fiscal years (2009/10 and 2010/2011) to the 6th position. The poor performance of the sector resulted from the soaring inflation rates, volatility of the exchange rate and rampant power outages. In the same period Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services, Manufacturing and Agricultural sectors generated the highest number of jobs and the latter 2 sectors continue to record the largest source of jobs in the country. Figure 4.3 illustrates the sectoral distribution of planned investment in 2011/12.

Figure 4.3: Investment into Uganda by Sector, 2011/2012



Source: *UIA Database, 2012*

Table 4.1: Investment by Sector 2007/08 to 2011/2012

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Agric, Hunt, Forest & Fish	77,707,000	185,060,000	318,082,247	279,444,796	135,136,380
Community and Social Services	6,381,000	38,494,000	76,103,000	2,079,605	13,257,753
Construction	1,570,000	123,972,200	187,412,500	93,449,339	39,079,382
Electricity, Gas & Water	171,580,000	96,095,000	1,776,313	445,951,140	564,396,700
Fin, Ins, Real Estate and Business Services	198,543,000	488,814,000	183,789,193	406,647,659	165,137,207
Manufacturing	559,174,200	379,385,000	714,779,029	714,365,775	112,550,706
Mining & Quarrying	32,523,000	97,515,000	20,793,505	99,752,409	130,583,682
Transport, Storage and Communication	83,925,300	533,589,900	147,907,923	22,417,784	296,880,553
Wholesale and Retail, Catering and Accommodation	88,962,500	84,411,000	63,197,644	30,137,916	17,442,185

Source: *UIA Database, 2012*

4.2 Investment Distribution by Region

In 2011/2012 investment flows doubled in the eastern and northern regions but declined in the central and western regions. The Central region however dominated accounting for 48% of the total planned investment in 2011/2012 a decline however by 9% from 2010/2011. In contrast the Eastern region accounted for 41 percent of the total planned investment increasing by over 100% in the previous year. The sharp rise registered was driven by investments in the Electricity, Gas and Water in Jinja district. The northern region accounted for 1.6% while the western region accounted for 9.6% of the total planned investment a sharp decline, from 52% in 2010/11.

Table 4.2: Investment by Region, (2007/08 – 2011/2012)

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Central	1,063,786,000	1,888,712,100	1,233,863,602	781,640,657	710,319,286
Eastern	58,646,000	64,514,000	191,737,825	176,190,394	598,703,287
Northern	114,222,000	6,969,000	9,655,600.00	10,719,000	23,284,000
Western	9,528,000	52,903,000	278,584,327	1,080,896,272	142,157,975

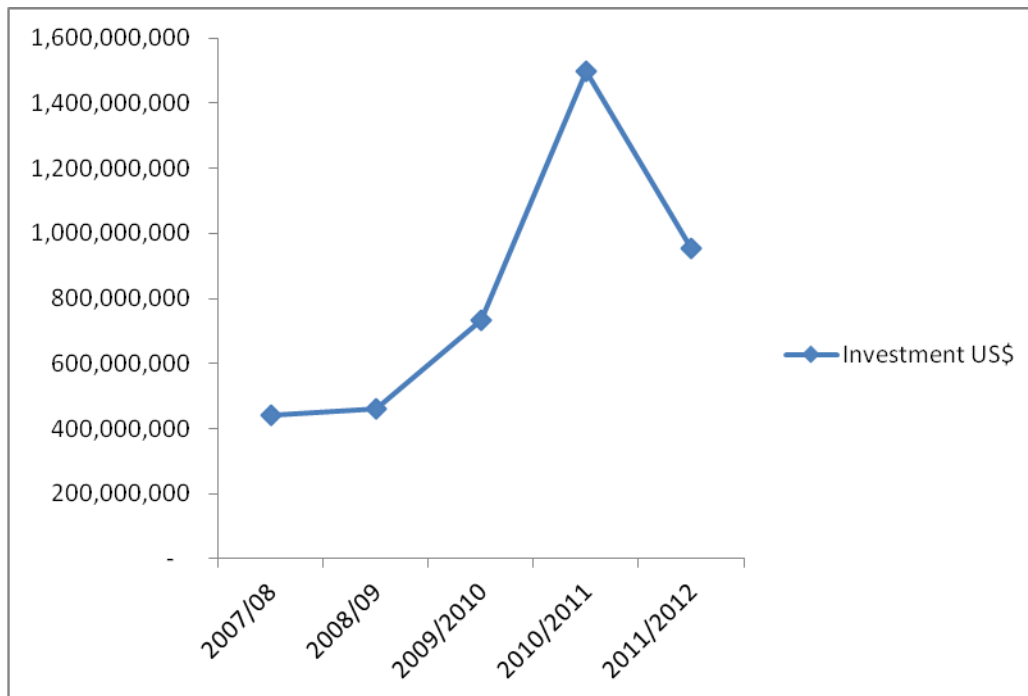
Source: *UIA Database, 2012*

4.3 Investment Value by ownership

4.3.1 Direct Domestic Investment (DDI)

A review of the DDI trends during 2011/2012 indicates a 36.3 percent decline in planned direct domestic investment for the first time in the past four years recording 955.1 million in 2011/2012 down from 1.41 billion recorded in 2010/2011. The overall decline in DDI was attributed to inflation and erratic exchange rates during the period under review.

Figure 4.4: DDI Inflows, 2007/08 - 2011/2012



Source: *UIA Database, 2012*

4.3.1.1 Sectoral Distribution of DDI by value

The top three recipients of domestic Investment were Electricity, Gas and water, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services and Agriculture. In contrast, DDI in the latter 2 sectors declined by 58.3 percent and 47.2 percent respectively compared with FY 2010/2011. Electricity, Gas and Water sector accounted for 59% of the total DDI in 2011/2012. The sector grew by 54 percent consistent with the remarkable growth recorded in the last two fiscal years. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services accounted for 11 percent with investment in the sector dominated by the real estate industry. Similar to the Agricultural sector, DDI in construction has continued to drop rapidly for 3 consecutive years since the financial depression. In 2011/2012 investment declined by 46.6 percent lower than the 53.9% decline in 2010/2011. Promising sectors for DDI include Community and Social Services and Mining and Quarrying which recorded the highest investment growth rate over 100 percent in 2011/2012. Although domestic investment values have dropped sharply in Manufacturing, Finance, Insurance, Real

estate and Business services and Agriculture, the sectors remain the most attractive for investment and thus continue to attract the highest number of projects.

Table 4.3: Sectoral distribution of DDI (% number of projects, value)

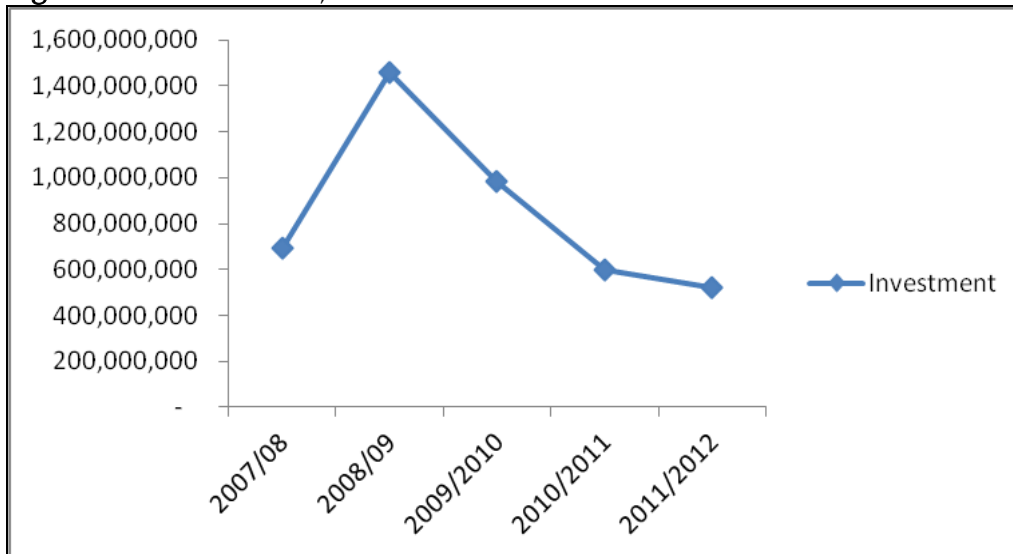
	2009 2011		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	No. of Projects	Investment (\$)	No. of Projects	Investment (\$)	No. of Projects	Investment (\$)
Agric, Hunt, Forest and Fish	29	203,382,997	29	167,259,832	17	88,249,380
Community and Social Services	5	39,735,000	1	348,000	4	8,599,753
Construction	10	135,842,000	9	62,659,239	6	33,481,972
Electricity, Gas & Water	1	116,000	1	365,000,000	3	561,267,000
Fin, Ins, Real Estate and Business Services	28	64,497,042	35	251,332,918	20	104,761,020
Manufacturing	45	135,695,135	41	620,846,285	39	63,538,326
Mining and Quarrying	6	13,712,405	8	6,641,819	7	79,327,000
Transport, Storage and Communication	13	84,198,381	4	6,034,327	1	3,630,000
Wholesale and Retail, Catering and Accommodation Services	22	54,451,462	11	18,371,641	8	12,328,682

Source: UIA Database

4.3.2 Foreign Direct Investment Inflows (*Planned*)

Planned FDI declined for the fourth consecutive year in 2011/2012 to US\$ 519.3 million from US\$ 596.9 million recorded in 2010/2011. The 13 percent decline is explained by the effects of the global financial crisis which have resulted into a drastic decline of FDI inflows from the traditional FDI sources such as South Africa. The FDI inflows however are expected to recover in 2012/2013 following the registration of new investments in the Oil and Gas Sector as well as the financial services sector.

Figure 4.5: FDI Inflows, 2007/08 - 2011/2012

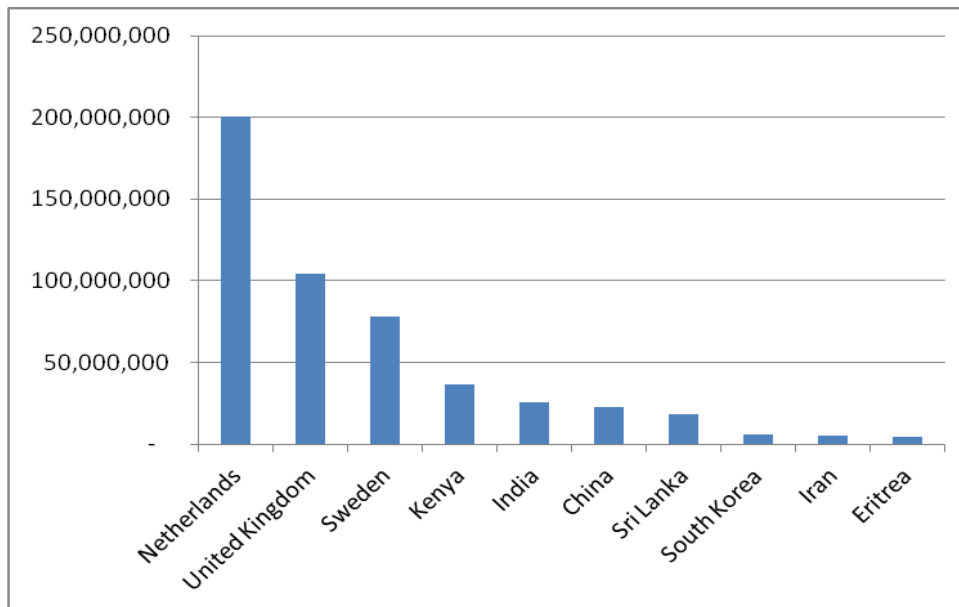


Source: UIA Database

4.3.2.1 Top Sources of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

The top 3 sources of FDI by value in 2011/2012 were Netherlands (US\$ 200.9 million), United Kingdom (104.4 million) and Sweden (78.4 million). In the previous year the top three frontrunners were India, Kenya and Netherlands which invested 149.4 million, 76.5 million and 69.8 million respectively. Kenya remains among the top 5 FDI sources although it lost the second position it had held in the last two fiscal years. India and China also registered a decline but remain among the top sources of investment in Uganda accounting for 4 percent and 5 percent of the FDI in 2011/2012.

Figure 4.6: Top Ten FDI Sources FY 2011/2012



Source: UIA Database

Table 4.4: Top ten sources of FDI by Value 2009/2010 to 2011/2012

	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	Country	Investment	Country	Investment	Country	Investment
1	China	288,222,949	India	149,394,923	Netherlands	200,886,162
2	Kenya	231,219,751	Kenya	76,506,737	United Kingdom	104,394,191
3	India	196,702,034	Netherlands	69,808,590	Sweden	78,400,539
4	U.K	95,060,500	Norway	67,931,140	Kenya	36,743,653
5	UAE	35,000,000	China	56,293,500	India	25,861,789
6	Russia	20,848,000	Iran	22,724,376	China	22,686,821
7	Canada	18,630,500	Turkey	14,515,100	Sri Lanka	18,460,000
8	Nigeria	16,194,895	Mauritius	14,318,000	South Korea	5,731,000
9	Togo	12,351,000	United Kingdom	14,254,194	Iran	5,000,000
10	Virgin Islands	8,589,000	South Africa	13,238,465	Eritrea	4,210,250

Source: UIA Database

4.3.2.2 FDI flows per Sector by Value and Number

4.3.2.2.1 FDI value by Sector

FDI flows in 2011/2012 declined across sectors but rose rapidly in Transport, Storage and Communication Sector as well as community and social services. The leading destination sectors for the FDI by value were Transport, Storage and Communication (US\$293 million) accounting for 56 percent of the total FDI. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services recorded \$60.4 million accounting for 12 percent and Mining and Quarrying attracting \$51.3 million accounting for 10% of FDI.

Table 4.5: Sectoral distribution of FDI by number of projects and value)

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Agric, Hunt, Forest & Fish	114,699,250	112,184,964	46,887,000
Community & Social Services	36,368,000	1,731,605	4,658,000
Construction	51,570,500	30,790,100	5,597,410
Electricity, Gas & Water	1,660,313	80,951,140	3,129,700
Fin, Ins, Real Est & Biz Svs	119,292,151	155,314,741	60,376,187
Manufacturing	581,229,894	93,519,490	49,012,380
Mining & Quarrying	7,081,100	93,110,590	51,256,682
Transport, Storage & Comm	61,563,542	16,383,457	293,250,553
Wh & Ret, Cat & Accom Svs	8,746,182	11,766,275	5,113,503

Source: UIA Database

4.3.2.2.2 FDI per Sector by number of projects

With respect to projects licensed by number, Manufacturing, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services and Agriculture registered the highest percentage of projects. Table 4.5 illustrates the sectoral distribution of FDI for the three fiscal years.

Table 4.5: FDI per sector by number of Projects

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fish	22	18	11
Community & Social Services	5	2	4
Construction	14	18	4
Electricity, Gas & Water	3	3	6
Fin, Ins, Real Estate and Business Services	38	58	34
Manufacturing	90	74	51
Mining & Quarrying	4	5	5
Transport, Storage and Communication	20	8	6
Wholesale and Retail, Catering and Accommodation Services	12	10	10

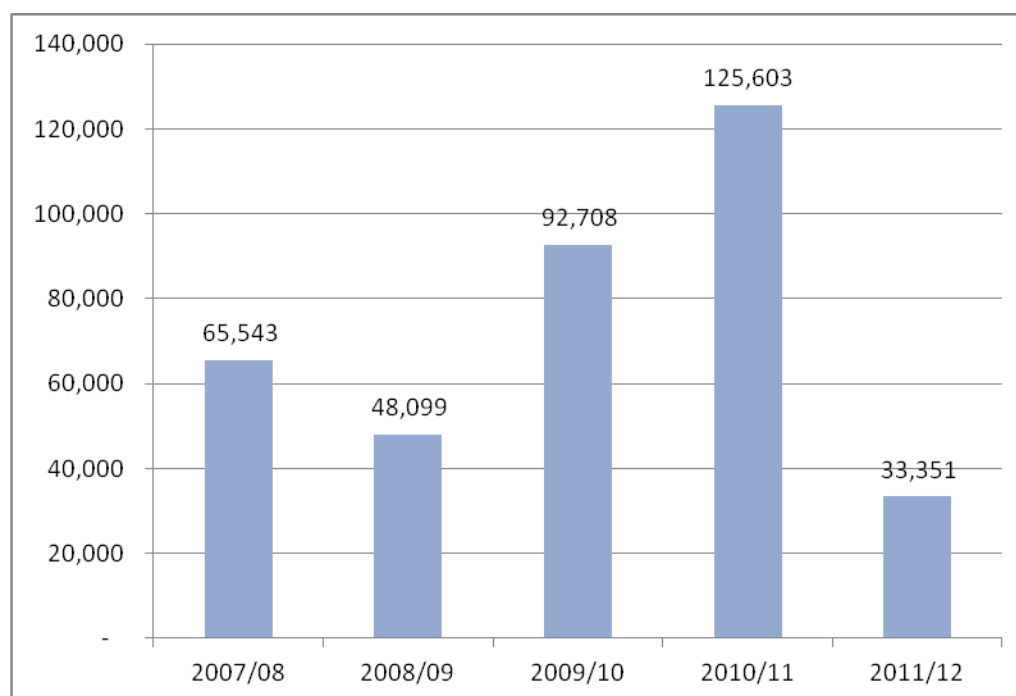
Source: UIA Database

5.0 Employment Trends

5.1 Planned Employment

Planned employment declined by 73.4% in 2011/2012 compared with the positive growth 2010/2011 which rose by 36%. The cumulative planned employment grew by 5.5% reaching 642,980 as shown in Figure 5.1. The decline was widespread, affecting the value of primary sectors, FDI sources and employment levels.

Figure 5.1: Planned Employment Trends (2007/08 – 2011/2012)



Source: UIA Database

5.2 Employment Distribution by Region

In 2011/2012 investment flows doubled in the eastern and northern regions but declined in the central and western regions. The Central region dominated accounting for 80 percent of the total planned employment in 2011/2012. In contrast the Eastern region accounted for 10 percent of the total planned employment. The northern region accounted for 1.6 percent while the western region accounted for 5.1 percent of the total planned employment.

Table 5.2: Employment Distribution by Region 2007/08 – 2011/2012

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Central	51,069	42,592	51,099	31,300	26,570
Eastern	5,606	2,936	23,728	7,875	3,247
Northern	8,177	237	346	736	1,836
Western	691	1,809	17,535	83,366	1,698

Source: UIA Database

5.3 Employment Generated by Sector

The year 2011/2012 saw a sharp decline among the traditional top sources of jobs in Uganda such as Agriculture, Construction and; Electricity, Gas and Water. The top recipient of new jobs was Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services. The new jobs to be generated are estimated at 10,140. The Manufacturing sector ranked second source of jobs although the growth in the jobs slowed by 43%. In contrast, Transport, Storage and Communication grew rapidly with a 97% growth in the number of jobs to be created while the Community and Social Services grew by over 100%.

Table 5.3: Employment Distribution by Sector 2007/08 – 2011/2012

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/2011	2011/2012
Agric, Hunt, Forest & Fish	3,081	7,765	33,662	14,725	6,901
Community & Social Services	238	1,221	1,122	101	616
Construction	130	2,859	3,872	6,468	865
Electricity, Gas & Water	4,219	2,774	15,285	75,547	1,489
Fin, Ins, Real Estate and Business Services	5,262	10,886	7,696	10,863	10,140
Manufacturing	27,815	17,140	24,530	14,149	8,128
Mining & Quarrying	1,419	1,917	855	930	1,269

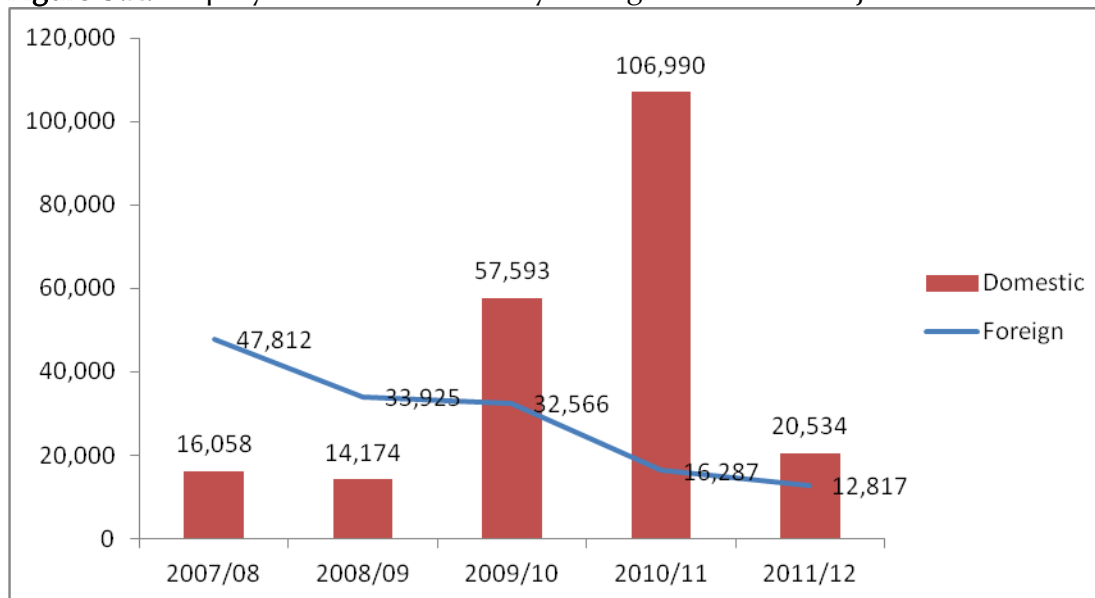
Transport, Storage and Communication	17,806	1,959	3,059	1,668	3,286
Wholesale and Retail, Catering and Accommodation	2,880	1,578	2,627	1,152	657

Source: UIA Database

5.4 Employment Distribution by Project Ownership

The year 2011/2012 saw a widespread decline among the jobs to be generated by both the local and foreign companies with the decline higher among the local companies estimated at 81 percent. Local companies however maintain their position as top creators of employment since 2009/10 accounting for almost 62 percent of the total jobs in 2011/2012. Planned Employment to be created by foreign companies declined by 21 percent to 12,817 jobs in 2011/12. This is confirmed by the sharp decline in the FDI during the year under review.

Figure 5.2: Employment Distribution by Foreign and Local Projects



Source: UIA Database

Appendices

Licensed Projects CYs 1991 – 2011

Year	No. of Projects
1991	6
1992	108
1993	185
1994	232
1995	279
1996	226
1997	182
1998	102
1999	66
2000	89
2001	117
2002	152
2003	160
2004	188
2005	293
2006	428
2007	357
2008	349
2009	365
2010	360
2011	332

Licensed Projects FY 1991/92 – 2011/2012

	No of Projects
1991/92	34
1992/93	156
1993/94	171
1994/95	322
1995/96	242
1996/97	229
1997/98	124
1998/99	67
1999/2000	82
2000/2001	113
2001/02	121
2002/03	149
2003/04	178
2004/05	228
2005/06	352
2006/07	428
2007/08	363
2008/09	369
2009/10	366
2010/11	335
2011/12	236

Cumulative Investment in million US Dollars, 1991 - 2011

	Planned Investment	Cumulative Investment
1991	9,232,000	9,232,000
1992	114,388,600	123,620,600
1993	369,419,000	493,039,600
1994	328,378,684	821,418,284
1995	440,341,492	1,261,759,776
1996	462,817,925	1,724,577,701
1997	386,089,921	2,110,667,622
1998	223,154,575	2,333,822,197
1999	142,549,520	2,476,371,717
2000	171,084,615	2,647,456,332
2001	200,810,452	2,848,266,784
2002	345,785,746	3,194,052,530
2003	237,128,600	3,431,181,130
2004	281,152,142	3,712,333,272
2005	457,307,344	4,169,640,616
2006	929,472,062	5,099,112,678
2007	1,463,813,300	6,562,925,978
2008	1,974,755,100	8,537,681,078
2009	1,616,498,743	10,154,179,821
2010	1,765,409,258	11,919,589,079
2011	1,406,861,632	13,326,450,711

Cumulative Investment in million US Dollars, 1991/1992 – 2011/2012

	Investment	Cumulative Investment
1991/92	119,738,600	119,738,600
1992/93	303,062,552	422,801,152
1993/94	323,230,540	746,031,692
1994/95	499,080,118	1,245,111,810
1995/96	425,319,443	1,670,431,253
1996/97	464,999,780	2,135,431,033
1997/98	260,946,710	2,396,377,743
1998/99	145,221,000	2,541,598,743
1999/2000	191,042,135	2,732,640,878
2000/2001	163,808,452	2,896,449,330
2001/02	289,697,200	3,186,146,530
2002/03	297,163,546	3,483,310,076
2003/04	366,788,500	3,850,098,576
2004/05	338,268,642	4,188,367,218
2005/06	662,504,812	4,850,872,030
2006/07	1,574,316,294	6,425,188,324
2007/08	1,246,182,000	7,671,370,324
2008/09	2,027,336,100	9,698,706,424
2009/10	1,713,841,354	11,412,547,778
2010/11	2,094,246,423	13,506,794,201
2011/12	1,474,464,548	14,981,258,749

Project Ownership by Percentage of Numbers and Investment Value

Project Ownership by Percentage of Numbers, 2007/08 – 2011/2012

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/2011	2011/2012
Foreign	50.1	59.3	54.6	53.1	53.3
Local	45.7	38.6	39.3	38.2	39.4
Joint	4.1	9.1	6.0	8.6	7.2

Projects Ownership by Percentage of Investment Value, 2007/08 – 2011/2012

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/2011	2011/2012
Foreign	43.8	71	56.2	25.5	34.9
Local	47.3	27.5	40.4	69.9	61.1
Joint	8.9	1.4	3.4	4.6	4.1

Planned Investment by Region of Destination (US\$), 2007/08 – 2011/2012

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Central	1,063,786,000	1,888,712,100	1,233,863,602	781,640,657	1,270,319,286
Eastern	58,646,000	64,514,000	191,737,825	176,190,394	38,703,287
Northern	114,222,000	6,969,000	9,655,600.00	10,719,000	23,284,000
Western	9,528,000	52,903,000	278,584,327	1,080,896,272	142,157,975

FDI source per country by Value, 2011/2012

Source of Investment	Planned Investment (USD)
Bangladesh	405,000
Canada	670,000
China	22,686,821
Congo	992,000
Denmark	500,000
Eritrea	4,210,250
Ethiopia	1,175,000
India	25,861,789
Iran	5,000,000
Japan	100,000
Kenya	36,743,653
Lebanon	2,111,935
Mauritius	2,400,000
Netherlands	200,886,162
Nigeria	129,000
Norway	543,000
Pakistan	1,056,000
Slovenia	390,000
South Africa	1,773,003
South Korea	5,731,000
Sri Lanka	18,460,000
Sweden	78,400,539
Switzerland	720,000
Tanzania	1,059,072
Trinidad and Tobago	910,000
Turkey	193,000
United Arab Emirates	310,000
United Kingdom	104,394,191
Zimbabwe	1,470,000

Cumulative Planned Employment, 1991- 2011

	Planned Employment	Cumulative employment
1991	473	473.0
1992	6,134	6,607.0
1993	24,530	31,137.0
1994	17,058	48,195.0
1995	19,827	68,022.0
1996	17,771	85,793.0
1997	13,569	99,362.0
1998	7,177	106,539.0
1999	5,008	111,547.0
2000	9,279	120,826.0
2001	17,198	138,024.0
2002	12,467	150,491.0
2003	18,713	169,204.0
2004	14,455	183,659.0
2005	26,259	209,918.0
2006	47,808	257,726.0
2007	57,789	315,515.0
2008	49,241	364,756.0
2009	72,154	436,910.0
2010	161,149	598,059.0
2011	68,902	666,961.0

Cumulative Planned Employment, 1991/92 – 2011/2012

	Planned Employment	Cumulative Planned Employment
1991/92	2,285	2,285
1992/93	12,320	14,605
1993/94	21,159	35,764
1994/95	22,146	57,910
1995/96	18,917	76,827
1996/97	18,047	94,874
1997/98	7,970	102,844
1998/99	5,032	107,876
1999/2000	8,314	116,190
2000/2001	13,446	129,636
2001/02	12,969	142,605
2002/03	14,899	157,504
2003/04	19,255	176,759
2004/05	18,197	194,956
2005/06	31,537	226,493
2006/07	51,183	277,676
2007/08	65,543	343,219
2008/09	48,099	391,318
2009/10	92,708	484,026
2010/11	125,603	609,629
2011/12	33,351	642,980

Appendix X

Planned Employment by Region of Destination (US\$), 2007/08 – 2011/2012

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Central	51,069	42,592	51,099	31,300	26,570
Eastern	5,606	2,936	23,728	7,875	3,247
Northern	8,177	237	346	736	1,836
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