



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

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Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

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# **The Background to the Budget 2010/11 Fiscal Year**

**STRATEGIC PRIORITIES TO ACCELERATE GROWTH,  
EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
TRANSFORMATION FOR PROSPERITY**

**June 2010**



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## **List of Acronyms**

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
BMAU	Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit
BOU	Bank of Uganda
BTTB	Background to the Budget
BTJET	Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program
CDS	Central Depository Scheme
CMA	Capital Markets Authority
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRB	Credit Reference Bureau
CRB	Credit Reference Bureau
CU	Customs Union
DOD	Debt Outstanding and Disbursed
DPF	Deposit Protection Fund
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DSIP	Development Strategy Investment Plan
DTAs	Double Taxation Agreements
EA	Exploration Areas
EAC	East African Community
EAMU	East African Monetary Union
EASRA	East African Securities Regulatory Authorities
ECB	European Central Bank
EPS	Early Production Scheme
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EWT	Extended Well Testing
FCS	Financial Card System
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
FMDC	Financial Markets Development Committee
FMDP	Financial Markets Development Plan
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOU	Government of Uganda
HC	Health Centre
HIPC	Highly indebted Poor Countries
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFEM	Interbank Foreign Exchange Market
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOSCO	International Organisation of Securities Commissions

IPO	Initial Public Offer
IPP	Integrated Power Project
IRS	Indoor Residential Spraying
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MDIs	Microfinance Deposit-taking Institutions
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiation
MFIs	Microfinance Institutions
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
MMT	Mobile Money Transfers
MOFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MSC	Microfinance Support Centre
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MTCS	Medium Term Competitiveness Strategy
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDA	National Drug Authority
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non - Governmental Organizations
NIC	National Insurance Corporation
NMS	National Medical Stores
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NTR	Non Tax Revenue
NTR	Non Tax Revenue
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OOB	Output Oriented Budget
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PFI	Participating Financial Institutions
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRDP	Peace Recovery and Development Programme
PSCP	Private Sector Competitiveness Project
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation
PTA	Preferential Trade Area
RBA	Retirement Benefits Authority
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
REPO	Repurchase Agreement
RFSS	Rural Financial Services Strategy
ROM	Results Oriented Management
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SBU	Stanbic Bank Uganda
SCD	Securities Central Depository
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
TIN	Tax Identification Number
TINs	Tax Identification Numbers
UBoS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics

UDB	Uganda Development Bank
UDC	Uganda Development Cooperation
UIC	Uganda Insurance Commission
UML	Uganda Microfinance Limited.
UNMHCP	Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPE	Universal Primary Education
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
USD	United States Dollar
USE	Universal Secondary Education.
USE	Uganda Securities Exchange
VAT	Value Added Tax
WB	World Bank
WRMD	Water Resource Management and Development



**PART ONE: INTRODUCTION AND GLOBAL/REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS**

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **1.0 Introduction**

The Background to the Budget (BTTB) reports on economic performance and implementation of Government policies and programs for the year under review assesses the country's economic outlook prospects over the medium term and highlights the priorities for the coming national budget. The BTTB for the fiscal year 2010/11 coincides with the adoption of the National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 2010/11–2014/15 as a successor to the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), which hitherto was the overall national planning framework since 1997. The NDP, whose theme is “Growth, Employment, and Socioeconomic Transformation for Prosperity”, aims at creating employment; raising per capita income to middle income level; improving sectoral labour force distribution in the economy; improving the human development and gender equality indicators; and improving Uganda's competitiveness and ultimately reduce the proportion of the people living below the poverty line to 24.5 percent by 2015.

Over the past two decades, the Uganda economy has established a strong record of prudent macroeconomic management and continues to undertake private-sector oriented structural reforms. Implementation of sound macroeconomic and structural economic policies have resulted in robust economic growth, and increased resilience of the economy to external shocks such as the recent global financial and economic crises, volatility in oil prices and escalation of food prices in the region as well as internal shocks such as droughts and severe energy shortages.

In spite of the economic structural transformation over the past two decades, the economy still faces challenges that will have to be addressed in the short, medium and long term. These challenges include: persistently high unemployment particularly of the youth; inadequate skills development which limits entrepreneurship and innovation; inadequate infrastructural networks such as roads, railway, energy, waterways, and internet usage which raises the cost of doing business and undermine private sector competitiveness; and a low manufacturing base. These constraints have undermined achievement of faster socioeconomic transformation. At institutional level, there has been inadequate public sector intervention in strategic sectors of the economy which has historically led to dismal performance in some areas which were left to the private sector. The medium term Government policy and investment priorities to address these challenges are outlined in the recently published National Development Plan. The new policy framework and investment priorities in the NDP will increase the pace of structural transformation of the economy, create employment in the medium to long term and increase the pace of poverty reduction through stronger and more balanced growth.

To implement the new strategic development policy framework, Government national resources will be closely aligned with the priorities set in the NDP. Specifically, increasingly more resources will be devoted to addressing infrastructure gaps in the economy over the medium

term, including agricultural infrastructure and skills development. This will require a structural shift in the national budget to focus on a few selected investment priorities which will be defined in the successive cycles of the NDP over a 30 year period. In light of the declining dependency of the country's investment program on donor assistance as Official Development Assistance becomes less available, Government will scale up its development budget in order to undertake priority investments. While this objective will be greatly supported by the harnessing of the newly discovered oil resources, necessary reforms will be carried out with a view to increasing non-oil domestic revenue mobilization, estimated at 12.5 percent in fiscal year 2009/10.

Additionally, Government is developing a public-private partnership policy framework which will facilitate leverage of private capital in partnership with government in infrastructure development and provision of other services. Complementary reform measures will include undertaking further reforms in the financial sector to increase availability of long term investment capital and broaden coverage. Among these reforms, Government is implementing pension sector reforms as a means of improving efficiency in the sector and creating a sustainable source for longer-term private investment financing.

Improving accountability of government resources will be critical for the realization of the country's strategic socio-economic objectives. While significant resources have been directed towards priority investment programmes in past years, including universal primary education, roads, water, health, agriculture, among others, service delivery has remained poor. To address this problem, Government has for the last two fiscal years been implementing public financial management reforms aimed at improving value for money in Government expenditure. These reforms will be strengthened in the coming fiscal year and beyond, through strengthening performance audits and greater accountability of budgetary resources including transparency in management of Government financial accounts.

In order to increase agricultural productivity and value addition, government will continue supporting technology adoption and also improve value chain linkages through promoting agro-processing and public private partnerships.

The economic recovery programme of Northern Uganda is underway, following the restoration of peace and security in the region. Among others, the recovery programme gives priority to roads infrastructure, agriculture and education including skills development. As the economy of Northern Uganda recovers, poverty levels in the northern region which are currently much higher than the national average will come down and overall national economic growth will be enhanced further. Therefore, over the medium term, priority will be given to linking northern Uganda to the economic opportunities in the region by investing in infrastructure that facilitates regional integration. Government is committed to implementing the necessary actions that will promote regional integration and trade for sustainable economic development of the Uganda economy and for the East Africa Community countries as a whole. This is necessary to increase the competitiveness of the private sector in the East African Region, create employment and as a necessary condition for greater integration into the global economy. In this regard, regional initiatives and development projects that support regional integration, and which are consistent

with national priorities will be given priority in the national budget and in the implementation of the NDP.

The theme for 2010/11 BTTB is “***Strategic Priorities to Accelerate Growth, Employment and Socio-Economic Transformation for Prosperity***”, reflecting Government’s commitment to fostering realisation of prosperity for all through public investment in areas such as infrastructure which address the most critical constraints to enhanced growth and improve socioeconomic welfare.

The rest of the report is structured as follows: Chapter Two discusses global economic trends and developments, and Regional integration and Trade. This presents the wider context within which the national policies and strategies take place and hence give a background for the likely medium term prospects and impacts. Chapter Three presents economic growth performance over the past year and prospects for the coming financial year. Chapter Four highlights monetary and financial sector developments in 2009/10, the external sector is presented in chapter five, Public finance in chapter six, the performance of strategic sectors in chapter seven, while chapter eight highlights the emerging development issues which have informed the drafting of the 2010/11 national budget. Finally, chapter nine presents the medium term macroeconomic and fiscal framework.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 Global and Regional Economic Developments and Prospects**

#### **2.1 *Global Developments and Prospects***

The global economic situation has continued to improve since the second quarter of 2009. The improvement is largely as a result of the large fiscal stimuli that countries have injected into their economies since the second half of 2008. In addition to individual country policy responses, there have been global efforts aimed at supporting poor countries with inadequate reserves and boosting international trade in light of shrinking domestic demand in a number of countries. For example, various governments and multilateral development institutions supported developing countries' exports by bolstering trade finance and providing credit guarantees. These initiatives helped to mitigate the impact of trade restriction measures that some countries had put in place, partly to protect themselves against an outflow of goods in light of shrinking production.

Future prospects are relatively favourable, albeit growing concerns of the implications of rising public debt. As the financial and economic crises affected the fundamentals of many economies including reduction in domestic product, declining export and fiscal revenues, many countries resorted to borrowing, both external and domestic. The rising public debt may undermine the ability of various Governments to maintain macroeconomic stability while implementing counter-cyclical measures. Alternatively, countries with limited fiscal space may be forced to drastically cut public spending, undermining faster pace of recovery in the global economy. The recent turmoil in the Euro area which was sparked off by evidence of unsustainable public debt of Greece showed how fragile the recovery of the global economy still is.

#### **2.2 Global Economic Activity**

##### **Global Growth**

Calendar year 2009 was devastating for the global economy as world output contracted by 0.6%, with output in advanced economies contracting by 3.2% in the same period. Output growth in developing countries declined considerably from an average of 6.1% in 2008 to 2.4 percent in 2009, and compared to an average growth of 7.4 percent in the previous five years. In Sub-Saharan African countries, growth declined to 2.1 percent in 2009 compared to an average of 6.4 percent in the previous five years. This was due to the fall in trade volumes, reductions in capital flows and current transfers especially remittances, and a collapse of capital markets as portfolio investment to emerging economies reduced.

As a sign of recovery in global economic activity, although slow and fraught with fragility, world output is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 4.2% in 2010. However the pace of recovery is expected to vary across countries, as shown in Table 1.1 below.

**Table 2.1: Global Economic Growth Rates (%)**

	2008	2009	2010 (Proj)	2011 (Proj)
World Output	3.0	-0.6	4.2	4.3
Advanced Economies	0.5	-3.2	2.3	2.4
US	0.4	-2.4	3.1	2.6
Euro Area	0.6	-4.1	1.0	1.5
Japan	-1.2	-5.2	1.9	2.0
UK	0.5	-4.9	1.3	2.5
Canada	0.4	-2.6	3.1	3.2
Others	1.7	-1.1	3.7	3.9
Newly Industrialized Asian Economies	1.8	-0.9	5.2	4.9
Emerging and Developing Economies	6.1	2.4	6.3	6.5
Central and Eastern Europe	3.0	-3.7	2.8	3.4
Common Wealth of Independent States	5.5	-6.6	4.0	3.6
Developing Asia	7.9	6.6	8.7	8.7
China	9.6	8.7	10.0	9.9
India	7.3	5.7	8.8	8.4
ASEAN	4.1	1.7	5.4	5.6
Middle East and North Africa	5.1	2.4	4.5	4.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.5	2.1	4.7	5.9
Western Hemisphere	4.3	-1.8	4.0	4.0
Brazil	5.1	-0.2	5.5	4.1
Mexico	1.5	-6.5	4.2	4.5

*Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2010*

Growth in advanced economies is projected at 2.3 % in 2010. The US economy which was devastated by both the financial and economic crisis is projected to recover at a growth rate of 3.1% in 2010, faster than economic growth in countries in the Euro Area, Japan and United Kingdom. The strong recovery of the US economy, and to a greater extent other advanced economies, is attributed to the decisive Obama administration which provided a significantly large fiscal stimulus package that averted a total collapse of the international financial system. The US fiscal stimulus supported a recovery of global aggregate demand, as production and trade volumes rebounded.

Emerging and Developing Economies, where the impact of the economic and financial crisis was minimal, are projected to grow at 6.3% in 2010 and at 6.5% in 2011. Asia will continue to lead the recovery in 2010, with China and India expected to grow at 10.0% and 9.8%, respectively. Sub-Saharan Africa is projected to grow at 4.7% in 2010.

### **International Trade**

In response to measures put in place to revamp production, promote trade and support trade finance, world trade volume is projected to expand at 7.0% per annum in 2010, as shown in Table 2.2. Primarily because of continued weak aggregate demand, imports of advanced

economies are projected to lag behind those of their counterparts in emerging and developing economies. This implies that demand for non-oil commodity exports by advanced countries may be subdued resulting in slower recovery in export receipts of poor countries. Overall, export volumes of advanced economies are expected to recover from a contraction (negative growth) of 11.7% in 2009 to an expansion of 6.6% in 2010. Export volumes of emerging and developing countries, led by Asia, will recover at a faster rate than those of advanced economies, estimated at 8.3% in 2010, recouping all the losses in the previous year.

The recovery in trade volumes will be complemented by an equally strong improvement in the terms of trade for world commodity prices, raising the prospects of a recovery in incomes and employment. Oil prices are expected to increase by 29.5% in 2010, however, this increase will be less than the drop in prices of 36% in the previous year. Similarly, non-oil commodity prices are expected to recover by nearly 14% in 2010 compared to a drop of 18.7% in 2009.

Reflecting dismal recovery in commodity export receipts, the current account of net primary commodity exporters is expected to deteriorate in 2010 to a deficit of US\$ 11.4 billion and a further deterioration to a deficit of US\$ 17 billion in 2011. Similarly, the current account of net debtor (borrower) countries as a group is also projected to deteriorate further from a deficit of US\$ 160.5 billion in 2009 to US\$ 265 billion in 2010. This will severely constrain the incomes of particularly low income countries and complicate implementation of their development programs and reforms. This challenge may be exacerbated by the continued deterioration of the current account of United States, and economic fragility in the Euro area which are the main source of development finance in low income countries.

A devastating impact of the global financial crisis was the reduction in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to developing countries, which reduced from US\$ 440 billion in 2008 to US\$ 275 billion in 2009. Although net official financial flows to emerging and developing countries actually increased in 2009, trade financial flows declined, undermining a quick recovery in export volumes in low income countries. The decline in FDI to developing countries and particularly Africa will constrain private capital flows for infrastructure development in general. However, FDI flows to Africa are projected to recover to pre-financial crisis levels after 2011.

**Table 2.2: World Trade (%age Change)**

	2008	2009	2010 (Proj)	2011 (Proj)
World Trade Volumes (Goods and Services)	2.8	-10.7	7.0	6.1
Imports				
Advanced Economies	0.6	-12.0	5.4	4.6
Emerging and Developing Economies	8.5	-8.4	9.7	8.2
Exports				
Advanced Economies	1.9	-11.7	6.6	5.0
Emerging and Developing Economies	4.0	-8.2	8.3	8.4

*Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2010*

### Global Inflation

Reflecting weak aggregate demand and uncertainty in the global economy, consumer inflation in advanced economies which was already low before the financial crisis dropped to zero in 2009. A rebound in aggregate demand and increasing confidence in the US economy is expected to lead to a recovery in inflation to 1.5% per annum in 2010. For Sub-Saharan Africa which had registered single digit inflation for four consecutive years before the crisis, average inflation returned to double digit rising from an average rate of 7.1% per annum in 2007 to 11.6% in 2008 and 10.6% in 2009. Some countries such as Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, among others, also suffered very high inflation in the same period. The major sources of inflation in sub-Saharan Africa were the significant increase in commodity prices, international food prices, and to a lesser extent depreciation of local currencies. Table 2.3 gives a summary of the global inflation trends. The outlook for sub-Saharan Africa is positive, with average inflation projected to decline steadily to an average of 8.0% in 2010 and 6.9% in 2011.

**Table 2.3: Consumer Prices (Percentage Change)**

	2008	2009	2010 (Proj)	2011 (Proj)
Advanced Economies	3.4	0.1	1.5	1.4
Emerging and Developing Economies	9.2	5.2	6.2	4.7
O/w sub-Saharan Africa	11.6	10.6	8.0	6.9

*Source: World Economic Outlook, IMF, 2010.*



## **2.3 Regional Developments and Prospects**

### **Sub-Saharan Africa**

While many African countries were not severely affected by the financial crisis, and some with diversified export base may have survived the worst effects, the lagged impact of the global recession is still unfolding in many countries. The transmission avenues of the impact on African economies has been through reduced current transfers such as remittances, reduced volume of commodity export receipts due to weak demand in advanced economies, and declining private capital inflows particularly FDI and other private flows. In many African countries, this has reduced their domestic revenues causing unusual fiscal constraints. As a consequence, real income per capita registered a negative average growth of 0.1% in 2009, threatening gains in poverty reduction efforts.

Consistent with trends in the global economy, the economic and financial situation in Sub-Saharan Africa is projected to improve over the next couple of years, as depicted by Table 2.4 below. Though the region initially benefited from insulation by limited financial integration in the global financial system,, its quick recovery is largely due to the sound economic policy frameworks as a result of sustained implementation of macroeconomic and structural reforms including strong financial regulation, and the timely response to the crisis through implementing measures that stimulate aggregate demand, continued support to on-going projects, and promotion of regional trade. In a number of countries which had high public debt, and therefore limited fiscal space, there was restructuring of these debts as well as implementation of exchange rate reforms which placed these economies on a strong macroeconomic foundation, for example Seychelles.

**Table 2.4: Sub-Saharan Africa Economic Performance and Projections**

	2008	2009	2010	2011
			(Proj.)	(Proj.)
	<i>% change</i>			
Real GDP	5.6	2.1	4.7	5.8
Of which: Oil exporters	7.0	3.8	6.5	6.8
Oil Importers	4.9	1.2	3.8	5.3
Real Non-oil GDP	6.4	3.3	5.0	5.7
Consumer Prices (Average)	11.6	10.5	7.9	6.9
Of which: Oil exporters	10.5	11.0	10.8	8.6
Oil Importers	12.2	10.3	6.5	6.0
Real Per Capita GDP	3.2	-0.1	2.6	3.7
	<i>% of GDP</i>			
Exports of Goods and Services	41.0	31.1	33.8	34.0
Imports of Goods and Services	38.2	33.4	34.1	34.2
Gross domestic Saving	22.7	19.0	21.4	21.7
Total Investment	22.5	22.2	23.0	23.3
Fiscal balance(Excluding grants)	-1.2	-7.5	-6.1	-4.3
External Current account(Including grants)	1.1	-1.9	-1.5	-1.9
Of which: Oil exporters	4.0	4.3	6.9	6.5
Of which: Oil exporters	16.6	8.0	38.1	-6.1
Oil Importers	6.3	4.9	-0.6	-0.4
Reserves-excl (Months of Imports)	5.2	6.0	5.6	5.6
Government Revenue (Excluding Grants)	27.1	22.7	24.6	24.7
Government Expenditure	28.3	30.2	30.7	29.0
Broad Money	48.7	49.4	51.2	51.6
Trade Balance	8.5	2.1	4.5	4.9
Official Grants	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6
External Debt to Official Creditors	10.1	11.6	10.9	11.0

*Source: Regional Economic Outlook, Sub-Saharan Africa, April 2010*

### **East African Customs Union**

The East African Customs Union entered its final phase of full implementation on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010, after 5 years of transitional arrangements. There is now full liberalization of trade in goods between the EAC Partner States, meaning that there should be no tariffs or non tariff barriers on the movement of goods within the Community. Focus is now on trade facilitation initiatives aimed at harmonising the customs administrative framework, regulations, procedures and documentations to facilitate transit and fast clearance of goods and payment of taxes.

## **East African Common Market**

The implementation of the EAC Common Market protocol calls for free movement of goods, free movement of persons, free movement of workers, right of establishment, right of residence, free movement of services and free movement of capital across the EAC region with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2010. All these developments have strong implications for our economy in the areas of cross border trade, legislation, taxation, location of industries and investments, competitiveness of the various sectors, fiscal and monetary policies and attraction of both local and foreign investments.

The Common Market is expected to increase competition within the region and enhance adoption of best practices. This should make EAC a more attractive investment destination, which could bring benefits of transfer of knowledge and opportunities for innovation. The challenges for Uganda, therefore, include the integration of the policies at EAC level into national sectoral programs and supporting local firms to re-orientate plans around the implementation of the Common Market. The private sector is expected to adjust its operations and systems to a regional perspective in order to adapt to a wider free market and take full advantage of the opportunities a bigger market provides.

## **East African Monetary Union (EAMU)**

A monetary union refers to two or more countries with a single currency, or different currencies having a fixed mutual exchange rate monitored and controlled by one central bank (or several central banks with closely coordinated monetary policies). At their Summit in 2007, the Heads of State of the EAC Partner States decided to fast track the achievement of the East Africa Community Monetary Union by 2012. A mechanism for the negotiation of the Protocol for establishment of EAMU has been established.

The East African Monetary Union (EAMU) aims to establish among the partner states a zone of monetary and financial stability. The EAMU, coupled with other community activities, which include the implementation of the Customs Union (CU) and Common Market (CM) and the conduct of consistent economic policies by the partner states throughout the community, will lead to a harmonious balanced and sustainable development of economic activities, sustainable and non-inflationary economic growth, intra regional economic and financial integration and efficient allocation of resources and economic development.

The formation of a monetary union requires a sufficient degree of convergence for the EAC economies to reduce the costs of adjusting to the single monetary and exchange rate policy which is an inescapable feature of Monetary Union and sufficient economic and financial integration to enable them to enjoy the benefits of lower transaction costs and exchange risk from the start of Monetary Union. Table 2.5 below indicates the proposed convergence criteria to be followed by the five East African partner states. It is important to point out that this criteria and the associated implementation timelines are yet to be agreed both at technical and political levels.

**Table 2.5: Proposed Convergence Criteria for the East African Partner States – Roadmap to Monetary Union**

Stages	Primary Criteria	Secondary Criteria
<b>STAGE 1</b> <b>2007-2010</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall budget deficit/GDP(excluding grants)of not more than 6%</li> <li>Overall budget deficit/GDP (Including grants) of not more than 3%</li> <li>External reserves of not more than 4 months of imports of goods and non factor services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achievement and maintenance of stable exchange rate</li> <li>Achievement and maintenance of market based interest rates</li> <li>Achievement of sustainable Real GDP Growth rate of not less than 7%</li> <li>Sustained pursuit of debt reduction initiative on domestic and foreign debt</li> <li>National savings to GDP ratio of not less than 20%</li> <li>Reduction of Current account Deficit (Excluding grants) as a percentage of GDP to sustainable level consistent with debt sustainability.</li> <li>Implementation of the 25 Core principles of bank supervision and regulation based on the agreed action plan for harmonization of bank supervision.</li> <li>Adherence to the core principles for systematically important payment systems by modernizing payment and settlement systems.</li> </ul>
<b>STAGE 2</b> <b>2011-2014</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall budget deficit /GDP (excluding grants) not exceeding 5</li> <li>Overall Budget deficit/GDP(including grants )not exceeding 2%</li> <li>Average Inflation of not more than 5%</li> <li>External reserves of not more than 6 months of imports of goods and non factor services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance of market based interest rates</li> <li>Maintenance of high and sustainable rate of real GDP growth of not less than 7%</li> <li>Sustained pursuit of debt sustainability</li> <li>Domestic savings/GDP of at least 20%</li> <li>Maintenance of sustainable level of current account deficit (excluding grants) as a percentage of GDP.</li> </ul>
<b>STAGE 3</b> <b>2015</b>	<b>Introduction and circulation of a single East African Currency</b>	

## **PART TWO: DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS**

## CHAPTER THREE

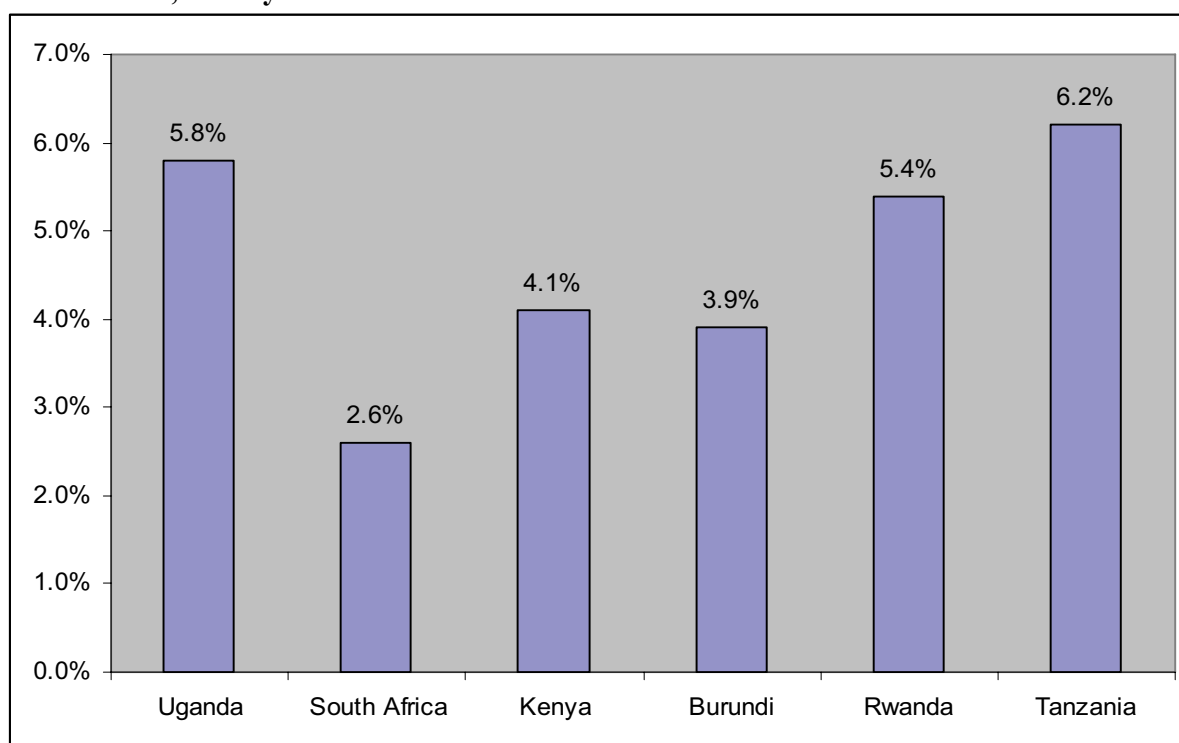
### 3.0 Economic Growth

#### 3.1 GDP growth

The Ugandan economy grew by 5.8 percent in financial year 2009/10, which is 1.4 percentage points less than the growth rate of 7.2 percent achieved last year. Although there was a slowdown in the growth rate of GDP, it was nevertheless robust given that the country faced adverse external shocks as well as natural disasters during the year. As indicated in Table 3.1, industry grew by 8.9%, services by 5.8% and 2.1% for the agricultural sector.

In a regional context, the recent growth of the economy has been impressive. Uganda's economic growth in the year 2009/10 was among the highest in the East African Community and all of Sub-Saharan Africa (see Figure 3.1 below and IMF's World Economic Outlook, April 2010).

**Figure 3.1: Economic Growth: Uganda, Selected Countries in Sub Saharan Africa and South Africa, fiscal year 2009/10.**



Source: IMF (estimates), World Economic Outlook, April 2010.

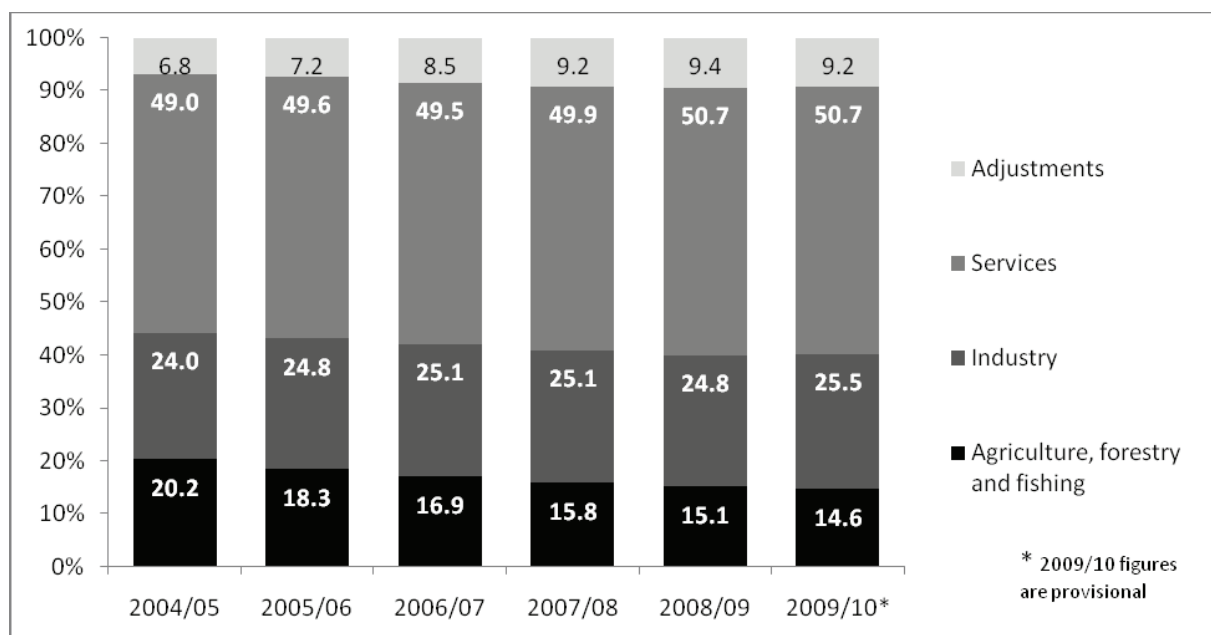
Note: Uganda's growth rate was updated with the most recent data from Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

In terms of contribution to total GDP, the share of agriculture, forestry and fishing in total GDP at 2002 constant prices continued to decline from 15.1 percent in 2008/09 to 14.6 percent

2009/10 in line with recent trends in structural transformation of the economy. The services and industrial sectors are continually becoming the major drivers of growth, and the share of industry increased from 24.8% to 25.5%.

Figure 3.2 shows the significant contribution of the services sector in total GDP relative to industry and agriculture.

**Figure 3.2: Sectoral Composition of GDP (%)**



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and MOFPED

Note: computed using GDP numbers for each year in constant 2002 prices

### 3.2 Detailed Sectoral GDP Growth Performance

Table 3.1 and 3.2 show the growth rates of various sectors and subsectors of GDP, and clearly highlights the poor performance of the cash crop subsector (-2.9%), air transport and support services (-1.2%), both sectors vulnerable to global economic trends, as well as the poor performance of the whole sale & retail trade (-0.3%) and education (-0.5%) subsectors. The main factors that collectively led to a slowdown in the rate of growth of GDP included the changing climate and the consequent natural disasters, external shocks, and the reduction in exports to southern Sudan.

**Table 3.1: Real GDP Growth Rates Sectors**

REAL GDP GROWTH RATES	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.5%	0.1%	1.3%	2.5%	2.1%
Industry	14.7%	9.6%	8.8%	5.8%	8.9%
Services	12.2%	8.0%	9.7%	8.8%	5.8%
GDP at market prices	10.8%	8.4%	8.7%	7.2%	5.8%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and MOFPED

## **Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector**

The output for the agricultural activities that includes cash crops, food crops, livestock, forestry and fishing activities grew by 2.1 percent in 2009/10 down from a growth rate of 2.5 percent in 2008/09. This decline was due to poor performance of the cash crops subsector and lower growth of forestry activities. However, there was a recovery in the fisheries sub-sector after three years of consecutive decline (Table 3.2).

### ***Cash crops***

The cash crops sub sector which includes coffee, cotton, tea, cocoa, tobacco, sugar cane and exported horticulture declined by 2.9 percent in 2009/10 compared to growth of 5.6 percent in 2008/09. The cash crops activities were mainly affected by international economic and financial crisis, drought in mid 2009 followed by sporadic rains; volcanic eruption in Iceland that affected exports to Uganda's major trading partners in Europe and landslides in the Mt. Elgon coffee growing areas. A major contributor to the decline in overall output of this sub sector was the decline in the output of coffee activities which declined by 8.4 percent in 2009/10. Coffee contributes over 60 percent of the total value added of cash crops.

In addition, cotton activities are estimated to have registered a contraction of 54.1 percent in 2009/10 compared to a strong growth of 85.5 percent in 2008/09. The poor performance of cotton production activities is attributed to decline in prices during the 2008/09 season, which affected farmers' motivation to continue growing the crop. Farmers shifted to the production of food crops owing to the then high food prices because of increased regional demand during the 2008/09 fiscal year. In addition, the severe drought during early August 2009, which is the ideal planting window for cotton, negatively affected crop development and reduced targeted acreage by nearly 50 percent. The persistent dry spells during late October and the entire November 2009 in many parts of the cotton growing regions resulted in the shedding of flowers and bolls and premature opening of cotton. Matters were further worsened by the excessive rains during December 2009 and early January 2010 causing boll rots especially in western Uganda.

In the case of other cash crops, declines were registered for cocoa of -16.8 percent in 2009/10 following similar decline of -61.4 percent in 2008/09, flowers and horticulture registered a 23.1 percent contraction in 2009/10 compared to a contraction of 12.1 percent in 2008/09, while Tobacco growing activities contracted by 4.7 percent in 2009/10.

However, there were a few cash crops namely Sugarcane and Tea that registered modest growth. Sugarcane registered a growth of 7.8 percent in 2009/10, although this was a slower growth compared with the 20.5 percent growth attained in 2008/09. Tea is estimated to have registered a relatively good performance in 2009/10 with an increase of 8.3 percent from a growth of 7.2 percent in 2008/09.



**Table 3.2: GDP Growth by economic activity at constant 2002 prices**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP Growth at market prices</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
Cash crops	-10.6%	5.4%	9.0%	5.6%	-2.9%
Food crops	-0.1%	-0.9%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%
Livestock	1.6%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Forestry	4.1%	2.0%	2.8%	6.3%	2.4%
Fishing	5.6%	-3.0%	-11.8%	-7.0%	2.6%
<b>Industry</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>
Mining & quarrying	6.1%	19.4%	3.0%	4.3%	12.8%
Manufacturing	7.3%	5.6%	7.3%	10.0%	5.9%
Formal	7.8%	4.9%	9.2%	12.0%	6.1%
Informal	6.0%	7.7%	2.1%	4.4%	5.5%
Electricity supply	-6.5%	-4.0%	5.4%	10.6%	8.9%
Water supply	2.4%	3.5%	3.8%	5.7%	2.7%
Construction	23.2%	13.2%	10.5%	3.7%	10.9%
<b>Services</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	12.3%	10.4%	14.7%	9.7%	-0.3%
Hotels & restaurants	8.7%	11.3%	10.7%	4.5%	4.5%
Transport & communications	17.1%	17.7%	21.3%	14.3%	15.1%
Road, rail & water transport	12.8%	9.5%	20.8%	12.9%	2.8%
Air transport & support services	6.9%	13.8%	17.8%	-3.6%	-1.2%
Posts and telecommunication	26.2%	29.1%	22.6%	19.8%	30.3%
Financial services	31.7%	-11.9%	17.1%	25.4%	21.1%
Real estate activities	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%
Other business services	12.5%	8.0%	10.8%	12.4%	10.4%
Public administration & defense	15.8%	-6.3%	12.1%	5.5%	3.9%
Education	9.4%	10.6%	-6.5%	4.3%	-0.5%
Health	12.9%	2.7%	-4.8%	-3.2%	11.0%
Other personal & community services	14.1%	13.4%	12.8%	12.3%	11.8%
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
FISIM	34.2%	-13.8%	15.9%	27.1%	50.8%
Taxes on products	19.5%	22.3%	17.3%	11.6%	8.2%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and MOPPED

***Food crops***

Food crops activities are estimated to have grown by 2.7 percent in fiscal year 2009/10 up from a revised growth rate of 2.6 percent for 2008/09. The improved performance of the food crops activities for 2009/10 is attributed to the high market prices for food crops offered during the fiscal year 2008/09 which encouraged production as well as the long rainfall season experienced in some regions of the country that started in October 2009 and continued until May 2010. These

rains offset the effects of drought and erratic rainfall that was experienced between July and September 2009.

In addition, the food crops acreage in the North and North Eastern parts of the country continued to expand due to the resettlement of the formerly Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and the disarmament programme in Karamoja sub-region.

### ***Fishing***

The fishing subsector showed signs of recovery after three consecutive years of falling output. In 2009/10, the subsector is estimated to have grown by 2.6 percent compared with the contraction of 7.0 percent in 2008/09. The recovery in the fishing activities is mainly attributed to the controls imposed by the fisheries authorities.

In the fiscal year under review, Government set out to finalise a number of initiatives aimed at improving the performance of the agricultural sector. The revised strategic investment plan for agriculture, will guide investment choices that will increase agricultural incomes, reduce poverty, improve household food and nutrition security, create employment and stimulate overall economic growth. The range of investments will cut across the entire commodity value chain, from production, through processing to marketing, with the aim of easing constraints faced by the private sector as well as creating an enabling supervisory and regulatory environment.

### **Industry**

There was a strong rebound in the growth of industrial activities with the sector growing at 8.9 percent compared to 5.8 percent recorded in the fiscal year 2008/09. The good performance was mainly due to a recovery of the growth in the construction sub-sector that had witnessed a slowdown amidst high costs of construction materials in 2008/09. As shown in figure 3.4, growth in construction activities dominated the growth in the industrial sector, driven mainly by private construction activities which picked up in the second half of the fiscal year. Construction activities which cover public and private sector construction services are estimated to have grown by 10.9 percent in 2009/10, which was a much better performance than the 3.7 percent growth registered in 2008/09.

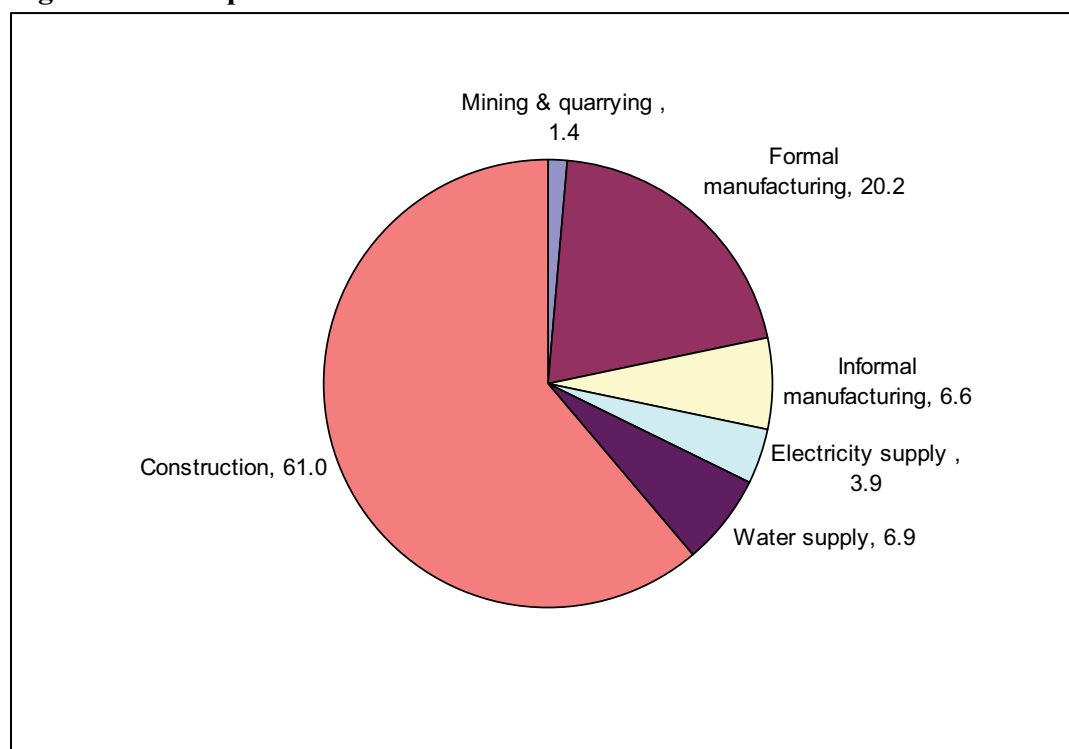
Along with construction, the manufacturing sector contributed to growth of industry, with formal manufacturing growing at 6.1% while informal manufacturing grew by 5.5 % over the course of the year. Growth in formal manufacturing activities was mainly driven by Food Processing, Paper and Printing, Chemicals Paint and Soap, as well as Metal Products industries.

Growth in informal manufacturing activities is attributed to the good performance in agriculture which in turn led to increased food processing especially grain milling. Besides high regional demand, the growth of food processing was boosted by the long rains that favoured food crops production activities.

Mining and quarrying activities are estimated to have grown by 12.8 percent in fiscal year 2009/10 compared to a 4.3 percent for the fiscal year 2008/09. The growth in the mining and

quarrying activities was mainly driven by increased demand for limestone, clay and quarry products as well as for road construction raw materials.

**Figure 3.4: Composition of the Industrial Sector in 2009/10**



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and MOFPED

Note: computed using GDP numbers for each year in constant 2002 prices

Electricity sales activities increased by 8.9 percent in 2009/10 compared to a growth of 10.6 percent in 2008/09. The growth in electricity supply is attributed to the investments carried out in the production of electricity.

The water supply activities are estimated to have grown by 2.7 percent in 2009/10 down from a growth of 5.7 percent in 2008/09. The growth in this activity is due to investments in water supply and the resultant expansion of water supply coverage.

### Services

The growth rate of services sector activities slowed down to 5.8 percent in 2009/10 from a higher level of 8.8 percent attained in 2008/09. The lower growth rate is attributed mainly to the poor performance of the whole sale & retail trade subsector which is the largest component of the services sector contributing 26.3 percent of services GDP in 2009/10 (see figure 3.5). Wholesale and retail trade registered poor performance in 2009/10 compared to the previous years, contracting by 0.3 percent against an average growth rate of 11.8 percent over the preceding four years. As noted earlier, this was partly due to the reduction in exports to southern Sudan as Uganda's exports faced increased competition from neighbouring countries especially Kenya for

regional markets. In addition, some of the goods that were being imported into southern Sudan have begun to be produced locally as investors begin to establish industries in close proximity to targeted markets.

Other subsectors which performed poorly include the education which contracted by 0.5 percent in 2009/10 compared to an increase of 4.3 percent in 2008/09 and air transport activities which contracted by 1.2 percent.

Subsectors that performed well during the fiscal year include posts and telecommunications and financial services. The posts and telecommunications sub-sector registered a growth rate of 30.3 percent in 2009/10 which is higher than the 19.8 percent growth rate achieved in 2008/09. The 2009/10 high growth in the communications sub-sector was mainly attributed to increased network coverage and increased on-net price promotional campaigns by both old and new telecommunications companies. The competition and increased investments led to reduced costs of communications and hand sets and therefore increased demand for the services. The telecommunications services providers have also introduced mobile phone banking services.

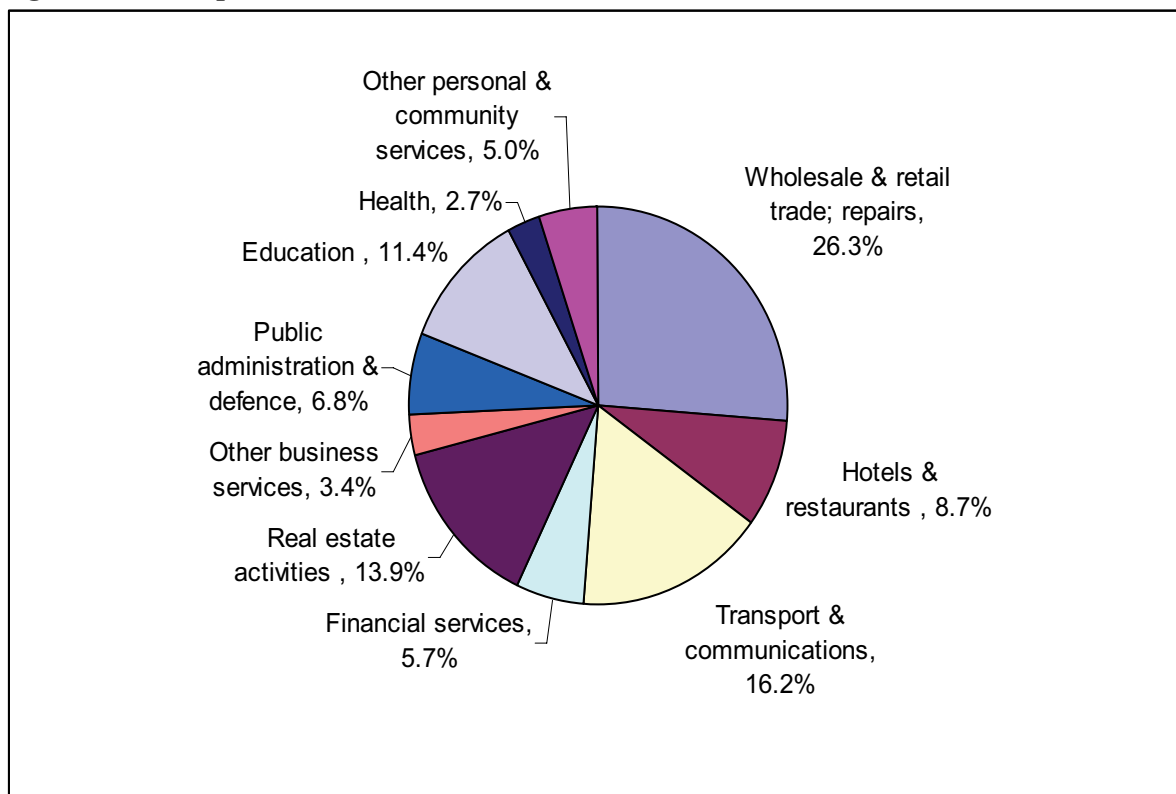
The financial services subsector is estimated to have grown by 21.1 percent in 2009/10 with commercial banking being the biggest contributor. Although this growth rate is lower than the one achieved last fiscal year of 25.4 percent, it is nevertheless robust. Growth arose from the growth in net interest income and other incomes of commercial Banks.

Despite the relatively slower growth this fiscal year, the services sector has registered good growth performance over the last few years averaging 8.9percent over the past five years. In terms of contribution to total GDP, the service sector has continued to contribute the largest share of GDP as it accounted for just over half (50.7 percent in 2009/10)<sup>1</sup>. The largest components of the sector, in 2009/10, included: wholesale and retail trade (26.3%, transport and communications (16.2 %) and real estate activities (13.9%).

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<sup>1</sup> Computed Using GDP at constant 2002 prices.

**Figure 3.5: Composition of the Service Sector in 2009/10**



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and MOFPED

Note: computed using GDP numbers for each year in constant 2002 prices

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0 Monetary and Financial Sector Development**

#### **4.1 The Monetary Sector**

##### **Monetary Policy**

The conduct of monetary policy during fiscal year 2009/10 aimed at reducing inflation to 7.5% per annum by end June 2010, restoration of stability in the exchange rate, and promotion of private sector credit. In this regard, the Central Bank of Uganda continued to support optimal liquidity conditions in the financial system, while at the same time pursuing a pro-active policy strategy in the foreign exchange market. In September 2009, Bank of Uganda (BOU) adopted a flexible monetary policy regime with the twin objectives of easing financial conditions in the economy and at the same time supporting a reduction of inflation to single digit. Specifically, the Central Bank made necessary adjustments in financial conditions depending on whether liquidity conditions were of a short or long term nature. Management of long term liquidity was mainly through a combination of sales of government securities and sale of foreign exchange in the interbank foreign exchange market, while repurchase agreements (REPOs) were used to regulate short-term liquidity conditions.

As inflationary pressures subsided during the second half of FY 2009/10, the BOU implemented a monetary policy that was supportive of increased commercial bank lending to the private sector as a means of increasing aggregate demand and. This flexibility helped to reduce interest rates volatility for lending between banks, and led to a sharp reduction in interest rates on treasury bills, although lending rates remained high. Interest rates on government Treasury Bills declined from 12.3% in March 2009 to 5.9% in March 2010.

##### ***Monetary Aggregates***

Table 4.1 below summarizes the changes in the broad monetary aggregates from June 2005 to February 2010. The Net Foreign Assets of the banking system was estimated to have increased from an equivalent of Shs.5,711.5 billion as at the end of June 2009, to Shs.6,090.3 billion as at the end of February 2010. Over the same period, credit to the private sector from the banking sector is estimated to have increased by about 13.4 percent to Shs.4,083.3 billion from Shs.3,599.5 billion. This represents a slowdown compared to growth of 25.7 percent recorded in the period June 2008 to February 2009. The 13.4 percent growth occurred mainly, in shilling denominated loans, which accounted for 78.1 percent of commercial banks' total loan portfolio. Deposit mobilization by the banking system from the resident private sector over the same period is estimated to have grown by 13.69 percent for time and savings deposits and 18.21 percent for demand deposits. This compares moderately with the growth rates of 17.8 percent and 22.9 percent, respectively registered in the same period of 2008/2009.

**Table 4.1: Summary Monetary Survey, June 2005 – February 2010 (Shs. billion)**

(Shs. billions)	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09	Feb-10
Net Foreign Assets	2,648.1	3,037.6	3,835.4	5,090.7	5,711.5	6,090.3
Total Domestic Credit	982.0	1,382.3	1,116.4	1,918.0	2,990.5	3,489.7
Claims on Central Government	-176.3	-112.7	-731.6	-942.3	-644.4	-594.1
Claims On the Private Sector	1,150.2	1,475.5	1,812.9	2,830.5	3,599.5	4,083.3
Forex Loans to Residents	300.6	436.9	456.6	713.8	825.1	894.3
Other Items (Net)	-818.9	-1,184.3	-1,109.7	-1,941.5	-2,404.4	-2,613.9
Broad Money M3	2,811.1	3,271.6	3,842.0	5,062.9	6,297.6	6,966.1
Foreign Exchange Accounts	653.3	706.6	848.1	1,161.2	1,376.9	1,424.6
Broad Money M2	2,155.9	2,563.7	2,993.9	3,901.7	4,920.7	5,541.5
Currency in Circulation	605.1	744.9	863.6	1,074.0	1,245.4	1,284.7
Private Demand Deposits	860.2	961.5	1,128.0	1,426.9	1,732.7	2,048.3
Private Time and Savings Deposits	690.7	857.3	1,002.3	1,400.7	1,942.5	2,208.5
Total Private Deposits (Incl CDs)	1,552.8	1,820.1	2,130.3	2,827.6	5,052.2	5,681.4

Source: Bank of Uganda

Total money supply, as measured by M2 which is comprised of currency in circulation, and the private sector's demand, time and savings deposits, increased by 12.6 percent from Shs.4,920.7 billion at the end of June 2009 to Shs.5,541.5 billion by the end of February 2010. Broad money (M3) grew by 10.6 percent as foreign currency deposits increased by 3.5 percent over the same period. Broadly, the conduct of monetary policy was consistent with maintaining low inflation while at the same time supporting a robust private sector growth and investment. Base money, which is closely associated with the control of inflation, increased by only 2.4 percent between June 2009 and February 2010, compared to the growth of 20.5 percent registered in the corresponding period of June 2008 to February 2009. The slowdown in base money reflected a lower growth in currency of 3.2 percent in the period under review compared to 12.3 percent in the same period of the previous financial year.

### ***Inflation***

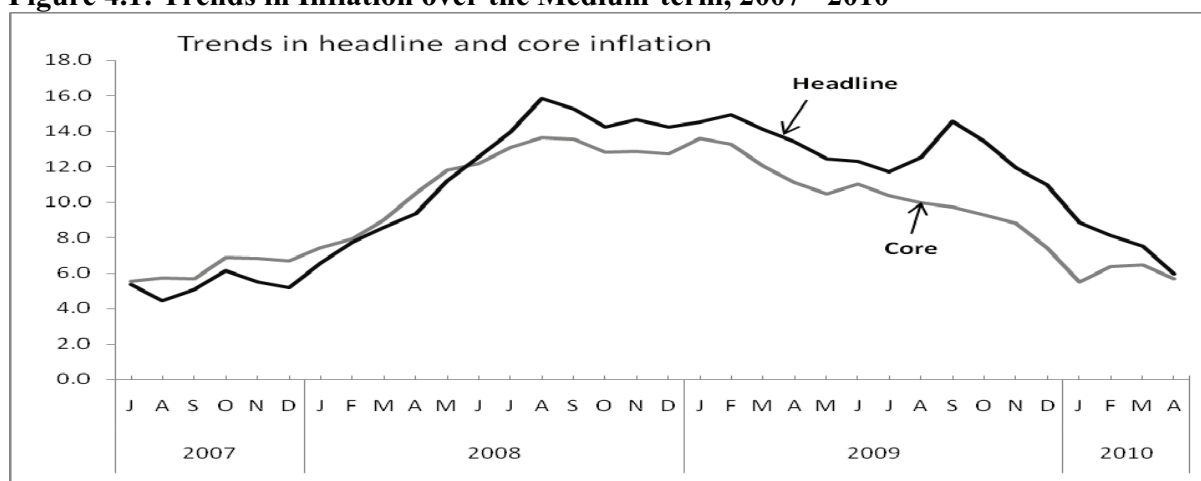
The underlying conditions which led to double digit inflation between May 2008 and December 2009 improved dramatically during the second half of FY 2009/10 resulting in a sharp reduction in the rate at which the general price level increased in the economy. The favourable conditions include (i) the increased food supply on the market on account of both the implementation of NAADS programme and the good weather conditions, (ii) reduced inflation in Uganda's trading partners particularly Kenya and South Africa, (iii) restoration of political stability in Kenya which provides for regular supply of merchandise goods, and (iv) stability in oil prices on the international market. For the twelve months to May 2010, overall inflation reduced from 12.4% per annum in May 2009 to 4.4% p.a. Inflation which excludes food, fuel and utilities, because these suffer from erratic price fluctuations, fell from 10.5% p.a to 4.6% p.a in the same period. The general price level of food crops which reached a peak of nearly 50% p.a in September 2009 dropped to 5.5% p.a in May 2010 primarily because of the bumper food harvest in the second half of the FY 2010. The inflation trend in recent years is shown in Table 4.2 and figure 4.1 below.

**Table 4.2: Inflation Trends**

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Headline Inflation	7.4%	7.3%	13.9%	9.6%
Underlying Inflation (price)	7.8%	8.3%	12.0%	6.9%
Core Inflation	7.3%	8.0%	12.5%	7.5%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Figure 4.1: Trends in Inflation over the Medium-term, 2007 - 2010**



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and MOFPED

### Domestic Money Markets and Interest Rates

During fiscal year 2009/10, nominal weighted average lending interest rates of commercial banks oscillated in the range of 20.0 and 22.0 percent, slightly lower than the rates in 2008/09 when they recorded a sharp rise to 23.3 percent per annum in August 2008. However, given a reduction in inflation, there was a drastic increase in real interest rates (after adjustment for inflation) from an average of 7.0 percent in 2008/09 to 9.4 percent in 2009/10. Although the fall in inflation increased the real return on funds lent, commercial banks did not necessarily reduce nominal interest rate. During the period under review, real interest rates on both savings and time deposits were negative except in January and February 2010.

The yield on the 91-day Treasury Bills increased from 6.4 percent in July 2009 to 8.2 percent in September 2009 before declining steadily to 3.8 percent in March 2010. The decline in the yield on Treasury Bills reflected high competition for a limited supply of government securities as BOU reduced the amounts offered in Treasury bill auctions.



### ***Treasury Bonds Market***

During the period July 2009 to March 2010, treasury bonds of 2-year, 3-year, 5-year and 10-year tenors were issued to support monetary policy management and financial markets development. The annualized yields on the 2-year and 3-year bonds fell to 12.3 and 11.6 percent respectively, as at end March 2010, from respective rates of 18.5 and 17.4 percent as at end March 2009. The fall in rates was as a result of softening liquidity conditions prevailing during the auctions. The current respective annualized yields for the 5-year and 10-year papers were at 12.7 percent and 11.7 percent respectively. With total bond maturities of Shs.323.4 billion by end of March 2010, the outstanding stock of treasury bonds was Shs. 1,506.6 billion.

As at March 2010, total secondary market bond trading amounted to Shs. 610.5 billion, representing a decrease from Shs. 879.5 billion as at March 2009. The contraction in the size of trades was partly attributed to the exit of offshore players from holding government securities in 2009 following the global crisis and a decline in overall rates partly on account of flexible monetary policy pursued by Bank of Uganda during this period.

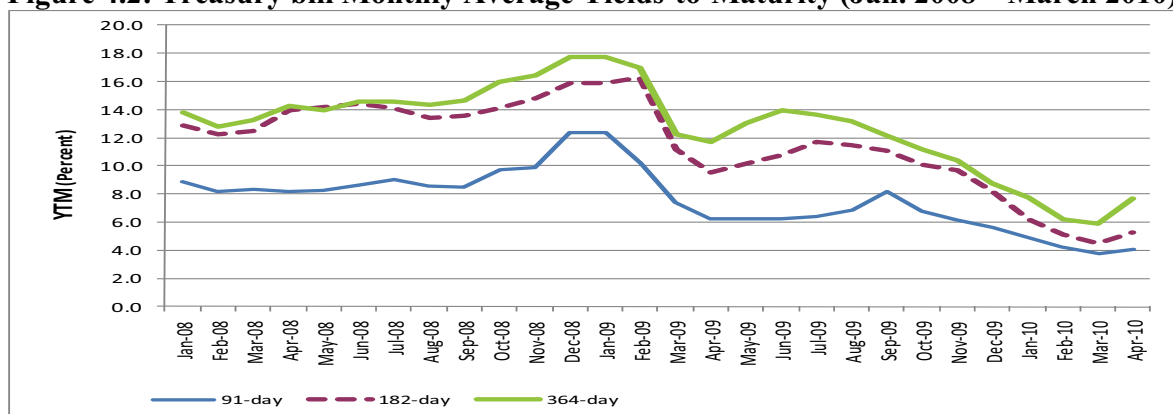
### ***Treasury Bills Market***

The stock of Treasury bills at the end of March 2010 was Shs.1.4 trillion. The Bank of Uganda redeemed Shs.94.5 billion in Treasury bills on a net basis during the period July 2009 to March 2010, in line with its monetary easing stance. During the period March 2009 to March 2010, there was a decrease in the volume of secondary market trading in the Treasury bills from Shs.781.3 billion as at March 2009 to Shs.729.8 billion as at March 2010. The fall in secondary market activity was mainly due to the impact of the global crisis at the time and a reduction in issuance amounts from an average of Shs.70.0 billion per auction in the previous period that ended in March 2009 to an average of Shs.50 billion per auction in the period ending March 2010.

The average interest rate on all Treasury bills declined for the first nine months of 2009/10, partly on account of the flexible monetary policy stance pursued by Bank of Uganda. Auctions during the first nine months of the financial year were characterized by oversubscriptions, which partly explain the decline in the rates. The oversubscriptions amounted to Shs.2.1 trillion against offers totalling Shs.1.1 trillion.

By March 2010, the effective yields on the 91-day, 182-day, and 364-day treasury bills were 3.8, 4.5, and 5.9 percent, respectively, down from 6.7, 10.2, and 11.8 percent as at March 2009. Their respective discount rates fell to 3.7, 4.4, and 5.6 percent by end March 2010 down from 6.4, 9.5, and 10.6 percent registered as at end March 2009. Figure 4.2 shows the Treasury bill effective yield rates since January 2008 through March 2010.

**Figure 4.2: Treasury bill Monthly Average Yields-to-Maturity (Jan. 2008 – March 2010)**



Source: Bank of Uganda

### ***The Repo and Reverse Repo Markets***

Commercial banks in the primary dealership program maintained active participation in the repo market during fiscal year 2009/10. The repo is an instrument in which a seller of securities such as treasury bills enters into a financial contract with another participant in the banking sector and agrees to buy them back at a specified time and price. The horizontal repo occurs between commercial banks in contrast to the vertical repo, which involves Bank of Uganda and the commercial banks. While under the repo instrument Bank of Uganda borrows from commercial banks, the reverse repo instrument is where the central bank lends to the banking sector.

Following the adoption of the flexible implementation of the Reserve Money Program (RMP) in September 2009, the frequency of use of the repo and reverse repo increased as Bank of Uganda managed short term liquidity to promote stability in the money market. Consequently, at the beginning of Financial Year 2009/10, the Central Bank entered the money market with reverse repos to ease tight liquidity conditions. However, in the second half of the year, liquidity conditions eased significantly, necessitating Bank of Uganda to issue repos, on a number of occasions. In the quarter ended March 2010, the net effect of the vertical repo instrument was a withdrawal of Shs.19.7 billion compared to Shs.138.3 billion in the quarter to March 2009. Table 4.3 below shows the developments in the repo and reverse repo market.

**Table 4.3 Developments in the Repo and Reverse Repo Market**

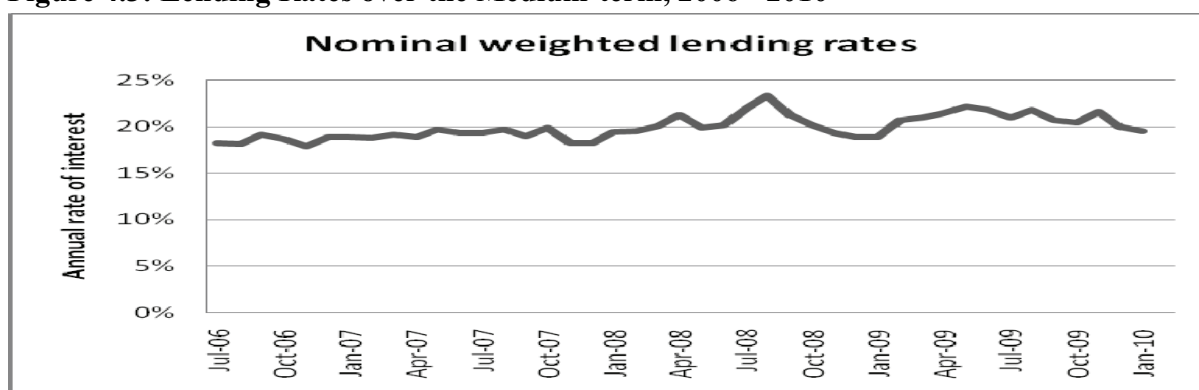
(Shs. Billions)	Mar-09	Jun-09	Sep-09	Dec-09	Mar-10
Issuance of repos	-416.5	-368.5	-	-757	-850
Maturities of repos	278.25	537.541	-	737.382	830.262
Net position in repo market	-138.25	169.041	-	-19.618	-19.738
Issuance of reverse repos	-	-	1,631.00	396	150
Maturities of reverse repos	-	-	-1,577.58	-452.357	-150.048
Net position in reverse repo market	-	-	53.422	-56.357	-0.048

Source: Bank of Uganda

## Lending Rates

As can be seen in Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4 below, the lending rates remained high over the past year, fluctuating around the 20 percent and consistent with trends over the past five years. Despite a slight decrease over the financial year from a peak of 21.8 percent in August 2009 to 19.6 percent in January 2010, lending rates remain high by international standards and significantly higher than in any of the other four EAC partner states, where the average is about to 15 percent.

**Figure 4.3: Lending Rates over the Medium-term, 2006 - 2010**



Source: Bank of Uganda and MOFPED

**Table 4.4: Lending Rates in Uganda, Jul 2007 – Feb 2010.**

	Jul-07	Jan-08	Jul-08	Jan-09	Jul-09	Feb-10
Nominal Weighted Lending Rates	19.41	19.4	22.01	18.92	21	21.9
Nominal Weighted Saving Deposit Rates	1.61	2.61	2.1	2.23	2.25	2.27
Nominal Weighted Time Deposit Rates	8.31	11	10.85	11.23	10.76	8.25
Real Weighted Lending Interest Rate	14.03	12.86	8.06	4.4	9.28	14.45
Real Weighted Saving Deposit Rate	-3.76	-3.93	-11.85	-12.3	-9.48	-5.18
Real Weighted Time Deposit Rates	2.93	4.46	-3.09	-3.3	-0.96	0.8

Source: Bank of Uganda

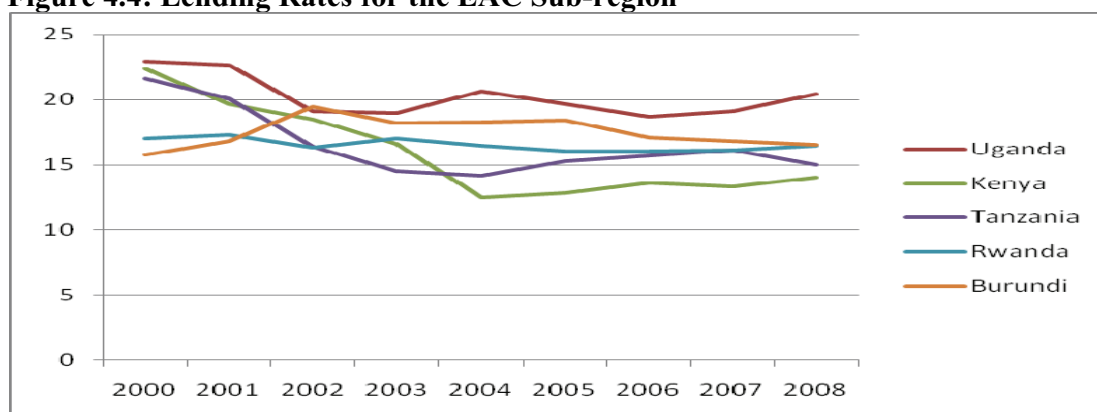
The persistently of high interest rates in Uganda is due to the following factors: (i) high operational costs associated with infrastructural costs such as transport, energy and communications, (ii) weak bankruptcy legislation codes and inadequate judicial infrastructure with respect to loan recovery; (iii) problem of risk assessment and identification of borrowers; (iv) problems of the quality of collateral which are associated with dysfunctional land registries; and (v) the structural problem of lack of long term investment finance which results into short term commercial loans being utilised for long term investments.

In order for the private sector to be competitive in the domestic economy and within the region, access to affordable private capital through commercial bank lending will be critical. To this end, Government is implementing the following measures which will have a downward influence on

interest rates: (i) promoting competition within the banking sector through licensing of more commercial banks in accordance with the Financial Institutions Act 2004 requirements; (ii) full implementation of the Credit Reference Bureau system which will facilitate assessment of borrowers' risks, which will be augmented by the planned implementation of the National Identification Card Project; (iii) plans are underway to improve efficiency and security of land registries in the country to address the problem of fraud in land transactions; (iv) deepening of the financial sector by undertaking reforms including supporting leasing, pension sector reforms to help provide long term investment funds, and development of the mortgage industry; and (v) overall improvement of the infrastructure to reduce transaction costs, including investment in energy, the national internet backbone to promote ICT based commercial transactions, roads, and supporting telecommunication expansion which has sparked innovation and hence led to the development of new banking products in rural and urban areas.

These measures will reduce the cost of doing business for the financial sector as well as other businesses, increase coverage of rural areas through products such as Mobile Banking and eventually led to low interest rates. Enhanced competition coupled with reforms to deepen the financial sector will help to minimize the segmentation of the commercial banking industry which will improve efficiency in financial intermediation. Figure 4.4 gives a comparison of lending interest rates in the EA region.

**Figure 4.4: Lending Rates for the EAC Sub-region**



Source: IMF – IFS Statistics

The high interest rates have implications for the competitiveness of the Ugandan economy as the five EAC countries move towards full economic integration. Thus, the reduction of interest rates will remain a key strategic priority of Government and will continue to introduce additional policy initiatives and engage commercial banks in various ways in order to resolve this challenge to private sector growth and competitiveness.

## Developments in the Foreign Exchange Market

### *The Exchange Rate Policy*

At the peak of the global financial crisis in the second half of 2008, the exchange rate suffered short term volatility which was triggered by high demand for foreign exchange of subsidiary companies abroad. Despite the volatility, Government maintained a market determined exchange rate policy. This policy stance served the Uganda economy well as it has provided the avenue for the economy to adjust to shocks in a timely manner, and therefore not caused permanent distortions or damage to the business environment. This evidence has proved that a flexible exchange rate is the right policy choice. Hence, the exchange rate will continue to be determined by supply and demand forces in the foreign exchange market, with the Central Bank, only intervening in the market to deal with sharp volatility in the exchange rate movements. For example, when aggregate demand in the economy was low in the first half of FY 2009/10, the shilling appreciated sharply, undermining the competitiveness of the export sector. In pursuit of this strategic decision, Bank of Uganda occasionally intervened and purchased foreign exchange to slow excessive appreciation pressures.

### *Exchange Rate*

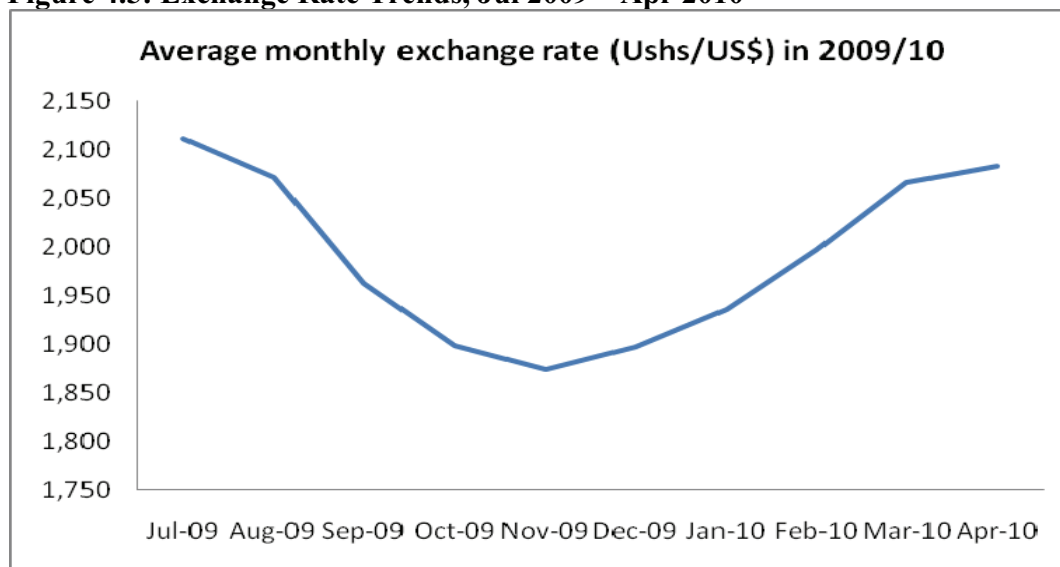
The exchange rate was less volatile during FY 2009/10 despite a steady appreciation of the shilling vis-a-vis the US Dollar in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the fiscal year, and then a steady depreciation for most of the second half of the year. Overall, the average exchange rate between the Uganda shilling and the US Dollar depreciated by about 3% during FY 2009/10 compared to the previous year. Table 4.5 and figure 4.5 show the exchange rate trends in recent years.

**Table 4.5: Exchange Rates – Ugandan Shilling Against the US Dollar**

	<b>2006/7</b>	<b>2007/8</b>	<b>2008/9</b>	<b>2009/10</b>
Average \$/Sh Exchange Rate	1,780.0	1,696.5	1,930.0	1,989.1
End Period \$/Sh Exchange Rate	1,643.6	1,600.7	2,137.2	2,051.6

Source: Bank of Uganda

**Figure 4.5: Exchange Rate Trends, Jul 2009 – Apr 2010**



Source: Bank of Uganda and MOFPED

There were a number of reasons for the appreciation of the currency in the first five months of the financial year. First, at the start of the year, many commercial banks had held more dollar amounts than they needed for their immediate usage. As confidence in the dollar fell internationally, banks began to unwind these positions causing an appreciation of the shilling. Second, inflows of foreign exchange from offshore investors also increased during the period. Third, a recovery in remittances increased dollar supply. Fourth, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) increased their investments significantly over this period. Fifth, increased proceeds from agricultural exports, particularly coffee and fish, as well as other exports to neighbouring countries, particularly Kenya and Sudan.

The steady depreciation of the shilling vis-a-vis the the US Dollar since November 2009 was primarily due to increased demand for dollars from offshore investors, domestic corporations in the telecoms, energy and manufacturing sectors, and the bullish behaviour of the dollar on the international market. Commercial banks have also increased their demand for dollars in order to cover their foreign exchange portfolios after they had reduced the holding of more dollars than required for immediate use at the height of the global financial crisis. The decline of the Euro in April and May 2010, which fell on the back of trouble in Greece, has been mirrored in the Ugandan shilling as the Eurozone is a key trading partner.

### ***Volume of Foreign Exchange Transactions***

Total market turnover in the Foreign Exchange Market during for the period of June 2009 to May 2010 amounted to US\$ 12.7 billion almost the level as in the 12 months to May 2009, representing a slight decline of 0.1%. Total non-interbank sales recorded as annual decline of 1.0% to end May 2010, while purchases increased by 3.0% in the same period. The developments in the values traded and the corresponding rates are depicted in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Foreign exchange Transactions , June 2008-May 2010.

Month	Exchange Rates			Volume Transactions (US Dollars, Millions)		
	Purchases Weighted Avg	Sales Weighted Avg	Mid-rate (UgShs/US\$)	Other Purchases	Other Sales	Interbank
June-08	1595.1	1606.4	1600.7	462.7	464.6	271.1
July-08	1628.5	1639.4	1633.9	503.9	499.7	263.5
August-08	1618.6	1628.6	1623.6	460.3	458.8	150.5
September-08	1640.2	1649.8	1645.0	442.6	503.8	186.7
October-08	1814.0	1863.3	1838.7	572.9	663.7	321.1
November-08	1887.1	1933.1	1910.1	383.3	396.3	148.4
December-08	1945.6	1966.8	1956.2	436.6	431.5	112.5
January-09	1968.1	1983.9	1976.0	420.4	409.8	120.2
February-09	1957.3	1972.4	1964.8	369.9	380.1	95.3
March-09	2043.4	2059.6	2051.5	446.0	455.3	178.6
April-09	2163.4	2187.8	2175.6	333.3	341.8	103.4
May-09	2236.7	2258.6	2247.7	382.4	412.2	159.4
June-09	2124.4	2149.9	2137.2	419.3	425.0	133.7
July-09	2098.5	2123.0	2110.8	408.8	421.4	103.8
August-09	2061.5	2081.8	2071.7	404.1	412.8	90.6
September-09	1956.1	1967.7	1961.9	419.8	428.0	166.7
October-09	1893.2	1903.3	1898.3	433.5	430.5	151.0
November-09	1868.9	1878.6	1873.8	389.9	379.7	106.2
December-09	1891.6	1901.7	1896.6	481.6	451.2	178.1
January-10	1930.5	1940.8	1935.6	413.0	412.5	165.2
February-10	1991.3	2001.7	1996.5	470.4	460.8	226.2
March-10	2080.8	2091.9	2086.4	524.5	560.7	217.3
April-10	2077.8	2088.2	2083.0	473.8	434.1	195.9
May-10	2168.9	2180.3	2174.6	530.1	544.8	268.6

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Cumulative purchases of foreign exchange by bureaus increased by US\$ 0.7 billion (39.6 percent) from US\$ 1.7 billion in 2008 to US\$ 2.4 billion in 2009. Similarly exchange bureau sales increased by US\$ 0.7 billion (40.0 percent) from US\$ 1.7 billion in 2008 compared to US \$ 2.4 billion in 2009. As at the end of December, 2009, total assets held by the foreign exchange bureaus sub-sector amounted to Shs.54.1 billion, while total capital and reserves amounted to Shs.24.5 billion. The sub-sector recorded an overall net after tax loss of Shs.289.8 million for the year ended December 2009. This was partly attributed to appreciation of the Shilling against the US dollar and the Euro.

The total number of licensed foreign exchange bureau outlets stood at 135 as at end December 2009 compared to 114 as at end December 2008. The increase in the number of licensed outlets is attributed to the increasing demand for access to financial services in the vibrant and growing foreign exchange market and money remittance sector.

## **4.2 The Financial Sector**

### **Banking Sector**

The commercial banking sub-sector remained stable and sound during the period under review, and in strong position to withstand a relatively high level of financial shocks. The stress tests conducted by the Bank of Uganda indicated that all banks were in a strong financial position to overcome many shocks. The number of commercial banks stood at 22 with a total network of 363 branches at the end of December 31, 2009. This represented a growth of 62% from a total branch network of 301 that was in the country at the end of December 2008.

The confidence of the public in the sector remained high as partly shown by the notable growth in total assets and deposits. Total assets of the commercial banks grew by Shs.1,175 billion, or 15.6 percent, from Shs.7,555 billion in December 2008 to Shs.8,730 billion in December 2009, while total deposits increased by Shs.935 billion, or 19.9 percent, from Shs.4,696 billion in December 2008 to Shs.5,631 billion in December 2009. Similarly, the banking sector's total advances grew by Shs.634 billion, or 18.6 percent, from Shs.3,405 billion to Shs.4,039 billion in the same period. All the commercial banks remained adequately capitalised and complied with the statutory and regulatory capital adequacy requirements on an ongoing basis. The commercial banks' core capital grew by Shs.151 billion, or 16.9 percent, from Shs.892 billion in 2008 to Shs.1,043 billion in 2009 primarily due to injection of fresh capital of Shs.59.2 billion by a number of banks and retained profits posted during 2009.

The earnings of the commercial banks posted an increase of Shs.6.0 billion, or 2.5 percent, in net profits after tax from Shs.230 billion in 2008, to Shs.236.0 billion in 2009. All banks held adequate liquidity to meet operational requirements with an average ratio of liquid assets to deposits of 44.7 percent, which was comfortably above the minimum statutory requirement of 20 percent. The percentage of total non-performing loans to total advances stood at 4.2 percent as at end of 2009 reflecting a deterioration of 2.0 percentage points from 2.2 percent registered in 2008.

Innovative financial products, such as mobile money transfers and Islamic financial products, continued to be rolled out in response to the dynamic needs of the clientele and competition for business within the banking sector. Bank of Uganda approved a request from Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited to offer mobile money cash transfer services in partnership with Zain, a telecommunications company. A similar service had in the previous year been rolled out by Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited in partnership with MTN. In addition, an application from Centenary Rural Development Bank to establish a mobile banking service to be operated from mobile vans was approved by the Bank of Uganda. A similar service is already being offered by Post Bank Uganda Limited – a Tier 2 financial institution. It is envisaged that this service will provide a more cost-effective model of increasing outreach in rural areas where there are limited or no formal banking services currently.



The Central Bank received applications from prospective investors and some existing commercial banks to offer Islamic banking products and services. In this respect, Bank of Uganda is spearheading the amendments of the Financial Institutions Act 2004 to allow the conduct of Islamic Banking.

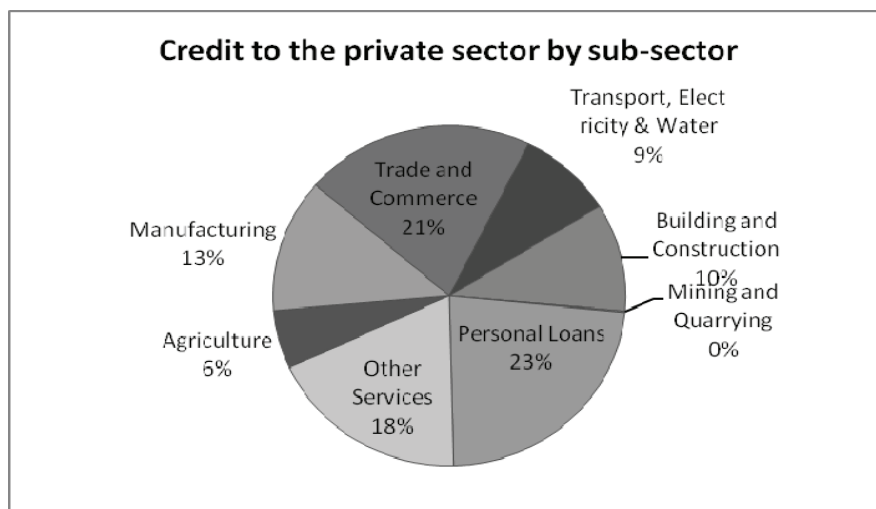
In order to bolster the risk management frameworks in the banking sector and provide adequate supervisory oversight to financial institutions, Bank of Uganda revised the risk management guidelines and a risk based supervision framework. The revised versions have been circulated to all supervised financial institutions for implementation. While the previous version highlighted the minimum standards for effective risk management framework, the revised version lays out the risk-based supervision methodologies adopted by examiners in assessing the adequacy of a financial institution's risk management framework.

The outlook for the financial sector in 2010 is promising with expectations of further growth on account of rising competition as financial institutions endeavour to consolidate and widen their respective deposit bases. Furthermore, the proposed amendments of the Financial Institutions Act 2004 to accommodate Islamic banking, coupled with the introduction of new products like mobile money cash transfer and mobile money banking, are expected to usher in new opportunities which will further deepen the financial sector.

### ***Commercial bank credit to the private sector***

Despite the slowdown in the global economy, the level of financial intermediation in Uganda continued to grow during the financial year. Commercial bank credit to the private sector grew by 18.5 percent per annum from Shs. 2.6 trillion in February 2009 to Shs. 3.5 trillion in February 2010. Credit to agriculture increased by 38.3 percent in the period under review of which lending for production purposes increased by 90.1 percent. This contrasts with the declines of 12.3 percent and 36.5 percent, respectively, in the same period a year ago. The improvement in agricultural credit is partly a result of the Agricultural Credit Facility worth Shs 60 billion between Government and Commercial Banks. In the 9 months between June 2009 and February 2010, total private sector credit increased by 15.6 percent. Commercial bank credit for building and construction grew by 64.1 percent from Shs. 222.0 billion in February 2009 to Shs. 388.6 billion by February 2010. This underlies the continued growth in the construction subsector where building for both commercial and private housing remains robust. As can be seen from figure 4.6 below, personal loans, at 23% of total bank credit, dominated credit to the private sector.

**Figure 4.6: Credit to the Private Sector by Subsector**



Source: Bank of Uganda and MOFPED

Table 4.7 below gives the sectoral distribution of commercial bank credit to the private sector. By the end of February 2010, lending to agriculture accounted for 6.0% of total commercial bank credit to the private sector while manufacturing accounted for 12.9%, and real estate, personal, household loans and related activities constituted the biggest share of commercial bank credit with 38.5%, equivalent to Shs.1.6 trillion.

**Table 4.7: Sectoral Distribution of Commercial Bank Credit to the Private Sector**

Sector	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09	Feb-10
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6</b>
Production	3.7	2.6	2.2	1.4	2.8
Crop Finance	5.5	4	3.7	3.1	3.3
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>
Foods, Beverages, Tobacco	8.6	5.9	4.1	6.8	5.8
Leather/Textiles	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5
Furniture and household	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Chemical, pharmacy and rubber products	0.9	1	0.3	1.8	0.8
Metal products and machinery	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.2
Building and construction material	2.3	2.4	1.7	0.9	1.2
Others	2.5	2.7	4.9	3.9	2.4
<b>Trade and Commerce</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>18.5</b>
Wholesale (imports + exports)	6	5.7	3.9	6.3	7.7
o/w Imports	5.9	5.4	3.1	6	0.6
Exports	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3
Retail	10.1	9.9	8.4	14.3	9
<b>Transport, Electricity &amp; Water</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Transport	6.3	6.1	6.8	5.8	7.9
Electricity & Water	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
<b>Building and Construction</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Other Services &amp; Personal Loans</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>38.5</b>
Real Estate	3.6	5	5.4	5	3.3
Personal loans	16.5	17.9	14.9	21.9	22.1
Others (Services and Others)	24.3	23.6	31	14.6	13.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

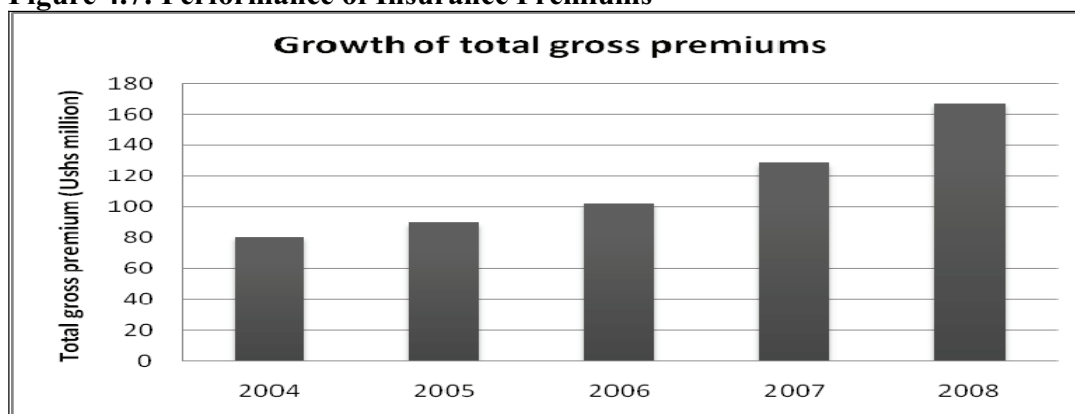
Source: Bank of Uganda

**Non-bank financial sector*****Insurance***

According to the Uganda Insurance Commission (UIC) which administers and supervises the insurance industry, there are 21 licensed insurance companies and 25 insurance brokers in Uganda. In addition, licenses have been issued for twelve loss adjustors, one reinsurance broker and 133 insurance agents. Two companies specialise in only life insurance business and five others underwrite life insurance as well as other insurance business. In 2009/10, Sanlam Insurance Uganda Ltd, from South Africa was licensed to join the life insurance industry in Uganda. In addition, Goldstar Insurance Company Ltd, which previously operated under a general license, has now also been granted a life insurance license.

The latest data for gross insurance premiums show a 29.7 percent increase in 2008 compared to the previous year, from Ushs.129 billion to Ushs.167 billion, as shown in figure 4.7below. This is due in part to the entry of a number of foreign players into the market.

**Figure 4.7: Performance of Insurance Premiums**



Source: Bank of Uganda and MOFPED

During FY 2009/10, proposals were submitted to Parliament to amend the existing Insurance Act. The proposed amendments are aimed at:

- delinking the Commission from supervision by the Bank of Uganda and to bring it under the supervision of MoFPED;
- removing any ambiguities and to ensure clarity by defining technical terms that are used in the Act;
- enhancing corporate governance in the insurance sector;
- increasing the development of the insurance sector in Uganda by increasing the amount available to an insurer from 15% to 50%;
- providing additional powers to the Commission to maintain security deposit accounts of insurance players and to invest them;
- providing for the arbitration of complaints as an additional function of the Commission;
- allowing banks to act as intermediaries in insurance business which will go a long way to increase the sales channels leading to increase in the insurance penetration.

In addition, the listing of the National Insurance Corporation (NIC) on the stock market has enabled the public to invest in the insurance sector and raised the public profile of the sector. Subjecting NIC regulation rigorous regulatory regime, by the Insurance Commission and Capital Markets Authority, will go a long way to improve efficiency in the insurance industry as other insurance players will emulate them in areas such as corporate governance.

### ***Credit institutions***

The number of Credit Institutions remained 4 while the branches increased from 39 by end of December 2008 to 42 as at the end December 2009. The overall performance of the Credit Institutions subsector as at December 31, 2009 was satisfactory. Total assets of the four (4) credit institutions increased by Shs.17.3 billion (16.2%) from Shs.106.6 billion at the end of December 2008 to Shs.123.9 billion at the end of December 2009, while total loans increased by Shs.24.8 billion (64.1 percent) from Shs.38.7 billion to Shs.63.5 billion. The ratio of advances to deposits increased from 48.9 percent to 65.9 percent indicating a growth in financial intermediation.

Total deposits decreased by Shs.1.1 billion (1.5 percent) from Shs.75.5 billion to Shs.74.5 billion in the same period. All the credit institutions maintained unimpaired paid-up capital above the statutory requirements of Shs.1 billion and complied with the minimum core capital to risk weighted assets ratio requirement of 8 percent. The paid up capital of the credit institutions increased by Shs.4.6 billion (32.8 percent) from Shs.14.0 billion in December 2008 to Shs.18.6 billion as at December 2009 mainly due to stepping up of capital by shareholders of one institution that was preparing to upgrade into a commercial bank.

**Table 4.8: Key Profit and Loss Indicators for Credit Institutions.**

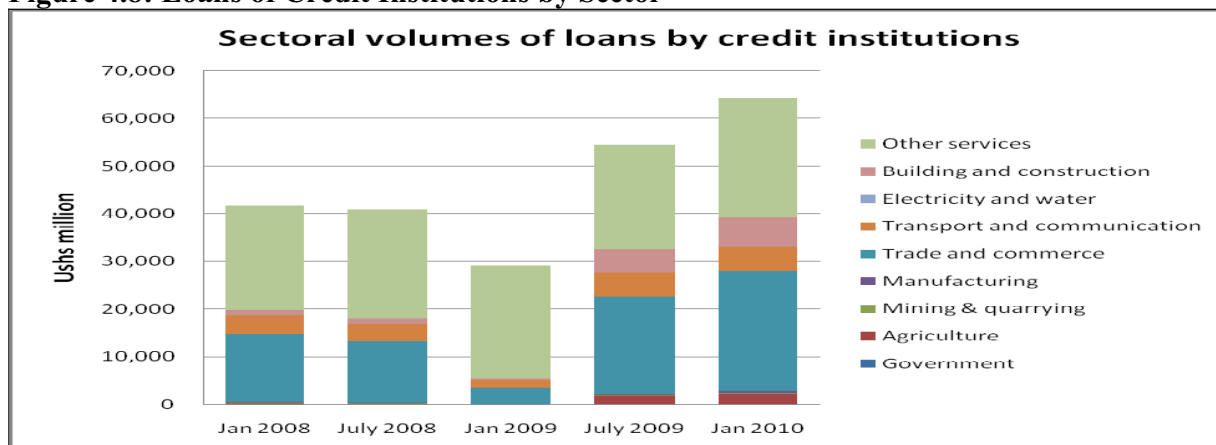
	Dec-05	Dec-06	Dec-07	Dec-08	Dec-09
<b>Capital Adequacy</b>					
Core Capital/RWAs (%)	24.65	21	43.67	23.28	31.6
Owner's funds (Equity) (Shs. m)	38,113.17	38,975.81	96,728.95	18,452.30	28,184.11
<b>Earnings</b>					
Profit (Loss) (Shs. m)	617.21	1548.58	1,552.38	-2.63	545.94
ROA (%)	2.99	2.31	2.34	-0.72	0.79
ROE (%)	15.2	13.31	6.52	-4.17	3.47
<b>Liquidity</b>					
Liquid assets/Total deposits (%)	45.64	41.34	53.52	56.35	52.33
Total advances/Total deposits (%)	69.16	71.06	64.7	48.86	65.87
Liquid assets (Shs. m)	59,915.25	58,235.40	70,603.03	42,573.17	38,941.44
<b>Asset Quality</b>					
Loans and Advances (Shs. m) <sup>1</sup>	110,009	139,832	166,275	38,702.94	63,544.04
Non Performing Advances-NPA (Shs. m)	6,177	9,101	10,691	3,042.33	2,096.74
Total Provisions for NPA (Shs. m)	3,250	3,612	5,073	1,724.14	1,318.93
NPA/Total Advances (%)	5.62	6.51	6.43	7.86	3.3
Total Provisions/NPA (%)	52.61	39.69	47.45	56.67	62.9

*Note: 1 Loans and advances up to December 2007 exclude administered loans*

*Source: Bank of Uganda*

Total profit for Credit Institutions sector increased by Shs.548.6 million (100.5 percent) from a net loss position of Shs.2.6 million reported as at December 2008 to a profit position of Shs.545.9 million at the end of the period under review. All Credit Institutions were in compliance with the statutory liquidity requirements. Total non - performing loans as a percentage of total advances declined from 7.9 percent (Shs.3.0 billion) as at December 2008 to 3.3 percent (Shs.2.1 billion) as at December 2009. One Credit Institution established 26 Automated Teller Machines across their branch network. In addition, Bank of Uganda approved a request by one Credit Institution to provide Point of Sale (POS) services at 92 locations. By December 2009, 7 POS services had been established with the rest programmed to be launched by middle of 2010.

**Figure 4.8: Loans of Credit Institutions by Sector**



Source: Bank of Uganda and MOFPED

### *Microfinance*

The overall financial condition of the three (3) Micro Finance Deposit-Taking Institutions (Pride Microfinance Ltd, Uganda Finance Trust Ltd and Finca Uganda Ltd) was rated satisfactory. Total assets of the MDIs increased and total deposits continued to grow reflecting the public's increasing confidence in the subsector.

**Table 4.9: Assets and Liabilities of Select Micro Finance Deposit-Taking Institutions**

<b>ASSETS (Shs. billion)</b>	<b>Jan-08</b>	<b>Jul-08</b>	<b>Jan-09</b>	<b>Jul-09</b>	<b>Jan-10</b>
Notes and Coins	4.51	5.4	3.0	3.8	3.5
Balances with financial institutions in Uganda	24.10	15.4	8.9	9.3	13.1
Investments in Government securities	12.46	19.9	16.8	12.4	9.0
Net loans outstanding	103.93	121.9	79.0	83.8	92.6
Inter branch/Due from own offices	0.43	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Fixed Assets	10.19	11.8	8.2	9.3	9.8
Long Term Investments	1.82	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Assets	9.28	10.2	7.1	9.3	8.9
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>166.72</b>	<b>187.8</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>136.9</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>Deposit Liabilities</b>	<b>40.81</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>35.4</b>
Savings Deposits	30.95	35.3	26.8	30.5	30.8
Time Deposits	8.96	11.7	3.7	4.2	4.6
<b>Total Private Sector Deposits</b>	<b>39.91</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>35.4</b>
Accrued Interest	0.90	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
Loan Insurance Fund*	16.21	17.5	13.7	14.4	14.1
Total Borrowing	47.55	46.6	28.0	26.0	28.6
Other Liabilities**	9.46	11.1	9.2	10.1	11.2
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>114.04</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>89.2</b>
Total Equity	32.43	48.5	25.1	25.9	29.7
Subordinated Debt	16.46	16.5	16.5	16.5	18.0
Preference Shares	3.80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>166.72</b>	<b>187.8</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>136.9</b>

Source: Bank of Uganda

NB the drop in assets between Jul-08 and Jan-09 is due to the acquisition of Uganda Microfinance Ltd. (UML), which previously operated as an MDI, by Equity Bank of Kenya. UML now operates under a commercial banking license.

Total MDIs sector profits increased by Shs.0.4 billion from Shs.4.1 billion as at December 2008 to Shs.4.6 billion as at December 2009. All MDIs complied with the statutory liquidity requirements. Portfolio at Risk improved marginally from 2.7 percent as at December 2008 to 2.4 percent as at December 2009 while non performing advances remained unchanged at Shs.2.3 billion. Lending to the trade and commerce sub sector constituted 76.7 percent of total lending. The number of MDI branches increased from 67 as at December 2008 to 69 as at December 2009. The number of agencies increased from 4 to 8 over the same period.

Total liabilities increased by 9.4 percent over the year up to January 2010, mainly on account of increased savings deposits. The share capital of all MDIs totalled Ushs.29.7billion shillings in January 2010, up by 18.3 percent compared to the previous year.



**Table 4.10: Key Financial Data of MDIs as at December 31, 2009**

	(Shs million)	Dec-06	Dec-07	Dec-08	Dec-10
Capital Adequacy	Core Capital	21,111.08	27,252.73	22,284.77	26,112.80
	Total Capital	32,833.04	40,403.73	31,556.22	35,317.20
	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	97,088.35	129,443.90	97,283.77	118,613.90
	Core Capital/RWA ratio	21.74%	21.05%	22.91%	22.00%
	Total Capital/RWA ratio	33.82%	31.21%	32.44%	29.80%
Asset Quality	Total Loans	79,458.67	107,683.70	83,401.90	97,303.50
	Non-Performing Loans	2,383.90	3,058.85	2,275.94	2,303.00
	Portfolio at Risk Ratio	3.00%	2.84%	2.73%	2.40%
	Total Provisions	2,592.25	2,847.25	2,281.70	2,480.90
Profitability	Year to date P/L	3,174.73	8,160.16	4,065.65	4,588.60
	Return on Assets (YTD, annualized)	2.47%	5.03%	3.29%	3.40%
	Return on Equity (YTD, annualized)	13.99%	15.73%	9.84%	10.20%
Liquidity	Total Deposits	23,230.33	39,130.45	31,475.91	36,585.60
	Liquid Assets <sup>1</sup>	24,496.84	34,075.74	27,247.31	22,839.60
	Liquid Assets / Deposits	105.45%	87.08%	86.57%	62.40%
	Loans /Deposits (Lending Ratio) <sup>2</sup>	60.37%	65.76%	72.80%	77.40%
	Debt: Equity Ratio	148.92%	196.60%	177.86%	155.60%

**Source: Bank of Uganda**

The past financial year witnessed the following developments in the MDI industry:-

- *Establishment of the MDI Deposit Protection Fund*

The Statutory instrument to establish a Deposit Protection Fund for MDIs was gazetted in September 2009. All MDIs have contributed their first premiums to the Fund. The total initial contributions by MDIs amounted to Shs. 67.3 million. Bank of Uganda is awaiting seed capital of 3.0 million Euros from The German Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) to beef-up the MDI Deposit Protection Fund.

- *Tier 4 Institutions Regulation*

Bank of Uganda is working with Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development and other stake holders to develop a framework to regulate Tier 4 institutions. This will address the concerns about illegal deposit taking activities by various institutions that have taken advantage of the loopholes in the current legal frameworks.

### ***Rural Finance***

As part of the government's wider agenda to promote prosperity for all, efforts have continued to broaden financial access and open up financial instruments such as SACCOs to a greater proportion of the population, and particularly those in rural areas. The Rural Financial Services

Strategy (RFSS) continues to guide policy in this respect. The RFSS aims to develop a nationwide network of financial services providers that offers microfinance services, and affordable borrowing, to an increasing share of the population.

Microfinance services continue to increase rapidly as 2,081 SACCOs with over a million members had been registered as of December 2009. The SACCO infrastructure has generated total share capital amounting to Ushs.44 billion, savings worth Ushs.83 billion and has an outstanding portfolio of over Ushs. 122 billion. The government policy is to provide at least one SACCO in each of the following categories of administrative units: the five city divisions, municipal divisions, Sub-counties and town councils.

**Table 4.11: Trends in SACCO Growth – Various Indicators**

Region	Number of SACCOs	Membership	Share capital (Ushs billion)	Savings Portfolio (Ushs billion)	Loan Portfolio (Ushs billion)
ANKOLE	235	117,185	7.05	12.58	19.47
BUNYORO	87	41,621	1.06	2.73	4.71
BUSOGA	311	74,081	4.20	4.20	4.20
CENTRAL	216	81,270	7.52	32.98	20.13
EASTERN	219	46,277	0.89	0.87	3.23
KARAMOJA	46	15,661	0.36	0.47	0.65
KIGEZI	116	70,372	3.70	4.02	9.22
LIRA	88	38,670	0.49	1.32	2.14
LUWERO	71	73,099	9.03	2.40	12.08
MASAKA/VICTORIA	158	167,620	5.56	9.21	31.32
MID WEST	123	37,953	1.13	1.80	2.58
TORORO	53	16,943	0.27	0.23	0.59
NORTHERN	108	33,568	1.32	5.49	4.38
-TESO	145	35,509	0.89	0.84	2.04
WEST NILE	105	179,533	0.03	3.94	4.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>1,029,362</b>	<b>43.51</b>	<b>83.07</b>	<b>121.45</b>

Source: MOFPED

As well as the formation of new SACCOs, the existing infrastructure is also being strengthened, with 541 SACCOs are currently receiving strengthening kits depending on their level of development. The kit includes safes, filing cabinets, computers, printers, motorcycles, generators, bicycles, office chairs, office desks, customer benches, boardroom furniture, coin counting machines, photocopiers, engine boats, calculators, local area networks, financial accounting software, staff salaries, and training for management and clients.

In terms of wholesale lending, the Microfinance Support Centre (MSC) introduced new products in order to meet the growing and diversified set of needs of the communities. For example, in addition to wholesale lending to partner organizations, it is now possible for individual commercial farmers, entrepreneurs, cooperative unions, primary societies to access funds

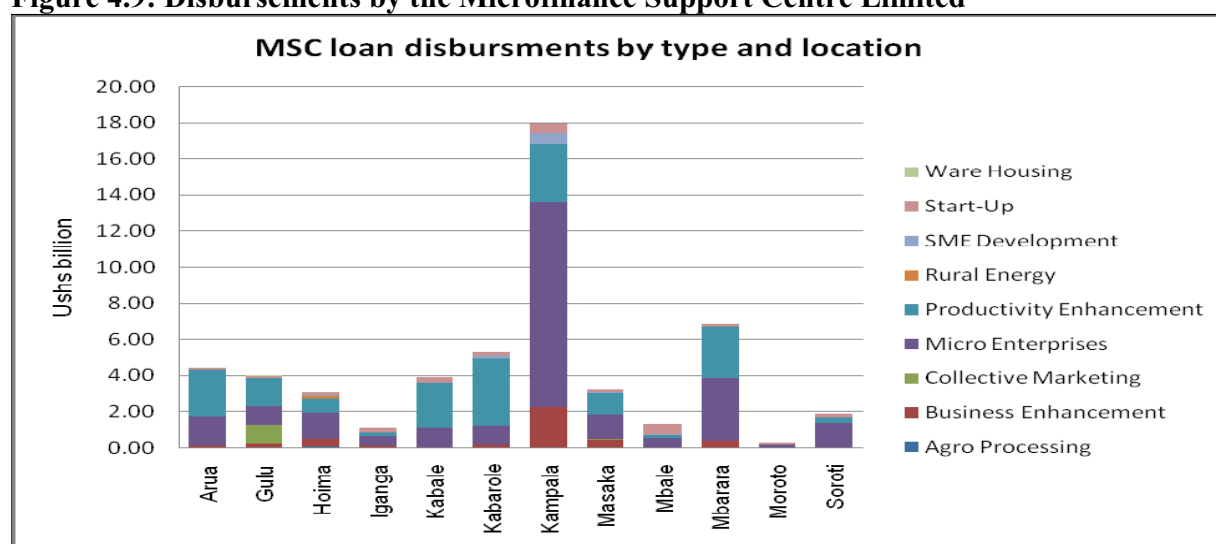
directly from MSC. The products available at MSC include the agricultural development fund, the business development fund, the micro enterprise development fund, the SME development fund and the guarantee fund. To date, MSC has disbursed credit funds for on- lending and investment in institutions' own business to a total of 659 Clients amounting to Ushs.53.7billion.

**Table 4.12: MSC Loan Disbursements by Class (Ushs.billion)**

Zone	SACCOs	MFIs	SMEs	Unions/Coops	Total
Arua	3.21	1.20	0.00	0.00	4.41
Gulu	2.80	0.15	0.00	1.06	4.01
Hoima	2.02	0.96	0.05	0.08	3.11
Iganga	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.18
Kabale	3.46	0.00	0.00	0.45	3.91
Kabarole	2.04	1.10	0.15	2.05	5.34
Kampala	6.55	10.02	0.60	0.81	17.97
Masaka	3.24	0.00	0.04	0.00	3.28
Mbale	1.17	0.19	0.03	0.00	1.38
Mbarara	6.35	0.50	0.00	0.00	6.85
Moroto	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32
Soroti	1.16	0.77	0.00	0.00	1.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.50</b>	<b>14.88</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>53.68</b>

Source: MSC

**Figure 4.9: Disbursements by the Microfinance Support Centre Limited**



Source: MSC and MOFPED

### ***Agricultural Credit Facility***

The Government set up an Agricultural Credit Facility in the Financial Year 2009/2010 for the purpose of supporting agricultural expansion, modernization and machinery and equipment for agro-processing. This was in partnership with Commercial Banks, Uganda Development Bank Ltd. (UDBL), Micro Deposit Taking Institutions (MDIs), Credit Institutions and Bank of Uganda as the administrator of the facility. The Scheme has a revolving pool of loanable funds amounting to Ushs.60billion in the first year, with the Government Contributing Shs.30billion.

There has been a positive response from the Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) towards the scheme as a total of 23 PFIs have so far signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). By the end of April 30, 2010, 19.6% of the funds had already been disbursed to various projects while 36.1% was committed. The demand by the public has been high as indicated by reports from the PFIs, which indicate a number of pipeline projects amounting to Shs.25.4 billion.

### ***Capital Markets***

A number of policy interventions are being implemented in the Capital Markets with a view of strengthening the sector, increasing its coverage and effectiveness, moving it towards regional integration and meeting international standards. The activities included establishment of the Securities Central Depository (SCD), introduction of new products, strengthening of the payment system both among local institutions and across the border, and establishment of the Central Depository Scheme (CDS).

The fiscal year 2009/10 was characterized by low secondary trading volumes at the Uganda Securities Exchange (USE) as a result of the continued secondary effects of the global financial and economic crises and the absence of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) from the secondary market for equities. With respect to the investor profile, the market witnessed more domestic investors than foreign investors with the former increasing by 6% and the later by 2%. However despite their small number the foreign investors made more investments in the market registering an average increase of 4.4% in 2009/10 compared to 0.8% for domestic investors.

In Equity and Bond markets, there was only one Initial Public Offer (IPO), a divestiture of 40% government holding in the National Insurance Corporation Ltd (NIC), and two bonds. The government holding in NIC was equivalent to 161,552,000 shares valued at Ushs.7,269,840,000). A total of 2,415 applications were received during the IPO; 2,289 from individuals and 57 from corporations /institutions. The entire IPO was oversubscribed by 31.97%.

As indicated above, two corporate bonds, namely: the Stanbic Bank Uganda (SBU) and the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) Bank Bonds were issued during 2009/10. The Stanbic Bank Bond which matures in 2016 is worth Ushs.30 billion with both floating rate and fixed rate notes. The rate of the floating rate notes is 1.5% points above the 182-Day Treasury bill rate and the rate of the fixed rate notes is 14.5%. The PTA Bond matures in 2015 and is worth US\$20 Billion with both floating rate and fixed rate notes. The rate of the floating rate notes is 1.25% points above

the 182-Day Treasury bill rate and the rate of the fixed rate notes is 14%. A total of Ushs.8.5 billion was raised in the first tranche of this bond issue. It should be noted that the SBU and PTA bonds bring the total number of outstanding corporate bonds to five. The other three being the East African Development Bank, Standard Chartered Bank and Housing Finance Bank bonds.

### ***Secondary Markets***

In the Equity market, the USE recorded a decline of 34% in the volume of shares traded and 53% in turnover in the 2009/10 fiscal year compared to the secondary market activity in 2008/09. However there was an increase in market capitalization of 11% mainly on account of two new listings - Equity Bank, which was cross listed from the Nairobi Stock Exchange and National Insurance Corporation (NIC). The USE All –Share Index also gained 11 percentage points due to the posting of good financial results from various listed companies which pushed up the demand for the shares of these companies.

**Table 3.14: Trends in the Uganda Securities Exchange**

	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2009/10</b>
Volume of Shares Traded (million)	273.9	326.7	169.9	112.5
Turnover (Mn)-Ushs	48,425	91,714	47,906	22,738
Market Capitalization (Ushs billion)	4,569.40	6,206.60	7,702.00	8,547.90
All Share Index	846.76	1,049.00	790.81	875.86

Source: Uganda Securities Exchange Market Reports

### ***Collective Investment Schemes***

The three funds licensed under the Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) Act to enable small investors mobilize funds to invest in the capital markets have also gradually increased despite the challenges of the global financial crisis. In 2009/10 the net asset size of the CIS Funds was Ushs.3.9 billion as at end of February 2010 compared to Ushs.3.7 billion reported at the end of fiscal year 2008/09.

### ***Other Developments in the Capital and Financial Markets***

A number of activities in the capital markets were aimed at improving regulation and coordination, efficiency and integration. For example, following the passing of the Securities Central Depository Act in 2008/09, the Capital Markets Authority (CMA) developed the regulations to operationalise the Act, and granted the Uganda Securities Exchange (USE) the license, in November 2009, to operate the SCD, which was finally launched in February 2010. This development will enable electronic clearing and settlement of securities and also pave way for electronic trading in securities such as bonds and shares, which should make trading in securities easier and faster as well as improve liquidity in our market.

In view of the on-going efforts of capital markets integration, the CMA in collaboration with the securities regulators in the East Africa region completed the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) self assessment process to enable benchmarking against international best practices and standards in securities regulation and markets operations. This process is expected to boost the profile of the Ugandan as well as the East African market both internationally and domestically, and is likely to translate in increased market activity and performance. As part of the capital markets regional integration implementation plan, work has already commenced on the integration of the Securities Central Depositories (SCDs) in the EAC.

Regarding capacity building and increasing knowledge of capital markets operations, Government embarked on training of trainers for entrepreneurship teachers in secondary school. This followed the inclusion of capital markets in the curriculum and the development of students and teachers manuals in the previous financial year. Specifically, the CMA embarked on training of entrepreneurship teachers, to equip them with necessary skills and enable effective transfer of knowledge on capital markets to students. In addition to training 240 Ordinary level teachers, training materials such as textbooks and teachers guides were printed and distributed.

Within this financial year, the CMA was involved in the process of introducing new products such as Asset Backed Securities in the Ugandan capital markets. This is part of the wider market development objectives of diversifying saving and investment opportunities by increasing the types of products available in the market

Operationalization of the Credit Reference Bureau (CRB) was enhanced through the national rollout of the Financial Card System (FCS) and related processes within Kampala and in upcountry branches of participating institutions. As at December 31, 2009, a total of 473 outlets had been activated on the Financial Card System and 464 outlets were connected to the CRB. A total of 926 staff had been trained on the FCS and the CRB.

#### *Payment Systems*

Government continued with implementation of initiatives that ensure a sound national payment system to underpin efficient execution of monetary policy decisions and faster, secure, funds transfer for the private sector. During FY 2009/10, BOU implemented the upgrade of the Real Time Gross Payment System (RTGS) from a Client based to a Web based system. The enhancement provides flexibility in terms of access points for the users and is cheaper with regard to hardware costs. Further enhancement of the RTGS System is scheduled for enabling multi currency processing on the system in order to facilitate cross border transactions between

East African Community member countries in their own currencies. In addition, BOU implemented the Local Clearing of Foreign Currency Denominated Cheques that are drawn on banks domiciled in Uganda. This is expected to reduce the collection cycle for the same instruments that were previously cleared through overseas correspondent banks.

In addition, the Central Bank initiated the process of installing a new Central Securities Depository (CSD) that is expected to become operational by September 2010. The new CSD will have Front, Middle and Back Office capacities with web-based access to the system. The CSD will among others facilitate efficient settlement of Government Securities and support electronic trading. The BOU also continued to support Branchless Banking provided under Mobile Money Transfers (MMT). Several Mobile Phone Network providers including MTN, Zain and UTL have implemented Cellular phone payment and money transfer products during the same financial year. Presently, mobile money transfers have expanded from home expenditure related transactions to utility and school fees payments.

### ***Pension reform***

Government has made progress in reforming the pension sector with the presentation to Parliament of the Bill which will provide for an overall and effective regulation of the entire industry. In addition, Cabinet approved in December 2009 the liberalization policy of the pension/retirement benefits sector, and a bill is being prepared to enable effective implementation of the policy. The objectives of reforming the sector include:

1. Improving the scope and efficiency of pensions for Ugandans who retire from the labour force.
2. Protecting pension funds, pension members and beneficiaries' interest by promoting transparency and accountability
3. Ensuring the stability and integrity of the financial sector through the stability and security of pension funds;
4. Ensuring sustainability of the pension sector as a whole and encouragement of pension provision with a view to promoting long term capital development
5. Setting the foundation for future pensions, including the gradual liberalization of the sector

### ***Financial Markets Development Plan***

The implementation of the Financial Markets Development Plan (FMDP), which has already been incorporated in the National Development Plan (NDP), commenced in March 2009. The aim of the FMDP is two-fold; (i) to develop sound and vibrant financial markets and (ii) to support efficient mobilization of resources necessary for economic diversification and sustainable growth.

A total of 45 activities under the FMDP work plans have so far been approved by the Financial Markets Development Committee (FMDC), 27 of which have been completed and 18 activities are either ongoing or have been cleared for implementation. Other activities within the FMDP

such as the establishment and launch of the Credit Reference Bureau (CRB) have already been completed and are being rolled out and strengthened further.

Specific progress has been made on implementation of the Plan in several areas including automation of the Uganda Securities Exchange and capacity building in the following areas:

- Training of 50 regulators for Islamic financial products to enhance capacity to license, supervise, and regulate institutions offering these type of financial products.
- Capacity building for corporate and municipalities to issue housing, mortgage, infrastructure and municipal bonds is being undertaken. This initiative also involves the establishment of the National Credit Rating Scale to facilitate the pricing of risk in corporate bond issuance.
- Training of private sector entities about the relevance of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) as vehicles for socio-economic development. The overall aim is to enhance the use of PPPs as investment vehicles and encourage the development of these vehicles by the private sector.

Other FMDP Activities include facilitation of the rating process by two international rating agencies i.e. Standard and Poor and Fitch. Current ratings are B+ stable outlook by S&P and B positive outlook by Fitch. This rating is an annual exercise which has been institutionalized by the Government of Uganda.



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 The External Sector**

#### **5.1 Overall Balance of Payments Position**

According to provisional estimates, the overall balance of payments is in surplus by US\$ 474 million this financial year following a deficit of US\$ 43.2 million during 2008/09. The improvement in the overall balance was mainly attributed to an improvement in the capital and financial account position, which more than offset the deficit on the current account. The capital and financial account is projected to improve to a surplus of US\$ 1.29 billion during 2009/10 from a surplus of US\$ 1.06 billion recorded last financial year, while the current account deficit, is expected to record a deficit of US\$ 1.08 billion during this financial year. The deficit in the current account position reflects the continuing decline in the trade balance and increased service payments to the rest of the world.

Gross foreign exchange reserves at the Bank of Uganda during 2009/10 are estimated at an equivalent of 5.3 months import cover of goods and services. This followed an increase of US\$ 102 million during this financial year as compared to an outflow of US\$ 61 million in the previous year. Table 5.1 gives the summary of the balance of payments position of the previous three financial years.

#### **5.2 Current Account Position**

##### **Trade Balance**

According to the latest estimates, the trade balance is projected to deteriorate further from a deficit of US\$ 1.35 billion in 2008/09 to a deficit of US\$ 1.41 billion during 2009/10. These developments are largely due to declining exports receipts which is coupled with a higher level of imports.

##### ***Exports***

Total export earnings from goods during 2009/10 are projected at US\$ 2.79 billion, which represents a decline of almost 1% over the previous year's performance. Coffee exports are projected to decline by 20 percent in value from earnings of US\$ 336 million during fiscal year 2008/09 to about US\$ 269 million during 2009/10. The decrease was on account of a projected decline in both volumes exported and unit prices on the world markets. Coffee export volumes are expected to decline by 14.5% to 2.05 million 60-kg bags as compared to the previous financial year. At the same time, the average price is projected at US\$ 1.54 per kilogram during 2009/10 as compared to US\$ 1.78 per kilogram during 2008/09.

Non-coffee export earnings are estimated at rise by 10.8% to US\$ 1,386 million during 2009/10 as compared to US\$ 1,251 million the previous year. In value terms, exports of fish, tobacco and

tea have demonstrated remarkable growth in the wake of the impact of the global economic crisis.

**Table 5.1: Balance of Payments Position:**

<i>Millions of US dollars</i>			<b>Projected</b>
	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2009/10</b>
<b>A. Current Account Balance</b>	<b>-482.9</b>	<b>-1,102.3</b>	<b>-1085.9</b>
A1. Goods Account (Trade Balance)	-912.6	-1,353.7	-1,406.4
a) Total Exports (fob)	2,596.9	2,811.6	2,788.5
b) Total Imports (fob)	-3,509.5	-4,165.3	-4,194.9
A2. Services Account (services net)	-564.9	-656.7	-686.6
a) Inflows (credit)	546.2	588.4	926.9
b) Outflows (debit)	-1,111.1	-1,245.0	-1,613.5
A3. Income Account (Income net)	-279.7	-379.1	-312.0
a) Inflows (credit)	115.7	78.7	27.6
b) Outflows (debit)	-395.4	-457.8	-339.6
A4. Current Transfers (net)	1,274.3	1,287.2	1,319.1
a) Inflows (credit)	1,520.2	1,476.0	1,639.4
b) Outflows (debit)	-245.9	-188.8	-320.3
<b>B. Capital &amp; Financial Account Balance</b>	<b>1,173.9</b>	<b>1,059.1</b>	<b>1,296.7</b>
B1. Capital Account	0.0	0.0	0.0
B2. Financial Account; excl financing items	1,173.9	1,059.1	1,296.7
a) Direct Investment	778.4	735.4	651.2
b) Portfolio Investment	37.2	-194.8	-43.6
c) Financial derivatives, net	-0.1	9.7	-1.7
d) Other Investment	358.4	508.7	690.7
<b>C. Overall Balance(A+B)</b>	<b>691.0</b>	<b>-43.2</b>	<b>210.8</b>
<b>D. Reserves and Related Items</b>	<b>-691.0</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>-210.8</b>
a) Reserve assets	-538.9	-16.2	-274.2
b) Use of Fund credit and loans	0.0	0.0	0.0
c) Exceptional Financing	-24.1	-26.3	-24.0
d) Errors and Omissions	-128.0	85.7	87.5

Source: Bank of Uganda

The value of exports of fish, tobacco and tea during the financial year 2009/10 rose by 87%, 24.6% and 31%, respectively as compared to the previous year. On the other hand, the value of exports of cotton, beans and maize declined by 23.7%, 19.2% and 15.9%, respectively, largely on account of a slowdown in demand and production. Table 5.2 below shows the export revenues for 2008/09 and 2009/10.

## Imports

Total imports during 2009/10 increased marginally to US\$ 4.194 billion as compared to US\$ 4.165 billion. The increase was largely driven by Government's non project imports which rose by 82.5% to US\$ 217 million in 2009/10 as compared to the previous year. On the other hand, private sector imports were affected by the lower than projected import demand, with overall private sector imports declining by 3.2% during 2009/10 as compared to the previous fiscal year 2008/09. Consequently, the oil import bill declined to about US\$ 528 million from US\$ 537 million spent during 2008/9.

**Table 5.2: Export Revenues for 2008/09 and 2009/10**

<i>millions of US dollars</i>	<b>2008/9</b>	<b>2009/10</b>
<b>Total Exports</b>		
<b>1. Coffee (Value of shipment)</b>	<b>336.4</b>	<b>269.5</b>
Volume ('000 60-Kg bags)	<b>3.19</b>	<b>2.95</b>
Avg. unit value	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.52</b>
<b>2. Non-Coffee exports</b>	<b>1,251.0</b>	<b>1,385.9</b>
Electricity	<b>11.78</b>	<b>12.67</b>
Gold	<b>27.84</b>	<b>31.19</b>
Cotton	<b>20.11</b>	<b>15.34</b>
Tea	<b>50.17</b>	<b>65.65</b>
Tobacco	<b>62.64</b>	<b>78.02</b>
Fish & its prod. (excl. regional)	<b>111.47</b>	<b>143.53</b>
Hides & skins	<b>8.37</b>	<b>8.38</b>
Simsim	<b>13.24</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Maize	<b>27.51</b>	<b>23.14</b>
Beans	<b>13.78</b>	<b>11.13</b>
Flowers	<b>48.54</b>	<b>49.37</b>
Oil re-exports	<b>54.88</b>	<b>32.67</b>
Cobalt	<b>16.08</b>	<b>15.17</b>
Others	<b>731.76</b>	<b>788.44</b>
<b>3. Informal Cross border trade</b>	<b>1,269.7</b>	<b>1,133.05</b>

Source: Bank of Uganda

## Services Account

Despite a 58% increase in services exports, on a net basis, Uganda remained a net importer of services during the financial year 2009/10. Exports of non factor services rose from US\$ 588 million in 2008/09 to US\$ 927 million in 2009/10, while non factor services imports rose by 29.6% to US\$ 1,613 million. Overall, the services account recorded a deficit of US\$ 687 million in 2009/10 compared to US\$ 657 the previous financial year.

## **Income Account**

The deficit on the income account decreased to US\$ 312 million during 2009/10 from US\$ 379 million recorded over the previous financial year, which was largely due to reduced outflows to compensate employees, direct and portfolio investment. In addition, low world market interest rates affected interest income on Bank of Uganda foreign exchange reserves, which in turn affected the overall income flows into the country. Income inflows during 2009/10 declined by about 70% to US\$ 27.6 million compared to the previous year.

## **Current Transfers**

Net current transfers increased to US\$ 1,639 million in 2009/10 compared to US\$ 1,476 million recorded in the previous year. This was largely on account of increased grant disbursements to Government, which rose by about 29% to US\$ 462 million<sup>3</sup>. Overall, current transfer inflows rose by about 2.6% over the 2008/09 level to US\$ 1,643 million. On the other hand, current transfer outflows declined from US\$ 344 million to US\$ 322 million on account of reduced worker remittance outflows.

## **5.3 Capital and Financial Account**

The surplus on the capital and financial account balance increased from US\$ 1,059 million recorded in 2008/09 to US\$ 1,297 million during 2009/10, representing an increase of US\$ 238 million or 10.7%. The increase was largely attributed to increased loan financing to government and private sector. Loans to Government amounted to US\$ 397 million during 2009/10, representing an increase of 15.2% over the previous fiscal year level, while loan liabilities to the private sector increased to US\$ 241 million as compared to 61 million a year before.

## **5.4 Public External Debt**

### **Debt Stock**

Uganda's debt exposure has risen from US\$ 4 billion reported last year to US\$ 4.1 billion in 2009/10; of which US\$ 2.4 billion is debt outstanding and disbursed (DOD), while US\$1.4bn is committed but yet to be disbursed. The bulk of the debt is on account of borrowings for sectors such as energy, roads construction, water & sanitation that are critical to the enhancement of economic growth and broadening the scope of export earnings.

Uganda's total debt exposure is low compared to the period before the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) when the stock of debt was US\$ 5.8 billion as of fiscal year ending June 2006; of which US\$ 4.5 billion was debt outstanding and disbursed (DOD) while US\$ 0.8 billion was committed but yet to be disbursed. The MDRI therefore played a significant role in reducing Uganda debt exposure to the current standings.

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<sup>3</sup> Grants to General Government (Central and local Government).

## **Debt Service**

Total cash debt service (including IMF) was estimated at US \$56 million during fiscal year 2009/10, lower than US\$ 61.6 million in the previous year. This was on the account of appreciation of the US dollar against most currencies in our debt portfolio especially the SDR which accounts for over 85 percent. In addition, the fiscal year registered reduced principal maturities on currently active loans as a result of some loans that were contracted earlier. A significant portion of the debt is under grace period and therefore fewer maturities of principal amounts were anticipated. Debt service is projected to slightly increase in 2010/11 as more loans maturities become due for repayment. It is expected to grow even further in outer years as most long term loans grace periods end.

## **Debt Relief**

Annual Debt relief savings for 2009/10 as a result of past HIPC and MDRI are projected to reduce from US\$ 127.7 million outturn for 2008/09 to US\$ 126.7 million. Of the projected debt relief savings for 2009/10, US\$ 58.9 million is HIPC debt relief while US\$ 67.8 million is MDRI relief. The savings from HIPC debt relief of US\$ 58.9 million rose from US\$ 50.2 million outturn for 2008/09 as a result of more maturities on the eligible loans. It should be noted, however, HIPC debt relief savings are projected to decline considerably as the stock of loan maturities that are eligible under the HIPC arrangement runs down. Similarly, the fiscal benefits under the MDRI will also continue to decline as evidenced by the MDRI savings that are projected to reduce to US\$ 67.8 million in 2009/10 from US \$77.4 million outturn last FY. The MDRI savings projected reduction is on the account of full maturity of the IMF loans that are eligible for debt relief.

## **External Debt Sustainability**

Uganda has maintained strong macroeconomic stability and as a result, all the macroeconomic variables upon which debt sustainability is measured; i.e. performance of the economy (GDP), exports and domestic revenues; performed significantly well and are projected to maintain this trend. Thus, despite the rising total external debt exposure, Government continues to make a concerted effort to ensure that our debt remains at sustainable levels. The February 2010 Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) indicated that Uganda's debt is sustainable. All debt burden indicators remain below their policy-dependent thresholds both in the medium and long term (Table 5.3).

**Table 5.3: Debt Ratios**

	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2008/09</b>
Debt stock / GDP	51.7%	14.7%	13.1%	13.0%
Total Debt service/Export of goods and services	15.8%	8.4%	6.9%	5.4%
Total Debt service/Domestic Revenue	16.6%	10.6%	10.3%	7.9%
Total Debt service after HIPC relief/Export of goods and services	7.7%	2.2%	2.2%	1.6%
Total Debt service after HIPC relief/Domestic Revenue	8.1%	2.8%	3.2%	2.3%

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

The present value of the debt to GDP ratio is expected to rise from 7.8% in 2008/9 to 11.4% in 2011/12 before declining over the medium term – always remaining well below the indicative threshold of 50%. Similarly, the debt service to exports ratio is projected to be below the threshold of 25% for the entire projection period. The ratio is expected to gradually increase from 1.7% in 2008/09 to 2.7% in 2018/19 and reach its highest level of 6% in 2029/30. The current debt sustainability mainly on the account of Uganda's good economic performance that has made the national economy remains resilient and sufficiently solvent and liquid to finance the debt service obligations. In addition, as noted earlier, Uganda's debt sustainability improved greatly following the MDRI that saw a significant reduction in the country's total debt exposure.

An important policy issue for ensuring debt sustainability is to utilise borrowed funds for investments that will increase productivity in the economy, and hence generate adequate fiscal savings to meet future debt obligations. In order to ensure this, the December 2007 Debt Strategy spells out the priority areas for deployment of borrowed resources over the next five years since its publication. Consistent with the Strategy, Government has mainly borrowed for agriculture, roads, energy, water for production, health and education infrastructure. These sectors should enhance productivity in areas that particularly support exports and domestic revenues, which will have a favourable influence on future debt sustainability.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **6.0 Public Finance**

#### **6.1 Overall Fiscal Strategy**

As elsewhere, 2009 was a difficult year because of the global economic crisis. Against this background, the 2009/10 Budget was aimed at making interventions that would stimulate production and regional trade while making the private sector more competitive to take advantage of regional demand. Special emphasis was placed on policy initiatives for increasing agricultural productivity, agro processing and value addition as well as higher investment in infrastructure and human development.

The interventions in the agricultural sector, especially through the provision of inputs have helped boost agricultural production and eased inflationary pressures carried over from fiscal year 2008/09. However in the implementation of these interventions, several challenges have been faced. First, infrastructure development continued to be constrained by slow execution of projects by various sectors. Second, despite the robust economic growth recorded this year, domestic revenue collections were below target for the second consecutive year. Third, disbursement of donor funds to projects was much lower than anticipated. However, the shortfalls in domestic revenues were not matched by cuts in government funded expenditures because the slow execution of some of the key priority projects particularly in the roads and energy subsectors generated savings which were higher than the revenue shortfall resulting in a net fiscal saving. As a result, the fiscal deficit turned out lower than programmed for the year. Despite the challenges, the execution of the national development projects and programs was better during fiscal year 2009/10 than was the case the previous year, as implementing agencies adjusted to the new requirements associated with the reforms aimed at improving value for money in the execution of Government programs and projects.

#### **6.2 Central Government Fiscal Operations**

##### **Overall Fiscal Aggregates**

Revenues and grants for the fiscal year 2009/10 are estimated to have recorded a short fall of Shs.481 billion, representing a performance of 92% relative to the programmed target for the year or a shortfall of 8%. Domestic revenue collections accounted for Ushs.149 billion of the shortfall while external grants accounted for a bigger shortfall of Ushs.332 billion or 69% of the total. The impact of the shortfall of grants on the 2009/10 budget was augmented by global the exchange rate realignment of particularly the Euro and Pound Sterling against the US Dollar. In addition, the projected exchange rate used at budget time of Ushs.2293 per US dollar turned out lower, averaging 2009.7 during the fiscal year due to the shilling appreciation in the first half of the fiscal year.

Table 6.1 gives a summary of key selected fiscal indicators for the last six years. Total revenue for the budget (including domestic revenue and grants) which stood at 22.% of GDP in FY 2004/05 has been on a declining trend over the last five years, estimated at 15.4% of GDP in FY 2009/10. The primary factor behind the decline is the drastic reduction in external grants, from 8.5% of GDP in FY 2004/05 to 2.7% of GDP estimated for FY 2009/10, and this reduction in grants has not been helped by the continued poor domestic revenue mobilization. Total donor resources to the budget as a percentage of GDP has declined from 10.5% of GDP in 2004/05 to only 5% of GDP estimated for FY 2009/10.

**Table 6.1: Selected indicators of Central Government Operations (FY2008/09-2009/10 highly provisional)**

Description	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	outturn 2008/09	Budget 2009/10	Estimate 2009/10
Revenue & Grants/GDP	22.2	17.7	18.0	16.3	15.5	16.5	15.4
Domestic Revenue/GDP	13.8	12.7	12.8	13.3	12.6	12.9	12.7
Tax revenue /GDP	13.6	12.3	12.4	12.9	12.2	12.7	12.5
External Grants/GDP	8.5	4.9	5.1	3.0	2.9	3.6	2.7
Total Expenditure excluding domestic arrears repayments/GDP	23.1	19.2	18.7	17.6	16.4	20.0	18.3
Total Expenditure including domestic arrears repayments/GDP	23.6	19.7	19.4	18.8	17.4	20.2	18.5
Gross Operatin Balance / GDP	3.0	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.3
Domestic Balance / GDP	-3.2	-1.7	-0.7	-0.9	-1.5	-2.0	-2.8
Primary Balance /GDP	0.4	-0.5	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-2.5	-2.0
Budget Deficit/GDP (excl Grants)	-9.8	-6.8	-7.0	-4.9	-4.6	-7.2	-5.7
Budget Deficit/GDP (incl Grants)	-1.3	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.7	-3.6	-3.0
Domestic Financing/GDP(-borrowing/+ Saving)	-0.5	-0.4	1.2	1.0	0.3	-0.9	-1.2
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ Saving)	1.8	-0.3	2.9	0.9	-1.0	-0.4	-1.4
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ Saving)	-2.3	-0.1	-1.7	0.1	1.4	-0.4	0.2
Donor Assistance/total budget	44.6	38.4	45.5	27.2	30.8	35.8	27.0
Donor assistance/GDP	10.5	7.5	9.0	4.9	5.3	7.2	5.0
External Borrowing/GDP	-0.9	-1.5	-3.2	-1.4	-1.9	-3.0	-1.8
Ratio of external borrowing to budget deficit (incl grants)	155.7	138.2	207.8	103.3	140.5	100.1	76.4
Ratio of external borrowing to budget deficit (excl grants)	21.0	37.8	55.6	39.3	51.0	50.3	40.5
Ratio of Total External Assistance to Budget Deficit (excluding grants)	107.5	110.4	128.9	101.2	114.7	100.1	87.5
Capital Formation/Total Budget	17.9	14.4	12.7	14.9	16.9	22.4	19.7
o/w Budgeary Central Govt	16.5	13.2	11.1	12.6	15.4	20.7	17.8
o/w LGs	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.9
Expenses/Total Budget	81.7	85.1	82.9	84.7	80.6	79.1	81.8
Consumption/Total Budget (including Local Governments)	82.1	85.6	87.3	85.1	83.1	77.6	80.3
Memorandum Items							
<b>GDP at Current Market Prices (Ushs Billion)</b>	<b>13,897.4</b>	<b>18,172.3</b>	<b>21,187.3</b>	<b>24,497.4</b>	<b>30,101.0</b>	<b>35,214.0</b>	<b>34,579.9</b>

Source: MoFPED.



The downward trend in external grants is not likely to be reversed or at least increase significantly in the short to medium term, making it imperative that reforms aimed at improving domestic revenue mobilization are embarked on in the very near future.

Reflecting lower grants and poor domestic revenue mobilization, public spending has broadly been on a declining trend, with the exception of FY 2009/10 when there was an increase in real expenditure relative to the previous year. Public spending declined from 23.6% of GDP in FY 2004/05 to 17.4% of GDP in FY 2008/09, before increasing to 18.5% of GDP for the fiscal year under review.

The budget deficit is estimated at 5.7% of GDP for FY 2009/10 compared to the programmed deficit of 7.2% for the year, largely reflecting lower expenditures on donor supported projects and programs. However, this was an improvement as compared to the last fiscal year because of improvements in execution of government programs and projects, as the public expenditure efficiency measures take root and implementing agencies adjusted to the new reforms. Slower execution of particularly donor supported projects in the year under review and in the previous year, undesirably led to low disbursement of donor project funds, thus translating into lower overall public spending than programmed and hence a lower deficit. Despite these short term transitory developments in the process of improving public finance management, the overall objective of improving value for money and therefore improved service delivery will translate into a stronger economy in the medium to long term.

As a consequence of the low disbursement on external loans during FY 2009/10, the budget deficit was not fully covered by external resources. Disbursements of budget support and project loans for the fiscal year FY2009/10 are estimated at Ushs.795 billion compared to a programmed figure of Ushs.1,274 billion, of which disbursement of budget support loans amounted to Ushs.205 billion while project loans amounted to Ushs.590 billion. This translates into a 62% disbursement rate of external loans, of which the budget support disbursement rate was 90% while that of project loans was 56.4%. This covered 76.4% of the budget deficit for the financial year under review. The balance of the budget deficit was financed by the rundown of Government fiscal savings at the Central Bank of Uganda. These fiscal savings at the Bank of Uganda were accumulated in past fiscal years to support the conduct of monetary policy in light of the shallow financial sector which rendered open market operations instruments inadequate. This explains the large bank financing estimated at Ushs.482.2 billion for fiscal year 2009/10 compared to programmed target of Ushs.63.8 billion.

Table 6.2 gives the detailed fiscal operations in the format in which the budget was presented to Parliament and to the general public, while Table 6.3 gives the same set of data presented in the Government Finance Statistics 2001 format that facilitates international comparison.

Table 6.2: Central Government Fiscal Operations for the Period 2007/08-2009/10.

(Ushs Billions, Unless Otherwise Stated)

Fiscal Years	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2009/10	FY2009/10 Variance	
	Outturn	outturn	Budget	Proj outturn	Absolute	Percent
<b>Total Revenue and Grants</b>	<b>3,985.3</b>	<b>4,671.4</b>	<b>5,803.0</b>	<b>5,322.3</b>	<b>-480.7</b>	<b>-8.3%</b>
Recurrent revenue	3,246.8	3,786.6	4,546.4	4,397.7	-148.7	-3.3%
URA	3,161.1	3,662.3	4,474.0	4,315.5	-158.5	-3.5%
Non URA	85.7	124.3	72.4	82.2	9.8	13.6%
Grants	738.5	884.8	1,256.6	924.6	-332.0	-26.4%
Budget support	475.2	530.9	603.4	631.9	28.5	4.7%
Project grants	263.3	354.0	653.2	292.7	-360.5	-55.2%
<b>Expenditure and Lending</b>	<b>4,439.2</b>	<b>5,175.0</b>	<b>7,080.7</b>	<b>6,363.0</b>	<b>-717.6</b>	<b>-10.1%</b>
Current Expenditures	2,881.2	3,291.9	3,583.2	3,826.9	243.7	6.8%
Wages & Salaries	1,106.1	1,183.6	1,307.0	1,307.0	0.0	0.0%
Interest Payments	309.4	357.9	368.2	356.0	-12.2	-3.3%
Domestic	271.4	310.3	305.1	305.2	0.1	0.0%
External	38.0	47.6	63.1	50.8	-12.3	-19.5%
Transfers to URA	80.0	85.5	100.1	100.1	0.0	0.0%
Other	1,385.7	1,664.9	1,807.9	2,063.9	256.0	14.2%
Defence	220.5	323.2	231.7	297.6	65.9	28.4%
PPA or PAF	324.6	365.4	630.7	630.7	0.0	0.0%
Statutory	164.7	233.3	302.6	516.3	213.7	70.6%
Other recurrent ministries	608.8	644.0	526.8	511.3	-15.5	-2.9%
ow pensions	78.5	79.0	112.0	227.0	115.0	102.7%
District recurrent	67.2	99.1	116.0	107.9	-8.1	-7.0%
<b>Development Expenditures</b>	<b>1,436.7</b>	<b>1,657.1</b>	<b>3,461.3</b>	<b>2,491.1</b>	<b>-970.2</b>	<b>-28.0%</b>
External	689.8	450.1	1,698.1	882.5	-815.6	-48.0%
Domestic	747.0	1,207.0	1,763.2	1,608.6	-154.6	-8.8%
<b>Net Lending &amp; Investment</b>	<b>-162.9</b>	<b>-56.7</b>	<b>-39.9</b>	<b>-31.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>-22.1%</b>
<b>Domestic arrears</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>282.8</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Deficit</b>	<b>-453.9</b>	<b>-503.6</b>	<b>-1,277.7</b>	<b>-1,040.8</b>	<b>236.9</b>	<b>-18.5%</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>453.9</b>	<b>503.6</b>	<b>1,277.7</b>	<b>1,040.8</b>	<b>-236.9</b>	<b>-18.5%</b>
External Financing net	557.4	557.1	1,063.9	613.3	-450.6	-42.4%
Disbursement	675.1	707.6	1,274.2	795.4	-478.8	-37.6%
Budget support	211.1	232.8	229.3	205.6	-23.7	-10.4%
Project loans	463.9	474.8	1,044.9	589.8	-455.1	-43.6%
Amortisation (-)	-86.7	-126.1	-140.9	-127.2	13.7	-9.7%
Payment of arrears	-8.4	0.0	-31.9	-29.3	2.6	-8.0%
Exceptional financing	-22.7	-24.5	-37.5	-25.6	11.9	-31.7%
Domestic financing (net)	-234.6	-94.0	213.8	427.5	213.7	99.9%
Bank financing	-210.7	314.6	63.8	482.2	418.3	655.3%
Non -Bank Financing	-23.9	-408.7	150.0	-54.7	-204.7	-136.4%
Errors & Ommissions	131.1	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 6.3: Central Government Budgetary Operations based of the 2001 GFS International Format

Description	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	outturn	outturn	Budget	Proj outturn	Variance	
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2009/10	Absolute	Percent
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>2,816.7</b>	<b>3,091.7</b>	<b>3,211.4</b>	<b>3,810.3</b>	<b>3,985.3</b>	<b>4,671.4</b>	<b>5,803.2</b>	<b>5,322.3</b>	<b>(480.9)</b>	<b>-8.3%</b>
Taxes	1,642.1	1,887.7	2,230.9	2,625.8	3,161.1	3,662.3	4,474.2	4,315.5	(158.8)	-3.5%
Grants	1,147.4	1,177.1	897.5	1,087.8	738.5	884.8	1,256.6	924.6	(332.0)	-26.4%
Budget Support	813.8	817.4	484.4	733.2	475.2	530.9	603.4	631.9	28.5	4.7%
Project Support	333.6	359.7	413.2	354.6	263.3	354.0	653.2	292.7	(360.5)	-55.2%
Other revenue	27.2	26.9	83.0	96.7	85.7	124.3	72.4	82.2	9.8	13.6%
<b>Expenses</b>	<b>2,492.8</b>	<b>2,674.7</b>	<b>3,019.9</b>	<b>3,487.7</b>	<b>3,759.8</b>	<b>4,173.6</b>	<b>5,599.9</b>	<b>5,208.0</b>	<b>(391.9)</b>	<b>-7.0%</b>
Compensation of employees	333.2	350.5	364.7	418.5	471.8	591.4	689.3	675.2	(14.1)	-2.0%
Wages and salaries	299.1	315.4	325.7	373.5	417.8	465.7	536.1	530.9	(5.2)	-1.0%
Allowances	34.1	34.2	35.4	42.3	44.8	95.1	147.0	138.1	(8.9)	-6.1%
Other employee costs	-	0.9	3.5	2.7	9.1	30.6	6.1	6.2	0.0	0.7%
Use of goods and services	750.7	780.7	911.1	982.0	1,049.4	1,300.7	1,581.6	1,453.6	(127.9)	-8.1%
Interest payments	262.4	237.8	249.9	236.3	309.4	357.9	379.1	356.0	(23.1)	-6.1%
Domestic	193.6	174.4	185.3	197.5	271.4	310.3	325.8	305.2	(20.6)	-6.3%
External	68.8	63.3	64.6	38.8	38.0	47.6	53.3	50.8	(2.5)	-4.6%
Subsidies	-	-	-	220.7	87.4	92.0	92.0	92.0	-	0.0%
Grants	1,019.6	1,218.8	1,370.5	1,525.2	1,747.3	1,692.7	2,653.5	2,334.0	(319.5)	-12.0%
Local governments	723.1	793.4	877.4	948.6	1,023.9	1,149.6	1,422.8	1,422.8	-	0.0%
Wage bill	392.2	454.8	533.7	598.6	631.6	664.4	718.8	718.8	-	0.0%
Recurrent	176.8	174.8	178.4	186.5	219.1	267.6	366.2	366.2	-	0.0%
Development	154.1	163.9	165.3	163.5	173.2	217.6	337.8	337.8	-	0.0%
Transfers to International organizations	14.5	14.3	21.4	12.5	13.5	17.2	16.9	16.8	(0.0)	-0.2%
Transfers to Missions abroad	21.4	22.4	24.8	30.9	38.3	41.5	46.7	72.5	25.7	55.1%
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	45.9	56.9	58.8	70.8	80.5	83.5	97.0	97.0	-	0.0%
Transfers to District Referral hospitals	14.6	17.7	21.3	24.7	27.8	45.5	46.5	46.5	-	0.0%
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	200.1	314.0	366.8	437.7	563.3	355.3	1,023.5	678.3	(345.2)	-33.7%
Social benefits (pensions)	66.3	77.1	82.1	78.6	78.5	79.0	112.0	227.0	115.0	102.7%
Other expenses	60.6	9.9	41.6	26.4	16.0	60.0	92.6	70.3	(22.3)	-24.1%
Gross operating balance	323.9	417.0	191.6	322.6	225.5	497.8	203.3	114.3	(89.0)	-43.8%
<b>Investment in Non-Financial Assets</b>	<b>521.7</b>	<b>541.2</b>	<b>467.8</b>	<b>468.9</b>	<b>558.1</b>	<b>775.3</b>	<b>1,444.6</b>	<b>1,110.0</b>	<b>(334.5)</b>	<b>-23.2%</b>
Domestic development budget	154.9	204.3	163.2	173.5	272.0	593.4	723.5	739.0	15.6	2.2%
Donor projects	366.8	336.9	304.6	295.4	286.1	181.9	721.1	371.0	(350.1)	-48.5%
Total Outlays	3,014.5	3,216.0	3,487.7	3,956.6	4,318.0	4,949.0	7,044.5	6,318.1	(726.4)	-10.3%
Net borrowing	(197.8)	(124.3)	(276.2)	(146.3)	(332.7)	(277.5)	(1,241.3)	(995.8)	245.5	-19.8%
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	46.7	66.3	90.5	150.5	284.1	282.8	76.1	76.1	-	0.0%
Net lending for policy purposes)	(27.8)	(7.6)	(29.3)	101.1	(162.9)	(56.7)	(39.9)	(31.1)	8.8	-22.0%
<b>Total Government expenditure</b>	<b>3,033.4</b>	<b>3,274.7</b>	<b>3,548.9</b>	<b>4,208.2</b>	<b>4,439.2</b>	<b>5,175.0</b>	<b>7,080.7</b>	<b>6,363.1</b>	<b>(717.7)</b>	<b>-10.1%</b>
<b>Overall deficit excluding grants</b>	<b>(1,364.1)</b>	<b>(1,360.1)</b>	<b>(1,235.0)</b>	<b>(1,485.7)</b>	<b>(1,192.4)</b>	<b>(1,388.4)</b>	<b>(2,534.1)</b>	<b>(1,965.4)</b>	<b>568.7</b>	<b>-22.4%</b>
<b>Overall deficit including grants</b>	<b>(216.7)</b>	<b>(183.0)</b>	<b>(337.5)</b>	<b>(397.9)</b>	<b>(453.9)</b>	<b>(503.6)</b>	<b>(1,277.5)</b>	<b>(1,040.8)</b>	<b>236.7</b>	<b>-18.5%</b>
<b>Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)</b>	<b>(84.4)</b>	<b>(198.2)</b>	<b>(350.4)</b>	<b>(417.9)</b>	<b>(323.5)</b>	<b>(463.0)</b>	<b>(1,277.5)</b>	<b>(1,040.8)</b>	<b>236.7</b>	<b>-18.5%</b>
Domestic	216.2	(72.2)	(81.3)	261.8	234.6	94.0	(213.6)	(427.6)	(213.9)	100.1%
Bank Financing	322.1	244.5	(63.6)	618.8	210.7	(314.6)	(63.6)	(482.2)	(418.6)	657.6%
Non Bank Financing	(105.9)	(316.7)	(17.7)	(357.0)	23.9	408.7	(150.0)	54.7	204.7	-136.4%
External	(300.6)	(126.0)	(269.2)	(679.7)	(558.1)	(557.1)	(1,063.9)	(613.3)	450.6	-42.4%
Net change in financial assets	-	-	-	-	(207.0)	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in Liabilities	300.6	126.0	269.2	679.7	351.1	557.1	1,063.9	613.3	(450.6)	-42.4%
Disbursement	429.7	285.0	466.2	826.7	468.7	707.6	1,274.2	795.4	(478.8)	-37.6%
Project loans	370.3	273.8	389.9	356.7	464.6	474.8	1,044.9	589.8	(455.1)	-43.6%
Import support loans	59.4	11.2	76.3	470.0	4.1	232.8	229.3	205.6	(23.7)	-10.4%
Amortization (-)	(143.8)	(143.1)	(150.2)	(103.6)	(86.7)	(126.1)	(140.9)	(127.2)	13.7	-9.7%
Payment of foreign debt arrears	(15.2)	(5.0)	(5.5)	(5.7)	(8.4)	-	(31.9)	(29.3)	2.6	-8.0%
exceptional fin.	29.9	(10.9)	(41.3)	(37.6)	(22.7)	(24.5)	(37.5)	(25.6)	11.9	-31.7%
Errors and omissions	(132.3)	15.2	13.0	20.0	(130.4)	(40.6)	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED)

## Domestic Revenue Performance

URA revenue collections amounted to Ushs.4,316 billion in the fiscal year under review, lower than the programmed target by Ushs.159 billion, representing a performance of 96.5%. and equivalent to 12.5% of GDP. Compared to last fiscal year's URA revenue to GDP ratio of 12.2%, there was an improvement in the tax effort of 0.3% of GDP estimated for FY2009/10. In spite of the improvement, the overall domestic revenue mobilization effort is far below other countries in the East African Community and the average for sub-Saharan Africa.

**Table 6.4: Domestic Revenue Mobilization for the FY2005/06 to FY2009/10 (Ushs Billions, Unless Otherwise Stated)**

Collections (Shs.bn)	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Budget 2009/10	Provisional outturn 2009/10	Variance: Outturn Vs Budget	
							Absolute	Percent
<b>Net URA Collections (excl. Govt Taxes and Re</b>	<b>2,230.85</b>	<b>2,625.20</b>	<b>3,161.40</b>	<b>3,662.32</b>	<b>4,474.23</b>	<b>4,315.47</b>	-158.76	-3.5%
<b>Income Taxes</b>	<b>604.62</b>	<b>727.40</b>	<b>862.20</b>	<b>1,028.92</b>	<b>1,249.60</b>	<b>1,371.89</b>	<b>122.29</b>	<b>9.8%</b>
- Pay As You Earn	307.57	368.60	451.40	555.71	684.40	669.58	-14.82	-2.2%
- Corporate	182.17	195.00	213.30	229.96	285.04	377.09	92.05	32.3%
- Withholding Tax	93.03	116.10	128.20	163.38	182.90	215.65	32.75	17.9%
- Others	21.84	47.70	69.30	79.88	97.27	90.48	-6.79	-7.0%
unallocated receipts						19.09		
<b>Consumption taxes (domestic)</b>	<b>512.02</b>	<b>597.40</b>	<b>698.50</b>	<b>768.56</b>	<b>956.49</b>	<b>959.27</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
- Excise Duty	159.28	184.70	217.80	242.75	306.65	270.54	-36.11	-11.8%
- Value Added Tax	352.73	412.70	480.70	525.81	649.84	688.73	38.89	6.0%
<b>International Trade Taxes</b>	<b>1,125.28</b>	<b>1,314.20</b>	<b>1,631.20</b>	<b>1,894.73</b>	<b>2,270.41</b>	<b>1,983.47</b>	<b>-286.94</b>	<b>-12.6%</b>
- Petroleum Duty	382.88	403.00	510.10	566.21	654.22	652.25	-1.97	-0.3%
- Import Duty	224.99	259.00	307.60	354.89	456.42	358.34	-98.08	-21.5%
- Excise Duty	24.61	64.80	80.30	113.08	134.86	112.76	-22.10	-16.4%
- VAT	429.34	512.40	665.60	768.26	919.84	766.42	-153.42	-16.7%
Others	63.45	75.10	77.60	89.30	105.07	93.68	-11.39	-10.8%
<b>Tax Refunds</b>	<b>-65.89</b>	<b>-96.00</b>	<b>-95.50</b>	<b>-101.91</b>	<b>-92.45</b>	<b>-101.58</b>	-9.13	9.9%
Fees and Licenses	75.35	83.9	62.5	78.27	90.18	103.16	12.98	14.4%
Government Taxes	16.70	29.8	45.9	84.11	41.81	80.53	38.72	92.6%
Non-Tax Revenue					72.38	82.00	9.62	13.3%
<b>URA Revenue (net)/ GDP Ratio</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>		<b>-0.2%</b>
Memorandum item:								
<b>Nominal GDP at Market Prices</b>	<b>18,172</b>	<b>21,187</b>	<b>24,497</b>	<b>30,101</b>	<b>35,214</b>	<b>34,580</b>		

Source: MFPED

The shortfall in domestic revenue collections relative to target is accounted for largely by weaker than expected performance of trade taxes, which suffered from a sharp slowdown in import volumes and an unfavourable US dollar to Shilling exchange rate. A number of administrative challenges, such as undervaluation and evasion, also continue to constrain growth in revenue collection.

Despite the lower growth in the economy during FY 2009/10, taxes on domestic taxes registered good performance, with PAYE expected to grow by 20.7% compared to 2008/09, an expected surplus of Ushs.73bn from Corporate Income Tax and local VAT growth of 36.2%, most of which have been boosted by improvements in tax administration..

### ***Tax Policy and Administration***

Domestic revenue mobilization will face challenges in the short to medium term as adjustments are made to comply with the requirements of the East African Common Market. In this regard, Government will continue to introduce reforms in domestic revenue mobilization to broaden the tax base and improve tax administration.

In the past, Government has increased revenues through modest adjustments of rates of tax or the introduction of new tax measures. However, within the current economic context, which requires increased competitiveness and regional integration, the option of adjusting tax rates is limited. Thus further efforts to increase domestic revenue will focus on making further improvements in tax administration, building a culture of tax compliance and enhancing public confidence through improved service delivery. In this regard, Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) has implemented modern systems and procedures for investor support, ranging from introduction of e-tax, fast customs clearance of goods export information services, and taxpayer's education services and faster handling of complaints.

A number of systems have been developed to curb tax evasion, reduce revenue leakage and simplify compliance. These include:

- Improved taxpayer services e.g. a facility for direct banking;
- Tax Identification Numbers (TINs) to reduce time for filing returns and improve tracking of transactions and tax payers;
- IT supported revenue management, mainly for monitoring and control;
- Corporate taxpayer self-assessment;
- Compliant taxpayer exemptions from withholding tax.

A comprehensive review of tax administration will be undertaken during FY 2010/11 with a view to identifying areas for further reforms. One area that offers significant potential is improving administration of Non Tax Revenue (NTR), which currently NTR contributes about 2.5% of total domestic revenue.

Over the medium-term, the Government's efforts have been geared towards improving the efficiency of NTR mobilisation, including implementing a new policy on revised NTR rates by

MDAs. Capacity in the line ministries and agencies responsible for some of these revenues to review, assess, monitor and enforce has posed a challenge in achieving targets. In response to this, a review is underway to develop information and monitoring of MDAs collecting NTR to improve revenue mobilisation and facilitate good policy formulation. The review will involve ensuring fees and charges are commensurate with services rendered by government and that receipts are properly administered and accounted for. In order to enhance transparency, awareness and accountability to the public in matters related to NTR, Government will continue with efforts to publish all NTR items.

In a bid to facilitate foreign investors, Government is in the process of finalizing Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs) with a number of countries including: China, Egypt, U.A.E Seychelles, Iran and the EAC Partner States in addition to those already concluded with; Denmark, India, Italy, Mauritius, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, UK, Zambia and Belgium.

### **Government Expenditure Performance**

Total expenditure during fiscal year 2009/10 is estimated to have increased by 28% from Shs.4949 billion to Shs.6327 billion, representing Shs716 billion below the programmed level of Shs.7043 billion. The lower than programmed expenditures was partly because of the delayed implementation of some key projects mainly the Karuma Hydropower dam and the transport corridor project and continued low disbursement of funds to donor funded projects.

Whereas development expenditure is estimated to be below programmed by 28% for the fiscal year under review, there was an over-expenditure on total recurrent expenditure by 6.8% in the same period. The under-expenditure on the development budget in fiscal year 2009/10 is estimated to have amounted to Ushs.970 billion, of which 84% (or Ushs.816 billion) of this shortfall is on account of donor supported development expenditure. This translates into donor disbursement to the development budget of only 52% compared to what was programmed.

Presentation of the fiscal operations in the 2001 GFS Format as in Table 6.3 helps to report on government expenditure in various categories more explicitly. The table shows that although still low, Government expenditure towards capital formation as a share of the total budget increased to nearly 20% in fiscal year 2009/10 compared to 12.6% in the FY 2007/08. This was necessary to address the most binding constraints to growth and reduce the cost of doing business. Government resolved to increase public investment in the critical areas of roads, energy, agriculture, health and education infrastructure and a reduction in public consumption. To support this policy shift, Government has been implementing expenditure efficiency measures to increase value for money and re-orienting the budget towards capital formation. The expenditure efficiency and budget execution reforms currently being implemented are expected to increase the share of investment expenditure in public spending even further over the medium term, thus stimulating economic growth.

Table 6.5 gives the detailed broad functional categories of public expenditure and the breakdown of source of funding between central government and donors for the period 2003/4 to 2009/10.

**Table 6.5: Detailed Expenditure Categories for FY2007/08 to FY2009/10 (Ushs Billions, Unless Otherwise Stated)**

	Outturn 2003/04	Outturn 2004/05	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	outturn 2007/08	outturn 2008/09	Budget 2009/10	Proj outturn 2009/10	Variance	
									Absolute	Percent
Total Outlays	3,014	3,216	3,488	3,957	4,318	4,949	7,045	6,318	(726)	-10.3%
Expenses	2,493	2,675	3,020	3,488	3,760	4,174	5,600	5,208	(392)	-7.0%
Compensation of employees	333	350	365	418	472	591	689	675	(14)	-2.0%
Wages and salaries	299	315	326	373	418	466	536	531	(5)	-1.0%
o/w budgetary central government-wage bill	266	287	300	348	392	440	500	500	-	0.0%
o/w Domestic development	18	17	14	14	18	21	25	25	-	0.0%
o/w Donor Projects	15	11	12	12	8	4	11	6	(5)	-48.5%
Allowances	34	34	35	42	45	95	147	138	(9)	-6.1%
o/w budgetary central government	15	16	20	22	25	82	115	115	-	0.0%
o/w Domestic development	8	8	6	8	10	10	13	13	-	0.0%
o/w Donor Projects	12	10	9	13	9	3	18	9	(9)	-48.5%
Other employee costs	-	1	4	3	9	31	6	6	0	0.7%
o/w Budgetary central	-	1	4	2	9	30	6	6	-	0.0%
o/w Domestic development	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0.0%
o/w Donor Projects	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.0%
Use of goods and services	751	781	911	982	1,049	1,301	1,582	1,454	(128)	-8.1%
o/w budgetary central	378	303	392	455	591	879	808	680	(128)	-15.8%
o/w Domestic development	89	100	107	137	176	220	196	196	-	0.0%
o/w Donor Projects	283	377	412	390	282	201	578	297	(281)	-48.5%
Interest payments	262	238	250	236	309	358	379	356	(23)	-6.1%
Domestic	194	174	185	198	271	310	326	305	(21)	-6.3%
External	69	63	65	39	38	48	53	51	(2)	-4.6%
Subsidies	-	-	-	221	87	92	92	92	-	0.0%
o/w GoU	-	-	-	208	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w donor	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,020	1,219	1,371	1,525	1,747	1,693	2,653	2,334	(320)	-12.0%
Local governments	723	793	877	949	1,024	1,150	1,423	1,423	-	0.0%
Wage bill	392	455	534	599	632	664	719	719	-	0.0%
Recurrent	177	175	178	187	219	268	366	366	-	0.0%
Development	154	164	165	163	173	218	338	338	-	0.0%
Transfers to International organizations	14	14	21	12	13	17	17	17	(0)	-0.2%
o/w Budgetary central	14	14	18	12	12	17	17	17	-	0.0%
o/w Domestic development	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
o/w Donor Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	(0)	-48.5%
Other transfers	282	411	472	564	710	526	1,214	894	(319)	-26.3%
Missions abroad	21	22	25	31	38	42	47	72	26	55.1%
o/w wage bill	7	8	9	11	11	11	11	11	-	0.0%
o/w recurrent	14	14	16	19	24	29	32	58	26	79.5%
o/w Domestic development	-	-	-	1	4	2	3	3	-	0.0%
Tertiary Institutions	46	57	59	71	81	84	97	97	-	0.0%
o/w wage bill	9	12	10	14	54	50	56	56	-	0.0%
o/w recurrent	37	45	48	57	25	28	34	34	-	0.0%
o/w Domestic development	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	7	-	0.0%
Transfers to District Referral hospitals	15	18	21	25	28	45	47	47	-	0.0%
o/w wage bill	8	11	14	16	17	19	21	21	-	0.0%
o/w recurrent	7	6	8	9	11	10	8	8	-	0.0%
o/w Domestic development	-	-	-	-	-	16	17	17	-	0.0%
Transfers to other agencies (URA ,e.t.c)	200	314	367	438	563	355	1,024	678	(345)	-33.7%
o/w URA	59	63	68	74	80	85	100	100	-	0.0%
o/w Other recurrent budget	141	250	270	278	376	207	207	207	-	0.0%
o/w Domestic development	-	1	28	9	6	5	355	186	(170)	-47.8%
o/w Donor Projects	-	-	-	77	102	57	361	186	(175)	-48.5%
Social benefits (pensions)	66	77	82	79	78	79	112	227	115	102.7%
Other expenses	61	10	42	26	16	60	93	70	(22)	-24.1%
o/w Budgetary central	45	10	11	24	14	35	74	55	(18)	-24.8%
o/w Domestic development	15	-	30	0	0	23	11	11	-	0.0%
o/w Donor Projects	-	-	-	2	2	2	8	4	(4)	-48.5%
Gross operating balance	324	417	192	323	225	498	203	114	(89)	-43.8%
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	522	541	468	469	558	775	1,445	1,110	(335)	-23.2%
Domestic development budget	155	204	163	174	272	593	723	739	16	2.2%
o/w Land	14	3	4	7	11	22	49	49	-	0.0%
o/w Non residential Buildings	32	42	43	69	116	93	100	100	-	0.0%
o/w Residential Buildings	3	0	5	6	3	5	6	6	-	0.0%
o/w Roads and Bridges	64	97	75	26	42	324	420	371	(49)	-11.7%
o/w Aircraft	-	-	-	-	29	56	-	-	-	-
o/w Other Structures	2	12	1	15	28	23	30	30	-	0.0%
o/w Transport Equipment	25	24	20	26	26	31	53	53	-	0.0%
o/w Machinery Equipment	13	15	13	9	15	38	59	124	65	109.1%
o/w Furniture and Fixtures	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4	-	0.0%
o/w Other	-	10	-	13	1	0	2	2	-	0.0%
Donor projects	367	337	305	295	286	182	721	371	(350)	-48.5%
o/w Land	0	-	-	0	0	-	8	4	(4)	-48.5%
o/w Non residential Buildings	99	73	71	40	43	45	195	100	(95)	-48.5%
o/w Residential Buildings	3	0	0	-	-	-	26	13	(12)	-48.5%
o/w Roads and Bridges	149	154	129	186	169	99	324	167	(157)	-48.5%
o/w Aircraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w Other Structures	1	59	64	24	21	6	22	11	(11)	-48.5%
o/w Transport Equipment	9	10	8	10	5	2	25	13	(12)	-48.5%
o/w Machinery Equipment	93	31	25	29	39	20	79	41	(38)	-48.5%
o/w Furniture and Fixtures	13	11	6	4	2	3	7	3	(3)	-48.5%
o/w Other	-	-	0	2	7	7	36	18	(17)	-48.5%

Source: MFPED

### ***Employee costs***

Out of the total government expenditure of Shs.6363 billion estimated for fiscal year 2009/10, compensation of employees including wages, salaries and allowances is estimated at Shs675 billion compared to Shs.591 billion registered in the previous year, representing an execution performance of 98% in that category.

### ***Interest Payments on Public Debt***

The total amount of interest payments is estimated at Shs356 billion in fiscal year 2009/10. Of this amount, interest payments on domestic public debt are estimated at Shs305 billion in the same period, representing a decline of 2 % over the previous year. In addition, interest payments on external debt, estimated at Shs.51 billion during fiscal year 2009/10, remain low following the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative of 2005. This was, however, lower than programmed for the year by Shs.2 billion but higher than Shs.48 billion registered in the previous fiscal year. While interest payments on external debt remain low, those on domestic debt have sharply increased over the last five years. Since domestic borrowing is not for the purpose of financing the budget deficit, the interest payments on domestic debt shows the cost of monetary policy management, which has increased significantly over the last five years.

### ***Energy Subsidies***

For the third successive year, government continued to subsidize power tariffs in order to reduce the burden on consumers of the still high costs of electricity. These subsidies became necessary when government invested in thermal energy in order to reduce the impact of acute shortages of electricity arising from long period of low investment in power generation while the demand for electricity was growing in line with a growing economy. This was exacerbated by the drop in water levels of Lake Victoria and the River Nile which prevented full utilization of available capacity at the time. This short term emergency arrangement of thermal power is very expensive and all the generation and supply costs could not be passed on to the consumers, manufacturers and households. Hence, in fiscal year 2006/07, Government introduced a subsidy of Shs. 208 billion. Since then, the subsidy has been scaled down to Shs.92 billion for fiscal years 2008/09 and 2009/10 as the recovery in water levels enabled full capacity generation of hydropower. In the medium term, Government's focus to address the power crisis will be to create more generation capacity using cheaper hydropower generation potential. This includes the fast tracking of the Bujagali and Karuma hydro electric projects and increased investment in mini hydro power projects in various parts of the country. To realize this objective, government has set aside fiscal resources in the form of Energy Fund to meet initial commencement costs of new energy projects. Additional resources will be made available in the budget to enable government fund these priority projects from its own resources if other sources will not be available. At the same time, Government will promote renewable energy generation projects, biomass energy and solar energy. The discovery of oil and gas reserves in the Albertine graben will in the long term help the financing of such priority projects without relying heavily on donors.



Table 6.5 reveals that Government has stepped up its resources in financing of investment programs which translate into capital formation from as low as Ushs 163 billion in FY 2005/06 to Ushs.739 billion estimated for fiscal year 2009/10. This is firmly in line with the Government objective of scaling up its investment budget to address infrastructural binding constraints in the economy, and partly to reduce the vulnerability of unpredictable donor funds on implementation of key Government investment projects. Donor funds which translate into capital formation were estimated at Ushs 371 billion in fiscal year 2009/10, higher than Ushs 182 billion devoted to this purpose in the previous year.

### ***Social Benefits***

Pension payments in fiscal year 2009/10 are estimated at Shs 227 billion representing an increase of Shs115 billion from a programmed level of Shs112 billion in the same period ensuring that no new pension arrears will arise. The improvement in the payment of pension obligations is a result of the straight through electronic payments process that involves direct payment of funds to the beneficiary's account. Additionally, transparency was enhanced through the publishing of details of beneficiaries in the print media. In order to establish the extent of pension arrears accumulated over the years, an independent audit was carried out by the Office of the Auditor General which established a figure of Shs113 billion. It is expected that these will be settled in the course of next financial year 2010/11.

### ***Transfers to districts and other local governments***

Since 1997, decentralization has played a key role in implementing the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), which has now been replaced by the National Development Plan starting financial year 2010/11. Since then, central government transfers to local governments have increased significantly over a ten year period.

Transfers to local governments are estimated at Ushs 2,334 billion in fiscal year 2009/10, accounting for 37% of total government expenditure. Of this, Ushs 338 (or 5.3 percent of the total budget) is estimated to have been spent on local government development programs/projects. Recent work to compile local government fiscal data under the GFS project has estimated that about 35% of the development funds transfers to local governments from central government for the period between 2004/05 and 2009/10 was devoted to capital formation (or durable investment), which translates into only about 2% of the total central government expenditure (as shown in Table 6.1).

A look at the functional classification of local government outlays over an eleven year period ending June 2008 in Table 6.6 below shows that spending is largely aligned to government priorities of education, health, agriculture, transport and water supply systems, although the associated costs are of a recurrent nature.

**Table 6.6 Functional Classification of Local Government Outlays (Billions of Shillings)**

	1997/98 Outturn	1998/99 Outturn	1999/00 Outturn	2000/01 Outturn	2001/02 Outturn	2002/03 Outturn	2003/04 Outturn	2004/05 Outturn	2005/06 Outturn	2006/07 Outturn	2007/08 Budget	2007/08 Outturn
<b>Total outlays</b>	270.3	398.8	449.5	565.8	693.2	760.8	783.9	912.8	976.7	1,051.2	1,277.4	1,118.4
General Public Services	90.7	104.8	108.1	126.2	168.8	199.8	216.1	221.5	246.3	213.0	294.0	224.0
Public Order and Safety	2.6	3.7	4.9	5.7	8.3	8.1	7.4	8.5	8.5	1.0	1.6	1.4
Police services	1.9	2.6	3.5	4.3	6.3	5.6	5.0	5.9	7.2	0.9	1.5	1.3
Prisons	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Economic Affairs	24.2	37.7	44.5	69.8	76.1	70.5	72.5	96.4	115.7	123.5	171.4	156.5
General economic, commercial and	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.2	2.3	6.7
Agriculture, Forestry, fishing and h	3.0	3.8	6.6	13.7	17.8	20.6	24.8	30.7	38.4	54.2	73.8	53.9
Agriculture	2.6	3.2	5.9	12.8	16.3	19.1	20.6	26.3	33.0	52.7	69.4	52.1
Forestry	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.8	2.4	2.6	0.4	2.9	0.8
Fishing	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.1	2.8	1.0	1.5	0.9
Transport	4.7	11.4	16.5	18.4	24.4	16.7	17.3	36.3	31.8	37.4	40.0	52.6
Economic Affairs n.e.c	16.3	22.1	21.0	37.1	33.5	32.4	30.0	29.1	45.2	29.8	55.3	43.3
Environmental Protection	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	10.2	4.9	3.7	5.9	8.5	5.3
Housing and Community Amenities	1.8	41.9	22.2	24.1	27.9	26.2	27.9	39.7	28.8	47.5	79.3	54.3
Community Development	0.8	1.0	1.6	2.4	4.0	4.0	5.6	13.7	8.1	6.5	18.6	8.4
Water Supply	1.0	40.9	20.6	21.7	24.0	22.3	22.3	26.1	20.7	36.5	49.5	38.6
Health	26.0	33.8	49.1	68.1	94.3	101.2	97.4	125.9	134.7	147.2	175.0	147.9
Recreation, Culture and Sports	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	5.3	7.2	0.6	1.9	1.2	3.3	1.3	0.8
Education	123.5	175.0	218.6	269.6	309.1	342.2	347.8	410.8	433.9	505.5	540.4	524.3
Pre Primary and Primary Education	72.2	111.0	157.7	210.3	225.1	238.1	227.6	253.3	240.9	375.5	377.8	382.3
Secondary Education	15.4	30.8	28.5	29.1	41.3	58.3	37.9	47.2	47.7	79.6	101.7	98.5
Tertiary education	3.6	5.3	5.3	4.6	5.5	10.0	10.3	12.4	9.3	13.6	18.1	14.2
Education not definable by level	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	1.2	9.2	0.5	7.8	4.6	1.6	1.8
Subsidiary services to education	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Education n.e.c	31.5	27.7	26.2	25.3	36.3	34.6	62.6	96.6	127.5	32.2	40.9	27.4
Social Protection	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.9	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.7	5.9	3.9

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (Compiled from the Financial Statements of Local Government Units)

### 6.3 Public Financial Management Reforms

#### Integrated Financial Management System

Government is continuing with the implementation and further roll out of a fully operational Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS), introduction of Results Oriented Management (ROM), and a number of budget reforms aimed at increasing budget efficiency, value for money and alignment of expenditures to work plans. The Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) is a computerised budgeting, accounting and reporting system that aims at enabling the Government to plan and use its financial resources more efficiently and effectively. The key functionality areas include: public sector budgeting, general ledger, payables, purchasing, cash management & revenue/receipting.

The benefits so far realized from implementing IFMS include:

- Timely preparation of accurate, reliable and easily accessible financial information for Accountability and Transparency;

- Improved donor confidence through improved access to accurate and reliable information.
- Automated controls such as restricting spending agencies from spending above their respective ceilings, and procurement of budgeted items.
- Reduced procurement cycle time, resulting from reduced circulation of paper documents (requisitions, purchase order, etc) in the procurement process, since requests and approvals are done on line.
- Easier consolidation of financial transactions for national reporting and preparation of public accounts

## **Budget Reforms**

In line with the 2003 Public Finance and Accountability Act, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development has, over the past financial years, restructured the budget to emphasise the costing of outputs, building on the concept of Output Oriented Budgeting (OOB), as opposed to the broad costs based on programmes. The new approach to budgeting involves two types of reports, namely: accountability reporting and strategic reporting. Accountability reporting requires all central Government and local government spending entities to have detailed work plans before release of funds, and thereafter report on physical and financial progress on a quarterly basis vis-a-vis the annual targets. This information is used by the Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit (BMAU) of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, to make spot checks to validate progress and also highlight any implementation bottlenecks. On the other hand, strategic reporting involves the aggregated analysis of expenditure drivers in the budget and a summary of the outputs achieved across the various Votes and Sectors.

## **Budget Monitoring and Accountability**

Since July 2008, Government stepped up its monitoring efforts geared towards enhanced effectiveness of public expenditures, particularly in respect to the high priority areas of agriculture, education, energy, health, industrialization, roads, water and sanitation, ICT, and micro-finance. The budget monitoring activities entail financial tracking coupled with physical inspections of actual interventions on the ground and following up on problematic programmes to assess the extent of implementing corrective action. The programmes so far monitored have been selected based on magnitude of budget allocations to the votes within the sector budgets and thus focus being on large expenditure programmes. In addition, preference has been given to development expenditures except in the cases of education and health where some recurrent costs are being tracked.

The budget monitoring reports show that releases for domestic expenditures during FY2009/10 were fairly good and timely except in cases where spending agencies delayed in complying with the accountability requirements. The absorption rate for all sectors, except that of works and transport, were also good. However, absorption capacity has continued to be low in many districts with some having funds rolled over from previous financial years. On the other hand

physical performance varied widely by sector and district. There were some instances of good progress in education, energy, health, and water and sanitation sectors, though, overall implementation challenges still remain.

### ***Budget Implementation Issues***

Budget monitoring activities have revealed the fact that more efforts are required to ensure that the various financial management reforms instituted by Government to improve service delivery translate into improved service delivery. Some of the notable constraints/challenges faced during implementation are explained below.

1. There is a general weakness in strategic planning across sectors and local governments that is being manifested in form of delayed activities such as procurement processes, resolution of land ownership and compensation as well as persistent changes in physical designs and scope of work in many infrastructure projects. In some cases in the health sector, there has been a tendency to embark on construction of new structures before completing the already ongoing construction works, or continuing to construct new health units oblivious of the need to effectively equip the existing ones.
2. Limited capacity as the local governments are still characterised by capacity constraints that relate to inadequate numbers of personnel within the districts and the absence of specialised cadres such as: entomologists for the agricultural sector; health workers; and civil engineers. Most districts do not have fully functional contracts committees yet procurement is a critical component of budget implementation. Most districts are also constrained by the inadequate and/or old equipment for road maintenance, which in turn greatly undermines implementation of the force account method for road maintenance which is quicker than contracting. In the coming years, the government will address this challenge by providing road unit equipment.
3. The challenge of inadequate capacity is also a concern among the private sector partners and tends to limit opportunities for undertaking Public-Private Partnership projects especially in the energy and roads subsectors. In some cases, contracted private firms have become financially insolvent during project implementation thereby crippling the partnership as well as jeopardizing service delivery. Some private firms end up with overstretched capacities due to taking on several projects at the same time. For example, two companies were contracted to construct 39 health units, and they ended up subcontracting the work to some low quality firms which resulted in implementation delays, and shoddy works.
4. There is also a prevalence of inadequate supervision, which is, partly, a capacity constraint but is also due to poor prioritization by respective agencies. The inspectorate and supervision departments are not carrying out their functions effectively, which has resulted in poor service delivery mainly due to poor contract management across the board. Staff absenteeism in health and education is atypical case in point.

5. There are limited effective channels of communication between the different levels of implementing agencies yet the monitoring and effectiveness of public programmes can greatly be improved through the sharing of useful information. Apart from sharing information between government agencies, provision of information to the general public is required in order to increase citizen's demand for accountability.
6. Disproportionate unit costs due to lack of standardized price lists has manifested in very divergent unit costs within sectors that could not be justified. Instances of excessive over pricing and ever-increasing unit costs, in light of limited budgets, have led to a diminishing scope of service delivery. Going forward, Government will strengthen the derivation and adoption of unit costs for various activities of the public sector.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### 7.0 Performance of Strategic Sectors

#### 7.1 Infrastructure Development

##### The Energy Sector

##### *Hydropower Generation and Transmission Projects*

During the 2009/10 financial year, Government continued to implement a number of initiatives in the areas of energy planning, management and infrastructure development. The construction of the 250-MW Bujagali Power Station progressed substantially during the year and the power plant is expected to commence production in August 2011. About 60% of the civil works were completed as well as fabrication of the turbines, which will be installed in the coming year.

A feasibility study on the various options for optimizing the generation capacity as well as the conduct of the engineering designs and bid preparation for the Karuma Hydropower Project<sup>4</sup> is on-going.. Construction is expected to commence in mid 2011 using Government of Uganda resources from the Energy Fund.

Construction of the Isimba Hydropower Project, which has an estimated capacity of at least 100 MW is expected to start in 2012. A detailed feasibility study, which will pave way for construction is underway. The work will also include doing preliminary designs, preparing tender documents, and assisting in the tendering and procurement of the Contractor.

During the FY 2009/10, one renewable energy project Bugoye (13 MW), was completed and commissioned in October 2009. The following renewable energy projects are under development and are near completion: - Mpanga (18 MW), Buseruka (10 MW), Ishasha (6.5 MW), Buseruka (10 MW), and Nyagak Small Hydropower project (3.3 MW). The Feasibility Study for the Rehabilitation of Maziba Hydropower Plant and the development of the distribution networks in West Nile was completed. The feasibility study provided three options and government selected optimizing rehabilitation of the available structures and equipment since it was the most viable option. Development of the Kikagati (10MW) site stalled due to Trans - boundary issues and change in developer. However, the new developer – Kikagati Power Company is in the process of reviewing the designs and updating the feasibility studies.

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<sup>4</sup> Karuma Hydropower Project has a potential of 500 – 700 MW.

In the area of energy transmission, the Bujagali Interconnection project commenced and is progressing well. The feasibility studies for the Karuma Interconnection projects and the Mutundwe – Entebbe 132kV line are in progress and will be concluded by the end of the year.

In order to increase the usage of electricity in the rural areas, Government has been implementing several rural electrification projects. Specifically, the following schemes were completed and energized during the FY2009/10: Corner Kilak, Patongo, Adilang, Abim, Kiru with Tee – offs to Pader and Kalongo. Others include Iceme, Oyam district Headquarters and environs, Gulu youths centre, restoration of Soroti-Kalaki-Lwala power line, Kapchorwa, Kaprooni, Kelle Farm Institution, restoration of Kidongole-Bukedea, and Masanda in Mbale. Additional work was done in Bumbeire in Bushenyi; Atari and environs in Apac; Buwekula, Musika, Kanyogoga in Jinja; Kiyunga, Mbulamuti and Kamuli girls in Kamuli; and Kirewa Subcounty and environs.

Construction works for the Low Voltage Networks for Iganga – Nabitende – Itanda; and Bugiri – Iwemba – Buseruka power lines have been also completed and are due for commissioning in before the end of this year.

During the first half of the FY2009/10, Government commenced feasibility studies for three lines, Gulu – Adjuman – Moyo, Parak Mission – Awere (90km) and Lira – Adwari – Abim-Kotido and Apala – Aloii – Abako – Bata – Dokolo, (360km). The work is envisaged to be completed by Mid – August 2010. Studies for three more distribution lines - Mubende Kyenjojo (100km), Kabale – Kisoro including tee-off to Kanungu, 190km and Rakai – Kabingo, Lumbugu – Lyantonde-Kaliro-Buyaga-Ssembabule – Ntusi – Lwemiyaga, (280km) are also underway.

Procurement of contractors for works in the districts of Ibanda, Kiruhura, Soroti, Katakwi, Sironko, Apac and Amuria are ongoing. Feasibility studies for projects in the districts of Sironko, Nakapiripirit, Amudat, Katakwi, Moroto, Kaberemaido, Kitgum, Lira, Ibanda, Kabale, Mubende, Mityana, Kisoro are ongoing. In the meantime, Government has already embarked on a verification exercise for community schemes to guide the selection process for the next lot of projects to be implemented.

Government will complete upgrading the Tororo –Opuyo – Lira (132kV) transmission line and also the Mutundwe – Entebbe (132kV) line. In addition, government will undertake the construction of the following lines: Bujagali – Kawanda –Mutundwe (220kV); Mbarara – Nkenda (132kV); Nkenda – Mputa, Mbarara – Mirama (220kV); Masaka – Mwanza (220kV); Jinja – Tororo – Lessos (220kV); Kawanda – Masaka (220kV); Karuma – Kawanda (440kV); Karuma – Kafu (220kV); Karuma – Lira (220kV); Kaiso Tonya – Fortportal – Nkenda (132kV); Opuyo – Moroto (132kV); Karuma – Oluiyo (132kV). Furthermore, a 33 kV distribution line will be constructed from Mbale – Nakapiripirit - Moroto.

Regional interconnection projects to be undertaken are; Bujagali – Tororo – Lessos (Kenya) 220 kV line; Mbarara – Mirama – Birembo (Rwanda) 220 kV line, Masaka – Mwanza (Tanzania) 220 kV line, Nkenda – Beni – Rutshuru and Beni – Bunia 220 kV (DRC).

### ***Petroleum Exploration and Production***

By December 2009, investments in this sector were in the order of US\$ 900 million and are expected to increase when the development and production phases commence. During the FY2009/10, Government commenced the process of putting in place a modern legal and regulatory framework to provide for the new areas of oil and gas production, oil refining, bulk crude oil transportation and storage and gas processing and conversion. The legislation will be accomplished in the next financial year.

To date, five out of the ten Exploration Areas (EA) in the Albertine Graben, have been licensed to various companies. Seismic Operations by Tullow Oil, the Licensee of Exploration Area 2, continued with appraisals of fields discovered in EA2 intended to assist in properly defining the discoveries in this area and also aid in the planning of the Early Production Scheme (EPS). In Exploration Area 5, Neptune Petroleum (U) Ltd completed the re-evaluation, processing and interpretation of 2D seismic data from the Rhino camp basin and acquired more gravity data in preparation to drill a second well, Avivi-1 well in the area. Finally, in Exploration Area 4B, Dominion Petroleum completed the interpretation of 530 line kilometres of 2-D seismic data, in preparations to drill the first well Ngagi-1 well near Rwenshama, Rukungiri district.

Regarding drilling operations, Nine (9) wells were drilled: Ngassa-2, Mputa-5, Nsoga-1, Karuka-2, Kigogole-3, Wairindi-1, Awaka-1, Ngara-1 and Iti-1 and all encountered hydrocarbons. A cumulative total of 37 wells have so far been drilled in the country and 34 out of these have encountered hydrocarbons, hence maintaining a very high (over 90%) technical success rate.

### ***Plans for Oil Production***

Government continued with the implementation of both the short term, medium and long term strategy for oil production and utilization. In the short term, gas produced from the Nzizi field backed by test crude from Extended Well Testing of the oil fields will be used to generate electricity. In that regard, engineering designs of the power plant and the transmission line to evacuate power as well as land surveying and valuation to acquire wayleaves progressed well.

For the medium term, government will promote development of a refinery and in that case a feasibility study for establishment of a refinery has commenced. This feasibility study which will recommend the type, size and other aspects of the facility is expected to be concluded by mid-2010. The refinery project will take 4 – 5 years to develop.

As the production phase draws near, additional capitalization of the oil and gas sector is required and new partners are expected to come on board. During the year the licences in Exploration Areas 1, 2 and 3A (Heritage Oil and Gas; and Tullow Oil) sought to farm-out and farm-in their interest in licenses in order to attract heavy capital that is required to move the oil and gas sector to the development phase. The farm-out / farm-in venture has shown very high levels of success as it has attracted major oil companies like Total and China National Offshore Oil Corporation in Uganda's petroleum industry at a high premium and consideration.



### ***Kenya – Uganda Oil Pipeline Extension Project***

During the FY2009/10 the pipeline design and environmental impact assessment for the Kenya – Uganda oil pipeline extension project, were completed and approved. Land surveying and valuation of affected persons was completed but compensation was not effected due to disputed compensation levels. However, various agreements and contracts to move the project forward have been finalized.

### ***Planned activities during the FY 2010/11***

During the coming year, the following activities will be done in the area of oil exploration and production

- The Early Production Scheme (EPS) will be implemented in form of an Integrated Power Project (IPP) which will use gas generated from the Nzizi discovery in Kaiso – Tonya and crude oil from Extended Well Testing (EWT) to produce power. Promotional packages and web based promotion will be developed.
- The petroleum law to cater for exploration, development, production and value addition will be formulated and regulations and guidelines developed for the upstream activities.
- Creation of new institutions like the Petroleum Authority, Directorate of Petroleum and the National Oil Company will commence and new management will be put in place for commencement of petroleum production, refining and utilization.
- Exploration drilling will continue to be carried out in Exploration Areas 1, 3A, 4B and 5.
- Appraisal programs including acquisition of 3D seismic data and drilling of appraisal wells will be carried out in EA1 and EA2.
- Development planning will continue for the Kingfisher and Mputa fields and will commence for the Kasamene field.
- A taskforce for the dissemination of information and communication strategy for the oil and gas sector will be established.

### ***Challenges***

The major challenges facing the energy sector include: the high costs of power generation and the fluctuating/unpredictable international oil prices, which have a heavy impact on the power tariff. This is a cardinal issue which, for the time being, should be addressed through frugal and efficient use of the available electricity as well as intensification of using cheap renewable energy sources.

Another challenge to the sector is in the areas of power system losses, both technical and commercial. Currently, the losses are estimated at about 35 percent. The technical losses are being addressed through rehabilitation and refurbishment of the distribution line network. However the commercial losses which are primarily caused by power thefts pose the biggest threat to the electricity industry in the country.

Finally the implementation of the National Oil and Gas Policy requires strong coordination since the development of the oil and gas infrastructure and institutions requires a multi-sectoral approach. The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development is leading the coordination of oil management issues in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development and the Bank of Uganda. A major challenge is that a number of the government institutions have serious human and financial constraints to implement their roles in the implementation of the policy.

## **Transport Sector**

### ***Roads sub sector***

During the FY 2009/10, Government continued with the programme to improve the condition of the road network through tarmacking gravel roads, rehabilitation and maintenance of the national, district and community access roads. The achievements in that respect include: the completion of reconstruction of Kampala Northern Bypass; the tarmacking of Soroti – Dokolo – Lira road (123 km) which will be completed by July 2010; Substantial progress in the construction of Kabale – Kisoro – Bunagana/Kyanika (100km), Kampala – Gayaza – Ziobwe (43km), Matugga – Semuto – Kapeeka and Masaka – Mbarara roads (154km); and commencement of construction works for Fort Portal – Bundibugyo – Lamia road (104km), Busega – Mityana (57km) and Busega – Masaka (124km).

During the FY 2010/11 the priority will be to complete/continue the tarmacking, rehabilitation and maintenance of critical road links that are important to the promotion of production, competitiveness and regional trade. The program for FY 2010/11 will include;

- Complete/Continue with upgrading/ reconstruction works on Dokolo – Lira (60.4km), Kampala – Gayaza – Ziobwe – Wobulenzi (Phase 1 - 43km), Matugga – Semuto – Kapeeka (41km), Kabale – Kisoro – Bunagana/Kyanika (98km), Fort Portal – Bundibugyo – Lamia (104km), Masaka – Mbarara (154km), Busega – Masaka (124km) and Busega – Mityana (57km).
- Commence the upgrading to tarmac of Mbarara – Kikagati (75km), Gulu – Atiak – Bibia (Sudan border)108km), Vurra – Arua – Koboko – Oraba (92km), Nyakahita – Ibanda – Kamwenge – Fort Portal (208km), Mukono – Kyetume - Katosi/ Kisoga – Nyenga (72km), Ntungamo – Mirama Hills/ Ishaka – Kagamba (72km), Rukungiri-Kihihi - Kanungu-Ishasha (74km), Moroto – Nakapiripirit (90km), Kapchorwa – Suam (77km), Mpigi – Kabulasoke – Maddu – Sembabule (135km), Hoima – Kaiso – Tonya (85km).
- Commence reconstruction/ rehabilitation of Mbarara – Katuna (152km), Mukono – Jinja (52km), Mukono – Kayunga/ Nkoloto - Njeru (94km), Tororo – Mbale – Soroti (155km), Malaba/Busia – Bugiri (82km), Kawempe – Kafu (166km), Kafu – Karuma (67km) and Jinja – Kamuli (60km) and Kamdini – Gulu (60 km).
- Complete the rehabilitation of Kampala – Mukono (23km), Lira – Kamdini road (68km), Masaka – Kyotera; Villa/Maria – Nyendo roads (38km) and Mbarara – Ishaka/ Mbarara – Ibanda roads (123km).

- Complete the design for upgrading to tarmac of Kapchorwa – Suam (77km), Hoima – Kaiso – Tonya (85km), Ishaka – Kagamba (35km), Ntungamo – Mirama Hills (37km), Olwiyo- Gulu- Kitgum (167.1 kms), Muyembe- Moroto- Kotido (291.5 kms), Soroti- Katakwi- Moroto- Loktanyala (290 kms), Masaka- Bukakata (36Kms), Mpigi – Maddu- Sembabule (124Kms), Mukono-Kyetume-Katosi/Kisoga-Nyenga (74 km), Villa Maria – Sembabule (48 Kms), Rukungiri – Kihhihi – Kanungu – Ishasha (74Kms), Kyenjojo- Hoima-Masindi-Kigumba (238Kms), Musita – Lumino – Busia/Majanji (140Km), Tirinyi - Pallisa – Kumi/Pallisa – Mbale (111Km), Mbale –Bubulo – Lwakhakha (41 kms), Namagumba- Budadiri- Nalugugu (30 kms), Kamuli- Bukungu (64 Kms), Hoima Wanseko (111km), Kayunga – Galiraya (88km).
- Complete the design for capacity improvement of Kampala – Jinja (80km), Kibuye – Mpigi (30km), Kampala – Entebbe (35km) and Kampala Northern Bypass (17.5 km). Commence the design for reconstruction of Tororo – Mbale – Soroti (156) and Lira – Kamudini – Gulu (122km).
- Complete construction of Aswa bridge on Gulu – Kitgum road; commence construction/rehabilitation of 10 bridges in West Nile (Enyao, Alla and Kia Kia in Arua, Goli, Cido, Nyagak, Nyacara, Pakwala, Ora 1 and Ora 2 in Nebbi district); commence the construction of bridges and landing sites on Atiak – Moyo – Afoji road; commence the rehabilitation of the Nalubale Bridge at Jinja; and commence the design the 2nd Nile Bridge at Jinja. Bunyamusenyu Bridge which link Nakaseke to Masindi will be constructed.
- The Ferries for Obong - Sinyanya and Rwampanga – Namasale will be provided.

#### ***Railways Transport Sub-Sector***

The medium term priorities for the railways subsector include: Rehabilitation/upgrading of existing railway lines. This will involve: re-opening the Tororo–Gulu–Pakwach railway Line and extending it to Nimule/Southern Sudan, and the Kampala–Kasese Railway Line; Constructing standard railway gauge for Kampala–Malaba, and Pakwach–Nimule; and Re-opening the Southern Route by re-instating wagon ferry services on L.Victoria.

#### ***Water Transport Sub-Sector***

The water sub sector priorities for the medium term include: Port Development, particularly with regard to rehabilitation of marine infrastructure at Portbell and Jinja piers to accommodate multipurpose vessels; and concluding the already ongoing procurement of Marine Vessel/Ship and/or Wagon Ferry to replace MV Kabalega to ply Port Bell–Mwanza. Government will also undertake construction and maintenance of ferry landings and conclude procurement of ferries for: Bukungu-Muntu-Kagwara; Kumi-katakwi on Lake Bisina; Lwampanga-Namasale; Obonji-Maji-Laroke/Amuru-Rhino Camp; and Kayunga-Mbulamuti.

### *Air Transport Sub-Sector*

The air subsector shall continue to invest in the development of Entebbe International Airport and will rehabilitate upcountry aerodromes and upgrade Kasese, Arua, Gulu, Pakuba and Kidepo to entry-exit aerodromes. Efforts will be directed to revitalizing the East African Civil Aviation Academy at Soroti.

## **7.2 Social Services Delivery**

### **Health**

Government's focus in the health sector is to increase access and quality of health services, particularly with regard to provision and utilisation of promotive, curative and rehabilitative services. To that end, the key health sector activities relate to strengthening Health systems and ensuring universal access to the Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package (UNMHCP). Over the next medium term, the sector shall aim to address the key challenge of morbidity and mortality from the major causes of ill health and premature death.

The health sector shall thus prioritise addressing a number of issues that continue to undermine the sector's performance. These include: inadequate availability of essential medicines and health supplies in health centres; poorly equipped health facilities; poor functionality and low coverage of village health teams; and lack of qualified health staff. The health sector shall thus:

- Implement measures to improve procurement and supply chain management so as to guarantee availability of medicines and other health supplies. To that end, Government has centralised the procurement of these supplies under the National medical Stores. In FY 2010/11, National Medical Stores (NMS) shall: procure medical supplies for all Government facilities at an estimated cost of Ushs.109billion; ensure the embossment of all supplies; and distribute these supplies to designated local stores at Districts, hospitals and other facilities.
- Over the medium term, Human resource attraction, retention and motivation shall be enhanced through implementation of the Hard-to-Reach Areas Policy and improved staff remuneration. During FY 2010/11, the Health Service Commission will recruit 1000 health workers (medical officers, clinicians, and technicians) into the health service.
- In addition to scaling up treatment supplies for malaria, Government plans to roll out preventive health services such as Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and use of Impregnated Long Lasting Nets (LLNs) so as to reduce mortality and morbidity caused by Malaria.

In light of the foregoing, health sector outcomes are targeted to improve as indicated in the Table 7.1 below:

**Table 7.1: Current Status and Future Forecast for sector Outcomes**

<b>Outcome and Outcome Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Medium Term Forecast</b>
<b>Increased deliveries in health facilities</b> Deliveries in Health facilities Contraceptive prevalence rate	33% (2007/08) 24.4% (2005/06)	45% (2010) 30% (2010)
<b>Children under five years old protected against life threatening disease</b> Malnutrition (Wasting among under five years) rate Immunisation (DPT3) coverage rate	23% (2005/06) 82% (2007/08)	10% (2010) 90% (2010)
<b>Health facilities receive adequate stocks of essential medicines and health supplies</b> % of health facilities with no stock out of 6 tracer medicines and supplies	28% (2008/09)	80% (2010)

Source: National BFP 2010/11, MFPED

## **Education**

Government remains committed to the goal of realising a skilled and employable population, and has accordingly been pursuing the a number of objectives in this direction including increasing and improving equitable access to quality education at all levels and improving effectiveness and efficiency in delivery of the education services.

In terms of access to quality primary education, Government is continuing with the strategy of grant aiding community primary schools. A total of 40 community schools benefited from this strategy during the previous fiscal year. In the same vein, 20 primary schools were rehabilitated and/or expanded as part of the emergency construction and rehabilitation of schools initiative; 420 new classrooms and 484 pit latrines were built; and 5,465 pieces of classroom furniture were procured.

In the case of secondary education, a total of 9,250 bright and needy students received bursary payments from Government; fees for 17,500 students with parents in Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps were paid; 24 seed secondary schools in rural sub-counties without any form of secondary schools were constructed and equipped. In addition, one secondary school for the deaf was completed.

Regarding the Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (BTJET) initiatives, Government renovated Kigumba cooperative college; 10 workshops and 10 classrooms were constructed for primary level leavers, and capitation grants for 3,720 students in 62 BTJET institutions were paid.

With regard to improving quality and efficiency in the education system, Government procured and distributed 168,000 primary textbooks, 1,242 science kits for 414 secondary schools, assorted instructional materials and furniture for technical colleges and BTJET institutions, and paid subscriptions fees for E-resources for a number of higher education institutions. Through the Directorate of Education Standards, inspections were conducted in: 1,252 secondary schools,

171 BTVET institutions, 47 PTCs, 11,862 primary schools and 133 pre-primary (about 71% of the total) schools.

As a result of the above measures, progress, at the national level, has been registered against a number of international indicators. For example, the primary completion rate has increased from 49% in 2007/08 to 52% in 2008/09; literacy rates have marginally improved from 47.9 to 48.2 between FY 2007/08 and 2008/09; and the percentage share of girls in total enrolled children equalled that of boys. The numeracy rate, however, declined by 0.2% over the same period.

## Water and Sanitation

Government support to the water subsector is geared towards achieving safe and easy-to-reach water and sanitation provision levels of up to 77 percent of the population in rural areas and 100 percent of the population in urban areas by 2015. In addition, Government is pursuing the development of water supply for irrigation, livestock, and aquaculture, as a means of boosting agricultural production. However, the water subsector is still characterised by the key challenges of: inequity and inadequacy in coverage, usage and poor functionality of water supply and sanitation facilities; and increasing unit cost of water service delivery. These challenges are confirmed by the significant proportion of the population that is still un-served as per the current estimates that put safe water at 63 percent for rural areas and 61 percent for urban areas. Table 7.2 below shows the current status and Government's medium term targets for the key outcome performance indicators for the water subsector.

**Table 7.2: Current status and medium term targets for water subsector outcomes**

<b>Outcome and Outcome Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2007/08</b>	<b>Medium Term target 2010/11</b>
<b>Increased access to water and sanitation facilities</b>		
Cumulative water for production capacity (MCM)	14MCM	22MCM
% of people within 0.2km of an improved water source in urban areas	61%	68%
% of people within 1.5km of an improved water source in rural areas	63%	65%
% of households with access to safe and effective sanitation	62%	72%
<b>Improved functionality of water and sanitation facilities</b>		
% of water permit holders (Abstraction) complying to permit conditions	30%	70%
% of water permit holders (Discharge) complying to permit conditions	24%	49%
% of improved water facilities that are functional at time of spot check	80%	84%

Source: Ministry of Water and Environment (2010/11)

Government's key undertakings during the FY2009/10 and plans for FY2010/11 for the water sub sector include the following:

***Water for production:***

Valley dams and valley tanks were completed in the districts of Ntungamo, Kotido, Apac and Sembabule with a total capacity of 1,707,000 m<sup>3</sup>. Other dams are still under construction in the districts of Ntungamo, Isingiro, Abim, Lira, Sembabule, Kaabong and Moroto with capacity of 10,295,000m<sup>3</sup>. During FY 2010/11, the Government plans to construct a bulk water scheme in Rakai district and to complete the construction of dams in the districts of Lira, Moroto and Kaabong, and extension of a piped water scheme and construction of two valley dams in Sembabule district.

***Rural water and sanitation:***

Government provided new safe water, including, deep wells (boreholes), rain water harvesting units, protected springs, piped water and gravity flow schemes to an additional 880,000 people in rural areas. The construction of water supply schemes is on going in the districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, Oyam, Apac and Katakwi. Further, the Tororo gravity flow scheme is under construction and is at 40% completion level.

Government will, during FY2010/11 and the medium term prioritise the provision of new facilities to an additional 900,000 people in rural areas through development of various technologies including deep wells (boreholes), rainwater harvesting units, protected springs, piped water schemes for RGCs and Gravity Flow schemes in areas as appropriate.

***Urban water and sanitation:***

At the beginning of the FY 2009/10, Government set out to provide an additional 600,000 people in urban areas (including towns) with new facilities. To that end, Water Schemes have been completed in the areas of Omungyenyei, Rwenanura/Kakukuru, Kabira, Mutara, Kyeibare, Hima, and Rugaaga. On the other hand, construction works are near completion in the towns of Kibito, Rwemi, Nyakigumba, Rubona, Kabala/Kicucu, Ibanda, Bugoye, Kasunganyanja, Koboko and Amuria. It is expected that an additional 750,000 people will be provided with new facilities by the end of 2009/10FY.

During FY 2010/11, Government will put emphasis on: completion of ongoing projects and development of new facilities in urban centers where designs are ready; rehabilitation and expansion of the existing old schemes; and support for Operation and Maintenance of selected urban water supply systems.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **8.0 Emerging Development Issues for 2010/11 Budget and the Medium Term**

This chapter builds on reviews of developments, challenges and opportunities described in the previous chapters to give the focus of the budget for the coming fiscal year. It is clear that the issues related to resolving the binding constraints in terms of inadequate infrastructure; skills development; institutional reform; science, technology and innovation; health; agricultural productivity and provision of water will remain of central policy concern for the coming year and the medium term. However, in light of limited resources and the need to ensure continuity of macroeconomic stability, Government will continue to prioritise interventions as well as sequence them in a manner that guarantees value for money.

#### **8.1 Prioritising and Sequencing Public Interventions**

Starting FY2010/11, prioritisation and sequencing of public interventions shall be guided by the National Development Plan (NDP) for 2010/11 – 2014/15 which was launched by H.E. the President on April 19, 2010. The NDP, whose Theme is “Growth Employment and Socioeconomic Transformation for Prosperity”, aims to achieve the following eight objectives:

- Increasing household incomes and promoting equity;
- Enhancing the availability and quality of gainful employment;
- Improving stock and quality of economic infrastructure;
- increasing access to quality social services;
- Promoting science, technology, innovation and ICT to enhance competitiveness;
- Enhancing human capital development;
- Strengthening good governance, defence and security; and
- Promoting sustainable population and use of the environment and natural resources.

To achieve these objectives public interventions will be conducted within an arrangement of four broad categories, namely: Primary growth sectors (sectors and subsectors that directly produce goods and services); Complementary growth sectors (sectors and sub sectors that provide policy, institutional and infrastructural support to other sectors); the Social sectors (sectors and subsectors that provide services for maintenance of a healthy/quality population and human resources); and enabling sectors (sectors and subsectors pertinent to ensuring a conducive environment and framework for efficient and smooth performance of all sectors in the economy).

To ensure a clear focus of investments and interventions to realization of the theme of transformation and prosperity, the NDP lists seven binding constraints that have to be addressed in the medium term. The constraints are outlined here below:

- Weak public sector management and administration;



- Inadequate financing and financial services;
- Inadequate human resource;
- Inadequate physical infrastructure;
- Gender issues, negative attitudes, mind-set, cultural practices and perceptions;
- Low application of science, technology and innovation; and
- Inadequate supply and limited access to critical production inputs.

In the coming financial year and over the medium to long-term, the Government has prioritised the unlocking the above binding constraints and fostering all inclusive growth. Inclusive and equitable development will require a wide range of initiatives in a multi-sectoral approach, given the various interrelationships in the economy. Apart from provision of peace and security as well as law and order, Government will ensure continued investments in the areas of physical infrastructure, social services and raising the productivity and returns to agriculture. Thus, sub-regional development initiatives such as the Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for the north, Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) in agriculture and other programs addressing vulnerability and income risk arising from disaster and insecurity will feature prominently.

Consequently, Government will target the following themes: enhancing factor productivity; improving investment and business climate; and reinforcing regional integration. The rest of the chapter provides the key details on each of the above broad areas of interventions.

## **8.2 Enhancing Factor Productivity**

This aspect will entail investments for further improvement of the human resources mainly in terms of skills and health status; addressing the challenges of land ownership and access; and increasing access to affordable credit for all sizes of investments for the short/medium and long-term.

### **Skills development and training**

After increasing the enrolment at both primary and secondary levels, Government will increase focus on ensuring quality and value for money at these levels as well as strengthening vocational training for improved skills. There are a number of basic educational infrastructures that need to be enhanced to improve the quality of teaching and continue creating skills that are relevant to the economy. For example, the curriculum requires more inclination towards practical skills while access to financing for education, which involves a number of rigidities that are constraining acquisition of relevant education in both tertiary and university education both in Uganda and abroad should be enhanced. Additional financing will be provided to private universities and institutions such as Enterprise Uganda, to enhance their capacity to produce the required skills.

Furthermore, in the interest of improving the quality of its educational services and value for money from its investments, Government will strengthen the on-going measures to address absenteeism of teachers, in both primary and secondary schools. These measures will include provision of houses in hard-to-reach areas, enhanced monitoring and inspection, and

strengthening implementation of performance-based management in schools. Whereas Government will continue to build more physical infrastructure for education on the one hand, it will also enhance the adoption of double shift classes and other complimentary innovative programmes and strategies.

These measures should contribute towards building a highly skilled labour force that is crucial for effective governance, national research and policy as well as expanding the industrial and corporate sectors. The acquisition of vocational and technical skills through the formal education system will go a long way in addressing the skills gap and the challenge of unemployment.

### **Health care delivery**

The provision of services as envisaged under the National Minimum Healthcare Package remains a main focus of the Government. Going forward Government will focus on strengthening the delivery systems in terms of health related infrastructure across the country; refining the drug supply system; recruitment, maintenance and supervision of staff; and increasing community participation through Village Health Teams. Government will continue with ongoing efforts to institute a clear system of management for medical services. This will ensure transparency and accountability in the stocking and administration of medicines and staffing of hospitals and health centres. In addition, Government will finalise and commence implementation of the Hard to Reach/Staff area policy in the interest of ensuring equitable service delivery.

Apart from the investments in the health sector, Government will continue to prioritise related sectors such as water and sanitation in order to reduce the burden arising from preventable diseases. There is strong evidence that many Ugandans continue to lose their lives and productivity due to ill health associated with preventable diseases.

### **Land Management and Administration**

Guaranteed access to land, either through ownership or effective legal protection of tenants is an important factor in the promotion of land-based investments in all sectors. For this reason, the enactment of the Land Bill (2009) into law was a major landmark that requires strong institutions for implementation. One of the key implementation challenges has been the lack of a secure and efficient registry that, in addition to being prone to abuse, results in long delays in accessing services. As part of the broad strategy to improve the management and administration of land, Government is implementing a project to reform and update the land registry. Table 8.1 shows that the average time required to complete any given transaction has significantly improved after rehabilitation of the registry.

**Table 8.1: Impact of Rehabilitation of the Land Registry, (2007-2008 monthly average)**

Item	Type of Transaction	With Rehabilitation	Average Time required to complete	Av. time required before rehabilitation
1.	New title Certificates	1,237	1 day	3 weeks
2.	Land Transfers	1,368.5	1 day	3 months
3.	Mortgage of Land	356	1-3 days	2-3 months
4.	Mutations/Subdivisions	467	2-3 days	1 year
5.	Caveats(Withdrawn)	75(28)	1 day/1 day	2-3 days
6.	Probate/Administration	84	1 week	Sometimes 1 month
7.	All other transactions	47.5	1-3 days	

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

Despite ongoing work to improve records storage at the Land Registry, a number of challenges still remain. These include: Limited Office Space; Lack of Adequate personnel (e.g. the Land Registration department is headed by a commissioner and only 6 officers at the Centre Government level and 23 district registrars); Lack of adequate financial resources; Fraud and Forgeries (impersonation, forged letters of administration, titles forging releases of mortgages, forging seals, hiding of records); Unregulated and unlicensed land agents; and Unethical conduct by some officials.

To address these challenges, Land Registry will continue to implement a number of initiatives such as: strengthening the requirements for proper Identification (Postal, telephone and e-mail); Restriction of issuance of certified copies; Change of office seal; Identification and registration of surveyors that support registration process; Development of the Clients Charter; Computerization; and training of office personnel.

### **Rural Financial Services:**

As part of the government's wider agenda to promote prosperity for all, efforts have continued to broaden financial access and open up financial instruments such as SACCOs to a greater proportion of the population, and particularly those in rural areas. The Rural Financial Services Strategy (RFSS) continues to guide policy in this respect. The RFSS aims to develop a nationwide network of financial services providers that offers microfinance services, and affordable borrowing, to an increasing share of the population.

During the next fiscal year and the medium term, Government will increase its focus on a number of critical areas including development of regulations and implementation of the regulatory framework; supervision of Tier 4 institutions; and explore additional possibilities of using modern technologies to deliver financial services to the unbanked. Additional products and services such as mobile banking, use of mobile phones and debit cards; mentoring and nurturing of SACCOs to reach financial and operational stability will all be pursued with more vigour and assertiveness. Government will also continue to strengthen SACCOs through supporting their expansion programme, increased auditing, mergers, and transformation into Microfinance-Deposit Taking Institutions (MDIs) for increased financial integration.

### 8.3 Improving the Investment and Business Climate

#### Enhancing the Business Environment

The business environment over time has become more conducive for private sector development with improved dialogue between the Government and the Private Sector. According to the 2009 Uganda Investment Climate Assessment Report, the burden of regulation is relatively low especially in the area of labour regulation and interaction with the tax system. Specifically, the tax rates are comparable with other strong performing countries, while the burden of tax administration is considered reasonable.

The putting in place of priority commercial laws shall continue to be handled expeditiously. The Companies Bill and the Insolvency Bill have been read for the first time in Parliament. Seven other Bills that have already been presented to Parliament include the Electronic (Digital) Signatures Bill, 2008, Contracts (Amendment) Bill, 2008 and the Trade Marks and Services Bill, No. 9, 2009 among others.

The country has also made improvements in the taxpaying system to reduce the time traders spend paying taxes. As indicated in Table 8.2 - the “Doing Business 2010 Rankings” by World Bank, the overall “ease of doing business” rank declined from 106th position out of 181 countries in 2009 to 112th position out of 183 countries in 2010.

**Table 8.2: Comparison of Uganda’s performance 2007-2010**

Indicator	2007	2008	2009 <sup>5</sup>	2010
Ease of doing Business	118	105	106	112
Starting a Business	114	118	129	129
Dealing with Licenses	81	78	80	84
Employing Workers	11	11	8	7
Registering Property	163	165	156	149
Getting Credit	158	102	109	113
Protecting Investors	122	125	127	132
Paying Taxes	55	70	71	66
Trading Across Borders	141	145	145	145
Enforcing Contracts	119	117	118	116
Closing a Business	48	51	53	53

Source: World Bank, Doing Business reports

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<sup>5</sup> Doing Business 2009 rankings have been recalculated to reflect changes in methodology and the addition of two new countries.

The last year saw the establishment of Doing Business task force comprising a mix of public and private sector representatives. This task force is set to provide a forum to spearhead the fast tracking of Doing Business reforms across agencies. The task force is focussing on steering reform processes that will simplify business registration, introduction of a fast track mechanism for Small claims through the Commercial Court and the streamlining of procedures needed to register property among others.

Operationalisation of the URSB 2004 Act is underway to make the Company registry more efficient and business oriented with the proposed structure and staff being approved by the Ministry of Public Service. The new structure proposes the establishment of four regional offices that would work as the liaison for all functions of the Bureau, which would greatly improve the business registration process in areas outside Kampala.

During the FY2010/11 and the medium term, Government will focus on Doing Business reforms; reviving the Single Local Government Business Levy; and initiating the Small Claims Procedure in the commercial court (to improve on time taken to enforce contracts). A wider GOU/World Bank initiative on licensing reform is also being planned and will involve key partner institutions like Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Local Government particularly in undertaking of a Licensing Inventory. Through the inventory, all business licenses shall be identified, including the associated compliance costs.

The recent signing of the EAC Common Market protocol creates the opportunity for businesses in Uganda to benefit from the wider EAC market of over 100 million people. However the market alone will not transform the EAC economies including Uganda. It will only provide a wider market for goods and services. Other issues have to be sorted especially for the Ugandan private sector including increasing access to finance which remains the top constraint to business, removal of existing barriers to trade especially with regard to movement of goods across borders and increased investment in road, rail, power and energy infrastructure.

### **Enhancing the Productive Sectors' Competitiveness**

#### ***Agriculture***

With regard to agriculture, the key challenges include lack of access to affordable technology (know-how and machinery); lack of access to sufficient, reliable and affordable electricity in rural areas that limits investments in agro-processing industries; as well as simple facilities such as refrigeration to reduce perishability of commodities like milk, fruits or vegetables. Consequently, Uganda's agricultural products are dominated by low value, undifferentiated primary commodities that are subject to stagnant world demand, price volatility and unpredictable weather conditions.

Supportive infrastructure for storage facilities across the productive parts of the country is required. Attracting agro-processors and establishing sustainable public private partnerships, in addition to sourcing and accessing financing for such partnerships will be tackled in the coming fiscal year and the medium term. The benefits from value addition include increasing shelf life of

products, reducing transport costs associated with movement of unprocessed bulk produce and increased earnings.

In Implementing the Development Strategy Investment Plan (DSIP), government will continue to promote small and medium farm agriculture enterprises through National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) to produce the products identified in the respective agriculture zones. To address the significant drop in export values and volumes for fish and floriculture, government is to develop an aquaculture policy and strategy and also consider development of credit risk insurance facilities to minimise export market risks.

In the medium term while efforts to enhance economic transformation are being implemented, increasing household food and nutrition security will remain crucial. This is dependent on expanded production, increased incomes to support purchases, improved storage and accessibility to vital market information. To realize this objective, the Government shall:

- Promote agricultural enterprises that enable households to earn daily, periodic and long-term incomes to support food purchases.
- Strengthen the capacity of farmers and farmer groups and support them to scale up farm level production and productivity.
- Promote and facilitate the construction of appropriate processing and storage infrastructure.
- Promote appropriate technologies and practices for minimizing post harvest losses along the entire value chain.
- Develop and improve food marketing and distribution systems and linkages to local and export markets.
- Support the establishment of a strategic national food reserve system.

Finally, in the area of agriculture, in addition to public sector spending, it is critical to consider private spending as part of agriculture sector spending hence the need to explore funding opportunities from private commercial sources. This will be particularly important as commodity value chains grow bigger and the need for machinery and equipment grows. This can only be sustainable through access to private capital from commercial sources, but initially supported by the public sector through public private partnership arrangements. Equally important will be public sector investment in risk management and mitigation measures in agriculture, including irrigation and weather-based insurance to hedge against weather related agricultural failure.

### ***Infrastructure development***

Government will continue investing in infrastructure to increase accessibility and reduce costs of: transportation, telecommunication, storage health and education. Specific interventions in investments through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to stimulate commercial activity in mining, hydro power generation and agriculture will be promoted through Uganda Development Corporation (UDC) and the PPP Unit to be created soon. The National Development Plan (NDP) flagship projects which include the construction of Bujagali and Karuma hydro dams, the mining of Phosphates in Tororo and Iron ore in Kabale will be pursued.

### ***Promotion of innovation and productivity improvement:***

To achieve innovation, productivity and higher production, Government will embrace Value Chain and Cluster approaches so as to increase efficiency to produce better quality and priced products. Business Linkages will be developed to connect the producers to the traders/manufactures to improve quality of the products and the associated farm gate prices. Additional resources will be provided to promote the work of scientists through better equipment and remuneration. The Uganda Industrial Research Institute will be facilitated to enhance work in the technology incubation centres, and development and testing of prototypes.

### ***Promoting entrepreneurship:***

Government will continue to increase job creation for the youth through deepening the entrepreneurship culture and increasing relevant and productive labour. To that end, Government will:

- Finalise the approval process and start implementing the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Policy and Strategy which will enable the rolling out of the MSME Enterprise Fund.
- Coordinate the entrepreneurship training activities by different agencies to develop a set of curricula, link to business developments and incubation programmes, link successful trainees to the Industrial Processing Venture Capital Fund and monitor performance.
- Embark on establishment of regional Enterprise Development Incubation and Youth Empowerment Centres.
- Revitalise students' enrolment into vocational training and technical skills development, including provision of student scholarships and incentives to the private sector to invest in vocational training institutes.
- Develop standards for vocational professions and their assessment mechanisms i.e. certificates and diplomas.

## **8.4 Reinforcing Regional integration**

As noted in chapter two, the East African Customs Union entered into its final phase of full implementation at the beginning of this calendar year, after 5 years of transitional arrangements. This means there is full liberation of trade in goods between the EAC Partner States with the focus shifting to trade facilitation with initiatives aimed at harmonising the customs administrative framework, regulations, procedures and documentations to facilitate transit and fast clearance of goods and payment of taxes. More so the East African Common Market protocol will call for free movement of goods, persons, workers, services and capital across the EAC region with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2010.

All these developments have strong implications on our economy in the areas of cross border trade, legislation, taxation, location of industries and investments, competitiveness of the various

sectors, fiscal and monetary policies and attraction of both local and foreign investments. The challenges for Uganda, therefore, include the integration of the policies at EAC level into national sectoral programs and supporting local firms to re-orientate plans around the implementation of the Common Market. The private sector should also refocus there operations and systems to a regional perspective to order to adapt to a wider market and take full advantage of the opportunities that abound. Thus, repositioning Uganda in the regional and global markets is critical, for development, more so after the observed role and importance of regional trade during the global economic crisis.



## **CHAPTER NINE**

### **9.0 Medium Term Macroeconomic and Fiscal Framework**

#### **9.1 Macroeconomic Policy Framework**

As with many other countries, the macroeconomic environment in the last two years was faced with challenges brought about mainly by the shocks to the global financial system. The impact of the crisis was manifested in form of low domestic demand, reduced private capital flows and revenue shortfalls. In addition, the economy was faced with inflationary pressures which were largely attributed to exogenous factors and in particular imported inflation from our major trading partners. However, increased agricultural production during financial year 2009/10 has contributed significantly to the easing of inflationary pressures, with annual inflation projected to fall back to within single digits.

A combination of the above factors affected economic growth during 2009/10. As a result, growth in real output is now projected at 5.8% at market prices against 7.2% in the previous fiscal year. Despite the projected decline this year, GDP growth is projected to rebound back to past trends next financial year and over the medium term. The economy is projected to grow by 6.4% in real terms during 2010/11, which will be largely driven by improvement in the services sector. In addition, increased demand is expected drive increased activities within the construction, financial services and the telecommunications sub-sectors, while the rebound in agricultural production, manufacturing and imports are expected to positively impact on the wholesale and retail trade.

Having started the year in double digits, annual inflation has continued to decline over the course of fiscal year 2009/10. This was largely the pass through of a natural correction after the rapid price increases caused by exogenous shocks during the previous financial year. The annual average headline inflation is now projected to decline to 5.5% during 2010/11. The main driver for annual inflation remains food prices, which are projected to decline to an average growth of negative 0.3% in 2010/11. Over the medium term, monetary and fiscal policies will continue to aim at achieving low inflation, with the average projected at about 5% per annum.

The improvement in the balance of payments position witnessed this financial year is expected to continue next financial year. As the global economy continues to recover from the financial crisis, remittances by Ugandans living abroad and FDI which were the most affected in the last two years, are expected to rebound strongly next year and medium term. At the same time, foreign exchange earnings from tea, tobacco and electricity is projected to grow strongly over the medium term. As a result of the improved balance of payments positions, the level of foreign exchange reserves measured by the import cover in months of imports are projected to increase to about 6 months in the coming financial year and thereafter remain at roughly the same levels over the medium term.

Projections for the exchange rate are based on the assumption that the real effective exchange rate will remain constant next financial year and over the medium. The real effective exchange rate takes into account domestic and foreign prices and hence is a function of inflation both in Uganda and abroad. While domestic inflation is projected to decline next year and over the medium term, it's likely to remain higher than that of Uganda's major trading partners. Therefore, for the real effective exchange rate to remain constant, the exchange rate must adjust for these differentials. Going forward, the Shilling is projected to depreciate against the major currencies of our trading partners, a factor that will strengthen the competitiveness of our exports sector. The exchange rate will continue to be market determined, but with the Bank of Uganda ready to intervene and smoothen any volatility in the market.

## **9.2 Resources Available for FY2010/11 and the Medium Term**

The amount of resource available for allocation consists of domestically raised revenues, foreign donor aid in form of grants and loans, and financing from the domestic banking system.

Domestic revenues are projected to grow by about 17% as compared to a projected 15.2% for financial year 2009/10. This growth is projected to average about 17% over the medium term. As a source of financing, domestic revenues will fund approximately 69% of the budget during financial year 2010/11, whilst the balance will be provided through the support of our development partners and borrowing from the domestic banking system. This represents an increase compared to financial year 2009/10, where 67 percent of the budget was financed by domestic resources, and is in line with our objective of gradually increasing the share of the budget financed through domestic resources. It is also consistent with a decline in our fiscal deficit excluding donor grants from 7.5 percent of GDP in financial year 2009/10 to 6 percent in financial year 2010/11.

Donor aid during financial year 2010/11 is projected to decline by 1.4% in dollar terms to US\$ 887.9 million as compared to the financial year 2009/10. However, owing to a stronger depreciation of the exchange rate, the Shilling equivalent is an increase of 5% over the projected outturn for financial year 2009/10. Over the medium term, donor aid as a proportion of GDP and in nominal terms is projected to decline. The decline in donor aid is in part attributed to a number of projects winding up as well as reduced donor commitments for new projects.

Financing from the domestic banking system during financial year 2010/11 is projected at Shs.400 billion, which amounts to just under the same level as the projected outturn for 2009/10. The high level of budget financing was largely due to the need to provide additional resources for financing the forthcoming elections, clearance of pension arrears and enhancement of salaries of selected cadres. Over the medium term, the domestic financing requirements are projected to decline, and will amount to a net Government saving with the banking system in financial years 2011/12 and 2014/15.

**Table 9.1: shows the budget resource framework for the financial year 2010/11.**

	Prov. Outturn 2009/10	Budget 2010/11	Variance
<b>Domestic Resources</b>	<b>4,428.8</b>	<b>5,185.7</b>	<b>757.0</b>
Tax Revenue	4,315.5	5,034.4	718.9
Non Tax Revenue	82.2	91.5	9.3
Loan Repayments	31.1	59.9	28.8
<b>Budget Support Shs</b>	<b>772.7</b>	<b>605.2</b>	<b>-167.5</b>
grants Shs	573.3	605.2	31.9
loans Shs	199.4	0.0	-199.4
<b>Project Support Shs</b>	<b>1,037.7</b>	<b>1,297.9</b>	<b>260.2</b>
grants Shs	398.5	386.4	-12.1
loans Shs	639.1	911.5	272.3
<b>Domestic Financing</b>	<b>409.4</b>	<b>400.4</b>	<b>-9.0</b>
<b>Available Resources incl. Projects</b>	<b>6,648.5</b>	<b>7,489.2</b>	<b>840.7</b>
<b>GoU Resources Available</b>	<b>5,610.8</b>	<b>6,191.3</b>	<b>580.5</b>
<b>External Debt Repayments Shs</b>	<b>-180.7</b>	<b>-159.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Amortisation	-128.4	-141.3	-12.9
Exceptional Financing	-24.4	-7.7	16.6
Arrears	-13.9	-4.7	9.2
<b>GoU Resources Available excl. Debt Repayments</b>	<b>5,430.1</b>	<b>6,032.3</b>	<b>602.1</b>
<b>Domestic Arrears</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>179.5</b>	<b>103.4</b>
<b>GOU Resource excl. Domestic Arrears</b>	<b>5,354.0</b>	<b>5,852.8</b>	<b>498.8</b>
<b>Interest Payments (net of Presidential Jet)</b>	<b>352.2</b>	<b>339.9</b>	<b>-12.3</b>
o/w domestic	301.1	262.4	-38.7
o/w external	51.1	77.4	26.4
<b>GOU Resources net of Interest, debt and arrears</b>	<b>5,001.8</b>	<b>5,512.9</b>	<b>511.1</b>
<b>Memo Items:</b>			
Annual Increase in GoU Resources	900.3	534.6	-365.6
Arrears & Interest Payments	428.3	519.4	91.0
Domestic revenues - % of Budget	66.6%	69.2%	2.6%
Budget Deficit excl. grants - % of GDP	-5.7%	-6.0%	-0.3%
Budget - % of GDP	18.7%	19.6%	0.9%

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

### 9.3 Overall Budget Spending and Sectoral Allocations

The total amount of resources available in financial year 2010/11 is estimated at Shs 5,513 billion, representing a modest increase of 2.9 percent on the financial year 2009/10. As a share of GDP, total spending is projected to increase from 18.7% projected for financial year 2009/10 to 19.6% in 2010/11. However, as the donor aid continues to decline, any significant increases in overall spending will have to be backed up by increased domestic revenue mobilization efforts. Consequently, the ratio of spending to GDP is projected to average about 18.4% over the medium term.

The 2010/11 budget allocations emphasize the continued development of infrastructure, enhancement of production and productivity in the agricultural sector and the promotion of actions which facilitate value addition and employment. In so doing, the budget will focus on unlocking the binding constraints on Uganda's socio-economic growth, employment and prosperity such as the low application of science and technology and inadequate physical infrastructure. Table 9.2 below shows the budget sectoral allocation for the financial year 2010/11.

**Table 9.2: Sectoral Budget Allocations – FY 2011**

SECTOR	Allocations - Shs Bn		%ge Share of Budget	
	Approved Budget 2009/10	Budget 2010/11	Approved Budget 2009/10	Budget 2010/11
SECURITY	487.7	488.2	6.9%	6.8%
WORKS AND TRANSPORT	1214.8	1034.9	17.2%	14.4%
AGRICULTURE	310.7	351.0	4.4%	4.9%
EDUCATION	1079.6	1138.0	15.3%	15.9%
HEALTH	735.7	628.1	10.4%	8.7%
WATER AND ENVIRONMENT	172.2	232.2	2.4%	3.2%
JUSTICE/LAW AND ORDER	359.6	493.2	5.1%	6.9%
ACCOUNTABILITY	461.9	457.4	6.6%	6.4%
ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	698.9	385.1	9.9%	5.4%
TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY	47.8	56.4	0.7%	0.8%
LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	20.3	23.3	0.3%	0.3%
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	32.4	32.5	0.5%	0.5%
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	9.5	11.1	0.1%	0.2%
PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT	706.0	754.1	10.0%	10.5%
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	217.2	304.6	3.1%	4.2%
LEGISLATURE	121.8	124.1	1.7%	1.7%
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE	368.2	369.9	5.2%	5.2%
UNALLOCATED	-	295.7		4.1%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>7044.5</b>	<b>7180.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

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**Table 1: Summary of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices, 2000 - 2010**

	Gross Domestic Product			Per capita GDP		
	GDP, Bill. shs.		Growth rate	Per capita GDP, shs		Growth rate
	Curent price	Constant 2002 price	Constant 2002 price	Curent price	Constant 2002 price	Constant 2002 price
<b>Calendar year</b>						
2000	10,030	10,297	-	437,251	448,860	-
2001	11,132	11,199	8.8	469,976	472,816	5.3
2002	11,990	11,990	7.1	490,190	490,190	3.7
2003	13,843	12,728	6.2	548,137	503,980	2.8
2004	15,271	13,467	5.8	585,622	516,420	2.5
2005	17,878	14,814	10.0	663,971	550,193	6.5
2006	20,166	15,859	7.0	725,343	570,410	3.7
2007	23,351	17,138	8.1	813,425	596,979	4.7
2008	28,176	18,924	10.4	950,569	638,443	6.9
2009	34,166	19,918	5.2	1,116,300	650,773	1.9
<b>Fiscal year</b>						
2000/01	10,296	10,591	-	441,712	454,366	-
2001/02	10,907	11,493	8.5	453,151	477,499	5.1
2002/03	12,438	12,237	6.5	500,516	492,412	3.1
2003/04	13,972	13,070	6.8	544,529	509,354	3.4
2004/05	16,026	13,897	6.3	604,859	524,538	3.0
2005/06	18,172	15,396	10.8	664,269	562,792	7.3
2006/07	21,187	16,685	8.4	750,066	590,685	5.0
2007/08	24,497	18,145	8.7	839,911	622,115	5.3
2008/09	30,101	19,448	7.2	999,498	645,756	3.8
2009/10	34,580	20,567	5.8	1,112,031	661,402	2.4

Source: Uganda bureau of Statistics



**Table 2a: Value added by economic activity at current prices, mill US dollars, Calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>17,878</b>	<b>20,166</b>	<b>23,351</b>	<b>28,176</b>	<b>34,166</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>4,284</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>4,827</b>	<b>6,083</b>	<b>7,774</b>
Cash crops	335	350	476	559	539
Food crops	2,605	2,708	2,564	3,350	4,800
Livestock	286	305	346	461	528
Forestry	595	648	816	973	1,120
Fishing	463	542	625	740	787
<b>Industry</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>4,488</b>	<b>5,585</b>	<b>6,753</b>	<b>7,919</b>
Mining & quarrying	49	55	67	81	80
Manufacturing	1,226	1,394	1,616	2,041	2,581
Formal	895	1,010	1,183	1,515	1,967
Informal	330	384	433	527	614
Electricity supply	260	309	487	496	588
Water supply	402	474	575	676	775
Construction	2,156	2,256	2,840	3,458	3,895
<b>Services</b>	<b>8,405</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>11,435</b>	<b>13,527</b>	<b>16,325</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	2,267	2,738	3,286	4,140	5,450
Hotels & restaurants	724	818	954	1,149	1,379
Transport & communications	916	1,218	1,474	1,772	2,129
Road, rail & water transport	451	510	602	745	811
Air transport and support services	109	125	166	210	203
Posts and telecommunication	356	584	706	817	1,115
Financial services	439	510	683	856	1,019
Real estate activities	1,294	1,447	1,645	1,873	2,126
Other business services	258	302	359	410	498
Public administration & defence	658	720	747	845	940
Education	1,227	1,419	1,474	1,568	1,734
Health	279	311	307	302	324
Other personal & community services	345	416	506	614	727
<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>2,148</b>
FISIM	-274	-330	-408	-512	-651
Taxes on products	1,371	1,555	1,911	2,326	2,799

**Table 2b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill. Shs, Calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>17,878</b>	<b>20,166</b>	<b>23,351</b>	<b>28,176</b>	<b>34,166</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>15,828</b>	<b>18,834</b>	<b>20,580</b>	<b>25,714</b>	<b>29,588</b>
Household final consumption expenditure	13,387	16,142	17,970	22,900	26,662
Government final consumption expenditure	2,441	2,692	2,609	2,814	2,926
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>3,855</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>5,366</b>	<b>5,749</b>	<b>7,193</b>
Fixed capital formation	3,813	4,126	5,304	5,672	7,100
Changes in inventories	42	53	62	77	93
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>-1,805</b>	<b>-2,848</b>	<b>-2,595</b>	<b>-3,287</b>	<b>-2,615</b>
Exports	2,717	3,003	4,405	5,625	8,094
Goods, fob	1,813	2,175	3,481	4,642	6,266
Services	904	828	924	983	1,828
less Imports	<b>-4,521</b>	<b>-5,851</b>	<b>-7,000</b>	<b>-8,912</b>	<b>-10,710</b>
Goods, fob	-3,115	-4,057	-5,126	-6,850	-7,796
Services	-1,406	-1,794	-1,874	-2,062	-2,914

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 2c: Monetary and non-monetary GDP at current prices, Bill. Shs, Calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>17,878</b>	<b>20,166</b>	<b>23,351</b>	<b>28,176</b>	<b>34,166</b>
Monetary	15,165	17,239	20,230	24,355	29,304
Non-monetary	2,713	2,927	3,121	3,821	4,861
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>4,284</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>4,827</b>	<b>6,083</b>	<b>7,774</b>
Monetary	2,516	2,686	2,910	3,638	4,477
Non-monetary	1,768	1,868	1,917	2,444	3,296
<b>Food crops</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>3,350</b>	4,800
Monetary	1,254	1,289	1,221	1,595	2,286
Non-monetary	1,351	1,419	1,343	1,755	2,515
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>461</b>	528
Monetary	231	244	277	370	423
Non-monetary	55	61	69	92	105
<b>Forestry</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>973</b>	1,120
Monetary	243	270	326	395	465
Non-monetary	352	377	491	578	655
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>740</b>	787
Monetary	452	531	611	721	765
Non-monetary	11	11	14	19	22
<b>Construction</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>3,458</b>	3,895
Monetary	2,079	2,170	2,747	3,351	3,776
Non-monetary	77	86	93	108	120
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>1,873</b>	2,126
Monetary rents	426	473	534	604	681
Owner-occupied dwellings	868	973	1,110	1,269	1,446

**Table 2d: Fixed capital formation at current prices, Bill. Shs, Calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>3,813</b>	<b>4,126</b>	<b>5,304</b>	5,672	<b>7,100</b>
Public	832	933	1,204	1,092	1,562
Private	2,980	3,193	4,100	4,580	5,538
<b>Construction works</b>	2,806	2,937	3,680	4,480	<b>5,070</b>
Public	495	522	577	694	897
Private	2,311	2,415	3,103	3,786	4,173
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	1,007	1,190	1,624	1,192	<b>2,030</b>
Public	338	411	627	398	665
Private	669	779	997	794	1,365

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 3a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2002) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>14,814</b>	<b>15,859</b>	<b>17,138</b>	<b>18,924</b>	<b>19,918</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>2,974</b>
Cash crops	223	218	235	263	276
Food crops	1,576	1,514	1,547	1,587	1,628
Livestock	234	241	248	256	263
Forestry	457	476	486	507	537
Fishing	352	342	322	291	270
<b>Industry</b>	<b>3,658</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>4,201</b>	<b>4,847</b>	<b>4,883</b>
Mining & quarrying	47	56	59	65	59
Manufacturing	1,050	1,087	1,169	1,253	1,380
Formal	767	785	856	925	1,044
Informal	283	302	313	328	336
Electricity supply	180	155	167	170	202
Water supply	309	316	328	345	359
Construction	2,071	2,278	2,478	3,014	2,882
<b>Services</b>	<b>7,170</b>	<b>7,908</b>	<b>8,518</b>	<b>9,412</b>	<b>10,017</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	1,879	2,062	2,331	2,648	2,775
Hotels & restaurants	660	718	784	882	892
Transport & communications	768	934	1,052	1,291	1,423
Road, rail & water transport	377	398	426	456	476
Air transport and support services	91	97	117	125	119
Posts and telecommunication	300	439	509	711	828
Financial services	326	385	370	425	546
Real estate activities	1,130	1,193	1,261	1,332	1,407
Other business services	225	249	275	309	335
Public administration & defence	572	589	610	664	695
Education	1,055	1,160	1,177	1,165	1,186
Health	255	274	271	260	270
Other personal & community services	302	343	388	436	489
<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>2,045</b>
FISIM	-142	-189	-156	-192	-90
Taxes on products	1,285	1,458	1,736	1,955	2,135

**Table 3b: Expenditure on GDP at constant ( 2002) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>14,814</b>	<b>15,859</b>	<b>17,138</b>	<b>18,924</b>	<b>19,918</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>12,769</b>	<b>14,161</b>	<b>14,473</b>	<b>15,517</b>	<b>17,000</b>
Household final consumption expenditure	10,647	11,960	12,306	13,312	14,837
Government final consumption expenditure	2,122	2,201	2,168	2,205	2,163
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>3,936</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>4,791</b>	<b>5,076</b>
Fixed capital formation	3,511	3,896	4,483	4,748	5,032
Changes in inventories	34	41	42	42	44
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-2,239</b>	<b>-1,861</b>	<b>-1,383</b>	<b>-2,158</b>
Exports	<b>2,038</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>2,937</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>3,745</b>
Goods, fob	1,377	1,380	2,340	3,442	2,902
Services	661	530	597	816	843
less Imports	<b>-3,538</b>	<b>-4,148</b>	<b>-4,799</b>	<b>-5,641</b>	<b>-5,903</b>
Goods, fob	-2,411	-2,840	-3,479	-4,273	-4,240
Services	-1,128	-1,308	-1,320	-1,369	-1,663

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 3c: Monetary and non-monetary GDP at constant (2002) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>14,814</b>	<b>15,859</b>	<b>17,138</b>	<b>18,924</b>	<b>19,918</b>
Monetary	12,860	13,871	15,074	16,776	17,681
Non-monetary	1,955	1,987	2,064	2,148	2,237
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>2,981</b>
Monetary	1,709	1,671	1,692	1,726	1,773
Non-monetary	1,133	1,119	1,146	1,177	1,209
<b>Food crops</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>1,587</b>	1,628
Monetary	759	721	736	756	775
Non-monetary	817	793	810	831	853
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>256</b>	263
Monetary	189	193	199	205	211
Non-monetary	45	48	49	51	52
<b>Forestry</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>507</b>	537
Monetary	194	205	207	220	241
Non-monetary	263	271	279	287	296
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>291</b>	277
Monetary	344	335	314	283	270
Non-monetary	8	7	7	8	8
<b>Construction</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>3,014</b>	2,882
Monetary	2,008	2,213	2,411	2,945	2,811
Non-monetary	63	65	67	69	71
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>1,332</b>	1,407
Monetary rents	372	391	410	430	451
Owner-occupied dwellings	758	803	851	902	957

**Table 3d: Fixed capital formation at constant (2002) prices, Bill shs. Calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>3,896</b>	<b>4,483</b>	<b>4,748</b>	<b>5,032</b>
Public	751	853	997	844	1,087
Private	2,760	3,043	3,486	3,904	3,945
<b>Construction works</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>3,895</b>	<b>3,753</b>
Public	478	532	507	560	668
Private	2,219	2,435	2,705	3,335	3,085
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>1,279</b>
Public	273	320	491	285	419
Private	541	608	781	569	860

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 4a: Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>18,172</b>	<b>21,187</b>	<b>24,497</b>	<b>30,101</b>	<b>34,580</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>4,377</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>6,968</b>	<b>8,270</b>
Cash crops	348	399	557	524	530
Food crops	2,628	2,666	2,747	4,011	5,062
Livestock	293	323	393	580	587
Forestry	611	735	882	1,098	1,220
Fishing	497	597	659	755	870
<b>Industry</b>	<b>4,146</b>	<b>5,313</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>7,431</b>	<b>8,519</b>
Mining & quarrying	47	65	73	81	97
Manufacturing	1,291	1,510	1,790	2,374	2,660
Formal	945	1,098	1,323	1,798	2,004
Informal	346	411	467	576	656
Electricity supply	264	423	492	545	566
Water supply	424	529	624	728	823
Construction	2,119	2,786	3,333	3,703	4,373
<b>Services</b>	<b>8,580</b>	<b>9,961</b>	<b>11,489</b>	<b>13,973</b>	<b>15,691</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	2,010	2,411	2,772	3,925	4,258
Hotels & restaurants	757	887	1,040	1,239	1,487
Transport & communications	1,047	1,316	1,663	1,926	2,218
Road, rail & water transport	484	539	687	797	812
Air transport and support services	117	140	196	205	202
Posts and telecommunication	447	637	780	924	1,204
Financial services	475	581	794	976	1,068
Real estate activities	1,289	1,438	1,636	1,853	2,107
Other business services	283	337	413	472	556
Public administration & defence	725	707	818	920	1,024
Education	1,315	1,507	1,491	1,686	1,830
Health	301	317	306	305	354
Other personal & community services	378	461	557	673	789
<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>2,100</b>
FISIM	-301	-362	-453	-597	-699
Taxes on products	1,371	1,555	1,911	2,326	2,799

**Table 4b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>18,172</b>	<b>21,187</b>	<b>24,497</b>	<b>30,101</b>	<b>34,580</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>16,707</b>	<b>18,998</b>	<b>20,754</b>	<b>26,784</b>	<b>30,650</b>
Household final consumption expenditure	14,139	16,303	18,008	23,749	27,630
Government final consumption expenditure	2,568	2,695	2,746	3,035	3,020
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>3,848</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>5,629</b>	<b>6,608</b>	<b>8,101</b>
Fixed capital formation	3,810	4,967	5,573	6,532	8,029
Changes in inventories	37	45	56	76	72
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>-2,382</b>	<b>-2,824</b>	<b>-1,886</b>	<b>-3,291</b>	<b>-4,171</b>
Exports	<b>2,782</b>	<b>3,543</b>	<b>5,948</b>	<b>7,118</b>	<b>7,361</b>
Goods, fob	1,903	2,696	4,910	5,558	5,521
Services	878	848	1,038	1,560	1,839
less Imports	<b>-5,164</b>	<b>-6,367</b>	<b>-7,834</b>	<b>-10,409</b>	<b>-11,532</b>
Goods, fob	-3,594	-4,463	-5,944	-7,842	-8,330
Services	-1,569	-1,904	-1,890	-2,568	-3,202

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 4c: Monetary and non-monetary GDP at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>18,172</b>	<b>21,187</b>	<b>24,497</b>	<b>30,101</b>	<b>34,580</b>
Monetary	15,430	18,223	21,233	25,858	29,510
Non-monetary	2,742	2,964	3,264	4,243	5,070
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>4,377</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>6,968</b>	<b>8,270</b>
Monetary	2,576	2,808	3,173	4,085	4,756
Non-monetary	1,801	1,912	2,066	2,883	3,514
<b>Food crops</b>	<b>2,628</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>4,011</b>	5,062
Monetary	1,251	1,269	1,308	1,910	2,410
Non-monetary	1,377	1,397	1,439	2,101	2,652
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>580</b>	587
Monetary	234	259	315	464	470
Non-monetary	58	64	78	115	117
<b>Forestry</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1,098</b>	1,220
Monetary	255	297	350	452	499
Non-monetary	356	438	532	646	721
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>755</b>	870
Monetary	487	585	643	734	846
Non-monetary	10	13	16	21	24
<b>Construction</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>3,703</b>	4,373
Monetary	2,043	2,703	3,240	3,601	4,252
Non-monetary	76	84	92	102	120
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>1,853</b>	2,107
Monetary rents	423	469	530	595	672
Owner-occupied dwellings	866	969	1,106	1,257	1,435

**Table 4d: Fixed capital formation at current prices, Bill shs. Fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>3,810</b>	<b>4,967</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>6,532</b>	<b>8,029</b>
Public	838	1,046	1,089	1,380	1,756
Private	2,972	3,921	4,483	5,153	6,273
<b>Construction works</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>4,305</b>	<b>4,810</b>	<b>5,692</b>
Public	502	543	614	802	1,003
Private	2,259	3,063	3,692	4,008	4,688
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>2,337</b>
Public	336	503	476	578	753
Private	713	858	792	1,145	1,585

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 5a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2002) prices, Bill shs, fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>15,396</b>	<b>16,685</b>	<b>18,145</b>	<b>19,448</b>	<b>20,567</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>2,997</b>
Cash crops	220	232	253	267	259
Food crops	1,545	1,531	1,567	1,608	1,650
Livestock	237	244	252	259	267
Forestry	469	478	492	523	535
Fishing	350	339	299	278	285
<b>Industry</b>	<b>3,820</b>	<b>4,186</b>	<b>4,555</b>	<b>4,819</b>	<b>5,248</b>
Mining & quarrying	49	59	61	63	71
Manufacturing	1,067	1,127	1,209	1,330	1,409
Formal	780	817	893	1,000	1,061
Informal	287	310	316	330	348
Electricity supply	167	161	169	187	204
Water supply	311	322	335	354	363
Construction	2,225	2,517	2,782	2,884	3,200
<b>Services</b>	<b>7,644</b>	<b>8,253</b>	<b>9,057</b>	<b>9,857</b>	<b>10,429</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	1,978	2,183	2,504	2,748	2,741
Hotels & restaurants	675	751	831	868	908
Transport & communications	900	1,059	1,285	1,469	1,691
Road, rail & water transport	450	493	595	672	691
Air transport and support services	93	106	125	120	119
Posts and telecommunication	357	461	565	676	881
Financial services	378	333	389	488	592
Real estate activities	1,161	1,227	1,296	1,369	1,447
Other business services	241	261	289	324	358
Public administration & defence	615	577	646	681	708
Education	1,104	1,220	1,141	1,190	1,184
Health	271	278	264	256	284
Other personal & community services	322	365	412	462	517
<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>1,894</b>
FISIM	-173	-150	-173	-220	-332
Taxes on products	1,285	1,571	1,843	2,058	2,226

**Table 5b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2002) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>15,396</b>	<b>16,685</b>	<b>18,145</b>	<b>19,448</b>	<b>20,567</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>13,512</b>	<b>14,595</b>	<b>14,711</b>	<b>16,576</b>	<b>17,747</b>
Household final consumption expenditure	11,334	12,397	12,542	14,328	15,659
Government final consumption expenditure	2,178	2,198	2,169	2,248	2,088
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>3,763</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>4,624</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>5,674</b>
Fixed capital formation	3,733	4,327	4,590	4,906	5,640
Changes in inventories	30	33	34	34	34
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>-1,879</b>	<b>-2,269</b>	<b>-1,190</b>	<b>-2,068</b>	<b>-2,854</b>
Exports	<b>1,958</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>4,051</b>	<b>4,053</b>	3,095
Goods, fob	1,352	1,662	3,361	3,186	2,309
Services	607	535	689	867	786
less Imports	<b>-3,837</b>	<b>-4,465</b>	<b>-5,241</b>	<b>-6,121</b>	-5,949
Goods, fob	-2,639	-3,092	-3,944	-4,569	-4,241
Services	-1,198	-1,373	-1,297	-1,552	-1,708

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 5c: Monetary and non-monetary GDP at constant (2002) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>15,396</b>	<b>16,685</b>	<b>18,145</b>	<b>19,448</b>	<b>20,567</b>
Monetary	13,421	14,660	16,039	17,255	18,283
Non-monetary	1,975	2,025	2,106	2,192	2,284
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>2,997</b>
Monetary	1,690	1,692	1,701	1,742	1,771
Non-monetary	1,131	1,133	1,162	1,193	1,226
<b>Food crops</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,608</b>	1,650
Monetary	736	729	746	765	786
Non-monetary	809	802	821	842	865
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>259</b>	267
Monetary	190	196	202	208	214
Non-monetary	47	49	50	52	53
<b>Forestry</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>523</b>	535
Monetary	202	203	209	231	235
Non-monetary	267	275	283	292	300
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>278</b>	285
Monetary	343	332	292	270	277
Non-monetary	7	7	7	8	8
<b>Construction</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>2,884</b>	3,200
Monetary	2,160	2,451	2,714	2,814	3,128
Non-monetary	64	66	68	70	72
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>1,369</b>	1,447
Monetary rents	381	400	419	440	461
Owner-occupied dwellings	780	827	876	929	986

**Table 5d: Fixed capital formation at constant (2002) prices, Bill shs. fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>4,906</b>	<b>5,640</b>
Public	798	887	888	1,015	1,213
Private	2,936	3,439	3,702	3,890	4,428
<b>Construction works</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>4,166</b>
Public	531	492	514	627	738
Private	2,369	2,766	3,081	3,120	3,428
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,474</b>
Public	267	395	374	389	475
Private	567	674	621	770	1,000

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics



**Table 6a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2002) prices- percentage growth rates, calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Cash crops	-21.0	-2.4	8.2	11.6	5.2
Food crops	3.8	-3.9	2.1	2.6	2.6
Livestock	0.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Forestry	6.0	4.2	2.2	4.2	5.9
Fishing	14.3	-3.0	-5.9	-9.6	-7.3
<b>Industry</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Mining & quarrying	21.4	18.2	5.0	10.4	-8.1
Manufacturing	9.5	3.5	7.6	7.2	10.2
Formal	10.3	2.3	9.1	8.0	12.9
Informal	7.5	6.7	3.5	4.9	2.4
Electricity supply	0.2	-13.8	8.0	1.7	18.6
Water supply	3.7	2.2	3.9	5.1	4.0
Construction	24.6	10.0	8.8	21.6	-4.4
<b>Services</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	10.2	9.8	13.0	13.6	4.8
Hotels & restaurants	12.5	8.7	9.2	12.5	1.1
Transport & communications	7.0	21.7	12.6	22.7	10.2
Road, rail & water transport	3.3	5.6	6.9	7.1	4.4
Air transport and support services	12.2	7.2	20.6	6.2	-4.3
Posts and telecommunication	10.3	46.3	16.1	39.6	16.5
Financial services	17.9	18.1	-3.9	14.9	28.5
Real estate activities	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
Other business services	10.2	10.8	10.3	12.5	8.4
Public administration & defence	4.7	3.0	3.7	8.7	4.7
Education	6.9	10.0	1.5	-1.0	1.8
Health	9.1	7.7	-1.3	-4.0	3.8
Other personal & community services	14.5	13.8	13.1	12.5	12.0
<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>
FISIM	28.0	33.8	-17.5	22.7	-52.9
Taxes on products	19.5	13.4	19.1	12.6	9.2

**Table 6b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2002) prices - percentage growth rates, calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Household final consumption expenditure	8.1	12.3	2.9	8.2	11.5
Government final consumption expenditure	4.5	3.7	-1.5	1.7	-1.9
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Fixed capital formation	20.2	11.0	15.1	5.9	6.0
Changes in inventories	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>-16.9</b>	<b>-25.7</b>	<b>56.0</b>
Exports	21.5	-6.3	53.8	45.0	-12.0
Goods, fob	21.5	0.2	69.6	47.1	-15.7
Services	21.6	-19.9	12.8	36.6	3.4
less Imports	16.8	17.2	15.7	17.6	4.6
Goods, fob	15.2	17.8	22.5	22.8	-0.8
Services	20.3	16.0	0.9	3.7	21.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 6c: Monetary and non-monetary GDP at constant (2002) prices - percentage growth rates, calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Monetary	10.7	7.9	8.7	11.3	5.4
Non-monetary	5.5	1.7	3.9	4.1	4.1
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Monetary	0.6	-2.2	1.2	2.0	2.7
Non-monetary	5.4	-1.2	2.4	2.7	2.7
<b>Food crops</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Monetary	1.6	-5.0	2.1	2.6	2.6
Non-monetary	6.0	-3.0	2.1	2.6	2.6
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Monetary	-1.3	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Non-monetary	7.2	7.2	2.9	3.0	3.0
<b>Forestry</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Monetary	10.3	5.8	1.2	5.8	9.8
Non-monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>-4.6</b>
Monetary	14.1	-2.8	-6.1	-9.9	-4.8
Non-monetary	21.4	-12.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
<b>Construction</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
Monetary	25.4	10.2	8.9	22.1	-4.5
Non-monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Monetary rents	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Owner-occupied dwellings	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1

**Table 6d: Fixed capital formation at constant (2002) prices- percentage growth rates, calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Public	9.3	13.5	16.9	-15.3	28.8
Private	23.5	10.3	14.6	12.0	1.1
<b>Construction works</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
Public	8.3	11.4	-4.9	10.5	19.3
Private	27.8	9.7	11.1	23.3	-7.5
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>-32.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>
Public	11.0	17.2	53.1	-42.0	47.4
Private	8.6	12.3	28.4	-27.1	51.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 7a: Value added by economic activity at constant (2002) prices - percentage growth rates, fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Cash crops	-10.6	5.4	9.0	5.6	-2.9
Food crops	-0.1	-0.9	2.4	2.6	2.7
Livestock	1.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Forestry	4.1	2.0	2.8	6.3	2.4
Fishing	5.6	-3.0	-11.8	-7.0	2.6
<b>Industry</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Mining & quarrying	6.1	19.4	3.0	4.3	12.8
Manufacturing	7.3	5.6	7.3	10.0	5.9
Formal	7.8	4.9	9.2	12.0	6.1
Informal	6.0	7.7	2.1	4.4	5.5
Electricity supply	-6.5	-4.0	5.4	10.6	8.9
Water supply	2.4	3.5	3.8	5.7	2.7
Construction	23.2	13.2	10.5	3.7	10.9
<b>Services</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	12.3	10.4	14.7	9.7	-0.3
Hotels & restaurants	8.7	11.3	10.7	4.5	4.5
Transport & communications	17.1	17.7	21.3	14.3	15.1
Road, rail & water transport	12.8	9.5	20.8	12.9	2.8
Air transport and support services	6.9	13.8	17.8	-3.6	-1.2
Posts and telecommunication	26.2	29.1	22.6	19.8	30.3
Financial services	31.7	-11.9	17.1	25.4	21.1
Real estate activities	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
Other business services	12.5	8.0	10.8	12.4	10.4
Public administration & defence	15.8	-6.3	12.1	5.5	3.9
Education	9.4	10.6	-6.5	4.3	-0.5
Health	12.9	2.7	-4.8	-3.2	11.0
Other personal & community services	14.1	13.4	12.8	12.3	11.8
<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
FISIM	34.2	-13.8	15.9	27.1	50.8
Taxes on products	19.5	22.3	17.3	11.6	8.2

**Table 7b: Expenditure on GDP at constant (2002) prices - percentage growth rates, fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Household final consumption expenditure	12.4	9.4	1.2	14.2	9.3
Government final consumption expenditure	4.9	0.9	-1.3	3.6	-7.1
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Fixed capital formation	20.2	15.9	6.1	6.9	15.0
Changes in inventories	47.0	11.1	3.7	-0.8	-0.6
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>-47.6</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>
Exports	7.8	12.1	84.4	0.1	-23.6
Goods, fob	7.6	22.9	102.3	-5.2	-27.5
Services	8.1	-11.9	29.0	25.8	-9.3
less Imports	19.5	16.4	17.4	16.8	-2.8
Goods, fob	19.8	17.1	27.6	15.8	-7.2
Services	18.8	14.6	-5.6	19.7	10.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 7c: Monetary and non-monetary value added by economic activity at constant (2002) prices-  
percentage growth rates, fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Monetary	11.9	9.2	9.4	7.6	<b>6.0</b>
Non-monetary	3.8	2.6	4.0	4.1	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Monetary	-0.8	0.1	0.5	2.4	<b>1.7</b>
Non-monetary	2.4	0.2	2.6	2.7	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Food crops</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Monetary	-2.3	-0.9	2.4	2.6	2.7
Non-monetary	1.9	-0.9	2.4	2.6	2.7
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Monetary	-0.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Non-monetary	9.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<b>Forestry</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Monetary	5.6	0.6	2.7	10.8	1.6
Non-monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Monetary	5.8	-3.1	-12.2	-7.3	2.6
Non-monetary	-5.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
<b>Construction</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Monetary	24.0	13.5	10.7	3.7	11.1
Non-monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Monetary rents	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Owner-occupied dwellings	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1

**Table 7d: Fixed capital formation at constant (2002) prices - percentage growth rates, fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Public	16.2	11.2	0.1	14.4	19.4
Private	21.3	17.2	7.6	5.1	13.8
<b>Construction works</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Public	22.1	-7.3	4.4	21.9	17.8
Private	23.4	16.8	11.4	1.3	9.9
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>
Public	5.9	48.1	-5.3	4.0	22.1
Private	13.2	18.8	-7.8	23.9	29.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 8a: Value added by economic activity-implicit price deflators (2002=100), calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>171.5</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>150.7</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>170.1</b>	<b>209.6</b>	<b>261.4</b>
Cash crops	150.1	160.9	202.1	212.6	195.0
Food crops	165.3	178.8	165.8	211.1	294.9
Livestock	122.2	126.6	139.4	180.6	200.6
Forestry	130.3	136.1	167.9	192.0	208.6
Fishing	131.4	158.6	194.4	254.4	292.0
<b>Industry</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>139.3</b>	<b>162.2</b>
Mining & quarrying	104.0	98.8	114.5	125.9	135.0
Manufacturing	116.7	128.3	138.2	162.9	187.0
Formal	116.7	128.8	138.1	163.8	188.4
Informal	116.6	126.9	138.4	160.3	182.4
Electricity supply	144.3	199.4	291.1	291.1	291.1
Water supply	130.2	150.1	175.2	196.1	216.1
Construction	104.1	99.0	114.6	114.8	135.1
<b>Services</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>125.2</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>163.0</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	120.7	132.8	141.0	156.3	196.4
Hotels & restaurants	109.7	114.0	121.7	130.3	154.7
Transport & communications	119.3	130.4	140.1	137.2	149.6
Road, rail & water transport	119.5	128.1	141.4	163.4	170.4
Air transport and support services	119.5	128.1	141.4	168.1	170.0
Posts and telecommunication	118.8	133.1	138.6	115.0	134.7
Financial services	134.7	132.5	184.8	201.6	186.7
Real estate activities	114.5	121.2	130.5	140.6	151.1
Other business services	114.5	121.2	130.5	132.5	148.6
Public administration & defence	115.0	122.3	122.5	127.3	135.3
Education	116.3	122.3	125.2	134.6	146.1
Health	109.6	113.5	113.5	116.1	120.1
Other personal & community services	114.5	121.2	130.5	140.6	148.6
<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>105.1</b>
FISIM	193.9	174.4	261.0	267.1	720.6
Taxes on products	106.6	106.7	110.1	119.0	131.1

**Table 8b: Expenditure on GDP-implicit price deflators (2002=100), calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>171.5</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>165.7</b>	<b>174.1</b>
Household final consumption expenditure	125.7	135.0	146.0	172.0	179.7
Government final consumption expenditure	115.0	122.3	120.4	127.6	135.3
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>141.7</b>
Fixed capital formation	108.6	105.9	118.3	119.5	141.1
Changes in inventories	123.3	130.2	146.5	181.4	213.2
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>139.4</b>	<b>237.6</b>	<b>121.2</b>
Exports	133.3	157.3	150.0	132.1	216.1
Goods, fob	131.6	157.6	148.8	134.8	215.9
Services	136.8	156.4	154.7	120.5	216.8
less Imports	127.8	141.1	145.9	158.0	181.4
Goods, fob	129.2	142.9	147.4	160.3	183.9
Services	124.7	137.1	142.0	150.7	175.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 8c: Monetary and non-monetary value added-implicit price deflators (2002=100), calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>171.5</b>
Monetary	117.9	124.3	134.2	145.2	<b>165.7</b>
Non-monetary	138.8	147.3	151.2	177.9	<b>217.3</b>
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>150.7</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>170.1</b>	<b>209.6</b>	<b>260.7</b>
Monetary	147.2	160.7	172.0	210.8	<b>252.6</b>
Non-monetary	156.0	166.9	167.3	207.7	<b>272.7</b>
<b>Food crops</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>178.8</b>	<b>165.8</b>	<b>211.1</b>	<b>294.9</b>
Monetary	165.3	178.8	165.8	211.1	294.9
Non-monetary	165.3	178.8	165.8	211.1	294.9
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>122.2</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>139.4</b>	<b>180.6</b>	<b>200.6</b>
Monetary	122.2	126.6	139.4	180.6	200.6
Non-monetary	122.2	126.6	139.4	180.6	200.6
<b>Forestry</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>208.6</b>
Monetary	125.4	131.9	157.0	179.8	193.0
Non-monetary	133.8	139.2	176.0	201.3	221.3
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>194.4</b>	<b>254.4</b>	<b>283.8</b>
Monetary	131.4	158.6	194.4	254.4	283.8
Non-monetary	131.4	158.6	194.4	254.4	283.8
<b>Construction</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>135.1</b>
Monetary	103.5	98.1	113.9	113.8	134.3
Non-monetary	122.4	131.2	139.2	155.9	167.9
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>151.1</b>
Monetary rents	114.5	121.2	130.5	140.6	151.1
Owner-occupied dwellings	114.5	121.2	130.5	140.6	151.1

**Table 8d: Fixed capital formation-implicit price deflators (2002=100), calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>141.1</b>
Public	110.8	109.4	120.7	129.3	143.7
Private	108.0	105.0	117.6	117.3	140.4
<b>Construction works</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>135.1</b>
Public	103.5	98.1	113.9	124.0	134.3
Private	104.2	99.2	114.7	113.5	135.3
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>128.1</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>139.6</b>	<b>158.7</b>
Public	123.5	128.1	127.8	139.7	158.6
Private	123.6	128.1	127.7	139.6	158.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 9a: Value added by economic activity-implicit price deflators (2002=100), fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>168.1</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>155.1</b>	<b>167.1</b>	<b>183.0</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>275.9</b>
Cash crops	158.2	172.2	220.7	196.5	204.7
Food crops	170.1	174.2	175.3	249.5	306.7
Livestock	123.3	132.3	156.2	223.5	219.6
Forestry	130.3	153.6	179.3	210.0	228.0
Fishing	142.1	176.1	220.4	271.5	305.1
<b>Industry</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>154.2</b>	<b>162.4</b>
Mining & quarrying	95.1	110.6	119.7	128.3	136.5
Manufacturing	121.0	134.0	148.1	178.5	188.7
Formal	121.3	134.3	148.2	179.8	188.9
Informal	120.4	132.9	147.9	174.5	188.2
Electricity supply	158.0	263.4	291.1	291.1	277.9
Water supply	136.1	164.0	186.4	205.7	226.6
Construction	95.3	110.7	119.8	128.4	136.7
<b>Services</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>150.5</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	101.6	110.4	110.7	142.8	155.4
Hotels & restaurants	112.3	118.1	125.1	142.6	163.9
Transport & communications	116.4	124.3	129.4	131.1	131.2
Road, rail & water transport	107.6	109.5	115.5	118.6	117.5
Air transport and support services	125.2	132.1	157.1	170.2	169.8
Posts and telecommunication	125.2	138.3	138.0	136.6	136.7
Financial services	125.8	174.7	203.9	199.8	180.6
Real estate activities	110.9	117.2	126.2	135.3	145.6
Other business services	117.2	129.2	142.9	145.6	155.3
Public administration & defence	117.9	122.6	126.6	135.0	144.6
Education	119.2	123.4	130.6	141.7	154.5
Health	111.1	113.9	115.7	118.9	124.7
Other personal & community services	117.2	126.2	135.3	145.6	152.6
<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>110.9</b>
FISIM	173.4	241.7	261.4	270.9	210.4
Taxes on products	106.6	99.0	103.7	113.0	125.8

**Table 9b: Expenditure on GDP-implicit price deflators (2002=100), fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>168.1</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>161.6</b>	<b>172.7</b>
Household final consumption expenditure	124.7	131.5	143.6	165.8	176.5
Government final consumption expenditure	117.9	122.6	126.6	135.0	144.6
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>142.8</b>
Fixed capital formation	102.1	114.8	121.4	133.2	142.3
Changes in inventories	126.2	137.8	164.6	223.5	214.1
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>158.5</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>146.2</b>
Exports	142.0	161.4	146.8	175.6	237.8
Goods, fob	140.8	162.2	146.1	174.5	239.1
Services	144.7	158.6	150.5	179.9	234.0
less Imports	134.6	142.6	149.5	170.1	193.8
Goods, fob	136.2	144.4	150.7	171.6	196.4
Services	131.0	138.6	145.7	165.4	187.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 9c: Monetary and non-monetary value added-implicit price deflators (2002=100), fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>168.1</b>
Monetary	115.0	124.3	132.4	149.9	161.4
Non-monetary	138.9	146.4	155.0	193.5	222.0
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>155.1</b>	<b>167.1</b>	<b>183.0</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>275.9</b>
Monetary	152.4	166.0	186.6	234.5	268.5
Non-monetary	159.3	168.8	177.8	241.7	286.6
<b>Food crops</b>	<b>170.1</b>	<b>174.2</b>	<b>175.3</b>	<b>249.5</b>	<b>306.7</b>
Monetary	170.1	174.2	175.3	249.5	306.7
Non-monetary	170.1	174.2	175.3	249.5	306.7
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>156.2</b>	<b>223.5</b>	<b>219.6</b>
Monetary	123.3	132.3	156.2	223.5	219.6
Non-monetary	123.3	132.3	156.2	223.5	219.6
<b>Forestry</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>179.3</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>228.0</b>
Monetary	126.3	145.8	167.6	195.5	212.4
Non-monetary	133.3	159.4	187.9	221.5	240.1
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>142.1</b>	<b>176.1</b>	<b>220.4</b>	<b>271.5</b>	<b>305.1</b>
Monetary	142.1	176.1	220.4	271.5	305.1
Non-monetary	142.1	176.1	220.4	271.5	305.1
<b>Construction</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>136.7</b>
Monetary	94.6	110.3	119.4	128.0	136.0
Non-monetary	118.5	126.3	135.7	145.6	166.7
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>145.6</b>
Monetary rents	110.9	117.2	126.2	135.3	145.6
Owner-occupied dwellings	110.9	117.2	126.2	135.3	145.6

**Table 9d: Fixed capital formation-implicit price deflators (2002=100), fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>133.2</b>	<b>142.3</b>
Public	105.0	117.9	122.7	135.9	144.8
Private	101.3	114.0	121.1	132.5	141.7
<b>Construction works</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>136.6</b>
Public	94.6	110.3	119.4	128.0	136.0
Private	95.4	110.7	119.8	128.5	136.8
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>125.8</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>148.7</b>	<b>158.5</b>
Public	125.9	127.4	127.3	148.7	158.5
Private	125.8	127.4	127.4	148.7	158.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics



**Table 10a: Value added by economic activity at current prices- percentage share, calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>
Cash crops	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.6
Food crops	14.6	13.4	11.0	11.9	14.0
Livestock	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Forestry	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3
Fishing	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3
<b>Industry</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.6
Formal	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.8
Informal	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Electricity supply	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.7
Water supply	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3
Construction	12.1	11.2	12.2	12.3	11.4
<b>Services</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>47.8</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	12.7	13.6	14.1	14.7	16.0
Hotels & restaurants	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Transport & communications	5.1	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.2
Road, rail & water transport	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4
Air transport and support services	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Posts and telecommunication	2.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3
Financial services	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0
Real estate activities	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.2
Other business services	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Public administration & defence	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.8
Education	6.9	7.0	6.3	5.6	5.1
Health	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9
Other personal & community services	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>
FISIM	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8	-1.9
Taxes on products	7.7	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.2

**Table 10b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices- percentage share, calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>86.6</b>
Household final consumption expenditure	74.9	80.0	77.0	81.3	78.0
Government final consumption expenditure	13.7	13.4	11.2	10.0	8.6
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>21.1</b>
Fixed capital formation	21.3	20.5	22.7	20.1	20.8
Changes in inventories	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>-10.1</b>	<b>-14.1</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>-11.7</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
Exports	15.2	14.9	18.9	20.0	23.7
Goods, fob	10.1	10.8	14.9	16.5	18.3
Services	5.1	4.1	4.0	3.5	5.4
less Imports	-25.3	-29.0	-30.0	-31.6	-31.3
Goods, fob	-17.4	-20.1	-22.0	-24.3	-22.8
Services	-7.9	-8.9	-8.0	-7.3	-8.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 10c: Monetary and non-monetary value added at current prices- percentage share, calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Monetary	84.8	85.5	86.6	86.4	<b>85.8</b>
Non-monetary	15.2	14.5	13.4	13.6	<b>14.2</b>
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>
Monetary	14.1	13.3	12.5	12.9	<b>13.1</b>
Non-monetary	9.9	9.3	8.2	8.7	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Food crops</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Monetary	7.0	6.4	5.2	5.7	6.7
Non-monetary	7.6	7.0	5.8	6.2	7.4
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Monetary	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Non-monetary	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Forestry</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Monetary	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Non-monetary	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Monetary	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.2
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Construction</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Monetary	11.6	10.8	11.8	11.9	11.1
Non-monetary	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Monetary rents	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0
Owner-occupied dwellings	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.2

**Table 10d: Fixed capital formation at current prices- percentage share, calendar years**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.8</b>
Public	4.7	4.6	5.2	3.9	4.6
Private	16.7	15.8	17.6	16.3	16.2
<b>Construction works</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Public	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
Private	12.9	12.0	13.3	13.4	12.2
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Public	1.9	2.0	2.7	1.4	1.9
Private	3.7	3.9	4.3	2.8	4.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 11a: Value added by economic activity at current prices- percentage share, fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Cash crops	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.5
Food crops	14.5	12.6	11.2	13.3	14.6
Livestock	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7
Forestry	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
Fishing	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5
<b>Industry</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>24.6</b>
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.7
Formal	5.2	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.8
Informal	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Electricity supply	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6
Water supply	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Construction	11.7	13.2	13.6	12.3	12.6
<b>Services</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>45.4</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	11.1	11.4	11.3	13.0	12.3
Hotels & restaurants	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3
Transport & communications	5.8	6.2	6.8	6.4	6.4
Road, rail & water transport	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3
Air transport and support services	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
Posts and telecommunication	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.5
Financial services	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.1
Real estate activities	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.1
Other business services	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Public administration & defence	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0
Education	7.2	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.3
Health	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0
Other personal & community services	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>
FISIM	-1.7	-1.7	-1.8	-2.0	-2.0
Taxes on products	7.5	7.3	7.8	7.7	8.1

**Table 11b: Expenditure on GDP at current prices- percentage share, fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>88.6</b>
Household final consumption expenditure	77.8	76.9	73.5	78.9	79.9
Government final consumption expenditure	14.1	12.7	11.2	10.1	8.7
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>
Fixed capital formation	21.0	23.4	22.7	21.7	23.2
Changes in inventories	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>-13.3</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>-12.1</b>
Exports	15.3	16.7	24.3	23.6	21.3
Goods, fob	10.5	12.7	20.0	18.5	16.0
Services	4.8	4.0	4.2	5.2	5.3
less Imports	-28.4	-30.1	-32.0	-34.6	-33.3
Goods, fob	-19.8	-21.1	-24.3	-26.1	-24.1
Services	-8.6	-9.0	-7.7	-8.5	-9.3

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 11c: Monetary and non-monetary value added at current prices- percentage share, fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Total GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Monetary	84.9	86.0	86.7	85.9	<b>85.3</b>
Non-monetary	15.1	14.0	13.3	14.1	<b>14.7</b>
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Monetary	14.2	13.3	13.0	13.6	<b>13.8</b>
Non-monetary	9.9	9.0	8.4	9.6	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Food crops</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Monetary	6.9	6.0	5.3	6.3	7.0
Non-monetary	7.6	6.6	5.9	7.0	7.7
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Monetary	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4
Non-monetary	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
<b>Forestry</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Monetary	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Non-monetary	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
<b>Fishing</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Monetary	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Construction</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Monetary	11.2	12.8	13.2	12.0	12.3
Non-monetary	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Monetary rents	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9
Owner-occupied dwellings	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2

**Table 11d: Fixed capital formation at current prices- percentage share, fiscal years**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>23.2</b>
Public	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.6	5.1
Private	16.4	18.5	18.3	17.1	18.1
<b>Construction works</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Public	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9
Private	12.4	14.5	15.1	13.3	13.6
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Public	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.2
Private	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.8	4.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 12: Production and procurement of principal agricultural products, 2006 - 2010**

		Coffee			Tea			Cotton		Tobacco	
		Procur- ement	Exports		Procur- ement	Exports		Exports		Exports	
		tonnes	tonnes	000 US\$	tonnes	tonnes	000 US\$	tonnes	000 US\$	tonnes	000 US\$
Calendar year											
	2006	133,109	125,146	189,829	34,334	30,584	50,872	9,041	9,758	15,793	26,964
	2007	175,246	164,540	265,856	44,923	44,016	47,628	16,231	19,571	26,383	66,302
	2008	211,762	201,027	394,539	44,474	46,022	47,221	7,958	13,213	29,040	65,693
	2009	196,153	181,326	280,207	38,195	44,445	59,762	17,888	23,187	31,998	57,171
Fiscal year											
	2005/06	142,804	124,573	173,400	36,121	35,025	45,051	9,977	10,717	20,454	29,624
	2006/07	149,541	149,225	228,418	38,591	36,555	47,258	14,403	16,999	18,966	46,624
	2007/08	204,384	184,523	338,870	45,001	44,377	46,633	10,149	15,618	24,064	60,901
	2008/09	207,438	193,646	341,710	43,656	44,616	51,192	17,634	20,143	29,467	60,340
Monthly											
2007	Jan	18,379	18,968	28,368	4,092	4,249	4,734	1,535	1,798	767	2,124
	Feb	13,722	13,326	20,146	2,909	3,524	4,054	2,270	2,626	2,930	9,565
	Mar	14,174	16,510	24,547	2,335	2,740	2,719	2,879	3,466	2,990	10,311
	Apr	10,194	8,229	12,956	2,826	2,701	3,070	3,024	3,574	2,185	4,544
	May	11,066	11,074	17,907	4,734	4,434	4,735	1,971	2,492	1,430	4,217
	Jun	13,839	14,687	24,319	4,307	4,105	4,410	1,798	2,149	2,393	6,165
	Jul	16,000	17,025	25,763	3,670	3,583	3,691	1,246	1,669	1,069	2,348
	Aug	19,362	14,935	23,732	3,365	3,800	4,092	647	824	2,114	3,908
	Sep	14,723	10,358	18,408	3,416	2,875	3,033	123	143	2,633	2,895
	Oct	12,134	11,145	19,224	4,123	4,205	4,828	22	39	2,039	2,479
	Nov	12,909	11,932	21,000	4,251	3,948	4,186	714	788	3,346	9,867
	Dec	18,744	16,351	29,485	4,895	3,852	4,076	2	3	2,487	7,879
2008	Jan	21,603	21,653	39,727	3,624	3,895	3,923	397	596	113	248
	Feb	22,453	19,101	37,025	2,631	3,920	4,256	1,257	1,829	1,836	6,374
	Mar	22,267	16,965	27,659	2,311	2,240	2,292	1,851	2,885	2,243	7,912
	Apr	12,842	14,306	31,755	4,451	3,772	3,820	1,104	1,850	1,650	6,072
	May	14,413	13,886	29,487	4,365	4,695	4,704	1,517	2,735	1,904	5,114
	Jun	16,934	16,867	35,605	3,897	3,592	3,732	1,269	2,257	2,630	5,805
	Jul	20,887	19,505	42,018	3,501	3,891	3,992	285	519	2,667	4,436
	Aug	20,467	19,448	41,572	2,956	3,465	3,609	30	71	4,233	4,343
	Sep	13,763	13,488	26,209	3,936	3,183	3,423	211	377	2,999	3,133
	Oct	11,725	11,327	23,940	4,903	4,630	4,695	6	17	4,616	9,331
	Nov	16,340	16,003	27,598	4,373	4,663	4,811	-	6	1,715	5,576
	Dec	18,069	18,479	31,944	3,525	4,076	3,964	31	71	2,434	7,349
2009	Jan	20,616	19,933	30,728	2,900	3,822	3,988	1,984	1,778	911	2,475
	Feb	20,649	19,281	31,204	2,440	2,121	3,433	5,189	4,660	2,288	7,331
	Mar	15,942	15,395	23,938	1,991	3,143	5,051	4,920	4,646	1,304	5,282
	Apr	15,434	12,344	19,084	3,980	3,926	4,110	3,003	2,688	1,027	2,217
	May	16,985	13,201	20,264	4,451	2,990	4,643	1,307	2,089	3,849	4,133
	Jun	16,562	15,242	23,211	4,700	4,706	5,473	668	3,221	1,424	4,734
	Jul	15,956	15,956	23,395	3,307	4,270	4,655	290	1,703	3,053	4,974
	Aug	15,617	15,617	23,577	2,237	2,541	2,848	381	2,105	4,546	5,138
	Sep	11,939	11,939	18,300	2,975	3,010	3,846	2	6	3,457	4,295
	Oct	13,585	11,941	18,644	2,837	4,837	6,575	40	82	2,573	2,999
	Nov	15,402	14,110	22,097	3,059	4,393	8,695	102	203	3,622	6,757
	Dec	17,466	16,367	25,765	3,318	4,686	6,445	2	6	3,944	6,836
2010	Jan	15,927	15,859	25,351	3,416	4,779	6,698	421	617	2,172	7,881
	Feb	16,111	15,862	26,399	2,143	3,476	5,287	1,009	1,501	2,511	9,407
	Mar	13,696	14,482	21,855	2,035	4,780	6,393	1,843	2,913	1,391	4,837

Note: 2010 figures are provisional

Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority; Uganda Tea Authority; Cotton Development Organisation  
Mastermind Tobacco Co. and B.A.T Uganda (1984) Ltd.

**Table 13: Index of Production, Manufacturing (Base 2002=100) –Formal sector 2006-2010**

		Food Processing	Drinks & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Paper Products	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metals & Related Products	Miscellane ous	ALL ITEMS
<b>Weight</b>		<b>400.2</b>	<b>201.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>1000.0</b>
<b>Calendar year</b>										
	2006	117.0	146.4	135.3	132.2	131.5	149.0	131.6	121.5	129.6
	2007	125.6	179.8	163.3	149.3	145.3	156.5	140.3	137.8	145.2
	2008	139.3	192.8	141.7	167.9	166.7	173.1	129.8	151.7	156.4
	2009	160.5	194.7	185.7	209.7	222.8	170.4	124.0	152.1	173.4
<b>Fiscal Year</b>										
	2005/06	112.5	151.7	131.0	131.0	130.6	131.7	132.7	128.8	127.8
	2006/07	123.1	154.9	139.3	133.0	141.7	157.2	131.9	129.5	136.1
	2007/08	131.0	189.7	150.5	163.0	139.6	162.3	140.9	143.8	149.6
	2008/09	154.4	192.2	169.0	194.4	205.4	169.0	126.4	158.7	168.0
<b>Monthly</b>										
2007	Jan	136.5	161.7	172.9	141.9	155.1	154.2	136.7	125.5	145.7
	Feb	121.6	159.5	181.5	126.5	153.7	145.5	134.4	129.6	138.5
	Mar	118.9	167.8	199.6	133.8	154.2	162.2	141.6	175.2	145.0
	Apr	111.1	164.3	163.6	130.1	134.1	148.3	136.4	109.7	131.7
	May	125.8	158.5	163.5	154.3	144.7	161.4	147.7	144.6	142.5
	Jun	125.8	156.4	169.5	132.1	145.6	134.8	136.6	148.8	139.1
	Jul	117.9	179.3	182.2	138.3	148.7	159.2	143.1	143.0	143.5
	Aug	126.2	182.5	181.2	157.9	157.3	181.8	153.2	134.9	151.0
	Sep	125.6	181.2	212.5	150.1	139.5	160.3	142.9	131.7	147.2
	Oct	127.1	186.1	124.9	142.1	144.9	144.5	149.2	133.6	144.7
	Nov	125.4	204.0	91.1	171.6	135.6	154.6	141.1	141.2	146.9
	Dec	144.9	256.7	116.6	213.3	130.3	170.7	120.6	135.3	166.5
2008	Jan	143.3	186.6	139.0	170.5	138.5	162.0	151.5	124.0	153.2
	Feb	137.9	176.5	160.1	163.9	133.9	171.3	150.2	154.1	151.7
	Mar	133.0	215.2	181.5	161.8	119.4	171.3	139.1	162.1	156.6
	Apr	125.7	161.3	121.8	144.7	122.6	159.0	143.7	149.5	138.6
	May	132.4	163.8	158.3	183.8	124.2	159.2	135.1	142.7	143.8
	Jun	133.1	183.2	137.3	158.2	180.7	154.1	120.6	173.7	152.1
	Jul	149.1	179.0	118.7	160.1	203.5	187.0	134.6	176.8	162.9
	Aug	147.9	186.5	66.1	166.3	201.3	183.6	120.6	142.9	158.1
	Sep	137.2	202.6	99.1	156.9	188.6	174.2	119.9	136.0	155.7
	Oct	141.4	193.5	159.8	197.9	205.6	180.9	133.9	159.5	164.4
	Nov	138.4	184.7	136.9	158.0	188.7	181.2	104.4	157.1	154.8
	Dec	152.6	280.9	221.3	192.7	193.5	193.6	104.6	141.5	185.1
2009	Jan	153.6	190.7	148.0	188.5	222.6	196.3	127.9	157.7	170.1
	Feb	163.6	177.1	311.4	195.6	211.5	162.8	111.0	199.8	176.3
	Mar	182.3	197.6	280.6	200.2	198.4	150.1	149.8	180.4	186.5
	Apr	149.2	186.0	202.8	177.9	207.9	133.2	143.7	172.5	165.4
	May	146.3	156.8	141.8	204.5	214.9	143.4	135.8	136.2	155.1
	Jun	191.3	170.9	141.5	334.7	228.4	142.3	130.6	143.5	181.9
	Jul	178.8	197.5	186.3	210.9	241.7	172.5	125.9	137.1	182.5
	Aug	151.8	202.0	179.6	196.5	238.6	187.5	128.1	143.1	173.2
	Sep	161.9	206.0	154.2	224.4	239.1	164.4	104.5	119.9	172.8
	Oct	138.3	193.5	141.2	185.6	232.6	187.4	112.4	115.7	160.4
	Nov	144.9	188.0	130.7	187.1	218.2	187.9	102.4	144.2	161.2
	Dec	164.2	270.4	210.7	210.6	220.3	216.9	115.5	175.2	195.3
2010	Jan	155.1	208.5	196.9	195.5	220.7	225.2	119.6	120.4	175.4
	Feb	151.6	184.7	223.0	172.1	217.6	196.5	117.4	197.3	172.0
	Mar	153.9	215.4	243.4	172.8	228.6	220.1	115.3	146.9	179.3

*Note: Figures for January 2010 to March 2010 are provisional*

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 14: Value of non- traditional exports ('000 US\$), 2006 - 2010**

		Fish & Fish Pdts.	Maize	Beans	Sesame Seeds	Flowers	Cattle Hides	Cocoa beans	Soap	Electric Current	Gold & Gold cpds	Other	Total
<b>Calendar year</b>													
	2006	145,836	24,114	8,163	4,549	20,986	8,034	10,015	5,531	4,855	122,577	319,391	674,051
	2007	124,711	23,124	10,098	5,447	22,782	18,114	15,936	14,323	8,684	65,781	627,569	936,568
	2008	124,436	18,251	17,629	15,885	28,790	12,519	22,834	17,003	10,870	50,745	875,277	1,194,239
	2009	103,371	29,067	14,722	13,370	26,275	5,996	27,829	10,877	13,176	23,095	879,503	1,147,281
<b>Fiscal year</b>													
	2005/06	147,627	24,469	9,730	5,536	22,622	6,949	10,157	4,699	4,515	101,323	237,323	574,950
	2006/07	138,793	27,052	9,361	3,937	21,463	15,597	15,310	11,138	6,015	116,142	495,024	859,832
	2007/08	121,589	18,026	10,518	14,298	24,623	14,292	20,919	16,299	10,391	45,205	767,946	1,064,105
	2008/09	108,143	29,303	18,391	16,082	29,026	7,785	20,859	12,862	10,787	27,981	864,381	1,145,600
<b>Monthly</b>													
2007	Jan	12,318	768	555	160	1,934	2,335	2,403	1,316	463	10,459	36,744	69,455
	Feb	12,477	2,055	434	496	1,931	1,659	2,534	1,233	454	12,972	39,106	75,351
	Mar	12,018	3,738	400	904	2,295	1,264	1,767	1,028	562	11,440	50,745	86,161
	Apr	9,694	2,844	1,022	469	1,489	2,213	1,407	1,036	552	9,817	43,991	74,534
	May	11,410	2,719	1,798	195	2,082	1,918	1,678	1,111	618	7,270	61,973	92,772
	Jun	9,136	2,226	1,086	746	1,526	2,088	739	1,350	683	1,280	54,601	75,461
	Jul	9,680	1,512	878	375	2,111	1,172	531	1,106	850	3,172	49,309	70,695
	Aug	9,587	1,056	395	162	2,231	1,194	488	1,157	717	3,873	55,942	76,802
	Sep	8,598	554	375	842	2,102	611	538	1,007	796	1,190	54,601	71,214
	Oct	9,050	1,460	1,810	843	1,893	1,393	812	1,398	876	1,005	65,682	86,222
	Nov	11,318	1,955	1,034	207	2,172	1,480	1,546	1,207	1,085	2,193	57,153	81,350
	Dec	9,425	2,237	311	48	1,016	787	1,493	1,373	1,029	1,110	57,723	76,552
2008	Jan	10,173	2,169	387	969	2,144	1,487	4,016	1,758	1,036	3,177	75,281	102,597
	Feb	9,200	617	411	2,488	2,024	1,397	1,782	1,013	727	3,592	64,447	87,698
	Mar	9,117	1,274	594	3,221	1,553	1,647	2,543	1,543	843	4,778	75,271	102,384
	Apr	13,698	1,317	974	2,911	2,455	968	1,708	1,735	618	3,288	70,259	99,931
	May	12,446	2,382	1,174	1,814	3,243	1,284	1,533	1,630	855	9,634	74,309	110,304
	Jun	9,297	1,493	2,175	418	1,679	872	3,929	1,371	960	8,193	67,969	98,356
	Jul	10,224	1,799	2,891	485	2,157	1,347	1,178	1,820	996	6,764	93,184	122,845
	Aug	10,237	1,983	1,672	100	3,415	1,272	906	1,478	1,178	2,798	80,324	105,363
	Sep	8,884	1,795	639	558	3,338	608	1,128	1,173	1,032	2,383	67,945	89,483
	Oct	10,834	1,044	3,295	1,307	2,323	901	1,010	1,528	990	2,280	72,202	97,714
	Nov	12,208	1,282	2,319	503	2,933	304	1,849	1,314	853	1,737	73,021	98,323
	Dec	8,118	1,096	1,098	1,111	1,526	432	1,252	640	782	2,121	61,065	79,241
2009	Jan	7,644	3,466	919	1,823	1,504	464	1,809	896	701	1,078	64,565	84,869
	Feb	6,624	3,826	709	2,237	2,929	476	2,149	777	595	1,786	72,814	94,922
	Mar	9,336	3,538	754	2,005	1,419	788	4,233	985	731	2,174	71,082	97,045
	Apr	9,230	2,651	1,818	3,061	1,807	453	1,974	724	948	777	69,909	93,352
	May	8,026	3,166	1,258	989	2,388	376	1,743	710	908	2,099	69,722	91,385
	Jun	6,778	3,657	1,019	1,903	3,287	364	1,628	817	1,073	1,984	68,548	91,058
	Jul	8,387	1,306	1,859	427	1,787	362	1,335	881	1,412	3,347	73,695	94,798
	Aug	8,722	695	655	142	2,100	369	747	1,185	1,573	2,655	79,727	98,570
	Sep	8,789	920	1,256	419	2,776	453	990	934	1,265	2,794	73,503	94,099
	Oct	9,512	1,132	1,498	0	2,265	581	3,031	1,294	1,343	1,159	92,945	114,760
	Nov	11,175	1,362	1,258	214	2,363	545	4,408	847	1,288	632	65,358	89,450
	Dec	9,148	3,348	1,719	150	1,650	765	3,782	827	1,339	2,610	77,635	102,973
2010	Jan	10,378	3,015	525	1,321	1,149	1,032	4,856	846	1,035	1,578	57,734	83,469
	Feb	9,139	2,094	437	1,645	2,040	1,113	2,759	770	975	3,827	65,086	89,885

Note: Export values for 2010 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 15: Volume of non- traditional exports, 2006 - 2010**

		Fish & Fish Pdts. Tonnes	Maize Tonnes	Beans Tonnes	Sesame Seeds Tonnes	Flowers Tonnes	Cattle Hides Tonnes	Cocoa beans Tonnes	Soap Tonnes	Electric Current 000kws	Gold & Gold Cpds Kgs
<b>Calendar year</b>											
	2006	36,343	115,259	27,087	7,568	4,861	22,214	7,632	11,681	53,018	6,090
	2007	31,682	101,232	22,531	5,944	5,268	20,942	9,404	28,109	65,925	2,844
	2008	24,966	66,670	37,212	14,155	5,349	13,041	8,982	23,081	65,371	2,054
	2009	21,502	94,441	38,140	12,108	3,910	5,161	11,881	17,172	82,041	932
<b>Fiscal year</b>											
	2005/06	38,167	118,440	34,420	9,504	5,874	22,334	8,221	11,034	52,412	5,364
	2006/07	35,453	113,950	22,639	4,950	5,029	24,370	9,853	22,571	57,012	5,297
	2007/08	26,974	79,132	24,704	12,690	4,924	15,622	8,646	26,454	67,900	1,744
	2008/09	22,101	97,920	41,865	14,600	4,678	7,089	8,821	17,470	71,055	1,138
<b>Monthly</b>											
2007	Jan	3,274	3,393	2,045	222	681	3,584	1,581	2,884	4,356	573
	Feb	2,965	8,998	1,669	714	390	1,585	1,647	2,246	4,360	701
	Mar	3,009	14,279	828	1,165	537	1,774	1,008	2,289	5,215	611
	Apr	2,486	10,828	1,856	554	381	2,164	787	2,139	5,031	520
	May	2,955	10,349	3,057	247	464	1,989	946	2,221	4,888	n.a
	Jun	2,453	7,666	2,289	726	364	3,069	544	2,628	5,333	n.a
	Jul	2,660	6,420	1,671	351	437	1,016	279	2,283	6,432	190
	Aug	2,446	3,868	810	141	417	1,404	270	2,195	5,802	n.a
	Sep	2,110	3,522	795	778	422	1,037	312	2,023	5,880	n.a
	Oct	2,369	10,313	3,960	784	414	1,034	403	2,596	6,350	70
	Nov	2,728	11,355	2,171	226	503	1,076	742	2,238	6,286	119
	Dec	2,227	10,241	1,380	36	258	1,210	885	2,367	5,992	60
2008	Jan	2,216	8,458	1,602	1,175	443	1,820	1,616	2,938	6,039	135
	Feb	1,758	3,135	1,397	2,997	346	1,695	739	1,726	4,781	147
	Mar	1,902	5,763	2,233	2,448	297	1,935	1,076	1,955	5,417	183
	Apr	2,442	4,927	1,685	2,093	494	1,325	726	2,253	4,607	122
	May	2,314	6,229	3,474	1,463	584	1,028	539	2,145	5,182	395
	Jun	1,802	4,901	3,526	198	307	1,042	1,059	1,735	5,132	323
	Jul	2,100	5,010	4,104	453	395	828	458	2,159	3,992	252
	Aug	1,897	7,568	2,949	405	551	737	116	1,958	6,194	116
	Sep	1,821	5,345	1,306	504	505	648	452	1,520	6,315	103
	Oct	2,094	4,588	4,570	874	406	811	455	2,001	5,841	104
	Nov	2,501	5,443	5,453	721	627	699	1,068	1,734	5,943	83
	Dec	2,119	5,303	4,913	824	392	473	678	957	5,928	91
2009	Jan	1,552	10,280	4,328	820	346	668	987	1,115	6,118	47
	Feb	855	10,545	1,471	2,490	301	377	905	936	4,925	73
	Mar	1,841	11,629	1,078	1,812	142	891	1,440	1,527	6,166	89
	Apr	1,632	9,906	5,290	2,845	338	541	988	1,070	6,433	30
	May	2,229	12,891	2,844	1,262	299	245	781	1,167	6,180	77
	Jun	1,460	9,412	3,559	1,590	376	171	493	1,326	7,020	73
	Jul	1,934	3,638	5,451	344	334	282	393	1,458	8,405	130
	Aug	1,975	3,795	2,070	188	360	270	858	2,023	8,503	129
	Sep	1,885	3,775	3,241	395	387	215	715	1,576	7,426	133
	Oct	1,967	4,466	2,992	-	381	431	1,248	2,056	7,147	40
	Nov	2,384	5,248	2,756	266	360	340	1,736	1,607	6,711	29
	Dec	1,788	8,856	3,060	96	289	730	1,337	1,311	7,007	82
2010	Jan	1,930	8,923	1,254	1,330	209	680	2,045	1,452	6,137	49
	Feb	1,647	11,160	605	1,534	256	625	900	1,219	5,564	121

*Note: Export quantities for 2010 are provisional.*

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*



**Table 16: Balance of payments (million US\$), 2006/07 - 2009/10**

Items	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Q1	2009/10 Q2	(1) Q3	Q4	Total 2009/10
<b>Current account</b>	<b>-370.5</b>	<b>-482.9</b>	<b>-1,102.3</b>	<b>-169.2</b>	<b>-122.8</b>	<b>-388.0</b>	<b>-405.8</b>	<b>-1,085.9</b>
Goods Account(Trade Balance)	-995.3	-912.6	-1,353.7	-259.6	-173.3	-384.0	-589.6	-1,406.4
Total Exports (fob)	1,499.9	2,596.9	2,811.6	688.7	812.7	634.5	652.6	2,788.5
Total Imports (fob)	-2,495.2	-3,509.5	-4,165.3	-948.3	-985.9	-1,018.4	-1,242.2	-4,194.9
Services and Income	-553.7	-844.6	-1,035.8	-203.5	-241.4	-269.3	-284.4	-998.6
Services Account(services net)	-325.1	-564.9	-656.7	-124.9	-155.7	-199.3	-206.8	-686.6
Inflows(credit)	501.9	546.2	588.4	265.3	245.6	211.0	205.0	926.9
Outflows(debit)	-827.0	-1,111.1	-1,245.0	-390.2	-401.3	-410.3	-411.8	-1,613.5
Income Account(Income net)	-228.6	-279.7	-379.1	-78.6	-85.7	-70.0	-77.6	-312.0
Inflows(credit)	87.9	115.7	78.7	6.3	8.7	7.4	5.2	27.6
Outflows(debit)	-316.5	-395.4	-457.8	-84.9	-94.5	-77.5	-82.8	-339.6
Current Transfers (net)	1,178.5	1,274.3	1,287.2	293.9	291.8	265.3	468.1	1,319.1
Inflows (Credit)	1,324.8	1,520.2	1,476.0	410.3	412.4	323.7	493.0	1,639.4
Outflows (Debits)	-146.3	-245.9	-188.8	-116.4	-120.6	-58.4	-24.9	-320.3
<b>Capital and financial account</b>	<b>1,037.0</b>	<b>1,173.9</b>	<b>1,059.1</b>	<b>616.6</b>	<b>359.5</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>-28.6</b>	<b>1,296.7</b>
Capital Account	3,428.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital Transfers inflows (credit)	3,428.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Account	-2,391.1	1,173.9	1,059.1	616.6	359.5	349.2	-28.6	1,296.7
Direct Investment	694.1	778.4	735.4	150.9	150.9	174.7	174.7	651.2
Direct investment abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Direct investment in Uganda	694.1	778.4	735.4	150.9	150.9	174.7	174.7	651.2
Portfolio Investment	77.6	37.2	-194.8	-1.8	-2.2	-27.5	-12.0	-43.6
Assets	0.0	-12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities	77.6	49.3	-194.8	-1.8	-2.2	-27.5	-12.0	-43.6
Financial derivatives, net	0.5	-0.1	9.7	-2.3	-2.3	-0.4	3.4	-1.7
Assets	-3.5	-9.8	-25.7	-4.4	-3.3	-3.7	4.5	-6.9
Liabilities	4.0	9.7	35.4	2.1	1.0	3.3	-1.1	5.2
Other Investment	-3,163.3	358.4	508.7	469.8	213.1	202.4	-194.6	690.7
Assets	-155.4	81.5	-238.7	51.4	110.8	7.2	-296.2	-126.8
Liabilities	-3,007.9	276.9	747.4	418.4	102.3	195.2	101.6	817.5
<b>Overall balance</b>	<b>666.5</b>	<b>691.0</b>	<b>-43.2</b>	<b>447.4</b>	<b>236.6</b>	<b>-38.8</b>	<b>-434.5</b>	<b>210.8</b>
<b>Reserves and related items</b>	<b>-666.5</b>	<b>-691.0</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>-447.4</b>	<b>-236.6</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>434.5</b>	<b>-210.8</b>
Reserve assets	-682.5	-538.9	-16.2	-283.6	-32.8	7.5	34.8	-274.2
Use of Fund credit and loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exceptional Financing	-21.4	-24.1	-26.3	-11.9	1.0	0.7	-13.9	-24.0
Errors and Omissions	37.3	-128.0	85.7	-151.8	-204.9	30.6	413.6	87.5

Note: (1) Q3, and Q4 are projections

Source: Bank of Uganda

**Table 17: Summary of government budgetary and financial operations**

Description	Outturn 2005/06	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Proj 2009/10
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>3,211.44</b>	<b>3,810.29</b>	<b>3,985.31</b>	<b>4,671.42</b>	<b>5,322.28</b>
Taxes	2,230.93	2,625.82	3,161.10	3,662.32	4,315.47
Grants	897.51	1,087.79	738.48	884.81	924.60
Budget Support	484.36	733.22	475.23	530.85	631.93
Project Support	413.15	354.57	263.25	353.95	292.67
Other revenue	83.00	96.68	85.73	124.29	82.21
<b>Expenses</b>	<b>3,019.86</b>	<b>3,487.69</b>	<b>3,759.83</b>	<b>4,173.62</b>	<b>5,208.02</b>
Compensation of employees	364.66	418.46	471.76	591.35	675.15
Wages and salaries	325.70	373.48	417.79	465.67	530.88
Allowances	35.41	42.26	44.83	95.09	138.09
Other employee costs	3.55	2.71	9.13	30.59	6.19
Use of goods and services	911.08	981.96	1,049.40	1,300.73	1,453.61
Interest payments	249.90	236.34	309.41	357.87	356.00
Domestic	185.27	197.52	271.37	310.28	305.21
External	64.63	38.82	38.04	47.59	50.79
Subsidies	-	220.69	87.41	92.00	92.00
<b>Grants</b>	<b>1,370.52</b>	<b>1,525.23</b>	<b>1,747.32</b>	<b>1,692.69</b>	<b>2,333.95</b>
Local governments	877.42	948.60	1,023.90	1,149.59	1,422.84
Wage bill	533.66	598.59	631.59	664.43	718.82
Recurrent	178.45	186.52	219.14	267.58	366.21
Development	165.31	163.49	173.17	217.57	337.81
Transfers to International organizations	21.43	12.48	13.46	17.23	16.84
Transfers to Missions abroad	24.78	30.89	38.27	41.52	72.47
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	58.82	70.81	80.55	83.54	97.01
Transfers to District Referral hospitals	21.26	24.72	27.84	45.47	46.51
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	366.80	437.73	563.30	355.35	678.28
Social benefits (pensions)	82.09	78.58	78.50	79.03	226.98
Other expenses	41.61	26.43	16.04	59.95	70.32
Gross operating balance	191.58	322.61	225.48	497.80	114.27
<b>Investment in Non-Financial Assets</b>	<b>467.82</b>	<b>468.88</b>	<b>558.13</b>	<b>775.35</b>	<b>1,110.04</b>
Domestic development budget	163.20	173.51	272.00	593.44	739.01
Donor projects	304.62	295.38	286.14	181.91	371.03
Total Outlays	3,487.68	3,956.57	4,317.96	4,948.97	6,318.05
<b>Net borrowing</b>	<b>(276.24)</b>	<b>(146.28)</b>	<b>(332.65)</b>	<b>(277.55)</b>	<b>(995.77)</b>
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	90.50	150.50	284.12	282.77	76.14
Net lending for policy purposes)	(29.27)	101.10	(162.89)	(56.69)	(31.11)
<b>Overall deficit excluding grants</b>	<b>(1,234.98)</b>	<b>(1,485.67)</b>	<b>(1,192.37)</b>	<b>(1,388.44)</b>	<b>(1,965.40)</b>
<b>Overall deficit including grants</b>	<b>(337.47)</b>	<b>(397.88)</b>	<b>(453.89)</b>	<b>(503.63)</b>	<b>(1,040.80)</b>
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	(350.44)	(417.91)	(323.50)	(463.01)	(1,040.80)
Domestic	(81.27)	261.80	234.55	94.04	(427.55)
Bank Financing	(63.57)	618.82	210.69	(314.61)	(482.21)
Non Bank Financing	(17.70)	(357.02)	23.86	408.65	54.66
External	(269.17)	(679.71)	(558.06)	(557.05)	(613.25)
Net change in financial assets	-	-	(207.00)	-	-
Net change in Liabilities	269.17	679.71	351.06	557.05	613.25
Disbursement	466.23	826.68	468.73	707.60	795.40
Project loans	389.91	356.72	464.60	474.75	589.84
Import support loans	76.33	469.97	4.13	232.84	205.55
Amortization (-)	(150.24)	(103.63)	(86.67)	(126.09)	(127.21)
Payment of foreign debt arrears	(5.48)	(5.74)	(8.35)	-	(29.31)
exceptional fin.	(41.35)	(37.61)	(22.66)	(24.46)	(25.62)
Errors and omissions	12.97	20.03	(130.39)	(40.62)	-

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

**Table 18: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2009/10 - 2014/2015**

Sector/vote	FY 2009/10 Budget Estimates										FY 2010/11 Budget Estimates									
	FY 2009/10 Budget Estimates					FY 2009/10 Budget Estimates					FY 2010/11 Budget Estimates					FY 2010/11 Budget Estimates				
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
<b>Security</b>																				
001 ISO	13.11	7.39	0.65	-	21.15	13.11	7.39	0.65	-	21.15	13.33	7.39	0.65	-	21.37	13.33	7.39	0.65	-	21.37
004 Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	200.63	231.75	25.09	-	457.47	200.63	231.75	25.09	-	457.47	200.63	231.75	25.09	-	457.47	200.63	231.75	25.09	-	457.47
159 ESO	5.44	3.23	0.39	-	9.06	5.44	3.23	0.39	-	9.06	5.76	3.23	0.39	-	9.38	5.76	3.23	0.39	-	9.38
<b>Sub total- security</b>	<b>219.18</b>	<b>242.36</b>	<b>26.14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>487.68</b>	<b>219.18</b>	<b>242.36</b>	<b>26.14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>487.68</b>	<b>219.72</b>	<b>242.36</b>	<b>26.14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>488.22</b>	<b>219.72</b>	<b>242.36</b>	<b>26.14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>488.22</b>
<b>Works and transport</b>																				
016 Works and Transport	3.79	12.85	78.71	31.58	95.16	3.79	12.85	78.71	31.58	95.16	3.79	13.65	78.71	52.34	96.16	3.79	13.65	78.71	52.34	96.16
113 Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	23.50	3.83	81.00	327.63	108.33	23.50	3.83	81.00	327.63	108.33	23.50	3.83	81.00	280.49	108.33	23.50	3.83	81.00	280.49	108.33
113 Trunk Road Maintenance	-	67.70	-	-	67.70	-	67.70	-	-	67.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
118 Road Fund	-	116.24	-	-	116.24	-	116.24	-	-	116.24	-	283.88	-	-	283.88	-	283.88	-	-	283.88
501-850 District Road Maintenance	-	53.70	-	-	53.70	-	53.70	-	-	53.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850 Urban Road Maintenance	-	14.22	-	-	14.22	-	14.22	-	-	14.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850 District Roads Rehabilitation (PRDP&RRP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850 Transport Corridor Project	-	-	400.26	-	400.26	-	-	400.26	-	400.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.48	-	33.48
<b>Sub-total Works and transport</b>	<b>27.29</b>	<b>268.34</b>	<b>559.98</b>	<b>359.22</b>	<b>855.61</b>	<b>27.29</b>	<b>268.34</b>	<b>559.98</b>	<b>359.22</b>	<b>855.61</b>	<b>27.29</b>	<b>301.36</b>	<b>373.46</b>	<b>332.83</b>	<b>702.11</b>	<b>27.29</b>	<b>301.36</b>	<b>373.46</b>	<b>332.83</b>	<b>702.11</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>																				
010 Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	2.52	10.98	22.82	84.91	121.23	2.52	10.98	22.82	84.91	121.23	3.52	16.02	28.44	74.15	47.98	3.52	16.02	28.44	74.15	47.98
142 National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	-	5.93	17.54	20.18	23.47	-	5.93	17.54	20.18	23.47	-	25.33	9.90	40.19	35.23	-	25.33	9.90	40.19	35.23
152 NAADS Secretariat	-	6.39	10.60	-	17.00	-	6.39	10.60	-	17.00	-	6.39	10.60	-	17.00	-	6.39	10.60	-	17.00
155 Uganda Cotton development Organisation	-	5.70	-	-	5.70	-	5.70	-	-	5.70	-	5.70	-	-	5.70	-	5.70	-	-	5.70
160 Uganda Coffee development Authority	-	0.88	-	-	0.88	-	0.88	-	-	0.88	-	0.88	-	-	0.88	-	0.88	-	-	0.88
501-850 District Agricultural Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850 National Agricultural Advisory Services (Districts)	-	-	117.24	-	117.24	-	-	117.24	-	117.24	-	-	117.24	-	117.24	-	-	117.24	-	117.24
501-850 Non-Sectoral Conditional Grant	-	5.05	-	-	5.05	-	5.05	-	-	5.05	2.55	10.15	-	-	12.70	2.55	10.15	-	-	12.70
<b>Sub-total Agriculture</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>34.93</b>	<b>168.20</b>	<b>105.09</b>	<b>205.64</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>34.93</b>	<b>168.20</b>	<b>105.09</b>	<b>205.64</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>64.47</b>	<b>166.18</b>	<b>114.33</b>	<b>236.71</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>64.47</b>	<b>166.18</b>	<b>114.33</b>	<b>236.71</b>
<b>Education</b>																				
013 Education and Sports (incl Prim Educ)	10.29	78.62	34.64	129.60	253.15	10.29	78.62	34.64	129.60	253.15	10.29	89.34	40.24	129.40	139.87	10.29	89.34	40.24	129.40	139.87
132 Education Service Commission	0.58	3.06	0.05	-	3.70	0.58	3.06	0.05	-	3.70	0.58	4.06	0.65	-	5.30	0.58	4.06	0.65	-	5.30
136 Makerere University	29.93	14.87	0.16	17.28	44.95	29.93	14.87	0.16	17.28	44.95	29.93	14.87	10.16	9.60	54.95	29.93	14.87	10.16	9.60	54.95
137 Mbarara University	4.50	2.91	3.10	1.69	10.50	4.50	2.91	3.10	1.69	10.50	4.50	2.91	3.60	-	11.00	4.50	2.91	3.60	-	11.00
138 Makerere University Business School	2.82	2.36	1.00	-	6.18	2.82	2.36	1.00	-	6.18	2.82	2.36	2.80	-	7.98	2.82	2.36	2.80	-	7.98
139 Kyambogo University	11.10	7.14	0.22	-	18.46	11.10	7.14	0.22	-	18.46	11.10	7.14	0.22	-	18.46	11.10	7.14	0.22	-	18.46
140 Uganda Management Institute	-	0.43	-	-	0.43	-	0.43	-	-	0.43	-	0.43	1.50	-	1.93	-	0.43	1.50	-	1.93
149 Gulu University	4.99	3.96	1.00	1.01	9.95	4.99	3.96	1.00	1.01	9.95	4.99	3.96	1.00	-	9.95	4.99	3.96	1.00	-	9.95
111 Bustema University	2.71	2.16	1.68	-	6.55	2.71	2.16	1.68	-	6.55	2.71	2.16	1.68	-	6.55	2.71	2.16	1.68	-	6.55
501-850 District Primary Educ incl SFG	372.03	41.01	52.11	-	465.15	372.03	41.01	52.11	-	465.15	376.43	43.51	52.11	-	472.05	376.43	43.51	52.11	-	472.05
501-850 District Secondary Education	123.25	77.20	9.60	-	210.05	123.25	77.20	9.60	-	210.05	123.25	107.20	9.60	-	240.05	123.25	107.20	9.60	-	240.05
501-850 District Tertiary Institutions	17.13	8.32	-	-	25.45	17.13	8.32	-	-	25.45	17.13	8.32	-	-	25.45	17.13	8.32	-	-	25.45
501-850 District Health Training Schools	3.24	1.89	-	-	5.14	3.24	1.89	-	-	5.14	3.24	2.27	-	-	5.52	3.24	2.27	-	-	5.52
<b>Sub-total Education</b>	<b>582.57</b>	<b>243.91</b>	<b>103.57</b>	<b>149.58</b>	<b>930.04</b>	<b>582.57</b>	<b>243.91</b>	<b>103.57</b>	<b>149.58</b>	<b>930.04</b>	<b>586.97</b>	<b>288.51</b>	<b>123.57</b>	<b>139.00</b>	<b>999.04</b>	<b>586.97</b>	<b>288.51</b>	<b>123.57</b>	<b>139.00</b>	<b>999.04</b>
<b>Health</b>																				
014 Health	3.44	45.07	12.56	262.63	323.71	3.44	45.07	12.56	262.63	323.71	3.44	30.42	12.56	78.85	46.43	3.44	30.42	12.56	78.85	46.43
107 Uganda Aids Commission( Statutory)	0.69	0.63	2.51	2.75	3.83	0.69	0.63	2.51	2.75	3.83	0.69	1.63	2.51	11.60	4.83	0.69	1.63	2.51	11.60	4.83
114 Uganda Cancer Institute	-	0.78	3.00	-	3.78	-	0.78	3.00	-	3.78	-	0.62	3.00	-	3.62	-	0.62	3.00	-	3.62
115 Uganda Heart Institute	-	0.06	1.50	-	1.56	-	0.06	1.50	-	1.56	-	0.04	1.50	-	1.54	-	0.04	1.50	-	1.54
116 National Medical Stores	-	75.71	-	-	75.71	-	75.71	-	-	75.71	-	201.73	-	-	201.73	-	201.73	-	-	201.73
134 Health Service Commission	0.51	1.71	0.35	-	2.56	0.51	1.71	0.35	-	2.56	0.51	1.71	0.35	-	2.56	0.51	1.71	0.35	-	2.56
151 Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	1.27	1.86	-	-	3.13	1.27	1.86	-	-	3.13	1.27	1.86	-	-	3.13	1.27	1.86	-	-	3.13
161 Mulago Hospital Complex	15.74	11.63	5.02	-	32.39	15.74	11.63	5.02	-	32.39	15.74	9.17	5.02	-	29.94	15.74	9.17	5.02	-	29.94
162 Butabika Hospital	1.92	2.30	8.49	36.12	48.83	1.92	2.30	8.49	36.12	48.83	1.92	3.15	7.64	-	12.71	1.92	3.15	7.64	-	12.71
163-173 District Referral Hospitals	21.18	8.34	17.00	-	46.51	21.18	8.34	17.00	-	46.51	21.18	8.34	17.00	-	46.52	21.18	8.34	17.00	-	46.52
501-850 District NGO Hospitals/Primary Health Care	-	17.74	-	-	17.74	-	17.74	-	-	17.74	-	17.74	-	-	17.74	-	17.74	-	-	17.74
501-850 District Primary Health Care	107.46	16.27	39.18	-	162.91	107.46	16.27	39.18	-	162.91	107.46	14.36	39.18	-	160.99	107.46	14.36	39.18	-	160.99
501-850 District Hospitals	-	10.25	-	-	10.25	-	10.25	-	-	10.25	-	5.94	-	-	5.94	-	5.94	-	-	5.94
<b>Sub-total Health</b>	<b>152.21</b>	<b>192.35</b>	<b>89.61</b>	<b>301.50</b>	<b>434.17</b>	<b>152.21</b>	<b>192.35</b>	<b>89.61</b>	<b>301.50</b>	<b>434.17</b>	<b>152.21</b>	<b>296.70</b>	<b>88.76</b>	<b>90.44</b>	<b>537.67</b>	<b>152.21</b>	<b>296.70</b>	<b>88.76</b>	<b>90.44</b>	<b>537.67</b>
<b>Total</b>																				
<b>Sub-total</b>																				
<b>Total incl. Donor Project</b>																				
<b>Total excl. Donor Project</b>																				

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

**Table 18 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2009/10 - 2014/2015**

Sector/vote	FY 2009/10 Budget Estimates										FY 2010/11 Budget Estimates									
	FY 2009/10 Budget Estimates					FY 2009/10 Budget Estimates					FY 2010/11 Budget Estimates					FY 2010/11 Budget Estimates				
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project				
<b>Water and environment</b>																				
019 Water	1.79	2.15	45.29	24.98	49.24	1.79	2.15	55.29	85.04	74.21	1.79	2.15	55.29	85.04	59.24	144.27				
019 Environment	0.93	1.70	3.97	15.37	6.59	0.93	1.70	7.34	-	21.97	0.93	1.70	7.34	-	9.97	9.97				
157 National Forestry Authority	-	0.20	1.00	-	1.20	-	0.20	1.00	12.45	1.20	-	0.20	1.00	12.45	1.20	13.65				
150 National Environment Management Authority	2.31	2.50	1.05	10.55	5.86	2.31	2.50	1.05	-	16.41	2.10	2.71	1.05	-	5.86	5.86				
501-850 District Water Conditional Grant	-	2.29	55.37	-	57.67	-	2.29	55.37	-	57.67	-	2.29	55.37	-	57.67	57.67				
501-850 District Natural Resource Conditional Grant	-	0.79	-	-	0.79	-	0.79	-	-	0.79	-	0.79	-	-	0.79	0.79				
<b>Sub-total Water and environment</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>9.63</b>	<b>106.68</b>	<b>50.90</b>	<b>121.35</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>9.63</b>	<b>120.06</b>	<b>97.49</b>	<b>172.24</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>9.84</b>	<b>120.06</b>	<b>97.49</b>	<b>134.72</b>	<b>232.21</b>				
<b>Justice/Law and order</b>																				
007 Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	1.35	-	-	1.35	-	1.35	-	-	1.35	-	1.35	-	-	1.35	1.35				
007 Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	3.36	4.61	25.30	12.73	33.28	3.36	4.61	25.30	0.13	33.92	3.36	4.61	25.30	0.13	33.92	34.04				
007 Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	9.56	-	-	9.56	-	9.56	-	-	9.56	-	9.56	-	-	9.56	2.76				
009 Internal Affairs (Excl. Auxiliary forces)	2.62	11.59	2.46	-	16.68	2.62	11.59	4.38	-	105.83	2.62	11.59	4.38	-	105.83	105.83				
101 Judiciary (Statutory)	14.19	34.38	1.34	-	49.91	14.19	34.38	7.91	-	62.36	14.19	40.26	7.91	-	62.36	62.36				
105 Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	0.56	2.29	0.10	-	2.95	0.56	2.29	0.10	-	2.95	0.56	2.29	0.10	-	2.95	2.95				
106 Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	1.88	2.71	0.20	2.62	4.78	1.88	2.71	2.05	5.98	12.97	1.88	2.98	2.05	5.98	12.97	12.97				
109 Law dev'telment Centre	-	1.18	-	-	1.18	-	1.18	-	-	1.18	-	1.18	-	-	1.18	1.18				
133 DPP	3.57	5.61	0.30	-	9.47	3.57	5.61	0.30	-	9.37	3.57	5.51	0.30	-	9.37	9.37				
144 Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	94.03	59.25	14.14	-	167.42	94.03	59.25	40.96	-	197.24	94.03	62.25	40.96	-	197.24	197.24				
145 Uganda Prisons	20.54	22.44	3.04	-	46.02	20.54	22.44	10.79	-	61.01	20.54	29.69	10.79	-	61.01	61.01				
148 Judicial Service Commission	0.57	0.95	0.10	-	1.62	0.57	0.95	0.30	-	2.12	0.57	1.25	0.30	-	2.12	2.12				
<b>Sub-total Justice/Law and order</b>	<b>141.33</b>	<b>155.91</b>	<b>46.97</b>	<b>15.35</b>	<b>344.21</b>	<b>141.33</b>	<b>155.91</b>	<b>92.08</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>487.07</b>	<b>141.41</b>	<b>253.58</b>	<b>92.08</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>487.07</b>	<b>493.18</b>				
<b>Accountability</b>																				
008 MFPED (excl URA)	2.53	39.98	107.10	106.38	149.61	2.53	39.98	106.91	78.90	169.61	2.53	60.17	106.91	78.90	169.61	248.51				
008 Subcounty dev'telment Grant/Strategic Interventions	-	4.60	1.60	-	6.20	-	4.60	1.60	-	6.20	-	4.60	1.60	-	6.20	6.20				
103 Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	3.84	7.86	0.91	3.46	12.61	3.84	7.86	0.91	0.96	17.23	6.84	9.48	0.91	0.96	17.23	18.19				
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.44	0.99	1.73	0.87	3.15	0.44	0.99	1.73	0.71	3.65	0.44	1.49	1.73	0.71	3.65	4.36				
130 Treasury Operations	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00				
131 Audit	12.99	10.84	0.66	2.31	24.49	12.99	10.84	0.66	0.75	24.49	12.99	10.84	0.66	0.75	24.49	25.25				
141 URA	-	100.05	5.40	2.54	107.99	-	100.05	5.40	0.24	105.45	-	100.05	5.40	0.24	105.45	105.69				
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	-	20.50	0.29	4.88	25.66	-	20.50	0.29	3.62	26.40	-	26.12	0.29	3.62	26.40	30.02				
153 PPDA	-	3.57	3.43	-	7.00	-	3.57	3.43	-	7.00	-	3.57	3.43	-	7.00	7.00				
501-850 District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	10.15	-	-	10.15	-	10.15	-	-	10.15	-	10.15	-	-	10.15	10.15				
<b>Sub-total Accountability</b>	<b>19.80</b>	<b>200.54</b>	<b>121.12</b>	<b>120.44</b>	<b>341.45</b>	<b>19.80</b>	<b>200.54</b>	<b>120.93</b>	<b>85.18</b>	<b>372.19</b>	<b>22.80</b>	<b>228.47</b>	<b>120.93</b>	<b>85.18</b>	<b>372.19</b>	<b>457.37</b>				
<b>Energy and mineral dev'telment</b>																				
008 Energy Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
017 Energy Fund	-	-	191.28	-	191.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
017 Energy and Minerals	1.88	3.17	153.96	348.64	159.01	1.88	3.17	133.96	243.09	385.10	1.88	6.17	133.96	243.09	142.01	385.10				
<b>Sub-total Energy and mineral dev'telment</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>345.24</b>	<b>348.64</b>	<b>350.29</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>133.96</b>	<b>243.09</b>	<b>385.10</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>133.96</b>	<b>243.09</b>	<b>142.01</b>	<b>385.10</b>				
<b>Tourism, trade and industry</b>																				
015 Tourism, Trade and Industry	1.62	7.15	8.13	7.47	16.91	1.62	7.15	8.13	14.83	16.91	1.62	7.15	8.13	14.83	16.91	31.74				
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	6.22	3.61	-	9.83	-	6.22	2.29	-	9.83	-	7.53	2.29	-	9.83	9.83				
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	4.53	7.03	-	11.56	-	4.53	7.03	-	11.56	-	5.73	7.03	-	12.76	12.76				
117 Uganda Tourism Board	-	1.73	0.32	-	2.05	-	1.73	0.32	-	2.05	-	1.73	0.32	-	2.05	2.05				
<b>Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>19.62</b>	<b>19.10</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>40.34</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>19.62</b>	<b>17.78</b>	<b>14.83</b>	<b>41.55</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>22.14</b>	<b>17.78</b>	<b>14.83</b>	<b>41.55</b>	<b>56.38</b>				

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

**Table 18 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2009/10 - 2014/2015**

Sector/vote	FY 2009/10 Budget Estimates						FY 2010/11 Budget Estimates					
	FY 2009/10 Budget Estimates			FY 2010/11 Budget Estimates			FY 2009/10 Budget Estimates			FY 2010/11 Budget Estimates		
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
<b>Lands, housing and urban development</b>												
012 Lands, Housing and Urban dev't/development	2.13	8.99	5.04	-	16.16	16.16	2.13	8.99	8.04	-	19.16	19.16
156 Uganda Land Commission	0.27	0.23	3.68	-	4.18	4.18	0.27	0.23	3.68	-	4.18	4.18
<b>Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20.33</b>	<b>20.33</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>11.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23.33</b>	<b>23.33</b>
<b>Social development</b>												
018 Gender, Labour and Social dev't/development	2.07	12.47	6.49	6.21	21.03	27.25	2.07	13.40	6.49	2.41	21.96	24.37
501-850 District Functional Adult Literacy Grant	-	1.60	-	-	1.60	1.60	-	1.60	-	-	1.60	1.60
501-850 District Women, Youth and Disability Councils Grants	-	1.50	-	-	1.50	1.50	-	4.50	-	-	4.50	4.50
501-851 Community Based Rehabilitation/ Public Libraries	0.86	1.22	-	-	2.07	2.07	0.86	1.22	-	-	2.07	2.07
<b>Sub-total Social development</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>16.78</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>26.20</b>	<b>32.42</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>20.71</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>30.13</b>	<b>32.54</b>
<b>Information and communication technology</b>												
020 Information and Communication Technology	0.62	1.65	7.26	-	9.52	9.52	0.62	3.21	7.26	-	11.09	11.09
<b>Sub-total Information &amp; communication technology</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9.52</b>	<b>9.52</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.09</b>	<b>11.09</b>
<b>Public sector management</b>												
003 Office of the Prime Minister	1.12	16.83	41.77	82.13	59.72	141.85	1.12	24.83	41.77	55.63	67.72	123.35
003 Information and National Guidance	0.47	1.80	0.20	-	2.47	2.47	0.47	1.85	0.35	-	2.67	2.67
005 Public Service	1.63	7.36	1.00	31.39	10.00	41.39	1.63	7.36	1.00	9.64	10.00	19.64
005 Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)	-	103.39	-	-	103.39	103.39	-	193.04	-	-	193.04	193.04
011 Local Government	0.73	3.17	4.61	115.67	8.51	124.18	0.73	7.17	7.61	106.24	15.51	121.76
021 East African Affairs	0.47	14.46	0.20	-	15.13	15.13	0.47	14.81	0.20	-	15.47	15.47
108 National Planning Authority (Statutory)	2.11	3.89	0.79	3.01	6.79	9.80	2.11	4.89	0.79	-	7.79	7.79
146 Public Service Commission	0.84	2.01	0.63	-	3.48	3.48	0.84	2.01	0.63	-	3.48	3.48
147 Local Gov't Finance Comm	0.82	1.20	0.12	-	2.14	2.14	0.82	2.50	0.12	-	3.44	3.44
501-850 Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities)	17.73	14.70	-	-	32.43	32.43	17.73	16.96	-	-	34.70	34.70
501-850 Unconditional Grant (District)	73.97	84.82	-	-	158.80	158.80	73.97	84.82	-	-	158.80	158.80
501-850 Local Government dev't/development Programme (LGDP)	-	-	64.31	-	64.31	64.31	-	-	63.31	-	63.31	63.31
501-850 District Equalisation Grant	-	3.49	-	-	3.49	3.49	-	3.49	-	-	3.49	3.49
501-850 CAOS- Wages	3.15	-	-	-	3.15	3.15	3.15	-	-	-	3.15	3.15
<b>Sub-total Public sector management</b>	<b>103.05</b>	<b>257.13</b>	<b>113.63</b>	<b>232.20</b>	<b>473.80</b>	<b>706.01</b>	<b>103.05</b>	<b>363.74</b>	<b>115.78</b>	<b>171.52</b>	<b>582.57</b>	<b>754.09</b>
<b>Public administration</b>												
001 Office of the President (excl E&I)	7.33	20.74	8.81	-	36.88	36.88	7.33	22.24	12.81	-	42.38	42.38
002 State House	2.89	57.87	15.67	-	76.43	76.43	2.89	53.92	15.67	-	72.48	72.48
006 Foreign Affairs	2.61	6.14	0.67	-	9.43	9.43	2.74	12.30	0.67	-	15.71	15.71
100 Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.28	-	-	-	0.28	0.28	0.28	-	-	-	0.28	0.28
102 Electoral Commission (Statutory)	6.29	40.77	0.40	-	47.45	47.45	6.29	112.77	0.40	-	119.45	119.45
201-229 Missions Abroad	10.86	32.38	3.49	-	46.74	46.74	10.86	40.56	2.89	-	54.31	54.31
<b>Sub-total Public administration</b>	<b>30.26</b>	<b>157.90</b>	<b>29.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>217.20</b>	<b>217.20</b>	<b>30.39</b>	<b>241.78</b>	<b>32.44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>304.61</b>	<b>304.61</b>
<b>Legislature</b>												
104 Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	14.34	94.53	11.48	1.48	120.35	121.83	14.51	98.13	11.48	-	124.12	124.12
<b>Sub-total Legislature</b>	<b>14.34</b>	<b>94.53</b>	<b>11.48</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>120.35</b>	<b>121.83</b>	<b>14.51</b>	<b>98.13</b>	<b>11.48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>124.12</b>	<b>124.12</b>
<b>Interest payment due</b>												
Domestic Interest	-	305.11	-	-	305.11	305.11	-	262.42	-	-	262.42	262.42
External Interest	-	63.10	-	-	63.10	63.10	-	77.44	-	-	77.44	77.44
<b>Sub-total Interest payment due</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>368.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>368.22</b>	<b>368.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>339.86</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>339.86</b>	<b>339.86</b>
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>531.03</b>	<b>1,239.13</b>	<b>1,407.03</b>	<b>1,682.44</b>	<b>3,177.18</b>	<b>4,859.62</b>	<b>532.49</b>	<b>1,909.57</b>	<b>1,074.60</b>	<b>1,277.96</b>	<b>3,516.66</b>	<b>4,794.62</b>
<b>Total Local Government Programmes</b>	<b>718.82</b>	<b>366.21</b>	<b>337.81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,422.84</b>	<b>1,422.84</b>	<b>725.77</b>	<b>335.31</b>	<b>370.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,431.37</b>	<b>1,431.37</b>
<b>Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes</b>	<b>1,249.85</b>	<b>1,605.34</b>	<b>1,744.84</b>	<b>1,682.44</b>	<b>4,600.03</b>	<b>6,282.46</b>	<b>1,258.26</b>	<b>2,244.88</b>	<b>1,444.89</b>	<b>1,277.96</b>	<b>4,948.03</b>	<b>6,225.99</b>
<b>Statutory Interest Payments</b>	<b>368.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>368.22</b>	<b>368.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>339.86</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>339.86</b>	<b>339.86</b>
<b>Statutory excluding Interest Payments</b>	<b>57.17</b>	<b>302.63</b>	<b>18.38</b>	<b>15.64</b>	<b>378.18</b>	<b>393.82</b>	<b>60.42</b>	<b>477.65</b>	<b>26.80</b>	<b>19.29</b>	<b>584.87</b>	<b>584.16</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,307.02</b>	<b>2,276.19</b>	<b>1,763.22</b>	<b>1,698.08</b>	<b>5,346.43</b>	<b>7,044.50</b>	<b>1,318.68</b>	<b>3,062.39</b>	<b>1,471.69</b>	<b>1,297.25</b>	<b>5,852.76</b>	<b>7,150.01</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 18 cont'd. Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2009/10 - 2014/2015

Sector/vote	FY 2011/12 Budget Projections										FY 2012/13 Budget Projections									
	Non-Wage					Domestic					Non-Wage					Domestic				
	Wage	Recurent	dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Wage	Recurent	dev't	Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Recurent	dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Wage	Recurent	dev't	Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
<b>Security</b>																				
001 ISO	13.96	9.60	0.82	-	24.38	24.38	12.82	0.98	-	28.05	14.24	12.82	0.98	-	28.05	28.05				28.05
004 Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	210.66	316.27	5.49	-	532.43	532.43	400.75	6.59	-	622.22	214.87	400.75	6.59	-	622.22	622.22				622.22
159 ESO	6.05	4.19	0.49	-	10.74	10.74	5.60	0.59	-	12.36	6.17	5.60	0.59	-	12.36	12.36				12.36
<b>Sub total- security</b>	<b>230.67</b>	<b>330.07</b>	<b>6.80</b>	-	<b>567.55</b>	<b>567.55</b>	<b>419.17</b>	<b>8.17</b>	-	<b>662.62</b>	<b>235.29</b>	<b>419.17</b>	<b>8.17</b>	-	<b>662.62</b>	<b>662.62</b>				<b>662.62</b>
<b>Works and transport</b>																				
016 Works and Transport	3.98	17.75	98.79	42.38	120.52	162.89	28.70	97.91	24.08	154.74	4.06	28.70	97.91	24.08	130.66	154.74				154.74
113 Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	24.68	4.97	101.76	313.74	131.41	445.15	84.64	122.11	306.53	538.45	25.17	84.64	122.11	306.53	231.92	538.45				538.45
113 Trunk Road Maintenance	-	-	-	-	360.05	360.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
118 Road Fund	-	360.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850 District Road Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850 Urban Road Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850 District Roads Rehabilitation (PRDP&RRP)	-	-	17.98	-	17.98	17.98	-	-	17.98	-	-	-	-	17.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
113 Transport Corridor Project	-	-	52.27	-	52.27	52.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total Works and transport</b>	<b>28.66</b>	<b>382.77</b>	<b>270.79</b>	<b>356.12</b>	<b>682.22</b>	<b>1,038.34</b>	<b>29.23</b>	<b>599.00</b>	<b>238.00</b>	<b>866.23</b>	<b>29.23</b>	<b>599.00</b>	<b>238.00</b>	<b>330.61</b>	<b>866.23</b>	<b>1,196.84</b>				<b>1,196.84</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>																				
010 Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	3.69	10.83	35.69	56.16	50.21	106.37	14.44	37.83	34.00	90.03	3.77	14.44	37.83	34.00	56.03	90.03				90.03
142 National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	-	33.15	12.42	43.52	45.58	89.10	-	57.26	14.91	72.17	-	57.26	14.91	44.36	72.17	116.53				116.53
152 NAADS Secretariat	-	8.31	13.31	-	21.62	21.62	-	11.09	15.97	27.06	-	11.09	15.97	-	27.06	27.06				27.06
155 Uganda Cotton dev'telopment Organisation	-	7.41	-	-	7.41	7.41	-	9.89	-	9.89	-	-	-	-	-	9.89				9.89
160 Uganda Coffee dev'telopment Authority	-	1.14	-	-	1.14	1.14	-	1.52	-	1.52	-	-	-	-	1.52	1.52				1.52
501-850 District Agricultural Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850 National Agricultural Advisory Services (Districts)	-	-	127.13	-	127.13	127.13	-	149.56	-	149.56	-	-	149.56	-	149.56	149.56				149.56
501-850 Non-Sectoral Conditional Grant	2.68	13.19	-	-	15.87	15.87	-	-	-	20.34	2.73	17.61	-	-	20.34	20.34				20.34
<b>Sub-total Agriculture</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>74.03</b>	<b>188.55</b>	<b>99.68</b>	<b>268.95</b>	<b>368.63</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>218.26</b>	<b>78.36</b>	<b>414.94</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>111.82</b>	<b>218.26</b>	<b>78.36</b>	<b>336.58</b>	<b>414.94</b>				<b>414.94</b>
<b>Education</b>																				
013 Education and Sports (incl Prim Educ)	6.13	67.62	50.51	190.65	124.25	314.90	6.25	81.36	184.42	327.64	6.25	81.36	55.61	184.42	143.22	327.64				327.64
132 Education Service Commission	0.61	5.25	0.82	-	6.69	6.69	0.63	7.01	0.98	8.62	0.63	7.01	0.98	-	8.62	8.62				8.62
136 Makerere University	31.42	19.33	22.75	8.57	73.50	82.07	32.05	25.80	7.45	85.65	32.05	25.80	27.80	7.45	85.65	93.10				85.65
137 Mbarara University	4.72	3.78	4.52	-	13.02	13.02	4.82	5.04	-	15.28	4.82	5.04	5.42	-	15.28	15.28				15.28
138 Makerere University Business School	2.96	3.06	3.51	-	9.54	9.54	3.02	4.09	4.22	11.32	3.02	4.09	4.22	-	11.32	11.32				11.32
139 Kyambogo University	11.65	9.28	0.28	21.21	21.21	21.21	11.89	12.34	-	36.61	11.89	12.34	12.34	-	36.61	36.61				36.61
140 Uganda Management Institute	-	0.55	1.88	-	2.44	2.44	-	0.74	2.26	3.00	-	0.74	2.26	-	3.00	3.00				3.00
149 Gulu University	5.24	5.14	1.26	-	11.64	11.64	5.34	6.87	1.51	13.72	5.34	6.87	1.51	-	13.72	13.72				13.72
111 Bustema University	2.85	2.81	2.11	-	7.76	7.76	2.91	3.75	2.53	9.18	2.91	3.75	2.53	-	9.18	9.18				9.18
501-850 District Primary Educ incl SFG	395.25	51.56	65.40	-	512.21	512.21	403.16	60.63	62.48	526.27	403.16	60.63	62.48	-	526.27	526.27				526.27
501-850 District Secondary Education	129.41	139.36	12.05	-	280.82	280.82	132.00	182.05	14.46	328.51	132.00	182.05	14.46	-	328.51	328.51				328.51
501-850 District Tertiary Institutions	17.98	10.82	-	-	28.80	28.80	18.34	14.44	-	32.78	18.34	14.44	-	-	32.78	32.78				32.78
501-850 District Health Training Schools	3.41	2.95	-	-	6.36	6.36	3.47	3.94	-	7.42	3.47	3.94	-	-	7.42	7.42				7.42
<b>Sub-total Education</b>	<b>611.64</b>	<b>321.51</b>	<b>165.07</b>	<b>199.22</b>	<b>1,098.23</b>	<b>1,297.45</b>	<b>623.87</b>	<b>408.11</b>	<b>189.59</b>	<b>1,413.45</b>	<b>623.87</b>	<b>408.11</b>	<b>189.59</b>	<b>191.87</b>	<b>1,221.57</b>	<b>1,413.45</b>				<b>1,413.45</b>
<b>Health</b>																				
014 Health	3.62	39.54	15.77	105.98	58.92	164.90	3.69	67.78	98.30	198.69	3.69	67.78	28.92	98.30	100.39	198.69				198.69
107 Uganda Aids Commission( Statutory)	0.72	2.12	3.16	12.48	6.00	18.48	0.74	6.33	12.65	23.51	0.74	6.33	3.79	12.65	10.86	23.51				23.51
114 Uganda Cancer Institute	-	0.80	3.77	-	4.56	4.56	-	1.07	4.52	5.59	-	1.07	4.52	-	5.59	5.59				5.59
115 Uganda Heart Institute	-	0.05	1.88	-	1.93	1.93	-	0.07	2.26	2.33	-	0.07	2.26	-	2.33	2.33				2.33
116 National Medical Stores	-	172.25	-	-	172.25	172.25	-	224.98	-	224.98	-	224.98	-	-	224.98	224.98				224.98
134 Health Service Commission	0.53	2.22	0.44	-	3.18	3.18	0.54	2.96	0.52	4.03	0.54	2.96	0.52	-	4.03	4.03				4.03
151 Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	1.33	2.42	-	-	3.75	3.75	1.36	3.23	-	4.59	1.36	3.23	-	-	4.59	4.59				4.59
161 Mulago Hospital Complex	16.53	11.93	6.30	34.76	34.76	34.76	16.86	15.92	7.56	40.34	16.86	15.92	7.56	-	40.34	40.34				40.34
162 Butabika Hospital	2.02	4.09	9.58	15.69	15.69	15.69	2.06	7.76	11.50	21.32	2.06	7.76	11.50	-	21.32	21.32				21.32
163-173 District Referral Hospitals	22.24	10.84	21.34	54.42	54.42	54.42	22.68	72.48	25.60	120.76	22.68	72.48	25.60	-	120.76	120.76				120.76
501-850 District NGO Hospitals/Primary Health Care	-	23.06	-	-	23.06	23.06	-	30.79	-	30.79	-	30.79	-	-	30.79	30.79				30.79
501-850 District Primary Health Care	112.83	18.66	49.17	-	180.66	180.66	115.09	25.17	-	199.26	115.09	25.17	59.00	-	199.26	199.26				199.26
501-850 District Hospitals	-	7.73	-	-	7.73	7.73	-	10.31	-	10.31	-	10.31	-	-	10.31	10.31				10.31
<b>Sub-total Health</b>	<b>159.82</b>	<b>295.70</b>	<b>111.39</b>	<b>118.46</b>	<b>566.92</b>	<b>685.38</b>	<b>163.02</b>	<b>468.85</b>	<b>143.67</b>	<b>886.48</b>	<b>163.02</b>	<b>468.85</b>	<b>143.67</b>	<b>110.95</b>	<b>775.53</b>	<b>886.48</b>				<b>886.48</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

**Table 18 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2009/10 - 2014/2015**

Sector/vote	FY 2011/12 Budget Projections										FY 2012/13 Budget Projections									
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl.		Total incl.	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl.		Total incl.						
					Donor Project	Donor Project						Donor Project	Donor Project							
<b>Water and environment</b>																				
019 Water	1.88	2.80	69.39	90.82	74.07	164.89	1.92	3.74	76.77	57.31	82.43	139.74								
019 Environment	0.98	2.20	9.21	-	12.40	12.40	1.00	3.00	11.06	-	15.06	15.06								
157 National Forestry Authority	-	0.26	1.26	12.68	1.52	14.19	-	0.35	1.51	1.50	1.85	3.35								
150 National Environment Management Authority	2.21	3.52	1.32	-	7.05	7.05	2.25	4.70	1.58	-	8.53	8.53								
501-850 District Water Conditional Grant	-	2.98	69.50	-	72.48	72.48	-	3.98	83.39	-	87.38	87.38								
501-850 District Natural Resource Conditional Grant	-	1.02	-	-	1.02	1.02	-	1.36	-	-	1.36	1.36								
<b>Sub-total Water and environment</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>150.67</b>	<b>103.50</b>	<b>168.53</b>	<b>272.03</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>17.13</b>	<b>174.31</b>	<b>58.81</b>	<b>196.61</b>	<b>255.42</b>								
<b>Justice/law and order</b>																				
007 Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	1.75	-	-	1.75	1.75	-	2.34	-	-	2.34	2.34								
007 Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	3.53	6.83	31.75	-	42.11	42.11	3.60	9.11	38.10	-	50.82	50.82								
007 Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	3.59	-	-	3.59	3.59	-	4.79	-	-	4.79	4.79								
009 Internal Affairs( Excl. Auxiliary forces)	2.75	42.47	5.49	-	50.72	50.72	2.81	81.70	6.59	-	91.10	91.10								
101 Judiciary (Statutory)	14.90	52.34	9.93	-	77.17	77.17	15.20	69.87	11.91	-	96.98	96.98								
105 Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	0.59	2.97	0.12	-	3.69	3.69	0.60	3.97	0.15	-	4.72	4.72								
106 Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	2.05	3.88	2.57	7.66	8.50	16.16	2.10	5.17	3.08	7.57	10.35	17.92								
109 Law dev'topment Centre	-	1.53	-	-	1.53	1.53	-	2.05	-	-	2.05	2.05								
133 DPP	3.75	7.16	0.37	-	11.28	11.28	3.82	9.55	0.95	-	14.32	14.32								
144 Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	98.74	80.92	51.41	-	231.07	231.07	100.71	108.03	61.69	-	270.43	270.43								
145 Uganda Prisons	21.56	48.36	13.54	-	83.47	83.47	22.00	64.57	16.25	-	102.81	102.81								
148 Judicial Service Commission	0.60	1.62	0.37	-	2.60	2.60	0.61	3.77	0.95	-	5.33	5.33								
<b>Sub-total Justice/law and order</b>	<b>148.48</b>	<b>253.42</b>	<b>115.56</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>517.47</b>	<b>525.13</b>	<b>151.45</b>	<b>364.92</b>	<b>139.67</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>656.05</b>	<b>663.61</b>								
<b>Accountability</b>																				
008 MFPE (exl URA)	2.65	76.00	134.67	159.35	213.33	372.68	2.71	54.73	198.85	35.52	256.29	291.81								
008 Subcounty dev'topment Grant/Strategic Interventions	-	5.98	2.01	-	7.99	7.99	-	7.98	2.41	-	10.39	10.39								
103 Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	7.18	12.32	1.14	0.13	20.65	20.78	7.33	16.45	1.37	-	25.15	25.15								
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.46	1.94	2.17	-	4.56	4.56	0.47	2.59	2.60	-	5.65	5.65								
130 Treasury Operations	-	4.17	-	-	4.17	4.17	-	8.57	-	-	8.57	8.57								
131 Audit	13.64	14.09	0.83	0.18	28.56	28.75	13.91	18.82	0.99	-	33.72	33.72								
141 URA	-	120.07	6.78	-	126.84	126.84	-	144.29	8.13	-	152.42	152.42								
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	-	33.86	0.36	3.90	34.22	38.12	-	50.21	0.43	-	50.64	50.64								
153 PPDA	-	4.64	4.30	-	8.95	8.95	-	6.20	5.17	-	11.36	11.36								
501-850 District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	13.20	-	-	13.20	13.20	-	17.62	-	-	17.62	17.62								
<b>Sub-total Accountability</b>	<b>23.94</b>	<b>286.27</b>	<b>152.26</b>	<b>163.56</b>	<b>462.47</b>	<b>626.03</b>	<b>24.41</b>	<b>327.45</b>	<b>219.95</b>	<b>35.52</b>	<b>571.82</b>	<b>607.34</b>								
<b>Energy and mineral development</b>																				
008 Energy Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
017 Energy Fund	-	-	191.28	-	191.28	191.28	-	14.95	199.54	-	214.49	214.49								
017 Energy and Minerals	1.97	8.02	168.13	214.38	178.12	392.50	2.01	9.71	112.52	96.48	124.23	220.72								
<b>Sub-total Energy and mineral development</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>359.41</b>	<b>214.38</b>	<b>369.40</b>	<b>583.78</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>24.66</b>	<b>312.05</b>	<b>96.48</b>	<b>338.72</b>	<b>435.21</b>								
<b>Tourism, trade and industry</b>																				
015 Tourism, Trade and Industry	1.70	9.30	10.21	8.67	21.21	29.87	1.74	12.41	8.09	5.45	22.24	27.68								
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	9.79	2.88	-	12.67	12.67	-	11.07	3.45	-	14.52	14.52								
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	7.45	8.82	-	16.28	16.28	-	9.95	10.59	-	20.54	20.54								
117 Uganda Tourism Board	-	2.25	0.41	-	2.66	2.66	-	3.00	0.49	-	3.49	3.49								
<b>Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>28.79</b>	<b>22.32</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>52.81</b>	<b>61.47</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>36.43</b>	<b>22.62</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>60.79</b>	<b>66.24</b>								

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 18 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2009/10 - 2014/2015

Sector/vote	FY 2011/12 Budget Projections										FY 2012/13 Budget Projections									
	Non-Wage					Total excl.					Non-Wage					Total excl.				
	Wage	Domestic	dev't	Donor	Project	Wage	Domestic	dev't	Donor	Project	Wage	Domestic	dev't	Donor	Project	Wage	Domestic	dev't	Donor	Project
<b>Security</b>																				
<b>Lands, housing and urban development</b>																				
012 Lands, Housing and Urban dev'telopment	2.24	11.69	10.09	-	24.01	24.01	24.01	24.01	-	24.01	2.28	15.60	12.10	-	29.99	29.99	29.99	29.99	-	29.99
156 Uganda Land Commission	0.28	0.30	4.62	-	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	-	5.20	0.29	0.40	5.54	-	6.23	6.23	6.23	6.23	-	6.23
<b>Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>11.99</b>	<b>14.70</b>	-	<b>29.22</b>	<b>29.22</b>	<b>29.22</b>	<b>29.22</b>	-	<b>29.22</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>17.64</b>	-	<b>36.22</b>	<b>36.22</b>	<b>36.22</b>	<b>36.22</b>	-	<b>36.22</b>
<b>Social development</b>																				
018 Gender, Labour and Social dev'telopment	2.17	17.41	8.15	3.12	27.74	30.85	30.85	30.85	-	27.74	2.22	23.25	9.78	2.11	35.24	37.35	37.35	37.35	-	37.35
501-850 District Functional Adult Literacy Grant	-	2.08	-	-	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	-	2.08	-	2.77	-	-	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77	-	2.77
501-850 District Women, Youth and Disability Councils Grants	-	5.85	-	-	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	-	5.85	-	7.81	-	-	7.81	7.81	7.81	7.81	-	7.81
501-851 Community Based Rehabilitation/ Public Libraries	0.90	1.58	-	-	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	-	2.48	0.92	2.11	-	-	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	-	3.03
<b>Sub-total Social development</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>26.92</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>38.14</b>	<b>41.26</b>	<b>41.26</b>	<b>41.26</b>	-	<b>38.14</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>35.94</b>	<b>9.78</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>48.85</b>	<b>50.96</b>	<b>50.96</b>	<b>50.96</b>	-	<b>50.96</b>
<b>Information and communication technology</b>																				
020 Information and Communication Technology	0.65	4.18	9.51	-	14.34	14.34	14.34	14.34	-	14.34	0.66	5.58	11.41	-	17.65	17.65	17.65	17.65	-	17.65
<b>Sub-total Information &amp; communication technology</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>9.51</b>	-	<b>14.34</b>	<b>14.34</b>	<b>14.34</b>	<b>14.34</b>	-	<b>14.34</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>11.41</b>	-	<b>17.65</b>	<b>17.65</b>	<b>17.65</b>	<b>17.65</b>	-	<b>17.65</b>
<b>Public sector management</b>																				
003 Office of the Prime Minister	1.17	32.28	52.42	58.75	85.87	144.62	144.62	144.62	-	85.87	1.13	60.10	56.14	62.30	117.36	179.67	179.67	179.67	-	179.67
003 Information and National Guidance	0.50	2.41	0.44	-	3.34	3.34	3.34	3.34	-	3.34	0.51	3.21	0.53	-	4.24	4.24	4.24	4.24	-	4.24
005 Public Service	1.71	9.57	1.26	10.45	12.54	22.99	22.99	22.99	-	12.54	1.75	12.78	1.51	12.60	16.04	28.64	28.64	28.64	-	28.64
005 Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)	-	200.96	-	-	200.96	200.96	200.96	200.96	-	200.96	-	268.28	-	-	268.28	268.28	268.28	268.28	-	268.28
011 Local Government	0.77	9.32	9.55	172.59	192.23	192.23	192.23	192.23	-	192.23	0.78	12.45	11.46	125.26	24.69	149.95	149.95	149.95	-	149.95
021 East African Affairs	0.49	19.25	0.25	-	19.99	19.99	19.99	19.99	-	19.99	0.50	37.70	0.30	-	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	-	38.50
108 National Planning Authority (Statutory)	2.22	6.36	0.99	-	9.56	9.56	9.56	9.56	-	9.56	2.26	8.48	1.19	-	11.93	11.93	11.93	11.93	-	11.93
146 Public Service Commission	0.88	2.61	0.79	-	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28	-	4.28	0.90	3.48	0.95	-	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	-	5.33
147 Local Gov't Finance Comm	0.86	3.25	0.15	-	4.26	4.26	4.26	4.26	-	4.26	0.88	14.34	0.18	-	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40	-	15.40
501-850 Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities)	18.62	22.05	-	-	40.67	40.67	40.67	40.67	-	40.67	18.99	29.44	-	-	48.43	48.43	48.43	48.43	-	48.43
501-850 Unconditional Grant (District)	77.67	110.27	-	-	187.94	187.94	187.94	187.94	-	187.94	79.22	147.21	-	-	226.44	226.44	226.44	226.44	-	226.44
501-850 Local Government dev'telopment Programme (LGDP)	-	-	79.45	-	79.45	79.45	79.45	79.45	-	79.45	-	-	95.34	-	95.34	95.34	95.34	95.34	-	95.34
501-850 District Equalisation Grant	-	4.54	-	-	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	-	4.54	-	6.06	-	-	6.06	6.06	6.06	6.06	-	6.06
501-850 CAOS- Wages	3.31	-	-	-	3.31	3.31	3.31	3.31	-	3.31	3.37	-	-	-	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	-	3.37
<b>Sub-total Public sector management</b>	<b>108.20</b>	<b>422.88</b>	<b>145.30</b>	<b>241.78</b>	<b>676.38</b>	<b>918.16</b>	<b>918.16</b>	<b>918.16</b>	-	<b>676.38</b>	<b>110.29</b>	<b>603.54</b>	<b>167.60</b>	<b>200.16</b>	<b>881.44</b>	<b>1,081.60</b>	<b>1,081.60</b>	<b>1,081.60</b>	-	<b>1,081.60</b>
<b>Public administration</b>																				
001 Office of the President (excl E&I)	7.70	28.91	16.07	-	52.68	52.68	52.68	52.68	-	52.68	7.85	38.59	19.28	-	65.73	65.73	65.73	65.73	-	65.73
002 State House	3.03	70.09	19.67	-	92.80	92.80	92.80	92.80	-	92.80	3.09	93.57	25.16	-	121.83	121.83	121.83	121.83	-	121.83
006 Foreign Affairs	2.88	15.99	0.84	-	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71	-	19.71	2.93	36.35	1.01	-	40.29	40.29	40.29	40.29	-	40.29
100 Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.30	-	-	-	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	-	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	-	0.30
102 Electoral Commission (Statutory)	6.60	77.60	0.50	-	84.69	84.69	84.69	84.69	-	84.69	6.73	103.59	0.60	-	110.92	110.92	110.92	110.92	-	110.92
201-229 Missions Abroad	11.41	52.72	3.63	-	67.76	67.76	67.76	67.76	-	67.76	11.63	115.39	4.36	-	131.38	131.38	131.38	131.38	-	131.38
<b>Sub-total Public administration</b>	<b>31.91</b>	<b>245.32</b>	<b>40.71</b>	-	<b>317.94</b>	<b>317.94</b>	<b>317.94</b>	<b>317.94</b>	-	<b>317.94</b>	<b>32.55</b>	<b>387.50</b>	<b>50.41</b>	-	<b>470.45</b>	<b>470.45</b>	<b>470.45</b>	<b>470.45</b>	-	<b>470.45</b>
<b>Legislature</b>																				
104 Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	15.23	127.57	14.41	-	157.21	157.21	157.21	157.21	-	157.21	15.53	170.31	17.29	-	203.13	203.13	203.13	203.13	-	203.13
<b>Sub-total Legislature</b>	<b>15.23</b>	<b>127.57</b>	<b>14.41</b>	-	<b>157.21</b>	<b>157.21</b>	<b>157.21</b>	<b>157.21</b>	-	<b>157.21</b>	<b>15.53</b>	<b>170.31</b>	<b>17.29</b>	-	<b>203.13</b>	<b>203.13</b>	<b>203.13</b>	<b>203.13</b>	-	<b>203.13</b>
<b>Interest payment due</b>																				
Domestic Interest	-	249.68	-	-	249.68	249.68	249.68	249.68	-	249.68	-	192.70	-	-	192.70	192.70	192.70	192.70	-	192.70
External Interest	-	72.01	-	-	72.01	72.01	72.01	72.01	-	72.01	-	73.85	-	-	73.85	73.85	73.85	73.85	-	73.85
<b>Sub-total Interest payment due</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>321.69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>321.69</b>	<b>321.69</b>	<b>321.69</b>	<b>321.69</b>	-	<b>321.69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>266.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>266.55</b>	<b>266.55</b>	<b>266.55</b>	<b>266.55</b>	-	<b>266.55</b>
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>554.40</b>	<b>2,057.89</b>	<b>1,344.92</b>	<b>1,495.69</b>	<b>3,957.21</b>	<b>5,452.90</b>	<b>5,452.90</b>	<b>5,452.90</b>	-	<b>3,957.21</b>	<b>565.42</b>	<b>2,759.48</b>	<b>1,760.81</b>	<b>1,097.68</b>	<b>5,085.72</b>	<b>6,183.39</b>	<b>6,183.39</b>	<b>6,183.39</b>	-	<b>6,183.39</b>
<b>Total Local Government Programmes</b>	<b>762.06</b>	<b>430.90</b>	<b>420.67</b>	-	<b>1,613.64</b>	<b>1,613.64</b>	<b>1,613.64</b>	<b>1,613.64</b>	-	<b>1,613.64</b>	<b>777.30</b>	<b>563.31</b>	<b>482.21</b>	-	<b>1,804.85</b>	<b>1,804.85</b>	<b>1,804.85</b>	<b>1,804.85</b>	-	<b>1,804.85</b>
<b>Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes</b>	<b>1,316.46</b>	<b>2,488.80</b>	<b>1,765.59</b>	<b>1,495.69</b>	<b>5,570.85</b>	<b>7,066.54</b>	<b>7,066.54</b>	<b>7,066.54</b>	-	<b>5,570.85</b>	<b>1,342.72</b>	<b>3,322.80</b>	<b>2,243.03</b>	<b>1,097.68</b>	<b>6,890.56</b>	<b>7,988.24</b>	<b>7,988.24</b>	<b>7,988.24</b>	-	<b>7,988.24</b>
<b>Statutory Interest Payments</b>	-	321.69	-	-	321.69	321.69	321.69	321.69	-	321.69	-	266.55	-	-	266.55	266.55	266.55	266.55	-	266.55
<b>Statutory excluding Interest Payments</b>	<b>63.44</b>	<b>501.96</b>	<b>33.64</b>	<b>20.46</b>	<b>599.04</b>	<b>619.50</b>	<b>619.50</b>	<b>619.50</b>	-	<b>599.04</b>	<b>64.71</b>	<b>673.62</b>	<b>40.37</b>	<b>20.22</b>	<b>778.69</b>	<b>798.91</b>	<b>798.91</b>	<b>798.91</b>	-	<b>798.91</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,379.90</b>	<b>3,312.45</b>	<b>1,799.23</b>	<b>1,516.15</b>	<b>6,491.58</b>	<b>8,007.73</b>	<b>8,007.73</b>	<b>8,007.73</b>	-	<b>6,491.58</b>	<b>1,407.43</b>	<b>4,262.96</b>	<b>2,283.39</b>	<b>1,117.89</b>	<b>7,935.80</b>	<b>9,053.69</b>	<b>9,053.69</b>	<b>9,053.69</b>	-	<b>9,053.69</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development



**Table 18 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2009/10 - 2014/2015**

Sector/vote	FY 2013/14 Budget Projections						FY 2014/15 Budget Projections					
	Total excl.			Total incl.			Total excl.			Total incl.		
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Donor Project	Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Donor Project	Donor Project
<b>Security</b>												
001 ISO	16.31	16.44	1.15	-	33.90	33.90	17.12	17.82	1.24	-	35.98	35.98
004 Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	241.03	451.33	2.71	-	695.08	695.08	252.08	482.93	0.75	-	735.76	735.76
159 ESO	7.07	6.21	0.69	-	13.97	13.97	7.42	6.65	3.29	-	17.35	17.35
<b>Sub total- security</b>	<b>264.40</b>	<b>473.99</b>	<b>4.55</b>	-	<b>742.95</b>	<b>742.95</b>	<b>276.62</b>	<b>507.20</b>	<b>5.27</b>	-	<b>789.10</b>	<b>789.10</b>
<b>Works and transport</b>												
016 Works and Transport	4.65	56.49	114.55	24.08	175.69	199.77	4.88	60.49	123.71	24.08	189.08	213.16
113 Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	28.82	93.95	142.87	306.53	265.64	572.17	30.26	100.53	154.30	306.53	285.09	591.62
113 Trunk Road Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
118 Road Fund	-	539.09	-	-	539.09	-	-	576.82	-	-	576.82	-
501-850 District Road Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850 Urban Road Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850 District Roads Rehabilitation (PRDP&RRP)	-	-	17.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113 Transport Corridor Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total Works and transport</b>	<b>33.47</b>	<b>689.53</b>	<b>275.40</b>	<b>330.61</b>	<b>998.39</b>	<b>1,311.03</b>	<b>35.14</b>	<b>737.84</b>	<b>278.01</b>	<b>330.61</b>	<b>1,050.99</b>	<b>1,381.60</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>												
010 Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	4.31	24.03	44.26	34.00	72.60	106.60	4.53	18.60	45.14	34.00	68.27	102.27
142 National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	0.39	72.56	17.83	44.36	90.78	135.14	0.41	90.64	97.01	44.36	188.05	232.42
152 NAADS Secretariat	-	12.31	18.68	-	31.00	31.00	-	31.09	15.29	-	46.38	46.38
155 Uganda Cotton development Organisation	-	15.98	-	-	15.98	15.98	-	3.57	13.97	-	17.54	17.54
160 Uganda Coffee development Authority	-	1.69	-	-	1.69	1.69	-	1.81	-	-	1.81	-
501-850 District Agricultural Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850 National Agricultural Advisory Services (Districts)	-	-	174.98	-	174.98	174.98	-	-	188.98	-	188.98	-
501-850 Non-Sectoral Conditional Grant	3.13	19.54	-	-	22.67	22.67	3.28	3.83	-	-	7.12	7.12
<b>Sub-total Agriculture</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>146.12</b>	<b>255.76</b>	<b>78.36</b>	<b>409.70</b>	<b>488.07</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>149.53</b>	<b>360.39</b>	<b>78.36</b>	<b>518.15</b>	<b>596.51</b>
<b>Education</b>												
013 Education and Sports (incl Prim Educ)	7.16	95.85	65.06	184.42	168.07	352.49	7.51	101.44	66.87	184.42	175.82	360.24
132 Education Service Commission	0.72	7.78	1.15	-	9.65	9.65	0.75	8.16	7.81	-	16.71	16.71
136 Makerere University	36.70	28.64	32.53	7.45	97.86	105.31	38.53	95.74	36.54	7.45	170.81	178.26
137 Mbarara University	5.51	5.60	6.34	-	17.45	17.45	5.79	3.83	-	-	9.62	9.62
138 Makerere University Business School	3.46	5.14	4.93	-	13.53	13.53	3.63	60.49	123.71	-	187.83	187.83
139 Kyambogo University	13.61	13.75	14.43	-	41.79	41.79	14.29	22.35	1.26	-	37.89	37.89
140 Uganda Management Institute	-	0.82	2.64	-	3.46	3.46	-	13.18	30.41	-	43.58	43.58
149 Gulu University	11.58	7.62	7.23	-	26.43	26.43	12.16	9.22	14.53	-	35.91	35.91
111 Busitema University	3.33	4.16	2.96	-	10.44	10.44	3.49	0.48	7.00	-	10.97	10.97
501-850 District Primary Educ ind SFG	481.62	67.30	73.10	-	602.02	602.02	484.70	74.78	2.93	-	562.41	562.41
501-850 District Secondary Education	151.14	202.08	16.92	-	370.13	370.13	158.70	211.02	13.05	-	382.76	382.76
501-850 District Tertiary Institutions	21.00	16.03	-	-	37.03	37.03	22.05	110.95	8.33	-	141.33	141.33
501-850 District Health Training Schools	3.98	4.38	-	-	8.35	8.35	4.18	18.91	9.55	-	32.64	32.64
<b>Sub-total Education</b>	<b>719.80</b>	<b>459.15</b>	<b>227.29</b>	<b>191.87</b>	<b>1,406.23</b>	<b>1,598.10</b>	<b>755.79</b>	<b>730.54</b>	<b>321.99</b>	<b>191.87</b>	<b>1,808.32</b>	<b>2,000.19</b>
<b>Health</b>												
014 Health	4.22	89.47	33.84	98.30	127.53	225.83	4.26	95.74	36.54	98.30	136.54	234.84
107 Uganda Aids Commission( Statutory)	0.84	7.03	4.43	12.65	12.30	24.95	0.88	3.83	-	12.65	4.72	17.37
114 Uganda Cancer Institute	-	1.18	5.29	-	6.47	6.47	-	60.49	5.71	-	66.20	66.20
115 Uganda Heart Institute	-	0.08	2.64	-	2.72	2.72	-	22.35	1.26	-	23.60	23.60
116 National Medical Stores	-	286.72	-	-	286.72	286.72	-	321.79	30.41	-	352.20	352.20
134 Health Service Commission	0.62	6.29	0.61	-	7.52	7.52	0.65	9.22	14.53	-	24.40	24.40
151 Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	1.56	3.58	-	-	5.14	5.14	1.64	0.48	7.00	-	9.12	9.12
161 Mulago Hospital Complex	19.30	17.67	8.85	-	45.82	45.82	20.27	18.91	2.93	-	42.11	42.11
162 Butabika Hospital	2.36	8.62	13.45	-	24.43	24.43	2.48	11.82	13.05	-	27.34	27.34
163-173 District Referral Hospitals	25.97	80.45	29.95	-	136.37	136.37	27.27	110.95	8.33	-	146.55	146.55
501-850 District NGO Hospitals/Primary Health Care	-	34.17	-	-	34.17	34.17	-	18.91	9.55	-	28.46	28.46
501-850 District Primary Health Care	131.78	27.94	69.03	-	228.75	228.75	138.37	14.36	35.46	-	188.18	188.18
501-850 District Hospitals	-	11.45	-	-	11.45	11.45	-	5.94	-	-	5.94	-
<b>Sub-total Health</b>	<b>186.66</b>	<b>574.66</b>	<b>168.09</b>	<b>110.95</b>	<b>929.40</b>	<b>1,040.35</b>	<b>195.82</b>	<b>694.78</b>	<b>164.77</b>	<b>110.95</b>	<b>1,050.37</b>	<b>1,166.32</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

**Table 18 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2009/10 - 2014/2015**

Sector/vote	FY 2013/14 Budget Projections										FY 2014/15 Budget Projections									
	Total excl.					Total incl.					Total excl.					Total incl.				
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Donor Project
<b>Security</b>																				
<b>Water and environment</b>																				
019 Water	2.20	12.65	89.82	57.31	104.67	161.98					2.31	13.54	97.01	57.31	112.85					170.16
019 Environment	1.14	3.33	12.94		17.41	17.41					1.20	31.09	15.29	-	47.58					47.58
157 National Forestry Authority	-	0.39	1.76	1.50	2.15	3.65					-	3.57	13.97	1.50	17.54					19.04
150 National Environment Management Authority	2.58	5.22	1.85	-	9.65	9.65					2.71	5.58	66.87	-	75.15					75.15
501-850 District Water Conditional Grant	-	4.42	97.57	-	101.99	101.99					-	8.16	7.81	-	15.96					15.96
501-850 District Natural Resource Conditional Grant	-	1.51	-	-	1.51	1.51					-	1.62	36.54	-	38.16					38.16
<b>Sub-total Water and environment</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>27.51</b>	<b>203.94</b>	<b>58.81</b>	<b>237.37</b>	<b>296.19</b>					<b>6.22</b>	<b>63.54</b>	<b>237.48</b>	<b>58.81</b>	<b>307.24</b>					<b>366.06</b>
<b>Justice/law and order</b>																				
007 Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	2.60	-	-	2.60	2.60					-	2.78	-	-	2.78					2.78
007 Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	4.13	10.12	44.58		58.82	58.82					4.33	114.99	-	-	119.32					119.32
007 Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	10.57	5.32	10.57	-	26.46	26.46					11.10	5.69	-	-	16.79					16.79
009 Internal Affairs( Excl. Auxiliary forces)	3.22	103.69	7.71	-	114.62	114.62					3.38	73.57	-	-	76.95					76.95
101 Judiciary (Statutory)	17.40	77.56	13.94	-	108.90	108.90					18.27	82.98	-	-	101.26					101.26
105 Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	0.69	4.40	0.17	-	5.27	5.27					0.72	4.71	0.19	-	5.63					5.63
106 Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	2.40	5.74	3.61	7.57	11.75	19.32					2.52	6.15	15.05	7.57	23.72					31.29
109 Law dev'telopment Centre	-	2.27	-	-	2.27	2.27					-	2.43	15.22	-	17.65					17.65
133 DPP	4.38	10.61	1.11	-	16.09	16.09					4.59	11.35	21.84	-	37.79					37.79
144 Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	115.31	129.28	72.18	-	316.77	316.77					121.08	150.33	0.31	-	271.71					271.71
145 Uganda Prisons	25.19	66.67	19.01	-	110.87	110.87					26.44	86.34	20.53	-	133.31					133.31
148 Judicial Service Commission	0.70	4.18	1.11	-	5.99	5.99					0.74	6.47	1.20	-	8.41					8.41
<b>Sub-total Justice/law and order</b>	<b>183.98</b>	<b>422.42</b>	<b>173.99</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>780.40</b>	<b>787.97</b>					<b>193.18</b>	<b>547.78</b>	<b>74.35</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>815.30</b>					<b>822.87</b>
<b>Accountability</b>																				
008 MFPEd (exl URA)	9.08	87.79	238.63	35.52	335.50	371.02					9.53	93.52	249.24	35.52	352.29					387.81
008 Subcounty dev'telopment Grant/Strategic Interventions	-	8.86	2.82	-	11.68	11.68					-	9.48	0.54	-	10.03					10.03
103 Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	8.39	18.26	1.60	-	28.25	28.25					8.81	19.54	5.86	-	34.21					34.21
112 Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.54	2.87	3.04	-	6.45	6.45					0.56	3.07	-	-	3.63					3.63
130 Treasury Operations	-	61.51	-	-	61.51	61.51					-	65.82	45.14	-	110.96					110.96
131 Audit	15.93	20.89	1.16	-	37.98	37.98					16.73	22.35	97.01	-	136.08					136.08
141 URA	-	163.22	5.43	-	168.65	168.65					-	174.64	15.29	-	189.94					189.94
143 Uganda Bureau of Statistics	-	55.73	0.50	-	56.23	56.23					-	59.63	13.97	-	73.60					73.60
153 PPDA	-	6.88	6.04	-	12.92	12.92					-	7.36	66.87	-	74.23					74.23
501-850 District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	-	19.55	-	-	19.55	19.55					-	20.92	7.81	-	28.73					28.73
<b>Sub-total Accountability</b>	<b>33.93</b>	<b>445.57</b>	<b>259.24</b>	<b>35.52</b>	<b>738.74</b>	<b>774.26</b>					<b>35.63</b>	<b>476.34</b>	<b>501.73</b>	<b>35.52</b>	<b>1,013.69</b>					<b>1,049.21</b>
<b>Energy and mineral dev'telopment</b>																				
008 Energy Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-					-
017 Energy Fund	-	16.60	203.46	-	220.06	220.06					0.49	17.76	219.73	-	237.98					237.98
017 Energy and Minerals	2.30	90.93	131.65	96.48	224.87	321.35					2.42	97.29	142.18	96.48	338.37					338.37
<b>Sub-total Energy and mineral dev'telopment</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>107.53</b>	<b>335.10</b>	<b>96.48</b>	<b>444.93</b>	<b>541.41</b>					<b>2.91</b>	<b>115.05</b>	<b>361.91</b>	<b>96.48</b>	<b>479.87</b>					<b>576.35</b>
<b>Tourism, trade and industry</b>																				
015 Tourism, Trade and Industry	1.99	23.93	9.47	5.45	35.39	40.84					2.09	25.61	10.22	5.45	37.92					43.37
154 Uganda National Bureau of Standards	-	12.29	4.04	-	16.33	16.33					-	13.15	4.37	-	17.51					17.51
110 Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	11.04	12.39	-	23.43	23.43					-	11.82	1.90	-	13.72					13.72
117 Uganda Tourism Board	-	40.33	0.57	-	40.90	40.90					-	58.15	11.37	-	69.53					69.53
<b>Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>87.60</b>	<b>26.47</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>116.05</b>	<b>121.50</b>					<b>2.09</b>	<b>108.73</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>138.68</b>					<b>144.13</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

**Table 18 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shillings, 2009/10 - 2014/2015**

Sector/vote	FY 2013/14 Budget Projections										FY 2014/15 Budget Projections									
	FY 2013/14 Budget Projections					FY 2013/14 Budget Projections					FY 2014/15 Budget Projections					FY 2014/15 Budget Projections				
	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic dev't	Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
<b>Lands, housing and urban development</b>																				
012 Lands, Housing and Urban dev't/development	2.62	17.32	14.16	-	34.09	2.75	31.09	15.29	-	49.13	2.75	31.09	15.29	-	49.13	2.75	31.09	15.29	-	49.13
156 Uganda Land Commission	0.33	0.45	6.48	-	7.26	0.35	0.48	-	-	0.83	0.35	0.48	-	-	0.83	0.35	0.48	-	-	0.83
<b>Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>17.77</b>	<b>20.64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41.36</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>31.57</b>	<b>15.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49.95</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>31.57</b>	<b>15.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49.95</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>31.57</b>	<b>15.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49.95</b>
<b>Social development</b>																				
018 Gender, Labour and Social dev't/development	2.54	25.80	11.44	2.11	39.79	2.67	36.61	11.37	2.11	50.65	2.67	36.61	11.37	2.11	50.65	2.67	36.61	11.37	2.11	52.76
501-850 District Functional Adult Literacy Grant	-	3.08	-	-	3.08	-	3.29	0.66	-	3.95	-	3.29	0.66	-	3.95	-	3.29	0.66	-	3.95
501-850 District Women, Youth and Disability Councils Grants	-	8.67	-	-	8.67	-	9.28	0.23	-	9.51	-	9.28	0.23	-	9.51	-	9.28	0.23	-	9.51
501-851 Community Based Rehabilitation/ Public Libraries	1.05	2.34	-	-	3.39	1.10	2.50	-	-	3.61	1.10	2.50	-	-	3.61	1.10	2.50	-	-	3.61
<b>Sub-total Social development</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>39.89</b>	<b>11.44</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>54.92</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>51.68</b>	<b>12.27</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>67.72</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>51.68</b>	<b>12.27</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>67.72</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>51.68</b>	<b>12.27</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>69.82</b>
<b>Information and communication technology</b>																				
020 Information and Communication Technology	0.75	6.19	13.35	-	20.30	0.79	6.63	14.42	-	21.84	0.79	6.63	14.42	-	21.84	0.79	6.63	14.42	-	21.84
<b>Sub-total Information &amp; communication technology</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>13.35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20.30</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>14.42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21.84</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>14.42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21.84</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>14.42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21.84</b>
<b>Public sector management</b>																				
003 Office of the Prime Minister	6.29	66.71	65.68	62.30	138.68	6.61	71.38	70.94	62.30	148.92	6.61	71.38	70.94	62.30	148.92	6.61	71.38	70.94	62.30	148.92
003 Information and National Guidance	0.58	3.56	0.62	-	4.76	0.61	3.81	1.90	-	6.33	0.61	3.81	1.90	-	6.33	0.61	3.81	1.90	-	6.33
005 Public Service	2.00	16.27	1.76	12.60	20.04	2.10	17.41	1.28	12.60	20.79	2.10	17.41	1.28	12.60	20.79	2.10	17.41	1.28	12.60	20.79
005 Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)	-	297.79	-	-	297.79	-	318.64	45.81	-	364.45	-	318.64	45.81	-	364.45	-	318.64	45.81	-	364.45
011 Local Government	0.90	33.82	13.41	125.26	48.12	0.94	36.18	7.16	125.26	44.28	0.94	36.18	7.16	125.26	44.28	0.94	36.18	7.16	125.26	44.28
021 East African Affairs	0.57	44.55	0.35	-	45.47	0.60	48.67	0.38	-	49.65	0.60	48.67	0.38	-	49.65	0.60	48.67	0.38	-	49.65
108 National Planning Authority (Statutory)	2.59	9.42	1.39	-	13.39	2.72	10.08	0.54	-	13.34	2.72	10.08	0.54	-	13.34	2.72	10.08	0.54	-	13.34
146 Public Service Commission	1.03	3.87	1.11	-	6.01	1.08	4.14	5.86	-	11.08	1.08	4.14	5.86	-	11.08	1.08	4.14	5.86	-	11.08
147 Local Gov't Finance Comm	1.01	27.92	0.21	-	29.14	1.06	38.87	-	-	39.93	1.06	38.87	-	-	39.93	1.06	38.87	-	-	39.93
501-850 Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities)	21.75	32.68	-	-	54.43	22.84	34.97	45.14	-	102.94	22.84	34.97	45.14	-	102.94	22.84	34.97	45.14	-	102.94
501-850 Unconditional Grant (District)	90.71	163.41	-	-	254.12	95.25	174.84	-	-	270.09	95.25	174.84	-	-	270.09	95.25	174.84	-	-	270.09
501-850 Local Government dev't/development Programme (LGDP)	-	-	111.55	-	111.55	-	5.58	118.48	-	124.05	-	5.58	118.48	-	124.05	-	5.58	118.48	-	124.05
501-850 District Equalisation Grant	-	6.73	-	-	6.73	-	3.49	13.97	-	17.46	-	3.49	13.97	-	17.46	-	3.49	13.97	-	17.46
501-850 CAOS- Wages	3.86	-	-	-	3.86	4.05	-	66.87	-	70.92	4.05	-	66.87	-	70.92	4.05	-	66.87	-	70.92
<b>Sub-total Public sector management</b>	<b>131.28</b>	<b>720.49</b>	<b>196.09</b>	<b>200.16</b>	<b>1,047.86</b>	<b>137.85</b>	<b>768.06</b>	<b>378.33</b>	<b>200.16</b>	<b>1,284.23</b>	<b>137.85</b>	<b>768.06</b>	<b>378.33</b>	<b>200.16</b>	<b>1,284.23</b>	<b>137.85</b>	<b>768.06</b>	<b>378.33</b>	<b>200.16</b>	<b>1,484.39</b>
<b>Public administration</b>																				
001 Office of the President (excl E&I)	8.19	44.50	21.76	-	74.44	8.48	47.62	23.50	-	79.60	8.48	47.62	23.50	-	79.60	8.48	47.62	23.50	-	79.60
002 State House	3.54	106.73	29.44	-	139.71	3.72	114.20	1.24	-	119.16	3.72	114.20	1.24	-	119.16	3.72	114.20	1.24	-	119.16
006 Foreign Affairs	3.37	40.35	1.19	-	44.90	3.53	43.26	0.75	-	47.54	3.53	43.26	0.75	-	47.54	3.53	43.26	0.75	-	47.54
100 Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.35	-	-	-	0.35	0.36	-	-	-	0.36	0.36	-	-	-	0.36	0.36	-	-	-	0.36
102 Electoral Commission (Statutory)	7.71	114.98	0.70	-	123.39	8.09	123.03	31.80	-	162.92	8.09	123.03	31.80	-	162.92	8.09	123.03	31.80	-	162.92
201-229 Missions Abroad	13.32	128.68	5.10	-	147.10	13.99	137.69	6.53	-	158.20	13.99	137.69	6.53	-	158.20	13.99	137.69	6.53	-	158.20
<b>Sub-total Public administration</b>	<b>36.47</b>	<b>435.24</b>	<b>58.18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>529.89</b>	<b>38.18</b>	<b>465.80</b>	<b>63.81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>567.78</b>	<b>38.18</b>	<b>465.80</b>	<b>63.81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>567.78</b>	<b>38.18</b>	<b>465.80</b>	<b>63.81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>567.78</b>
<b>Legislature</b>																				
104 Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	17.79	189.04	20.23	-	227.06	18.68	202.28	21.84	-	242.80	18.68	202.28	21.84	-	242.80	18.68	202.28	21.84	-	242.80
<b>Sub-total Legislature</b>	<b>17.79</b>	<b>189.04</b>	<b>20.23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>227.06</b>	<b>18.68</b>	<b>202.28</b>	<b>21.84</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>242.80</b>	<b>18.68</b>	<b>202.28</b>	<b>21.84</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>242.80</b>	<b>18.68</b>	<b>202.28</b>	<b>21.84</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>242.80</b>
<b>Interest payment due</b>																				
Domestic Interest	-	168.38	-	-	168.38	-	114.99	-	-	114.99	-	114.99	-	-	114.99	-	114.99	-	-	114.99
External Interest	-	83.83	-	-	83.83	-	73.57	-	-	73.57	-	73.57	-	-	73.57	-	73.57	-	-	73.57
<b>Sub-total Interest payment due</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>252.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>252.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188.56</b>
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>819.01</b>	<b>3,628.22</b>	<b>1,641.40</b>	<b>1,097.68</b>	<b>6,088.63</b>	<b>851.67</b>	<b>4,137.62</b>	<b>2,056.27</b>	<b>1,097.68</b>	<b>7,045.56</b>	<b>851.67</b>	<b>4,137.62</b>	<b>2,056.27</b>	<b>1,097.68</b>	<b>7,045.56</b>	<b>851.67</b>	<b>4,137.62</b>	<b>2,056.27</b>	<b>1,097.68</b>	<b>8,143.23</b>
<b>Total Local Government Programmes</b>	<b>890.01</b>	<b>625.28</b>	<b>561.13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,058.44</b>	<b>934.51</b>	<b>723.36</b>	<b>565.36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,223.23</b>	<b>934.51</b>	<b>723.36</b>	<b>565.36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,223.23</b>	<b>934.51</b>	<b>723.36</b>	<b>565.36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,223.23</b>
<b>Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes</b>	<b>1,709.02</b>	<b>4,253.49</b>	<b>2,202.53</b>	<b>1,097.68</b>	<b>8,147.07</b>	<b>1,786.18</b>	<b>4,860.98</b>	<b>2,621.62</b>	<b>1,097.68</b>	<b>9,268.78</b>	<b>1,786.18</b>	<b>4,860.98</b>	<b>2,621.62</b>	<b>1,097.68</b>	<b>9,268.78</b>	<b>1,786.18</b>	<b>4,860.98</b>	<b>2,621.62</b>	<b>1,097.68</b>	<b>10,366.46</b>
<b>Statutory Interest Payments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>252.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>252.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>188.56</b>
<b>Statutory excluding Interest Payments</b>	<b>74.09</b>	<b>747.71</b>	<b>47.23</b>	<b>20.22</b>	<b>869.03</b>	<b>77.79</b>	<b>796.37</b>	<b>218.10</b>	<b>20.22</b>	<b>1,092.26</b>	<b>77.79</b>	<b>796.37</b>	<b>218.10</b>	<b>20.22</b>	<b>1,092.26</b>	<b>77.79</b>	<b>796.37</b>	<b>218.10</b>	<b>20.22</b>	<b>1,112.48</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,783.11</b>	<b>5,253.42</b>	<b>2,249.76</b>	<b>1,117.89</b>	<b>9,268.31</b>	<b>1,863.97</b>	<b>5,845.90</b>	<b>2,839.73</b>	<b>1,117.89</b>	<b>10,549.60</b>	<b>1,863.97</b>	<b>5,845.90</b>	<b>2,839.73</b>	<b>1,117.89</b>	<b>10,549.60</b>	<b>1,863.97</b>	<b>5,845.90</b>	<b>2,839.73</b>	<b>1,117.89</b>	<b>11,667.49</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

**Table 19: Outstanding Uganda public external debt by creditor, million US dollars, 2006/07 - 2008/09**

Creditor Category	Amount outstanding			Of which arrears <sup>1</sup>			Outstanding % of total		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>Multilateral creditors</b>									
African Dev Bank (ADB)	5.6	4.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
African Dev Fund (ADF)	123.3	217.5	277.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	12.1	13.8
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	14.9	19.6	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
East African Dev Bank (EADB)	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
European Dev Fund (EDF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
European Investment Bank (EIB)	112.1	113.0	81.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	6.3	4.0
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Int Dev Association (IDA)	742.7	959.2	1,176.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.6	53.5	58.3
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	95.7	115.2	115.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	6.4	5.7
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	9.1	9.8	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	7.5	9.4	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Opec Fund	20.9	20.2	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.9
Nordic Development Fund (NDF)	48.1	58.6	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	2.7
<b>Total multilateral creditors</b>	<b>1,180.4</b>	<b>1,527.4</b>	<b>1,767.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>87.6</b>
<b>Non-Paris club bilateral creditors</b>									
Burundi	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
China, P.R. of	18.4	26.5	32.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	1.6
Nigeria	14.6	14.9	15.3	14.6	14.9	15.3	1.0	0.8	0.8
India	25.6	22.4	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.3	1.0
Iraq	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Kuwait	26.3	26.3	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.5	1.3
Libya	38.7	24.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.4	0.5
Pakistan	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Saudi Arabia	9.1	9.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4
Tanzania, Un. Rep. of <sup>4</sup>	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	4.0	3.2	2.9
United Arab Emirates	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
North Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Korea	5.5	4.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
<b>Total non- Paris club bilateral creditors</b>	<b>215.1</b>	<b>201.6</b>	<b>190.5</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>Paris club bilateral creditors</b>									
Austria	20.8	22.8	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.9
France	9.2	7.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Norway	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Spain	33.4	31.1	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.7	1.4
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United States	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Israel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Paris club</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Commercial non banks</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Commercial banks</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Other loan category<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Grand total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1468.1</b>	<b>1792.8</b>	<b>2018.6</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: (1) Includes arrears of principal, interest and penalty interest

(2) Loans extended to private companies with government guarantee, but not currently serviced by government

(3) Small discrepancies between totals and the sum of individual components are due to rounding errors.

(4) This is an unverified debt

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

**Table 20: Uganda external debt service payment by creditor, (US Million Dollars) 2007/08 - 2009/10**

	Principal (1)			Interest (2)			Total of Principal and interest			Payment as % of total		
	2007/08 pre-Relief	2008/09 pre-Relief	2009/10 pre-Relief	2007/08 pre-Relief	2008/09 pre-Relief	2009/10 pre-Relief	2007/08 pre-Relief	2008/09 pre-Relief	2009/10 pre-Relief	2007/08 pre-Relief	2008/09 pre-Relief	2009/10 pre-Relief
<b>Multilateral creditors</b>												
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	10.91	10.92	11.07	4.88	6.99	6.01	15.79	17.90	17.08	8.0	8.6	8.5
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	0.06	0.61	0.06	0.03	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.78	0.17	0.0	0.4	0.1
European Dev Fund (EDF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
European Investment Bank (EIB)	15.69	18.67	14.34	1.31	1.07	1.04	17.00	19.73	15.37	8.6	9.5	7.6
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Int Dev Association (IDA)	68.68	71.47	80.05	31.00	30.78	30.39	99.68	102.25	110.45	50.5	49.3	54.8
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	2.81	3.20	3.15	0.98	0.91	0.96	3.79	4.11	4.10	1.9	2.0	2.0
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	29.17	16.95	11.87	0.42	0.22	0.11	29.59	17.17	11.98	15.0	8.3	5.9
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	0.08	0.55	0.57	(0.01)	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.58	0.57	0.0	0.3	0.3
Opec Fund	2.33	1.26	1.41	0.30	0.27	0.07	2.62	1.54	1.48	1.3	0.7	0.7
Shelter Afrique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nordic Dev Fund	0.54	0.81	0.49	0.62	0.57	0.30	1.16	1.38	0.79	0.6	0.7	0.4
<b>Total Multilateral creditors</b>	<b>130.26</b>	<b>124.44</b>	<b>123.01</b>	<b>39.53</b>	<b>41.00</b>	<b>38.98</b>	<b>169.80</b>	<b>165.44</b>	<b>161.99</b>	<b>86.07</b>	<b>79.76</b>	<b>80.43</b>
<b>Non-Paris club bilateral creditors</b>												
Abu Dhabi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burundi	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	3.79	0.0	0.0	1.9
China, P.R. of	0.74	2.45	1.61	0.28	0.67	1.46	1.01	3.12	3.07	0.5	1.5	1.5
Cuba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	0.00	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.20	3.20	0.0	1.5	1.6
Kuwait	1.83	2.76	1.86	0.35	0.37	0.01	2.18	3.13	1.87	1.1	1.5	0.9
Libya	0.00	14.00	10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	10.70	0.0	6.7	5.3
Saudi Arabia	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tanzania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Korea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Korea	0.32	0.23	0.26	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.39	0.29	0.31	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Non-Paris club bilateral creditors</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>23.20</b>	<b>21.51</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>24.37</b>	<b>23.54</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>11.69</b>
<b>Paris club bilateral creditors(6)</b>												
Austria	1.80	1.61	1.62	0.44	0.38	0.33	2.23	1.99	1.95	1.1	1.0	1.0
France	1.48	3.77	1.86	0.73	0.61	0.53	2.20	4.38	2.39	1.1	2.1	1.2
Germany	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Italy	1.48	1.26	1.24	1.09	1.05	1.04	2.56	2.31	2.27	1.3	1.1	1.1
Japan	2.83	3.20	3.33	0.45	0.47	0.47	3.28	3.67	3.80	1.7	1.8	1.9
Spain	0.18	2.67	2.67	0.04	0.24	0.14	0.22	2.90	2.81	0.1	1.4	1.4
United Kingdom	1.11	0.18	0.23	0.16	0.52	0.53	1.27	0.70	0.76	0.6	0.3	0.4
United States	2.71	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.01	0.01	3.01	0.02	0.02	1.5	0.0	0.0
Sweden	0.16	0.38	0.59	0.62	0.08	0.06	0.78	0.46	0.64	0.4	0.2	0.3
Norway	0.00	0.14	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.16	0.16	0.0	0.1	0.1
Finland	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Israel	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total Paris club bilateral creditors</b>	<b>12.07</b>	<b>13.56</b>	<b>12.08</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>16.39</b>	<b>17.41</b>	<b>15.65</b>	<b>8.31</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>7.77</b>
Commercial non banks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial banks	6.81	0.18	0.18	0.08	0.03	0.03	6.89	0.21	0.21	4.7	0.1	0.1
Other loan category(3)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Grand total(4)</b>	<b>152.57</b>	<b>161.39</b>	<b>156.78</b>	<b>44.72</b>	<b>46.03</b>	<b>44.61</b>	<b>197.29</b>	<b>207.42</b>	<b>201.40</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note: (1) Including arrears

(2) Includes interest on arrears

(3) Loans extended to private companies with government guarantee.

(4) Small discrepancies between totals and the sum of components are due to rounding errors.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

**Table 21a: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure  
2004/05 - 2008/09 (million shillings)**

Function classification	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 Approved
General Public Administration	257,731	410,176	712,816	764,363	1,089,029
Defence	361,150	376,354	392,882	439,821	530,738
Public Order and Safety Affairs	158,241	188,192	232,742	260,719	298,936
Education	123,781	123,612	267,307	266,748	244,637
Health	77,748	86,501	71,771	113,378	175,437
Community and Social services	9,038	8,569	22,014	36,087	20,999
Economic services	11,319	27,203	22,510	33,227	77,022
Agriculture	10,708	15,077	22,617	38,008	33,537
Roads	21,794	28,560	72,719	114,201	152,721
Water	849	2012	2,887	3,941	5,814
Repayment of loans	367,113	260,718	-	-	-
Pensions	77,548	102,110	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,477,020</b>	<b>1,629,084</b>	<b>1,820,265</b>	<b>2,070,493</b>	<b>2,628,870</b>

*Note: Transfers from Treasury to decentralized districts and Urban Administration are not included.*

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 21b: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure  
2004/05 – 2008/09 (by percentage)**

Function classification	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 Approved
General Public Admin	17.4	25.2	39.2	36.9	41.4
Defence	24.5	23.1	21.6	21.2	20.2
Public Order and Safety Affairs	10.7	11.6	12.8	12.6	11.4
Education	8.4	7.6	14.7	12.9	9.3
Health	5.3	5.3	3.9	5.5	6.7
Community and Social services	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.8
Economic services	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.6	2.9
Agriculture	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.3
Roads	1.5	1.8	4.0	5.5	5.8
Water	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Repayment of loans	24.9	16.0	-	-	-
Pensions	5.3	6.3	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 22a: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure  
2004/05 - 2008/09 (million shillings)**

<b>Economic classification</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>Approved 2008/09</b>
<b>Government Consumption</b>					
Wages and Salaries	384,656	462,275	477,752	569,120	623,625
Wage Arrears/Wage bill contingency	-	-	-	8,060	20,666
Allowances	96,198	151,646	129,156	125,490	128,415
Travel Abroad	12,596	11,660	22,253	23,880	20,313
Travel In Land	18,710	17,787	41,242	30,126	38,469
Other Goods and Services	421,007	550,187	614,891	844,103	817,753
Domestic Arrears	39,348	52,728	87,294	57,519	139,914
Depreciation	22	13	23,621	9,753	75
<b>Financial Transactions</b>					
Interest on External Public Debt	61,400	-	-	-	53,250
Interest on Domestic Public Debt	156,510	110,918	169,653	-	325,842
Repayment of External Public Debt	149,203	149,800	-	-	127,270
Repayment of Domestic Public Debt	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Recurrent Transfers:</b>					
Education Institutions	9,750	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	4,263	8,688	9,908	12,522	9,230
Local Organizations	3,380	-	6,523	17,251	8,292
Persons	7,108	1,774	9,140	989	932
Pensions and Gratuity	77,797	103,346	131,669	282,640	221,402
Research Projects	-	-	-	-	-
Participation in Programs	5,736	-	-	-	-
Poverty Action Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Retrenchment	475	187	178	128	145
EAC Compensations	-	8,075	-	-	-
Other Transfers	28,861	-	96,984	89,913	93,275
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,477,020</b>	<b>1,629,084</b>	<b>1,820,264</b>	<b>2,071,494</b>	<b>2,628,868</b>

Note: (i) Figures from 2004/05 to 2007/08 are actual and include Statutory expenditure.

(ii) Salaries and wages include Autonomous Wage Subvention

(iii) Transfers from Central Government to decentralized districts and Urban Administration are not included.

(iv) Transfer to persons is money given directly for personal use or assistance for medical, funerals etc

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 22b: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure  
2004/05 - 2008/09 (by percentage)**

<b>Economic classification</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>Approved 2008/09</b>
<b>Government Consumption</b>					
Wages and Salaries	26.0	28.4	26.2	27.5	23.7
Wage Arrears/Wage bill contingency	-	-	-	0.4	0.8
Allowances	6.5	9.3	7.1	6.1	4.9
Travel Abroad	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.8
Travel In Land	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.5	1.5
Other Goods and Services	28.5	33.8	33.8	40.7	31.1
Domestic Arrears	2.7	3.2	4.8	2.8	5.3
Depreciation	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0
<b>Financial Transactions</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest on External Public Debt	4.2	-	-	-	2.0
Interest on Domestic Public Debt	10.6	6.8	9.3	-	12.4
Repayment of External Public Debt	10.1	9.2	-	-	4.8
Repayment of Domestic Public Debt	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Recurrent Transfers:</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education Institutions	0.7	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Local Organizations	0.2	-	0.4	0.8	0.3
Persons	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Pensions and Gratuity	5.3	6.3	7.2	13.6	8.4
Research Projects	-	-	-	-	-
Participation in Programs	0.4	-	-	-	-
Poverty Action Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Retrenchment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EAC Compensations	-	0.5	-	-	-
Other Transfers	2.0	-	5.3	4.3	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics



**Table 23a: Function classification of central government development expenditure for GOU funds 2005/06 - 2009/10 (million shillings),**

Function classification	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 Approved	2009/10 Approved
General Public Administration	410,176	712,816	764,363	501,319	1,257,248
Defence	376,354	392,882	439,821	532,700	470,738
Public Order and Safety Affairs	188,192	232,742	260,719	261,380	329,856
Education	123,612	267,307	266,748	341,697	278,013
Health	86,501	71,771	113,378	151,196	195,075
Community and Social services	8,569	22,014	36,087	23,289	38,745
Economic services	27,203	22,510	33,227	61,043	41,009
Agriculture	15,077	22,617	38,008	59,930	32,598
Roads	28,560	72,719	114,201	125,855	212,545
Water	2,012	2,887	3,941	4,571	5,478
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,266,256</b>	<b>1,820,265</b>	<b>2,070,493</b>	<b>2,062,980</b>	<b>2,861,306</b>

NOTE: (i) Transfers from Treasury to decentralized districts and Urban Administration are not included.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 23b: Function classification of central government development expenditure for GOU funds 2005/06 – 2009/10 (by percentage)**

Function classification	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 Approved	2009/10 Approved
General Public Administration	25.2	39.2	36.9	24.3	43.9
Defence	23.1	21.6	21.2	25.8	16.5
Public Order and Safety Affairs	11.6	12.8	12.6	12.7	11.5
Education	7.6	14.7	12.9	16.6	9.7
Health	5.3	3.9	5.5	7.3	6.8
Community and Social services	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.4
Economic services	1.7	1.2	1.6	3.0	1.4
Agriculture	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.9	1.1
Roads	1.8	4.0	5.5	6.1	7.4
Water	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 24a: Economic classification of central government development expenditure  
2005/06 - 2009/10 (million shillings)**

<b>Economic classification</b>	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2008/09 Approved</b>	<b>2009/10 Approved</b>
Consultants	9,738	13,802	16,186	28,263	32622
Wages and Salaries	22,442	22,331	28,964	31,313	39080
Construction & Buildings	93,185	180,760	121,820	99,819	124474
Roads	76,171	41,495	68,135	349,604	455846
Transport Equipment	115,960	31,863	25,926	47,975	64469
Machinery & Equipment	17,830	18,564	17,022	47,285	71938
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	6,388	7,602	10,667	19,786	49694
Other fixed Assets	-	-	648	-	2334
Arrears	7,302	15,105	-	-	12100
Taxes	-	180795	2,403	5,000	255623
Other Goods and Services	96,538	216,064	377,691	426,231	594455
<b>Total</b>	<b>445,554</b>	<b>728,381</b>	<b>669,462</b>	<b>1,055,276</b>	<b>1,702,635</b>

*Note: Transfers from treasury to districts and Urban Administration are not included.*

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 24b: Economic classification of central government development expenditure  
expenditure 2005/06 - 2008/09 (by percentage)**

<b>Economic classification</b>	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2008/09 Approved</b>	<b>2009/10 Approved</b>
Consultants	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.7	1.9
Wages and Salaries	5.0	3.1	4.3	3.0	2.3
Construction & Buildings	20.9	24.8	18.2	9.5	7.3
Roads	17.1	5.7	10.2	33.1	26.8
Transport Equipment	26.0	4.4	3.9	4.5	3.8
Machinery & Equipment	4.0	2.5	2.5	4.5	4.2
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.9
Other fixed Assets	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Arrears	1.6	2.1	-	-	0.7
Taxes	-	24.8	0.4	0.5	15
Other Goods and Services	21.7	29.7	56.4	40.4	34.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>99.9</b>

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 25a: Function classification of donor funded project disbursement expenditure 2005/06 - 2009/10 (million shillings)**

Function classification	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 Approved	2009/10 Approved
<b>General Public Services</b>					
Executive; Legislative; and other General Services	26,744	14,057	16,839	27,414	95,545
Financial And Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and Statistical Services	64,904	41,157	44,011	38,732	69,405
External Affairs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Defence</b>					
Defence Affairs and Services	1,694	-	-	-	-
<b>Public order and safety</b>					
Law Courts and Legal Services	10,211	3,679	7,003	15,908	12,728
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	-	844	8,404	218	2,622
<b>Education</b>					
Pre-primary and Primary Education	18,512	74	-	-	-
Secondary Education	982	753	-	-	97,882
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	3,302	-	1,166	1,793	-
National Health Service training colleges	10,306	12,697	-	-	2,631
University Education	2,001	1,144	14,820	6,481	19,980
Special Education and Career Education	-	4,490	-	-	-
Adult Education	278	-	-	-	-
Education NEC	15,740	17,157	22,468	52,874	29,650
<b>Health</b>					
Hospital Affairs & Services	185,582	41,892	24,583	30,258	203,650
Mental health Institution	38,795	-	-	-	-
Health Affairs and Services	9,970	32,493	3,021	2,804	98,230
<b>Economic Affairs</b>					
Petroleum	1,309	-	-	-	10,522
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	29,978	33,240	266,207	163,639	315,751
Mining and Mineral Resources	16,765	4,774	19,956	21,119	22,367
Agriculture Support services	21,188	9,204	751	-	1,012
Crop Farming Programs	8,874	3,064	-	-	10,500
Livestock Farming Programs	12,702	15,763	35,372	18,424	14,880
Fishing And Hunting	5,321	5,526	26,199	10,688	23,177
Agricultural Research Services	11,893	6,992	9,577	33,141	30,307
Agriculture NEC	2,614	-	57,675	42,343	25,216
Construction	-	12,454	-	-	-
Road Maintenance And Construction	195,098	225,467	60,741	114,591	354,137
Transport	-	-	2,521	2,397	2,090
Tourism And Area Promotion	10,695	4,886	14,817	-	595
Other Economic Affairs NEC	35,615	9,938	11,746	35,019	49,228
<b>Environmental protection</b>					
Protection of the environment	10,839	37,436	8,439	4,639	26,703
<b>Community amenities</b>					
Welfare Services	11,746	18,038	-	-	30,170
Community Development	94,054	35,501	55,114	5,443	125,473
Water Supply	93,590	37,333	66,697	52,776	24,193
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>951,302</b>	<b>630,053</b>	<b>778,127</b>	<b>680,701</b>	<b>1,698,644</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 25b: Function classification of donor funded project disbursement expenditure 2005/06 - 2009/10, by percentage**

Function classification	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 Approved	2009/10 Approved
<b>General Public Services</b>					
Executive; Legislative; and other General Services	2.8	2.2	2.2	4.0	5.6
Financial And Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and Statistical Services	6.8	6.5	5.7	5.7	4.1
External Affairs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Defence</b>					
Defence Affairs and Services	0.2	-	-	-	-
<b>Public order and safety</b>					
Law Courts and Legal Services	1.1	0.6	0.9	2.3	0.7
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	-	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2
<b>Education</b>					
Pre-primary and Primary Education	1.9	0.0	-	-	-
Secondary Education	0.1	0.1	-	-	5.8
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	0.3	-	0.1	0.3	-
National Health Service training colleges	1.1	2.0	-	-	0.2
University Education	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.0	1.2
Special Education and Career Education	-	0.7	-	-	-
Adult Education	0.0	-	-	-	-
Education NEC	1.7	2.7	2.9	7.8	1.7
<b>Health</b>					
Hospital Affairs & Services	19.5	6.7	3.2	4.4	12
Mental health Institution	4.1	-	-	-	-
Health Affairs and Services	1.0	5.2	0.4	0.4	5.8
<b>Economic Affairs</b>					
Petroleum	0.1	-	-	-	0.6
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	3.2	5.3	34.2	24.0	18.6
Mining and Mineral Resources	1.8	0.8	2.6	3.1	1.3
Agriculture Support services	2.2	1.5	0.1	-	0.1
Crop Farming Programs	0.9	0.5	-	-	0.6
Livestock Farming Programs	1.3	2.5	4.5	2.7	0.9
Fishing And Hunting	0.6	0.9	3.4	1.6	1.4
Agricultural Research Services	1.3	1.1	1.2	4.9	1.8
Agriculture NEC	0.3	-	7.4	6.2	1.5
Construction	-	2.0	-	-	-
Road Maintenance And Construction	20.5	35.8	7.8	16.8	20.9
Transport	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.1
Tourism And Area Promotion	1.1	0.8	1.9	-	0
Other Economic Affairs NEC	3.7	1.6	1.5	5.1	2.9
<b>Environmental protection</b>					
Protection of the environment	1.1	5.9	1.1	0.7	1.6
<b>Community amenities</b>					
Welfare Services	1.2	2.9	-	-	1.8
Community Development	9.9	5.6	7.1	0.8	7.4
Water Supply	9.8	5.9	8.6	7.8	1.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.2</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 26a: Function classification of local government recurrent expenditure  
2005/06- 2009/10 (million shillings),**

Function classification	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Approved 2008/09	Approved 2009/10
General Public Administration	19,611	16,238	35,085	36,782	37526
Public Order and Safety Affairs	298	217	2,051	2,133	2231
Education	24,815	32,399	19,365	19,832	21683
Health	6,431	7,347	6,214	6,454	6769
Other Community and Social services	2,183	3,467	7,909	8,355	8327
Agriculture	390	399	693	730	735
Roads	2,418	1,870	4,167	4,404	4384
Other Economic Affairs and Services	272	173	1,594	1,672	1701
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,418</b>	<b>62,110</b>	<b>77,078</b>	<b>80,362</b>	<b>83,356</b>

**Note:** (i) Expenditure figures include: Local, Central Government transfers and donor funds  
(ii) The figures represent expenditure for urban Authorities including Kampala City.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 26b: Function classification of local government recurrent expenditure 2005/06 - 2009/10  
(by percentage)**

Function classification	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Approved 2008/09	Approved 2009/10
General Public Administration	34.8	26.1	45.5	45.8	45
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.5	0.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
Education	44.0	52.2	25.1	24.7	26
Health	11.4	11.8	8.1	8.0	8.1
Other Community and Social services	3.9	5.6	10.3	10.4	10
Agriculture	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Roads	4.3	3.0	5.4	5.5	5.3
Other Economic Affairs and Services	0.5	0.3	2.1	2.1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 27a: Function classification of urban authorities recurrent expenditure  
2005/06- 2009/10 (million shillings),**

Function classification	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Approved 2008/09	Approved 2009/10
General Public Administration	19,611	16,238	35,085	36,782	37526
Public Order and Safety Affairs	298	217	2051	2133	2231
Education	24,815	32,399	19,365	19,832	21683
Health	6,431	7,347	6,214	6,454	6769
Other Community and Social services	2,183	3,467	7,909	8,355	8327
Agriculture	390	399	693	730	735
Roads	2,418	1,870	4,167	4,404	4384
Other Economic Affairs and Services	272	173	1594	1672	1701
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,418</b>	<b>62,110</b>	<b>77,078</b>	<b>80,362</b>	<b>83,356</b>

**Note:** (i) Expenditure figures include; Local, Central Government transfers and donor funds  
(ii) The figures represent expenditure for urban Authorities including Kampala City.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 27b: Function classification of urban authorities recurrent expenditure 2005/06 - 2009/10  
(by percentage)**

Function classification	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Approved 2008/09	Approved 2009/10
General Public Administration	34.8	26.1	45.5	45.8	45
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.5	0.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
Education	44.0	52.2	25.1	24.7	26
Health	11.4	11.8	8.1	8.0	8.1
Other Community and Social services	3.9	5.6	10.3	10.4	10
Agriculture	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Roads	4.3	3.0	5.4	5.5	5.3
Other Economic Affairs and Services	0.5	0.3	2.1	2.1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 28a: Function classification of districts recurrent expenditure, 2005/06 - 2009/10  
(million shillings)**

Function classification	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Approved 2008/09	Approved 2009/10
General Public Admin	217,913	159,527	213,108	242,678	266,392
Public Order and Safety Affairs	9,169	2,173	643	729	800
Education	388,576	368,509	367,096	394,963	427,450
Health	147,799	105,899	95,640	105,361	114,717
Other Community and Social services	17,345	10,418	13,207	15,079	16,564
Agriculture	22,629	40,234	31,126	35,656	39,196
Roads	30,322	25,224	27,276	31,839	35,157
Water	20,876	17,166	20,138	23,548	26,012
Other Economic Affairs and Services	20,659	6,940	2,448	2,843	3,136
<b>Total</b>	<b>875,288</b>	<b>736,090</b>	<b>770,682</b>	<b>852,696</b>	<b>929,424</b>

**Note:** (i) Expenditure figures include; Local, Central Government transfers and donor funds  
(ii) The figures exclude Kampala.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 28b: Function classification of districts recurrent expenditure, 2005/06 - 2009/10  
by percentage**

Function classification	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Approved 2008/09	Approved 2009/10
General Public Admin	24.9	21.7	27.7	28.5	28.7
Public Order and Safety Affairs	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Education	44.4	50.1	47.6	46.3	46
Health	16.9	14.4	12.4	12.4	12.3
Other Community and Social services	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8
Agriculture	2.6	5.5	4.0	4.2	4.2
Roads	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8
Water	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8
Other Economic Affairs and Services	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 29: Monetary survey: June 2006 - March 2009 (billion shillings)

	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010					
	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>1- Net Foreign Assets</b>	<b>3,073.6</b>	<b>3,835.4</b>	<b>5,086.8</b>	<b>5,711.5</b>	<b>5,775.2</b>	<b>6,002.1</b>	<b>5,958.6</b>	<b>5,752.5</b>	<b>5,504.4</b>	<b>5,705.3</b>	<b>5,927.2</b>	<b>6,163.1</b>	<b>6,139.1</b>					
Monetary Authority (net)	2,614.0	3,330.9	4,351.0	5,119.5	5,170.5	5,415.7	5,421.5	5,293.1	5,230.6	5,325.4	5,428.8	5,664.9	5,643.4					
Foreign Reserves	2,619.4	3,324.7	4,347.3	5,040.5	5,423.2	5,452.8	5,356.2	5,229.6	5,166.5	5,260.8	5,356.1	5,589.1	5,571.5					
Commercial Bank (net)	459.6	477.7	735.8	592.0	604.7	586.4	537.0	459.4	273.9	379.9	498.4	498.3	495.7					
<b>2- Net Domestic Credit</b>	<b>1,382.3</b>	<b>1,116.4</b>	<b>1,806.8</b>	<b>2,990.5</b>	<b>2,871.5</b>	<b>3,167.1</b>	<b>2,916.2</b>	<b>3,035.6</b>	<b>3,363.5</b>	<b>3,394.5</b>	<b>3,413.9</b>	<b>3,553.8</b>	<b>3,714.8</b>					
Claims on Central Government (net)	-112.7	-731.6	-959.0	-644.4	-845.8	-555.0	-833.4	-820.4	-571.0	-652.8	-643.3	-648.2	-562.2					
Claims on Parastatals (crop fin, barter)	19.5	34.6	29.6	35.4	60.3	59.4	57.7	55.7	39.2	53.3	53.2	45.1	29.3					
Claims on Local Government	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2					
Claims on the Private Sector	1,475.5	1,812.9	2,736.1	3,599.5	3,656.9	3,662.6	3,691.6	3,800.0	3,895.3	3,994.0	4,003.9	4,156.9	4,247.5					
Other Loans (shilling loan to residents)	1,038.6	1,356.3	2,036.9	2,774.4	2,847.4	2,888.0	2,945.7	3,028.7	3,078.5	3,159.5	3,171.1	3,228.2	3,270.5					
Forex Loans to residents	436.9	456.6	699.2	825.1	809.5	774.6	745.9	771.3	816.7	834.5	832.8	928.7	977.0					
<b>3- Other Items (net)</b>	<b>-1,184.3</b>	<b>-1,083.0</b>	<b>-1,855.8</b>	<b>-2,404.4</b>	<b>-2,481.1</b>	<b>-2,865.4</b>	<b>-2,574.2</b>	<b>-2,432.4</b>	<b>-2,440.2</b>	<b>-2,302.1</b>	<b>-2,608.5</b>	<b>-2,609.8</b>	<b>-2,585.3</b>					
Revaluation	-633.5	-483.8	-486.3	-334.0	-729.7	-592.6	-686.8	-814.9	-33.9	-11.3	-88.8	63.7	-32.1					
Other (net)	-642.4	-710.6	-1,464.3	-2,126.4	-1,795.2	-2,323.5	-1,924.8	-1,607.6	-2,418.6	-2,320.8	-2,495.8	-2,614.0	-2,508.4					
Reporting Error	91.5	111.4	94.8	56.0	43.7	50.8	37.4	-9.9	12.3	30.1	-23.9	-59.5	-44.8					
<b>4- Money Supply</b>																		
<b>Broad Money - M3</b>	<b>3,271.6</b>	<b>3,842.0</b>	<b>5,037.8</b>	<b>6,297.6</b>	<b>6,165.6</b>	<b>6,303.8</b>	<b>6,300.5</b>	<b>6,355.7</b>	<b>6,427.7</b>	<b>6,797.7</b>	<b>6,732.5</b>	<b>7,107.1</b>	<b>7,268.6</b>					
Foreign Exchange Accounts	706.6	848.1	1,142.5	1,376.9	1,363.5	1,384.2	1,360.2	1,343.5	1,283.0	1,412.6	1,437.1	1,485.5	1,495.4					
<b>Broad Money - M2 A</b>	<b>2,565.0</b>	<b>2,993.9</b>	<b>3,895.4</b>	<b>4,920.7</b>	<b>4,802.0</b>	<b>4,919.6</b>	<b>4,940.3</b>	<b>5,012.2</b>	<b>5,144.7</b>	<b>5,385.1</b>	<b>5,295.4</b>	<b>5,621.6</b>	<b>5,773.2</b>					
Certificate of Deposit	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Broad Money - M2	2,563.7	2,993.9	3,895.4	4,920.7	4,802.0	4,919.6	4,940.3	5,012.2	5,144.7	5,385.1	5,295.4	5,621.6	5,773.2					
Currency in Circulation	744.9	863.6	1,074.5	1,245.4	1,270.5	1,257.3	1,208.3	1,214.3	1,250.1	1,329.7	1,299.8	1,284.7	1,304.1					
Private Demand Deposits	961.5	1,128.0	1,426.3	1,732.7	1,636.6	1,754.4	1,816.9	1,776.6	1,888.6	1,978.2	1,908.2	2,095.5	2,057.1					
Private Time and Savings Deposits	857.3	1,002.3	1,394.6	1,942.5	1,894.8	1,907.9	1,915.0	2,021.3	2,006.0	2,077.1	2,087.4	2,241.4	2,412.1					
Total private deposits, inc CDs	1,820.1	2,130.3	2,820.9	3,675.2	3,531.5	3,662.2	3,731.9	3,797.9	3,894.6	4,055.3	3,995.6	4,336.9	4,469.1					

Note: Figures from January 2010 onwards are provisional

Source: Bank of Uganda.



**Table 30: Structure of interest rates 2006-2010**

	Bank of Uganda		Treasury Bills			Commercial Banks shilling denominated				
	Rediscount rate	Commercial Banks	91 Days	182 Days	364 Days	Deposit Rates	Demand deposits	Savings deposits	Time Deposits	Lending Rates
<b>Calendar Year</b>										
2006	13.8	14.8	8.1	9.5	11.0	2.6	1.1	2.0	8.9	18.7
2007	14.8	15.8	8.6	10.9	10.9	2.2	1.2	2.3	9.3	19.1
2008	15.3	16.3	8.6	12.5	12.8	2.2	1.3	2.3	10.7	20.4
2009	11.3	12.3	7.1	10.4	11.4	2.1	1.3	2.3	9.8	21.0
<b>Fiscal Year</b>										
2005/06	13.5	14.5	7.8	9.0	10.6	2.4	1.1	1.9	8.9	19.2
2006/07	15.0	16.0	9.1	10.9	11.5	2.7	1.2	2.2	9.3	18.8
2007/08	14.1	15.1	7.9	11.3	11.5	2.1	1.3	2.4	10.1	19.6
2008/09	14.5	15.5	8.4	12.1	13.0	2.1	1.3	2.2	10.2	20.9
<b>Monthly</b>										
2007 Jan	16.2	17.2	10.1	11.6	11.1	2.7	1.3	2.2	8.8	18.9
Feb	16.3	17.3	9.5	11.1	11.0	2.7	1.2	2.2	10.4	18.8
Mar	15.5	16.5	9.3	10.9	10.9	2.5	1.2	2.1	9.3	19.2
Apr	15.4	16.4	9.1	10.9	10.6	2.7	1.1	2.1	8.1	18.9
May	15.3	16.3	9.1	11.2	10.8	2.6	1.1	2.2	9.6	19.7
Jun	15.6	16.6	9.4	12.4	12.0	2.8	1.2	2.8	9.8	19.4
Jul	15.6	16.6	9.4	12.4	12.0	2.7	1.2	1.6	8.3	19.4
Aug	13.4	14.4	7.2	9.6	10.5	1.3	1.1	2.0	9.0	19.7
Sep	13.8	14.8	7.6	9.6	10.5	1.5	1.3	2.6	9.0	19.0
Oct	13.5	14.5	7.4	10.1	10.4	1.6	1.2	2.7	9.0	19.9
Nov	13.4	14.4	7.3	10.3	10.3	1.7	1.3	2.7	9.8	18.3
Dec	13.7	14.7	7.8	10.9	11.4	1.8	1.3	2.7	10.1	18.2
2008 Jan	14.1	15.1	8.4	11.8	12.1	2.8	1.3	2.6	11.0	19.4
Feb	13.9	14.9	7.9	11.2	11.3	1.9	1.2	2.6	11.1	19.5
Mar	14.0	15.0	7.9	11.4	11.7	2.4	1.4	2.6	10.0	20.1
Apr	13.9	14.9	7.8	12.6	12.5	2.3	1.2	2.6	11.0	21.2
May	15.0	16.0	7.9	12.8	12.2	2.4	1.3	2.5	11.5	19.9
Jun	15.2	16.2	8.2	13.0	12.7	2.7	1.3	2.1	10.9	20.2
Jul	15.5	16.5	8.6	12.8	12.7	1.8	1.3	2.1	10.9	22.0
Aug	15.2	16.2	8.3	12.2	12.6	1.8	1.3	2.1	10.9	23.3
Sep	15.2	16.2	8.1	12.3	12.8	1.9	1.3	2.1	9.1	21.2
Oct	16.0	17.0	9.2	12.8	13.8	1.8	1.6	2.1	8.7	20.2
Nov	16.8	17.8	9.5	13.4	14.1	2.1	1.2	2.1	11.5	19.4
Dec	18.4	19.4	11.4	14.2	15.1	2.5	1.5	2.2	11.6	19.0
2009 Jan	18.4	19.4	11.4	14.2	15.1	2.4	1.4	2.2	11.2	18.9
Feb	18.3	19.3	9.6	14.5	14.5	2.2	1.3	2.4	10.7	20.7
Mar	11.7	12.7	7.0	10.3	10.9	2.2	1.3	2.4	9.0	21.0
Apr	9.7	10.7	5.9	8.8	10.5	2.0	1.1	2.2	9.8	21.4
May	9.7	10.7	6.0	9.5	11.5	2.0	1.2	2.2	8.7	22.2
Jun	9.6	10.6	6.0	10.0	12.3	2.4	1.3	2.4	10.7	21.8
Jul	9.8	10.8	6.2	10.7	12.0	2.2	1.3	2.2	10.8	21.0
Aug	10.1	11.1	6.6	10.6	11.6	2.0	1.3	2.4	10.1	21.8
Sep	10.9	11.9	7.8	10.3	10.9	2.0	1.2	2.4	8.5	20.7
Oct	9.9	10.9	6.5	9.4	10.1	2.1	1.2	2.2	9.5	20.4
Nov	9.4	10.4	6.1	9.0	9.4	1.9	1.3	2.2	8.8	21.6
Dec	8.7	9.7	5.5	7.8	8.0	2.0	1.3	2.3	9.2	20.0
2010 Jan	8.1	9.1	4.8	5.9	7.2	2.0	1.3	2.2	9.3	19.6
Feb	7.4	8.4	4.3	4.9	6.0	1.8	1.3	2.3	8.4	20.2
Mar	6.8	7.8	3.7	4.4	5.6	2.0	1.3	2.3	7.7	21.1

Note: (i) Treasury bill rates refer to monthly average annualised discount rates

(ii) Commercial banks rates are weighted averages

Source: Bank of Uganda.

**Table 31: Foreign Exchange Rates 2006 - 2010 (Uganda Shillings per US\$)**

		Bureau Weighted Average			Official
		Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Bureau Middle Rate	Middle Rate
<b>Calendar Year</b>					
2006		1,822.86	1,829.26	1,824.58	1,831.45
2007		1,710.52	1,721.51	1,716.01	1,723.49
2008		1,707.92	1,716.90	1,712.41	1,720.44
2009		2,022.20	2,030.96	2,026.58	2,030.49
<b>Financial Year</b>					
2005/06		1,817.64	1,824.82	1,819.76	1,825.15
2006/07		1,768.52	1,776.95	1,772.74	1,780.00
2007/08		1,687.54	1,696.47	1,692.00	1,696.45
2008/09		1,916.98	1,925.35	1,921.16	1,930.03
<b>Monthly</b>					
2007	Jan	1,775.79	1,787.74	1,781.77	1,792.28
	Feb	1,743.60	1,748.39	1,746.00	1,751.68
	Mar	1,716.77	1,745.45	1,731.11	1,750.68
	Apr	1,717.21	1,724.05	1,720.63	1,728.89
	May	1,684.17	1,693.54	1,688.86	1,695.15
	Jun	1,633.96	1,643.68	1,638.82	1,643.57
	Jul	1,642.86	1,659.49	1,651.18	1,652.87
	Aug	1,719.57	1,733.57	1,726.57	1,737.43
	Sep	1,752.39	1,759.97	1,756.18	1,762.83
	Oct	1,738.92	1,745.40	1,742.16	1,747.17
	Nov	1,699.41	1,707.28	1,703.35	1,707.73
	Dec	1,701.53	1,709.51	1,705.52	1,711.61
2008	Jan	1,699.76	1,709.77	1,704.77	1,710.59
	Feb	1,699.98	1,703.70	1,701.84	1,707.83
	Mar	1,676.51	1,683.76	1,680.14	1,684.26
	Apr	1,678.32	1,687.00	1,682.66	1,686.68
	May	1,644.50	1,654.83	1,649.67	1,647.68
	Jun	1,596.67	1,603.31	1,599.99	1,600.74
	Jul	1,625.63	1,633.80	1,629.72	1,633.94
	Aug	1,616.72	1,621.89	1,619.31	1,623.62
	Sep	1,637.45	1,639.59	1,638.52	1,645.01
	Oct	1,795.09	1,810.90	1,803.00	1,838.66
	Nov	1,883.83	1,903.74	1,893.79	1,910.13
	Dec	1,940.63	1,950.49	1,945.56	1,956.19
2009	Jan	1,962.09	1,970.00	1,966.05	1,975.97
	Feb	1,958.22	1,963.84	1,961.03	1,964.83
	Mar	2,048.28	2,049.00	2,048.64	2,051.55
	Apr	2,162.18	2,169.25	2,165.72	2,175.61
	May	2,240.60	2,248.30	2,244.45	2,247.68
	Jun	2,133.07	2,143.34	2,138.21	2,137.18
	Jul	2,094.48	2,112.55	2,103.52	2,110.77
	Aug	2,065.97	2,074.53	2,070.25	2,071.67
	Sep	1,962.69	1,970.01	1,966.35	1,961.90
	Oct	1,895.15	1,903.53	1,899.34	1,898.28
	Nov	1,852.08	1,869.36	1,860.72	1,873.78
	Dec	1,891.55	1,897.82	1,894.69	1,896.64
2010	Jan	1,928.84	1,945.67	1,937.26	1,935.63
	Feb	1,987.72	1,989.75	1,988.74	1,996.54
	Mar	2,078.14	2,078.95	2,078.55	2,086.37

**Notes:**

(1) Data reported is on period averages basis.

(2) The weighted average inter-bank mid-rate is the official mid-rate

Source: Bank of Uganda

**Table 32: Composite CPI for Uganda, 2005 - 2009 (Base 2005/06=100)**

	Food	Beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Rent, Fuel & utilities	H.hold and personal goods	Transport and communic	Education	Health ,entert. & Others	All items index	Monthly % change	Annual % change	
<b>Weights</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>			
<b>Calendar year</b>												
2006	105.5	100.7	102.7	106.4	102.8	104.5	102.2	101.8	103.9		7.2	
2007	108.2	103.4	107.3	124.1	109.2	111.1	107.1	106.5	110.2		6.1	
2008	129.6	113.7	116.5	136.5	126.4	122.2	114.3	114.8	123.5		12.0	
2009	162.1	125.9	125.9	145.6	138.5	125.1	123.4	129.6	139.6		13.0	
<b>Financial year</b>												
2005/06	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>6.6</b>	
2006/07	107.9	101.1	104.5	117.1	105.4	107.7	104.3	104.3	107.4		7.4	
2007/08	113.7	107.7	112.1	129.8	117.8	117.5	110.6	109.7	115.3		7.3	
2008/09	145.5	120.8	121.2	142.1	132.1	124.1	118.7	121.6	131.6		14.1	
<b>Monthly</b>												
2007	Jan	109.6	105.4	103.6	119.7	105.3	107.3	103.0	105.3	108.4	-0.3	9.2
	Feb	106.3	101.2	104.3	122.4	105.9	106.8	106.1	104.7	108.0	-0.4	7.6
	Mar	106.4	101.0	104.9	122.3	106.7	106.6	106.1	105.4	108.2	0.2	6.0
	Apr	112.7	100.7	105.0	121.9	107.3	107.6	106.2	105.9	110.0	1.6	7.3
	may	112.1	100.9	105.5	122.5	107.5	109.8	106.2	106.1	110.3	0.3	5.6
	June	107.9	100.7	105.8	122.4	108.2	111.0	107.1	105.8	109.5	-0.7	5.9
	July	105.7	100.7	107.8	123.6	109.9	111.7	107.1	106.2	109.4	-0.1	5.4
	Aug	102.1	105.4	109.0	123.7	110.5	112.4	107.2	106.5	109.0	-0.4	4.4
	Sept	105.4	105.8	109.8	124.8	110.7	113.1	107.2	106.8	110.3	1.2	5.1
	Oct	108.5	105.9	110.0	128.1	111.1	113.7	109.7	106.7	112.2	1.7	6.2
	Nov	110.4	106.0	110.4	128.5	112.7	115.0	109.7	108.5	113.2	1.0	5.5
	Dec	111.2	106.9	111.9	129.7	114.3	118.4	109.7	109.7	114.4	1.0	5.2
2008	Jan	112.9	107.6	112.2	131.3	116.2	121.0	109.9	109.9	115.5	1.0	6.5
	Feb	113.0	107.3	114.3	131.9	120.5	120.3	112.2	110.6	116.4	0.8	7.8
	Mar	115.6	107.5	113.8	131.8	124.6	119.8	113.1	111.4	117.5	1.0	8.6
	Apr	123.0	112.9	115.5	132.7	126.0	119.6	113.3	112.5	120.3	2.4	9.4
	may	127.7	113.1	115.6	135.4	128.8	122.4	113.5	113.1	122.6	1.9	11.2
	June	128.9	113.8	115.4	135.9	128.3	122.4	114.5	114.2	123.3	0.5	12.5
	July	131.5	114.5	116.1	138.1	127.2	122.4	114.4	116.0	124.7	1.1	13.9
	Aug	136.4	115.6	117.2	139.0	127.1	122.9	114.4	116.1	126.3	1.3	15.9
	Sept	137.7	115.4	118.2	140.3	127.9	123.1	114.4	116.9	127.1	0.6	15.2
	Oct	140.3	115.7	118.4	140.1	129.3	122.6	117.0	117.1	128.1	0.8	14.2
	Nov	144.0	120.2	119.7	139.3	129.4	123.4	117.3	119.1	129.8	1.3	14.7
	Dec	143.7	121.4	122.1	141.8	131.4	126.0	117.6	119.9	130.6	0.6	14.2
2009	Jan	146.2	124.6	121.9	144.6	132.2	125.5	117.9	121.3	132.3	1.3	14.5
	Feb	147.3	123.2	122.9	147.0	133.7	125.3	121.7	122.2	133.8	1.1	14.9
	Mar	148.4	124.7	122.6	144.7	134.9	124.9	121.6	124.0	134.1	0.2	14.1
	Apr	155.0	124.3	124.0	143.7	135.8	124.0	121.7	127.3	136.5	1.8	13.4
	may	158.1	125.7	125.6	142.8	137.8	124.0	122.2	129.1	137.9	1.1	12.4
	June	157.0	124.8	125.2	144.0	138.8	124.7	124.7	130.2	138.5	0.4	12.3
	July	157.0	127.2	126.2	147.3	139.5	125.2	124.8	130.9	139.3	0.6	11.7
	Aug	166.7	126.3	127.3	147.5	140.5	125.0	125.0	131.9	142.1	2.0	12.5
	Sept	179.4	127.3	127.5	146.6	141.6	124.9	125.2	133.6	145.6	2.4	14.6
	Oct	177.4	127.3	127.3	146.4	141.6	125.6	125.3	134.3	145.3	-0.2	13.4
	Nov	176.5	127.6	128.8	147.3	141.8	125.2	125.3	135.0	145.4	0.0	11.9
	Dec	175.7	127.2	130.9	144.6	143.4	126.4	125.4	135.5	145.0	-0.3	11.0
2010	Jan	173.3	128.7	128.1	145.2	143.2	124.0	125.2	136.2	144.0	-0.7	8.9
	Feb	168.1	129.4	125.9	151.1	144.0	124.7	131.8	137.0	144.6	0.4	8.1
	Mar	165.5	130.1	125.1	151.4	144.2	125.6	131.7	137.4	144.1	-0.3	7.5
	Apr	165.6	130.0	125.1	151.0	145.1	128.2	131.6	138.6	144.6	0.3	5.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

**Table 33: Composite CPI by major groups, 2005- 2009 (Base: 2005/06=100)**

	Food Crops	Elec, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	Core	All items index	Annual percentage changes			
					Food Crops	Elec, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	Core	All items index
<b>Weights</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>				
<b>Calendar year</b>								
2007	100.7	137.5	110.1	110.2	-3.8	21.7	6.6	6.1
2008	116.6	150.0	122.7	123.5	15.8	9.1	11.5	12.0
2009	153.8	147.1	135.6	139.6	31.9	-1.9	10.5	13.0
<b>Financial year</b>								
<b>2005/06</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>				
2006/07	103.1	128.9	106.8	107.4	3.1	28.9	6.8	7.4
2007/08	103.5	144.0	115.4	115.3	0.4	11.6	8.0	7.3
2008/09	131.6	149.7	129.8	131.6	27.1	4.0	12.5	14.1
<b>Monthly</b>								
2007 Jan	104.3	133.1	107.5	108.4	5.6	34.1	8.2	9.2
Feb	98.0	132.9	108.1	108.0	-3.4	34.0	7.7	7.6
Mar	98.6	133.1	108.3	108.2	-10.6	34.2	7.3	6.0
Apr	108.6	133.9	108.8	110.0	-2.8	35.1	7.5	7.2
May	107.8	134.7	109.2	110.3	-5.5	34.0	5.9	5.6
June	100.3	135.1	109.5	109.5	-0.4	19.1	6.0	5.9
July	96.7	140.0	109.6	109.4	-0.5	17.3	5.5	5.4
Aug	90.8	139.6	110.0	109.0	-9.6	17.0	5.7	4.4
Sep	95.7	140.4	110.7	110.3	-4.7	18.1	5.7	5.1
Oct	100.5	141.5	112.2	112.2	-4.7	20.4	6.8	6.2
Nov	103.8	142.3	112.9	113.2	-2.9	4.6	6.8	5.5
Dec	103.1	143.5	114.3	114.4	-5.5	7.4	6.7	5.2
2008 Jan	103.8	146.3	115.5	115.5	-0.5	10.0	7.4	6.5
Feb	102.8	147.0	116.7	116.4	4.8	10.6	7.9	7.8
Mar	103.5	146.0	118.0	117.5	5.0	9.7	9.0	8.6
Apr	110.5	145.8	120.2	120.3	1.7	8.9	10.5	9.4
May	115.6	146.4	122.1	122.6	7.3	8.7	11.8	11.2
June	115.7	148.7	122.7	123.3	15.4	10.1	12.1	12.5
July	116.4	153.7	124.0	124.7	20.5	9.8	13.1	13.9
Aug	121.4	154.4	125.1	126.3	33.7	10.6	13.6	15.9
Sep	123.5	153.8	125.7	127.1	29.0	9.6	13.5	15.2
Oct	127.5	152.3	126.5	128.1	26.9	7.6	12.8	14.2
Nov	129.7	152.9	127.4	129.8	24.9	7.5	12.9	14.7
Dec	128.6	152.3	128.9	130.6	24.7	6.2	12.7	14.2
2009 Jan	131.6	152.8	131.2	132.3	26.8	4.4	13.6	14.5
Feb	133.6	149.1	132.2	133.8	30.0	1.4	13.3	14.9
Mar	135.0	146.5	132.1	134.1	30.4	0.3	12.0	14.1
Apr	143.6	143.4	133.5	136.5	29.9	-1.6	11.1	13.4
May	146.6	142.5	134.9	137.9	26.8	-2.7	10.5	12.4
June	141.9	143.0	136.3	138.5	22.7	-3.9	11.0	12.3
July	143.0	148.0	136.8	139.3	22.8	-3.7	10.4	11.7
Aug	160.1	147.9	137.5	142.1	31.9	-4.2	9.9	12.5
Sep	184.6	148.2	138.0	145.6	49.5	-3.7	9.7	14.6
Oct	177.2	148.6	138.2	145.3	39.0	-2.4	9.3	13.4
Nov	175.8	147.8	138.6	145.4	35.5	-3.4	8.8	11.9
Dec	173.0	147.6	138.4	145.0	34.5	-3.1	7.4	11.0
2010 Jan	167.8	141.9	138.4	144.0	27.6	-7.1	5.5	8.9
Feb	163.1	142.5	140.5	144.6	22.0	-4.4	6.3	8.1
Mar	157.7	144.6	140.6	144.1	16.8	-1.3	6.4	7.5
Apr	158.9	148.7	140.9	144.6	10.7	3.7	5.5	5.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

**Table 34: Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (Combined) 2006 – 2010, (July – Sept. 2004=100)**

		Food Processing	Drinks & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Paper Products	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metals & Related Products	Miscellane ous	PPI-M (Combined)
Weight		41.9	18.5	4.2	4.8	10.6	6.8	9.1	4.1	100.0
<b>Calendar year</b>										
	2006	128.8	101.5	102.6	120.0	103.3	112.5	119.0	124.5	117.4
	2007	139.9	102.3	110.3	130.9	116.2	129.4	128.8	135.6	126.7
	2008	175.6	116.9	138.7	138.2	159.8	154.2	169.6	141.9	157.0
	2009	191.3	158.6	123.3	156.1	159.5	166.2	162.4	153.8	170.3
<b>Fiscal Year</b>										
	2005/06	120.0	101.0	97.8	107.1	100.2	108.6	105.0	112.6	110.4
	2006/07	134.8	100.8	106.7	131.2	108.7	119.0	127.3	133.9	122.6
	2007/08	156.0	109.0	124.8	131.8	137.8	144.4	145.3	137.3	140.4
	2008/09	186.5	138.1	137.5	146.3	165.2	160.6	169.2	147.1	165.9
<b>Monthly</b>										
2007	Jan	137.0	100.7	106.5	132.0	110.2	120.3	126.3	132.0	123.6
	Feb	135.6	100.7	109.5	131.9	110.3	120.2	127.4	135.1	123.3
	Mar	135.8	100.7	108.1	131.8	110.4	122.3	127.7	134.8	123.5
	Apr	136.4	100.1	108.5	132.0	112.1	123.4	128.0	135.9	124.1
	May	137.5	99.4	107.2	132.4	113.4	123.9	128.1	138.2	124.6
	Jun	139.3	98.4	106.3	132.1	115.2	127.0	128.0	138.8	125.6
	Jul	140.1	98.6	106.0	128.6	113.4	128.9	126.6	132.4	124.8
	Aug	141.4	102.9	107.6	128.5	115.2	130.7	128.0	133.0	126.7
	Sep	143.7	103.6	107.9	128.6	115.9	131.1	129.0	135.1	128.0
	Oct	144.2	103.6	113.8	130.8	121.6	139.1	131.0	137.3	130.2
	Nov	143.4	109.2	117.4	131.0	127.8	142.7	132.0	137.3	132.2
	Dec	144.9	109.3	124.6	131.0	129.5	143.6	133.5	136.8	133.6
2008	Jan	151.8	109.6	129.1	132.2	137.5	146.5	139.6	137.7	138.5
	Feb	159.6	109.7	139.1	133.4	149.6	151.2	146.7	138.7	144.8
	Mar	164.0	108.9	139.7	134.6	159.7	152.4	157.1	138.7	149.1
	Apr	174.4	118.7	137.0	134.6	162.7	153.9	165.9	139.1	156.3
	May	182.7	117.8	137.8	134.6	161.9	156.3	175.6	140.5	160.7
	Jun	182.2	116.4	137.2	133.8	158.9	156.1	178.1	141.4	160.1
	Jul	183.6	118.8	140.9	136.1	160.2	155.6	178.0	143.6	161.5
	Aug	185.1	119.6	140.2	136.3	160.1	154.9	179.9	143.6	162.4
	Sep	183.7	116.4	138.5	137.0	160.7	154.2	178.4	143.9	161.1
	Oct	182.7	121.2	137.9	138.0	167.4	156.7	181.5	144.9	163.1
	Nov	178.9	122.9	142.9	154.2	169.2	156.9	179.0	145.0	163.3
	Dec	178.8	123.4	143.6	154.3	170.1	155.8	175.0	145.3	162.9
2009	Jan	183.8	139.3	142.0	148.3	167.3	156.2	163.4	144.9	163.8
	Feb	184.0	138.9	135.4	149.0	165.9	155.3	159.1	144.7	162.7
	Mar	189.7	150.2	145.2	150.1	182.3	159.0	158.4	146.9	169.5
	Apr	195.8	168.7	127.9	150.0	159.6	173.3	158.6	153.2	173.1
	May	197.4	171.5	128.8	150.3	159.6	173.5	158.9	153.6	174.4
	Jun	194.7	166.4	126.8	151.9	159.8	175.8	160.4	155.3	172.8
	Jul	189.7	159.4	109.3	151.6	159.1	176.3	163.7	158.4	170.6
	Aug	195.2	160.4	109.1	151.7	158.8	172.9	166.2	158.0	173.1
	Sep	192.5	163.7	108.8	155.0	157.7	172.3	165.2	156.5	172.0
	Oct	188.6	161.4	115.3	171.6	152.1	159.8	165.4	155.4	170.1
	Nov	192.3	160.9	115.5	171.4	148.9	165.6	165.2	159.0	171.7
	Dec	191.7	162.0	115.6	171.6	143.5	154.0	164.4	159.5	170.2
2010	Jan	193.2	163.5	115.0	171.8	143.6	154.4	164.7	159.5	171.1
	Feb	197.6	165.9	118.4	172.3	144.4	156.7	166.8	159.5	174.1
	Mar	202.0	169.5	120.2	172.5	145.9	158.1	167.3	160.1	176.9

Note: Figures for January 2010 to March 2010 are provisional

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 35: Mid-year rural-urban population projections for Uganda, 1992 – 2010**

Year	Urban	Rural	Total
1992	1,801,100	15,671,900	17,473,000
1993	1,891,700	16,149,900	18,041,600
1994	1,987,000	16,641,700	18,628,700
1995	2,087,000	17,148,000	19,235,000
1996	2,192,100	17,668,800	19,860,900
1997	2,302,500	18,204,800	20,507,300
1998	2,418,400	18,756,300	21,174,700
1999	2,540,100	19,323,800	21,863,900
2000	2,668,000	19,907,400	22,575,400
2001	2,802,400	20,507,700	23,310,100
2002	2,943,500	21,123,700	24,067,200
2003	3,091,400	21,998,000	25,089,400
2004	3,247,000	22,612,700	25,859,700
2005	3,410,500	23,330,800	26,741,300
2006	3,582,200	24,047,100	27,629,300
2007	3,762,600	24,818,700	28,581,300
2008	4,372,000	25,220,600	29,592,600
2009	4,524,600	26,136,700	30,661,300
2010	4,692,200	27,092,400	31,784,600

*SOURCE: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 36a: Census and Projected mid year population by region and district**

Region and District	Census Population		Mid year Projections			
	1991	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Central</b>						
Kalangala	16,371	34,766	47,000	50,800	54,100	58,000
Kampala	774,241	1,189,142	1,406,600	1,480,200	1,533,600	1,597,900
Kayunga	236,177	294,613	320,000	330,800	336,600	344,600
Kiboga	141,607	229,472	277,400	293,300	305,400	319,600
Luwero	255,390	341,317	381,300	396,500	405,900	418,000
Lyantonde	53,100	66,039	71,700	74,000	75,300	77,100
Masaka	694,697	770,662	797,400	816,200	822,300	833,500
Mityana	223,527	266,108	283,400	291,900	295,900	301,700
Mpigi	350,980	407,790	430,000	441,900	447,000	454,900
Mubende	277,449	423,422	499,500	525,300	544,000	566,600
Mukono	588,427	795,393	892,600	929,200	952,300	981,600
Nakaseke	93,804	137,278	159,200	166,800	172,100	178,600
Nakasongola	100,497	127,064	138,700	143,600	146,300	150,000
Rakai	330,401	404,326	435,600	449,600	456,800	466,900
Sembabule	144,039	180,045	195,600	202,300	205,900	210,900
Wakiso	562,887	907,988	1,096,000	1,158,200	1,205,100	1,260,900
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4,843,594</b>	<b>6,575,425</b>	<b>7,432,000</b>	<b>7,750,600</b>	<b>7,958,600</b>	<b>8,220,800</b>
<b>Eastern</b>						
Amuria	69,353	180,022	264,400	291,200	315,500	344,200
Budaka	100,348	136,489	153,600	160,100	164,000	169,300
Bududa	79,218	123,103	146,400	154,300	159,900	167,000
Bugiri	239,307	412,395	511,500	543,900	568,700	599,000
Bukedea	75,272	122,433	148,200	156,900	163,300	171,100
Bukwa	30,692	48,952	58,800	62,100	64,500	67,500
Busia	163,597	225,008	254,300	265,400	272,100	281,200
Butaleja	106,678	157,489	183,300	192,400	198,500	206,300
Iganga	365,756	540,999	630,100	661,400	682,100	709,600
Jinja	289,476	387,573	433,300	451,000	461,500	475,700
Kaberamaido	81,535	131,650	158,900	168,100	174,800	183,100
Kaliro	105,122	154,667	179,700	188,600	194,600	202,200
Kamuli	380,092	552,665	639,100	670,000	690,300	716,700
Kapchorwa	86,010	141,439	172,100	182,300	189,800	199,200
Katakwi	75,244	118,928	142,300	150,300	156,000	163,100
Kumi	161,422	267,232	326,000	345,500	360,000	377,900
Manafwa	178,528	262,566	305,100	320,200	330,200	343,200
Mayuge	216,849	324,674	380,100	399,400	412,600	429,400
Mbale	240,929	332,571	376,500	392,900	403,100	416,600
Namutumba	123,871	167,691	188,300	196,200	200,900	207,300
Pallisa	257,308	384,089	449,000	471,700	487,100	506,900
Sironko	212,305	283,092	316,000	328,800	336,300	346,600
Soroti	204,258	369,789	468,000	499,800	524,800	555,100
Tororo	285,299	379,399	423,000	440,000	449,900	463,600
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4,128,469</b>	<b>6,204,915</b>	<b>7,308,000</b>	<b>7,692,500</b>	<b>7,960,500</b>	<b>8,301,800</b>

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 36 cont'd: Census and Projected mid year population by region and district**

Region and District	Census Population		Mid year Projections			
	1991	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Northern</b>						
Abim	47,572	51,903	53,300	54,100	54,900	54,800
Adjumani	96,264	202,290	272,200	292,100	313,200	331,600
Amolatar	68,473	96,189	109,700	113,700	117,800	120,500
Amuru	126,639	176,733	200,900	208,300	215,500	220,400
Apac	277,451	415,578	486,500	507,200	528,200	543,200
Arua	268,839	402,671	471,400	491,500	511,800	526,400
Dokolo	84,978	129,385	152,500	159,200	166,000	171,000
Gulu	211,788	298,527	340,900	353,500	366,200	374,700
Kaabong	91,236	202,757	279,400	301,200	324,500	345,200
Kitgum	175,587	282,375	340,400	357,000	374,100	387,100
Koboko	62,337	129,148	172,800	185,100	198,300	209,600
Kotido	57,198	122,442	166,500	179,300	192,800	204,600
Lira	347,514	515,666	601,300	626,500	651,700	669,900
Nyadri	206,971	302,109	350,000	364,100	378,300	388,200
Moroto	96,833	189,940	248,700	265,300	282,700	297,700
Moyo	79,381	194,778	279,500	303,800	330,200	354,300
Nakapiripirit	77,584	154,494	203,600	217,500	232,300	244,900
Nebbi	316,866	435,360	491,800	509,200	526,200	537,300
Oyam	177,053	268,415	315,700	329,600	343,500	353,700
Pader	181,597	326,338	411,800	436,000	461,200	481,800
Yumbe	99,794	251,784	365,400	398,100	433,700	466,400
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3,151,955</b>	<b>5,148,882</b>	<b>6,314,300</b>	<b>6,652,300</b>	<b>7,003,100</b>	<b>7,283,300</b>
<b>Western</b>						
Buliisa	47,709	63,363	70,700	73,200	75,100	77,000
Bundibugyo	116,566	209,978	265,200	282,100	297,200	312,600
Bushenyi	579,137	731,392	798,200	823,700	841,600	858,700
Hoima	197,851	343,618	427,400	453,300	476,000	499,100
Ibanda	148,029	198,635	222,200	230,500	236,800	242,800
Isingiro	226,365	316,025	359,400	374,100	385,500	396,700
Kabale	417,218	458,318	472,300	481,700	486,300	490,200
Kabarole	299,573	356,914	380,300	390,500	397,000	403,100
Kamwenge	201,654	263,730	292,000	302,300	309,700	317,000
Kanungu	160,708	204,732	224,300	231,600	236,800	241,800
Kasese	343,601	523,033	616,400	646,300	671,000	695,600
Kibaale	220,261	405,882	517,400	551,400	582,000	613,300
Kiruhura	140,946	212,219	249,000	260,800	270,500	280,200
Kisoro	186,681	220,312	233,900	240,000	243,900	247,200
Kyenjojo	245,573	377,171	446,100	468,100	486,400	504,600
Masindi	213,087	396,127	506,800	540,500	571,000	602,100
Mbarara	267,457	361,477	405,600	409,100	418,300	427,200
Ntungamo	305,199	379,987	412,200	436,400	447,400	458,000
Rukungiri	230,072	275,162	293,600	301,700	306,700	311,500
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4,547,687</b>	<b>6,298,075</b>	<b>7,193,000</b>	<b>7,497,300</b>	<b>7,739,200</b>	<b>7,978,700</b>
<b>UGANDA</b>	<b>16,671,705</b>	<b>24,227,297</b>	<b>28,247,300</b>	<b>29,592,700</b>	<b>30,661,400</b>	<b>31,784,600</b>

*Note: 1. Projections for mid-year population are based on the 2002 Population and Housing census final results*

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*