FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

# BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET 2014/15 FISCAL YEAR

**MAINTAINING THE MOMENTUM:**
Infrastructure Investment for Growth and Socio-Economic Transformation

June 2014

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

**Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development**

# BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET 2014/15 FISCAL YEAR

**Maintaining the Momentum: Infrastructure Investment for Growth and Socio-Economic Transformation**

**June 2014**

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**LIST OF ACRYNOYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

| | |
|---|---|
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| AMISOM | African Union Mission in Somalia |
| ASI | All Share Index |
| AU | African Union |
| BOU | Bank of Uganda |
| CBR | Central Bank Rate |
| CET | Common External Tariff |
| CM | Common Market |
| COMESA | Common Market for East and Southern Africa |
| CPA | Country Programmable Aid |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index |
| CU | Customs Union |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| EAC | East African Community |
| EAMU | East African Monetary Union |
| EAPS | East African Payment System |
| EATTFP | East African Trade and Transport Facilitation Project |
| EFU | Energy, Fuel and Utilities Inflation |
| ESW | Electronic Single Window |
| FTA | Free Trade Area |
| FY | Financial Year |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| HLTF | High-Level Task Force |
| HMIS | Human Resources Management Information System |
| IBM | Integrated Border Management |
| ICGLR | International Conference on the Great Lakes Region |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| IFMS | Integrated Financial Management System |
| IGAD | Intergovernmental Authority on Development |
| IGCLR | International Conference on Great Lakes Region |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IPPS | Integrated Personnel and Payroll System |
| KALIP | Karamoja Livelihoods Programme |
| LGs | Local Governments |
| LPO | Local Purchase Order |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| MFPED | Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| MU | Monetary Union |
| MW | Mega Watts |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NSIS | National Security and Information System |
| NTR | Non-Tax Revenue |
| NUSAF | Northern Uganda Social Action Fund |
| OBT | Output Budgeting Tool |
| OBT | Output Budgeting Tool |
| OCA | Optimal Currency Area |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| OECD | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| OSBP | One Stop Border Posts |
| PAYE | Pay as You Earn |
| PFAA | Public Finance and Accountability Act |
| PRDP | Peace, Recovery and Development Plan |
| PSC | Private Sector Credit |
| RCDF | Rural Communication Development Fund |
| REC | Regional Economic Communities |

| | |
|---|---|
| REC-FTA | Regional Economic Community-Free Trade Area |
| REPSS | Regional Payment and Settlement System |
| RTGS | Real Time Gross Settlement System |
| SADC | Southern Africa Development Cooperation |
| SGR | Standard Gauge Railway |
| TSA | Treasury Single Account |
| URA | Uganda Revenue Authority |
| US | United States |
| USE | Uganda Stock Exchange |
| VAT | Value Added Tax |

# INTRODUCTION

The Vision 2040 has laid out a clear roadmap for Uganda's socio-economic transformation from a peasant to a modern and prosperous society within the next 30 years. Critical to this transformation journey is the need to scale up infrastructure investment to ensure sustained economic growth, support robust private sector growth and development, and increase fiscal space to support investment in social sectors to improve the quantity and quality of human skills in order to accelerate poverty reduction. Thus, the theme for the FY2014/15 budget is: *"Maintaining the Momentum: Infrastructure Investment for Growth and Socio-Economic Transformation."* Government's fiscal strategy and expenditure priorities for FY2014/15, outlined in this Background to the Budget, reflect continued efforts towards the Vision 2040 goals.

Economic growth in FY2013/14 was 4.7 percent, which is below the 6.0 percent registered in FY2012/13 and lower than the 6.2 percent growth assumed in the budget for FY2013/14. This was due to a combination of domestic and external factors. Private investment performed less than expected due to the after effects of the global economic crisis. The trade deficit widened due to the appreciation of the shilling relative to other regional currencies, making Uganda's exports more expensive in regional markets. The war in South Sudan put further pressure on Uganda's export performance. Although growth has slowed, its performance has still been credible.. In the face of the above setbacks, Uganda has maintained her macroeconomic stability and was the top destination for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the East African Community (EAC).

The slowdown in growth led to a tax revenue shortfall of Shs. 475.6 billion. In order to keep public spending at the programmed level, Government increased borrowing from the domestic market and reduced planned savings at the Bank of Uganda (BoU). Government expenditure, particularly on infrastructure investments, resulted in a fiscal stimulus equivalent to 0.7 percent of GDP which was able to significantly offset sluggish private sector credit growth.

The medium-term economic outlook for Uganda is positive, with growth expected to rebound to 6.2 percent in FY2014/15. Private demand for goods and services has picked up strongly in FY2013/14, growing by 6.8 percent compared to just 0.9 percent in FY2012/13, reflecting strong growth in agriculture (particularly food crops), hospitality, trade and tourism. In June 2014, BOU reduced the Central Bank Rate to 11 percent. This more accommodative monetary policy stance will help to increase lending to the private sector, supporting private demand and a recovery in economic growth. Export performance is expected to improve on account of a more competitive exchange rate vis-à-vis key regional trading partners and increased demand from the advanced economies. In addition, the projected increase in

Government expenditure on key infrastructure projects, including the Karuma and Isimba power projects, will significantly reduce business costs and improve Uganda's competitiveness in regional and global markets. The construction sector will continue to be a major driver of growth. This will sustain demand for construction materials, and therefore help to stimulate mining and quarrying and the manufacturing sector which supplies these inputs.

The benefits of Uganda's robust economic progress continue to be broadly distributed. The latest household survey shows that the poverty level fell to 19.7 percent in 2012/13, down from 24.5 percent in 2009/10. Given this rapid rate of poverty reduction, the country is well on track to achieve the Vision 2040 poverty target of 5 percent by 2040. There was a significant reduction in rural poverty in the Northern region, reflecting increased production of major crops such as Cassava, Sorghum and Maize; and the success of Government projects such as the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for Northern Uganda, Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) and special programmes for Karamoja. The largest reduction in poverty occurred in the Western region. This partly reflects a significant increase in the share of adults in the region with access to formal banking institutions, from 18.3 percent in 2009/10 to 27.7 percent in 2012/13. Overall, the proportion of financially excluded people in Uganda fell from 30 percent in 2009 to 15 percent in 2013, largely driven by the dramatic expansion of mobile money services. To ensure poverty reduction accelerates across the country, Government will continue to promote financial access and a savings culture, by strengthening the network of Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) and developing a supervisory and regulatory framework for tier-four institutions and non-bank correspondent networks.

FY2014/15 marks the final year of the first National Development Plan (NDP). As the country approaches the end of NDP I and plans to roll out NDP II, Government will continue to address structural bottlenecks to socioeconomic transformation. These bottlenecks include: inadequate physical infrastructure, insufficient human development, and limited access to production inputs in agriculture and manufacturing. Therefore, the fiscal and investment priorities for the next financial year are to continue delivering results in the following four thematic areas:

i. Infrastructure development: with a focus on roads, railway, energy, water, oil and gas, and ICT;

ii. Human development: focusing on education, skills development, health, water, and poverty reduction;

iii. Private sector development and employment generation: focusing on improving the business environment for private sector development, enhancing agricultural production and productivity, promoting science, technology and innovation, and harnessing Uganda's tourism potential; and

iv. Public governance: promoting citizen participation, and strengthening technical and institutional capacity within the public sector to enhance competitiveness and improve service delivery.

Public investments in the above areas are crucial for improving productivity within the economy. For instance, the expected increase in power generation upon completion of the Karuma and Isimba power projects will have a positive impact on growth of the industrial sector. Given the rapid growth of small towns across the country, improved power generation and distribution is expected to provide momentum to the urbanisation process, and subsequently promote growth of the rural economy and improve social and economic welfare. Similarly, investment in roads and railway infrastructure will reduce the costs of transportation and increase connectivity between production areas and markets. This will engender economies of scale and enhance commercialisation and competition across a range of sectors such as agriculture, tourism and mining. Joint infrastructure projects with other East African Community (EAC) Partner States will improve connectivity and integration across the region, which accounts for the largest share of Uganda's export earnings.

Government is committed to improving public financial management to enhance budget credibility, improve the absorptive capacity of spending units and enable effective planning and implementation of sector investment plans. Similar effort has also been attached to streamlining of the tax code and reducing tax exemptions in order to widen the tax base and increase scope for tax revenue mobilisation to finance public investments.

The Background to the Budget FY2014/15 provides a full account of recent economic performance and future prospects, and Government's macroeconomic and fiscal policy for the next financial year. It also reviews the financial and physical performance of budget execution during the last financial year. All the figures included are as at 10 June 2014 unless otherwise stated.

The remainder of the report is structured as follows. Chapter one provides a discussion of global and regional prospects in the context of Uganda's economic performance. Uganda's increasing integration into the global economy means events elsewhere are increasingly affecting our domestic economy. Understanding how these events shape Uganda's economic performance is critical for managing the economy, especially in view of the country's long-term development framework. Chapter two highlights the international and regional development cooperation frameworks that Uganda is committed to, such as the EAC, and provides an assessment of Uganda's progress along three thematic areas, namely: facilitating trade and investment; infrastructure development; and the promotion of political stability, peace and security.

Chapter three analyses macroeconomic performance in FY2013/14, covering the real, monetary, financial and external sectors. Chapter four analyses the fiscal strategy for FY2013/14 and the performance of public finances. Chapter five highlights some of the critical issues relating to efficiency in public investments and the on-going reforms Government has undertaken to ensure that public investments yield a good financial return. Chapter six provides an analysis of sectoral performance during FY2013/14 and an account of Government's investment priorities for the next financial year. Chapter seven concludes with a discussion of the macroeconomic and fiscal outlook for FY2014/15 and the medium term.

# CHAPTER 1: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

The realisation of Uganda's development vision is influenced by global and regional developments (including social, economic and political). This chapter, therefore, assesses the global and regional landscape and the impact, or likely impact, of international developments on the performance of the national economy and Government's policy decisions.

## 1.1 Global economic developments and prospects

The global economy strengthened during the second half of 2013. This improvement in global economic activity reflects progress made in many advanced economies and is expected to continue into 2014 and 2015. Growth in the United States has surpassed expectations, reflecting stronger fundamentals of private demand, robust inventory accumulation and strong export growth. The Bipartisan Budget Act averted automatic spending cuts and suspended the debt limit until 2015, and will provide a boost to the US economy by reducing fiscal drag. Easier credit conditions have triggered a rebound in household spending in the United Kingdom, and supportive monetary policy and robust labour market conditions have spurred a revival in domestic demand in Germany.

Despite improved prospects, the global recovery is fragile and considerable downside risks remain. Demand, economic growth and employment are still below potential in many stressed euro area economies, reflecting high debts and financial fragmentation. There is also a danger of even lower inflation which could hamper the recovery of these economies by increasing real interest rates and the real burden of debt. Market concern about emerging market fundamentals is growing and economic activity in these economies is beginning to weaken in the face of the difficult global financial environment. A larger than envisaged slowdown in emerging markets is a significant external risk for developing economies and natural resource exporters.

### 1.1.1 Global economic growth

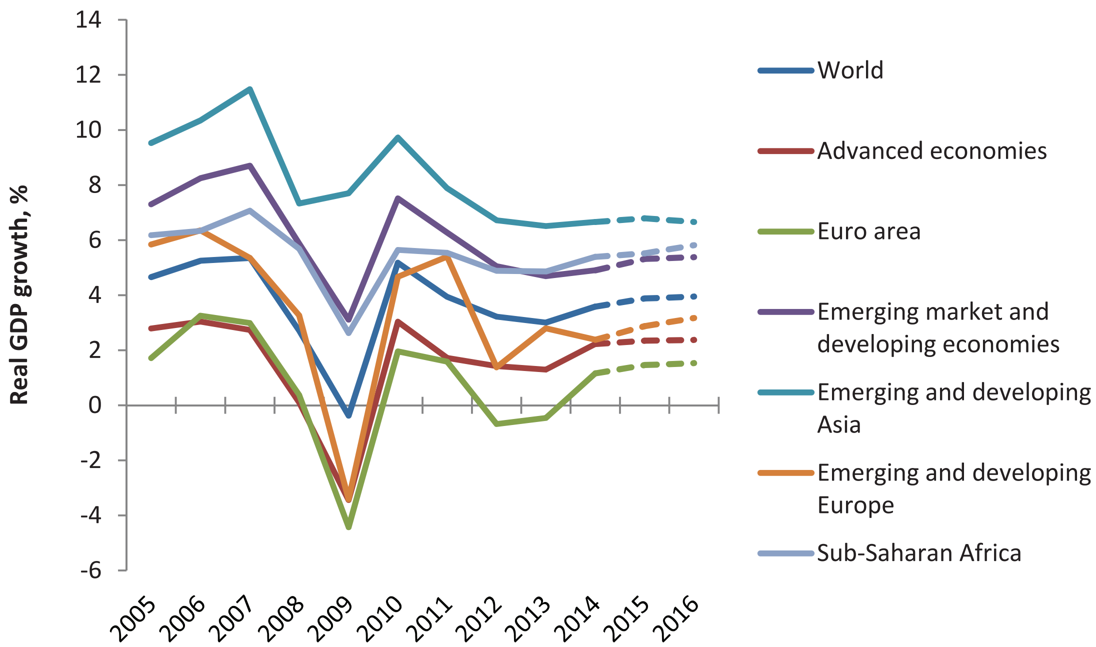
There was a slight decline in global growth from 3.2 percent in 2012 to 3.0 percent in 2013. This slower growth in economic activity was mainly driven by developments in emerging market economies, particularly among the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). For more than a decade the BRICS experienced tremendous growth rates which provided momentum to the global economy, even during the 2008/09 financial crisis. However, growth in emerging market economies has slowed from 8.7 percent in 2007 to 4.7 percent in 2013.

The Chinese economy has begun to slow down, with growth of 7.5 percent predicted for 2014-15, significantly below the average annual growth rate of 10 percent it experienced prior to the global recession. This reflects the Chinese government's commitment to transition to more balanced and sustainable economic growth. However, slower growth in China and other emerging economies could weaken demand for exports from Uganda and other Sub-Saharan African countries. The slowdown in growth in emerging market is partly on account of flight of short-term capital following the increase of interest rates in some advanced economies, particularly the US.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), global growth is expected to increase to 3.6 percent and 3.9 percent in 2014 and 2015 respectively. This is largely on account of continued recovery in advanced economies, which will also provide a stronger source of external demand for emerging market and developing economies. Growth in the United States is expected to remain above trend in 2014-15; reflecting a more moderate fiscal consolidation, accommodative monetary policy, easier bank lending conditions and a recovery in the real estate sector.

A significant reduction in the pace of fiscal consolidation in the euro area is expected to boost growth. However, recovery is projected to remain uneven, and a high corporate debt burden and low domestic demand means that economic growth in the euro area is projected to reach only 1.5 percent by 2015. Weak domestic demand in the eurozone – one of Uganda's most important export markets – could continue to hinder Uganda's growth.

**Figure 1.1: Global economic growth**




*Source: IMF, Global Economic Outlook database April 2014*

### 1.1.2 World commodity prices and inflation

Between 2005 and 2011, global commodity prices were on an upward trend characterised by considerable volatility. Commodity prices accelerated significantly between 2009 and 2011, reflecting a combination of negative supply-side shocks and growing demand from emerging economies. This trend has reversed since 2012, with prices beginning to decline on account of continued weak demand in advanced economies and expanding oil and gas supplies. The easing of commodity prices is expected to persist in 2014 and 2015.

Energy prices experienced small fluctuations over 2013, but overall remained largely unchanged with rising prices for natural gas and coal offsetting declining prices for crude oil. While a supply surge in North America and weakening oil demand have contributed to declining oil prices, supply disruptions in Syria, Libya, Yemen and Nigeria and sanctions against Iran have prevented prices from falling even further.

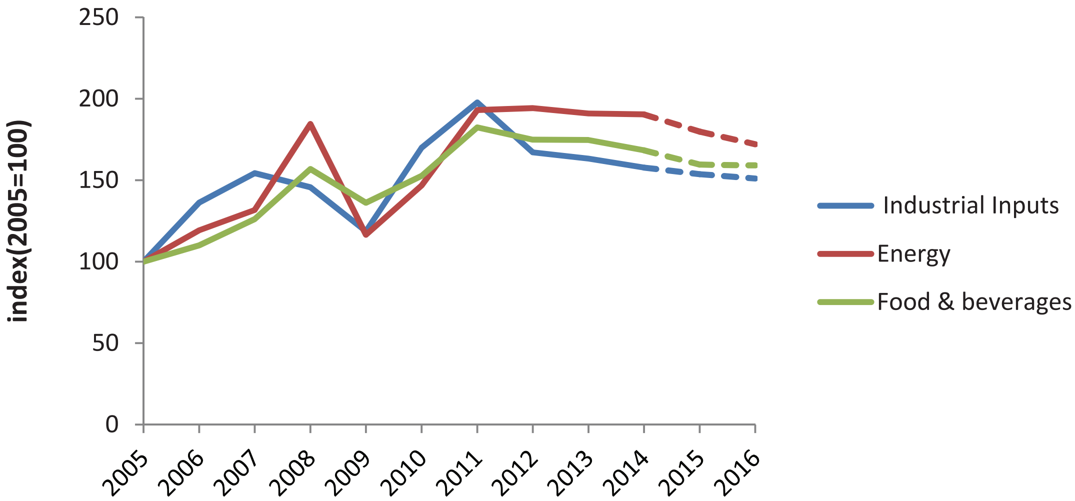
Oil prices are expected to decline further during 2014 and 2015, due to the expanding oil supply and the moderation of growth in emerging market economies. However, an escalation of the recent Ukraine crisis, with disruptions to the supplies of Russian oil and natural gas to Europe, would create upward pressure on energy prices. An increase in energy prices would lead to inflationary pressures and a deterioration in the current account position of net oil importers, such as Uganda.

Prices of food and beverages are expected to drop by 3.7 percent and 2.0 percent respectively in 2014, assuming improved crop conditions are sustained for the remainder of the year. This could have adverse effects on growth and development in Uganda and other developing economies that are heavily reliant on agricultural exports. While exports increased on a volume basis in many Sub-Saharan African economies in 2013, the fall in commodity prices contributed to a 2.4 percent reduction in the region's export receipts. Coffee is Uganda's most important export crop, accounting for 18 percent of the country's formal exports in 2013. Coffee prices have exhibited a general downward trend over the last two years, mainly attributed to increased world supply and uncertain global economic conditions. However, more recently there has been a surge in coffee prices due to severe droughts in Brazil, the world's largest coffee producer. This is expected to increase profits of coffee growers in developing countries, Uganda inclusive.

Industrial input prices have registered a downward trend since 2011, as tight credit conditions and subdued economic activity in advanced economies have dampened demand. In recent years, the evolution of industrial input prices has been increasingly influenced by developments in emerging market economies, particularly China which consumes the largest share of industrial inputs.

Metal demand growth in China slowed in 2013. As growth in emerging economies moves into a lower gear and China restructures its economy – promoting domestic consumption and relying less on investment and industrial exports – demand for industrial inputs will further decline. Prices for most industrial commodities are expected to remain broadly flat in 2014 and 2015, reflecting continuing surpluses in a number of markets. Uganda exports some industrial inputs, such as cotton, but lower prices benefit many industries that rely heavily on imported inputs. These global trends can therefore facilitate Uganda's efforts to accelerate industrialisation and add value to its agricultural commodities.

**Figure 1.2: Evolution of commodity prices**

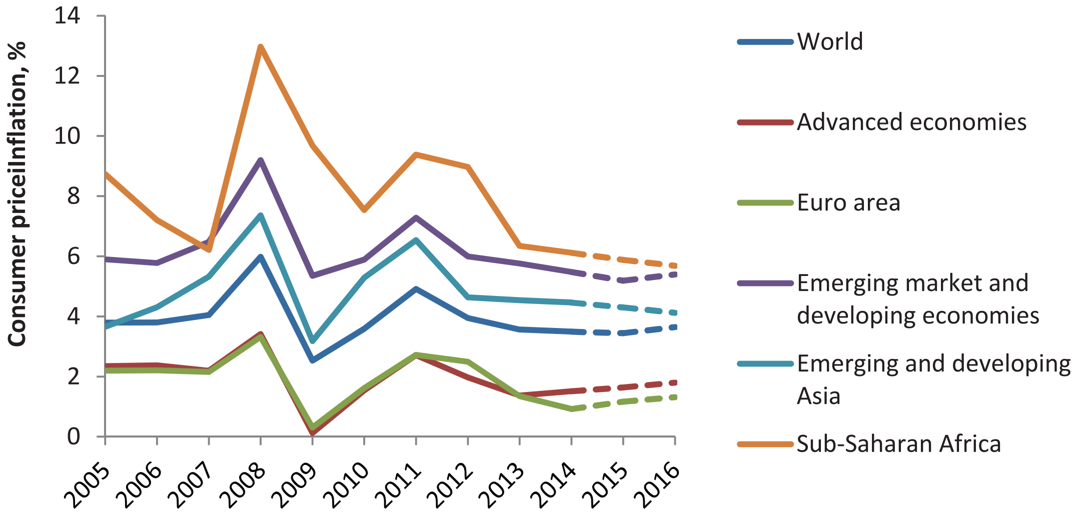



*Source: IMF, Global Economic Outlook database April 2014*

Declining commodity prices, particularly of food and fuels, have contributed to lower inflation across the globe. Global inflation remained subdued in 2013 and is projected to remain low in 2014 and 2015. This is largely on account of excess capacity, high unemployment, fiscal austerity and continued financial deleveraging in major advanced economies. Inflation is below target in advanced economies, running at about 1.5 percent on average. In the euro area headline inflation has consistently declined since 2011 and has fallen below 1 percent since the fourth quarter of 2013. A few economies suffering from particularly high unemployment have already experienced deflation, and this is a growing risk for other severely depressed economies.

Sustained low inflation and especially deflation do not favour a sustainable recovery of economic growth in the euro area, and could lead to a reduction in demand for Uganda's exports in FY2014/15. Reduced inflation contributes to increased real interest rates and real wages which can hamper investment and production levels, and deflation raises the real value of household and public debt increasing default risk.

**Figure 1.3: Consumer prices for selected regions**




*Source: IMF, Global Economic Outlook database April 2014*

### 1.1.3 International trade

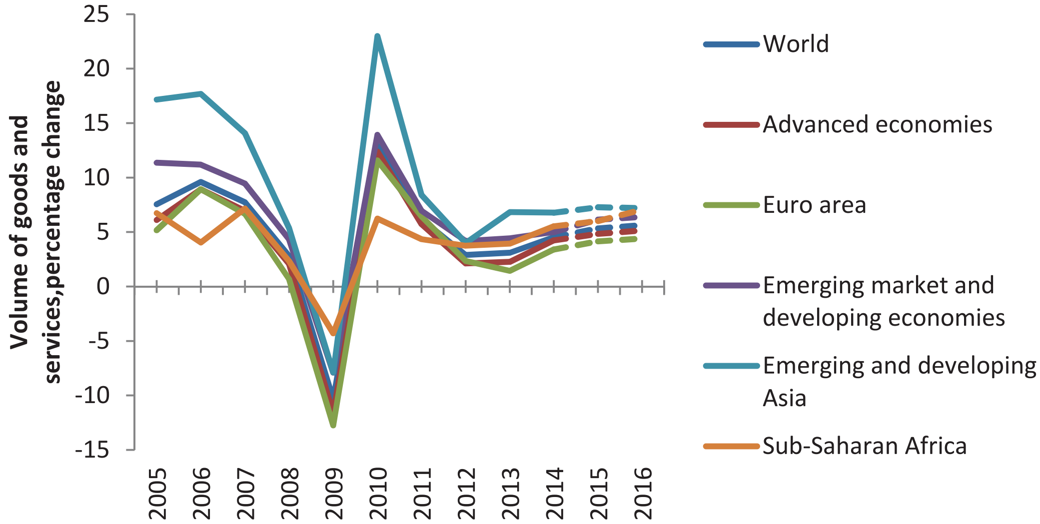
Global trade fell substantially during the 2008/09 financial crisis but recovered strongly in 2010 with the total volume of global exports and imports surpassing pre-crises levels. But trade has grown relatively slowly, at 2.9 percent in 2013 up from 2.8 percent in 2012, which is mainly attributed to sluggish growth and low demand in many advanced economies and faltering growth in emerging and developing economies.

World trade growth picked up significantly with the strengthening of global economic activity in the second half of 2013 and there is confidence that trade volumes will increase by 4.9 percent in 2014 and 5.4 percent in 2015. The IMF projects that trade volumes in developing and emerging economies will increase by 5.0 percent and 6.2 percent in 2014 and 2015 respectively.

Over the last year, prospects to improve the openness of international trade have increased significantly, with a number of multilateral agreements to mitigate the use of trade-restrictive measures. The ninth World Trade Organisation (WTO) Ministerial Conference agreed on a series of Doha Development Agenda issues covering three broad areas of trade facilitation, agriculture and development, including issues of concern for the Least Developed Countries. The main outcome of the conference was the Trade Facilitation Agreement – to be formally adopted by WTO members by July 31 2014 – which aims to make trade more efficient and less costly by improving transparency and enhancing customs procedures. The potential economic benefits from the agreement are huge. A reduction in global trade costs by 1 percent would raise world income by more than US$ 40 billion, of which 65 percent would accrue to developing countries. It is expected that gains from the

Trade Facilitation Agreement will be largest among developing landlocked countries such as Uganda.

**Figure 1.4: Volume of exports of goods and services**




*Source: IMF, Global Economic Outlook database April 2014*

### 1.1.4 International finance for development

Donor country aid budgets have been cut following the global recession. After a decade of steady growth, in 2011 Country Programmeable Aid (CPA) registered an overall reduction of 4 percent in real terms compared to 2009 levels. This trend continued into 2012 with a registered reduction of US$ 92.2 billion in CPA from OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members and multilateral agencies – a decline of 1 percent in real terms from 2011. Total CPA rebounded and grew by 10.2 percent in real terms in 2013. This is largely on account of hikes in ODA from a few larger bilateral and development providers (such as Italy and the United Kingdom) and increases in soft loans from multilateral agencies (such as World Bank's International Development Assistance and International Fund for Agricultural Development). The increase in CPA is expected to be only temporary. CPA is projected to increase a moderate 2.4 percent in real terms in 2014 but uncertainty in the global economic environment is expected to contribute to a stagnation in total CPA between 2015 and 2017.

The slowdown in global CPA has not been evenly distributed across regions. According the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

(OECD), CPA is not being programmed to where it is most needed.[1] Bilateral aid to Sub-Saharan Africa declined by 4 percent in real terms during 2013. The largest increases in CPA between 2015 to 2016 are expected in middle-income countries in Central and East Asia. CPA to Africa is only expected to increase slightly with the majority of this going to Northern Africa and large recipients such as Nigeria and Kenya. Programmed aid to countries with the highest poverty levels and MDG gaps is expected to significantly reduce – by nearly US$ 500 million – between 2014 and 2016. This poses significant risks to vulnerable countries in Sub-Saharan Africa that rely heavily on concessional resources for development financing. In this regard, it will be important for Uganda to strengthen domestic resource mobilisation.

## 1.2 Regional economic development and prospects

### 1.2.1 Sub-Saharan Africa

Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa remains robust and is playing a critical role in the growth of an ailing global economy. Overall, real GDP in the region grew 4.9 percent in 2013, largely on account of increased investments in natural resources and infrastruture and improved agricultural production. On the whole, inflation has continued to fall across Sub-Saharan Africa owing to a moderation in food prices and prudent monetary policies.

Growth is expected to accelerate to 5.4 percent in 2014 but this is highly dependent on continuous improvement in the global economic environment. Key external risks include a slowdown in emerging markets and a reversal of capital flows as investors seek a better risk-return combination in advanced markets. These are particularly important for economies that are heavilly integrated into world markets such as South Africa, China, India and Brazil that consume an increasing amount of the regions' oil, commodities and manufactured goods, with the share of exports destined to Europe and the United States declining. According to the IMF, one-third of Sub-Saharan Africa's non-oil exports now go to the BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India, and China), compared to less than 10 percent a decade ago. This expansion and diversification of trade opportunities has played a critical role in the region's robust growth, but trade with emerging markets is likely to weaken as these economies slow. A slowdown of growth in emerging markets would reduce demand for exports from Sub-Saharan Africa, negatively impacting on the outlook for certain commodity prices – particularly iron ore and copper – and reduce the expansion of foreign direct invesment into the region.

[1] OECD, 'Outlook on Aid: Survey on Donors' Forward Spending Plans 2013-2016', April 2013)

However the largest risks to countries in Sub-Saharan Africa originate from the domestic economy. The continuation of ongoing conflicts in South Sudan and the Central African Republic will harm domestic economic activity in Uganda and other regional economies. Growing fiscal imbalances in a number of countries could jeopardise macroenomic stability. Countries such as Ghana and Zambia used portfolio inflows to finance high fiscal deficits, partly to offset the impact of the global financial crisis on their economies, but have not reverted from their expansionary fiscal policies.

**Table 1.1: Selected Sub-Saharan Africa Economic Indicators**

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014* | 2015* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Real GDP growth | 4.88% | 4.86% | 5.39% | 5.52% |
| Inflation | 8.97% | 6.34% | 6.12% | 5.88% |
| Current account balance/GDP | -2.68% | -3.59% | -3.56% | -3.94% |

*Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014. Note: * Figures for 2014 and 2015 are projections.*

### 1.2.2 The East African Community and South Sudan

Regional integration is one of the key drivers of Uganda's economic growth, development and poverty reduction. Uganda's export market has become increasingly diversified, partly on account of growing regional demand for more sophisticated products. Developments in the East African Community (EAC) Partner States strongly affect Uganda's economic performance and progress towards higher levels of integration within the region. Although a member of Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), South Sudan is yet to join the EAC. However, since South Sudan's independence in 2011, the country has become increasingly integrated with the Ugandan economy and is now Uganda's largest single export destination.

Growth of the EAC Partner States has remained robust, averaging 5.6 percent in 2013. Rwanda's growth averaged 8.4 percent in the last eight years from 2005 but declined to 5.0 percent in 2013, significantly less than the initial projection of 7.5 percent at the beginning of the year. This is largely attributed to the lagged effect of the donor withdrawal in 2012 and the depressed global economy. Kenya has underperformed over the last decade compared to its Vision 2030 growth target of 10 percent, recording annual GDP growth below the Sub-Saharan-African average of 6 percent. Kenya's economic growth is expected to increase to 6.3 percent in 2014 and 2015 supported by government plans to significantly increase development expenditures and infrastructure investments. Recent natural resource discoveries – of a major acquifer and oil in the Northern Turkana region – promise great potential to drive the country's economic growth and development. Burundi's economic growth has remained weak – at 4.5 percent in 2013. The country is one of the most aid-dependent in the world. Tanzania continued with an impressive growth rate of 7.0 percent in 2013.

Downside risks to growth amongst the EAC partners states include large fiscal deficits and rising insecurity, including terrorist attacks perpetrated by Al Shabaab which have already hit trade and tourism. EAC economies are putting in place strong measures to reduce these risks. For instance, Kenya is implemeting austerity measures, including a reduction in the public sector wage bill, to reduce the country's large fiscal deficit from 8.9 percent of GDP in FY2013/14 to 6.3 percent of GDP in FY2014/15. In addition, EAC partner states are enhancing regional efforts to curb terrorism and insecurity and promote growth and development in the region.

**Table 1.2: Selected Economic Indicators for EAC Countries (Calendar Years)**

| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014* | 2015* | 2016* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burundi | Real GDP | 5.05 | 4.19 | 4.02 | 4.47 | 4.74 | 4.80 | 5.01 |
| | Inflation | 4.09 | 14.89 | 11.99 | 8.84 | 5.95 | 6.04 | 5.04 |
| | Current account balance (% of GDP) | -12.20 | -13.62 | -17.26 | -23.22 | -21.51 | -21.29 | -20.27 |
| Kenya | Real GDP | 5.80 | 4.38 | 4.56 | 5.56 | 6.26 | 6.32 | 6.38 |
| | Inflation | 4.31 | 14.02 | 9.38 | 5.72 | 6.59 | 5.50 | 5.00 |
| | Current account balance (% of GDP) | -7.35 | -11.16 | -10.45 | -8.31 | -9.62 | -7.84 | -7.91 |
| Rwanda | Real GDP | 7.22 | 8.24 | 7.97 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 |
| | Inflation, | 2.31 | 5.67 | 6.29 | 4.22 | 4.07 | 4.75 | 5.00 |
| | Current account balance(% of GDP) | -5.42 | -7.24 | -11.44 | -7.31 | -11.54 | -10.33 | -8.27 |
| Tanzania | Real GDP | 7.04 | 6.45 | 6.93 | 6.96 | 7.20 | 7.00 | 7.11 |
| | Inflation | 7.19 | 12.69 | 16.00 | 7.87 | 5.23 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| | Current account balance(% of GDP) | -9.30 | -14.55 | -15.86 | -14.29 | -13.93 | -12.86 | -12.07 |
| Uganda | Real GDP | 6.20 | 6.18 | 2.78 | 6.03 | 6.36 | 6.77 | 7.11 |
| | Inflation | 3.97 | 18.68 | 14.02 | 5.44 | 6.28 | 6.30 | 5.32 |
| | Current account balance (% of GDP) | -11.07 | -12.49 | -10.47 | -11.67 | -12.56 | -12.14 | -11.93 |

*Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014*

The on-going civil war in South Sudan will have adverse economic effects on Uganda and other regional economies. Uganda's exports to South Sudan have so far remained stable, but growth prospects will remain weak for as long as the conflict continues. The return of workers to Uganda is expected to lead to a 30.7 percent reduction in remittances from South Sudan in FY2013/14 compared to the previous year. The overall impact is projected to be a slowdown in economic growth in Uganda of 0.2 to 0.3 percentage points this financial year, compared to initial forecasts.[2]

[2] Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and Bank of Uganda, 'Impacts of Developments in South Sudan on the Ugandan Economy', January 2014.

# CHAPTER 2: REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS

In order to maintain Uganda's impressive growth over the last decade and ensure sustainable improvements in living standards, long-term competitiveness needs to be enhanced. Regional integration is a key vehicle to raise competitiveness, diversify economic activity and create enough jobs for a young, rapidly urbanising population.[3] Local African markets are currently Uganda's most diversified and sophisticated, offering opportunities for further development of more complex exports such as construction materials and food processing.[4]

The major regional cooperation frameworks to which Government is fully committed to include the East African Community (EAC); the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA); Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD); the African Union (AU); and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). This chapter assesses Uganda's progress on its commitments to these different frameworks along three thematic areas, namely facilitating trade and investment; infrastructure development and the promotion of political stability, peace and security.

## 2.1 Facilitating trade and investment

### 2.1.1 Trade integration in Regional Economic Communities

Over the period 2007 to 2011 Uganda exported 45 percent of its exports to Africa; the fifth best performer in the region in terms of exports to Africa as a share of total world exports. Uganda's five main export destinations are Kenya, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan and Burundi. Both these facts are largely on account of Uganda's increasing integration into the EAC and COMESA and its central location within these markets.

In recent years, regional trade flows between Uganda and its trading partners have continued to increase. This reflects both depressed demand from advanced and emerging market economies, but also the continual removal of trade barriers within key Regional Economic Communities (RECs). Uganda's export earnings from the COMESA community increased from US$ 1.3 billion in 2011 to US$ 1.6 billion in 2012. Formal exports to EAC partner states have consistently improved from US$ 124.4 million in FY2004/05 to US$ 572.77

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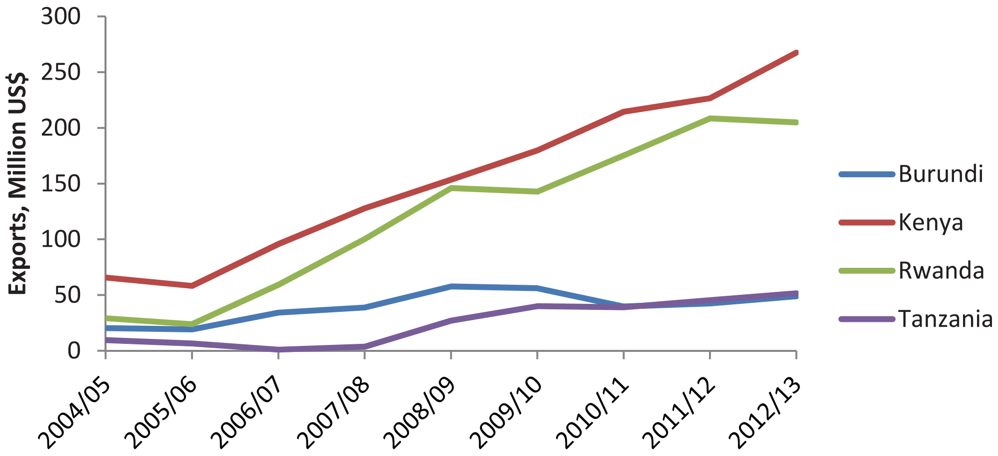
[3] African Development Bank, World Bank and the World Economic Forum, 'Africa Competitiveness Report 2013', May 2013.
[4] Hausmann et al. (2014), 'How should Uganda grow?'

million in FY2012/13. Kenya and Rwanda continue to be Uganda's largest export destinations in the community.

**Figure 2.1: Uganda's formal exports to EAC partner states**




*Source: Bank of Uganda Annual Report FY2012/13*

Significant progress has been made in the implementation of the first pillar of the EAC integration process, the Customs Union, which was launched in 2005. Trade between partner states is now free from import duties. Although non-tariff barriers continue to hamper trade, a number of measures have contributed to a significant reduction in trade costs. By removing road blocks, weigh-bridges, various administrative procedures and multiple bonds, the total number of days it takes for a container to move from Mombasa to Kampala has reduced from 18 to a maximum of 4, and from Mombasa to Kigali from 22 to a maximum of 7. A Common External Tariff (CET) has also been introduced so that all goods entering the EAC are charged the same rate of duty across member states. However, overlapping membership in different RECs (e.g. EAC and COMESA) currently distorts the implementation of the CET.

To further reduce trade costs, implementation of the One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) is underway and Integrated Border Management (IBM) is being strengthened. Four OSBPs are to be constructed at the borders of Busia (Uganda/Kenya), Mutukula (Uganda/Tanzania), Mirama Hills (Uganda/Rwanda) and Elegu (Uganda/South Sudan) under the East African Trade and Transport Facilitation Project (EATTFP). The new system should significantly reduce time costs since traders and tourists will be able to clear all formalities at just one stop on either side of the Ugandan border.

To complement these measures, Government plans to introduce a one stop electronic trade clearance system. A High-Level Task Force (HLTF) has been constituted to agree on national governance and institutional arrangements for the adoption and implementation of the Electronic Single Window (E-SW) system. The system will ease international trade by linking government, clearing agencies and local traders so that only one electronic entrance exists for the submission and handling of all documents related to the release and clearance of cross-border transactions. Once fully implemented it is expected to reduce processing time by 50 percent.

In addition to strengthening the EAC Customs Union, Government has recently introduced a number of initiatives to enhance the efficiency and reduce the costs of cross-border trade in the wider region. Uganda and some other COMESA countries (e.g. Malawi, Rwanda, Swaziland and Mauritius) have adopted a Regional Payment and Settlement System (REPSS). This is a Multilateral Netting System with end-of-day settlement in a single currency, which will enable importers and exporters to pay and receive payment for goods and services cost-effectively.

### 2.1.2 The EAC Common Market

The second pillar of EAC integration, the Common Market, was introduced in 2010. The Common Market includes the free movement of services, people and capital in addition to the free movement of goods. However challenges exist in the harmonisation of national laws. Even member countries which have amended their laws – such as Kenya and Rwanda – have been slow with implementation. Evidence from the 2013 balanced scorecard indicates that more restrictions have been brought in since the Common Market Protocol came into force, including about 10 restrictions on the movement of capital among the Partner States of the bloc.

To promote capital mobility, efforts have been made to integrate money and capital markets in the EAC economies. The East African Payment System (EAPS) went live in November 2013. This means that central banks in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania have interconnected their payment systems. The new system operates in an identical way to the banks' Real Time Gross Settlement System (RTGS) which enables the movement of cash between different banks and branches, but it also supports all currencies and has cross-border functionality. This not only helps to simplify cross-border transactions, but also reduces transaction costs in the form of commissions and other charges. EAPS is expected to eventually connect the RTGS's of all EAC members.

Measures have also been made to increase travellers to Uganda and enhance the movement of people within East Africa. In April 2014 Uganda started to register and issue National Identity Cards. By the end of the financial year residents from Uganda, Rwanda and Kenya should be able to use their identity cards to travel between the three countries. A Single Entry East African Tourist Visa for Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda has also been introduced which is expected to promote tourism in the region. The visa costs US$ 100 while the cost of a single entry visa in each country is US$ 50.

### 2.1.3 East African Monetary Union

The formal adoption and signing of the Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Monetary Union (EAMU) during the Heads of State Summit held in Kampala on the 30th November 2013 was a great leap forward in the establishment of the EAC monetary union. The EAMU Protocol is currently undergoing the process of ratification in all Partner States.

Partner States have committed themselves to a common set of policies and principles. Monetary union will link the EAC member states in a shared and prosperous future as progress is also being made towards the establishment of a political federation as envisaged in the EAC Treaty.

To ensure a smoothly functioning monetary union, EAC countries shall attain and sustain a high degree of monetary and economic convergence and compatibility, leading to synchronised economic cycles and comparable inflation rates across the region. This will ensure that, over time, common external shocks have a more even impact on EAC countries, as they become more similar in terms of their macroeconomic and structural characteristics.

The agreed Road Map for the implementation of the Protocol sets clear deadlines and milestones that have to be attained before the introduction of a single currency. The Road Map takes account of the key prerequisites for a monetary union and the necessary institutions for its implementation.

To attain and maintain macroeconomic convergence, each Partner State will have to meet agreed Performance Convergence Criteria from 2021 onwards. The Performance Criteria includes:

(a) A ceiling on headline inflation of 8 percent;
(b) A ceiling on fiscal deficit (including grants) of 3 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
(c) A ceiling on gross public debt of 50 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Net Present Value terms; and
(d) Foreign Reserves cover of 4.5 months' of imports.

The single currency shall be adopted if at least three Partner States meet the Performance Convergence Criteria for at least three consecutive years. The set target for the introduction of the single EAC currency is the year 2024.

Uganda is currently well positioned to meet the agreed criteria by 2021 (see Table 2.1). Prudent monetary policy under the Bank of Uganda's new inflation-targeting framework has helped to bring inflation below the 8 percent ceiling. However, the structure of Uganda's economy means food price hikes heavily feed into headline inflation and could hold back Uganda in meeting the inflation convergence criterion further down the line. Government efforts are therefore needed to reduce food price volatility over the long term; for example by promoting investments in drought resistant crop varieties and improving connective infrastructure. The present value of Uganda's public debt is less than half the 50 percent convergence ceiling. Government therefore has room to increase borrowing – including on non-concessional terms if necessary – to meet development financing needs, and still achieve the criteria by 2021. This will mean increasing the fiscal deficit in the short term, before bringing it down to below 3 percent of GDP by 2021. Uganda is also close to achieving the macroeconomic convergence criterion for reserve cover.

**Table 2.1: Uganda's status relative to the EAMU convergence criteria**

| | **Macroeconomic Convergence Criteria** | **Uganda's Indicator Status** |
|---|---|---|
| Headline Inflation (percent) | < 8 | 5.4* |
| Fiscal Deficit as percent of GDP (including grants) | < 3 | 4.9** |
| Present value of public debt as percent of GDP | < 50 | 24.6*** |
| Reserve Cover (months of imports) | > 4.5 | 4.4** |

*Notes: *In the year to May 2014; **Projected outturn FY2013/14; ***This reflects the projected present value of external debt in 2014 (10.8 percent of GDP) and the projected value of domestic debt for FY2013/14 (13.8 percent of GDP).*

There are large potential benefits from a fully integrated and connected EAC. A common currency can help a great deal in attaining a truly common and shared market in the EAC. The single currency will for instance remove exchange rate uncertainties and reduce trade costs between Partner States and thus allow for rapid integration of EAC markets. A much larger single market will increase competition and facilitate both foreign and domestic investment in the region.

Significant progress has been achieved in regard to the establishment and implementation of the East African Monetary Union (EAMU). However, much of the work still lies ahead. The legal framework to support the East African Monetary System will have to be drafted and enacted by all Partner States. The EAC countries are moving swiftly to harmonise financial accounting and statistics, payment and settlement systems, monetary and exchange rate policies, fiscal policies, and supervision of the financial sector including capital markets, insurance and pensions.This will not only require increased collaboration and coordination between EAC countries but also strong leadership of the national bodies with responsibilities in these areas.

### 2.1.4 EAC-COMESA-SADC Tripartite Framework

Plans are on track to create a 26 nation Free Trade Area (FTA) by integrating Africa's three largest trade blocs – EAC, COMESA and SADC – by July 2014. This will create a free market of about 525 million people with an output of about US$ 1 trillion. A larger market will bring a number of benefits including economies of scale; lower transaction costs; greater competition; and higher Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Establishment of the tripartite FTA will help to overcome the implementation problems of Common External Tariffs, in the context of the current overlapping memberships of the EAC, COMESA and SADC. Harmonising the rules of origin remains a major challenge that Partner States must overcome to create a well-functioning FTA. A successful tripartite FTA would provide an example for the formation of other FTAs in Africa and eventually pave the way for a pan-African FTA.

## 2.2 Infrastructure development

Infrastructure development is critical for unlocking the growth potential of an economy. African countries are still facing large infrastructure deficits, and this is preventing the continent from reaping the full benefits of regional integration. African governments recognise that the infrastructure deficit requires regional as well as national solutions. Member countries of the EAC and COMESA, including Uganda, have embarked on a number of joint infrastructure projects to promote regional integration and growth.

EAC countries are in the process of implementing the 2009 East African Railway Master Plan that seeks to ensure the region is fully inter-linked within a decade. The Uganda-Kenya railway infrastructure and rolling stock has deteriorated over the last 20 years due to lack of maintenance. This has resulted in the wagon turnaround time between Mombasa and Kampala doubling from 14 to 28 days, while the share of port freight on rail has fallen to below 6 percent.[5] The governments of Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda have therefore agreed to prioritise development of a standard-gauge railway, which is set to start from Mombasa and run through Kampala to Kigali. In the coming years this project will involve Uganda constructing the standard-gauge railway from Malaba to Kampala, Kampala to Kasese and Kasese to the Rwandan border; and the northern branches from Tororo to Gulu, Pakwach and Nimule. This initiative is expected to significantly reduce transportation costs within the three countries, enabling businesses to operate more efficiently and encouraging more investment in the region.

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[5] The Commonwealth Business Council (2013), 'African Infrastructure Investment Report'.

Energy is also at the forefront of the regional development agenda. For instance, the COMESA Heads of States Summit hosted by Uganda in November 2012 prioritised implementation of cross-border power interconnectivity projects. The EAC cross-border electrification programme was introduced so that border communities can benefit from the electricity supply of a neighbouring partner state if the grid is nearer than that of its own country. Many cross border electrification projects are now operational. For example, Kisoro (Uganda) is supplied from Rwanda, while Byumba (Rwanda) is supplied from Uganda. Trans-boundary resources are also being developed. Tanzania and Uganda have agreed to develop a cross-border hydropower project. The Kikagati-Murongo hydropower project is to have two units with a capacity of 8MW each on either side of the Kagera River on the Uganda-Tanzania border.

Collaborative infrastructure projects spanning roads, railways, civil aviation and communications are also on-going under the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite framework. The North-South Corridor is a key programme which links the port of Durban to the Copper belt in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia, with spurs linking the port of Dar-es-Salaam to the Copper belt and Durban to Malawi. Its development is expected to significantly enhance transportation through improvements to road, rail and ports, and to increase the power generation and energy trade potential of the Southern African Power Pool with new power generation and transmission investments. Good and steady progress is being made in implementing projects on the corridor but operational challenges persist. These include donor and financier coordination and an inadequately developed pipeline of bankable projects.

## 2.3 Promoting political stability, peace and security

Peace and security of persons and property is paramount to achieving sustained growth in an economy. The promotion of peace and stability requires concerted efforts from both regional and international stakeholders. To this end, Government has committed to a number of regional and international frameworks aimed at addressing issues related to peace and security. These include IGAD, ICGLR and the EAC.

Over the last decade, Uganda’s performance on peace and security has greatly improved on account of a number of interventions promoting domestic stability and development. Of particular note is Government’s disarmament exercise in the Karamoja region. The resulting increase in stability has triggered a number of projects in the region including the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP), the Karamoja Livelihoods Programme (KALIP), and the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF). According to IGAD, the Karamoja region provides valuable development lessons for other areas of the Karamoja cluster which spans Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda.

In addition to promoting domestic peace and security, Uganda helps to promote peace and security in neighbouring countries. The Government of Uganda played a key role in achieving the new found peace in most parts of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). As Chair of the IGCLR, Uganda hosted the IGCLR conference in FY2013/14, aiming to find a lasting solution to the security situation in Eastern DRC. Government of Uganda and other member states concluded the summit with a commitment to help end the conflict in DRC and recommended that talks between the government and rebel groups should resume. It is this recommendation that helped yield the signing of a peace deal in December 2013 between the M23 rebel group and government after the army captured the last of the rebel strongholds in Eastern DRC.

Uganda also contributes to the peace keeping missions in Somalia and recently deployed troops in South Sudan to avert escalation of the conflict that broke out in December 2013. In August 2013, Government held the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) Troop Contributing Countries Summit for Somalia in Kampala. At the summit, decisions on improving the security situation in Somalia were made which are now being implemented with the aim of achieving total peace and stability in Somalia.

Uganda has ratified the East African Community Peace and Security Protocol. This is expected to boost cross-boundary security, bolster stability and plug terrorism gaps. The country has also endorsed the EAC community budget for FY2014/15 which will implement the EAC strategy on regional peace and security.

# CHAPTER 3: MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN FY2013/14

## 3.1 Macroeconomic objectives and targets for FY2013/14

Government's overall macroeconomic goal is to support rapid growth in production and gainful employment. To achieve this, it is necessary to maintain macroeconomic stability. Excessive volatility in the economy creates uncertainty and heightens risks, which can hamper both private sector investment and economic growth. Government policy was driven by the following macroeconomic objectives in FY2013/14:

i. Ensure strong real GDP growth
ii. Maintain low and stable inflation
iii. Position Uganda in the context of the EAC Integration to ensure competitiveness
iv. Maintain a prudent level of foreign reserves
v. Ensure that the real exchange rate is compatible with a competitive external sector

Government spending plans and the manner of their financing were designed to support the attainment of the above objectives. The key macroeconomic assumptions and projected outturns for FY2013/14 are indicated in Table 3.1. The FY2013/14 budget called for fiscal consolidation, excluding the spending related to the Karuma hydropower project. But a significant slowdown in economic activity relative to the budget assumptions led to a large revenue shortfall. This meant Government had to increase borrowing from the domestic market and reduce planned savings at Bank of Uganda in order to maintain spending at the programmed level, which was necessary to mitigate the slowdown in private economic activity. Government spending over the year resulted in a fiscal stimulus equivalent to 0.7% of GDP, which was able to significantly offset sluggish private sector credit growth.

**Table 3.1: Key Macroeconomic assumptions and projected outturns**

| | 2012/13 Outturn | 2013/14 Budget | 2013/14 Projected Outturn |
|---|---|---|---|
| Real GDP growth rate (%) | 6.0 | 6.2 | 4.7 |
| Average annual inflation - headline (%) | 5.6 | 7.9 | 6.9 |
| Reserves (months of import cover) | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Current account deficit (% of GDP) | 7.7 | 10.9 | 8.7 |
| Total expenditure (% of GDP) | 18.8 | 20.7 | 19.7 |
| Domestic revenue (% of GDP) | 13.2 | 13.9 | 13.6 |
| Fiscal deficit, excl. grants (% of GDP) | 5.7 | 6.8 | 5.9 |
| Fiscal impulse* (% of GDP) | 0.6 | -0.3 | 0.7 |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. Note: *Computed as the change in the primary deficit excluding the Karuma hydropower project.*

## 3.2 Economic growth performance

The economy is projected to expand by 4.7 percent during the financial year 2013/14, lower than the 6.2 percent growth projected and the 6.0 percent increase achieved in FY2012/13. The slowdown is attributed to:

i. **Telecommunications.** Growth in the telecommunications sector slowed to 2.8 percent, down from an average of 21 percent achieved over the previous four years. Telecommunication companies have focused on consolidating their market positions as subscriber growth has plateaued.
ii. **The fishing sector.** The fishing sector contracted by 5.1 percent due to declining fish stocks in Lake Victoria and other lakes in the country. Exports of fish and fish products declined by 7.9 percent.
iii. **Private investment.** Aside from telecommunications and fishing, the slowdown in growth was distributed relatively evenly across other industrial and service sectors, driven by a slowdown in private investment. Lower private investment was on account of:
    a. **Market conditions in the preceding year.** Consumer demand was unusually weak in FY2012/13 due to tight credit conditions. Demand has since picked up, but the difficult conditions faced in the previous financial year affected economic performance this financial year.
    b. **Credit to the private sector.** Non-performing loans increased from the second half of 2011, and banks have consequently cut back lending to the private sector in favour of safer alternatives such as Government securities. Credit growth is beginning to pick up, but so far this has mainly been driven by personal and household loans and banks continue to collect more in repayments than they advance in new lending.
    c. **The exchange rate and export performance.** Exports are expected to decline by 8.1% in 2013/14. This reflects appreciation of the Uganda Shilling relative to the country's key trading partners, which made Uganda's exports more expensive in regional markets. The war in South Sudan put further pressure on Uganda's export performance.

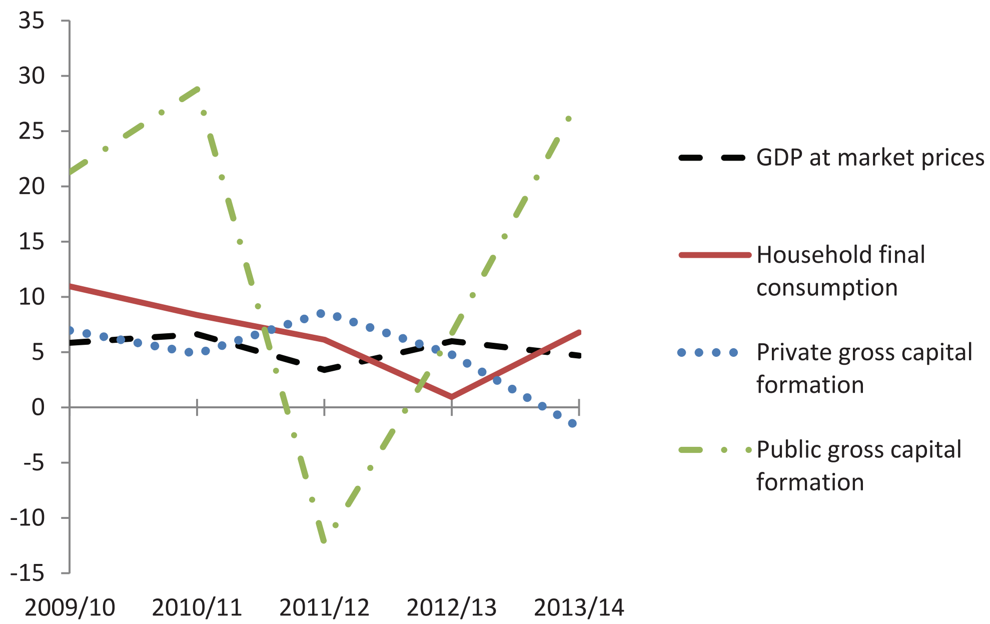
The Ugandan economy is expected to recover strongly in the next financial year and over the medium term. Private demand has already begun to pick up. BOU has recently adopted a more accommodative monetary policy stance, which will help to increase lending and support the recovery in private investment and economic growth. Export performance is expected to improve on account of a more competitive exchange rate vis-à-vis key regional trading partners. The large increase in Government expenditure on key infrastructure projects will stimulate the construction sector and related activities, and continue to reduce business costs and enhance Uganda's competitiveness over the medium term.

### 3.2.1 GDP performance by expenditure

Over the last decade, the real growth of total investment averaged 8.1 percent per year, compared to 6.2 percent annual growth in consumption. The economy has also become more outward-orientated – exports and imports have both grown faster than domestic consumption, at 7.9 percent and 9.1 percent respectively. This gradual rebalancing towards greater investment and greater integration into the global and regional economy is necessary to sustain and accelerate long-run growth.

The recovery in growth experienced in FY2011/12 was driven by strong investment and a significant improvement in the trade deficit, which offset weak private consumption. Weak demand in FY2012/13 reflected extremely low shilling lending to the private sector. However both credit and private demand picked up in FY2013/14, but the difficult market conditions faced in the preceding year continued to affect economic performance even during this financial year. This has affected the ability of, and incentive for, the private sector to invest, leading to a 1.8 percent contraction in private gross fixed capital formation. This was more than offset by a dramatic increase in public investment, which grew by 27.9 percent in FY2013/14, up from 6.7 percent growth in FY2012/13 (Figure 3.1).

**Figure 3.1: Private and Public consumption and investment, real percentage change**




*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

The growth slowdown in FY2013/14 was also on account of a widening in the trade deficit (see Table 3.2). Imports expanded more rapidly than expected, despite the delayed implementation of the Karuma hydropower project. This reflects the appreciation of the shilling – which reduced the cost of imports relative to domestically produced goods – and the upturn in consumer demand; the import of consumer goods increased while fuel and production imports both declined. Exports are expected to decline by 8.1 percent in FY2013/14, on account of a fall in exports to Uganda's regional trade partners, particularly informal cross-border trade. The civil war in South Sudan has had a much lower-than-expected impact on Uganda's exports. In contrast, between October 2013 and March 2014 exports to Kenya and DRC declined by 52 percent and 27 percent respectively. This was partly due to the appreciation of the Uganda Shilling relative to other regional currencies, resulting from high portfolio investment inflows seeking the high yield on Treasury securities. In contrast Kenya, Rwanda, DRC and Tanzania experienced capital outflows and their currencies depreciated. In the coming financial year, BOU will continue to build up foreign exchange reserves, which will mitigate appreciation pressures and ensure the real exchange rate is compatible with a competitive external sector.

**Table 3.2: Expenditure on GDP, real percentage change**

| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 (projection) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GDP at market prices** | **6.6** | **3.4** | **6.0** | **4.7** |
| **Final consumption expenditure** | **8.2** | **3.4** | **1.6** | **7.6** |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 8.4 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 6.8 |
| Government final consumption expenditure | 7.4 | -15.4 | 7.5 | 14.5 |
| **Gross fixed capital formation** | **10.3** | **3.0** | **5.2** | **5.0** |
| Public | 28.8 | -12.3 | 6.7 | 27.9 |
| Private | 4.9 | 8.6 | 4.8 | -1.8 |
| **Changes in inventories** | **0.6** | **-8.2** | **6.8** | **10.3** |
| **Net exports** | **23.2** | **2.5** | **-18.9** | **25.6** |
| Exports | 0.5 | 15.6 | 15.0 | -8.1 |
| Goods, fob | -3.0 | 6.6 | 14.6 | -9.6 |
| Services | 7.1 | 30.9 | 15.6 | -6.0 |
| *less* Imports | 11.5 | 8.6 | -2.1 | 6.0 |
| Goods, fob | 8.2 | 7.0 | -6.5 | 5.1 |
| Services | 18.7 | 11.7 | 6.3 | 7.6 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.*

### 3.2.2 GDP performance by sector

**Table 3.3: Real GDP growth by economic activity**

| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 (projection) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **6.6** | **3.4** | **6.0** | **4.7** |
| **Agriculture, forestry and fishing** | **1.2** | **0.8** | **1.3** | **1.5** |
| Cash crops | -1.5 | 8.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Food crops | 0.7 | -1.7 | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| Livestock | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Forestry | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Fishing | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 | -5.1 |
| **Industry** | **7.9** | **2.5** | **6.8** | **5.6** |
| Mining & quarrying | 18.6 | 5.7 | -0.4 | 4.3 |
| Manufacturing | 8.0 | -0.3 | 5.7 | 4.4 |
| Formal | 9.1 | -2.2 | 6.8 | 4.8 |
| Informal | 4.5 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Electricity supply | 10.7 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 0.8 |
| Water supply | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Construction | 7.8 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 6.7 |
| **Services** | **8.2** | **3.6** | **6.5** | **5.6** |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repairs | 4.2 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 4.3 |
| Hotels & restaurants | -0.7 | 18.0 | 4.7 | 7.9 |
| Transport & communications | 14.1 | 11.8 | 13.5 | 4.1 |
| Road, rail & water transport | 7.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 4.9 |
| Air transport and support services | 3.3 | 12.0 | 9.8 | 14.2 |
| Posts and telecommunication | 21.2 | 18.9 | 21.1 | 2.6 |
| Financial services | 19.5 | -10.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| Real estate activities | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Other business services | 8.6 | 3.0 | 9.1 | 1.8 |
| Public administration & defence | 11.6 | -15.2 | 7.8 | 5.7 |
| Education | 9.9 | -4.2 | 8.8 | 9.4 |
| Health | 5.7 | -0.4 | -4.3 | 2.2 |
| Other personal & community services | 11.4 | 13.8 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| **Adjustments** | **3.0** | **8.9** | **8.1** | **1.3** |
| FISIM | 28.6 | -11.4 | 2.3 | 7.1 |
| Taxes on products | 7.4 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 2.3 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.*

### *Agriculture, forestry and fishing*

Growth in the agricultural sector is projected to improve slightly from 1.3 percent during FY2012/13 to 1.5 percent during FY2013/14. This is attributed to a strong rebound in food crop production, which offset a significant decline in the fishing sector. Although food crop production was affected negatively by unfavourable climatic conditions in the first quarter of the financial year, weather conditions improved and production recovered strongly in the second and third quarters. Stable growth in the cash crops sector was driven by strong coffee production, particularly in the Central and Eastern regions arising from a favourable climate for bean formation. Given that the fishing sector accounts for 3.1 percent of GDP, the 5.1 percent contraction due to declining fish stocks has had a sizeable impact on aggregate GDP growth. Livestock and forestry are projected to maintain stable growth.

### *Industry*

The industrial sector performance has been affected by a slowdown in growth in the formal manufacturing and electricity supply subsectors. Formal manufacturing growth is projected to slow to 4.8 percent during FY2013/14 from 6.8 percent the previous year. Growth in the electricity subsector is projected to slow down to 0.8 percent following a 9.9 percent expansion in FY2012/13, which was driven by the addition to the grid of power generated at Bujagaali. On-going efforts by Government to increase power generation – particularly the construction of the Karuma and Isimba dams – will ensure accelerated growth of the subsector over the medium term.

The construction subsector remains among the fastest growing and is projected to expand by 6.7 percent this financial year. This represents a slight slowdown compared to the 7.4 percent in FY2012/13. This is attributed to after effects of the closure of the national land registry offices between December 2012 and February 2013 which negatively affected commercial bank lending to construction-related activities. In FY2014/15, the construction sector is expected to be a major driver of growth in light of large construction projects planned; including the Karuma hydro dams as well as a number of road projects. This will also sustain demand for cement, sand, clay, bricks, tiles and other construction materials, and will therefore help to stimulate mining and quarrying, and the informal and formal manufacturing sectors which supply these inputs.

### *Services*

Growth of the services sector is projected at 5.6 percent in FY2013/14 from 6.5 percent the previous financial year. Growth in the telecommunications sector slowed to 2.8 percent down from an average of 21 percent over the previous four years, as telecommunications companies have focused on consolidating market positions through better services and products rather than attracting new subscribers. There was a significant improvement in wholesale and retail trade, reflecting the turnaround in consumer demand. Tourism has also performed well, reflected in strong growth in the hospitality and air transport sectors. Growth of financial services and real estate services has remained stable.

## 3.3 Monetary sector developments

### 3.3.1 Monetary policy framework

Bank of Uganda (BOU) has been implementing the Inflation Targeting-Lite (ITL) monetary policy framework since July 2011. The framework provides a transparent way to formulate and communicate changes in the monetary policy stance to maintain price stability. The Central Bank Rate (CBR) is set every month based on forecasted inflation and the estimated output gap (whether demand for goods and services are in line with their supply) and other macroeconomic fundamentals. With the introduction of ITL, the operation of monetary policy has shifted focus from the issuance of securities to greater use of secondary market operations – repurchase agreements (REPOs) or reverse REPOs to contract or inject liquidity in the domestic money market to steer the seven-day interbank rate towards the CBR. Changes in the seven-day interbank rates are expected to pass-through to other interest rates in the economy, such as commercial bank deposit and lending rates.

Changes in the CBR have transmitted to other interest rates in the money market. In the course of FY2013/14, interbank rates and other short-term rates have trended in line with the CBR. However, some of the longer-term rates, such as the lending rate, have remained high, despite the large decline in the CBR since early 2012. This is, in part, a reflection of the structural rigidities within the financial sector. In all economies, and particularly those with relatively undeveloped financial systems, it takes considerable time for the effects of monetary policy to be fully felt. The tight monetary stance pursued during the second half of 2011 and early part of 2012 was not able to reduce inflation significantly before the latter part of 2012. Likewise, not all the benefits of monetary easing during the course of 2012 have yet been realised.

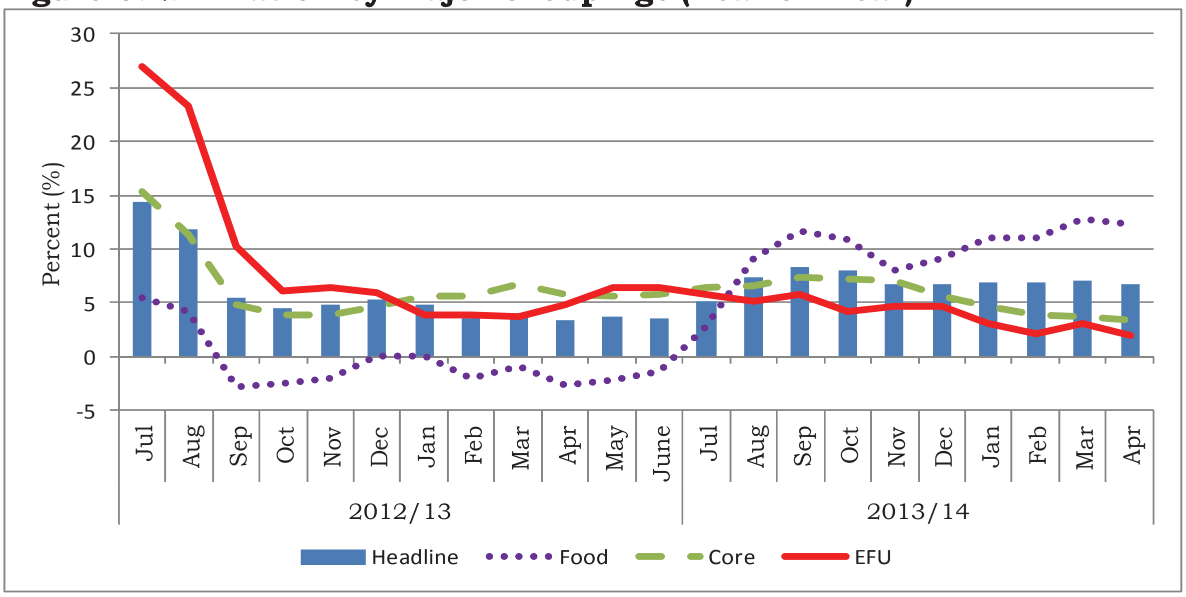
Since the introduction of the inflation-targeting framework, monetary policy implementation has mainly been through the use of the REPO and Reverse REPO instruments. But developments within the monetary and financial sector have necessitated additional instruments for monetary policy. Accordingly the BOU, through a Government recapitalisation was able to increase its holdings of securities for monetary policy. These securities were issued in the secondary market to supplement the REPO and reverse REPO instruments.

A significant challenge to monetary policy implementation during FY2013/14 was the drought experienced in the first quarter of the financial year, which affected agricultural output and drove up inflation. To limit the effects of this price shock, Bank of Uganda maintained a cautious monetary policy stance by holding the CBR at 11.5 percent between December 2013 and May 2014, despite sluggish credit growth and below-potential economic activity. In June 2014, BOU reduced the CBR to 11 percent. This more accommodative monetary policy stance will support private demand and the recovery in economic growth. Government remains committed to ensuring that inflation is stable and close to the medium-term target of 5 percent to encourage savings, investments and support economic growth.

### 3.3.2 Inflation

High inflation can be harmful to economic growth as it erodes the value of savings (reducing the incentive to save) and is associated with greater price volatility, which undermines confidence in the economy among both local and foreign investors. It is therefore critical that Government, through the Central Bank, puts in place appropriate monetary policies to ensure low and stable inflation.

**Figure 3.2: Inflation by Major Groupings (Year-on-Year)**



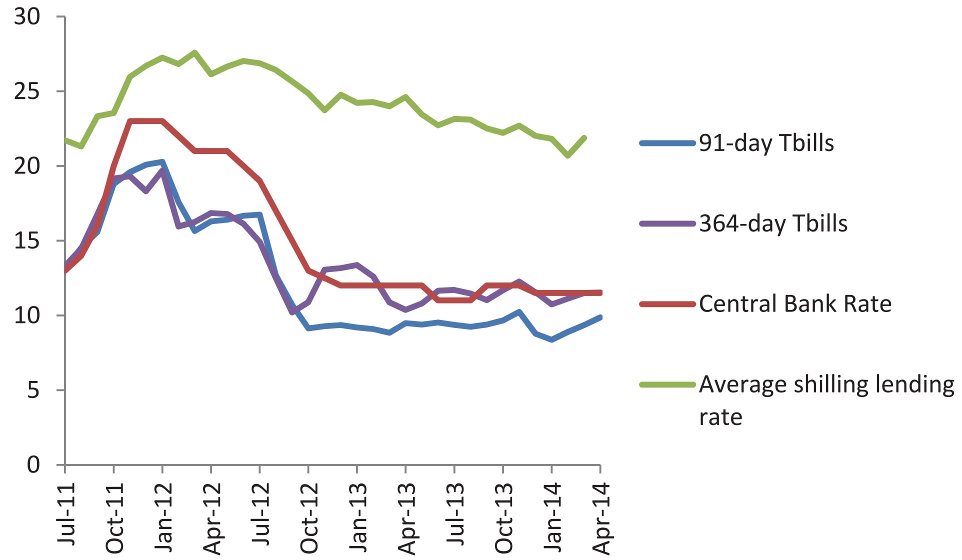

*Note: Core Inflation constitutes about 81.6 percent of the total CPI basket, food crops account for 13.5percent of the basket and Electricity, Fuel & Utilities (EFU) account for the remaining 4.9 percent. Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.*

Annual headline inflation for the year ending May 2014 was 5.4 percent. This is higher than the 3.7 percent registered in the preceding 12-month period ending May 2013, but significantly below the East African Monetary Union convergence criteria benchmark of 8 percent. The increase in headline inflation was on account of a spike in food crop prices in August and September 2013, due to prolonged dry spells in parts of the country which constrained supply. The food price shock had limited second-round effects on core inflation, which declined to 3.3 percent in the year to May 2014, owing in part to the cautious monetary policy stance. Persistent appreciation of the exchange rate also contributed to low core inflation by reducing the price of imports. Core inflation was significantly below Government's medium-term target of 5 percent. Figure 3.2 plots the trends in the main components of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from July 2012 to April 2014. Headline and core inflation are expected to remain broadly stable in the coming months due to favourable weather conditions and the stronger shilling.

### *3.3.3* Interest rates

The Central Bank Rate (CBR) which had previously been set at 11.0 percent in June 2013 was raised to 12.0 percent in September in order to mitigate second-round effects of a rise in food prices and anchor inflation expectations going forward. In December 2013, the Bank of Uganda loosened the monetary policy stance to support private sector investment, lowering the CBR to 11.5 percent. The monetary policy stance was neutral until June 2014, when the CBR was reduced to 11 percent.

**Figure 3.3: Evolution of Key Interest Rates, July 2011 – April 2014**

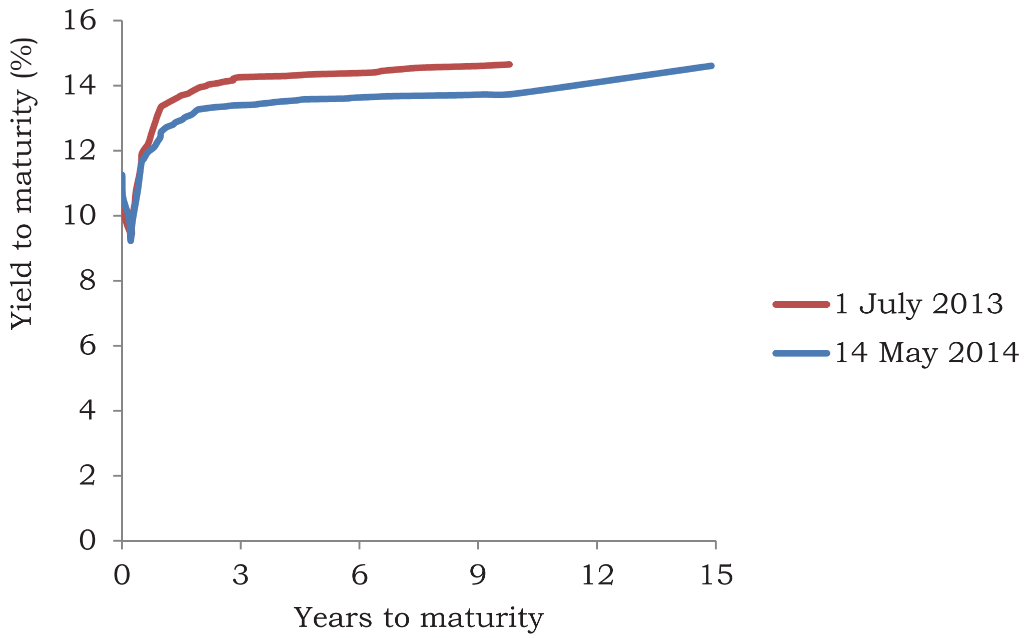



*Source: Bank of Uganda.*

Other short-term interest rates broadly followed the trend of the CBR, rising in September 2013 and declining after the CBR cut in December 2013. The 7-day interbank rate rose from 11.4 percent in June 2013 to 11.8 percent in December 2013 before declining to 11.4 percent in March 2014. The yields on Government securities also followed a similar trend, with the 364-day Treasury bill yields increasing from 13.2 percent in June 2013 to 14.0 percent in November before declining to 12.0 in January 2014. But there has been a steady rise in the yields on Government Treasury bills since the beginning of 2014, despite the CBR remaining constant. Yields on 364-day Treasury bills increased from 12.0 percent to 13.0 percent between January and April, while those on 91-Day bills increased from 8.8 percent to 10.5 percent over the same period. This indicates that higher-than-planned domestic borrowing during FY2013/14 – which was necessary due to the large revenue shortfall – may have put upward pressure on interest rates.

On the other hand, yields on Treasury bonds have fallen over the course of FY2013/14 (Figure 3.4), despite significantly higher issuance. This illustrates that demand for Government securities remains high. Treasury bonds are viewed as a safe alternative by commercial banks.

**Figure 3.4: Treasury bond yield curves for July 2013 and May 2014**




*Source: Bank of Uganda.*

Commercial bank lending rates continued to fall gradually during FY2013/14. The lending rate on shilling-denominated loans declined from 22.7 percent in June 2013 to 20.7 percent in February 2014, before increasing again to 21.9 percent in April. Structural rigidities in the financial sector have prevented the large decline in the CBR since early 2012 from fully passing through to lending rates. Given the difficult economic environment over the last year, non-performing loans have increased, further increasing costs for commercial banks. Nonetheless, lending rates have now almost fallen to their long-term average of around 20 percent. In FY2014/15 completion of the national identification project will help to increase what commercial banks refer to as

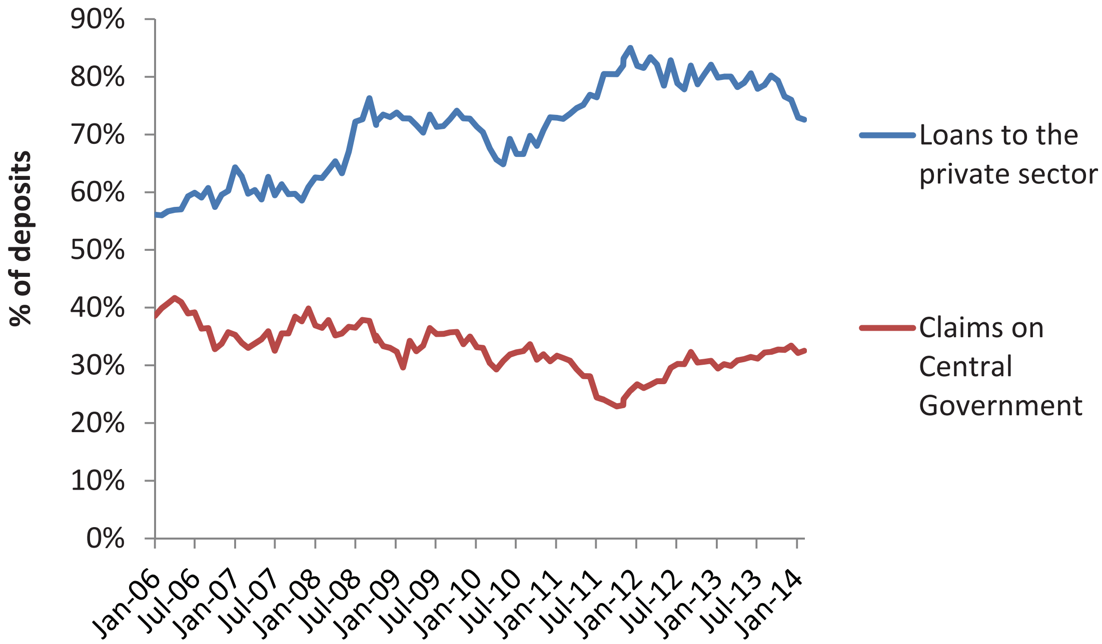
Know Your Own Customer (KYC). This will reduce the perceived risk of default and help to bring down commercial bank lending rates. Standard Chartered Bank has also agreed to benchmark its lending rates, now at 17.9 percent, to the CBR. Figure 3.3 shows the trend in key interest rates.

### 3.4 Private sector credit

Developments in the overall stock of outstanding loans (private sector credit) are crucial for investment and growth of the real economy. Total credit to the private sector grew by 10.1 percent from Shs. 8.00 trillion at end June 2013 to Shs. 8.81 trillion at end March 2014. This is a significant improvement over the stagnation experienced in the first half of 2013, when lending was affected by the closure of the lands registry which impeded the banks' ability to verify land titles – the major form of collateral. Although credit growth has picked up, it has still grown slower than deposits, which expanded 18.1 percent between June 2013 and March 2014. In the five years up to 2011 lending grew rapidly, driven by both deposit growth and a steady increase in the ratio of lending to deposits. This long-term trend reversed in January 2012 – the month lending rates peaked. As interest rates have fallen, banks have become more reluctant to lend to the private sector, and have looked to lower-risk alternatives such as Government securities (Figure 3.5).

Most new lending in FY2013/14 was to low-risk sectors. Personal and household loans – often salary loans debited at source and therefore low risk for lenders – are by far the fastest-growing sector for private sector credit. The stock of personal loans and household loans grew 37.0 percent between June 2013 and March 2014. Relative to FY2012/13, there was also a pronounced acceleration in credit growth for the trade, transport, communication and construction sectors, but credit growth for agriculture and manufacturing slowed (Table 3.5). Shilling lending has grown slower than foreign-exchange-denominated loans, but is gradually picking up. In January 2014, lending in Shillings grew at a faster rate than lending in foreign currency for the first time in almost four years.

**Figure 3.5: Private sector credit as a percentage of total deposits**



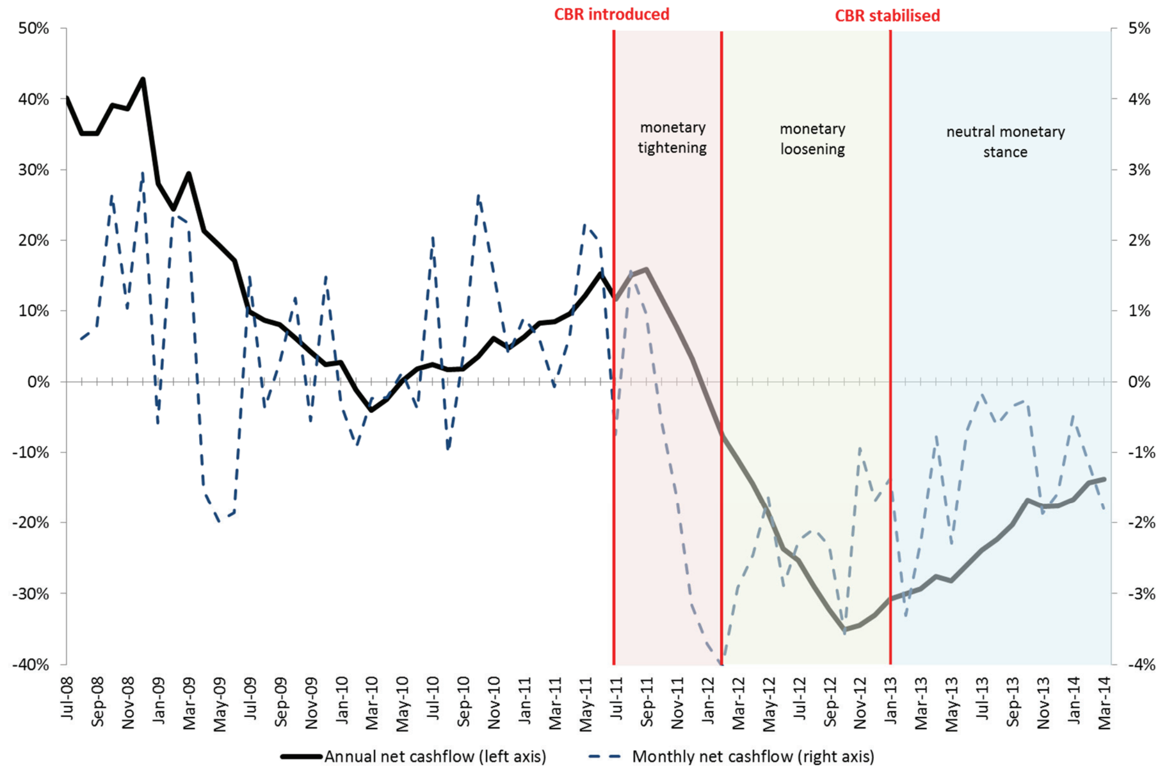

*Source: Bank of Uganda*

**Table 3.4: Annualised private sector credit growth**

| | FY2012/13 | FY2013/14[1] |
|---|---|---|
| **By sector** | | |
| Agriculture | 27.7% | 19.1% |
| Manufacturing | 11.3% | 9.0% |
| Trade | -0.4% | 15.4% |
| Transport and Communication | -6.0% | 7.0% |
| Building, Mortgage, Construction and Real Estate | 5.8% | 19.3% |
| Personal Loans and Household Loans | -5.1% | 52.2% |
| Other sectors[2] | 25.8% | -24.5% |
| **By currency** | | |
| Shilling lending | -0.2% | 9.2% |
| Foreign currency lending | 20.0% | 21.0% |
| **By lending institution** | | |
| Commercial banks | 6.4% | 14.2% |
| Credit institutions | 15.8% | 32.3% |
| Microfinance deposit-taking institutions | 13.7% | -15.6% |
| **Total credit to private sector** | **6.7%** | **13.7%** |

*Source: Bank of Uganda. Notes: [1]Annualised growth rate based on performance up to March 2014; [2]includes mining and quarrying; electricity and water; business services; community, social and other services.*

**Figure 3.6: Net cash flow from banks to the private sector (Shilling lending)**




*Source: Bank of Uganda. Note: The net cash flow from banks to the private sector is computed as the percentage change in private sector credit less the average lending rate, either over the preceding year or the preceding month.*

If current trends continue, total shilling-denominated credit to the private sector will grow by 9.2 percent in FY2013/14. Although an improvement over FY2012/13, this is significantly below the average lending rate, currently at 21.9 percent. This means that banks are still collecting more in payments from previous operations than they are lending out (Figure 3.6).

## 3.5 Financial sector development

### 3.5.1 Commercial banks

The banking sector remained strong despite various challenges faced during the year. The banking system remained profitable notwithstanding a drop in bank profits mainly driven by deterioration in asset quality. The ratio of non-performing loans (NPL) to total gross loans increased from 4.0 percent in June 2013 to 6.2 percent in March 2014, the highest industry NPL level since June 2004. However, the system remained well capitalised with all banks meeting the minimum capital adequacy requirements – which were increased effective March 2013 – and all banks maintaining a satisfactory level of liquidity. Paid-up capital which is the primary form of capital grew by 12.4 percent from Shs. 1.1 trillion in June 2013 to Shs. 1.3 trillion at the end of March 2014. Overall total assets of commercial banks grew by 15.8 percent from Shs. 15.7 trillion in June 2013 to Shs.18.2 trillion in March 2014.

Two additional banks commenced operations in FY2013/14, bringing the total number of commercial banks to twenty six (26).[6] The number of commercial bank branches increased from 397 in March 2013 to 457 in March 2014; while the number of ATMs increased from 643 in March 2013 to 685 in March 2014.

With regard to the legal framework, Government is currently in the process of amending the Financial Institutions Act, 2004, to allow banks to offer Islamic Banking and insurance products within their product range to foster financial deepening and inclusion. The proposed amendments are presently with the First Parliamentary Council.

### 3.5.2 Credit institutions

Credit institutions remained strong during the period under review with their total assets increasing by 11.4 percent from Shs. 248 billion at the end of June 2013 to Shs. 276 billion at the end of March 2014; mainly driven by lending. Total loans increased by 23.3 percent from Shs. 128 billion to Shs. 158 billion over the same period. Likewise, total deposits increased by 13.4 percent from Shs. 150 billion to Shs. 169 billion in June 2013 to March 2014. 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 total capital grew by Shs. 8.2 billion from Shs. 49 billion as at end June 2013. Similarly, total profits rose to Shs. 1.4 billion in March 2014 from a loss of Shs. 0.5 billion at the end of June 2013.

### 3.5.3 Microfinance institutions

The overall financial condition of the Tier 3 Microfinance Deposit-Taking Institutions (MDIs) was rated satisfactory. Net assets of MDIs reduced by 11.6 percent from Shs. 129.2 billion in June 2013 to Shs. 115.7 billion in March 2014. There was also a decline in MDI loans to the private sector from Shs. 199.13 billion to Shs. 175.37 billion over the same period. Customer deposits declined by 14.4 percent from Shs. 113.11 billion in June 2013 to Shs. 98.9 billion in March 2014. The reduction in net assets, loan and customer deposits

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[6] The two new banks are Commercial Bank of Africa and Finance Trust Bank which was formerly a Microfinance Deposit Taking Institution known as Uganda Finance Trust Limited.

is a reflection of the re-classification of Uganda Finance Trust as a Commercial Bank; the number of MDIs declined to three in November 2013 when Uganda Finance Trust Limited was granted a licence and started trading as Finance Trust Bank.

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. MDIs' paid up capital increased by 1.6 percent; from Shs. 13.4 billion to Shs. 13.6 billion between June 2013 and March 2014. All MDIs complied with the statutory liquidity requirements during FY2013/14.

### 3.5.4 Financial inclusion

Financial inclusion plays an important role in the realisation of inclusive and sustainable growth. It is therefore vital for both the economic and social development of a country. A vegetable seller in Nakasero Market, who does not own a bank account, will struggle to save. He also risks having his money stolen. Without proper savings, he will be unable to expand his stall. He will have no mitigation measures if there is a dry spell and he can find no vegetables to sell. Financial inclusion promotes a savings culture and this in turn promotes investment, while ensuring that people have a buffer in the event of a shock.

In a bid to promote financial inclusion Government, through the BOU, launched the Financial Inclusion Project. The project aims at increasing financial inclusion through its four pillars: Financial Literacy, Financial Consumer Protection, Financial Innovations and Financial Services Data and Measurement. Recent data show that the proportion of the financially excluded in Uganda fell from 30 percent in 2009 to 15 percent in 2013, largely driven by the phenomenal increase in the usage of mobile money services.

#### *Mobile Money*

During the financial year, Government continued to grant new approvals for electronic banking products and mobile money transfer services. Mobile banking – a service that allows customers to operate their accounts through their mobile devices – has increased significantly with the increasing number of mobile phone users. The number of registered users of mobile money financial services rose to 14.24 million people as at December 2013. This growth indicates increased confidence in the service.

Given the benefits for financial inclusion, Government is actively supporting the mobile money sector. The Mobile Money Guidelines came into effect in October 2013. These guidelines, developed jointly by BoU and the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC), provide clarity on mobile money services to customers, mobile money service providers, licensed institutions, mobile money agents and other parties involved in the provision of mobile money services in Uganda. They also outline the approval procedure for parties seeking to engage in the provision of mobile money services, and protect mobile money customers by establishing a mechanism to handle complaints relating to the provision of mobile money services.

### 3.5.5 Capital markets

Activity in the capital markets increased in FY2013/14. The stock market registered a record turnover of Shs. 198 billion, up from Shs. 31 billion in 2012. Several actions were recorded in the secondary market for equities while one primary listing was recorded in the corporate bond market segment. Progress was also recorded on the regional front with several initiatives being finalised.

#### *Primary Market Activity*

Leading sugar miller, Kakira Sugar Limited issued a Shs. 75 billion (US$ 30 million) Medium-Term Note (MTN) on 9th December 2013. The 10-year note programme was fully subscribed and taken up in one tranche, an indicator of the high liquidity and demand for corporate debt in the Ugandan capital markets. The proceeds of the note issue will be utilised in the completion of the modernisation programme for the organisation's factory and expansion of power output under a co-generation programme.

#### *Cross Listing of Uchumi Supermarkets Limited*

Kenyan based retailer, Uchumi Supermarkets Limited (USL) cross-listed 265 million shares at the Uganda Securities Exchange (USE) on $13^{th}$ November 2013. The USL cross-listing brought the number of cross-listed counters at the USE to eight with all being primarily listed at the Nairobi Securities Exchange. The cross-listing also boosted the total market capitalisation of the USE by Shs. 165 billion.

#### *National Insurance Corporation Rights Issue*

The National Insurance Corporation (NIC) undertook a rights issue during the financial year. NIC offered 323 million shares at a discounted price of Shs. 26 (US $ 0.01) with a target of raising Shs. 8.4 billion. The rights issue attained an 83.88 percent subscription rate with 270.75 million shares valued at Shs. 7.04 being taken up. The proceeds of the rights issue will be utilised in enhancing the capital base of the organization increasing its capacity to underwrite bigger risks

### *Market activity at the Uganda Securities Exchange*

There are currently eight local equities listed on the Uganda Securities Exchange. These are: Uganda Clays Ltd listed in January 2000; British American Tobacco (BAT) Uganda Ltd listed in October 2000; Bank of Baroda (U) Ltd listed in November 2002; DFCU Ltd listed in October 2004; New Vision Printing and Publishing Co Ltd listed in December 2004; Stanbic Bank Uganda Ltd listed in January 2007; National Insurance Corporation listed in 2010; and UMEME Limited Listed in 2012; Uchumi Supermarkets Limited cross-listed in November 2013. There are seven other cross-border listings: East African Breweries Ltd listed in March 2001; Kenya Airways listed in March 2002; Jubilee Holdings Ltd listed in February 2006; Equity Bank Ltd in June 2009; Kenya Commercial Bank Ltd in November 2008; Nation Media Group listed in 2010; Centum listed in 2011.

All major securities market indicators were in positive territory during the financial year. Share volume transacted more than doubled to 1,626.68 million shares from 782.27 million shares transacted in the corresponding period during the previous financial year. Turnover was also up by 73.47 percent to close at Shs. 91.09 billion compared to Shs. 52.52 billion previously. Market capitalisation rose by 9.91 percent to Shs. 21.95 trillion from Shs. 19.97 trillion reported in the previous financial year. Domestic market capitalisation was also up by 10.5 percent to close the period under review at Shs. 3.10 trillion from Shs. 2.81 trillion previously. The USE All-Share index that tracks share price movements closed 5.1 percent higher at 1607.96 points from the previous close of 1,530.56 points.

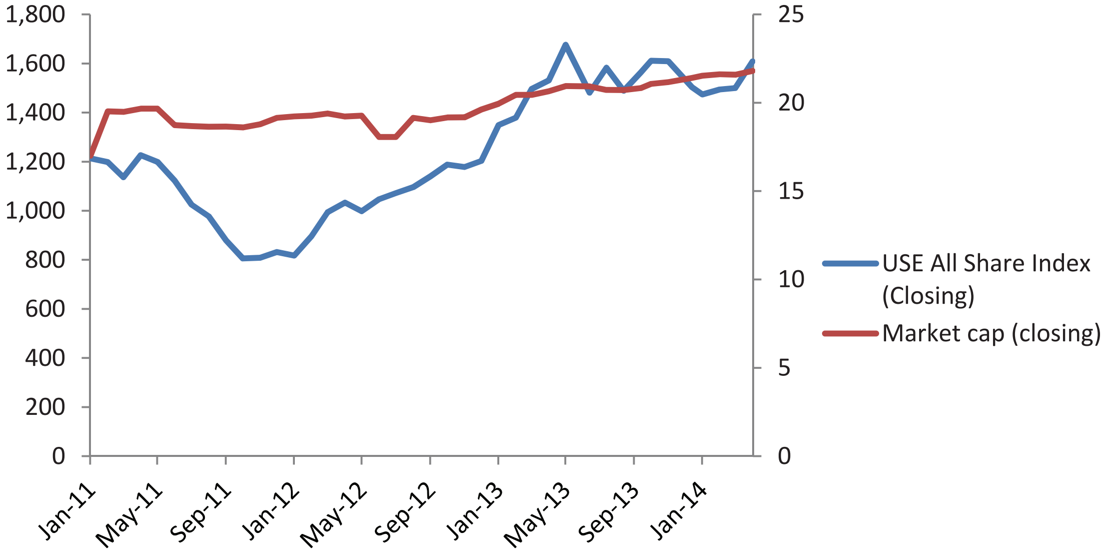
The strong performance at the USE was a result of the prevailing low inflation, a stable domestic currency, the momentum generated from the listing of Umeme shares and a drop in yields on treasury securities.

**Table 3.5: Trends in Market Activity at the USE**

| | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | Percentage change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Share Volume (Million) | 782.27 | 1626.68 | 107.94 |
| Turnover (Billion) | 52.51 | 91.09 | 73.47 |
| Market Capitalisation (Trillion) | 19.97 | 21.95 | 9.91 |
| Domestic Market Capitalization (Trillion) | 2.81 | 3.1 | 10.52 |
| USE All Share Index | 1,530.56 | 1,607.96 | 5.06 |

*Source: Uganda Securities Exchange*

**Figure 3.7: The all share index (LHS) and Market Cap, Shs trillion (RHS)**




*Source: Uganda Securities Exchange*

## *Investor Profile*

At the end of March 2014, 23,357 Securities Central Depository (SCD) accounts had been opened compared to 20,594 accounts at the end of March 2013. This was an increase of 13 percent on an annualised basis. Local individual investors held 15,739 SCD accounts at the end of March 2014, representing 67 percent of all the SCD accounts.

## *Legal and Regulatory Issues*

### *i. Approval of the Alternative Exchange Limited (Altx Exchange Ltd)*

The CMA board of Directors approved the Altx Exchange Ltd as the country's second securities exchange market. The Altx Exchange will provide a securities and derivatives market in Uganda and the East African region. As part of its offering, the Altx Exchange will provide an automated trading platform, develop derivatives products, host other exchanges on its platform, host order books for products trading on other exchanges, develop algorithmic products and provide a training facility.

### *ii. Approval of New Licenses*

During the financial year, the CMA Board approved an application for a broker/dealing license by Burbidge capital. The approval brought the number of entities licensed as broker/dealers to nine. UAP Financial Services Limited, Insurance Company of East Africa and Stanlib Kenya were granted licences to operate Collective Investment Schemes (CIS). The licensing of these three entities brought the number of CIS managers in Uganda to four.

#### *iii. Regional Developments*

Regionally, the Sectoral Council on Finance and Economic Affairs (SCFEA) approved 7 council Directives that will provide a harmonised regulatory framework for capital markets across the region. The seven Council Directives passed included:

i. Directive on public offer of equities;
ii. Directive on public offer of fixed income securities;
iii. Directive on public offer of Asset Backed Securities;
iv. Directive on Collective Investment Schemes;
v. Directive on Corporate Governance;
vi. Directive on admission to trading on a secondary exchange; and
vii. Directive on regional listing in the securities market.

The East African Community council securities legal framework will be harmonised through EAC Council Directives, taking into consideration the different levels of capital market development across the EAC partner states.

### 3.5.6 Pension sector developments

There was significant progress in the implementation of the Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority (URBRA) Act during FY2013/14.

#### *Licensing of Schemes and Service Providers*

URBRA continues to receive applications for licenses of Trustees, Retirement Benefits Schemes, Custodians, Administrators and Fund Managers. The total number of applications received by 30 March 2014 was 384, as indicated in Table 3.6 below.

**Table 3.6: License Applications**

| APPLICANTS | LICENSED INSTITUTIONS | APPLICATIONS UNDER REVIEW | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Schemes | 49 | 3 | 52 |
| Fund manager | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Administrators | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Custodians | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Corporate trustee | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Individual trustees | 252 | 50 | 302 |
| TOTAL | 327 | 57 | 384 |

*Source: URBRA*

### *Development of the regulatory and supervisory framework*

URBRA is currently implementing a compliance-based supervision approach in its licensing framework. This involves preparation of compliance checklists to be used in assessing the licence applications. URBRA is also developing a risk-based supervision approach to identify potential risks faced by pension plans or funds, and assess the risk management framework in place to minimise and mitigate those risks.

URBRA issued Investment Regulations that will guide the investments of pension funds. It also amended the regulations for licensing Retirement Benefits Schemes, Trustees, Administrators, Fund Managers and Custodians that were issued in 2012. The Regulations for licensing Umbrella Retirement Benefits Schemes, Financial Statements Regulations, Corporate Governance Regulations and Guidelines of Funding Policy and Business Plan were also developed and are pending further discussions both with a technical team and the stakeholders.

Inspection and supervision of Retirement Benefits Schemes and service providers is being carried out using both on and off-site modalities. On-site inspection involves an outreach programme to sensitise the industry about the law and operations of the authority. Off-site inspection, on the other hand, mainly involves analysis of information submitted by the institutions.

URBRA has also set up a complaints desk to receive and register complaints and to facilitate the discussion of issues involved between the parties and provide appropriate advice.

### *Administrative and Institutional Structures*

The Authority has been established and is now operational. Progress has also been made towards establishment of administrative and institutional structures to boost capacity at URBRA to effectively execute its mandate.

The Authority has already recruited some fulltime staff, and further recruitment to fill the vacant positions – including that of the Chief Executive Officer – is underway. Board committees have also been appointed to assist the board in the performance of its functions.

### *Retirement Benefits Sector Liberalisation Bill*

The Authority continues to work with Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development on the amendments to the Liberalization Bill and in creating awareness about the pension reforms. The Bill was remitted to the 9th Parliament in September, 2013 and is being considered by the relevant committee.

***Public Service Pension Scheme***

The preliminary process to the reform of the Public Service Pension System is currently on-going. The Public Service Pension System is being reformed mainly because it is unsustainable and is poorly governed.

A multi institutional taskforce consisting of members from the ministries of Finance, Planning and Economic Development; Public Service; Justice and Constitutional Affairs; and Gender, Labour and Social Development as well as The Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) and URBRA was established to spearhead the discussions on the reform of this system. In this regard, a draft cabinet memorandum is ready for consideration by top management in the Ministry of Public Service.

## 3.6 The external sector

### 3.6.1 The overall balance of payments

Uganda has experienced persistent trade deficits which have largely been financed by current transfers (particularly grants to Government and worker remittances) and surpluses in the financial account (investment inflows). The FY2013/14 current account deficit is projected to widen to 8.7 percent of GDP from 7.7 percent recorded in FY2012/13, largely on account of weak export performance and a decline in Government grants.

**Table 3.7: Balance of Payments Indicators (% of GDP)**

| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | Proj. 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exports | 15.4 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 12.2 |
| Imports | 31.4 | 27.0 | 23.9 | 21.8 |
| Current Acc. Balance | -11.8 | -10.5 | -7.7 | -8.7 |
| Current Acc. Balance (Excl. Grants) | -17.4 | -13.4 | -9.3 | -9.8 |
| BOP overall balance | -4.1 | 3.8 | 1.6 | -0.5 |

*Source: Bank of Uganda*

During the 12-month period ending March 2014, preliminary estimates indicate that the overall balance of payments position was a surplus of US$266.5 million, compared to the surplus of US$ 554.6 million that was recorded in the previous 12-month period ending March 2013. This resulted in a build-up of external reserve assets amounting to US$ 266.5 million leading to a total external gross reserves position of US$ 3,330.6 million, sufficient to cover 4.4 months of future imports of goods and services, higher than the 4.3 months imports cover recorded as at end March 2013. Table 3.8 below summarises the developments in Uganda's Balance of Payments.

**Table 3.8: Balance of Payments Summary (millions US$)**

| | Total | | | | Prel. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apr 2012 - Mar 2013 | Apr-Jun 2013 | Jul - Sep 2013 | Oct - Dec 2013 | Jan - Mar 2014 | Apr 2013 - Mar 2014 |
| **A. Current account** | **-1,671.95** | **-537.73** | **-562.96** | **-290.04** | **-532.08** | **-1,922.81** |
| A1. Goods (net) | -2,209.64 | -515.42 | -583.64 | -565.00 | -612.38 | -2,276.44 |
| a) Exports | 2,883.92 | 779.83 | 687.71 | 668.19 | 694.15 | 2,829.89 |
| b) Imports | 5,093.56 | 1295.24 | 1271.35 | 1233.19 | 1306.54 | 5,106.32 |
| A2. Services (net) | -354.04 | -154.61 | -51.85 | -62.63 | -53.99 | -323.09 |
| a) Inflows | 2,128.70 | 511.96 | 642.37 | 682.03 | 669.75 | 2,506.11 |
| b) Outflows | 2,482.75 | 666.57 | 694.22 | 744.66 | 723.74 | 2,829.19 |
| A3 Income Account (net) | -628.85 | -224.75 | -204.01 | -104.94 | -116.72 | -650.43 |
| a) Inflows | 29.02 | 4.56 | 6.98 | 2.57 | 6.32 | 20.42 |
| b) Outflows | 657.87 | 229.31 | 210.99 | 107.51 | 123.04 | 670.85 |
| A4. Current transfers (net) | 1,520.59 | 357.05 | 276.54 | 442.53 | 251.02 | 1,327.14 |
| a) Inflows | 1,661.48 | 424.54 | 336.75 | 496.53 | 288.08 | 1,545.90 |
| b) Outflows | 140.88 | 67.49 | 60.20 | 54.00 | 37.06 | 218.75 |
| **B. Capital account** | **29.82** | **5.24** | **9.32** | **54.18** | **10.32** | **79.06** |
| a) Inflows | 29.82 | 5.24 | 9.32 | 54.18 | 10.32 | 79.06 |
| b) Outflows | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **C. Financial account** | **1,742.27** | **499.99** | **628.08** | **344.61** | **442.15** | **1,914.82** |
| a) Direct investment | 1,199.41 | 255.73 | 348.24 | 180.67 | 131.81 | 916.45 |
| b) Portfolio investment | 3.82 | 43.31 | 48.15 | 39.77 | 107.27 | 238.49 |
| c) Financial derivatives | 2.05 | 0.10 | -0.12 | -0.06 | 0.98 | 0.91 |
| d) Other investment | 536.99 | 200.84 | 231.81 | 124.23 | 202.09 | 758.97 |
| **C. Errors and Omissions** | **454.49** | -1.39 | -57.89 | 35.47 | 219.23 | **195.42** |
| **D. Overall Balance** | **554.64** | -33.89 | 16.55 | 144.21 | 139.61 | **266.49** |

*Source: Bank of Uganda*

During FY2013/14, Bank of Uganda resumed its foreign exchange purchases for reserve build-up, which had been suspended at the beginning of 2013 on account of their effect on structural liquidity. The purchases were restarted in order to build a foreign exchange reserves buffer, in preparation for the financing of key public infrastructure projects, mainly the Karuma and Isimba hydro power stations, which were initially scheduled to take off this financial year. Consequently, in the period July 2013 to April 2014, subject to market conditions, Bank of Uganda conducted daily reserve build-up purchases of U.S. Dollars from the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM), amounting to US$ 743.5 million.

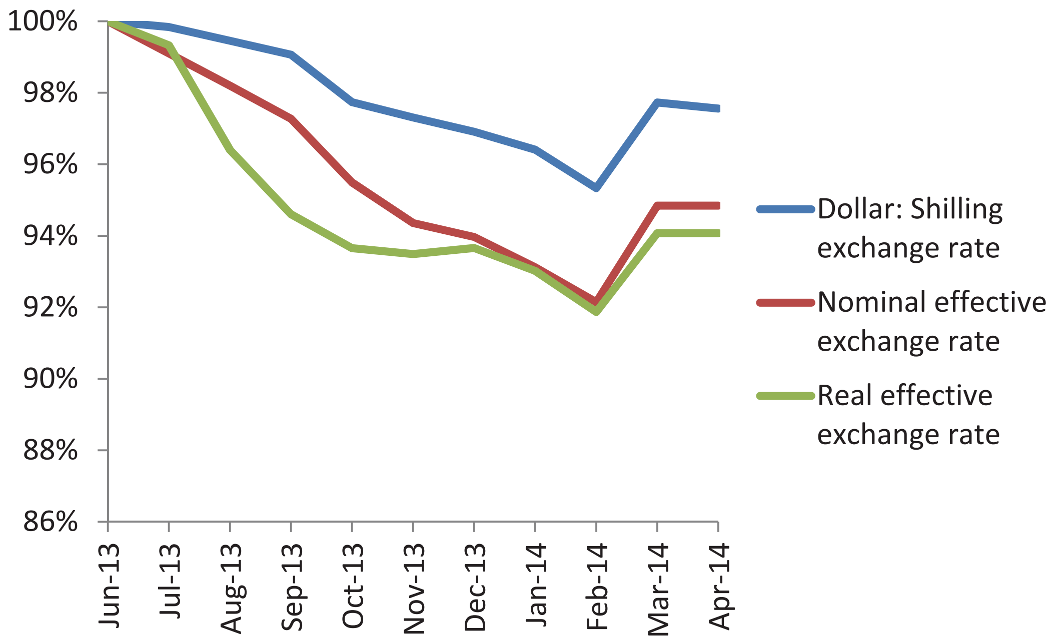
BOU also continued to intervene in the foreign exchange market to smooth erratic exchange rate fluctuations, maintaining Uganda's flexible exchange rate regime. Between July 2013 and April 2014, BOU conducted outright and targeted interventions, together amounting to a net sale of US$ 138.3 million. Overall, BOU's operations in the IFEM for the period July 2013 to April 2014 have amounted to a net purchase of US$ 605.2 million. In FY2012/13 the Bank's net action in the IFEM was a net purchase of US$ 500.1 million.

### *Exchange Rate Developments*

The Uganda Shilling continued to appreciate gradually in FY2013/14, largely supported by an increase in portfolio investment and low corporate demand for US Dollars. The average mid-market exchange rate in April 2014 was Shs. 2,529.8 per US Dollar, which represents an appreciation of 2.4 percent from Shs. 2,593.1 per US Dollar recorded in June 2013. There was stronger appreciation of 4.7 percent up to February 2014, but this was partly reversed in March, following the announcements of donor aid cuts prompted by the enactment of new legislation.

The appreciation of the Uganda Shilling in FY2013/14 is in contrast to the depreciation of other EAC currencies. Uganda's currency was supported by investment inflows, reflecting the large interest rate differential between Uganda's high-yielding Treasury securities and the near-zero interest rates in international capital markets. However several other economies in the region have experienced significant capital outflow. Since the regional market is an important destination for Uganda's exports, this resulted in a large appreciation in Uganda's effective exchange rate, by almost 8 percent between June 2013 and February 2014 (Figure 3.8).

**Figure 3.8: Exchange Rate Movements, June 2013=100%**

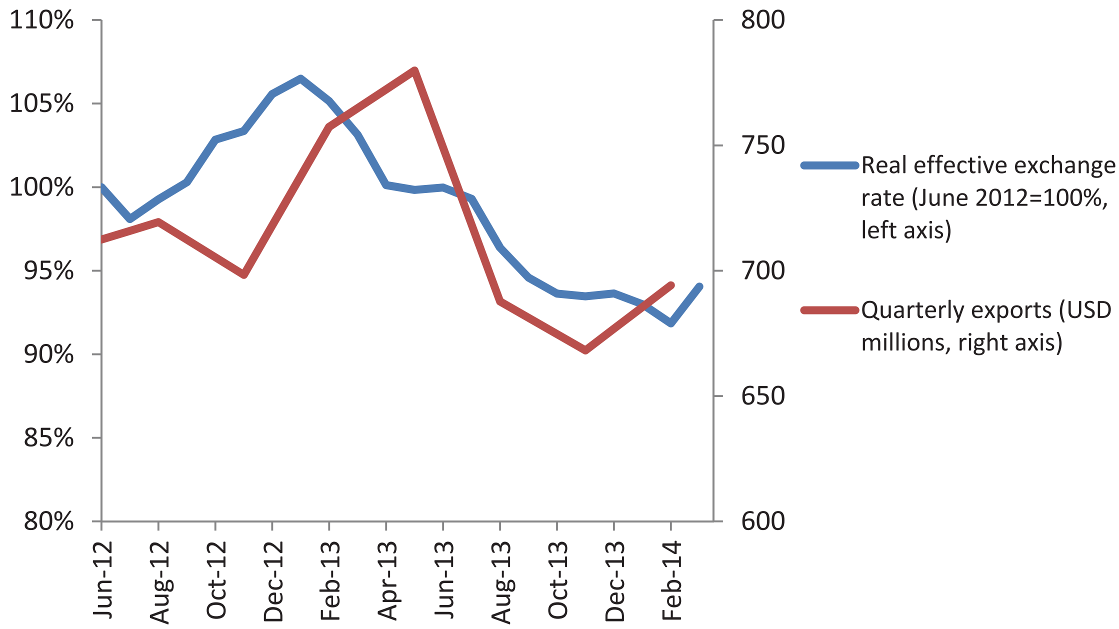



*Source: Bank of Uganda.* Note: a decrease in the exchange rate represents appreciation of the Uganda Shilling.

The strengthening of the Shilling, which began at the beginning of the 2013 calendar year, has made Uganda's exports relatively more expensive, particularly in regional markets that have experienced currency depreciation.

Uganda's export performance over recent years has proven sensitive to changes in the exchange rate (Figure 3.9). Appreciation of the exchange rate has partly reversed since March 2014. This trend is expected to continue into the coming financial year as a more accommodative monetary policy stance is likely to reduce the yields on Government securities and therefore portfolio inflows. BOU will also continue to purchase foreign exchange for reserve build-up. Lower inflows and higher foreign exchange purchases will both reduce the appreciation pressures on the Shilling, and ensure the exchange rate does not hinder the competiveness of Uganda's export sector.

**Figure 3.9: Real effective exchange rate and export performance**




*Source: Bank of Uganda*

### 3.6.2 The current account

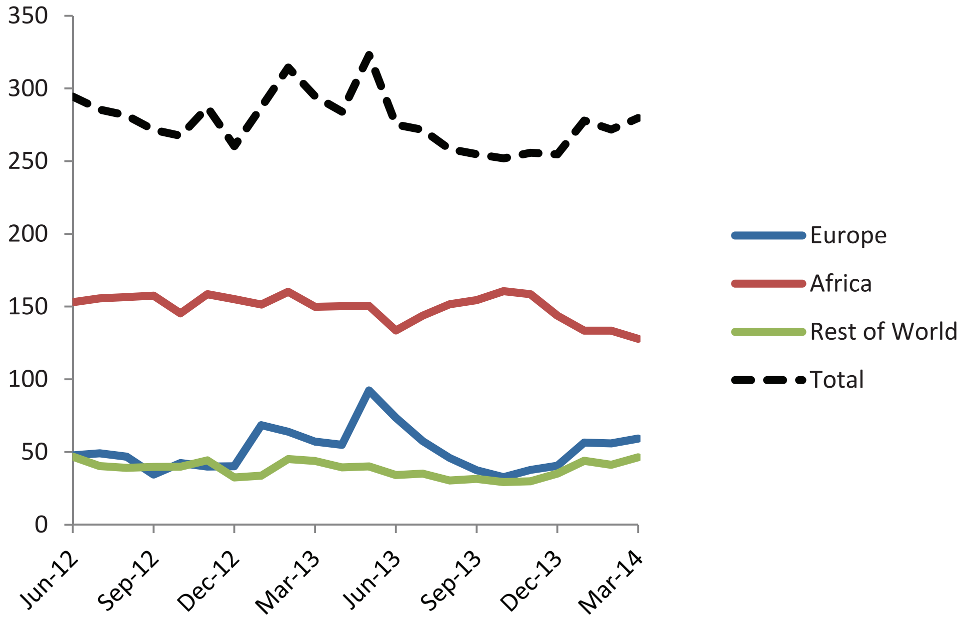
#### *Trade balance*

The deficit on the trade account worsened by 3.0 percent to US$ 2,276.0 million in the 12 months ending March 2014, from US$ 2,209.6 million in the 12 months to March 2013. This was mainly driven by lower export earnings, coupled with a marginal increase in import expenditure.

#### *Exports*

Total export earnings for the period April 2013 to March 2014 are estimated at US$ 2,829.9 million, which represents a decline of 1.8 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. This reflects a fall in exports to Europe, Kenya and DRC in the first half of FY2013/14, and a decline in regional exports starting in October 2013 (Figure 3.10). The war in South Sudan put further pressure on Uganda's export performance. Uganda's weak export performance in part reflects the appreciation of the Uganda Shilling relative to other regional currencies, particularly the Kenyan Shilling and Congolese Franc.

**Figure 3.10: Monthly exports by destination, millions US$**




*Source: Bank of Uganda*

Coffee export receipts during the 12 months to March 2014 increased by 5.1 percent to US$ 415.7 million, compared to the previous 12-month period's performance of US$ 395.4 million. The improvement was on account of higher volumes exported despite lower average unit prices received on the global market. A total of about 3.8 million (60 kilogram) bags were exported at an average price of US$ 1.83 per kilogram compared to a total of 3.0 million (60 kilogram) bags at an average unit price of US$ 2.2 that prevailed in the previous 12-month period.

Formal non-coffee export earnings are estimated at US$ 2049.3 million compared to US$ 2,055.5 million realized in the year to March 2013. This decrease was primarily driven by poor performance of maize, cotton, cobalt, flowers, fish and its products, gold and other exports. On the other hand, export receipts from electricity, tea, tobacco, hides and skins, simsim, beans and oil re-exports improved.

Informal exports amounted to US$ 364.9 million, compared to US$ 433.0 million in the 12 months to March 2013. This 15.7 percent decrease was mainly driven by a fall in informal exports to DRC, Kenya and Tanzania.

Informal exports accounted for 12.9 percent of total export earnings, down from 15.7 percent in the 12 months to March 2014.

Government will ensure a more competitive exchange to enable exports to recover strongly in the next financial year. BOU's more accommodative monetary policy stance is expected to reduce portfolio inflows and continued foreign exchange purchases for reserve build-up will mitigate appreciation pressures. Over the medium term, increased public investment in physical infrastructure, the promotion of manufacturing (particularly agro-processing), and further improvements in the business climate will significantly improve the competiveness of Uganda's export sector.

**Table 3.9: Exports of goods (millions of US$)**

| | **Total** | | | | *Prel.* | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Apr 2012 - Mar 2013** | **Apr-Jun 2013** | **Jul - Sep 2013** | **Oct - Dec 2013** | **Jan - Mar 2014** | **Apr 2013 - Mar 2014** |
| **Total Exports** | **2,883.92** | **779.83** | **687.71** | **668.19** | **694.15** | **2,829.89** |
| **1. Coffee (Value)** | **395.40** | **121.539** | **106.003** | **74.911** | **113.286** | **415.74** |
| Volume ('000 60-Kg bags) | 3.03 | 1.014 | 0.938 | 0.733 | 1.095 | 3.78 |
| Average unit value | 2.20 | 2.002 | 1.880 | 1.710 | 1.728 | 1.83 |
| **2. Non-Coffee formal exports** | **2,055.52** | **569.17** | **482.32** | **496.78** | **501.03** | **2,049.30** |
| Electricity | 15.97 | 4.290 | 4.668 | 4.152 | 5.684 | 18.79 |
| Gold | 6.82 | 1.110 | 0.140 | 0.012 | 0.001 | 1.26 |
| Cotton | 53.79 | 13.775 | 1.542 | 1.278 | 9.739 | 26.33 |
| Tea | 80.24 | 24.417 | 16.010 | 24.215 | 16.669 | 81.31 |
| Tobacco | 64.10 | 22.808 | 23.743 | 47.328 | 19.577 | 113.46 |
| Fish & its prod.(excl. regional) | 109.95 | 31.271 | 23.510 | 26.727 | 24.764 | 106.27 |
| Hides & skins | 43.57 | 13.877 | 18.160 | 17.113 | 22.032 | 71.18 |
| Simsim | 18.13 | 9.456 | 3.680 | 3.620 | 32.687 | 49.44 |
| Maize | 58.13 | 11.086 | 16.132 | 4.856 | 5.987 | 38.06 |
| Beans | 14.59 | 3.207 | 3.793 | 5.712 | 7.547 | 20.26 |
| Flowers | 52.87 | 15.534 | 14.752 | 12.359 | 9.036 | 51.68 |
| Oil re-exports | 133.94 | 34.295 | 34.032 | 37.561 | 36.167 | 142.06 |
| Cobalt | 15.29 | 2.636 | 2.637 | 1.144 | 0.000 | 6.42 |
| Others | 1,388.11 | 381.409 | 319.521 | 310.703 | 311.136 | 1,322.77 |
| **3.Informal Exports** | **433.00** | **89.119** | **99.388** | **96.501** | **79.841** | **364.85** |

*Source: Bank of Uganda.*

### *Imports*

The total value of goods imported increased marginally by 0.3 percent to US$ 5,106.3 million during the 12 months ended March 2014, from US$ 5,093.6 million in the previous period. Imports of private consumer goods grew relatively strongly, but this was offset by a fall in imports by Government, oil and private production imports. Total formal private sector imports increased by 1.1 percent to US$4,662.0 million, despite a 1.2 percent decline in oil imports and a 0.02 percent fall in production imports such as machinery, equipment and vehicles. Total Government imports declined by 8.6 percent to US$ 392.9 million, partly reflecting the delay in the implementation of the Karuma and Isimba hydroelectric projects. Informal imports declined by 0.3 percent to US$ 51.4 million in the year that ended March 2014, compared to US$ 51.5 million in the previous 12-month period, as illustrated in Table 3.10 below.

**Table 3.10: Imports of Merchandise (millions of US$)**

| | **Total** | | | | *Prelimary* | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Apr 2012 - Mar 2013** | **Apr-Jun 2013** | **Jul - Sep 2013** | **Oct - Dec 2013** | **Jan - Mar 2014** | **Apr 2013 - Mar 2014** |
| **Total Imports (fob)** | **5,093.56** | **1,295.24** | **1,271.35** | **1,233.19** | **1,306.54** | **5,106.32** |
| Government Imports | 430.10 | 113.57 | 102.18 | 110.75 | 66.44 | 392.94 |
| Project | 372.00 | 77.60 | 91.24 | 88.05 | 59.61 | 316.50 |
| Non-Project | 58.11 | 35.96 | 10.94 | 22.70 | 6.83 | 76.44 |
| Formal Private Sector Imports | 4,611.95 | 1,169.03 | 1,155.64 | 1,109.30 | 1,228.06 | 4,662.03 |
| Oil imports | 1,038.13 | 245.66 | 251.08 | 245.44 | 283.78 | 1,025.95 |
| Non-oil imports | 3,573.82 | 923.37 | 904.56 | 863.86 | 944.28 | 3,636.08 |
| Estimated Private Sector Imports | 51.51 | 12.65 | 13.54 | 13.14 | 12.04 | 51.36 |

*Source: Bank of Uganda*

### *Services Account*

The services account balance improved by 8.7 percent from a deficit of US$ 354.0 million recorded in the year ending March 2013 to a deficit of US$ 323.1 million during the 12 months under review. This improvement was largely on account of increased inflows from travel-related activities (such as tourism), construction services and Government goods and services. Construction services inflows increased by US$ 183.8 million to US$ 386.9 million during the same period. Inflows from Government goods and services increased to US$ 323.6 million compared to US$ 171.7 million during the previous period.

### *Primary Income account*

The deficit on the primary income account worsened by 3.4 percent to US$ 650.4 million from US$ 628.9 million recorded over the previous 12 months, mainly due to increased payment of dividends to non-resident direct investors and compensation of non-resident employees. Interest payments on public debt and to portfolio investors also weighed down on the income account and almost doubled to US$ 74.9 million and US$ 99.6 million, respectively, during the period. Other investments outflows increased by US$ 79.7 million from US$ 67.0 million in the previous period to US$ 146.7 in the 12 months ended March 2014.

### *Secondary Income (Current transfers)*

The secondary income account recorded a net surplus of US$ 1,327.1 million over the year ended March 2014, which is 12.7 percent less than the US$ 1,520.6 million recorded in the previous corresponding period. This is largely on account of lower disbursements of budget support and project aid to Government by some donors. Project aid and budget support inflows declined from US$ 390.3 million to US$ 212.6 million in the period under review. Personal (remittances) and NGO transfers declined by 2.3 percent to US$ 1,053.9 million, from US$ 1,078.9 million recorded in the year ended March 2013. There was a strong recovery in outward remittances following unusually low outflows during 2012.

### 3.6.3 Capital and financial accounts

The capital accounts inflows more than doubled to US$ 79.1 million in the 12 months to March 2014, from US$ 29.8 million during the 12 months to March 2013. This was mainly on account of higher capital transfers to Government.

The financial account recorded a surplus of US$ 1,914.8 million compared to the surplus of US$ 1,742.27 million in the 12 months to March 2013. This improvement is mainly accounted for by the increase in portfolio and other investment inflows, which increased by US$ 234.7 million and US$ 222.0 million respectively. The increase in portfolio investment inflows is mainly attributed to the attractive returns on the debt securities market. Other investments increased on account of higher loan disbursements for budget support to Government (which increased to US$ 111.0 million from US$ 9.0 million) and to the private sector (which increased to US$ 313.8 million from US$ 208.4 million). Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows were however lower than last year at US$ 915.9 million, compared to US$ 1,199.0 million in the year ended March 2013. This partly reflects unusually high oil-related investments during 2012.

# CHAPTER 4: PUBLIC FINANCE IN FY2013/14

## 4.1 Government's fiscal objectives for FY2013/14

Government's fiscal objectives in FY2013/14 were to:

i. Accelerate private-sector led economic growth;
ii. Maintain macroeconomic stability, including core inflation close to the medium-term target of 5 percent per annum, and a stable exchange rate;
iii. Improve domestic revenue mobilisation and optimise the mix of financing sources to implement critical priority infrastructure investments;
iv. Improve expenditure efficiency through public financial management reforms to ensure the effective use of scarce resources;
v. Support increased production and productivity as well as skills training to create jobs; and
vi. Maintain medium and long-term debt sustainability.

Government's fiscal strategy for FY2013/14 focused on channelling resources to address the key binding constraints to economic growth. Most importantly, accelerating the implementation of interventions to improve private sector competitiveness and reduce the costs of doing business, particularly investments in transport and energy infrastructure.

## 4.2 Overall fiscal performance in FY2013/14

In FY2013/14, Government successfully increased investment expenditures – particularly for infrastructure development – while maintaining single-digit inflation rates and a stable exchange rate. Government investment in non-financial assets increased by 24.2 percent from Shs. 2,595.1 billion in FY2012/13 to Shs. 3,222.2 billion in FY2013/14. This significant expansion in public investment occurred despite the delay in the implementation of the largest planned project – the Karuma hydropower plant – due to longer-than-anticipated negotiations with the contractor and financier.

Weaker-than-expected private economic activity led to a significant tax revenue shortfall, projected at Shs. 475.6 billion. This coincided with an unexpected reduction in donor support – disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) at the end of March 2014 were only 50.6 percent of the approved donor support for FY2013/14. Fiscal policy was adapted over the course of the financial year in response to these changing circumstances. Government ensured that expenditure – other than the Karuma hydropower plant – was maintained at the programmed level. This helped to mitigate the slowdown in private economic activity.

**Table 4.1: Key Central Government Operations Indicators (Shs. billion)**

| Description | Outturn FY 2012/13 | App. Budget FY 2013/14 | Proj FY 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue & Grants / GDP | 14.9% | 15.3% | 14.8% |
| Domestic Revenue incl Oil / GDP | 13.2% | 13.9% | 13.6% |
| Domestic Revenue / GDP | 13.2% | 13.9% | 13.6% |
| Tax revenue incl Oil / GDP | 12.9% | 13.6% | 13.4% |
| Tax revenue / GDP | 12.9% | 13.6% | 13.4% |
| Total Expenditure (excl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP | 18.1% | 20.7% | 19.7% |
| Total Expenditure (incl domestic arrears repayments) / GDP | 18.8% | 20.7% | 19.7% |
| Gross Operating Balance / GDP | 1.5% | 1.9% | 0.5% |
| Domestic Balance / GDP | -1.6% | -2.6% | -2.7% |
| Primary Balance / GDP | -2.4% | -3.8% | -3.1% |
| Budget Deficit (excl Grants) / GDP | -5.7% | -6.8% | -6.1% |
| Budget Deficit (incl Grants) / GDP | -4.0% | -5.4% | -4.9% |
| Domestic Financing (net) / GDP (-borrowing/+ saving) | -1.3% | -2.1% | -3.1% |
| o/w Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving) | -0.9% | -1.1% | -1.8% |
| o/w Non-Bank Financing (-borrowing/+ saving) | -0.4% | -1.0% | -1.3% |
| Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / Total Budget (incl domestic arrears) | 24.5% | 21.1% | 17.5% |
| Foreign Disbursements (grants and loans) / GDP | 4.6% | 4.4% | 3.5% |
| External Borrowing (net) (disbursements less armotization) / GDP | -2.6% | -3.3% | 1.9% |
| External Borrowing Disbursements / GDP | -2.9% | -2.9% | 2.2% |
| Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (incl. grants and Oil) | 72.5% | 54.5% | -45.7% |
| Ratio of external borrowing disbursements to budget deficit (excl. grants and Oil) | 51.2% | 43.0% | -36.6% |
| Total public debt / GDP | 29.8% | 30.4% | 34.7% |
| o/w Domestic debt / GDP | 11.92% | 10.50% | 13.8% |
| o/w External debt / GDP | 17.8% | 18.3% | 20.9% |
| Capital Formation / Total Budget | 24.8% | 35.1% | 27.0% |
| Expenses / Total Budget | 71.3% | 64.9% | 73.0% |
| Consumption / Total Budget | 32.5% | 28.7% | 32.9% |
| *Memorandum Items* | | | |
| *GDP at Current Market Prices (Ush.s Billion)* | *55,574* | *63,122* | *60,475* |
| *Total Budget* | *10049.2* | *13064.9* | *11921.6* |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. Notes: [1]Total Budget is equal to total expenditures (including domestic arrears) minus net lending. [2]Domestic debt is reported as the stock of outstanding Treasury Bills and Bonds at cost value. It excludes the stock of zero-coupon Treasury Bills that Government issues to Bank of Uganda for use in repo operations. [3]Consumption expenditure for Budgetary Central Government defined to include compensation of employees, purchase of goods and services, and other expenses.*

The budget deficit including grants is expected to be 4.9 percent of GDP in FY2013/14. This is higher than the 4.0 percent registered in FY2012/13 but less than the 5.4 percent programmed for in the approved budget. The lower-than-projected budget deficit reflects underperformance on the expenditure side – particularly the delay in the implementation of the Karuma hydroelectric project.

## Table 4.2: Central Government Fiscal Operations, 1986 GFS Format (Shs bn)

| | Outturn 2012/13 | App. Budget 2013/14 | Projected 2013/14 | Deviation | Performance | Y/Y growth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenues and Grants** | **8,277.0** | **9,670.3** | **8,973.3** | **(697.0)** | **92.8%** | **8.4%** |
| **Revenues** | **7,340.9** | **8,760.6** | **8,234.6** | **(526.0)** | **94.0%** | **12.2%** |
| URA | 7,149.5 | 8,578.5 | 8,102.9 | (475.6) | 94.5% | 13.3% |
| Non-URA | 191.4 | 182.1 | 131.7 | (50.4) | 72.3% | -31.2% |
| Oil Revenues | - | - | - | - | n.a. | n.a |
| **Grants** | **936.2** | **909.7** | **738.7** | **(171.0)** | **81.2%** | **-21.1%** |
| Budget Support | 198.7 | 212.9 | 214.6 | 1.7 | 100.8% | 8.0% |
| Project Support | 737.5 | 696.8 | 524.1 | (172.7) | 75.2% | -28.9% |
| **Expenditure and net Lending** | **10,521.5** | **13,064.9** | **11,933.0** | **(1,131.9)** | **91.3%** | **13.4%** |
| **Current Expenditures** | **5,812.3** | **6,438.1** | **6,763.0** | **325.0** | **105.0%** | **16.4%** |
| Wages and Salaries | 2,160.5 | 2,440.2 | 2,462.0 | 21.8 | 100.9% | 14.0% |
| Interest Payments | 889.7 | 975.3 | 1,055.0 | 79.7 | 108.2% | 18.6% |
| Domestic | 788.5 | 837.6 | 923.3 | 85.7 | 110.2% | 17.1% |
| External | 101.2 | 137.7 | 131.7 | (6.0) | 95.6% | 30.1% |
| Other Recurr. Expenditures/1 | 2,762.1 | 3,022.550 | 3,246.094 | 223.5 | 107.4% | 17.5% |
| **Development Expenditures** | **4,236.9** | **6,626.8** | **5,158.6** | **(1,468.2)** | **77.8%** | **21.8%** |
| Domestic Development/2 | 2,073.8 | 4,079.4 | 3,207.1 | (872.3) | 78.6% | 54.6% |
| External Development | 2,163.1 | 2,547.4 | 1,951.5 | (595.9) | 76.6% | -9.8% |
| **Net Lending/Repayments** | **409.4** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **n.a** | **-100.0%** |
| **Domestic Arrears Repaym.** | **62.9** | **-** | **11.4** | **11.4** | **n.a** | **-81.9%** |
| **Domestic Balance** | **(916.3)** | **(1,619.2)** | **(1,615.3)** | **3.9** | **99.8%** | **76.3%** |
| **Primary Balance** | **(1,354.7)** | **(2,419.3)** | **(1,904.8)** | **514.5** | **78.7%** | **40.6%** |
| **Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)** | **(3,180.6)** | **(4,304.3)** | **(3,698.4)** | **605.9** | **85.9%** | **16.3%** |
| **Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)** | **(2,244.4)** | **(3,394.576)** | **(2,959.7)** | **434.8** | **87.2%** | **31.9%** |
| **Financing:** | **2,244.4** | **3,394.6** | **2,959.7** | **(434.8)** | **87.2%** | **31.9%** |
| **External Financing (Net)** | **1,417.9** | **1,602.3** | **1,113.5** | **(488.8)** | **69.5%** | **-21.5%** |
| Deposits | - | - | - | - | n.a. | n.a |
| Disbursements | 1,627.8 | 1,850.6 | 1,352.5 | (498.1) | 73.1% | -16.9% |
| Budget Support Loans | 324.4 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | n.a. | -100.0% |
| Project Loans | 1,303.4 | 1,850.6 | 1,352.5 | (498.1) | 73.1% | 3.8% |
| Armotization | (209.9) | (248.3) | (239.0) | 9.3 | 96.3% | 13.8% |
| **Domestic Financing (Net)** | **717.3** | **1,792.3** | **1,846.2** | **53.9** | **103.0%** | **157.4%** |
| Bank Financing (Net) | 498.6 | 752.8 | 130.6 | (622.2) | 17.3% | -73.8% |
| Non-bank Financing (Net) | 218.7 | 1,039.5 | 1,715.6 | 676.1 | 165.0% | 684.4% |
| **Errors and Omissions** | **109.2** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **n.a.** | **-100.0%** |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. Notes: [1]Includes exceptional spending reclassified from the development budget of the security sector. [2]Excludes exceptional spending reclassified as current spending. [3]The wages and salaries, other recurrent, and domestic development include transfers to local governments and extra-budgetary institutions.*

## Table 4.3: Budgetary Central Government Operations, GFSM 2001 Framework (Shs bn)

| Description | Outturn 2012/13 | Budget 2013/14 | Proj 2013/14 | Performance | Y/Y growth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | **8,276.5** | **9,670.3** | **8,973.3** | **92.8%** | **8.4%** |
| Taxes | 7,149.5 | 8,578.5 | 8,102.9 | 94.5% | 13.3% |
| Grants | 936.2 | 909.7 | 738.7 | 81.2% | -21.1% |
| Budget Support | 198.7 | 212.9 | 214.6 | 100.8% | 8.0% |
| Project Support | 737.5 | 696.8 | 524.1 | 75.2% | -28.9% |
| Oil Revenues | - | - | - | n.a. | n.a. |
| Other revenue | 190.9 | 182.1 | 131.6 | 72.3% | -31.0% |
| **Expenses** | **7,454.2** | **8,478.8** | **8,699.4** | **102.6%** | **16.7%** |
| Compensation of employees | 1,403.2 | 1,497.7 | 1,468.9 | 98.1% | 4.7% |
| Wages and salaries/1 | 892.8 | 975.2 | 992.9 | 101.8% | 11.2% |
| Allowances/1 | 414.4 | 417.4 | 374.3 | 89.7% | -9.7% |
| Other employee costs/1 | 95.9 | 105.1 | 101.7 | 96.8% | 6.0% |
| Use of goods and services/1 | 1,708.9 | 1,965.9 | 2,177.4 | 110.8% | 27.4% |
| Interest payments | 889.7 | 975.3 | 1,055.0 | 108.2% | 18.6% |
| Domestic | 788.5 | 837.6 | 923.3 | 110.2% | 17.1% |
| External | 101.2 | 137.8 | 131.7 | 95.6% | 30.1% |
| Subisidies | 29.0 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 100.0% | 134.3% |
| Grants | 2,879.3 | 3,420.9 | 3,394.0 | 99.2% | 17.9% |
| Local governments | 1,763.0 | 2,009.1 | 2,009.1 | 100.0% | 14.0% |
| Wage bill | 1,081.1 | 1,266.5 | 1,266.5 | 100.0% | 17.1% |
| Reccurent | 384.0 | 389.7 | 389.7 | 100.0% | 1.5% |
| Development | 297.9 | 353.0 | 353.0 | 100.0% | 18.5% |
| Transfers to International organizations | 29.0 | 54.1 | 53.9 | 99.7% | 85.8% |
| Transfers to Missions abroad | 64.3 | 88.3 | 88.4 | 100.1% | 37.4% |
| Transfers to Tertiary Institutions | 132.2 | 163.3 | 163.3 | 100.0% | 23.5% |
| Transfers to District Refferal hospitals | 46.7 | 70.3 | 70.3 | 100.0% | 50.5% |
| Transfers to other agencies (incl URA) | 844.0 | 1,035.7 | 1,008.8 | 97.4% | 19.5% |
| Social benefits (pensions) | 260.3 | 260.4 | 260.4 | 100.0% | 0.0% |
| Other expenses/1 | 283.7 | 290.6 | 275.8 | 94.9% | -2.8% |
| **Gross operating balance** | **822.3** | **1,191.5** | **273.8** | **23.0%** | **-66.7%** |
| **Investment in Non-Financial Assets** | **2,595.1** | **4,586.0** | **3,222.2** | **70.3%** | **24.2%** |
| Domestic development budget | 1,250.4 | 2,835.0 | 1,880.8 | 66.3% | 50.4% |
| Donor projects | 1,344.7 | 1,751.0 | 1,341.4 | 76.6% | -0.2% |
| **Total Outlays** | **10,049.2** | **13,064.9** | **11,921.6** | **91.2%** | **18.6%** |
| **Net borrowing** | **(1,772.7)** | **(3,394.6)** | **(2,948.4)** | **86.9%** | **66.3%** |
| less Payables (domestic arrears repayments) | 409.4 | - | 11.4 | n.a. | -97.2% |
| less Net lending for policy purposes | 62.9 | - | - | n.a. | -100.0% |
| **Overall deficit including grants** | **(3,181.2)** | **(4,304.3)** | **(3,698.4)** | **85.9%** | **16.3%** |
| **Overall deficit excluding grants** | **(2,245.0)** | **(3,394.6)** | **(2,959.8)** | **87.2%** | **31.8%** |
| **Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)** | **(2,245.0)** | **(3,394.6)** | **(2,959.8)** | **87.2%** | **31.8%** |
| **Domestic** | **(717.3)** | **(1,320.3)** | **(1,846.2)** | **139.8%** | **157.4%** |
| Bank Financing | (498.6) | (696.3) | (1,089.0) | 156.4% | 118.4% |
| Non Bank Financing | (218.7) | (624.0) | (757.2) | 121.4% | 246.2% |
| **External** | **(1,417.9)** | **(2,074.3)** | **(1,113.5)** | **53.7%** | **-21.5%** |
| Net change in financial assets | - | - | - | n.a. | n.a. |
| Net change in Liabilities | 1,417.9 | 2,074.3 | 1,113.5 | 53.7% | -21.5% |
| Disbursement | 1,627.8 | 1,850.6 | 1,352.5 | 73.1% | -16.9% |
| Project loans | 1,303.4 | 1,850.6 | 1,352.5 | 73.1% | 3.8% |
| Import support loans | 324.4 | - | 0.0 | n.a. | -100.0% |
| Amortization (-) | (199.9) | 248.4 | (222.3) | -89.5% | 11.2% |
| Payment of foreign debt arrears | - | (13.7) | (6.3) | 45.8% | n.a. |
| exceptional fin. | (10.1) | (11.0) | (10.4) | 94.8% | 3.4% |
| **Errors and ommissions** | **(109.8)** | **-** | **-** | **n.a.** | **-100.0%** |

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1/ Excludes transfers to local governments and extrabudgetary institutions.

2/ All transfers include salaries, non-wage and development related spending.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

## 4.3 Performance of the resource envelope in FY2013/14

The resource envelope includes domestically mobilised resources generated through tax and non-tax measures, external resources in the form of ODA grants, and net domestic and external financing. The resource envelope for FY2013/14 is projected to be Shs. 11,933.0 billion, representing year-on-year growth of 18.7 percent. However, this is Shs. 1,131.9 billion (8.7 percent) below the programmed amount. This underperformance reflects a shortfall of Shs. 659.8 billion on the external side and a Shs. 483.5 billion shortfall in domestic revenue mobilisation, including a Shs. 475.6 billion deficit in tax revenues. The tax-to-GDP ratio (13.4 percent) was close to the target (13.6 percent), meaning that the shortfall was mainly on account of lower-than-expected economic growth.

ODA grants are projected to decline by 21.1 percent, from Shs. 936.2 billion in FY2012/13 to Shs. 738.7 billion in FY2013/14. This decline is significantly more than the 2.8 percent reduction initially projected, highlighting the importance of domestic resource mobilisation efforts.

**Table 4.4: Performance of the resource envelope, (Shs. billion)**

| | Outturn 2012/13 | Budget 2013/14 | Proj 2013/14 | Annual Change | Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Resources** | **10,049.2** | **13,064.9** | **11,933.0** | **18.7%** | **-1,131.9** |
| **Domestic Resource Mobilization** | **7,695.2** | **10,552.9** | **10,080.8** | **31.0%** | **-472.1** |
| Tax Revenue | 7,149.5 | 8,578.5 | 8,102.9 | 13.3% | -475.6 |
| Oil Revenues | - | - | - | | 0.0 |
| Non-Tax revenue | 191.4 | 182.1 | 131.7 | -31.2% | -50.4 |
| Loan Repayments | 0.6 | - | - | -100.0% | 0.0 |
| Other Financing(net)/1 | 353.7 | 1,792.3 | **1,846.2** | 422.0% | 53.9 |
| **External Resource Mobilization** | **2,354.0** | **2,512.0** | **1,852.2** | **-21.3%** | **-659.8** |
| Foreign Grants | 936.2 | 909.7 | 738.7 | -21.1% | -171.0 |
| External Debt Financing(net) | 1,417.9 | 1,602.3 | 1,113.5 | -21.5% | -488.8 |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

### 4.3.1 Domestic revenue performance in FY2013/14

The Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) revenue outturn for FY2013/14 is estimated at Shs. 8,102.9 billion against the target of Shs. 8,578.5 billion, which represents a significant shortfall of Shs. 475.6 billion. The tax revenue shortfall is largely on account of corporate income tax, which is expected to register a shortfall of Shs. 304.4 billion over the financial year. The Value Added Tax (VAT) on goods and services also significantly underperformed and is expected to register a shortfall of Shs. 205.9 billion, whilst excise duty is expected to register a Shs. 46.0 billion deficit. The general slowdown in the rate of growth in the service and industrial sectors affected revenue performance, although the shortfall was partly offset by surpluses in PAYE, import duty and VAT on imports.

The Tax-to-GDP ratio is expected to increase from 12.9 percent in FY2012/13 to 13.4 percent in FY2013/14, meeting the annual policy target of 0.5 percentage points. The increase reflects the strengthening in administrative efforts by URA. Non-tax revenue is expected to underperform by Shs. 51.7 billion this financial year due to compliance challenges in some MDAs.

**Table 4.5: Performance of different tax items (Shs. billion)**

| Collections (Shs.bn) | Outturn FY2009/10 | Outturn FY2010/11 | Outturn FY2011/12 | Outturn FY2012/13 | Budget FY2013/14 | Proj. FY2013/14 | Variance: Outturn vs Budget | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Absolute | Percent |
| **Net URA collections(Excl. Govt. taxes & Tax Refunds)** | **4,207.2** | **5,114.4** | **6,135.9** | **7,149.4** | **8,578.5** | **8,102.8** | **-475.6** | 94% |
| ***Income Taxes*** | ***1,306.1*** | ***1,665.2*** | ***1,991.4*** | ***2,433.5*** | ***2,873.6*** | ***2,672.3*** | **-201.2** | 93% |
| -PAYE | 657.9 | 825.6 | 996.9 | 1,196.5 | 1,356.2 | 1,419.0 | 62.7 | **105%** |
| -Corporate Tax | 315.4 | 419.6 | 553.9 | 597.6 | 791.4 | 487.0 | -304.4 | **62%** |
| -Withholding Tax | 215.8 | 274.8 | 328.9 | 389.4 | 458.2 | 417.2 | -41.0 | **91%** |
| -Others | 117.0 | 145.2 | 111.6 | 250.0 | 267.8 | 349.2 | 81.4 | **130%** |
| ***Consumption Taxes (Domestic)*** | ***942.5*** | ***1,039.8*** | ***1,296.5*** | ***1,730.9*** | ***2,184.8*** | ***1,932.9*** | -251.9 | **88%** |
| -Excise duty | 273.5 | 315.6 | 362.2 | 451.8 | 591.8 | 545.7 | -46.0 | **92%** |
| -Value Added Tax | 669.0 | 724.2 | 934.3 | 1,279.1 | 1,593.0 | 1,387.1 | -205.9 | **87%** |
| ***Taxes on International Trade*** | ***1,960.7*** | ***2,441.7*** | ***2,905.3*** | ***3,070.5*** | ***3,589.7*** | ***3,540.8*** | -48.9 | **99%** |
| -Petroleum duty | 638.2 | 728.9 | 760.9 | 794.8 | 929.1 | 957.4 | 28.3 | **103%** |
| -Import duty | 352.2 | 447.4 | 644.5 | 598.7 | 693.0 | 763.6 | 70.7 | **110%** |
| -Excise duty | 112.8 | 141.1 | 180.7 | 219.6 | 325.9 | 230.6 | -95.3 | **71%** |
| -VAT on Imports | 763.4 | 986.5 | 1,155.6 | 1,254.5 | 1,360.8 | 1,402.7 | 41.9 | **103%** |
| -Others | 94.1 | 137.8 | 163.6 | 202.8 | 280.9 | 186.4 | -94.5 | **66%** |
| **Tax Refunds** | **-105.59** | **-143.60** | **-168.50** | **-180.70** | **-190.61** | **-190.10** | **0.5** | 100% |
| **Fees and Licenses** | **102.7** | **111.2** | **111.2** | **110.3** | **121.0** | **147.0** | **26.0** | 121% |
| **Government Taxes** | **0.8** | **0.1** | **-** | **-15.1** | **110.3** | **44.3** | **-66.1** | 40% |
| **Non-Tax Revenue** | **113.8** | **94.1** | **104.0** | **144.9** | **182.1** | **130.4** | **-51.7** | 72% |
| **Tax-to-GDP ratio** | **12.2%** | **13.1%** | **12.3%** | **12.9%** | **13.6%** | **13.4%** | **-0.2%** | 98.5% |
| **Real GDP Growth** | **6.8%** | **7.0%** | **3.4%** | **6.0%** | **6.2%** | **4.7%** | **-1.5%** | 75.8% |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

### *Domestic taxes*

Total income tax is projected to be Shs. 2,672.3 billion against a target of Shs. 2,873.6 billion, which represents a shortfall of Shs. 201.3 billion. The underperformance of income tax mainly arose from a large deficit in corporation tax. Corporation tax revenues are expected to decline by 18.5 percent in FY 2013/14, compared to an average growth of 23.7 percent in the previous three years. This is partly due to reduced interest income earned by commercial banks, as lending rates have fallen from nearly 30 percent in

August 2011 to an average of 17 percent in 2013.[7] Bank of Uganda's commitment to force commercial banks to declare as non-performing all debts due for more than nine months also reduced banks taxable income, since bad debts are deductible expenses.

Withholding tax is expected to register a shortfall of Shs. 41 billion. This is attributed to delays in payments to Government suppliers and lower-than-expected revenues from some business sectors, particularly telecommunications which experienced a reduction in withholding tax payments of Shs. 21.5 billion.

Consumption taxes, which include VAT and Excise Duty, are also expected to underperform with a projected deficit of Shs. 251.9 billion in FY2013/14. VAT has particularly underperformed and is expected to register a shortfall of Shs. 205.9 billion. This is largely attributed to lower-than-projected collections of VAT on sugar, beer, phone airtime, and water. There has been a particular reduction in the sale volumes of beer and sugar, by 10.0 percent and 12.9 percent respectively as of March 2014.

Surpluses for PAYE and other taxes helped to counter the large underperformance of corporate income tax and VAT. Increased monitoring and enforcement measures by URA contributed to a surplus of Shs. 62.7 billion for PAYE tax and Shs. 81.4 billion for other taxes. Government introduced the Taxpayer Registration and Expansion Project in an effort to increase collaboration on revenue collection between URA, MDAs and Local Governments. The project has successfully identified and registered a large number of individual income tax payers in the Central Business District of Kampala. The taxpayers register for individuals expanded by 16.0 percent from 207,446 in July 2013 to 240,664 in December 2013, contributing to an increase of Shs. 31.9 billion in tax collections compared to last year. The project is projected to generate an additional Shs. 22 billion in revenues this financial year.

### *International trade taxes*

International trade taxes comprise petroleum duty, import duty, excise duty, VAT on imports, withholding tax and others. International trade tax collections are expected to amount to Shs. 3,540.8 billion against a target of Shs. 3,589.7, registering a shortfall of Shs. 48.9 billion. This underperformance is in contrast to the 16.4 percent growth registered in FY2012/13. This is attributed to the

[7] Several large commercial banks registered reductions in interest income between Shs. 30 billion and Shs. 50 billion.

poor performance of excise duty and withholding tax on imports, which are estimated to post shortfalls of Shs. 95.3 billion and Shs. 80 billion respectively this financial year. URA granted more compliant taxpayers waivers from withholding tax. The shortfall in excise duty arose from the exchange rate appreciation, which is estimated to have reduced overall taxes on international trade by Shs. 84.5 billion.

Import duty is expected to register a surplus of Shs. 70.7 billion. The strong performance is largely on account of an expansion in the volume of dutiable imports, as the list of duty-free imports for Ugandan manufacturers under the East African Community Common External Tariff was reduced. Petroleum duty is projected to register a surplus of Shs. 28.3 billion. This is attributed to improved efficiency in collections as a result of enhanced enforcement procedures under the Single Customs Territory initiative.

### *Performance of Non-Tax Revenue*

Non-tax revenue (NTR) in FY2013/14 is expected to decline by 10.0 percent compared to the previous financial year, despite an increase in NTR rates. This is projected to lead to a shortfall of Shs. 51.7 billion, and is partly on account of poor enforcement mechanisms in some MDAs, particularly those which are not yet using the new URA e-payment system which has helped to improve transparency and accountability in collections. Government expects a significant improvement in the performance of non-tax revenue in FY2014/15 as the number of MDAs utilising the e-payment system expands.

### *Impact of domestic revenue measures in FY2013/14*

The policy measures announced in the Budget for FY2013/14 are projected to generate about Shs. 200 billion in revenue by the end of June 2014, representing a shortfall of Shs. 59 billion against the target of Shs. 259 billion. The expected shortfall is attributed to the reversal or scaling back of some measures, such as excise duty on kerosene and un-denatured spirits and VAT on upcountry hotel accommodation. Table 4.6 shows the impact of tax measures on domestic revenue performance for FY2013/14.

**Table 4.6: Impact of tax measures for FY2013/14 as of March 2014**

| TAX HEAD | TAX MEASURE | OBJECTIVE | IMPACT |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Excise duty** | An additional Shs. 50 excise duty on fuel. | Generate Shs.72 billion. | Shs. 49.3 billion collected. |
| | Increase excise duty on Cigarettes from Shs.22,000, 25,000 and 55,000 for Soft cup, other soft cup and Hinge lid respectively to Shs.32,000, Shs.35,000 and Shs.69,000. | Generate Shs. 3.2 billion. | Shs. 0.95 billion collected. |
| | Impose excise duty at a rate of 10% on money transfers. | Generate Shs. 48 billion. | Shs. 3.44 billion collected. The significant underperformance is due to the imposition of excise tax of 10% on only sending fees and not withdrawal fees. |
| | Increase duty on un-denatured spirits from 70% to 100%. | Generate Shs. 8 billion. | Shs. 2.32 billion collected. |
| | Increase in stamp duty on third party policies by Shs. 30,000. | Generate Shs. 12 billion | Shs. 6.48 billion collected. |
| | Impose excise duty on international calls. | Generate Shs. 43.95 billion. | Shs. 48.8 billion collected. |
| **Value Added Tax (VAT)** | Reinstate VAT on supply of water for domestic use. | Generate Shs. 8 billion. | Shs. 6.2 billion collected. |
| | Remove wheat and wheat flour from the exemptions/zero rated schedule. | Generate Shs. 35 billion. | Shs.11.68 billion collected. |
| **Non Tax Revenue (NTR)** | Implement e-payment system and increase NTR rates. | Generate Shs. 32 billion. | Shs. 7 billion collected. |
| **Fees and Licences** | Increase motorcycle registration fees by Shs. 120,000. | Generate Shs. 8.64 billion. | Shs. 8.15 billion collected. |
| | Increase vehicle registration fees by Shs. 200,000. | Generate Shs. 8 billion. | Shs. 7.55 billion collected. |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

### 4.3.2 Performance of Official Development Assistance

The approved budget for total grants in FY2013/14 was US$ 278.9 million, which represents a 24.8 percent reduction on the outturn for FY2012/13. This reflects a general reduction in ODA grants over recent years. At end March 2014, only 50.6 percent of the approved donor support for FY2013/14 had been disbursed. The disbursement rate for grants, at 65.1 percent, is significantly greater than that for loans, which stood at only 44.7 percent. This is partly on account of budget support out-performing targets with a disbursement rate of 124.4 percent, explained by undisbursed budget support from FY2012/13 which was rolled over to this financial year.[8]

[8] Only US$ 72 million budget support was disbursed in FY2012/13 against a target of US$ 184 million, representing a disbursement rate of 39 percent.

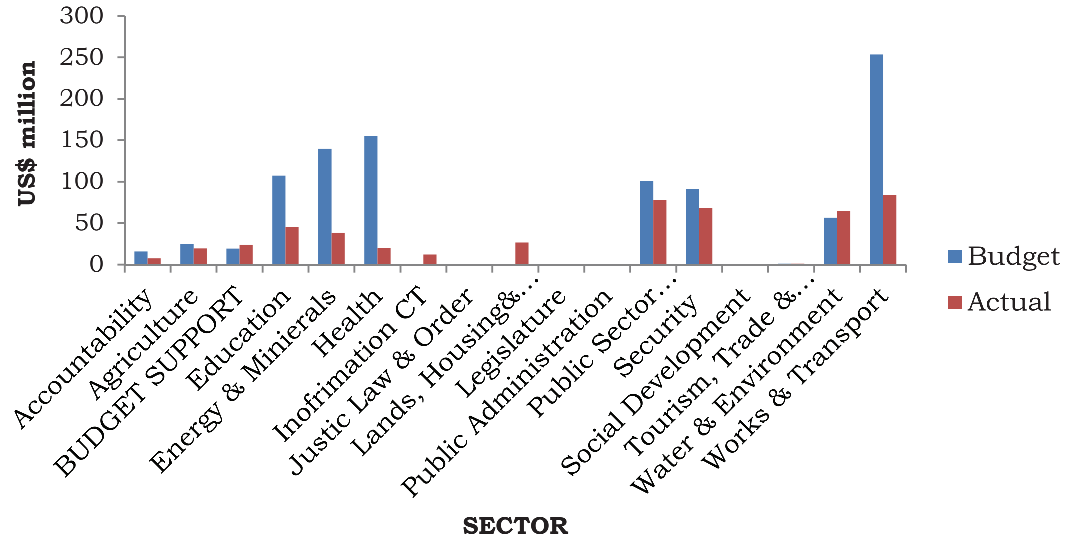
**Table 4.7: Disbursement Performance of Loans and Grants (US$ million)**

| | Approved Budget FY2013/14 | Outturn as of March 2014 | Disbursement rate (%) as of March 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Grants** | **278.89** | **181.42** | **65.05%** |
| Project support | 259.48 | 157.27 | 60.61% |
| Budget Support | 19.41 | 24.15 | 124.42% |
| **Total Loans** | **689.08** | **308.16** | **44.72%** |
| Project Support | 689.08 | 308.16 | 44.72% |
| Budget Support | - | - | NA |
| **TOTAL ODA** | **967.97** | **489.58** | **50.58%** |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

With the exception of four sectors (Tourism, Trade and Industry; Lands, Housing and Urban Development; Justice, Law and Order; and Public Administration), the majority of sectors show lower-than approved disbursements at the beginning of FY2013/14. Total disbursements by the end of the financial year are therefore not expected to reach the initially programmed levels. This is consistent with broader trends in recent years where actual outturns of donor projects have fallen short of initial budget allocations. Figure 4.1 depicts total budgeted amounts in each sector compared to actual disbursements to date. Slow disbursement is largely attributed to low absorption by sector ministries resulting from slow implementation of projects. The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development is working closely with MDAs to improve execution and financial and operational management of development projects.

**Figure 4.1: Budgeted and actual disbursements by sector at end March 2014**




*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

## 4.4 Expenditure performance in FY2013/14

Total expenditure in FY2013/14 including domestic arrears and repayments is projected at 19.7 percent of GDP, compared to 18.8 percent in the previous financial year. This is lower than the 20.7 percent programmed in the approved budget, reflecting the delays in the implementation of some large Government development projects – particularly the Karuma hydropower plant – and the low disbursement of donor support.

**Table 4.8: Spending performance by type of expenditure and sector**

| | Outturn | Budget | Proj. | Perfor- | Y/Y | Composition | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2013/14 | mance | growth | 12/13 | Budget | 13/14 |
| **Expenses** | 7,454.2 | 8,478.8 | 8,699.4 | 102.6% | 16.7% | 74.2% | 64.9% | 73.0% |
| Compensation of employees | 1,403.2 | 1,497.7 | 1,468.9 | 98.1% | 4.7% | 14.0% | 11.5% | 12.3% |
| Use of goods and services | 1,708.9 | 1,965.9 | 2,177.4 | 110.8% | 27.4% | 17.0% | 15.0% | 18.3% |
| Interest payments | 889.7 | 975.3 | 1,055.0 | 108.2% | 18.6% | 8.9% | 7.5% | 8.8% |
| Domestic | 788.5 | 837.6 | 923.3 | 110.2% | 17.1% | 7.8% | 6.4% | 7.7% |
| External | 101.2 | 137.8 | 131.7 | 95.6% | 30.1% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| Subisidies | 29.0 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 100.0% | 134.3% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.6% |
| Transfers to Local Governments | 1,763.0 | 2,009.1 | 2,009.1 | 100.0% | 14.0% | 17.5% | 15.4% | 16.9% |
| Other transfers/1 | 1,116.3 | 1,411.8 | 1,384.8 | 98.1% | 24.1% | 11.1% | 10.8% | 11.6% |
| Social benefits (pensions) | 260.3 | 260.4 | 260.4 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 2.6% | 2.0% | 2.2% |
| Other expenses | 283.7 | 290.6 | 275.8 | 94.9% | -2.8% | 2.8% | 2.2% | 2.3% |
| **Investment in non-financial assets** | 2,595.1 | 4,586.0 | 3,222.2 | 70.3% | 24.2% | 25.8% | 35.1% | 27.0% |
| Domestic development budget | 1,250.4 | 2,835.0 | 1,880.8 | 66.3% | 50.4% | 12.4% | 21.7% | 15.8% |
| Donor projects | 1,344.7 | 1,751.0 | 1,341.4 | 76.6% | -0.2% | 13.4% | 13.4% | 11.3% |
| **Total Outlays** | 10,049.2 | 13,064.9 | 11,921.6 | 91.2% | 18.6% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Security | 979.5 | 1,048.5 | 1,165.8 | 111.2% | 19.0% | 9.7% | 8.0% | 9.8% |
| Works & Transport | 1,719.1 | 2,510.7 | 2,351.4 | 93.7% | 36.8% | 17.1% | 19.2% | 19.7% |
| Agriculture | 354.3 | 382.7 | 405.9 | 106.1% | 14.6% | 3.5% | 2.9% | 3.4% |
| Education | 1,456.6 | 1,761.6 | 1,700.5 | 96.5% | 16.7% | 14.5% | 13.5% | 14.3% |
| Health | 1,073.4 | 1,127.5 | 1,030.0 | 91.4% | -4.0% | 10.7% | 8.6% | 8.6% |
| Water & Environment | 317.5 | 383.9 | 353.4 | 92.1% | 11.3% | 3.2% | 2.9% | 3.0% |
| Justice, Law & Order | 594.1 | 625.7 | 768.0 | 122.7% | 29.3% | 5.9% | 4.8% | 6.4% |
| Accountability | 581.0 | 698.8 | 715.3 | 102.4% | 23.1% | 5.8% | 5.3% | 6.0% |
| Energy & Minerals | 250.9 | 1,675.7 | 554.1 | 33.1% | 120.8% | 2.5% | 12.8% | 4.6% |
| Tourism, Trade & Industry | 64.5 | 54.8 | 58.4 | 106.6% | -9.5% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.5% |
| Lands, Housing & Urban Dev't | 27.7 | 30.0 | 31.5 | 104.9% | 13.7% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| Social Development | 28.6 | 44.4 | 45.1 | 101.6% | 57.8% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.4% |
| ICT | 13.8 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 100.0% | 11.8% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Public Sector Management | 1,100.8 | 1,093.9 | 1,032.4 | 94.4% | -6.2% | 11.0% | 8.4% | 8.7% |
| Public Administration | 365.6 | 398.3 | 401.8 | 100.9% | 9.9% | 3.6% | 3.0% | 3.4% |
| Parliament | 232.1 | 237.6 | 237.6 | 100.0% | 2.4% | 2.3% | 1.8% | 2.0% |
| Interest Payments Due | 889.7 | 975.3 | 1,055.0 | 108.2% | 18.6% | 8.9% | 7.5% | 8.8% |
| **Total outlays** | 10,049.2 | 13,064.8 | 11,921.6 | 91.2% | 18.6% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

*1/ Includes transfers to international organisations, missions abroad, tertiary institutions, referral hospitals and other agencies.*

*2/ All transfers include salaries, non-wage and development related spending.*

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

Government expenditure excluding Karuma was Shs. 11,933.0 billion, 99.7 percent of the planned Shs. 11,973.9. The budget was not executed exactly as planned however. A number of sectors did not spend their allocated resources, notably Works and Transport, Health, Water and Environment, where spending is projected to underperform by 6.3 percent, 8.6 percent and 7.9 percent respectively. This reflects a number of budget execution challenges faced over the financial year, including procurement delays. The administrative delay of payments during the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) upgrade in October 2013 also affected some expenditure categories. Under spending in some areas was offset by supplementary budgets, mainly to support the issuance of national IDs to comply with the EAC directive, and security spending after Uganda deployed troops in South Sudan to avert escalation of the conflict that broke out in December 2013.

### *Transfers to Local Government*

Transfers to Local Governments are projected to increase by Shs. 246.1 billion to Shs. 2,009.1 billion in FY2013/14. This represents 16.9 percent of the total budget and is largely reflective of Government's increased decentralisation efforts to improve public service delivery.

### *Subsidies to the energy sector*

Government maintained the level of subsidies to the power sector at a low level. Power subsidies are projected to amount to Shs. 68 billion in FY2013/14.

### *Interest costs*

Interest payments on public debt in FY2013/14 are expected to total Shs. 1,055 billion. This is more than the Shs. 889.7 billion registered in FY2012/13 and the Shs. 975.3 billion programmed for in the approved budget. Interest payments on domestic debt are projected to rise by 17.1 percent compared to FY2012/13, and 10.2 percent above the programmed level. This reflects Government's reliance on the domestic market to finance the non-Karuma fiscal deficit, which was larger than expected due to the shortfall in domestic revenue and donor support.

### *Social security benefits*

Pension payments during FY2013/14 are expected to remain unchanged from the previous financial year at Shs. 260.4 billion.

### *Investment in non-financial assets*

Investment in non-financial assets is expected to be Shs. 3,222.2 billion in FY2013/14. This represents a 24.2 percent increase on the outturn for the previous financial year, highlighting Government's increased commitment to capital formation. This was less than the 76.7 percent increase programmed for, due to delays in procurement and compensation related to the Karuma hydropower project.

## 4.5 Financing outturns for FY2013/14

It is projected that the Shs. 3,698.4 billion deficit (including grants) in FY2013/14 will be covered by Shs. 1,846.2 billion of net domestic financing and Shs. 1,852.2 in external financing; close to a 50-50 share.

Concessional loans remain an important, although declining, source of funding for the budget. The financial crisis experienced by donor countries has affected the volume of aid granted to Uganda. External loan disbursements are expected to amount to Shs. 1,352.5 billion in FY2013/14. This is less than the Shs. 1,850.6 billion planned for, and the Shs. 1,627.8 billion disbursed during the previous financial year. All the loans disbursed were linked to specific projects – budget support loans have been phased out due to a shift in donor preferences.

## 4.6 Public debt in FY2013/14

The stock of public debt is projected to reach 34.7 percent of GDP by the end of the financial year, which is greater than the 29.8 percent for the previous financial year. However, despite the increase, public debt remains sustainable and Uganda is not under debt distress – figures are significantly below Uganda's Debt Strategy benchmark. The nominal value of the external debt stock (20.9 percent of GDP) is almost double the domestic debt stock (13.8 percent of GDP), but since most external debt is contracted on highly concessionary terms its net present value and servicing requirements are significantly lower.

Total external debt exposure grew to US$ 6.7 billion in April 2014 from US$ 6.2 billion in June 2013, indicating growth of 8.1 percent. US$ 4.2 billion (62.7 percent) of this is disbursed (DOD) compared to US$ 3.8 billion in June 2013. The remaining US$ 2.5 billion (37.3 percent) represents loan commitments that have not yet been disbursed. Amounts undisbursed increased by 5.2 percent between June 2013 and April 2014, reflecting inadequate project and contract management capacity among implementing agencies and procurement-related and financial management challenges.

The majority of debt is owed to multilateral creditors such as the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank (AfDB), since they provide concessional loans with favourable terms in line with Government's debt strategy.

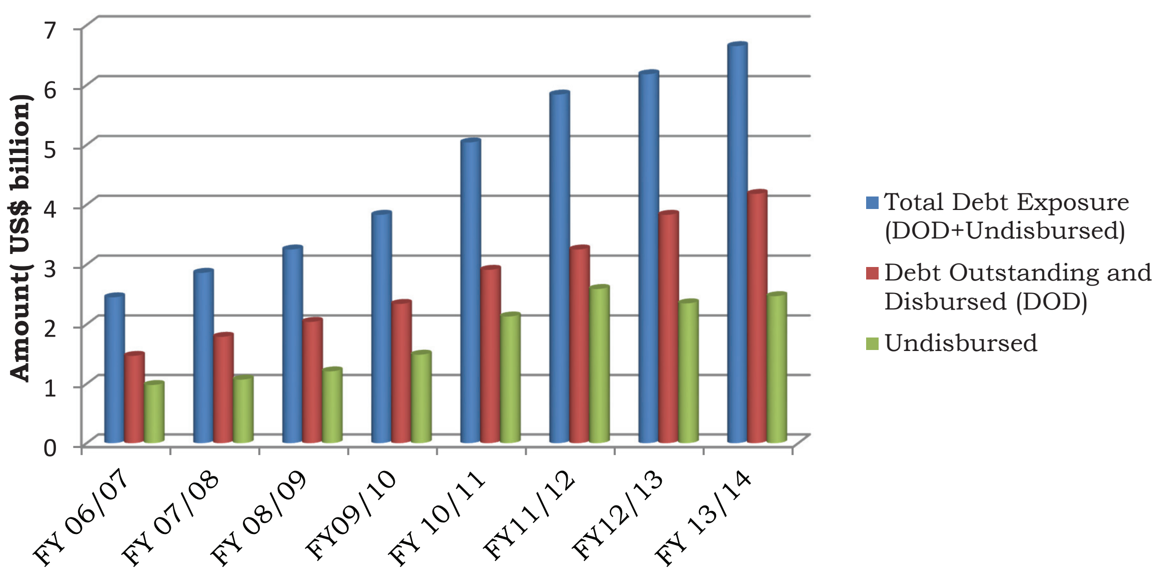
**Table 4.9: External Debt stock by source category as of 30 April, 2014 (US$ billion)**

| | DOD | Undisbursed | Total Debt Exposure |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MULTILATERAL** | **3.67** | **1.86** | **5.53** |
| **BILATERAL** | **0.54** | **0.61** | **1.15** |
| *o/w Non-Paris Club* | *0.45* | *0.32* | *0.77* |
| *o/w Paris Club* | *0.09* | *0.29* | *0.38* |
| **Commercial Banks** | | **0.00** | **0.00** |
| Total | **4.21** | **2.47** | **6.68** |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

The total external debt stock has increased over the years from US$ 2.45 billion in June 2007 to US$ 6.68 billion in April 2014. This debt burden arises from the need to bridge the infrastructure gap and finance priority investments identified in the NDP, particularly in sectors such as Energy and Mineral Development; Works and Transport; Education; and Health.

**Figure 4.2: External Public Debt trends FY 2006/07 – FY 2013/14**




*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

# CHAPTER 5: PUBLIC INVESTMENT AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REFORMS

This chapter highlights some of the critical issues relating to efficiency in public investments and the on-going reforms Government has undertaken to ensure that financing of public investments yield a good financial return.

## 5.1 The public investment agenda

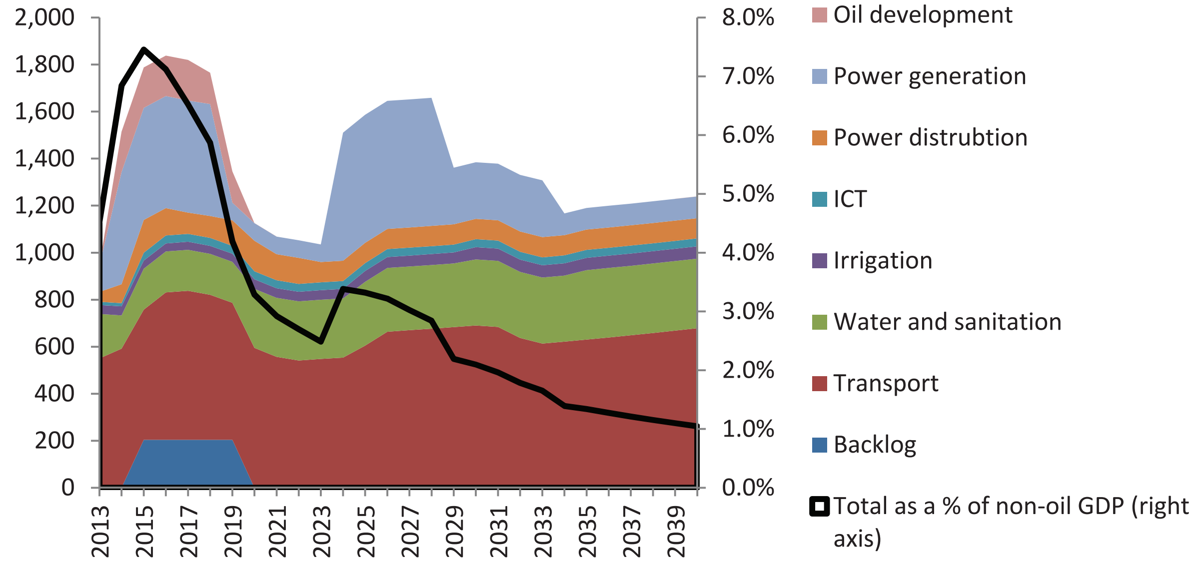
In line with the NDP's strategy to address binding constraints to accelerated economic growth and poverty reduction – particularly through scaling up public investments in infrastructure, Government's medium to long-term plans, among other things, entail the following:

i. Public investment in road, water and air transport has been consolidated under the Integrated Transport Investment Plan (ITIP). This includes rail investments that are expected to increase and extend rail connections to Rwanda, South Sudan and DRC. In addition, the preparatory activities for the construction of the Standard-Gauge Railway (SGR) are currently underway.
ii. Government has also prioritised increased investment in power generation and distribution under the Regional Power System Master Plan (RPSMP) and the Rural Electrification Strategy (RES). Specifically, Government plans to deliver the Karuma and Isimba power projects as well as interconnection projects with Kenya and Tanzania.
iii. Priority has also been given to increasing water supply coverage and distribution to facilitate domestic, industrial and agricultural use of water under the Water Sector Strategic Investment Plan (WSSIP).
iv. Investments in ICT sector have also been given similar attention, with public spending expected to increase during the NDP II period.
v. Government's investment contribution to development of the oil pipeline and oil refinery is also planned to start soon.

If government spending on public infrastructure evolves as per the above plans, total investment in the period up to 2040 will amount to US$ 38.8 billion (see Figure 5.1), reflecting average annual expenditure of US$ 1.37 billion.[9]

[9] Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, (2013). 'Uganda's long and medium-term fiscal strategy for socioeconomic transformation'

**Figure 5.1: Infrastructure investment requirements, US$ millions**




*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, (2013). 'Uganda's long and medium-term fiscal strategy for socioeconomic transformation'.*

This imminent increase in public investment in the medium and long-term is well justified given the need to enhance the country's competitiveness, particularly with the view to increase employment growth and accelerate poverty reduction. However, current and future increases in public investments will require an improvement in the capability of Government spending units to effectively utilise funds allocated to public investment projects. The investment backlog accumulated during the NDP I – estimated to be US$1.07 billion – is indicative of underlying absorptive capacity constraints within Government spending units.[10] The proceeding sections highlight some of the major absorptive capacity constraints inherent in the public sector that potentially impede timely absorption of budget provisions, and highlight the ongoing policy reforms to strengthen the efficiency of public investments, increase the absorption of investment funds, and ultimately increase the fiscal and economic returns to investment.

## 5.2 Absorptive capacity constraints

Studies have revealed a number of constraints to absorption within public sector spending units. These constraints relate to: budget allocations and

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[10] Absorptive capacity refers to the ability of Government of Uganda (GoU) to translate public resources into development results via the design and successful execution of the national budget.

credibility of the budget; procurement processes and land acquisition; private sector capacity constraints and staffing constraints.[11] Most of these constraints although formidable, were found to be surmountable. The constraints were mainly attributed to poor planning and organisational inefficiencies within MDAs. For example, most MDAs cited time consuming and cumbersome procurement rules as a major cause of implementation delays of public projects. However, comparative evidence across all MDAs revealed that while this was indeed a challenge for some LGs, others managed the procurement processes more efficiently largely because of forward planning.

### *Budget allocation and credibility*

Budgets allocations reflect Government's priorities, but should also take account of the distribution of absorptive capacity across government spending units. However, in practice, some sectors may be allocated funds in excess of their capacity to absorb while in other cases, sector ceilings may be low despite the sector or spending units having excess capacity to effectively utilise additional resources. The former case is often common within the transport and energy sectors where some construction projects have taken long to commence due to the need to carry out designs, feasibility studies, and land acquisition and compensation. Lack of a framework to enable continuous undertaking of feasibility and pre-feasibility studies has further compounded the problem. These delays in project implementation contribute to increased project costs and budget reallocations which can potentially engender unpredictability in the budget process.

### *Procurement processes and land acquisition*

There is a widespread conception that the procurement process is the largest impediment to high absorption within spending units. Evidence however suggests that drawn-out procurement processes are more a reflection of poor planning, organisational inefficiency and misaligned incentives rather than the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets (PPDA) regulations per se. It is often contested that the current procurement processes are overly time consuming. For instance, the required bid display period has been universally criticised as too long, the threshold for requiring clearance of the Solicitor General (SG) too low, and the procedure for administrative reviews too cumbersome. Given the limited capacity of the private sector, spending units in specialist areas (UNRA and MoTTI) have in the past complained that for some projects, the requirements tend to needlessly delay implementation where there

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[11] Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (2011), 'Absorptive Capacity Constraints: The causes and implications for budget execution'.

is at most one qualified contractor. Nevertheless, amendments to the PPDA Act have ameliorated some of these procurements problems; for example the number of days for which a contract has to be presented to the SG for approval has been increased.

Land acquisition is another problem that has been identified as a potential factor hampering absorptive capacity. This is a particular concern under spending units such as Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA), the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, and LG works departments. The overall land take process which involves survey, valuation, identification of the owner, payment of compensation and registration of the new title typically takes six months and can be potentially longer should a dispute arise. This often results in implementation delays and sometimes necessitates redesign requiring contractors to be compensated. At the district level, local politics can complicate land take further because local politicians tend to deliberately misinform their constituents and thus prompt unfounded claims for compensation.

These problems are compounded by limited capacity of the spending units themselves. The Land Acquisition Department of UNRA (probably the MDA with the largest land take needs) consists of just one land expert and one assistant. It is common practice not to begin the land-take process until the final construction contract has been agreed, which inevitably results in delays.

#### *Private sector capacity*

Limited capacity of local private contractors has also contributed to implementation delays. The problem is more pervasive at the Local Government level. Contractors often lack qualified engineers and usually have more than one ongoing project. The shortage of equipment often leads to slow mobilisation and project overruns.

## 5.3 Public investment reforms

In view of the above constraints to the absorption of public funds in spending units, Government has embarked on a series of reforms and measures to increase absorptive capacity within spending units with a view to improving the efficiency of public investments and thus accelerate progress towards desired development outcomes. These include:

#### *Strengthening the Development Committee (DC) to guide the project appraisal process*

Government has taken action to strengthen the Development Committee (DC) in MoFPED in guiding sectoral project planning, with a view to improve the quality and timely implementation of public investments. The DC has strengthened the projects appraisal process which now requires an annual review of all projects in the Public Investment Plan (PIP) to ensure that all projects adhere to the set guidelines and are implemented according to work plans. The review process has enabled the removal of all non-performing and dormant projects from the PIP. In the last two financial years, the annual review process removed more than 50 non-performing projects from the PIP, without disrupting implementation of key Government interventions. The efficiency savings realised from this review process have been reallocated to key priority areas for development.

### *Improving implementation monitoring of public investments*

Since its inception (nearly five years ago), the Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit (BMAU) of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) has significantly improved the monitoring of Government programmes, and projects under the PIP. The unit monitors priority sectors by reviewing quarterly work plans, financial plans and procurement programmes and carries out on-site visits to verify physical progress. If implementation is not progressing, the Budget Directorate is informed and advised not to release the next quarterly allotment to the entity. BMAU has been critical in providing early warnings on potentially non-performing and wasteful projects to the Development Committee and Budget Directorate so that they can take appropriate action.

### *Enhancing Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and feasibility studies*

Government through MoFPED is currently undertaking measures to strengthen the process for PPPs and feasibility studies. Specifically, MoFPED is spearheading the establishment of a legal and institutional framework for the efficient implementation of PPP projects. The PPP bill is currently under consideration by Parliament and should be passed into law in the near future.

## 5.4 Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms

Budget credibility has in the past been blighted by late releases, lower releases compared to planned allocations, budget cuts and supplementaries. These problems have receded in recent years due to the ongoing implementation of ambitious Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms. These reforms are enhancing accountability and the allocative and productive efficiency of public investment and service delivery, and have thus contributed to robust economic growth and the stable macroeconomic environment; improved planning and budgeting; enhanced control and management of public funds; improved reporting by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Local Governments (LGs); and greater scrutiny and oversight in the collection and utilisation of public resources. Improved cash management and the timely release of funds have reduced delays in the implementation of public investment projects. This section highlights major on-going PFM reforms and assesses their implementation.

### *The Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS)*

The IFMS is a system that produces financial information for statutory reporting requirements and generates timely and accurate information for decision making. The IFMS has been upgraded to fix areas of leakage and build in additional security features. These include the commitment control system which allows spending entities to commit Government only up to the level of the appropriated funds. This will significantly reduce arrears on goods and services procured within Government. The Oracle-based IFMS is currently running at 88 sites (64 Central Government MDAs, 4 Referral hospitals, 6 donor-funded projects and 14 Local Governments). In FY 2014/15, the system will be rolled out to cover all donor-funded projects and the remaining referral hospitals and Local Governments.

The upgrade of the IFMS has streamlined the management of all donor disbursements and strengthened the process for reconciling Government transactions between the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (Accountant General's Office); Bank of Uganda (BoU); and Accounting Officers. This has been done through the introduction of additional measures for confirmation of all payments and monthly reconciliation of transactions by Accounting Officers.

### *The Treasury Single Account (TSA)*

In FY2013/14 Government introduced the Treasury Single Account (TSA), in accordance with Section 4(1) of the Public Finance and Accountability Act (PFAA) 2003, which mandates the Minister of Finance to maintain transparent systems that ensure efficient and cost-effective cash management of the Consolidated Fund, any other fund established under the Act, and other public monies**.** The TSA is a unified system of Government bank accounts through which Government will transact all its receipts and payments thereby giving a consolidated view of Government's cash resources – which will better enable Government to allocate resources to where they are most needed for immediate expenditure. The reform is expected to improve the efficiency of payment processing and increase the absorption of funds released to implementing agencies. Predictability of funding for commitments made by Accounting Officers is expected to improve, and discretion in the implementation of Government programs at the MDA level will increase. With the IFMS system configured to operate using the TSA concept, transactions processed for payment outside the IFMS will undermine efficient operation of the TSA. Further rollout of the IFMS to include donor-funded projects and other public monies is therefore a priority. The capacity of Bank of Uganda systems to accommodate TSA operations will also be enhanced.

The TSA is being implemented in a phased manner. The first phase of implementation involved combining expenditure accounts into a single account maintained at Bank of Uganda. This arrangement makes it straightforward to see and interpret the aggregate cash position for Government as a whole. The second phase will be to extend coverage to salary accounts, holding accounts, non-donor and donor-funded projects and all other accounts holding public funds. Payment phasing, closure of securities accounts and straight-through processing of foreign payments will also be introduced.

### *Closure of redundant bank accounts*

Some spending agencies have not complied with the requirement to close redundant Government accounts. The Auditor General, in the past, found that such accounts have been used to misappropriate public funds. In FY2013/14 Government undertook a comprehensive review of existing bank accounts, closed a total of 165 dormant bank accounts and transferred the total balance of Shs. 14.9 billion to the Consolidated Fund. Government will continue to review and close other redundant bank accounts. This measure will also reduce the reconciliation burden faced by spending agencies and make it easier for the Treasury to adequately monitor Government accounts.

### *Improving wage bill and payroll management*

Budget execution has in the past been characterised by persistent wage bill overruns, perpetual supplementary expenditures and delays in the payment of civil servant salaries. Various Budget Monitoring and Audit Reports continue to raise the existence of "ghost" staff; duplication of names on the pay roll; incorrect bank accounts; and other forms of payroll irregularities. To address this challenge Government implemented a number of measures in FY2013/14, namely:

1. **Interfacing the Integrated Personnel and Payroll System (IPPS) with the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS)** to enable payment of all staff salaries through the IFMS as the sole Government payment system;
2. **Decentralisation of payroll processing and salary payments** to address the irregularities in payroll processing and salary payment;
3. **Entering of staff lists in the Output Budgeting Tool (OBT)** to provide detailed staff information in order to reduce wage bill overruns and supplementary budgets;
4. **Audit of the Government payroll** to establish the effectiveness of the IPPS in the processing and management of the Government payroll and to establish the validity, authenticity and accuracy of all the current payroll records; and

5. **Printing and display of payrolls on public notice boards** for scrutiny by all stakeholders, including members of the general public.

The audit of the general payroll will address the issue of "ghost" staff, but it might also lead to an increase in salary arrears as some legitimate staff who may be absent from station on sick or study leave may be deleted from the payroll. Government will therefore take extra caution when implementing this reform to ensure that bona fide employees are not mistakenly eliminated from the payroll.

### *Limiting cash withdrawals and advances*

Cash advances and the withdrawal of huge amounts of cash by public servants has been a major loophole in Government financial systems, contributing to the mismanagement of public funds. Government has therefore limited the cash withdrawals from all Government accounts to a maximum of Shs. 20 million per month. This measure has helped restore confidence of stakeholders, particularly Development Partners, in Government systems and processes. The control has also reduced the amount of public funds exposed to abuse.

### *Improving budget formulation*

As part of efforts to improve budget formulation, the Output-Budgeting Tool (OBT) is being upgraded and converted into a web-based application. In addition to making the system more secure, this reform will interface the OBT with other Government systems, particularly the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS), the Integrated Personnel and Payroll System (IPPS) and the Human Resources Management Information System (HMIS), among others.

In FY2013/14, the Performance-Based Budgeting System and the use of the OBT have been extended to all Government parastatals and semi-autonomous agencies. Effective FY2014/15, the agencies will be expected to submit detailed work plans and budget estimates using the OBT, clearly indicating how their budgetary resources are being utilised.

The automated OBT is expected to lead to proper alignment of the budgets, work plans, procurement plans, monitoring and accountability. It will also facilitate the integration of budgeting and accounting systems for better budget execution and control, as well as reconciliation of budget performance information, helping to improve reporting on the use of public funds. To achieve the intended objectives of the OBT, capacity development within MDAs and Local Governments on the preparation of quality, costed work plans aligned with procurement plans, remains one of Government's major priorities.

### *Improving budget implementation, monitoring and reporting*

The budget must be implemented as approved and appropriated by Parliament in order to achieve the intended objectives. This is only possible with the efficient allocation of resources; the elimination of in-year budget cuts; timely release of funds to spending agencies; timely implementation of programmes and projects; adequate monitoring; and regular reporting.

Government has undertaken the following measures to strengthen the budget implementation process:

1. **Quarterly cash limit and release of funds** to ensure timely release of funds to all spending agencies;
2. **Direct transfer of funds to service delivery units** to ensure that delivery units, such as schools, are held accountable in the event of misuse or abuse of public funds;
3. **Performance reporting** to track the implementation of Government programmes and to improve accountability in the use of public resources; and
4. **Increased budget monitoring** of Government programmes, especially in the major spending sectors of Works and Transport, Energy, Health, Education, Agriculture, Water and Trade and Industry.

### *Strengthening budget transparency*

The budget process must be transparent for stakeholders and the public to monitor Government expenditure. Government is implementing various measures to enhance transparency and accountability in the use of public funds, including:

1. **Publication of quarterly releases** by vote, programme and project for Central Government institutions and by vote and grant for Local Governments in major newspapers;
2. **Maintenance of the budget information website** to provide all Ugandans with access to detailed information on how Government funds are being spent and to facilitate public feedback, thereby contributing to better service delivery; and
3. **Creation of an SMS system and Hotline.** Once established this will allow the public to air their views, seek responses from Government agencies on the implementation progress of public programmes, and whistle-blow irregularities in public financial management.

### *The contingency reserve*

Government's most recent PFM reform is the introduction of a contingency reserve in the FY2014/15 budget to improve budget credibility. It will be used in order to:

1. **Compensate for revenue shortfalls** that could not be accommodated with spending cuts. Revenue projections will be reviewed every quarter for this purpose;
2. **Pay for overruns in fixed costs** such as salaries, pension obligations and utility bills, that if not executed would result in arrears. This will also be carefully reviewed at the start of each quarter;
3. **Cover unexpected expenses that are deemed critically necessary** and cannot be accommodated through reallocations within the existing budget.

Contingency funds will only be released if there is a clear justification and with the approval of the Minister of Finance. In order to maintain the consultative process that underlies the budget, no vote will be allowed to use more than 10 percent of the reserve without parliamentary approval. Any unspent balances in the contingency reserve will allow for lower domestic debt issuance and the repayment of arrears. The new reserve will help Government achieve its objective of eliminating the use of supplementary budgets.

# CHAPTER 6: SECTOR PERFORMANCE AND INVESTMENT PRIORITIES

This chapter provides an analysis of Government performance along four thematic areas: infrastructure development; human development; private sector development and employment generation; and public governance.

## 6.1 Infrastructure development

Addressing infrastructure deficiencies within the economy can significantly improve productivity and accelerate economic growth. Government has thus prioritised increased spending on infrastructure investment in the medium and long term in key sectors such as Transport, Energy, ICT and Oil and Gas. This section discusses the performance of Government investments in these sectors in FY2013/14.

### 6.1.1 Transport

The National Development Plan (2010/11 – 2014/15) recognises that efficient transport networks are critical to the performance of primary growth sectors such as agriculture, oil and gas, tourism and trade. As a result, Government has prioritised spending on transport infrastructure development over the NDP implementation period. Government spending on the transport sector as a share of nominal GDP has risen from 2.3 percent in FY2010/11 to 3.1 percent in FY2012/13.[12] As a share of the National budget, approved allocations to the transport sector have risen from 14.1 percent in FY2010/11 to 19.2 percent in FY2013/14.[13]

Government interventions in the transport sector aim to reduce transit times and motor vehicle wear and tear; improve road safety traffic flow within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area; and increase the share of passenger and cargo traffic accounted for by rail, air and marine transport.

#### *Road Transport*

The various interventions by Government within the roads sub-sector have translated into a four-fold increase in the share of paved national roads from 4 percent in FY2008/09 to 17 percent in FY2012/13 (3,500KMs).[14] The share of National roads in fair to good conditions has also increased to 80 percent

[12] MFPED (2013), Statistical Abstract and Selected Indicators by MEPD)
[13] MFPED (2014), National Budget Framework Paper, FY2014/15 to FY 2018/19
[14] MFPED (2014), National Budget Framework Paper FY2014/15 to FY 2018/19

during FY2013/14, exceeding the annual target (78 percent) by 2 percentage points. With the accelerated road development programme currently underway, Government is on track to achieve the NDP target of having 85 percent of the national road network in fair to good condition.

The percentage of national unpaved roads in fair to good condition has improved considerably from 50 percent in FY2008/09 to 70 percent in FY2013/14, surpassing the annual target of 68 percent. This however falls significantly below the NDP target of 85 percent, which is unlikely to be achieved within the NDP I period.

**Table 6.1: Periodic Road Maintenance**

| | | KMs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **FY2010/11** | **FY2011/12** | **FY2012/13** |
| National | Annual Maintenance Cover | 1,631 | 203 | 502 |
| | Maintenance Backlog | 5,375 | 7,420 | 6,816 |
| District | Maintenance Cover | 3,169 | 1,498 | 1,011 |
| | Maintenance Backlog | 9,450 | 10,125 | 10,125 |
| Urban | Maintenance Cover | 936 | 338 | 474 |
| | Maintenance Backlog | 2,543 | 2,790 | 3,031 |

*Source: Uganda National Road Fund.*

Road maintenance underperformed for all the major road categories. By industry standards, paved and unpaved roads need to undergo periodic maintenance at least once every seven and four years respectively. This implies that, for the country's national road network to be adequately maintained, Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) needs to annually maintain at least 500 kms of the current paved road network and 4,250 kms of the unpaved road network. The current level of periodic maintenance is however significantly below these thresholds and this is coupled with a very large maintenance backlog (Table 6.1). In FY2014/15, Government will allocate an additional Shs. 75 billion to the Uganda Road Fund to facilitate maintenance and rehabilitation of approximately 10,000 kms of national, district and urban (including Kampala City) roads and community access roads.

**Table 6.2: Maintenance of DUCAR and National Roads in FY2013/14**

| | Annual Target (KMs) | Maintenance Cover (KMs) FY2013/14 | Maintenance Cover (percent of Annual Target) |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. Kms of unpaved national road maintained (periodic) | 556 | 197 | 35.4 |
| No. Kms of unpaved national roads maintained (routine mechanised) | 11,396 | 7,500 | 65.8 |
| No. Kms of paved national road (routine mechanized) | 2,107 | 1,890 | 89.7 |
| No. Paved national road maintained (periodic) | 28 | 6 | 21.4 |
| No. Kms of urban roads maintained (periodic) | 20 | 426 | 2,130.0 |
| No. Kms of urban roads maintained (routine) | 1,261 | 1,412 | 112.0 |
| No. Kms of District and Community Access Roads maintained (periodic) | 400 | 1,289 | 322.3 |
| No. Kms of District and Community Access Roads maintained (routine) | 28,138 | 29,636 | 105.3 |

*Source: Sector BFP Half Year Results, FY2013/14.*

The limited funding available for road maintenance has meant that annual maintenance targets have been low compared to the maintenance need. Even with the low targets, periodic maintenance has still been wanting for national roads. As of December 2013, UNRA managed to maintain 21 percent of paved national roads (periodically) and 35 percent of unpaved national roads (periodically) against the annual targets for FY2013/14 (Table 6.2). Routine maintenance of national roads however performed highly. Both routine and periodic maintenance of Urban and Community roads also performed highly against the annual targets for FY2013/14.

In the FY2013/14, a number of national roads were either completed or partially upgraded from gravel to bitumen standard as shown below.

**Table 6.3: Progress of the ongoing road construction**

| Roads being upgraded | Percentage completed as per FY2013/14 |
|---|---|
| Nyakahita-Kazo road(69km) | 100 (completed but under defect liability period) |
| Fort Portal-Budibugyo-Lamia road (104 km) | 98.7 |
| Kazo-Kamwenge (75km) | 90.5 |
| Vurra-Arua-Oraba (92km) | 55.3 |
| Gulu-Atiak road (74km) | 41.7 |
| Ishaka-Kagamba road (35.5km) | 27.5 |
| Moroto-Nakapiripiriti road (93km) | 16.7 |
| Kampala-Entebbe Expressway(51km) | 14.4 |
| Mbarara-Kikagati-Murongo bridge road (74km) | 58.5 |
| Hoima-Kaiso-Tonya (92km) | 65.1 |
| Atiak-Nimule (35km) | 5 |
| Kamwenge-Fort Portal (65km) | 5 |
| Mbarara-Ntungamo road (59km) | 67 |
| Ntungamo-Katuna (65km) | 47 |
| Second Phase of Busega-Masaka road (51km) | 70 |
| Tororo-Mbale (49km) | 75.5 |
| Mbale-Soroti (103km) | 60 |
| Jinja-Kamuli road (57km) | 70 |
| overlay Kawempe-Kafu road (166km) | 85 |
| Mukono-Jinja road (52km) | 52 |
| Malaba/Busia-Bugiri road (82km) | 100 |

*Source: National BFP FY2014/15*

### *New road construction projects*

In the FY2014/15, Government will facilitate the following construction of new road projects: Kabwoya – Kyenjojo (105km); Tirinyi – Pallisa - Kumi/ Kamonkoli (111km); Kapchorwa – Suam (77km); Rukungiri – Kihihi – Ishasha – Kambuga – Kanungu (112km); Mbale – Bubulo – Lwakhakha (41km); Kyenjojo – Fort Portal (50km); Ishaka – Rugazi – Katunguru (55km); Namunsi – Sironko – Muyembe (32km); Namsana – Busunju (47km); and Mbale – Nkokonjeru (20.5km).

### *Roads under different procurement stages*

In FY2013/14, Government carried out varying procurement processes on the following roads:

- Mukono-Kayunga- Njeru (94km) — procurement of the contractor to design and build the road is ongoing;
- Kampala Northern Bypass (17km) — bids were evaluated and works are expected to commence in FY2014/15;

- Pakwach-Nebbi road (30km) — bids were evaluated and works on this road are expected to commence in FY2014/15.

### *Roads design for capacity improvement*

In the FY2013/14, Government finalised the design of Hoima – Butiaba – Wanseko (111km) and the Kampala – Jinja express highway (77km).

In FY2014/15, Government will continue to design more national roads including Kampala – Mpigi highway (33km), Kampala – Matugga – Bombo (35km) and Kampala Southern Bypass (18km). In the same financial year, feasibility studies for the following road projects will be undertaken: Seeta – Namugongo – Kyaliwajala – Kira – Kasangati – Matugga – Wakiso – Temangalo – Buloba (84km), Atiak – Kitgum (108km), Kotido – Kaabong (64km), Pajule – Pader (18km), Angatun – Lokapel (48km), Budu circular road (28km), Jinja – Mbulamuti – Kamuli (80km), Kashongi – Ruhumba (33km), Muhanga – Kisiizi – Rwashamaire – Kerere – Kanungu (47km), Kanyantongo – Butogota – Buhoma (32km), Ishasha – Katunguru (88km), Kabale – Bunyonyi (8km), Kisubi – Nakawuka – Natete (27km), Goli – Paidha – Zombo – Warr – Arua (59km) and Nabumali – Butaleja – Namutumba (95km).

### *National Bridges*

This financial year, Government completed the construction of Awoja Bridge, Nalubale Bridge and the rehabilitation of Mobuku and Kilembe Bridges that had been destroyed by floods. The replacement of Daca, Ure, Envetre and Uzurugo Bridges on Arua – Wandi – Yumbe road was also completed; while work is ongoing on the following bridges: 5 percent of the works on Pakwala, Nyacyara, Nyagak – 3, Enyau – 3, Alla, and Apak bridges was completed. The contract for the new Nile Bridge across the Nile at Jinja was signed in November 2013, while the evaluation of Bids on the Karamoja bridges of Lopei, Nalakasi and Kaabong is ongoing. On the other hand, construction of both Ntungwe and Mitaano bridges was delayed due to the halting of procurement processes by Court; although the contractor is now mobilising to commence work in July 2014.

Government will construct new bridges in FY2014/15 and these include; Kasozi (Lugogo) (linking Ngoma – Buruli), Nyamugasani, Leresi, Cido – Goli, Ruboni and maliba – Nkenda.

### *Railway Transport*

Over the NDP period, transit times (Mombasa-Kampala) reduced by 30 percent from an average of 11.5 days in FY2011/12 to 8 days in FY2012/13 and the share of freight cargo conveyed by rail increased nearly fourfold (from 3.5

percent to 12 percent).[15] These achievements are reducing Uganda's over-reliance on roads for passenger and cargo transport, which has contributed to the deterioration of road quality and high transportation costs for Ugandan businesses. The increase in the share of freight cargo transported by rail is significant but the total amount remains remarkably low when compared to China, where 90 percent of cargo freight is transported by railway.

Locomotive productivity has stagnated at the FY2012/13 level of 142km per locomotive per day. To accelerate development of the rail subsector, Uganda entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Republic of Kenya, the Republic of Rwanda and African Development Bank to develop, restructure and finance an estimated 2,000kms of the regional Standard Gauge Rail (SGR) network, which is to be completed by 2018. The focus of these Governments (including South Sudan) is to construct Mombasa-Kampala-Kigali rail network on one side, and Tororo-Gulu-Pakwach-Nimule in the North. This will significantly expand rail transport capacity along the northern corridor, reducing transit times and over-use of the road network.

In FY2013/14, Government re-opened the Tororo-Pakwach railway line; conducted the socio-economic impact assessment for the rehabilitation of the Kampala-Malaba railway; and sought consultancy services to undertake the preliminary engineering design to upgrade the Kampala-Kasese rail line to standard gauge. In addition, 90 percent of the railway sidings at roofing industry and the Business Park at Namanve was completed; the Integrated Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) feasibility study was finalised and detailed engineering designs are underway.

In the upcoming financial year, Government will continue to focus on the various interventions to boost and revitalise the railway sector. These will include:

i. Completing the preliminary engineering designs for Kampala-Kigali Standard-Gauge Railway;
ii. Concluding the preliminary design of Port Bell and Jinja piers;
iii. Monitoring and evaluating consultancy services for the upgrading of Tororo-Pakwach/Gulu-Nimule to standard-gauge;
iv. Completing the environmental and social impact assessment for the development of the new inland port at Bukasa;
v. Finalising the resettlement action plan for Bukasa port;
vi. Redesigning Nakiwogo and Lutoboka landing sites;

[15] Office of the Prime Minister, 'Annual Government Performance Report FY2013/14'

vii. Designing a slipway on Lake Victoria to facilitate the assembling and repairing of mono-hull ferries and marine vessels;
viii. Completing a feasibility study on the re-routing of MV Kalangala to other islands in Kalangala archipelago; and
ix. Rehabilitation of MV Pamba.

### *Water Transport*

Under water transport, Government has prioritised the improvement of ferry services across Uganda's major water bodies. In FY2013/14, key interventions included the procurement of ferries for Namasale-Zengebe, Panyamur-Wanseko and Sigulu Islands in Bugiri District. Rehabilitation of Kiyindi ferry commenced and the technical evaluation of consultants to review and update inland water transport (IWT) safety legislation was finalised. Government also ensured that six ferries continued to operate, maintaining 95 percent service availability. However, major challenges still inhibit increased usage of water transport including; weak private sector involvement, risky water bodies due to lack of hydrographical surveys to determine the navigation routes as well as obsolete laws, regulations and standards for marine transport.

In FY2014/15, Government plans to deliver and commission a new ferry to replace Wanseko-Panymur ferry; a second new ferry for Namasale-Lwampanga and a new ferry for Sigulu Islands. In addition, Government plans to conduct four socioeconomic surveys on water ways; monitor design of Port Bell and Jinja piers, design of MV Kabalega review and update the inland water transport legal framework.

### *Air Transport*

Uganda's air transport is still dominated by operations at Entebbe International Airport. The sub-sector is projected to grow 14.2 percent in FY2013/14. This reflects continued growth in passenger numbers, from 1,166,996 in FY2011/12 to 1,342,112 in FY2012/13. The volume of air traffic cargo has also increased by 7.7 percent from 53,250 tonnes of exports and imports in FY2011/12 to 57,328 tonnes in FY2012/13 (considerably exceeding the target of 55,900 tonnes).[16] In order to expand and diversify air transport bases, Government in FY2013/14 maintained and rehabilitated 13 upcountry Aerodromes namely; Pakuba, Arua, Masindi, Kidepo, Moroto, Lira, Tororo, Jinja, Mbarara, Kisoro, Kasese, Soroti and Gulu.

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[16] Office of the Prime Minister, 'Annual Government Performance Report FY2013/14'

In FY2014/15, Government (through the Civil Aviation Authority) plans to construct a cargo centre, expand the existing passenger terminal, relocate the fuel farm, construct a ferry port and establish an aircraft maintenance centre at Entebbe International Airport.

### 6.1.2 Energy

Budgetary allocations to the energy sector have increased during the NDP implementation period, reflecting Government's fundamental shift to support private enterprise and economic production through accelerated infrastructure development. In FY2013/14, the energy sector received an annual budget allocation of Shs. 1.67 trillion (12.8 percent of the total budget), representing a 12.5 percent increase over the Shs.1.4 trillion allocation in FY2012/13.

As a result of sustained reform in the energy sector, the share of the population with access to the national electricity grid has risen from 10 percent in 2009 to 14 percent in 2013. In rural areas, the share has risen from 1 percent to 7 percent over the same period.[17] The Rural Electrification Agency's strategic plan for 2013 to 2022 plans to increase electricity access in rural areas to 26 percent, and nationally to 40 percent. As well as expanding the national grid, connection costs for low-income households will be subsidised.

Government's priorities in the sector continue to be: expanding energy generation capacity and the transmission network; increasing access to modern energy services through rural electrification and renewable energy development; and promoting the efficient use of energy resources. The following progress was made in FY2013/14.

#### *Increasing electricity generation capacity*

The national installed electricity generation capacity currently stands at 826 Mega Watts (MW), with small hydropower and co-generation projects accounting for 89MW (11 percent of the total). This capacity will nearly triple over the medium term following the finalisation, in FY2013/14, of project contracts for:

i. Karuma Hydropower Project (600MW). Government signed the engineering, construction and financing contract for the construction of the power plant and associated transmission lines with Sinohydro Corporation of China on 6 August 2013. The project is financed by the EXIM Bank of China and Government of Uganda from the Energy Fund.

[17] Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (2013), Annual Report

Construction has commenced with the ground-breaking ceremony officiated by H.E. the President on 12 August 2013. Land compensation of affected persons is in the final stages. The project construction period is programmed for 60 months.

ii. Isimba Hydropower Project (183 MW). Government signed the engineering, procurement, construction and financing contract with the China International Water and Electric Corporation (CWE) for the construction of the power plant and the associated transmission lines on 6 September 2013. H.E the President officiated the ground-breaking ceremony on 6 October 2013. Works undertaken so far include additional geotechnical investigations, topographic surveys and detailed project design.

iii. Ayago Hydropower Project (600MW). Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with China Gezhouba Group Company for the construction of the power plant and the associated transmission line. Feasibility Studies initially undertaken by JICA were later completed by Gezhouba Group. The company will carry out engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) of the Project. Procurement of a consultant to supervise the construction of the plant is on-going.

iv. Small Hydropower Projects. Detailed feasibility studies for a number of small hydro sites totalling over 80 MW have been completed and are due for implementation. These include Kikagati (16 MW), Mitano (2.9 MW), Lubilia (5.4 MW), Nyagak III (4.5 MW), Siti (21.5 MW), Waki (5.4 MW), Rwimi (10.5 MW) Ndugutu (0.5 MW), Nkusi (4.8MW), Nyamwamba (9.2 MW), Nengo Bridge (6.5 MW), Esia (0.11 MW) and Muzizi (44.5 MW peak power). In addition, feasibility studies for other sites are in their final stages. These include Nsongezi (38 MW), Ntono (2.5 MW), Sindoro (5.6MW) Achwa-Agago (88 MW), Kakaka (7.2 MW), Muvumbe (4.5MW), Muyembe (3.2 MW) and Kyambura (8.3 MW).

v. Global Energy Transfer Feed in Tariff (GET FiT) Programme. Government is fast-tracking the development of a portfolio of up to 15 small-scale renewable energy generation projects promoted by private developers with a total installed capacity of about 125MW. So far, twelve projects, representing 103MW have been approved under the GET Fit program. The approved projects include Nyamwamba (9.2 MW), Rwimi (5.5 MW), PH Industrial Farm's (1 MW) biomass gasified maize farm waste, Sugar Allied Industries Limited Cogeneration (6,9 MW) biomass (bagasse from sugar production) plant in Kaliro district, Kikigati (16 MW), Kakira Cogeneration (20 MW) biomass using bagasse from sugar production, Nengo Bridge (6.7 MW), Muvumbe (6.5 MW), Lubilia (5.4 MW), Waki (4.8 MW), Siti I (6.1 MW) and Siti II (15 MW).

vi. Other planned generation projects include Geothermal (200 MW), Modern Biomass (150MW), Solar Thermal (200 MW), Solar PV (50 MW), Oil & Gas and Heavy Fuel Oil (100MW).

vii. Nuclear Power Development. A strategy to develop the Nuclear Power Roadmap has been prepared. The roadmap will present recommendations on how major nuclear power infrastructure issues can be addressed in the short, medium and long term.

The additional generation capacity from the above undertakings will increase electricity supply and significantly reduce the unit cost of electricity. Although Uganda's electricity costs remain high, much progress has been made over recent years. UMEME's distribution costs for each unit of electricity supplied have fallen 30 percent since electricity subsidies were removed in January 2012. Despite being unsubsidised, Uganda's electricity tariffs are competitive by regional standards – power is significantly cheaper in Uganda than in Kenya or Rwanda.[18]

### *Grid expansion and transmision infrastructure*

To ensure improved access and transmission efficiency, Government is expanding the national power grid. Of the 122 districts in the Country, 98 are now connected to the national electricity grid. In 2013, grid connections under the main national power distributor (UMEME) increased by 12 percent (from 513,000 in 2012 to 574,000 in 2013).[19] Government is implementing a range of efficiency measures to minimise system and commercial losses as well as the frequency of power outages. Power losses (technical and commercial) have been reduced from a high of 38 percent in 2005 to 24.3 percent in 2013. Manufacturing firms reported an average of 11 power outages a month in 2006, but only 6 in 2013.[20] Most outages are now scheduled shutdowns to allow periodic maintenance of the distribution network.

Progress in FY2013/14 and plans for FY2014/15 are as follows:

**i.** <u>Transmission Lines under implementation:</u> Bujagali-Tororo-Lessos (220kV); Mbarara – Mirama Hill -Birembo (220kV); Mbarara – Nkenda (132kV), 160km; Tororo – Opuyo – Lira 132kV, 260km; Kawanda – Masaka (220kV), 142km; Nkenda – Fort Portal – Hoima (220kV), 234km; Isimba Interconnection Project (132kV); Karuma Interconnection (400kV, 220kV and 132kV line), 378km; Mutundwe – Entebbe (132kV), 35km and Opuyo-Moroto (132kV), 160km. The following substations are being upgraded: Lugogo, Mutundwe, Queensway and Bujagali switchyard.

**ii.** <u>Transmission Lines being prepared for implementation:</u> Hoima-Kinyara-Kafu (220kV), Nkenda – Mpondwe – Beni (220kV), Ayago Interconnection project, Opuyo-Moroto (132kV); Mirama – Kabale

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[18] UMEME (2013), Annual Performance Report
[19] UMEME (2014))), Annual Performance Report
[20] World Bank Enterprise Survey 2006 and 2013

(132kV); Bulambuli (Atari) - Mbale Industrial Parks (132kV); Lira – Gulu – Agago (132kV) and conclude feasibility for the following lines: Kikagati – Mirama – Nshungyezi (132 kV); Lira – Gulu – Nebbi – Arua (132kV); Masaka-Mbarara (220kV); Masaka –Mwanza detailed RAP (220kV) line; and Kawanda – Bombo (132kV). Furthermore feasibility studies (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment & Resettlement Action Plan) will commence for the following projects: Nalubaale – Lugazi (132kV); Karuma – Nimule – Juba (400kV); Mutundwe-Kabulasoke-Nkenda (220kV).

### *Rural Electrification*

Rural electrification remains a strong catalyst for poverty reduction and socioeconomic transformation. Access to electricity is critical for the growth of agro processing industries, as well as the efficient delivery of social services. In FY2013/14, Government continued to intervene in this area as follows.

i. Completed undertakings. Several rural electrification schemes of medium voltage lines (33/11 kV) were completed and commissioned. These include Soroti-Katakwi-Amuria; Ayer-Kamudini-Minakulu- Bobi; Ibanda-Kazo/Rwemikoma-RShs.ere; Opeta-Achokora and Iceme Otwal; Buseruka hydro power plant to Hoima substation; Ruhiira Millenium Village; Ntenjeru-Bule-Mpenja; Mubende-Kyenjojo; Parak Mission-Awere-Corner Kilak; Kabale-Kisoro; Rakai-Kabingo-Lumbugu-Lyantonde; Lyantonde-Kaliiro-Buyaga-Sembabule-Ntusi-Lwemiyaga; and Lira-Adwari-Abim. In addition to the above large schemes, 53 small schemes were completed and commissioned country wide.
ii. Fifteen district headquarters were connected to the national grid over the past year bringing the number to 98 out of 112 districts. The districts are: Kyegegwa, Katakwi, Amuria, Kiruhura, Buhweju, Lamwo, Nakapiripit, Amudat, Kaberamaido, Dokolo, Amolatar, Ntoroko, Alebtong, Moroto, and Napak. Work has commenced on new projects which will connect an additional 11 districts – Bulisa, Adjumani, Moyo, Amuru, Otuke Zombo, Koboko, Maracha, Yumbe, Nwoya and Namayingo. The remaining three districts – Kotido, Kaabong and Kalangala – will be supplied by the end of 2016, completing the process of supplying electricity to all district headquarters in the country.

### *Mineral development*

Government has recently renewed efforts to attract investment into the mineral sub-sector. Key interventions have enhanced geo-scientific surveys, human resources development, equipment and tools for the acquisition and management of data, analytical laboratories, and environment management. In FY2013/14, airborne geo-physical data was collected covering 80 percent of the country, although geological mapping remained at 25 percent of the area covered. The sector expanded the collection of Non-Tax revenue (NTR) by over 50 percent from Shs.9.1 billion in FY2011/2013 to Shs.13.8 billion in FY2013/14. This growth is attributed to an increase in the number of licenses issued to 867. However, at the same time, 318 licenses were revoked, reflecting strong regulation and supervision of the sector.

### 6.1.3 Oil and gas

Government has made significant progress in oil, gas and petroleum development in FY2013/14. A total of 116 wells have been drilled, with successful results from 101 wells of which 29 have been flow tested. As Uganda awaits the start of oil production in 2017, all petroleum products continue to be imported. In the FY2013/14, 98 percent of the country's petroleum products were imported through Kenya while 2 percent entered the country through Tanzania. The annual average growth of petroleum consumption stands at 7 percent, due to a marked increase in demand from extractive industries and the construction sector. Uganda spent approximately US$ 780.3 million on petroleum products in the first three quarters of FY2013/14. The planned oil refinery to process Uganda's oil will therefore save the country significant foreign exchange resources.

In FY2013/14, Government continued to develop the legal and regulatory framework to manage the sector; and made significant progress in planning the construction of the oil refinery and pipelines.

#### *Legal framework and licensing status*

i. The Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act 2013 and the Petroleum (Refining, Conversion, Storage and Transportation) Act 2013, were enacted in April and July 2013 respectively. The energy sector is now in the process of developing new regulations and guidelines for the upstream and midstream activities.
ii. In terms of licensing and investment in the sector, there are four active Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs) in the Albertine Graben with three operators namely, Tullow Oil Ltd, Total E&P Uganda Ltd and China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), each with 33.3 percent equity in the four licenses.

#### *Commercialisation strategies*

i. Government and the oil companies entered into a memorandum of understanding on how to commercialise the country's oil and gas resources. The high-level commercialisation plan contained in this MOU includes: the use of petroleum for power generation; development of a 60,000 barrels per day refinery in two phases; and development of a crude oil export pipeline.

***Development of the refinery and pipeline***

i. Government will develop the refinery through a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement, with the selected lead investor holding a 60 percent share, and Government and participating EAC partners holding up to 40 percent of the oil refinery shares. Procurement of a lead investor for the oil refinery is on-going and 6 firms have been shortlisted. These include: China Petroleum Pipeline Bureau consortium – China; Marubeni Corporation – Japan; Petrofac led consortium – UAE; RT Global resources led Consortium – Russia; SK Energy led Consortium – Korea; and Vitol SA (Swiss) led consortium with Samsung Engineering (Korea).
ii. A contract for carrying out a feasibility study for the Kampala-Kigali pipeline segment was signed between M/S PENSPEN Ltd and the Governments on 8 January 2014. The feasibility study will take 6 months to complete.
iii. Land acquisition has progressed, with compensation for 50 percent of project affected people in the area.
iv. The environmental baseline study for the oil refinery was concluded.
v. The by-products of the refinery will go into a fertiliser plant to be set up alongside the refinery to produce Ammonia fertiliser. This will be the first Ammonia fertiliser plan in East Africa to supply the domestic and regional markets.

### 6.1.4 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The ICT sector is key to unlocking the binding constraints to Uganda's structural transformation and regional competitiveness. Enhancing access to quality ICT services across the country is a key objective of the NDP. Mobile money services have grown tremendously and have large potential as a platform to provide financial services to underserved sections of the population. The number of registered mobile money subscribers increased from 8.87 million in December 2012 to 14.24 million in December 2013. The value of transactions increased from Shs. 11.6 trillion to Shs. 18.6 trillion over the same period. Internet usage is also increasing rapidly. The number of active internet subscriptions expanded from 2.7 million in December 2012 to 3.6 million in December 2013.

In FY2013/14, Government implemented a number of interventions to enhance the potential of the ICT sector in promoting socio-economic transformation and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of public service delivery, namely:

i. Operationalisation of the Uganda Communication Act, 2013. A framework for collection of the 2 percent levy from the telecommunications operators has been developed; excise duty on international incoming calls has been implemented; and the procurement of the intelligent network monitoring equipment for telephone calls by Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) is ongoing.

ii. Operationalisation of the Rural Communications Development Fund (RCDF). With the help of this fund, computer laboratories have been established in 21 Government-aided schools; a computer laboratory programme targeting 122 private schools through Public-Private Partnerships has been developed and piloted in 3 schools in Ntungamo, Bugiri and Soroti districts; and 240 internet connections have been provided to various RCDF projects.

iii. The National ICT policy was completed and submitted to Cabinet for approval.

iv. Cabinet approved the Principles of Data Protection and Privacy Bill. The bill is now being drafted by the first Parliamentary Counsel. The main objective of the bill is to effect Article 27 of the Constitution by providing for the protection of private and personal data.

v. A comprehensive ICT Strategy and Investment Plan is expected to be finalised in August 2014.

vi. Rationalising ICT services in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Local Governments. A framework for provision of bulk Internet bandwidth to Government Institutions was signed and so far 18 Ministries are being supplied with cheaper bandwidth. This has reduced the cost of bandwidth by half, from US$ 600 per Mbps (Megabit per second) per month to US$ 300 per Mbps.

vii. The Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) incubation centre was officially launched at Statistics house. It employs 250 people directly, with an additional 4,000 employees at other BPO operators in the sub-sector.

viii. The infrastructure for digital terrestrial TV broadcasting was installed to provide signal transmission for Kampala and surrounding areas (Entebbe, Mukono, Mpigi, Luwero, Mityana and Jinja).

ix. The Regulations for operationalization of Cyber laws (Electronic Transactions Act and Electronic Signatures Act) were gazetted. This will facilitate online transactions and ensure security for e-services.

x. The “Child help line 116” was established as an emergency line for reporting cases of child violation and abuse.

In FY2014/15, Government will continue to prioritise ICT programmes in the country’s socio-economic agenda. In this regard, the following interventions will be implemented:

i. Implementation of the ICT sector strategy and investment plan.

ii. Enactment of the Data Protection and Privacy Bill;

iii. Roll-out of the analogue to digital TV broadcasting infrastructure to cover the whole country;

iv. Development and implementation of the National Broadband Strategy, with the objective of lowering the cost of internet, promoting e-services and the optimum use of scarce ICT resources such as spectrum;

v. Streamline the management of the National Internet Address system by putting in place mechanisms for managing the 'Country Code Top Level Domain' (.ug ccTLD);
vi. Implementation of start-up activities for the construction of the National ICT Park and Innovation Centre;
vii. Promotion and support to the operations of Business Process Out-sourcing (BPO) centres; and
viii. Provide an enabling environment to attract more investments in the ICT sector.

## 6.2 Human development

The dignity of persons and society at large lies at the heart of Uganda's development effort. Sustainable development is only achievable when people are both the means and end of economic and governance processes. In view of this, Government is committed to ensuring Uganda's development process is highly people-centred. This commitment is enshrined within various national policies, legal and institutional frameworks, as well as in the different means of implementation, such as the national budget.

The extent to which the national development process is people-centred is reflected in a range of human development outcomes. Key amongst them are poverty, social inclusion, and human capital development. The subsequent sections highlight Uganda's performance along these three dimensions.

### 6.2.1 Poverty reduction

Uganda's rapid economic expansion in the last two decades has translated into a significant reduction in poverty. According to the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2012/13, 19.7 percent of the population live below the poverty line (see Table 6.4), compared to 24.5 percent in 2009/10 and 56.4 percent in 1992/93. This indicates that Uganda has already met and surpassed the MDG 1 target of halving the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty by 2015. If the current trend continues, the country is also on track to achieve the Vision 2040 poverty target of 5 percent by 2040.

All regions except the Eastern region, registered a decrease in poverty between 2009/10 and 2012/13. The biggest reduction was in Western Uganda, followed by the Central and Northern regions. Progress in the relatively poor Northern region indicates that the development programmes such as the Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP), Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF), and special programmes for Karamoja are having the desired effect. The Eastern region registered a marginal increase in poverty from 24.3 percent in 2009/10 to 24.5 percent, but this increase is not statistically significant.

The slight increase in the Eastern region is mainly attributed to the small increase in rural poverty. Most rural households in the region rely heavily on agriculture but are also frequently affected by floods and droughts which result in severe crop losses, with implications for household income and food security. Loss of property due to floods further compounds poverty.

**Table 6.4: Poverty Trends in Uganda: 1992/93 — 2012/13**

| | Proportion of persons living below the poverty line (percent) | | | | | | | Number of poor persons (millions) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1992/93 | 1999/00 | 2002/03 | 2005/06 | 2009/10 | 2012/13 | | 1992/93 | 1999/00 | 2002/03 | 2005/06 | 2009/10 | 2012/13 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 60.4 | 37.4 | 42.7 | 34.2 | 27.5 | 22.8 | | 9.2 | 7.0 | 9.3 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 6.0 |
| Urban | 28.8 | 9.6 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 9.1 | 9.3 | | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| **Regions** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 45.6 | 19.8 | 22.3 | 16.4 | 10.7 | 4.7 | | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Western | 52.7 | 26.2 | 32.9 | 20.5 | 21.8 | 8.7 | | 2.3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| Eastern | 58.8 | 34.9 | 46.0 | 35.9 | 24.3 | 24.5 | | 2.8 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Northern | 73.5 | 63.7 | 63.0 | 60.7 | 46.2 | 44 | | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| **Uganda** | 56.4 | 33.8 | 38.8 | 31.1 | 24.5 | 19.7 | | 9.8 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 6.7 |

*Source: UNHS, 1999/10 - 2012/13 and IHS 1992/93.*

Although there was a decrease in the proportion of poor people below the poverty line in the Northern region, the absolute number of poor persons increased by 0.3 million between 2009/10 and 2012/13. This may be attributed to a number of factors, including:[21]

i. A slight increase in urban poverty. Rural poverty decreased in Northern Uganda thanks to the peace prevailing in the region and increased production in major crops like Cassava, Sorghum and Maize.
ii. Increases in the cost of living as a result of high food prices, particularly during the 2011 food price spike. This was partly due to increased demand for domestic produce from neighbouring countries, especially Congo and South Sudan which negatively affected net food buyers.

The significant decrease in poverty levels in the Western region may be attributed to a number of factors, including:

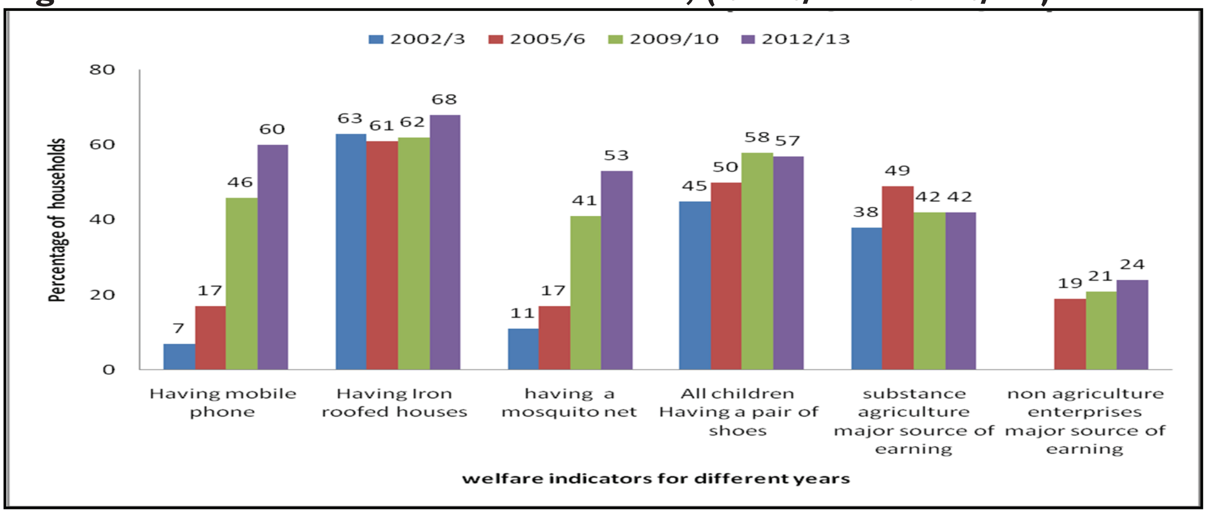
i. Higher food prices coupled with increased production of some of the major crops that benefited net food sellers especially in rural areas.

[21] Further analysis will be presented in the Poverty Status Report 2014 by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

ii. There has been more rapid improvements in financial inclusion in the Western region compared to other regions in recent times.[22] The Western region leads other regions in terms of access to credit from non-bank formal institutions such as Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOS). The adult population accessing credit from such institutions in the Western region stands at 14 percent compared to 3 percent in Northern Uganda and 5 percent in the Central region. The share of adults with access to formal banking institutions in the West increased from 18.3 percent in 2009 to 27.7 percent in 2012 while it decreased from 22.6 percent to 11.9 percent in the East.

The improvements in the standard of living Uganda has experienced are not only illustrated by income poverty levels, but also other non-monetary welfare indicators such as health, housing conditions, and education among others. For instance, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of individuals using mosquito nets, and the proportion of households in which all children have blankets has also increased since 2002/03 (see Figure 6.1). Improved health, resulting from such changes, boosts individual labour productivity and therefore enhances income earning opportunities. There has also been a dramatic increase in the number of individuals owning mobile phones, as is illustrated in Figure 6.1.This has helped to support a greater flow of information and reduced the costs of doing business. Other welfare indicators that have shown positive trends include access to safe water and the number of households with iron-roofed houses.

**Figure 6.1: Household Welfare Indicators, (2002/03—2012/13)**




*Source: Analysis of UNHS 1999/00 -2012/13 and IHS 1992/93*

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[22] EPRC/Finscope III study (2013).

In order to sustain these positive trends, Government will continue to support poor households, particularly in rural areas, to ensure that they are able to adapt to and take advantage of market trends, such as increasing food prices. Specifically, Government will;

i. Enhance the provision of productivity-enhancing extension services that allow farmers to exploit price changes;
ii. Promote a savings culture by strengthening SACCOs in all regions of the country;
iii. Develop a supervisory and regulatory framework for tier-4 institutions and non-bank correspondent networks - Apex bodies such as the Association of Microfinance Institutions Uganda (AMFIU); and
iv. Connect farmers to markets by providing marketing and price information. For example, through local extension workers and the exchange of information through information and communication technologies (e.g. mobile phones).

### 6.2.2 Social inclusion

#### *Social equality*

There has been significant progress in addressing social inequality in Uganda, using both affirmative action and a range of indirect measures. As a result of these measures, Uganda has already attained gender parity in primary school enrolment, largely on account of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme; and the ratio of girls to boys in secondary and tertiary education levels has increased to 85.2 percent and 78.6 percent respectively, from 78.8 percent and 58 percent in 2000. However, whereas the youth today are better educated than in the past and stay longer in school, they are often unable to utilise their higher levels of human capital.[23] Gender inequalities in the labour market have persisted with men's median wages around twice as high as women's irrespective of the type of work. More women are however assuming senior managerial positions and cabinet portfolios. Uganda's labour force is also increasingly urbanised, with the share of the population in urban areas rising from 15 percent in 2009/10 to 23 percent in 2012/13.

In recognition of the above trends, Government has prioritised urban development, particularly through enhancing urban infrastructure. Market infrastructure is being improved to expand employment and income opportunities. In FY2013/14, Government finalised the construction of seven new modern urban markets across 7 municipalities (Wandegeya in Kawempe,

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[23] MFPED (2013) MDG Report for Uganda 2013.

Jinja, Mbale, Hoima, Lira, Gulu and Mpanga) through its Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Programme (MATIP). Total approved funding for urban roads has risen by more than 50 percent over the NDP implementation period (Table 6.5). Works to expand sewerage coverage in Kampala City from 6 percent to 15 percent of the population commenced in FY2013/14.[24]

**Table 6.5: Approved Budgets for Urban Roads*, FY 2010/11 to FY 13/14 (Shs. Bns)**

| | FY2010/11 | FY2011/12 | FY2012/13 | FY2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maintenance | 44.50 | 43.71 | 43.58 | 43.58 |
| Rehabilitation | 36.23 | 34.41 | 33.18 | 75.45 |
| Emergency repairs/Special interventions | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.91 | 2.91 |
| Total | 80.73 | 78.12 | 79.67 | 121.94 |

*Source: Uganda National Road Fund, *[KCCA; Town Councils (174); Municipalities (22)]*

### *Social Protection*

Vulnerability is a major threat to human development because it undermines both physical and income security. Promoting household and societal resilience to shocks is accordingly one of Government's priorities for the socio-economic transformation of the country. Of the different vulnerable groups in the country, children make up the largest share. As of 2009/10, more than 2 million children (12 percent) in the country were orphaned with nearly half (48 percent) of them having lost one or both parents to HIV/AIDS. One in four children aged 5-17 years is engaged in child labour while 16 percent of children are in conflict with the law.[25] In 2013, 3,541 cases of child neglect were reported to the police, representing a 39 percent increase compared to 2012.

To provide social protection to all Uganda's citizens, Government has supported functionality of family structures through Information, Communication and Education (ICE) campaigns; the operations of the Family Division of the High Court; and use of social cash transfers to vulnerable families and elderly persons under the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) programme. Nearly 162,000 and 99,000 children are in households that directly benefit from the Vulnerable Family Grant and Senior Citizens Grant of the SAGE programme respectively. In FY2013/14, Government more than tripled its contribution to the SAGE programme that is now present in 15 pilot districts, from Shs.635.9 million in FY2012/13 to 2.6

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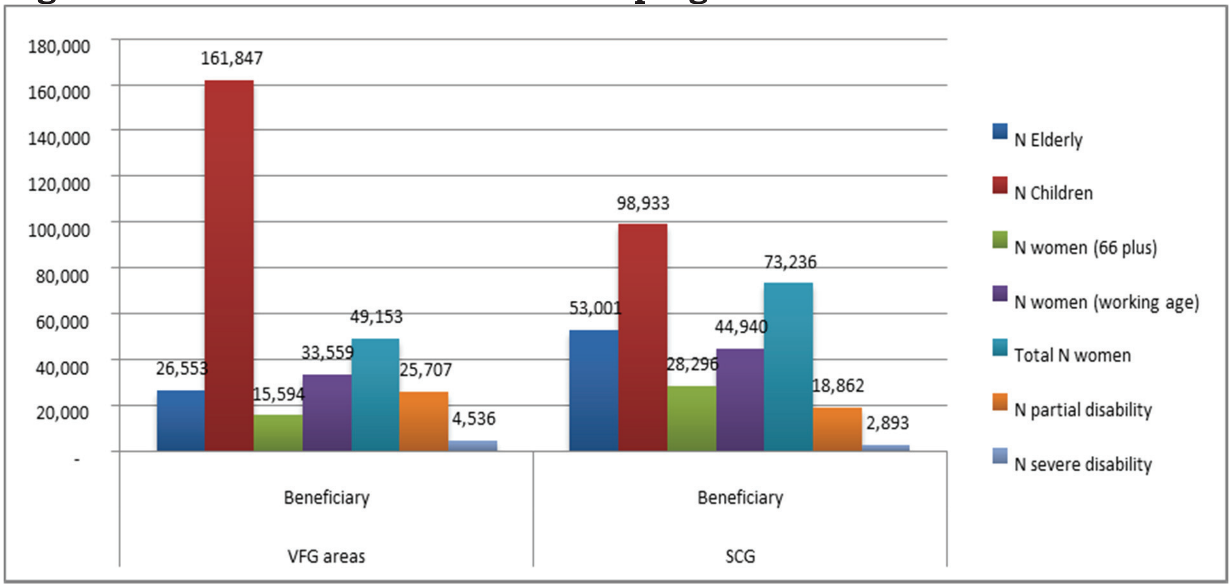
[24] NWSC (2014), Implementation Plan for the Nakivubo and Kinawataka sewer lines
[25] MGLSD (2012), National OVC M&E Framework

billion in FY2013/14 while Development Partners increased their contribution from 9.3 million Pound Sterling to 15.4 million Pound Sterling over the same period.[26] Government also supported the operations of 7 child and youth care institutions in FY2013/14.

**Figure 6.2: Beneficiaries of the SAGE programme**




*Source: MGLSD*

### 6.2.3 Human capital development

#### *Education*

Interventions under the Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Univeral Secondary Education (USE) continue to account for the bulk of Government's effort to improve education outcomes in the country. These two sub-sectors accounted for 76 percent of the approved budget for the education sector in FY2013/14. The advent of UPE and USE has seen the literacy rate for males and females aged 15 to 24 years steadily improve, from 59 percent in 2002 to 76 percent in 2010. However, there has been a decline in the share of primary 6 pupils assessed as literate and numerate, of 0.6 percent and 3.8 percent respectively.

To improve access to and the quality of education at all levels, Government in FY2013/14:

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[26] Expanding Social Protection Secretariat, Ministry of Gender and Social Development

i. Constructed and rehabilitated primary and secondary schools in various districts across the country;
ii. Procured and distributed over 2,378,829 textbooks. A total of 200 schools from 20 selected Local Governments were monitored on the delivery of the Primary two and Primary four instructional materials;
iii. Trained 1,518 head teachers and their deputies in management and leadership of schools. Government also trained 802 lab assistants from 401 secondary schools in the Western region;
iv. Capitalised Teachers' SACCO with financing amounting to Shs. 2.5 billion to improve teachers' access to credit;
v. Launched the Student Loan Scheme. A Loan's Board and Secretariat were established to oversee the implementation of the Scheme, and over 1,000 students have initially been targeted to benefit from the scheme. This is implemented with the view to enable access to higher education, particularly for students from poor families.

In FY2014/15, Government's key interventions will include:

i. Enhancement of Teachers' salaries, with particular emphasis on Primary School Teachers.
ii. Provision of UShs. 5 billion towards supporting Teachers' SACCOs, in addition to the Shs. 2.5 billion provided during FY2013/14.
iii. Construction works for the National High Altitude Training Centre Sports facilities at Teryet;
iv. Construction and rehabilitation of 19 primary schools in selected Local Governments;
v. Expansion of the digital science project programme, to provide 100 Uganda Post O-Level Education Training (UPOLET) schools with ICT Equipment; and
vi. Continued implementation of the Higher Education Science and Technology (HEST) Project, to assist 6 Public Universities and 2 Degree-Awarding Institutions. The project has received funding equivalent to US$ 115 million from the African Development Bank.
vii. Provision of instructional materials to support the roll out of the new curriculum in 45 Primary Teacher Colleges Educational Institutions, and also for Special Needs Education (SNE).
viii. Operationalisation and expansion of the Student Loan Scheme with emphasis on science and vocational training. The scheme will be initially rolled out to undergraduate students in both Public and Chartered Private Universities.

### *Skills development*

In response to the rising completion rates for primary and ordinary secondary education and the growing skills demand of the labour market, Government has raised the priority ranking of vocational education and training within the education sector. Government's efforts to advance vocational education and training are being implemented within the framework of the Skilling Uganda programme. Since the onset of the programme, the number of students enrolling for vocational and business courses has significantly risen. Registered candidates for the Uganda Business and Technical Examination increased by 41 percent between 2012 and 2013 bringing the total number of registered students to 45,064. This number is expected to increase further to 70,000 in FY2014/15.[27] The quality of training in the Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training (BTVET) sub-sector is also improving as evidenced by increasing pass rates. Students' performance in the technical craft and certificate business programme improved by 10 percent between 2012 and 2013.

Approved funding for skills development increased by 9 percent in FY2013/14, to Shs.26.9 billion. In FY2013/14, Government allocated Shs. 0.5 billion to the BTVET Reform Task Force (RTF), to oversee the implementation of programmes within the sub-sector. The funds were applied as follows:

i. Payment of capitation grants for 7,791 students in 14 formal BTVET institutions and 7,500 students in non-formal institutions;
ii. Training of 45 BTVET instructors in Technical Teacher Training skills;
iii. Procurement of BTVET training equipment for 17 BTVET institutions; and
iv. Expanding and improving infrastructure for 3 BTVET institutions.

In the FY2014/15, Government plans to expand infrastructure development at Kihanda Technical School (TS), Namasale TS, Namisindwa TS, Bukoli TS and St. Joseph Kyalubingo BTVET colleges.

### *Health & Sanitation*

Both life expectancy and labour productivity are significantly influenced by individuals' health and sanitation conditions. Health indicators have generally improved over the NDP implementation period. Most notable is the steady reduction in infant and child mortality, and in the prevalence of malnutrition (see Table 6.6). The proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities is also improving steadily.

[27] Uganda Business and Technical Examinations Board.

**Table 6.6: Trends in key health outcomes**

| Health Indicators | 2006* | 2011* | 2014** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Infant Mortality (under-one), per 1,000 live births | 76 | 54 | |
| Child Mortality (under-five), per 1,000 live births | 137 | 90 | |
| Maternal Mortality, per 100,000 live births | 435 | 438 | |
| Malnutrition Prevalence:<br>percent of children stunted<br>percent of children under weight | <br>38.1<br>15.9 | <br>33.4<br>13.8 | |
| Fertility Rate | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| Percent of population using an improved sanitation facility | 72.7 | 75.7 | |

*Source: *Uganda Demographic and Health Survey; **Projection by UN-DESA. Note: Improved sanitation facilities include flush toilets, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab/cover, composting toilets and Ecosans.*

As demonstrated in Table 6.7, healthcare seeking behaviour, human resource inputs (both quality and quantity), and pharmaceutical and medical supplies are some of the key performance improvements driving the progress in health outcomes. Findings from a Service Availability and Readiness Assessment survey conducted in 2013 established the general service readiness index for hospitals in the country at 61 percent. The index is a composite indicator measuring the availability of standard precautions for infection prevention, basic equipment and amenities.

**Table 6.7: Health service availability and readiness indicators**

| Performance Indicator | Baseline (2009) | Status (2012/13) | Status (2013/14) | Target (2014/15) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Immunization coverage (%): ($DPT_3$) | | | 98 | |
| HCs with approved posts filled by trained health workers (%) | 56 | | | 75 |
| Proportion of deliveries in health facilities (percent) | 33 | | 57 | 60 |
| Approved posts filled by trained health workers (%) | 56 | 63 | | 75 |
| Proportion of Health facilities without stock outs any 6 tracer medicines (%) | 21 | 53 | | |
| Proportion of villages with trained VHT (%) | N/A | 55 | | |
| Proportion of HC IVs that are functional (percent):<br>C/S<br>Blood transfusion | <br><br>N/A | <br>36<br>27 | | |

*Source: 2013 AHSPR FY2012/13; NBFP 2014/15.*

In FY2013/14, Government continued to strengthen health systems by expanding health infrastructure, equipping and stocking health facilities with essential medicines and health supplies, expanding disease prevention coverage and ensuring safety for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. Some of the specific intervention measures undertaken by the Ministry of Health (MoH) during the FY2013/14 are summarised in Table 6.8 below.

**Table 6.8: Policy measures in the health sector in FY2013/14**

| | **Policy measure** |
|---|---|
| **Physical Infra-structure** | Construction of 9 Regional Referral Hospitals in Moroto, Mityana, Nakaseke, Kiryandongo, Nebbi, Anaka, Moyo, Entebbe and Iganga commenced. |
| | Construction of hospitals in Kawempe and Kiruddu costing US$ 29 million commenced and is expected to be completed in December 2015. |
| | GoU with support from CDC is constructing a National Health Laboratory worth US$ 7.5 million at Butabika. The building is expected to be completed by December 2014. |
| | Avian and Human Influenza lab is being constructed at the Uganda Virus Research Centre in Entebbe and is near completion. |
| | Solar systems were installed in 84 health units (6 HC IVs, 27 HC IIIs, 51 HC IIs); and Installation for 145 solar packages in the following districts; Bundibugyo, Masindi, Amuria, Katakwi, Bulambuli, Bukwo, Mbale, Sironko and Mayuge is ongoing. |
| **Supplies and Equipment** | Procured and distributed essential medicines and health supplies for all Government Health facilities; ACTs, ARVs and TB medicines amounting to Shs. 100 billion; Specialised items worth Shs. 16.05 billion for UHI, UCI and UBTS; and Reproductive health supplies worth Shs. 8billion. |
| | Procured and distributed Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care Equipment, general and specialized equipment worth US$ 3.86 million. |
| | All vaccines worth US$ 10.4 million for the nine (9) vaccine preventable diseases were procured and distributed; and PCV vaccine for prevention of pneumonia roll out to the whole country has been ongoing reaching 109 districts to date. |
| **Services** | There was increased enrolment on ARVs from 376,370 in 2012 to 570,370 in 2013 (194,000 new enrolments). |
| | Comprehensive campaigns for eMTCT as a preventive measure commenced with a national launch in Ntungamo district and have been scaled up in the northern, eastern, north-east and Kampala regions. |
| | The ACP expanded the scope of HIV care and treatment to include HC IIIs. Currently a total of 1622 facilities have been accredited. |
| | Distribution of the Long-lasting insecticide treated nets worth US$ 44.95m has been completed in 76 districts by end of April 2014. Distribution in other Districts will continue up to June 2014 when the whole country shall be covered fully. |
| | Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) has been ongoing targeting the 10 high prevalence districts of northern Uganda with support from the President's Malaria Initiative. GoU supports IRS in 2 districts every year (Kumi and Ngora). |
| | Small scale experimental larviciding was carried out in Wakiso districts. Large scale larviciding trial is planned in Nakasongola district. |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.*

In FY2014/15 and the medium term, Government will build on the above gains through the following key undertakings:

a) Expand the coverage and improve the functionality of Village Health Teams (VHTs) through training and logistical facilitation;
b) Sustain provision of pharmaceutical and medical supplies to health facilities;
c) Sustain immunisation campaigns with a view to attaining universal coverage;
d) Expand the renovation of hospitals from the 9 that are benefiting under the Health Systems Development project to another 27 Health Centre (HC) IVs namely: Pallisa, Itgum, Apac, Bugiri, Abim, Atutur, Kitagata, Masindi, Buwenge, Bukwo, Itojo, Mubende and Moroto;
e) Construction of a specialised Maternal and Neonatal hospital;
f) Recruitment of 800 staff for MoH, National and Regional referral hospitals, and for specialised units such as Uganda Blood Transfusion Services (UBTS) and the Prisons health service; and
g) Equipping newly build regional blood banks.
h) Enhance health workers remuneration and improving their skills through capacity building.
i) Construction of additional staff houses to minimise on absenteeism.

### 6.2.4 Water and environment

Ensuring the provision of quality safe water is crucial to good health, labour productivity and household income. Government has made significant progress in improving access to safe and clean water. Current figures indicate coverage at 65 percent in rural areas and 70 percent in urban areas (within a distance of 1 km and 0.5 km respectively). Improving water infrastructure to ensure sustainable delivery and distribution of safe water to both rural and urban households remains a priority. In FY2013/14, the following key milestones were achieved:

i. National Water and Sewerage Corporation upgraded Ggaba water works treatment and constructed Namasuba Hill Reservoir. The works under this project are expected to secure production at Ggaba I & II, increase reservoir storage capacity and enable bulk water transfers to Muyenga reservoir. The construction started in January 2014 and is still on-going.
ii. About 89 motorised point water source emergency boreholes were drilled in 28 drought prone districts; construction works for piped water systems and gravity flow schemes (GFS), specifically phase I of Kahama GFS in Ntungamo district, were completed. Construction of Wadelai and Singila piped water systems in Alwi dry corridor is 75 percent complete; Kanyampanga GFS is 65 percent complete. Other water extension works include: Tororo-Manafwa water supply (65 percent complete); Jezza-

Muduma (45 percent); Bududa-Nabweya GFS (10 percent complete); and Lirima GFS (16 percent complete).
iii. Construction of the Libigi waste water treatment plant and rehabilitation of the sewerage treatment plant at Bugolobi were completed and commissioned by H.E the President on 28 March 2014. The infrastructure is expected to boost improvement in urban hygiene, sanitation and protection of Kampala's natural environment.
iv. Completed construction of small towns/rural growth centres in Kazo, Kayanga, Lyantonde, Agweng, Paidha and Omugois, Ntwetwe, Zirobwe and Bweyale. Construction of new water facilities were also undertaken in the towns of Ibuje, Opit, Ovujo, Purongo, Patongo, Najjembe and Nkono. In addition, 70 Ecosan demonstration toilets were constructed in Kakumiro, Kagadi, Nkoni, Kyamulibwa and Najjembe; 17 public sanitation facilities (public toilets) were constructed in Najjembe (3), Kakumiro (2), Ntwetwe (3), Bweyale (5) and Zirobwe (4).

***Environment and natural resources management***

The sector is also responsible for ensuring sustainable use of natural resources with the view to ensuring improved climate and climate change management, protection and management of wetlands and forest cover. In FY2013/14, the sector developed the climate change policy and its implementation was approved by Cabinet, while guidelines for mainstreaming climate change in national development plans at sectoral levels and Local Governments were also developed. Other key achievements with regards to the improvement of natural resources and environment protection include:

i. Demarcation and gazetting processes for five critical wetlands of Kinawataka, Lubigi, Nakivubo, Kansanga, Nyanama, Lutembe and Kyeitinda in Kampala started; and five Municipal wetlands located in Gulu, Lira, Mbale, BShs.enyi, Masaka and Jinja also commenced.
ii. Established 1,086 hectares of plantations in Mafuga, Mbarara, and Mwenga. Restored 586 hectares of degraded Central Forest Reserve and opened 116km of Central Forest Reserve boundary and 116 concrete pillars were erected. Under the National Forest Authority, the sector raised 9,567,443 tree seedlings and 3,617,467 were distributed to communities.

In FY2014/15, Government plans to:

i. Operationalise the National Meteorology Agency;
ii. Expedite the demarcation of other wetlands and forests and increase compliance in order to prevent further encroachment on natural resources and mitigate the effects of climate change;

iii. Operationalise the National Climate Change Policy by integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation issues in national plans, district/sectoral policies, strategies, plans and budgets;
iv. Continue with construction of small town water systems through established Water and Sanitation Development Facilities (WSDFs) for implementation of urban water investments.
v. Begin construction of Nyakashaashara and Nyakiharo water supply system in Kabale district to enhance water for production in the region.
vi. Scale up rain harvesting facilities throughout the country.

## 6.3 Private sector development and employment creation

The NDP and Vision 2040 place employment creation at the centre of Uganda's long-term development strategy. Robust and sustained structural transformation of Uganda's economy must be accompanied by rapid employment creation in high-value sectors.

Uganda currently faces a challenge of unemployment and underemployment. The headline unemployment rate was 4.2 percent in 2009/10. If we treat households engaged in subsistence farming as unemployed, the unemployment rate for 2012/13 is 9.4 percent.[28] 67 percent of the labour force report working less than 40 hours a week, with the highest percentage (83 percent) recorded among workers engaged in the agricultural sector.[29] Youth unemployment has remained a pervasive feature of Uganda's economy, with the majority of the youth population currently employed in the informal sector.[30] It is estimated that almost 700,000 individuals enter the labour market each year owing to rapid labour force growth of 4.8 percent per year. With nearly 60 percent of Uganda's population below the age of 15, the size of the labour force is expected to rapidly increase in the near future, increasing pressures to expand productive employment opportunities.

To harness the growing labour supply, Government has given attention to private sector development; interventions targeting youth unemployment; promoting Science, Technology and Innovation; harnessing Uganda's tourism potential; and promoting the commercialisation of agriculture. The latter will help facilitate a gradual transition of the 72 percent of the labour force still employed in the agricultural sector to more productive sectors.

[28] The change indicated by this new unemployment figure computed by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics therefore does not necessarily reflect the true change in unemployment since the two figures are not directly comparable.
[29] Uganda National Household Survey 2012/13
[30] Youth unemployment is currently estimated at 30 percent.

### 6.3.1 Business environment for private sector development

Government will continue to support the private sector as the main engine of growth and employment creation. The business landscape is currently dominated by a large number of very small firms, with the average size of firms declining from 3.4 workers in the 2001/02 to 2.4 in 2011/12.[31] Most firms are not growing. Among firms established in 2001 that survived to 2011, employment on average increased by less than one worker over a decade, from 1.9 to 2.7 employees.[32] The firm growth that has occurred is driven by a small number of firms (around 5 percent), with the remaining 95 percent expanding only marginally since establishment.

The World Bank 2014 doing business Report ranked Uganda 132 out of 189 countries surveyed, compared to a rank of 120 in 2013. The report indicates Uganda's relative performance fell in starting a business; getting electricity; access to credit; dealing with construction permits; and trading across borders (see Table 6.9). This highlights challenges in the legal and regulatory frameworks, access to business finance and infrastructure deficiencies that tend to impede efficiency and business growth.

**Table 6.9: Uganda's ranking on Ease of Doing Business**

| Indicator | 2014 Ranking | 2013 Ranking | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Overall Performance** | **132** | **120** | **-12** |
| Starting a Business | 151 | 144 | -7 |
| Construction Permits | 143 | 118 | -25 |
| Getting Electricity | 178 | 127 | -51 |
| Registering Property | 126 | 124 | -2 |
| Getting Credit | 42 | 40 | -2 |
| Protecting Investors | 115 | 139 | 24 |
| Paying Taxes | 98 | 93 | -5 |
| Trading Across Borders | 164 | 159 | -5 |
| Enforcing Contracts | 117 | 117 | 0 |
| Resolving insolvency | 79 | 69 | -10 |

*Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report, 2014*

Government has started to address these constraints, particularly by accelerating the pace of infrastructure development.[33] In FY2013/14, Government passed a number of bills into law including the Free Zones Bill 2010, the Anti Money Laundering Bill and the Industrial Property Bill. These

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[31] Census for Business Establishments 2001/2 and 2010/11

[32] A 35-year–old firm in Uganda is on average only twice as large as it was at its establishment.

[33] See sector performance analysis on energy and road sector.

reforms are expected to make the investment climate more conducive to business growth and employment creation. Through the Competitiveness and Enterprise Development (CEDP) Project, Government has earmarked over US$102 million to support private sector development. The project targets interventions in land administration reform, business registration and business licensing reform, tourism development, and establishment of a Matching Grant Program for SMEs in high potential sub-sectors, such as tourism and non-traditional export commodities.

In FY2014/15, Government will focus on the following areas to further improve the private sector competitiveness:

i. The provision of reliable electricity and roads (see section on energy and road performance).
ii. Widening the platform for interaction between Government and the private sector through national and regional forums, thereby identifying challenges facing the private sector, and designing and implementing problem-specific interventions.
iii. Strengthening the legal and regulatory framework by expediting the following commercial laws and regulations:

    a. Bills that have been enacted and are now awaiting drafting and approval of the regulations include: Insurance Amendment Bill; Capital Market Authority (Amendment) Act No. 12 of 2011; Free Zones Act, 2014.
    b. Bills that are before Parliament include: Public-Private Partnerships Bill, 2012; Accountants Bill, 2010; Biotechnology and Bio-safety Bill.
    c. Bills that are before Cabinet include: Investment Code (Amendments) Bill; Pension Reform Bill, (awaits submission to Parliament).

In the same financial year, Government plans to reduce business licencing costs by 25 percent, from the current estimate of Shs.725.73 billion. 37 license requirements will be abolished and amendments to laws affecting 307 licensing requirements will be completed. Reforms will be rolled out to Local Governments that account for more than 50 percent of total licencing costs. Focus will be given to the following activities:

i) Implementation of Administrative Reforms among implementing agencies;
ii) Amendment of Laws and Regulations by First Parliamentary counsel ;
iii) Strengthening implementation of the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) mechanism;
iv) Promoting Institutional ownership of the information on the E-Registry Portal;

v) Implementing the communication strategy on the reform process to the public;
vi) Expedition of the legal reforms as approved by Cabinet by the BLRC.

In the long term Government plans to boost domestic savings to provide long term development finance to the private sector. This will help to boost private investment and lower interest rates to long term borrowers.

### 6.3.2 Youth employment

With rapid population and labour force growth, youth employment has become one of Government's leading priorities. Specific interventions have provided skills training (including financial literacy training) and start-up capital to create and expand enterprises for self-employment. For example, Government has revitalised BTVET under the Skilling Uganda programme. In FY2012/13, Shs. 54.17 billion was provided as direct support to skills development, in contrast to virtually nothing in 1990. The growing number of graduates with technical skills is expected to address the current skills mismatch within the labour market and increase the employability of young Ugandan workers. In addition to technical skills, Government has also given attention to the provision of entrepreneurial and management skills to enhance business creation and growth.

Government introduced the venture capital fund in FY2012/13 with an initial capitalisation of Shs. 25 billion. The fund was designed to offer venture capital debt finance to viable projects proposed by young entrepreneurs aged between 18 and 35 to create or expand enterprises for self-employment. The Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) is Government's most recent initiative to provide the youth with marketable vocational skills, financial support (interest-free loans), and relevant knowledge and information to increase self-employment opportunities and income levels. The total budget for YLP for the next five years is Shs. 265 billion, with an estimated allocation of Shs. 53 billion per year. The programme came into effect in the second half of FY2013/14, with an allocation of Shs. 19.25 billion.

Since the official launch of the YLP by H.E. the President on 24 January 2014, significant progress has been registered in the setting up of systems and implementation of the programme. YLP is being introduced in a phased manner and is now operational in 27 districts (including KCCA) out of the 112 planned. Within these districts, key stakeholders have been sensitised on the programme and its implementation arrangements; a total of 150 technical staff among the District/KCCA technical teams have been trained as trainers of trainers; and an estimated 1,000 youth projects (approximately 13,000 youth) will be financed by the end of the FY2013/14. Timely disbursement of programme resources and the enhancement of human resources at the Local Government level (to respond to existing technical capacity staffing gaps at district at sub-county levels) will be important in ensuring effective implementation of the programme.

### 6.3.3 Enhancing agricultural production and productivity

Structural change of Uganda's economy is strongly contingent on increasing productivity within in the agricultural sector and expanding job opportunities in higher-value sectors such as construction and manufacturing, to allow a steady movement of labour force out of the agricultural sector.

The agricultural sector continues to employ the largest share of the country's labour force (72 percent) despite its declining contribution to GDP, currently estimated at 22.2 percent. This indicates that the 28 percent of the labour force that works outside the agricultural sector helps to generate over 77 percent of the total GDP. However, earnings from the sector have recently increased on account of higher agricultural prices and demand for agricultural goods from neighbouring COMESA and EAC trading partners. The share of monetary agricultural GDP to total agricultural output remains at around 60 percent however.

To facilitate structural change in the agriculture sector, Government has laid out the Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP), to promote a competitive, profitable and sustainable agriculture sector. To achieve this goal, Government has prioritised investments addressing key constraints to production and productivity; marketing of agricultural products; access to finance; and enhanced value addition through the development of agro-industries. The following sub-sections highlight Government investments that have been undertaken in these four areas.

#### *Production and productivity infrastructure*

Agricultural production and productivity is negatively affected by the low application of modern technologies and the high prevalence of animal and crop pests and diseases. In Uganda it is estimated that only 1kg of fertiliser is used per hectare of land, compared to 6kgs per hectare in Tanzania and 32kgs per hectare in Kenya.[34]

[34] MAAIF, 'Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan: 2010/11 – 2014/15'.

To address these challenges, Government is promoting research to develop high-yielding and drought-resistant crops, and expanding irrigation infrastructure.

i. In FY2013/14, Government distributed improved seeds and breeds extensively across the country; through the National Animal Genetic Resource Centre and Databank (NAGRC&DB), 6,218 breeding calves and 366 cattle were sold to farmers in different parts of the country; 7,030 doses of semen for cattle improvement were carried out; and 417,657 kuroiler chickens were sold in 27 districts, to support income generation among poor households.
ii. Under the water for production programme, 9 small-scale irrigation schemes were established in 9 districts of Bulisa, Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, Maracha, Nebbi, Oyam, Pader and Rubirizi. In addition, 89 valley tanks in Luweero, Lwengo, Isingiro, Nakaseke and Wakiso were established; and rehabilitation works for Doho, Agoro and Mobuku irrigation schemes were completed. These schemes are expected to benefit 5,000 households.
iii. The Rural Electrification Strategy (2013-2022) plans to extend energy supply to rural areas and small towns (see section 6.1.2). The increase in energy supply will significantly enhance the growth of rural agro-processing industries which are currently affected by insufficient availability of power.

### *Marketing infrastructure*

Access to markets allows farmers to receive a better price for their produce, significantly inducing production and reducing post-harvest losses. Government has taken measures to address the constraints to market access. Through the Community Agriculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme (CAIIP) for example, Government has increased community and district roads in 68 sub-counties of 31 districts in the Northern, Western, Central and Northern regions of Uganda. In addition, under the on-going Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Programme (MATIP), Government plans to reconstruct and modernise 21 agricultural markets throughout the country (7 of these were completed in FY2013/14). The Uganda Commodities Exchange (UCE) has expanded and deepened market access both domestically and regionally. Through the UCE, Government has improved quality standards and made the agricultural sector more attractive to commercial banks, allowing increased financial penetration through the Warehouse Receipt System.

### *Financing Infrastructure*

Adoption and application of modern technologies, critical to enhancing agricultural productivity, is often limited by access to finance. Government, in partnership with a number of commercial banks, has taken measures to address the financing constraints in the sector through the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF). The facility was allocated Shs. 30 billion at its inception, which was matched by an equal amount from participating financial and credit institutions. In addition, the Rural Financial Services programme implemented by Microfinance Support Centre (now in its second phase) has improved credit access and financial mobilisation among rural farmers, with the total capitalisation of SACCOs currently estimated at Shs. 1.4 billion recording a growth rate of 369 percent from Shs. 315 million in 2008.[35] Increased access to credit and agri-business finance has contributed to the adoption of labour-saving technologies such as tractors, and improved access to seed varieties and pest and disease control mechanisms.

***Agro-industry infrastructure***

The competitiveness and profitability of the agriculture sector depends on the level of value addition by agro-processing industries. To foster this process Government has adopted a market-oriented approach using PPPs. For instance, in 2002, Government of Uganda and Oil Palm Uganda signed an agreement to develop an edible oil industry in Uganda under BIDCO. The vegetable oil project, which has received total Government funding of Shs. 388.91 billion, has engaged over 1,300 farmers who cultivate 2,100 hectares of palm trees and generate Shs. 21 billion annually from the sale of palm oil fruit.[36]

In addition, with collaborative support from Government, Mukwano's vegetable oil operations established a factory/oil mill for crushing sunflower and soya to extract edible oil and process animal feed cake from the residue. The factory has provided employment for 60,000 smallholder farmers in addition to boosting the growth of sunflower production by 400 percent between 2005 and 2009.[37] Government is keen on exploring and maximizing such private sector-led collaborations for enhancing agricultural production and productivity, increasing farmers' incomes, promoting highly competitive agricultural exports and ultimately transforming rural livelihoods.

To strengthen interventions in the agricultural sector, in FY2014/15 Government will:

i. Focus on the provision of inputs, at the same time as minimising expenditure on administrative costs, seminars and workshops.

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[35] Rural Financial Services Programme project completion report
[36] Background to the Budget 2013/14 and the National BFP 2014/15
[37] Oxford Economics (2013))), Northern Uganda Economic Recovery Analysis Phase II.

ii. Place resources available for input provision under a single umbrella where accountability is enforced.
iii. Encourage small holders to produce surplus to increase returns to small holder farming.
iv. Encourage commercial ranching, large scale crop production and value addition among medium and commercial scale farmers.
v. Leverage and facilitate agriculture using the value chain approach to ensure agribusinesses create productive jobs, enhance export diversification and increase household incomes.

### 6.3.4 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Science and technology is a key driver of economic growth and employment creation. Government, through the Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNCST), has adopted a comprehensive framework to develop Science, Technology and Innovations (STI) enshrined within the National Science and Technology Policy (2009). The priorities of Government in this regard include: strengthening of STI infrastructure capacities in universities and research institutions; creating a critical mass of scientists and engineers that are necessary for industrial development and economic transformation; and increased research and scientific innovation support through capitalisation of the STI Fund.

There are currently 800 researchers working on Research and Development (R&D), with close to 40 percent of them females. Of all the researchers, 53 percent work in government, 36 percent in higher education, 8 percent in business, and 3 percent in the private non-profit sector.[38]

Among Uganda's 27 universities, 6 offer science and engineering courses; and increased emphasis given to science subjects in primary, secondary and tertiary institutions should see an increase in scientists in the near future.[39] The country's 33 vocational and technical institutes train students in technical skills needed in industry. Research activities are located in several places including Makerere University and Mbarara University of Science and Technology. Uganda has continued to maintain research strengths in infectious disease, food science and technology, tropical medicine, biotechnology and other areas. Although almost entirely donor-funded, Uganda's researchers are beginning to demonstrate an ability to obtain research collaborators elsewhere and contribute to the global knowledge base.

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[38] OPM, Government Annual Performance Report FY2012/13.
[39] World Bank (2011), 'Science, Technology and Innovation in Uganda: recommendations for policy and action'.

Working with academic institutions and the private sector, UNCST has also enhanced and strengthened the internship programme which is now a mandated aspect of student training in nearly all institutions of higher learning. Industrial attachment is expected to refine employees' skills and supplement inadequate training through formal education.

The Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI) leads in the application of science to industrial needs, with almost a decade of successful research implementation and outreach, and recent efforts to boost its capacity and outreach to key industrial sectors, from textiles to food processing and bamboo production. UIRI engages in activities designed to facilitate rapid industrialisation by identifying appropriate, affordable technologies that add value to local products so that they can be processed for national, regional and international markets. The institute currently incubates 30 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

### 6.3.5 Harnessing Uganda's tourism potential

Tourism has been identified as a high potential sector to foster Uganda's social and economic transformation process. Uganda's tourism potential has also been recognised internationally. The National Geographic, an international travel channel affiliated to the National Geographic Society, named Uganda among the top 20 global destinations in the year 2013. Recognising the importance of Uganda's tourism sector, Government has developed a number of strategies to enhance the contribution of tourism to economic growth and job creation. These include improving the accessibility of tourist sites by upgrading road infrastructure, improving hospitality standards through grading hotels and hospitality training, promoting eco-tourism and cost-effective tourism promotion through tourism companies and the internet.

Uganda has registered an increase in the number of foreign arrivals over the years, owing particularly to improved security in the Northern part of the country. It is estimated that almost 30,000 foreign visitors arrived in the country to watch the solar eclipse at Pakwach in November 2013, which is clear testament to the improvement in security. The contribution of travel and tourism to GDP increased 6.4 percent from Shs. 4,993.6 billion in FY2011/2012 to Shs. 5,495 billion in FY2012/13. The number of jobs directly and indirectly supported by the sector has increased significantly, from an estimated 199,500 jobs in FY2011/12 (3.1 percent of the total employment) to 483,500 in FY2012/13 (7.6 percent of the total employment).[40] These jobs were

[40] OPM, Government Annual Performance Report FY2012/13

in the sub-sectors of hotels and restaurants, airlines and other passenger transportation services, tour guides and agents among others.

In FY2014/15, Government will continue to foster the growth of the tourism sector by:

i. Supporting promotion and marketing of Uganda's tourist attractions both domestically and internationally;
ii. Improving road infrastructure especially to connect tourism sites;
iii. Supporting conservation and sustainable utilisation of wildlife wealth;
iv. Reconstructing the Uganda hotel and tourism training institute at Jinja; and
v. Improving accommodation and hospitality through registration of service providers within the sector.

These strategies will help to modernise and improve coordination within the sector, attracting more investment and thus generating more jobs.

## 6.4 Public governance

Government is committed to ensuring the needs of the Ugandan public are served efficiently, effectively and fairly. To this end, Government is increasing transparency and participation in its critical activities and policy decisions, strengthening monitoring and accountability and increasingly measuring results relative to initial strategic goals. Important initiatives to improve public governance are discussed below.

### *Citizen participation*

National ownership is one of the major building blocks of sustainable development. Citizen participation in national governance and the responsiveness of state structures to societal needs and aspirations constitute essential elements of a healthy national development process. Since the conclusion of National elections in 2011, the Electoral Commission has conducted a total of 12 Parliamentary by elections in order to ensure continuity in the representation of various constituencies in National and Local Government bodies.

### *National identity Cards*

Implementation of the National Security and Information System (NSIS) commenced in FY2013/14, and is critical for improving the credibility of electoral processes, improving service delivery and facilitating national planning. The registration exercise for National Identity cards under the NSIS was launched in April 2014 and Government's target is to register 1 million identity cards by December 2014, 3 million by July 2015 and 18 million by June 2016.

### *Service delivery*

In order to improve service delivery, Government will put greater emphasis on monitoring Government projects and programmes as well as designing feedback loops to help implementing agencies learn and improve their performance. The National Policy on Public Sector Monitoring and Evaluation (2013) provides a framework for strengthening the coverage, quality and utility of the assessment of public policies and investment through systematic monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The policy applies to all public policies, strategies, programmes and projects managed by MDAs, LGs, parastatals and executing agencies of public programmes. Government intends to ensure the use of data and information generated from M&E by issuing reports in a timely manner to all stakeholders.

In addition, with funding from the World Bank, Government is in the process of completing the establishment of the Civil Service College. The College is intended to provide in-service, practical and skills-oriented training and inculcate moral and ethical values to public officers, with the view to drive transformation of public service, and support innovations to improve performance and service delivery.

Government is prioritising human resource policy and productivity within the public sector to ensure effective and efficient service delivery. Performance agreements have been rolled out to Accounting Officers in 12 Government Agencies and Heads of Human Resource Management function in Ministries, Departments and Local Governments. Government intends to roll out performance agreements to all Public Service institutions; including secondary school head teachers, district hospitals and officers in charge of Health Centre IVs. Nevertheless performance agreement design will have to be strengthened as currently only 70 percent of primary school head teachers on such agreements meet their terms.

The Public Service Commission (PSC) has also developed 35 competence-based selection instruments to help identify the best candidates for given positions. Capacity gaps were identified and technical guidance tendered to a total of 37 District Service Commissions (DSCs) – more than the annual target of 18 – to help improve service delivery in Local Governments. Further selection instruments are to be developed in FY2014/15 and the PSC Secretariat staff and members are to be trained in competence-based recruitment.

### *Enhancing competitiveness*

The Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) has decentralised its services in a bid to encourage more informal businesses to register as well as eliminate the travel costs to and from the central registry in Kampala. URSB have opened regional offices in Gulu and Mbarara and Government plans to establish offices in other regions where the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs has offices.

The Tax Register Expansion project (TREP) commenced in February 2014 as a collaboration of URSB, Kampala City Capital Authority (KCCA) and Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) to identify and formalize businesses. The project is being piloted at KCCA division offices of Rubaga, Kampala Central, Kawempe and Makindye. The initiative will save investors' time, and therefore money, by enabling them to incorporate their business and register for a trading license and tax purposes in a single visit. Effective from 22 January 2014, all business registration tax heads have been availed on the online self-assessment option so that applicants no longer have to travel to URSB for assessments and payment slips.

### *Population census*

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is due to conduct a population census in FY2014/15. This will provide Government with the necessary data for policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation of national development programmes at national and Local Government levels.

### *National Land Policy*

The National Land Policy (2013) provides a framework for an efficient and effective land delivery system. The National Land Information System Centre was operationalised as a one-stop centre for land-related information in the country. Six Ministry zonal offices in the areas of Kampala, Wakiso, Mukono, Jinja, Masaka and Mbarara are fully operational and providing land-related services to the public. The services have been fully decentralised as part of the process to bring services closer to the people. All services previously provided only at the Ministry Headquarters are now available at the Zonal offices. In FY2014/15, Government will roll out the National Land Information System to a further 15 land offices. This is expected to significantly reduce the time and cost of undertaking land transactions, and enhance the security of land registration.

# CHAPTER 7: MEDIUM-TERM MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL FRAMEWORK

## 7.1 Macroeconomic and fiscal policy framework

Government's primary macroeconomic objective over the next financial year is to accelerate economic growth towards the medium-term target of 7 percent per annum necessary to attain economic transformation, without jeopardising its achievements in reducing inflation to single digits. Prudent fiscal and monetary policy will maintain macroeconomic stability, while ensuring a competitive real exchange rate, appropriate level of foreign exchange reserves, and enhanced domestic revenue mobilisation and utilisation. Government will continue to create an enabling environment for the private sector and support sustainable growth to generate employment and reduce poverty.

Fiscal policy in FY2014/15 will aim to accelerate economic growth particularly through further infrastructure development and improved agricultural production and productivity. This will be done in a manner consistent with achieving the macroeconomic objectives outlined above. As in previous years, there will be close collaboration between fiscal and monetary authorities. In light of the projected reduction in development assistance, any spending on new public investments will have to be accommodated through additional measures to boost domestic revenue mobilisation, and alternative non-traditional financing methods. Government is committed to ensuring its planned public investments are consistent with debt sustainability and the absorptive capacity of the economy.

## 7.2 Macroeconomic forecast for FY2014/15 and the medium term

The after effects of the difficult market conditions recently faced – which contributed to the lower than projected growth performance this financial year (refer to Chapter 3 for details) – are expected to negatively impact on economic activity in the short to medium term. Growth projections for the following two fiscal years have been downwardly revised from 6.8 percent to 6.2 percent in FY2014/15 and to 6.6 percent in FY2015/16.[41] Although a downgrade from previous estimations, these projections still represent an acceleration in growth, which will be supported by the scaling up of public investment in infrastructure (particularly roads and energy) along with a recovery in private sector credit and exports – on account of a more competitive exchange rate vis-à-vis regional trading partners and increased demand from the advanced

[41] The macroeconomic assumptions underlying the budget framework therefore differ from those envisioned in the National Development Plan.

economies. Enhanced agricultural productivity and manufacturing, mining and quarrying are also expected to be key drivers of growth.

In the medium term, growth is expected to average 7 percent due to the stimulatory effect of public investments, particularly in infrastructure, which have higher multiplier effects in the medium- to long-term.

Headline inflation has reduced significantly, to 5.4 percent in May 2014, but inflationary pressures are expected to rise in the latter half of 2014 and pick up to the range of 7 to 8 percent over the course of FY2014/15. The shilling is expected to face depreciation pressures as imports in the energy sector expand, which could feed into higher inflation. The tapering of quantitative easing in the United States – which is likely to increase global interest rates and runs the risk of disrupting external markets – could also contribute to a depreciation of the Uganda Shilling. This will be offset by increased external borrowing and an expected recovery in aid inflows during FY2014/15.

**Table 7.1: Macroeconomic Assumptions for FY2012/13-2018/19**

| | 2012/13 Outturn | 2013/14 Proj. | 2014/15 Proj. | 2015/16 Proj. | 2016/17 Proj. | 2017/18 Proj. | 2018/19 Proj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Real GDP Growth | 5.8% | 4.7% | 6.2% | 6.6% | 6.9% | 7.1% | 8.5% |
| Nominal GDP (Shs. billion) | 55,602 | 60,475 | 68,397 | 76,331 | 85,415 | 95,750 | 108,676 |
| Headline Inflation | 5.6% | 7.9% | 6.9% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Budget (% of GDP) | 19.7% | 23.5% | 20.4% | 20.2% | 19.0% | 19.0% | 19.7% |
| Average $/Shs. Exchange Rate | 2589.0 | 2,535.1* | 2687.0 | 2724.8 | 2,779.3 | 2834.9 | 2,771.1 |
| Imports of Goods and Services (Shs. billion) | 19,508 | 19,752 | 25,277 | 27,943 | 31,431 | 35,813 | 37,643 |
| Exports of Goods and Services (Shs. billion) | 13,196 | 12,907 | 14,967 | 16,420 | 18,199 | 21,523 | 22,393 |
| Trade Deficit (Goods and Services)/GDP | 11.3% | 11.3% | 15.1% | 15.1% | 15.5% | 14.9% | 14.0% |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. Note: *Average for first three quarters.*

## 7.3 Resource envelope for FY2013/14 and the medium term

Table 7.2 shows the resource projections for FY2014/15 and the medium term. Resources available for Government budget expenditures (i.e. the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework) are obtained from domestic tax and non-tax revenue, donor grants and external borrowing, less external and domestic debt repayments and the change in Government's position with the domestic banking system that is consistent with monetary policy objectives. To create fiscal space for infrastructure development, Government is making use of non-traditional forms of financing such as Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), semi-concessional external borrowing and the issuance of securities. Interest payments on Government debt and arrears repayments take a first call on resources available.

The total resource envelope (including donor projects and financing for the Karuma and Isimba hydro power projects) is projected to rise from Shs. 13,028.8 billion in the current fiscal year to Shs. 16,053.4 billion in FY2014/15. Resources are then projected to increase to Shs. 20,686.4 billion by the end of the MTEF period.

**Table 7.2: Resource projections for FY2014/15 – FY2018/19 (Shs. billion)**

| | Budget FY13/14 | Projection FY14/15 | Projection FY15/16 | Projection FY16/17 | Projection FY17/18 | Projection FY18/19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Domestic resources** | 8,760.6 | 9,782.0 | 11,474.3 | 13,341.4 | 15,503.4 | 18,814.2 |
| Tax revenue | 8,578.5 | 9,416.7 | 11,041.4 | 12,879.2 | 15,012.9 | 18,477.2 |
| Non-tax revenue | 182.1 | 365.3 | 432.9 | 462.3 | 490.5 | 337.0 |
| **Budget support** | 212.9 | 68.9 | 59.1 | 60.6 | 62.1 | 15.3 |
| Grants | 212.9 | 68.9 | 59.1 | 60.6 | 62.1 | 15.3 |
| Loans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Project support** | 2,547.4 | 2,663.7 | 1,808.9 | 1,903.1 | 874.0 | 443.8 |
| Grants | 696.8 | 1,022.6 | 551.4 | 275.4 | 243.1 | 0.0 |
| Loans | 1,850.6 | 1,641.1 | 1,257.5 | 1,627.7 | 630.9 | 443.8 |
| **External financing for Karuma and Isimba** | 0 | 1,160.8 | 1,130.8 | 1,473.0 | 1,051.7 | 526.5 |
| **Domestic financing** | 1,814.9 | 2,526.8 | 1,205.5 | 626.0 | 889.9 | 1,055.4 |
| **Total resource inflows** | 13,335.8 | 16,202.3 | 15,678.5 | 17,404.2 | 18,381.0 | 20,855.3 |
| **less debt repayments** | 270.9 | 148.9 | 142.6 | 156.4 | 169.8 | 168.9 |
| External | 248.3 | 139.2 | 132.9 | 146.7 | 160.1 | 159.2 |
| Domestic | 22.6 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| **Total resource envelope** | 13,064.9 | 16,053.4 | 15,535.9 | 17,247.8 | 18,211.2 | 20,686.4 |
| **less arrears, net lending and investment[1]** | 0 | 1,690.8 | 1,430.8 | 1,923.0 | 1,151.7 | 626.5 |
| o/w onward lending for Karuma and Isimba | 0 | 1,160.8 | 1,130.8 | 1,473.0 | 1,051.7 | 526.5 |
| **Total resources available for the MTEF** | 13,064.9 | 14,362.6 | 14,105.1 | 15,324.7 | 17,059.5 | 20,059.9 |
| o/w GoU contribution for Karuma and Isimba | 1,096.0 | 1,138.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| o/w Interest payments | 975.3 | 1,082.9 | 1,103.5 | 1,190.9 | 1,181.8 | 1,140.1 |
| External | 137.7 | 86.4 | 101.0 | 112.3 | 124.4 | 122.9 |
| Domestic | 837.6 | 996.5 | 1,002.5 | 1,078.6 | 1,057.4 | 1,017.2 |
| **Change in total resource envelope** | | 2,988.5 | -517.5 | 1,711.9 | 963.5 | 2,475.2 |
| **Change in MTEF net of Karuma, Isimba and interest** | | 1,148.2 | 859.9 | 1,132.2 | 1,743.9 | 3,042.1 |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. Notes: [1]Includes arrears payments, the contingency reserve and recapitalisation of BOU.*

## 7.3.1 Domestic revenue

Domestic resources (tax revenue, non-tax revenue and loan repayments) are expected to increase by 18.8 percent from the Shs. 8,234.6 billion projected outturn this financial year to Shs. 9,782.0 billion in FY2014/15. This represents an increase in domestic revenue from 13.6 to 14.3 percent of GDP. The tax revenue shortfall of Shs. 475.6 billion in FY2013/14 highlights the pressing need for both tax administration and policy measures to achieve the revenue target for FY2014/15. The projected growth in domestic revenues will be achieved through efficiency improvements in revenue administration, reforms in non-tax revenues and a comprehensive package of tax policy measures.

During the FY 2013/14, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development concluded a VAT gap analysis to estimate the amount of revenue lost due to non-compliance and policy measures such as exemptions.[42] The analysis found that Uganda's non-standard VAT exemptions directly reduce Government revenue by around 1 percent of GDP. The exemptions also complicate tax administration and increase the risk of non-compliance – which costs Government around 6 percent of GDP in forgone VAT revenue each year. Three sectors that benefit from numerous exemptions – the manufacture of food and beverages, construction, and hotels and restaurants – account for 97 percent of the revenue lost due to non-compliance. Construction accounts for 13 percent to GDP but only 2 percent of tax revenue; and hotels account for 5 percent of GDP but 0.9 percent of tax. The findings of the study will inform tax policy formulation and amendments to the VAT law to support tax administration and generate more revenues. Tax laws are being reviewed in order to meet or exceed Government's target of a 0.5 percentage point annual increase in the tax-to-GDP ratio, without compromising social and economic development.

To enhance domestic revenue mobilisation in FY2014/15 Government will rationalise VAT exemptions and zero-rated taxable supplies; amend investment incentives that have outlived their usefulness, including initial allowances; improve the audit capacity of URA, particularly in the services sector; and enhance efficiency in Government procurement and tax payment. Government will also strengthen the URA risk management strategy, focusing on the major taxpayers segment, and prioritising compliance risks by taxpayer segments. To improve compliance, Government has put in place the Taxpayer Registration and Expansion Project. Together these measures are expected to significantly improve domestic resource mobilisation over the medium term. Domestic resources are projected to increase to Shs. 18,814.2 billion in FY2018/19, equivalent to 17.3 percent of GDP.

### 7.3.2 Budget support

Budget support no longer has a loan component. Grants are projected to be US$ 25.66 million in FY2014/15. This represents a significant decline compared to US$ 181.9 million for FY2012/13. Donors have increasingly shifted from budget to project support, reflecting increased fiduciary concerns.

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[42] Hutton, Thackray and Wingender (2014), 'Revenue administration gap analysis program: the value-added tax gap in Uganda', IMF Fiscal Affairs Department.

Project support relies much less on Government's public financial management systems to deliver aid. Government is implementing a number of financial management reforms to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditure (see Chapter 4). Budget support is expected to fall by US$ 4.0 million between FY2014/15 and FY2015/16, before reducing significantly over the medium-term to only US$ 5.5 million in FY2018/19.

**Table 7.3: External resource envelope for the medium term (US$ million)**

| | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MTEF Project Support | 991.33 | 663.85 | 684.74 | 308.29 | 160.17 |
| Budget Support | 25.66 | 21.68 | 21.79 | 21.89 | 5.52 |
| Off-budget Project Support | 314.87 | 209.54 | 115.93 | 8.42 | 1.72 |
| **Total ODA** | **1,331.86** | **895.07** | **822.46** | **338.60** | **167.41** |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.*

### 7.3.3 Project support

Project support in the form of grants and loans is projected to be US$ 991.3 billion in FY2014/15 substantially higher than budget support. This is on account of a shift by development partners from budget to project support.

A significant proportion of external resources are also channelled outside Government systems – these resources do not contribute to Government's resource envelope. In some sectors off-budget support exceeds 90 percent of the total funding from development partners. This type of support typically takes the form of grants to projects whose activities and finances are not directly managed by or channelled through Government financial management systems. During FY2014/15, US$ 314.9 million is projected to be disbursed in this modality of which over 35 percent will go to the health sector. Other major beneficiaries include Social Development; Accountability; Justice, Law and Order; Works and Transport; and Education. Government will continue to improve harmonisation and alignment of aid into Government systems to reduce the overall share of off-budget support.

### 7.3.4 Semi-concessional and non-concessional financing

To help finance the Karuma and Isimba hydropower projects, Government plans to borrow Shs. 1,150.8 billion in FY2014/15 on semi-concessional terms from the Eximbank of China. While fully concessional financing such as IDA loans have a grant element of over 35 percent, this semi-concessional financing will have a grant element of around 11.5 percent.

Government plans to issue about Shs. 993.0 billion in securities for fiscal purposes in FY2014/15, down from Shs. 1,715.6 billion in FY2013/14. Total net domestic financing in FY2014/15 will amount to Shs. 2,517.1. This includes Shs. 1,524.1 billion in savings held at Bank of Uganda that

Government will drawdown, mainly oil revenues set aside for construction of the Karuma hydropower plant.

### 7.3.5 Debt repayments

Amortisation of external debt is projected to be Shs. 130.4 billion in FY2014/15. Net external debt repayments exceed the amortisation by Shs. 8.7 billion due to payment of arrears. Domestic debt repayments are expected to be Shs.22.6 billion in FY2013/14 and Shs.9.7 billion in each of the subsequent five years.

### 7.3.6 Interest payments

Government's interest payments are projected to be Shs.1,082.9 billion in FY2014/15, of which 92.0 percent (Shs. 996.5 billion) is interest on domestic securities (Treasury bills and bonds) and the remainder is interest on external debt. This constitutes 11.1 percent of projected domestic revenue in FY2014/15. The high level of Government expenditure on interest payments, particularly domestic interest payments, is largely a consequence of the increased issuance of Government securities to finance the infrastructure gap. Interest payments are expected to remain high in the medium term in line with projected Government financing requirements.

### 7.3.7 Other expenditures

Government expenditure and net lending is expected to amount to Shs.16,053.4 billion in FY2014/15, equivalent to 23.5 percent of GDP. The FY2014/15 budget illustrates Government's commitment to productive investment. The Karuma and Isimba hydro power projects will account for 14.1 percent of the budget, with other development spending amounting to 36.8 percent. Wages will account for 18.2 percent, and non-wage recurrent expenditures will account for 27.6 percent. Government spending is projected to fall as a share of GDP as investment requirements for the Karuma and Isimba projects fall. The budget is expected to average 20.4 percent of GDP over the next five-year period.

## 7.4 Medium-term fiscal strategy

As Uganda's development strategy increasingly focuses on large and potentially transformative investment projects, Government's fiscal framework has become less focused on revenue projections and the allocation of public resources on an annual basis. Financing Uganda's public investment needs and managing future oil revenues requires Government to comprehensively assess the appropriate level of borrowing and debt accumulation. Changes in the fiscal deficit have a short-term expansionary or contractionary effect on aggregate demand, but the level and composition of financing must also be consistent with Uganda's long-term planning frameworks.

Table 7.4 provides fiscal projections over the medium term. The fiscal deficit is expected to increase temporarily next financial year before declining in the medium term. The higher deficit in FY2014/15 reflects expenditures related to the Karuma and Isimba hyrdropower projects. The fiscal deficit excluding expenditures related to Karuma, Isimba and the recapitalisation of the Bank of Uganda will be reduced during FY2014/15, due to improved domestic revenue mobilisation. Performance on the expenditure side is expected to improve since initial difficulties related to the Karuma and Isimba projects have now been overcome.[43]

Government is now using a broader range of financing modalities to meet the country's infrastructure investment requirements. Recent reforms include the issuance of Treasury securities for fiscal policy and cash management purposes. To ensure Uganda maintains a high degree of debt sustainability, Government has developed a new Public Debt Strategy for FY2013/14 to FY2017/18. The strategy provides for a wide scope of debt management and financing alternatives including concessional, non-concessional, external and domestic financing, in contrast to previous strategies which focused on grants and concessional financing. The strategy covers a broader range of non-concessional instruments; liabilities under Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and other direct and contingent liabilities; and sets new quantitative benchmarks and limits. The underlying principle is to confine any commercial (or near-commercial) financing to only infrastructure projects with large income streams to ensure guaranteed repayments. It is also envisaged that a Debt Management Unit will be established within the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to centralise debt policy and management responsibilities.

Since domestic debt is currently expensive, this form of financing will only be used to finance high-return infrastructure projects, when alternative financing options are not sufficient. Domestic debt is projected to fall as a share of GDP, from 13.8 percent currently to 11.8 percent in FY2018/19.

[43] Compensation payments to landowners, which represent an important milestone for the projects, commenced in the final quarter of FY2013/14.

The stock of external debt is expected to increase moderately over the medium term due to infrastructure-related borrowing. A large share of external debt will remain on concessional terms, and debt servicing requirements will remain manageable. Over the medium-term the total debt-to-GDP ratio is projected to peak at around 39.8 percent of GDP, which is a comfortable projection.

**Table 7.4: Medium-term fiscal projections**

| | proj. outturn 2013/14 | projection 2014/15 | projection 2015/16 | projection 2016/17 | projection 2017/18 | projection 2018/19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Revenue and Grants** | 8,973.3 | 10,873.6 | 12,084.8 | 13,677.4 | 15,808.5 | 18,829.5 |
| Revenue | 8,234.6 | 9,782.0 | 11,474.3 | 13,341.4 | 15,503.4 | 18,814.2 |
| Tax revenue | 8,102.9 | 9,416.7 | 11,041.4 | 12,879.2 | 15,012.9 | 18,477.2 |
| Non-tax revenue | 131.7 | 365.3 | 432.9 | 462.3 | 490.5 | 337.0 |
| Grants | 738.7 | 1,091.5 | 610.5 | 335.9 | 305.1 | 15.3 |
| Budget support | 214.6 | 68.9 | 59.1 | 60.6 | 62.1 | 15.3 |
| Project grants | 524.1 | 1,022.6 | 551.4 | 275.4 | 243.1 | 0 |
| **Expenditure and Lending** | 11,933.0 | 16,053.4 | 15,535.9 | 17,247.8 | 18,211.2 | 20,686.4 |
| **Current Expenditures** | 6,763.0 | 7,345.1 | 7,735.6 | 9,407.2 | 12,054.4 | 13,844.4 |
| Wages & Salaries | 2,462.0 | 2,914.3 | 2,925.2 | 3,068.9 | 4,215.3 | 4,815.3 |
| Interest Payments | 1,055.0 | 1,082.9 | 1,103.5 | 1,190.9 | 1,181.8 | 1,140.1 |
| Domestic | 923.3 | 996.5 | 1,002.5 | 1,078.6 | 1,057.4 | 1,017.2 |
| External | 131.7 | 86.4 | 101.0 | 112.3 | 124.4 | 122.9 |
| Other recurrent expenditure | 3,246.1 | 3,347.9 | 3,707.0 | 5,147.4 | 6,657.3 | 7,888.9 |
| **Development Expenditures** | 5,158.6 | 5,915.1 | 6,319.5 | 5,867.6 | 5,005.1 | 6,215.6 |
| External | 3,207.1 | 2,663.7 | 1,808.9 | 1,903.1 | 874.0 | 443.8 |
| Domestic | 1,951.5 | 3,251.4 | 4,510.6 | 3,964.5 | 4,131.2 | 5,771.7 |
| **Net Lending & Investment** | 0 | 2,513.2 | 1,330.8 | 1,823.0 | 1,051.7 | 526.5 |
| o/w Karuma & Isimba | 0 | 2,298.8 | 1,130.8 | 1,473.0 | 1,051.8 | 526.5 |
| **Other (inc. cont. arrears etc)** | 11.4 | 280.0 | 150.0 | 150.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Overall balance (incl. grants)** | -2,959.7 | -5,179.8 | -3,451.1 | -3,570.4 | -2,402.7 | -1,856.9 |
| **Overall balance (excl. grants)** | -3,698.4 | -6,271.4 | -4,061.6 | -3,906.3 | -2,707.9 | -1,872.2 |
| **Financing** | 2,959.7 | 5,179.8 | 3,451.1 | 3,570.4 | 2,402.7 | 1,856.9 |
| **External Financing (net)** | 1,113.5 | 2,662.7 | 2,255.3 | 2,954.0 | 1,522.6 | 811.2 |
| Disbursement | 1,352.5 | 1,641.1 | 1,257.5 | 1,627.7 | 630.9 | 443.8 |
| Budget support | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Project loans | 1,352.5 | 1,641.1 | 1,257.5 | 1,627.7 | 630.9 | 443.8 |
| Amortisation (-) | -222.3 | -130.4 | -134.9 | -149.9 | -166.1 | -164.1 |
| Payment of arrears | -6.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exceptional financing | -10.4 | -8.7 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Commercial borrowing | 0 | 1,160.8 | 1,130.8 | 1,473.0 | 1,051.7 | 526.5 |
| **Domestic financing (net)** | 1,846.2 | 2,517.1 | 1,195.8 | 616.3 | 880.2 | 1,045.7 |
| Bank financing | 130.6 | 1,524.1 | 295.8 | -83.7 | 180.2 | -154.3 |
| Non-bank financing | 1,715.6 | 993.0 | 900.0 | 700.0 | 700.0 | 1,200.0 |
| **Memo items (% of GDP):** | | | | | | |
| Fiscal deficit incl. grants | 4.9% | 7.6% | 4.5% | 4.2% | 2.5% | 1.7% |
| Fiscal deficit excl. grants | 6.1% | 9.2% | 5.3% | 4.6% | 2.8% | 1.7% |
| Primary deficit excl. Karuma, Isimba and BOU recapitalisation | 3.1% | 2.3% | 1.3% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Total public debt stock | 34.7% | 36.0% | 36.4% | 36.8% | 35.2% | 32.8% |
| Domestic debt stock | 13.8% | 13.6% | 13.4% | 12.8% | 12.2% | 11.8% |
| External debt stock | 20.9% | 22.4% | 23.0% | 24.0% | 23.0% | 21.0% |
| Domestic revenue | 13.6% | 14.3% | 15.0% | 15.6% | 16.2% | 17.3% |
| Tax revenue | 13.4% | 13.8% | 14.5% | 15.1% | 15.7% | 17.0% |
| Expenditure and net lending | 19.7% | 23.5% | 20.4% | 20.2% | 19.0% | 19.0% |
| Donor grants and loans | 3.1% | 3.8% | 2.3% | 2.1% | 0.8% | 0.3% |
| Non-concessional external loans | 0.0% | 1.7% | 1.5% | 1.7% | 1.1% | 0.5% |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.*

## 7.5 Sector allocations

The budget in FY2014/15 will continue to be aligned to the priorities outlined in Vision 2040 and the NDP. The sectoral allocation of spending prioritises energy and mineral development; roads, railway and electricity infrastructure; the development of skills relevant to labour market demand; and public sector reforms for improved accountability and enhanced service delivery. The projected sector allocations for the FY2014/15 budget are provided in Table 7.5.

**Table 7.5: Sector allocations for FY2014/15 (as at 10th June 2014)**

| | **Allocations (Shs. Billions)** | | **Share of Budget (%)** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Approved Budget FY2013/14** | **Projected Budget FY2014/15** | **Approved Budget FY2013/14** | **Projected Budget FY2014/15** |
| Security | 1,048.50 | 1,150.75 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| Works & Transport | 2,510.66 | 2,389.24 | 19.2 | 16.7 |
| Agriculture | 382.68 | 473.69 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Education | 1,761.59 | 1,942.05 | 13.5 | 13.6 |
| Health | 1,127.48 | 1,272.18 | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| Water & Environment | 383.86 | 419.42 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Justice, Law and Order | 625.73 | 807.76 | 4.8 | 5.7 |
| Accountability | 698.8 | 734.56 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Energy & Mineral Development | 1,675.72 | 1,829.39 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Tourism, Trade & Industry | 54.81 | 63.86 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Lands, Housing & Urban Dev't | 29.99 | 96.62 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Social Development | 44.42 | 54.11 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| ICT | 15.43 | 17.01 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Public Sector Management | 1,093.85 | 1,210.73 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| Public Administration | 398.34 | 510.79 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| Parliament | 237.59 | 237.59 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Interest Payments | 975.34 | 1,082.87 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| TOTAL (excl. taxes on Gov't imports) | **13,064.79** | **14,292.63** | **100** | **100** |

# STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## Statistical Appendix: Table of Contents

## Statistical Appendix: Table of Contents

**Table 1: Summary of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices, 2002 - 2013**

| | Gross Domestic Product | | | Per capita GDP | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GDP, Bill. shs. | | Growth rate | Per capita GDP, shs | | Growth rate |
| | Current price | Constant 2002 price | Constant 2002 price | Current price | Constant 2002 price | Constant 2002 price |
| **Calendar year** | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 11,990 | 11,990 | 7.1 | 490,190 | 490,190 | 3.7 |
| 2003 | 13,843 | 12,728 | 6.2 | 548,137 | 503,980 | 2.8 |
| 2004 | 15,271 | 13,467 | 5.8 | 585,622 | 516,420 | 2.5 |
| 2005 | 17,878 | 14,814 | 10 | 663,971 | 550,193 | 6.5 |
| 2006 | 20,166 | 15,859 | 7.1 | 725,343 | 570,410 | 3.7 |
| 2007 | 23,351 | 17,138 | 8.1 | 813,425 | 596,979 | 4.7 |
| 2008 | 28,176 | 18,925 | 10.4 | 950,572 | 638,451 | 6.9 |
| 2009 | 33,596 | 19,707 | 4.1 | 1,076,092 | 631,216 | -1.1 |
| 2010 | 37,412 | 20,928 | 6.2 | 1,156,023 | 646,665 | 2.4 |
| 2011 | 45,993 | 22,277 | 6.4 | 1,371,458 | 664,261 | 2.7 |
| 2012 | 53,475 | 23,068 | 3.6 | 1,539,111 | 663,917 | -0.1 |
| 2013 | 58,865 | 24,157 | 4.7 | 1,638,939 | 671,251 | 1.1 |
| **Fiscal year** | | | | | | |
| 2002/03 | 12,438 | 12,237 | 6.5 | 495,754 | 487,728 | 2.1 |
| 2003/04 | 13,972 | 13,070 | 6.8 | 540,314 | 505,411 | 3.4 |
| 2004/05 | 16,026 | 13,897 | 6.3 | 599,279 | 519,699 | 3.0 |
| 2005/06 | 18,172 | 15,396 | 10.8 | 657,708 | 557,235 | 7.3 |
| 2006/07 | 21,212 | 16,685 | 8.4 | 742,159 | 583,780 | 5.0 |
| 2007/08 | 24,497 | 18,145 | 8.7 | 827,823 | 613,162 | 5.3 |
| 2008/09 | 30,101 | 19,461 | 7.3 | 981,725 | 634,701 | 2.0 |
| 2009/10 | 34,908 | 20,601 | 5.9 | 1,098,281 | 648,158 | 2.1 |
| 2010/11 | 39,086 | 21,965 | 6.6 | 1,186,580 | 666,833 | 2.9 |
| 2011/12 | 50,193 | 22,715 | 3.4 | 1,470,617 | 665,530 | -0.2 |
| 2012/13 | 55,602 | 24,078 | 6.0 | 1,570,679 | 680,996 | 2.3 |
| 2013/14 | 60,475 | 25,203 | 4.7 | 1,651,379 | 688,324 | 1.1 |

*Source: Uganda bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **33,596** | **37,412** | **45,993** | **53,475** | **58,865** |
| **Agriculture, forestry and fishing** | **7,908** | **8,114** | **10,514** | **11,802** | **12,320** |
| Cash crops | 539 | 682 | 1,028 | 844 | 942 |
| Food crops | 4,800 | 4,498 | 5,850 | 6,575 | 6,627 |
| Livestock | 573 | 605 | 828 | 1,005 | 1,055 |
| Forestry | 1,210 | 1,326 | 1,438 | 1,886 | 1,932 |
| Fishing | 787 | 1,002 | 1,370 | 1,492 | 1,764 |
| **Industry** | **7,979** | **9,145** | **11,662** | **13,667** | **14,863** |
| Mining & quarrying | 84 | 119 | 158 | 178 | 198 |
| Manufacturing | 2,595 | 2,933 | 3,881 | 4,290 | 4,548 |
| Formal | 1,967 | 2,214 | 2,928 | 3,240 | 3,437 |
| Informal | 627 | 719 | 953 | 1,050 | 1,111 |
| Electricity supply | 458 | 605 | 626 | 1,003 | 995 |
| Water supply | 785 | 867 | 937 | 1,050 | 1,064 |
| Construction | 4,058 | 4,620 | 6,060 | 7,145 | 8,057 |
| **Services** | **15,564** | **17,799** | **21,182** | **25,028** | **27,857** |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repairs | 5,132 | 6,043 | 7,956 | 8,923 | 9,746 |
| Hotels & restaurants | 1,513 | 1,772 | 2,259 | 2,768 | 3,110 |
| Transport & communications | 2,120 | 2,250 | 2,069 | 2,613 | 2,971 |
| Road, rail & water transport | 867 | 894 | 1,081 | 1,246 | 1,365 |
| Air transport and support services | 203 | 217 | 264 | 337 | 432 |
| Posts and telecommunication | 1,050 | 1,138 | 724 | 1,030 | 1,175 |
| Financial services | 1,022 | 1,160 | 1,631 | 2,061 | 2,075 |
| Real estate activities | 1,446 | 1,609 | 1,814 | 2,233 | 2,548 |
| Other business services | 503 | 594 | 678 | 826 | 917 |
| Public administration & defence | 1,035 | 1,232 | 1,398 | 1,537 | 1,738 |
| Education | 1,745 | 1,937 | 1,895 | 2,231 | 2,628 |
| Health | 311 | 337 | 399 | 444 | 471 |
| Other personal & community services | 737 | 865 | 1,084 | 1,392 | 1,653 |
| **Adjustments** | **2,145** | **2,354** | **2,636** | **2,980** | **3,825** |
| FISIM | -654 | -765 | -1,066 | -1,322 | -1,333 |
| Taxes on products | 2,799 | 3,119 | 3,702 | 4,302 | 5,158 |

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **33,596** | **37,412** | **45,993** | **53,475** | **58,865** |
| **Final consumption expenditure** | **29,524** | **34,515** | **42,576** | **47,191** | **51,073** |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 26,315 | 30,959 | 38,621 | 42,839 | 45,976 |
| Government final consumption expenditure | 3,209 | 3,555 | 3,955 | 4,352 | 5,097 |
| **Gross capital formation** | **7,401** | **8,629** | **11,484** | **13,342** | **14,094** |
| Fixed capital formation | 7,309 | 8,528 | 11,347 | 13,199 | 13,914 |
| Changes in inventories | 92 | 101 | 137 | 143 | 180 |
| **Net exports** | **-3,328** | **-5,731** | **-8,067** | **-7,059** | **-6,301** |
| Exports | 7,229 | 7,572 | 10,734 | 12,272 | 13,437 |
| Goods, fob | 5,272 | 4,702 | 6,361 | 7,023 | 7,481 |
| Services | 1,956 | 2,870 | 4,372 | 5,249 | 5,956 |
| *less* Imports | **-10,557** | -13,304 | -18,800 | -19,331 | -19,739 |
| Goods, fob | -7,679 | -9,302 | -12,689 | -13,186 | -12,898 |
| Services | -2,879 | -4,002 | -6,111 | -6,145 | -6,840 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **33,596** | **37,412** | **45,993** | **53,475** | **58,865** |
| Monetary | 28,685 | 32,383 | 39,874 | 46,197 | 51,209 |
| Non-monetary | 4,911 | 5,029 | 6,119 | 7,277 | 7,657 |
| **Total Agriculture** | **7,908** | **8,114** | **10,514** | **11,802** | **12,320** |
| Monetary | 4,568 | 4,830 | 6,376 | 6,949 | 7,413 |
| Non-monetary | 3,340 | 3,284 | 4,137 | 4,853 | 4,906 |
| **Food crops** | **4,800** | **4,498** | **5,850** | **6,575** | **6,627** |
| Monetary | 2,286 | 2,142 | 2,785 | 3,131 | 3,155 |
| Non-monetary | 2,515 | 2,356 | 3,064 | 3,444 | 3,472 |
| **Livestock** | 573 | 605 | 828 | 1,005 | 1,055 |
| Monetary | 459 | 485 | 663 | 805 | 844 |
| Non-monetary | 114 | 121 | 165 | 200 | 211 |
| **Forestry** | **1,210** | **1,326** | **1,438** | **1,886** | **1,932** |
| Monetary | 520 | 548 | 570 | 721 | 761 |
| Non-monetary | 689 | 779 | 868 | 1,166 | 1,170 |
| **Fishing** | **787** | **1,002** | **1,370** | **1,492** | **1,764** |
| Monetary | 765 | 974 | 1,330 | 1,449 | 1,710 |
| Non-monetary | 22 | 28 | 40 | 43 | 54 |
| **Construction** | **4,058** | **4,620** | **6,060** | **7,145** | **8,057** |
| Monetary | 3,933 | 4,484 | 5,892 | 6,954 | 7,854 |
| Non-monetary | 125 | 136 | 168 | 192 | 203 |
| **Real estate activities** | **2,126** | **2,358** | **2,648** | **3,247** | **3,691** |
| Monetary rents | 681 | 749 | 834 | 1,014 | 1,143 |
| Owner-occupied dwellings | 1,446 | 1,609 | 1,814 | 2,233 | 2,548 |

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross fixed capital formation** | **7,309** | **8,528** | **11,347** | **13,199** | **13,914** |
| Public | 1,585 | 2,201 | 2,725 | 2,978 | 3,481 |
| Private | 5,724 | 6,327 | 8,623 | 10,220 | 10,432 |
| **Construction works** | **5,279** | **6,059** | **7,909** | **9,315** | **10,608** |
| Public | 920 | 1,271 | 1,492 | 1,707 | 2,415 |
| Private | 4,360 | 4,787 | 6,417 | 7,608 | 8,193 |
| **Machinery and equipment** | **2,030** | **2,469** | **3,439** | **3,884** | **3,306** |
| Public | 665 | 930 | 1,233 | 1,272 | 1,066 |
| Private | 1,365 | 1,539 | 2,206 | 2,613 | 2,240 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **19,707** | **20,928** | **22,277** | **23,068** | **24,157** |
| **Agriculture, forestry and fishing** | **2,974** | **3,036** | **3,067** | **3,035** | **3,117** |
| Cash crops | 276 | 268 | 291 | 273 | 304 |
| Food crops | 1,628 | 1,672 | 1,650 | 1,617 | 1,655 |
| Livestock | 263 | 271 | 279 | 287 | 298 |
| Forestry | 537 | 547 | 565 | 563 | 575 |
| Fishing | 270 | 278 | 282 | 295 | 286 |
| **Industry** | **4,873** | **5,263** | **5,746** | **5,953** | **6,259** |
| Mining & quarrying | 59 | 81 | 92 | 90 | 94 |
| Manufacturing | 1,388 | 1,462 | 1,528 | 1,579 | 1,629 |
| Formal | 1,044 | 1,096 | 1,138 | 1,179 | 1,216 |
| Informal | 344 | 365 | 390 | 400 | 412 |
| Electricity supply | 202 | 228 | 236 | 280 | 279 |
| Water supply | 363 | 376 | 392 | 409 | 429 |
| Construction | 2,860 | 3,116 | 3,497 | 3,594 | 3,828 |
| **Services** | **9,998** | **10,867** | **11,603** | **12,116** | **12,626** |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repairs | 2,663 | 2,788 | 2,876 | 2,953 | 2,955 |
| Hotels & restaurants | 977 | 1,015 | 1,092 | 1,158 | 1,199 |
| Transport & communications | 1,408 | 1,580 | 1,859 | 2,070 | 2,219 |
| Road, rail & water transport | 509 | 516 | 528 | 548 | 565 |
| Air transport and support services | 119 | 125 | 129 | 148 | 179 |
| Posts and telecommunication | 779 | 939 | 1,201 | 1,374 | 1,476 |
| Financial services | 547 | 745 | 837 | 828 | 783 |
| Real estate activities | 1,407 | 1,488 | 1,573 | 1,664 | 1,760 |
| Other business services | 334 | 375 | 403 | 423 | 437 |
| Public administration & defence | 734 | 836 | 812 | 777 | 830 |
| Education | 1,181 | 1,232 | 1,239 | 1,267 | 1,394 |
| Health | 256 | 264 | 269 | 263 | 259 |
| Other personal & community services | 489 | 546 | 644 | 713 | 788 |
| **Adjustments** | **1,863** | **1,762** | **1,860** | **1,964** | **2,155** |
| FISIM | -272 | -480 | -527 | -483 | -513 |
| Taxes on products | 2,135 | 2,243 | 2,387 | 2,447 | 2,667 |

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **19,707** | **20,928** | **22,277** | **23,068** | **24,157** |
| **Final consumption expenditure** | **17,193** | **18,711** | **20,153** | **19,985** | **20,697** |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 14,918 | 16,300 | 17,857 | 17,784 | 18,263 |
| Government final consumption expenditure | 2,275 | 2,412 | 2,296 | 2,201 | 2,434 |
| **Gross capital formation** | **5,037** | **5,557** | **6,208** | **6,557** | **6,652** |
| Fixed capital formation | 4,993 | 5,513 | 6,162 | 6,516 | 6,601 |
| Changes in inventories | 44 | 45 | 46 | 41 | 51 |
| **Net exports** | **-2,523** | **-3,341** | **-4,084** | **-3,474** | **-3,192** |
| Exports | 3,357 | 3,399 | **3,427** | **4,012** | **4,219** |
| Goods, fob | 2,452 | 2,124 | 2,001 | 2,311 | 2,389 |
| Services | 905 | 1,275 | 1,426 | 1,702 | 1,830 |
| *less* Imports | **-5,880** | **-6,739** | **-7,512** | **-7,487** | **-7,411** |
| Goods, fob | -4,232 | -4,634 | -4,854 | -4,895 | -4,606 |
| Services | -1,647 | -2,106 | -2,658 | -2,592 | -2,806 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **19,707** | **20,928** | **22,277** | **23,068** | **24,157** |
| Monetary | 17,470 | 18,596 | 19,874 | 20,613 | 21,607 |
| Non-monetary | 2,237 | 2,332 | 2,403 | 2,455 | 2,550 |
| **Total Agriculture** | **2,981** | **3,044** | **3,076** | **3,044** | **3,126** |
| Monetary | 1,773 | 1,801 | 1,827 | 1,810 | 1,869 |
| Non-monetary | 1,209 | 1,243 | 1,248 | 1,234 | 1,257 |
| **Food crops** | **1,628** | **1,672** | **1,650** | **1,617** | **1,655** |
| Monetary | 775 | 796 | 786 | 770 | 788 |
| Non-monetary | 853 | 876 | 864 | 847 | 867 |
| **Livestock** | **263** | **271** | **279** | **287** | **298** |
| Monetary | 211 | 217 | 224 | 230 | 238 |
| Non-monetary | 52 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 59 |
| **Forestry** | **537** | **547** | **565** | **563** | **575** |
| Monetary | 241 | 242 | 245 | 242 | 253 |
| Non-monetary | 296 | 305 | 320 | 321 | 322 |
| **Fishing** | **277** | **286** | **290** | **304** | **295** |
| Monetary | 270 | 278 | 282 | 295 | 286 |
| Non-monetary | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| **Construction** | **2,860** | **3,116** | **3,497** | **3,594** | **3,828** |
| Monetary | 2,789 | 3,042 | 3,420 | 3,517 | 3,750 |
| Non-monetary | 71 | 74 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| **Real estate activities** | **1,407** | **1,488** | **1,573** | **1,664** | **1,760** |
| Monetary rents | 451 | 472 | 496 | 520 | 545 |
| Owner-occupied dwellings | 957 | 1,015 | 1,078 | 1,144 | 1,215 |

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross fixed capital formation** | **4,993** | **5,513** | **6,162** | **6,516** | **6,601** |
| Public | 1,069 | 1,400 | 1,439 | 1,462 | 1,656 |
| Private | 3,924 | 4,113 | 4,724 | 5,054 | 4,945 |
| **Construction works** | **3,722** | **4,087** | **4,566** | **4,687** | **5,041** |
| Public | 652 | 862 | 866 | 863 | 1,153 |
| Private | 3,070 | 3,225 | 3,700 | 3,823 | 3,888 |
| **Machinery and equipment** | **1,271** | **1,425** | **1,596** | **1,829** | **1,560** |
| Public | 417 | 537 | 573 | 599 | 503 |
| Private | 854 | 888 | 1,024 | 1,230 | 1,057 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009/10 | 20010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **34,908** | **39,086** | **50,193** | **55,602** | **60,475** |
| **Agriculture, forestry and fishing** | **8,245** | **8,891** | **11,966** | **12,488** | **13,408** |
| Cash crops | 530 | 682 | 973 | 944 | 902 |
| Food crops | 4,987 | 4,827 | 6,457 | 6,708 | 7,364 |
| Livestock | 585 | 685 | 952 | 1,027 | 1,080 |
| Forestry | 1,270 | 1,473 | 2,093 | 2,245 | 2,216 |
| Fishing | 873 | 1,224 | 1,491 | 1,564 | 1,846 |
| **Industry** | **8,675** | **9,895** | **13,179** | **14,605** | **15,909** |
| Mining & quarrying | 106 | 134 | 175 | 186 | 204 |
| Manufacturing | 2,675 | 3,363 | 4,194 | 4,471 | 4,678 |
| Formal | 2,004 | 2,569 | 3,150 | 3,400 | 3,575 |
| Informal | 671 | 795 | 1,044 | 1,071 | 1,103 |
| Electricity supply | 486 | 556 | 624 | 696 | 742 |
| Water supply | 982 | 776 | 1,695 | 1,804 | 1,939 |
| Construction | 4,427 | 5,067 | 6,490 | 7,448 | 8,345 |
| **Services** | **15,888** | **18,049** | **22,257** | **25,092** | **27,436** |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repairs | 4,229 | 5,309 | 6,829 | 7,058 | 7,234 |
| Hotels & restaurants | 1,614 | 1,678 | 2,599 | 3,008 | 3,418 |
| Transport & communications | 2,240 | 1,953 | 2,405 | 2,834 | 3,213 |
| Road, rail & water transport | 889 | 907 | 1,251 | 1,376 | 1,499 |
| Air transport and support services | 207 | 231 | 308 | 363 | 431 |
| Posts and telecommunication | 1,144 | 815 | 846 | 1,095 | 1,283 |
| Financial services | 1,064 | 1,345 | 1,878 | 2,089 | 2,040 |
| Real estate activities | 2,108 | 2,380 | 2,597 | 3,126 | 3,670 |
| Other business services | 580 | 649 | 768 | 923 | 1,001 |
| Public administration & defence | 1,145 | 1,354 | 1,428 | 1,639 | 1,818 |
| Education | 1,801 | 2,088 | 2,010 | 2,463 | 2,845 |
| Health | 317 | 364 | 442 | 453 | 494 |
| Other personal & community services | 789 | 929 | 1,302 | 1,499 | 1,702 |
| **Adjustments** | **2,100** | **2,250** | **2,792** | **3,417** | **3,722** |
| FISIM | -699 | -868 | -1,262 | -1,302 | -1,361 |
| Taxes on products | 2,799 | 3,119 | 4,054 | 4,719 | 5,083 |

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **34,908** | **39,086** | **50,193** | **55,602** | **60,475** |
| **Final consumption expenditure** | **31,230** | **36,533** | **45,705** | **48,535** | **52,649** |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 27,856 | 32,694 | 41,667 | 43,912 | 47,090 |
| Government final consumption expenditure | 3,374 | 3,839 | 4,039 | 4,623 | 5,559 |
| **Gross capital formation** | **8,191** | **9,775** | **12,328** | **13,379** | **14,671** |
| Fixed capital formation | 8,109 | 9,686 | 12,211 | 13,249 | 14,524 |
| Changes in inventories | 82 | 89 | 116 | 130 | 147 |
| **Net exports** | **-4,512** | **-7,223** | **-7,840** | **-6,312** | **-6,845** |
| Exports | 7,148 | 8,401 | 11,643 | 13,196 | 12,907 |
| Goods, fob | 4,683 | 5,360 | 6,811 | 7,658 | 7,122 |
| Services | 2,465 | 3,041 | 4,832 | 5,538 | 5,784 |
| *less* Imports | **-11,660** | **-15,624** | **-19,483** | **-19,508** | **-19,752** |
| Goods, fob | -8,162 | -10,753 | -13,387 | -13,067 | -12,771 |
| Services | -3,499 | -4,871 | -6,096 | -6,441 | -6,981 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **34,908** | **39,086** | **50,193** | **55,602** | **60,475** |
| Monetary | 29,890 | 33,823 | 43,391 | 48,168 | 52,332 |
| Non-monetary | 5,019 | 5,263 | 6,802 | 7,434 | 8,143 |
| **Total Agriculture** | **8,245** | **8,891** | **11,966** | **12,488** | **13,408** |
| Monetary | 4,772 | 5,383 | 7,096 | 7,393 | 8,000 |
| Non-monetary | 3,473 | 3,508 | 4,870 | 5,095 | 5,408 |
| **Food crops** | **4,987** | **4,827** | **6,457** | **6,708** | **7,364** |
| Monetary | 2,375 | 2,298 | 3,074 | 3,194 | 3,506 |
| Non-monetary | 2,612 | 2,528 | 3,382 | 3,514 | 3,858 |
| **Livestock** | 585 | **685** | **952** | **1,027** | **1,080** |
| Monetary | 469 | 549 | 762 | 822 | 864 |
| Non-monetary | 117 | 136 | 190 | 205 | 216 |
| **Forestry** | **1,270** | **1,473** | **2,093** | **2,245** | **2,216** |
| Monetary | 550 | 665 | 839 | 915 | 940 |
| Non-monetary | 720 | 808 | 1,255 | 1,330 | 1,276 |
| **Fishing** | **873** | **1,224** | **1,491** | **1,564** | **1,846** |
| Monetary | 849 | 1,189 | 1,448 | 1,519 | 1,788 |
| Non-monetary | 24 | 35 | 43 | 46 | 59 |
| **Construction** | **4,427** | **5,067** | **6,490** | **7,448** | **8,345** |
| Monetary | 4,317 | 4,939 | 6,340 | 7,263 | 8,149 |
| Non-monetary | 110 | 128 | 149 | 185 | 196 |
| **Real estate activities** | **2,108** | **2,380** | **2,597** | **3,126** | **3,670** |
| Monetary rents | 672 | 753 | 815 | 972 | 1,131 |
| Owner-occupied dwellings | 1,436 | 1,627 | 1,782 | 2,154 | 2,538 |

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross fixed capital formation** | **8,109** | **9,686** | **12,211** | **13,249** | **14,524** |
| Public | 1,890 | 2,632 | 2,844 | 3,048 | 4,061 |
| Private | 6,219 | 7,054 | 9,368 | 10,200 | 10,464 |
| **Construction works** | **5,770** | **6,674** | **8,439** | **9,757** | **11,073** |
| Public | 1,055 | 1,532 | 1,452 | 2,006 | 2,907 |
| Private | 4,715 | 5,141 | 6,987 | 7,751 | 8,166 |
| **Machinery and equipment** | **2,339** | **3,012** | **3,772** | **3,491** | **3,451** |
| Public | 835 | 1,100 | 1,391 | 1,042 | 1,154 |
| Private | 1,504 | 1,912 | 2,381 | 2,449 | 2,298 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **20,601** | **21,965** | **22,715** | **24,078** | **25,203** |
| **Agriculture, forestry and fishing** | **3,015** | **3,051** | **3,075** | **3,117** | **3,164** |
| Cash crops | 274 | 270 | 292 | 302 | 312 |
| Food crops | 1,650 | 1,662 | 1,633 | 1,636 | 1,666 |
| Livestock | 267 | 275 | 283 | 292 | 302 |
| Forestry | 538 | 553 | 571 | 583 | 595 |
| Fishing | 285 | 290 | 296 | 303 | 288 |
| **Industry** | **5,130** | **5,534** | **5,675** | **6,059** | **6,400** |
| Mining & quarrying | 73 | 87 | 92 | 92 | 95 |
| Manufacturing | 1,418 | 1,531 | 1,527 | 1,615 | 1,685 |
| Formal | 1,061 | 1,158 | 1,132 | 1,210 | 1,268 |
| Informal | 357 | 373 | 395 | 405 | 417 |
| Electricity supply | 214 | 237 | 255 | 280 | 282 |
| Water supply | 369 | 384 | 400 | 419 | 438 |
| Construction | 3,055 | 3,295 | 3,401 | 3,654 | 3,900 |
| **Services** | **10,667** | **11,538** | **11,958** | **12,733** | **13,441** |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repairs | 2,768 | 2,884 | 2,983 | 3,027 | 3,158 |
| Hotels & restaurants | 980 | 974 | 1,149 | 1,203 | 1,298 |
| Transport & communications | 1,726 | 1,968 | 2,200 | 2,496 | 2,598 |
| Road, rail & water transport | 767 | 828 | 853 | 881 | 924 |
| Air transport and support services | 121 | 125 | 140 | 154 | 176 |
| Posts and telecommunication | 837 | 1,015 | 1,207 | 1,461 | 1,498 |
| Financial services | 632 | 755 | 680 | 716 | 752 |
| Real estate activities | 1,447 | 1,530 | 1,618 | 1,711 | 1,811 |
| Other business services | 373 | 405 | 417 | 455 | 464 |
| Public administration & defence | 791 | 883 | 749 | 807 | 853 |
| Education | 1,175 | 1,292 | 1,237 | 1,346 | 1,474 |
| Health | 257 | 272 | 271 | 259 | 265 |
| Other personal & community services | 517 | 576 | 655 | 710 | 770 |
| **Adjustments** | **1,790** | **1,843** | **2,006** | **2,169** | **2,198** |
| FISIM | -373 | -479 | -424 | -434 | -465 |
| Taxes on products | 2,162 | 2,322 | 2,431 | 2,604 | 2,663 |

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **20,601** | **21,965** | **22,715** | **24,078** | **25,203** |
| **Final consumption expenditure** | **18,145** | **19,639** | **20,303** | **20,633** | **22,209** |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 15,814 | 17,135 | 18,185 | 18,356 | 19,602 |
| Government final consumption expenditure | 2,331 | 2,503 | 2,117 | 2,277 | 2,607 |
| **Gross capital formation** | **5,430** | **5,988** | **6,166** | **6,487** | **6,816** |
| Fixed capital formation | 5,393 | 5,952 | 6,132 | 6,451 | 6,776 |
| Changes in inventories | 37 | 37 | 34 | 36 | 40 |
| **Net exports** | **-2,973** | **-3,662** | **-3,753** | **-3,042** | **-3,822** |
| Exports | 3,162 | 3,178 | 3,672 | 4,224 | 3,883 |
| Goods, fob | 2,067 | 2,005 | 2,137 | 2,450 | 2,215 |
| Services | 1,095 | 1,173 | 1,535 | 1,774 | 1,668 |
| *less* Imports | **-6,136** | **-6,840** | **-7,426** | **-7,266** | **-7,704** |
| Goods, fob | -4,225 | -4,571 | -4,891 | -4,572 | -4,807 |
| Services | -1,911 | -2,269 | -2,534 | -2,694 | -2,898 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **20,601** | **21,965** | **22,715** | **24,078** | **25,203** |
| Monetary | 18,318 | 19,602 | 20,287 | 21,576 | **22,609** |
| Non-monetary | 2,284 | 2,363 | 2,428 | 2,502 | **2,595** |
| **Total Agriculture** | **3,015** | **3,051** | **3,075** | **3,117** | **3,164** |
| Monetary | 1,789 | 1,808 | 1,834 | 1,871 | **1,899** |
| Non-monetary | 1,226 | 1,243 | 1,241 | 1,245 | **1,265** |
| **Food crops** | **1,650** | **1,662** | **1,633** | **1,636** | **1,666** |
| Monetary | 786 | 791 | 778 | 779 | 793 |
| Non-monetary | 865 | 871 | 856 | 857 | 873 |
| **Livestock** | **267** | **275** | **283** | **292** | **302** |
| Monetary | 214 | 220 | 226 | 234 | 242 |
| Non-monetary | 53 | 55 | 56 | 58 | 60 |
| **Forestry** | **538** | **553** | **571** | **583** | **595** |
| Monetary | 238 | 244 | 251 | 261 | 273 |
| Non-monetary | 300 | 309 | 320 | 321 | 322 |
| **Fishing** | **285** | **290** | **296** | **303** | **288** |
| Monetary | 277 | 282 | 287 | 294 | 279 |
| Non-monetary | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| **Construction** | **3,055** | **3,295** | **3,401** | **3,654** | **3,900** |
| Monetary | 2,983 | 3,220 | 3,324 | 3,577 | 3,822 |
| Non-monetary | 72 | 74 | 77 | 77 | 78 |
| **Real estate activities** | **1,447** | **1,530** | **1,618** | **1,711** | **1,811** |
| Monetary rents | 461 | 484 | 508 | 532 | 558 |
| Owner-occupied dwellings | 986 | 1,046 | 1,110 | 1,179 | 1,253 |

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

| | 2009/10 | 20010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross fixed capital formation** | **5,393** | **5,952** | **6,132** | **6,451** | **6,776** |
| Public | 1,232 | 1,587 | 1,392 | 1,485 | 1,898 |
| Private | 4,161 | 4,364 | 4,740 | 4,966 | 4,878 |
| **Construction works** | **3,982** | **4,340** | **4,423** | **4,789** | **5,176** |
| Public | 729 | 999 | 761 | 988 | 1,363 |
| Private | 3,253 | 3,341 | 3,662 | 3,800 | 3,812 |
| **Machinery and equipment** | **1,411** | **1,611** | **1,709** | **1,662** | **1,600** |
| Public | 503 | 588 | 631 | 497 | 535 |
| Private | 908 | 1,023 | 1,078 | 1,166 | 1,065 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **4.1** | **6.2** | **6.4** | **3.6** | **4.7** |
| **Agriculture, forestry and fishing** | **2.4** | **2.1** | **1.0** | **-1.0** | **2.7** |
| Cash crops | 5.2 | -3.0 | 8.6 | -6.1 | 11.4 |
| Food crops | 2.6 | 2.7 | -1.3 | -2.0 | 2.4 |
| Livestock | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.6 |
| Forestry | 5.9 | 1.9 | 3.4 | -0.4 | 2.1 |
| Fishing | -7.3 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 4.7 | -3.0 |
| **Industry** | **0.5** | **8.0** | **9.2** | **3.6** | **5.1** |
| Mining & quarrying | -8.1 | 35.7 | 13.5 | -1.8 | 5.0 |
| Manufacturing | 10.8 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Formal | 12.9 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Informal | 4.7 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 3.2 |
| Electricity supply | 18.6 | 13.1 | 3.4 | 18.6 | -0.5 |
| Water supply | 5.3 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Construction | -5.1 | 8.9 | 12.2 | 2.8 | 6.5 |
| **Services** | **6.2** | **8.7** | **6.8** | **4.4** | **4.2** |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repairs | 0.6 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 0.1 |
| Hotels & restaurants | 10.9 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 3.6 |
| Transport & communications | 9.0 | 12.2 | 17.7 | 11.4 | 7.2 |
| Road, rail & water transport | 11.7 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| Air transport and support services | -4.3 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 15.0 | 20.4 |
| Posts and telecommunication | 9.7 | 20.4 | 28.0 | 14.4 | 7.5 |
| Financial services | 28.8 | 36.1 | 12.4 | -1.1 | -5.4 |
| Real estate activities | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Other business services | 8.1 | 12.3 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 3.4 |
| Public administration & defence | 10.7 | 13.8 | -2.9 | -4.2 | 6.7 |
| Education | 1.4 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 10.1 |
| Health | -1.3 | 3.1 | 2.0 | -2.6 | -1.3 |
| Other personal & community services | 12.0 | 11.6 | 18.0 | 10.8 | 10.5 |
| **Adjustments** | **5.6** | **-5.4** | **5.6** | **5.6** | **9.7** |
| FISIM | 42.1 | 76.3 | 9.7 | -8.3 | 6.0 |
| Taxes on products | 9.2 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 9.0 |

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **4.1** | **6.2** | **6.4** | **3.6** | **4.7** |
| **Final consumption expenditure** | **11.1** | **8.8** | **7.7** | **-0.8** | **3.6** |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 12.4 | 9.3 | 9.6 | -0.4 | 2.7 |
| Government final consumption expenditure | 3.2 | 6.0 | -4.8 | -4.1 | 10.6 |
| **Gross capital formation** | **5.1** | **10.3** | **11.7** | **5.6** | **1.5** |
| Fixed capital formation | 5.2 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 5.7 | 1.3 |
| Changes in inventories | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| **Net exports** | **88.3** | **32.4** | **22.3** | **-14.9** | **-8.1** |
| Exports | -22.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 17.1 | 5.2 |
| Goods, fob | -28.8 | -13.4 | -5.8 | 15.5 | 3.4 |
| Services | 5.2 | 40.9 | 11.8 | 19.3 | 7.5 |
| *less* Imports | 4.2 | 14.6 | 11.5 | -0.3 | -1.0 |
| Goods, fob | -1.0 | 9.5 | 4.8 | 0.8 | -5.9 |
| Services | 20.4 | 27.8 | 26.2 | -2.5 | 8.3 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **4.1** | **6.2** | **6.4** | **3.6** | **4.7** |
| Monetary | 4.1 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| Non-monetary | 4.1 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 3.9 |
| **Total Agriculture** | **2.7** | **2.1** | **1.0** | **-1.0** | **2.7** |
| Monetary | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | -0.9 | 3.3 |
| Non-monetary | 2.7 | 2.8 | 0.5 | -1.2 | 1.9 |
| **Food crops** | **2.6** | **2.7** | **-1.3** | **-2.0** | **2.4** |
| Monetary | 2.6 | 2.7 | -1.3 | -2.0 | 2.4 |
| Non-monetary | 2.6 | 2.7 | -1.3 | -2.0 | 2.4 |
| **Livestock** | **3.0** | **3.0** | **3.0** | **2.9** | **3.6** |
| Monetary | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.6 |
| Non-monetary | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| **Forestry** | **5.9** | **1.9** | **3.4** | **-0.4** | **2.1** |
| Monetary | 9.8 | 0.5 | 1.3 | -1.3 | 4.4 |
| Non-monetary | 3.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **Fishing** | **-4.6** | **3.0** | **1.5** | **4.7** | **-2.9** |
| Monetary | -4.8 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 4.7 | -3.0 |
| Non-monetary | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| **Construction** | **-5.1** | **8.9** | **12.2** | **2.8** | **6.5** |
| Monetary | -5.3 | 9.1 | 12.5 | 2.8 | 6.6 |
| Non-monetary | 3.0 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **Real estate activities** | **5.7** | **5.7** | **5.7** | **5.8** | **5.8** |
| Monetary rents | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Owner-occupied dwellings | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 |

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross fixed capital formation** | **5.2** | **10.4** | **11.8** | **5.7** | **1.3** |
| Public | 26.6 | 30.9 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 13.3 |
| Private | 0.5 | 4.8 | 14.9 | 7.0 | -2.1 |
| **Construction works** | **-4.4** | **9.8** | **11.7** | **2.6** | **7.6** |
| Public | 16.5 | 32.2 | 0.4 | -0.3 | 33.6 |
| Private | -8.0 | 5.1 | 14.7 | 3.3 | 1.7 |
| **Machinery and equipment** | **48.9** | **12.1** | **12.0** | **14.6** | **-14.7** |
| Public | 46.4 | 28.9 | 6.6 | 4.5 | -16.0 |
| Private | 50.2 | 3.9 | 15.3 | 20.2 | -14.0 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **5.9** | **6.6** | **3.4** | **6.0** | **4.7** |
| **Agriculture, forestry and fishing** | **2.4** | **1.2** | **0.8** | **1.3** | **1.5** |
| Cash crops | -1.1 | -1.5 | 8.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Food crops | 2.7 | 0.7 | -1.7 | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| Livestock | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Forestry | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Fishing | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 | -5.1 |
| **Industry** | **6.5** | **7.9** | **2.5** | **6.8** | **5.6** |
| Mining & quarrying | 15.8 | 18.6 | 5.7 | -0.4 | 4.3 |
| Manufacturing | 6.6 | 8.0 | -0.3 | 5.7 | 4.4 |
| Formal | 6.1 | 9.1 | -2.2 | 6.8 | 4.8 |
| Informal | 8.2 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Electricity supply | 14.5 | 10.7 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 0.8 |
| Water supply | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Construction | 5.9 | 7.8 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 6.7 |
| **Services** | **8.2** | **8.2** | **3.7** | **6.5** | **5.6** |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repairs | 0.7 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 4.3 |
| Hotels & restaurants | 12.9 | -0.7 | 18.0 | 4.7 | 7.9 |
| Transport & communications | 17.5 | 14.1 | 11.8 | 13.5 | 4.1 |
| Road, rail & water transport | 14.1 | 7.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 4.9 |
| Air transport and support services | 0.9 | 3.3 | 12.0 | 9.8 | 14.2 |
| Posts and telecommunication | 23.7 | 21.2 | 18.9 | 21.1 | 2.6 |
| Financial services | 29.5 | 19.5 | -10.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| Real estate activities | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Other business services | 15.0 | 8.6 | 3.0 | 9.1 | 1.8 |
| Public administration & defence | 16.1 | 11.6 | -15.2 | 7.8 | 5.7 |
| Education | -1.3 | 9.9 | -4.2 | 8.8 | 9.4 |
| Health | 0.4 | 5.7 | -0.4 | -4.3 | 2.2 |
| Other personal & community services | 11.8 | 11.4 | 13.8 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| **Adjustments** | **-2.7** | **3.0** | **8.9** | **8.1** | **1.3** |
| FISIM | 69.1 | 28.6 | -11.4 | 2.3 | 7.1 |
| Taxes on products | 5.0 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 2.3 |

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **5.9** | **6.6** | **3.4** | **6.0** | **4.7** |
| **Final consumption expenditure** | **10.0** | **8.2** | **3.4** | **1.6** | **7.6** |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 11.0 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 6.8 |
| Government final consumption expenditure | 3.7 | 7.4 | -15.4 | 7.5 | 14.5 |
| **Gross capital formation** | **9.9** | **10.3** | **3.0** | **5.2** | **5.1** |
| Fixed capital formation | 9.9 | 10.3 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Changes in inventories | 8.2 | 0.6 | -8.2 | 6.8 | 10.3 |
| **Net exports** | **50.2** | **23.2** | **2.5** | **-18.9** | **25.6** |
| Exports | -23.7 | 0.5 | 15.6 | 15.0 | -8.1 |
| Goods, fob | -35.4 | -3.0 | 6.6 | 14.6 | -9.6 |
| Services | 15.7 | 7.1 | 30.9 | 15.6 | -6.0 |
| *less* Imports | 0.2 | 11.5 | 8.6 | -2.1 | 6.0 |
| Goods, fob | -7.7 | 8.2 | 7.0 | -6.5 | 5.1 |
| Services | 23.6 | 18.7 | 11.7 | 6.3 | 7.6 |

*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**

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **5.9** | **6.6** | **3.4** | **6.0** | **4.7** |
| Monetary | 6.1 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 6.4 | 4.8 |
| Non-monetary | 4.2 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| **Total Agriculture** | **2.4** | **1.2** | **0.8** | **1.3** | **1.5** |
| Monetary | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 |
| Non-monetary | 2.8 | 1.4 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| **Food crops** | **2.7** | **0.7** | **-1.7** | **0.2** | **1.9** |
| Monetary | 2.7 | 0.7 | -1.7 | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| Non-monetary | 2.7 | 0.7 | -1.7 | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| **Livestock** | **3.0** | **3.0** | **2.8** | **3.4** | **3.3** |
| Monetary | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Non-monetary | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| **Forestry** | **2.9** | **2.8** | **3.3** | **2.0** | **2.2** |
| Monetary | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Non-monetary | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **Fishing** | **2.6** | **1.8** | **1.9** | **2.5** | **-5.1** |
| Monetary | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.5 | -5.4 |
| Non-monetary | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| **Construction** | **5.9** | **7.8** | **3.2** | **7.4** | **6.7** |
| Monetary | 6.0 | 8.0 | 3.2 | 7.6 | 6.8 |
| Non-monetary | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **Real estate activities** | **5.7** | **5.7** | **5.8** | **5.8** | **5.8** |
| Monetary rents | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Owner-occupied dwellings | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 |

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross fixed capital formation** | **9.9** | **10.3** | **3.0** | **5.2** | **5.0** |
| Public | 21.3 | 28.8 | -12.3 | 6.7 | 27.9 |
| Private | 7.0 | 4.9 | 8.6 | 4.8 | -1.8 |
| **Construction works** | **6.3** | **9.0** | **1.9** | **8.3** | **8.1** |
| Public | 16.3 | 37.1 | -23.8 | 29.8 | 38.0 |
| Private | 4.3 | 2.7 | 9.6 | 3.8 | 0.3 |
| **Machinery and equipment** | **21.8** | **14.2** | **6.0** | **-2.7** | **-3.7** |
| Public | 29.4 | 16.9 | 7.2 | -21.3 | 7.7 |
| Private | 17.9 | 12.7 | 5.4 | 8.1 | -8.6 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **170.5** | **178.8** | **206.5** | **231.8** | **243.7** |
| **Agriculture, forestry and fishing** | **266.0** | **267.3** | **342.8** | **388.8** | **395.2** |
| Cash crops | 195.0 | 254.5 | 353.2 | 308.8 | 309.7 |
| Food crops | 294.9 | 269.0 | 354.5 | 406.7 | 400.4 |
| Livestock | 217.6 | 223.3 | 296.6 | 349.9 | 354.4 |
| Forestry | 225.3 | 242.6 | 254.4 | 335.1 | 336.2 |
| Fishing | 292.0 | 361.0 | 486.4 | 505.7 | 616.8 |
| **Industry** | **163.8** | **173.8** | **203.0** | **229.6** | **237.5** |
| Mining & quarrying | 141.7 | 148.1 | 173.0 | 198.6 | 210.2 |
| Manufacturing | 186.9 | 200.7 | 254.0 | 271.7 | 279.2 |
| Formal | 188.4 | 202.0 | 257.3 | 274.8 | 282.6 |
| Informal | 182.4 | 196.7 | 244.4 | 262.7 | 269.4 |
| Electricity supply | 226.6 | 264.7 | 264.7 | 357.8 | 356.9 |
| Water supply | 216.1 | 230.5 | 238.7 | 256.5 | 248.1 |
| Construction | 141.9 | 148.3 | 173.3 | 198.8 | 210.5 |
| **Services** | **155.7** | **163.8** | **182.5** | **206.6** | **220.6** |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repairs | 192.7 | 216.8 | 276.6 | 302.1 | 329.8 |
| Hotels & restaurants | 154.7 | 174.6 | 206.9 | 239.1 | 259.4 |
| Transport & communications | 150.6 | 142.4 | 111.3 | 126.1 | 133.9 |
| Road, rail & water transport | 170.4 | 173.4 | 204.5 | 227.0 | 241.8 |
| Air transport and support services | 170.4 | 173.4 | 204.5 | 227.0 | 241.8 |
| Posts and telecommunication | 134.7 | 121.3 | 60.3 | 75.0 | 79.6 |
| Financial services | 186.8 | 155.8 | 194.8 | 249.0 | 265.0 |
| Real estate activities | 102.7 | 108.2 | 115.3 | 134.2 | 144.7 |
| Other business services | 150.7 | 158.5 | 168.3 | 195.1 | 209.6 |
| Public administration & defence | 141.0 | 147.4 | 172.3 | 197.7 | 209.4 |
| Education | 147.7 | 157.3 | 153.0 | 176.2 | 188.5 |
| Health | 121.2 | 127.5 | 147.9 | 169.2 | 181.6 |
| Other personal & community services | 150.7 | 158.5 | 168.3 | 195.1 | 209.6 |
| **Adjustments** | **115.2** | **133.6** | **141.7** | **151.7** | **177.5** |
| FISIM | 240.1 | 159.2 | 202.2 | 273.4 | 260.0 |
| Taxes on products | 131.1 | 139.1 | 155.1 | 175.8 | 193.4 |

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **170.5** | **178.8** | **206.5** | **231.8** | **243.7** |
| **Final consumption expenditure** | **171.7** | **184.5** | **211.3** | **236.1** | **246.8** |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 176.4 | 189.9 | 216.3 | 240.9 | 251.7 |
| Government final consumption expenditure | 141.0 | 147.4 | 172.3 | 197.7 | 209.4 |
| **Gross capital formation** | **146.9** | **155.3** | **185.0** | **203.5** | **211.9** |
| Fixed capital formation | 146.4 | 154.7 | 184.1 | 202.6 | 210.8 |
| Changes in inventories | 210.7 | 225.5 | 296.6 | 349.9 | 354.4 |
| **Net exports** | **131.9** | **171.6** | **197.5** | **203.2** | **197.4** |
| Exports | 215.4 | 222.8 | 313.2 | 305.9 | 318.5 |
| Goods, fob | 215.1 | 221.4 | 317.9 | 304.0 | 313.1 |
| Services | 216.2 | 225.1 | 306.6 | 308.4 | 325.5 |
| *less* Imports | 179.6 | 197.4 | 250.3 | 258.2 | 266.3 |
| Goods, fob | 181.4 | 200.7 | 261.4 | 269.4 | 280.1 |
| Services | 174.7 | 190.1 | 230.0 | 237.1 | 243.8 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **170.5** | **178.8** | **206.5** | **231.8** | **243.7** |
| Monetary | 164.2 | 174.1 | 200.6 | 224.1 | 237.0 |
| Non-monetary | 219.6 | 215.6 | 254.6 | 296.4 | 300.3 |
| **Total Agriculture** | **265.3** | **266.6** | **341.8** | **387.7** | **394.1** |
| Monetary | 257.7 | 268.2 | 348.9 | 383.9 | 396.6 |
| Non-monetary | 276.4 | 264.3 | 331.4 | 393.4 | 390.3 |
| **Food crops** | **294.9** | **269.0** | **354.5** | **406.7** | **400.4** |
| Monetary | 294.9 | 269.0 | 354.5 | 406.7 | 400.4 |
| Non-monetary | 294.9 | 269.0 | 354.5 | 406.7 | 400.4 |
| **Livestock** | **217.6** | **223.3** | **296.6** | **349.9** | **354.4** |
| Monetary | 217.6 | 223.3 | 296.6 | 349.9 | 354.4 |
| Non-monetary | 217.6 | 223.3 | 296.6 | 349.9 | 354.4 |
| **Forestry** | **225.3** | **242.6** | **254.4** | **335.1** | **336.2** |
| Monetary | 215.8 | 226.2 | 232.2 | 297.7 | 301.2 |
| Non-monetary | 233.1 | 255.6 | 271.4 | 363.3 | 363.7 |
| **Fishing** | **283.8** | **350.8** | **472.3** | **491.2** | **597.9** |
| Monetary | 283.8 | 350.8 | 472.3 | 491.2 | 597.9 |
| Non-monetary | 283.8 | 350.8 | 472.3 | 491.2 | 597.9 |
| **Construction** | **141.9** | **148.3** | **173.3** | **198.8** | **210.5** |
| Monetary | 141.0 | 147.4 | 172.3 | 197.7 | 209.4 |
| Non-monetary | 176.3 | 183.3 | 217.6 | 248.1 | 261.6 |
| **Real estate activities** | **151.1** | **158.5** | **168.3** | **195.1** | **209.6** |
| Monetary rents | 151.1 | 158.5 | 168.3 | 195.1 | 209.6 |
| Owner-occupied dwellings | 151.1 | 158.5 | 168.3 | 195.1 | 209.6 |

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross fixed capital formation** | **146.4** | **154.7** | **184.1** | **202.6** | **210.8** |
| Public | 148.3 | 157.3 | 189.4 | 203.7 | 210.2 |
| Private | 145.9 | 153.8 | 182.5 | 202.2 | 211.0 |
| **Construction works** | **141.8** | **148.2** | **173.2** | **198.7** | **210.4** |
| Public | 141.0 | 147.4 | 172.3 | 197.7 | 209.4 |
| Private | 142.0 | 148.5 | 173.4 | 199.0 | 210.7 |
| **Machinery and equipment** | **159.7** | **173.2** | **215.4** | **212.4** | **211.9** |
| Public | 159.6 | 173.0 | 215.3 | 212.4 | 212.1 |
| Private | 159.8 | 173.4 | 215.5 | 212.4 | 211.8 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **169.4** | **177.9** | **221.0** | **230.9** | **239.9** |
| **Agriculture, forestry and fishing** | **273.5** | **291.4** | **389.1** | **400.7** | **423.8** |
| Cash crops | 193.4 | 252.5 | 332.9 | 312.2 | 288.8 |
| Food crops | 302.2 | 290.4 | 395.3 | 410.1 | 442.0 |
| Livestock | 219.0 | 249.0 | 336.7 | 351.3 | 357.5 |
| Forestry | 236.0 | 266.4 | 366.5 | 385.2 | 372.2 |
| Fishing | 306.1 | 421.6 | 504.0 | 515.9 | 641.8 |
| **Industry** | **169.1** | **178.8** | **232.2** | **241.0** | **248.6** |
| Mining & quarrying | 144.9 | 153.7 | 190.8 | 203.6 | 213.8 |
| Manufacturing | 188.6 | 219.6 | 274.6 | 276.9 | 277.7 |
| Formal | 188.8 | 221.8 | 278.2 | 281.1 | 281.9 |
| Informal | 187.9 | 213.0 | 264.2 | 264.4 | 264.8 |
| Electricity supply | 226.6 | 234.4 | 245.0 | 248.5 | 263.0 |
| Water supply | 266.1 | 201.9 | 424.0 | 430.8 | 442.9 |
| Construction | 144.9 | 153.8 | 190.8 | 203.8 | 214.0 |
| **Services** | **148.9** | **156.4** | **186.1** | **197.1** | **204.1** |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repairs | 152.8 | 184.1 | 228.9 | 233.1 | 229.1 |
| Hotels & restaurants | 164.6 | 172.3 | 226.1 | 250.0 | 263.3 |
| Transport & communications | 129.8 | 99.2 | 109.4 | 113.6 | 123.7 |
| Road, rail & water transport | 115.9 | 109.6 | 146.8 | 156.2 | 162.2 |
| Air transport and support services | 170.4 | 184.2 | 219.4 | 235.5 | 244.8 |
| Posts and telecommunication | 136.7 | 80.3 | 70.1 | 75.0 | 85.6 |
| Financial services | 168.3 | 178.0 | 276.3 | 291.6 | 271.2 |
| Real estate activities | 145.7 | 155.6 | 160.5 | 182.7 | 202.7 |
| Other business services | 155.6 | 160.3 | 183.9 | 202.7 | 215.9 |
| Public administration & defence | 144.7 | 153.4 | 190.7 | 203.0 | 213.2 |
| Education | 153.3 | 161.7 | 162.4 | 182.9 | 193.1 |
| Health | 123.4 | 134.1 | 163.1 | 174.8 | 186.7 |
| Other personal & community services | 152.7 | 161.4 | 198.7 | 211.0 | 221.2 |
| **Adjustments** | **117.3** | **122.1** | **139.2** | **157.5** | **169.3** |
| FISIM | 187.5 | 181.3 | 297.4 | 299.9 | 292.8 |
| Taxes on products | 129.4 | 134.3 | 166.8 | 181.2 | 190.9 |

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **169.4** | **177.9** | **221.0** | **230.9** | **239.9** |
| **Final consumption expenditure** | **172.1** | **186.0** | **225.1** | **235.2** | **237.1** |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 176.2 | 190.8 | 229.1 | 239.2 | 240.2 |
| Government final consumption expenditure | 144.7 | 153.4 | 190.7 | 203.0 | 213.2 |
| **Gross capital formation** | **150.8** | **163.2** | **199.9** | **206.2** | **215.2** |
| Fixed capital formation | 150.3 | 162.7 | 199.2 | 205.4 | 214.3 |
| Changes in inventories | 223.3 | 242.2 | 342.6 | 359.5 | 367.5 |
| **Net exports** | **151.8** | **197.2** | **208.9** | **207.5** | **179.1** |
| Exports | 226.0 | 264.4 | 317.1 | 312.4 | 332.4 |
| Goods, fob | 226.5 | 267.3 | 318.7 | 312.6 | 321.6 |
| Services | 225.1 | 259.3 | 314.8 | 312.2 | 346.8 |
| *less* Imports | 190.0 | 228.4 | 262.4 | 268.5 | 256.4 |
| Goods, fob | 193.2 | 235.2 | 273.7 | 285.8 | 265.7 |
| Services | 183.1 | 214.7 | 240.6 | 239.1 | 240.9 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **169.4** | **177.9** | **221.0** | **230.9** | **239.9** |
| Monetary | 163.2 | 172.5 | 213.9 | 223.2 | 231.5 |
| Non-monetary | 219.8 | 222.7 | 280.1 | 297.1 | 313.8 |
| **Total Agriculture** | **273.5** | **291.4** | **389.1** | **400.7** | **423.8** |
| Monetary | 266.7 | 297.8 | 386.8 | 395.1 | 421.3 |
| Non-monetary | 283.3 | 282.2 | 392.5 | 409.1 | 427.6 |
| **Food crops** | **302.2** | **290.4** | **395.3** | **410.1** | **442.0** |
| Monetary | 302.2 | 290.4 | 395.3 | 410.1 | 442.0 |
| Non-monetary | 302.2 | 290.4 | 395.3 | 410.1 | 442.0 |
| **Livestock** | **219.0** | **249.0** | **336.7** | **351.3** | **357.5** |
| Monetary | 219.0 | 249.0 | 336.7 | 351.3 | 357.5 |
| Non-monetary | 219.0 | 249.0 | 336.7 | 351.3 | 357.5 |
| **Forestry** | **236.0** | **266.4** | **366.5** | **385.2** | **372.2** |
| Monetary | 231.2 | 272.8 | 334.4 | 349.8 | 344.1 |
| Non-monetary | 239.9 | 261.4 | 391.7 | 413.9 | 395.9 |
| **Fishing** | **306.1** | **421.6** | **504.0** | **515.9** | **641.8** |
| Monetary | 306.1 | 421.6 | 504.0 | 515.9 | 641.8 |
| Non-monetary | 306.1 | 421.6 | 504.0 | 515.9 | 641.8 |
| **Construction** | **144.9** | **153.8** | **190.8** | **203.8** | **214.0** |
| Monetary | 144.7 | 153.4 | 190.7 | 203.0 | 213.2 |
| Non-monetary | 152.0 | 172.4 | 193.7 | 239.3 | 252.8 |
| **Real estate activities** | **145.7** | **155.6** | **160.5** | **182.7** | **202.7** |
| Monetary rents | 145.7 | 155.6 | 160.5 | 182.7 | 202.7 |
| Owner-occupied dwellings | 145.7 | 155.6 | 160.5 | 182.7 | 202.7 |

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross fixed capital formation** | **150.3** | **162.7** | **199.2** | **205.4** | **214.3** |
| Public | 153.4 | 165.8 | 204.3 | 205.3 | 213.9 |
| Private | 149.4 | 161.6 | 197.6 | 205.4 | 214.5 |
| **Construction works** | **144.9** | **153.8** | **190.8** | **203.8** | **213.9** |
| Public | 144.7 | 153.4 | 190.7 | 203.0 | 213.2 |
| Private | 144.9 | 153.9 | 190.8 | 204.0 | 214.2 |
| **Machinery and equipment** | **165.7** | **186.9** | **220.7** | **210.0** | **215.7** |
| Public | 165.9 | 187.0 | 220.6 | 209.9 | 215.7 |
| Private | 165.6 | 186.9 | 220.8 | 210.0 | 215.7 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Agriculture, forestry and fishing** | **23.5** | **21.7** | **22.9** | **22.1** | **20.9** |
| Cash crops | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Food crops | 14.3 | 12.0 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 11.3 |
| Livestock | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Forestry | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Fishing | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| **Industry** | **23.8** | **24.4** | **25.4** | **25.6** | **25.2** |
| Mining & quarrying | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 7.7 |
| Formal | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| Informal | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Electricity supply | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Water supply | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Construction | 12.1 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.7 |
| **Services** | **46.3** | **47.6** | **46.1** | **46.8** | **47.3** |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repairs | 15.3 | 16.2 | 17.3 | 16.7 | 16.6 |
| Hotels & restaurants | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| Transport & communications | 6.3 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Road, rail & water transport | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Air transport and support services | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Posts and telecommunication | 3.1 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Financial services | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Real estate activities | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Other business services | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Public administration & defence | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Education | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Health | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Other personal & community services | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| **Adjustments** | **6.4** | **6.3** | **5.7** | **5.6** | **6.5** |
| FISIM | -1.9 | -2.0 | -2.3 | -2.5 | -2.3 |
| Taxes on products | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.8 |

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Final consumption expenditure** | **87.9** | **92.3** | **92.6** | **88.2** | **86.8** |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 78.3 | 82.8 | 84.0 | 80.1 | 78.1 |
| Government final consumption expenditure | 9.6 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 8.7 |
| **Gross capital formation** | **22.0** | **23.1** | **25.0** | **25.0** | **23.9** |
| Fixed capital formation | 21.8 | 22.8 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 23.6 |
| Changes in inventories | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **Net exports** | **-9.9** | **-15.3** | **-17.5** | **-13.2** | **-10.7** |
| Exports | 21.5 | 20.2 | 23.3 | 22.9 | 22.8 |
| Goods, fob | 15.7 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 12.7 |
| Services | 5.8 | 7.7 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 10.1 |
| *less* Imports | -31.4 | -35.6 | -40.9 | -36.1 | -33.5 |
| Goods, fob | -22.9 | -24.9 | -27.6 | -24.7 | -21.9 |
| Services | -8.6 | -10.7 | -13.3 | -11.5 | -11.6 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Monetary | 85.4 | 86.6 | 86.7 | 86.4 | 87.0 |
| Non-monetary | 14.6 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.0 |
| **Total Agriculture** | **23.5** | **21.7** | **22.9** | **22.1** | **20.9** |
| Monetary | 13.6 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 13.0 | **12.6** |
| Non-monetary | 9.9 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.1 | **8.3** |
| **Food crops** | **14.3** | **12.0** | **12.7** | **12.3** | **11.3** |
| Monetary | 6.8 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.4 |
| Non-monetary | 7.5 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 5.9 |
| **Livestock** | **1.7** | **1.6** | **1.8** | **1.9** | **1.8** |
| Monetary | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Non-monetary | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| **Forestry** | **3.6** | **3.5** | **3.1** | **3.5** | **3.3** |
| Monetary | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Non-monetary | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| **Fishing** | **2.3** | **2.7** | **3.0** | **2.8** | **3.0** |
| Monetary | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Non-monetary | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **Construction** | **12.1** | **12.4** | **13.2** | **13.4** | **13.7** |
| Monetary | 11.7 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.3 |
| Non-monetary | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| **Real estate activities** | **6.3** | **6.3** | **5.8** | **6.1** | **6.3** |
| Monetary rents | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Owner-occupied dwellings | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 |

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

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross fixed capital formation** | **21.8** | **22.8** | **24.7** | **24.7** | **23.6** |
| Public | 4.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| Private | 17.0 | 16.9 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 17.7 |
| **Construction works** | **15.7** | **16.2** | **17.2** | **17.4** | **18.0** |
| Public | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| Private | 13.0 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 13.9 |
| **Machinery and equipment** | **6.0** | **6.6** | **7.5** | **7.3** | **5.6** |
| Public | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 |
| Private | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 3.8 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Agriculture, forestry and fishing** | **23.6** | **22.7** | **23.8** | **22.5** | **22.2** |
| Cash crops | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Food crops | 14.3 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 12.2 |
| Livestock | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Forestry | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Fishing | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| **Industry** | **24.9** | **25.3** | **26.3** | **26.3** | **26.3** |
| Mining & quarrying | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 7.7 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 7.7 |
| Formal | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| Informal | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Electricity supply | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Water supply | 2.8 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Construction | 12.7 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 13.8 |
| **Services** | **45.5** | **46.2** | **44.3** | **45.1** | **45.4** |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repairs | 12.1 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 12.0 |
| Hotels & restaurants | 4.6 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.7 |
| Transport & communications | 6.4 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| Road, rail & water transport | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Air transport and support services | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Posts and telecommunication | 3.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Financial services | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Real estate activities | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| Other business services | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Public administration & defence | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Education | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| Health | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Other personal & community services | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| **Adjustments** | **6.0** | **5.8** | **5.6** | **6.1** | **6.2** |
| FISIM | -2.0 | -2.2 | -2.5 | -2.3 | -2.2 |
| Taxes on products | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.4 |

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Final consumption expenditure** | **89.5** | **93.5** | **91.1** | **87.3** | **87.1** |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 79.8 | 83.6 | 83.0 | 79.0 | 77.9 |
| Government final consumption expenditure | 9.7 | 9.8 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 9.2 |
| **Gross capital formation** | **23.5** | **25.0** | **24.6** | **24.1** | **24.3** |
| Fixed capital formation | 23.2 | 24.8 | 24.3 | 23.8 | 24.0 |
| Changes in inventories | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| **Net exports** | **-12.9** | **-18.5** | **-15.6** | **-11.4** | **-11.3** |
| Exports | 20.5 | 21.5 | 23.2 | 23.7 | 21.3 |
| Goods, fob | 13.4 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 11.8 |
| Services | 7.1 | 7.8 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 9.6 |
| *less* Imports | -33.4 | -40.0 | -38.8 | -35.1 | -32.7 |
| Goods, fob | -23.4 | -27.5 | -26.7 | -23.5 | -21.1 |
| Services | -10.0 | -12.5 | -12.1 | -11.6 | -11.5 |
| | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total GDP at market prices** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Monetary | 85.6 | 86.5 | 86.4 | 86.6 | 86.5 |
| Non-monetary | 14.4 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 13.5 |
| **Total Agriculture** | **23.6** | **22.7** | **23.8** | **22.5** | **22.2** |
| Monetary | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 13.2 |
| Non-monetary | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 8.9 |
| **Food crops** | **14.3** | **12.3** | **12.9** | **12.1** | **12.2** |
| Monetary | 6.8 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Non-monetary | 7.5 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| **Livestock** | **1.7** | **1.8** | **1.9** | **1.8** | **1.8** |
| Monetary | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Non-monetary | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| **Forestry** | **3.6** | **3.8** | **4.2** | **4.0** | **3.7** |
| Monetary | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Non-monetary | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| **Fishing** | **2.5** | **3.1** | **3.0** | **2.8** | **3.1** |
| Monetary | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Non-monetary | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **Construction** | **12.7** | **13.0** | **12.9** | **13.4** | **13.8** |
| Monetary | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 13.5 |
| Non-monetary | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **Real estate activities** | **6.0** | **6.1** | **5.2** | **5.6** | **6.1** |
| Monetary rents | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Owner-occupied dwellings | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.2 |

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

| | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross fixed capital formation** | **23.2** | **24.8** | **24.3** | **23.8** | **24.0** |
| Public | 5.4 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 6.7 |
| Private | 17.8 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 18.3 | 17.3 |
| **Construction works** | **16.5** | **17.1** | **16.8** | **17.5** | **18.3** |
| Public | 3.0 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.8 |
| Private | 13.5 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.5 |
| **Machinery and equipment** | **6.7** | **7.7** | **7.5** | **6.3** | **5.7** |
| Public | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Private | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 3.8 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 12: Composite CPI for Uganda, 2009- 2014 (Base 2005/06=100)**

| | Food | Beverages and tobacco | Clothing and footwear | Rent, Fuel & utilities | H.hold and personal goods | Transport and communication. | 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** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2011 | 218.9 | 153.8 | 164.5 | 177.4 | 181.7 | 117.6 | 141.9 | 164.6 | 172.3 | | 18.7 |
| 2012 | 237.6 | 179.1 | 191.1 | 214.2 | 210.3 | 133.7 | 164.1 | 190.6 | 196.4 | | 14.0 |
| 2013 | 246.0 | 201.8 | 199.7 | 224.8 | 219.1 | 139.7 | 174.9 | 207.4 | 207.2 | | 5.5 |
| **Financial year** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2005/06** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | | **6.6** |
| 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 |
| 2010/11 | 183.9 | 138.6 | 139.4 | 159.3 | 159.9 | 115.0 | 135.2 | 151.0 | 153.4 | | 6.5 |
| 2011/12 | 237.3 | 171.2 | 189.4 | 202.2 | 201.2 | 128.6 | 152.0 | 179.8 | 189.5 | | 23.5 |
| 2012/13 | 235.8 | 190.5 | 190.1 | 219.4 | 215.0 | 136.4 | 171.0 | 199.2 | 200.2 | | 5.6 |
| **Monthly** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 Jan | 179.5 | 140.1 | 140.0 | 157.8 | 159.6 | 110.2 | 133.1 | 152.2 | 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 | 143.1 | 162.5 | 166.8 | 106.2 | 138.2 | 155.1 | 160.3 | 4.2 | 11.2 |
| Apr | 216.6 | 143.4 | 146.6 | 165.5 | 170.7 | 109.6 | 138.3 | 156.8 | 165.0 | 2.9 | 14.1 |
| may | 218.9 | 143.8 | 152.5 | 165.4 | 175.8 | 109.7 | 138.8 | 159.9 | 166.8 | 1.1 | 16.0 |
| June | 213.4 | 143.7 | 156.2 | 167.0 | 178.8 | 112.5 | 142.2 | 160.7 | 166.9 | 0.1 | 15.7 |
| July | 219.9 | 145.6 | 162.1 | 169.4 | 182.5 | 113.2 | 143.5 | 164.3 | 170.8 | 2.3 | 18.8 |
| Aug | 225.3 | 162.9 | 170.8 | 175.3 | 187.6 | 114.2 | 144.1 | 167.9 | 175.4 | 2.7 | 21.4 |
| Sept | 244.2 | 167.8 | 178.7 | 195.2 | 194.1 | 128.1 | 146.5 | 173.1 | 187.5 | 6.9 | 28.3 |
| Oct | 244.2 | 170.9 | 189.1 | 204.4 | 197.2 | 128.8 | 146.5 | 175.0 | 189.9 | 1.3 | 30.5 |
| Nov | 243.5 | 172.3 | 193.1 | 202.8 | 200.3 | 130.0 | 146.6 | 176.4 | 190.1 | 0.1 | 29.0 |
| Dec | 233.9 | 172.9 | 200.6 | 203.1 | 204.5 | 135.5 | 147.0 | 180.7 | 189.8 | -0.2 | 27.0 |
| 2012 Jan | 228.4 | 174.0 | 201.4 | 212.3 | 204.3 | 133.3 | 147.5 | 183.9 | 189.9 | 0.1 | 25.6 |
| Feb | 233.5 | 175.1 | 201.0 | 215.7 | 206.7 | 131.4 | 158.7 | 184.8 | 193.4 | 1.8 | 25.7 |
| Mar | 236.2 | 175.9 | 198.8 | 214.2 | 207.7 | 131.8 | 158.8 | 184.9 | 194.1 | 0.4 | 21.1 |
| Apr | 249.1 | 176.7 | 197.8 | 213.7 | 208.7 | 132.4 | 158.6 | 187.4 | 198.0 | 2.0 | 20.0 |
| may | 248.9 | 179.8 | 193.7 | 210.1 | 210.0 | 132.1 | 158.7 | 190.2 | 197.9 | -0.1 | 18.6 |
| June | 240.7 | 180.3 | 185.8 | 209.9 | 211.4 | 132.1 | 168.0 | 189.6 | 197.0 | -0.4 | 18.0 |
| July | 231.8 | 180.0 | 182.4 | 215.0 | 211.6 | 132.9 | 167.7 | 190.4 | 195.3 | -0.9 | 14.3 |
| Aug | 234.8 | 179.0 | 181.7 | 216.1 | 212.2 | 132.4 | 168.0 | 191.2 | 196.2 | 0.5 | 11.9 |
| Sept | 237.2 | 178.1 | 182.9 | 215.3 | 213.0 | 133.3 | 170.7 | 194.3 | 197.8 | 0.8 | 5.5 |
| Oct | 238.1 | 181.6 | 184.0 | 216.7 | 212.3 | 133.4 | 170.7 | 194.7 | 198.3 | 0.3 | 4.4 |
| Nov | 238.6 | 181.2 | 190.8 | 215.9 | 212.8 | 136.2 | 170.8 | 196.7 | 199.4 | 0.6 | 4.9 |
| Dec | 234.0 | 187.6 | 192.6 | 215.3 | 213.4 | 143.0 | 170.8 | 199.3 | 199.8 | 0.2 | 5.3 |
| 2013 Jan | 228.4 | 194.9 | 192.5 | 220.5 | 215.3 | 136.6 | 170.8 | 202.1 | 199.2 | -0.3 | 4.9 |
| Feb | 228.8 | 197.1 | 191.3 | 224.2 | 215.8 | 136.7 | 171.6 | 202.9 | 200.2 | 0.5 | 3.5 |
| Mar | 234.0 | 200.6 | 193.1 | 222.3 | 217.0 | 138.0 | 171.9 | 203.5 | 201.9 | 0.9 | 4.0 |
| Apr | 242.8 | 200.9 | 195.7 | 224.0 | 218.9 | 138.0 | 171.8 | 204.2 | 204.7 | 1.4 | 3.4 |
| may | 243.6 | 201.9 | 196.6 | 223.5 | 219.0 | 137.5 | 171.4 | 205.5 | 205.1 | 0.2 | 3.7 |
| June | 237.3 | 202.5 | 197.1 | 223.4 | 218.7 | 138.6 | 175.2 | 205.7 | 204.1 | -0.5 | 3.6 |
| July | 238.2 | 203.5 | 197.8 | 227.6 | 219.7 | 138.2 | 175.2 | 206.7 | 205.3 | 0.6 | 5.1 |
| Aug | 256.1 | 203.8 | 199.1 | 227.4 | 219.9 | 141.2 | 175.0 | 207.5 | 210.6 | 2.6 | 7.3 |
| Sept | 264.9 | 204.2 | 202.5 | 227.8 | 220.8 | 141.1 | 178.8 | 211.5 | 214.4 | 1.8 | 8.4 |
| Oct | 264.1 | 203.9 | 208.2 | 225.7 | 220.8 | 142.5 | 178.9 | 211.6 | 214.4 | 0.0 | 8.1 |
| Nov | 257.9 | 204.9 | 210.1 | 226.0 | 221.2 | 142.0 | 178.9 | 212.7 | 212.9 | -0.7 | 6.8 |
| Dec | 255.4 | 204.0 | 213.0 | 225.5 | 222.5 | 145.6 | 179.0 | 215.2 | 213.2 | 0.1 | 6.7 |
| 2014 Jan | 253.6 | 201.5 | 211.9 | 227.2 | 222.2 | 143.4 | 179.2 | 217.3 | 213.1 | -0.1 | 6.9 |
| Feb | 254.0 | 202.4 | 208.9 | 229.2 | 221.3 | 143.5 | 182.1 | 216.8 | 213.8 | 0.4 | 6.8 |
| Mar | 263.8 | 202.7 | 203.5 | 229.2 | 222.0 | 144.0 | 182.1 | 216.8 | 216.3 | 1.1 | 7.1 |
| Apr | 272.5 | 202.5 | 204.8 | 228.5 | 222.3 | 144.4 | 181.8 | 216.5 | 218.5 | 1.0 | 6.7 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.*

**Table 13: Composite CPI by major groups, 2009- 2014 (Base: 2005/06=100)**

| | Food Crops | Elec, Fuel & Utilities (EFU) | Core | All items index | Annual percentage changes: Food Crops | Elec, Fuel & Utilities (EFU) | Core | All items index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Weights** | **13.5** | **4.9** | **81.6** | **100.0** | | | | |
| **Calender year** | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2011 | 201.9 | 166.7 | 167.5 | 172.3 | 29.1 | 10.3 | 17.3 | 18.7 |
| 2012 | 221.5 | 192.6 | 192.1 | 196.4 | 9.7 | 15.5 | 14.7 | 14.0 |
| 2013 | 227.3 | 193.9 | 204.2 | 207.2 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| **Financial year** | | | | | | | | |
| **2005/06** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2010/11 | 176.9 | 158.1 | 149.0 | 153.4 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| 2011/12 | 213.7 | 181.3 | 185.6 | 189.5 | 20.8 | 14.6 | 24.6 | 23.5 |
| 2012/13 | 215.6 | 192.1 | 197.7 | 200.2 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 5.6 |
| **Monthly** | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 203.9 | 161.7 | 152.7 | 160.3 | 29.1 | 10.4 | 7.8 | 11.2 |
| Apr | 221.3 | 163.8 | 155.5 | 165.0 | 39.3 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 14.1 |
| May | 220.2 | 164.5 | 157.8 | 166.8 | 44.2 | 9.1 | 11.3 | 16.0 |
| June | 203.0 | 166.3 | 160.8 | 166.9 | 39.0 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 15.7 |
| July | 197.7 | 168.9 | 166.3 | 170.8 | 42.3 | 10.8 | 15.6 | 18.8 |
| Aug | 192.7 | 169.5 | 172.6 | 175.4 | 33.7 | 10.7 | 20.0 | 21.4 |
| Sep | 209.4 | 172.3 | 184.4 | 187.5 | 38.8 | 12.1 | 27.6 | 28.3 |
| Oct | 214.5 | 172.8 | 186.5 | 189.9 | 35.3 | 10.1 | 30.8 | 30.5 |
| Nov | 211.5 | 172.7 | 187.3 | 190.1 | 25.9 | 11.3 | 30.6 | 29.0 |
| Dec | 202.2 | 172.9 | 188.5 | 189.8 | 20.4 | 11.6 | 29.2 | 27.0 |
| 2012 Jan | 196.2 | 193.3 | 188.5 | 189.9 | 13.5 | 23.5 | 28.1 | 25.6 |
| Feb | 210.7 | 195.3 | 190.2 | 193.4 | 21.4 | 23.1 | 26.7 | 25.7 |
| Mar | 224.5 | 194.4 | 188.7 | 194.1 | 10.1 | 20.2 | 23.6 | 21.1 |
| Apr | 241.5 | 187.2 | 191.0 | 198.0 | 9.1 | 14.3 | 22.8 | 20.0 |
| May | 237.9 | 188.3 | 191.3 | 197.9 | 8.0 | 14.5 | 21.2 | 18.6 |
| June | 225.9 | 187.7 | 192.3 | 197.0 | 11.3 | 12.9 | 19.6 | 18.0 |
| July | 212.5 | 197.1 | 191.9 | 195.3 | 7.5 | 16.7 | 15.4 | 14.3 |
| Aug | 217.5 | 194.4 | 192.3 | 196.2 | 12.8 | 14.7 | 11.4 | 11.9 |
| Sep | 222.6 | 193.9 | 193.3 | 197.8 | 6.3 | 12.6 | 4.9 | 5.5 |
| Oct | 223.9 | 194.9 | 193.8 | 198.3 | 4.4 | 12.8 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Nov | 227.3 | 196.5 | 194.6 | 199.4 | 7.5 | 13.8 | 3.9 | 4.9 |
| Dec | 217.1 | 188.5 | 197.3 | 199.8 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| 2013 Jan | 202.1 | 189.2 | 199.0 | 199.2 | 3.0 | -2.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Feb | 197.7 | 188.8 | 200.8 | 200.2 | -6.2 | -3.3 | 5.6 | 3.5 |
| Mar | 205.4 | 190.4 | 201.5 | 201.9 | -8.5 | -2.0 | 6.8 | 4.0 |
| Apr | 223.5 | 190.6 | 202.0 | 204.7 | -7.4 | 1.8 | 5.8 | 3.4 |
| May | 225.4 | 190.8 | 202.1 | 205.1 | -5.2 | 1.3 | 5.6 | 3.7 |
| June | 211.9 | 189.7 | 203.3 | 204.1 | -6.2 | 1.0 | 5.8 | 3.6 |
| July | 211.9 | 197.6 | 204.2 | 205.3 | -0.3 | 0.3 | 6.4 | 5.1 |
| Aug | 245.4 | 197.6 | 205.1 | 210.6 | 12.9 | 1.6 | 6.6 | 7.3 |
| Sep | 258.6 | 197.9 | 207.5 | 214.4 | 16.2 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 8.4 |
| Oct | 255.8 | 198.0 | 207.9 | 214.4 | 14.3 | 1.6 | 7.2 | 8.1 |
| Nov | 244.8 | 198.1 | 208.2 | 212.9 | 7.7 | 0.8 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| Dec | 244.7 | 197.8 | 208.5 | 213.2 | 12.7 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 6.7 |
| 2014 Jan | 245.2 | 197.5 | 208.2 | 213.1 | 21.3 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 6.9 |
| Feb | 247.4 | 197.8 | 208.7 | 213.8 | 25.2 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 6.8 |
| Mar | 263.6 | 198.7 | 208.9 | 216.3 | 28.3 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 7.1 |
| Apr | 280.3 | 198.5 | 209.0 | 218.5 | 25.4 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 6.7 |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.*

**Table 14: Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (Combined): 2009– 2014, (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** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2011 | | 292.5 | 211.1 | 207.9 | 199.2 | 215.7 | 186.9 | 209.0 | 187.4 | 239.9 |
| 2012 | | 303.7 | 219.0 | 301.1 | 204.1 | 224.5 | 208.8 | 219.3 | 209.2 | 253.2 |
| 2013 | | 304.7 | 239.3 | 302.8 | 199.2 | 231.3 | 205.5 | 214.7 | 214.1 | 255.8 |
| **Fiscal Year** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2010/11 | | 244.3 | 191.1 | 138.7 | 178.0 | 186.5 | 168.6 | 183.9 | 168.9 | 206.0 |
| 2011/12 | | 310.0 | 223.3 | 285.7 | 209.0 | 226.6 | 203.2 | 221.8 | 203.3 | 256.4 |
| 2012/13 | | 307.1 | 228.7 | 297.5 | 200.7 | 227.9 | 209.7 | 217.5 | 211.9 | 255.6 |
| **Monthly** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | Jan | 252.0 | 191.8 | 139.3 | 181.9 | 200.3 | 168.1 | 179.4 | 165.3 | 209.9 |
| | Feb | 256.8 | 192.2 | 140.1 | 183.1 | 202.7 | 170.1 | 187.4 | 166.3 | 213.3 |
| | Mar | 265.3 | 195.5 | 143.9 | 187.5 | 201.8 | 172.4 | 192.2 | 169.8 | 219.0 |
| | Apr | 269.0 | 194.7 | 152.8 | 189.0 | 203.5 | 175.5 | 197.6 | 180.6 | 221.9 |
| | May | 270.6 | 195.5 | 155.0 | 189.8 | 203.8 | 179.0 | 199.0 | 180.6 | 223.3 |
| | Jun | 279.5 | 198.8 | 163.3 | 191.6 | 212.2 | 182.8 | 210.1 | 189.2 | 230.5 |
| | Jul | 292.0 | 205.4 | 164.0 | 207.6 | 217.8 | 187.0 | 211.9 | 190.3 | 238.2 |
| | Aug | 313.0 | 217.5 | 271.9 | 211.5 | 230.5 | 196.4 | 225.1 | 198.8 | 256.0 |
| | Sep | 332.8 | 222.5 | 277.0 | 213.7 | 233.4 | 205.2 | 229.1 | 199.7 | 266.6 |
| | Oct | 337.1 | 231.9 | 296.9 | 214.4 | 233.7 | 206.0 | 230.1 | 201.0 | 271.0 |
| | Nov | 328.5 | 245.8 | 295.8 | 209.8 | 225.8 | 201.0 | 224.0 | 203.4 | 268.0 |
| | Dec | 313.3 | 241.2 | 294.8 | 210.5 | 222.9 | 199.2 | 222.7 | 203.4 | 260.4 |
| 2012 | Jan | 308.1 | 228.5 | 304.7 | 205.1 | 225.2 | 203.8 | 219.9 | 205.5 | 256.8 |
| | Feb | 295.7 | 212.3 | 302.9 | 204.3 | 224.6 | 203.6 | 218.8 | 205.8 | 248.4 |
| | Mar | 291.9 | 222.2 | 302.6 | 206.0 | 227.3 | 207.5 | 220.7 | 206.0 | 249.7 |
| | Apr | 300.4 | 221.5 | 305.1 | 207.3 | 227.5 | 207.4 | 218.5 | 206.6 | 252.9 |
| | May | 301.7 | 216.3 | 306.2 | 208.7 | 225.4 | 210.9 | 221.1 | 208.9 | 253.6 |
| | Jun | 305.6 | 214.7 | 306.4 | 209.3 | 225.4 | 210.4 | 220.3 | 210.8 | 254.8 |
| | Jul | 302.2 | 223.8 | 298.1 | 207.6 | 223.5 | 210.9 | 218.9 | 211.3 | 253.4 |
| | Aug | 302.9 | 219.1 | 296.5 | 207.8 | 224.4 | 211.2 | 219.2 | 211.3 | 252.9 |
| | Sep | 307.8 | 207.8 | 296.7 | 197.5 | 222.1 | 211.3 | 219.2 | 211.3 | 251.7 |
| | Oct | 308.2 | 212.1 | 297.6 | 198.2 | 222.1 | 209.3 | 218.4 | 210.9 | 252.6 |
| | Nov | 310.5 | 228.9 | 298.6 | 198.7 | 222.9 | 210.2 | 218.9 | 210.9 | 257.1 |
| | Dec | 309.0 | 220.3 | 298.1 | 199.3 | 223.7 | 209.5 | 218.0 | 211.2 | 254.7 |
| 2013 | Jan | 304.6 | 244.0 | 296.5 | 200.1 | 238.1 | 209.8 | 217.8 | 211.2 | 258.4 |
| | Feb | 306.5 | 235.9 | 297.6 | 200.0 | 233.3 | 209.7 | 216.5 | 212.5 | 256.9 |
| | Mar | 307.2 | 236.6 | 297.5 | 199.8 | 232.8 | 209.8 | 216.1 | 212.5 | 257.2 |
| | Apr | 310.4 | 237.0 | 297.3 | 199.6 | 230.5 | 208.7 | 215.5 | 212.7 | 257.7 |
| | May | 309.0 | 234.5 | 298.0 | 199.8 | 230.8 | 208.1 | 215.5 | 212.7 | 256.7 |
| | Jun | 307.5 | 244.9 | 298.0 | 200.0 | 230.9 | 207.7 | 215.9 | 214.4 | 258.2 |
| | Jul | 309.7 | 252.0 | 301.7 | 198.2 | 231.4 | 207.7 | 216.6 | 214.4 | 260.0 |
| | Aug | 309.1 | 258.4 | 310.1 | 198.6 | 232.4 | 207.4 | 215.4 | 215.6 | 261.2 |
| | Sep | 304.9 | 228.2 | 310.0 | 198.6 | 232.0 | 205.1 | 212.3 | 216.0 | 253.1 |
| | Oct | 297.8 | 226.6 | 309.1 | 198.7 | 228.2 | 200.0 | 212.0 | 215.7 | 249.6 |
| | Nov | 292.8 | 227.0 | 309.0 | 197.8 | 228.0 | 195.6 | 211.8 | 215.7 | 247.3 |
| | Dec | 297.5 | 246.0 | 308.9 | 199.1 | 227.8 | 196.1 | 210.5 | 215.7 | 253.2 |
| 2014 | Jan | 293.7 | 234.4 | 307.9 | 212.9 | 229.1 | 197.1 | 210.4 | 216.3 | 251.6 |
| | Feb | 294.0 | 229.0 | 307.7 | 212.1 | 227.7 | 198.7 | 210.1 | 216.3 | 250.5 |
| | Mar | 296.7 | 252.7 | 308.2 | 212.7 | 229.5 | 200.2 | 210.8 | 216.3 | 256.9 |

*Note: Figures for January 2014 to March 2014 are provisional*
*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statsitics*

**Table 15: Production and procurement and exports of principal agricultural products, 2009 - 2014**

| | | Coffee | | | Tea | | | Cotton | | Tobacco | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Procurement | Exports | | Production | Exports | | Exports | | Exports | |
| | | tonnes | tonnes | 000 US$ | tonnes | tonnes | 000 US$ | tonnes | 000 US$ | tonnes | 000 US$ |
| **Calendar year** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 | | 196,153 | 181,326 | 280,207 | 38,195 | 44,445 | 59,762 | 17,888 | 23,187 | 31,998 | 57,171 |
| 2010 | | 166,925 | 159,433 | 283,891 | 49,182 | 54,555 | 68,263 | 11,891 | 19,919 | 32,373 | 68,662 |
| 2011 | | 189,671 | 188,623 | 466,659 | 54,178 | 55,650 | 72,126 | 25,587 | 86,011 | 28,402 | 53,981 |
| 2012 | | 186,125 | 161,656 | 372,166 | 57,939 | 52,277 | 73,902 | 43,258 | 74,898 | 20,993 | 69,844 |
| 2013 | | 222,895 | 220,546 | 425,407 | 60,971 | 61,971 | 85,589 | 18,671 | 31,686 | 33,719 | 120,201 |
| **Fiscal year** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | | 207,438 | 193,646 | 341,710 | 43,656 | 44,616 | 51,192 | 17,634 | 20,143 | 29,467 | 60,340 |
| 2009/10 | | 174,862 | 164,618 | 262,130 | 41,320 | 52,757 | 71,072 | 9,406 | 17,503 | 37,694 | 72,043 |
| 2010/11 | | 169,897 | 166,750 | 370,297 | 52,286 | 52,017 | 63,900 | 24,741 | 83,010 | 24,921 | 57,549 |
| 2011/12 | | 188,201 | 182,249 | 444,209 | 53,484 | 53,186 | 71,610 | 42,490 | 76,895 | 29,602 | 58,087 |
| 2012/13 | | 219,783 | 202,341 | 422,351 | 64,371 | 61,598 | 86,090 | 21,903 | 36,215 | 21,971 | 82,771 |
| **Monthly** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | Jan | 13,045 | 12,911 | 29,981 | 4,663 | 5,631 | 6,836 | 3,948 | 12,430 | 1,160 | 3,196 |
| | Feb | 12,787 | 11,638 | 27,832 | 2,751 | 2,857 | 3,619 | 5,128 | 17,541 | 1,987 | 6,675 |
| | Mar | 12,431 | 13,386 | 34,103 | 3,176 | 3,345 | 4,291 | 6,349 | 23,496 | 2,441 | 7,124 |
| | Apr | 12,605 | 10,594 | 26,873 | 5,404 | 4,445 | 5,969 | 3,438 | 12,907 | 1,510 | 3,854 |
| | May | 14,976 | 15,196 | 40,022 | 5,515 | 5,453 | 6,974 | 2,117 | 8,645 | 970 | 4,826 |
| | Jun | 22,026 | 22,281 | 57,948 | 5,180 | 4,751 | 5,957 | 459 | 1,470 | 980 | 4,256 |
| | Jul | 24,434 | 22,551 | 54,627 | 4,281 | 5,179 | 7,202 | 1,427 | 4,099 | 586 | 1,943 |
| | Aug | 19,928 | 18,558 | 44,363 | 4,220 | 4,169 | 5,505 | 466 | 1,197 | 2,423 | 3,331 |
| | Sep | 17,266 | 20,423 | 48,825 | 4,568 | 4,388 | 5,909 | 89 | 242 | 6,248 | 3,972 |
| | Oct | 12,317 | 12,917 | 30,455 | 4,812 | 4,917 | 6,333 | 0 | 0 | 3,894 | 2,944 |
| | Nov | 13,501 | 13,631 | 34,661 | 4,885 | 5,257 | 6,753 | 88 | 172 | 4,523 | 6,543 |
| | Dec | 14,355 | 14,538 | 36,969 | 4,720 | 5,258 | 6,779 | 2,077 | 3,812 | 1,681 | 5,316 |
| 2012 | Jan | 13,711 | 13,588 | 33,707 | 5,125 | 5,463 | 7,450 | 5,183 | 9,314 | 1,992 | 7,036 |
| | Feb | 15,302 | 14,659 | 36,163 | 2,489 | 3,296 | 4,223 | 6,438 | 11,438 | 1,896 | 6,207 |
| | Mar | 11,506 | 11,256 | 30,183 | 2,270 | 2,780 | 2,968 | 9,274 | 16,278 | 1,730 | 5,680 |
| | Apr | 8,821 | 8,473 | 21,865 | 4,644 | 3,126 | 3,714 | 7,152 | 12,485 | 677 | 3,214 |
| | May | 17,122 | 15,153 | 35,772 | 6,460 | 4,766 | 8,360 | 5,423 | 9,159 | 1,143 | 4,327 |
| | Jun | 19,938 | 16,503 | 36,619 | 5,007 | 4,588 | 6,415 | 4,873 | 8,700 | 2,809 | 7,575 |
| | Jul | 23,957 | 18,380 | 40,528 | 4,947 | 5,332 | 7,139 | 886 | 1,331 | 2,710 | 8,798 |
| | Aug | 20,414 | 13,989 | 31,548 | 4,679 | 3,858 | 6,449 | 914 | 1,409 | 2,024 | 6,014 |
| | Sep | 15,918 | 10,620 | 23,492 | 4,787 | 4,080 | 5,790 | 921 | 1,274 | 1,385 | 3,349 |
| | Oct | 11,019 | 11,207 | 23,341 | 5,741 | 4,949 | 6,666 | 1,511 | 2,364 | 1,852 | 4,616 |
| | Nov | 13,822 | 13,404 | 28,817 | 6,261 | 5,196 | 7,962 | 450 | 804 | 1,633 | 7,696 |
| | Dec | 14,596 | 14,424 | 30,132 | 5,528 | 4,842 | 6,767 | 233 | 341 | 1,142 | 5,334 |
| 2013 | Jan | 21,331 | 20,733 | 42,623 | 6,052 | 6,304 | 8,751 | 1,833 | 2,909 | 1,581 | 7,670 |
| | Feb | 19,525 | 20,686 | 42,290 | 4,431 | 5,022 | 6,910 | 3,632 | 5,863 | 1,774 | 9,125 |
| | Mar | 18,061 | 18,677 | 38,041 | 4,075 | 4,201 | 5,255 | 3,649 | 6,090 | 1,683 | 6,669 |
| | Apr | 15,090 | 14,925 | 30,502 | 6,336 | 5,728 | 7,869 | 3,735 | 6,479 | 3,724 | 15,353 |
| | May | 22,812 | 23,627 | 48,267 | 6,450 | 6,628 | 9,314 | 2,841 | 5,032 | 1,647 | 5,897 |
| | Jun | 23,237 | 21,669 | 42,770 | 5,084 | 5,457 | 7,219 | 1,298 | 2,317 | 816 | 2,250 |
| | Jul | 25,741 | 23,713 | 45,074 | 3,731 | 4,465 | 6,396 | 727 | 1,296 | 972 | 3,330 |
| | Aug | 21,852 | 19,100 | 35,937 | 2,988 | 2,850 | 4,008 | 148 | 284 | 2,089 | 7,440 |
| | Sep | 16,217 | 13,458 | 24,992 | 4,336 | 3,996 | 5,615 | 60 | 105 | 4,098 | 14,036 |
| | Oct | 10,805 | 12,633 | 22,738 | 6,376 | 6,167 | 8,628 | 684 | 1,203 | 5,079 | 18,951 |
| | Nov | 14,120 | 15,846 | 26,710 | 5,730 | 5,614 | 7,885 | - | - | 5,016 | 16,774 |
| | Dec | 14,102 | 15,479 | 25,463 | 5,381 | 5,538 | 7,740 | 65 | 108 | 5,241 | 12,706 |
| 2014 | Jan | 22,020 | 23,491 | 38,882 | 5,450 | 5,714 | 7,808 | 1,023 | 1,785 | 2,669 | 7,651 |
| | Feb | 20,220 | 21,290 | 35,533 | 3,650 | 3,528 | 4,633 | 1,349 | 2,419 | 1,267 | 4,614 |
| | Mar | 18,720 | 20,905 | 38,872 | 3,900 | 3,233 | 4,304 | 3,193 | 5,611 | 2,111 | 7,156 |

*Note: 2014 figures are provisional*

*Source: Uganda Coffee Development Authority; Uganda Tea Authority; Cotton Development Organisation ; B.A.T Uganda(1984) Ltd*

**Table 16: Value of non- traditional exports ('000 US$), 2009 - 2014**

| | | Fish & Fish Products | Maize | Beans | Flowers | Cocoa beans | Animal / Veg. Fat or Oil | Cattle Hides | Electric Current | Gold & Gold Cpds | Iron & Steel | Petroleum Products | Sugar &Confectionery | Cement | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Calendar year** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 | | 111,209 | 29,066 | 14,735 | 26,275 | 27,829 | 49,519 | 5,996 | 13,170 | 23,097 | 55,787 | 99,314 | 45,224 | 82,796 | 558,483 | 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 | 572,822 | 1,173,885 |
| 2011 | | 136,218 | 26,752 | 20,428 | 21,457 | 44,546 | 101,111 | 33,067 | 16,317 | 6,795 | 75,507 | 104,369 | 81,872 | 94,025 | 717,835 | 1,480,300 |
| 2012 | | 128,322 | 56,916 | 14,237 | 26,802 | 38,434 | 110,427 | 41,632 | 16,414 | 9,166 | 83,240 | 136,664 | 122,672 | 106,867 | 874,954 | 1,766,746 |
| 2013 | | 126,727 | 42,254 | 20,577 | 28,725 | 54,833 | 100,050 | 64,352 | 17,159 | 3,132 | 94,320 | 131,892 | 85,304 | 102,885 | 872,641 | 1,744,852 |
| **Fiscal year** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2010/11 | | 130,030 | 28,533 | 14,092 | 20,820 | 41,567 | 76,316 | 25,721 | 13,907 | 6,975 | 63,766 | 88,802 | 70,474 | 77,247 | 631,343 | 1,289,594 |
| 2011/12 | | 138,350 | 45,246 | 16,585 | 26,076 | 37,063 | 111,284 | 39,009 | 17,277 | 10,598 | 77,970 | 121,754 | 105,107 | 103,391 | 781,088 | 1,630,797 |
| 2012/13 | | 122,532 | 52,805 | 20,996 | 26,825 | 48,624 | 107,797 | 47,468 | 16,259 | 6,170 | 89,643 | 132,934 | 102,257 | 107,777 | 939,532 | 1,821,618 |
| **Monthly** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | Jan | 12,178 | 2,033 | 1,081 | 1,977 | 7,385 | 7,258 | 2,096 | 1,091 | 378 | 4,588 | 8,764 | 4,595 | 6,734 | 50,121 | 110,278 |
| | Feb | 12,040 | 1,974 | 1,126 | 2,266 | 4,971 | 6,319 | 2,864 | 1,144 | 497 | 4,614 | 7,598 | 6,716 | 5,535 | 61,147 | 118,811 |
| | Mar | 8,826 | 1,621 | 532 | 1,387 | 5,706 | 8,225 | 3,252 | 1,331 | 263 | 7,058 | 8,334 | 8,375 | 7,945 | 60,481 | 123,334 |
| | Apr | 10,467 | 1,262 | 930 | 1,090 | 3,952 | 8,467 | 3,057 | 1,246 | 287 | 6,604 | 8,891 | 9,785 | 6,101 | 53,900 | 116,041 |
| | May | 11,146 | 2,403 | 1,064 | 1,984 | 2,753 | 9,623 | 2,591 | 1,199 | 336 | 7,155 | 7,934 | 9,024 | 6,856 | 55,185 | 119,254 |
| | Jun | 11,570 | 1,176 | 3,310 | 1,284 | 3,202 | 7,917 | 3,004 | 1,528 | 410 | 5,588 | 8,802 | 6,287 | 8,404 | 62,209 | 124,691 |
| | Jul | 9,674 | 2,798 | 2,428 | 1,829 | 2,149 | 8,669 | 2,119 | 1,543 | 950 | 6,159 | 9,383 | 2,666 | 8,650 | 65,002 | 124,020 |
| | Aug | 9,987 | 5,642 | 2,825 | 2,351 | 1,114 | 9,611 | 1,915 | 1,661 | 454 | 6,880 | 7,817 | 5,275 | 9,143 | 66,611 | 131,286 |
| | Sep | 11,588 | 3,255 | 2,390 | 2,400 | 2,054 | 8,811 | 2,567 | 1,482 | 501 | 7,291 | 8,414 | 5,050 | 8,817 | 52,355 | 116,976 |
| | Oct | 11,039 | 2,404 | 2,961 | 1,978 | 3,025 | 8,652 | 3,831 | 1,386 | 832 | 6,456 | 9,307 | 6,681 | 8,525 | 59,291 | 126,367 |
| | Nov | 11,939 | 1,252 | 841 | 1,734 | 4,200 | 10,292 | 3,229 | 1,362 | 296 | 6,574 | 10,245 | 9,130 | 8,874 | 59,848 | 129,815 |
| | Dec | 15,763 | 934 | 939 | 1,176 | 4,035 | 7,266 | 2,542 | 1,346 | 1,590 | 6,541 | 8,880 | 8,287 | 8,440 | 71,686 | 139,427 |
| 2012 | Jan | 12,438 | 1,670 | 379 | 1,801 | 3,806 | 12,680 | 2,549 | 962 | 1,007 | 5,717 | 11,256 | 5,963 | 8,534 | 59,445 | 128,207 |
| | Feb | 12,274 | 5,034 | 690 | 2,315 | 4,145 | 10,412 | 3,453 | 1,451 | 874 | 5,796 | 11,529 | 5,712 | 6,991 | 68,844 | 139,521 |
| | Mar | 11,795 | 8,325 | 622 | 2,351 | 4,518 | 8,096 | 3,980 | 1,391 | 853 | 6,145 | 11,944 | 10,363 | 8,047 | 70,996 | 149,427 |
| | Apr | 9,526 | 4,064 | 1,016 | 1,848 | 3,095 | 8,332 | 3,604 | 1,740 | 1,199 | 6,222 | 11,957 | 10,447 | 8,767 | 70,350 | 142,165 |
| | May | 11,964 | 4,618 | 622 | 3,783 | 2,949 | 9,299 | 4,920 | 1,548 | 1,134 | 7,373 | 10,576 | 17,486 | 8,567 | 65,399 | 150,238 |
| | Jun | 10,362 | 5,251 | 872 | 2,509 | 1,973 | 9,164 | 4,300 | 1,405 | 908 | 6,817 | 10,444 | 18,046 | 10,035 | 71,260 | 153,347 |
| | Jul | 11,382 | 2,925 | 3,263 | 1,887 | 1,067 | 9,095 | 3,315 | 1,504 | 463 | 8,668 | 11,753 | 11,065 | 9,661 | 82,100 | 158,148 |
| | Aug | 9,695 | 4,994 | 1,082 | 2,947 | 2,149 | 9,199 | 3,173 | 1,170 | 645 | 8,946 | 12,213 | 12,798 | 11,127 | 76,676 | 156,815 |
| | Sep | 8,884 | 8,018 | 612 | 2,333 | 1,036 | 9,467 | 3,950 | 1,180 | 490 | 8,108 | 11,614 | 9,378 | 9,158 | 81,039 | 155,267 |
| | Oct | 10,213 | 4,255 | 1,462 | 2,221 | 3,015 | 9,334 | 4,048 | 1,110 | 0 | 6,635 | 11,776 | 5,740 | 8,728 | 75,534 | 144,070 |
| | Nov | 9,944 | 5,404 | 2,383 | 1,712 | 4,012 | 8,199 | 3,365 | 1,192 | 1,593 | 6,939 | 10,584 | 8,784 | 8,237 | 84,121 | 156,470 |
| | Dec | 9,844 | 2,358 | 1,234 | 1,095 | 6,669 | 7,148 | 974 | 1,760 | 0 | 5,876 | 11,016 | 6,889 | 9,015 | 69,190 | 133,070 |
| 2013 | Jan | 9,534 | 5,525 | 3,971 | 1,802 | 6,837 | 12,521 | 4,318 | 1,303 | 122 | 5,246 | 10,922 | 8,301 | 7,172 | 73,248 | 150,821 |
| | Feb | 8,573 | 4,930 | 2,273 | 2,807 | 5,488 | 9,620 | 4,674 | 1,292 | 313 | 6,459 | 9,667 | 7,105 | 8,623 | 91,189 | 163,012 |
| | Mar | 10,593 | 3,392 | 845 | 2,421 | 4,074 | 7,402 | 4,289 | 1,458 | 1,260 | 7,572 | 10,456 | 9,535 | 9,748 | 78,117 | 151,163 |
| | Apr | 11,014 | 3,074 | 628 | 1,306 | 4,974 | 9,926 | 5,953 | 1,339 | 748 | 8,222 | 10,796 | 10,571 | 8,066 | 79,808 | 156,427 |
| | May | 13,591 | 4,714 | 662 | 3,304 | 3,259 | 8,404 | 5,715 | 1,512 | 145 | 8,340 | 11,574 | 6,404 | 9,276 | 82,960 | 159,860 |
| | Jun | 9,263 | 3,216 | 2,579 | 2,989 | 6,045 | 7,480 | 3,693 | 1,439 | 392 | 8,633 | 10,562 | 5,687 | 8,965 | 65,549 | 136,494 |
| | Jul | 9,711 | 3,133 | 2,900 | 2,135 | 1,912 | 6,997 | 6,465 | 1,541 | 140 | 9,993 | 11,120 | 5,283 | 9,177 | 70,957 | 141,465 |
| | Aug | 10,086 | 7,068 | 685 | 2,748 | 2,612 | 7,789 | 6,071 | 1,698 | 0 | 8,361 | 11,180 | 7,039 | 9,373 | 68,141 | 142,852 |
| | Sep | 10,152 | 2,383 | 523 | 2,998 | 2,598 | 7,610 | 5,965 | 1,429 | 0 | 8,517 | 10,404 | 5,879 | 9,222 | 71,437 | 139,118 |
| | Oct | 10,848 | 3,082 | 689 | 2,647 | 2,629 | 8,040 | 6,044 | 1,410 | 0 | 8,613 | 11,130 | 6,255 | 8,455 | 65,933 | 135,775 |
| | Nov | 12,372 | 1,113 | 3,340 | 1,696 | 4,088 | 7,549 | 6,038 | 1,343 | 12 | 7,473 | 11,437 | 6,619 | 6,668 | 60,505 | 130,254 |
| | Dec | 10,987 | 625 | 1,482 | 1,872 | 10,318 | 6,712 | 5,126 | 1,395 | 0 | 6,893 | 12,643 | 6,626 | 8,138 | 64,796 | 137,612 |
| 2014 | Jan | 10,705 | 2,874 | 1,733 | 2,512 | 7,610 | 9,768 | 7,755 | 1,403 | 0 | 5,679 | 13,315 | 4,323 | 6,183 | 73,179 | 147,040 |
| | Feb | 11,352 | 3,725 | 1,648 | 3,610 | 8,992 | 9,588 | 6,336 | 1,201 | 0 | 6,963 | 10,887 | 6,271 | 7,022 | 77,167 | 154,761 |
| | Mar | 9,638 | 3,218 | 4,930 | 2,479 | 7,899 | 9,086 | 7,637 | 3,088 | 0 | 6,841 | 11,801 | 6,064 | 6,829 | 73,628 | 153,136 |

*Note: Export values for 2014 are provisional.*
*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 17: Volume of non- traditional exports, 2009 - 2014**

| | | 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 (Tonnes) | Petroleum Products (000 Litres) | Sugar & confectionery (Tonnes) | Cement (Tonnes) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Calendar year** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2011 | | 21,552 | 89,246 | 35,920 | 3,436 | 17,936 | 70,791 | 22,635 | 87,738 | 163 | 65,524 | 112,637 | 110,469 | 502,378 |
| 2012 | | 22,928 | 174,965 | 30,357 | 4,297 | 19,664 | 73,505 | 23,484 | 99,345 | 199 | 74,006 | 128,087 | 158,285 | 556,118 |
| 2013 | | 20,087 | 122,107 | 37,785 | 4,364 | 26,352 | 79,540 | 30,714 | 105,242 | 48 | 92,526 | 123,977 | 124,852 | 592,590 |
| **Fiscal year** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2010/11 | | 22,246 | 113,028 | 31,956 | 3,440 | 17,993 | 61,874 | 19,434 | 80,328 | 190 | 57,202 | 98,627 | 117,346 | 412,641 |
| 2011/12 | | 22,039 | 136,529 | 28,477 | 4,032 | 17,711 | 72,706 | 23,171 | 93,149 | 243 | 67,771 | 120,190 | 127,567 | 535,908 |
| 2012/13 | | 22,234 | 166,271 | 42,284 | 4,255 | 23,794 | 79,972 | 24,464 | 102,592 | 104 | 85,353 | 124,757 | 139,754 | 594,440 |
| **Monthly** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | Jan | 2,026 | 6,977 | 2,768 | 334 | 2,693 | 5,535 | 2,607 | 6,677 | 12 | 4,144 | 9,738 | 8,166 | 35,778 |
| | Feb | 1,932 | 7,309 | 2,569 | 330 | 1,820 | 4,804 | 2,569 | 6,767 | 13 | 4,297 | 8,433 | 10,193 | 29,622 |
| | Mar | 1,543 | 6,282 | 1,243 | 256 | 2,145 | 5,873 | 2,711 | 7,638 | 6 | 6,244 | 9,254 | 12,090 | 42,692 |
| | Apr | 1,545 | 4,945 | 1,947 | 194 | 1,798 | 6,500 | 1,977 | 6,469 | 7 | 5,442 | 9,874 | 15,032 | 33,239 |
| | May | 2,008 | 6,910 | 1,887 | 252 | 1,439 | 6,797 | 1,640 | 6,149 | 8 | 5,798 | 8,811 | 14,540 | 36,548 |
| | Jun | 1,849 | 4,145 | 4,889 | 212 | 1,289 | 5,810 | 1,709 | 7,697 | 10 | 4,825 | 9,775 | 9,220 | 46,043 |
| | Jul | 1,550 | 8,831 | 3,730 | 306 | 829 | 6,241 | 1,309 | 7,813 | 28 | 5,194 | 10,425 | 3,667 | 46,183 |
| | Aug | 1,555 | 18,510 | 4,646 | 328 | 428 | 6,660 | 1,178 | 8,467 | 9 | 5,629 | 8,677 | 7,079 | 48,832 |
| | Sep | 1,689 | 10,508 | 3,918 | 364 | 904 | 5,589 | 1,632 | 7,649 | 10 | 6,434 | 9,336 | 5,936 | 47,165 |
| | Oct | 1,692 | 7,664 | 5,106 | 327 | 1,114 | 5,564 | 1,759 | 7,675 | 17 | 5,540 | 10,336 | 7,307 | 45,174 |
| | Nov | 1,827 | 4,238 | 1,530 | 303 | 1,726 | 6,920 | 2,015 | 7,356 | 6 | 5,916 | 9,622 | 9,004 | 47,258 |
| | Dec | 2,335 | 2,926 | 1,685 | 231 | 1,751 | 4,500 | 1,530 | 7,380 | 35 | 6,059 | 8,356 | 8,235 | 43,842 |
| 2012 | Jan | 2,109 | 6,184 | 788 | 301 | 1,673 | 8,071 | 1,912 | 6,464 | 21 | 5,088 | 10,530 | 6,069 | 45,123 |
| | Feb | 2,134 | 12,659 | 1,328 | 336 | 2,085 | 6,657 | 2,114 | 7,756 | 18 | 4,971 | 10,844 | 6,353 | 35,536 |
| | Mar | 1,944 | 22,378 | 1,141 | 409 | 2,283 | 5,094 | 2,272 | 7,881 | 21 | 5,194 | 11,186 | 12,246 | 40,254 |
| | Apr | 1,559 | 12,630 | 1,637 | 289 | 1,563 | 5,298 | 2,106 | 8,839 | 32 | 5,593 | 11,238 | 15,423 | 43,766 |
| | May | 1,875 | 15,202 | 1,348 | 455 | 1,738 | 5,974 | 2,825 | 8,047 | 25 | 6,302 | 9,888 | 22,978 | 42,291 |
| | Jun | 1,770 | 14,799 | 1,620 | 384 | 1,618 | 6,138 | 2,519 | 7,820 | 20 | 5,850 | 9,753 | 23,269 | 50,485 |
| | Jul | 1,808 | 8,736 | 9,108 | 334 | 511 | 6,107 | 2,004 | 9,758 | 8 | 7,738 | 10,993 | 14,199 | 49,999 |
| | Aug | 1,788 | 16,591 | 2,888 | 453 | 1,043 | 6,400 | 1,519 | 9,124 | 13 | 7,992 | 11,451 | 16,622 | 60,213 |
| | Sep | 1,686 | 27,817 | 1,261 | 354 | 606 | 6,378 | 2,024 | 8,826 | 8 | 6,896 | 10,919 | 12,608 | 48,800 |
| | Oct | 2,113 | 13,010 | 2,250 | 409 | 1,605 | 6,601 | 2,145 | 7,586 | 0 | 6,262 | 11,034 | 7,662 | 46,323 |
| | Nov | 2,089 | 18,678 | 4,752 | 345 | 2,017 | 5,660 | 1,749 | 7,583 | 33 | 6,499 | 9,934 | 11,513 | 44,669 |
| | Dec | 2,052 | 6,282 | 2,238 | 229 | 2,921 | 5,127 | 294 | 9,662 | 0 | 5,620 | 10,319 | 9,343 | 48,661 |
| 2013 | Jan | 1,955 | 15,763 | 7,257 | 329 | 3,093 | 10,228 | 2,237 | 8,379 | 2 | 5,175 | 10,267 | 11,558 | 40,095 |
| | Feb | 1,854 | 17,942 | 3,858 | 366 | 2,555 | 7,570 | 2,588 | 7,731 | 6 | 6,546 | 9,039 | 10,101 | 47,173 |
| | Mar | 1,815 | 9,336 | 1,845 | 385 | 2,053 | 5,790 | 2,090 | 8,379 | 28 | 7,730 | 9,859 | 14,415 | 54,491 |
| | Apr | 1,637 | 8,270 | 1,318 | 251 | 2,656 | 7,679 | 2,893 | 7,769 | 3 | 8,435 | 10,161 | 14,546 | 46,490 |
| | May | 1,916 | 13,287 | 1,217 | 393 | 1,760 | 6,556 | 3,079 | 8,675 | 4 | 8,495 | 10,867 | 9,206 | 55,254 |
| | Jun | 1,521 | 10,559 | 4,292 | 408 | 2,973 | 5,877 | 1,842 | 9,120 | 0 | 7,966 | 9,916 | 7,982 | 52,273 |
| | Jul | 1,478 | 9,654 | 4,729 | 378 | 939 | 5,411 | 3,333 | 10,186 | 4 | 8,769 | 10,429 | 7,702 | 53,533 |
| | Aug | 1,522 | 17,700 | 1,510 | 395 | 1,263 | 6,137 | 2,784 | 10,583 | 0 | 8,263 | 10,544 | 10,324 | 54,161 |
| | Sep | 1,410 | 6,178 | 942 | 393 | 1,217 | 6,130 | 2,730 | 8,540 | 0 | 8,411 | 9,768 | 8,621 | 52,957 |
| | Oct | 1,625 | 8,107 | 1,555 | 405 | 1,280 | 6,636 | 2,815 | 8,663 | 0 | 8,733 | 10,492 | 9,318 | 49,469 |
| | Nov | 1,763 | 2,299 | 7,790 | 332 | 2,005 | 6,250 | 2,613 | 7,977 | 0 | 7,278 | 10,738 | 10,330 | 38,877 |
| | Dec | 1,593 | 3,011 | 1,470 | 330 | 4,556 | 5,276 | 1,709 | 9,239 | 0 | 6,726 | 11,898 | 10,749 | 47,819 |
| 2014 | Jan | 1,673 | 8,325 | 2,442 | 361 | 3,151 | 7,294 | 3,833 | 8,988 | 0 | 5,308 | 12,556 | 7,315 | 36,016 |
| | Feb | 1,459 | 9,948 | 2,343 | 409 | 3,509 | 8,037 | 2,855 | 7,901 | 0 | 6,126 | 10,241 | 10,665 | 39,544 |
| | Mar | 1294 | 9690 | 4,135 | 349 | 3,280 | 7,709 | 3,103 | 15,088 | 0 | 6,148 | 11,124 | 10,426 | 38,404 |

*Note: Export quantities for 2014 are provisional.*

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 18: Balance of payments (million US$), 2009/10 - 2012/13**

| Items | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 Q1 | 2013/14 Q2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current account** | **-1,439.9** | **-1,877.4** | **-2,085.7** | **-1,616.9** | **-610.1** | **-350.5** |
| **Goods Account (Trade Balance)** | **-1,697.6** | **-2,325.5** | **-2,604.1** | **-2,091.2** | -584.4 | -569.8 |
| Total Exports (fob) | 2,317.3 | 2,297.8 | 2,660.4 | 2,954.8 | 687.7 | 664.6 |
| Total Imports (fob) | -4,014.9 | -4,623.2 | -5,264.5 | -5,046.1 | -1,272.1 | -1,234.4 |
| Services and Income | -816.2 | -1,060.3 | -896.2 | -1,071.8 | -296.0 | -169.0 |
| **Services Account (services net)** | **-511.8** | **-727.6** | **-418.6** | **-350.7** | **-93.2** | **-67.8** |
| Inflows(credit) | 1,206.9 | 1,427.9 | 1,974.2 | 2,136.3 | 596.5 | 639.9 |
| Outflows(debit) | -1,718.7 | -2,155.4 | -2,392.8 | -2,487.0 | -689.8 | -707.7 |
| **Income Account** | **-304.4** | **-332.8** | **-477.6** | **-721.1** | **-202.8** | **-101.2** |
| Inflows(credit) | 23.9 | 21.7 | 36.0 | 28.9 | 7.5 | 2.7 |
| Outflows(debit) | -328.3 | -354.4 | -513.6 | -749.9 | -210.3 | -103.9 |
| **Current Transfers** | **1,074.0** | **1,508.4** | **1,414.5** | **1,546.1** | 270.2 | 388.4 |
| Inflows (Credit) | 1,552.0 | 1,927.5 | 1,622.4 | 1,714.8 | 330.4 | 442.4 |
| Outflows (Debits) | -478.0 | -419.1 | -207.9 | -168.7 | -60.2 | -54.0 |
| **Capital and Financial Account** | **1,585.3** | **1,008.0** | **2,197.2** | **1,717.1** | **637.3** | **429.7** |
| **Capital Account** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **17.6** | **32.7** | 9.3 | 54.2 |
| Capital Transfers inflows (credit) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 32.7 | 9.3 | 54.2 |
| Capital Transfers outflows (debits) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Financial Account excl. Financing items** | **1,585.3** | **1,008.0** | **2,179.6** | **1,684.4** | **628.0** | **375.5** |
| **Direct Investment** | **757.8** | **892.3** | **1,261.6** | **1,009.1** | 348.2 | 211.8 |
| Direct investment abroad | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Direct investment in Uganda | 757.8 | 891.8 | 1,261.1 | 1,008.6 | 348.1 | 211.7 |
| **Portfolio Investment** | **-31.3** | **2.1** | **284.9** | **38.4** | 48.1 | 39.8 |
| Assets | 0.0 | -0.1 | 1.5 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 7.0 |
| Liabilities | -31.3 | 2.2 | 283.4 | 29.2 | 41.9 | 32.8 |
| **Financial derivatives, net** | **-5.3** | **-2.7** | **12.3** | **0.8** | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Assets | -14.9 | -9.3 | -18.2 | -7.6 | -2.5 | -2.2 |
| Liabilities | 9.5 | 6.6 | 30.6 | 8.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| **Other Investment** | **857.9** | **116.4** | **620.7** | **636.1** | 231.7 | 124.0 |
| Assets | -24.6 | -264.5 | -59.2 | -39.2 | 89.4 | -172.6 |
| Liabilities | 882.5 | 380.8 | 679.9 | 675.3 | 142.3 | 296.6 |
| **Overall balance** | **210.9** | **-618.4** | **746.6** | **338.1** | **16.6** | **143.4** |
| **Reserves and related items** | **164.1** | **-618.4** | **746.6** | **338.1** | **-16.6** | **-143.4** |
| Reserve assets | -198.3 | 621.9 | -741.1 | -332.3 | -13.4 | -144.5 |
| Use of Fund credit and loans | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.9 | -1.8 | -0.9 | 0.0 |
| Exceptional Financing | -12.6 | -3.5 | -3.6 | -3.9 | -2.2 | 1.0 |
| **Errors and Omissions** | **18.6** | **251.0** | **635.1** | **237.8** | -10.6 | 64.2 |

*Estimates based on BPM5*
*Source: Bank of Uganda*

**Table 19: Selected macro-economic indicators, 2009/10 - 2013/14 (Ratio as a Percentage)**

| Description | Outturn 2009/10 | Outturn 2010/11 | Outturn 2011/12 | Outturn 2012/13 | Budget 2013/14 | Proj 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue & Grants/GDP | 14.8 | 18.7 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 16.0 | 14.3 |
| Domestic Revenue (incl Oil)/GDP | 12.4 | 16.4 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 13.1 |
| Domestic Revenue (excl Oil)/GDP | 12.4 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 13.1 |
| Tax revenue /GDP | 12.0 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 14.2 | 12.9 |
| Total Expenditure excluding domestic arrears repayments/GDP | 19.4 | 22.5 | 17.9 | 18.8 | 21.6 | 18.9 |
| Total Expenditure including domestic arrears repayments/GDP | 19.7 | 23.0 | 18.5 | 18.9 | 21.6 | 19.0 |
| Gross Operating Balance / GDP | -1.5 | -0.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| Primary Balance /GDP | -3.6 | -3.2 | -1.8 | -2.4 | -4.0 | -3.0 |
| Budget Deficit/GDP (excl Grants) | -7.2 | -6.6 | -5.3 | -5.7 | -7.1 | -5.9 |
| Budget Deficit/GDP (incl Grants) | -4.7 | -4.3 | -3.0 | -4.0 | -5.6 | -4.7 |
| Donor Assistance/total budget | 26.0 | 19.6 | 26.7 | 24.5 | 21.1 | 17.5 |
| Donor Assistance/GDP | 5.1 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.3 |
| External Borrowing (net) /GDP | -2.2 | -1.9 | -2.3 | -2.6 | -3.4 | -1.8 |
| Ratio of external borrowing to budget deficit (incl grants and oil) | 55.8 | 52.3 | 89.8 | 72.5 | 54.5 | 45.7 |
| Ratio of external borrowing to budget deficit (excl grants and oil) | 36.6 | 23.3 | 44.7 | 51.2 | 43.0 | 36.6 |
| Capital Formation/Total Budget | 15.9 | 15.6 | 19.8 | 24.8 | 35.1 | 27.0 |
| Expenses/Total Budget | 82.9 | 82.3 | 77.1 | 71.3 | 64.9 | 72.9 |
| Consumption/Total Budget | 40.7 | 43.9 | 36.5 | 32.5 | 28.7 | 32.9 |
| Memorandum Items | - | - | - | - | - | |
| GDP at Current Market Prices (Ushs Billion) | 34,908 | 39,086 | 50,193 | 55,602 | 60,475 | 62,953 |

***Source:*** *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

**Table 20: Overall Fiscal Operations, 2009/10 -2013/14 (GFSM 1986)**
**(billion shillings)**

| | Outturn 2009/10 | Outturn 2010/11 | Outturn 2011/12 | Outturn 2012/13 | Approved 2013/14 | Proj. 2014/15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenues and Grants** | **5,183.1** | **7,292.5** | **7,763.4** | **8,277.0** | **9,670.3** | **8,973.3** |
| **Revenues** | **4,319.5** | **6,402.0** | **6,634.1** | **7,340.9** | **8,760.6** | **8,234.6** |
| URA | 4,205.7 | 5,114.2 | 6,135.9 | 7,149.5 | 8,578.5 | 8,102.9 |
| Non-URA | 113.9 | 95.1 | 105.9 | 191.4 | 182.1 | 131.7 |
| Oil Revenues | - | 1,192.7 | 392.3 | - | - | - |
| **Grants** | **863.6** | **890.5** | **1,129.3** | **936.2** | **909.7** | **738.7** |
| Budget Support | 467.3 | 515.5 | 576.0 | 198.7 | 212.9 | 214.6 |
| Project Support | 396.3 | 375.0 | 553.3 | 737.5 | 696.8 | 524.1 |
| **Expenditure and net Lending** | **6,831.1** | **8,972.5** | **9,273.4** | **10,521.5** | **13,064.9** | **11,933.0** |
| **Current Expenditures** | **4,307.1** | **5,958.0** | **5,420.9** | **5,812.3** | **6,438.1** | **6,763.0** |
| Wages and Salaries | 1,308.4 | 1,659.5 | 1,831.8 | 2,160.5 | 2,440.2 | 2,462.0 |
| Interest Payments | 385.1 | 423.5 | 603.3 | 889.7 | 975.3 | 1,055.0 |
| Domestic | 327.2 | 348.1 | 514.7 | 788.5 | 837.6 | 923.3 |
| External | 57.9 | 75.4 | 88.6 | 101.2 | 137.7 | 131.7 |
| Other Recurr. Expenditures[1] | 2,613.6 | 3,875.0 | 2,985.9 | 2,762.1 | 3,022.550 | 3,246.094 |
| **Development Expenditures** | **2,478.4** | **2,850.9** | **3,602.9** | **4,236.9** | **6,626.8** | **5,158.6** |
| Domestic Development[2] | 1,591.4 | 1,808.9 | 1,901.5 | 2,073.8 | 4,079.4 | 3,207.1 |
| External Development | 887.0 | 1,042.0 | 1,701.4 | 2,163.1 | 2,547.4 | 1,951.5 |
| **Net Lending/Repayments** | **-36.69** | **-30.25** | **-39.40** | **409.35** | **0.00** | **0.00** |
| **Domestic Arrears Repaym.** | **82.31** | **193.77** | **288.95** | **62.89** | **0.00** | **11.40** |
| **Domestic Balance** | **-1566.64** | **-1453.06** | **-849.23** | **-916.29** | **-1619.18** | **-1615.28** |
| **Primary Balance** | **-1262.84** | **-1256.48** | **-906.67** | **-1354.74** | **-2419.28** | **-1904.79** |
| **Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)** | **-2511.57** | **-2570.52** | **-2639.22** | **-3180.63** | **-4304.28** | **-3698.41** |
| **Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)** | **-1647.96** | **-1680.02** | **-1509.97** | **-2244.44** | **-3394.58** | **-2959.74** |
| **Financing:** | **1647.96** | **1680.02** | **1509.97** | **2244.44** | **3394.58** | **2959.74** |
| **External Financing (Net)** | **758.3** | **724.1** | **1,153.9** | **1,417.9** | **1,602.3** | **1,113.5** |
| Deposits | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disbursements | 919.9 | 878.2 | 1,356.4 | 1,627.8 | 1,850.6 | 1,352.5 |
| Armotization | -161.67 | -154.04 | -202.49 | -209.92 | -248.30 | -238.99 |
| **Domestic Financing (Net)** | **701.5** | **1,104.3** | **24.6** | **717.3** | **1,792.3** | **1,846.2** |
| Bank Financing (Net) | 763.81 | 421.41 | -1237.68 | 498.64 | 752.79 | 130.60 |
| Non-bank Financing (Net) | -62.28 | 682.90 | 1262.29 | 218.70 | 1039.50 | 1715.60 |
| **Errors and Omissions** | **188.2** | **-148.4** | **331.4** | **109.2** | **-** | **-** |

Note: [1] *Includes exceptional spending reclassified from the development budget of the security sector.*
[2] *Excludes exceptional spending reclassified as current spending.*
Salaries, Other recurr and domestic development include transfers to other levels of government including Local Governments and extra-budgetary institutions.

***Source:*** *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

## Table 21: Budgetary Central Government financial Operations (GFSM 2001 framework)

| Description | Outturn 2009/10 | Outturn 2010/11 | Outturn 2011/12 | Outturn 2012/13 | Budget 2013/14 | Proj. 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | **5,183.1** | **7,292.5** | **7,763.4** | **8,276.5** | **9,670.3** | **8,973.3** |
| Taxes | 4,205.7 | 5,114.2 | 6,135.9 | 7,149.5 | 8,578.5 | 8,102.9 |
| Grants | 863.6 | 890.5 | 1,129.3 | 936.2 | 909.7 | 738.7 |
| Budget Support | 467.3 | 515.5 | 576.0 | 198.7 | 212.9 | 214.6 |
| Project Support | 396.3 | 375.0 | 553.3 | 737.5 | 696.8 | 524.1 |
| Oil Revenues | | 1,192.7 | 392.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - |
| Other revenue | 113.9 | 95.1 | 105.9 | 190.9 | 182.1 | 131.6 |
| **Expenses** | **5,694.2** | **7,408.5** | **7,176.9** | **7,454.2** | **8,478.8** | **8,699.4** |
| Compensation of employees | 706.1 | 985.0 | 1,199.0 | 1,403.2 | 1,497.7 | 1,468.9 |
| Wages and salaries[1] | 545.6 | 671.4 | 776.9 | 892.8 | 975.2 | 992.9 |
| Allowances[1] | 143.1 | 237.2 | 329.6 | 414.4 | 417.4 | 374.3 |
| Other employee costs[1] | 17.4 | 76.5 | 92.5 | 95.9 | 105.1 | 101.7 |
| Use of goods and services[1] | 1,874.1 | 2,715.9 | 2,001.2 | 1,708.9 | 1,965.9 | 2,177.4 |
| Interest payments | 385.1 | 423.5 | 603.3 | 889.7 | 975.3 | 1,055.0 |
| Domestic | 327.2 | 348.1 | 514.7 | 788.5 | 837.6 | 923.3 |
| External | 57.9 | 75.4 | 88.6 | 101.2 | 137.8 | 131.7 |
| Subisidies | 87.4 | 184.0 | 186.8 | 29.0 | 68.0 | 68.0 |
| Grants | 2,201.1 | 2,644.7 | 2,783.0 | 2,879.3 | 3,420.9 | 3,394.0 |
| Local governments | 1,299.6 | 1,505.0 | 1,588.9 | 1,763.0 | 2,009.1 | 2,009.1 |
| Wage bill | 707.4 | 913.6 | 919.3 | 1,081.1 | 1,266.5 | 1,266.5 |
| Reccurent | 276.4 | 236.6 | 293.7 | 384.0 | 389.7 | 389.7 |
| Development | 315.8 | 354.7 | 375.9 | 297.9 | 353.0 | 353.0 |
| Transfers to International organizations | 14.2 | 16.2 | 35.3 | 29.0 | 54.1 | 53.9 |
| Transfers to Missions abroad | 54.7 | 64.4 | 90.0 | 64.3 | 88.3 | 88.4 |
| Transfers to Tertiary Institutions | 96.9 | 115.5 | 105.7 | 132.2 | 163.3 | 163.3 |
| Transfers to District Refferal hospitals | 46.4 | 53.7 | 68.8 | 46.7 | 70.3 | 70.3 |
| Transfers to other agencies (incl URA) | 689.3 | 890.0 | 894.3 | 844.0 | 1,035.7 | 1,008.8 |
| Social benefits (pensions) | 222.4 | 203.2 | 201.1 | 260.3 | 260.4 | 260.4 |
| Other expenses[1] | 218.1 | 252.1 | 202.6 | 283.7 | 290.6 | 275.8 |
| **Gross operating balance** | **-511.1** | **-116.0** | **586.4** | **822.3** | **1,191.5** | **273.8** |
| Investment in Non-Financial Assets | 1,091.3 | 1,400.5 | 1,846.9 | 2,595.1 | 4,586.0 | 3,222.2 |
| Domestic development budget | 714.6 | 913.2 | 894.7 | 1,250.4 | 2,835.0 | 1,880.8 |
| Donor projects | 376.7 | 487.2 | 952.2 | 1,344.7 | 1,751.0 | 1,341.4 |
| **Total Outlays** | **6785.5** | **8809.0** | **9023.8** | **10049.2** | **13064.9** | **11921.6** |
| **Net borrowing** | **-1602.3** | **-1516.5** | **-1260.4** | **-1772.7** | **-3394.6** | **-2948.4** |
| less Payables (domestic arrears repayments) | 82.3 | 193.8 | 289.0 | 409.4 | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| Net lending for policy purposes) | -36.7 | -30.2 | -39.4 | 62.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Overall deficit excluding grants** | **-1,648.0** | **-1,680.0** | **-1,510.0** | **-3,181.2** | **-4,304.3** | **-3,698.4** |
| **Overall deficit including grants** | **-2,511.6** | **-2,570.5** | **-2,639.2** | **-2,245.0** | **-3,394.6** | **-2,959.8** |
| **Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)** | **-1,648.0** | **-1,680.0** | **-1,510.0** | **-2,245.0** | **-3,394.6** | **-2,959.8** |
| Domestic | -701.5 | -1,104.3 | -24.6 | -717.3 | -1,320.3 | -1,846.2 |
| Bank Financing | -763.8 | -421.4 | 1,237.7 | -498.6 | -696.3 | -1,089.0 |
| Non Bank Financing | 62.3 | -682.9 | -1,262.3 | -218.7 | -624.0 | -757.2 |
| External | -758.3 | -724.1 | -1,153.9 | -1,417.9 | -2,074.3 | -1,113.5 |
| Net change in financial assets | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Net change in Liabilities | 758.3 | 724.1 | 1,153.9 | 1,417.9 | 2,074.3 | 1,113.5 |
| Disbursement | 919.9 | 878.2 | 1,356.4 | 1,627.8 | 1,850.6 | 1,352.5 |
| Project loans | 684.3 | 644.8 | 1,230.8 | 1,303.4 | 1,850.6 | 1,352.5 |
| Import support loans | 235.6 | 233.4 | 125.7 | 324.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Amortization (-) | -135.2 | -146.1 | -192.9 | -199.9 | 248.4 | -222.3 |
| Payment of foreign debt arrears | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -13.7 | -6.3 |
| exceptional fin. | -26.5 | -8.0 | -9.6 | -10.1 | -11.0 | -10.4 |
| Errors and ommissions | -188.2 | 148.4 | -331.4 | -109.8 | 0.0 | 0 |

***Note:*** *All transfers include salaries, non-wage and development related spending*
*1 Excludes transfers to other levels of government and external development budgets*

***Source:*** *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

**Table 22: Expenditure including Donor Projects by National Budgetary Framework Secto Classifications, 2009/10 - 2013/14 (billion shillings**

| | Outturn 2009/10 | Outturn 2010/11 | Outturn 2011/12 | Outturn 2012/13 | Budget 2013/14 | Proj 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Security | 1,035.5 | 1,807.9 | 1,171.6 | 979.5 | 1,048.5 | 1,165.8 |
| Roads & Works | 857.5 | 884.9 | 1,296.5 | 1,719.1 | 2,510.7 | 2,351.4 |
| Agriculture | 288.3 | 347.6 | 348.4 | 354.3 | 382.7 | 405.9 |
| Education | 928.5 | 1,148.9 | 1,248.0 | 1,456.6 | 1,761.6 | 1,700.5 |
| Health | 585.9 | 663.3 | 684.3 | 1,073.4 | 1,127.5 | 1,030.0 |
| Water & Environment | 138.5 | 131.3 | 204.8 | 317.5 | 383.9 | 353.4 |
| Justice, Law & Order | 446.6 | 784.2 | 604.2 | 594.1 | 625.7 | 768.0 |
| Accountability | 396.8 | 409.1 | 413.7 | 581.0 | 698.8 | 715.3 |
| Energy & Minerals | 394.5 | 591.5 | 493.6 | 250.9 | 1,675.7 | 554.1 |
| Tourism, Trade & Industry | 52.9 | 35.6 | 69.1 | 64.5 | 54.8 | 58.4 |
| Lands, Housing & Urban Development | 19.5 | 14.0 | 49.7 | 27.7 | 30.0 | 31.5 |
| Social Development | 27.1 | 25.3 | 36.7 | 28.6 | 44.4 | 45.1 |
| Information & Communication Technology | 7.3 | 19.5 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 15.4 | 15.4 |
| Public Sector Management | 790.4 | 868.2 | 1,170.2 | 1,100.8 | 1,093.9 | 1,032.4 |
| Public Administration | 311.9 | 495.8 | 360.7 | 365.6 | 398.3 | 401.8 |
| Parliament | 119.2 | 158.2 | 254.9 | 232.1 | 237.6 | 237.6 |
| Interest Payments Due | 385.1 | 423.5 | 603.3 | 889.7 | 975.3 | 1,055.0 |
| Domestic Interest | 327.2 | 348.1 | 514.7 | 788.5 | 837.6 | 923.3 |
| External Interest | 57.9 | 75.4 | 88.6 | 101.2 | 137.8 | 131.7 |
| **Total Centre** | **5,100.7** | **6,885.4** | **6,834.0** | **7,404.7** | **10,080.4** | **8,857.5** |
| **Total Local Government Programmes** | **1,299.6** | **1,500.0** | **1,586.5** | **1,754.8** | **2,009.1** | **2,009.1** |
| **Total Interest** | **385.1** | **423.5** | **603.3** | **889.7** | **975.3** | **1,055.0** |
| **Grand total** | **6,785.5** | **8,809.0** | **9,023.8** | **10,049.2** | **13,064.8** | **11,921.6** |

***Note:*** *Includes recurrent, domestic development and external development*

**Table 23: Consolidated Expenditures excluding Donor Projects, 2009/10 - 2013/1 (billion shillings**

| | Outturn 2009/10 | Outturn 2010/11 | Outturn 2011/12 | Outturn 2012/13 | Budget 2013/14 | Proj 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Security | 996.8 | 1,627.1 | 1,003.1 | 749.0 | 804.1 | 978.6 |
| Roads & Works | 775.7 | 741.7 | 832.4 | 1,191.0 | 1,829.8 | 1,829.8 |
| Agriculture | 233.7 | 276.9 | 266.2 | 263.6 | 315.0 | 354.0 |
| Education | 900.1 | 1,093.2 | 1,170.2 | 1,338.1 | 1,473.4 | 1,479.8 |
| Health | 415.7 | 564.1 | 591.0 | 616.0 | 710.8 | 710.8 |
| Water & Environment | 118.6 | 122.1 | 139.8 | 166.5 | 232.2 | 237.2 |
| Justice, Law & Order | 443.3 | 771.3 | 596.8 | 573.7 | 622.9 | 765.8 |
| Accountability | 335.4 | 330.9 | 377.4 | 499.3 | 656.4 | 682.8 |
| Energy & Minerals | 143.7 | 364.7 | 338.3 | 116.7 | 1,300.5 | 266.7 |
| Tourism, Trade & Industry | 50.5 | 34.8 | 46.6 | 64.5 | 51.9 | 56.1 |
| Lands, Housing & Urban Development | 19.5 | 14.0 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 27.3 | 29.4 |
| Social Development | 26.8 | 24.2 | 34.0 | 28.4 | 44.4 | 45.1 |
| Information & Communication Technology | 6.5 | 15.6 | 12.8 | 13.8 | 15.4 | 15.4 |
| Public Sector Management | 618.8 | 708.8 | 670.7 | 753.8 | 823.4 | 825.2 |
| Public Administration | 309.3 | 495.8 | 360.1 | 365.4 | 397.1 | 400.9 |
| Parliament | 119.1 | 158.2 | 254.9 | 232.1 | 237.6 | 237.6 |
| Interest Payments Due | 385.1 | 423.5 | 603.3 | 889.7 | 975.3 | 1,055.0 |
| Domestic Interest | 327.2 | 348.1 | 514.7 | 788.5 | 837.6 | 923.3 |
| External Interest | 57.9 | 75.4 | 88.6 | 101.2 | 137.8 | 131.7 |
| **Total Centre** | **4,213.8** | **5,843.4** | **5,132.7** | **5,241.6** | **7,532.9** | **6,906.0** |
| **Total Local Government Programmes** | **1,299.6** | **1,500.0** | **1,586.5** | **1,754.8** | **2,009.1** | **2,009.1** |
| **Total Interest** | **385.1** | **423.5** | **603.3** | **889.7** | **975.3** | **1,055.0** |
| **Grand total** | **5,898.5** | **7,766.9** | **7,322.4** | **7,886.1** | **10,517.4** | **9,970.1** |

***Note:*** *Excludes external development*

***Source:*** *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

**Table 24: Function Classification of Budgetary Central Government Outlays (GFSM 2001 framework)[5]**
**2009/10 - 2013/14 (billion shillings)**

| | Outturn 2009/10 | Outturn 2010/11 | Outturn 2011/12 | Outturn 2012/13 | Budget 2013/14 | Proj 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Outlays** | **6,785.5** | **8,809.3** | **9,023.8** | **10,049.2** | **13,064.9** | **11,921.6** |
| General public services | 1,526.9 | 1,970.0 | 1,986.5 | 2,512.2 | 2,864.9 | 2,903.0 |
| Public debt transactions | 385.1 | 423.5 | 603.3 | 889.7 | 975.5 | 1,055.0 |
| Transfers of general character between levels of government | 197.2 | 228.2 | 215.1 | 217.1 | 322.6 | 322.6 |
| Defense | 1,035.5 | 1,807.9 | 1,171.6 | 979.5 | 1,048.5 | 1,165.8 |
| Public order and safety | 446.6 | 799.6 | 627.2 | 617.8 | 646.3 | 788.6 |
| Economic affairs | 1,694.0 | 1,913.7 | 2,526.6 | 2,613.3 | 4,770.2 | 3,516.0 |
| General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs | 29.4 | 37.4 | 103.1 | 50.5 | 80.8 | 84.4 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 323.3 | 323.0 | 310.8 | 465.9 | 385.0 | 408.1 |
| Fuel and Energy | 379.3 | 588.7 | 472.6 | 266.1 | 1,653.8 | 532.1 |
| Mining, manufacturing, and construction | 21.3 | 3.2 | 22.4 | 13.4 | 11.8 | 11.8 |
| Transport | 821.4 | 850.3 | 1,508.0 | 1,695.6 | 2,479.2 | 2,319.9 |
| Communication | 7.3 | 18.2 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 15.4 | 15.4 |
| Environmental protection | 23.4 | 13.3 | 50.3 | 62.5 | 109.6 | 109.6 |
| Housing and community amenities | 138.5 | 125.9 | 234.1 | 256.8 | 273.8 | 244.8 |
| Health | 585.9 | 664.7 | 718.1 | 1,075.2 | 1,125.8 | 1,028.3 |
| Outpatient services | 10.8 | 4.5 | 22.7 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| Hospital services | 125.1 | 130.9 | 158.8 | 130.9 | 224.5 | 224.5 |
| Public health services | 202.9 | 297.1 | 231.1 | 217.5 | 296.1 | 296.1 |
| Recreation, culture and religion | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| Education | 928.5 | 1,151.4 | 1,229.6 | 1,454.0 | 1,738.7 | 1,677.6 |
| Pre-primary and primary education | 485.3 | 627.2 | 640.6 | 674.6 | 771.2 | 771.2 |
| Secondary education | 246.5 | 255.6 | 266.2 | 323.7 | 540.5 | 540.5 |
| Tertiary education | 146.9 | 217.5 | 154.8 | 276.2 | 291.4 | 291.4 |
| Social protection | 400.2 | 357.3 | 474.4 | 470.7 | 480.8 | 481.5 |

***Note:*** *[5] Published to facilitate international comparisons. Includes transfers to local governments*

***Source:*** *Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development*

## Table 25: Consolidated Local Government Financial Operations [6], 2007/08 - 2011/12 (billion shillings)

| | Outturn 2007/08 | Outturn 2008/09 | Outturn 2009/10 | Outturn 2010/11 | Prel 2011/12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | **1,143.1** | **1,265.3** | **1,481.1** | **1,651.2** | **1,850.1** |
| Taxes | 42.7 | 16.3 | 25.8 | 21.9 | 26.3 |
| Grants | 1,064.2 | 1,211.2 | 1,410.3 | 1,586.7 | 1,783.8 |
| Other revenue | 36.3 | 37.8 | 45.0 | 42.6 | 40.1 |
| **Expense** | **1,030.0** | **1,177.3** | **1,353.7** | **1,548.7** | **1,743.0** |
| Compensation of employees | 619.8 | 644.5 | 709.4 | 895.2 | 931.1 |
| Use of goods and services | 238.5 | 289.7 | 295.6 | 381.4 | 489.6 |
| Consumption of fixed capital | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 5.6 |
| Interest | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Subsidies | - | (0.2) | - | - | - |
| Grants | 163.5 | 228.7 | 339.8 | 261.7 | 296.5 |
| Social benefits | 2.7 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 4.9 |
| Other expense | 4.9 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 6.9 | 15.1 |
| ***Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)*** | **113.6** | **88.0** | **127.9** | **102.6** | **112.8** |
| ***Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz)*** | **113.2** | **88.0** | **127.4** | **102.5** | **107.1** |
| **Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets** | **88.4** | **61.2** | **74.6** | **129.2** | **107.0** |
| ***Net lending / borrowing*** | **24.7** | **26.8** | **52.8** | **-26.7** | **0.2** |
| **Net acquisition of financial assets** | **18.9** | **-55.2** | **124.3** | **-18.7** | **-6.0** |
| **Net Incurrence of liabilities** | **-3.1** | **-3.9** | **47.1** | **-1.0** | **1.8** |
| **Errors & Ommissions** | **2.7** | **78.1** | **-24.4** | **-8.9** | **-8.0** |

**Note:**[6] includes districts, municipalities and town councils

## Table 26: Consolidated Functional Classification of Local Government Outlays [7], 2007/08 - 2011/12 (billion shillings)

| | Outturn 2007/08 | Outturn 2008/09 | Outturn 2009/10 | Outturn 2010/11 | Prel 2011/12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL OUTLAYS** | **1,118.4** | **1,233.0** | **1,428.3** | **1,678.0** | **1,849.9** |
| General public services | 224.0 | 270.4 | 336.8 | 302.3 | 320.7 |
| Public order and safety | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Economic affairs | 156.5 | 204.2 | 256.9 | 301.1 | 314.8 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting | 53.9 | 114.8 | 129.8 | 153.2 | 161.2 |
| Transport | 52.6 | 53.0 | 78.5 | 100.7 | 75.8 |
| Environmental protection | 5.3 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 6.6 |
| Housing and community amenities | 54.3 | 52.7 | 65.2 | 95.8 | 90.8 |
| Health | 147.9 | 181.0 | 192.4 | 235.7 | 266.3 |
| Hospital services | 23.6 | 23.2 | 21.6 | 25.0 | 23.3 |
| Public health services | 68.5 | 78.0 | 91.2 | 123.3 | 121.7 |
| Recreation, culture and religion | 0.8 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Education | 524.3 | 510.3 | 560.8 | 724.8 | 839.0 |
| Pre-primary and primary education | 382.3 | 337.5 | 354.7 | 517.6 | 509.7 |
| Secondary education | 98.5 | 87.2 | 109.7 | 119.2 | 167.5 |
| Tertiary education | 14.2 | 11.2 | 13.2 | 16.4 | 17.3 |
| **Social protection** | **3.9** | **3.7** | **6.0** | **6.7** | **9.4** |

**Note:** [7] includes districts, municipalities and town councils

**Source:** Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

**Table 27a: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2009/10 - 2013/14 (million shillings**

| Function | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12[1] | 2012/13[1] | Approved estimates 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Public Administration | 1,363,879 | 1,970,652 | 1,858,816 | 2,075,632 | 2,131,626 |
| Defence | 550,157 | 649,371 | 681,762 | 661,971 | 703,549 |
| Public Order and Safety Affairs | 368,581 | 472,729 | 450,504 | 496,535 | 520,134 |
| Education | 264,045 | 281,656 | 270,157 | 285,124 | 489,093 |
| Health | 173,839 | 295,915 | 313,478 | 337,347 | 373,341 |
| Community and Social services | | | | | |
| Water | 4,590 | 4,372 | 5,458 | 6,452 | 6,315 |
| Other community and social services | 47,663 | 52,516 | 37,098 | 71,484 | 62,647 |
| Economic services | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 31,467 | 54,174 | 62,803 | 63,317 | 121,169 |
| Roads | 198,914 | 311,817 | 299,473 | 274,595 | 416,371 |
| Other economic services | 48,697 | 43,516 | 42,010 | 46,071 | 79,189 |
| **Total** | **3,051,833** | **4,136,716** | **4,021,559** | **4,318,529** | **4,903,434** |

*Transfers from Treasury to decentralised districts and Urban Administration are excluded*

[1] *Revised data*

***Source:*** *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 27b: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2009/10 - 2013/14 (by percentage**

| Function | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12[1] | 2012/13[1] | Approved estimates 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Public Administration | 44.7 | 47.6 | 46.2 | 48.1 | 43.5 |
| Defence | 18.0 | 15.7 | 17.0 | 15.3 | 14.3 |
| Public Order and Safety Affairs | 12.1 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 10.6 |
| Education | 8.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 10.0 |
| Health | 5.7 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.6 |
| Community and Social services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Water | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other community and social services | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Economic services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Agriculture | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Roads | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 8.5 |
| Other economic services | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

[1] Revised data

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 28a: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2009/10 - 2013/14 (million shillings)**

| Economic classification | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12[1] | 2012/13[1] | Approved estimates 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Government Consumption** | | | | | |
| Wages and Salaries [(ii)] | 671,159 | 819,011 | 925,353 | 1,084,010 | 1,280,495 |
| Allowances | 182,579 | 291,409 | 316,183 | 311,287 | 392,325 |
| Travel Abroad | 41,624 | 41,374 | 47,977 | 49,086 | 59,931 |
| Travel In Land | 58,759 | 102,209 | 102,067 | 88,323 | 107,202 |
| Other Goods and Services | 994,931 | 1,211,440 | 1,047,514 | 1,056,745 | 1,256,798 |
| Domestic Arrears | 53,845 | 67,408 | - | 41,133 | - |
| Depreciation | | | 63 | | |
| **Employer Contributions** | | | | | |
| Social security schemes | 25,737 | 69,852 | 95,170 | 44,385 | 71,795 |
| Pension and Gratuity | 241,190 | 328,191 | 212,627 | 278,081 | 322,941 |
| **Interest [(iv)]** | | | | | |
| Domestic | 327,193 | 306,100 | 453,647 | 722,471 | 641,015 |
| Abroad | 57,930 | 77,400 | 83,798 | 86,423 | 112,177 |
| **Subsidies** | 87,400 | 184,000 | 186,768 | 29,021 | - |
| **Transfers** | | | | | |
| Domestic | | | | | |
| Other government units | 148,970 | 305,396 | 322,008 | 314,003 | 409,847 |
| Local Organizations | 28,245 | 31,701 | 3,010 | 770 | 710 |
| Households [(iii)] | 1,764 | 3,236 | 42,991 | 60,168 | 88,155 |
| Abroad | 13,593 | 135,270 | 35,036 | 28,411 | 39,941 |
| Other Transfers NEC | 116,912 | 162,720 | 147,347 | 124,213 | 120,103 |
| **Total** | **3,051,833** | **4,136,716** | **4,021,559** | **4,318,529** | **4,903,434** |

***Note:*** *(i) Figures from 2009/10 to 2012/13 are actual and include Statutory expenditure.*

*(ii) Salaries and wages include Autonomous Wage Subvention*

*(iii) Transfers to Households is money given directly for personal use or assistance for medical, funerals etc*

*(iv) Figures from 2009/10 to 2012/13 represent interest accrued for that period.*

**Table 28b: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2008/09 - 2011/12 (by percentage)**

| Economic classification | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12[1] | 2012/13[1] | Approved estimates 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Government Consumption** | | | | | |
| Wages and Salaries | 22.0 | 19.8 | 23.0 | 25.1 | 26.1 |
| Allowances | 6.0 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 8.0 |
| Travel Abroad | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Travel In Land | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Other Goods and Services | 32.6 | 29.3 | 26.0 | 24.5 | 25.6 |
| Domestic Arrears | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| Depreciation | - | - | 0.0 | - | - |
| **Employer Contributions** | | | | | |
| Social security schemes | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Pension and Gratuity | 7.9 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| **Interest Payments** | | | | | |
| Domestic | 10.7 | 7.4 | 11.3 | 16.7 | 13.1 |
| Abroad | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| **Subsidies** | 2.9 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 0.7 | - |
| **Transfers** | | | | | |
| Domestic | | | | | |
| Other government units | 4.9 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 8.4 |
| Local Organizations | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Households | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Abroad | 0.4 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Other Transfers NEC | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

[1] *Revised figures*

***Source:*** *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 29a: Function classification of central government development expenditure 2009/10 - 2013/14 (million shillings)**

| Function | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12[1] | 2012/13[1] | Approved estimates 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Public Administration | 214,451 | 465,296 | 289,977 | 261,454 | 361,447 |
| Defence | 30,392 | 1,420,944 | 311,238 | 107,407 | 118,008 |
| Public Order and Safety Affairs | 100,842 | 180,955 | 130,715 | 123,134 | 170,365 |
| Education | 60,012 | 84,398 | 65,984 | 60,879 | 121,340 |
| Health | 49,475 | 69,851 | 50,654 | 41,986 | 57,230 |
| Community and Social services | | | | | |
| Water | 49,186 | 52,806 | 56,514 | 93,604 | 78,890 |
| Other community and social services | 87,680 | 62,324 | 64,437 | 108,845 | 142,351 |
| Economic services | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 85,926 | 98,235 | 96,492 | 90,702 | 108,006 |
| Roads | 279,172 | 294,936 | 501,835 | 861,020 | 1,378,566 |
| Other economic services | 605,406 | 340,453 | 1,059,222 | 186,771 | 1,502,263 |
| **Total** | **1,562,542** | **3,070,197** | **2,627,068** | **1,935,802** | **4,038,465** |

[1] *Revised figures*

*Transfers from Treasury to decentralized districts and Urban Administration excluded.*

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 29b: Function classification of central government development expenditure 2009/10 - 2013/14 (percentage)**

| Function | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12[1] | 2012/13[1] | Approved estimates 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Public Administration | 13.7 | 15.2 | 11.0 | 13.5 | 9.0 |
| Defence | 1.9 | 46.3 | 11.8 | 5.5 | 2.9 |
| Public Order and Safety Affairs | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 4.2 |
| Education | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Health | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| Community and Social services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Water | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 2.0 |
| Other community and social services | 5.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 3.5 |
| Economic services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Agriculture | 5.5 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 2.7 |
| Roads | 17.9 | 9.6 | 19.1 | 44.5 | 34.1 |
| Other economic services | 38.7 | 11.1 | 40.3 | 9.6 | 37.2 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

[1] *Revised figures*

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Table 30a: Economic classification of central government development expenditure 2009/10 - 2013/14 (million shillings)**

| Economic classification | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12[1] | 2012/13[1] | Approved estimates 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Payments to Personnel** | | | | | |
| Consultants | 32,342 | 21,777 | 27,011 | 39,280 | 62,547 |
| Wages and Salaries | 42,010 | 31,422 | 35,811 | 43,268 | 58,745 |
| **Employer Contributions** | | | | | |
| Social Security Schemes | 281 | 720 | 1,264 | 1,503 | 1,892 |
| Pension and Gratuity | 7 | 8 | 964 | 1,354 | 2,948 |
| **Fixed Assets** | | | | | |
| Construction & Buildings | 129,244 | 133,154 | 136,117 | 179,593 | 242,850 |
| Roads & Bridges | 208,839 | 231,362 | 403,810 | 690,978 | 986,426 |
| Transport Equipment | 98,851 | 79,442 | 52,150 | 36,424 | 66,974 |
| Machinery & Equipment | 103,126 | 168,000 | 164,985 | 199,149 | 144,197 |
| Purchase of Land/Land Improvements | 46,535 | 37,823 | 49,365 | 83,909 | 280,205 |
| Other fixed assets | 31,777 | 38,577 | 604,093 | 156,028 | 1,412,297 |
| **Arrears and Taxes** | | | | | |
| Arrears | 12,002 | 289,745 | - | 12,802 | - |
| Taxes | 247,759 | 169,539 | 207,312 | 115,506 | 250,769 |
| **Transfers** | **381,302** | **290,306** | 512,182 | 222,276 | 225,195 |
| **Other Goods & Services** | **228,476** | **1,578,330** | **432,003** | **153,731** | **303,422** |
| **Total** | **1,562,542** | **3,070,197** | **2,627,068** | **1,935,802** | **4,038,465** |

[1] *Revised figures*

***Source:*** *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 30b: Economic classification of central government development expenditure 2009/10 - 2013/14 (percentage share)**

| Economic classification | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12[1] | 2012/13[1] | Approved estimates 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Payments to Personnel** | | | | | |
| Consultants | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 |
| Wages and Salaries | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| **Employer Contributions** | | | | | |
| Social Security Schemes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Pension and Gratuity | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **Fixed Assets** | | | | | |
| Construction & Buildings | 8.3 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 9.3 | 6.0 |
| Roads & Bridges | 13.4 | 7.5 | 15.4 | 35.7 | 24.4 |
| Transport Equipment | 6.3 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Machinery & Equipment | 6.6 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 3.6 |
| Purchase of Land/Land Improvements | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 6.9 |
| Other fixed assets | 2.0 | 1.3 | 23.0 | 8.1 | 35.0 |
| **Arrears and Taxes** | | | | | |
| Arrears | 0.8 | 9.4 | - | 0.7 | - |
| Taxes | 15.9 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| **Transfers** | 24.4 | 9.5 | 19.5 | 11.5 | 5.6 |
| **Other Goods & Services** | 14.6 | 51.4 | 16.4 | 7.9 | 7.5 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |

[1] *Revised figures*

***Source:*** *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

## Table 31a: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2009/10 - 2013/14 (million shillings)

| Function | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12[1] | 2012/13[1] | Approved estimates 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **General Public Services** | | | | | |
| Executive; Legislative; & other General Services | 54,936 | 64,599 | 56,051 | 60,531 | 25,106 |
| Financial & Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and Statistical Services | 18,663 | 39,048 | 31,836 | 36,663 | 39,350 |
| External Affairs | 504 | 844 | 481.074 | 217 | - |
| **Defence** | | | | | |
| Defence Affairs and Services | - | - | 184,928 | 223,286 | 244,452 |
| **Public order and safety** | | | | | |
| Law Courts and Legal Services | 36,335 | | 5,636 | 18,359 | 4,744 |
| Prisons, Police and Corrective Services | 504 | - | - | - | - |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| Pre-primary and Primary Education | 20,142 | 14,058 | 86,945 | - | 18,144 |
| Secondary Education | - | 287 | 332.112 | 131,373 | 203,879 |
| Business, Technical, and Vocation Education | 114,898 | 18,616 | 32,513 | 3,233 | 46,141 |
| National Health Service training colleges | - | - | - | 1,806 | 13,903 |
| University Education | - | 1,712 | 15,077 | 522 | 20,029 |
| Education NEC | - | 13,109 | 1,609 | 91 | - |
| **Health** | | | | | |
| Hospital Affairs & Services | - | 26,076 | 123,372 | 417,073 | 295,345 |
| Health Affairs and Services | 135,874 | 11,480 | 40,183 | 1,691 | 107,420 |
| **Economic Affairs** | | | | | |
| Petroleum | 3,015 | - | 20,354 | - | 14,319 |
| Other Fuel And Energy Affairs | 252,485 | 210,950 | 158,430 | 154,661 | 362,864 |
| Mining and Mineral Resources | 18,782 | 14,684 | 13,497 | 5,991 | |
| Agriculture Support services | - | - | - | 87,352 | 181,519 |
| Crop Farming Programs | 5,762 | 12,714 | | | 3,992 |
| Livestock Farming Programs | 5,817 | 10,081 | 10,535 | - | - |
| Fishing And Hunting | 8,702 | 22,195 | 48.84 | - | 810 |
| Agricultural Research Services | 8,120 | 21,533 | - | - | 29,810 |
| Agriculture NEC | 89,003 | 6,148 | 101,175 | 163,199 | - |
| Road Maintenance and Construction | 153,775 | 171,198 | 615,223 | 517,476 | 656,002 |
| Transport | - | 3,452 | - | - | 24,850 |
| Tourism And Area Promotion | - | - | - | - | |
| Other Economic Affairs NEC | 149,467 | 73,895 | 70,730 | 97,455 | 42,449 |
| **Environmental protection** | | | | | |
| Protection of the environment | 22,559 | 19,786 | 18,615 | 41,091 | 56,580 |
| **Community amenities** | | | | | |
| Welfare Services | - | - | 34,505 | 26,106 | 26,190 |
| Community Development | 51,391 | 5,885 | 144,159 | 67,727 | 44,335 |
| Water Supply | 6,037 | 559 | 36,183 | 36,350 | 85,149 |
| **Total** | **1,156,771** | **762,909** | **1,802,418** | **2,092,252** | **2,547,384** |

[1] *Revised figures*

***Source:*** *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 31b: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2009/10 - 2013/14, (percentage share)**

| Function | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12[1] | 2012/13[1] | Approved estimates 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **General Public Services** | | | | | |
| Executive; Legislative; and other General Services | 4.7 | 8.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 1 |
| Financial And Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and Statistical Services | 1.6 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| External Affairs | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - |
| **Defence** | | | | | |
| Defence Affairs and Services | - | - | 10.3 | 10.7 | 9.6 |
| **Public order and safety** | - | - | - | - | 0.2 |
| Law Courts and Legal Services | 3.1 | - | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Prisons, Police and Corrective Services | 0.0 | - | - | - | - |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| Pre-primary and Primary Education | 1.7 | 1.8 | 4.8 | - | 0.7 |
| Secondary Education | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 8 |
| Business, Technical, and Vocation Education | 9.9 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 |
| National Health Service training colleges | - | - | - | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| University Education | - | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Education NEC | - | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | - |
| **Health** | | | | | |
| Hospital Affairs & Services | 0 | 3.4 | 6.8 | 19.9 | 11.6 |
| Health Affairs and Services | 11.7 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 4.2 |
| **Economic Affairs** | | | | | |
| Petroleum | 0.3 | - | 1.1 | - | 0.6 |
| Other Fuel And Energy Affairs | 21.8 | 27.7 | 8.8 | 7.4 | 14.2 |
| Mining and Mineral Resources | 1.6 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0 |
| Agriculture Support services | - | - | - | 4.2 | 7.1 |
| Crop Farming Programs | 0.5 | 1.7 | - | - | 0.2 |
| Livestock Farming Programs | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | - | - |
| Fishing And Hunting | 0.8 | 2.9 | - | - | 0 |
| Agricultural Research Services | 0.7 | 2.8 | - | - | 1.2 |
| Agriculture NEC | 7.7 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 7.8 | - |
| Road Maintenance and Construction | 13.3 | 22.4 | 34.1 | 24.7 | 25.8 |
| Transport | - | 0.5 | - | - | 1 |
| Tourism and Area Promotion | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Economic Affairs NEC | 12.9 | 9.7 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 1.7 |
| **Environmental protection** | | | | | |
| Protection of the environment | 2 | 2.6 | 1 | 2 | 2.2 |
| **Community amenities** | | | | | |
| Welfare Services | - | - | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1 |
| Community Development | 4.4 | 0.8 | 8 | 3.2 | 1.7 |
| Water Supply | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2 | 1.7 | 3.3 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

[1] *Revised figures*

***Source:*** *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 32a: Function classification of local government expenditure 2009/10- 2013/14 (million shillings),**

| Function | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12[1] | 2012/13[1] | Provisional 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Public Administration | 343,884 | 362,338 | 328,663 | 347,472 | 393,194 |
| Public Order and safety Affairs | 1,645 | 1,112 | 816 | 1,061 | 1,172 |
| Education | 496,980 | 604,280 | 710,662 | 874,323 | 992,146 |
| Health | 211,573 | 189,692 | 228,563 | 250,904 | 284,880 |
| **Community and Social services** | | | | | |
| Water | 44,359 | 33,210 | 26,440 | 19,037 | 21,646 |
| Other Community and Social Services | 20,142 | 30,142 | 36,752 | 43,867 | 49,740 |
| **Economic Affairs and services** | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 133,687 | 134,392 | 138,186 | 140,451 | 159,623 |
| Roads | 80,066 | 80,781 | 66,514 | 75,920 | 85,877 |
| Other Economic affairs and services | 2,267 | 1,013 | 2,119 | 3,072 | 3,489 |
| **Total** | **1,334,603** | **1,436,960** | **1,538,715** | **1,756,107** | **1,991,767** |

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

[1] *Revised figures*

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 32b: Function classification of local government expenditure 2009/10- 2013/14 (by percentage)**

| Function | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12[1] | 2012/13[1] | Provisional 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Public Administration | 25.8 | 25.2 | 21.4 | 19.8 | 19.7 |
| Public Order and safety Affairs | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Education | 37.2 | 42.1 | 46.2 | 49.8 | 49.8 |
| Health | 15.9 | 13.2 | 14.9 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| **Community and Social services** | | | | | |
| Water | 3.3 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Other Community and Social Services | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| **Economic Affairs and services** | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 10.0 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Roads | 6.0 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Other Economic affairs and services | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |

[1] *Revised figures*

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 33a: Function classification of urban authorities expenditure 2009/10- 2013/14 (million shillings)**

| Function | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | Revised 2012/13 | Provisional 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Public Administration | 66,351 | 101,069 | 52,230 | 54,564 | 59,921 |
| Public Order and Safety Affairs | 424 | 1,007 | 692 | 901 | 990 |
| Education | 32,029 | 51,440 | 55,562 | 67,308 | 73,917 |
| Health | 14,937 | 20,802 | 12,425 | 15,138 | 16,624 |
| **Community and Social services** | | | | | |
| Water | 3 | 25 | 275 | 356 | 391 |
| Other Community and Social Services | 2,974 | 6,466 | 3,225 | 4,350 | 4,777 |
| **Economic Affairs and services** | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 1,521 | 4,276 | 3,778 | 4,641 | 5,097 |
| Roads | 24,458 | 24,449 | 9,727 | 12,739 | 13,989 |
| Other Economic affairs and services | 150 | 491 | 215 | 153 | 168 |
| **Total** | **142,846** | **210,027** | **138,130** | **160,150** | **175,874** |

*(i) Expenditure figures include: Local, Central Government transfers and donor funds*

*(ii) The figures from FYs 2009/10 to 2010/11 represent expenditure for urban Authorities including Kampala City.*

*(iii) Figures from FY 2011/12 exclude Kampala City. Kampala City, now KCCA, is now covered under Central government.*

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 33b: Function classification of urban authorities expenditure 2009/10 - 2013/14 (percentage share)**

| Function | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | Revised 2012/13 | Provisional 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Public Administration | 46.4 | 48.1 | 37.8 | 34.1 | 34.1 |
| Public Order and Safety Affairs | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Education | 22.4 | 24.5 | 40.2 | 42.0 | 42.0 |
| Health | 10.5 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| **Community and Social services** | | | | | |
| Water | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other Community and Social Services | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| **Economic Affairs and services** | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Roads | 17.1 | 11.6 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Other Economic affairs and services | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

***Source:*** *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 34a: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2009/10 - 2013/14 (million shillings)**

| Function Classification | 2009/10[1] | 2010/11[1] | 2011/12[1] | 2012/13[1] | Provisional 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Public Administration | 277,533 | 261,269 | 276,433 | 292,908 | 333,273 |
| Public Order and Safety Affairs | 1,221 | 105 | 124 | 160 | 182 |
| Education | 464,951 | 552,840 | 655,100 | 807,015 | 918,229 |
| Health | 196,636 | 168,890 | 216,138 | 235,766 | 268,256 |
| **Community and Social services** | | | | | |
| Water | 44,356 | 33,185 | 26,165 | 18,681 | 21,255 |
| Other community and social services | 17,168 | 23,676 | 33,527 | 39,517 | 44,963 |
| **Economic Affairs and services** | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 132,166 | 130,116 | 134,408 | 135,810 | 154,526 |
| Roads | 55,608 | 56,332 | 56,787 | 63,181 | 71,888 |
| Other economic affairs and services | 2,117 | 522 | 1,904 | 2,919 | 3,321 |
| **Total** | **1,191,755** | **1,226,935** | **1,400,585** | **1,595,957** | **1,815,894** |

*Note: (i) Expenditure figures include: Local, Central Government transfers and donor funds*

*(ii) The figures exclude Kampala.*

*[1] Revised figures*

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 34b: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2009/10 - 2013/14 (percentage share)**

| Function Classification | 2009/10[1] | 2010/11[1] | 2011/12[1] | 2012/13[1] | Provisional 2013/14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Public Administration | 23.3 | 21.3 | 19.7 | 18.4 | 18.4 |
| Public Order and Safety Affairs | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Education | 39.0 | 45.1 | 46.8 | 50.6 | 50.6 |
| Health | 16.5 | 13.8 | 15.4 | 14.8 | 14.8 |
| **Community and Social services** | | | | | |
| Water | 3.7 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Other community and social services | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| **Economic Affairs and services** | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 11.1 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| Roads | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Other economic services | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 35: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2013/14 - 2018/2019**

| | | FY 2013/14 Approved Budget | | | | | | | FY 2014/15 Budget Projections | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sector/vote | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | External Financing | Total excl. External Financing | Total incl. External Financing | | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | Donor Project | Total excl. Donor Project | Total incl. Donor Project |
| **Security** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 001 | ISO | 22.81 | 8.39 | 0.65 | - | 31.85 | 31.85 | | 23.04 | 9.39 | 0.65 | - | 33.08 | 33.08 |
| 004 | Defence (incl. Auxiliary) | 338.11 | 320.14 | 103.39 | 244.45 | 761.65 | 1,006.10 | | 388.82 | 360.14 | 103.39 | 253.24 | 852.36 | 1,105.61 |
| 159 | ESO | 6.94 | 3.21 | 0.39 | - | 10.54 | 10.54 | | 7.63 | 4.01 | 0.39 | - | 12.04 | 12.04 |
| | **Sub total- security** | **367.86** | **331.75** | **104.44** | **244.45** | **804.05** | **1,048.50** | | **419.49** | **373.55** | **104.44** | **253.24** | **897.48** | **1,150.72** |
| **Works and transport** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 016 | Works and Transport | 7.73 | 23.04 | 67.49 | 26.91 | 98.26 | 125.17 | | 7.74 | 24.16 | 77.19 | 23.17 | 109.10 | 132.27 |
| 113 | Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) | 18.30 | 18.23 | 1,063.69 | 653.94 | 1,100.21 | 1,754.15 | | 18.30 | 18.23 | 1,063.69 | 457.64 | 1,100.21 | 1,557.85 |
| 118 | Road Fund | 1.99 | 350.86 | - | - | 352.85 | 352.85 | | 1.99 | 426.11 | - | - | 428.10 | 428.10 |
| 501- 850 | District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP) | | | 26.07 | | 26.07 | 26.07 | | | | 26.07 | | 26.07 | 26.07 |
| 113 | Transport Corridor Project | | - | 179.51 | - | 179.51 | 179.51 | .. | | - | 179.51 | - | 179.51 | 179.51 |
| 122 | KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant | | | 72.90 | | 72.90 | 72.90 | .. | | | 52.90 | 22.52 | 52.90 | 75.42 |
| | **Sub-total Works and transport** | **28.02** | **392.13** | **1,409.65** | **680.85** | **1,829.80** | **2,510.66** | | **28.03** | **468.50** | **1,399.36** | **503.32** | **1,895.89** | **2,399.22** |
| **Agriculture** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 010 | Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries | 5.89 | 23.85 | 32.35 | 21.47 | 62.09 | 83.56 | | 5.89 | 24.67 | 33.27 | 18.62 | 63.84 | 82.46 |
| 121 | Dairy Development Authority | 1.57 | 2.47 | 1.00 | | 5.04 | 5.04 | | 1.57 | 2.47 | 1.00 | | 5.04 | 5.04 |
| 125 | National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank | 1.40 | 2.05 | - | | 3.45 | 3.45 | | 1.40 | 2.05 | - | | 3.45 | 3.45 |
| 142 | National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) | 18.97 | 8.77 | 6.13 | 46.19 | 33.87 | 80.06 | | 18.97 | 8.77 | 9.13 | 110.67 | 36.87 | 147.53 |
| 152 | NAADS Secretariat | 2.10 | 2.09 | 42.93 | - | 47.12 | 47.12 | | 2.10 | 4.09 | 66.25 | - | 72.44 | 72.44 |
| 155 | Uganda Cotton Development Organisation | - | 1.39 | 2.20 | - | 3.59 | 3.59 | | - | 1.39 | 2.20 | - | 3.59 | 3.59 |
| 160 | Uganda Coffee Development Authority | - | 7.91 | - | - | 7.91 | 7.91 | | - | 7.91 | - | - | 7.91 | 7.91 |
| 501-850 | District Agricultural Extension | 5.21 | - | - | | 5.21 | 5.21 | | 4.50 | - | - | - | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| 501-850 | National Agricultural Advisory Services (Districts) | 26.90 | - | 104.34 | | 131.25 | 131.25 | | 62.37 | - | 68.87 | - | 131.25 | 131.25 |
| 501-850 | Production and Marketing Grant | - | 14.14 | - | | 14.14 | 14.14 | | - | 14.14 | - | - | 14.14 | 14.14 |
| 122 | KCCA Agriculture Grant | 0.04 | 0.08 | 1.22 | | 1.35 | 1.35 | | 0.05 | 0.08 | 1.22 | | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| | **Sub-total Agriculture** | **62.09** | **62.75** | **190.17** | **67.66** | **315.02** | **382.68** | | **96.86** | **65.58** | **181.94** | **129.28** | **344.38** | **473.66** |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 013 | Education and Sports | 10.01 | 127.25 | 51.11 | 288.19 | 188.37 | 476.57 | | 10.01 | 127.37 | 53.11 | 224.62 | 190.49 | 415.11 |
| 132 | Education Service Commission | 1.07 | 4.01 | 0.65 | - | 5.73 | 5.73 | | 1.07 | 4.01 | 0.65 | - | 5.73 | 5.73 |
| 136 | Makerere University | 44.85 | 16.49 | 20.16 | - | 81.50 | 81.50 | | 49.34 | 16.49 | 20.16 | - | 85.99 | 85.99 |
| 137 | Mbarara University | 8.11 | 2.89 | 3.80 | - | 14.79 | 14.79 | | 9.37 | 2.89 | 3.80 | - | 16.06 | 16.06 |
| 138 | Makerere University Business School | 3.42 | 2.36 | 2.80 | - | 8.58 | 8.58 | | 3.76 | 2.36 | 2.80 | - | 8.92 | 8.92 |
| 139 | Kyambogo University | 15.04 | 6.66 | 0.22 | - | 21.92 | 21.92 | | 16.54 | 6.66 | 0.22 | - | 23.42 | 23.42 |
| 140 | Uganda Management Institute | 0.23 | 0.20 | 1.50 | - | 1.92 | 1.92 | | 0.35 | 0.20 | 1.50 | - | 2.05 | 2.05 |
| 149 | Gulu University | 8.55 | 4.68 | 1.00 | - | 14.23 | 14.23 | | 9.40 | 4.68 | 1.00 | - | 15.09 | 15.09 |
| 111 | Busitema University | 6.91 | 6.99 | 1.08 | - | 14.97 | 14.97 | | 8.23 | 6.99 | 1.08 | - | 16.29 | 16.29 |
| 127 | Muni University | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 2.35 | 1.80 | - | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 501-850 | District Primary Educ incl SFG | 619.68 | 52.78 | 54.20 | - | 726.66 | 726.66 | | 822.07 | 54.38 | 54.20 | - | 930.65 | 930.65 |
| 501-850 | District Secondary Education | 190.74 | 105.60 | 8.86 | | 305.19 | 305.19 | | 202.60 | 105.60 | 8.86 | - | 317.06 | 317.06 |
| 501-850 | District Tertiary Institutions | 35.34 | 24.40 | - | | 59.73 | 59.73 | | 42.47 | 24.40 | - | - | 66.87 | 66.87 |
| 501-850 | District Health Training Schools | - | 4.19 | - | | 4.19 | 4.19 | | - | 4.19 | - | - | 4.19 | 4.19 |
| 122 | KCCA Education Grant | 18.71 | 5.57 | 1.30 | - | 25.58 | 25.58 | | 21.52 | 5.57 | 1.30 | | 28.39 | 28.39 |
| | **Sub-total Education** | **962.63** | **364.07** | **146.69** | **288.19** | **1,473.39** | **1,761.59** | | **1,197.58** | **368.14** | **150.49** | **224.62** | **1,716.21** | **1,940.83** |
| **Health** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 014 | Health | 5.60 | 27.47 | 12.65 | 416.67 | 45.72 | 462.39 | | 5.95 | 28.38 | 13.08 | 528.00 | 47.40 | 575.40 |
| 107 | Uganda Aids Commission( Statutory) | 1.38 | 3.94 | 0.13 | - | 5.45 | 5.45 | | 1.38 | 3.94 | 0.13 | - | 5.45 | 5.45 |
| 114 | Uganda Cancer Institute | 1.30 | 1.08 | 4.10 | - | 6.48 | 6.48 | | 1.93 | 1.08 | 7.10 | - | 10.12 | 10.12 |
| 115 | Uganda Heart Institute | 1.16 | 1.45 | 2.50 | - | 5.11 | 5.11 | | 2.14 | 1.45 | 5.50 | - | 9.08 | 9.08 |
| 116 | National Medical Stores | - | 219.37 | - | - | 219.37 | 219.37 | | - | 218.37 | - | - | 218.37 | 218.37 |
| 134 | Health Service Commission | 0.87 | 2.37 | 0.35 | - | 3.58 | 3.58 | | 0.87 | 2.37 | 0.35 | - | 3.58 | 3.58 |
| 151 | Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS) | 1.88 | 1.80 | 0.37 | - | 4.06 | 4.06 | | 1.88 | 4.10 | 0.37 | - | 6.36 | 6.36 |
| 161 | Mulago Hospital Complex | 19.74 | 13.22 | 5.02 | - | 37.99 | 37.99 | | 20.15 | 13.22 | 5.02 | - | 38.39 | 38.39 |
| 162 | Butabika Hospital | 3.70 | 3.60 | 1.81 | - | 9.11 | 9.11 | | 3.70 | 3.60 | 1.81 | - | 9.11 | 9.11 |
| 163-176 | Regional Referral Hospitals | 39.15 | 14.68 | 16.52 | | 70.35 | 70.35 | | 39.52 | 15.68 | 13.32 | - | 68.52 | 68.52 |
| 501-850 | District NGO Hospitals/Primary Health Care | - | 17.19 | - | | 17.19 | 17.19 | | - | 17.19 | - | - | 17.19 | 17.19 |
| 501-850 | District Primary Health Care | 228.69 | 15.84 | 30.08 | | 274.61 | 274.61 | | 248.68 | 15.84 | 30.08 | - | 294.60 | 294.60 |
| 501-850 | District Hospitals | - | 5.94 | - | | 5.94 | 5.94 | | - | 5.94 | 3.20 | - | 9.14 | 9.14 |
| 501-850 | District Health Sanitation Grant | - | 2.21 | - | - | 2.21 | 2.21 | | - | 2.21 | - | - | 2.21 | 2.21 |
| 122 | KCCA Health Grant | 2.19 | 1.32 | 0.13 | - | 3.64 | 3.64 | | 2.73 | 1.32 | 0.13 | | 4.18 | 4.18 |
| | **Sub-total Health** | **305.67** | **331.50** | **73.65** | **416.67** | **710.82** | **1,127.48** | | **328.93** | **334.71** | **80.08** | **528.00** | **743.71** | **1,271.71** |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

## Table 35 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2013/14 - 2018/2019

| | | FY 2013/14 Approved Budget | | | | | | FY 2014/15 Budget Projections | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sector/vote | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | External Financing | Total excl. External Financing | Total incl. External Financing | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | Donor Project | Total excl. Donor Project | Total incl. Donor Project |
| **Water and enviroment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 019 | Water | 4.18 | 2.53 | 133.67 | 148.33 | 140.39 | 288.72 | 5.36 | 2.53 | 162.31 | 155.80 | 170.20 | 326.00 |
| 019 | Environment | - | 1.85 | 8.34 | 3.36 | 10.19 | 13.55 | - | 1.85 | 8.34 | - | 10.19 | 10.19 |
| 157 | National Forestry Authority | 5.40 | 0.13 | 0.93 | - | 6.46 | 6.46 | 5.40 | 0.13 | 0.93 | - | 6.46 | 6.46 |
| 150 | National Environment Management Authority | 2.77 | 5.62 | - | | 8.39 | 8.39 | 3.74 | 5.27 | - | - | 9.01 | 9.01 |
| 501-850 | District Water Conditional Grant | - | 1.50 | 60.37 | - | 61.88 | 61.88 | - | 2.50 | 60.37 | - | 62.88 | 62.88 |
| 501-850 | District Natural Resource Conditional Grant | - | 2.85 | - | - | 2.85 | 2.85 | - | 2.85 | - | - | 2.85 | 2.85 |
| 501-850 | District Sanitation and Hygiene Grant | | 2.00 | - | - | 2.00 | 2.00 | | 2.00 | - | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 122 | KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant | | 0.01 | | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | | 0.01 | | | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | **Sub-total Water and enviroment** | **12.35** | **16.50** | **203.31** | **151.69** | **232.17** | **383.86** | **14.50** | **17.15** | **231.95** | **155.80** | **263.60** | **419.40** |
| **Justice/law and order** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 007 | Justice Court Awards (Statutory) | - | 4.35 | - | - | 4.35 | 4.35 | - | 4.35 | - | - | 4.35 | 4.35 |
| 007 | Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation | 4.16 | 7.02 | 23.61 | 2.08 | 34.78 | 36.87 | 4.16 | 7.02 | 23.61 | 0.25 | 34.78 | 35.04 |
| 007 | Justice, Attorney General - Compensation | - | 0.58 | - | - | 0.58 | 0.58 | - | 0.58 | - | - | 0.58 | 0.58 |
| 009 | Internal Affairs( Excl. Auxiliary forces) | 2.34 | 7.51 | 1.03 | | 10.88 | 10.88 | 2.34 | 7.51 | 1.03 | - | 10.88 | 10.88 |
| 101 | Judiciary (Statutory) | 24.51 | 49.77 | 8.79 | 0.79 | 83.07 | 83.86 | 24.51 | 49.77 | 8.79 | 0.58 | 83.07 | 83.65 |
| 105 | Law Reform Commission (Statutory) | 2.40 | 4.43 | 0.20 | - | 7.03 | 7.03 | 2.40 | 4.79 | 0.20 | - | 7.39 | 7.39 |
| 106 | Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory) | 3.59 | 5.97 | 0.14 | - | 9.70 | 9.70 | 3.59 | 5.97 | 0.14 | - | 9.70 | 9.70 |
| 109 | Law development Centre | 3.02 | 1.50 | 0.87 | - | 5.40 | 5.40 | 3.02 | 1.50 | 0.87 | - | 5.40 | 5.40 |
| 119 | Uganda Registration Services Bureau | 5.97 | 2.74 | - | | 8.72 | 8.72 | 5.97 | 2.74 | - | | 8.72 | 8.72 |
| 120 | National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board | 2.36 | 5.77 | 30.29 | | 38.42 | 38.42 | 2.36 | 5.77 | 104.68 | | 112.81 | 112.81 |
| 133 | DPP | 4.93 | 9.96 | 1.98 | - | 16.87 | 16.87 | 5.99 | 9.96 | 5.98 | - | 21.92 | 21.92 |
| 144 | Uganda Police (incl LDUs) | 186.39 | 67.19 | 61.66 | - | 315.24 | 315.24 | 199.17 | 137.19 | 71.66 | - | 408.03 | 408.03 |
| 145 | Uganda Prisons | 31.27 | 44.12 | 10.19 | - | 85.58 | 85.58 | 39.10 | 44.92 | 10.19 | - | 94.20 | 94.20 |
| 148 | Judicial Service Commission | 0.78 | 1.44 | 0.03 | - | 2.25 | 2.25 | 1.47 | 1.44 | 0.24 | - | 3.15 | 3.15 |
| | **Sub-total Justice/law and order** | **271.73** | **212.34** | **138.79** | **2.87** | **622.85** | **625.73** | **294.08** | **283.50** | **227.39** | **0.83** | **804.97** | **805.80** |
| **Accountability** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 008 | MFPED | 3.84 | 60.61 | 174.05 | 38.13 | 238.50 | 276.63 | 4.09 | 75.05 | 165.75 | 26.29 | 244.89 | 271.18 |
| 103 | Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory) | 15.18 | 15.45 | 2.93 | 1.87 | 33.56 | 35.43 | 16.76 | 16.45 | 2.93 | 1.98 | 36.14 | 38.12 |
| 112 | Directorate of Ethics and Integrity | 0.55 | 3.64 | 1.21 | | 5.40 | 5.40 | 0.55 | 3.64 | 1.21 | - | 5.40 | 5.40 |
| 130 | Treasury Operations | .. | 12.90 | - | | 12.90 | 12.90 | .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 131 | Audit (Statutory) | 17.73 | 23.01 | 20.62 | - | 61.37 | 61.37 | 17.73 | 23.01 | 0.62 | - | 41.37 | 41.37 |
| 141 | URA | 107.13 | 84.09 | 17.40 | 2.43 | 208.62 | 211.05 | 107.13 | 84.09 | 37.40 | 3.60 | 228.62 | 232.22 |
| 143 | Uganda Bureau of Statistics | 7.77 | 13.23 | 50.55 | - | 71.56 | 71.56 | 7.77 | 13.23 | 90.55 | - | 111.56 | 111.56 |
| 153 | PPDA | 3.68 | 4.79 | 0.32 | | 8.79 | 8.79 | 3.68 | 4.79 | 0.32 | - | 8.79 | 8.79 |
| 501-850 | District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability | - | 15.24 | - | - | 15.24 | 15.24 | - | 15.24 | - | - | 15.24 | 15.24 |
| 122 | KCCA Accountability Grant | - | 0.43 | | | 0.43 | 0.43 | - | 0.43 | | | 0.43 | 0.43 |
| | **Sub-total Accountability** | **155.89** | **233.40** | **267.08** | **42.43** | **656.37** | **698.80** | **157.72** | **235.94** | **298.78** | **31.87** | **692.44** | **724.31** |
| **Energy and mineral development** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 017 | Energy and Minerals | 2.70 | 4.22 | 1,276.65 | 366.99 | 1,283.57 | 1,650.56 | 3.56 | 4.22 | 1,291.10 | 468.60 | 1,298.89 | 1,767.48 |
| 123 | Rural Electrification Agency (REA) | | | 16.98 | 8.19 | 16.98 | 25.17 | | | 16.98 | 44.40 | 16.98 | 61.38 |
| | **Sub-total Energy and mineral dev'telopment** | **2.70** | **4.22** | **1,293.62** | **375.18** | **1,300.54** | **1,675.72** | **3.56** | **4.22** | **1,308.08** | **513.00** | **1,315.86** | **1,828.87** |
| **Tourism, trade and industry** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 015 | Trade, Industry and Cooperatives | 1.32 | 4.84 | 6.85 | 2.95 | 13.01 | 15.96 | 2.14 | 6.90 | 6.53 | 3.15 | 15.57 | 18.72 |
| 022 | Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities | 1.33 | 7.71 | 2.77 | | 11.81 | 11.81 | 1.33 | 7.71 | 2.77 | | 11.81 | 11.81 |
| 154 | Uganda National Bureau of Standards | 5.76 | 2.57 | 3.28 | - | 11.62 | 11.62 | 5.76 | 3.48 | 3.28 | - | 12.53 | 12.53 |
| 110 | Uganda Industrial Research Institute | 4.07 | 1.52 | 8.32 | - | 13.91 | 13.91 | 4.40 | 1.52 | 8.32 | - | 14.24 | 14.24 |
| 117 | Uganda Tourism Board | 0.39 | 0.92 | 0.09 | - | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.58 | 4.27 | 0.55 | - | 6.40 | 6.40 |
| 501-850 | District Trade and Commercial Services | | 0.11 | - | | 0.11 | 0.11 | | 0.11 | - | | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| | **Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry** | **12.88** | **17.67** | **21.32** | **2.95** | **51.86** | **54.81** | **15.22** | **23.98** | **21.46** | **3.15** | **60.66** | **63.81** |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

**Table 35 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2013/14 - 2018/2019**

| | | FY 2013/14 Approved Budget | | | | | | FY 2014/15 Budget Projections | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sector/vote | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | Donor Project | Total excl. Donor Project | Total incl. Donor Project | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | Donor Project | Total excl. Donor Project | Total incl. Donor Project |
| **Lands, housing and urban development** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 012 | Lands, Housing and Urban development | 3.59 | 6.80 | 4.27 | 2.69 | 14.66 | 17.35 | 3.59 | 7.20 | 5.97 | 0.09 | 16.76 | 16.85 |
| 156 | Uganda Land Commission | 0.38 | 0.51 | 11.75 | | 12.64 | 12.64 | 0.38 | 0.51 | 12.75 | - | 13.64 | 13.64 |
| 501-850 | USMID Grant | | | | | | | | | | 66.10 | | 66.10 |
| | **Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't** | **3.97** | **7.31** | **16.02** | **2.69** | **27.31** | **29.99** | **3.97** | **7.72** | **18.72** | **66.19** | **30.41** | **96.60** |
| **Social development** | | | | | | | | | | | | - | |
| 018 | Gender, Labour and Social development | 2.45 | 16.26 | 16.64 | - | 35.35 | 35.35 | 2.45 | 17.29 | 22.02 | 1.95 | 41.77 | 43.72 |
| 124 | Equal Opportunities Commission | 0.45 | 1.00 | 0.30 | | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 0.30 | | 3.05 | 3.05 |
| 501-850 | District Functional Adult Literacy Grant | - | 1.58 | | - | 1.58 | 1.58 | - | 1.58 | | - | 1.58 | 1.58 |
| 501-850 | District Women, Youth and Disability Councils Grant | - | 4.44 | - | | 4.44 | 4.44 | - | 4.44 | - | - | 4.44 | 4.44 |
| 501-851 | Community Based Rehabilitation/ Public Libraries | - | 1.13 | | - | 1.13 | 1.13 | - | 1.13 | | - | 1.13 | 1.13 |
| 122 | KCCA Social Development Grant | | 0.17 | - | - | 0.17 | 0.17 | | 0.17 | - | | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| | **Sub-total Social development** | **2.91** | **24.57** | **16.94** | **-** | **44.42** | **44.42** | **3.83** | **25.99** | **22.32** | **1.95** | **52.13** | **54.08** |
| **Information and communication technology** | | | | | | | | | | | | - | |
| 020 | Information and Communication Technology | 0.94 | 1.53 | 2.49 | - | 4.96 | 4.96 | 0.94 | 4.27 | 0.97 | - | 6.18 | 6.18 |
| 126 | National Information Technology Authority (NITA -U) | 5.13 | 3.51 | 1.83 | | 10.47 | 10.47 | 5.46 | 3.51 | 1.83 | | 10.80 | 10.80 |
| | **Sub-total Information &communication technology** | **6.07** | **5.04** | **4.32** | **-** | **15.43** | **15.43** | **6.41** | **7.77** | **2.80** | **-** | **16.98** | **16.98** |
| **Public sector management** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 003 | Office of the Prime Minister | 2.12 | 24.81 | 77.30 | 70.61 | 104.22 | 174.83 | 2.58 | 25.40 | 76.58 | 60.83 | 104.56 | 165.39 |
| 003 | Information and National Guidance | - | 1.80 | 0.20 | - | 2.00 | 2.00 | - | 1.80 | 0.20 | - | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 005 | Public Service | 2.60 | 5.45 | 1.28 | 21.48 | 9.33 | 30.81 | 3.95 | 9.06 | 1.28 | - | 14.28 | 14.28 |
| 005 | Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory) | - | 286.74 | - | - | 286.74 | 286.74 | - | 349.01 | - | - | 349.01 | 349.01 |
| 011 | Local Government | 7.20 | 6.23 | 8.37 | 178.40 | 21.80 | 200.20 | 7.20 | 6.23 | 15.12 | 191.62 | 28.55 | 220.17 |
| 021 | East African Affairs | 0.61 | 18.13 | 0.40 | | 19.14 | 19.14 | 0.66 | 19.17 | 0.40 | - | 20.22 | 20.22 |
| 108 | National Planning Authority (Statutory) | 4.26 | 5.26 | 0.41 | - | 9.93 | 9.93 | 4.26 | 5.76 | 0.41 | - | 10.43 | 10.43 |
| 146 | Public Service Commission | 1.35 | 2.39 | 0.63 | - | 4.37 | 4.37 | 1.35 | 2.61 | 0.41 | - | 4.37 | 4.37 |
| 147 | Local Govt Finance Comm | 0.92 | 2.94 | 0.12 | - | 3.98 | 3.98 | 1.12 | 3.14 | 0.27 | - | 4.53 | 4.53 |
| 501-850 | Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities) | 32.31 | 19.64 | - | - | 51.95 | 51.95 | 34.59 | 21.39 | - | - | 55.98 | 55.98 |
| 501-850 | Unconditional Grant (District) | 127.59 | 71.99 | - | | 199.57 | 199.57 | 160.29 | 73.14 | - | - | 233.43 | 233.43 |
| 501-850 | Local Government development Programme (LGDP) | - | - | 69.07 | | 69.07 | 69.07 | - | - | 70.01 | - | 70.01 | 70.01 |
| 501-850 | District Equalisation Grant | - | 3.49 | - | - | 3.49 | 3.49 | - | 3.59 | - | - | 3.59 | 3.59 |
| 501-850 | Hardship Allowance | - | 23.42 | - | | 23.42 | 23.42 | - | 23.42 | - | | 23.42 | 23.42 |
| 122 | Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) | 4.10 | 5.13 | 5.10 | | 14.33 | 14.33 | 24.10 | 5.13 | 5.10 | - | 34.33 | 34.33 |
| | **Sub-total Public sector management** | **183.06** | **477.43** | **162.86** | **270.49** | **823.36** | **1,093.85** | **240.09** | **548.85** | **169.78** | **252.45** | **958.72** | **1,211.17** |
| **Public administration** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 001 | Office of the President (excl E&I) | 8.77 | 24.13 | 3.49 | 1.25 | 36.39 | 37.64 | 10.71 | 24.63 | 3.49 | - | 38.83 | 38.83 |
| 002 | State House | 6.99 | 193.62 | 1.62 | - | 202.23 | 202.23 | 10.58 | 183.62 | 11.62 | - | 205.82 | 205.82 |
| 006 | Foreign Affairs | 3.86 | 21.16 | 0.67 | - | 25.68 | 25.68 | 4.38 | 14.83 | 0.67 | - | 19.88 | 19.88 |
| 100 | Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory) | 0.40 | - | - | - | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | - | - | - | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| 102 | Electoral Commission (Statutory) | 8.30 | 35.68 | 0.11 | - | 44.09 | 44.09 | 8.30 | 142.17 | 0.11 | - | 150.58 | 150.58 |
| 201-231 | Missions Abroad | 14.39 | 58.25 | 15.64 | | 88.29 | 88.29 | 14.39 | 64.94 | 15.93 | - | 95.26 | 95.26 |
| | **Sub-total Public administration** | **42.72** | **332.83** | **21.55** | **1.25** | **397.09** | **398.34** | **48.76** | **430.17** | **31.83** | **-** | **510.77** | **510.77** |
| **Legislature** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 104 | Parliamentary Commission (Statutory) | 19.67 | 208.95 | 8.97 | - | 237.59 | 237.59 | 19.67 | 208.95 | 8.97 | - | 237.59 | 237.59 |
| | **Sub-total Legislature** | **19.67** | **208.95** | **8.97** | **-** | **237.59** | **237.59** | **19.67** | **208.95** | **8.97** | **-** | **237.59** | **237.59** |
| **Interest payments due** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Domestic Interest | - | 837.55 | - | - | 837.55 | 837.55 | - | 996.47 | - | - | 996.47 | 996.47 |
| | External Interest | - | 137.78 | - | - | 137.78 | 137.78 | - | 86.40 | - | - | 86.40 | 86.40 |
| | **Sub-total Interest payments** | **-** | **975.34** | **-** | **-** | **975.34** | **975.34** | **-** | **1,082.87** | **-** | **-** | **1,082.87** | **1,082.87** |
| | **Total Centre** | **1,076.34** | **1,976.32** | **3,684.10** | **2,544.73** | **6,736.75** | **9,281.48** | **1,206.35** | **2,195.26** | **3,984.44** | **2,595.05** | **7,386.05** | **9,981.10** |
| | **Total Local Government Programmes** | **1,266.46** | **389.69** | **352.99** | | **2,009.13** | **2,009.13** | **1,577.58** | **395.29** | **321.66** | **66.10** | **2,294.53** | **2,360.63** |
| | **Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes** | **2,342.79** | **2,366.00** | **4,037.09** | **2,544.73** | **8,745.88** | **11,290.61** | **2,783.93** | **2,590.55** | **4,306.10** | **2,661.15** | **9,680.58** | **12,341.73** |
| | **Statutory Interest Payments** | **-** | **975.34** | **-** | **-** | **975.34** | **975.34** | **-** | **1,082.87** | **-** | **-** | **1,082.87** | **1,082.87** |
| | **Statutory excluding Interest Payments** | **97.44** | **656.44** | **42.30** | **2.66** | **796.18** | **798.84** | **99.02** | **814.16** | **22.30** | **2.56** | **935.47** | **938.03** |
| | **GRAND TOTAL** | **2,440.23** | **3,997.79** | **4,079.39** | **2,547.39** | **10,517.40** | **13,064.79** | **2,882.95** | **4,487.57** | **4,328.39** | **2,663.71** | **11,698.92** | **14,362.63** |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

**Table 35 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2013/14 - 2018/2019**

| | | FY 2015/16 Budget Projections | | | | | | FY 2016/17 Budget Projections | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sector/vote | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | External Financing | Total excl. External Financing | Total incl. External Financing | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | External Financing | Total excl. External Financing | Total incl. External Financing |
| **Security** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 001 | ISO | 24.65 | 9.58 | 0.66 | - | 34.89 | 34.89 | 28.72 | 10.01 | 0.69 | - | 39.42 | 39.42 |
| 004 | Defence (incl. Auxiliary) | 416.04 | 367.35 | 104.64 | 204.36 | 888.02 | 1,092.38 | 484.69 | 383.88 | 109.87 | 194.55 | 978.43 | 1,172.98 |
| 159 | ESO | 8.16 | 4.10 | 0.40 | - | 12.66 | 12.66 | 9.51 | 3.88 | 0.42 | - | 13.81 | 13.81 |
| | **Sub total- security** | **448.86** | **381.02** | **105.69** | **204.36** | **935.57** | **1,139.93** | **522.92** | **397.77** | **110.98** | **194.55** | **1,031.66** | **1,226.21** |
| **Works and transport** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 016 | Works and Transport | 8.28 | 24.65 | 78.12 | - | 111.05 | 111.05 | 9.65 | 25.76 | 82.03 | - | 117.43 | 117.43 |
| 113 | Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) | 19.58 | 18.59 | 1,076.38 | 337.07 | 1,114.55 | 1,451.62 | 22.81 | 19.43 | 1,130.26 | 591.35 | 1,172.50 | 1,763.85 |
| 118 | Road Fund | 2.13 | 434.63 | | - | 436.76 | 436.76 | 2.49 | 454.19 | - | - | 456.67 | 456.67 |
| 501-850 | District Road Maintenance | .. | - | - | - | - | - | .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 501-850 | Urban Road Maintenance | .. | - | - | - | - | - | .. | 383.88 | - | - | 383.88 | 383.88 |
| 501- 850 | District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP) | | | 26.38 | | 26.38 | 26.38 | | 1.62 | 27.70 | | 29.32 | 29.32 |
| 113 | Transport Corridor Project | .. | - | - | - | - | - | .. | - | - | | - | - |
| 122 | KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant | | 2.40 | 53.53 | | 55.93 | 55.93 | | - | 56.21 | 102.22 | 56.21 | 158.43 |
| | **Sub-total Works and transport** | **30.00** | **480.27** | **1,234.41** | **337.07** | **1,744.67** | **2,081.74** | **34.95** | **884.87** | **1,296.20** | **693.57** | **2,216.01** | **2,909.59** |
| **Agriculture** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 010 | Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries | 6.30 | 25.17 | 33.67 | 60.21 | 65.14 | 125.35 | 7.34 | 26.30 | 35.36 | 114.30 | 69.00 | 183.30 |
| 121 | Dairy Development Authority | 1.68 | 2.52 | 1.01 | | 5.22 | 5.22 | 1.96 | 2.69 | 1.06 | | 5.71 | 5.71 |
| 125 | National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank | 1.40 | 2.09 | - | - | 3.49 | 3.49 | 1.63 | 2.19 | - | | 3.82 | 3.82 |
| 142 | National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) | 20.30 | 8.94 | 9.24 | 20.98 | 38.48 | 59.46 | 23.65 | 7.68 | 9.70 | 21.40 | 41.03 | 62.43 |
| 152 | NAADS Secretariat | 2.25 | 4.17 | 67.05 | - | 73.46 | 73.46 | 2.62 | 1.97 | 70.40 | - | 74.99 | 74.99 |
| 155 | Uganda Cotton Development Organisation | - | 1.42 | 2.22 | - | 3.64 | 3.64 | - | 1.48 | 2.33 | - | 3.82 | 3.82 |
| 160 | Uganda Coffee Development Authority | - | 8.07 | - | - | 8.07 | 8.07 | - | 4.99 | - | - | 4.99 | 4.99 |
| 501-850 | District Agricultural Extension | 4.82 | - | - | - | 4.82 | 4.82 | 5.61 | - | - | | 5.61 | 5.61 |
| 501-850 | National Agricultural Advisory Services (Districts) | 66.74 | - | 69.70 | - | 136.44 | 136.44 | 77.75 | 4.38 | 73.18 | - | 155.31 | 155.31 |
| 501-850 | Production and Marketing Grant | - | 14.42 | - | - | 14.42 | 14.42 | - | 15.07 | - | | 15.07 | 15.07 |
| 122 | KCCA Agriculture Grant | 0.06 | 0.09 | 1.23 | | 1.38 | 1.38 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 1.30 | | 1.45 | 1.45 |
| | **Sub-total Agriculture** | **103.54** | **66.89** | **184.13** | **81.19** | **354.56** | **435.75** | **120.63** | **66.84** | **193.33** | **135.70** | **380.80** | **516.50** |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 013 | Education and Sports | 10.71 | 129.92 | 53.75 | 199.12 | 194.38 | 393.49 | 12.47 | 135.76 | 56.44 | 150.29 | 204.68 | 354.97 |
| 132 | Education Service Commission | 1.14 | 4.09 | 0.66 | - | 5.90 | 5.90 | 1.33 | 4.28 | 0.69 | - | 6.30 | 6.30 |
| 136 | Makerere University | 52.79 | 16.82 | 20.40 | - | 90.02 | 90.02 | 61.50 | 17.58 | 21.42 | - | 100.50 | 100.50 |
| 137 | Mbarara University | 10.03 | 2.94 | 3.84 | - | 16.82 | 16.82 | 11.69 | 3.08 | 4.04 | - | 18.80 | 18.80 |
| 138 | Makerere University Business School | 4.02 | 2.40 | 2.83 | - | 9.26 | 9.26 | 4.69 | 2.51 | 2.98 | - | 10.18 | 10.18 |
| 139 | Kyambogo University | 17.70 | 6.79 | 0.23 | - | 24.72 | 24.72 | 20.62 | 7.10 | 0.24 | - | 27.95 | 27.95 |
| 140 | Uganda Management Institute | 0.38 | 0.20 | 1.52 | - | 2.10 | 2.10 | 0.44 | 0.21 | 1.59 | - | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| 149 | Gulu University | 10.06 | 4.78 | 1.01 | - | 15.85 | 15.85 | 11.72 | 4.99 | 1.06 | - | 17.78 | 17.78 |
| 111 | Busitema University | 8.80 | 7.13 | 1.09 | - | 17.02 | 17.02 | 10.26 | 7.45 | 1.14 | - | 18.85 | 18.85 |
| 127 | Muni University | 0.85 | 2.40 | 1.80 | - | 5.05 | 5.05 | 0.99 | 2.50 | 1.89 | - | 5.39 | 5.39 |
| 501-850 | District Primary Educ incl SFG | 879.62 | 55.47 | 54.85 | - | 989.93 | 989.93 | 1,024.75 | 57.97 | 57.59 | - | 1,140.31 | 1,140.31 |
| 501-850 | District Secondary Education | 216.79 | 107.71 | 8.96 | - | 333.46 | 333.46 | 252.56 | 112.56 | 9.41 | | 374.53 | 374.53 |
| 501-850 | District Tertiary Institutions | 45.45 | 24.88 | - | - | 70.33 | 70.33 | 52.94 | 26.00 | - | | 78.95 | 78.95 |
| 501-850 | District Health Training Schools | - | 4.28 | - | - | 4.28 | 4.28 | - | 4.47 | - | | 4.47 | 4.47 |
| 122 | KCCA Education Grant | 21.52 | 5.68 | 1.32 | | 28.52 | 28.52 | 25.07 | 5.93 | 1.39 | - | 32.39 | 32.39 |
| | **Sub-total Education** | **1,279.85** | **375.50** | **152.27** | **199.12** | **1,807.62** | **2,006.74** | **1,491.02** | **392.40** | **159.89** | **150.29** | **2,043.31** | **2,193.60** |
| **Health** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 014 | Health | 6.37 | 28.95 | 13.23 | 227.32 | 48.55 | 275.87 | 7.42 | 30.25 | 13.89 | 71.64 | 51.56 | 123.20 |
| 107 | Uganda Aids Commission( Statutory) | 1.48 | 4.02 | 0.13 | - | 5.62 | 5.62 | 1.72 | 4.20 | 0.14 | - | 6.06 | 6.06 |
| 114 | Uganda Cancer Institute | 2.07 | 1.10 | 7.19 | - | 10.36 | 10.36 | 2.41 | 1.15 | 7.54 | - | 11.11 | 11.11 |
| 115 | Uganda Heart Institute | 2.29 | 1.48 | 5.57 | - | 9.33 | 9.33 | 2.67 | 1.54 | 5.84 | - | 10.05 | 10.05 |
| 116 | National Medical Stores | - | 222.74 | - | - | 222.74 | 222.74 | - | 232.77 | - | - | 232.77 | 232.77 |
| 134 | Health Service Commission | 0.93 | 2.41 | 0.35 | - | 3.70 | 3.70 | 1.08 | 2.52 | 0.37 | - | 3.98 | 3.98 |
| 151 | Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS) | 2.01 | 4.19 | 0.37 | - | 6.58 | 6.58 | 2.35 | 4.38 | 0.39 | - | 7.11 | 7.11 |
| 161 | Mulago Hospital Complex | 21.56 | 13.48 | 5.08 | - | 40.12 | 40.12 | 25.11 | 14.09 | 5.33 | - | 44.54 | 44.54 |
| 162 | Butabika Hospital | 3.96 | 3.67 | 1.83 | - | 9.46 | 9.46 | 4.61 | 3.84 | 1.92 | - | 10.37 | 10.37 |
| 163-176 | Regional Referral Hospitals | 42.29 | 16.00 | 13.48 | - | 71.76 | 71.76 | 49.27 | 16.72 | 14.15 | | 80.13 | 80.13 |
| 501-850 | District NGO Hospitals/Primary Health Care | - | 17.54 | - | - | 17.54 | 17.54 | - | 18.33 | - | | 18.33 | 18.33 |
| 501-850 | District Primary Health Care | 266.08 | 16.16 | 30.44 | - | 312.68 | 312.68 | 294.99 | 16.88 | 31.97 | | 343.84 | 343.84 |
| 501-850 | District Hospitals | - | 6.06 | 3.24 | - | 9.30 | 9.30 | - | 6.33 | 3.40 | | 9.74 | 9.74 |
| 501-850 | District Health Sanitation Grant | - | 2.25 | - | | 2.25 | 2.25 | - | 2.35 | - | - | 2.35 | 2.35 |
| 122 | KCCA Health Grant | 2.73 | 1.35 | 0.13 | 100.14 | 4.21 | 104.35 | 3.18 | 1.41 | 0.14 | - | 4.73 | 4.73 |
| | **Sub-total Health** | **351.76** | **341.40** | **81.04** | **327.46** | **774.20** | **1,101.66** | **394.80** | **356.76** | **85.09** | **71.64** | **836.66** | **908.29** |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

**Table 35 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2013/14 - 2018/2019**

| | | FY 2015/16 Budget Projections | | | | | | FY 2016/17 Budget Projections | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sector/vote | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | External Financing | Total excl. External Financing | Total incl. External Financing | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | External Financing | Total excl. External Financing | Total incl. External Financing |
| **Water and enviroment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 019 | Water | 5.73 | 2.58 | 164.26 | 230.25 | 172.57 | 402.82 | 6.68 | 2.69 | 172.48 | 181.38 | 181.85 | 363.23 |
| 019 | Environment | - | 1.89 | 8.44 | - | 10.33 | 10.33 | - | 1.97 | 8.86 | - | 10.83 | 10.83 |
| 157 | National Forestry Authority | 5.78 | 0.14 | 0.94 | - | 6.85 | 6.85 | 6.73 | 0.14 | 0.98 | - | 7.86 | 7.86 |
| 150 | National Environment Management Authority | 4.00 | 5.38 | - | - | 9.38 | 9.38 | 4.66 | 5.62 | - | - | 10.28 | 10.28 |
| 501-850 | District Water Conditional Grant | - | 4.78 | 70.85 | - | 75.63 | 75.63 | - | 4.99 | 74.39 | - | 79.38 | 79.38 |
| 501-850 | District Natural Resource Conditional Grant | - | 2.91 | 13.23 | - | 16.14 | 16.14 | - | 3.04 | 13.89 | - | 16.93 | 16.93 |
| 501-850 | District Sanitation and Hygiene Grant | | 2.04 | 2.37 | | 4.41 | 4.41 | | 2.13 | 2.37 | | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| 122 | KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant | | 0.01 | | | 0.01 | 0.01 | | 0.01 | | | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | **Sub-total Water and environment** | **15.51** | **19.71** | **260.09** | **230.25** | **295.31** | **525.57** | **18.07** | **20.60** | **272.97** | **181.38** | **311.65** | **493.03** |
| **Justice/law and order** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 007 | Justice Court Awards (Statutory) | - | 4.43 | - | - | 4.43 | 4.43 | - | 4.63 | - | | 4.63 | 4.63 |
| 007 | Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation | 4.45 | 7.16 | 23.89 | - | 35.50 | 35.50 | 5.18 | 7.48 | 25.09 | | 37.75 | 37.75 |
| 007 | Justice, Attorney General - Compensation | - | 0.59 | - | - | 0.59 | 0.59 | | 0.61 | - | | 0.61 | 0.61 |
| 009 | Internal Affairs( Excl. Auxiliary forces) | 2.50 | 7.66 | 1.05 | - | 11.20 | 11.20 | 2.92 | 8.00 | 1.10 | - | 12.01 | 12.01 |
| 101 | Judiciary (Statutory) | 26.23 | 50.76 | 8.90 | - | 85.89 | 85.89 | 30.56 | 53.05 | 9.00 | - | 92.61 | 92.61 |
| 105 | Law Reform Commission (Statutory) | 2.57 | 4.88 | 0.20 | - | 7.65 | 7.65 | 2.99 | 5.10 | 0.20 | - | 8.30 | 8.30 |
| 106 | Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory) | 3.84 | 6.09 | 0.14 | - | 10.07 | 10.07 | 4.48 | 6.36 | 0.15 | - | 10.98 | 10.98 |
| 109 | Law development Centre | 3.24 | 1.53 | 0.88 | - | 5.65 | 5.65 | 3.77 | 1.60 | 0.93 | | 6.30 | 6.30 |
| 119 | Uganda Registration Services Bureau | 6.39 | 2.80 | - | | 9.19 | 9.19 | 7.45 | 2.92 | - | | 10.37 | 10.37 |
| 120 | National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board | 2.53 | 5.89 | 105.93 | | 114.35 | 114.35 | 2.94 | 6.15 | 111.23 | | 120.33 | 120.33 |
| 133 | DPP | 6.41 | 10.16 | 6.05 | - | 22.61 | 22.61 | 7.46 | 10.62 | 6.35 | - | 24.43 | 24.43 |
| 144 | Uganda Police (incl LDUs) | 213.11 | 139.94 | 72.52 | - | 425.58 | 425.58 | 248.28 | 146.24 | 76.15 | - | 470.66 | 470.66 |
| 145 | Uganda Prisons | 41.83 | 45.81 | 10.31 | - | 97.96 | 97.96 | 48.73 | 47.88 | 10.82 | - | 107.43 | 107.43 |
| 148 | Judicial Service Commission | 1.58 | 1.47 | 0.24 | - | 3.29 | 3.29 | 1.84 | 1.54 | 0.25 | - | 3.63 | 3.63 |
| | **Sub-total Justice/law and order** | **314.67** | **289.17** | **230.12** | **-** | **833.96** | **833.96** | **366.59** | **302.18** | **241.27** | **-** | **910.05** | **910.05** |
| **Accountability** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 008 | MFPED | 4.38 | 76.55 | 167.74 | 67.64 | 248.67 | 316.31 | 5.10 | 80.00 | 176.13 | 174.60 | 261.22 | 435.83 |
| 103 | Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory) | 17.94 | 16.78 | 1.08 | 2.02 | 35.80 | 37.81 | 20.90 | 17.53 | 1.10 | - | 39.52 | 39.52 |
| 112 | Directorate of Ethics and Integrity | 0.59 | 3.72 | 0.88 | - | 5.19 | 5.19 | 0.69 | 3.88 | 0.93 | | 5.50 | 5.50 |
| 130 | Treasury Operations | .. | - | - | - | - | - | .. | - | - | | - | - |
| 131 | Audit (Statutory) | 18.98 | 23.47 | 0.63 | - | 43.08 | 43.08 | 22.54 | 24.53 | 0.66 | | 47.73 | 47.73 |
| 141 | URA | 114.63 | 85.77 | 37.85 | 5.70 | 238.25 | 243.95 | 133.54 | 89.63 | 39.74 | 1.90 | 262.92 | 264.82 |
| 143 | Uganda Bureau of Statistics | 8.32 | 13.50 | 91.63 | - | 113.45 | 113.45 | 9.69 | 14.11 | 96.22 | - | 120.01 | 120.01 |
| 153 | PPDA | 3.93 | 4.88 | 0.32 | - | 9.14 | 9.14 | 4.54 | 5.10 | 0.34 | - | 9.98 | 9.98 |
| 501-850 | District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability | - | 15.55 | - | - | 15.55 | 15.55 | - | 16.24 | - | - | 16.24 | 16.24 |
| 122 | KCCA Accountability Grant | - | 0.44 | | | 0.44 | 0.44 | - | 0.46 | | | 0.46 | 0.46 |
| | **Sub-total Accountability** | **168.76** | **240.66** | **300.14** | **75.36** | **709.56** | **784.93** | **197.00** | **251.49** | **315.11** | **176.51** | **763.59** | **940.10** |
| **Energy and mineral development** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 017 | Energy and Minerals | 3.81 | 4.30 | 1,306.60 | 174.75 | 1,314.71 | 1,489.47 | 4.44 | 4.50 | 1,371.93 | 111.80 | 1,380.87 | 1,492.67 |
| 123 | Rural Electrification Agency (REA) | | | 17.18 | 33.74 | 17.18 | 50.92 | | | 18.04 | 13.11 | 18.04 | 31.15 |
| | **Sub-total Energy and mineral development** | **3.81** | **4.30** | **1,323.78** | **208.49** | **1,331.89** | **1,540.38** | **4.44** | **4.50** | **1,389.97** | **124.92** | **1,398.90** | **1,523.82** |
| **Tourism, trade and industry** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 015 | Trade, Industry and Cooperatives | 2.29 | 7.04 | 6.61 | 7.41 | 15.94 | 23.34 | 2.67 | 7.35 | 6.94 | - | 16.96 | 16.96 |
| 022 | Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities | 1.43 | 7.86 | 2.81 | | 12.09 | 12.09 | 1.66 | 8.21 | 2.95 | | 12.82 | 12.82 |
| 154 | Uganda National Bureau of Standards | 6.17 | 3.55 | 3.32 | - | 13.04 | 13.04 | 7.19 | 3.71 | 3.49 | - | 14.38 | 14.38 |
| 110 | Uganda Industrial Research Institute | 4.71 | 1.55 | 8.42 | - | 14.68 | 14.68 | 5.48 | 1.62 | 8.84 | - | 15.95 | 15.95 |
| 117 | Uganda Tourism Board | 1.69 | 4.35 | 0.56 | - | 6.61 | 6.61 | 1.97 | 4.55 | 0.59 | - | 7.11 | 7.11 |
| 501-850 | District Trade and Commercial Services | | 0.11 | - | | 0.11 | 0.11 | | 0.12 | - | | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| | **Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry** | **16.28** | **24.46** | **21.72** | **7.41** | **62.46** | **69.87** | **18.97** | **25.56** | **22.80** | **-** | **67.34** | **67.34** |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

**Table 35 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2013/14 - 2018/2019**

| | Sector/vote | FY 2015/16 Budget Projections | | | | | | FY 2016/17 Budget Projections | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | External Financing | Total excl. External Financing | Total incl. External Financing | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | External Financing | Total excl. External Financing | Total incl. External Financing |
| **Lands, housing and urban development** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 012 | Lands, Housing and Urban development | 3.84 | 7.35 | 6.04 | 9.40 | 17.23 | 26.62 | 4.48 | 7.68 | 6.34 | 19.17 | 18.49 | 37.66 |
| 156 | Uganda Land Commission | 0.41 | 0.52 | 12.91 | - | 13.83 | 13.83 | 0.47 | 0.54 | 13.55 | | 14.57 | 14.57 |
| 501-850 | USMID Grant | | | | 67.03 | | 67.03 | | | | 93.83 | | |
| | **Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't** | **4.25** | **7.87** | **18.95** | 76.43 | **31.06** | **107.49** | **4.95** | **8.22** | **19.89** | **113.00** | **33.06** | **52.23** |
| **Social development** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 018 | Gender, Labour and Social development | 2.63 | 17.64 | 22.28 | 1.09 | 42.55 | 43.63 | 3.06 | 18.43 | 23.40 | - | 44.89 | 44.89 |
| 124 | Equal Opportunities Commission | 1.37 | 1.41 | 0.30 | | 3.08 | 3.08 | 1.60 | 1.47 | 0.32 | | 3.39 | 3.39 |
| 501-850 | District Functional Adult Literacy Grant | - | 1.61 | | - | 1.61 | 1.61 | - | 1.68 | | - | 1.68 | 1.68 |
| 501-850 | District Women, Youth and Disability Councils Grant | - | 4.53 | - | - | 4.53 | 4.53 | - | 4.73 | - | | 4.73 | 4.73 |
| 501-851 | Community Based Rehabilitation/ Public Libraries | - | 1.15 | | - | 1.15 | 1.15 | | 1.20 | | - | 1.20 | 1.20 |
| 122 | KCCA Social Development Grant | | 0.17 | - | | 0.17 | 0.17 | | 0.18 | - | - | 0.18 | 0.18 |
| | **Sub-total Social development** | **4.00** | **26.51** | **22.58** | **1.09** | **53.09** | **54.18** | **4.66** | **27.70** | **23.71** | **-** | **56.07** | **56.07** |
| **Information and communication technology** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 020 | Information and Communication Technology | 1.01 | 4.35 | 0.98 | - | 6.34 | 6.34 | 1.18 | 4.55 | 1.03 | - | 6.76 | 6.76 |
| 126 | National Information Technology Authority (NITA -U) | 5.46 | 3.58 | 1.83 | | 10.87 | 10.87 | 6.37 | 3.74 | 1.92 | | 12.03 | 12.03 |
| | **Sub-total Information &communication technology** | **6.47** | **7.93** | **2.81** | **-** | **17.22** | **17.22** | **7.54** | **8.29** | **2.95** | **-** | **18.78** | **18.78** |
| **Public sector management** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 003 | Office of the Prime Minister | 2.76 | 25.91 | 77.50 | 13.62 | 106.17 | 119.79 | 3.21 | 27.08 | 80.85 | 27.79 | 111.13 | 138.93 |
| 003 | Information and National Guidance | - | 1.84 | 0.20 | - | 2.04 | 2.04 | - | 1.92 | 0.21 | | 2.13 | 2.13 |
| 005 | Public Service | 4.22 | 9.24 | 1.30 | - | 14.76 | 14.76 | 4.92 | 9.65 | 1.36 | | 15.93 | 15.93 |
| 005 | Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory) | - | 355.99 | - | - | 355.99 | 355.99 | - | 372.01 | - | - | 372.01 | 372.01 |
| 011 | Local Government | 7.71 | 6.35 | 15.30 | 47.04 | 29.36 | 76.40 | 8.98 | 6.64 | 16.07 | 33.75 | 31.69 | 65.44 |
| 021 | East African Affairs | 0.70 | 19.55 | 0.40 | - | 20.66 | 20.66 | 0.82 | 20.43 | 0.42 | | 21.67 | 21.67 |
| 108 | National Planning Authority (Statutory) | 4.56 | 5.88 | 0.41 | - | 10.85 | 10.85 | 5.32 | 6.14 | 0.42 | - | 11.87 | 11.87 |
| 146 | Public Service Commission | 1.44 | 2.66 | 0.42 | - | 4.52 | 4.52 | 1.68 | 2.78 | 0.44 | - | 4.90 | 4.90 |
| 147 | Local Govt Finance Comm | 1.20 | 3.20 | 0.27 | - | 4.67 | 4.67 | 1.39 | 3.35 | 0.29 | | 5.03 | 5.03 |
| 501-850 | Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities) | 37.01 | 21.82 | - | - | 58.83 | 58.83 | 43.12 | 22.80 | - | | 65.92 | 65.92 |
| 501-850 | Unconditional Grant (District) | 171.51 | 74.60 | - | - | 246.11 | 246.11 | 199.81 | 77.96 | - | | 277.77 | 277.77 |
| 501-850 | Local Government development Programme (LGDP) | - | - | 70.85 | - | 70.85 | 70.85 | - | - | 74.39 | | 74.39 | 74.39 |
| 501-850 | District Equalisation Grant | - | 3.67 | - | - | 3.67 | 3.67 | - | 3.83 | - | - | 3.83 | 3.83 |
| 501-850 | Hardship Allowance | - | 23.89 | - | | 23.89 | 23.89 | - | 24.96 | - | | 24.96 | 24.96 |
| 122 | Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) | 24.10 | 5.23 | 5.16 | - | 34.49 | 34.49 | 48.07 | 5.47 | 5.42 | - | 58.96 | 58.96 |
| | **Sub-total Public sector management** | **255.21** | **559.83** | **171.82** | **60.66** | **986.86** | **1,047.52** | **317.32** | **585.02** | **179.86** | **61.54** | **1,082.21** | **1,143.75** |
| **Public administration** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 001 | Office of the President (excl E&I) | 11.46 | 25.12 | 3.54 | - | 40.11 | 40.11 | 13.35 | 26.25 | 3.71 | | 43.31 | 43.31 |
| 002 | State House | 11.32 | 187.29 | 11.76 | - | 210.37 | 210.37 | 13.19 | 195.72 | 12.35 | | 221.25 | 221.25 |
| 006 | Foreign Affairs | 4.69 | 15.12 | 0.68 | - | 20.49 | 20.49 | 5.46 | 15.80 | 0.71 | | 21.98 | 21.98 |
| 100 | Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory) | 0.43 | - | - | - | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.50 | - | - | | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| 102 | Electoral Commission (Statutory) | 8.88 | 443.77 | 0.12 | - | 452.76 | 452.76 | 10.34 | 221.74 | 0.12 | | 232.20 | 232.20 |
| 201-231 | Missions Abroad | 15.40 | 66.24 | 16.12 | - | 97.76 | 97.76 | 17.94 | 69.22 | 16.93 | - | 104.09 | 104.09 |
| | **Sub-total Public administration** | **52.18** | **737.53** | **32.21** | **-** | **821.92** | **821.92** | **60.78** | **528.72** | **33.82** | **-** | **623.33** | **623.33** |
| **Legislature** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 104 | Parliamentary Commission (Statutory) | 21.05 | 213.13 | 9.07 | - | 243.25 | 243.25 | 24.52 | 222.72 | 9.18 | - | 256.42 | 256.42 |
| | **Sub-total Legislature** | **21.05** | **213.13** | **9.07** | **-** | **243.25** | **243.25** | **24.52** | **222.72** | **9.18** | **-** | **256.42** | **256.42** |
| **Interest payment due** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Domestic Interest | - | 1,002.47 | - | - | 1,002.47 | 1,002.47 | - | 1,078.60 | - | - | 1,078.60 | 1,078.60 |
| | External Interest | - | 101.00 | - | - | 101.00 | 101.00 | - | 112.28 | - | - | 112.28 | 112.28 |
| | **Sub-total Interest payments** | **-** | **1,103.47** | **-** | **-** | **1,103.47** | **1,103.47** | **-** | **1,190.88** | **-** | **-** | **1,190.88** | **1,190.88** |
| | **Total Centre** | **1,282.25** | **2,241.56** | **3,779.28** | **1,739.82** | **7,303.09** | **9,042.92** | **1,513.77** | **2,332.10** | **3,967.78** | **1,809.27** | **7,813.65** | **9,622.92** |
| | **Total Local Government Programmes** | **1,688.01** | **405.42** | **350.87** | **67.03** | **2,444.30** | **2,511.33** | **1,951.54** | **813.53** | **368.30** | **93.83** | **3,133.36** | **3,133.36** |
| | **Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes** | **2,970.26** | **2,646.98** | **4,130.15** | **1,806.85** | **9,747.39** | **11,554.24** | **3,465.31** | **3,145.63** | **4,336.08** | **1,903.09** | **10,947.02** | **12,756.28** |
| | **Statutory Interest Payments** | **-** | **1,103.47** | **-** | **-** | **1,103.47** | **1,103.47** | **-** | **1,190.88** | **-** | **-** | **1,190.88** | **1,190.88** |
| | **Statutory excluding Interest Payments** | **105.95** | **1,129.20** | **20.68** | **2.02** | **1,255.83** | **1,257.84** | **123.86** | **938.01** | **20.96** | **-** | **1,082.83** | **1,082.83** |
| | **GRAND TOTAL** | **3,076.21** | **4,879.64** | **4,150.83** | **1,808.87** | **12,106.69** | **13,915.56** | **3,589.17** | **5,274.52** | **4,357.03** | **1,903.09** | **13,220.73** | **15,123.82** |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

**Table 35 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2013/14 - 2018/2019**

| | | FY 2017/18 Budget Projections | | | | | | FY 2018/19 Budget Projections | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sector/vote | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | External Financing | Total excl. External Financing | Total incl. External Financing | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | External Financing | Total excl. External Financing | Total incl. External Financing |
| **Security** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 001 | ISO | 35.33 | 12.21 | 0.88 | - | 48.41 | 48.41 | 40.80 | 14.41 | 1.05 | - | 56.26 | 56.26 |
| 004 | Defence (incl. Auxiliary) | 596.17 | 468.33 | 138.98 | 198.44 | 1,203.48 | 1,401.92 | 688.57 | 552.63 | 166.78 | - | 1,407.98 | 1,407.98 |
| 159 | ESO | 11.70 | 4.74 | 0.53 | - | 16.96 | 16.96 | 13.51 | 5.59 | 0.63 | - | 19.73 | 19.73 |
| | **Sub total- security** | **643.19** | **485.28** | **140.39** | | **1,268.85** | **1,467.29** | **742.89** | **572.62** | **168.46** | **-** | **1,483.97** | **1,483.97** |
| **Works and transport** | | | | | - | | | | | | | | |
| 016 | Works and Transport | 11.87 | 31.42 | 103.76 | - | 147.05 | 147.05 | 13.71 | 37.08 | 124.52 | - | 175.30 | 175.30 |
| 113 | Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) | 28.06 | 18.23 | 1,428.83 | 201.30 | 1,475.12 | 1,676.42 | 32.41 | 27.97 | 1,719.10 | 218.64 | 1,779.47 | 1,998.12 |
| 118 | Road Fund | 3.06 | 554.11 | - | - | 557.17 | 557.17 | 3.53 | 653.85 | - | - | 657.38 | 657.38 |
| 501-850 | District Road Maintenance | .. | - | - | | - | - | | 0.78 | - | - | 0.78 | 0.78 |
| 501-850 | Urban Road Maintenance | | 468.33 | - | | 468.33 | 468.33 | | 552.63 | - | | 552.63 | 552.63 |
| 501- 850 | District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP) | | 1.98 | 35.04 | | 37.01 | 37.01 | | - | - | | - | - |
| 113 | Transport Corridor Project | .. | - | - | | - | - | | | - | | - | - |
| 122 | KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant | | | 71.11 | 23.73 | 71.11 | 94.84 | - | | 85.33 | 3.33 | 85.33 | 88.65 |
| | **Sub-total Works and transport** | **45.41** | **1,079.62** | **1,639.48** | **225.03** | **2,764.51** | **2,989.54** | **49.65** | **1,272.31** | **1,928.94** | **221.97** | **3,250.90** | **3,472.86** |
| **Agriculture** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 010 | Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries | 2.89 | 32.09 | 49.73 | 203.13 | 84.70 | 287.83 | 10.54 | 2.30 | 21.09 | 110.84 | 33.93 | 144.77 |
| 121 | Dairy Development Authority | 2.41 | 3.29 | - | | 5.70 | 5.70 | - | 37.86 | - | | 37.86 | 37.86 |
| 125 | National Animal Genetic Res. Centre and Data Bank | 2.01 | 2.67 | - | | 4.67 | 4.67 | - | 3.88 | - | | 3.88 | 3.88 |
| 142 | National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) | - | 9.37 | 0.27 | | 9.64 | 9.64 | 2.80 | 11.06 | 0.89 | - | 14.75 | 14.75 |
| 152 | NAADS Secretariat | 3.22 | 2.40 | 104.05 | - | 109.68 | 109.68 | 3.53 | 2.84 | 124.86 | - | 131.23 | 131.23 |
| 155 | Uganda Cotton Development Organisation | - | 1.81 | - | | 1.81 | 1.81 | - | 2.13 | - | | 2.13 | 2.13 |
| 160 | Uganda Coffee Development Authority | - | 6.09 | - | | 6.09 | 6.09 | 4.18 | 7.19 | 168.85 | | 180.21 | 180.21 |
| 501-850 | District Agricultural Extension | 6.90 | - | - | | 6.90 | 6.90 | 7.97 | - | - | - | 7.97 | 7.97 |
| 501-850 | National Agricultural Advisory Services (Districts) | 2.04 | 5.34 | 92.58 | | 99.96 | 99.96 | 2.36 | 6.30 | 111.09 | - | 119.75 | 119.75 |
| 501-850 | Production and Marketing Grant | - | 18.39 | - | | 18.39 | 18.39 | - | 21.70 | - | | 21.70 | 21.70 |
| 122 | KCCA Agriculture Grant | 0.08 | 0.11 | 1.64 | - | 1.83 | 1.83 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 1.97 | | 2.19 | 2.19 |
| | **Sub-total Agriculture** | **19.54** | **81.55** | **248.27** | **203.13** | **349.36** | **552.49** | **31.47** | **95.38** | **428.75** | **110.84** | **555.61** | **666.46** |
| **Education** | | | | | - | | | | | | | | |
| 013 | Education and Sports | 15.34 | 165.63 | 76.40 | 94.17 | 257.37 | 351.54 | 17.72 | 195.44 | 91.68 | 25.04 | 304.84 | 329.88 |
| 132 | Education Service Commission | 1.64 | 11.40 | 0.88 | - | 13.91 | 13.91 | 1.89 | 4.43 | 1.05 | - | 7.37 | 7.37 |
| 136 | Makerere University | 75.64 | 21.45 | 27.10 | - | 124.19 | 124.19 | 1.54 | 3.15 | 0.56 | - | 5.24 | 5.24 |
| 137 | Mbarara University | 14.37 | 3.75 | 5.11 | - | 23.23 | 23.23 | 16.60 | 4.43 | 6.13 | - | 27.16 | 27.16 |
| 138 | Makerere University Business School | 5.77 | 9.37 | 3.76 | - | 18.90 | 18.90 | 6.66 | 3.62 | 4.52 | - | 14.79 | 14.79 |
| 139 | Kyambogo University | 25.36 | 3.07 | 0.30 | - | 28.73 | 28.73 | 29.29 | 3.62 | 0.36 | - | 33.27 | 33.27 |
| 140 | Uganda Management Institute | 0.54 | 0.26 | 2.02 | - | 2.81 | 2.81 | 0.62 | 0.30 | 2.42 | - | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| 149 | Gulu University | 14.42 | 6.09 | 1.34 | | 21.85 | 21.85 | 16.65 | 7.19 | - | - | 23.84 | 23.84 |
| 111 | Busitema University | 12.62 | - | 1.45 | | 14.06 | 14.06 | 75.22 | 653.85 | - | - | 729.06 | 729.06 |
| 127 | Muni University | 1.22 | 3.06 | 2.39 | | 6.66 | 6.66 | 1.41 | 3.61 | 2.87 | - | 7.88 | 7.88 |
| 501-850 | District Primary Educ incl SFG | 1,260.45 | 70.72 | 72.85 | - | 1,404.02 | 1,404.02 | 1,455.81 | 83.45 | 87.42 | - | 1,626.69 | 1,626.69 |
| 501-850 | District Secondary Education | 310.64 | 137.32 | 11.91 | | 459.87 | 459.87 | 358.79 | 162.04 | 14.29 | - | 535.12 | 535.12 |
| 501-850 | District Tertiary Institutions | 65.12 | 31.73 | - | | 96.85 | 96.85 | 75.22 | 37.44 | - | - | 112.65 | 112.65 |
| 501-850 | District Health Training Schools | - | 10.02 | - | | 10.02 | 10.02 | - | 11.82 | - | - | 11.82 | 11.82 |
| 122 | KCCA Education Grant | 30.83 | 7.24 | 6.75 | - | 44.83 | 44.83 | 35.61 | 8.54 | 8.10 | - | 52.26 | 52.26 |
| | **Sub-total Education** | **1,833.96** | **481.09** | **212.26** | **94.17** | **2,527.31** | **2,621.48** | **2,093.04** | **1,182.92** | **219.40** | **25.04** | **3,495.35** | **3,520.39** |
| **Health** | | | | | - | | | | | | | | |
| 014 | Health | 9.12 | 36.91 | 17.58 | 29.45 | 63.60 | 93.05 | 10.54 | 43.55 | 21.09 | - | 75.17 | 75.17 |
| 107 | Uganda Aids Commission( Statutory) | 2.12 | 5.12 | 8.02 | - | 15.26 | 15.26 | 2.45 | 6.04 | 9.62 | - | 18.11 | 18.11 |
| 114 | Uganda Cancer Institute | 2.96 | 4.68 | 2.43 | - | 10.08 | 10.08 | 3.42 | 5.53 | 2.92 | - | 11.86 | 11.86 |
| 115 | Uganda Heart Institute | 3.28 | 36.91 | 17.58 | | 57.76 | 57.76 | 3.79 | 43.55 | 21.09 | - | 68.43 | 68.43 |
| 116 | National Medical Stores | - | 31.73 | - | | 31.73 | 31.73 | - | 37.44 | - | - | 37.44 | 37.44 |
| 134 | Health Service Commission | 1.33 | 3.08 | 0.47 | | 4.88 | 4.88 | 1.54 | 3.63 | 0.56 | - | 5.73 | 5.73 |
| 151 | Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS) | 2.89 | - | - | | 2.89 | 2.89 | 3.33 | - | - | - | 3.33 | 3.33 |
| 161 | Mulago Hospital Complex | 30.89 | 70.72 | 72.85 | - | 174.46 | 174.46 | 35.68 | 83.45 | 87.42 | - | 206.55 | 206.55 |
| 162 | Butabika Hospital | 5.67 | - | 2.43 | - | 8.10 | 8.10 | 6.55 | - | 2.92 | - | 9.47 | 9.47 |
| 163-176 | Regional Referral Hospitals | 60.60 | 20.39 | 17.90 | | 98.89 | 98.89 | 69.99 | 24.07 | 21.48 | - | 115.54 | 115.54 |
| 501-850 | District NGO Hospitals/Primary Health Care | - | 22.36 | - | | 22.36 | 22.36 | - | 26.38 | - | - | 26.38 | 26.38 |
| 501-850 | District Primary Health Care | 385.69 | 20.60 | 40.44 | | 446.73 | 446.73 | 445.48 | 24.30 | 48.53 | - | 518.31 | 518.31 |
| 501-850 | District Hospitals | - | 7.73 | 4.30 | - | 12.03 | 12.03 | - | 9.12 | 5.16 | - | 14.28 | 14.28 |
| 501-850 | District Health Sanitation Grant | | - | - | - | - | - | | | - | - | - | - |
| 122 | KCCA Health Grant | 3.91 | 1.72 | 0.18 | - | 5.81 | 5.81 | - | 32.83 | 0.21 | - | 33.04 | 33.04 |
| | **Sub-total Health** | **508.46** | **261.94** | **184.17** | **29.45** | **954.57** | **984.02** | **582.76** | **339.88** | **221.00** | **-** | **1,143.64** | **1,143.64** |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

**Table 35 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2013/14 - 2018/2019**

| | | FY 2017/18 Budget Projections | | | | | | FY 2018/19 Budget Projections | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sector/vote | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | Donor Project | Total excl. Donor Project | Total incl. Donor Project | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | Donor Project | Total excl. Donor Project | Total incl. Donor Project |
| **Water and enviroment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 019 | Water | 8.21 | 7.51 | 218.18 | 1.46 | 233.90 | 235.36 | 3.79 | 8.86 | 261.82 | - | 274.47 | 274.47 |
| 019 | Environment | - | 2.40 | 11.21 | | 13.62 | 13.62 | 6.31 | 2.84 | 13.46 | - | 22.60 | 22.60 |
| 157 | National Forestry Authority | 8.28 | 0.17 | 1.24 | | 9.70 | 9.70 | 9.56 | 0.20 | 1.49 | | 11.26 | 11.26 |
| 150 | National Environment Management Authority | 5.74 | 6.85 | - | | 12.59 | 12.59 | 4.35 | 8.09 | | | 12.43 | 12.43 |
| 501-850 | District Water Conditional Grant | - | 6.09 | 94.10 | | 100.19 | 100.19 | 1.54 | 7.19 | 112.93 | - | 121.65 | 121.65 |
| 501-850 | District Natural Resource Conditional Grant | - | 3.71 | 17.58 | | 21.29 | 21.29 | 1.98 | 4.38 | 21.09 | - | 27.45 | 27.45 |
| 501-850 | District Sanitation and Hygiene Grant | | 6.23 | 2.37 | - | 8.59 | 8.59 | | 7.35 | 2.37 | - | 9.71 | 9.71 |
| 122 | KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant | | 0.01 | | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | | 0.01 | | | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | **Sub-total Water and enviroment** | **22.23** | **32.98** | **344.68** | **1.46** | **399.89** | **401.35** | **27.53** | **38.91** | **413.15** | **-** | **479.59** | **479.59** |
| **Justice/law and order** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 007 | Justice Court Awards (Statutory) | - | 4.84 | - | | 4.84 | 4.84 | - | 5.71 | | | 5.71 | 5.71 |
| 007 | Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation | 6.37 | 9.13 | 31.74 | | 47.24 | 47.24 | 3.79 | 10.77 | 38.08 | | 52.64 | 52.64 |
| 007 | Justice, Attorney General - Compensation | - | 0.75 | - | - | 0.75 | 0.75 | | 0.88 | - | - | 0.88 | 0.88 |
| 009 | Internal Affairs( Excl. Auxiliary forces) | - | 9.76 | 0.27 | - | 10.03 | 10.03 | 6.31 | 11.52 | 0.32 | - | 18.15 | 18.15 |
| 101 | Judiciary (Statutory) | 12.04 | 64.72 | 1.24 | - | 78.00 | 78.00 | 4.35 | 76.37 | 1.49 | - | 82.21 | 82.21 |
| 105 | Law Reform Commission (Statutory) | 1.33 | 6.22 | 0.47 | - | 8.02 | 8.02 | 1.54 | 7.35 | 0.56 | - | 9.44 | 9.44 |
| 106 | Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory) | 1.64 | 7.76 | 0.88 | | 10.28 | 10.28 | 1.89 | 9.16 | 1.05 | | 12.10 | 12.10 |
| 109 | Law development Centre | 4.64 | 1.95 | 1.17 | | 7.76 | 7.76 | 5.36 | 2.30 | 1.41 | | 9.07 | 9.07 |
| 119 | Uganda Registration Services Bureau | 9.16 | 3.56 | - | | 12.72 | 12.72 | 10.58 | 4.21 | | | 14.79 | 14.79 |
| 120 | National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board | 0.54 | 7.51 | 140.70 | - | 148.75 | 148.75 | 0.62 | 8.86 | 168.85 | - | 178.33 | 178.33 |
| 133 | DPP | 9.18 | 12.95 | - | - | 22.13 | 18.73 | 10.60 | 15.29 | - | - | 25.89 | 25.89 |
| 144 | Uganda Police (incl LDUs) | 305.38 | 178.41 | 96.33 | | 580.12 | 580.12 | 352.72 | 210.52 | 115.60 | | 678.83 | 678.83 |
| 145 | Uganda Prisons | 59.94 | 58.41 | 13.69 | | 132.04 | 132.04 | 69.23 | 68.92 | 16.43 | - | 154.59 | 154.59 |
| 148 | Judicial Service Commission | 1.64 | 1.88 | 19.42 | | 22.93 | 22.93 | 1.89 | 2.21 | 23.30 | - | 27.41 | 27.41 |
| | **Sub-total Justice/law and order** | **411.86** | **367.85** | **305.91** | **-** | **1,085.62** | **1,085.62** | **468.88** | **434.06** | **367.09** | **-** | **1,270.04** | **1,270.04** |
| **Accountability** | | | | | - | | | | | | | | |
| 008 | MFPED | 6.27 | 107.60 | 236.29 | | 350.15 | 350.15 | 7.24 | 126.96 | 290.28 | - | 424.49 | 424.49 |
| 103 | Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory) | 25.70 | 21.39 | 1.11 | | 48.20 | 48.20 | 29.69 | 25.24 | 1.33 | - | 56.26 | 56.26 |
| 112 | Directorate of Ethics and Integrity | 0.85 | 4.74 | 1.63 | | 7.21 | 7.21 | 0.98 | 5.59 | 1.95 | - | 8.52 | 8.52 |
| 130 | Treasury Operations | | - | | - | - | - | | - | - | | - | - |
| 131 | Audit (Statutory) | 27.72 | 29.93 | 0.83 | - | 58.48 | 58.48 | 32.02 | 35.31 | 1.00 | - | 68.33 | 68.33 |
| 141 | URA | 164.26 | 109.35 | 50.27 | - | 323.88 | 323.88 | 189.72 | 129.03 | 60.33 | - | 379.08 | 379.08 |
| 143 | Uganda Bureau of Statistics | 11.92 | 17.21 | 121.71 | | 150.84 | 150.84 | 13.77 | 20.31 | 146.06 | - | 180.13 | 180.13 |
| 153 | PPDA | 5.54 | 6.23 | 0.43 | | 12.20 | 12.20 | 6.40 | 7.35 | 0.52 | - | 14.26 | 14.26 |
| 501-850 | District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability | - | 19.82 | - | - | 19.82 | 19.82 | - | 1.81 | | - | 1.81 | 1.81 |
| 122 | KCCA Accountability Grant | - | 0.56 | | | 0.56 | 0.56 | - | 1.08 | - | | 1.08 | 1.08 |
| | **Sub-total Accountability** | **242.26** | **316.81** | **412.27** | **-** | **971.35** | **971.35** | **279.81** | **352.67** | **501.46** | **-** | **1,133.95** | **1,133.95** |
| **Energy and mineral dev'telopment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 017 | Energy and Minerals | 5.46 | 5.49 | 1,750.49 | 88.17 | 1,761.44 | 1,849.60 | 6.31 | 6.47 | 2,100.59 | 69.28 | 2,113.37 | 2,182.65 |
| 123 | Rural Electrification Agency (REA) | | | 22.82 | - | 22.82 | 22.82 | | | 60.33 | - | 60.33 | 60.33 |
| | **Sub-total Energy and mineral development** | **5.46** | **5.49** | **1,773.31** | **88.17** | **1,784.26** | **1,872.42** | **6.31** | **6.47** | **2,160.91** | **69.28** | **2,173.70** | **2,242.97** |
| **Tourism, trade and industry** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 015 | Trade, Industry and Cooperatives | 3.28 | 8.97 | 8.78 | | 21.03 | 21.03 | 3.79 | 10.58 | 10.53 | - | 24.91 | 24.91 |
| 022 | Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities | 2.04 | 10.02 | 3.73 | - | 15.79 | 15.79 | 2.36 | 11.82 | 4.47 | | 18.66 | 18.66 |
| 154 | Uganda National Bureau of Standards | 8.84 | 6.69 | 4.41 | | 19.94 | 19.94 | 10.21 | 7.90 | 5.29 | - | 23.39 | 23.39 |
| 110 | Uganda Industrial Research Institute | 6.74 | 1.98 | 11.19 | - | 19.91 | 19.91 | 7.79 | 2.33 | 13.42 | | 23.54 | 23.54 |
| 117 | Uganda Tourism Board | 2.42 | 5.55 | 0.74 | | 8.72 | 8.72 | 2.80 | 6.55 | 0.89 | - | 10.24 | 10.24 |
| 501-850 | District Trade and Commercial Services | | 0.14 | - | - | 0.14 | 0.14 | | 2.22 | - | - | 2.22 | 2.22 |
| | **Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry** | **23.33** | **33.35** | **28.85** | **-** | **85.53** | **85.53** | **26.95** | **41.41** | **34.62** | **-** | **102.97** | **102.97** |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

Table 35 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2013/14 - 2018/2019

| | Sector/vote | FY 2017/18 Budget Projections | | | | | | FY 2018/19 Budget Projections | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | External Financing | Total excl. External Financing | Total incl. External Financing | Wage | Non-Wage Recurrent | Domestic dev't | External Financing | Total excl. External Financing | Total incl. External Financing |
| **Lands, housing and urban development** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 012 | Lands, Housing and Urban development | 5.50 | 9.37 | 8.02 | 17.11 | 22.89 | 40.00 | 6.36 | 11.06 | 9.62 | 16.72 | 27.04 | 43.76 |
| 156 | Uganda Land Commission | 0.58 | 0.66 | 17.14 | - | 18.39 | 18.39 | 3.53 | 8.86 | 26.61 | | 39.01 | 39.01 |
| 501-850 | USMID Grant | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't** | **6.09** | **10.03** | **25.16** | **17.11** | **58.39** | **58.39** | **9.89** | **19.91** | **36.24** | **16.72** | **82.76** | **82.76** |
| **Social development** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 018 | Gender, Labour and Social development | 3.76 | 22.49 | 29.60 | | 55.85 | 55.85 | 4.35 | 26.54 | 35.52 | - | 66.40 | 66.40 |
| 124 | Equal Opportunities Commission | 1.97 | 1.79 | 0.40 | | 4.16 | 4.16 | 12.76 | 3.63 | 0.48 | | 16.87 | 16.87 |
| 501-850 | District Functional Adult Literacy Grant | - | 2.05 | - | | 2.05 | 2.05 | - | 2.42 | - | | 2.42 | 2.42 |
| 501-850 | District Women, Youth and Disability Councils Grant | | 5.77 | | - | 5.77 | 5.77 | | 6.81 | | | 6.81 | 6.81 |
| 501-851 | Community Based Rehabilitation/ Public Libraries | | 1.47 | | - | | - | | 1.73 | | - | 1.73 | 1.73 |
| 122 | KCCA Social Development Grant | | 0.22 | - | | | - | | 0.26 | - | | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| | **Sub-total Social development** | **5.73** | **33.79** | **30.00** | **-** | **69.52** | **67.83** | **17.10** | **41.39** | **36.00** | **-** | **94.49** | **94.49** |
| **Information and communication technology** | | | | | - | | | | | | | | |
| 020 | Information and Communication Technology | 1.45 | 5.55 | 1.30 | | 8.30 | 8.30 | 1.67 | 6.55 | 1.57 | | 9.78 | 9.78 |
| 126 | National Information Technology Authority (NITA -U) | 7.83 | 4.56 | 2.43 | | 14.83 | 14.83 | 9.04 | 5.38 | 2.92 | | 17.35 | 17.35 |
| | **Sub-total Information &communication technology** | **9.28** | **10.11** | **3.74** | | **23.12** | **23.12** | **10.72** | **11.93** | **4.48** | **-** | **27.13** | **27.13** |
| **Public sector management** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 003 | Office of the Prime Minister | 3.95 | 33.03 | 102.27 | 11.34 | 139.25 | 150.59 | 4.56 | 38.98 | 122.73 | - | 166.27 | 166.27 |
| 003 | Information and National Guidance | - | 2.34 | 0.27 | | 2.61 | 2.61 | - | 2.76 | 0.32 | | 3.08 | 3.08 |
| 005 | Public Service | 6.05 | 11.78 | 1.72 | | 19.55 | 19.55 | 6.99 | 68.92 | | - | 75.91 | 75.91 |
| 005 | Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory) | - | 453.85 | | | 453.85 | 453.85 | - | 535.54 | | - | 535.54 | 535.54 |
| 011 | Local Government | 11.04 | 8.10 | 20.33 | 5.67 | 39.47 | 45.14 | 12.76 | 9.56 | 24.39 | - | 46.71 | 46.71 |
| 021 | East African Affairs | 1.00 | 24.93 | 0.53 | | 26.47 | 26.47 | 1.16 | 29.41 | 0.64 | - | 31.22 | 31.22 |
| 108 | National Planning Authority (Statutory) | 6.54 | 7.50 | 0.42 | | 14.45 | 14.45 | 4.35 | 24.07 | 1.49 | - | 29.90 | 29.90 |
| 146 | Public Service Commission | 60.60 | 20.39 | - | - | 80.99 | 80.99 | 69.99 | 4.38 | 21.48 | | 95.85 | 95.85 |
| 147 | Local Govt Finance Comm | 1.72 | 27.82 | 0.47 | | 30.00 | 30.00 | - | 32.83 | - | | 32.83 | 32.83 |
| 501-850 | Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities) | 53.04 | 27.82 | - | | 80.85 | 80.85 | 61.26 | 32.83 | - | | 94.08 | 94.08 |
| 501-850 | Unconditional Grant (District) | 245.77 | 95.11 | - | | 340.88 | 340.88 | 283.87 | 112.23 | - | - | 396.09 | 396.09 |
| 501-850 | Local Government development Programme (LGDP) | - | - | 94.10 | - | 94.10 | 94.10 | - | - | 112.93 | | 112.93 | 112.93 |
| 501-850 | District Equalisation Grant | - | 4.67 | - | | 4.67 | 4.67 | - | 5.52 | | | 5.52 | 5.52 |
| 501-850 | Hardship Allowance | - | 30.45 | | | 30.45 | 30.45 | | 35.93 | | | 35.93 | 35.93 |
| 122 | Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) | 59.13 | 6.67 | 6.85 | - | 72.65 | 72.65 | 68.29 | 7.87 | 8.22 | - | 84.39 | 84.39 |
| | **Sub-total Public sector management** | **448.83** | **754.46** | **226.97** | **17.01** | **1,430.26** | **1,447.27** | **513.22** | **940.82** | **292.21** | **-** | **1,746.25** | **1,746.25** |
| **Public administration** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 001 | Office of the President (excl E&I) | 16.42 | 32.02 | 4.70 | | 53.14 | 53.14 | 18.96 | 37.79 | 5.64 | - | 62.38 | 62.38 |
| 002 | State House | 16.22 | 238.77 | 15.63 | | 270.62 | 270.62 | 18.73 | 281.75 | 18.75 | - | 319.24 | 319.24 |
| 006 | Foreign Affairs | 6.72 | 19.28 | 0.90 | | 26.90 | 26.90 | 7.76 | 22.75 | 1.08 | - | 31.59 | 31.59 |
| 100 | Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory) | 0.62 | - | - | | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.71 | - | - | - | 0.71 | 0.71 |
| 102 | Electoral Commission (Statutory) | 12.72 | 270.52 | 0.12 | | 283.36 | 283.36 | 14.70 | 319.21 | 0.14 | - | 334.05 | 334.05 |
| 201-231 | Missions Abroad | 22.07 | 84.45 | 21.41 | | 127.93 | 127.93 | 25.49 | 99.65 | 25.70 | | 150.84 | 150.84 |
| | **Sub-total Public administration** | **74.77** | **645.04** | **42.75** | **-** | **762.56** | **762.56** | **86.35** | **761.15** | **51.31** | **-** | **898.81** | **898.81** |
| **Legislature** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 104 | Parliamentary Commission (Statutory) | 30.17 | 271.71 | 9.29 | - | 311.17 | 311.17 | 34.84 | 320.62 | 11.15 | - | 366.61 | 366.61 |
| | **Sub-total Legislature** | **30.17** | **271.71** | **9.29** | **-** | **311.17** | **311.17** | **34.84** | **320.62** | **11.15** | **-** | **366.61** | **366.61** |
| **Interest payment due** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Domestic Interest | - | 1,057.40 | - | - | 1,057.40 | 1,057.40 | - | 1,017.19 | - | - | 1,017.19 | 1,017.19 |
| | External Interest | - | 124.39 | - | - | 124.39 | 124.39 | - | 122.93 | - | - | 122.93 | 122.93 |
| | **Sub-total Interest payments** | **-** | **1,181.80** | **-** | **-** | **1,181.80** | **1,181.80** | **-** | **1,140.12** | **-** | **-** | **1,140.12** | **1,140.12** |
| | **Total Centre** | **1,880.32** | | **5,139.85** | **873.98** | **9,749.66** | **10,620.23** | **2,160.61** | | **6,331.53** | **443.85** | **12,403.62** | **12,847.47** |
| | **Total Local Government Programmes** | **2,329.65** | **997.83** | **465.27** | **-** | **3,791.28** | **3,791.28** | **2,694.27** | **1,156.37** | **515.80** | **-** | **4,366.44** | **4,366.44** |
| | **Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes** | **4,209.98** | **997.83** | **5,605.12** | **873.98** | **13,540.94** | **14,411.51** | **4,854.88** | **1,156.37** | **6,847.33** | **443.85** | **16,770.06** | **17,213.91** |
| | **Statutory Interest Payments** | **-** | **1,181.80** | **-** | **-** | **1,181.80** | **1,181.80** | **-** | **1,140.12** | **-** | **-** | **1,140.12** | **1,140.12** |
| | **Statutory excluding Interest Payments** | **120.60** | **1,143.56** | **22.38** | **-** | **1,286.54** | **1,286.54** | **126.52** | **1,364.62** | **27.84** | **-** | **1,518.99** | **1,518.99** |
| | **GRAND TOTAL** | **4,330.58** | **3,323.19** | **5,627.50** | **873.98** | **16,009.28** | **16,883.26** | **4,981.40** | **3,661.11** | **6,875.17** | **443.85** | **19,429.17** | **19,873.02** |

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

**Table 36: Outstanding Uganda public external debt by creditor, million US dollars, 2010/11 - 2012/13**

| | Amount Outstanding | | | Of which Arrears | | | Outstanding as % of Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Creditor Category** | **2010/11** | **2011/12** | **2012/13** | **2010/11** | **2011/12** | **2012/13** | **2010/11** | **2011/12** | **2012/13** |
| **Multilateral creditors** | | | | | | | | | |
| African Dev Bank (ADB) | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| African Dev Fund (ADF) | 474.8 | 702.5 | 859.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.3% | 19.9% | 20.4% |
| Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA) | 20.3 | 20.0 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.5% |
| East African Dev Bank (EADB) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 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) | 55.8 | 29.4 | 25.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9% | 0.8% | 0.6% |
| 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) | 1,801.9 | 2,037.2 | 2,464.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 61.9% | 57.8% | 58.5% |
| Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD) | 160.7 | 165.0 | 202.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.5% | 4.7% | 4.8% |
| Int Monetary Fund (IMF) | 8.6 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Islamic Dev Bank (IDB) | 10.3 | 9.9 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Opec Fund | 16.8 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| Nordic Development Fund (NDF) | 70.1 | 68.3 | 71.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4% | 1.9% | 1.7% |
| **Total multilateral creditors** | **2,621.5** | **3,053.2** | **3,673.8** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **90.1%** | **86.6%** | **87.3%** |
| **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 | 95.4 | 283.3 | 328.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3% | 8.0% | 7.8% |
| Nigeria | 16.0 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.4% |
| India | 12.8 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.1% |
| Iraq | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Kuwait | 27.6 | 23.9 | 23.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9% | 0.7% | 0.5% |
| Libya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Pakistan | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Saudi Arabia | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Tanzania, Un. Rep. of | 58.3 | 58.3 | 58.3 | 58.3 | 58.3 | 58.3 | 2.0% | 1.7% | 1.4% |
| United Arab Emirates | 6.3 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% |
| North Korea | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| South Korea | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| **Total non- Paris club bilateral creditors** | **231.9** | **408.2** | **445.8** | **82.7** | **81.6** | **77.7** | **8.0%** | **11.6%** | **10.6%** |
| **Paris club bilateral creditors** | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 16.6 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| France | 0.0 | 3.8 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| Germany | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Italy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Japan | 21.3 | 33.9 | 54.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7% | 1.0% | 1.3% |
| Norway | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Sweden | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Spain | 17.0 | 15.7 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.4% |
| United Kingdom | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| United States | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Finland | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Israel | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Total Paris club** | **55.4** | **66.0** | **90.3** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **1.9%** | **1.9%** | **2.1%** |
| **Commercial non banks** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Commercial banks** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Other loan category[2]** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Grand total[3]** | **2,908.8** | **3,527.4** | **4,209.9** | **82.7** | **81.6** | **77.7** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

*Note: (1) Arrears Include 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 37: Uganda External Debt Service Payment by Creditor including Debt Relief, (US Million Dollars) 2011/12 - 2013/14**

| | Principal [1] | | | Interest [2] | | | Total | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2011/12 pre-Relief | 2012/13 pre-Relief | 2013/14 pre-Relief | 2011/12 pre-Relief | 2012/13 pre-Relief | 2013/14 pre-Relief | 2011/12 pre-Relief | 2012/13 pre-Relief | 2013/14 pre-Relief | 2011/12 pre-Relief | 2012/13 pre-Relief | 2013/14 pre-Relief |
| **Multilateral creditors** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F) | 13.5 | 13.0 | 14.8 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 24.7 | 23.5 | 26.1 | 11.9% | 10.8% | 11.1% |
| Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA) | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | -0.1% | 0.1% | 0.4% |
| European Dev Fund (EDF) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| European Investment Bank (EIB) | 11.2 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 5.7% | 5.1% | 4.7% |
| Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) [5] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Int Dev Association (IDA) | 105.7 | 114.7 | 121.4 | 35.2 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 140.8 | 150.1 | 158.0 | 68.2% | 69.3% | 67.1% |
| Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD) | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 2.8% | 2.8% | 1.8% |
| Int Monetary Fund (IMF) | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.9% | 0.7% | 0.6% |
| Islamic Dev Bank (IDB) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| Opec Fund | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Shelter Afrique | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Nordic Dev Fund | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.0% | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| **Total Multilateral creditors** | **138.3** | **146.8** | **154.6** | **49.1** | **48.6** | **50.5** | **187.4** | **195.3** | **205.1** | **90.7%** | **90.2%** | **87.1%** |
| **Non-Paris club bilateral creditors** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abu Dhabi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.53 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.1% |
| Burundi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| China, P.R. of | 3.5 | 2.8 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 4.95 | 8.72 | 15.03 | 2.4% | 4.0% | 6.4% |
| Cuba | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| India | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Kuwait | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.50 | 1.39 | 1.16 | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.5% |
| Libya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.6 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.60 | 0.44 | -0.16 | 0.3% | 0.2% | -0.1% |
| Tanzania | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| North Korea | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| South Korea | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.04 | 0.30 | 0.33 | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | -0.03 | -0.03 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Total Non-Paris club bilateral creditors** | **5.4** | **4.7** | **9.6** | **1.7** | **6.1** | **9.3** | **7.1** | **10.8** | **18.9** | **3.4%** | **5.0%** | **8.0%** |
| **Paris club bilateral creditors [6]** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 1.58 | 1.11 | 1.61 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.35 | 1.85 | 1.35 | 1.96 | 0.9% | 0.6% | 0.8% |
| France | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.97 | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.31 | 1.03 | 1.11 | 1.28 | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Germany | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.24 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.39 | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| Italy | 0.66 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 1.66 | 1.15 | 1.18 | 0.8% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Japan | 3.88 | 3.75 | 3.69 | 0.47 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 4.35 | 4.16 | 4.03 | 2.1% | 1.9% | 1.7% |
| Spain | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.0 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.67 | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| United Kingdom | 0.36 | 0.43 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.50 | 0.48 | 0.89 | 0.93 | 0.99 | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% |
| United States | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Sweden | 0.25 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.27 | 0.13 | 0.03 | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Norway | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Finland | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.21 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Israel | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.27 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.55 | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| **Total Paris club bilateral creditors** | **8.4** | **7.3** | **8.2** | **3.3** | **3.1** | **3.1** | **11.6** | **10.4** | **11.3** | **5.6%** | **4.8%** | **4.8%** |
| Commercial non banks | 0.35 | -0.03 | 0.0 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.38 | -0.03 | 0.00 | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Commercial banks | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.0 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Other loan category [3] | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.21 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| **Grand total [4]** | **152.44** | **158.75** | **172.58** | **54.11** | **57.85** | **62.89** | **206.55** | **216.60** | **235.47** | **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)*

*SOURCE: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

## Table 38: Depository Corporations Survey: June 2009- March 2014 (billion shillings)

| | | | | 2012 | 2013 | | | | | | | 2014 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009 Jun | 2010 Jun | 2011 Jun | Jun | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar |
| **1- Net Foreign Assets** | **5,639.0** | **5,779.5** | **6,668.5** | **7,900.9** | **8,426.8** | **8,387.5** | **8,278.5** | **8,079.6** | **8,022.0** | **8,320.1** | **8,520.3** | **8,340.7** | **8,746.1** | **8,861.4** |
| Central Bank (net) | 5,031.8 | 5,200.3 | 6,177.4 | 6,845.2 | 8,304.9 | 8,213.4 | 8,107.2 | 8,072.1 | 8,025.4 | 8,292.3 | 8,662.3 | 8,753.8 | 9,050.4 | 9,138.9 |
| *of which Foreign Reserves* | 5,042.4 | 5,445.0 | 5,361.7 | 6,536.4 | 7,552.7 | 7,672.1 | 7,557.2 | 7,593.5 | 7,545.7 | 7,689.4 | 7,893.0 | 8,020.1 | 8,315.8 | 8,491.4 |
| Other Depository Corporations(net) | 607.2 | 579.2 | 491.2 | 1,055.7 | 121.9 | 174.2 | 171.3 | 7.5 | -3.3 | 27.8 | -142.0 | -413.1 | -304.3 - | 277.5 |
| **2- Net Domestic Credit** | **3,157.4** | **4,884.2** | **7,528.1** | **7,036.3** | **3,620.5** | **3,645.4** | **4,226.8** | **4,337.8** | **4,407.2** | **4,500.1** | **4,750.3** | **4,899.1** | **4,902.5** | **5,120.2** |
| Claims on Central Government (net) | -543.9 | 92.5 | 692.2 | -568.8 | -104.6 | -448.0 | 216.6 | 155.2 | 208.9 | 160.3 | 346.0 | 442.4 | 282.8 | 339.9 |
| Claims on Public Non Financial Corporations | 37.3 | 52.6 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 55.9 | 49.1 | 62.2 | 61.2 | 56.7 | 49.8 | 46.4 | 47.8 | 47.9 | 47.0 |
| Claims on Other Financial Corporations | 60.7 | 32.9 | 39.9 | 34.2 | 31.3 | 33.6 | 32.5 | 17.2 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 36.1 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 42.8 |
| Claims on State and Local Government | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Claims on the Private Sector | 3,603.4 | 4,705.5 | 6,756.4 | 7,532.1 | 8,010.6 | 8,163.4 | 8,251.2 | 8,315.3 | 8,470.8 | 8,570.6 | 8,628.6 | 8,580.1 | 8,662.4 | 8,803.3 |
| *of which Loans* | 3,603.4 | 4,677.6 | 6,739.7 | 7,524.3 | 7,989.8 | 8,142.6 | 8,230.6 | 8,300.6 | 8,459.7 | 8,558.8 | 8,618.9 | 8,567.8 | 8,652.7 | 8,793.4 |
| **3- Other Items (net)** | **-2,498.9** | **-2,261.5** | **-3,637.7** | **-3,624.7** | **-4352.7** | **-4153.3** | **-4336.4** | **-4211.7** | **-4347.8** | **-4299.3** | **-4307.7** | **-4212.8** | **-4132.4** | **-4113.6** |
| Shares and Other Equity | 2,289.4 | 2,513.1 | 3,552.2 | 3,475.9 | 4,408.1 | 4,308.1 | 4,367.7 | 4,434.3 | 4,375.7 | 4,221.1 | 4,307.5 | 4,160.6 | 4,348.8 | 4,555.8 |
| Other (net) | -255.2 | 57.9 | -11.7 | -159.6 | 40.0 | 154.1 | 60.6 | 208.7 | -6.2 | -97.1 | 49.2 | -59.6 | 272.1 | 415.5 |
| Consolidation Adjustments | 45.7 | 193.8 | -73.8 | 10.9 | 15.4 | 0.7 | -29.2 | 13.8 | 34.1 | 18.8 | -49.3 | 7.4 | -55.7 | 26.7 |
| **4- Money Supply** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Broad Money - M3** | **6,297.6** | **8,388.4** | **10,542.4** | **11,296.2** | **12,047.3** | **12,033.0** | **12,505.3** | **12,417.4** | **12,429.2** | **12,820.2** | **13,270.5** | **13,239.8** | **13,648.6** | **13,981.6** |
| Foreign Exchange Deposits | 1,376.9 | 1,885.9 | 2,486.0 | 3,575.4 | 3,115.0 | 3,304.2 | 3,426.2 | 3,489.0 | 3,417.8 | 3,480.7 | 3,687.5 | 3,640.8 | 3,840.7 | 3,994.5 |
| **Broad Money - M2** | **4,920.7** | **6,502.5** | **8,056.4** | **7,720.8** | **8,932.3** | **8,728.8** | **9,079.1** | **8,928.4** | **9,011.4** | **9,339.5** | **9,583.0** | **9,598.9** | **9,808.0** | **9,987.1** |
| Other Deposits-Local Currency | 1,942.5 | 2,737.6 | 3,365.4 | 3,295.0 | 3,687.5 | 3,691.3 | 3,764.4 | 3,717.3 | 3,683.6 | 3,777.4 | 3,846.5 | 3,851.3 | 3,869.1 | 3,952.1 |
| **Narrow Money - M1** | 2,978.2 | 3,765.0 | 4,691.0 | 4,425.7 | **5,244.9** | **5,037.4** | **5,314.7** | **5,211.1** | **5,327.8** | **5,562.1** | **5,736.5** | **5,747.6** | **5,938.8** | 6,035.1 |
| Currency in Circulation | 1,245.4 | 1,433.9 | 1,888.1 | 1,939.3 | 2,141.2 | 2,103.6 | 2,171.8 | 2,082.6 | 2,112.5 | 2,260.5 | 2,371.6 | 2,325.0 | 2,295.4 | 2,282.0 |
| Transferable Deposits-Local Currency | 1,732.7 | 2,331.0 | 2,802.9 | 2,486.4 | 3,103.7 | 2,933.8 | 3,142.9 | 3,128.5 | 3,215.3 | 3,301.6 | 3,364.9 | 3,422.7 | 3,643.4 | 3,753.1 |
| **Deposits Excluded from Broad Money** | **0.0** | **13.9** | **16.5** | **16.4** | **20.7** | **21.1** | **21.0** | **21.5** | **21.9** | **19.8** | | | | |

*Note: The Depository Corporations Survey inclu*

*Source: Bank of Uganda.*

## Table 39: Structure of interest rates 2010-2014

| | Bank of Uganda | | Treasury Bills | | | Commercial Banks shilling denominated | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rediscount rate | Commercial Banks | 91 Days | 182 Days | 364 Days | Deposit Rates (Weighted Average) | Demand Deposits | Savings Deposits | Time Deposits | Lending Rates |
| **Calendar Year** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 7.7 | 20.2 |
| 2011 | 17.8 | 18.8 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 13.3 | 21.8 |
| 2012 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 14.2 | 15.4 | 14.7 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 16.8 | 26.2 |
| 2013 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 9.4 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 11.7 | 23.2 |
| **Fiscal Year** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010/11 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 19.8 |
| 2011/12 | 23.9 | 24.9 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 16.9 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 18.4 | 25.3 |
| 2012/13 | 16.9 | 17.9 | 10.3 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 12.7 | 24.6 |
| **Monthly** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 8.0 | 20.1 |
| Feb | 12.9 | 13.9 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 10.0 | 19.6 |
| Mar | 12.3 | 13.3 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 9.7 | 20.0 |
| Apr | 12.1 | 13.1 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 10.8 | 20.0 |
| May | 13.7 | 14.7 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 10.4 | 19.9 |
| Jun | 15.7 | 16.7 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 11.0 | 19.9 |
| Jul | 16.0 | 17.0 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 13.0 | 21.7 |
| Aug | 17.0 | 18.0 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 14.2 | 21.3 |
| Sep | 21.0 | 22.0 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 16.8 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 13.7 | 23.3 |
| Oct | 25.0 | 26.0 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 15.8 | 23.5 |
| Nov | 28.0 | 29.0 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 19.3 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 19.7 | 26.0 |
| Dec | 28.0 | 29.0 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 18.3 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 23.9 | 26.7 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 27.0 | 28.0 | 20.3 | 21.0 | 19.7 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 21.2 | 27.3 |
| Feb | 26.0 | 27.0 | 17.6 | 16.8 | 16.0 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 19.8 | 26.8 |
| Mar | 25.0 | 26.0 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 20.0 | 27.6 |
| Apr | 25.0 | 26.0 | 16.3 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 20.6 | 26.1 |
| May | 25.0 | 26.0 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 19.0 | 26.7 |
| Jun | 24.0 | 25.0 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 16.1 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 19.9 | 27.0 |
| Jul | 23.0 | 24.0 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 14.9 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 17.8 | 26.9 |
| Aug | 21.0 | 22.0 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 15.2 | 26.4 |
| Sep | 19.0 | 20.0 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 11.9 | 25.7 |
| Oct | 17.0 | 18.0 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 12.7 | 24.9 |
| Nov | 16.5 | 17.5 | 9.3 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 10.8 | 23.7 |
| Dec | 16.0 | 17.0 | 9.4 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 12.7 | 24.8 |
| 2013 Jan | 16.0 | 17.0 | 9.2 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 13.4 | 24.2 |
| Feb | 15.0 | 16.0 | 9.1 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 13.2 | 24.3 |
| Mar | 15.0 | 16.0 | 8.8 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 11.9 | 24.0 |
| Apr | 15.0 | 16.0 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 10.0 | 24.6 |
| May | 15.0 | 16.0 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 11.8 | 23.5 |
| Jun | 14.0 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 11.6 | 22.7 |
| Jul | 14.0 | 15.0 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 11.6 | 23.1 |
| Aug | 14.0 | 15.0 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 11.5 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 10.8 | 23.1 |
| Sep | 15.0 | 16.0 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 11.4 | 22.5 |
| Oct | 15.0 | 16.0 | 9.7 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 10.5 | 22.2 |
| Nov | 15.0 | 16.0 | 10.2 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 12.5 | 22.7 |
| Dec | 14.5 | 15.5 | 8.8 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 12.2 | 22.0 |
| 2014 Jan | 14.5 | 15.5 | 8.4 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 10.7 | 21.8 |
| Feb | 14.5 | 15.5 | 8.9 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 11.1 | 20.7 |
| Mar | 14.5 | 15.5 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 12.4 | 21.9 |

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

*(ii) Commercial banks rates are weighted averages*

*Source: Bank of Uganda.*

## Table 40: Foreign Exchange Rates 2010 - 2014 (Uganda Shillings per US$)

| | | Bureau Weighted Average | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Buying Rate | Selling Rate | Bureau Middle Rate | Official Middle Rate |
| **Calendar Year** | | | | | |
| 2010 | | 2,170.24 | 2,179.44 | 2,174.80 | 2,177.56 |
| 2011 | | 2,509.01 | 2,522.73 | 2,515.87 | 2,522.75 |
| 2012 | | 2,493.89 | 2,504.29 | 2,499.09 | 2,504.56 |
| 2013 | | 2,578.46 | 2,586.96 | 2,582.71 | 2,586.89 |
| **Financial Year** | | | | | |
| 2009/10 | | 2,020.54 | 2,030.43 | 2,025.44 | 2,028.88 |
| 2010/11 | | 2,315.90 | 2,324.95 | 2,320.43 | 2,323.43 |
| 2011/12 | | 2,541.81 | 2,557.94 | 2,549.87 | 2,557.15 |
| 2012/13 | | 2,580.33 | 2,589.22 | 2,584.78 | 2,591.12 |
| **Monthly** | | | | | |
| 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 | 2,257.29 |
| | 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 | 2,288.87 |
| | Dec | 2,297.87 | 2,318.52 | 2,308.20 | 2,303.93 |
| 2011 | Jan | 2,323.64 | 2,330.42 | 2,327.03 | 2,332.47 |
| | Feb | 2,328.38 | 2,333.10 | 2,330.74 | 2,341.93 |
| | Mar | 2,383.02 | 2,403.94 | 2,393.48 | 2,393.31 |
| | Apr | 2,362.46 | 2,367.13 | 2,364.80 | 2,367.59 |
| | May | 2,381.39 | 2,392.35 | 2,386.87 | 2,387.68 |
| | Jun | 2,453.60 | 2,456.56 | 2,455.08 | 2,461.04 |
| | Jul | 2,575.07 | 2,578.04 | 2,576.56 | 2,587.23 |
| | Aug | 2,750.97 | 2,765.83 | 2,758.40 | 2,753.23 |
| | Sep | 2,795.01 | 2,802.88 | 2,798.95 | 2,814.02 |
| | Oct | 2,793.62 | 2,807.07 | 2,800.35 | 2,805.37 |
| | Nov | 2,515.92 | 2,588.65 | 2,552.29 | 2,582.18 |
| | Dec | 2,444.99 | 2,446.84 | 2,445.92 | 2,446.91 |
| 2012 | Jan | 2,402.37 | 2,410.12 | 2,406.25 | 2,414.19 |
| | Feb | 2,327.57 | 2,350.05 | 2,338.81 | 2,327.97 |
| | Mar | 2,464.71 | 2,477.85 | 2,471.28 | 2,485.02 |
| | Apr | 2,495.06 | 2,503.41 | 2,499.24 | 2,506.21 |
| | May | 2,464.63 | 2,479.21 | 2,471.92 | 2,479.05 |
| | Jun | 2,471.78 | 2,485.29 | 2,478.54 | 2,484.36 |
| | Jul | 2,468.50 | 2,474.22 | 2,471.36 | 2,474.18 |
| | Aug | 2,484.52 | 2,490.67 | 2,487.60 | 2,492.04 |
| | Sep | 2,505.75 | 2,511.93 | 2,508.84 | 2,515.88 |
| | Oct | 2,570.15 | 2,576.88 | 2,573.52 | 2,579.43 |
| | Nov | 2,608.44 | 2,617.96 | 2,613.20 | 2,622.95 |
| | Dec | 2,663.19 | 2,673.91 | 2,668.55 | 2,673.48 |
| 2013 | Jan | 2,672.50 | 2,681.87 | 2,677.19 | 2,683.79 |
| | Feb | 2,644.79 | 2,656.03 | 2,650.41 | 2,657.55 |
| | Mar | 2,627.11 | 2,636.40 | 2,631.76 | 2,636.89 |
| | Apr | 2,570.81 | 2,575.86 | 2,573.34 | 2,578.01 |
| | May | 2,562.56 | 2,583.18 | 2,572.87 | 2,586.11 |
| | Jun | 2,585.66 | 2,591.74 | 2,588.70 | 2,593.08 |
| | Jul | 2,582.48 | 2,590.27 | 2,586.38 | 2,588.90 |
| | Aug | 2,573.03 | 2,579.33 | 2,576.18 | 2,578.87 |
| | Sep | 2,564.69 | 2,572.00 | 2,568.35 | 2,568.86 |
| | Oct | 2,530.13 | 2,537.22 | 2,533.67 | 2,534.39 |
| | Nov | 2,519.63 | 2,525.55 | 2,522.59 | 2,523.27 |
| | Dec | 2,508.06 | 2,514.13 | 2,511.10 | 2,512.94 |
| 2014 | Jan | 2,495.07 | 2,500.98 | 2,498.03 | 2,499.90 |
| | Feb | 2,473.55 | 2,448.88 | 2,461.22 | 2,471.96 |
| | Mar | 2,528.20 | 2,535.08 | 2,531.64 | 2,534.22 |

***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 41: Mid-year rural-urban population projections for Uganda, 1992 – 2014**

| 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 | 4,084,700 | 23,544,600 | 27,629,300 |
| 2007 | 4,223,800 | 24,357,500 | 28,581,300 |
| 2008 | 4,372,000 | 25,220,600 | 29,592,600 |
| 2009 | 4,524,600 | 26,136,700 | 30,661,300 |
| 2010 | 5,790,800 | 25,993,800 | 31,784,600 |
| 2011 | 5,999,300 | 26,940,500 | 32,939,800 |
| 2012 | 6,209,400 | 27,922,000 | 34,131,400 |
| 2013 | 6,427,600 | 28,929,400 | 35,357,000 |
| 2014 | 6,651,400 | 29,964,200 | 36,615,600 |

*Note: The 2002 figures are the household population from which the projections were generated*

*Urban population is for the gazetted urban areas as of 2010*

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statsitics*

**Table 42: Census Population (1991 and 2002) by Region and District and Projecte (2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015) Mid Year Population**

| District/ | Census Population | | Mid-Year Projected Population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Region | 1991 | 2002 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| **Central** | | | | | | |
| Buikwe | 250,511 | 329,858 | 429,600 | 441,100 | 452,500 | 464,400 |
| Bukomansimbi | 126,549 | 139,556 | 154,000 | 155,400 | 156,900 | 158,100 |
| Butambala | 74,062 | 86,755 | 99,400 | 100,900 | 102,100 | 103,500 |
| Buvuma | 18,482 | 42,483 | 55,300 | 56,800 | 58,300 | 59,900 |
| Gomba | 119,550 | 133,264 | 152,800 | 154,900 | 157,000 | 158,800 |
| Kalangala | 16,371 | 34,766 | 66,300 | 70,800 | 75,500 | 80,600 |
| Kalungu | 152,028 | 160,684 | 177,200 | 178,800 | 180,600 | 182,000 |
| Kampala | 774,241 | 1,189,142 | 1,723,300 | 1,788,600 | 1,855,500 | 1,923,900 |
| Kayunga | 236,177 | 294,613 | 358,700 | 365,700 | 372,600 | 379,600 |
| Kiboga | 98,153 | 108,897 | 165,100 | 172,100 | 179,400 | 187,100 |
| Kyakwanzi | 43,454 | 120,575 | 182,900 | 190,800 | 198,900 | 207,000 |
| Luwero | 255,390 | 341,317 | 440,200 | 451,500 | 463,000 | 474,300 |
| Lwengo | 212,554 | 242,252 | 267,300 | 269,900 | 272,200 | 274,600 |
| Lyantonde | 53,100 | 66,039 | 80,200 | 81,800 | 83,300 | 84,900 |
| Masaka | 203,566 | 228,170 | 251,600 | 254,100 | 256,300 | 258,600 |
| Mityana | 223,527 | 266,108 | 311,600 | 316,500 | 321,200 | 326,000 |
| Mpigi | 157,368 | 187,771 | 215,500 | 218,300 | 221,200 | 223,900 |
| Mubende | 277,449 | 423,422 | 610,600 | 633,400 | 656,900 | 680,800 |
| Mukono | 319,434 | 423,052 | 551,000 | 565,700 | 580,600 | 595,000 |
| Nakaseke | 93,804 | 137,278 | 191,100 | 197,500 | 204,100 | 210,800 |
| Nakasongola | 100,497 | 127,064 | 156,500 | 159,800 | 163,000 | 166,200 |
| Rakai | 330,401 | 404,326 | 484,400 | 493,000 | 501,700 | 510,100 |
| Ssembabule | 144,039 | 180,045 | 219,600 | 223,900 | 228,400 | 232,600 |
| Wakiso | 562,887 | 907,988 | 1,371,600 | 1,429,500 | 1,489,300 | 1,550,700 |
| **Sub Total** | **4,843,594** | **6,575,425** | **8,715,800** | **8,970,800** | **9,230,500** | **9,493,400** |
| **Western** | | | | | | |
| Buhweju | 55,534 | 82,881 | 101,300 | 103,200 | 105,300 | 107,300 |
| Buliisa | 47,709 | 63,363 | 80,800 | 82,800 | 84,800 | 86,700 |
| Bundibugyo | 92,311 | 158,909 | 261,700 | 275,100 | 289,100 | 303,500 |
| Bushenyi | 160,982 | 205,671 | 251,400 | 256,500 | 261,300 | 265,700 |
| Hoima | 197,851 | 343,618 | 548,800 | 575,100 | 602,500 | 630,600 |
| Ibanda | 148,029 | 198,635 | 255,500 | 261,900 | 268,300 | 274,700 |
| Isingiro | 226,365 | 316,025 | 420,200 | 432,100 | 444,200 | 456,400 |
| Kabale | 417,218 | 458,318 | 498,300 | 502,100 | 505,500 | 508,700 |
| Kabarole | 299,573 | 356,914 | 415,600 | 421,700 | 427,700 | 433,500 |
| Kamwenge | 201,654 | 263,730 | 332,000 | 339,500 | 347,100 | 354,600 |
| Kanungu | 160,708 | 204,732 | 252,100 | 257,200 | 262,300 | 267,400 |
| Kasese | 343,601 | 523,033 | 747,800 | 774,800 | 802,300 | 830,300 |
| Kibaale | 220,261 | 405,882 | 681,300 | 717,500 | 755,300 | 794,600 |
| Kiruhura | 140,946 | 212,219 | 300,800 | 311,300 | 322,200 | 333,100 |
| Kiryandongo | 83,405 | 187,707 | 317,500 | 334,500 | 352,600 | 371,200 |
| Kisoro | 186,681 | 220,312 | 254,300 | 257,800 | 261,200 | 264,400 |
| Kyegegwa | 63,547 | 110,925 | 159,800 | 165,800 | 171,900 | 177,900 |
| Kyenjojo | 182,026 | 266,246 | 383,600 | 397,700 | 412,100 | 427,000 |
| Masindi | 129,682 | 208,420 | 352,400 | 371,600 | 391,300 | 411,900 |
| Mbarara | 267,457 | 361,477 | 445,600 | 454,800 | 463,900 | 472,900 |
| Mitooma | 134,251 | 160,802 | 196,300 | 200,500 | 204,200 | 208,000 |
| Ntoroko | 24,255 | 51,069 | 84,100 | 88,400 | 92,800 | 97,500 |
| Ntungamo | 305,199 | 379,987 | 480,100 | 491,200 | 502,200 | 513,300 |
| Rubirizi | 75,361 | 101,804 | 124,400 | 126,900 | 129,300 | 131,600 |
| Rukungiri | 230,072 | 275,162 | 321,300 | 326,000 | 330,600 | 335,400 |
| Sheema | 153,009 | 180,234 | 220,200 | 224,400 | 228,900 | 233,400 |
| **Sub Total** | **4,547,687** | **6,298,075** | **8,487,200** | **8,750,400** | **9,018,900** | **9,291,600** |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 42 (Cont'd): Census Population (1991 and 2002) by Region and District, and Projected (2012 2013, 2014 and 2015) Mid Year Population**

| District/ | Census Population | | Mid-Year Projected Population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Region | 1991 | 2002 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| **Northen** | | | | | | |
| Abim | 47,572 | 51,803 | 56,500 | 57,200 | 57,800 | 58,400 |
| Adjumani | 96,264 | 202,290 | 375,800 | 399,700 | 425,000 | 451,500 |
| Agago | 100,659 | 184,018 | 299,700 | 314,700 | 329,900 | 345,600 |
| Alebtong | 112,584 | 163,047 | 226,000 | 233,400 | 240,900 | 248,000 |
| Amolatar | 68,473 | 96,189 | 127,400 | 130,900 | 134,500 | 138,000 |
| Amudat | 11,336 | 63,572 | 113,700 | 120,500 | 127,800 | 134,900 |
| Amuru | 88,692 | 135,723 | 178,800 | 183,600 | 188,600 | 193,400 |
| Apac | 162,192 | 249,656 | 349,000 | 360,500 | 372,000 | 384,200 |
| Arua | 368,214 | 559,075 | 776,700 | 801,400 | 826,900 | 853,000 |
| Dokolo | 84,978 | 129,385 | 183,400 | 189,700 | 196,100 | 202,600 |
| Gulu | 211,788 | 298,527 | 396,500 | 407,500 | 418,300 | 429,700 |
| Kaabong | 91,236 | 202,758 | 395,200 | 422,300 | 450,300 | 481,800 |
| Kitgum | 104,557 | 167,030 | 247,800 | 257,600 | 267,600 | 277,800 |
| Koboko | 62,337 | 129,148 | 236,900 | 251,800 | 267,200 | 283,500 |
| Kole | 115,259 | 165,922 | 231,900 | 239,600 | 247,600 | 255,100 |
| Kotido | 57,198 | 122,541 | 233,300 | 248,900 | 265,400 | 282,800 |
| Lamwo | 71,030 | 115,345 | 171,300 | 178,100 | 185,000 | 192,100 |
| Lira | 191,473 | 290,601 | 403,100 | 416,100 | 429,000 | 442,600 |
| Maracha | 107,596 | 145,705 | 199,300 | 205,600 | 211,700 | 218,000 |
| Moroto | 59,149 | 77,243 | 136,000 | 143,800 | 151,900 | 160,300 |
| Moyo | 79,381 | 194,778 | 412,500 | 444,700 | 479,200 | 516,000 |
| Nakapiripirit | 66,248 | 90,922 | 161,600 | 171,100 | 181,000 | 191,200 |
| Napak | 37,684 | 112,697 | 197,700 | 209,100 | 221,000 | 233,600 |
| Nebbi | 185,551 | 266,312 | 346,200 | 355,100 | 363,700 | 372,600 |
| Nwoya | 37,947 | 41,010 | 54,000 | 55,500 | 56,900 | 58,300 |
| Otuke | 43,457 | 62,018 | 86,000 | 88,800 | 91,700 | 94,400 |
| Oyam | 177,053 | 268,415 | 378,900 | 391,900 | 405,100 | 418,400 |
| Pader | 80,938 | 142,320 | 231,700 | 243,200 | 255,300 | 267,600 |
| Yumbe | 99,794 | 251,784 | 545,500 | 589,500 | 636,500 | 687,000 |
| Zombo | 131,315 | 169,048 | 219,800 | 225,300 | 231,100 | 236,300 |
| **Sub Total** | **3,151,955** | **5,148,882** | **7,972,200** | **8,337,100** | **8,715,000** | **9,108,700** |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 42 (Cont'd): Census Population (1991 and 2002) by Region and District and Projected (2012 2013, 2014 and 2015) Mid Year Population**

| | Census Population | | Mid Year Projected Population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** | **1991** | **2002** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** |
| **Eastern** | | | | | | |
| Amuria | 69,353 | 180,022 | 406,400 | 441,200 | 478,900 | 519,500 |
| Budaka | 100,348 | 136,489 | 178,900 | 183,700 | 188,700 | 193,600 |
| Bududa | 79,218 | 123,103 | 180,600 | 187,600 | 194,800 | 202,300 |
| Bugiri | 171,269 | 237,441 | 426,800 | 447,200 | 468,600 | 490,700 |
| Bukedea | 75,272 | 122,433 | 186,400 | 194,400 | 202,700 | 211,200 |
| Bukwo | 30,692 | 48,952 | 73,400 | 76,300 | 79,500 | 82,700 |
| Bulambuli | 64,576 | 97,273 | 125,400 | 128,600 | 131,800 | 135,100 |
| Busia | 163,597 | 225,008 | 297,600 | 306,000 | 314,500 | 323,000 |
| Butaleja | 106,678 | 157,489 | 221,100 | 228,800 | 236,500 | 244,400 |
| Buyende | 130,775 | 191,266 | 265,100 | 273,900 | 283,100 | 291,800 |
| Iganga | 235,348 | 355,473 | 499,600 | 517,000 | 534,500 | 552,300 |
| Jinja | 289,476 | 387,573 | 501,300 | 514,300 | 527,300 | 540,400 |
| Kaberamaido | 81,535 | 131,650 | 199,200 | 207,700 | 216,400 | 225,400 |
| Kaliro | 105,122 | 154,667 | 216,500 | 224,000 | 231,600 | 239,200 |
| Kamuli | 249,317 | 361,399 | 500,800 | 517,400 | 534,100 | 551,500 |
| Kapchorwa | 48,667 | 74,268 | 114,100 | 119,300 | 124,600 | 130,000 |
| Katakwi | 75,244 | 118,928 | 176,800 | 184,000 | 191,300 | 198,900 |
| Kibuku | 91,216 | 128,219 | 181,700 | 188,000 | 194,600 | 201,400 |
| Kumi | 102,030 | 165,365 | 255,500 | 267,000 | 278,800 | 291,000 |
| Kween | 37,343 | 67,171 | 103,300 | 107,700 | 112,300 | 117,100 |
| Luuka | 130,408 | 185,526 | 260,900 | 269,800 | 279,100 | 288,600 |
| Manafwa | 178,528 | 262,566 | 367,500 | 380,000 | 392,900 | 405,800 |
| Mayuge | 216,849 | 324,674 | 461,200 | 477,700 | 494,500 | 511,600 |
| Mbale | 240,929 | 332,571 | 441,300 | 453,900 | 466,700 | 479,500 |
| Namayingo | 68,038 | 174,954 | 232,300 | 243,700 | 255,300 | 267,400 |
| Namutumba | 123,871 | 167,691 | 218,900 | 224,800 | 230,600 | 236,600 |
| Ngora | 59,392 | 101,867 | 157,400 | 164,400 | 171,700 | 179,200 |
| Pallisa | 166,092 | 255,870 | 362,600 | 375,400 | 388,600 | 401,700 |
| Serere | 90,386 | 176,479 | 294,100 | 309,600 | 325,800 | 342,400 |
| Sironko | 147,729 | 185,819 | 239,600 | 245,700 | 252,000 | 258,100 |
| Soroti | 113,872 | 193,310 | 322,000 | 339,300 | 356,700 | 375,300 |
| Tororo | 285,299 | 379,399 | 487,900 | 500,300 | 512,700 | 525,000 |
| **Sub Total** | **4,128,469** | **6,204,915** | **8,956,200** | **9,298,700** | **9,651,200** | **10,012,700** |
| **Uganda** | **16,671,705** | **24,227,297** | **34,131,400** | **35,357,000** | **36,615,600** | **37,906,400** |

*Note: 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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