THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

The Background to the Budget
2011/12 Fiscal Year

PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH, JOB CREATION AND IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVERY

June 2011

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGO	Auditor General's Office
AT	Appropriate Technologies
BEST	Business and Enterprise Start-up Tool
BFP	Budget Framework Paper
BMAU	Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit
BOU	Bank of Uganda
BTTB	Background to the Budget
BTVET	Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CCS	Commitment Control System
CDS	Central Depository Scheme
CMA	Capital Markets Authority
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DMS	Data Management System
DPs	Development Partners
DPF	Deposit Protection Fund
DSA	Debt Sustainability Analysis
DSIP	Development Strategy Investment Plan
DUCAR	District, Urban and Community Access Roads
EAC	East African Community
EACAA	East African Civil Aviation Academy
EAMU	East African Monetary Union
EASRA	East African Securities Regulatory Authorities
EATTFP	East African Trade and Transport Facilitation Project
EFU	Energy, Fuel and Utilities
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
FIA	Financial Institutions Act
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
GOU	Government of Uganda
HIPC	Highly indebted Poor Countries
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ICD	Inland Container Depot
IFEM	Interbank Foreign Exchange Market
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
ILO	International Labor Organization
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector

KfW	Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau
KIBP	Kampala Industrial Business Park
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDIs	Microfinance Deposit-taking Institutions
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiation
MEPD	Macroeconomic Policy Department
MFIs	Microfinance Institutions
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MOFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MSC	Microfinance Support Centre
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTTI	Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
MW	Mega Watts
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NLP	National Land Policy
NMS	National Medical Stores
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NTR	Non Tax Revenue
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSBP	One Stop Boarder Post
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PEPD	Petroleum Exploration and Production Department
PFAA	Public Finance and Accountability Act
PIP	Public Investment Plan
PIRT	Presidential Investors Round Table
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSCP	Private Sector Competitiveness Project
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda/
PV	Present Value
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAGE	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment
STI	Science, technology and Innovation
TIN	Tax Identification Number
UBoS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDC	Uganda Development Cooperation

UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UIRI	Uganda Industrial Research Institute
UMA	Uganda Manufacturers Association
UNCCI	Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
UNCST	Uganda National Council for Science and Technology
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPE	Universal Primary Education
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
URSB	Uganda Registration Services Bureau
USD	United States Dollar
USE	Universal Secondary Education.
USE	Uganda Securities Exchange
VAT	Value Added Tax
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit-latrine

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION AND GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Chapter One: Introduction

The Background to the Budget (BTTB) highlights the priorities of the coming national budget in the context of key economic trends and the recent performance of Government programmes. The BTTB for the 2011/12 fiscal year reports on progress in the first year of implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP), the first of six five-year national plans which articulates Uganda's vision of transforming into a modern and prosperous country within 30 years. The 2011/12 budget will be fully aligned with the objectives of the NDP; the theme of the BTTB is therefore "*Promoting Economic Growth, Job Creation and Improving Service Delivery*."

The Ugandan economy has remained resilient despite the slow global recovery from the financial crises of 2008/9. GDP is projected to have rebounded to 6.3% during FY2010/11. Over the medium-term, economic growth is expected to average 7% per year, representing a continuation of over two decades of impressive economic performance built on prudent macroeconomic management. Economic growth has been successfully translated into significant poverty reduction. The latest national household survey has revealed that the MDG target to halve the proportion of people living in poverty has been achieved a full five years ahead of schedule.

Nonetheless, significant challenges – such as inadequate physical infrastructure and high youth unemployment – remain. Recent inflationary pressures – primarily driven by global fuel and commodity prices – have also increased the burden on the poor, and highlighted the importance of domestic food and energy production in ensuring long-term economic security. In the medium term, strategic Government interventions will address these challenges as outlined in the NDP. This new policy environment focuses on removing the binding constraints to accelerated structural transformation, and thereby provides a clear framework for the prioritisation of Government investment.

Given the limited expansion in the resource envelope, the 2011/12 budget will focus on areas that have the greatest impact on unlocking the binding constraints to socioeconomic transformation. Highest priority will be given to public interventions to stimulate growth, create jobs and reduce unemployment among the youth. Theses interventions fall into the following key areas:

i. Infrastructure development focusing on transport and energy;
ii. Increasing agricultural production and productivity;
iii. Human capital development with emphasis on education, health and water;
iv. Improving business competitiveness and job creation; and
v. Improving the overall effectiveness of Government with special focus on addressing corruption, inefficiency, waste and improving public service delivery.

Although much progress has been made in recent years, the renewed focus in FY2011/12 on the physical infrastructure gap will have the biggest impact on growth, job creation and poverty reduction. Government's commitment to these objectives is reflected in the following core projects which will be prioritised from the next fiscal year:

i. Karuma hydropower project;
ii. Construction of the oil refinery;

iii. Super highways between Kampala and Entebbe, Jinja and Mpigi;
iv. Building a standardised railway gauge between Kampala and Malaba;
v. Building Tororo-Pakwach railway line.

In addition to these core projects, the rehabilitation and maintenance of national, district and community access roads will be prioritised. The community road network is a proxy indicator of improvement in access to social services and markets and has a direct impact on the poor. Energy shortages constraints structural transformation and also drive up the cost of living, potentially undermining progress in other areas. These concerns will be addressed in FY2011/12 through a significant increase in the share of Government resources allocated to the energy sector.

As the backbone of the Ugandan economy, the agricultural sector is vital for the realisation of growth and development targets through food security, income enhancement and employment. Operationalisation of the agriculture sector's Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP) will strengthen linkages between extension services (NAADS) and agricultural research; prioritise improved access to markets and movement up commodity value chains; and scale-up the availability of crucial inputs such as fertilisers and pesticides. Government will also renew efforts to improve farmers' access to credit in order to facilitate the transformation to commercial agricultural production. This will be achieved through the recently established Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme.

Ensuring that quality human resources are developed and engaged in the economy requires the enhancement of technical and business skills but also the delivery of social services across the board to ensure all-round human development. According to the 2010 Millennium Development Goals Status Report, Uganda has made impressive progress towards expanding access to universal education and is on track to meet the target of 100% enrolment. In FY2011/12 the core leakages in the UPE system – such as teacher absenteeism and low completion rates – will be addressed through the provision of the necessary physical infrastructure and personnel as well as the enhanced inspections of schools. Free universal education will be extended to post O-level, BTVET and technical education. Uganda's child and maternal health indicators remain poor. The FY2011/12 budget will therefore prioritise funding for drugs and basic medical equipment, recruitment of key medical personnel coupled with improved pay, and improve referral services through continued rehabilitation and equipping of the Regional Referral Health facilities. Improved access to safe water for households and production will continue in FY2011/12. Large gravity flow and piped water schemes as well as rainwater harvesting projects will be pursued in partnership with the private sector through the provision of smart subsidies to lower the cost of investment in this area.

The 2011/12 budget includes public investments specifically targeted to improve the enabling business environment and thereby create jobs. The result of these investments will be a positive change in the mindset of school leavers and graduates to become job makers rather than job seekers. Key amongst plans to generate higher employment will be the integration of vocational skills training at primary and secondary levels; strengthening of the Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme and the Industrial Research Institute; rollout of the Business and Enterprise Start-up Tool; and the development of serviced Industrial and Business Parks throughout the country.

The NDP will only be implemented successfully through the execution of annual budgets which are properly aligned to the plan's objectives. The 2011/12 budget represents the first budget cycle in which the NDP has been fully operational, and has therefore been prepared within this new framework. But the estimated cost of implementing the NDP exceeds the resource projections under the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Moreover, analysis of recent budgets reveals increasing administrative costs at the expense of the key frontline services and productive areas critical for economic transformation. This highlights the need for significant improvement in government effectiveness, particularly in addressing corruption, inefficiency, waste and the quality of services provided. This will require rationalising sector priorities in line with NDP objectives; intensifying efforts to address operational inefficiencies; strengthening accountability and oversight institutions; and improving strategic leadership at all levels.

The rest of the report is structured as follows: Chapter Two presents the context within which national developments and Government strategies take place, with particular focus on global economic trends, regional integration and trade. Chapters Three through to Seven discuss domestic economic developments and future prospects, focusing in turn on overall economic performance; the monetary and financial sector; the external sector; public finance; and private sector development. Chapter Eight assesses the recent achievements of Government programmes and emerging development issues, while Chapter Nine relates Government spending priorities to sector performance. The medium-term macroeconomic and fiscal framework is presented in Chapter Ten.

Chapter Two: Global and Regional Economic Performance and Prospects

2.1 Global Economic Developments and Prospects

The global economy made a strong return to growth in 2010. The rate of recovery is projected to slow marginally over the coming years but earlier fears of a double-dip recession appear unfounded with renewed private demand compensating for fiscal consolidation in the advanced economies. Financial conditions have improved, but currency and commodity markets remain volatile and future stability is uncertain as reform of financial regulation and supervision remains very much work in progress. The recent political turmoil in North Africa and the Middle East has raised concerns over future disruptions to energy supplies.

2.1.1 Global Growth and Development

Global economic recovery has been proceeding along multiple tracks since the financial crisis of 2008/2009. Advanced economies are recovering slowly and face continued high unemployment. In contrast, emerging economies have seen a robust recovery, and some faster-growing economies are experiencing inflation pressures amid signs of overheating. Thanks in part to their policy responses to the crisis, low-income economies are seeing a relatively rapid return to pre-crisis growth rates. Higher commodity prices are supporting growth in commodity-exporting countries, but are sparking concerns over the affordability of food for the poorer segments of the population in some low- and lower-middle-income countries. Global GDP is forecast to grow by around 4.5 percent over the next few years, with rates in advanced economies several percentage points below those in emerging and developing economies.

Table 2.1: Percentage change in global output, 2007-2014

					Projections			
Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
World	5.4	2.9	-0.5	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
Major advanced economies (G7)	2.2	-0.2	-3.7	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3
Emerging and developing economies	8.8	6.1	2.7	7.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7
Central and eastern Europe	5.5	3.2	-3.6	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9
Commonwealth of Independent States	9.0	5.3	-6.4	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.5
Developing Asia	11.4	7.7	7.2	9.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.7	4.3	-1.7	6.1	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.9
Middle East and North Africa	6.2	5.1	1.8	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.2	5.6	2.8	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.7

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2011

The extent of economic recovery differs importantly across regions – Developing Asia has taken the lead with a projected growth rate of 8.4% in 2011 and 2012. Sub-Saharan Africa is projected to grow at a rate of 5.5% and 5.9% in the next two years, which is the highest of any region outside Asia. Growth in central and Eastern Europe is projected to lag behind other developing and emerging economies.

Despite the setback of global economic recession, two thirds of developing countries are on target or close to being on target to meet all the MDGs. At the global level, the target to halve the number of people living in extreme poverty is on track: it is projected that in 2015 883 million people will be living on less than $1.25 a day, compared to 1.4 billion in 2005 and 1.8 billion in 1990. But a substantial proportion of this progress has been driven by China and India, while much of Africa is lagging behind. The global experience underscores the vital role of sustained economic growth based on structural transformation as a prerequisite for substantial poverty reduction and progress towards the MDGs. The impact of the crisis on the poor was softened in part due to prudent macroeconomic management which created fiscal space for active countercyclical policies in many countries. The resumption of rapid growth should allow for fiscal consolidation to guard against future shocks.

2.1.2 International Trade

World trade is projected to recover as shown in Table 2.2 below. Total trade flows are expected to expand 7.4% and 6.9% in 2011 and 2012 respectively, significantly faster than the rate of GDP growth. Exports have recovered similarly for both advanced and emerging economies. Imports of emerging and developing economies have returned to pre-crisis trends but those of advanced economies continue to lag, reflecting gradual readjustments to global demand. Capital flows from advanced to emerging economies have also picked up.

Table 2.2: World Trade (percentage change)

			Projections	
	2009	2010	2011	2012
World Trade Volumes (Goods and Services)	-10.9	12.4	7.4	6.9
Imports				
Advanced Economies	-12.6	11.2	5.8	5.5
Emerging and Developing Economies	-8.3	13.5	10.2	9.4
Exports				
Advanced Economies	-12.2	12.0	6.8	5.9
Emerging and Developing Economies	-7.5	14.5	8.8	8.7

Source**:** International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2011

2.1.3 World Commodity Prices

Commodity prices have increased more than expected, reflecting a combination of strong demand growth and negative supply shocks. Sharp increases in the price of metals, food and other commodities supported the strong growth rebound among low-income commodity exporters. However, surging food prices are adding to inflationary pressures and have sparked concerns over the affordability of food for the poorer segments of the population in low- and lower-middle-income economies. Many of these countries will need to increase support to households struggling with high food prices, particularly the urban poor and rural landless. With continued economic recovery in 2011, overall commodity prices may rise further – though food price levels will depend greatly on weather patterns during the year.

Table 2.3: World Oil and Commodity Prices (US$, percentage change)

			Projections	
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Oil	-36.3	27.9	35.6	0.8
Non-fuel Commodities	-15.8	26.3	25.1	-4.3

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2011

Global consumer price inflation is projected to rise significantly, mainly driven by fuel prices. Inflation will remain higher in emerging and developing economies than in advanced economies, reflecting the decreasing relative importance of oil in the latter. There will therefore be only a small effect on growth of the advanced economies, but the challenges will be greater in emerging and developing economies, where the consumption share of food and fuel is higher and the credibility of monetary policy weaker. Although inflation may be high for some time, forecasts suggest no major adverse effect on growth. However risks to the recovery from additional disruptions to oil supply are a concern.

Table 2.4: Consumer Prices (percentage change)

			Projections	
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Advanced Economies	0.1	1.6	2.2	1.7
Emerging and Developing Economies	5.2	6.2	6.9	5.3

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2011

2.1.4 The Global Outlook for ODA

As a consequence of the financial crisis, the fiscal positions of many development partner governments in the OECD-DAC have substantially worsened. This is may have negative

implications vis-à-vis the provision of Official Development Assistance (ODA); several countries may fail to meet their internationally agreed commitment to increase ODA.

According to OECD figures, between 2008 and 2009 total net ODA from members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) rose slightly in real terms (+0.7%) to USD 119.6 billion. Therefore, during the early stages of the financial crisis, ODA budgets avoided large cuts in many OECD countries. Preliminary data for 2010 suggests that ODA continued to rise. However the austerity measures being undertaken in many OECD DAC countries represent a significant risk for aid-receiving countries, complicating their medium-term budget planning.

2.2 Regional Developments and Prospects

2.2.1 Sub-Sahara Africa

The global financial crisis of 2009 hit just as many countries in sub-Saharan Africa were beginning to enjoy a hard-earned period of economic growth. Looking ahead however, the recovery to pre-crisis growth rates is well underway in most countries within the region. In contrast to the U or even L-shaped recoveries from previous global downturns, sub-Saharan Africa's response to the most-recent crisis has been more V-shaped, as shown in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Sub-Saharan Africa's GDP growth during global recessions

Source**:** International Monetary Fund, Regional Economic Outlook, Sub-Saharan Africa, April 2011

However the recent sharp increase in food and fuel prices in world markets has had a crucial impact on economic activity within the Sub-Saharan region. Although strong harvests in a number of countries have helped in limiting increases in local food prices, many other countries within the region have seen prices increase sharply. The surge in fuel prices will also test the resilience that the region has exhibited in recent years. For the region's 37 oil-importing

countries, this will imply higher import costs and reduced fiscal space. All countries in the region will suffer from higher inflation.

Table 2.5: Output growth and inflation in Sub-Saharan Africa

				Projections	
	2004-8	2009	2010	2011	2012
Real GDP growth	6.6	2.8	4.9	5.5	5.9
Inflation	8.7	8.3	7.0	8.1	6.7

Source: International Monetary Fund, Regional Economic Outlook, Sub-Saharan Africa, April 2011

Private capital flows into the region, which were rising significantly before the financial crisis, have made a quick return to this upward trajectory. This has mainly been driven by portfolio investments, reflecting relatively high expected returns and low correlations with other markets. Although this trend can be seen as a vote of confidence in the region's improving institutional environment, greater reliance on this highly volatile capital flow will complicate macroeconomic management.

Table 2.6: Portfolio inflows into Sub-Saharan Africa (US$ Billions)

							Projections	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Net private portfolio flows	3.333	11.912	8.008	-21.607	4.016	1.990	4.506	12.158

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2011

2.2.2 East African Community

The recent economic performance of the East African Community has been impressive. Since 2005, the EAC has grown significantly faster than the rest of sub-Saharan Africa. Three of the five countries in the EAC (Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania) were among the top 20 fastest-growing economies in the world between 2005 and 2009. Uganda and Rwanda posted the most rapid growth rates, on the whole leading to a greater economic convergence between the member states although Burundi continues to lag behind (Table 2.7).

The region's growth in exports to the rest of the world has lagged behind other countries that have achieved growth take-offs, notably in Asia. Deeper regional integration is likely to raise productivity and reduce costs, and thereby facilitate higher exports. With its more favourable geographical location and physical infrastructure, Kenya dominates intra-regional trade. In 2008, Kenya's trade surplus with the rest of the EAC was US$257.8 million. Uganda had a trade deficit of US$48.3 million, Tanzania a surplus of US$13.7 million, Rwanda a deficit of US$87 million, and Burundi, exporting the least, a deficit of US$19.5 million.

Table 2.7: GDP and inflation trends for EAC economies

					Projections	
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GDP, constant prices (annual % change)						
Burundi	3.6	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.8
Kenya	7.0	1.6	2.6	5.0	5.7	6.5
Rwanda	5.5	11.2	4.1	6.5	6.5	7.0
Tanzania	6.9	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.6
Uganda	8.4	8.7	7.2	5.2	6.0	6.5
GDP per capita based on purchaser power parity (current international dollar)						
Burundi	373	390	400	411	425	443
Kenya	1,594	1,606	1,614	1,662	1,725	1,810
Rwanda	1,009	1,122	1,155	1,217	1,284	1,365
Tanzania	1,182	1,270	1,341	1,413	1,491	1,580
Uganda	1,078	1,159	1,210	1,241	1,283	1,337
Inflation (annual % change in average consumer prices)						
Burundi	8.3	24.4	10.7	6.4	8.4	13.4
Kenya	4.3	16.2	9.3	3.9	7.2	5.0
Rwanda	9.1	15.4	10.3	2.3	3.1	5.5
Tanzania	6.3	8.4	11.8	10.5	6.3	7.0
Uganda	6.8	7.3	14.2	9.4	6.1	11.0*

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2011
*Uganda's medium-term macroeconomic objective is to bring inflation down to no more than 5%.

Development Strategy

The reign of the 3rd EAC Development Strategy consolidated the implementation of the EAC Customs Union and established the Common Market. Its successor has been formulated to consolidate the gains of integration thus far; establish the Monetary Union; and pave the way for the establishment of a Political Federation.

Correspondingly, in line with the EAC Development Strategy and the EAC Treaty, the Protocol and Policy for establishing the EAC Development Fund, have also been finalised. The main aim of the EAC Development Fund is to facilitate the advancement, deepening and acceleration of the integration process, particularly by addressing infrastructural development issues; development imbalances; and investment promotion in the Partner States.

East African Common Market

Building on the East African Customs Union, the EAC Common Market Protocol took effect in July 2010. This established the principles of free movement of goods, persons, workers, the right of establishment, right of residence, free movement of services and free movement of capital within the Community. In practice, the movement of goods within the Community remains constrained by a number of challenges, such as non-tariff barriers, underdeveloped infrastructure and border-post collaboration. Nonetheless, the implications of the protocol are likely to be wide-reaching, affecting trade within and outside the region, taxation policy and practice, the location of industries and investments, the competitiveness of the various sectors, fiscal and monetary policies, the attractiveness of Uganda for local and foreign investments, and the legislative and regulatory frameworks governing labour, migration, land and property.

The Common Market is expected to strengthen the competitiveness and development prospects of the region as a whole and, as such, requires collaborative policy making and good practice to establish appropriate legal and institutional frameworks across the Community. Partner States are therefore working to review the appropriate scope, level and adequacy of harmonisation or approximation of legislation required to implement the Common Market fully.

East African Monetary Union (EAMU)

Government joined the rest of the East African Community countries in the preparation for the negotiations of the EAMU whose objective is, among others, to lower business transaction costs, increase currency stability and price convergence amongst the Partner States. A high Level task Force has been established to produce a draft EAMU protocol. Studies are underway to review the macroeconomic convergence criteria for the community which will set the basis for continued integration.

PART TWO: DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

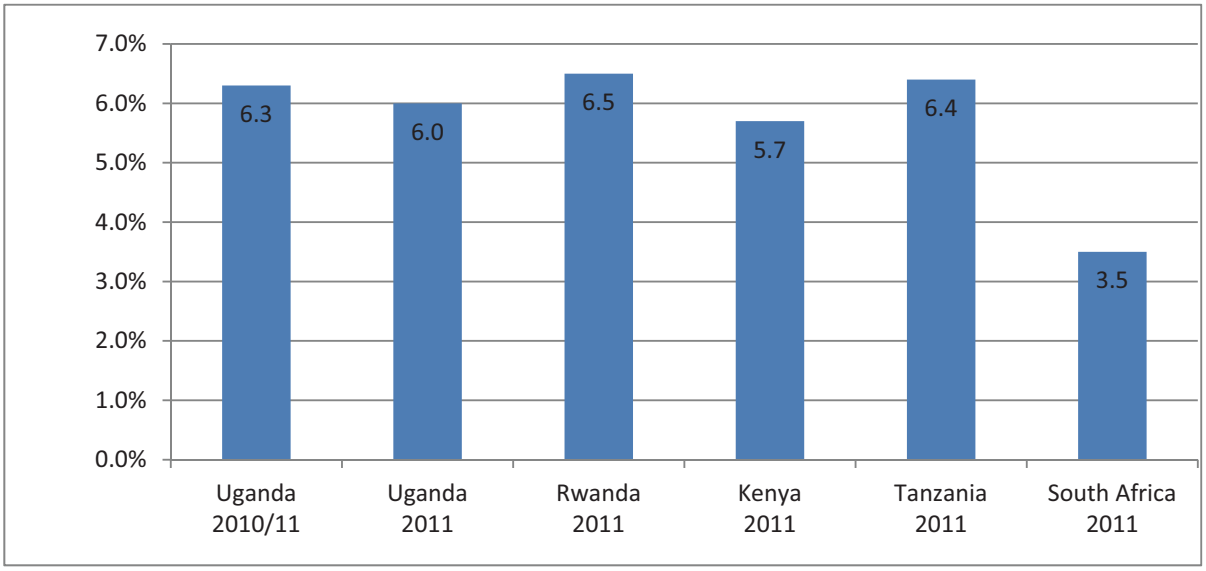
Chapter Three: Economic Growth

3.1 GDP growth

The Ugandan economy grew by 6.3% in the financial year 2010/11 which is 0.8 percentage points more than the revised growth rate of 5.5 percent for 2009/10. This growth showed that the country had recovered from the effects of the global economic crisis. The good growth performance of the economy in the fiscal year 2010/11 was largely due to the good performance of manufacturing, construction, and wholesale and retail trade.

As shown in Figure 3.1 below, Uganda's impressive growth rate was matched by other East African Community countries, a positive development for the East African Community integration agenda. The growth performance of the EAC countries was better than many other countries in Africa, including South Africa.

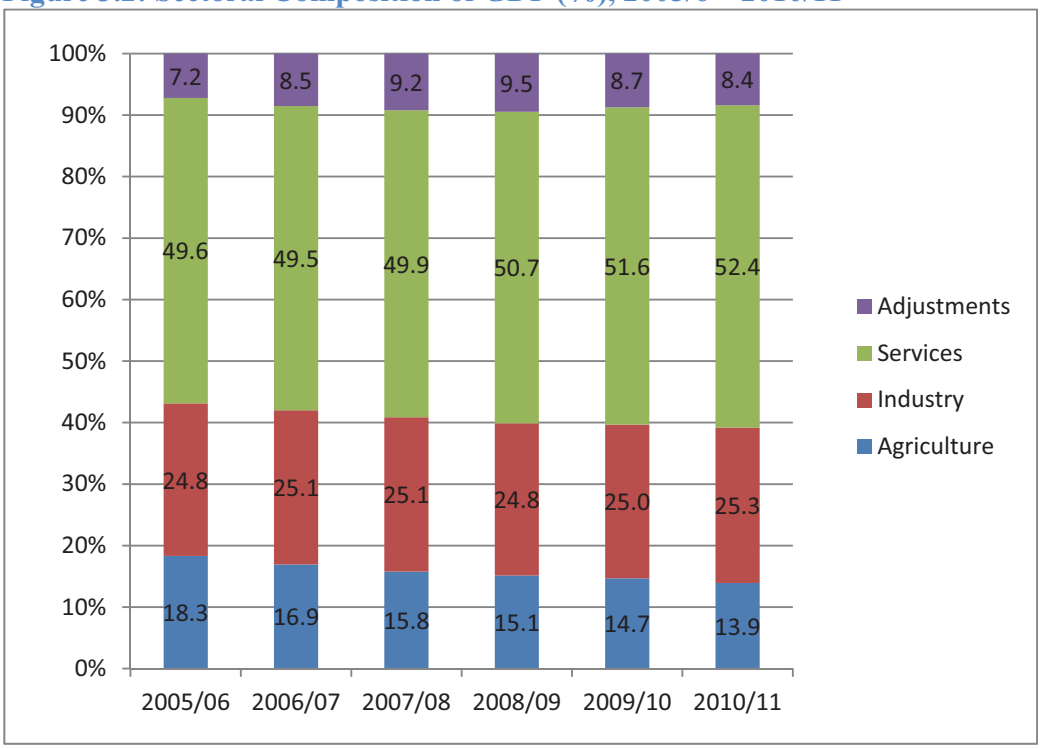
Figure 3.1: Economic Growth: Uganda, Selected Countries in Sub Saharan Africa, FY 2010/11 and CY 2011.



Source: IMF (estimates), World Economic Outlook, April 2011 and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

The sectoral contribution to GDP shows that the share of agriculture, forestry and fishing in total GDP at 2002 constant prices has continued to decline from 14.7percent in 2009/10 to 13.9 percent in 2011/12. The share of services in total GDP increased to 52.4%, while industry has a share of 25.3% (Figure 3.2), highlighting the growing importance of these sectors in the economy.

Figure 3.2: Sectoral Composition of GDP (%), 2005/6 – 2010/11



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and MOFPED
Note: Computed using GDP numbers for each year in constant 2002 prices. 2010/11 figures are provisional.

3.2 Detailed Sectoral GDP Growth Performance

The major driver of growth in 2010/11 was the services sector which is estimated to have grown at 8 % compared to 7.5% for the industrial sector and 0.9% for the agricultural sector (Table 3.1). Compared to last year, both industrial sector and services registered higher growth rates. However, the agricultural sector registered a lower growth rate than last year particularly due to the poor performances of the cash crop and fish sub-sectors**.** Table 3.2 shows the growth rates of the various sub sectors of GDP.

Table 3.1: Real GDP Growth Rates Sectors

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.5%	0.1%	1.3%	2.9%	2.4%	0.9%
Industry	14.7%	9.6%	8.8%	5.8%	6.5%	7.5%
Services	12.2%	8.0%	9.7%	8.8%	7.4%	8.0%
GDP at Market prices	10.8%	8.4%	8.7%	7.3%	5.5%	6.3%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and MOFPED

3.2.1 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector

The agriculture sector, including forestry and fishing is projected to have grown by 0.9 percent down from 2.4 percent in 2009/10. The slow growth rate is attributed to a decline in the performance of the cash crops sub-sector which registered a -15.8% growth rate, while the

forestry and fish sub-sectors had slower growth rates of 2.8% and 0.4% respectively compared to growth rates of 2.9% and 2.6% achieved in 2009/10.

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

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
GROWTH Rates						
Total GDP at market prices	10.8%	8.4%	8.7%	7.3%	5.5%	6.3%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.5%	0.1%	1.3%	2.9%	2.4%	0.9%
Cash crops	-10.6%	5.4%	9.0%	9.8%	-1.1%	-15.8%
Food crops	-0.1%	-0.9%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%
Livestock	1.6%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Forestry	4.1%	2.0%	2.8%	6.3%	2.9%	2.8%
Fishing	5.6%	-3.0%	-11.8%	-7.0%	2.6%	0.4%
Industry	14.7%	9.6%	8.8%	5.8%	6.5%	7.5%
Mining & quarrying	6.1%	19.4%	3.0%	4.3%	15.8%	15.8%
Manufacturing	7.3%	5.6%	7.3%	10.0%	6.6%	6.5%
Formal	7.8%	4.9%	9.2%	12.0%	6.1%	7.2%
Informal	6.0%	7.7%	2.1%	4.4%	8.2%	4.3%
Electricity supply	-6.5%	-4.0%	5.4%	10.6%	14.5%	13.1%
Water supply	2.4%	3.5%	3.8%	5.7%	4.4%	4.1%
Construction	23.2%	13.2%	10.5%	3.7%	5.9%	7.7%
Services	12.2%	8.0%	9.7%	8.8%	7.4%	8.0%
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	12.3%	10.4%	14.7%	9.7%	0.7%	3.0%
Hotels & restaurants	8.7%	11.3%	10.7%	4.5%	4.5%	4.1%
Transport & communications	17.1%	17.7%	21.3%	14.3%	17.5%	13.9%
Road, rail & water transport	12.8%	9.5%	20.8%	12.9%	14.1%	7.7%
Air transport and support services	6.9%	13.8%	17.8%	-3.6%	0.9%	2.1%
Posts & telecommunication	26.2%	29.1%	22.6%	19.8%	23.7%	21.2%
Financial services	31.7%	-11.9%	17.1%	25.4%	36.1%	10.3%
Real estate activities	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%
Other business services	12.5%	8.0%	10.8%	12.4%	15.0%	7.8%
Public administration & defence	15.8%	-6.3%	12.1%	5.5%	6.9%	12.0%
Education	9.4%	10.6%	-6.5%	4.3%	-1.5%	10.7%
Health	12.9%	2.7%	-4.8%	-3.2%	11.9%	12.6%
Other personal & community services	14.1%	13.4%	12.8%	12.3%	11.8%	11.4%
Adjustments	17.6%	27.9%	17.5%	10.2%	-2.7%	2.3%
FISIM	34.2%	-13.8%	15.9%	27.1%	69.1%	27.0%
Taxes on products	19.5%	22.3%	17.3%	11.8%	5.0%	6.6%

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and MOFPED

Cash crops

The cash crops sub sector which includes coffee, cotton, tea, tobacco, sugar cane and exported horticulture experienced a huge decline of 15.8 percent in 2010/11 compared to the 1.1 percent decline in 2010/11.This decline in cash crop activities was mainly attributed to the long drought that reduced the production of Coffee, Tobacco and Tea. The output of Coffee activities is estimated to have shrunk by 41.9 percent in 2010/11 compared to a 3.9 percent increase in 2010/11. Coffee contributes to over 60 percent of the cash crops' total value added; hence the decline in Coffee activities is the main explanation of the drop in overall output of the cash crops sub sector.

Tobacco growing activities registered a contraction of 26.1 percent in 2010/11. The crop, mainly grown in West Nile, was severely affected by drought. Tea registered a decline for the first time in six years. The Tea output registered a decline of 14.3 percent in 2010/11, a sharp contrast to an increase of 18.7 percent recorded in 2009/10.

Declines were also registered in other cash crops. For example, Cocoa declined by 21.8 percent in 2010/11 compared to a decline of 16.8 percent in 2009/10. Flowers and horticulture registered a decline of 11.8 percent in 2010/11 compared to a contraction of 15.0 percent in 2009/10.

However, the Cotton activities are projected to have grown by 95.5 percent in 2010/11 following a decline of 44.0 percent in 2009/10. The improvement in the Cotton activities is attributed to high farm gate prices received by farmers during 2010/11, owing to its increased global demand. Production was also boosted by continued Government support towards the cotton sub sector particularly in provision of cotton planting seed, production inputs (pesticides and sprays), extension services and sensitization of farmers on benefits of increased cotton production.

Sugarcane production activities also projected to have grown by 7.8 percent in 2010/11, although this was a lower growth rate compared to the 20.5 percent growth attained in 2009/10.

Food crops

Food crop activities are estimated to have remained at the same level of growth of 2.7percent as that of fiscal year 2009/10. The long favourable second rains of 2010 boosted agricultural activities in the first half of 2010/11. However, this growth could have been much better had it not been the long drought that discouraged production of food crops in the third quarter of the 2010/11 fiscal year.

Fishing

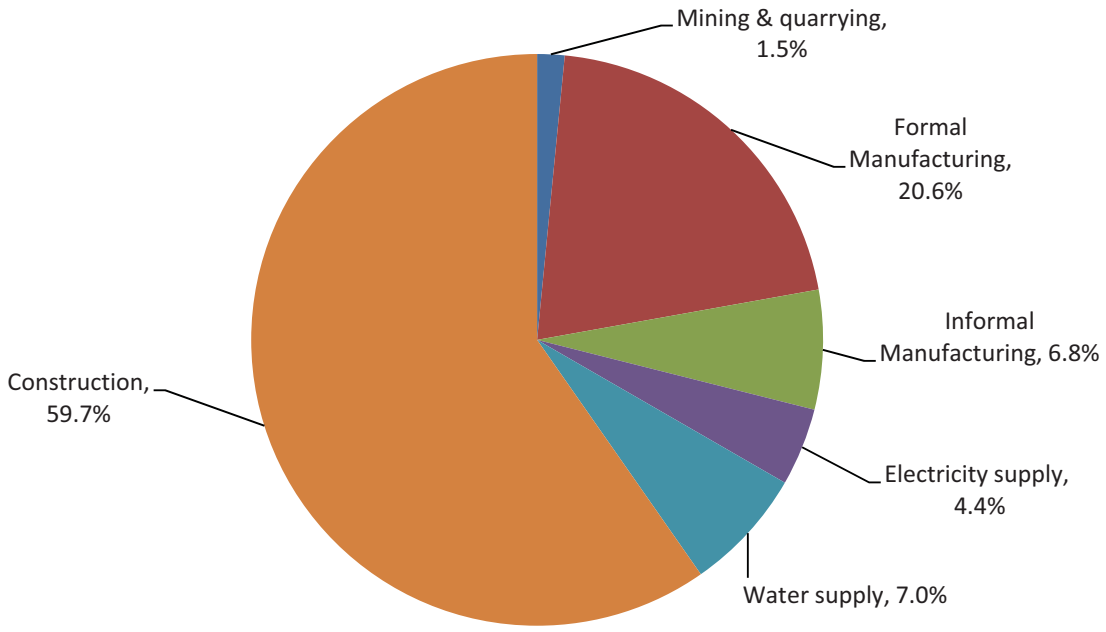
The fishing subsector had shown signs of recovery with a growth of 2.6percent during the last fiscal year 2009/10. The recovery in the fishing activities had been attributed to benefits of the controls imposed by the fisheries authorities and hence minimized the fishing of young fish and allowed growth of fish in the subsequent periods**.** However, the sub sector had a slower growth rate of 0.4 percent in 2011/12.

3.2.2 Industrial Sector

The industrial activities continued to perform well with the sector growing at 7.5 percent in compared to a growth rate of 6.5 percent in 2009/10. This growth rate is mainly attributed to the good performance of the construction activities.

The construction sub-sector which covers public and private sector construction services grew by 7.7 percent compared to 5.9 percent registered in 2009/10. Private construction was stimulated by a fall in the cement prices and increased local production of cement. In 2010/11, local cement production increased by 34.7 percent. Growth was also boosted by the increased activity in the public civil construction works of roads and bridges among others.

Figure 3.3: Composition of the Industrial Sector in 2010/11



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and MOFPED
Note: Computed using GDP numbers for each year in constant 2002 prices

Recovery of the formal manufacturing sub sector also contributed to the good growth performance of the sector. The sub-sector is projected to have grown at 7.2 percent in 2010/11 compared to 6.1 percent in 2009/10. The growth in formal manufacturing was spurred mainly by Drinks and Tobacco processing, Bricks and Cement, Paper and Printing, Chemicals Paint and Soap, as well as Metal Products industries.

The informal manufacturing activities grew by 4.3 percent, and this performance was below the 8.2 percent increase registered during fiscal year 2009/10. The decline in performance of the informal activities is attributed to the poor performance in grain production and, therefore, a

decrease in grain milling. The growth of food processing was boosted by the long second rains in 2010 that extended into the first quarter of 2011, that favoured food crops production activities.

Mining and quarrying activities grew by 15.8 percent in fiscal year 2010/11, the same growth attained in 2009/10. The growth in the mining and quarrying activities was mainly driven by continued increase in demand for cement whose main raw material is limestone. Mining and quarrying was also spurred by the increased demand for clay and quarry products used in the construction industry. In addition, the several raw materials for road construction are also produced from quarrying. It is worth noting that the performance of this sector is measured by the Index of Production – Manufacturing for the sub-group of Bricks, Tiles and Other Ceramic Production, Cement and Lime Production, and Concrete Articles Manufacturing. The sub sector's contribution to total GDP, at current prices, was the lowest in fiscal year 2010/11 with a share of only 0.3 percent.

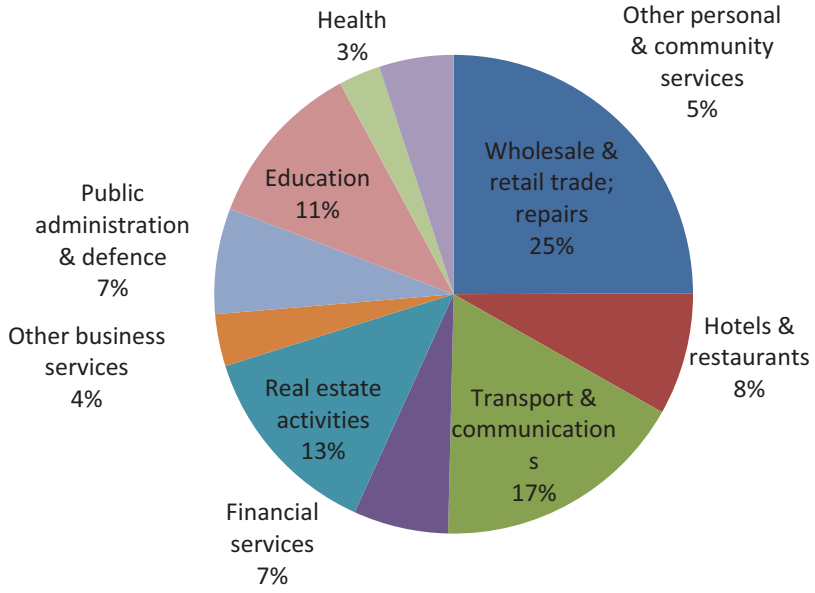
Electricity supply activities increased by 13.1 percent in 2010/11 compared to a growth of 14.5 percent in 2009/10. During the year 2010/11, hydro electricity installed capacity increased due to the commissioning of two new hydro plants Mpanga and Ishaha plants with a combined output of 24.5 MW and the Electromax thermal plant of 20 MW.

The water supply activities are estimated to grow by 4.1 percent in 2010/11 a modest decrease from a growth of 4.4 percent in 2009/10.

3.2.3 Services Sector

The services sector is estimated to have grown by 8.0 percent in 2010/11, a better performance than the growth rate of 7.4 percent attained in 2009/10. The recovery of the wholesale and retail trade sub-sector and the continued good performance of the real estate activities were important factors in the sector's good performance. The services' share of 52.4 percent of total GDP was more than half of the total GDP, at constant prices, in fiscal year 2010/11.

Figure 3.4: Composition of the Service Sector in 2010/11



Source:Uganda Bureau of Statistics and MOFPED
Note:Computed using GDP numbers for each year in constant 2002 prices

The wholesale and retail trade; repairs activities are estimated to have registered a growth of 3.0 percent in fiscal year 2010/11, a recovery from a modest growth of 0.7 percent in 2009/10. The better performance of wholesale and retail trade in 2010/11 was mainly due to the positive trends of the exports and imports after negative performances in 2009/10 following the global financial crisis effects. There would have been an even a better performance, but the sector was partly constrained by the poor performance of the cash crops activities (monetary agriculture).

The transport and communications sub-sector is estimated to have grown by 13.9 percent in 2010/11, a lower growth than the 17.5 percent growth rate of 2009/10.

Road, rail and water transport sub-sector is estimated to have grown by 7.7 percent in 2010/11 down from a growth of 14.1 percent in 2009/10. The drop in the growth rate of road, rail and water transport activities was due to the contraction of the trade activities especially the monetary agriculture cash crops component.

Air transport handling activities are projected to grow by 2.1 percent in 2010/11 after a modest growth of 0.9 percent in 2009/10. The performance is indicated by the passenger landings at Entebbe International Airport. The 2.1 percent increase in this activity therefore depicts an increase in passenger landing in 2010/11.

The posts and telecommunications sub-sector registered a growth rate of 21.2 percent compared to a higher growth rate of 23.7 percent in 2009/10. Although the 2010/11 growth rate is estimated to be lower than last year, it is nevertheless quite high. The high growth rate in the communications sub-sector was mainly attributed to a 37 percent increase in the overall cellular

subscriptions in 2010 due to increased service coverage by the newer mobile telecommunications entrants (Warid and Orange), tariff reductions in domestic and international segments by all operators and aggressive promotional campaigns. There were 3.5 million new subscribers in 2010 compared to 0.9 million new subscribers in 2009 while the telephone usage traffic increased by 40.0 percent in the same period that is from 7.1 billion to 10.0 billion minutes. However, the tariff reductions mean lower margins for the telecommunications companies.

The financial services sector which comprises of Commercial Banking, the Central Bank, Insurance, Foreign Exchange Bureaus and other Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation is estimated to have grown by 10.3 percent in 2010/11 compared to 36.1 percent in 2009/10. The lower growth of the financial services in 2010/11 is due to the reduced activities in the treasury bills market and the lower rates offered, which in turn meant lower securities interest incomes. Consequently, growth of the net interest income (FISIM) reduced from 69.1 percent in 2009/10 to 27.0 percent in 2010/11.

The hotels and restaurants output grew by 4.2 percent in 2010/11, which was slightly lower than the 4.3 percent attained in 2009/10. The growth in these activities is attributed to the growing urban population.

Real estate activities that include outputs of rental and owner occupied activities grew by 5.7 percent in 2010/11, the same growth rate as in 2009/10.

Other business services includes all other business activities such as renting of transport equipment, machinery and other equipment, household and other personal goods, and data processing and computer related consultancy, research and experimental development, legal activities, accounting, book keeping and auditing activities, tax consultancy, business and management consultancy activities, architectural and engineering activities including consultancy, investigation and security activities, photographic activities and other business services. This sub-sector's output is estimated to have increased by 7.8 percent in 2010/11 which is lower than the 15.0 percent growth for 2009/10.

The community services sub-sector includes public administration, education and health. Public administration output is estimated to have grown by 12.0 percent in 2010/11, which is an increase from a growth rate of 6.9 percent recorded during 2009/10. Education activities grew by 10.7 percent in 2010/11 after contracting by 1.5 percent in 20009/10. On the hand, Health sector registered a growth rate of 12.6 percent in 2010/11 which was a better performance compared to the 11.9 percent increase in 2009/10.

The personal and community services sector includes theatres, cinemas, dry cleaning, houseboys and girls, barbers and beauty shops. This sector grew by 11.4 percent in 2010/11, which was a slightly lower rate than the 12.8 percent growth in 2009/10. Other personal and community services sector contributed to 2.4 percent of the total GDP at current prices in 2010/11.

Chapter Four: Monetary and Financial Sector Developments

4.1 Monetary Sector

4.1.1 Inflation Trends

The country has been experiencing inflationary pressures, with the general price level of all items combined increasing by 16% p.a. in May 2011. Food crop prices have registered the greatest increase in prices recorded at 44.1 percent over the same period. Inflation arising from price changes in Electricity, Fuel and Utilities combined (EFU) increased to 9.1 percent in May 2011 from 3.2 percent in November 2010. Core inflation, which measures the changes in the general price level of all items but excluding food crops, electricity, fuel and utilities increased to 11.3 in May 2011 from 4.8% in November 2010.

Excluding all food items, the non-food inflation went up to 6.5 per cent for the year ending April 2011, which is within the 5 percent target range. This suggests that the major drivers of the current surge in inflation are food items, including both food crops and other processed food items.

The monthly rate of increase in prices reduced in May 2011, to -0.6%, 0.4% and 1.5% respectively for food crops, a combination of electricity, fuel and utilities, and core inflation. The corresponding monthly rates of changes in March were 17.4% 1.9% and 1.8%. This means that inflationary pressures are abating.

Table 4.1 shows annual headline inflation trends since January 2010, while Figure 4.1 show annual inflation trends since July 2008.

Table 4.1: Annual Headline inflation since Jan 2010

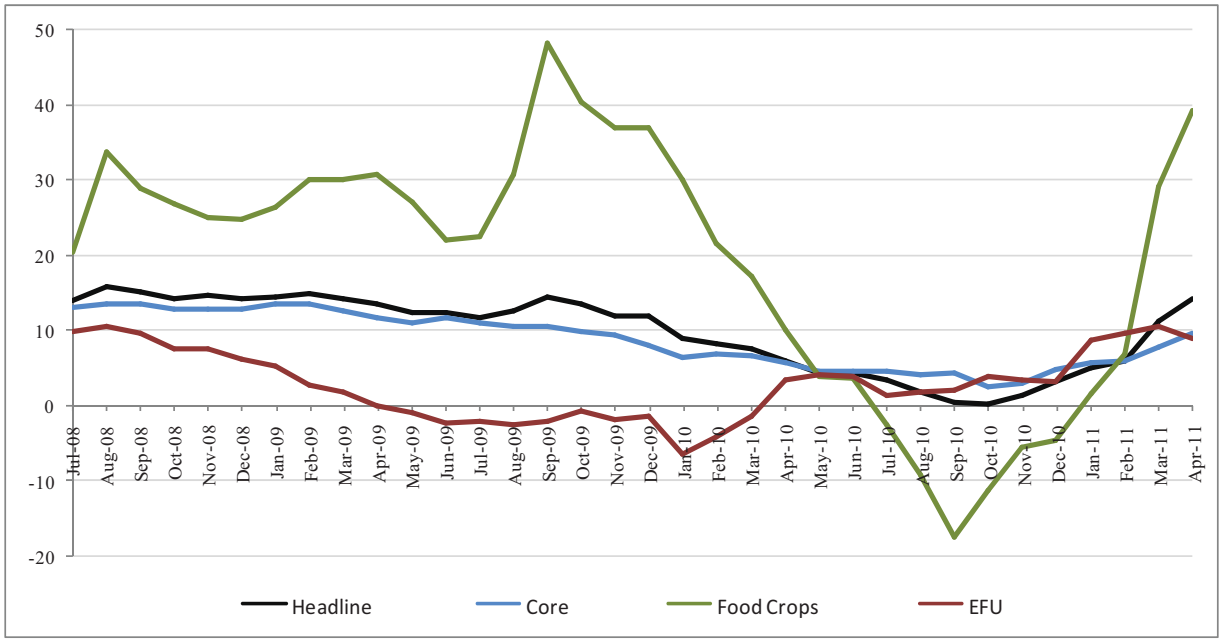
	2010												2011				
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Headline	8.9	8.1	7.5	6	4.3	4.2	3.3	1.7	0.3	0.2	1.4	3.1	5	6	11.1	14.2	16.0
Core	6.4	6.9	6.7	5.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4	4.2	2.5	2.9	4.8	5.6	6	7.8	9.7	11.3
Food Crops	30	21.5	17.2	10	3.9	3.5	-2.5	-9.2	-17.6	-11.4	-5.5	-4.6	1.5	6.9	29.1	39.3	44.1
EFU	-6.5	-4.2	-1.4	3.3	4.1	3.9	1.3	1.8	2.1	3.9	3.3	3.2	8.6	9.7	10.4	9	9.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

Inflationary pressures have not affected Uganda alone. Other countries in the region have also experienced high prices in recent months. Inflation in Kenya increased from 3.8% in November 2010 to 12.1% in April 2011, while in Tanzania the increase has been from 5.5% to 8.5% in the same period. In the month of March, inflation in Ethiopia was 30 percent on account of food prices. Table 4.2 below gives a comparison of regional inflation trends in 2010 and 2011.

In India annual inflation averaged 11.5% between January and April 2011. All major emerging economies are experiencing high inflationary pressures, in part attributed to expectations for strong growth for the near term. Uganda imports inflation from Kenya and other trading partners such as Egypt, India, Pakistan, and European countries where price changes in those countries have been on the rise. This cost is past on to the final consumers.

Figure 4.1: Annual Inflation since July 2008



Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.2: Regional Price Changes (inflation) in 2010 and 2011

	2010										2011			
Country	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**
Burundi	6.6	7.4	8.4	9.7	9.8	8.5	3.5	4.7	5.5	6.3	4.8	5.0	5.7	
Kenya	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8	4.5	5.4	6.5	9.2	12.1
Rwanda	2.1	2.7	4.2	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	2.6	4.1	
Tanzania	9.0	9.4	7.9	7.2	6.3	6.6	4.5	4.2	5.5	5.6	6.4	7.5	8.0	
Uganda	7.5	6.0	4.3	4.2	3.2	1.7	0.3	0.2	1.4	3.1	5.0	6.0	11.1	14.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and various sources.

Causes of Rising Prices.

First, poor rainfall and recent drought conditions have been the main driver of food inflation. The drought which started at the beginning of the year affected food production and consequently food supplies to the markets, which has led to an increase in food prices.

Secondly, increased demand in the region for food products has resulted in higher food prices in the domestic and regional markets. This is mainly due to the fact that most food had been exported to regional markets such as South Sudan. Food supply within the East African region has also been reduced because of drought in these countries.

Thirdly, high global food prices due to increasing alternative use of food products, as an alternative source of energy in countries like the USA and Brazil. This is likely to keep global food prices high for some time.

Fourth, imported inflation, particularly from Uganda's major trading partners has also continued to rise. Many countries particularly those categorized as emerging economies are experiencing high inflationary pressures, in part due to the rapidly rising prices for agricultural and other commodities particularly oil prices, and strong growth prospects in the emerging market economies. This ultimately translates to prices of imported products and consequently to higher domestic inflation. Inflation in China, India and Kenya, the main sources of Uganda's imports continued to rise, implying higher imported inflation. Moreover, in order to control inflation in China, the Chinese Currency - Renminbi - has had a fast appreciation which is another catalyst for higher import prices.

Fifth, the rise in global inflation expectations due to geopolitical tensions in the Middle-East and North Africa regions and the high global demand of oil particularly from the fast developing countries such as China, India and Brazil has led to increases in global Crude Oil prices. The average Brent crude oil price in April 2011 was US$ 120 per barrel up from US$ 113 and US$ 102 per barrel in March and February 2011, respectively.

Exchange rate depreciation has also had some significant impact on inflation. This is mainly because of the strength of the dollar against other major trading currencies which is also affecting the Ugandan economy. This is particularly so because Uganda is a small open economy and therefore a price taker rather than a price setter.

Measures to control inflation

To address the structural causes of control inflation, the budget strategy will focus on addressing the supply constraints in agriculture to enhance export growth, achieve food security and control supply driven inflation. In the short term in order to prevent spiralling inflation, measures aimed at reducing inflation will include removing money in the economy that is not immediately utilized for production by using Government Treasury Bills. In addition, efforts to synchronize quarterly spending with implementation or work plans will be strengthened to ensure that funds are released for immediate use.

On the exchange rate, Government will continue to maintain a flexible exchange rate which is determined by demand and supply market conditions. The Bank of Uganda will also continue with cautious interventions in the foreign exchange market to deal with temporary sharp fluctuations arising from speculative tendencies.

To increase agricultural production in the short term, Government has provided additional Ushs 20 billion for increasing agricultural inputs.

In the **medium term**, the measures required and which the Government is implementing include increasing agricultural production and productivity to ensure food security and to supply surpluses to the market.

The specific measures include:

- Provision of funding to increase seed and other input multiplication
- Increase Agricultural financing for commercial farmers through the Agricultural Credit Scheme
- Strengthening the value chain in agriculture, to improve food security and contain sharp increases in food prices through providing resources to improve storage by rehabilitation of Silos and warehouse construction.
- Providing better information to guide farmers particularly on weather patterns to prevent loses and to facilitate adequate preparation.
- Facilitating establishment of processing units at sub-county levels.
- In the livestock sub-sector, Government will continue to provide milk coolers, equipment for hire for construction of valley dams, strengthen disease and pest control, and provide improved breeds.
- Irrigation will be given priority through supporting affordable irrigation technologies like simple water harvesting, and water for production.
- Restocking fish in existing water bodies and promoting other agricultural enterprises like aquaculture and cage farming; and
- Enhancing agricultural and livestock research, among other interventions.

4.1.2 Interest rates

Despite a slight decline, average commercial bank lending rates remained relatively high. During fiscal year 2010/11, nominal weighted average lending interest rates of commercial banks were in the range of 18.5 and 20.5 percent, slightly lower than the rates in 2009/10. In February 2011, average commercial bank lending rates fell to 19.6 percent. While demand deposits rates fell slightly from 1.3 percent recorded in the previous year to 1.2 percent, there were marginal increases in the savings and time deposit rates. The rates on saving and time deposits rose to 2.4 percent and about 10.0 percent, respectively in February 2011 from the respective rates of 2.3 percent and 8.4 percent, in the same period last year. This is illustrated in Table 4.2 below.

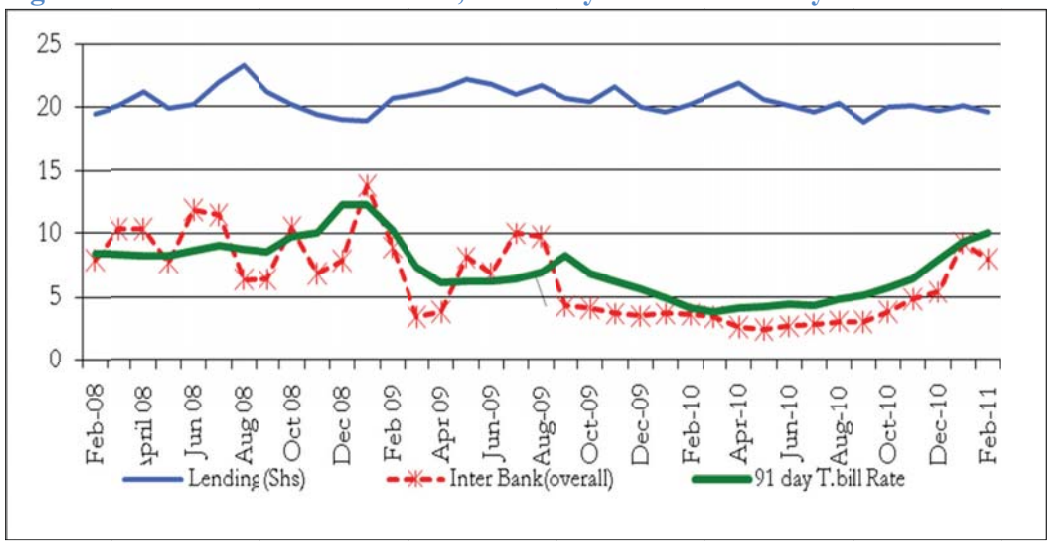
Overall, the domestic inter-bank money market remained active in the financial year 2010/11. The weighted average money market rates rose to 8.0 percent in February 2011 from 3.6 percent recorded in the same period the previous year. The significant rise was mainly on account of the tight liquidity conditions in the domestic money market caused largely by delays and uncertainty related to Government liquidity injections. Figure 4.2 shows trends in selected interest rates between February 2008 and February 2011.

Table 4.2: Commercial Bank Lending and Deposit Rates

Weighted Average rates	Shilling Denominated			
	Feb 2008	Feb 2009	Feb 2010	Feb 2011
Lending	19.48	20.70	20.19	19.58
Demand Deposits	1.20	1.29	1.28	1.17
Savings Deposits	2.60	2.42	2.27	2.41
Time Deposits	11.08	10.66	8.42	9.99
Spread	8.40	10.04	11.77	9.58
WARD	1.95	2.23	1.80	2.02

Source: Bank of Uganda

Figure 4.2: Selected Interest Rates, February 2008 – February 2011



Source: Bank of Uganda

Government is committed to reducing interest rates by implementing the following measures:

- Promoting competition within the banking sector through licensing of more commercial banks in accordance with the Financial Institutions Act 2004 requirements;
- Full implementation of the Credit Reference Bureau system which will facilitate assessment of borrowers' risks, which will be augmented by the launching of the National Identification Card for easy identification;
- Improving efficiency and security of land registries in the country to address the problem of fraud in land transactions;

- 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;
- 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; and
- Enactment of the insolvency law to facilitate business survival and asset recovery.

4.1.3 Exchange Rate Policy and Foreign Exchange Market Developments

Foreign Exchange Rate Policy

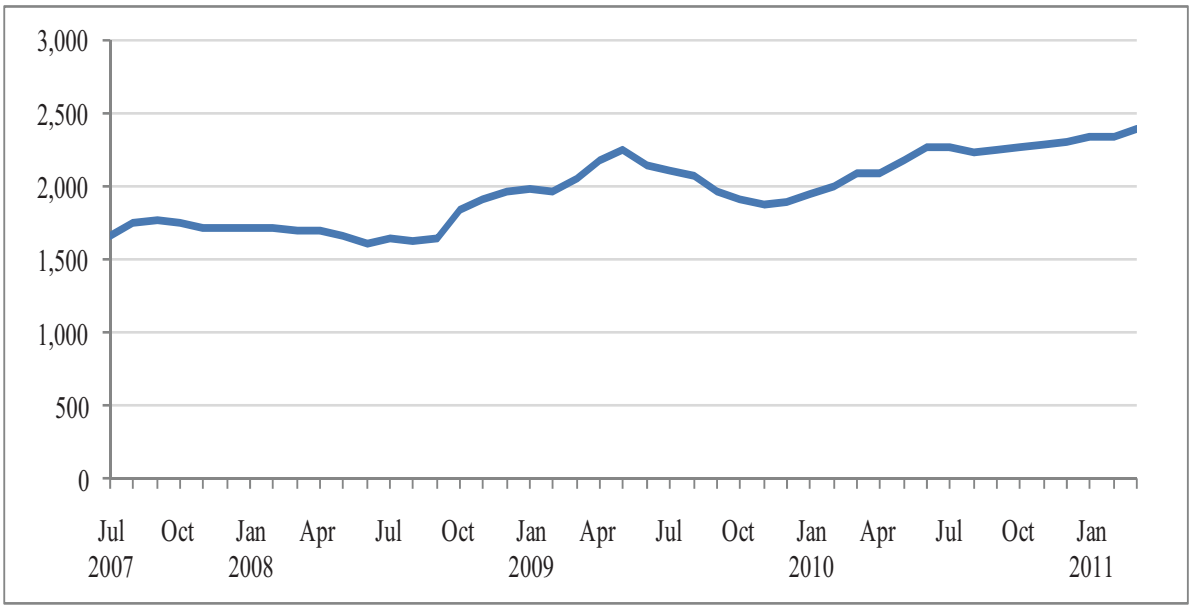
During the period under review, BOU maintained a flexible exchange rate regime with the exchange rate determined by the demand and supply forces in the foreign exchange market with occasional interventions to smoothen out wide volatility. In August 2010, the BOU suspended the daily sales of foreign exchange which were used to sterilize structural liquidity and instead pursued a policy of purchasing US$ 0.5 million dollars on a daily basis from the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) for purposes of building up the international reserves. This was necessitated by the decline in Government's net receipts of foreign exchange, coupled with a projected high expenditure on Government imports for infrastructure projects and external debt service. The purchase of US$ 0.5 million remains a very small share of daily market demand (approximately 2 percent) and as such had only a negligible impact on the exchange rate.
In order to prevent wide fluctuations in the exchange rate, Bank of Uganda intervened on both sides of the foreign exchange market (sale and purchase), resulting in a net sale of US$ 65.9 million between July 2010 and March 2011.

Exchange Rate Developments

The shilling opened trading at Shs. 2,274.57 against the US dollar at the beginning of July 2010 and closed at Shs. 2403.10 at the end of March 2011, representing a depreciation of 4.4 percent in the first nine months of the fiscal year. The depreciation pressures partly reflected global developments especially in the months of November and December, when the dollar was bolstered by signs of improvement in the US economic outlook. Furthermore, the US dollar strengthened against the euro as concerns about fiscal challenges in some euro countries re-emerged. The depreciation pressures were also due to increased domestic demand, especially from the manufacturing, telecommunication and energy sectors while external sector receipts from exports, donor disbursements and workers' remittances, and foreign direct investments were not sufficient to meet the demand.

Figure 4.3 shows the trend in the nominal exchange rate between July 2007 and March 2011.

Figure 4.3: Nominal Exchange Rate, Shs/US$ July 2007-March 2011



Source: Bank of Uganda

Foreign Exchange Trading Volumes

Total market turnover in the Interbank foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) during the period July 2010 to March 2011 amounted to US$ 13.404 billion, an increase of 0.23 percent from U.S$ 10.713 billion recorded during the same period in the previous year. Total foreign exchange purchases and sales increased to US$ 6.575 and US$ 6.649 billion, respectively in March 2011 from US$ 5.351 and US$ 5.363 billion over the same period during the previous year.

4.2 Financial Sector Performance and Reforms

4.2.1 Banking Sector

The banking sector remained stable and registered rapid growth during the year 2010. There was sustained profitability, a rise in deposit levels and adequate capitalization, which all point to a robust sector and confirms enhanced public confidence in the banking system. Despite the slow recovery of the global economy, the level of financial intermediation continued to rise during the year 2010.

Total assets increased by 31.6 percent, from Shs. 8,595 billion as at end December 2009 to Shs. 11,296 billion at end December 2010. Similarly, total deposits rose by 42.5 percent, from Shs. 5,631 billion at end December 2009 to Shs. 8,024 billion at the end of December 2010, while total advances grew by 35.1 percent, from Shs. 4,039 billion to Shs. 5,457 billion over the same period. Banks remained well capitalized and complied with the regulatory capital adequacy requirements on an ongoing basis. The core capital of commercial banks grew by 22.8 percent, from Shs. 1,043 billion in December 2009 to Shs. 1,281 billion in December 2010 bolstered by fresh capital injections and retention of significant profits by some banks from the previous year.

Commercial banks profits after tax for the year 2010 increased by 13.8 percent, to Shs. 268.7 billion as compared to Shs. 236.1 billion in 2009. All banks held sufficient liquidity to meet their ongoing operational requirements with total liquid assets to deposits ratio averaging 39.7 percent, which comfortably exceeded the statutory minimum requirement of 20 percent. Total non-performing loans as a percentage of total advances reduced from 4.2 percent at end of 2009 to 2.1 percent in 2010, reflecting a marked improvement in the quality of the credit portfolio.
In a bid to further strengthen the soundness of the banking sector, BOU revised the minimum capital requirement for banks in November 2010 from Shs. 4.0 billion to Shs. 25.0 billion. The revision stemmed from the need to ensure that banks hold sufficient capital to support growth, cushion risk and maintain levels that are comparable to other East African Countries. Under the revised capital requirements, existing banks were required to hold minimum capital of Shs. 10.0 billion by 1st March 2011 and build it to Shs. 25.0 billion by March 2013.

However, all new applicants intending to conduct banking business must meet the new capital requirement of Shs. 25.0 billion at the onset. In line with global efforts to strengthen the banking sector, BOU initiated reviews on the recent proposals made by the G20 and Basel Committee on Banking Supervision on the post crisis regulatory framework with a view to implementing them in future.

Furthermore, BOU licensed two commercial banks namely: Imperial Bank Uganda Limited and ABC Capital Bank Limited. African Banking Corporation Limited, a Kenyan based commercial bank acquired a 40 percent stake in Capital Finance Corporation which was a credit institution and has since transformed into ABC Capital Bank. The number of licensed commercial banks as at the end of 2010 stood at 23. Over the same period, the industry experienced a notable expansion in the number of service outlets, closing the year with 393 bank branches and 598 ATMs.

During the period, BOU also embarked on the process of amending some sections of the Financial Institutions Act, 2004 to allow banks offer Islamic banking and insurance products within their product range to foster financial sector deepening and inclusion. BOU in addition proposed amendments to the Capital Adequacy Requirements Regulations (2005) to incorporate a capital charge for market risk, which exist in banks' securities portfolios and foreign exchange activities and suggested reforms to the Deposit Protection Fund intended to merge the separate funds under the FIA 2004 and MDI 2003, for increased efficiency.
In response to competitive pressure in the banking sector and the need to meet the dynamic requirements of the clientele, BOU approved a number of requests by banks to launch alternative delivery channels, which included point of sale products, mobile and internet banking services. The services allow customers to carry out limited transactions such as intra and inter-bank funds transfers, balance enquiries, payment of taxes, filling tax returns, check book requests and inquiries of foreign exchange rates using their mobile phones and computers. BOU also approved requests for money transfer services and cross-border teller services by a number of banks. In line with its strategic objective of promoting financial inclusion and a stable financial sector, BOU plans to expedite approval of agent banking during the financial year 2011/12. Under agent banking, financial institutions will provide branchless banking services through outlets and agents, which carry out various commercial activities.

4.2.2 Credit Institutions

The overall performance of the Credit Institutions sub-sector as at December 31, 2010 was satisfactory. Capital Finance Corporation Ltd was licensed as a bank in early 2010, leaving only three Credit Institutions, namely Mercantile Credit Bank Ltd, Opportunity Uganda Ltd and Post Bank Uganda Ltd. The branches of credit institutions increased from 39 as at end December 2009 to 42 as at end December 2010 and one credit institution established 26 Automated Teller Machines across its branch network.

Total assets increased by 37 percent from Shs. 116 billion at the end of December 2009 to Shs. 158.9 billion at the end of December 2010 while total loans increased by 25.5 percent to Shs. 79.7 billion over the same period. The ratio of advances to deposits increased from 65.9 percent to 74.0 percent (including Opportunity Uganda Ltd.) indicating increased financial intermediation. Total deposits increased by 51.9 percent from Shs. 70.9 billion to Shs. 107.7 billion in the twelve months to December 2010. 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 grew by 27.1 percent from Shs. 13.3 billion at end December 2009 to Shs. 16.9 billion as at end December 2010 mainly due to fresh capital injections by shareholders of one institution.

Total profits for the credit institutions sector decreased by 50 percent from a net profit position of Shs. 545.9 million reported as at December 2009 to a profit position of Shs. 273.3 million at the end of December 2010. All credit institutions were in compliance with the statutory liquidity requirements. However, total non-performing loans as a percentage of total advances increased from 3.3 percent as at December 2009 to 4.2 percent as at December 2010.

4.2.3 Microfinance Deposit Taking Institutions (MDIs)

The overall financial condition of the three MDIs (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 increased confidence in the subsector.
Total assets increased by 25.1 percent from Shs. 135.8 billion as at end December 2009 to Shs. 169.9 billion as at end December 2010, while total loans increased by 23.7 percent from Shs. 97.3 billion to Shs. 120.3 billion during the same period. On the other hand, MDIs' holdings of Government securities declined by 46.2 percent from Shs. 4.5 billion as at end December 2009 to Shs. 2.4 billion as at end December 2010. Deposit liabilities increased by 72.1 percent from Shs. 36.6 billion to Shs. 62.9 billion over the same period. All the MDIs maintained unimpaired paid-up capital above the statutory requirements of Shs. 500 million and complied with the minimum core capital to risk weighted assets ratio requirement of 15 percent. The core capital of the MDIs increased by 14.3 percent from Shs. 26.1 billion as at end December 2009 to Shs. 29.8 billion as at end December 2010. Total MDIs' profits decreased by Shs. 0.3 billion from Shs. 4.6 billion as at December 2009 to Shs. 4.3 billion as at December 2010. All MDIs complied with the statutory liquidity requirements. Portfolio at Risk improved marginally from 2.4 percent as at December

2009 to 2.0 percent as at December 2010 on the other hand, non performing advances increased from slightly from Shs. 2.3 at end December 2009 to Shs. 2.4 billion at end December 2010.
The number of MDI branches increased from 69 as at December 2009 to 83 as at December 2010. BOU also approved the establishment of Point of Sale (POS), mini branch and agency operations for Western Union and MTN Mobile Money by MDIs. However, during the period under review, one of the MDIs applied and was granted a banking license pending fulfillment of capital requirements.

Licensing of new MDIs

Due to persistent and increasing number of complaints from the public on fraudulent and illegal deposit taking, and in a bid to encourage more institutions to seek MDI status, BOU took a pro-active approach to learn more about the unregulated microfinance institutions (MFIs) and the reasons underlying their unwillingness to apply for an MDI or any other BOU license. The BOU held meetings with the 14 largest MFIs (not licensed by BOU and commonly referred to as Tier 4). Out of the 14 MFIs, BOU conducted onsite visits to 8 MFIs.

The onsite visits revealed that a number of these unlicensed institutions had mobilized considerable capital and savings and the volume of their lending operations were comparable to that of MDIs. The main challenge was that most of their branch and information systems infrastructure was of a standard below the requirements spelt out in the MDI Act 2003. Furthermore, operations of a few SACCOs had spread beyond what would be considered 'membership with a common bond'. The scale of operations of these SACCOs had not matched with corporate governance and audit practices to protect savings mobilized. Arising partly from BOU's visits to the Tier 4 institutions, three institutions applied for MDI licenses and theses applications are currently under review.

MDI Deposit Protection Fund (MDI DPF)

All MDIs paid their first and second premiums into the MDI DPF during the first quarter in 2010 and 2011, respectively. The total contributions by MDIs currently stand at Shs. 159.6 million. BOU is awaiting seed capital of Euros 3.0 million from the German Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) to beef-up the MDI DPF

Review of the MDI Act 2003

Following the consolidation of comments from major stakeholders in the microfinance industry in Uganda, BOU undertook a review of the MDI Act 2003 to address key issues raised by stakeholders and those noted by BOU in the course of supervising MDIs. Among the key issues raised were: permitting MDIs to use the term 'Bank'; the definition of the term 'deposit' to encompass large member based deposit takers (SACCOs); some aspects of compulsory savings that may lead to illegal deposit-taking; allowing MDIs transact in Islamic Banking/Finance; and relaxing the infrastructural requirements for setting up an MDI Agency or mini branches in rural areas.

The review will also consider accommodating other business forms (SACCOS, NGOs); and e-transactions under the MDI Act. Bank of Uganda is also developing prudential guidelines for

agency and branchless banking to guide and monitor supervised financial institutions in the delivery of financial services to the remote unbanked rural areas in a cost effective manner.

Overall Regulation of the Microfinance subsector

Developing effective regulation and supervision of the microfinance sector as a whole remains a challenge. BOU had discussions with the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) and Ministry of Trade Tourism and Industry (MTTI) to find a lasting solution to this challenge. A consultant has been engaged (with GIZ assistance) to provide further advice on the review of the MDI Act, 2003. BOU, MFPED and MTTI are also collaborating with a team of GIZ-sourced researchers on an empirical survey on SACCOs. The survey is aimed at providing an empirical basis for deciding how to regulate the microfinance sub-sector.

Over the coming financial year 2011/12, Government will strengthen the gains achieved on financial outreach and inclusivity of majority of Ugandans. The specific measures will include:

- Expediting the establishment of a regulatory framework for protection of SACCOs and development of savings under SACCOs.
- Development of a plan of action for capacity building of SACCO service providers , increase financial literacy and consumer protection.
- Provision of funds for consolidation of the SACCO infrastructure in the Country This will entail matching SACCO audit costs, facilitating SACCOs to merge in order to reduce administration costs through economies of scale, and continued support to formation and strengthening of SACCOs in the Kampala and other Municipalities.
- Providing funds for financial education both through the media and establishment of District Microfinance fora to promote financial education at the grassroots level.
- Providing wholesale funds to Microfinance Support Centre to finance SME entrepreneurs in value addition.

4.2.4 Capital Markets

In order to strengthen the legal framework for regulating capital markets, the Capital Markets Act was amended bring on board the prospectus provisions governing all forms of offered securities previously provided for in the Companies Act. The amended Act also empowers the CMA to impose and collect administrative fines and penalties. The amendment Act was passed by Parliament on 29th March 2011.
The 2010/11 fiscal year witnessed a recovery at the Uganda Securities Exchange as investor confidence returned to both the global and regional capital markets. The fiscal year also marked the commencement of the East African Community (EAC) Common Market which will play a major role in the integration of the EAC capital markets. Plans are already underway to implement a number of regional integration initiatives to that effect.

The Uganda Securities Exchange (USE) recorded an increase of 34 percent in the volume of shares traded and 25percent in turnover in the 2010/11 fiscal year compared to the secondary

market activity in the 2009/10 fiscal year. With the cross listing of Nation Media Group and Centum Investments from the Nairobi Stock Exchange, the USE market capitalization also increased from Shs 8 trillion to Shs 12 trillion, an increase of 46 percent. The USE all-share index also gained 28 percent as investor confidence returned to the markets due to the recovery in the global and regional capital markets. The USE also increased the number of trading days from three to five in line with the other EAC stock exchanges. Table 4.3 shows the trends in market activity at the Uganda Securities Exchange for the period 2007/08 to 2010/11.

Table 4.3: Trends in Market Activity at the Uganda Securities Exchange

Figures as of end of March in each year	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Volume of Shares Traded (million)	287.4	343.8	120.8	161.3
Turnover (Ushs million)	88284	44472	23321	29183
Market Capitalization (Ushs billion) (end of period)	5970.8	5033	8649.9	12593
All Share Index (end of period)	987.6	652.3	886.3	1136.3

Source: Uganda Securities Exchange Market Reports

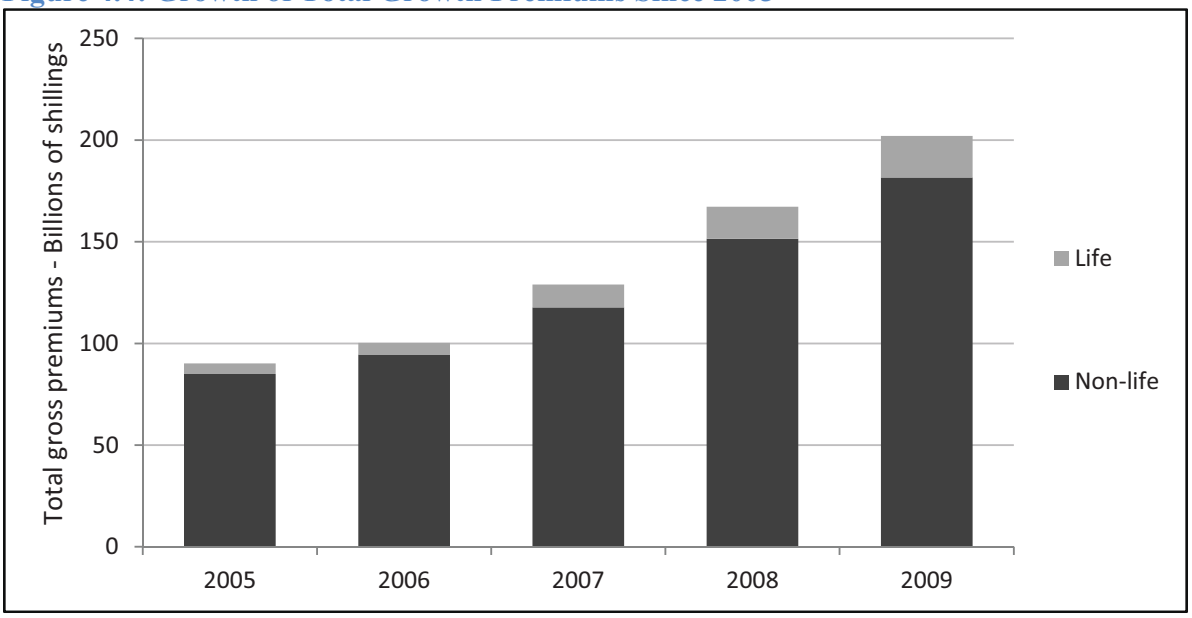
East African Capital Markets Integration

The Capital Markets Authority together with other capital markets regulators under their regional forum, the East African Securities Regulatory Authorities (EASRA) in April 2011 adopted procedures to promote the issuance of regional corporate bonds across the five EAC Partner States. This is in line with the provisions of free movement of capital in the East African Community Common Market Protocol. Before the proposed procedures become law they will have to undergo extensive stakeholder consultations and also go through the necessary approvals in the different five EAC Partner States.

4.2.5 Insurance

The insurance industry in Uganda continues to grow steadily, as the range of insurance products on the market broadens and demand among the population deepens. According to the latest data available, total gross premiums for both life and non-life business rose from Shs. 167.3 billion in 2008 to Shs. 202.1 billion in 2009. Figure 4.4 illustrates the growth in total premiums between 2005 and 2009.

Figure 4.4: Growth of Total Growth Premiums Since 2005



Industry estimates that gross premiums grew by above 20% or Shs. 243 billion. during 2010, , The key reasons behind this growth include the expansion of the Ugandan economy, the success of consumer awareness campaigns, the introduction of new products and rebranding of old ones, more cars on the roads which require auto insurance and the entry of specialist life assurance companies.

As of the end of 2010, there were 22 insurance companies licensed with the Uganda Insurance Commission. During the calendar year, two new insurance companies were licensed and one existing company had its license revoked for failure to meet minimum capital requirements. Market penetration and insurance density both improved over the course of 2009, though the figures remain below those of neighboring Tanzania and Kenya.

During the past year, the Insurance Amendment Act 2011 was approved by Parliament. The Amendment changed the name of the Uganda Insurance Commission to the Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda, aims to close a number of existing loopholes. The Act imposes good governance principles which addresses the conflict of interest issues previously inherent in the composition of the Board. The amended Act also provides for the establishment of Uganda Reinsurance, and regulation of micro and health insurance.

4.2.6 Reforming the Pension Sector

One of the major constraints Ugandans face is the limited availability of funds which can be borrowed over a long period of time, at affordable cost, to finance small and medium size enterprises. This limits the potential of small businesses to grow and create jobs for Ugandans.

To address this problem, Government is undertaking reform of the pension sector. As a first step in this effort, the 8th Parliament passed legislation that will establish a regulatory framework to

ensure efficiency and greater accountability of worker savings. This will be important to build trust in the sector and promote the development of pension and provident funds as well as other related retirement benefits savings instruments.

In addition, government approved the policy to liberalize the pension sector in December 2009, and the relevant Bill has been introduced in Parliament. Liberalizing the sector will facilitate growth by increasing coverage of pension social protection to those who are in self employment and the informal sector. The growth of pension and provident funds will provide an alternative financing avenue of our domestic investment, to the currently available but limited sources.

Chapter Five: The External Sector

5.1 Overall balance of payments

Table 5.1: Balance of Payments Summary Table (millions of US$)

	Total Apr 09 - Mar 10	May 09/10	Sep 09/10	Dec 09/10	Jan - Mar 10/11	Total Apr 10 - Mar 11
A. Current Account Balance	**-1,249.59**	**-497.70**	**-332.32**	**-399.54**	**-745.59**	**-1,974.35**
A1. Goods Account (Trade Balance)	-1,472.10	-577.90	-503.36	-604.19	-609.06	-2,294.52
a) Total Exports (fob)	2,349.97	523.35	504.38	548.84	648.72	2,225.30
b) Total Imports (fob)	-3,822.07	-1,101.25	-1,007.75	-1,153.04	-1,257.78	-4,519.82
A2. Services Account (services net)	-541.80	-124.33	-154.89	-42.08	-281.53	-602.02
a) Inflows(credit)	997.97	364.40	287.35	422.89	318.63	1,393.28
b) Outflows(debit)	-1,539.76	-488.73	-442.24	-464.97	-600.16	-1,995.29
A3. Income Account (Income net)	-309.24	-73.84	-64.68	-90.36	-88.33	-317.21
a) Inflows(credit)	35.76	4.29	4.05	7.25	3.08	18.68
b) Outflows(debit)	-345.01	-78.13	-68.73	-97.61	-91.42	-335.89
A4. Current Transfers (net)	1,073.55	278.36	390.61	337.09	233.33	1,239.39
a) Inflows (Credit)	1,532.20	369.91	495.48	484.79	363.61	1,713.79
b) Outflows (Debits)	-458.65	-91.55	-104.87	-147.70	-130.28	-474.40
B. Capital & Financial Account Balance	**1,625.44**	**160.56**	**168.43**	**485.77**	**275.56**	**1,090.32**
B1. Capital Account	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
a) Capital Transfers inflows (credit)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Capital Transfers, outflows (debit)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) Nonproduced nonfinancial assets, credit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d) Nonproduced nonfianncial assets, debit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B2. Financial Account; excl. financing items	1,625.44	160.56	168.43	485.77	275.56	1,090.32
a) Direct Investment	785.19	193.67	214.92	214.92	219.60	843.11
i) Direct investment abroad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Direct investment in Uganda	785.19	193.67	214.92	214.92	219.60	843.11
b) Portfolio Investment	-24.15	-15.68	-81.25	2.30	21.96	-72.67
Assets	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity Securities	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debt Securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liabilities	-24.14	-15.68	-81.25	2.30	21.96	-72.67
Equity Securities	8.38	2.14	-77.19	2.18	7.08	-65.79
Debt Securities	-32.52	-17.82	-4.06	0.12	14.88	-6.87
c) Financial derivatives, net	-8.42	-0.30	-0.55	-0.20	-0.02	-1.07
d) Other Investment	872.82	-17.13	35.31	268.75	34.02	320.95
Assets	-49.44	-87.37	-39.76	54.90	-11.66	-83.89
Monetary authorities	-8.16	4.03	4.03	4.03	0.01	12.10
General government	73.87	7.68	-114.12	36.87	13.93	-55.65
Banks	-73.14	-51.09	48.34	14.01	-25.60	-14.34
Other sectors	-42.00	-48.00	22.00	0.00	0.00	-26.00
Liabilities	922.25	70.24	75.07	213.85	45.68	404.84
Monetary authorities	224.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
General government	328.83	20.43	25.21	145.10	38.85	229.58
Banks	112.65	-20.03	-2.86	19.13	-47.40	-51.16
Other sectors	256.77	69.84	52.73	49.62	54.24	226.42
C. Errors & Omissions	-154.59	216.04	66.26	-70.77	38.72	250.25
D. Overall balance	**221.26**	**-121.10**	**-97.63**	**15.46**	-431.32	-634.59

According to preliminary data, during the twelve months beginning April 2010 to March 2011, the overall balance of payments position was estimated at a deficit of approximately US$ 634.6 million compared to a surplus of US$ 221.3 million recorded in the corresponding twelve months ended March 2010. The worsened position in the overall balance was largely attributed to the deterioration of the current account balance relative to the previous corresponding period. The current account deficit widened to US$ 1,974.4 million during the period April 2010 to March 2011 from a deficit of US$ 1,249.6 million registered in the previous period. The widening of the current account was on account of higher growth in imports of goods and services compared to exports between the two periods. While the capital and financial account shrunk, it remained in surplus. The surplus declined by 33 percent to US$ 1,090.3 million between April 2010 and March 2011.

As at the end of March 2011, the stock of external reserves of Bank of Uganda stood at US$ 2.36 billion which was sufficient to cover 4.0 months of future import demand of goods and services.

5.2 The Current Account

The trade deficit is estimated to have widened to US$ 2,294.5 million in the previous twelve months ending March 2011 from US$1,472.1 million during the corresponding period the previous year. The widening in the trade deficit between the two periods was largely on account of an 18.3 percent increase in total imports, which was coupled with a 5.3 percent decline in export earnings.

5.2.1 Exports

Total export earnings for the period April 2010 to March 2011 were estimated at US$ 2,225.3 million which represents a decline by 5.3 percent over the corresponding period. The decline in export earnings was mainly on account of lower receipts from informal trade. However total export earnings over the whole financial year is projected to grow by about 4.9 percent, from about Us $ 2,317.3m to US $ 2431.2m (see Table 16, Appendix page A-28). Table 5.2 below shows the composition of Uganda's merchandise exports for the period April 2009 to March 2011.

In spite of a slowdown in coffee production resulting from prolonged dry spells, coffee export earnings increased by 13.1 percent in value terms to US$ 303 million over the twelve months ending March 2011 from US$ 267.9 million that was recorded in the corresponding period the previous year. The increase was on account of higher prices of coffee on the global market. A total of about 2.5 (60 kilogram) million bags were exported at an average price of US$ 1.98 per kilogram compared to a total of 2.9 (60 kilogram) million bags at an average unit price of US$ 1.56 registered in the previous twelve months.

Formal non-coffee export earnings were estimated at US$ 1,443.4 million over the period, which represents an increase of about 12.4 percent from US$ 1,284.2 million realized over the previous corresponding twelve months. In particular, export earnings from cotton and hides and skins recorded remarkable growth of over 100 percent, which was on account of higher international

prices. At the same time, earnings from simsim and maize exports also increased by 40.4 and 31.2 percent respectively.

On the other hand, export earnings from gold, tobacco, beans and flowers decreased by 27.7 percent, 8.1 percent, 5.9 percent and 3.8 percent respectively during the period.

Table 5.2: Exports of Merchandise (millions of US$)

	Total Apr 09 - Mar 10	Apr - May 09/10	Jul - Sep 09/10	Oct - Dec 09/10	Jan - Mar 10/11	Total Apr 10 - Mar 11
Total Exports	**2,349.97**	**523.35**	**504.38**	**548.84**	**648.72**	**2,225.30**
1. Coffee (Value of shipment)	**267.88**	**56.81**	**70.15**	**84.14**	**91.92**	**303.01**
Volume ('000 60-Kg bags)	2.86	0.56	0.65	0.69	0.63	2.54
Av. unit value	6.24	1.68	1.79	2.02	2.42	7.91
2. Non-Coffee exports	**1,284.18**	**355.01**	**315.32**	**334.65**	**438.46**	**1,443.44**
Electricity	14.17	3.07	3.33	3.06	3.57	13.02
Gold	28.59	14.72	2.77	2.03	1.14	20.66
Cotton	13.94	8.68	0.80	5.72	53.41	68.61
Tea	64.81	19.61	13.34	16.93	14.46	64.34
Tobacco	68.83	17.95	11.60	16.59	17.09	63.22
Fish & its prod. (excl. regional)	124.07	30.47	29.63	39.19	39.86	139.15
Hides & skins	7.93	4.72	3.17	5.78	8.20	21.86
Simsim	12.27	2.76	2.79	1.48	10.20	17.22
Maize	24.39	11.27	7.23	8.40	5.11	32.01
Beans	9.84	2.79	0.51	3.73	2.22	9.25
Flowers	48.23	12.68	12.09	9.43	12.20	46.39
Oil re-exports	99.26	28.52	31.79	21.70	21.11	103.13
Cobalt	16.30	4.56	3.70	4.76	3.93	16.96
Others	751.58	193.21	192.57	195.87	245.96	827.60
Informal exports	**797.91**	**111.53**	**118.91**	**130.05**	**118.34**	**478.85**

Source: Bank of Uganda

5.2.2 Imports

The total import bill (fob) for the twelve months beginning April 2010 to March 2011 was estimated at US$ 4,519.8 million, which represents an increase of about 18.3 percent from US$ 3,822.1 million that was recorded in the corresponding period last year. The increase was on account of both higher Government and private sector imports. As a result of the high and volatile oil prices, the oil import bill increased by 34 percent to US$ 597 million.

5.2.3 Services Account

During the period ending March 2011, Uganda remained a net importer of services. The deficit on the services account amounted to US$ 602 million, which represents an increase of 11.1

percent as compared to the deficit of US$ 541.8 million recorded in the corresponding period the year before.

5.2.4 Income Account

The deficit on the income account increased to US$ 317.2 million from US$ 309.2 million recorded over the previous twelve months, on account of a decline in interest income on commercial banks' deposits and BOU's foreign reserves as world interest rates continued to fall.

5.2.5 Current Transfers

Net current transfers increased by 15 percent to US$1,239.4 million over the twelve months beginning April 2010 to March 2011 from US$1,073.6 million recorded in the previous period. The increase is attributed to an increase by 54.2 percent in grant disbursements to general Government (for projects and budget support) and 10.1 percent increase in workers' remittances. However, inflows through NGOs declined by 31.0 percent.

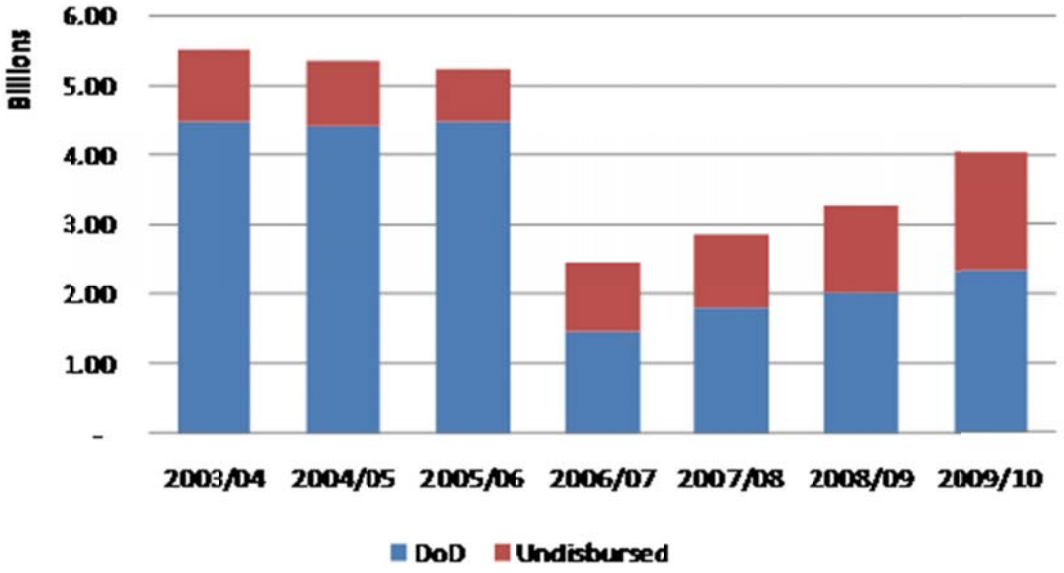
5.3 The Capital and Financial Account

Over the period, the surplus on the capital and financial account balance decreased by US$535.1 million or 33 percent to US$1,090.3 million between April 2010 and March 2011. The decrease was attributed mainly to a 25.8 reduction in loan disbursements to Government. In addition, the period recorded a higher surplus on account of a one-off SDR allocation equivalent to US$ 224 million from the IMF for purposes of foreign exchange reserves build-up.

5.4 Public External Debt Position

As of June 2010, Uganda's external debt was US$4.3bn, having increased from US$4.0bn at the end of 2009 mainly on account of new borrowings to finance infrastructure developments that are required to enhance productivity. The debt levels are expected to further increase in the medium term, mainly due to external financing requirements for planned large capital projects. Figure 5.1 illustrates Uganda's total debt exposure between 2003/04 and 2009/10.

Figure 5.1: Total Debt Exposure (billion of US$)



Currently, Uganda's post HIPC and MDRI debt is growing at an average rate of 17% while it is projected to grow at relatively higher rate of 20% in the medium term and long term frameworks. Table 5.3 shows Uganda's external debt position between 2004/05 and 2009/10.

Table 5.3: Uganda's External Debt Outstanding and Disbursed Position ('000s US$)

Creditor Category	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10
Multilateral Creditors	4,041.10	4,147.60	1,180.41	1,527.43	1,767.65	2,089.62
Non-Paris Club Bilateral Creditors	306.23	241.76	215.1	201.61	190.5	193.98
Paris Club Bilateral creditors	70.39	69.62	66.19	63.56	60.37	59.77
Other Creditors	3.93	5.4	6.37	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	4,421.65	4,464.38	1,468.07	1,792.60	2,018.52	2,343.37

Table 5.4: External Debt Indicators

Summary -- External Debt Sustainability Assessment (in percent terms)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
NPV of PPG External Debt (Solvency Ratios)												
In percent of GDP (threshold=50)												
Baseline Scenario	7.2	8.9	10.2	10.8	11.2	10.5	10.7	11.5	12.3	13.1	13.9	14.7
Realistic Scenario	7.2	8.9	10.1	10.5	11.8	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.7
In percent of exports (threshold=150)												
Baseline	35.8	39.6	46.1	50.1	53.6	51.6	54.2	58.5	62.1	65.0	69.7	74.2
Realistic	35.8	39.4	46.1	50.3	59.3	58.6	52.1	53.0	54.3	55.2	56.6	57.4
In percent of Domestic Revenue (threshold=300)												
Baseline	57.7	67.0	71.1	71.0	70.1	62.7	61.9	68.7	70.9	73.1	75.3	77.6
Realistic	57.7	67.0	72.3	72.3	77.5	70.3	67.9	66.7	67.1	67.0	67.7	68.6
PPG External Debt Service (Liquidity Ratios)												
In percent of exports (threshold=25)												
Baseline	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Realistic	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.6
In percent of Domestic Revenue (threshold=35)												
Baseline	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Realistic	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.9

Source: Provisional DSA 2011 Results

The March 2011 Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA)[1] has, however, shown that Uganda's debt is still sustainable and shall remain sustainable both in the medium and long term horizons. The fore mentioned coupled with HIPC and MDRI debt relief, have substantially improved Uganda's debt sustainability. All the solvency and liquidity debt burden indicators have remained below their policy-dependent thresholds[2] in the projection horizon both for the baseline and the realistic scenarios. In the realistic scenario, significant external financing has been considered for the planned medium term infrastructure investment projects. Table 5.4 summarises the external debt indicators from the provisional DSA results.

The sustainability is on the account of prudent fiscal and monetary management undertaken by Bank of Uganda and Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MOFPED) respectively. These have seen Uganda implementing sound macroeconomic policies reflected in high and stable economic growth, high level of exports and significant revenue collections; which have also been projected in the long term.

[1] A debt sustainability analysis (DSA) assess whether a country can service its debt liabilities at present and in the future in the context of medium term macroeconomic scenarios by assessing the likelihood of debt distress.

[2] PV of debt to GDP (PV/GDP) – 50%, PV of debt-to-exports of goods and services (PV/XGS) – 150%, PV of debt-to-domestic budget revenue excluding grants (PV/DBR) – 300%, total debt service-to-exports of goods and services (TDS/XGS) – 25%, total debt service-to-domestic budget revenue (TDS/ DBR – 35%).

Although our current external debt is sustainable, past experience shows that the country can easily bounce back to unsustainable external debt levels if the external borrowing is not for productivity enhancement in the economy and if the borrowing terms are non concessional. It is therefore important that external borrowing is utilized to finance only those investments that will create productive capacity in the economy while prioritising borrowings on highly concessional terms as entrenched in Uganda's Debt strategy.

Chapter Six: Public Finance

6.1 Overall Fiscal Strategy

The fiscal strategy in fiscal year 2010/11 focused on strengthening investments aimed at reducing the infrastructure gaps which are a key constraint to economic growth and productivity enhancement. However, because of the need to enhance democracy and rule of law through peaceful elections, and the necessity to protect Ugandans and their property from terrorism activities, the share of the total expenditure for capital formation was slightly less than the level achieved last year. Other expenditures which increased during budget implementation included wages for security related personnel, pensions for local governments, increase in energy subsidy as a result of high fuel cost for the Thermal Power plants, and increased interest cost.

Table 6.1: Selected indicators of Central Government Operations (FY 2007/8-2010/11)

Description	Out turn 2007/08	Out turn 2008/09	Out turn 2009/10	Budget 2010/11	Proj Outturn 2010/11
Revenue & Grants/GDP	16.3%	15.5%	14.9%	16.4%	18.9%
Domestic revenue Incl Oil/GDP	13.3%	12.6%	12.4%	13.4%	15.8%
Domestic Revenue excl oil/GDP	13.3%	12.6%	12.4%	13.4%	13.2%
Tax revenue /GDP	12.9%	12.2%	12.1%	13.2%	12.9%
Total Expenditure excluding domestic arrears repayments/GDP	17.6%	16.4%	19.5%	19.3%	23.4%
Total Expenditure incl. domestic arrears & net lending/GDP	18.8%	17.4%	19.7%	19.7%	23.7%
Gross Operatin Balance / GDP	0.9%	1.7%	-1.5%	0.4%	-0.9%
Domestic Balance / GDP	-0.9%	-1.5%	-4.2%	-1.7%	-5.0%
Primary Balance /GDP	-0.6%	-0.5%	-3.6%	-2.3%	-3.8%
Budget Deficit/GDP (excl Grants)	-4.9%	-4.6%	-7.2%	-6.2%	-7.9%
Budget Deficit/GDP (excl Grants & Oil revenues)	-4.9%	-4.6%	-7.2%	-6.2%	-10.5%
Budget Deficit/GDP (incl Grants& Oil revenues)	-1.9%	-1.7%	-4.7%	-3.2%	-4.8%
Domestic Financing/GDP(-borrowing/+ Saving)	1.0%	0.3%	-2.0%	-1.3%	1.0%
o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ Saving)	0.9%	-1.0%	-2.2%	-0.8%	2.0%
o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ Saving)	0.1%	1.4%	0.2%	-0.4%	-1.0%
Donor Assistance Disbursements /total budget	26.2%	30.4%	25.9%	27.0%	27.7%
Donor Assitance net of armotization/Total Budget	28%	28%	24%	25%	26%
Donor assistance Disbursements/GDP	4.9%	5.3%	5.1%	5.3%	6.6%
Donor Assitance net of armotization/GDP	5.3%	4.8%	4.7%	4.9%	6.2%
External Borrowing/GDP	-1.4%	-1.9%	-2.2%	-2.0%	-3.1%
Ratio of external borrowing to budget deficit (incl grants)	39.3%	51.0%	36.6%	38.9%	44.0%
Ratio of external borrowing to budget deficit (excl grants)	103.3%	140.5%	55.7%	74.5%	72.4%
Capital Formation/Total Budget	12.1%	14.8%	15.9%	16.9%	15.1%
Expenses/Total Budget	81.7%	79.8%	82.9%	80.7%	82.9%
Consumption/Total Budget	33.4%	37.3%	40.7%	38.1%	43.8%
Memorandum Items					
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ushs Billion)	24,497	30,101	34,811	38,217	38,798

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

To accommodate these priorities, the management of fiscal policy during FY 2010/11 was expansionary compared to last year. This was partly financed by increased donor resources and

partly by short term debt from the banking system. Table 6.1 below gives a summary of selected indicators of budget performance during the fiscal year under review compared to previous years.

The expansionary fiscal stance during budget implementation, coupled with revenue collections that were below the set target at the beginning of the fiscal year, resulted in a fiscal deficit (excluding grants and oil capital gains tax revenue) estimated at 10.5% of GDP compared to the budget target of 6.2% . Including grants and oil capital gains tax revenue, the deficit is estimated at 4.8% of GDP or Ushs 1.877 Trillion , which is less than the 5 percent medium term target for fiscal prudence. The favourable impact of oil revenues on the fiscal deficit shows the potential significance of oil revenues in financing the fiscal deficit using domestically raised revenue. But it also highlights the need for putting in place rules which would minimize the temptation of having large deficits in the hope that they will be financed by oil revenues, as this would pose risks for fiscal sustainability in the medium to long term.

Table 6.2 below shows the Central Government Fiscal Operations using the format in which the budget was presented to Parliament (the 1986 GFS Format) and Table 6.3 gives the classification of Central Government operations based on the 2001 GSF format which helps to show clearly the purpose for which Government expenditure was utilized.

Table 6.2: Central Government Fiscal Operations for the Fiscal years 2005/06-2010/11 (1986 GFS Format),(Ugshs, Billion, unless otherwise stated)

	2005/06 Outturn	2006/07 Outturn	2007/08 Outturn	2008/09 Outturn	2009/10 Outturn	2010/11 Approved Est.	2010/11 Projected Outurn
Revenues and Grants	**3,211.4**	**3,809.9**	**3,985.3**	**4,671.4**	**5,182.6**	**6,249.6**	**7,326.6**
Revenues Incl. Oil Capital gains tax	**2,313.9**	**2,722.1**	**3,246.8**	**3,786.6**	**4,319.5**	**5,125.9**	**6,119.0**
Revenues Excl. Oil Capital gains tax	**2,313.9**	**2,722.1**	**3,246.8**	**3,786.6**	**4,319.5**	**5,125.9**	**5,110.4**
Tax Revenue	2,230.9	2,625.4	3,161.1	3,662.3	4,205.7	5,034.4	5,024.1
Non-Tax Revenue	83.0	96.7	85.7	124.3	113.8	91.5	86.4
Oil Capital Gains Tax Revenues							1,008.6
Grants	**897.5**	**1,087.8**	**738.5**	**884.8**	**863.0**	**1,123.7**	**1,207.5**
Budget Support	484.4	733.2	475.2	530.9	467.3	615.7	496.0
Project Support	413.2	354.6	263.3	354.0	395.7	508.0	711.5
Expenditure and Lending	**3,548.9**	**4,207.8**	**4,439.2**	**5,175.0**	**6,831.1**	**7,477.2**	**9,203.3**
Current Expenditures	**2,231.8**	**2,440.1**	**2,881.2**	**3,291.9**	**4,307.1**	**4,308.3**	**5,707.1**
Wages and Salaries	866.5	986.5	1,106.1	1,183.6	1,308.4	1,561.7	1,619.8
Interest Payments	248.1	234.0	309.4	357.9	385.1	339.9	409.8
Non Wage	895.9	1,067.1	1,301.1	1,517.1	2,222.3	1,924.3	2,965.1
Statutory	221.3	152.5	164.7	233.3	391.3	482.5	712.5
Development Expenditures	**1,255.9**	**1,516.1**	**1,436.7**	**1,657.1**	**2,478.4**	**3,049.3**	**3,369.9**
Domestic	518.5	713.8	747.0	1,207.0	1,591.4	1,662.2	1,533.8
External	737.4	802.3	689.8	450.1	887.0	1,387.1	1,836.0
Net Lending/Repayments	(29.3)	101.1	(162.9)	(56.7)	(36.7)	(59.9)	(57.2)
Domestic Arrears Repaym.	90.5	150.5	284.1	282.8	82.3	179.5	183.5
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants & Oil Revenue)	**(1,235.0)**	**(1,485.7)**	**(1,192.4)**	**(1,388.4)**	**(2,511.5)**	**(2,351.3)**	**(4,092.9)**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants & Oil Revenue)	**(337.5)**	**(397.9)**	**(453.9)**	**(503.6)**	**(1,648.5)**	**(1,227.6)**	**(1,876.8)**
Financing:	**337.5**	**397.9**	**453.9**	**503.6**	**1,648.5**	**1,227.6**	**1,876.8**
External Financing (Net)	**269.2**	**679.7**	**557.4**	**557.1**	**757.0**	**745.6**	**1,192.3**
Loans	466.2	826.7	675.1	707.6	918.7	914.3	1,358.0
Budget Support	76.3	470.0	211.1	232.8	235.6	53.4	233.4
Project Support	389.9	356.7	463.9	474.8	683.0	860.9	1,124.5
Amortization (-)	(150.2)	(103.6)	(86.7)	(126.1)	(135.2)	(151.0)	(146.1)
External Arrears Repaym. (-)	(5.5)	(5.7)	(8.4)	-	-	(10.0)	(11.6)
Exceptional Financing	(41.3)	(37.6)	(22.7)	(24.5)	(26.5)	(7.7)	(7.9)
Domestic Financing (Net)	**81.3**	**(261.8)**	**(251.3)**	**(94.0)**	**701.5**	**482.1**	**684.5**
Bank Financing (Net)	**63.6**	**(618.8)**	**(227.5)**	**314.6**	**763.8**	**317.0**	**292.9**
The Central Bank							
Commercial Banks							
Non-bank Financing (Net)	17.7	357.0	(23.9)	(408.7)	(62.3)	165.1	391.5
Check Float	(112.0)	33.7	(130.9)	(42.4)	49.4	-	-
Government Securities	129.7	323.3	107.0	(366.3)	(111.7)	165.1	391.5
Errors and Omissions	(13.0)	(20.0)	147.9	40.6	190.0	-	-
Memorandum Items							
GDP at Market Prices	**18,172.3**	**21,212.0**	**24,497.4**	**30,101.0**	**34,811.0**	**38,217.5**	**38,798.0**
As a percentage of GDP							
Tax Revenue	12.3%	12.4%	12.9%	12.2%	12.1%	13.2%	12.9%
Expenditure	19.5%	19.8%	18.1%	17.2%	19.6%	19.6%	23.7%
Deficit Excl grants and Oil Capital Gains Tax revenue	-6.8%	-7.0%	-4.9%	-4.6%	-7.2%	-6.2%	-10.5%
Deficit Incl grants and Oil Capital Gains Tax Revenue	-1.9%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-1.7%	-4.7%	-3.2%	-4.8%
NB. The difference between total expenditure and total outlays in the 1986 and 2001 GFS fiscal tables, respectively, is the treatment of domestci arrears and and net lending							

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 6.3: Central Government Fiscal Operations for the Fiscal years 2005/06-2010/11 (Based on 2001 GFS Format), (Ugshs, Billion, unless otherwise stated).

Description	Out turn 2007/08	Out turn 2008/09	Out turn 2009/10	Budget 2010/11	Proj Outurn 2010/11	Annual % change	Variance
Revenue	3,985.3	4,671.4	5,181.6	6,249.6	7,326.6	41.4	1077.0
Taxes	3,161.1	3,662.3	4,205.7	5,034.4	5,024.1	19.5	-10.3
Grants	738.5	884.8	862.1	1,123.7	1,207.5	40.1	83.8
Budget Support	475.2	530.9	467.3	615.7	496.0	6.1	-119.7
Project Support	263.3	354.0	394.7	508.0	711.5	80.2	203.5
Oil revenues					1,008.6		1008.6
Other revenue	85.7	124.3	113.9	91.5	86.4	-24.2	-5.1
Expenses	3,759.8	4,173.6	5,693.6	6,085.6	7,678.2	34.9	1592.5
Compensation of employees	471.8	591.4	706.1	855.1	872.6	23.6	17.5
Wages and salaries	417.8	465.7	545.6	623.7	637.0	16.8	13.3
Allowances	44.8	95.1	143.1	213.1	216.9	51.6	3.9
Other employee costs	9.1	30.6	17.4	18.3	18.6	7.0	0.3
Use of goods and services	1,049.4	1,300.7	1,874.1	1,838.5	2,997.0	59.9	1158.5
Interest payments	309.4	357.9	385.1	339.9	409.8	6.4	69.9
Domestic	271.4	310.3	327.2	262.4	334.4	2.2	71.9
External	38.0	47.6	57.9	77.4	75.4	30.2	-2.0
Subisidies	87.4	92.0	87.4	92.0	188.8	116.0	96.8
Grants	1,747.3	1,692.7	2,201.1	2,590.1	2,776.3	26.1	186.2
Local governments	1,023.9	1,149.6	1,299.6	1,461.3	1,524.5	17.3	63.2
Wage bill	631.6	664.4	707.4	866.6	916.1	29.5	49.5
Reccurent	219.1	267.6	276.4	235.5	248.2	-10.2	12.7
Development	173.2	217.6	315.8	359.1	360.1	14.0	1.0
Transfers to International organizations	13.5	17.2	14.2	14.4	14.5	1.9	0.1
Transfers to Missions abroad	38.3	41.5	54.7	61.8	61.8	13.1	0.0
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	80.5	83.5	96.9	131.8	131.8	35.9	0.0
Transfers to District Refferal hospitals	27.8	45.5	46.4	53.2	53.8	15.9	0.6
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	563.3	355.3	689.3	867.6	989.9	43.6	122.4
Social benefits (pensions)	78.5	79.0	222.4	188.5	244.5	9.9	56.0
Other expenses	16.0	60.0	217.4	181.6	189.2	-13.0	7.5
Gross operating balance	225.5	497.8	(512.0)	164.0	(351.6)	-31.3	-515.5
Inestment in Non-Financial Assets	558.1	775.3	1,091.3	1,272.0	1,398.9	28.2	126.9
Domestic development budget	272.0	593.4	714.6	668.1	540.4	-24.4	-127.7
Donor projects	286.1	181.9	376.7	604.0	858.5	127.9	254.5
Total Outlays	4,318.0	4,949.0	6,784.9	7,357.7	9,077.1	33.8	1719.4
Net borrowing	(332.7)	(277.5)	(1,603.2)	(1,108.1)	(1,750.5)	9.2	-642.4
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	284.1	282.8	82.3	179.5	183.5	122.9	4.0
Net lending for policy purposes)	(162.9)	(56.7)	(36.7)	(59.9)	(57.2)	56.0	2.7
							0.0
Overall deficit excluding grants	(1,192.4)	(1,388.4)	(2,510.9)	(2,351.4)	(3,084.3)	22.8	-732.9
Overall deficit excluding grants and Oil revenues	(1,192.4)	(1,388.4)	(2,510.9)	(2,351.4)	(4,092.9)	63.0	-1741.5
Overall deficit including grants	(453.9)	(503.6)	(1,648.9)	(1,227.7)	(1,876.7)	13.8	-649.1
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	(323.5)	(463.0)	(1,458.5)	(1,227.7)	(806.6)	-44.7	421.1
Domestic	234.6	94.0	(701.5)	(482.1)	385.7	-155.0	867.8
Bank Financing	210.7	(314.6)	(763.8)	(317.0)	777.2	-201.8	1094.2
Non Bank Financing	23.9	408.7	62.3	(165.1)	(391.5)	-728.6	-226.4
External	(558.1)	(557.1)	(757.0)	(745.6)	(1,192.2)	57.5	-446.7
Net change in financial assets	(207.0)	-	-	-	-		0.0
Net change in Liabilities	351.1	557.1	757.0	745.6	1,192.2	57.5	446.7
Disbursement	468.7	707.6	918.6	914.3	1,357.9	47.8	443.6
Project loans	464.6	474.8	683.0	860.9	1,124.5	64.6	263.6
Import support loans	4.1	232.8	235.6	53.4	233.4	-0.9	180.0
Amortization (-)	(86.7)	(126.1)	(135.2)	(151.0)	(146.1)	8.1	4.9
Payment of foreign debt arrears	(8.4)	-	-	(10.0)	(11.6)		-1.6
exceptional fin.	(22.7)	(24.5)	(26.5)	(7.7)	(7.9)	-70.1	-0.2
Errors and ommissions	(130.4)	(40.6)	(190.4)	-	-		0.0

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Planning

6.2 The Resource Envelope

The resource envelope which indicates the total financial resources available for financing budget was estimated at Ushs 7.54 Trillion at the beginning of the fiscal year ending June. However, on account of the oil capital gains tax revenue which had not been anticipated, higher donor disbursements and the weakened shilling against other major international currencies, the estimated outturn for the fiscal year under review was about 30 percent above target, recorded at Ugshs 9,260.6 billion. Although the Capital Gains Tax Revenue equivalent to about Ushs 1.0 Trillion was received during FY 20110/11, it was saved and earmarked for the construction of Karuma HydroPower Project which is scheduled to start in fiscal year 2011/12.

Table 6.4: The Resource Envelope, FY2007/9 – FY2010/11

	outturn	outturn	outturn	Budget	Prov	Composition		Annual	
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	Change	Variance
Resource envelope	4,602.1	5,231.7	6,867.2	7,537.2	9,260.6	100%	100%	35%	1,723.4
Domestic resource mobilisation	3,719.5	3,789.9	5,248.1	5,667.9	6,860.8	76%	74%	31%	1,192.9
Tax revenue	3,161.1	3,662.3	4,205.7	5,034.4	5,024.1	61%	54%	19%	(10.3)
NonTax revenue	85.7	124.3	113.9	91.5	86.4	2%	1%	-24%	(5.1)
Oil revenue	-	-	-	-	1,008.6	0%	11%		1,008.6
Loan repayments	162.9	56.7	36.7	59.9	57.2	1%	1%	56%	(2.7)
Domestic debt financing net	309.8	(53.4)	891.9	482.1	684.5	13%	7%	-23%	202.4
External assistance (net of armotization)	882.5	1,441.9	1,619.0	1,869.3	2,399.8	24%	26%	48%	530.5
Foreigngrants	738.5	884.8	862.1	1,123.7	1,207.5	13%	13%	40%	83.8
External Debt financing net	144.1	557.1	757.0	745.6	1,192.2	11%	13%	58%	446.7

Donor assistance is estimated to contribute 26% of the budget in fiscal year 2010/11 compared to 24% in the previous year. This is on account of the strong growth in external loan disbursements primarily due to significant disbursement from non -traditional creditors such as China, and to a less extent the depreciation of the shilling.

6.2.1 Tax Revenue

Tax revenue collections are estimated at Shs 5,024 billion in the fiscal year under review, representing a performance of 99.8% against the target of Ushs 5.038 Trillion, and equivalent to 12.9% of GDP. The improvement in the tax effort of 0.8 percent of GDP during the fiscal year is a manifestation of the commitment of Government to boost its domestic revenue mobilization capacity. Various reforms in tax administration have been undertaken during the fiscal year to address tax administration efficiency issues, reducing compliance costs through rolling out e-tax and improving public service delivery. All these measures have contributed towards the impressive tax revenue performance. Table 6.5 gives a summary of domestic revenue performance for the fiscal year 2010/11 compared to the previous years.

Domestic income taxes were above target by Shs 38.1 billion, mainly driven by Pay-As-You – Earn (PAYE), which is expected to grow by 24.1% this fiscal year ending June 30th compared to 2009/10, primarily due to increased remittances from major taxpayers. Similarly, taxes on international trade are estimated to be above target by 7.3 % or a surplus of Shs 163.4.5bn and are estimated to have increased by 22.5% over last fiscal year, driven by a recovery in import volumes, coupled with the depreciation of the exchange rate. In contrast, consumption tax

revenue from VAT and Excise Duty on domestic activity were below their targets by 17.3 and 3.4 percentage points, respectively, during the year under review. VAT collections were Ushs 720 billion against a target of Ushs 871.2 billion, while Excise Duty tax collections were Ushs 312.8 billion compared to the target of Ushs 323.8 billion. The shortfall on domestic consumptions taxes was due to Government subsidization of local companies by waiving some tax claims to offset increased inputs costs, and also due to the stiff price competition particularly in the Telecommunications sector which has reduced profit margins.

Table 6.5: Tax Revenue Performance, FY2006/07 - FY2010/11 (UShs Bn)

Collections (Shs.bn)	Outturn 2006/07	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Budget 2010/11	Provisional outturn 2010/11	Variance: Outturn vs Budget	
							Absolute	Percent
Net URA Collections (excl. Govt Taxes and Refunds)	**2,625.20**	**3,161.40**	**3,662.32**	**4,205.69**	**5,034.37**	**5,024.05**	**-10.32**	**99.79%**
Income Taxes	**727.40**	**862.20**	**1,028.92**	**1,303.07**	**1,589.27**	**1,627.39**	**38.12**	**102.40%**
- Pay As You Earn	368.60	451.40	555.71	657.92	753.20	816.52	63.32	108.41%
- Corporate	195.00	213.30	229.96	315.38	442.80	400.01	-42.79	90.34%
- Withholding Tax	116.10	128.20	163.38	212.79	270.10	270.07	-0.03	99.99%
- Others	47.70	69.30	79.88	87.52	123.17	91.65	-31.52	74.41%
unallocated receipts				*29.46*		*49.12*		
Consumption taxes (domestic)	**597.40**	**698.50**	**768.56**	**945.54**	**1,195.02**	**1,033.27**	**-161.75**	**86.46%**
- Excise Duty	184.70	217.80	242.75	274.13	323.80	312.80	-11.00	96.60%
- Value Added Tax	412.70	480.70	525.81	671.41	871.22	720.47	-150.75	82.70%
International Trade Taxes	**1,314.20**	**1,631.20**	**1,894.73**	**1,960.71**	**2,237.70**	**2,401.13**	**163.43**	**107.30%**
- Petroleum Duty	403.00	510.10	566.21	638.24	747.88	723.63	-24.25	96.76%
- Import Duty	259.00	307.60	354.89	352.18	362.14	442.60	80.46	122.22%
- Excise Duty	64.80	80.30	113.08	112.76	163.98	138.19	-25.79	84.27%
- VAT	512.40	665.60	768.26	763.40	861.41	966.16	104.75	112.16%
Others	75.10	77.60	89.30	25.56	102.28	130.54	28.26	127.62%
Tax Refunds	***-96.00***	***-95.50***	***-101.91***	***-105.59***	***-108.68***	***-145.98***	***-37.30***	***134.32%***
Fees and Licenses	83.9	62.5	78.27	102.73	121.06	108.38	-12.68	89.52%
Government Taxes	29.8	45.9	84.11	57.53	60.72	62.47	1.75	102.89%
Non-Tax Revenue	96.7	85.7	124.3	113.8	91.5	85.50	-6.00	93.44%
Tax Revenue/ GDP Ratio	**13.42%**	**12.90%**	**12.22%**	**12.18%**	**13.20%**	**12.95%**	**-0.25%**	
Memorandum Item: Oil Sector Capital Gains Tax Collections						1,008.62		

6.2.2 Non Tax Revenues

Non-tax revenue collections contributed Ushs 85.5 billion compared to the target of Ushs 91.5 billion, which is equivalent to about 2.5% of the total tax revenue. There is scope to increase non-tax revenue collections through institutional reforms to increase transparency and accountability. Government departments and agencies which collect and retain NTRs are required to submit details of their revenue collections to the Treasury to ensure that resources available are consistent with their work plans. Table 6.6 below gives a summary of performance of NTR over the last five years.

Table 6.6: NTR Collections

Collections (UGX Bn)	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11*
Collected by URA	16.3	25.2	30.7	34.6	45.9	52.0
Other NTR Collected by MDAs (including dividends & MDRI)	66.7	71.5	55.0	89.7	67.9	33.5
TOTAL NTR	**83.0**	**96.7**	**85.7**	**124.3**	**113.8**	**85.5**

Source: MoFPED
*Provisional Outturn

To improve collection of NTR through increased transparency and accountability, the mandate of URA will be expanded to include the following items, effective from 1st July 2011:

i) Permits & licenses across all MDAs (to be itemised, following further consultation);
ii) Sale of tender documents and all government assets;
iii) Rent accruing from all institutional building, hire of canteens occupied on all government buildings and hire of conference facilities;
iv) Licenses & fees under Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries (agricultural chemical registration control, registration and renewal fees for seed companies & fees on industrial processing);
v) All NTR under Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development;
vi) NTR under Ministry of Education & Sports (Joint Admissions Board Forms, licensing of private schools and institutions);
vii) NTR from UTL Hoist under MoFPED;
viii) Licensing fees for pool betting companies; and
ix) All nomination fees under the Electoral Commission.

In addition to the above measures, Government is strengthening the legal framework to ensure effective oversight and supervision of collection of NTR revenues, including strict reporting and accountability requirements.

6.2.3 Oil Capital Gains Tax Revenues

Government has realized its first large income from the commercial activities in the oil sector amounting to US$ 438 million (equivalent to about Ushs.1.0 Trillion in form of capital gains tax). These revenues are expected to total US$ 909 million when the two transactions have been completed and full payments made. The first transaction involved Heritage Oil company selling its interest to Tullow Oil Company Limited in FY 2010/11. The second transaction was related to the subsequent sale by Tullow Oil Company Ltd part of its shares to CNOOC and Total Uganda. This latter transaction was in line with Government policy of not creating monopolies in such strategic areas such as the oil sector.

6.3 Government Expenditure Performance

Total expenditure during FY2010/11 is estimated to increase by 34 percent to Shs.9,077 billion. This also represents an increase of Shs 1,719 billion or 23 percent above the programmed expenditure level. As a share of GDP, total expenditures excluding domestic arrears payments are projected at 23.4%. The increase in total outlays was partly on account of a higher than expected spending on non-wage recurrent activities, including compensation of employees, use of goods and services, interest payments, subsidies, social benefits, and grant transfers, which increased markedly during the year.

Development expenditures, reflected in the investment in non financial assets, are estimated to grow by 28% during 2010/11 over the previous fiscal year, and will amount to Shs.127 billion or 10 percent above the approved budget level. The projected increase in spending on development activities is partly a reflection of the improved execution of donor-financed development plans. In addition, the capacity to absorb resources in key sectors such as works, energy and water improved during the year.

Whereas the performance by donor-financed development expenditures improved, the performance by activities under the domestically-financed budget is expected to fall short by 24% or Ushs 128 billion. The low absorption capacity in domestic development budget activities is partly due to the slow procurement and bureaucratic processes involved.

6.3.1 Employee costs

Of the total Government outlays of Ushs. 9,077 billion estimated for FY2010/11, employee costs amounted to Ushs.873 billion, representing an increase of 24% over the 2009/10 level and accounts for 9.6% of total outlays. This increase is partly attributed to enhanced salary and wages of certain categories of civil servants.

6.3.2 Interest payments

The total amount of interest payments is estimated at Shs 410 billion representing a growth of 6% over last fiscal year and 20.6% higher than the projected level at start of the financial year. The rise in overall interest cost is largely accounted for by domestic interest, which reflects the higher cost of implementing monetary policy.

6.3.3 Energy subsidy

Government continued to subsidize power tariffs in order to reduce the burden on consumers of the high power costs. As a result of the increased fuel prices, the delay in commissioning of the 1st phase of Bujagali Hydropower Project, and the exhaustion of the World Bank support prior to commissioning which created a financing deficit, the energy subsidy increased from Ushs.92 billion to Ushs.189 billion through supplementary expenditure.

6.3.4 Social benefits

During FY2010/11, pension payments are estimated at Shs.244 billion, which is Shs.56 billion or 29.8% above the approved budget estimate. The expenditure overrun was largely due to inadequate budgeting, resulting from insufficient information on pension benefits for ex-service men and retired civil servants under local government whose pension rights are now being taken care of by the Ministry of Public Service.

6.3.5 Transfers to districts and local governments

Transfers to Local Governments for purposes of meeting the local Government wage bill and recurrent and development expenditures have continued to increase over the years. During FY2010/11, the total transfers are estimated to rise by 17.3% to Shs.1,525 billion compared to the previous year.

Table 6.7: Functional classification of Local Government outlays 1998/99-2008/09(Bn Shs)

1,000.0	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 Outturn	2008/09 Budget	2008/09 Outurn	Impulse	Variance
Total Outlays	398.8	449.5	565.8	693.2	760.8	783.9	912.8	976.7	1,051.2	1,118.4	1,349.3	1,233.0	**10%**	**(116.29)**
General Public Services	104.8	108.1	126.2	168.8	199.8	216.1	221.5	246.3	213.0	224.0	293.9	270.4	**21%**	**(23.42)**
Public Order and Safety	3.7	4.9	5.7	8.3	8.1	7.4	8.5	8.5	1.0	1.4	2.9	2.5	**82%**	**(0.38)**
Police services	2.6	3.5	4.3	6.3	5.6	5.0	5.9	7.2	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	**-24%**	**(0.20)**
Prisons	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.7	**3259%**	**0.01**
Economic Affairs	37.7	44.5	69.8	76.1	70.5	72.5	96.4	115.7	123.5	156.5	239.3	204.2	**30%**	**(35.08)**
General economic affairs	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.2	6.7	2.2	0.9	**-87%**	**(1.30)**
Agriculture general	3.8	6.6	13.7	17.8	20.6	24.8	30.7	38.4	54.2	53.9	119.1	114.8	**113%**	**(4.22)**
Agriculture	3.2	5.9	12.8	16.3	19.1	20.6	26.3	33.0	52.7	52.1	109.3	109.9	**111%**	**0.60**
Forestry	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.8	2.4	2.6	0.4	0.8	8.0	2.3	**187%**	**(5.61)**
Fishing	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.1	2.8	1.0	0.9	1.9	2.6	**177%**	**0.78**
Transport	11.4	16.5	18.4	24.4	16.7	17.3	36.3	31.8	37.4	52.6	76.0	53.0	**1%**	**(22.96)**
Economic Affairs n.e.c	22.1	21.0	37.1	33.5	32.4	30.0	29.1	45.2	29.8	43.3	42.0	35.5	**-18%**	**(6.57)**
Environmental Protection	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	10.2	4.9	3.7	5.9	5.3	8.3	5.6	**6%**	**(2.70)**
Housing	41.9	22.2	24.1	27.9	26.2	27.9	39.7	28.8	47.5	54.3	66.9	52.7	**-3%**	**(14.17)**
Community Development	1.0	1.6	2.4	4.0	4.0	5.6	13.7	8.1	6.5	8.4	12.6	7.3	**-13%**	**(5.33)**
Water Supply	40.9	20.6	21.7	24.0	22.3	22.3	26.1	20.7	36.5	38.6	47.7	40.8	**6%**	**(6.85)**
Health	33.8	49.1	68.1	94.3	101.2	97.4	125.9	134.7	147.2	147.9	187.7	181.0	**22%**	**(6.73)**
Recreation, Culture and Sports	0.4	0.6	0.3	5.3	7.2	0.6	1.9	1.2	3.3	0.8	2.8	2.5	**191%**	**(0.33)**
Education	175.0	218.6	269.6	309.1	342.2	347.8	410.8	433.9	505.5	524.3	541.3	510.3	**-3%**	**(30.94)**
Pre Primary and Primary Education	111.0	157.7	210.3	225.1	238.1	227.6	253.3	240.9	375.5	382.3	355.7	337.5	**-12%**	**(18.18)**
Secondary Education	30.8	28.5	29.1	41.3	58.3	37.9	47.2	47.7	79.6	98.5	91.9	87.2	**-11%**	**(4.67)**
Tertiary education	5.3	5.3	4.6	5.5	10.0	10.3	12.4	9.3	13.6	14.2	13.4	11.2	**-21%**	**(2.27)**
Education not definable by level	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	1.2	9.2	0.5	7.8	4.6	1.8	3.0	1.6	**-10%**	**(1.42)**
Subsidiary services to education	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	**25%**	**(0.06)**
Education n.e.c	27.7	26.2	25.3	36.3	34.6	62.6	96.6	127.5	32.2	27.4	77.0	72.7	**165%**	**(4.35)**
Social Protection	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.9	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.9	6.3	3.7	**-5%**	**(2.52)**

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Planning (compiled from the financial statements of local government units)

6.3.6 Domestic Arrears.

During fiscal year 2010/11, domestic arrears payments were Ushs 183 billion, in addition to a total of Shs.892 billion paid in the previous five years. As a consequence of failure to adhere to the Commitment Control System, new arrears have emerged at a comparable rate to repayments. As a result, modest progress has been made with reducing the stock of domestic arrears from Shs.529 billion in June 2006 to Shs.323 billion as at the end of June 2010. The main challenges to the effective implementation of the arrears reduction strategy have clearly been the failure by MDAs to adequately prioritize fixed costs and the non-enforcement of penalties for violations of the Commitment Control System. Additionally, there has been slow progress in the introduction of prepayment systems for utilities. In the coming financial year government will ensure that fixed costs especially in respect of salaries, pensions and utilities are adequately budgeted while the domestic arrears budget will focus on pensions, court awards, and utilities. An independent audit will be carried out to establish the correct extent of these arrears particularly the Pension arrears.

Table 6.8: Detailed Economic Classification of Central Government Fiscal Operations for the Fiscal Years 2007/8 to 2010/11.

	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Budget 2010/11	Projection 2010/11	Annual % change	Variance	Composition 2009/10	Composition 2010/11
Total Outlays	4,318	4,949	6,785	7,358	9,077	34%	1,719	100%	100%
Expenses	3,760	4,174	5,694	6,086	7,678	35%	1,593	83%	85%
Compensation of employees	472	591	706	855	873	24%	18	12%	10%
Wages and salaries	418	466	546	624	637	17%	13	8%	7%
o/w budgetary central government-wage bill	392	440	514	595	603	17%	8	8%	7%
o/w Domestic development	18	21	26	16	16	-39%	-	0%	0%
o/w Donor Projects	8	4	6	13	18	220%	5	0%	0%
Allowances	45	95	143	213	217	52%	4	3%	2%
o/w budgetary central government	25	82	117	187	187	59%	-	3%	2%
o/w Domestic development	10	10	17	17	17	3%	-	0%	0%
o/w Donor Projects	9	3	9	9	13	45%	4	0%	0%
Other employee costs	9	31	17	18	19	7%	0	0%	0%
o/w Budgetary central	9	30	17	15	15	-15%	-	0%	0%
o/w Domestic development	0	0	0	4	4	1117%	-	0%	0%
o/w Donor Projects	0	-	0	-	0	606%	0	0%	0%
Use of goods and services	1,049	1,301	1,874	1,838	2,997	60%	1,159	25%	33%
o/w budgetary central	591	879	1,312	1,145	2,340	78%	1,195	16%	26%
o/w Domestic development	176	220	260	273	175	-33%	(98)	4%	2%
o/w Donor Projects	282	201	302	421	482	60%	62	6%	5%
Interest payments	309	358	385	340	410	6%	70	5%	5%
Domestic	271	310	327	262	334	2%	72	4%	4%
External	38	48	58	77	75	30%	(2)	1%	1%
Subisidies	87	92	87	92	189	116%	97	1%	2%
o/w GoU	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	0%	0%
o/w donor	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	0%	0%
Grants	1,747	1,693	2,201	2,590	2,776	26%	186	35%	31%
Local governments	1,024	1,150	1,300	1,461	1,525	17%	63	20%	17%
Wage bill	632	664	707	867	916	29%	49	12%	10%
Reccurent	219	268	276	236	248	-10%	13	3%	3%
Development	173	218	316	359	360	14%	1	5%	4%
Transfers to International organizations	13	17	14	14	14	2%	0	0%	0%
o/w Budgetary central	12	17	14	14	14	2%	-	0%	0%
o/w Domestic development	1	1	1	1	1	-4%	-	0%	0%
o/w Donor Projects	-	-	0	-	0	123%	0	0%	0%
Other transfers	710	526	887	1,114	1,237	39%	123	15%	14%
Missions abroad	38	42	55	62	62	13%	-	1%	1%
o/w wage bill	11	11	11	12	12	8%	-	0%	0%
o/w reccurent	24	29	40	42	42	5%	-	1%	0%
o/w Domestic development	4	2	4	8	8	112%	-	0%	0%
Tertiary Institutions	81	84	97	132	132	36%	-	2%	1%
o/w wage bill	54	50	55	62	62	13%	-	1%	1%
o/w reccurent	25	28	35	37	37	6%	-	1%	0%
o/w Domestic development	1	5	7	32	32	376%	-	0%	0%
Transfers to District Refferal hospitals	28	45	46	53	54	16%	1	1%	1%
o/w wage bill	17	19	21	26	27	26%	1	0%	0%
o/w reccurent	11	10	8	8	8	1%	-	0%	0%
o/w Domestic development	-	16	17	19	19	11%	-	0%	0%
Transfers to other agencies (URA ,e.t.c)	563	355	689	868	990	44%	122	12%	11%
o/w URA	80	85	100	108	115	15%	7	1%	1%
o/w Other reccurent budget	376	207	297	406	406	37%	-	6%	4%
o/w Domestic development	6	5	103	80	80	-23%	-	1%	1%
o/w Donor Projects	102	57	189	274	389	106%	115	4%	4%
Social benefits (pensions)	78	79	222	188	244	10%	56	3%	3%
Other expenses	16	60	217	182	189	-13%	8	2%	2%
o/w Budgetary central	14	35	174	22	22	-88%	-	0%	0%
o/w Domestic development	0	23	39	93	93	137%	-	1%	1%
o/w Donor Projects	2	2	4	67	75	1618%	8	1%	1%
Gross operating balance	225	498	(512)	164	719	-240%	555	2%	8%
Inestment in Non-Financial Assets	558	775	1,091	1,272	1,399	28%	127	17%	15%
Domestic development budget	272	593	715	668	540	-24%	(128)	9%	6%
o/w Land	11	22	42	38	36	-13%	(2)	1%	0%
o/w Non residential Buildings	116	93	102	95	90	-12%	(5)	1%	1%
o/w Residential Buildings	3	5	6	25	24	278%	(1)	0%	0%
o/w Roads and Bridges	42	324	377	238	133	-65%	(105)	3%	1%
o/w Aircraft	29	56	5	-	-	-100%	-	0%	0%
o/w Other Structures	28	23	29	41	39	34%	(2)	1%	0%
o/w Transport Equipment	26	31	58	66	63	8%	(3)	1%	1%
o/w Machinery Equipment	15	38	91	156	148	64%	(8)	2%	2%
o/w Furniture and Fixtures	2	2	3	6	6	91%	(0)	0%	0%
o/w Other	1	0	0	-	-	-100%	-	0%	0%
Donor projects	286	182	377	604	858	128%	255	8%	9%
o/w Land	0	-	4	-	-	-100%	-	0%	0%
o/w Non residential Buildings	43	45	102	146	208	104%	62	2%	2%
o/w Residential Buildings	-	-	13	-	-	-100%	-	0%	0%
o/w Roads and Bridges	169	99	169	346	491	191%	146	5%	5%
o/w Aircraft	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	0%	0%
o/w Other Structures	21	6	11	56	79	599%	24	1%	1%
o/w Transport Equipment	5	2	13	17	25	85%	7	0%	0%
o/w Machinery Equipment	39	20	41	26	37	-10%	11	0%	0%
o/w Furniture and Fixtures	2	3	4	3	4	22%	1	0%	0%
o/w Other	7	7	19	10	14	-28%	4	0%	0%

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Planning (compiled from the financial statements of local government units)

6.3.7 Public Finance Management Reforms.

Government is reviewing the Public Finance and Accountability Act (2003) PFAA in order to enhance the predictability of the budget by creating a contingency fund to finance emergencies and supplementary budgets. The revision of the Act is also intended to address new developments, emerging trends and risks in Public Financial Management such as the newly discovered oil resource in the Albertine graben. In addition the revised law is intended to further define concepts such as unspent balances, contingencies, loans and guarantees and supplementary budgets among others. In this regard a task force was established with representatives from all stakeholder institutions to deliberate on issues which should be included and emphasized in the amended PFAA law.

6.4 External Revenue Flows and Aid Management

6.4.1 External Revenue Performance (Donor Inflows)

Donor disbursements were Ushs 528 billion or 15 percent above the target of Ushs 2,038 billion during fiscal year 2010/11 largely on account of higher than programmed project support grants and budget support loans disbursements. Projects support grants disbursements were higher because of improved absorption related to increased level and advance preparations for project execution. The over performance of budget support loans was largely due to the exclusion of the US$100 million World Bank Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC) from the projections in the 2010/11 fiscal operations framework at the beginning of the year but which was disbursed by the World Bank. Whereas most aid categories were broadly on target, budget support grants in the Poverty Action Fund category are expected fall short of their target by almost 18%. Table 6.9 below shows the approved and outturn budget support disbursements for Fy2010/11.

Table 6.9: Budget and Project Support Disbursements FY 2010/11, UShs. Billions

	Approved	Outturn	Variation	Disbursement Rate (%)
Loans and Grants	2,038	2,566	528	115%
Grants	1,124	1,208	84	108%
Budget Support	616	496	(120)	82%
Project Support	508	712	204	139%
Loans	914	1,358	444	123%
Budget Support	53	233	180	445%
Project Support	861	1,125	264	103%
Total Budget Support	669	729	60	111%
Total Project Support	1,369	1,837	468	116%

Source: MFPED

Off-Budget Aid

A number of donors are providing support off budget. During fiscal year 2010/11, off-budget support was equivalent to US$ 534 million, of which US$ 164.5 million went to the health

sector. During the same period only US$ 65 million was disbursed by Donors as on-budget Project Support to the health sector. The high level of off-budget funding observed in the Health Sector is largely on account of the USA support under USAID and the Presidents' Emergency Program for Aids Relief (PEPFAR).

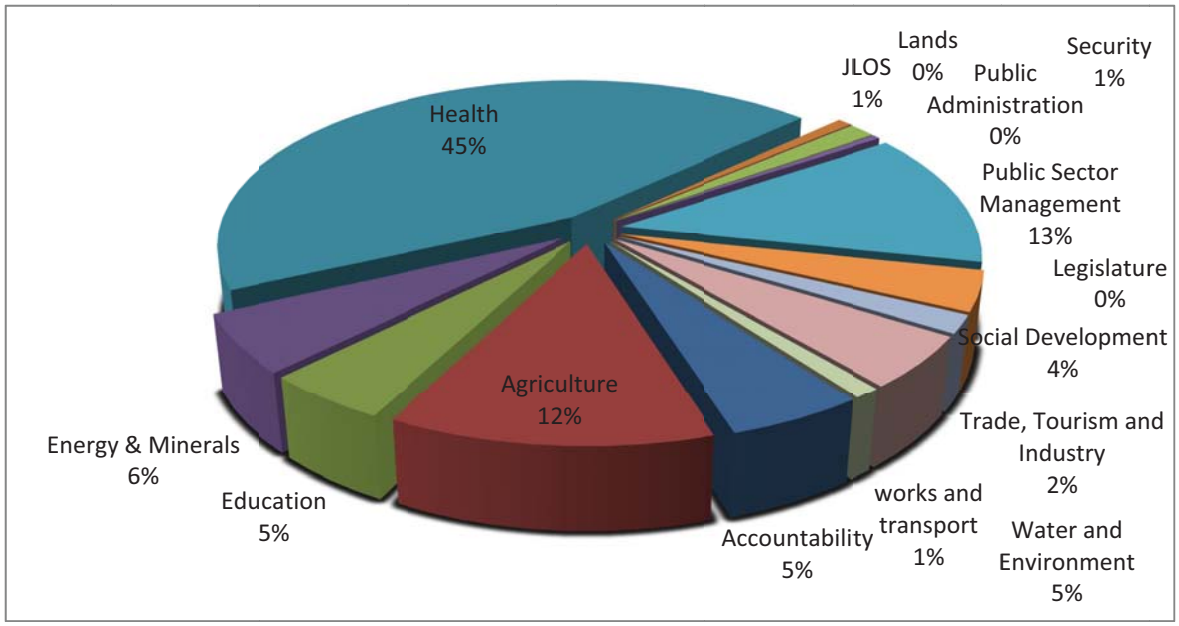
Development Partners are expected to disburse an equivalent of 45% or US$ 203.3 million to the health sector this financial year. Other sectors expected to receive significant off-budget support are Public Sector Management (humanitarian assistance, PRDP and emergency action) and Agriculture at 13% and 12% of total off-budget respectively. The chart below shows the sectoral share of off-budget donor support including projections based on available information.

Table 6.10: Off-Budget Aid Donor Flows FY 2009/10 – 2012/13 (US$ Millions)

SECTOR	Outturn FY 09/10	Forecast 2010/11	Forecast 2011/12	Forecast 2012/13
Accountability	64.98	23.52	15.61	16.18
Agriculture	13.24	56.25	5.03	14.82
Education	28.29	21.59	5.25	5.05
Energy & Minerals	97.75	25.62	25.81	17.71
Health	164.54	203.30	30.39	28.80
JLOS	0.21	3.38	4.01	3.40
Lands	0.13	0.07	-	-
Legislature	0.23	-	-	-
Security	8.13	6.71	1.70	-
Public Administration	3.26	1.88	1.50	1.43
Public Sector Management	97.14	58.49	20.75	16.88
Social Development	31.74	17.41	20.94	23.90
Trade, Tourism and Industry	3.79	7.81	7.56	6.27
Water and Environment	19.23	22.74	23.50	20.92
works and transport	0.91	4.72	5.32	3.04
TOTAL	**533.58**	**453.51**	**167.39**	**158.40**

Off-budget commitments into the outer years of the medium term are usually very low because by their nature, off-budget projects are usually short term interventions. This partly explains why the forecasts are usually significantly lower than the outturns.

Figure 6.1: Estimated Sectoral Share of Off-budget donor disbursements for FY 2010/11.

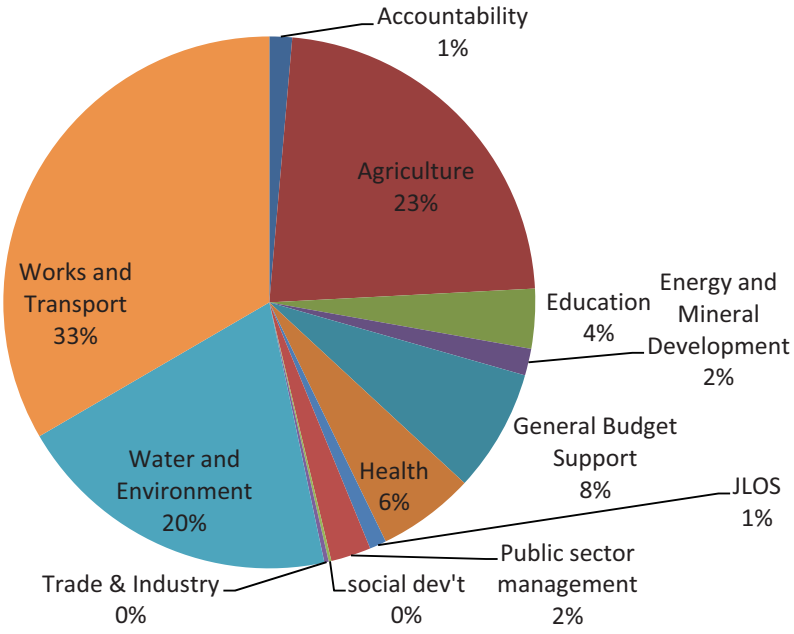


Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

6.4.2 New Loans and Grants Contracted in FY2010/11

New external financing contracted[3] in FY2010/11 amounted to USD 1,391m comprising 84.4% loans and 15.6% grants. Figure 6.2 below illustrates the sectoral allocation of the new grants and loans which Government contracted in FY 2010/11. New loans and grants are concentrated in three main sectors; the Works and Transport (33%), Agriculture (23%) and Water & Environment (20%) sectors where they will fund priority investments as outlined in the respective strategic plans of each sector.

Figure 6.2: Sectoral allocation of new ODA contracted in FY 2010/11



Source: MFPED

Table 6.11 outlines the objectives of selected new grants and loans contracted in each sector in 2010/11.

[3] Loans and grants contracted in FY2010/11 refer to signed agreements between the Government and Development partners and not actual aid flows.

Table 6.11: The Objective of Selected New Grants and Loans Concluded in Financial Year, 2010/11

Sector	Objective of New Grant or Loan	Amount in USD millions
Accountability	To reduce poverty and achieve MDG's, Respect human rights & other relevant obligations and to strengthen financial management & accountability systems	16.153
Agriculture	To enhance regional specialisation in agriculture research, training and dissemination	28.849
	To improve the standard and sustainability of the livelihoods of poor rural households in the programme area	20.005
	To provide financing, directly or indirectly, for small scale farming and other small business activities and micro-businesses for the production of food and related supporting services	7.000
Education	Improve access to quality education especially for the poor and vulnerable in Uganda	0.411
	To increase and improve equitable access to quality education	5.092
	To support the overall objective of the Uganda Government to deliver Universal Primary Education (UPE)	17.867
Energy and Mineral Development	To finance feasibility studies for small hydropower facilities in West Nile region and for 132 KV transmission line from Mutundwe to Entebbe	1.127
Health	Attainment of a good standard of health by all people of Uganda in order to promote a healthy and productive life	5.623
	Enhance national institutional capacity to achieve universal access to prevention, treatment and care	36.773
	To deliver the Uganda National minimum health care package to Ugandans with a focus on maternal health, new born care and family planning.	133.902
	To establish a network of efficient high quality, accessible public health laboratories for the surveillance of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases	10.144
JLOS	Ensure that UHRC is funded to the extent that it can fulfil its mandate and achieve its mandate objectives and functions as set out in its corporate plan	0.504
	To finance the Strategic Investment Plan 2006-2001	10.710
	To support Uganda's Strategic Investment Plan 2006-2011	2.929
Public sector management	Improve firm data availability to support analysis and policy formulation	0.760
	To finance the National Development Plan	32.890
Social Development	To create inclusive cities without slums in order to maximise the potential of urbanization by proactively managing urban growth	2.297
Trade& Industry	Strengthening of private sector competitiveness and improvement of the investment climate so as to raise productivity and incomes	0.900
Water & Environment	To support the water and sanitation sector to improve its fiscal and physical effectiveness so as to efficiently achieve its targets and contribute to poverty eradication and better health for Ugandans	16.901

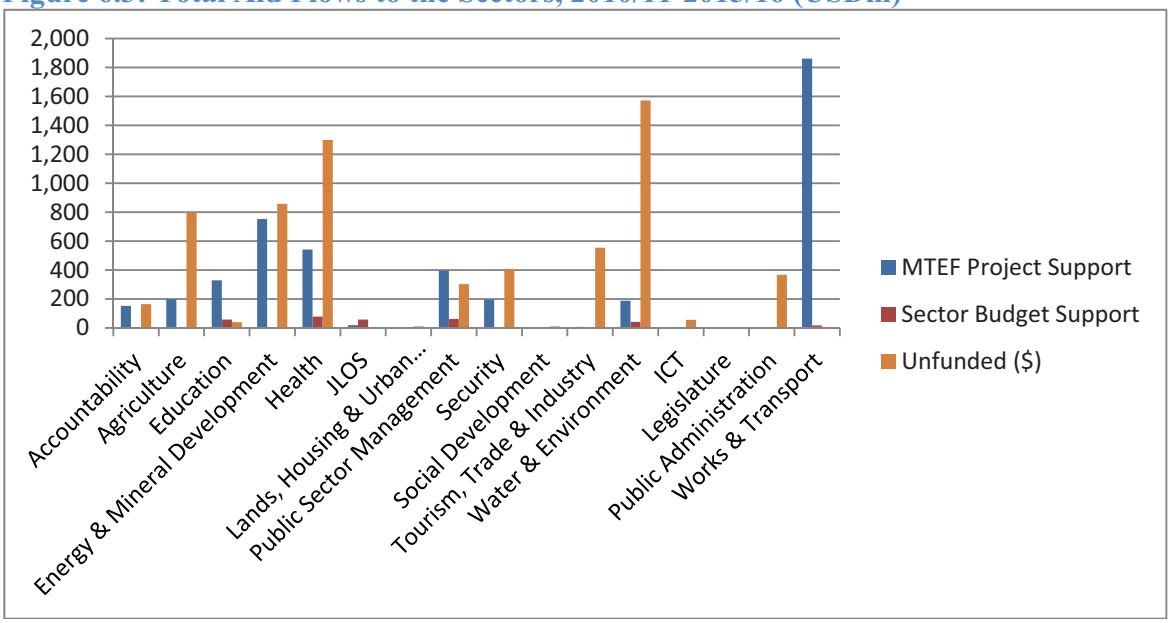
6.4.3 Projected Aid Flows over the Medium Term

Total on-budget aid flows, comprising general and sector budget support and MTEF project aid, between 2010/11 and 2015/16 are projected in the region of USD 4.8bn.

Figure 6.3 below illustrates the projected sectoral allocation of total MTEF project and sector budget over the period 2010/11-2015/16. The figure demonstrates that ODA funded projects are a significant source of budget financing in many sectors over the medium term. The Development Strategy outlined in the NDP focuses new spending on sectors with the greatest potential to contribute to economic growth. As demonstrated below, aid flows are concentrated in 10 broad sectors. The Works and Transport sector is currently projected to receive the largest proportion of aid over the medium term (37%). This is followed by the Energy and Mineral development (15%), Health (12%), Public Sector Management (9%), Education (8%), Water and Environment (5%), Agriculture (4%) and Accountability sectors (3%), and JLOS (2%) sectors.
The NDP (2010:56) also outlines a number of priority areas for intervention which remain 'unfunded' under the available budget resource envelope. These unfunded amounts at the sector level are also represented in figure 6.2. ODA resources, when delivered in line with government priorities and the principles of aid effectiveness, can provide resources by which government can implement these 'unfunded' priorities.

A simple comparison of the projected aid flows suggests that there are some sectors where the current projected aid allocations and the identified financing needs may not be well aligned. For example, the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector has a large unfunded component; however, the sector is projected to receive only a small proportion of donor support over the medium term. The same is true for the Public Administration sector. Figure 6.2 suggests that the allocative efficiency of aid flows and alignment to government priority sectors could be improved.

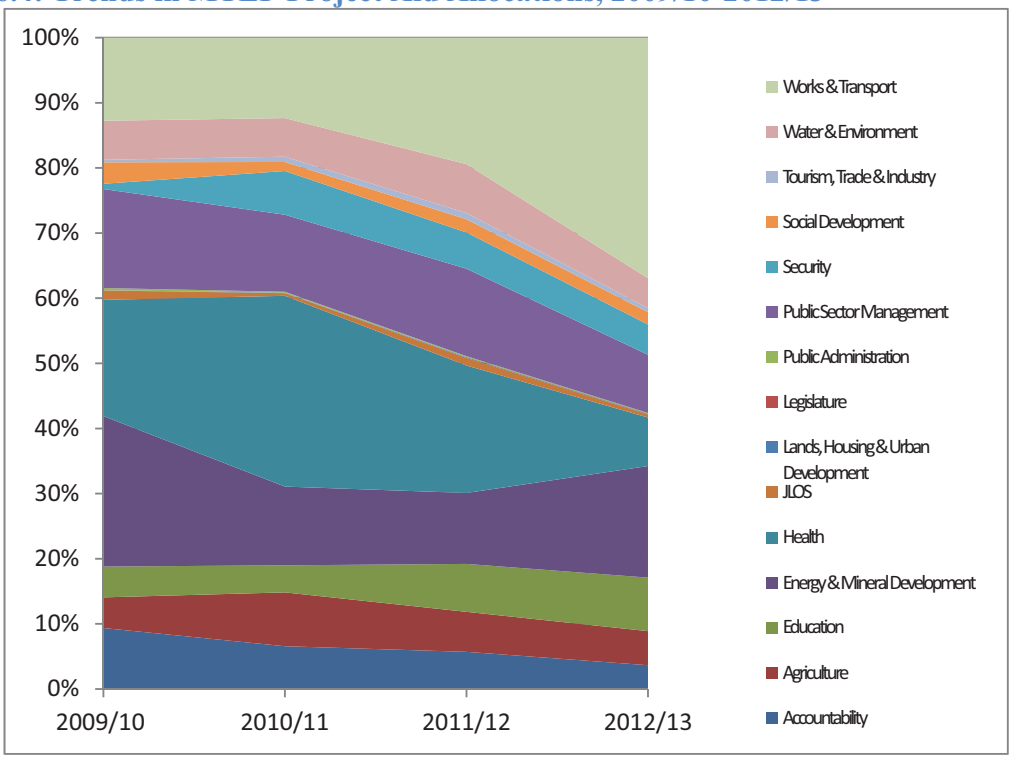
Figure 6.3: Total Aid Flows to the Sectors, 2010/11-2015/16 (USDm)



Source: 'Unfunded' priorities – NDP (2010:56). 'MTEF' and 'SBS' – MFPED Projections.
*Exchange rate: 1USD=2550.6UGX (Projected 5 year Average – 2010/11-2015/16

Figure 6.4 below indicates that the Works and Transport and Education sectors are currently projected to receive growing shares of aid projects over the medium term. The Public Sector Management, Health, Energy and Minerals and Accountability sectors are each projected to receive a declining share.

Figure 6.4: Trends in MTEF Project Aid Allocations, 2009/10-2012/13



Source: MFPED Projections

6.4.4 Challenges in Aid Management

Whilst ODA makes a significant contribution to the budget by augmenting domestic resources to fund a large number of government priority interventions, a number of challenges remain for the effective management of ODA resources. Government will work with its development partners to increase the effectiveness of ODA resources to maximise their impact on the development outcomes of the NDP. This section uses data provided by the latest Paris Survey and projections provided by development partners in May, 2011, to assess the potential challenges for aid effectiveness and outline the planned Government interventions in this area.

Recent progress

The Paris Declaration (2005) agreed on a set of monitorable indicators which set the framework for measuring progress against the Paris principles, commitments and aid effectiveness more generally. The quantitative targets for each indicator were set for achievement by 2010. Progress

on each indicator has been monitored in Uganda through 3 rounds of surveys: in 2005 a survey was undertaken to establish the baseline against which progress could be measured; in 2007 and more recently in 2011, follow-up surveys have been undertaken to monitor progress.

Nine quantitative indicators have been assessed using data from the 3rd round Monitoring Survey. MFPED estimates that over half of the targets set in Paris for 2010 were missed. Whilst performance varies across the indicators for the various development partners, the general priorities to emerge from the quantitative indicators relate to strengthening **and increasing the use of government systems**, **increasing coordination between development partners** and increasing the **in-year predictability and recording of aid flows**.

Straightforward comparison of the scores for each indicator recorded in 2005 and 2010 reveals that 'Strong Progress' was recorded in 4 indicators (44%), whilst 'Moderate Progress' was recorded for 2 (22%) indicators. 'No Change' was found for 1 indicator (11%) and a 'Declining Performance' was found in 2 (22%) of the 9 quantitative indicators.

The use of country systems to the maximum extent possible is a central pillar of the Paris Declaration and the principles of aid effectiveness; however, the indicators suggest that the use of Ugandan procurement systems has declined since 2005. Using parallel systems of procurement can undermine rather than strengthen the development of such systems. Predictable financing is crucial for macroeconomic and budgetary planning and timely project implementation. It will be necessary to address both of these declining trends over the medium term to increase aid effectiveness and to ensure that government systems are strengthened. The progress of each indicator is summarised below.

2010 Target Met	2010 Target Missed		
Strong Progress	**Moderate Progress**	**No Change**	**Declining Performance**
❖ Indicator 3 – Alignment with National Priorities ❖ Indicator 4 – Coordinated Technical Assistance ❖ Indicator 6 – Parallel Implementation Units ❖ Indicator 10B – Joint Analytical Work	❖ Indicator 5A – Use of Country Public Financial Management Systems ❖ Indicator 10A - Joint Donor Missions	❖ Indicator 9 – Use of Programme Based Approaches	❖ 5B – Use of Procurement Systems ❖ Indicator 7- Predictability

KEY	
Strong Progress	*"2010 Targets Met"*
Moderate Progress	*"2010 Target Missed but some progress recorded between 2005 & 2010"*
No Change	*"2010 Target Missed but little or no change recorded between 2005 & 2010"*
Declining Performance	*"2010 Target Missed and indicator worsened between 2005 & 2010"*

Source: MFPED Estimates

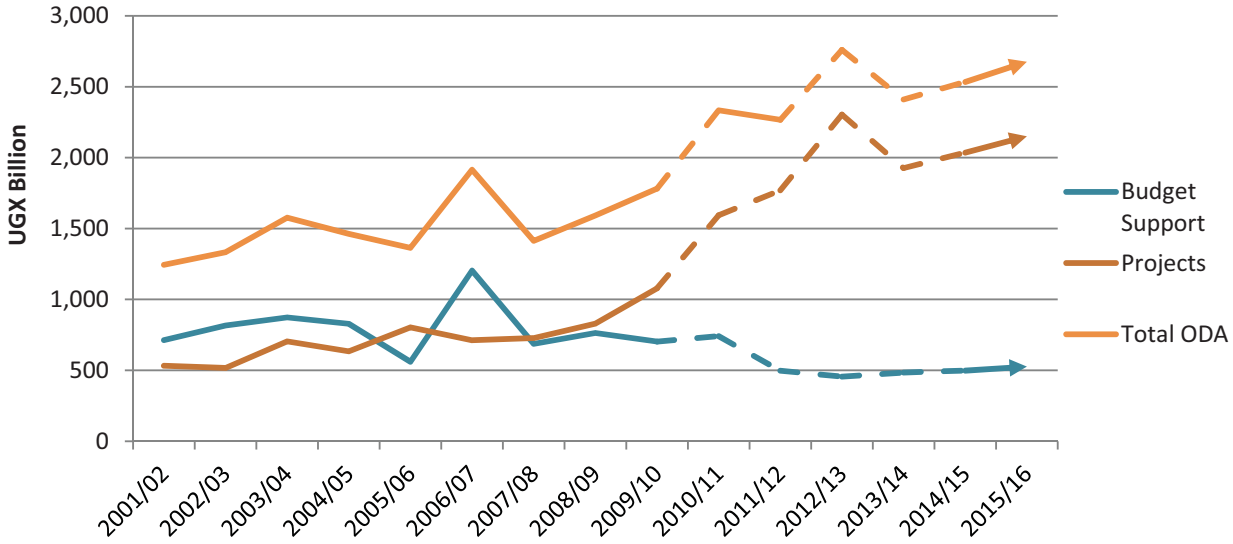
Emerging Challenges

Aid Modalities

A further challenge relates to the modalities through which aid are delivered. Whilst Government recognises that project aid can be suited to addressing particular development challenges, Government aims to receive a larger share of development cooperation through general and sector budget support. General budget support is the most flexible form of support enabling Government to effectively implement the NDP priorities. In line with Paris (2005) principles, it fully utilises and strengthens government planning, public financial management and procurement systems, thereby reducing transactions costs and strengthening government's own accountability mechanisms.

However, despite its advantages, the share of ODA delivered through budget support is projected to decline over the medium term. The projected increase in total aid flows from current levels is driven by a sharp increase in levels of project aid. By contrast, as demonstrated by figure 6.5, budget support aid flows are projected to decline from current levels.

Figure 6.5: Aid Volumes, 2001/02-2015/16



Source: Budget Framework Paper FY2011/12-2015/16

Over the short to medium term, Government will work to ensure that the budget support modality remains an attractive option for development partners. This will include measures to continue to deepen PFM Reforms to ensure greater compliance with agreed obligations under the JBSF, including enhancing accountability, promoting good governance, promoting human rights and fighting corruption. Government has already undertaken to amend the current Public Finance and Accountability Act (2003) in order to develop an integrated legal framework for public finance management in Uganda. In order to fight corruption, Government will continue to strengthen the oversight institutions and make effective follow up of recommendations arising there from.

Project Proliferation

Table 6.12 illustrates that the available data indicates that the number of aid-funded projects rose sharply between 2009/10 and 2010/11 and is projected to remain above current levels over the medium term. The proliferation of the number of donor funded projects raises challenges for aid management and associated transactions costs.

Table 6.12: Number of MTEF Aid Projects, 2009/10-2012/13

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of Projects	83	133	130	100
Average Project Size	5.24	3.27	3.34	4.35

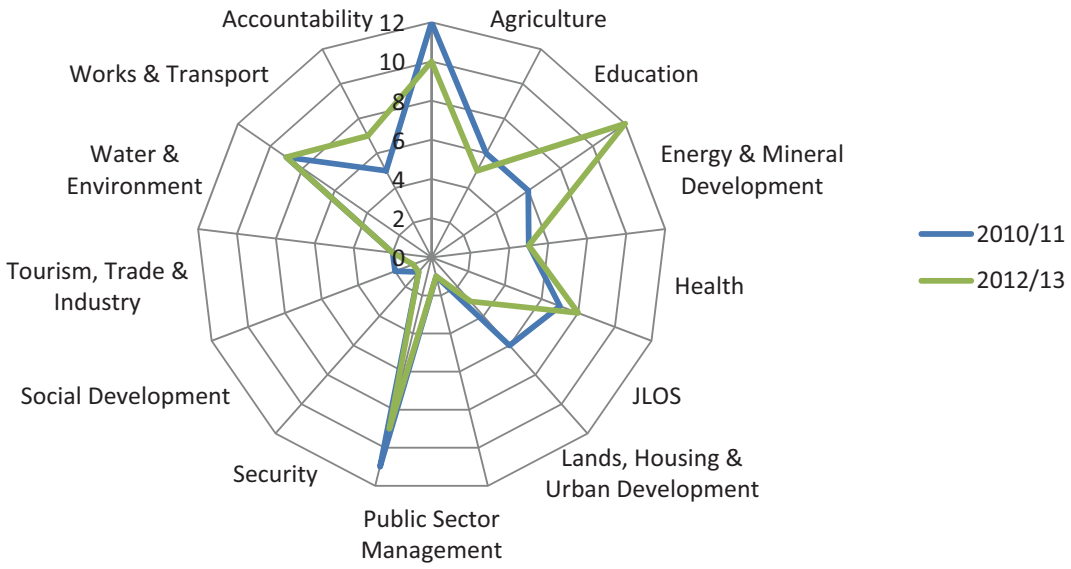
Source: MFPED

In light of the increase in projects, Government will undertake a number of measures aimed at reducing transactions costs, including operating a "closed season" in May and June of each financial year during which it will not receive missions from development partners and also implement measures to enhance the capacity of MDAs to implement and monitor projects and programs in order to reduce on the number of specific project implementation units setup to manage the day-to-day implementation of projects.

Aid Fragmentation

The delivery of aid to Uganda remains extremely fragmented. Figures 6.6 and 6.7 below present data provided by the members of the Local Development Partners Group (LDPG) in May 2011 to assess the number of development partners projected to be disbursing in each sector. Figure 6.6 compares the number of development partners projected to disburse in each sector in 2010/11 and 2012/13. The Education, Health, and Works and Transport sector are all projected to see this figure increase from current levels.

Figure 6.6: The number of development partners projected to disburse to the different sectors in 2010/11 & 2012/13



Source: MFPED

Figure 6.7: Trends in Numbers of Development Partners Disbursing by Sector 2010/11-2012/13

Sector	No. of DPs Disbursing			Trend in DPs Disbursing	Trend in Average Disbursement
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Change: 2010/11-2012/13	Change: 2010/11-2012/13
Accountability	12	11	10	↘	↘
Agriculture	6	6	5	↘	→
Education	6	12	12	↗	↗
Energy & Mineral Development	5	5	5	→	↗
Health	7	10	8	↗	↘
JLOS	6	4	3	↘	→
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	1	1	1	→	→
Public Sector Management	11	12	9	↘	→
Security	1	1	1	→	↘
Social Development	2	1	1	→	→
Tourism, Trade & Industry	2	2	2	→	→
Water & Environment	9	9	9	→	↘
Works & Transport	5	5	7	↗	↗

Key

↗ # of DPs Disbursing Increasing	→ # of DPs Disbursing remains constant	↘ #of DPs Disbursing Declining
↗ Average Disbursement of each DP Increasing	→ Average Disbursement of each DP remains constant	↘ Average Disbursement of each DP Declining

Source: MFPED Calculations

In Figure 6.7, a green arrow in the first column of arrows indicates that the number of donors disbursing in the sector is projected to decline from the current 2010/11 level by 2012/13. A black horizontal arrow indicates that it is projected to remain constant whereas a red arrow indicates an increase. Based on the perception that more donors in a sector create more transaction costs and that small interventions imply relatively higher transactions costs than big interventions, a reduction in the number of active donors within a sector (for a given level of financing) may be a desirable trend in some but not all cases.

As demonstrated in the preceding section, the sectoral allocation of aid flows are likely to change over the medium term; several sectors are projected to receive increases in aid flows. The second column of arrows indicates the trend in the average size of each donor's disbursements over the same period. A green arrow indicates an increase in the average amount which each donor disburses whereas a horizontal black arrow and a red arrow represent no change and an upward trend respectively.

Figure 6.7 demonstrates that the education sector is projected to see the number of donors disbursing double between 2010/11 and 2012/13. However, at the same time, the sector is projected to receive a large scale up in donor aid and therefore, overall, sees an increase in the average size of projected donor disbursements over the period.

By contrast, the health sector is projected to see a small increase in the number of development partners disbursing and at the same time is projected to see a reduction in the average size of disbursement of each donor. This may suggest that the health sector is at risk of becoming increasingly fragmented over this period.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MFPED) initiated a Division of Labour exercise in 2006 aimed at streamlining the number of development partners operating in each sector in order to reduce administrative burdens and transactions costs of aid delivery. Government proposed that Development Partners agree on 'lead donors' for each sector and that lead donors coordinate the sector dialogue. The results of the 2006 exercise have been mixed so far and, as demonstrated above, aid to some sectors may be at risk of becoming increasingly fragmented over the medium term.

Therefore the challenge remains for Government and Development Partners to work together to achieve a balanced distribution of ODA across priority sectors and reduction in transactions costs. Through further dialogue with Development Partners, Government is committed to leading the process to achieve a more effective division of labour across sectors.

Off-Budget Aid

Some project aid is provided outside of the government sector and implemented by NGOs directly. Whilst such support can have significant positive development results, it cannot be ensured that these projects are subject to the same level of scrutiny as those financed by Government, or are properly aligned with national and sectoral development strategies. In addition, when projects are off-budget they can undermine government systems and undermine accountability mechanisms.

Incorporating more projects in the MTEF and government planning processes across all sectors will be crucial to increasing the effectiveness of aid resources and in helping to implement the NDP. But significant amounts of non-MTEF aid are projected to remain over the medium term. Whilst the overall share of off-budget projects managed outside of government systems is projected to decline over the medium term, in several sectors, including the health sector, social development and accountability sectors, the share of off-budget support is projected to remain significant.

Government will work to ensure that adequate sector plans are in place across all sectors to provide the basis for effective alignment of aid flows. Government plans also to enact a law regulating national and international CSOs which will set out information and reporting procedures. Greater transparency, reporting and monitoring of such aid flows will help to increase alignment and reduce duplication of efforts where NGOs assume service provider roles.

Absorptive Capacity

The absorptive capacity of some sectors to fully utilise available aid resources has often been low. In some cases, loan and grant funded projects have suffered from implementation delays resulting in the low levels of absorption of project funds.

To address this issue, Government is in the process of instituting government–led portfolio reviews with all its Development Partners. The portfolio reviews aim to identify and address project level and systemic issues affecting the absorption of project funds in the various sectors. These reviews aim to ensure the timely implementation and achievement of project objectives.

Government Interventions to Improve Aid Management

In addition to the measures discussed above, Government has developed a new Partnership Policy which, once approved by both Cabinet and Parliament, will update and replace the existing "Partnership Principles of 2003 between the Government and its Development Partners". The new Partnership Policy sets out Government's strategy to increase aid effectiveness and the guiding principles through which the government will manage its relationship with development partners. It provides the policy framework to address several of the challenges in Aid Management identified above. The main objectives of the Policy are to:

i. Improve the effectiveness of development cooperation through greater government ownership and leadership;
ii. Strengthen economic management by increasing flows of development assistance through the budget and coordinating off-budget flows;
iii. Increase transparency and accountability between the Government and DPs and between Government and its citizens in the management of development cooperation; and
iv. Accelerate progress towards policy coherence in Uganda's relationships with its development partners.

The associated Performance Monitoring Framework (PMF) will set out the basis for annual assessment of the performance of both Government and Development Partners in implementing the principles and specific commitments of the Partnership Policy providing greater evidence base to assess the implementation of aid effectiveness principles in Uganda. To facilitate improved reporting on aid flows and increased transparency, Government will implement an Aid Information Management System (AIMS).

Over the short to medium term, Government plans to undertake a number of concrete actions aimed at improving the effective management of ODA resources to Uganda in order to maximise their impact, some of which are listed below:

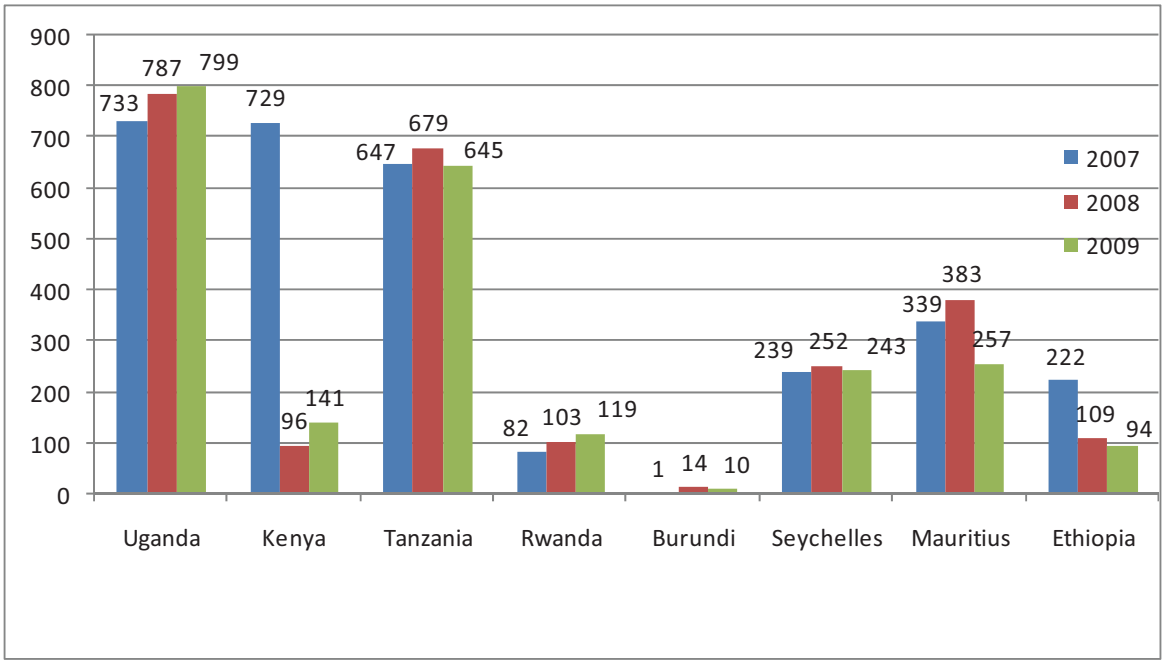
i. Government aims to reform the way in which Technical Assistance is delivered in order to maximise its effectiveness.
ii. Government will review the processes of sector policy formulation, and programming, and strengthen MDA capacities to lead this process.
iii. Government will subject all tied development cooperation to strict ex-ante value for money checks.
iv. Government will accelerate work on a division of labour process aimed at a more balanced distribution of DPs and transaction across different sectors.
v. Government will aim to enhance its capacity for programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation, thereby reducing the need for Project Implementation Units.
vi. Government will update and ensure compliance with the medium-term debt strategy governing the acquisition of loans.

Chapter Seven: Private-Sector Development

Government remains committed to pursuing private-sector-led growth policies and strategies given the private sector's pivotal role in generating employment and prosperity. This commitment has been, and shall continue to be, manifested in Government efforts to ensure a conducive environment for private-sector growth and development, particularly with regard to: the formulation and implementation of macroeconomic policies and policy reforms that recognise the role of the private sector as an engine of growth; delivering key public goods, particularly transport and energy infrastructure, and undertaking regulatory reforms, with a view to reducing the cost of doing business and enhancing the competitiveness of Uganda's private sector. Government is also pursuing and supporting selected strategic interventions, with a particular focus on supporting investments that foster value addition, technology and skills development, and entrepreneurship development.

These policies and interventions have had positive results. Uganda continues to be the leading destination for foreign direct investment (FDI) in the region (Table 7.1). In 2010/11, Uganda attracted FDI estimated to amount to about US $ 883.8m, an increase of about 9 percent compared to the previous financial year. In the last two years, Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) licensed 734 private-sector investment projects comprised of local, foreign and joint venture enterprises in various sectors, notably agriculture, manufacturing, real estate, and construction. The planned investments in those projects are projected at about US$ 3.8 billion and are expected to create 234,915 jobs. Of the 734 projects, 306 (41.6%) were by local investors reflecting Government's objective to promote local businesses.

Table 7.1: FDI Flows to Uganda and other countries in the Region, 2007-2009 (US $ M)



Source: World Investment Report, 2010, UNCTAD.

7.1 Regulatory Reforms for Private Sector Development

According to the Doing Business[4] 2011 report, Uganda's ranking with regard to the ease of doing business improved by 7 points, from 129th position in 2010 to 122nd position, currently, out of 183 economies. The Doing Business ranking for the other East African Community Partner States for the same period were: Kenya (98th position), Rwanda (58th position), Tanzania (128th position), and Burundi (181st position). Uganda was ranked 15th out of the 50 African Countries surveyed, compared to Kenya (11th position), Rwanda (5th position), Tanzania (17th position), and Burundi (48th position).

Table 7.2: Doing Business Comparison of Uganda Performance 2011 and 2010

Indicator	2011	2010	Change
Ease of doing Business	122	129[5]	+7
Starting a Business	137	129	-8
Dealing with Licenses	133	84	-49
Employing Workers	Not measured	7	N/A
Registering Property	150	149	-1
Getting Credit	46	113	+67
Protecting Investors	132	132	0
Paying Taxes	62	66	+4
Trading Across Borders	148	145	-3
Enforcing Contracts	113	116	+3
Closing a Business	56	53	-3

[4] The Doing Business project measures the regulatory cost of doing business by assessing the impact of regulation on businesses at ten stages of a typical business's life cycle, namely: Starting a business, Dealing with construction permits, Employing workers, Registering property, Getting credit, Protecting investors, Paying taxes, Trading across borders, Enforcing contracts and Closing a business. The *Doing Business* methodology has its limitations. Other areas important to a business – such as a country's proximity to large markets, the quality of its infrastructure services (other than those related to trading across borders), the security of property from theft and looting, the transparency of government procurement, macroeconomics conditions or the underlying strength of institutions – are not measured directly by *Doing Business*.

[5] The 2010 overall Ease of Doing Business ranking has been recalculated to reflect the withdrawal of the indicator Employing Workers. Uganda had scored highly in 2010 (ranked 7th) on this indicator and therefore her position was 112th .

As shown in Table 7.2, Uganda made significant improvement with regard to a number of ease of doing business indicators, notably:

i. Access to credit – Uganda improved from 113th to 46th position. It is worth noting that in 2009 Uganda established the first credit, which presently covers more than 200,000 individuals;
ii. Paying Taxes – Uganda improved from 66th position in 2010 to 62nd position presently, mainly on account of improvements in tax administration, particularly with regard to administrative efficiency[6] in revenue collection and increased compliance; and
iii. Enforcing Contracts – Uganda improved from 116th position in 2010 to 113th position presently. There has been an improvement in procedural efficiency in the Commercial Court, in particular, and the Court System, in general, which has reduced the time to file and serve a claim. The number of days required to enforce a contract has reduced from 510 to 490 days.

Government is cognisant of the need to further reduce the regulatory burden with a view to enhancing compliance with the law and reducing unnecessary delays and costs of doing business, especially with respect to Small and Medium Enterprises. Government shall therefore, in the next financial year and medium term, focus on addressing the outstanding challenges that continue to undermine private-sector development and competitiveness. To that end, the Doing Business Task Force comprised of Uganda Investment Authority (UIA), Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB), Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), Land Registry, the Commercial Court, Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU), Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (UNCCI), Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA), National Social Security Fund (NSSF), and UMEME shall focus on pursuing reforms in the following:

i. Simplification of business registration formalities, particularly with regard to consolidation of procedures for start up and launch of online services for Company Registration. Online name searches, and the computerization of registration records is expected to reduce the time required to register a business by over 50%.
ii. Streamlining property registration procedures. The Private Sector Competitiveness Project (PSCP II) is supporting ongoing reforms to establish an electronic land registry which is expected to shorten land title processing time.
iii. Introduction of an electronic cargo tracking system, which will eventually eliminate the need for road blocks on transit routes. This shall save time for transporters and also lead to the development of a Single Window.
iv. Introduction of a Small Claims Procedure at the Commercial Court to reduce delays in solving commercial disputes.
v. Pursue the enactment of key commercial laws, particularly those that were prioritised by the Presidential Investors Round Table (PIRT), with a view to: Reducing the cost of

[6] Malaba and Katuna border stops are operating as one stop points. Malaba, Busia, Katuna and Entebbe also operate on a 24 hours basis. There is mutual recognition of Transit Goods Licenses within the region which eliminates the need for multiple payments by transporters. As a result, clearance times of transit goods at the border have reduced from 3 days to less than 3 hours.

doing business through reducing delays and shortening procedures (Investment Bill and Audit Act); Encouraging genuine and new products on the market (Anti-counterfeiting Goods Bill); Supporting pooling and access to finance (Mortgage Amendment Act, Pension Reform Bill, Hire Purchase Act, and the Companies Bill); Providing clear commercial rules and dispute resolution processes (the Contracts Act, Sale of Goods and Supply of Services Bill, and the Geographical Indications Bill); Providing security and integrity in the electronics business environment (Electronic Transaction Bill, Computer Misuse Bill, and Electronic (Digital Signature Bill); and enhancing Producer/Consumer Protection (Uganda National Bureau of Standards Bill.

The status of the prioritised Bills, as at March 31, 2011 was as follows:

i. *The Bills that have been enacted and now awaiting drafting and approval of regulations are*: Hire purchase Act, 2009; Partnership Act, 2010; The Contract Act 2010; The Mortgage (Amendment) Act, 2010; Trade Marks and Services Mark Act, 2009; Trade Secrets Protection Act, 2009; Computer Misuse Act 2010; Electronic (digital) Signatures Act, 2010; Electronic Transactions Act 2010; Insolvency Bill, 2009; Retirement Benefits Authority Bill, 2010; Electronic Transaction Act 2010; Insolvency Bill, 2009; and the Capital Markets Amendment Bill, 2010.
ii. *The Bills that were before the 8th Parliament were*: Industrial Property Bill, 2009; Companies Bill, 2009; Uganda National Bureau of Standards (Amendment Bill, 2010; Anti-counterfeiting Goods Bill, 2009; Geographical Indications Bill 2008; and the Chattels Securities Bill, 2009.
iii. *Bills that were before Cabinet were*: Investment Code (Amendment Bill, 2010; the Public-Private Partnership Bill, 2010; the Free Zones Bill, 2010; and the Pension Reform Bill; and.
iv. *Bills that were due for submission to Cabinet were*: The Accountants (Amendment) Bill 2010; and the Sale of Goods and Supply of Services Bill, 2008.

7.2 Strategic Interventions

7.2.1 Establishments of Industrial and Business Parks

During Financial Year 2010/11, significant progress was made towards operationalising Industrial and Business Parks, particularly with regard to: Allocation and surveying of land in Kampala Industrial Business Park (KIBP); Completion of phase two of tarmacking roads in Luzira Industrial Park; Construction of estate access roads in Bweyogerere Industrial estate, which is still ongoing; and preparation of the Master Plan and completion of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies for Soroti Industrial Park. Land for the Kasese Industrial Park was also acquired and bids were being evaluated for preparation of a Master Plan and EIA studies. Government also expects to finalise acquisition of land for the Jinja Industrial Park by the end of the FY2010/11. In the next medium term Government will also acquire land for development of industrial parks across the country, particularly in Iganga, Busia Moroto, Gulu, Arua, Masaka and Fort Portal districts.

7.2.2 Other strategic interventions

Government revived the Uganda Development Corporation (UDC) which is responsible for execution of Government Investment Projects. In pursuit of its objective to enhance value-addition, particularly in agriculture, Government committed funds for the Construction of Buhweju Tea Factory, whose construction is expected to be completed by the end of FY2010/11. Government is also supporting value-addition in the fruit sub sector, particularly in Luweero and Teso region. Land for the Luweero Fruit Factory was acquired and arrangements to form District Cooperatives are being finalised. Construction of the Soroti Fruit factory is expected to start in FY2011/12.

Government has also rehabilitated and upgraded Warehouses in Jinja, Tororo, Kapchorwa, Kasese and Gulu with a view to enhancing post harvest handling and marketing. Government will, in the next medium term, provide more funding to the Uganda Commodity Exchange to establish five more warehouses.

In FY2010/11, Government also supported the Food Technology and Business Incubation Centre at Makerere University with Ush.4.5 billion for developing new food value addition businesses based on research conducted at the University. The intervention has so far yielded the following results:

i. 11 new enterprises, many of which are led by young graduates.
ii. The new entrepreneurs have commercialised products such as preserved meat, soya milk, milk and yoghurt, *doodo* flour and snacks, fruit juices and jams and nutrient dense cookies.
iii. A total of 50 jobs have been created directly by these businesses, and market demand has been created for farmers.
iv. The Centre has ordered a mobile fruits and vegetables processing facility which will facilitate commodity processing in the production areas in the country. With this facility, it will for example be possible to process pineapples in Luwero, instead of transporting them to a distant factory.
v. The Centre has also led to development of 13 new value-adding technologies, including technology for making sweeteners from staples such as maize and cassava, health boosting oil from Nile perch, and preserved beer from bananas.
vi. 350 youths have been trained in the areas of fruit and vegetable processing, dairy processing, cereal processing and entrepreneurship. Many of those trained have created or improved their enterprises and developed skills that will facilitate value addition to the abundant agricultural commodities.

Chapter Eight: Development Outcomes and Emerging Issues

The effectiveness of public expenditure is reflected, in the short term, by the quality of public services it finances and, in the long term, by its impact of the welfare of citizens. This Chapter accordingly provides a synopsis of welfare changes across the population over the recent past and proceeds to highlight the key emerging issues which have Government's attention for FY2011/12 and over the medium term.

8.1 Socioeconomic Welfare

Promoting the peace and prosperity of the citizenry is the primary goal of the Government. The impact of government programmes on poverty is therefore the most fundamental indicator of government effectiveness. The proportion of Ugandans living below the national poverty line has continued to decline. According to the 2009/10 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 24.5 percent (7.5 million people) of the population are now below the poverty line. This compares with 56 percent in 1992, 38 percent (9.8 million people) in 2002/03, and 31 percent (8.4 million people) in 2005/06. The decrease in poverty was more marked in the Northern region, where the percentage of people below the poverty line decreased from 60.7 percent (3.3 million people) in 2005/06 to 46.1 percent (2.8 million people in 2009/10), although the region still has the highest proportion of poor people, as indicated in Table 8.1 below. The significant reduction in poverty in the northern region is attributed to the return of peace in the region and the subsequent resettlement of the population in their homes, which has boosted agricultural production and other economic activities.

Table 8.1: Key Poverty Indicators

	2002/3	2005/6	2009/10
Number of people living in absolute poverty (in millions)	9.8	8.4	7.5
Proportion of people living below the poverty line	38%	31%	24.5%

Sources: Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS) 2002/3, 2005/6, 2009/10

Table 8.2 shows marked differences between rural and urban poverty levels, with poverty remaining higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Rural areas account for 85 percent of the population but 94.4 percent of the poor, while urban areas account for 15 percent of the population but only 5.6 percent of the poor.

Despite the reduction in poverty levels, as reflected above, analysis of household incomes reveals that 20% of the richest households share 71% of total income, while the poorest 20% of households share only 2%. This reflects relatively high income inequality; the Gini coefficient in 2009/10 was 0.426 (this compares to Tanzania's Gini coefficient of 0.35 in 2007), but this has remained largely unchanged over recent years (and has in fact fallen slightly from 0.428 in 2002/3).

The reduction in income poverty witnessed between FY 2005/06 and 2009/10 is corroborated by changes in other basic welfare indicators such as education, literacy, access to safe water and healthcare, and housing conditions.

Table 8.2: Number of Poor Persons (Millions) 2002/03 to 2009/10

	2002/03	2005/06	2009/10
Uganda	9.81	8.44	7.51
Residence			
Rural	9.31	7.87	7.1
Urban	0.5	0.57	0.42
Region			
Central	1.67	1.3	0.87
Eastern	3.19	2.45	2.2
Northern	2.9	3.25	2.84
Western	2.06	1.44	1.6
Region (Rural/Urban)			
Central - Rural	1.51	1.17	0.72
Central - Urban	0.16	0.13	0.15
Eastern - Rural	3.09	2.36	2.07
Eastern - Urban	0.1	0.09	0.13
Northern - Rural	2.76	2.95	2.72
Northern - Urban	0.14	0.3	0.12
Western - Rural	1.96	1.39	1.58
Western - Urban	0.1	0.05	0.02

Source: UNHS 2009/10

8.1.1 Education and Literacy

Education is recognised as a key driver of poverty reduction, especially given its positive impact on productivity and the ability of people to identify and profitably engage in income generating activities. This is supported by the 2009/10 Household survey results which indicate that the percentage of households that have never attended school was 13.9 percent in Northern region; 8 percent in Central region; 11.4 percent in Western region; and 7.9 percent in Eastern region. In other words, there is a strong correlation between education and poverty levels across regions.

Primary enrolment reached 8.7 million in FY2009/10 while the literacy rate of the population aged 10 years and above increased from 69% in 2005/06 to 73% in 2009/10. The Country however still faces challenges relating to the quality of education. Despite high enrolment, many pupils still do not complete the full course of primary education. Government will therefore continue with efforts to improve learning outcomes, primary completion rates, and pupil transition from primary to secondary education. Government will expand access to and improve

the quality of the Secondary and the Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (BTVET) sub sectors.

8.1.2 Access to Safe Water and Healthcare

Recent surveys show improvements in access to improved water sources by households and other related indicators. As shown in Table 8.3, the percentage of households accessing improved water sources rose from 63% in 2002/3 to 74% in 2009/10. Other indicators also show positive trends. There are disparities however between rural and urban areas with access in rural areas standing at 7 in 10 households and 9 in 10 households in urban areas.

Table 8.3: Access to Improved Water Sources

	2002/3	2005/6	2009/10
Households accessing improved water sources	63%	68.0%	73.8%
Distance to water source of drinking water 0.0 to 0.5km		64.5%	61.5%

Sources: Uganda National Household Surveys, 2009/10

There has however been a slight increase in the occurrence of illness within households, with the share of the population reporting illness rising from 40% to 43% between 2005/6 and 2009/10. Communities rank health facilities and safe water as the public services that are the most difficult to access. This is in spite of increasing access to safe water and the fact that most communities (46%) rely on free medicines from Government health facilities for their medicinal needs. The share of communities that rely on a Government or private health facility for purchase of medicines is equally high (38%) as compared to those that go to a pharmacy, shop or to individual health workers. While demonstrating the need for more investment in improving public health and access to health facilities, this evidence confirms the appropriateness of Government's policy of free primary healthcare and the decentralisation of health facilities using the health district approach.

Even more important welfare indicators – maternal and child health – remain a challenge. With the maternal and infant mortality ratios standing at 435 per 100,000 and 76 per 1,000 respectively, more effort is still required both within households and by the public sector. The government interventions to address these problems are detailed in Section 9.3.2.

8.1.3 Housing Conditions and Basic Necessities of Life

Decent housing is a vital aspect of human welfare because it shelters individuals and households from a host of physical and health-related risks. Poor housing and sanitary conditions are associated with poor health and poverty in general. Besides having shelter, households also need access to a number of basic items for their comfort and functionality.
Over the past five years, the proportion of households residing in dwellings roofed with iron sheets increased marginally from approximately 61% to 62% while those in houses with brick walls increased from 53.4% to 57.1% (Table 8.4). Trends in other basic housing amenities are also marginal suggesting inadequate disposable household income. The most dramatic change

was in the share of households owning a mobile phone which has consistently increased from only 7% in 2002/3 to 46.3% in 2009/10. The proportion of households using electricity for lighting rose by nearly 2 percentage points over the same period.

Table 8.4: Housing and Household Conditions – Selected Indicators

	2002/3	2005/6	2009/10
Dwellings roofed by iron sheets	63%	60.6%	61.8%
Average number of people per Sleeping room		3.4	2.9
Use of Flush toilets	1%	1.1%	2.2%
Use of Bush/no toilet	13%	10.6%	8.7%
Use of Tadooba - lighting	70%	70.7%	66.2%
Use of Laterns - lighting	15%	14.2%	14.0%
Use of Electricity - lighting	9%	10.5%	12.1%
Use of Pit Latrine	86%	85.8%	85.5%
Ventilated Improved Pit-latrine (VIP)		2.5%	3.7%
Proportion of households with possession of at least a pair of shoes by every household member	44.7%	49.7%	58.1%
Possession of Blanket by Household Member(s) less than 18 years (% of households)	39.6%	35.3%	43.1%
Own Mobile Phone	7%	16.7%	46.3%

Sources: Uganda National Household Surveys 2002/3, 2005/6, 2009/10

8.1.4 Vulnerability

Vulnerability is a measure of how resilient individuals, households or communities are to shocks that might result in increased poverty. Orphans, working children, widows, older persons and persons with disabilities are known to be among the most vulnerable groups of people in Uganda.

According to findings from the 2009/10 household survey, 38% of children aged 0-17 years in Uganda are vulnerable. That is, they are either orphaned, not attending school, child labourers, idle, living in child-headed households, holding adult responsibilities or having a disability. While the share of orphans declined by three percentage points between 2005/06 and 2009/10, it still remains high at about 12%. The share of orphaned children is even higher in urban areas (15%). Of the 6.2 million households in the country in 2009/10, 18% contain an orphan. Furthermore, over 50% of children aged 5-17 years are working, with the proportion of males slightly higher than that of females. Of these, 25% are deemed to be child labourers.

Malnutrition is another major problem for early-childhood development and can condemn children to lifelong poverty. According to the 2010 MDG report, the prevalence of underweight children aged below 5 years has significantly reduced from 26% in 1995 to 16% in 2005/06. Stunting though remains a major problem with about 38% of children under five being short for

their age, or with development and learning problems that may lead to poor performance in school.

With respect to older persons (aged 60 years and above), 53% have attended school. The majority are still economically active (84%) and heading households (72%). In the case of older female persons, 80% are illiterate.

The proportion of women aged 15 and above who are widowed has increased from 5.6% to 11% over the period 2005/06 to 2009/10. Moreover, the share of widows with a disability has sharply risen from 34.1% to 56% over the same period, and as of 2009/10 70% of widows were illiterate. The share of the population with a disability has declined to 16% in 2009/10 from 20% in 2006 (UDHS). Only 10% of the persons with disabilities aged between 6-24 years were able to attend school, suggesting inadequate supportive infrastructure.

Government recognises that vulnerability is a major development challenge facing the country. In response, it has put in place a number of measures to protect vulnerable persons from deprivation and livelihood risks. These measures range from affirmative action within the national education system to the provision of welfare support (see section 9.3.4 in chapter 9).

8.2 Emerging Development Issues

The welfare conditions discussed above coupled with the sectoral challenges highlighted in the subsequent Chapter point to the following as priority development issues for attention in FY2010/11 and over the medium term: low productivity; unemployment, especially among the youth; growing pressure on food security due to high population growth and climate change; and inadequate public service delivery.

8.2.1 Enhancing productivity and accelerating production

Enhancing productivity is critical given the need to improve incomes, improve the investment climate, and enhance Uganda's competitiveness within the East African Community. To enhance productivity, Government will strengthen its focus on skills development through vocational skills training at primary and secondary levels. It will also continue to address the existing challenges in the education system, especially with regard to quality of education and appropriateness of the curriculum.

Other interventions will include: further improvements in the provision and delivery of health services; improving land management and administration; provision of Rural Financial Services; investment in energy, road and railway infrastructure; and operationalisation of the agricultural Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP).

8.2.2 Unemployment

As shown in Table 8.5 below, Uganda's official unemployment rate increased from 1.9 percent in 2005/06 to 4.2 percent in 2009/10, based on the International Labour Organisation (ILO)[7] definition of unemployment. However, this may be an underestimation of the actual unemployment rate since the majority of those employed especially in the rural areas are casual labourers and not full-time employees. The size of Uganda's labour force increased from 9.5 million people in FY2005/06 to 11.5 million people in FY2009/10, representing a labour force growth rate of 4.7 percent. The labour force remains predominantly rural, with 82% of employees located in rural areas, which is consistent with the fact that 65.6% of those employed are in agriculture.

Table 8.5: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Residence (%)

	2005/06		2009/10	
Background Characteristics	**Number of people (000')**	**Unemployment Rate**	**Number of people (000')**	**Unemployment Rate**
Sex				
Male	89,600	1.7	162,500	3.0
Female	120,100	2.1	317,800	5.2
Residence				
Urban	104,900	6.4	198,100	9.5
Rural	104,800	1.1	282,200	3.0
Regions				
Kampala	17,400	8.3	87,100	11.4
Central	3,600	1.7	154,000	5.7
Eastern	1,500	0.7	91,000	3.0
Northern	6,900	3.3	89,200	4.1
Western	1,500	0.7	59,000	2.1
Youth				
15-24	110,400	4.4	174,700	5.4
18-30	143,800	3.4	256,700	4.7
Uganda	209,700	1.9	480,300	4.2

Source: UNHS 2009/10

Youth unemployment has been identified as a key challenge to be addressed over the medium term. Since most of the youth are in rural areas, potential for creating employment lies in reducing the barriers to geographical and inter-sectoral labour mobility, but also in enhancing rural farm and non-farm activities. Government will accordingly, undertake investments that will make agriculture and rural non-farm economic activities more attractive and profitable to engage

[7] According to the 1982 ILO Resolution a person who has worked for at least one hour in the reference week is regarded as employed.

in. These will include promotion and support to commercialisation of agriculture; enhancing productivity in agriculture and other sectors through investment in technology, skills development and infrastructure.

Government, through Enterprise Uganda, will also implement the Youth Employment Programme – an integrated national programme for mass and rapid job creation throughout the country. The programme aims to cause attitudinal transformation and instil attendant technical and business management skills among the youth, enabling them to exploit the existing job market realities.

Government will also put emphasis on increasing business opportunities for the youth and supporting innovation by the private sector through continued development of serviced Industrial and Business Parks in various parts of the country; support to agro-processing; fostering youth entrepreneurship using venture capital; integrating vocational skills training at both primary and secondary school levels to provide appropriate skills; and rolling out the Business and Enterprise Start-up Tool (BEST) programme spearheaded by Enterprise Uganda.

8.2.3 Food Security and Climate Change

Climate change and the challenges it presents have become a key development policy challenge, especially given that a majority of Uganda's population depends on rain-fed agriculture. This challenge is further exacerbated by Uganda's high population growth rate, currently at 3.2%; limited awareness of the issue of climate change among the population; and inadequate interventions for predicting and managing adverse weather conditions. Some parts of the country have, in the recent past, experienced extreme and unpredictable weather conditions characterised by extreme rain patterns that result in flooding and prolonged droughts.

As a result, economic activity, especially related to agriculture, has often been significantly undermined and, in some cases, entire livelihoods significantly and adversely affected. Due to the prolonged drought recently experienced in the country, the last half of FY2010/11 has been characterised by rising food prices, with headline inflation reaching double digits in March 2011. Over the medium term, Government will focus on improving food security through a number of interventions, namely continued construction and rehabilitation of Government crop-based irrigation schemes across the country; enhancing delivery of meteorological services and dissemination of meteorological information and guidance to farmers; and building partnerships with the private sector for increased investment in irrigation infrastructure, tree planting and forest management.

In light of increasingly unpredictable rainfall, Government is paying more attention to integrated rainwater harvesting to meet the water consumption needs of households, small cottage agricultural processing industries, small-scale irrigation, livestock farmers, health centres and schools in rural areas. In this regard, the MoWE constructed 340 water tanks in Rakai and Kamuli districts during FY 2010/11. In addition a total of 80 artisans and masons were trained on installation of rainwater harvesting systems.

Construction of domestic rainwater harvesting tanks is also among the priorities areas that will attract capital investments in FY2011/12. Other areas include completion of new piped water

supply systems in rural and urban areas; construction of sanitation facilities, water point sources and water for production facilities including water surface reservoirs; design of 15 new town water systems; demarcation and gazetting of wetlands; provision of tree planting materials in order to increase coverage by 4,150 ha; conservation in watershed areas, private natural forests, local forest reserves and farmlands; and the establishment of 4,000 km of contour hedgerows.

8.2.4 Efficiency in the Public Sector

The impressive macroeconomic performance of recent years has allowed increased funding for almost all government sectors, but this has not always been translated into improved provision of public goods and services. Analysis of recent budgets reveals that the sectors have increasingly allocated resources towards administrative activities at the expense of the key frontline services and productive areas critical for economic transformation. Moreover, given that the estimated cost of implementing the NDP exceeds the resource projections under the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), efficiency savings are a necessity. Efforts to improve the operational efficiency of the public sector, strengthen accountability, and address corruption and waste will therefore be vital over the next fiscal year and the medium term.

Much progress has already been made in addressing these challenges. For the past two fiscal years budget reporting has moved to an output-based approach to enable clearer scrutiny of the linkages between financial resources and performance. This has been achieved by the introduction of vote performance contracts and quarterly performance reporting, and the development of the Output Budgeting Tool (OBT), which has enabled the generation of comprehensive and uniform reporting. In the coming years, these reforms will enable policy makers to identify if value for money and strategic national objectives are being adhered to and thereby inform a more efficient allocation of resources.

The reinvigoration of public-sector reform will be one of Government's highest priorities in FY2011/12. Pay scales will be reviewed, and the performance-based management system strengthened, with Permanent Secretaries, Accounting Officers and other public servants held personally accountable for the standards of service delivery. All senior civil servants down to the level of Heads of Department will be put on performance contracts. Non performance will be punished while those with strategic and leadership skills will be identified and deployed to top management positions. The Anti-Corruption Commission will investigate political leaders and senior civil servants implicated in corruption scandals.

8.2.5 National Security Information System

Article 8 of the EAC Common Market protocol obligates partner states to establish a common standard system of issuing national identification documents to their nationals. To this end, the Government has embarked on the implementation of the National Security Information System (NSIS) which includes a registration of all its citizens and resident aliens.

The fundamental significance of NSIS is that it is biometrically driven and will lead to the recording and storage of unique personal features, such as fingerprints, which are linked to a single confirmed biographical record. This will tie an individual securely to a single unique

identity; and create a one-stop national identity register where each citizen will be permanently identified with a unique national identification number (NIN).

The system, once fully established, will be a valuable planning tool. It will, among other things, help ensure that national resources such as welfare programmes reach the intended beneficiaries; help in the prevention of identity fraud; support national security and contribute to the authentication of civil registration documents particularly birth, death and marriage certificates.

Chapter Nine: Sector Performance and Expenditure Priorities for FY 2011/12 and the Medium Term

Sector outputs and their interaction is the major avenue through which expenditure policy finds expression in public services and citizen welfare. This Chapter reviews the recent performance of key sectors and relates this to Government expenditure priorities for FY2011/12 and the medium term as articulated in the National Development Plan (NDP).

9.1 NDP and the National Budget

FY2011/12 marks the start of full-scale alignment of the national budget to support implementation of the NDP, which stipulates the country's medium-term development priorities and corresponding implementation strategies up to 2014/15. Its emphasis, as denoted by the theme, is on growth; employment and socio-economic transformation for prosperity.

The 2011/12 budget will mainly be driven by the priorities spelt out in the NDP, which seek to accelerate economic transformation while sustaining Government's poverty reduction efforts. Government's development strategy will strongly focus spending on areas that have the greatest potential to contribute to economic growth, namely transport and energy infrastructure; human development; employment and income enhancement; science, technology and innovation (STI); information and communication technology (ICT); and oil and gas development.

In order to achieve the two critical objectives of increased expenditures on priority areas and macroeconomic stability, Government will in FY2011/12 implement both allocative and technical efficiency improvement measures.

9.2 Infrastructure

Sustaining the growth and development gains achieved over recent years necessitates an increase in the stock and quality of public infrastructure across many sectors. In light of this, Government has in the recent years focused attention on closing the energy and transport infrastructure gaps that are constraining economic growth and development.

9.2.1 Transport

Roads

Undertakings within the roads subsector fall into two broad categories: road maintenance and road development. Road maintenance is further broken down in three aspects: maintenance of i) paved national roads, ii) unpaved national roads, and iii) District, Urban and Community Access Roads (DUCAR).

Performance in FY2010/11

Under road maintenance, the proportion of the paved national road network in fair to good condition in FY 2010/11 was 75% against the target of 80%. The achievement for routine mechanised maintenance of paved roads was 1,716 km compared to the target of 2,000km. The achievement of periodic maintenance of paved roads (resealing) was 86 km out of the targeted 127km.

The percentage of unpaved national roads (original network) in fair to good condition was 75%. The condition of the additional road network taken over from the districts is being assessed and results will be ready by the end of the FY2010/11. Mechanised routine maintenance of unpaved national roads was 4,852km out of the targeted 10,500km. Contracts for the additional road network taken over from the districts were signed and works were expected to commence by March 2011. 850km of unpaved roads were maintained (regravelled), against a planned target of 1,612km.

In the DUCAR category, by the end of the FY2010/11, it is expected that 19,317 km of roads will have been routinely maintained in FY2011/12, and 880 km rehabilitated.

With regard to road development, a total of 68 km were upgraded from gravel to bitumen standard (tarmac) against the target of 150 km. The roads that were upgraded include: Kabale – Kisoro (29.9km), Matugga – Semuto – Kapeeka (26.1km) and Gayaza – Zirobwe (12km). In addition, 72 km of paved roads were reconstructed out of the planned target of 205km. These were Masaka – Mbarara (20km), Kampala – Masaka (30km) and Busega – Mityana (22km).
Detailed designs for upgrading 596 km of national roads were also completed. The design of about 1,500km of gravel roads for upgrading to bitumen standard is ongoing. Detailed designs for dualing Kampala-Jinja (80km), Kibuye-Mpigi (30km), the Kampala Northern Bypass (17km) and Kampala – Entebbe (29km) are also ongoing.

The detailed design of the second Nile Bridge at Jinja commenced, along with construction of the Aswa Bridge on the Gulu – Kitgum road. The Awoja bridge on Mbale – Soroti road and the rehabilitation of Nalubale bridge in Jinja also commenced in 2011. The ferry for Obongi/ Sinyanya was delivered and the contract for the supply of Lwampanga – Namasale was signed. Similarly, under the DUCAR network, the Ngusi and Hamurwa bridges were completed, and designs and tender documents were completed for a further 6 bridges.

Design of One Stop Border Post (OSBP) facilities at Malaba, Busia and Mutukula has commenced, and land acquisition surveys for construction of OSBP facilities at Mutukula and Katuna were completed.

In addition to physical road works, Cabinet approved a National Construction Industry Policy and the Road Act and Access to Road Act were revised. A policy on low cost/appropriate technology for road surfacing was also developed.

Plans for FY2011/12

A total of 150 km of gravel national roads are planned to be tarmacked, along with the rehabilitation of 150 km of paved national roads. Dualling of Kibuye – Busega – Mpigi, Kampala Northern bypass, and Kampala – Jinja roads will commence. A design review for the proposed Kampala – Entebbe Express Highway will also be undertaken. Additionally, designs will be started on five new roads, and completed for 300 km of six other roads.

With regard to the District, Urban and Community Access Roads (DUCAR) network, 3.5km of roads in Kampala City will be upgraded to paved standard, along with 15km of low cost seals elsewhere. A further 4km of roads will be resealed. These undertakings will be in addition to routine maintenance. Beyond Kampala City, 150 km of district and tourism roads will be rehabilitated. Contractors, labour-based societies and District non-engineering staff will be trained.

Construction of bridges at Bulyamusenyu, Muzizi, Kaichumu and Nyungu, along with 5 Bridges on Atiak – Moyo – Afoji road will be undertaken while bridges at Saaka, Agwa, Nyanga, Kaguta will be completed. In addition, construction will start on major bridges at Kanyamateke, Semiliki , Nyagak, Karujumba, Kabaale, Kanyamateke, along with works on 17 bridges in north and eastern Uganda. The designs for bridges at Bunabdasa Swamp, Kikasa Swamp, Lujoji, Alala, Nsingano, Tochi Swamp, Rwizi, Airogo will be completed.

Air Transport

Works on Kasese Airport development project will start, along with the terminal building at Masindi aerodrome and Arua (Phase II). The perimeter fencing of Gulu airport and resurfacing Gulu airstrip will be completed.

The East African Civil Aviation Academy (EACAA) Campus in Soroti and staff buildings will be rehabilitated, and new equipment procured. A cadastral evaluation of EACAA land will also be carried out, and the land acquisition study for Arua Airport will continue.

A bilateral air service agreement between Uganda and Central Republic of Congo will be finalised.

Railway Transport

Implementation of the East African Trade and Transport Facilitation Project (EATTFP) will be monitored, and capacity building for URC undertaken. The feasibility study for upgrading Kampala – Kasese railway line will be completed, and a feasibility study for the Kenya – Uganda standard gauge railway line will commence.

Inland Water Transport

A number of national inland water transport sensitisation campaigns will be carried out, and modern regulations to govern operations on Lake Victoria will be implemented. The management contract for MV Kalangala will be reviewed.

Substantial repairs on MV Kaawa and Dry Dock will be carried out, with the start of works for MV Kabalega 2, Port Bell and Jinja piers. The ferry for Lwampanga – Namasale will begin operations, and procurement of a new ferry to replace the old one at Laropi will commence. Ferry landings will be improved.

Other undertakings that are planned for implementation in FY 2011/12 include: a National Vehicle census, and establishment of a Transport Sector Data Management in the Ministry of Works and Transport.

9.2.2 Energy

Government's priorities in the energy sector are to increase electricity generation capacity, and improve the transmission network and access to modern energy services through rural electrification and renewable energy development. In line with these priorities, the Karuma hydropower project has been prioritised as a national flagship project.

Thermal Power Projects

As of FY2010/11, the total installed thermal capacity stands at 170MW. The plants in operation are i) Aggreko Mutundwe (50MW), ii) Aggreko Kira (50MW), iii) Jacobsen Namanve (50MW) and iv) Electromax at Tororo (20MW). The Aggreko thermal plants (100MW) which use diesel as fuel will be decommissioned when the Bujagali hydropower plant is commissioned. In the next financial year another thermal plant, 53MW will be constructed at Kabaale, Hoima district. This thermal plant will use natural gas and test crude from the oil field.

Hydropower Projects

Bujagali Hydropower Project (250MW): Construction works for the dam, power house and the associated transmission line are approaching completion. The first turbine of 50 MW will be commissioned in October 2011 and full commissioning of the 250 MW plant will be in April 2012. This will displace expensive thermal plants that have been operating as a stopgap.

Karuma Hydropower Project (700 MW): This is one of the core national projects of the National Development Plan. A detailed feasibility study and engineering designs have been concluded, and the procurement process for construction is ongoing. Construction is expected to start during FY2011/12, and will be financed using the Energy Fund.

Isimba Hydropower Project (100 MW): A detailed feasibility study and engineering designs are being undertaken and are expected to be completed in June 2011. This project will be developed in partnership with the private sector.

Ayago Hydropower Project: This project is the fourth project to be developed soon. The prefeasibility studies were completed and a detailed feasibility study and engineering designs will now be undertaken before project development commences. This first phase is projected to generate 550MW.

Several other renewable energy projects have been completed in the course of FY2010/11 adding a total of 60 MW to the national grid. Among the projects already commissioned are Mpanga mini hydro (18 MW), Ishasha mini hydro (6.5MW). Other projects under development include: Buseruka mini hydro (10 MW), Maziba (1 MW) and Nyagak mini hydro (3.3 MW). These will be commissioned in the course of FY2011/12.

Feasibility studies for Kikagati (10 MW) were completed and construction is to start in July 2011. Detailed feasibility studies for Olewa I (0.6MW) and Olewa II (0.6 MW) were also completed, and procurement of a contractor for the rehabilitation of Maziba (1MW) has commenced. In addition, procurement of consultants to undertake feasibility studies for Nshongezi (22MW), Ntono (2.5 MW), Ndugutu (0.5MW), and Musizi (20 MW) has been concluded.

In addition to the above hydropower projects, a draft Hydropower Development Master Plan study has been presented to key stakeholders. The study is targeting sites above 50MW mainly along the River Nile. The objective of the Study is to prepare a Hydropower Development Master Plan that is in line with the long term power and transmission development plan. It aims to prioritise potential hydropower sites based on technical, environmental, economic and financial criteria; to prepare preliminary designs; and to build government capacity in this field.

Transmission Programmes

Construction of the Bujagali Interconnection project is on course. The project consists of a 220 kV transmission line from Bujagali to Kawanda and a 220/132 kV substation at Kawanda. The transmission line will evacuate power from the proposed Bujagali Hydropower Project to the national grid. In addition, feasibility studies for the following projects have been completed: Mbarara– Nkenda 132kV Transmission Line (160km), Tororo – Opuyo – Lira 132kV transmission Line (260km), Kawanda – Masaka 220kV transmission line (142km), Mutundwe-Entebbe 132kV (50km), Opuyo-Moroto 132kV line (160km) and substation. Resettlement action is also underway for the Nkenda – Fort Portal – Hoima 220kV lines (234km).

Besides the above undertakings, there are a number of projects for which feasibility studies are being conducted. These include: Bujagali – Tororo (Uganda) – Lessos (Kenya) 220kV, Mbarara – Mirama (Uganda) – Birembo (Rwanda) 220 kV transmission line (66km) and Mirama substation, Nkenda – Fort Portal – Hoima 220kV lines (234km), Kampala North – Mutundwe 132kV Line, Karuma Interconnection Project, Isimba Interconnection Project, Hoima – Kafu 220kV transmission line (70km), Mirama – Kabale 132kV transmission line (76km).

Construction of the following projects will start in FY2011/2012: Mbarara – Nkenda 132kV transmission line (160km), Tororo – Opuyo – Lira 132kV transmission Line (260km), and Mutundwe – Entebbe 132kV (50km).

Rural Electrification

The national rural electrification programme aims to achieve electricity access for at least 10% of rural areas by 2012. The programme is targeting district headquarters; production areas to support agricultural modernisation; connection of renewable energy generation projects to the main grid; and schools, health centres, water supply facilities and trading centres which provide services to the rural population.

Over the last three years, electricity has been extended to the districts of Pader, Abim, Lamwo, Oyam, Kibaale, Kyenjojo, Bundibugyo, Kamwenge, Kagadi, Kanungu, and Isingiro. Construction works are ongoing to connect the following district headquarters: Nakapiripirit and Amudat, Moroto, Napak, Kaberamaido, Dokolo, Amulatar, Kiruhura, Amuria, Katakwi, Bukedea, Kyankwanzi and Alebtong. In addition, studies to have the following district headquarters connected to the grid have been completed: Kotido, Moyo, Adjumani, Amuru, Bukwa, Zombo, Koboko, Kisoro and Maracha.

Some of the direct beneficiaries of the above rural electrification efforts include: Muzizi Tea Factory, Buhweju Tea Factory, Kayonza Tea Factory, Bukakata and Kasensero Fish Factories and Bukungu and Wakawaka Fish landing sites.

Other undertakings in the course of FY2010/11 included the completion and energising of the following schemes: Low Voltage Networks for Nabitende – Itanda and Bugeso – Iwemba power lines; Mutolere – Matinza – Nyakabaya; Kyanika – Mulora; Kitgum – Padibe – Lokung; Budusu – Bunawale; Japdong village; Mpanga – Kamwenge – Kahunge evacuation line. The followings schemes are expected to be completed and energised by June 2011: Tembo – Bulonge – Kiyunga; Mpaama – Nyakyera; Kabuhome – Nyaburiza; Itojo Subcounty and environs; Bugongi – Kyabuyonga; PBID and environs; Buyanja – Nyabitete – Nyakiju; Kashenshero – Buhunga – Ruhinda; Kaboli – Agule – Kamaka; Kwapa and Asinge; Khamoto and Mooni; Lyama & Kakoli; Namwaalo village; Mutala – Mutaka Kaoline mines – Nyakahika; Kiburara and environs.

A number of rural electrification schemes that are under construction are scheduled to be commissioned in FY2011/12, namely: Namutumba – Bugobi Trading Centre (Namutumba district); Nakulyaku – Nabwigulu (Kamuli district); Bujwahya – Bulyango (Hoima district); Migyera – Nyakitoma (Nakasongola district); Sironko – Nakapiripirit – Amudat (in the districts of Bulambuli, Kween, Nakapiripirit, and Amudat); Katakwi – Moroto (in the districts of Katakwi, Ngora, Napak, and Moroto); Lwala – Kaberamaido – Amolatar, Lwala – Dokolo (in the districts of Kaberamaido, Amolatar, and Dokolo); Kitgum – Palabek (in the district of Kitgum and Lamwo); Lira – Apala – Aloi (Alebtong district); Ibanda – Kabujogera – Kamwenge (Kamwenge district), Muhanga – Kamwezi (Kabale district); Kakumiro – Birembo – Nalweyo (Kibale district); Kayunga – Busana (Kayunga district); Bukwiri – Kyankwanzi (Kyankwanzi); Masafu – Buhehe (Busia district); Namawanga – Nabweyo (Mbale district); Butiru – Lwakhakha

(Manafwa district); Nalondo – Namaloko – Sibanga (Manafwa district); Busaamaga – Bufumbo (Mbale district); Serere – Bugondo (Serere district); Kanginima – Namiyembe – Kabelai (Pallisa district); Okona Bukedea – Malera – Atutur Hospital (Bukedea district); Mailo 8 – Iyolwa – Fungwe (Tororo district); Mayanja – Nyanja (Wakiso district); Kapeka – Wakinoni (Nakaseke district); Wakisi – Dekabusa (Buikwe district); Kikubamutwe – Nakwanga (Buikwe district); Kisoga – Kiyola – Katete (Mukono district); Rwabutura – Rwengando – Kiziba (Bushenyi district); Nyakagemye – Nyabitete (Rukungiri district); Rwerere – Bugangari – Kabugashe (Rukungiri district); Kashekuru – Kyeibanga (Bushenyi district); Kabira – Rubanga (Bushenyi district); Kayeigoro – Kanekye (Rukungiri district); Rwakasiga – Nyamabare (Shema district); Nyatungo – Kidudu – Nyarukoma (Kyenjojo district); Murro (Masindi district); Isagara (Masindi district); Nyabeya (Masindi district); Katooke – Muhororo (Kyenjojo and Kibale districts); Kalubulu – Mitete – Lwebitakuli (Sembabule district); Kyanamuka – Kyesiga – Dimo Landing Site (Masaka district); Kibuuku – Rwebisengo (Ntoroko district); Mpanga – Kamwenge – Kahunge – Nkingo (Kamwenge district); Buseruka small hydro power plant interconnector to Hoima (Hoima district).

In addition, Development Partners have given firm commitment towards the construction of the following schemes: Muhanga – Rwamucucu – Kisiizi – Kyempene with a tee-off to Rugyeyo via Nyakishenyi (Kabale District) and Myazi – kiganda (Mityana/Mubende districts) to be commissioned in FY 2011/12; Soroti – Katakwi – Amuria (Katakwi and Amuria districts); Ayer – Kamdin – Minakulu – Bobi (Lira and Kitgum districts); Ibanda – Kazo – Rushere (Kiruhura district).

In FY2011/12, construction will commence of the following schemes: Arua – Maracha – Koboko – Yumbe; Nyapea – Zombo – Zeu – Warr – Vurra; Nebbi – Nyaruvur – Packwach – Panymur with tee-off to Parombo; Kapchorwa – Bukwo – Suam; Mayuge – Bwondha Landing Site; Kasambira – Bugulumbya – Bukuutu; Mityana – Lusalira; Lake Victoria free Trade Zone; Apac – Chegere – Alemi; Hoima – Nalweyo; Kitgum – Namokora/Padipe; Mubende – Kyenjojo; Rakai – Sembabule; Kabale – Kisoro.
Studies and procurement of contractors will also be initiated in FY2011/12 for the following schemes: Gulu – Acholibur; Paicho – Patiko – Palaro; Opeta – Achokora; Iceme – Otwal; Masindi/Hoima – Waki small hydro including Buliisa; Kazo – Rwemikoma – Bulembe – Rukunyu including Rushere – Mugole – Kijuma; Ruhiira Millenium village; Ntenjeru – Bbaale – Mpenja.

Energy Efficiency Programmes

Government has also been supporting a number of energy saving initiatives, including the dissemination of improved household stoves and the implementation of energy audits. To date over 750,000 household stoves and 800 institutional stoves have been disseminated in the districts of Bushenyi, Rakai, Kayunga, Wakiso, Mukono, Tororo, Mbale, Kabale, Moyo, Yumbe, Arua, Lira, Apac, Kiruhura, Kamwenge and Kamuli, leading to reduction in fuel wood use, a measure intended to preserve the environment. Energy Auditing has been conducted to identify areas for energy efficiency improvements in a number industries, commercial buildings and public institutions. Based on the findings of the energy audits, investments in energy-efficient equipment will be made to reduce waste.

9.3 Human Development

People are Uganda's greatest asset. Government efforts in the social sectors (education, health, water and sanitation, and social protection) represent a strategic investment in the development of this asset.

9.3.1 Education

In line with the medium-term objectives of the education sector, Government efforts in FY2010/11 served to increase enrolment and to reinforce gender parity across all the sub-sectors. Access to primary education showed a 0.32% growth in enrolment, while that of secondary and BTVET showed an increase of 0.7% and 2.3% respectively. Primary net enrolment for girls increased to 96.5% in FY2009/10 from 95% in FY2008/09.

A total of 713,814 students benefited from capitation grants under USE while 133,810 benefited by way of UCE registration fee grants. Additional facilities to cater for increasing enrolments were established including the construction of accommodation at a school for the deaf in Mbale district. Numerous monitoring visits across the different sub-sectors were also conducted under the inspection function.

In FY 2011/12 and the medium term, key Government measures will include:

i. Implementation the new teacher allocation and deployment formulae to ensure every class has a teacher, and provision of support to District Service Commissions for teacher recruitment.
ii. Implementation of the scheme of service for 4,000 additional teachers every year and continued construction of houses for teachers to ensure they stay at school.
iii. Undertake classroom construction and rehabilitation for 12 new seed secondary schools, 15 existing secondary schools and 31 centres of excellence.
iv. Strengthening of PPP in financing of BTVET through instituting an incentive scheme to promote and implement a training levy.

9.3.2 Health

As part of its effort to build a healthy population, Government's focus in the health sector has been concentrated on improved service delivery in health centres, strengthening its immunisation campaigns and ensuring that health facilities receive adequate stocks of essential medicines and health supplies.

Coverage for vaccination of children less than one year against life threatening diseases is at 76%. 42% of health facilities did not report running out of any one of the six tracer medicines by 2010. With respect to health infrastructure, the cumulative stock of health facilities across the country has been on the rise (Table 9.1). The proportion of communities with a government health unit more than doubled between 2005/06 and 2009/10. This has contributed to improving access to healthcare as reflected by the marked reduction in the average distance to a health unit.

Table 9.1: Select Health Facility and Behavioral Change Indicators

	2002/3	2005/6	2009/10
Proportion of communities with Government Health Unit		6.7%	14.3%
Proportion of communities with Government Hospital		0.4%	0.9%
Proportion of communities with Private Clinic		26.7%	40.7%
Average Distance to Govt Health Unit not available within the community (km)		6.7	4.6
Proportion of people using mosquito nets	11%	16.8%	41.1%

Sources: Uganda National Household Surveys 2002/3, 2005/6, 2009/10

Coupled with increasing the stock of health facilities, Government has centralised the procurement and distribution of medicines and health supplies under the revamped National Medical Stores (NMS). As a result of this move, a number of performance gains have been recognised with regard to the healthcare system. These include economies of scale in procurement, streamlined operations, reliability of the supply chain and demonstrable quality of supplies.

In addition to the provision of routine health services, from 2011/12 Government will implement the Supervision and Mentoring Plan which specifies the management roles and functions at all levels of the health system including the regulatory bodies. The functionality of the Health Management Information System (HMIS) to provide timely and quality data for decision making will be enhanced. In order to strengthen human resource planning in the Sector, a Job Bureau will be established. Support will also be extended to training in technical and management fields for health workers at accredited facilities in Uganda.

9.3.3 Water and Sanitation

Expanding access to safe water and sanitation is one of highest objectives on the Government's agenda. The proportion of the population with access to an improved water source currently stands at 70 and 92% in rural and urban areas respectively. This compares favorably with 63.6% and 86.8% in 2005/06. There is however a high variation in access and water point functionality between districts. Access in 10% of districts is under 20% while functionality of water points in 5% of the districts is below 60% (Uganda Water Supply Atlas, 2010).

9.3.4 Social Protection

13% of the population classified as vulnerable by MoGLSD had access to basic services as of FY2009/10 and 30% of them were participating in community decision making. A total of 3,616 vulnerable persons were trained in vocational skills, 1,920 in entrepreneurial skills and 66,500 provided with social grants. In addition, 2,622 vulnerable people were rescued from risky/hazardous situations and 24,000 vulnerable and marginalised persons receive life skills training each year.

Over the medium term, a total of 8,750 children under institutional care will receive support and welfare and 5,400 vulnerable individuals will be provided with skills training to protect them from deprivation and livelihood risks.

In June 2010, Cabinet approved the five-year Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) programme. The programme will target the most vulnerable people and households – including senior citizens of 65 years and above – with regular and predictable social assistance grants of UShs. 22,000 per month. SAGE will test a range of implementation modalities with the ultimate objective of building a national social protection system to support the most vulnerable. During the FY2010/11, robust implementation structures and systems were established to effectively manage the programme. In the FY2011/12, Government has committed UShs. 125 million, to complement significant resources from development partners. Transfers to beneficiaries will start in Kiboga, Kyenjojo and Kaberamaido in August 2011, followed by Apac, Katakwi, Nebbi, Moroto and Nakapiripirit in October 2011 and Kyankwanzi, Kyegegwa, Zombo, Napak, Kole, and Amudat in April 2012 . In the five-year period of the SAGE pilot, over 95,000 households will receive a total of UShs. 77 billion in grants – reaching up to 600,000 vulnerable people.

9.4 Employment and Income Enhancement

Uganda's labour force was estimated to be 11.5 million in 2009/10, and growing at an annual growth rate of 4.7%. Of these, 48% were youth (18-30 years) and 81% were resident in rural areas. Those who have completed tertiary education represent only 1.9% of the labour force, but have been growing at an average rate of 20% per year. This highlights the need for a strategic approach to accelerating the expansion of decent jobs within the formal sector.

While there has been a reduction in the share of the working population employed in the agricultural sector, it still remains high (66%). Boosting employment opportunities and incomes must therefore address the question of production and productivity levels in the agricultural sector. In recognition of this fact, Government has undertaken a range of measures targeted at promoting value addition and increasing household incomes.

Smallholder farmers constitute the majority of farming households. In order to ensure that these households receive higher yields and decent returns on their investments, Government has prioritised the promotion of agricultural research and adaptation, provision of agricultural extensions services and the improvement of value addition and market penetration.

The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) programme is currently the main programme through which Government is providing extension services and diffusing technologies. Efforts under the (NAADS) programme in the first half of FY 2010/11 translated, among other things, into a 15% increase in the number of functional sub-county farmer fora from 1,100 to 1,264. 1,000 ox ploughs were procured and distributed to farmers over the same period. Clean planting materials, seed and poultry were also delivered to farmers for multiplication in 42 districts.

Construction of irrigation schemes is identified in the NDP as a key strategy to reduce the fluctuation of yields associated with rain-fed agriculture. Government accordingly undertook to increase the number of crop-based irrigation schemes across the country. A total of four irrigation schemes (Mubuku, Doho, Olweny, and Agoro) were identified for rehabilitation in FY2010/11, structural designs have been completed and preparations to commence civil works are now underway.

Government also recognises that security of land tenure is vital to enhancing gainful utilisation of land and the permanent assets on it. As part of its effort to increase the proportion of households with secure land tenure and thereby the productive use of land, Government has prioritised the finalisation and enactment of the land bill, finalisation of the draft National Land Policy (NLP), preparation of the implementation strategy for the NLP, and completion of the draft mortgage and physical planning regulations.

Other significant measures that Government has pursued in support of transformation of the agricultural sector include expanding access to affordable financing through the Agriculture Credit Guarantee Scheme; improvement of post-harvest handling and marketing through the Warehouse Receipt System and various farmer cooperative arrangements; and the attraction of agro-based investors into the Country.

During FY2011/12, additional effort in support of the agriculture sector will include:

i. Measures to increase enterprise efficiency through commodity value chains,
ii. Enhancement of sustainable land use and management,
iii. Development of a national programme for commercial access of inputs, provision of incentives to the private sector to acquire technologies and implements for use by farmers' groups and individuals, and
iv. Sustaining, and possibly expanding, the recently established Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme and strengthening the incentive scheme for agricultural exports.

9.5 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Socioeconomic transformation depends on the application of technology, research and innovation. To this end, Government has been promoting the application of science and technology to Uganda's modernisation drive through various initiatives including the Millennium Science Initiative (MSI). In FY2010/11, Government strengthened the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology[8] (UNCST) and the Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI) to promote the use of technology and translate research and development into business-orientated products and processes. Government is accordingly supporting UIRI to expand its programmes in business incubation by establishing four multipurpose value addition centres across the country.

[8] UNCST plays a pivotal role in promoting and funding innovation and value addition to produce outputs of strategic national importance. It also promotes the protection of intellectual property rights (IPR) by local innovators and has facilitated recognition of scientific excellence among local scientists and technologists.

Government efforts under the Presidential Support to Scientists Initiative are also beginning to bear fruit. Government, through UNCST, has successfully supported value-addition projects by Ugandan scientists. The seven research groups so far being supported under the following clusters have produced results, and are in the process of translating their results into practical products:

i. Banana Development Cluster: (Integrated Banana Juice industry; Fresh Vacuum Sealed Matooke Research Project; Matooke Flour).
ii. Malaria Cluster: (Using artemesia-avacado-lemongrass blend beverage to prevent malaria; Integrated Intelligent Computer System for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Malaria)
iii. *Phytolacca Dodecandra* (PD) Cluster: (Oluwoko, Facioliasis control in livestock and Bilharzia in affected communities; control of malaria vector using indigenous plant extracts).
iv. Appropriate Technology Development Cluster: This involves disseminating the knowledge, experience and skills by the installation and/or distribution of the Appropriate Technologies (AT).

In terms of human resource training, Government is currently supporting training of over 3,660 scientists and engineers through UNCST; 102 of whom are being trained at Master of Science (MSc) and Doctorate (PhD) degree levels. UNCST also provided support for four new undergraduate courses in science and engineering at various Ugandan universities.

9.6 Information and Communication Technology

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) continues to play a major development role both in its own right as a sector and as a facilitator in the development of other sectors. The sector – which as a whole grew by over 30% in FY 2010/11 – comprises of four subsectors: i) telecommunications, ii) broadcasting, iii) postal services, and iv) information technology.

9.6.1 Telecommunications

The number of telephone lines to date stands at 14 million. This means that for every hundred people, 45 lines are available for usage in Uganda. If public access facilities like payphones and cafes are taken into consideration the penetration rate is considerably higher.
The geographical coverage of telephone signals across the country is at 90% with all sub counties in the country having access to telephony services. This is as a result of government policy to fully open up and liberalise the ICT sector.

With technological advancements, value-added services such as money transactions and payments using mobile telephony services have been made possible. These value-added services, as opposed to the traditional voice and Short Messaging Services (SMS), are becoming an increasingly important stream of revenue for the telecommunications sector.

With regard to ICT infrastructure, 1,427 km of optical fibre cable under the second Phase of the National Backbone Infrastructure and e-Government Infrastructure project was completed linking the Districts of Busia, Tororo, Mbale, Kumi, Soroti, Lira, Gulu, Nimule, Masindi, Hoima, Kyenjojo, Fort Portal, Kasese, Bushenyi, Mbarara, Ntungamo, Kyenjojo, Nakasongola and Luwero. The process of full commercialisation was initiated and will be completed in the first quarter of FY2011/12. This compliments private-sector efforts to interconnect the country with global high-speed communication networks.

9.6.2 Broadcasting Services

A total of 260 radio stations have been licensed and 192 are operational. It is important to note that the coverage of radio signals countrywide stands at 100%. At least 70% of the country has access to free-to-air TV signal reception and 100% can access pay TV. To date, 50 Television stations have been licensed of which 35 are operational.

In compliance with the international obligation for migrating from analogue to digital broadcasting by 2015, a policy and strategy was developed and approved by Cabinet. This will ensure the smooth transition from analogue to digital broadcasting. To this end a national and regional target for analogue switch off has been set for 2012.

9.6.3 Postal services

To date 33 companies have been licensed to offer courier services. Uganda Posts Ltd (UPL), the major postal operator has greatly improved the efficiency in delivery of mails and parcels. Mail is delivered domestically within three days, with international deliveries averaging seven days.
Implementation of the National Post Code and Addressing System Project (NPCAS) has begun with a pilot in Entebbe Town. The NPCAS project will, through proper physical addressing, enhance among other services the delivery of mail and parcels in Uganda and support the growing uptake of electronic commerce.

9.6.4 Information Technology

Cyber laws were enacted and became operational with effect from 15 April 2011. These include the Computer Misuse Act, the Electronic Transactions Act and the Electronic Signatures Act. These Laws facilitate and provide security and regulation for electronic transactions. They will also encourage the use of e-Government services.
In an effort to regulate the IT sub-sector in the country, the National Information Technology Authority-Uganda is now operational. It's Board has been fully constituted and key staff recruited.

In order to create jobs for the youth, the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) strategy has been implemented. So far, 500 graduates have been trained and equipped with skills for the BPO industry. In addition, a model BPO centre is being set up to facilitate BPO start ups which will provide jobs for the trained graduates.

Information Technology is being utilised widely to improve delivery of services in other sectors such as health, education and agriculture. To date, 50 health centers and 53 hospitals have been equipped with e-health facilities including computers, scanners and audio-visual equipment to facilitate tele-consultation and an advanced tele-medicine project is being piloted in Isingiro District. In addition, computer laboratories have been set up in 546 Government aided secondary schools across the country, with at least one computer laboratory in each constituency. More tele-medicine and tele-education services are provided through Mulago hospital and Makerere University under the Pan African e-Network Project that links universities and hospitals in Africa.

9.7 Oil and Gas

9.7.1 Petroleum Exploration and Production

To date, a total of over fifty five (55) exploration and appraisal wells have been drilled in the country. Out of these, fifty one (51) wells have encountered oil and/or gas in the subsurface, representing a success rate of over 92%. Since the first discovery of oil was made in 2006, a total of 18 fields have been discovered with approximately 2.5 billion barrels of oil equivalent in place. However, with only 30% of the total prospective area explored, the number of fields and prospects discovered is expected to increase and hence a further increase in oil reserves.

It is estimated that the discoveries made to date can support production of over 100,000 barrels of oil per day (BOPD) for twenty five (25) years and are therefore sufficient to implement large scale refining in the country. Appraisal of the discovered oil and gas fields is still in progress with a view of establishing the optimal methods for developing these fields.

In the short term, the discovered gas resources together with the test crude produced during appraisal will be used to generate electricity and this will contribute to the country's electricity needs. Plans are underway to develop a gas-to-power project utilizing the discovered gas at Nzizi, in Hoima district. In the medium to long term, Government intends to develop a medium-to-large scale refinery to refine the crude oil discovered so as to produce oil products for both the country and the neighbouring countries in the region. Subsequently and as more discoveries are made, consideration for export will be made.

9.7.2 Oil Refinery Development

Government is promoting the development of an oil refinery to refine the crude oil and supply petroleum products to the national and regional market. A refinery development programme was put in place to guide the oil refinery development. The refinery development process will go through the following five stages:-

i) Feasibility Study
ii) Project structuring, promotion and selection of project developers/investors
iii) Front End Engineering Design (FEED)
iv) Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) and
v) Commissioning

Government has undertaken a feasibility study into the development of an oil refinery in Uganda. The study determined that it's feasible and viable to develop a refinery in Uganda. On the basis of current level of oil discoveries and market conditions, the study recommended that a 60,000BOPD refinery should be constructed, with the option to be expanded to 120,000BOPD and 180,000 BOPD in a phased manner in future. The study has also recommended construction of a pipeline from Hoima to Kampala to move petroleum products from the refinery to the market.

Government is considering the phased approach and will start with 20,000 barrels per day early refinery in the short term, which will be upgraded to 60,000 barrels per day refinery in the long term. There will also be a possibility in future to upgrade this refinery to 120,000 barrels per day. Government has now commenced the implementation of the plan for the development of the oil refinery which is expected to last 3 – 5 years.

9.7.3 Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

Government formulated the National Oil and Gas Policy in 2008, which stipulates strategies and key actions which Government will take, to address the challenges in the sector. To operationalise the Policy, Government will introduce two new legislations; the Resource Management Law, and the Revenue Management Law, which will regulate the operations of the sector. These are expected to be concluded in the next financial year. In addition, Government has finalised a draft bill on the legal and regulatory framework to govern petroleum trading, oil refining, gas processing and conversion, bulk transportation and storage of crude oil and gas. This framework is part of the new Petroleum Law and is expected to be finalised by end of 2011. On the oil revenues, a Revenue Management Policy Paper was finalized and will be submitted to Cabinet for approval. The Policy provides *best-practice* principles that will operationalise oil and gas revenue management. In addition, the public finance laws are being reviewed to include oil and gas revenues.

Institutional Development

An efficient Resource Management system is also being put in place through the creation of a sound Institutional Framework which separates Policy Setting and Business Promotion from Regulation of the Industry and Commercial Businesses. This will lead to creation of a Directorate of Petroleum in the Ministry responsible for oil and gas; a Petroleum Authority of Uganda; and a National Oil Company. This process is expected to be concluded in the financial year 2011/12.

Capitalisation of the Oil and Gas Sector

The farm-in/farm-out processes of the licensees in Exploration Areas 1, 2 and 3A (Heritage Oil and Gas; and Tullow Oil) were successfully concluded. The process attracted major oil companies like Total and China National Offshore Oil Corporation into Uganda's petroleum industry at a high premium and consideration. Tullow, CNOOC and Total E&P are to proceed with the development of oil and gas resources in Exploration Areas 1, 2 and 3A of the Albertine Graben.

Chapter Ten: Medium Term Macroeconomic and Fiscal Framework

10.1 Macroeconomic Policy Framework

Government's primary macroeconomic objective is to promote rapid, broad based and sustainable growth, consistent with transforming the country to middle income status in the medium term. Against the backdrop of opportunities opening up including the recovery in the world demand for exports, the high demand to food in the region and globally, favourable conditions for private sector investment, and continued peace and stability, economic growth is expected to average about 7 per cent over the medium term. Inflation is expected to remain above the 5 per cent target next year but is projected to reduce to the past trends in the medium term.

- ❖ The Budget Strategy for next Financial Year has therefore been formulated to be consistent with the recovery in economic growth to at least 7 per cent per annum on average over the medium term, achieving inflation target of 5 per cent and a stable, competitive exchange rate, and ensuring that the medium term fiscal strategy gives priority to investments which improve the productive capacity in the economy and employment creation.

The specific medium term macroeconomic objectives in support of its growth objective are to:

i. Achieve annual consumer price inflation to no more than 5 percent.
ii. Promote increased private sector investment as the engine of growth, through *crowding in* the private sector in credit markets.
iii. Achieve foreign exchange reserves equivalent to a minimum level of five months of imports, to provide a cushion to the economy against any shocks from the external environment.
iv. Maintain a competitive real exchange rate, which is required to support export sector growth.

In order to achieve these objectives, Government has to maintain its expenditures to levels that are consistent with its expected resources, as excessive Government spending generates inflationary pressures and drives up interest rates. High inflation and high interest rates are detrimental to private sector investment and growth, as these create a climate of uncertainty which impedes business planning and discourages long-term investments. Therefore, the control of inflation is vital for long-term economic growth and for the structural transformation Uganda's economy.

For this purpose, the level of Government's expenditures during the financial year, and the manner of its financing, has to be fully consistent with Government's objective of maintaining stable prices as well as other key objectives, such as maintaining a competitive exchange rate to boost exports growth.

10.2 Resource Envelope for FY2011/12 and the Medium Term

The resource envelope for the next medium term is set out in the table below.

Table 10.1: Resource Projections for FY2010/11 – 2015/16

GoU Budget Resource Envelope	2010/11	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	Proj. Outturn	Budget	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.
A. DOMESTIC REVENUES	5,166.7	5,185.7	6,311.2	7,465.3	8,713.2	10,164.1	11,847.4
URA Revenue	5,024.1	5,034.4	6153.3	7304.2	8542.9	9981.2	11648.5
Non URA Revenue	85.5	91.5	119.0	126.7	135.9	145.6	158.4
Loan Repayments	57.2	59.9	38.9	34.4	34.4	37.4	40.4
B. BUDGET SUPPORT	745.3	669.0	734.1	512.9	464.3	349.0	368.8
Loans	234.0	53.4	122.1	0.0	30.3	44.5	47.0
Grants	511.2	615.7	612.0	512.9	433.9	304.6	321.8
C. PROJECT SUPPORT	1,951.3	1,387.1	2,131.8	2,928.6	3,242.3	3,426.1	3,620.3
Loans	874.5	580.9	1,139.9	1,812.9	2,245.6	2,372.9	2,507.4
Grants	1,076.8	806.2	992.0	1,115.6	996.7	1,053.2	1,112.9
D. DOMESTIC AND OTHER FINANCING	-481.0	482.6	813.4	1058.8	744.2	257.3	274.0
E. TOTAL RESOURCE INFLOWS = A+B+C+D	**7,382.3**	**7,724.5**	**9,990.5**	**11,965.6**	**13,164.0**	**14,196.6**	**16,110.6**
F. EXTERNAL DEBT REPAYMENTS	-165.5	-159.0	-235.1	-220.9	-233.5	-240.6	-235.4
G. DOMESTIC DEBT REPAYMENTS	-9.7	-9.7	-9.7	-240.3	-235.6	-235.7	-236.7
H. RESOURCE ENVELOPE = E+F+G	**7,207.1**	**7,555.7**	**9,745.8**	**11,504.4**	**12,694.9**	**13,720.3**	**15,638.6**
Arrears Repayments	183.5	179.5	71.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
I. TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR MTEF (net of arrears payments)	**5,072.3**	**5,989.1**	**7,542.4**	**8,525.8**	**9,402.6**	**10,244.2**	**11,968.2**
o/wInterest Payments (net of Presidential Jet)	**416.7**	**339.9**	**502.5**	**533.7**	**516.2**	**427.2**	**429.4**
o/w domestic	341.4	262.4	398.2	447.3	416.8	338.9	338.9
o/w external	75.3	77.4	104.2	86.3	99.4	88.3	90.5
Memo Items:							
Revenue/GDP (%)	*13.2%*	*13.4%*	*13.7%*	*14.2%*	*14.6%*	*15.1%*	*15.6%*
Deficit excluding grants - % GDP	*-5.6%*	*-6.2%*	*-7.7%*	*-8.3%*	*-7.3%*	*-5.8%*	*-5.5%*
Budget-% of GDP	*19.0%*	*20.2%*	*21.8%*	*22.8%*	*22.2%*	*21.2%*	*21.3%*
Domestic revenues - % of Budget	*70.0%*	*67.1%*	*63.2%*	*62.4%*	*66.2%*	*71.6%*	*73.5%*
Donor aid - % of Budget	*36.5%*	*26.6%*	*28.7%*	*28.8%*	*28.2%*	*26.6%*	*24.8%*
Domestic financing - % of Budget	*-6.5%*	*6.2%*	*8.1%*	*8.8%*	*5.7%*	*1.8%*	*1.7%*

10.2.1 Domestic Revenue

Domestic revenue including tax and non-tax revenue is projected to increase by about 0.5% of GDP per year on average over the next 5 years. It is projected at Shs 6,311.2 billion in the next fiscal year, which is a 22.2% increase on the projected outturn for this fiscal year and equivalent to 13.7% of GDP. Domestic revenue is projected at 14.2% of GDP in 2012/13 and 15.6% of

GDP by 2015/16. These projections exclude any changes in tax policy that may impact on revenue collections.

10.2.2 Budget Support

Budget support in the form of grants and concessional loans is projected to amount to US$ 301 million or the equivalent of Shs 734 billion in the next fiscal year. Budget support is projected to decrease by about 34.2% in the following fiscal year, 2012/13 to US$ 197.8million and then decline further to US$ 169.8 million in 2013/14 and thereafter remain at fairly the same levels in the outer years. The decline in budget support in dollar terms fits within Government's drive to reduce the dependence of the budget on donor aid.

10.2.3 Project Support

In line with the Government plan to step up investment in infrastructure, the Works & Transport Sector as well as the Energy Sector is expected to receive the highest share of project financing in FY 2011/12 and the medium term. Out of the US$ 873 million expected in project aid disbursements, the two sectors will receive US$ 325.8 million, representing about 37% of the on budget donor project support for FY 2011/12.

The forecasted level of financing is higher than the projected outturn for FY 2010/11 largely due to the new road and energy projects expected to commence civil works in the new financial year as well as some energy projects being extended for new phases. Some of the big new energy projects include the Power Transmission Project, Mbarara-Nkenda/Tororo-Lira Transmission Lines Project and the second phase of the Energy for Rural Transmission Project.

For the medium term, as envisaged in the NDP and the draft Partnership Principles with our development partners, Government will take up new credits to finance infrastructure deficits. Focus will mainly be in the Works and Transport Sector as well as Energy.

10.2.4 Financing

Principal repayment of external debt is projected at about US$ 77 million, equivalent to Shs 189 billion in FY2011/12, US$ 79 million or Shs 205 billion in FY2012/13 and US$ 83.8 million or Shs 229 billion in FY2013/14. The level of debt repayment is projected to decline to US$ 79.7 million or Shs 243 billion by Fy2015/16. Net external debt repayments are higher than the amortisation schedules set out above due to payment of arrears and money set aside to repay creditors whose debt is due but not yet agreed on the repayment terms. These debts are those under the HIPC arrangement where the creditors have so far not agreed on debt relief terms resulting in arrears.

10.3 Sector allocations

The 2011/12 budget allocations emphasize the need for infrastructural development especially in the case of support that is much needed for growth of the Oil and Gas sector and also emphasize government's commitment to transparency and accountability as a foundation for public service delivery.

Table 10.2: Sectoral Budget Allocations – FY 2011/12

	Allocations Shs bn		% Share of Budget	
	Approved	Project	Approved	
	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
SECTOR	10/11	11/12	10/11	11/12
SECURITY	649	674	8.8%	7.0%
WORKS AND TRANSPORT	1,038	1,219	14.1%	12.6%
AGRICULTURE	366	437	5.0%	4.5%
EDUCATION	1,243	1,393	16.8%	14.4%
HEALTH	660	995	8.9%	10.3%
WATER AND ENVIRONMENT	250	270	3.4%	2.8%
JUSTICE/LAW AND ORDER	532	546	7.2%	5.6%
ACCOUNTABILITY	492	820	6.7%	8.5%
ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	391	1,202	5.3%	12.4%
TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY	49	50	0.7%	0.5%
LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	24	31	0.3%	0.3%
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	32	30	0.4%	0.3%
ICT	12	12	0.2%	0.1%
PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT	835	1,060	11.3%	11.0%
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	302	226	4.1%	2.3%
LEGISLATURE	163	165	2.2%	1.7%
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE	340	502	4.6%	5.2%
UN ALLOCATED		42		0.4%
	7,377	9,674	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

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Table 1: Summary of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices, 2000 - 2011

	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
Calendar year						
2000	10,030	10,297	-	437,194	448,801	-
2001	11,132	11,199	8.8	469,913	472,753	5.3
2002	11,990	11,990	7.1	488,367	488,367	3.3
2003	13,843	12,728	6.2	542,390	498,696	2.1
2004	15,271	13,467	5.8	580,281	511,710	2.6
2005	17,878	14,814	10.0	657,671	544,974	6.5
2006	20,166	15,859	7.0	717,627	564,343	3.6
2007	23,351	17,138	8.1	802,892	589,249	4.4
2008	28,176	18,925	10.4	935,344	628,223	6.6
2009	33,545	19,665	3.9	1,074,457	629,867	0.3
2010	37,058	20,771	5.6	1,145,083	641,803	1.9
Fiscal year						
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	495,754	487,728	2.1
2003/04	13,972	13,070	6.8	539,563	504,708	3.5
2004/05	16,026	13,897	6.3	599,279	519,699	3.0
2005/06	18,172	15,396	10.8	657,720	557,243	7.2
2006/07	21,212	16,685	8.4	742,159	583,780	4.8
2007/08	24,497	18,145	8.7	827,823	613,162	5.0
2008/09	30,101	19,461	7.3	981,725	634,701	3.5
2009/10	34,811	20,525	5.5	1,095,209	645,754	1.7
2010/11	38,798	21,825	6.3	1,177,835	662,582	2.6

Source: Uganda bureau of Statistics

Table 2a: Value added by economic activity at current prices, Bill. Shs, Calendar years

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total GDP at market prices	**20,166**	**23,351**	**28,176**	**33,545**	**37,058**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**4,553**	**4,827**	**6,083**	**7,908**	**7,818**
Cash crops	350	476	559	539	358
Food crops	2,708	2,564	3,350	4,800	4,498
Livestock	305	346	461	573	605
Forestry	648	816	973	1,210	1,326
Fishing	542	625	740	787	1,030
Industry	**4,488**	**5,585**	**6,753**	**7,979**	**9,211**
Mining & quarrying	55	67	81	84	119
Manufacturing	1,394	1,616	2,041	2,595	2,933
Formal	1,010	1,183	1,515	1,967	2,214
Informal	384	433	527	627	719
Electricity supply	309	487	496	458	605
Water supply	474	575	676	785	867
Construction	2,256	2,840	3,458	4,058	4,686
Services	**9,900**	**11,435**	**13,527**	**15,513**	**17,675**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	2,738	3,286	4,140	5,132	4,898
Hotels & restaurants	818	954	1,149	1,486	1,666
Transport & communications	1,218	1,474	1,772	2,120	3,414
Road, rail & water transport	510	602	745	866	887
Air transport and support services	125	166	210	203	217
Posts and telecommunication	584	706	817	1,050	2,310
Financial services	510	683	856	1,022	1,160
Real estate activities	1,447	1,645	1,873	1,446	1,609
Other business services	302	359	410	503	592
Public administration & defence	720	747	845	993	1,137
Education	1,419	1,474	1,568	1,743	1,940
Health	311	307	302	331	395
Other personal & community services	416	506	614	737	865
Adjustments	**1,225**	**1,503**	**1,814**	**2,145**	**2,354**
FISIM	-330	-408	-512	-654	-765
Taxes on products	1,555	1,911	2,326	2,799	3,119

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total GDP at market prices	**20,166**	**23,351**	**28,176**	**33,545**	**37,058**
Final consumption expenditure	**18,834**	**20,580**	**25,714**	**28,915**	**33,861**
Household final consumption expenditure	16,142	17,970	22,900	25,634	30,112
Government final consumption expenditure	2,692	2,609	2,814	3,281	3,749
Gross capital formation	**4,180**	**5,366**	**5,749**	**7,401**	**8,712**
Fixed capital formation	4,126	5,304	5,672	7,309	8,611
Changes in inventories	53	62	77	92	101
Net exports	**-2,848**	**-2,595**	**-3,287**	**-2,771**	**-5,515**
Exports	3,003	4,405	5,625	7,786	7,772
Goods, fob	2,175	3,481	4,642	5,831	5,217
Services	828	924	983	1,956	2,555
less Imports	**-5,851**	**-7,000**	**-8,912**	**-10,557**	-13,286
Goods, fob	-4,057	-5,126	-6,850	-7,679	-9,290
Services	-1,794	-1,874	-2,062	-2,879	-3,997

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total GDP at market prices	**15,859**	**17,138**	**18,924**	**19,665**	**20,771**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**2,791**	**2,838**	**2,903**	**2,974**	**3,011**
Cash crops	218	235	263	276	236
Food crops	1,514	1,547	1,587	1,628	1,672
Livestock	241	248	256	263	271
Forestry	476	486	507	537	547
Fishing	342	322	291	270	286
Industry	**3,892**	**4,201**	**4,847**	**4,873**	**5,308**
Mining & quarrying	56	59	65	59	81
Manufacturing	1,087	1,169	1,253	1,388	1,462
Formal	785	856	925	1,044	1,096
Informal	302	313	328	344	365
Electricity supply	155	167	170	202	228
Water supply	316	328	345	363	376
Construction	2,278	2,478	3,014	2,860	3,161
Services	**7,908**	**8,518**	**9,412**	**9,956**	**10,693**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	2,062	2,331	2,648	2,656	2,700
Hotels & restaurants	718	784	882	960	954
Transport & communications	934	1,052	1,291	1,407	1,575
Road, rail & water transport	398	426	456	508	511
Air transport and support services	97	117	125	119	125
Posts and telecommunication	439	509	711	779	939
Financial services	385	370	425	547	749
Real estate activities	1,193	1,261	1,332	1,407	1,488
Other business services	249	275	309	334	373
Public administration & defence	589	610	664	705	771
Education	1,160	1,177	1,165	1,180	1,233
Health	274	271	260	271	304
Other personal & community services	343	388	436	489	546
Adjustments	**1,269**	**1,580**	**1,763**	**1,863**	**1,758**
FISIM	-189	-156	-192	-272	-480
Taxes on products	1,458	1,736	1,955	2,135	2,238

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total GDP at market prices	**15,859**	**17,138**	**18,925**	**19,665**	**20,771**
Final consumption expenditure	**14,161**	**14,473**	**15,473**	**17,157**	**18,436**
Household final consumption expenditure	11,960	12,306	13,268	14,830	15,893
Government final consumption expenditure	2,201	2,168	2,205	2,327	2,543
Gross capital formation	**3,936**	**4,526**	**4,791**	**5,031**	**5,616**
Fixed capital formation	3,896	4,483	4,748	4,987	5,571
Changes in inventories	41	42	42	44	45
Net exports	**-2,239**	**-1,861**	**-1,340**	**-2,523**	**-3,282**
Exports	**1,909**	**2,937**	**4,303**	3,357	3,450
Goods, fob	1,380	2,340	3,442	2,452	2,138
Services	530	597	861	905	1,313
less Imports	**-4,148**	**-4,799**	**-5,642**	-5,880	-6,732
Goods, fob	-2,840	-3,479	-4,273	-4,232	-4,627
Services	-1,308	-1,320	-1,369	-1,647	-2,105

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total GDP at market prices	**15,859**	**17,138**	**18,924**	**19,665**	**20,771**
Monetary	13,871	15,074	16,776	17,428	18,438
Non-monetary	1,987	2,064	2,148	2,237	2,332
Total Agriculture	**2,791**	**2,838**	**2,903**	**2,981**	**3,019**
Monetary	1,671	1,692	1,726	1,773	1,777
Non-monetary	1,119	1,146	1,177	1,209	1,243
Food crops	**1,514**	**1,547**	**1,587**	**1,628**	**1,672**
Monetary	721	736	756	775	796
Non-monetary	793	810	831	853	876
Livestock	**241**	**248**	**256**	**263**	**271**
Monetary	193	199	205	211	217
Non-monetary	48	49	51	52	54
Forestry	**476**	**486**	**507**	**537**	**547**
Monetary	205	207	220	241	242
Non-monetary	271	279	287	296	305
Fishing	**342**	**322**	**291**	**277**	**294**
Monetary	335	314	283	270	286
Non-monetary	7	7	8	8	8
Construction	**2,278**	**2,478**	**3,014**	**2,860**	**3,161**
Monetary	2,213	2,411	2,945	2,789	3,086
Non-monetary	65	67	69	71	74
Real estate activities	**1,193**	**1,261**	**1,332**	**1,407**	**1,488**
Monetary rents	391	410	430	451	472
Owner-occupied dwellings	803	851	902	957	1,015

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross fixed capital formation	**3,896**	**4,483**	**4,748**	**4,987**	**5,571**
Public	853	997	844	1,067	1,403
Private	3,043	3,486	3,904	3,920	4,168
Construction works	**2,967**	**3,212**	**3,895**	**3,722**	**4,144**
Public	532	507	560	652	865
Private	2,435	2,705	3,335	3,070	3,279
Machinery and equipment	**928**	**1,271**	**853**	**1,265**	**1,427**
Public	320	491	285	415	538
Private	608	781	569	850	889

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total GDP at market prices	**21,212**	**24,497**	**30,101**	**34,811**	**38,798**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**4,720**	**5,239**	**6,968**	**8,269**	**8,742**
Cash crops	399	557	524	530	349
Food crops	2,666	2,747	4,011	4,987	5,042
Livestock	323	393	580	585	677
Forestry	735	882	1,098	1,270	1,473
Fishing	597	659	755	897	1,201
Industry	**5,337**	**6,312**	**7,431**	**8,675**	**9,860**
Mining & quarrying	65	73	81	106	130
Manufacturing	1,510	1,790	2,374	2,675	3,323
Formal	1,098	1,323	1,798	2,004	2,530
Informal	411	467	576	671	793
Electricity supply	248	492	545	486	568
Water supply	728	624	728	982	776
Construction	2,787	3,333	3,703	4,427	5,062
Services	**9,961**	**11,489**	**13,973**	**15,766**	**17,935**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	2,411	2,772	3,925	4,231	5,360
Hotels & restaurants	887	1,040	1,239	1,494	1,628
Transport & communications	1,316	1,663	1,926	2,240	1,948
Road, rail & water transport	539	687	797	889	905
Air transport and support services	140	196	205	207	228
Posts and telecommunication	637	780	924	1,144	815
Financial services	581	794	976	1,112	1,253
Real estate activities	1,438	1,636	1,853	2,108	2,380
Other business services	337	413	472	580	645
Public administration & defence	707	818	920	1,054	1,251
Education	1,507	1,491	1,686	1,797	2,098
Health	317	306	305	360	443
Other personal & community services	461	557	673	789	929
Adjustments	**1,194**	**1,458**	**1,729**	**2,100**	**2,260**
FISIM	-362	-453	-597	-699	-858
Taxes on products	1,555	1,911	2,326	2,799	3,119

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total GDP at market prices	**21,212**	**24,497**	**30,101**	**34,811**	**38,798**
Final consumption expenditure	**19,134**	**20,754**	**26,542**	**31,132**	**40,458**
Household final consumption expenditure	16,439	18,008	23,507	27,632	36,331
Government final consumption expenditure	2,695	2,746	3,035	3,500	4,126
Gross capital formation	**5,012**	**5,629**	**6,608**	**8,191**	**9,357**
Fixed capital formation	4,966	5,573	6,532	8,109	9,268
Changes in inventories	45	56	76	82	89
Net exports	**-2,934**	**-1,886**	**-3,049**	**-4,512**	**-11,018**
Exports	**3,257**	**5,948**	**7,263**	7,148	4,178
Goods, fob	2,485	4,910	5,566	4,683	2,574
Services	771	1,038	1,697	2,465	1,604
less Imports	**-6,191**	**-7,834**	**-10,313**	**-11,660**	**-15,196**
Goods, fob	-4,463	-5,944	-7,771	-8,162	-10,510
Services	-1,728	-1,890	-2,542	-3,499	-4,685

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total GDP at market prices	**21,212**	**24,497**	**30,101**	**34,811**	**38,798**
Monetary	18,248	21,233	25,858	29,792	33,423
Non-monetary	2,964	3,264	4,243	5,019	5,374
Total Agriculture	**4,720**	**5,239**	**6,968**	**8,269**	**8,742**
Monetary	2,808	3,173	4,085	4,796	5,123
Non-monetary	1,912	2,066	2,883	3,473	3,619
Food crops	**2,666**	**2,747**	**4,011**	**4,987**	**5,042**
Monetary	1,269	1,308	1,910	2,375	2,401
Non-monetary	1,397	1,439	2,101	2,612	2,641
Livestock	**323**	**393**	**580**	585	677
Monetary	259	315	464	469	542
Non-monetary	64	78	115	117	135
Forestry	**735**	**882**	**1,098**	**1,270**	**1,473**
Monetary	297	350	452	550	665
Non-monetary	438	532	646	720	808
Fishing	**597**	**659**	**755**	**897**	**1,201**
Monetary	585	643	734	873	1,166
Non-monetary	13	16	21	24	35
Construction	**2,787**	**3,333**	**3,703**	**4,427**	**5,062**
Monetary	2,704	3,240	3,601	4,317	4,934
Non-monetary	84	92	102	110	128
Real estate activities	**1,438**	**1,636**	**1,853**	**2,108**	**2,380**
Monetary rents	469	530	595	672	753
Owner-occupied dwellings	969	1,106	1,257	1,436	1,627

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Gross fixed capital formation	**4,966**	**5,573**	**6,532**	**8,109**	**9,268**
Public	1,046	1,089	1,380	1,890	2,483
Private	3,921	4,483	5,153	6,219	6,785
Construction works	**3,605**	**4,305**	**4,810**	**5,770**	**6,670**
Public	543	614	802	1,055	1,541
Private	3,062	3,692	4,008	4,715	5,129
Machinery and equipment	**1,361**	**1,267**	**1,723**	**2,339**	**2,598**
Public	503	476	578	835	942
Private	858	792	1,145	1,504	1,656

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total GDP at market prices	**16,685**	**18,145**	**19,461**	**20,525**	**21,825**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**2,824**	**2,862**	**2,945**	**3,015**	**3,040**
Cash crops	232	253	277	274	231
Food crops	1,531	1,567	1,608	1,650	1,695
Livestock	244	252	259	267	275
Forestry	478	492	523	538	553
Fishing	339	299	278	285	286
Industry	**4,186**	**4,555**	**4,819**	**5,130**	**5,513**
Mining & quarrying	59	61	63	73	85
Manufacturing	1,127	1,209	1,330	1,418	1,510
Formal	817	893	1,000	1,061	1,138
Informal	310	316	330	357	372
Electricity supply	161	169	187	214	242
Water supply	322	335	354	369	384
Construction	2,517	2,782	2,884	3,055	3,291
Services	**8,253**	**9,057**	**9,857**	**10,590**	**11,440**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	2,183	2,504	2,748	2,768	2,853
Hotels & restaurants	751	831	868	908	945
Transport & communications	1,059	1,285	1,469	1,726	1,965
Road, rail & water transport	493	595	672	767	826
Air transport and support services	106	125	120	121	124
Posts and telecommunication	461	565	676	837	1,015
Financial services	333	389	488	664	733
Real estate activities	1,227	1,296	1,369	1,447	1,530
Other business services	261	289	324	373	402
Public administration & defence	577	646	682	728	816
Education	1,220	1,141	1,190	1,173	1,298
Health	278	264	256	287	323
Other personal & community services	365	412	462	517	576
Adjustments	**1,422**	**1,670**	**1,840**	**1,790**	**1,832**
FISIM	-150	-173	-220	-373	-473
Taxes on products	1,571	1,843	2,060	2,162	2,305

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total GDP at market prices	**16,685**	**18,145**	**19,461**	**20,525**	**21,825**
Final consumption expenditure	**14,595**	**14,711**	**16,500**	**18,134**	**19,450**
Household final consumption expenditure	12,397	12,542	14,252	15,716	16,760
Government final consumption expenditure	2,198	2,169	2,249	2,419	2,690
Gross capital formation	**4,359**	**4,624**	**4,939**	**5,422**	**5,558**
Fixed capital formation	4,327	4,590	4,906	5,385	5,521
Changes in inventories	33	34	34	37	37
Net exports	**-2,269**	**-1,190**	**-1,979**	**-3,031**	**-3,183**
Exports	**2,196**	**4,051**	**4,145**	3,105	3,682
Goods, fob	1,662	3,361	3,198	2,023	2,369
Services	535	689	947	1,082	1,314
less Imports	**-4,465**	**-5,241**	**-6,124**	**-6,136**	**-6,865**
Goods, fob	-3,092	-3,944	-4,577	-4,225	-4,660
Services	-1,373	-1,297	-1,547	-1,911	-2,205

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total GDP at market prices	**16,685**	**18,145**	**19,461**	**20,525**	**21,825**
Monetary	**14,660**	**16,039**	**17,268**	**18,241**	**19,445**
Non-monetary	**2,025**	**2,106**	**2,192**	**2,284**	**2,381**
Total Agriculture	**2,824**	**2,862**	**2,945**	**3,015**	**3,040**
Monetary	1,692	1,701	1,752	**1,789**	**1,780**
Non-monetary	1,133	1,162	1,193	**1,226**	**1,260**
Food crops	**1,531**	**1,567**	**1,608**	**1,650**	**1,695**
Monetary	729	746	765	786	807
Non-monetary	802	821	842	865	888
Livestock	**244**	**252**	**259**	**267**	**275**
Monetary	196	202	208	214	220
Non-monetary	49	50	52	53	55
Forestry	**478**	**492**	**523**	**538**	**553**
Monetary	203	209	231	238	244
Non-monetary	275	283	292	300	309
Fishing	**339**	**299**	**278**	285	286
Monetary	332	292	270	277	278
Non-monetary	7	7	8	8	8
Construction	**2,517**	**2,782**	**2,884**	**3,055**	**3,291**
Monetary	2,451	2,714	2,814	2,983	3,217
Non-monetary	66	68	70	72	74
Real estate activities	**1,227**	**1,296**	**1,369**	**1,447**	**1,530**
Monetary rents	400	419	440	461	484
Owner-occupied dwellings	827	876	929	986	1,046

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Gross fixed capital formation	**4,327**	**4,590**	**4,906**	**5,385**	**5,521**
Public	887	888	1,015	1,229	1,272
Private	3,439	3,702	3,890	4,156	4,249
Construction works	**3,258**	**3,595**	**3,747**	**3,982**	**4,337**
Public	492	514	627	729	1,005
Private	2,766	3,081	3,120	3,253	3,333
Machinery and equipment	**1,068**	**995**	**1,159**	**1,403**	**1,184**
Public	395	374	389	500	267
Private	674	621	770	903	917

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total GDP at market prices	**7.0**	**8.1**	**10.4**	**3.9**	**5.6**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**-1.8**	**1.7**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**1.3**
Cash crops	-2.4	8.2	11.6	5.2	-14.7
Food crops	-3.9	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.7
Livestock	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Forestry	4.2	2.2	4.2	5.9	1.9
Fishing	-3.0	-5.9	-9.6	-7.3	5.9
Industry	**6.4**	**8.0**	**15.4**	**0.5**	**8.9**
Mining & quarrying	18.2	5.0	10.4	-8.1	35.7
Manufacturing	3.5	7.6	7.2	10.8	5.3
Formal	2.3	9.1	8.0	12.9	5.0
Informal	6.7	3.5	4.9	4.7	6.3
Electricity supply	-13.8	8.0	1.7	18.6	13.1
Water supply	2.2	3.9	5.1	5.3	3.6
Construction	10.0	8.8	21.6	-5.1	10.5
Services	**10.3**	**7.7**	**10.5**	**5.8**	**7.4**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	9.8	13.0	13.6	0.3	1.7
Hotels & restaurants	8.7	9.2	12.5	8.9	-0.6
Transport & communications	21.7	12.6	22.7	9.0	11.9
Road, rail & water transport	5.6	6.9	7.1	11.6	0.6
Air transport and support services	7.2	20.6	6.2	-4.3	4.8
Posts and telecommunication	46.3	16.1	39.6	9.7	20.4
Financial services	18.1	-3.9	14.9	28.8	37.0
Real estate activities	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
Other business services	10.8	10.3	12.5	8.0	11.8
Public administration & defence	3.0	3.7	8.7	6.2	9.4
Education	10.0	1.5	-1.0	1.3	4.5
Health	7.7	-1.3	-4.0	4.2	12.3
Other personal & community services	13.8	13.1	12.5	12.0	11.6
Adjustments	**10.9**	**24.6**	**11.6**	**5.6**	**-5.6**
FISIM	33.8	-17.5	22.7	42.1	76.3
Taxes on products	13.4	19.1	12.6	9.2	4.8

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total GDP at market prices	**7.0**	**8.1**	**10.4**	**3.9**	**5.6**
Final consumption expenditure	**10.9**	**2.2**	**6.9**	**10.9**	**7.5**
Household final consumption expenditure	12.3	2.9	7.8	11.8	7.2
Government final consumption expenditure	3.7	-1.5	1.7	5.5	9.3
Gross capital formation	**11.0**	**15.0**	**5.9**	**5.0**	**11.6**
Fixed capital formation	11.0	15.1	5.9	5.0	11.7
Changes in inventories	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net exports	**49.2**	**-16.9**	**-28.0**	**88.3**	**30.1**
Exports	-6.3	53.8	46.5	-22.0	2.8
Goods, fob	0.2	69.6	47.1	-28.8	-12.8
Services	-19.9	12.8	44.1	5.2	45.0
less Imports	17.2	15.7	17.6	4.2	14.5
Goods, fob	17.8	22.5	22.8	-1.0	9.3
Services	16.0	0.9	3.7	20.4	27.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total GDP at market prices	**7.0**	**8.1**	**10.4**	**3.9**	**5.6**
Monetary	7.9	8.7	11.3	3.9	5.8
Non-monetary	1.7	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.3
Total Agriculture	**-1.8**	**1.7**	**2.3**	**2.7**	**1.3**
Monetary	-2.2	1.2	2.0	2.7	0.2
Non-monetary	-1.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8
Food crops	**-3.9**	**2.1**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.7**
Monetary	-5.0	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.7
Non-monetary	-3.0	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.7
Livestock	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**
Monetary	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Non-monetary	7.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Forestry	**4.2**	**2.2**	**4.2**	**5.9**	**1.9**
Monetary	5.8	1.2	5.8	9.8	0.5
Non-monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Fishing	**-3.0**	**-5.9**	**-9.6**	**-4.6**	**5.9**
Monetary	-2.8	-6.1	-9.9	-4.8	5.9
Non-monetary	-12.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.9
Construction	**10.0**	**8.8**	**21.6**	**-5.1**	**10.5**
Monetary	10.2	8.9	22.1	-5.3	10.7
Non-monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.3
Real estate activities	**5.6**	**5.6**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.7**
Monetary rents	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Owner-occupied dwellings	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross fixed capital formation	**11.0**	**15.1**	**5.9**	**5.0**	**11.7**
Public	13.5	16.9	-15.3	26.4	31.5
Private	10.3	14.6	12.0	0.4	6.3
Construction works	**10.0**	**8.3**	**21.3**	**-4.4**	**11.3**
Public	11.4	-4.9	10.5	16.5	32.6
Private	9.7	11.1	23.3	-8.0	6.8
Machinery and equipment	**14.0**	**36.9**	**-32.9**	**48.2**	**12.8**
Public	17.2	53.1	-42.0	45.8	29.7
Private	12.3	28.4	-27.1	49.5	4.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total GDP at market prices	**8.4**	**8.7**	**7.2**	**5.5**	**6.3**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**0.1**	**1.3**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**0.9**
Cash crops	5.4	9.0	5.6	-1.1	-15.8
Food crops	-0.9	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7
Livestock	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Forestry	2.0	2.8	6.3	2.9	2.8
Fishing	-3.0	-11.8	-7.0	2.6	0.4
Industry	**9.6**	**8.8**	**5.8**	**6.5**	**7.5**
Mining & quarrying	19.4	3.0	4.3	15.8	15.8
Manufacturing	5.6	7.3	10.0	6.6	6.5
Formal	4.9	9.2	12.0	6.1	7.2
Informal	7.7	2.1	4.4	8.2	4.3
Electricity supply	-4.0	5.4	10.6	14.5	13.1
Water supply	3.5	3.8	5.7	4.4	4.1
Construction	13.2	10.5	3.7	5.9	7.7
Services	**8.0**	**9.7**	**8.8**	**7.4**	**8.0**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	10.4	14.7	9.7	0.7	3.0
Hotels & restaurants	11.3	10.7	4.5	4.5	4.1
Transport & communications	17.7	21.3	14.3	17.5	13.9
Road, rail & water transport	9.5	20.8	12.9	14.1	7.7
Air transport and support services	13.8	17.8	-3.6	0.9	2.1
Posts and telecommunication	29.1	22.6	19.8	23.7	21.2
Financial services	-11.9	17.1	25.4	36.1	10.3
Real estate activities	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
Other business services	8.0	10.8	12.4	15.0	7.8
Public administration & defence	-6.3	12.1	5.5	6.9	12.0
Education	10.6	-6.5	4.3	-1.5	10.7
Health	2.7	-4.8	-3.2	11.9	12.6
Other personal & community services	13.4	12.8	12.3	11.8	11.4
Adjustments	**27.9**	**17.5**	**10.0**	**-2.7**	**2.3**
FISIM	-13.8	15.9	27.1	69.1	27.0
Taxes on products	22.3	17.3	11.6	5.0	6.6

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total GDP at market prices	**8.4**	**8.7**	**7.3**	**5.5**	**6.3**
Final consumption expenditure	**8.0**	**0.8**	**12.2**	**9.9**	**7.3**
Household final consumption expenditure	9.4	1.2	13.6	10.3	6.6
Government final consumption expenditure	0.9	-1.3	3.7	7.6	11.2
Gross capital formation	**15.9**	**6.1**	**6.8**	**9.8**	**2.5**
Fixed capital formation	15.9	6.1	6.9	9.8	2.5
Changes in inventories	11.1	3.7	-0.8	8.2	0.6
Net exports	**20.8**	**-47.6**	**66.3**	**53.1**	**5.0**
Exports	12.1	84.4	2.3	-25.1	18.6
Goods, fob	22.9	102.3	-4.9	-36.7	17.1
Services	-11.9	29.0	37.3	14.2	21.4
less Imports	16.4	17.4	16.9	0.2	11.9
Goods, fob	17.1	27.6	16.1	-7.7	10.3
Services	14.6	-5.6	19.3	23.6	15.4

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total GDP at market prices	**8.4**	**8.7**	**7.2**	**5.5**	**6.3**
Monetary	9.2	9.4	7.6	5.6	6.6
Non-monetary	2.6	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2
Total Agriculture	**0.1**	**1.3**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**0.9**
Monetary	0.1	0.5	2.4	2.1	-0.5
Non-monetary	0.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Food crops	**-0.9**	**2.4**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.7**
Monetary	-0.9	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7
Non-monetary	-0.9	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7
Livestock	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**
Monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Non-monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Forestry	**2.0**	**2.8**	**6.3**	**2.9**	**2.8**
Monetary	0.6	2.7	10.8	2.8	2.5
Non-monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Fishing	**-3.0**	**-11.8**	**-7.0**	**2.6**	**0.4**
Monetary	-3.1	-12.2	-7.3	2.6	0.3
Non-monetary	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.1
Construction	**13.2**	**10.5**	**3.7**	**5.9**	**7.7**
Monetary	13.5	10.7	3.7	6.0	7.9
Non-monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Real estate activities	**5.6**	**5.6**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.7**
Monetary rents	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Owner-occupied dwellings	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Gross fixed capital formation	**15.9**	**6.1**	**6.9**	**9.8**	**2.5**
Public	11.2	0.1	14.4	21.0	3.5
Private	17.2	7.6	5.1	6.8	2.2
Construction works	**12.4**	**10.3**	**4.2**	**6.3**	**8.9**
Public	-7.3	4.4	21.9	16.3	37.9
Private	16.8	11.4	1.3	4.3	2.4
Machinery and equipment	**28.2**	**-6.9**	**16.5**	**21.1**	**-15.6**
Public	48.1	-5.3	4.0	28.6	-46.6
Private	18.8	-7.8	23.9	17.2	1.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total GDP at market prices	**127.2**	**136.3**	**148.9**	**170.6**	**178.4**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**163.2**	**170.1**	**209.6**	**266.0**	**259.6**
Cash crops	160.9	202.1	212.6	195.0	151.8
Food crops	178.8	165.8	211.1	294.9	269.0
Livestock	126.6	139.4	180.6	217.6	223.3
Forestry	136.1	167.9	192.0	225.3	242.6
Fishing	158.6	194.4	254.4	292.0	360.7
Industry	**115.3**	**132.9**	**139.3**	**163.8**	**173.5**
Mining & quarrying	98.8	114.5	125.9	141.7	148.1
Manufacturing	128.3	138.2	162.9	186.9	200.7
Formal	128.8	138.1	163.8	188.4	202.0
Informal	126.9	138.4	160.3	182.4	196.7
Electricity supply	199.4	291.1	291.1	226.6	264.7
Water supply	150.1	175.2	196.1	216.1	230.5
Construction	99.0	114.6	114.8	141.9	148.3
Services	**125.2**	**134.2**	**143.7**	**155.8**	**165.3**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	132.8	141.0	156.3	193.2	181.4
Hotels & restaurants	114.0	121.7	130.3	154.7	174.6
Transport & communications	130.4	140.1	137.2	150.6	216.7
Road, rail & water transport	128.1	141.4	163.4	170.4	173.4
Air transport and support services	128.1	141.4	168.1	170.4	173.4
Posts and telecommunication	133.1	138.6	115.0	134.7	246.2
Financial services	132.5	184.8	201.6	186.8	154.8
Real estate activities	121.2	130.5	140.6	102.7	108.2
Other business services	121.2	130.5	132.5	150.7	158.5
Public administration & defence	122.3	122.5	127.3	141.0	147.4
Education	122.3	125.2	134.6	147.7	157.3
Health	113.5	113.5	116.1	122.2	130.1
Other personal & community services	121.2	130.5	140.6	150.7	158.5
Adjustments	**96.6**	**95.1**	**102.8**	**115.2**	**133.9**
FISIM	174.4	261.0	267.1	240.1	159.2
Taxes on products	106.7	110.1	118.9	131.1	139.3

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total GDP at market prices	**127.2**	**136.3**	**148.9**	**170.6**	**178.4**
Final consumption expenditure	133.0	142.2	166.2	**171.8**	**183.1**
Household final consumption expenditure	135.0	146.0	172.6	176.6	188.8
Government final consumption expenditure	122.3	120.4	127.6	141.0	147.4
Gross capital formation	106.2	118.6	120.0	**147.1**	**155.1**
Fixed capital formation	105.9	118.3	119.5	146.6	154.6
Changes in inventories	130.2	146.5	181.4	210.7	225.5
Net exports	127.2	139.4	245.4	**131.9**	**164.6**
Exports	157.3	150.0	130.7	215.4	228.5
Goods, fob	157.6	148.8	134.9	215.1	228.5
Services	156.4	154.7	114.3	216.2	228.2
less Imports	141.1	145.9	158.0	179.6	197.4
Goods, fob	142.9	147.4	160.3	181.4	200.8
Services	137.1	142.0	150.6	174.7	189.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total GDP at market prices	**127.2**	**136.3**	**148.9**	**170.6**	**178.4**
Monetary	124.3	134.2	145.2	164.3	173.7
Non-monetary	147.3	151.2	177.9	219.6	215.6
Total Agriculture	**163.2**	**170.1**	**209.6**	**265.3**	**258.9**
Monetary	160.7	172.0	210.8	257.7	255.2
Non-monetary	166.9	167.3	207.7	276.4	264.3
Food crops	**178.8**	**165.8**	**211.1**	**294.9**	**269.0**
Monetary	178.8	165.8	211.1	294.9	269.0
Non-monetary	178.8	165.8	211.1	294.9	269.0
Livestock	**126.6**	**139.4**	**180.6**	**217.6**	**223.3**
Monetary	126.6	139.4	180.6	217.6	223.3
Non-monetary	126.6	139.4	180.6	217.6	223.3
Forestry	**136.1**	**167.9**	**192.0**	**225.3**	**242.6**
Monetary	131.9	157.0	179.8	215.8	226.2
Non-monetary	139.2	176.0	201.3	233.1	255.6
Fishing	**158.6**	**194.4**	**254.4**	**283.8**	**350.8**
Monetary	158.6	194.4	254.4	283.8	350.8
Non-monetary	158.6	194.4	254.4	283.8	350.8
Construction	**99.0**	**114.6**	**114.8**	**141.9**	**148.3**
Monetary	98.1	113.9	113.8	141.0	147.4
Non-monetary	131.2	139.2	155.9	176.3	183.3
Real estate activities	**121.2**	**130.5**	**140.6**	**151.1**	**158.5**
Monetary rents	121.2	130.5	140.6	151.1	158.5
Owner-occupied dwellings	121.2	130.5	140.6	151.1	158.5

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross fixed capital formation	**105.9**	**118.3**	**119.5**	**146.6**	**154.6**
Public	109.4	120.7	129.3	148.5	157.2
Private	105.0	117.6	117.3	146.0	153.7
Construction works	**99.0**	**114.6**	**115.0**	**141.8**	**148.2**
Public	98.1	113.9	124.0	141.0	147.4
Private	99.2	114.7	113.5	142.0	148.4
Machinery and equipment	**128.1**	**127.7**	**139.6**	**160.5**	**173.0**
Public	128.1	127.8	139.7	160.4	172.8
Private	128.1	127.7	139.6	160.5	173.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total GDP at market prices	**127.1**	**135.0**	**154.7**	**169.6**	**177.8**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**167.1**	**183.0**	**236.6**	**274.3**	**287.5**
Cash crops	172.2	220.7	189.2	193.4	151.4
Food crops	174.2	175.3	249.5	302.2	297.4
Livestock	132.3	156.2	223.5	219.0	246.1
Forestry	153.6	179.3	210.0	236.0	266.4
Fishing	176.1	220.4	271.5	314.6	419.5
Industry	**127.5**	**138.6**	**154.2**	**169.1**	**178.9**
Mining & quarrying	110.6	119.7	128.3	144.9	153.7
Manufacturing	134.0	148.1	178.5	188.6	220.1
Formal	134.3	148.2	179.8	188.8	222.4
Informal	132.9	147.9	174.5	187.9	213.1
Electricity supply	154.2	291.1	291.1	226.6	234.4
Water supply	225.7	186.4	205.7	266.1	201.9
Construction	110.7	119.8	128.4	144.9	153.8
Services	**120.7**	**126.8**	**141.8**	**148.9**	**156.8**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	110.4	110.7	142.8	152.8	187.9
Hotels & restaurants	118.1	125.1	142.6	164.6	172.3
Transport & communications	124.3	129.4	131.1	129.8	99.2
Road, rail & water transport	109.5	115.5	118.6	115.9	109.5
Air transport and support services	132.1	157.1	170.2	170.4	184.3
Posts and telecommunication	138.4	138.0	136.6	136.7	80.3
Financial services	174.7	203.9	199.8	167.4	170.9
Real estate activities	117.2	126.2	135.3	145.7	155.6
Other business services	129.2	142.9	145.6	155.6	160.3
Public administration & defence	122.6	126.6	135.0	144.7	153.4
Education	123.4	130.6	141.7	153.3	161.6
Health	113.9	115.7	118.9	125.6	137.1
Other personal & community services	126.2	135.3	145.6	152.7	161.4
Adjustments	**84.0**	**87.3**	**94.0**	**117.3**	**123.4**
FISIM	241.7	261.4	270.9	187.5	181.5
Taxes on products	99.0	103.7	112.9	129.4	135.3

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total GDP at market prices	**127.1**	**135.0**	**154.7**	**169.6**	**177.8**
Final consumption expenditure	**131.1**	**141.1**	**160.9**	**171.7**	**208.0**
Household final consumption expenditure	132.6	143.6	164.9	175.8	216.8
Government final consumption expenditure	122.6	126.6	135.0	144.7	153.4
Gross capital formation	**115.0**	**121.7**	**133.8**	**151.1**	**168.4**
Fixed capital formation	114.8	121.4	133.2	150.6	167.9
Changes in inventories	137.8	164.6	223.5	223.3	242.2
Net exports	**129.3**	**158.5**	**154.1**	**148.9**	**346.2**
Exports	148.3	146.8	175.2	230.2	113.5
Goods, fob	149.6	146.1	174.1	231.5	108.7
Services	144.3	150.5	179.2	227.9	122.1
less Imports	138.7	149.5	168.4	190.0	221.4
Goods, fob	144.4	150.7	169.8	193.2	225.6
Services	125.8	145.7	164.3	183.1	212.5

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total GDP at market prices	**127.0**	**135.0**	**154.7**	**169.6**	**177.8**
Monetary	124.3	132.4	149.7	163.3	171.9
Non-monetary	146.4	155.0	193.5	219.8	225.8
Total Agriculture	**167.1**	**183.0**	**236.6**	**274.3**	**287.5**
Monetary	166.0	186.6	233.1	268.1	287.8
Non-monetary	168.8	177.8	241.7	283.3	287.2
Food crops	**174.2**	**175.3**	**249.5**	**302.2**	**297.4**
Monetary	174.2	175.3	249.5	302.2	297.4
Non-monetary	174.2	175.3	249.5	302.2	297.4
Livestock	**132.3**	**156.2**	**223.5**	**219.0**	**246.1**
Monetary	132.3	156.2	223.5	219.0	246.1
Non-monetary	132.3	156.2	223.5	219.0	246.1
Forestry	**153.6**	**179.3**	**210.0**	**236.0**	**266.4**
Monetary	145.8	167.6	195.5	231.2	272.8
Non-monetary	159.4	187.9	221.5	239.9	261.4
Fishing	**176.1**	**220.4**	**271.5**	**314.6**	**419.5**
Monetary	176.1	220.4	271.5	314.8	419.4
Non-monetary	176.1	220.4	271.5	306.1	422.3
Construction	**110.7**	**119.8**	**128.4**	**144.9**	**153.8**
Monetary	110.3	119.4	128.0	144.7	153.4
Non-monetary	126.3	135.7	145.6	152.0	172.4
Real estate activities	**117.2**	**126.2**	**135.3**	**145.7**	**155.6**
Monetary rents	117.2	126.2	135.3	145.7	155.6
Owner-occupied dwellings	117.2	126.2	135.3	145.7	155.6

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	20010/11
Gross fixed capital formation	**114.8**	**121.4**	**133.2**	**150.6**	**167.9**
Public	117.9	122.7	135.9	153.8	195.3
Private	114.0	121.1	132.5	149.6	159.7
Construction works	**110.7**	**119.8**	**128.4**	**144.9**	**153.8**
Public	110.3	119.4	128.0	144.7	153.4
Private	110.7	119.8	128.5	144.9	153.9
Machinery and equipment	**127.4**	**127.4**	**148.7**	**166.7**	**219.5**
Public	127.4	127.3	148.7	167.0	353.0
Private	127.4	127.4	148.7	166.6	180.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**22.6**	**20.7**	**21.6**	**23.6**	**21.1**
Cash crops	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.0
Food crops	13.4	11.0	11.9	14.3	12.1
Livestock	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
Forestry	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
Fishing	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.8
Industry	**22.3**	**23.9**	**24.0**	**23.8**	**24.9**
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.9
Formal	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.0
Informal	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Electricity supply	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.6
Water supply	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Construction	11.2	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.6
Services	**49.1**	**49.0**	**48.0**	**46.2**	**47.7**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	13.6	14.1	14.7	15.3	13.2
Hotels & restaurants	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.5
Transport & communications	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	9.2
Road, rail & water transport	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Air transport and support services	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Posts and telecommunication	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	6.2
Financial services	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Real estate activities	7.2	7.0	6.6	4.3	4.3
Other business services	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Public administration & defence	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1
Education	7.0	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.2
Health	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other personal & community services	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Adjustments	**6.1**	**6.4**	**6.4**	**6.4**	**6.4**
FISIM	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8	-1.9	-2.1
Taxes on products	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Final consumption expenditure	**93.4**	**88.1**	**91.3**	**86.2**	**91.4**
Household final consumption expenditure	80.0	77.0	81.3	76.4	81.3
Government final consumption expenditure	13.4	11.2	10.0	9.8	10.1
Gross capital formation	**20.7**	**23.0**	**20.4**	**22.1**	**23.5**
Fixed capital formation	20.5	22.7	20.1	21.8	23.2
Changes in inventories	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Net exports	**-14.1**	**-11.1**	**-11.7**	**-8.3**	**-14.9**
Exports	14.9	18.9	20.0	23.2	21.0
Goods, fob	10.8	14.9	16.5	17.4	14.1
Services	4.1	4.0	3.5	5.8	6.9
less Imports	-29.0	-30.0	-31.6	-31.5	-35.9
Goods, fob	-20.1	-22.0	-24.3	-22.9	-25.1
Services	-8.9	-8.0	-7.3	-8.6	-10.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Monetary	85.5	86.6	86.4	**85.4**	**86.4**
Non-monetary	14.5	13.4	13.6	**14.6**	**13.6**
Total Agriculture	**22.6**	**20.7**	**21.6**	**23.6**	**21.1**
Monetary	13.3	12.5	12.9	**13.6**	**12.2**
Non-monetary	9.3	8.2	8.7	**10.0**	**8.9**
Food crops	**13.4**	**11.0**	**11.9**	**14.3**	**12.1**
Monetary	6.4	5.2	5.7	6.8	5.8
Non-monetary	7.0	5.8	6.2	7.5	6.4
Livestock	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**1.6**
Monetary	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
Non-monetary	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Forestry	**3.2**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.6**
Monetary	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5
Non-monetary	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fishing	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**2.8**
Monetary	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.7
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	**11.2**	**12.2**	**12.3**	**12.1**	**12.6**
Monetary	10.8	11.8	11.9	11.7	12.3
Non-monetary	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Real estate activities	**7.2**	**7.0**	**6.6**	**6.3**	**6.4**
Monetary rents	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0
Owner-occupied dwellings	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.3

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross fixed capital formation	**20.5**	**22.7**	**20.1**	**21.8**	**23.2**
Public	4.6	5.2	3.9	4.7	5.9
Private	15.8	17.6	16.3	17.1	17.3
Construction works	**14.6**	**15.8**	**15.9**	**15.7**	**16.6**
Public	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.4
Private	12.0	13.3	13.4	13.0	13.1
Machinery and equipment	**5.9**	**7.0**	**4.2**	**6.1**	**6.7**
Public	2.0	2.7	1.4	2.0	2.5
Private	3.9	4.3	2.8	4.1	4.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**22.3**	**21.4**	**23.1**	**23.8**	**22.5**
Cash crops	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.5	0.9
Food crops	12.6	11.2	13.3	14.3	13.0
Livestock	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7
Forestry	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8
Fishing	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.1
Industry	**25.2**	**25.8**	**24.7**	**24.9**	**25.4**
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.7	8.6
Formal	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.8	6.5
Informal	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Electricity supply	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.5
Water supply	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.0
Construction	13.1	13.6	12.3	12.7	13.0
Services	**47.0**	**46.9**	**46.4**	**45.3**	**46.2**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	11.4	11.3	13.0	12.2	13.8
Hotels & restaurants	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2
Transport & communications	6.2	6.8	6.4	6.4	5.0
Road, rail & water transport	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.3
Air transport and support services	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Posts and telecommunication	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.1
Financial services	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Real estate activities	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.1
Other business services	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Public administration & defence	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.2
Education	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.4
Health	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other personal & community services	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4
Adjustments	**5.6**	**6.0**	**5.7**	**6.0**	**5.8**
FISIM	-1.7	-1.8	-2.0	-2.0	-2.2
Taxes on products	7.3	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.0

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2009/11
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Final consumption expenditure	**90.2**	**84.7**	**88.2**	**89.4**	**104.3**
Household final consumption expenditure	77.5	73.5	78.1	79.4	93.6
Government final consumption expenditure	12.7	11.2	10.1	10.1	10.6
Gross capital formation	**23.6**	**23.0**	**22.0**	**23.5**	**24.1**
Fixed capital formation	23.4	22.7	21.7	23.3	23.9
Changes in inventories	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Net exports	**-13.8**	**-7.7**	**-10.1**	**-13.0**	**-28.4**
Exports	15.4	24.3	24.1	20.5	10.8
Goods, fob	11.7	20.0	18.5	13.5	6.6
Services	3.6	4.2	5.6	7.1	4.1
less Imports	-29.2	-32.0	-34.3	-33.5	-39.2
Goods, fob	-21.0	-24.3	-25.8	-23.4	-27.1
Services	-8.1	-7.7	-8.4	-10.1	-12.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Monetary	86.0	86.7	85.9	85.3	86.1
Non-monetary	14.0	13.3	14.1	14.7	13.9
Total Agriculture	**22.3**	**21.4**	**23.1**	**23.9**	**22.5**
Monetary	13.3	13.0	13.6	13.8	13.2
Non-monetary	9.0	8.4	9.6	10.2	9.3
Food crops	**12.6**	**11.2**	**13.3**	**14.6**	**13.0**
Monetary	6.0	5.3	6.3	7.0	6.2
Non-monetary	6.6	5.9	7.0	7.7	6.8
Livestock	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**1.7**
Monetary	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Non-monetary	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Forestry	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**3.8**
Monetary	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7
Non-monetary	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fishing	**2.8**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**3.1**
Monetary	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.0
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	**13.2**	**13.6**	**12.3**	**12.6**	**13.0**
Monetary	12.8	13.2	12.0	12.3	12.7
Non-monetary	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Real estate activities	**6.8**	**6.7**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**6.1**
Monetary rents	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9
Owner-occupied dwellings	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2

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

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Gross fixed capital formation	**23.4**	**22.7**	**21.7**	**23.2**	**23.9**
Public	4.9	4.4	4.6	5.1	6.4
Private	18.5	18.3	17.1	18.1	17.5
Construction works	**17.0**	**17.6**	**16.0**	**16.5**	**17.2**
Public	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	4.0
Private	14.5	15.1	13.3	13.6	13.2
Machinery and equipment	**6.4**	**5.2**	**5.7**	**6.8**	**6.7**
Public	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.4
Private	4.1	3.2	3.8	4.6	4.3

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 12: Production and procurement of principal agricultural products, 2007 - 2011

		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											
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
2010		209,049	159,433	283,891	49,182	54,555	68,263	11,891	19,919	32,373	68,662
Fiscal year											
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
2009/10		212,149	164,618	262,130	41,320	52,757	71,072	9,406	17,503	37,694	72,043
Monthly											
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	417	611	3,161	8,366
	Feb	16,111	15,862	26,399	2,143	3,476	5,287	1,009	1,501	3,428	9,699
	Mar	13,696	13,069	21,792	2,035	4,780	6,393	1,839	2,907	2,198	5,090
	Apr	51,095	9,158	15,547	5,296	5,409	7,006	2,465	3,878	3,859	8,358
	May	10,920	10,643	18,233	5,190	5,471	6,718	2,190	3,532	2,736	6,898
	Jun	14,435	14,097	23,030	5,507	5,105	5,906	669	969	1,117	2,633
	Jul	17,173	15,975	27,534	3,598	4,471	5,244	95	150	2,682	4,552
	Aug	14,170	13,037	23,657	2,865	3,350	4,007	0	0	2,029	3,362
	Sep	10,704	10,184	18,211	3,581	3,275	4,100	467	649	2,764	3,317
	Oct	11,366	11,281	23,300	5,349	4,636	5,535	730	770	2,783	4,224
	Nov	16,908	16,004	32,143	4,840	5,227	6,072	533	570	2,593	4,615
	Dec	16,544	14,265	28,692	5,362	4,576	5,297	1,476	4,382	3,023	7,549
2011	Jan	13,045	12,911	29,981	3,778	5,631	6,836	3,948	12,430	1,137	3,196
	Feb	12,787	11,638	27,832	2,029	2,857	3,619	5,128	17,541	1,803	7,322
	Mar	12,431	13,386	34,103	919	3,345	4,291	6,349	23,496	3,175	7,124

Note: 2011 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	Miscellaneous	ALL ITEMS
Weight		**400.2**	**201.4**	**42.5**	**35.3**	**96.6**	**75.2**	**82.8**	**66.1**	**1000.0**
Calendar year										
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		161.4	196.5	187.2	207.8	225.8	168.7	128.5	155.6	174.8
2010		153.5	211.7	182.7	216.2	235.5	209.3	139.1	157.6	179.9
Fiscal Year										
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	169.5	194.4	205.6	169.1	128.7	160.7	168.4
2009/10		155.4	202.7	181.7	203.3	237.0	187.8	125.6	150.4	175.3
Monthly										
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	148.6	188.5	223.1	196.3	130.1	162.4	170.6
	Feb	163.6	177.1	311.7	195.6	212.0	163.1	119.2	203.8	177.4
	Mar	182.3	197.6	280.7	200.2	198.8	150.1	153.3	185.2	187.2
	Apr	149.2	186.0	206.4	177.9	208.3	133.2	147.9	176.2	166.2
	May	146.3	156.8	142.2	204.5	215.1	143.6	140.5	139.8	155.8
	Jun	191.3	170.9	141.9	334.7	228.9	142.5	135.2	147.3	182.6
	Jul	178.8	197.5	186.9	210.9	242.2	172.7	130.6	141.2	183.2
	Aug	151.8	202.0	182.8	196.5	239.1	187.5	132.0	147.7	174.0
	Sep	161.9	206.0	154.9	224.4	239.6	164.5	108.1	125.0	173.5
	Oct	141.6	200.5	143.9	178.7	240.6	180.6	118.0	121.2	164.1
	Nov	148.6	194.4	132.7	180.3	225.5	181.5	108.0	143.2	164.5
	Dec	167.3	278.6	214.0	201.9	236.1	208.4	118.6	173.8	199.1
2010	Jan	159.5	204.8	197.3	194.3	235.7	206.1	126.5	117.7	176.8
	Feb	156.3	182.0	224.1	185.7	237.0	178.0	123.1	202.1	175.1
	Mar	166.0	213.3	244.6	192.9	239.7	185.7	130.6	173.4	186.0
	Apr	148.9	178.9	178.7	270.7	234.7	189.5	129.2	132.4	169.1
	May	128.9	178.3	172.3	212.9	247.4	194.3	134.9	174.1	163.5
	Jun	155.4	196.6	148.2	190.0	226.8	204.6	147.0	153.1	174.3
	Jul	146.4	196.5	150.5	198.4	260.8	223.9	152.6	170.5	177.5
	Aug	140.2	206.8	139.1	214.3	233.4	220.2	160.7	139.9	172.9
	Sep	145.2	222.8	171.8	207.2	224.5	212.4	136.4	143.5	176.0
	Oct	154.6	218.8	186.1	213.7	213.5	229.6	148.6	144.4	181.1
	Nov	164.3	221.1	160.8	238.6	254.2	221.3	146.6	188.9	191.3
	Dec	176.2	321.1	218.1	275.2	217.9	246.3	133.1	150.8	214.7
2011	Jan	164.8	216.8	104.2	194.2	250.5	256.6	143.2	151.8	186.3
	Feb	156.5	204.0	119.8	262.4	203.5	215.6	125.7	134.9	173.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statsitics

Table 14: Value of non- traditional exports ('000 US$), 2007 - 2011

		Fish & Fish Pdts.	Maize	Beans	Flowers	Cocoa beans	Animal/ Veg Fat or oil	Cattle Hides	Electric Current	Gold & Gold cpds	Iron & Steel	Petroleum Products	Sugar & confitionery	Cement	Other	Total
Calendar year																
2008		124,436	18,251	17,629	28,790	22,834	46,121	12,519	10,870	50,745	64,394	48,183	39,611	77,504	604,203	1,166,090
2009		103,371	29,067	14,722	26,275	27,829	49,519	5,996	13,176	23,095	55,787	99,314	45,224	82,796	541,420	1,117,590
2010		127,651	38,206	10,200	22,474	35,121	55,181	17,061	12,505	30,077	52,656	72,388	60,169	71,358	568,838	1,173,885
Fiscal year																
2007/08		121,589	18,026	10,518	24,623	20,919	28,050	14,292	10,391	45,205	30,934	20,547	20,635	31,109	656,453	1,050,814
2008/09		108,143	29,303	18,391	29,026	20,859	48,270	7,785	10,787	27,981	64,267	79,300	41,017	86,221	545,939	1,117,288
2009/10		119,580	28,904	12,396	24,583	35,816	53,244	11,278	14,356	38,470	51,953	81,560	57,661	78,656	566,655	1,175,113
Monthly																
2008	Jan	10,173	2,169	387	2,144	4,016	2,796	1,487	1,036	3,177	3,400	2,833	4,363	2,976	58,893	99,851
	Feb	9,200	617	411	2,024	1,782	3,925	1,397	727	3,592	4,095	3,101	3,307	3,343	48,292	85,813
	Mar	9,117	1,274	594	1,553	2,543	4,116	1,647	843	4,778	4,206	4,090	3,105	5,205	57,284	100,354
	Apr	13,698	1,317	974	2,455	1,708	3,664	968	618	3,288	4,991	2,902	2,586	6,720	51,724	97,614
	May	12,446	2,382	1,174	3,243	1,533	3,170	1,284	855	9,634	6,414	3,697	1,955	6,828	53,471	108,085
	Jun	9,297	1,493	2,175	1,679	3,929	3,130	872	960	8,193	5,352	3,924	5,318	6,037	43,902	96,261
	Jul	10,224	1,799	2,891	2,157	1,178	5,353	1,347	996	6,764	6,425	4,132	3,962	7,435	65,159	119,822
	Aug	10,237	1,983	1,672	3,415	906	5,088	1,272	1,178	2,798	6,008	4,615	2,723	7,650	53,081	102,625
	Sep	8,884	1,795	639	3,338	1,128	3,428	608	1,032	2,383	6,806	4,641	2,680	7,828	42,319	87,508
	Oct	10,834	1,044	3,295	2,323	1,010	4,263	901	990	2,280	6,555	4,644	2,373	8,245	45,756	94,514
	Nov	12,208	1,282	2,319	2,933	1,849	3,580	304	853	1,737	4,239	5,198	3,224	7,242	48,748	95,716
	Dec	8,118	1,096	1,098	1,526	1,252	3,609	432	782	2,121	5,903	4,406	4,014	7,994	35,574	77,926
2009	Jan	7,644	3,466	919	1,504	1,809	3,564	464	701	1,078	3,628	7,950	4,670	6,874	38,780	83,051
	Feb	6,624	3,826	709	2,929	2,149	3,365	476	595	1,786	6,367	8,336	3,766	6,914	45,106	92,948
	Mar	9,336	3,538	754	1,419	4,233	4,605	788	731	2,174	4,872	11,313	3,237	6,632	40,684	94,316
	Apr	9,230	2,651	1,818	1,807	1,974	4,193	453	948	777	4,769	7,818	3,337	6,442	44,687	90,904
	May	8,026	3,166	1,258	2,388	1,743	2,903	376	908	2,099	4,730	7,929	3,193	7,246	43,019	88,984
	Jun	6,778	3,657	1,019	3,287	1,628	4,320	364	1,073	1,984	3,964	8,318	3,837	5,720	43,025	88,975
	Jul	8,387	1,306	1,859	1,787	1,335	4,562	362	1,412	3,347	4,628	7,954	3,237	5,947	46,223	92,346
	Aug	8,722	695	655	2,100	747	4,561	369	1,573	2,655	3,988	8,018	3,626	7,643	50,542	95,894
	Sep	8,789	920	1,256	2,776	990	4,193	453	1,265	2,794	4,353	8,079	3,878	6,924	45,417	92,088
	Oct	9,512	1,132	1,498	2,265	3,031	4,670	581	1,343	1,159	5,547	9,553	4,010	7,465	59,401	111,167
	Nov	11,175	1,362	1,258	2,363	4,408	4,768	545	1,288	632	4,339	6,279	4,394	7,471	36,581	86,862
	Dec	9,148	3,348	1,719	1,650	3,782	3,815	765	1,339	2,610	4,601	7,767	4,038	7,519	47,954	100,056
2010	Jan	11,223	3,015	525	1,149	4,856	4,222	1,032	1,035	1,578	3,610	6,027	5,247	7,085	38,373	88,978
	Feb	9,593	2,094	437	2,040	2,759	3,674	1,113	980	3,827	3,705	5,510	5,410	5,992	47,487	94,622
	Mar	12,056	3,449	314	2,391	3,939	4,603	1,340	1,053	5,144	3,612	6,008	5,614	6,575	57,531	113,629
	Apr	12,219	2,460	523	1,195	2,950	4,169	1,506	1,041	4,719	4,181	5,237	6,508	5,710	44,913	97,330
	May	9,498	4,862	1,329	2,412	4,303	4,400	1,566	948	3,721	4,368	5,789	5,297	5,141	47,316	100,949
	Jun	9,258	4,261	1,023	2,456	2,717	5,606	1,645	1,078	6,284	5,021	5,339	6,402	5,183	44,917	101,192
	Jul	9,375	3,693	248	1,493	2,264	4,069	982	1,099	823	3,688	6,770	4,011	4,685	38,927	82,125
	Aug	10,857	2,519	102	2,251	1,392	3,485	875	1,167	1,683	5,606	6,487	4,457	5,310	59,208	105,397
	Sep	6,765	1,782	524	2,171	837	5,697	1,227	1,047	268	5,304	6,056	5,099	6,314	47,617	90,707
	Oct	10,916	3,824	1,620	1,877	1,974	3,883	1,209	1,011	785	4,887	6,402	3,778	6,715	48,879	97,759
	Nov	13,402	3,566	2,196	1,726	2,305	5,360	843	1,047	858	4,486	6,085	3,320	5,885	46,737	97,816
	Dec	12,489	2,682	1,358	1,316	4,826	6,014	3,723	998	387	4,188	6,678	5,026	6,763	46,933	103,382
2010	Jan	12,376	2,033	1,081	1,977	7,385	7,258	2,096	1,091	378	4,588	n.a	4,595	6,734	48,106	99,697
	Feb	12,040	1,974	1,126	2,266	4,971	6,319	2,864	1,144	497	4,614	n.a	6,716	5,535	59,718	109,784
	Mar	8,826	1,621	532	1,387	5,706	8,193	3,252	n.a	263	7,058	n.a	8,375	7,945	58,591	111,748

Note: Export values for 2011 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 15: Volume of non- traditional exports, 2007 - 2011

		Fish & Fish Pdts. Tonnes	Maize Tonnes	Beans Tonnes	Flowers Tonnes	Cocoa beans Tonnes	Animal/ Veg Fat or oil Tonnes	Cattle Hides Tonnes	Electric Current 000kws	Gold & Gold cpds Kgs	Iron & Steel	Petroleum Products	Sugar & confitionery	Cement
Calendar year														
2008		24,966	66,670	37,212	5,349	8,982	37,694	13,041	65,371	2,054	54,525	97,365	88,959	352,155
2009		21,502	94,441	38,140	3,910	11,881	44,950	5,161	82,041	932	55,246	106,562	91,967	390,344
2010		23,376	166,251	24,417	3,727	16,478	51,633	10,869	75,401	918	50,629	80,369	99,139	361,716
Fiscal year														
2007/08		26,974	79,132	24,704	4,924	8,646	21,515	15,622	67,900	1,305	25,960	41,533	47,994	139,996
2008/09		22,101	97,920	41,865	4,678	8,821	36,999	7,089	71,055	1,138	55,107	111,219	88,066	399,767
2009/10		23,967	119,569	27,336	3,974	15,956	51,523	6,916	81,669	1,328	52,880	88,802	95,900	375,734
Monthly														
2008	Jan	2,216	8,458	1,602	443	1,616	3,871	1,820	6,039	135	3,068	5,700	10,453	12,937
	Feb	1,758	3,135	1,397	346	739	3,913	1,695	4,781	147	5,139	6,328	7,679	14,143
	Mar	1,902	5,763	2,233	297	1,076	3,179	1,935	5,417	183	3,450	8,280	7,253	23,728
	Apr	2,442	4,927	1,685	494	726	2,389	1,325	4,607	122	3,761	5,903	6,503	31,511
	May	2,314	6,229	3,474	584	539	3,792	1,028	5,182	395	4,673	7,358	4,337	30,916
	Jun	1,802	4,901	3,526	307	1,059	2,055	1,042	5,132	323	5,869	7,964	11,770	26,762
	Jul	2,100	5,010	4,104	395	458	3,778	828	3,992	252	4,419	8,338	9,144	32,777
	Aug	1,897	7,568	2,949	551	116	3,546	737	6,194	116	4,170	9,335	5,715	33,788
	Sep	1,821	5,345	1,306	505	452	2,726	648	6,315	103	4,618	9,409	6,054	35,270
	Oct	2,094	4,588	4,570	406	455	2,982	811	5,841	104	4,985	9,391	5,067	37,294
	Nov	2,501	5,443	5,453	627	1,068	2,662	699	5,943	83	3,462	10,495	6,831	33,959
	Dec	2,119	5,303	4,913	392	678	2,801	473	5,928	91	6,912	8,865	8,154	39,070
2009	Jan	1,552	10,280	4,328	346	987	2,964	668	6,118	47	3,215	8,522	9,926	32,487
	Feb	855	10,545	1,471	301	905	2,000	377	4,925	73	3,998	8,943	8,127	32,751
	Mar	1,841	11,629	1,078	142	1,440	2,798	891	6,166	89	5,309	12,129	6,999	31,552
	Apr	1,632	9,906	5,290	338	988	4,466	541	6,433	30	5,029	8,390	7,223	29,476
	May	2,229	12,891	2,844	299	781	1,750	245	6,180	77	4,504	8,469	6,569	33,106
	Jun	1,460	9,412	3,559	376	493	4,526	171	7,020	73	4,487	8,934	8,257	28,238
	Jul	1,934	3,638	5,451	334	393	4,459	282	8,405	130	4,854	8,547	7,404	28,230
	Aug	1,975	3,795	2,070	360	858	4,483	270	8,503	129	4,344	8,612	7,048	36,298
	Sep	1,885	3,775	3,241	387	715	4,197	215	7,426	133	4,591	8,656	7,288	32,969
	Oct	1,967	4,466	2,992	381	1,248	4,714	431	7,147	40	6,114	10,342	7,958	35,500
	Nov	2,384	5,248	2,756	360	1,736	4,667	340	6,711	29	4,306	6,704	8,417	35,872
	Dec	1,788	8,856	3,060	289	1,337	3,925	730	7,007	82	4,495	8,316	6,751	33,867
2010	Jan	2,122	8,923	902	209	2,045	3,896	680	6,137	49	3,486	6,697	7,618	32,761
	Feb	1,736	11,160	605	256	900	3,199	625	5,564	121	3,723	6,127	7,517	28,418
	Mar	2,219	16,311	323	372	1,388	4,624	618	6,198	174	3,559	6,675	7,732	31,306
	Apr	2,174	18,190	1,409	219	1,757	3,967	833	6,226	142	4,281	5,766	8,760	28,672
	May	1,880	19,025	2,538	398	2,113	4,124	940	5,777	110	4,119	6,429	8,743	25,532
	Jun	1,903	16,182	1,989	411	1,466	5,267	953	6,567	190	5,008	5,932	10,664	26,310
	Jul	1,763	14,631	609	296	1,473	4,035	751	6,721	24	3,579	7,522	6,410	23,871
	Aug	2,048	8,741	274	345	690	3,501	788	7,335	49	5,099	7,207	8,460	27,602
	Sep	1,309	8,288	1,717	320	521	5,377	763	6,508	8	5,070	6,724	8,478	33,616
	Oct	1,763	22,891	4,540	345	1,106	3,783	744	6,400	20	4,519	7,114	8,931	35,953
	Nov	2,385	12,244	6,212	300	1,071	4,811	560	5,559	22	4,228	6,756	7,654	31,910
	Dec	2,073	9,666	3,300	255	1,948	5,049	2,615	6,408	11	3,956	7,421	8,172	35,766
2011	Jan	2,042	7,176	2,811	334	2,693	5,569	2,573	6,677	12	4,128	n.a	8,156	35,778
	Feb	1,946	7,550	2,569	330	1,820	4,804	2,521	6,767	0	4,297	n.a	10,148	29,622
	Mar	1,557	6,428	1,243	256	2,145	5,885	2,638	n.a	6	6,764	n.a	12,090	42,692

Note: Export quantities for 2011 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 16: Balance of payments (million US$), 2007/08 - 2010/11

Items	Total			2010/11 (1)				
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010/11
Current account	**-902.7**	**-1,216.6**	**-1,439.9**	**-387.9**	**-391.7**	**-760.5**	**-19.7**	**-1,559.8**
Goods Account(Trade Balance)	-1,437.4	-1,845.8	-1,697.6	-503.4	-604.2	-622.0	-383.2	-2,112.7
Total Exports (fob)	2,073.0	2,216.4	2,317.3	504.4	548.8	633.3	744.7	2,431.2
Total Imports (fob)	-3,510.4	-4,062.2	-4,014.9	-1,007.7	-1,153.0	-1,255.2	-1,127.9	-4,543.9
Services and Income	-739.6	-705.6	-816.2	-275.2	-124.6	-376.2	-204.5	-980.4
Services Account(services net)	-477.5	-439.7	-511.8	-210.5	-43.4	-287.8	-124.1	-665.8
Inflows(credit)	644.7	884.3	1,206.9	232.9	418.1	312.2	394.7	1,357.9
Outflows(debit)	-1,122.2	-1,324.0	-1,718.7	-443.4	-461.5	-600.1	-518.7	-2,023.7
Income Account(Income net)	-262.1	-265.9	-304.4	-64.7	-81.2	-88.3	-80.4	-314.6
Inflows(credit)	115.7	92.9	23.9	4.0	7.3	3.1	3.0	17.4
Outflows(debit)	-377.8	-358.9	-328.3	-68.7	-88.4	-91.4	-83.4	-332.0
Current Transfers (net)	1,274.3	1,334.8	1,074.0	390.6	337.1	237.6	568.0	1,533.3
Inflows (Credit)	1,520.2	1,754.0	1,552.0	495.5	484.8	377.0	638.6	1,995.9
Outflows (Debits)	-245.9	-419.2	-478.0	-104.9	-147.7	-139.4	-70.7	-462.6
Capital and financial account	**1,185.7**	**1,241.5**	**1,632.1**	**175.8**	**493.2**	**275.6**	**-124.8**	**819.8**
Capital Account	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital Transfers inflows (credit)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital Transfers outflows (debits)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Account	1,185.7	1,241.5	1,632.1	175.8	493.2	275.6	-124.8	819.8
Direct Investment	760.6	772.4	810.9	222.3	222.3	219.6	219.6	883.8
Direct investment abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Direct investment in Uganda	760.6	772.4	810.9	222.3	222.3	219.6	219.6	883.8
Portfolio Investment	66.3	-34.7	-31.3	-81.2	2.3	22.0	0.0	-57.0
Assets	-12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities	78.4	-34.7	-31.3	-81.2	2.3	22.0	0.0	-57.0
Financial derivatives, net	-0.1	6.3	-5.3	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	2.1	1.3
Assets	-9.8	-33.6	-14.8	-1.2	-1.6	-1.9	0.1	-4.6
Liabilities	9.7	40.0	9.5	0.7	1.4	1.9	2.0	5.9
Other Investment	359.0	497.5	857.9	35.3	268.8	34.0	-346.4	-8.4
Assets	75.5	-78.7	-24.6	-39.8	54.9	-11.7	-425.4	-421.9
Liabilities	283.5	576.2	882.5	75.1	213.9	45.7	79.0	413.6
Overall balance	**563.0**	**-45.7**	**210.9**	**-97.6**	**24.6**	**-346.3**	**-144.5**	**-563.8**
Reserves and related items	**-563.0**	**45.7**	**-210.9**	**97.6**	**-24.6**	**346.3**	**144.5**	**563.8**
Reserve assets	-538.9	61.3	-198.3	99.1	-24.8	346.5	149.1	570.0
Use of Fund credit and loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exceptional Financing	-24.1	-15.6	-12.6	-1.5	0.2	-0.2	-4.6	-6.2
Errors and Omissions	279.9	-70.6	18.6	114.4	-76.8	138.7	0.0	176.3

Note: (1) Q4 are projections

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 17: Summary of government budgetary and financial operations, 2006/07 - 2010/11 (billion shillings)

Description	Outturn 2006/07	Out turn 2007/08	Out turn 2008/09	Out turn 2009/10	Budget 2010/11	Proj Outurn 2010/11
Revenue	**3,810**	**3,985**	**4,671**	**5,182**	**6,250**	**7,327**
Taxes	2,626	3,161	3,662	4,206	5,034	5,024
Grants	1,088	738	885	862	1,124	1,208
Budget Support	733	475	531	467	616	496
Project Support	355	263	354	395	508	712
Oil revenue	-	-	-	-	-	1,009
Other revenue	97	86	124	114	92	86
Expenses	**3,488**	**3,760**	**4,174**	**5,694**	**6,086**	**7,678**
Compensation of employees	418	472	591	706	855	873
Wages and salaries	373	418	466	546	624	637
Allowances	42	45	95	143	213	217
Other employee costs	3	9	31	17	18	19
Use of goods and services	982	1,049	1,301	1,874	1,838	2,997
Interest payments	236	309	358	385	340	410
Domestic	198	271	310	327	262	334
External	39	38	48	58	77	75
Subisidies	221	87	92	87	92	189
Grants	1,525	1,747	1,693	2,201	2,590	2,776
Local governments	949	1,024	1,150	1,300	1,461	1,525
Wage bill	599	632	664	707	867	916
Reccurent	187	219	268	276	236	248
Development	163	173	218	316	359	360
Transfers to International organizations	12	13	17	14	14	14
Transfers to Missions abroad	31	38	42	55	62	62
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	71	81	84	97	132	132
Transfers to District Refferal hospitals	25	28	45	46	53	54
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	438	563	355	689	868	990
Social benefits (pensions)	79	78	79	222	188	244
Other expenses	26	16	60	217	182	189
Gross operating balance	323	225	498	-512	164	-352
Investment in Non-Financial Assets	469	558	775	1,091	1,272	1,399
Domestic development budget	174	272	593	715	668	540
Donor projects	295	286	182	377	604	858
Total Outlays	3,957	4,318	4,949	6,785	7,358	9,077
Net borrowing	-146	-333	-278	-1,603	-1,108	-1,750
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	151	284	283	82	180	184
Net lending for policy purposes)	101	-163	-57	-37	-60	-57
Overall deficit excluding grants	**-1,486**	**-1,192**	**-1,388**	**-2,511**	**-2,351**	**-3,084**
Overall deficit excluding grants and oil revenue	**-1,486**	**-1,192**	**-1,388**	**-2,511**	**-2,351**	**-4,093**
Overall deficit including grants	**-398**	**-454**	**-504**	**-1,649**	**-1,228**	**-1,877**
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	**-418**	**-324**	**-463**	**-1,458**	**-1,228**	**-1,877**
Domestic	262	235	94	-702	-482	-684
Bank Financing	619	211	-315	-764	-317	-293
Non Bank Financing	-357	24	409	62	-165	-392
External (net)	-680	-558	-557	-757	-746	-1,192
Errors and ommissions	20	-130	-41	-190	0	0

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 18: Medium term expenditure framework(excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shilllings, 2010/11 - 2015/16

		FY 2010/11 Approved Budget						FY 2011/12 Budget Estimates					
	Sector/Vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Security													
001	ISO	16.92	8.39	0.65	-	25.96	25.96	16.92	8.39	0.65	-	25.96	25.96
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	244.15	231.75	25.09	112.58	500.99	613.57	244.15	231.65	25.09	137.44	500.90	638.34
159	ESO	6.05	3.23	0.39	-	9.67	9.67	6.05	3.23	0.39	-	9.67	9.67
	Sub-Total Security	**267.12**	**243.36**	**26.14**	**112.58**	**536.62**	**649.20**	**267.12**	**243.27**	**26.14**	**137.44**	**536.53**	**673.97**
Works and Trasnport													
016	Works and Transport	4.26	13.65	83.21	16.10	101.13	117.23	4.26	15.01	78.07	42.12	97.34	139.47
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	23.50	3.83	80.56	316.73	107.89	424.62	23.50	3.68	120.56	438.91	147.74	586.65
113	Trunk Road Maintenance	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
118	Road Fund	..	283.88	-	-	283.88	283.88	..	280.95	-	-	280.95	280.95
501-850	District Road Maintenance	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
501-850	Urban Road Maintenance	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)		-	32.58	-	32.58	32.58		-	32.58	-	32.58	32.58
113	Transport Corridor Project	..	-	179.76	-	179.76	179.76	..	-	179.76	-	179.76	179.76
	Sub-Total Works and Transport	**27.76**	**301.36**	**376.12**	**332.83**	**705.25**	**1,038.08**	**27.76**	**299.64**	**410.98**	**481.03**	**738.38**	**1,219.41**
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	3.88	19.24	28.44	37.01	51.55	88.56	3.88	24.16	28.41	74.30	56.45	130.75
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	-	25.33	9.90	39.17	35.23	74.40	-	25.30	9.40	24.85	34.70	59.55
152	NAADS Secretariat	-	6.39	46.98	-	53.37	53.37	-	6.24	46.72	44.08	52.96	97.04
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	5.70	-	-	5.70	5.70	-	5.67	-	-	5.67	5.67
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	0.88	-	-	0.88	0.88	-	1.18	-	-	1.18	1.18
501-850	District Agricultural Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850	National Agricultural Advisory Services (Districts)	-	-	132.47	-	132.47	132.47	-	-	132.47	-	132.47	132.47
501-850	Production and Marketing Grant	-	10.15	-	-	10.15	10.15	-	10.15	-		10.15	10.15
	Sub-Total Agriculture	**3.88**	**67.68**	**217.79**	**76.2**	**289.35**	**365.53**	**3.88**	**72.70**	**216.99**	**143.23**	**293.57**	**436.80**
Education													
013	Education and Sports (incl Prim Educ)	11.04	95.51	44.26	129.40	150.82	280.22	11.04	198.67	56.16	162.53	265.87	428.41
132	Education Service Commission	0.74	4.06	0.65	-	5.45	5.45	0.74	4.06	0.65	0.79	5.45	6.24
136	Makerere University	31.42	14.87	10.16	9.60	56.45	66.05	31.42	14.87	10.16	10.94	56.45	67.39
137	Mbarara University	4.72	2.91	3.60	-	11.23	11.23	4.72	3.09	3.60	-	11.41	11.41
138	Makerere University Business School	2.96	2.36	2.80	-	8.12	8.12	2.96	2.33	2.80	-	8.09	8.09
139	Kyambogo University	11.65	7.14	0.22	-	19.01	19.01	11.65	7.10	0.22	-	18.98	18.98
140	Uganda Management Institute	-	0.43	1.50	-	1.93	1.93	-	0.38	1.50	-	1.88	1.88
149	Gulu University	5.83	3.96	1.00	-	10.79	10.79	5.83	3.95	1.00	-	10.79	10.79
111	Busitema University	2.85	3.76	1.08	-	7.68	7.68	2.85	3.74	1.08	-	7.66	7.66
501-850	District Primary Educ incl SFG	459.26	43.51	62.22	-	564.99	564.99	459.26	43.51	62.22	-	564.99	564.99
501-850	District Secondary Education	137.05	87.40	9.60	-	234.05	234.05	137.05	87.40	9.60	-	234.05	234.05
501-850	District Tertiary Institutions	18.66	8.32	-	-	26.98	26.98	18.66	8.32	-	-	26.98	26.98
501-850	District Health Training Schools	3.89	2.27	-	-	6.16	6.16	3.89	2.27	-	-	6.16	6.16
	Sub-Total Education	**690.08**	**276.48**	**137.09**	**139.00**	**1,103.65**	**1,242.65**	**690.08**	**379.69**	**148.99**	**174.27**	**1,218.76**	**1,393.03**
Health													
014	Health	4.27	26.42	16.56	59.30	47.25	106.55	4.27	28.59	9.39	387.65	42.24	429.90
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	0.93	1.63	2.51	11.60	5.07	16.67	0.93	4.02	0.13	7.57	5.07	12.64
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	0.40	0.62	3.00	-	4.02	4.02	0.40	0.62	3.00	-	4.02	4.02
115	Uganda Heart Institute	0.40	0.04	1.50	-	1.94	1.94	0.40	0.04	1.50	-	1.94	1.94
116	National Medical Stores	-	201.73	-	-	201.73	201.73	-	204.43	-	-	204.43	204.43
134	Health Service Commission	0.73	1.71	0.35	-	2.78	2.78	0.73	1.70	0.35	-	2.78	2.78
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	1.46	1.79	0.07	-	3.32	3.32	1.46	2.77	0.07	-	4.30	4.30
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	18.00	9.82	5.02	-	32.84	32.84	18.00	9.82	5.02	18.29	32.84	51.13
162	Butabika Hospital	2.24	3.15	7.64	19.55	13.02	32.57	2.24	3.15	7.64	9.65	13.02	22.68
163-175	Regional Referral Hospitals	24.82	8.34	17.00	-	50.16	50.16	24.82	10.98	15.70	-	51.50	51.50
501-850	District NGO Hospitals/Primary Health Care	-	17.74	-	-	17.74	17.74	-	18.00	-	-	18.00	18.00
501-850	District Primary Health Care	124.82	14.36	44.56	-	183.74	183.74	124.82	14.36	44.56	-	183.74	183.74
501-850	District Hospitals	-	5.94	-	-	5.94	5.94	-	7.94	-	-	7.94	7.94
	Sub-Total Health	**178.07**	**293.28**	**98.21**	**90.44**	**569.56**	**660.00**	**178.07**	**306.41**	**87.35**	**423.17**	**571.83**	**995.00**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 18 Cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework, billion shilllings, 2010/11 - 2015/16

		FY 2010/11 Approved Budget						FY 2011/12 Budget Estimates					
	Sector/Vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Water and Enviroment													
019	Water	2.12	2.15	55.59	77.44	59.87	137.31	2.12	2.11	55.40	97.26	59.63	156.89
019	Environment	1.11	1.85	8.34	16.94	11.30	28.24	1.11	1.85	8.34	19.96	11.30	31.26
157	National Forestry Authority	..	0.20	1.00	14.03	1.20	15.23	..	0.20	1.00	10.60	1.20	11.80
150	National Environment Management Authority	2.42	2.71	1.05	4.41	6.18	10.58	2.42	2.66	0.97	5.02	6.05	11.07
501-850	District Water Conditional Grant	-	1.50	56.58		58.09	58.09	-	1.50	56.58	-	58.09	58.09
501-850	District Natural Resource Conditional Grant	-	0.79			0.79	0.79	-	0.79		-	0.79	0.79
	Sub-Total Water and Enviroment	**5.65**	**9.20**	**122.57**	**112.82**	**137.41**	**250.23**	**5.65**	**9.10**	**122.30**	**132.85**	**137.05**	**269.89**
Justice/ Law and Order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	1.35	-	-	1.35	1.35	-	1.35	-	-	1.35	1.35
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	3.19	3.43	23.81	5.07	30.43	35.50	3.19	3.41	23.74	-	30.34	30.34
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	2.96	-		2.96	2.96	-	2.76	-	-	2.76	2.76
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	1.30	7.80	89.76		98.86	98.86	1.30	7.20	89.63	18.63	98.13	116.76
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	15.32	40.26	7.91		63.49	63.49	15.32	40.14	7.91	-	63.37	63.37
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	0.65	2.29	0.10		3.03	3.03	0.65	2.24	0.10	-	2.99	2.99
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	2.14	2.98	2.05	1.04	7.17	8.21	2.14	2.97	2.01	1.41	7.12	8.53
109	Law Development Centre	-	1.18	-		1.18	1.18	-	1.18	-	-	1.18	1.18
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.47	0.12			0.59	0.59	0.47	0.12	1.50		2.09	2.09
120	National Citizenship and Migration Control	1.81	5.24			7.05	7.05	1.81	5.17			6.97	6.97
133	DPP	4.07	5.51	0.30		9.88	9.88	4.07	5.49	0.30	-	9.86	9.86
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	122.73	68.25	40.95		231.93	231.93	122.73	68.21	40.95	-	231.89	231.89
145	Uganda Prisons	25.68	29.69	10.50		65.86	65.86	25.68	29.69	10.50	-	65.86	65.86
148	Judicial Service Commission	0.65	1.25	0.30		2.20	2.20	0.65	1.21	0.10	-	1.96	1.96
	Sub-Total Justice/ Law and Order	**178.01**	**172.29**	**175.68**	**6.11**	**525.98**	**532.09**	**178.01**	**171.12**	**176.74**	**20.05**	**525.87**	**545.92**
Accountability													
008	MFPED (exl URA)	2.83	50.17	119.59	78.90	172.59	251.49	2.83	45.95	118.15	100.22	166.92	267.14
008	Subcounty Development Grant/Strategic Interventions	-	4.60	13.60	-	18.20	18.20	-	4.60	13.60	-	18.20	18.20
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	6.90	9.48	0.91	0.96	17.29	18.25	6.90	10.96	4.16	1.97	22.02	23.99
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.46	0.99	2.23	0.71	3.68	4.39	0.46	0.94	2.21	-	3.61	3.61
130	Treasury Operations	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	280.20	-	-	280.20	280.20
131	Audit	12.99	18.69	0.66	0.75	32.34	33.10	13.39	18.66	0.66	0.80	32.71	33.51
141	URA	-	100.05	15.40	0.24	115.45	115.69	-	98.10	15.40	0.27	113.50	113.77
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	-	26.12	0.29	3.62	26.40	30.02	-	55.48	0.29	3.90	55.77	59.67
153	PPDA	-	6.68	0.32	-	7.00	7.00	-	5.84	0.32	-	6.16	6.16
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	2.02	11.88	-	-	13.89	13.89	2.02	11.88	-	-	13.89	13.89
	Sub-Total Accountability	**25.19**	**228.66**	**153.00**	**85.18**	**406.85**	**492.03**	**25.59**	**532.60**	**154.78**	**107.16**	**712.98**	**820.14**
Energy and Mineral Development													
008	Energy Fund	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017	Energy Fund	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017	Energy and Minerals	2.20	6.17	133.96	248.93	142.33	391.26	2.20	13.16	973.16	213.97	988.52	1,202.48
	Sub-Total Energy and Mineral Development	**2.20**	**6.17**	**133.96**	**248.93**	**142.33**	**391.26**	**2.20**	**13.16**	**973.16**	**213.97**	**988.52**	**1,202.48**
Tourism, Trade and Industry													
015	Tourism, Trade and Industry	1.76	7.15	8.13	7.53	17.04	24.57	1.76	8.15	9.31	5.83	19.22	25.05
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	..	7.53	2.29		9.83	9.83	..	7.53	2.29	-	9.83	9.83
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	5.73	7.03		12.76	12.76	-	5.71	7.03	-	12.74	12.74
117	Uganda Tourism Board	-	1.73	0.32		2.05	2.05	-	1.73	0.32	-	2.05	2.05
	Sub-Total Tourism, Trade and Industry	**1.76**	**22.14**	**17.78**	**7.53**	**41.68**	**49.22**	**1.76**	**23.13**	**18.96**	**5.83**	**43.84**	**49.67**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 18 Cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework, billion shilllings, 2010/11 - 2015/16

		FY 2010/11 Approved Budget						FY 2011/12 Budget Estimates					
	Sector/Vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Lands, Housing and Urban Development													
012	Lands, Housing and Urban Development	2.34	8.84	8.19	-	19.37	19.37	2.34	6.94	6.71	1.56	15.99	17.55
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.32	0.23	3.68	-	4.22	4.22	0.32	0.23	12.61	-	13.15	13.15
	Sub-Total Lands, Housing and Urban Dev't	**2.66**	**9.07**	**11.87**	**-**	**23.59**	**23.59**	**2.66**	**7.16**	**19.32**	**1.56**	**29.14**	**30.69**
Social Development													
018	Gender, Labour and Social Development	2.26	13.40	6.49	2.41	22.14	24.56	2.26	13.34	6.47	0.60	22.07	22.67
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	-	4.50	-	-	4.50	4.50	-	4.50	-	-	4.50	4.50
501-851	Community Based Rehabilitation/ Public Libraries	-	1.22		-	1.22	1.22	-	1.22		-	1.22	1.22
	Sub-Total Social Development	**2.26**	**20.71**	**6.49**	**2.41**	**29.46**	**31.87**	**2.26**	**20.66**	**6.47**	**0.60**	**29.38**	**29.98**
Information and Communication Technology													
020	Information and Communication Technology	0.68	4.21	7.26	-	12.15	12.15	0.68	4.19	7.25	-	12.12	12.12
	Sub-Total Information & Communication Tech.	**0.68**	**4.21**	**7.26**	**-**	**12.15**	**12.15**	**0.68**	**4.19**	**7.25**	**-**	**12.12**	**12.12**
Public Sector Management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	1.26	24.88	55.46	55.63	81.59	137.23	1.26	22.59	53.46	99.69	77.30	176.99
003	Information and National Guidance	0.50	1.85	0.35		2.70	2.70	0.50	1.80	0.20		2.50	2.50
005	Public Service	1.82	20.80	1.00	9.64	23.62	33.26	1.82	19.83	0.81	10.99	22.46	33.45
005	Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)	-	193.04	-	-	193.04	193.04	-	249.64	-	-	249.64	249.64
011	Local Government	0.88	7.17	17.61	106.24	25.66	131.91	0.88	5.51	8.04	174.97	14.43	189.40
021	East African Affairs	0.51	14.81	0.20	-	15.52	15.52	0.51	14.59	0.20	-	15.30	15.30
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	2.22	4.89	0.79	1.61	7.89	9.50	2.72	4.81	0.79	1.83	8.32	10.15
122	Kampala Capital City Authority		-					-	38.00	29.50	-	67.50	67.50
146	Public Service Commission	1.13	2.01	0.63	-	3.77	3.77	1.13	2.01	0.63	-	3.77	3.77
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	0.92	2.50	0.12	-	3.54	3.54	0.92	2.71	0.12	3.19	3.75	6.95
501-850	Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities)	26.87	26.05	-	-	52.92	52.92	26.87	26.05	-	-	52.92	52.92
501-850	Unconditional Grant (District)	89.05	90.56	-	-	179.61	179.61	89.05	90.56	-	-	179.61	179.61
501-850	Local Government Development Programme (LGDP)	-	-	63.31	-	63.31	63.31	-	-	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	5.01			-	5.01	5.01	5.01			-	5.01	5.01
	Sub-Total Public Sector Management	**130.16**	**392.05**	**139.47**	**173.13**	**661.67**	**834.80**	**130.66**	**481.59**	**157.06**	**290.67**	**769.31**	**1,059.98**
Public Administartion													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	6.61	22.24	12.81		41.66	41.66	6.61	22.23	12.79	-	41.63	41.63
002	State House	3.86	53.92	5.90		63.67	63.67	3.86	53.83	1.66	-	59.34	59.34
006	Foreign Affairs	3.17	12.30	0.67		16.14	16.14	3.17	6.68	0.67	-	10.52	10.52
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.28	-	-		0.28	0.28	0.28	-	-	-	0.28	0.28
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	6.48	112.77	0.40		119.64	119.64	6.48	40.27	0.40	-	47.14	47.14
201-231	Missions Abroad	11.06	41.56	7.49		60.11	60.11	11.06	42.83	13.25	-	67.14	67.14
	Sub-Total Public Administartion	**31.46**	**242.78**	**27.26**	**-**	**301.50**	**301.50**	**31.46**	**165.83**	**28.76**	**-**	**226.04**	**226.04**
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	14.76	136.53	11.48		162.76	162.76	16.76	136.51	11.48	-	164.75	164.75
	Sub-Total Legislature	**14.76**	**136.53**	**11.48**	**-**	**162.76**	**162.76**	**16.76**	**136.51**	**11.48**	**-**	**164.75**	**164.75**
Interest payments due													
	Domestic Interest	-	262.42	-	-	262.42	262.42	-	398.20	-	-	398.20	398.20
	External Interest	-	77.44	-	-	77.44	77.44	-	104.20	-	-	104.20	104.20
	Sub Total Interest payments due	**-**	**339.86**	**-**	**-**	**339.86**	**339.86**	**-**	**502.40**	**-**	**-**	**502.40**	**502.40**
	Total Centre	**632.38**	**1,570.52**	**1,234.04**	**1,371.19**	**3,436.95**	**4,808.14**	**632.38**	**2,063.67**	**2,137.76**	**2,118.24**	**4,833.82**	**6,952.06**
	Total Local Government Programmes	**866.63**	**331.27**	**401.33**	**-**	**1,599.22**	**1,599.22**	**866.63**	**333.53**	**401.33**	**-**	**1,601.48**	**1,601.48**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**1,499.01**	**1,901.79**	**1,635.37**	**1,371.19**	**5,036.17**	**6,407.37**	**1,499.01**	**2,397.20**	**2,539.09**	**2,118.24**	**6,435.30**	**8,553.54**
	Statutory Interest Payments	**-**	**339.86**	**-**	**-**	**339.86**	**339.86**	**-**	**502.40**	**-**	**-**	**502.40**	**502.40**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**62.66**	**523.90**	**26.80**	**15.95**	**613.36**	**629.31**	**65.56**	**511.56**	**27.63**	**13.58**	**604.74**	**618.32**
	GRAND TOTAL	**1,561.67**	**2,765.55**	**1,662.18**	**1,387.15**	**5,989.39**	**7,376.54**	**1,564.57**	**3,411.15**	**2,566.72**	**2,131.82**	**7,542.44**	**9,674.27**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 18 Cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shilllings, 2010/11 - 2015/16

		FY 2012/13 Budget Projections						FY 2013/14 Budget Projections					
	Sector/Vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Security													
001	ISO	19.46	9.90	0.85	-	30.20	30.20	22.09	11.38	1.04	-	34.51	34.51
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	280.77	273.35	32.62	155.93	586.75	742.67	318.68	314.36	40.19	-	673.22	673.22
159	ESO	6.96	3.81	0.51	-	11.27	11.27	7.90	4.38	0.63	-	12.90	12.90
	Sub-Total Security	**307.19**	**287.06**	**33.98**	**155.93**	**628.22**	**784.15**	**348.66**	**330.11**	**41.86**	**-**	**720.64**	**720.64**
Works and Trasnport													
016	Works and Transport	4.90	15.82	101.49	-	122.20	122.20	5.56	18.19	125.03	-	148.78	148.78
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	27.03	4.34	156.73	1,225.86	188.10	1,413.95	30.67	4.99	193.09	1,645.88	228.76	1,874.64
113	Trunk Road Maintenance	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
118	Road Fund	..	343.63	-	-	343.63	343.63	..	422.43	-	-	422.43	422.43
501-850	District Road Maintenance	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
501-850	Urban Road Maintenance	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)		-	-	-					-	-		
113	Transport Corridor Project	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total Works and Transport	**31.92**	**363.79**	**258.22**	**1,225.86**	**653.93**	**1,879.79**	**36.23**	**445.61**	**318.13**	**1,645.88**	**799.97**	**2,445.85**
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	4.46	30.81	35.47	58.50	70.74	129.24	5.06	35.43	43.70	-	84.19	84.19
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	-	29.86	12.47	28.14	42.32	70.46	-	34.33	15.36	20.93	49.70	70.63
152	NAADS Secretariat	-	7.36	60.73	49.92	68.09	118.01	-	8.77	74.82	37.34	83.59	120.93
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	6.69	-	-	6.69	6.69	-	7.70	-	-	7.70	7.70
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	1.39	-	-	1.39	1.39	-	1.60	-	-	1.60	1.60
501-850	District Agricultural Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850	National Agricultural Advisory Services (Districts)	-	-	172.21	-	172.21	172.21	-	-	212.16	-	212.16	212.16
501-850	Production and Marketing Grant	-	11.97	-	-	11.97	11.97	-	13.77	-	-	13.77	13.77
	Sub-Total Agriculture	**4.46**	**88.09**	**280.88**	**136.55**	**373.42**	**509.98**	**5.06**	**101.60**	**346.04**	**58.27**	**452.70**	**510.97**
Education													
013	Education and Sports (incl Prim Educ)	12.70	234.43	73.00	250.62	320.14	570.76	14.42	269.60	89.94	308.42	373.95	682.38
132	Education Service Commission	0.85	4.79	0.85	0.89	6.49	7.38	0.96	5.51	1.05	-	7.52	7.52
136	Makerere University	36.13	17.54	13.21	10.21	66.89	77.10	41.01	20.18	16.27	11.48	77.46	88.94
137	Mbarara University	5.43	3.65	4.68	-	13.76	13.76	6.16	4.20	5.76	-	16.12	16.12
138	Makerere University Business School	3.41	2.75	3.64	-	9.79	9.79	3.86	3.16	4.48	-	11.51	11.51
139	Kyambogo University	13.40	8.38	0.29	-	22.07	22.07	15.21	9.64	0.36	-	25.21	25.21
140	Uganda Management Institute	-	0.44	1.95	-	2.39	2.39	-	0.51	2.40	-	2.91	2.91
149	Gulu University	6.71	4.67	1.30	-	12.67	12.67	7.61	5.37	1.60	-	14.58	14.58
111	Busitema University	3.28	4.41	1.40	-	9.08	9.08	3.72	5.07	1.73	-	10.51	10.51
501-850	District Primary Educ incl SFG	528.15	51.18	80.88	-	660.22	660.22	599.46	58.86	99.65	-	757.96	757.96
501-850	District Secondary Education	157.60	103.14	12.48	-	273.22	273.22	178.88	118.61	15.38	-	312.86	312.86
501-850	District Tertiary Institutions	21.45	9.82	-	-	31.27	31.27	24.35	11.29	-	-	35.64	35.64
501-850	District Health Training Schools	4.48	2.68	-	-	7.16	7.16	5.08	3.08	-	-	8.16	8.16
	Sub-Total Education	**793.59**	**447.88**	**193.68**	**261.73**	**1,435.15**	**1,696.88**	**900.73**	**515.06**	**238.62**	**319.90**	**1,654.40**	**1,974.31**
Health													
014	Health	4.91	33.73	12.20	124.62	50.84	175.47	5.57	38.79	15.03	210.37	59.40	269.76
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	1.07	4.74	0.17	8.59	5.98	14.57	1.21	5.45	0.20	11.35	6.87	18.22
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	0.46	0.73	3.90	-	5.09	5.09	0.52	0.83	4.80	-	6.16	6.16
115	Uganda Heart Institute	0.46	0.05	1.95	-	2.46	2.46	0.52	0.05	2.40	-	2.98	2.98
116	National Medical Stores	-	244.23	-	-	244.23	244.23	-	280.87	-	-	280.87	280.87
134	Health Service Commission	0.84	2.01	0.45	-	3.30	3.30	0.95	2.31	0.56	-	3.82	3.82
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	1.68	3.27	0.09	-	5.04	5.04	1.91	3.76	0.11	-	5.78	5.78
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	20.70	11.59	6.53	39.20	38.81	78.02	23.49	13.58	8.04	65.24	45.11	110.35
162	Butabika Hospital	2.58	3.71	10.43	2.52	16.72	19.24	2.92	4.52	12.84	-	20.29	20.29
163-175	Regional Referral Hospitals	28.54	12.96	20.41	-	61.91	61.91	32.39	14.90	25.15	-	72.44	72.44
501-850	District NGO Hospitals/Primary Health Care	-	21.24	-	-	21.24	21.24	-	24.42	-	-	24.42	24.42
501-850	District Primary Health Care	143.55	16.94	57.93	-	218.42	218.42	162.93	19.48	71.37	-	253.78	253.78
501-850	District Hospitals	-	9.37	-	-	9.37	9.37	-	10.78	-	-	10.78	10.78
	Sub-Total Health	**204.78**	**364.57**	**114.05**	**174.94**	**683.41**	**858.35**	**232.42**	**419.76**	**140.52**	**286.96**	**792.70**	**1,079.65**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 18 Cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shilllings, 2010/11 - 2015/16

		FY 2012/13 Budget Projections						FY 2013/14 Budget Projections					
	Sector/Vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Water and Enviroment													
019	Water	2.44	4.63	73.14	75.61	80.21	155.82	2.77	5.32	90.11	67.84	98.20	166.04
019	Environment	1.27	2.18	10.84	14.55	14.30	28.84	1.44	2.51	13.36	2.86	17.31	20.17
157	National Forestry Authority	..	0.24	1.30	5.95	1.54	7.48	..	0.27	1.60	6.80	1.87	8.68
150	National Environment Management Authority	2.78	3.13	1.26	3.07	7.18	10.25	3.16	3.61	1.55	-	8.32	8.32
501-850	District Water Conditional Grant	-	1.77	73.56	-	75.33	75.33	-	2.04	90.62	-	92.66	92.66
501-850	District Natural Resource Conditional Grant	-	0.93		-	0.93	0.93	-	1.07		-	1.07	1.07
	Sub-Total Water and Enviroment	**6.49**	**12.88**	**160.11**	**99.17**	**179.48**	**278.65**	**7.37**	**14.81**	**197.25**	**77.50**	**219.44**	**296.94**
Justice/ Law and Order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	1.59	-	-	1.59	1.59	-	1.83	-	-	1.83	1.83
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	3.67	4.02	30.87	-	38.55	38.55	4.16	4.62	38.03	5.27	46.81	52.08
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	3.26	-	-	3.26	3.26	-	3.74	-	-	3.74	3.74
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	1.49	8.50	116.52	6.26	126.51	132.77	1.69	9.77	143.56	5.01	155.02	160.03
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	17.61	47.36	10.28	-	75.26	75.26	19.99	54.47	12.67	-	87.13	87.13
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	0.75	2.64	0.13	-	3.51	3.51	0.85	3.04	0.16	-	4.04	4.04
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	2.47	3.50	2.61	0.75	8.58	9.32	2.80	4.03	3.21	0.98	10.04	11.02
109	Law Development Centre	-	1.39	-	-	1.39	1.39	-	1.60	-	-	1.60	1.60
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.55	0.14			0.68	0.68	0.62	0.16			0.78	0.78
120	National Citizenship and Migration Control	2.08	6.09			8.17	8.17	2.36	7.01			9.37	9.37
133	DPP	4.69	6.48	0.39	-	11.55	11.55	5.32	7.45	0.48	-	13.25	13.25
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	141.14	80.49	53.24	-	274.87	274.87	160.19	92.56	65.59	-	318.34	318.34
145	Uganda Prisons	29.53	35.03	13.65	-	78.21	78.21	33.51	40.28	16.82	-	90.62	90.62
148	Judicial Service Commission	0.75	1.43	0.13	-	2.31	2.31	0.85	1.65	0.16	-	2.65	2.65
	Sub-Total Justice/ Law and Order	**204.71**	**201.92**	**227.82**	**7.01**	**634.45**	**641.45**	**232.34**	**232.21**	**280.67**	**11.25**	**745.22**	**756.48**
Accountability													
008	MFPED (exl URA)	3.25	48.84	159.27	71.78	211.36	283.15	3.69	57.59	196.22	21.79	257.51	279.30
008	Subcounty Development Grant/Strategic Interventions	-	5.43	17.68	-	23.11	23.11	-	6.24	21.78	-	28.02	28.02
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	7.93	12.93	5.41	1.76	26.28	28.03	9.00	14.87	6.66	2.11	30.54	32.65
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.53	1.11	2.87	-	4.51	4.51	0.60	1.28	3.54	-	5.42	5.42
130	Treasury Operations	..	8.76	-	-	8.76	8.76	..	10.07	-	-	10.07	10.07
131	Audit	15.40	22.01	0.86	-	38.27	38.27	17.48	25.82	1.06	-	44.35	44.35
141	URA	-	115.76	20.02	-	135.78	135.78	-	133.12	24.66	-	157.78	157.78
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	-	65.47	0.37	6.10	65.84	71.94	-	75.29	0.46	5.79	75.74	81.53
153	PPDA	-	6.90	0.42	-	7.31	7.31	-	7.93	0.51	-	8.44	8.44
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	2.32	14.01	-	-	16.33	16.33	2.63	16.12	-	-	18.75	18.75
	Sub-Total Accountability	**29.43**	**301.22**	**206.90**	**79.64**	**537.55**	**617.19**	**33.41**	**348.33**	**254.90**	**29.69**	**636.63**	**666.32**
Energy and Mineral Development													
008	Energy Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017	Energy Fund	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
017	Energy and Minerals	2.53	15.53	1,352.64	525.70	1,370.69	1,896.40	2.87	17.85	1,113.29	610.59	1,134.02	1,744.61
	Sub-Total Energy and Mineral Development	**2.53**	**15.53**	**1,352.64**	**525.70**	**1,370.69**	**1,896.40**	**2.87**	**17.85**	**1,113.29**	**610.59**	**1,134.02**	**1,744.61**
Tourism, Trade and Industry													
015	Tourism, Trade and Industry	2.02	9.62	12.10	4.66	23.74	28.40	2.29	11.07	14.91	4.60	28.27	32.87
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	..	8.89	2.98	-	11.87	11.87	..	10.22	3.67	-	13.89	13.89
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	6.74	9.14	-	15.88	15.88	-	7.75	11.26	-	19.01	19.01
117	Uganda Tourism Board	-	2.04	0.42	-	2.46	2.46	-	2.35	0.52	-	2.87	2.87
	Sub-Total Tourism, Trade and Industry	**2.02**	**27.29**	**24.64**	**4.66**	**53.96**	**58.62**	**2.29**	**31.38**	**30.36**	**4.60**	**64.04**	**68.64**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 18 Cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shilllings, 2010/11 - 2015/16

		FY 2012/13 Budget Projections						FY 2013/14 Budget Projections					
	Sector/Vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Lands, Housing and Urban Development													
012	Lands, Housing and Urban Development	2.69	5.79	8.72	1.45	17.20	18.65	3.05	6.65	10.75	-	20.46	20.46
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.37	0.27	16.39	-	17.02	17.02	0.41	0.31	20.19	-	20.91	20.91
	Sub-Total Lands, Housing and Urban Dev't	**3.06**	**6.05**	**25.11**	**1.45**	**34.22**	**35.67**	**3.47**	**6.96**	**30.94**	**-**	**41.37**	**41.37**
Social Development						-	-						
018	Gender, Labour and Social Development	2.59	15.75	8.41	0.68	26.75	27.43	2.94	18.11	10.36	-	31.42	31.42
501-850	District Functional Adult Literacy Grant	-	1.89		-	1.89	1.89	-	2.17		-	2.17	2.17
501-850	District Women, Youth and Disability Councils Grants	-	5.31	-	-	5.31	5.31	-	6.11	-	-	6.11	6.11
501-851	Community Based Rehabilitation/ Public Libraries	-	1.43		-	1.43	1.43	-	1.65		-	1.65	1.65
	Sub-Total Social Development	**2.59**	**24.38**	**8.41**	**0.68**	**35.38**	**36.06**	**2.94**	**28.03**	**10.36**	**-**	**41.34**	**41.34**
Information and Communication Technology						-	-						
020	Information and Communication Technology	0.78	4.95	9.42	-	15.15	15.15	0.88	5.69	11.61	-	18.18	18.18
	Sub-Total Information & Communication Tech.	**0.78**	**4.95**	**9.42**	**-**	**15.15**	**15.15**	**0.88**	**5.69**	**11.61**	**-**	**18.18**	**18.18**
Public Sector Management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	1.45	26.65	69.49	67.70	97.59	165.29	1.64	30.65	85.61	87.43	117.91	205.34
003	Information and National Guidance	0.57	2.12	0.26	-	2.95	2.95	0.65	2.44	0.32	-	3.41	3.41
005	Public Service	2.09	23.40	1.05	4.36	26.54	30.90	2.37	26.91	1.30	-	30.58	30.58
005	Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)	-	294.57	-	-	294.57	294.57	-	338.76	-	-	338.76	338.76
011	Local Government	1.01	6.50	10.46	177.73	17.97	195.70	1.15	8.47	12.88	103.01	22.51	125.51
021	East African Affairs	0.59	17.22	0.26	-	18.07	18.07	0.67	19.80	0.32	-	20.79	20.79
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	3.12	5.68	1.02	1.87	9.83	11.70	3.55	6.53	1.26	2.46	11.34	13.80
122	Kampala Capital City Authority	-	44.84	38.35		83.19	83.19	-	51.57	47.25		98.81	98.81
146	Public Service Commission	1.30	2.37	0.82	-	4.49	4.49	1.47	2.72	1.01	-	5.21	5.21
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.06	3.20	0.16	3.61	4.42	8.02	1.20	3.68	0.19	4.74	5.08	9.82
501-850	Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities)	30.90	30.74	-	-	61.64	61.64	35.08	35.35	-	-	70.42	70.42
501-850	Unconditional Grant (District)	102.41	106.86	-	-	209.27	209.27	116.23	122.89	-	-	239.12	239.12
501-850	Local Government Development Programme (LGDP)	-	-	82.30	-	82.30	82.30	-	-	101.40	-	101.40	101.40
501-850	District Equalisation Grant	-	4.12	-	-	4.12	4.12	-	4.74	-	-	4.74	4.74
501-850	CAOS- Wages	5.76			-	5.76	5.76	6.54			-	6.54	6.54
	Sub-Total Public Sector Management	**150.26**	**568.28**	**204.18**	**255.26**	**922.71**	**1,177.97**	**170.54**	**654.52**	**251.55**	**197.64**	**1,076.61**	**1,274.25**
Public Administartion													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	7.60	26.23	16.62	-	50.46	50.46	8.63	30.16	20.48	-	59.27	59.27
002	State House	4.43	63.52	2.16	-	70.11	70.11	5.03	73.04	2.66	-	80.73	80.73
006	Foreign Affairs	3.65	7.88	0.87	-	12.40	12.40	4.14	9.06	1.07	-	14.27	14.27
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.32	-	-	-	0.32	0.32	0.37	-	-	-	0.37	0.37
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	7.45	42.51	0.51	-	50.47	50.47	8.45	42.89	0.63	-	51.98	51.98
201-231	Missions Abroad	12.72	50.54	17.22	-	80.48	80.48	14.44	58.12	21.21	-	93.77	93.77
	Sub-Total Public Administartion	**36.18**	**190.67**	**37.38**	**-**	**264.23**	**264.23**	**41.06**	**213.28**	**46.06**	**-**	**300.39**	**300.39**
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	19.27	136.08	14.92	-	170.28	170.28	21.87	148.50	18.38	-	188.75	188.75
	Sub-Total Legislature	**19.27**	**136.08**	**14.92**		**170.28**	**170.28**	**#** **21.87**	**148.50**	**18.38**	**-**	**188.75**	**188.75**
Interest payments due													
	Domestic Interest	-	447.30	-	-	447.30	447.30	-	416.80	-	-	416.80	416.80
	External Interest	-	86.30	-	-	86.30	86.30	-	99.40	-	-	99.40	99.40
	Sub Total Interest payments due	**-**	**533.60**	**-**	**-**	**533.60**	**533.60**	**-**	**516.20**	**-**	**-**	**516.20**	**516.20**
	Total Centre	**727.24**	**2,073.59**	**2,637.07**	**2,915.60**	**5,437.90**	**8,353.51**	**825.43**	**2,415.11**	**2,695.71**	**3,225.40**	**5,936.25**	**9,161.64**
	Total Local Government Programmes	**996.63**	**393.40**	**479.37**	**-**	**1,869.39**	**1,869.39**	**1,131.17**	**452.41**	**590.58**	**-**	**2,174.16**	**2,174.16**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**1,723.87**	**2,466.99**	**3,116.44**	**2,915.60**	**7,307.30**	**10,222.90**	**1,956.60**	**2,867.52**	**3,286.29**	**3,225.40**	**8,110.41**	**11,335.81**
	Statutory Interest Payments	**-**	**533.60**	**-**	**-**	**533.60**	**533.60**	**-**	**516.20**	**-**	**-**	**516.20**	**516.20**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**75.39**	**573.64**	**35.92**	**12.96**	**684.94**	**697.91**	**85.57**	**646.18**	**44.25**	**16.90**	**776.00**	**792.90**
	GRAND TOTAL	**1,799.26**	**3,574.23**	**3,152.35**	**2,928.57**	**8,525.84**	**11,454.41**	**2,042.17**	**4,029.90**	**3,330.54**	**3,242.29**	**9,402.61**	**12,644.90**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 18 Cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shilllings, 2010/11 - 2015/16

		FY 2014/15 Budget Projections						FY 2015/16 Budget Projections					
	Sector/Vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Security													
001	ISO	23.10	13.09	1.21	-	37.40	37.40	24.26	15.18	1.54	-	40.98	40.98
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	333.33	361.51	46.62	-	741.47	741.47	350.00	419.35	59.21	-	828.56	828.56
159	ESO	8.26	5.03	0.73	-	14.02	14.02	8.67	5.84	0.92	-	15.44	15.44
	Sub-Total Security	**364.70**	**379.63**	**48.56**	**-**	**792.89**	**792.89**	**382.93**	**440.37**	**61.67**	**-**	**884.98**	**884.98**
Works and Trasnport													
016	Works and Transport	5.82	20.92	145.04	-	171.77	171.77	6.11	24.26	184.20	-	214.57	214.57
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	32.08	12.50	223.99	1,739.19	268.57	2,007.76	33.69	36.82	284.47	1,837.79	354.97	2,192.76
113	Trunk Road Maintenance ..		-	-	-	-	- ..		-	-	-	-	-
118	Road Fund ..		457.19	-	-	457.19	457.19 ..		514.26	-	-	514.26	514.26
501-850	District Road Maintenance ..		-	-	-	-	- ..		-	-	-	-	-
501-850	Urban Road Maintenance ..		-	-	-	-	- ..		-	-	-	-	-
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)				-						-	-	-
113	Transport Corridor Project ..		-	-	-	-	- ..		-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total Works and Transport	**37.90**	**490.60**	**369.03**	**1,739.19**	**897.53**	**2,636.72**	**39.80**	**575.34**	**468.66**	**1,837.79**	**1,083.80**	**2,921.59**
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	5.29	40.75	50.70	-	96.73	96.73	5.56	50.27	64.38	-	120.20	120.20
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	-	39.48	17.82	22.12	57.30	79.42	-	45.80	22.63	23.38	68.43	91.81
152	NAADS Secretariat	-	10.08	86.79	39.46	96.88	136.33	-	11.70	110.23	41.69	121.92	163.61
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	8.85	-	-	8.85	8.85	-	10.27	-	-	10.27	10.27
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	1.84	-	-	1.84	1.84	-	2.13	-	-	2.13	2.13
501-850	District Agricultural Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
501-850	National Agricultural Advisory Services (Districts)	-	-	246.10	-	246.10	246.10	-	-	312.55	-	312.55	312.55
501-850	Production and Marketing Grant	-	15.83	-	-	15.83	15.83	-	38.37	-	-	38.37	38.37
	Sub-Total Agriculture	**5.29**	**116.84**	**401.41**	**61.58**	**523.54**	**585.12**	**5.56**	**158.53**	**509.79**	**65.07**	**673.88**	**738.95**
Education													
013	Education and Sports (incl Prim Educ)	15.08	310.04	104.33	325.91	429.45	755.36	15.83	359.90	132.50	344.39	508.23	852.62
132	Education Service Commission	1.01	6.33	1.21	-	8.55	8.55	1.06	7.35	1.54	-	9.94	9.94
136	Makerere University	42.90	23.20	18.87	12.13	84.98	97.11	45.04	26.91	23.97	12.82	95.93	108.75
137	Mbarara University	6.45	4.82	6.69	-	17.96	17.96	6.77	5.60	8.49	-	20.86	20.86
138	Makerere University Business School	4.04	3.63	5.20	-	12.88	12.88	4.24	4.22	6.61	-	15.07	15.07
139	Kyambogo University	15.91	11.08	0.41	-	27.41	27.41	16.71	12.86	0.53	-	30.09	30.09
140	Uganda Management Institute	-	0.59	2.79	-	3.37	3.37	-	0.68	3.54	-	4.22	4.22
149	Gulu University	7.96	7.17	1.86	-	16.99	16.99	8.36	8.32	2.36	-	19.04	19.04
111	Busitema University	3.89	5.83	2.00	-	11.72	11.72	4.08	6.76	2.54	-	13.39	13.39
501-850	District Primary Educ incl SFG	627.03	67.69	115.59	-	810.31	810.31	658.38	78.52	146.80	-	883.70	883.70
501-850	District Secondary Education	187.11	136.40	17.84	-	341.34	341.34	196.47	158.22	22.65	-	377.34	377.34
501-850	District Tertiary Institutions	25.47	12.98	-	-	38.46	38.46	26.74	15.06	-	-	41.81	41.81
501-850	District Health Training Schools	5.31	3.54	-	-	8.86	8.86	5.58	4.11	-	-	9.69	9.69
	Sub-Total Education	**942.16**	**593.32**	**276.80**	**338.04**	**1,812.27**	**2,150.31**	**989.27**	**688.50**	**351.53**	**357.20**	**2,029.30**	**2,386.51**
Health													
014	Health	5.83	44.61	17.44	222.29	67.88	290.17	6.12	51.75	22.14	234.89	80.01	314.91
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	1.27	4.31	0.24	12.00	5.81	17.81	1.33	7.27	0.30	12.68	8.91	21.58
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	0.55	0.96	5.57	-	7.08	7.08	0.57	1.11	7.08	-	8.77	8.77
115	Uganda Heart Institute	0.55	0.06	2.79	-	3.39	3.39	0.57	0.07	3.54	-	4.18	4.18
116	National Medical Stores	-	323.00	-	-	323.00	323.00	-	379.38	-	-	379.38	379.38
134	Health Service Commission	0.99	2.66	0.64	-	4.29	4.29	1.04	3.08	0.82	-	4.94	4.94
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	1.99	4.33	0.13	-	6.45	6.45	2.09	5.02	0.17	-	7.28	7.28
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	24.58	15.61	9.33	68.94	49.51	118.45	25.80	18.11	11.84	72.84	55.76	128.60
162	Butabika Hospital	3.06	5.20	14.90	-	23.16	23.16	3.21	6.03	18.92	-	28.17	28.17
163-175	Regional Referral Hospitals	33.88	17.13	29.17	-	80.19	80.19	35.58	19.88	37.04	-	92.50	92.50
501-850	District NGO Hospitals/Primary Health Care	-	28.09	-	-	28.09	28.09	-	32.58	-	-	32.58	32.58
501-850	District Primary Health Care	170.42	14.36	82.79	-	267.57	267.57	178.94	25.99	105.15	-	310.08	310.08
501-850	District Hospitals	-	5.94	-	-	5.94	5.94	-	14.38	-	-	14.38	14.38
	Sub-Total Health	**243.12**	**466.26**	**163.00**	**303.22**	**872.37**	**1,175.60**	**255.27**	**564.66**	**207.01**	**320.42**	**1,026.94**	**1,347.35**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 18 Cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shilllings, 2010/11 - 2015/16

		FY 2014/15 Budget Projections						FY 2015/16 Budget Projections					
	Sector/Vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Water and Enviroment													
019	Water	2.90	6.12	104.53	71.69	113.55	185.23	3.04	7.10	132.75	75.75	142.89	218.65
019	Environment	1.51	2.89	15.50	3.02	19.89	22.91	1.59	3.35	19.68	3.19	24.61	27.81
157	National Forestry Authority	..	0.31	1.86	7.19	2.17	9.36	..	0.36	2.36	7.60	2.72	10.32
150	National Environment Management Authority	3.30	4.15	1.80	-	9.25	9.25	3.47	4.81	2.29	-	10.57	10.57
501-850	District Water Conditional Grant	-	2.35	105.12	-	107.47	107.47	-	8.32	2.36	-	10.68	10.68
501-850	District Natural Resource Conditional Grant	-	1.23	17.44	-	18.66	18.66	-	3.42	22.14	-	25.57	25.57
	Sub-Total Water and Enviroment	**7.71**	**17.03**	**246.25**	**81.90**	**270.99**	**352.89**	**8.10**	**27.36**	**181.59**	**86.54**	**217.04**	**303.58**
Justice/ Law and Order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	2.10	-	-	2.10	2.10	-	2.44	-	-	2.44	2.44
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	4.35	5.32	44.11	5.57	53.78	59.35	4.57	6.17	56.02	5.88	66.76	72.64
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	4.31	-	-	4.31	4.31	-	5.00	-	-	5.00	5.00
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	1.77	11.24	166.52	5.29	179.53	184.82	1.86	13.04	211.49	5.59	226.38	231.97
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	20.91	62.64	14.70	-	98.25	98.25	21.96	72.66	18.67	-	113.28	113.28
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	0.89	3.49	0.18	-	4.56	4.56	0.93	4.05	0.23	-	5.21	5.21
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	2.93	4.63	3.73	1.03	11.29	12.32	3.07	5.37	4.73	1.09	13.18	14.28
109	Law Development Centre	-	1.84	14.86	-	16.70	16.70	-	2.13	-	-	2.13	2.13
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.65	0.18			0.83	0.83	0.68	0.21			0.89	0.89
120	National Citizenship and Migration Control	2.47	8.06			10.53	10.53	2.59	9.35			11.94	11.94
133	DPP	5.56	8.57	0.55	-	14.68	14.68	5.84	9.94	0.70	-	16.48	16.48
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	167.56	106.44	76.09	-	350.09	350.09	175.94	125.47	96.63	-	398.04	398.04
145	Uganda Prisons	35.05	46.33	19.51	-	100.89	100.89	36.81	53.74	24.78	-	115.32	115.32
148	Judicial Service Commission	0.89	1.90	0.18	-	2.97	2.97	0.93	2.20	0.23	-	3.36	3.36
	Sub-Total Justice/ Law and Order	**243.03**	**267.04**	**340.44**	**11.89**	**850.51**	**862.41**	**255.18**	**311.77**	**413.48**	**12.57**	**980.44**	**993.00**
Accountability													
008	MFPED (exl URA)	3.86	67.80	227.62	23.03	299.28	322.30	4.05	66.63	289.07	24.33	359.76	384.09
008	Subcounty Development Grant/Strategic Interventions	-	7.18	0.53	-	7.71	7.71	-	8.33	0.67	-	9.00	9.00
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	9.42	17.11	7.73	2.23	34.25	36.48	9.89	19.84	9.82	2.35	39.55	41.90
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.63	1.47	-	-	2.10	2.10	0.66	1.70	-	-	2.36	2.36
130	Treasury Operations	..	11.59	-	-	11.59	11.59	..	13.44	-	-	13.44	13.44
131	Audit	18.28	29.69	1.23	-	49.20	49.20	19.20	34.44	1.56	-	55.19	55.19
141	URA	-	153.09	28.61	-	181.70	181.70	-	177.58	36.34	-	213.92	213.92
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	-	86.58	0.53	6.11	87.11	93.22	-	100.34	0.67	6.46	101.01	107.47
153	PPDA	-	9.12	0.59	-	9.71	9.71	-	10.58	0.76	-	11.33	11.33
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	2.75	18.53	-	-	21.28	21.28	2.89	21.50	-	-	24.39	24.39
	Sub-Total Accountability	**34.94**	**402.14**	**266.84**	**31.37**	**703.93**	**735.30**	**36.69**	**454.38**	**338.89**	**33.15**	**829.96**	**863.10**
Energy and Mineral Development													
008	Energy Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
017	Energy Fund			-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-
017	Energy and Minerals	3.00	20.53	1,020.38	645.21	1,043.91	1,689.12	3.15	23.82	1,105.79	681.79	1,132.76	1,814.55
	Sub-Total Energy and Mineral Development	**3.00**	**20.53**	**1,020.38**	**645.21**	**1,043.91**	**1,689.12**	**3.15**	**23.82**	**1,105.79**	**681.79**	**1,132.76**	**1,814.55**
Tourism, Trade and Industry													
015	Tourism, Trade and Industry	2.40	12.73	17.29	4.86	32.42	37.28	2.52	14.76	21.96	5.14	39.24	44.38
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	..	11.75	4.26	-	16.01	16.01	..	13.63	5.41	-	19.05	19.05
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	-	8.92	1.86	-	10.77	10.77	-	10.34	2.36	-	12.70	12.70
117	Uganda Tourism Board	-	2.70	12.02	-	14.72	14.72	-	3.13	15.27	-	18.40	18.40
	Sub-Total Tourism, Trade and Industry	**2.40**	**36.09**	**0.64**	**4.86**	**73.93**	**78.79**	**2.52**	**41.87**	**0.82**	**5.14**	**89.39**	**94.53**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 18 Cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT), billion shilllings, 2010/11 - 2015/16

		FY 2014/15 Budget Projections						FY 2015/16 Budget Projections					
	Sector/Vote	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project	Wage	Non-Wage Recurrent	Domestic Dev	Donor Project	Total excl. Donor Project	Total incl. Donor Project
Lands, Housing and Urban Development													
012	Lands, Housing and Urban Development	3.19	7.65	12.47	-	23.32	23.32	3.35	8.88	15.83	-	28.07	28.07
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.43	0.35	-	-	0.79	0.79	0.46	0.41	-	-	0.86	0.86
	Sub-Total Lands, Housing and Urban Dev't	**3.63**	**8.01**	**12.47**	**-**	**24.10**	**24.10**	**3.81**	**9.29**	**15.83**	**-**	**28.93**	**28.93**
Social Development													
018	Gender, Labour and Social Development	3.08	20.82	12.02	-	35.93	35.93	3.23	24.16	15.27	-	42.66	42.66
501-850	District Functional Adult Literacy Grant	-	2.49	0.64	-	3.14	3.14	-	2.89	0.82	-	3.71	3.71
501-850	District Women, Youth and Disability Councils Grants	-	7.02	0.23	-	7.25	7.25	-	8.15	0.29	-	8.43	8.43
501-851	Community Based Rehabilitation/ Public Libraries	-	1.90		-	1.90	1.90	-	2.20		-	2.20	2.20
	Sub-Total Social Development	**3.08**	**32.24**	**12.89**	**-**	**48.21**	**48.21**	**3.23**	**37.39**	**16.37**	**-**	**57.00**	**57.00**
Information and Communication Technology													
020	Information and Communication Technology	0.92	6.54	13.47	-	20.93	20.93	0.97	7.59	17.10	-	25.66	25.66
	Sub-Total Information & Communication Tech.	**0.92**	**6.54**	**13.47**	**-**	**20.93**	**20.93**	**0.97**	**7.59**	**17.10**	**-**	**25.66**	**25.66**
Public Sector Management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	1.72	35.25	99.31	92.39	136.28	228.67	1.80	40.89	126.13	97.63	168.82	266.45
003	Information and National Guidance	0.68	2.81	0.37	-	3.86	3.86	0.71	3.26	1.91	-	5.88	5.88
005	Public Service	2.48	30.95	1.50	-	34.93	34.93	2.61	413.25	1.91	-	417.76	417.76
005	Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)	-	389.57	-	-	389.57	389.57	-	454.06	-	-	454.06	454.06
011	Local Government	1.20	9.75	14.94	108.85	25.89	134.74	1.26	11.30	18.98	115.02	31.55	146.56
021	East African Affairs	0.70	22.77	0.37	-	23.84	23.84	0.73	26.41	0.47	-	27.62	27.62
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	3.71	7.51	1.46	2.60	12.68	15.28	3.89	8.71	1.86	2.75	14.47	17.21
122	Kampala Capital City Authority	-	59.30	54.81		114.11	114.11	2.01	68.79	69.60		140.41	140.41
146	Public Service Commission	1.54	3.13	1.17	-	5.85	5.85	1.62	3.63	1.49	-	6.74	6.74
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.25	4.23	0.23	5.01	5.71	10.72	1.32	5.91	0.29	5.29	7.52	12.81
501-850	Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities)	36.69	40.65	-	-	77.34	77.34	38.52	47.15	-	-	85.68	85.68
501-850	Unconditional Grant (District)	121.58	141.33	-	-	262.90	262.90	127.66	163.94	-	-	291.59	291.59
501-850	Local Government Development Programme (LGDP)	-	-	117.62	-	117.62	117.62	-	-	149.38	-	149.38	149.38
501-850	District Equalisation Grant	-	3.49	-	-	3.49	3.49	-	6.33	-	-	6.33	6.33
501-850	CAOS- Wages	6.84		104.33	-	111.17	111.17	7.18		-	-	7.18	7.18
	Sub-Total Public Sector Management	**178.39**	**750.74**	**396.12**	**208.85**	**1,325.25**	**1,534.09**	**189.32**	**1,253.64**	**389.12**	**220.69**	**1,832.07**	**2,052.76**
Public Administartion													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	9.03	34.69	23.76	-	67.47	67.47	9.48	40.23	30.17	-	79.89	79.89
002	State House	5.26	84.00	3.08	-	92.35	92.35	5.53	97.44	3.91	-	106.88	106.88
006	Foreign Affairs	4.33	10.42	1.24	-	15.99	15.99	4.54	12.09	1.58	-	18.21	18.21
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.38	-	-	-	0.38	0.38	0.40	-	-	-	0.40	0.40
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	8.84	49.32	0.74	-	58.90	58.90	9.28	57.22	0.93	-	67.43	67.43
201-231	Missions Abroad	15.10	66.83	24.61	-	106.55	106.55	15.86	77.53	31.25	-	124.64	124.64
	Sub-Total Public Administartion	**42.95**	**245.27**	**53.43**	**-**	**341.64**	**341.64**	**45.10**	**284.51**	**67.85**	**-**	**397.46**	**397.46**
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	22.88	170.77	21.33	-	214.98	214.98	24.02	198.10	27.08	-	249.20	249.20
	Sub-Total Legislature	**22.88**	**170.77**	**21.33**	**-**	**214.98**	**214.98**	**24.02**	**198.10**	**27.08**	**-**	**249.20**	**249.20**
Interest payments due													
	Domestic Interest	-	338.90	-	-	338.90	338.90	-	338.94	-	-	338.94	338.94
	External Interest	-	88.30	-	-	88.30	88.30	-	90.46	-	-	90.46	90.46
	Sub Total Interest payments due	**-**	**427.20**	**-**	**-**	**427.20**	**427.20**	**-**	**429.40**	**-**	**-**	**429.40**	**429.40**
	Total Centre	**863.40**	**2,758.09**	**2,818.80**	**3,408.25**	**6,440.29**	**9,848.55**	**908.57**	**3,581.82**	**3,389.45**	**3,601.48**	**7,879.84**	**11,481.32**
	Total Local Government Programmes	**1,183.20**	**503.82**	**807.71**	**-**	**2,494.73**	**2,494.73**	**1,242.36**	**631.11**	**762.15**	**-**	**2,635.62**	**2,635.62**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**2,046.61**	**3,261.91**	**3,626.51**	**3,408.25**	**8,935.02**	**12,343.28**	**2,150.94**	**4,212.94**	**4,151.59**	**3,601.48**	**10,515.47**	**14,116.95**
	Statutory Interest Payments	**-**	**427.20**	**-**	**-**	**427.20**	**427.20**	**-**	**429.40**	**-**	**-**	**429.40**	**429.40**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**89.51**	**741.14**	**51.33**	**17.86**	**881.98**	**899.83**	**93.98**	**864.17**	**65.19**	**18.87**	**1,023.33**	**1,042.20**
	GRAND TOTAL	**2,136.11**	**4,430.25**	**3,677.84**	**3,426.11**	**10,244.20**	**13,670.31**	**2,244.92**	**5,506.50**	**4,216.78**	**3,620.35**	**11,968.20**	**15,588.55**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 19: Outstanding Uganda public external debt by creditor, million US dollars, 2007/08 - 2009/10

	Amount outstanding			Of which arrears2			Outstanding % of total		
Creditor Category	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**
Multilateral creditors									
African Dev Bank (ADB)	4.5	3.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
African Dev Fund (ADF)	217.5	277.6	353.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	13.8	15.1
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	19.6	19.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
East African Dev Bank (EADB)	0.4	0.3	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)	113.0	81.7	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	4.0	2.5
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)	959.2	1,176.6	1,435.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.5	58.3	61.2
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	115.2	115.7	128.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	5.7	5.5
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	9.8	9.3	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	9.4	9.7	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4
Opec Fund	20.2	18.9	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.8
Nordic Development Fund (NDF)	58.6	55.3	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.7	2.3
Total multilateral creditors	**1,527.4**	**1,767.6**	**2,089.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**85.2**	**87.6**	**89.2**
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors									
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
China, P.R. of	26.5	32.6	56.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.4
Nigeria	14.9	15.3	15.7	14.9	15.3	15.7	0.0	0.8	0.7
India	22.4	19.2	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	6.4	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0
Kuwait	26.3	27.1	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1
Libya	24.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Pakistan	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Saudi Arabia	9.0	8.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Tanzania, Un. Rep. of	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	0.0	2.9	2.5
United Arab Emirates	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.1	0.0	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	4.9	4.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total non- Paris club bilateral creditors	**195.2**	**184.1**	**194.0**	**0.0**	**87.8**	**88.0**	**82.1**	**-0.3**	**9.2**	**8.3**
Paris club bilateral creditors									
Austria	22.8	19.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.7
France	7.7	4.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
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	6.9	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Norway	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Spain	31.1	28.9	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.4	1.1
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
Total Paris club	**63.6**	**60.4**	**59.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**3.5**	**3.0**	**2.6**
Commercial non banks	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0
Commercial banks	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0
Other loan category[2]	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0
Grand total[3]	**1786.2**	**2012.1**	**2343.4**	**87.8**	**88.0**	**82.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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 discrepencies between totals and the sum of individual components are due to rounding errors.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 20: Uganda external debt service payment by creditor, (US Million Dollars) 2008/09 - 2010/11

	Principal (1)			Interest (2)			Total of Pincipal and interest			Payment as % of total		
	2008/09 pre-Relief	2009/10 pre-Relief	2010/11 pre-Relief	2008/09 pre-Relief	2009/10 pre-Relief	2010/11 pre-Relief	2008/09 pre-Relief	2009/10 pre-Relief	2010/11 pre-Relief	2008/09 pre-Relief	2009/10 pre-Relief	2010/11 pre-Relief
Multilateral creditors												
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	10.92	11.07	11.72	6.99	6.01	7.42	17.90	17.08	19.13	8.6	8.5	10.5
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	0.61	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.78	0.17	0.17	0.4	0.1	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)	18.67	14.34	12.26	1.07	1.04	0.76	19.73	15.37	13.01	9.5	7.6	7.2
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)	71.47	80.05	87.03	30.78	30.39	32.74	102.25	110.45	119.77	49.3	54.8	65.9
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	3.20	3.15	3.56	0.91	0.96	1.02	4.11	4.10	4.58	2.0	2.0	2.5
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	16.95	11.87	3.80	0.22	0.11	0.06	17.17	11.98	3.87	8.3	5.9	2.1
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	0.55	0.57	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.57	0.00	0.3	0.3	0.0
Opec Fund	1.26	1.41	0.74	0.27	0.07	0.06	1.54	1.48	0.80	0.7	0.7	0.4
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	0.81	0.49	0.91	0.57	0.30	0.36	1.38	0.79	1.26	0.7	0.4	0.7
Total Multilateral creditors	**124.44**	**123.01**	**120.07**	**41.00**	**38.98**	**42.53**	**165.44**	**161.99**	**162.60**	**79.76**	**80.43**	**89.49**
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors												
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	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	3.79	0.00	0.0	1.9	0.0
China, P.R. of	2.45	1.61	2.55	0.67	1.46	0.15	3.12	3.07	2.70	1.5	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	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.20	3.20	0.00	1.5	1.6	0.0
Kuwait	2.76	1.86	1.49	0.37	0.01	0.06	3.13	1.87	1.54	1.5	0.9	0.8
Libya	14.00	10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	10.70	0.00	6.7	5.3	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.07	0.06	(0.02)	0.63	0.61	0.53	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	0.23	0.26	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.29	0.31	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.0
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
Total Non-Paris club bilateral creditors	**23.20**	**21.51**	**4.59**	**1.16**	**2.03**	**0.23**	**24.37**	**23.54**	**4.82**	**11.75**	**11.69**	**2.65**
Paris club bilateral creditors(6)												
Austria	1.61	1.62	1.61	0.38	0.33	0.30	1.99	1.95	1.91	1.0	1.0	1.0
France	3.77	1.86	1.51	0.61	0.53	0.59	4.38	2.39	2.10	2.1	1.2	1.2
Germany	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Italy	1.26	1.24	1.23	1.05	1.04	1.02	2.31	2.27	2.24	1.1	1.1	1.2
Japan	3.20	3.33	3.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	3.67	3.80	3.93	1.8	1.9	2.2
Spain	2.67	2.67	1.91	0.24	0.14	0.06	2.90	2.81	1.97	1.4	1.4	1.1
United Kingdom	0.18	0.23	0.29	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.70	0.76	0.82	0.3	0.4	0.5
United States	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	0.38	0.59	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.46	0.64	0.16	0.2	0.3	0.1
Norway	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.1	0.1	0.0
Finland	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Israel	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.45	0.46	0.49	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total Paris club bilateral creditors	**13.56**	**12.08**	**10.67**	**3.84**	**3.57**	**3.41**	**17.41**	**15.65**	**14.08**	**8.39**	**7.77**	**7.75**
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	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.1	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
Grand total(4)	**161.39**	**156.78**	**135.51**	**46.03**	**44.61**	**46.19**	**207.42**	**201.40**	**181.70**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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.

(5) IBRD: of the total paid in 1994/5, US$ 7.3 million was prepaid on debt falling due in future years with money from Norway in order to clear all outstanding IBRD debt.

(6) PARIS CLUB VI "Naples Terms": all figures are actual payments (i.e. Excludes HIPC Relief)

(7) 2000/01 - 2002/03 data is before application of HIPC and enhanced HIPC debt relief.

(8) Figures for 2002/03 are provisional

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 21a: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2007/08 - 2010/11 (million shillings)

Function	Revised 2007/08	Provisional 2008/09	Provisional 2009/10	Approved 2010/11
General Public Administration	1,139,073	953,126	1,279,112	1,364,936
Defence	427,375	570,266	550,157	528,049
Public Order and Safety Affairs	235,698	297,724	380,294	379,175
Education	187,001	172,660	267,984	315,921
Health	109,716	162,270	173,839	310,549
Community and Social services				
Water	3,941	5,169	4,590	5,712
Other community and social services	21,883	43,149	39,244	46,901
Economic services				
Agriculture	32,278	48,756	31,381	61,663
Roads	114,201	125,855	89,054	37,667
Other economic services	25,650	66,310	34,939	47,810
Total	**2,296,816**	**2,445,285**	**2,850,594**	**3,098,383**

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

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 21b: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2007/08 - 2010/11 (by percentage

Function	Revised 2007/08	Provisional 2008/09	Provisional 2009/10	Approved 2010/11
General Public Administration	49.6	39	44.9	44.1
Defence	18.6	23.3	19.3	17
Public Order and Safety Affairs	10.3	12.2	13.3	12.2
Education	8.1	7.1	9.4	10.2
Health	4.8	6.6	6.1	10
Community and Social services				
Water	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other community and social services	1	1.8	1.4	1.5
Economic services				
Agriculture	1.4	2	1.1	2
Roads	4.9	5.1	3.1	1.3
Other economic services	1.1	2.7	1.2	1.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 22a: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2007/08 - 2010/11 (million shillings

Economic	Revised 2007/08	Provisional 2008/09	Provisional 2009/10	Approved 2010/11*
Government Consumption				
Wages and Salaries	562,584	569,411	696,896	880,516
Allowances	63,240	144,641	244,783	297,282
Travel Abroad	20,048	29,121	41,625	35,497
Travel In Land	25,238	35,400	58,759	74,877
Other Goods and Services	772,874	845,556	1,020,759	961,931
Domestic Arrears	62,700	134,257	53,845	55,504
Depreciation	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments				
Domestic	271,368	310,280	327,193	272,100
Abroad	38,038	47,587	57,930	77,400
Transfers				
Domestic				
Pensions and Gratuity	275,185	160,277	179,431	234,965
Households	891	697	1,764	1,817
Local Organizations	17,445	17,958	23,712	720
Other government units	-	-	3,423	550
Abroad				
International Organisations	12,075	16,532	13,592	13,845
Other Transfers NEC	175,130	133,568	126,882	191,379
Total	**2,296,816**	**2,445,285**	**2,850,594**	**3,098,383**

Note: *(i) Figures from 2007/08 to 2009/10 are actual and include statutory expenditure.*

(ii) Salaries and wages include Autonomous Wage Subvention

(iii) Transfers from Central Government to decentralised districts and Urban Administration are not includ

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

*(v) * Data is projected*

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 22b: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2007/08 - 2010/11 (by percentage)

Economic	Revised 2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Revised 2009/10	Approved 2010/11
Government Consumption				
Wages and Salaries	24.5	23.3	24.4	28.4
Allowances	2.8	5.9	8.6	9.6
Travel Abroad	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.1
Travel In Land	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.4
Other Goods and Services	33.6	34.6	35.8	31
Domestic Arrears	2.7	5.5	1.9	1.8
Depreciation	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments				
Domestic	11.8	12.7	11.5	8.8
Abroad	1.7	1.9	2	2.5
Transfers				
Domestic				
Pensions and Gratuity	12	6.6	6.3	7.6
Households	0	0	0.1	0.1
Local Organizations	0.8	0.7	0.8	0
Other government units	-	-	0.1	0
Abroad				
International Organisations	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4
Other Transfers NEC	7.6	5.5	4.5	6.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 23a: Function classification of central government development expenditu GOU funds 2006/07 - 2010/11 (million shillings),

Function	Revised 2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Revised 2009/10	Approved 2010/11*
General Public Administration	229,182	145,434	235,268	358,140
Defence	31,550	39,365	30,392	148,966
Public Order and Safety Affairs	35,838	40,003	101,752	206,829
Education	43,916	49,910	70,765	228,386
Health	32,255	53,079	49,475	156,414
Community and Social services				
Water	35,588	44,845	48,647	119,379
Other community and social services	106,292	42,757	104,793	225,854
Economic services				
Agriculture	48,605	42,320	82,152	195,367
Roads	82,572	407,746	282,826	642,158
Other economic services	324,376	396,910	556,472	547,808
Total	**970,175**	**1,262,370**	**1,562,542**	**2,829,300**

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

*(ii) * Data is projected*

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 23b: Function classification of central government development expenditu GOU funds 2007/08 - 2010/11 (by percentage)

Function	Revised 2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Revised 2009/10	Approved 2010/11*
General Public Administration	23.6	11.5	15.1	12.7
Defence	3.3	3.1	1.9	5.3
Public Order and Safety Affairs	3.7	3.2	6.5	7.3
Education	4.5	4	4.5	8.1
Health	3.3	4.2	3.2	5.5
Community and Social services				
Water	3.7	3.6	3.1	4.2
Other community and social services	11	3.4	6.7	8
Economic services				
Agriculture	5	3.4	5.3	6.9
Roads	8.5	32.3	18.1	22.7
Other economic services	33.4	31.4	35.6	19.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 24a: Economic classification of central government development expenditure 2007/08 - 2010/11 (million shillings)

Function	Revised 2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Revised 2009/10	Approved 2010/11*
Payments to Personnel				
Consultants	16,079	28,263	32,342	72,352
Wages and Salaries	28,347	31,492	42,291	132,356
Fixed Assets				
Construction & Buildings	121,393	99,819	129,244	298,202
Roads & Bridges	41,928	324,671	208,839	584,427
Transport Equipment	25,721	47,975	61,167	87,349
Machinery & Equipment	16,834	47,285	102,421	221,331
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	10,656	19,786	46,535	38,964
Other fixed assets	26,834	24,934	31,777	107,439
Arrears and Taxes				
Arrears	11,648	18,929	12,002	-
Taxes	292,649	192,165	277,397	171,704
Other Goods & Services	378,088	427,052	618,529	1,115,176
Total	**970,175**	**1,262,370**	**1,562,542**	**2,829,300**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 24b: Economic classification of central government development expenditure expenditure 2007/08 - 2010/11 (by percentage)

Function	Revised 2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Revised 2009/10	Approved 2010/11*
Payments to Personnel				
Consultants	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.6
Wages and Salaries	2.9	2.5	2.7	4.7
Fixed Assets				
Construction & Buildings	12.5	7.9	8.3	10.5
Roads & Bridges	4.3	25.7	13.4	20.7
Transport Equipment	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.1
Machinery & Equipment	1.7	3.7	6.6	7.8
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	1.1	1.6	3	1.4
Other fixed assets	2.8	2	2	3.8
Arrears and Taxes				
Arrears	1.2	1.5	0.8	-
Taxes	30.2	15.2	17.8	6.1
Other Goods & Services	39	33.8	39.6	39.4
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

*Note: * Data is projected*

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 25a: Function classification of donor funded project disbursement expenditure 2007/08 - 2010/11 (million shillings)

Function	Revised 2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Revised 2009/10	Approved 2010/11*
General Public Services				
Executive; Legislative; and other General Services	16,839	27,414	54,936	48,213
Financial And Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and	44,011	38,732	18,663	45,579
External Affairs	-	-	504	112,576
Public order and safety				
Law Courts and Legal Services	7,003	15,908	36,335	6,028
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	8,404	218	504	1,039
Education				
Pre-primary and Primary Education	-	-	20,142	-
Secondary Education	-	-	-	114,280
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	1,166	1,793	114,898	13,814
National Health Service training colleges	-	-	-	1,301
University Education	14,820	6,481	-	9,605
Special Education and Career Education	-	-	-	-
Education NEC	22,468	52,874	-	-
Health				
Hospital Affairs & Services	24,583	30,258	-	54,827
Mental health Institution	-	-	-	19,546
Health Affairs and Services	3,021	2,804	135,874	16,070
Economic Affairs				
Petroleum	-	-	3,015	-
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	266,207	163,639	252,485	237,899
Mining and Mineral Resources	19,956	21,119	18,782	11,838
Agriculture Support services	751	-	-	-
Crop Farming Programs	-	-	5,762	6,470
Livestock Farming Programs	35,372	18,424	5,817	3,240
Fishing And Hunting	26,199	10,688	8,702	8,731
Agricultural Research Services	9,577	33,141	8,120	44,129
Agriculture NEC	57,675	42,343	89,003	74,437
Road Maintenance and Construction	60,741	114,591	153,775	332,838
Transport	2,521	2,397	-	-
Tourism And Area Promotion	14,817	-	-	-
Other Economic Affairs NEC	11,746	35,019	149,467	35,229
Environmental protection				
Protection of the environment	8,439	4,639	22,559	19,358
Community amenities				
Welfare Services	-	-	-	9,440
Community Development	55,114	5,443	51,391	98,177
Water Supply	66,697	52,776	6,037	62,503
Grand Total	**778,126**	**680,700**	**1,156,770**	**1,387,166**

*Note: * Data is projected*
Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 25b: Function classification of donor funded project disbursement expenditure 2007/08 - 2010/11, by percentage

Function	Revised 2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Revised 2009/10	Approved 2010/11
General Public Services				
Executive; Legislative; and other General Services	2.2	4	4.7	3.5
Financial And Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and Statistical Services	5.7	5.7	1.6	3.3
External Affairs	-	-	0	8.1
Public order and safety				
Law Courts and Legal Services	0.9	2.3	3.1	0.4
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	1.1	0	0	0.1
Education				
Pre-primary and Primary Education	-	-	1.7	-
Secondary Education	-	-	-	8.2
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	0.1	0.3	9.9	1
National Health Service training colleges	-	-	-	0.1
University Education	1.9	1	-	0.7
Special Education and Career Education	-	-	-	-
Education NEC	2.9	7.8	-	-
Health				
Hospital Affairs & Services	3.2	4.4	-	4
Mental health Institution	-	-	-	1.4
Health Affairs and Services	0.4	0.4	11.7	1.2
Economic Affairs				
Petroleum	-	-	0.3	-
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	34.2	24	21.8	17.1
Mining and Mineral Resources	2.6	3.1	1.6	0.9
Agriculture Support services	0.1	-	-	-
Crop Farming Programs	-	-	0.5	0.5
Livestock Farming Programs	4.5	2.7	0.5	0.2
Fishing And Hunting	3.4	1.6	0.8	0.6
Agricultural Research Services	1.2	4.9	0.7	3.2
Agriculture NEC	7.4	6.2	7.7	5.4
Road Maintenance and Construction	7.8	16.8	13.3	24
Transport	0.3	0.4	-	-
Tourism And Area Promotion	1.9	-	-	-
Other Economic Affairs NEC	1.5	5.1	12.9	2.5
Environmental protection				
Protection of the environment	1.1	0.7	2	1.4
Community amenities				
Welfare Services	-	-	-	0.7
Community Development	7.1	0.8	4.4	7.1
Water Supply	8.6	7.8	0.5	4.5
Grand Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 26a: Function classification of local government recurrent expenditure 2007/08- 2010/11 (million shillings),

Function	Revised 2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Revised 2009/10	Approved 2010/11
General Public Administration	248,193	280,340	252,936	345,051
Public Order and Safety Affairs	2,694	2,879	2,768	4,707
Education	386,462	414,999	431,979	465,166
Health	101,854	112,320	110,235	130,125
Community and Social services	21,115	23,603	18,961	27,206
Water	20,138	23,647	20,562	30,233
Economic Affairs and services				
Agriculture	31,819	36,594	33,044	44,755
Roads	31,443	36,311	30,438	45,169
Other economic services	4,041	4,524	3,783	5,868
Total	**847,760**	**935,217**	**904,707**	**1,098,281**

Note: Local government expenditure is a summation of Districts and Urban authorities' expenditures.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 26b: Function classification of local government recurrent expenditure 2007/08 - 2010/11 (by percentage),

Function	Revised 2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Revised 2009/10	Approved 2010/11
General Public Administration	29.3	30	28	31.4
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Education	45.6	44.4	47.7	42.4
Health	12	12	12.2	11.8
Community and Social services	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.5
Water	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.8
Economic Affairs and services				
Agriculture	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.1
Roads	3.7	3.9	3.4	4.1
Other economic services	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 27a: Function classification of urban authorities recurrent expenditure 2007/08- 2010/11 (million shillings),

Function	Revised 2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Revised 2009/10	Approved 2010/11
General Public Administration	35,085	36,782	28,777	51,630
Public Order and Safety Affairs	2,051	2,133	2,076	3,815
Education	19,365	19,832	26,443	49,832
Health	6,214	6,454	6,428	11,837
Community and Social services	7,909	8,355	5,026	8,695
Economic Affairs and services				
Agriculture	693	730	498	878
Roads	4,167	4,404	2,609	4,501
Other economic affairs and services	1,594	1,672	1,270	2,271
Total	**77,078**	**80,362**	**73,126**	**133,460**

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 2007/08 - 2010/11 (by percentage),

Function	Revised 2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Revised 2009/10	Approved 2010/11
General Public Administration	45.5	45.8	39.4	38.7
Public Order and Safety Affairs	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Education	25.1	24.7	36.2	37.3
Health	8.1	8	8.8	8.9
Community and Social services	10.3	10.4	6.9	6.5
Economic Affairs and services				
Agriculture	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
Roads	5.4	5.5	3.6	3.4
Other economic affairs and services	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 28a: Function classification of districts recurrent expenditure, 2007/08 - (million shillings)

Function	Revised 2007/08	Provisional 2008/09	Provisional 2009/10	Approved 2010/11
General Public Administration	213,108	243,558	224,159	293,422
Public Order and Safety Affairs	643	746	691	892
Education	367,096	395,168	405,537	415,334
Health	95,640	105,865	103,807	118,288
Community and Social services	13,207	15,248	13,935	18,512
Water	20,138	23,647	20,562	30,233
Economic Affairs and services				
Agriculture	31,126	35,864	32,546	43,877
Roads	27,276	31,907	27,830	40,668
Other economic affairs and services	2,448	2,852	2,513	3,597
Total	**770,682**	**854,854**	**831,581**	**964,822**

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, 2007/08 - by percentage

Function	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Approved 2010/11
General Public Administration	27.7	28.5	27	30.4
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Education	47.6	46.2	48.8	43
Health	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.3
Community and Social services	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
Water	2.6	2.8	2.5	3.1
Economic Affairs and services				
Agriculture	4	4.2	3.9	4.5
Roads	3.5	3.7	3.3	4.2
Other economic services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 29: Monetary survey: June 2007 - Feb 2011 (billion shillings)

	2007	2008	2009	2010							2011	
	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
1- Net Foreign Assets	**3,808.7**	**5,086.8**	**5,711.5**	**6,383.9**	**6,238.5**	**6,755.3**	**6,563.7**	**6,863.6**	**7,143.2**	**6,827.4**	**6,863.2**	**7,098.3**
Monetary Authority (net)	3,330.9	4,351.0	5,119.5	5,740.9	5,772.6	6,184.8	6,024.5	6,372.1	6,492.3	6,374.7	6,134.8	6,364.2
Foreign Reserves	3,324.7	4,347.3	5,040.5	5,704.2	5,737.5	5,840.0	5,716.6	6,038.0	6,216.6	6,042.0	5,853.3	5,991.7
Commercial Bank (net)	477.7	735.8	592.0	643.0	465.9	570.5	539.2	491.5	650.8	452.6	728.5	734.1
2- Net Domestic Credit	**1,116.4**	**1,806.8**	**3,122.8**	**4,815.2**	**4,511.5**	**4,591.9**	**5,075.5**	**5,302.0**	**5,656.2**	**5,866.1**	**5,914.8**	**5,960.2**
Claims on Central Government (net)	- 731.6	- 959.0	- 512.2	251.7	- 165.6	- 153.6	225.2	184.6	366.9	383.8	333.8	221.0
Claims on Parastatals (crop fin, barter)	34.6	29.6	35.4	52.6	51.6	45.5	31.9	31.8	43.8	29.3	40.2	29.0
Claims on Local Government	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Claims on the Private Sector	1,812.9	2,736.1	3,599.5	4,510.1	4,624.1	4,699.2	4,817.4	5,084.5	5,244.5	5,451.9	5,539.6	5,709.0
Other Loans (shilling loan to residents)	1,356.3	2,036.9	2,774.4	3,412.6	3,536.1	3,558.5	3,640.3	3,790.4	3,895.2	3,985.0	4,068.6	4,167.9
Forex Loans to residents	456.6	699.2	825.1	1,097.4	1,088.0	1,140.7	1,177.1	1,294.1	1,349.4	1,466.9	1,471.0	1,541.0
3- Other Items (net)	**- 1,083.0**	**- 1,855.8**	**- 2,536.7**	**- 2,906.0**	**- 2,738.4**	**- 2,870.0**	**- 2,998.3**	**- 3,334.1**	**- 3,459.2**	**- 3,286.9**	**- 3,374.8**	**- 3,410.2**
Revaluation	- 484.1	- 486.6	- 334.4	87.3	64.2	88.4	38.8	- 76.4	- 56.4	23.3	- 5.4	- 54.4
Other (net)	- 710.3	- 1,464.0	- 2,258.3	- 3,054.0	- 2,854.5	- 3,028.5	- 3,068.7	- 3,227.5	- 3,386.6	- 3,268.0	- 3,411.3	- 3,307.2
Reporting Error	111.4	94.8	56.0	60.8	51.9	70.1	31.7	- 30.1	- 16.2	- 42.2	41.9	- 48.6
4- Money Supply												
Broad Money - M3	**3,842.0**	**5,037.8**	**6,297.6**	**8,293.1**	**8,011.6**	**8,477.3**	**8,641.0**	**8,831.5**	**9,340.2**	**9,406.5**	**9,403.3**	**9,648.3**
Foreign Exchange Accounts	848.1	1,142.5	1,376.9	1,881.4	1,845.6	1,981.0	2,027.4	2,086.1	2,156.3	2,138.5	2,237.8	2,247.4
Broad Money - M2 A	**2,993.9**	**3,895.4**	**4,920.7**	**6,411.7**	**6,166.0**	**6,496.2**	**6,613.6**	**6,745.4**	**7,183.9**	**7,268.1**	**7,165.4**	**7,401.0**
Certificate of Deposit	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Money - M2	2,993.9	3,895.4	4,920.7	6,411.7	6,166.0	6,496.2	6,613.6	6,745.4	7,183.9	7,268.1	7,165.4	7,401.0
Currency in Circulation	863.6	1,074.5	1,245.4	1,443.2	1,459.7	1,473.1	1,460.9	1,531.5	1,623.0	1,776.7	1,808.5	1,796.8
Private Demand Deposits	1,128.0	1,426.3	1,732.7	2,345.7	2,115.9	2,382.7	2,388.2	2,418.0	2,734.1	2,619.7	2,489.8	2,745.8
Private Time and Savings Deposits	1,002.3	1,394.6	1,942.5	2,622.8	2,590.5	2,640.4	2,764.5	2,795.9	2,826.7	2,871.7	2,867.1	2,858.3
Total private deposits, inc CDs	2,978.4	3,963.4	5,052.2	6,849.9	6,551.9	7,004.1	7,180.0	7,300.0	7,717.2	7,629.9	7,594.8	7,851.5

Note: Figures forJanuary and February 2011 are provisional

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 30: Structure of interest rates 2007-2011

	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
Calendar Year										
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
2010	8.0	9.0	4.9	5.8	6.8	2.0	1.3	2.4	7.7	20.2
Fiscal Year										
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
2009/10	14.5	15.5	8.4	12.1	13.0	2.1	1.3	2.2	10.2	20.9
Monthly										
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
Apr	7.1	8.1	4.0	5.3	7.2	2.1	1.3	2.4	7.8	22.0
May	7.2	8.2	4.1	5.5	7.2	1.9	1.3	2.4	7.5	20.6
Jun	7.4	8.4	4.3	5.5	6.9	1.9	1.2	2.4	7.3	20.1
Jul	7.3	8.3	4.2	4.7	5.3	2.0	1.3	2.5	7.1	19.6
Aug	7.6	8.6	4.7	5.1	5.8	2.1	1.3	2.6	6.8	20.3
Sep	8.1	9.1	5.0	5.5	6.2	2.1	1.4	2.4	5.4	18.8
Oct	8.6	9.6	5.5	6.6	6.9	2.0	1.3	2.3	7.6	20.0
Nov	9.2	10.2	6.2	7.6	8.6	1.9	1.4	2.4	7.6	20.1
Dec	11.0	12.0	7.6	8.5	9.1	2.0	1.3	2.4	9.8	19.7
2011										
Jan	12.1	13.1	8.8	9.1	9.6	n.a	n.a	2.4	9.8	20.1
Feb	12.9	13.9	9.4	9.6	9.7	n.a	n.a	2.4	10.0	19.6
Mar	13.3	14.3	8.6	9.2	9.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

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 2007 - 2011 (Uganda Shillings per US$)

		Bureau Weighted Average			
		Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Bureau Middle Rate	Official Middle Rate
Calendar Year					
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
2010		2,170.24	2,179.44	2,174.80	2,177.47
Financial Year					
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
2009/10		2,020.54	2,030.43	2,025.44	2,028.88
Monthly					
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	1,989.75	1,988.74	1,988.74	1,996.54
	Mar	2,078.14	2,078.95	2,078.55	2,086.37
	Apr	2,079.85	2,100.12	2,089.99	2,083.00
	May	2,164.33	2,170.20	2,167.27	2,174.57
	Jun	2,243.60	2,253.67	2,248.64	2,257.44
	Jul	2,249.12	2,264.98	2,257.05	2,255.85
	Aug	2,222.09	2,227.85	2,224.97	2,230.94
	Sep	2,246.66	2,253.74	2,250.20	2,251.30
	Oct	2,258.01	2,263.37	2,260.69	2,264.82
	Nov	2,284.59	2,287.46	2,286.03	2,289.31
	Dec	2,297.87	2,318.52	2,308.20	2,303.93
2011	Jan	2,323.64	2,330.42	2,327.03	2,333.14
	Feb	2,328.38	2,333.10	2,330.74	2,341.93

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, 2006 - 2010 (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
Weights	**27.2**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**14.8**	**4.5**	**12.8**	**14.7**	**16.8**	**100.0**		
Calendar year											
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	123.2	129.6	139.6		13.0
2010	165.4	132.3	129.5	153.1	147.6	123.3	131.3	142.2	145.2		4.0
Financial year											
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
2009/10	168.9	128.4	127.3	148.6	143.0	126.0	127.7	136.1	144.0		9.4
Monthly											
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	121.5	122.2	133.7	1.1	14.9
Mar	148.4	124.7	122.6	144.7	134.9	124.9	121.4	124.0	134.0	0.2	14.1
Apr	155.0	124.3	124.0	143.7	135.8	124.0	121.5	127.3	136.4	1.8	13.4
may	158.1	125.7	125.6	142.8	137.8	124.0	122.0	129.1	137.9	1.1	12.4
June	157.0	124.8	125.2	144.0	138.8	124.7	124.5	130.2	138.4	0.4	12.3
July	157.0	127.2	126.2	147.3	139.5	125.2	124.6	130.9	139.2	0.6	11.7
Aug	166.7	126.3	127.3	147.5	140.5	125.0	124.8	131.9	142.1	2.0	12.5
Sept	179.4	127.3	127.5	146.6	141.6	124.9	125.1	133.6	145.6	2.4	14.6
Oct	177.4	127.3	127.3	146.4	141.6	125.6	125.1	134.3	145.3	-0.2	13.4
Nov	176.5	127.6	128.8	147.3	141.8	125.2	125.2	135.0	145.3	0.0	11.9
Dec	175.7	127.2	130.9	144.6	143.4	126.4	125.2	135.5	144.9	-0.3	11.0
2010 Jan	173.3	128.7	128.8	145.2	143.2	124.0	125.0	136.3	144.0	-0.6	8.9
Feb	168.1	129.4	126.6	151.1	144.0	124.7	131.6	137.0	144.6	0.4	8.1
Mar	165.5	130.1	125.9	151.7	144.2	125.6	131.4	137.4	144.2	-0.3	7.6
Apr	165.6	130.0	125.8	151.2	145.1	128.3	131.3	138.7	144.6	0.3	6.0
may	161.8	129.8	125.6	150.6	145.4	128.6	131.3	139.9	143.8	-0.6	4.3
June	159.9	130.0	127.3	153.4	145.7	128.5	131.4	142.2	144.2	0.3	4.2
July	156.3	129.9	128.7	156.1	146.2	128.5	131.7	142.5	143.8	-0.3	3.3
Aug	157.6	130.1	129.8	156.6	148.9	128.6	131.9	143.2	144.5	0.5	1.7
Sept	162.4	133.1	130.5	154.9	149.8	129.6	132.3	144.3	146.1	1.1	0.3
Oct	167.5	138.6	130.4	155.1	151.2	110.2	132.4	145.6	145.5	-0.4	0.2
Nov	173.4	139.2	135.0	155.7	152.0	108.7	132.4	146.8	147.4	1.3	1.4
Dec	173.7	138.8	139.6	155.2	156.1	113.7	132.8	152.3	149.4	1.4	3.1
2011 Jan	179.5	140.1	140.0	157.8	159.6	110.2	133.1	152.3	151.2	1.2	5.0
Feb	183.0	140.1	140.9	159.8	162.4	112.6	138.2	153.2	153.8	1.7	6.4
Mar	204.7	142.3	143.0	162.5	167.0	106.1	138.3	154.8	160.2	4.1	11.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 33: Composite CPI by major groups, 2006- 2010 (Base: 2005/06=100)

						Annual percentage changes		
	Food Crops	Elec, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	Core	All items index	Food Crops	Elec, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	Core	All items index
Weights	**13.5**	**4.9**	**81.6**	**100.0**				
Calender year								
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	154.1	149.3	136.3	139.6	32.2	-0.4	11.0	13.0
2010	156.4	151.1	142.8	145.2	1.5	1.2	4.8	4.0
Financial year								
2005/06	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**				
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	150.7	130.1	131.6	27.1	4.7	12.7	14.1
2009/10	163.8	149.2	140.2	144.0	24.5	-1.0	7.8	9.4
Monthly								
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	131.1	154.1	131.0	132.3	26.4	5.3	13.4	14.5
Feb	133.7	150.9	132.5	133.7	30.1	2.7	13.6	14.9
Mar	134.7	148.5	132.8	134.0	30.1	1.7	12.5	14.1
Apr	144.4	145.6	134.2	136.4	30.7	-0.1	11.7	13.4
May	147.0	144.8	135.6	137.9	27.1	-1.1	11.0	12.4
June	141.2	145.3	137.1	138.4	22.0	-2.3	11.7	12.3
July	142.6	150.5	137.6	139.2	22.5	-2.1	10.9	11.7
Aug	158.9	150.4	138.3	142.1	30.8	-2.6	10.6	12.5
Sep	183.1	150.6	138.8	145.6	48.3	-2.1	10.4	14.5
Oct	178.8	151.0	139.0	145.3	40.3	-0.8	9.9	13.4
Nov	177.7	150.2	139.3	145.3	37.0	-1.8	9.4	11.9
Dec	176.0	150.0	139.2	144.9	36.9	-1.5	8.0	10.9
2010 Jan	170.5	144.1	139.4	144.0	30.0	-6.5	6.4	8.9
Feb	162.4	144.7	141.6	144.6	21.5	-4.2	6.9	8.1
Mar	157.9	146.5	141.7	144.2	17.2	-1.4	6.7	7.6
Apr	158.9	150.4	141.9	144.6	10.0	3.3	5.7	6.0
May	152.7	150.8	141.8	143.8	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.3
June	146.1	150.9	143.4	144.2	3.5	3.9	4.6	4.2
July	139.0	152.4	143.9	143.8	-2.5	1.3	4.6	3.3
Aug	144.2	153.1	143.8	144.5	-9.2	1.8	4.0	1.7
Sep	150.9	153.7	144.5	146.1	-17.6	2.1	4.2	0.3
Oct	158.5	156.8	142.5	145.5	-11.4	3.9	2.5	0.2
Nov	168.0	155.1	143.4	147.4	-5.5	3.3	2.9	1.4
Dec	167.9	154.8	145.9	149.4	-4.6	3.2	4.8	3.1
2011 Jan	172.9	156.5	147.2	151.2	1.5	8.6	5.6	5.0
Feb	173.6	158.7	150.1	153.8	6.9	9.7	6.0	6.4
Mar	203.8	161.7	152.7	160.2	29.1	10.4	7.8	11.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 34: Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (Combined) 2007 – 2011, (July – Sept. 2004=100)

		Food Processing	Drinks & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Paper Products	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metals & Related Products	Miscellaneous	PPI-M (Combined)
Weight		**41.9**	**18.5**	**4.2**	**4.8**	**10.6**	**6.8**	**9.1**	**4.1**	**100.0**
Calendar year										
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
2010		210.8	182.7	128.1	167.1	157.9	162.1	169.8	161.4	184.3
Fiscal Year										
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
2009/10		195.1	169.6	120.1	163.8	150.1	164.2	165.6	159.0	173.8
Monthly										
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	190.8	167.6	124.7	168.6	143.6	159.4	160.1	159.7	169.9
	Feb	194.9	170.4	128.6	169.3	143.9	161.8	162.2	159.7	172.6
	Mar	200.4	174.4	130.8	169.5	145.1	175.4	162.7	160.2	176.8
	Apr	199.9	183.4	127.8	159.5	148.0	159.5	166.1	160.5	178.2
	May	200.3	184.6	127.5	163.3	148.9	158.0	172.4	160.6	179.4
	Jun	204.5	186.7	128.7	162.7	151.6	155.7	173.2	160.9	181.3
	Jul	208.9	185.7	125.2	163.3	148.2	155.9	172.8	160.9	182.5
	Aug	210.2	184.5	123.5	164.8	165.0	162.7	172.7	161.3	185.9
	Sep	221.8	186.7	122.7	176.6	166.9	163.6	172.8	162.6	191.4
	Oct	227.3	188.6	122.5	177.0	173.6	161.7	173.2	162.6	194.7
	Nov	232.2	189.2	138.2	165.0	175.1	166.2	175.3	163.8	197.8
	Dec	238.1	190.7	137.3	165.8	184.6	164.9	174.2	164.4	201.5

Note: Figures for January 2010 to March 2010 are provisional

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statsitics

Table 35: Mid-year rural-urban population projections for Uganda, 1992 – 2011

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
2011	4,859,500	28,080,300	32,939,800

SOURCE: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

Region and	Census Population		Mid year Projections			
District	1991	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010
Central						
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
Sub Total	**4,843,594**	**6,575,425**	**7,432,000**	**7,750,600**	**7,958,600**	**8,220,800**
Eastern						
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
Sub Total	**4,128,469**	**6,204,915**	**7,308,000**	**7,692,500**	**7,960,500**	**8,301,800**

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
Northern						
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
Sub Total	**3,151,955**	**5,148,882**	**6,314,300**	**6,652,300**	**7,003,100**	**7,283,300**
Western						
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
Sub Total	**4,547,687**	**6,298,075**	**7,193,000**	**7,497,300**	**7,739,200**	**7,978,700**
UGANDA	**16,671,705**	**24,227,297**	**28,247,300**	**29,592,700**	**30,661,400**	**31,784,600**

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

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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