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PRESS RELEASE

QUARTERLY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 3RD QUARTER 2025/26

HIGHLIGHTS

ORIGINAL UNADJUSTED ESTIMATES CONSTANT PRICES (2016/17)

Year on Year Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDP) for the third quarter (Q3) of 2025/26 grew by 5.8 percent compared to the growth of 8.5 percent registered in Q3 of the previous year.

Sectoral Performance

Year on Year gross value added for the agriculture sector grew by 2.1 percent in Q3 of 2025/26 compared to a growth of 10.3 percent in Q3 of the previous year. This growth was due to cash crop growing activities which registered growth of 7.2 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to growth of 9.0 percent in Q3 2024/25.

Year on Year gross value added for the industry sector grew by 5.9 percent in Q3 of 2025/26 compared to a growth of 7.4 percent in Q3 of the previous year. This growth was due to increase in manufacturing activities which grew by 4.8 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 5.2 percent recorded in Q3 2024/25. In addition, Construction activities grew by 7.2 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 14.0 percent in Q3 2024/25.

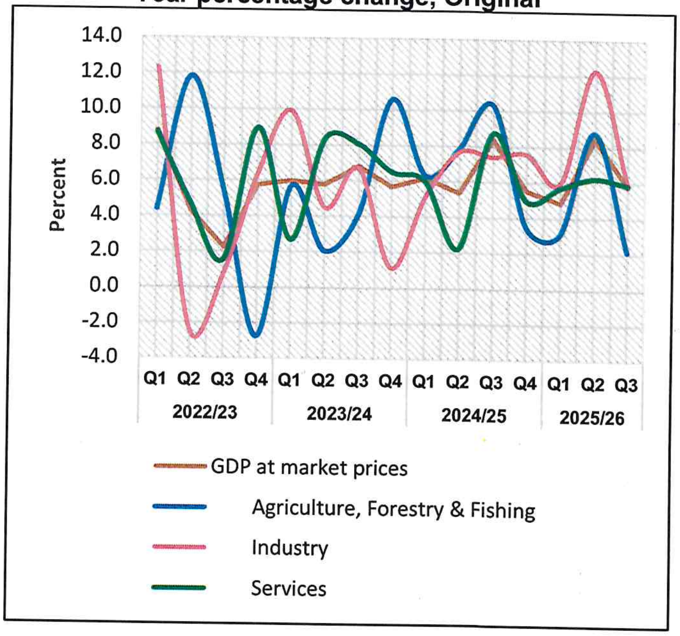
The services sector Year on Year gross value added grew by 5.9 percent in Q3 of 2025/26 compared to a growth of 8.7 percent in Q3 of the previous year. This growth was mainly driven by increase in Trade & Repairs activities and Real Estate activities which grew by 5.5 percent and 6.9 percent respectively in Q3 of 2025/26 compared to a growth of 11.4 percent and 6.8 percent in Q3 2024/25 respectively. The QGDP growth for Q3 2025/26 and previous quarters is shown in Graph 1 and in the Appendix Tables.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES CONSTANT PRICES (2016/17)

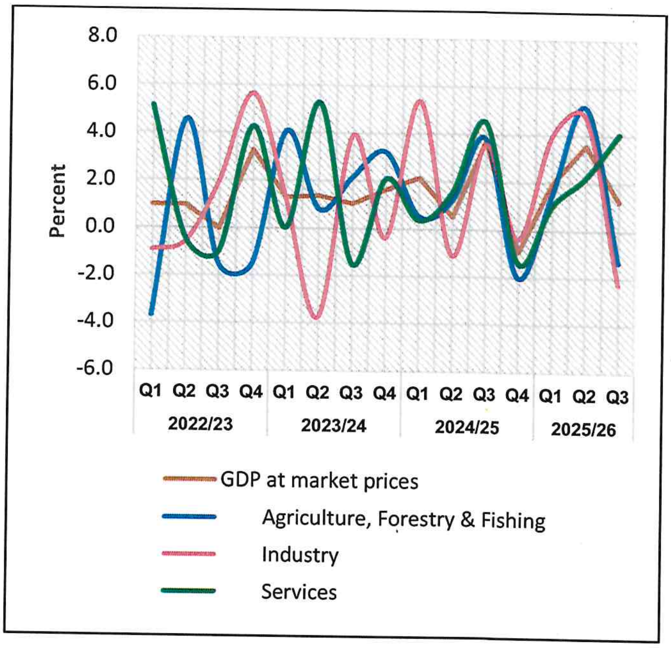
Quarter to Quarter GDP grew by 1.2 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to the 3.6 percent growth in Q2 2025/26. In terms of sectors, agriculture declined by 1.3 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 5.2 percent in Q2 2025/26. Industry declined by 2.3 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 4.7 percent in Q2 2025/26. Services grew by 4.0 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 2.2 percent recorded in Q2 2025/26 as shown in Graph 2 and in the Appendix Tables.

In value terms, Agriculture value added decreased from 10,083 billion shillings in Q2 2025/26 to 9,948 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26. Industry decreased from 11,713 billion shillings in Q2 2025/26 to 11,448 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26 while Services increased from 18,487 billion shillings in Q2 2025/26 to 19,235 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26.

Graph 1: GDP and Sectoral Value Added Year on Year percentage change, Original



Graph 2: GDP and Sectoral Value Added Quarter to Quarter percentage change, Deseasonalised



ORIGINAL UNADJUSTED ESTIMATES

CURRENT PRICES

QGDP in current prices for the Third quarter (Q3) 2025/26 is estimated to have grown to 59,699 billion shillings from 54,732 billion shillings in Q3 of 2024/25.

Sectoral Contribution

In terms of sector contribution to overall QGDP, agriculture sector contributed 22.5 percent of GDP in Q3 of 2025/26 compared to 23.4 percent contribution registered in Q3 of 2024/25, which is a 0.9 percentage point decrease in the share to QGDP.

The contribution of the industry sector was 25.8 percent in Q3 of 2025/26 compared to a 25.1 percent contribution in Q3 of 2024/25.

The services sector continued to be the biggest contributor to QGDP, estimated at 43.5 percent in Q3 of 2025/26 compared to 43.9 percent in Q3 of 2024/25, representing a 0.4 percentage points decrease in the share to QGDP.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

CURRENT PRICES

In nominal terms, seasonally adjusted QGDP was estimated at 63,215 billion shillings in Q3 of 2025/26 compared to 62,759 billion shillings in Q2 2025/26.

Sectoral Contribution

In terms of sector contribution to overall QGDP, agriculture sector contributed 25.4 percent of GDP in Q3 2025/26 compared to 26.2 percent contribution registered in Q2 2025/26, which is a 0.8 percentage point decrease in the share to QGDP.

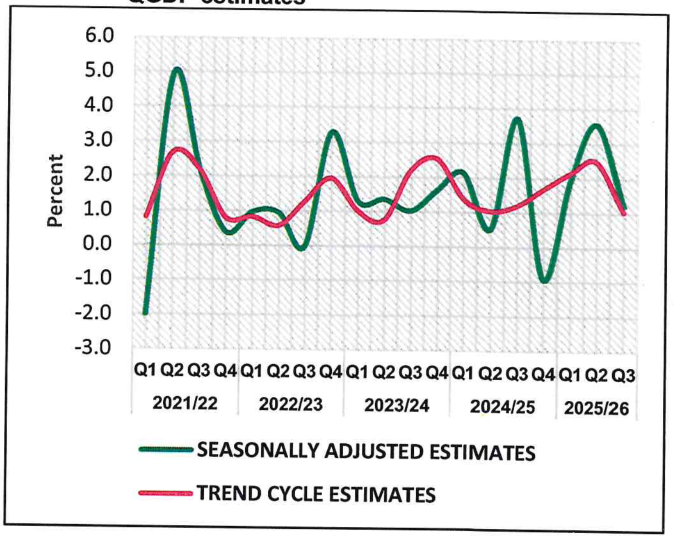
The contribution of the industry sector increased to 24.8 percent in Q3 of 2025/26 from 24.4 percent registered in Q2 2025/26 while services sector continued to be the biggest contributor to QGDP with 41.9 percent in Q3 of 2025/26 compared to 42.1 percent in Q2 2025/26.

ORIGINAL UNADJUSTED EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

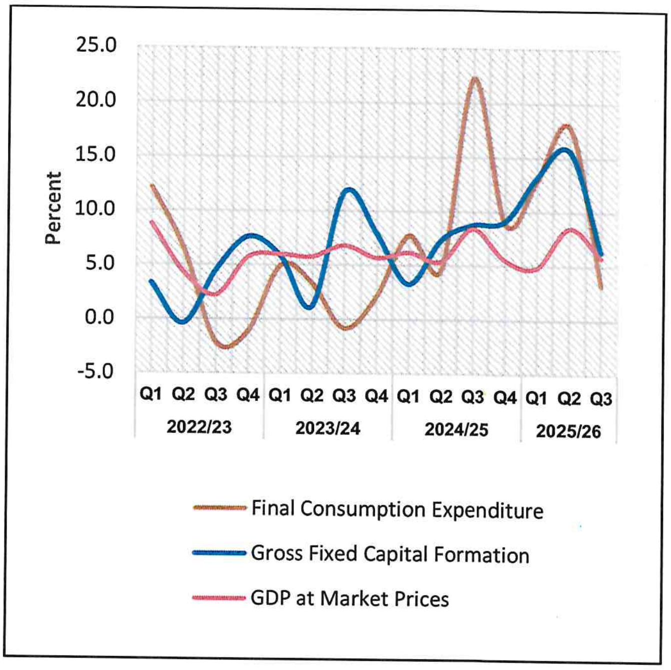
In real terms, Year on Year Quarterly Final Consumption expenditure grew by 3.2 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 22.2 percent registered in Q3 2024/25. This is attributed to the Household Final Consumption Expenditure which grew by 2.5 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a increase of 21.8 percent registered in Q3 2024/25.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation grew by 6.3 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 8.7 percent registered in Q3 2024/25. In terms of contribution, Final Consumption Expenditure remains the leading contributor, contributing 76.6 percent to the QGDP Expenditure.

Graph 3: Quarter to Quarter percentage change in QGDP estimates



Graph 4: Year on Year Percentage changes in QGDP Expenditure Components



Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/ CHIEF STATISTICIAN
12 June 2026

QUARTERLY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (QGDP) Q3 2025/26

EXPLANATORY NOTES

ORIGINAL UNADJUSTED ESTIMATES

Year on year real quarterly GDP grew by 5.8 percent in Q3 of 2025/26. In volume terms, the economy expanded from 38,728 billion shillings in Q3 2024/25 to 40,970 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26.

Sectoral Performance

Agriculture

Year on year nominal value added in the agriculture sector was recorded at 13,404 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26 compared to 12,816 billion shillings recorded in Q3 of 2024/25. This growth in value added was attributed to cash crop growing activities which grew by 7.2 percent from 1,357 billion shillings in Q3 of 2024/25 to 1,455 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26. The good performance in cash crop growing activities was due to coffee growing activities.

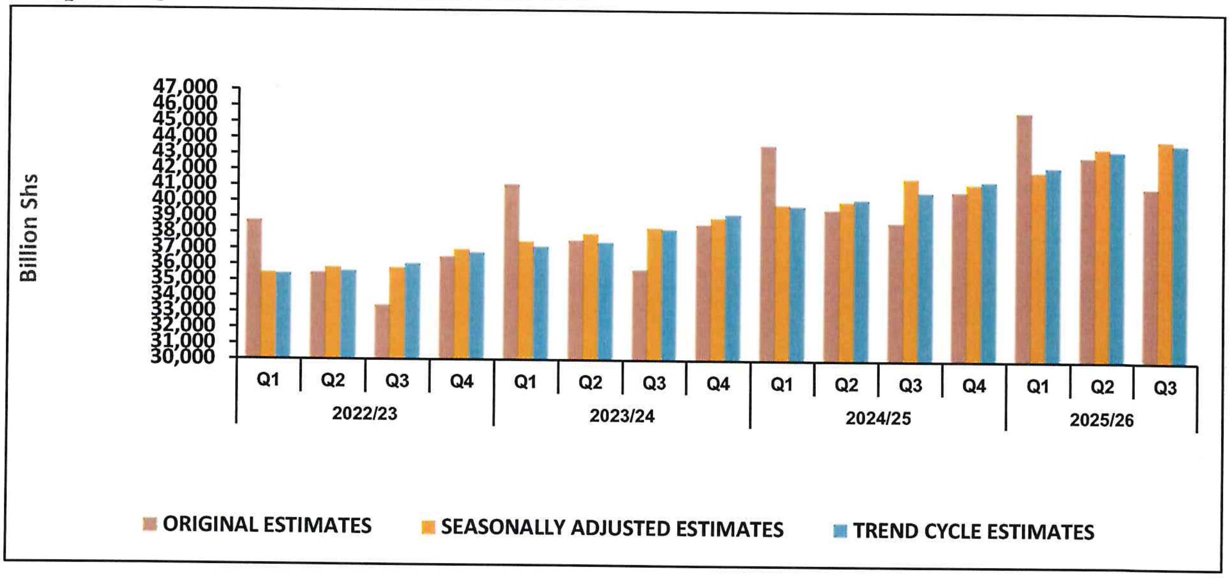
Industry

Year on Year industry sector value added grew by 5.9 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 7.4 percent recorded in Q3 of the previous year. This was mainly due to Manufacturing activities which grew by 4.8 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 5.2 percent registered in Q3 2024/25. The growth in manufacturing activities was due to manufacture of pharmaceuticals and manufacture of edible oils and fats. In addition, Construction activities grew by 7.2 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 14.0 percent recorded in Q3 of 2024/25.

Services

The value added for the services sector grew by 5.9 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 8.7 percent in Q3 of the previous year. This was mainly due to Trade and repair services which grew by 5.5 percent in Q3 of 2025/26 from 3,380 billion shillings in Q3 2024/25 to 3,565 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26. Real Estate Activities also grew by 6.9 percent in Q3 2025/26 from 2,962 billion shillings in Q3 2024/25 to 3,166 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26.

Graph 5: QGDP at 2016/17 Constant Prices



Taxes on Products and Subsidies

Taxes on products and subsidies grew by 14.1 percent from 2,915 billion shillings in Q3 2024/25 to 3,326 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26. This was due to an increase in import duty.

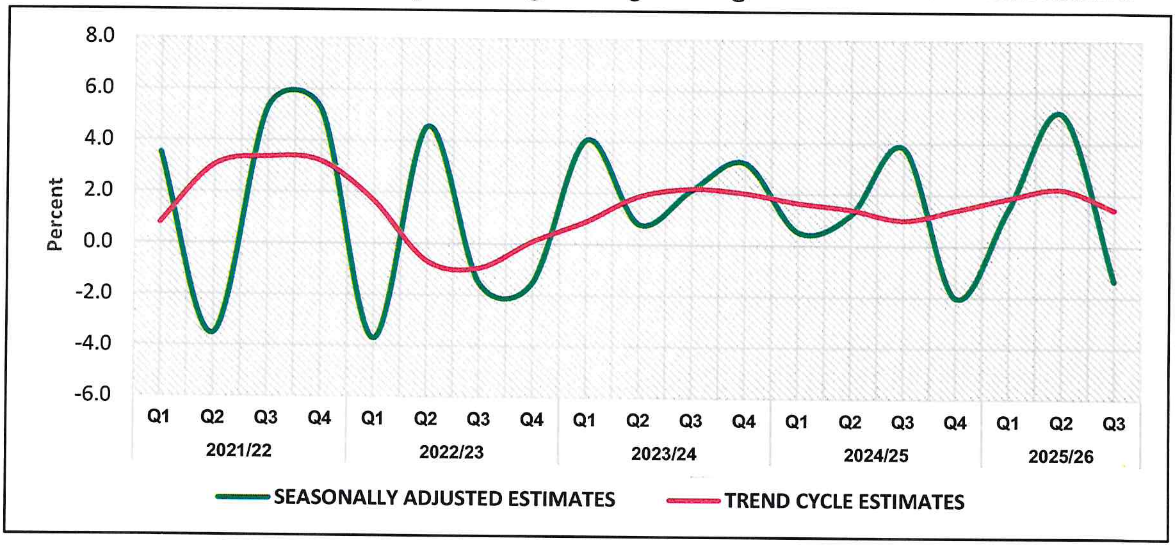
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

Quarter on quarter real QGDP grew by 1.2 percent in Q3 of 2025/26 compared to a growth of 3.6 percent in Q2 2025/26. In volume terms, the economy grew from 43,451 billion shillings in Q2 2025/26 to 43,979 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26.

Agriculture

The agriculture sector value declined by 1.3 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 5.2 percent in Q2 2025/26. The value added for the sector recorded an decrease from 10,083 billion shillings in Q2 2025/26 to 9,948 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26. This was due to a decrease in food crop growing activities.

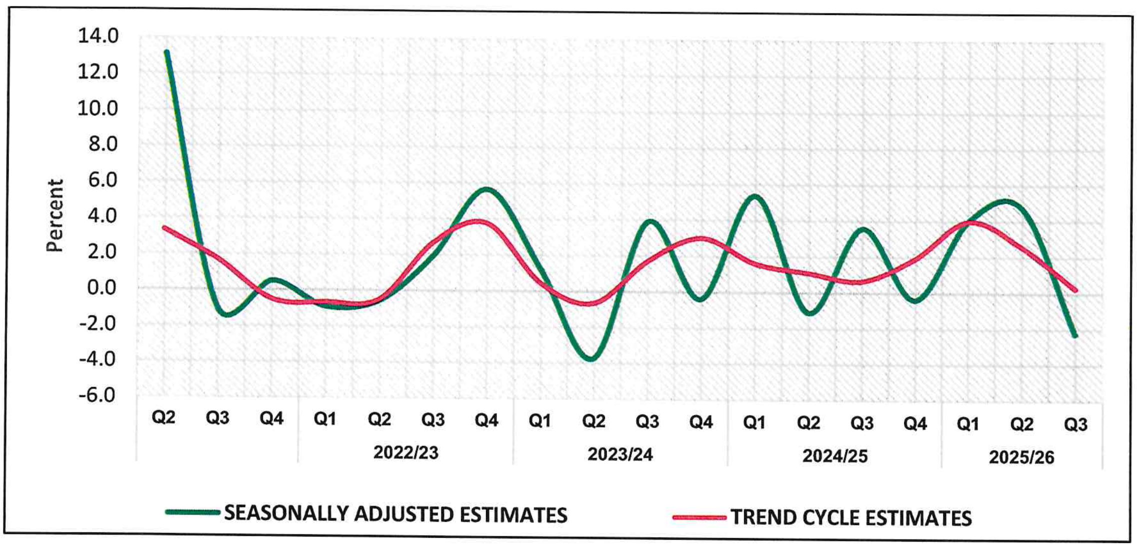
Graph 6: Quarter to Quarter percentage changes in Agriculture Sector Value Added



Industry

Valued added for the industry sector declined by 2.3 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 4.7 percent registered in Q2 2025/26. Industry sector value added decreased from 11,713 billion shillings in Q2 2025/26 to 11,448 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26. This was due to the decrease in Manufacturing and Mining and quarrying activities.

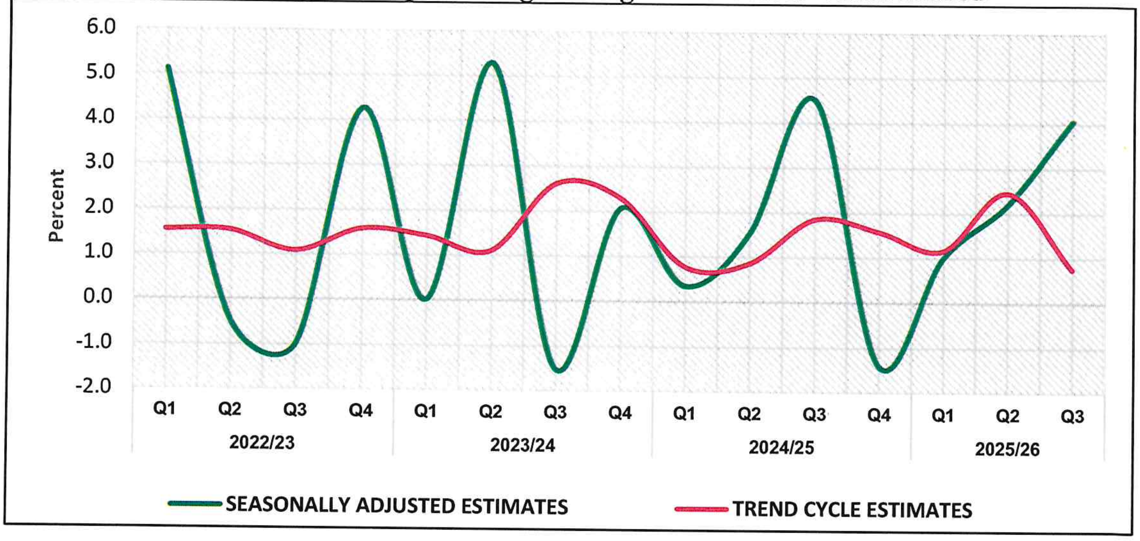
Graph 7: Quarter to Quarter percentage changes in Industry sector Value Added



Services

Value added for the service sector grew by 4.0 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 2.2 percent registered in Q2 2025/26. The services sector value added increased from 18,487 billion shillings in Q2 2025/26 to 19,235 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26. This was due to an increase in trade and repairs services.

Graph 8: Quarter to Quarter percentage changes in Services Value Added



Taxes on Products and Subsidies

Value added for taxes on products and subsidies grew by 5.7 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 2.3 percent registered in Q2 2025/26. Taxes on products and subsidies increased from 3,168 billion shillings in Q2 2025/26 to 3,348 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26.

ORIGINAL UNADJUSTED EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

Final Consumption Expenditure

In real terms, Year on Year Final Consumption Expenditure recorded a decline of 1.5 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 12.1 percent registered in Q3 2024/25. This is attributed to Household Final Consumption Expenditure which declined by 3.1 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 14.5 percent registered in Q3 2024/25.

In Nominal terms Final Consumption Expenditure was estimated at 45,724 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26 compared to 43,242 billion shillings in Q3 2024/25, representing 76.6 percent contribution to QGDP Expenditure.

Gross Capital Formation

Gross Fixed Capital Formation grew by 6.3 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 8.7 percent registered in Q3 2024/25. This is attributed to the growth in dwellings, other building and other Structures which grew by 1.6 percent, 8.3 percent and 6.9 percent respectively in Q3 2025/26.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

Final Consumption Expenditure

In real terms, Quarter on Quarter Final Consumption Expenditure recorded a decrease of 1.5 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to an increase of 1.1 percent registered in Q2 2025/26. This is attributed to General Government Expenditure which increased by 5.4 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a decline of 2.3 percent registered in Q2 2025/26.

In real terms, Final Consumption Expenditure was estimated at 37,295 billion shillings in Q3 2025/26 compared to 37,863 billion shillings in Q2 2025/26.

Gross Capital Formation

Gross Fixed Capital Formation declined by 1.5 percent in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 4.1 percent registered in Q2 2025/26. This growth is attributed to buildings and structures which grew by 0.6 percent and 0.7 percent respectively in Q3 2025/26 compared to a growth of 4.7 percent and a 7.1 percent respectively recorded in Q2 2025/26.

Notes:

a) Original (Unadjusted) estimates have been benchmarked to the 2024/25 Annual GDP estimates (October release 2025) due to quarterly differences in source data for selected economic activities. The Denton benchmarking method revises quarterly estimates whenever new annual benchmarks are produced.

b) Therefore, there were no revisions in series because the benchmarks and input data have not been revised over the period. Quarterly input data includes Government Finance statistics (GFS), Customs data, Sales data, Electricity, water and Central bank data among others.

c) Seasonally adjusted data are subject to revisions as future data become available, even when the original data are not revised.

d) Seasonally adjusted and Trend-cycle estimates represent an analytical elaboration of the data designed to show the underlying movements that may be hidden by the seasonal variations.

e) Seasonally adjusted data is the sum of the Trend-cycle component and the Irregular component. When the Irregular component is strong, the Seasonally adjusted series may not present a smooth pattern.

f) Original (Unadjusted) data are useful in their own right. They show the actual economic events that have occurred and therefore Seasonally adjusted data should not replace the unadjusted data.

g) In terms of interpretation, original series consider year on year similar quarter changes due to seasonal effects while adjusted series consider quarter to quarter changes.

Next Release will be by October 2026

Uganda Bureau of Statistics