FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

The Background to the Budget

2012/13 Fiscal Year

PRIORITIES FOR RENEWED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

June 2012

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

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BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET FY 2012/13

Priorities for Renewed Economic Growth and Development

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AGM	Annual General Meeting
ASCYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data
ASI	All Share Index
ATM	Average Time to Maturity
BFP	Budget Framework Paper
BMAU	Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit
BOU	Bank of Uganda
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BTTB	Background to the Budget
BTVET	Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CBR	Central Bank Rate
CCS	Commitment Control System
CDS	Central Depository Scheme
CMA	Capital Markets Authority
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corporation
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CPA	Country Programmable Aid
CPI	Consumer Price Indices
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DBIC	District Business Information Centre
DMS	Data Management System
DOD	Debt Outstanding and Disbursed
DPs	Development Partners
DPF	Deposit Protection Fund
DSA	Debt Sustainability and Risk Analysis
DSIP	Development Strategy Investment Plan
DUCAR	District, Urban and Community Access Roads
EA	Exploration Area
EAC	East African Community
EACAA	East African Civil Aviation Academy
EAMU	East African Monetary Union
EASRA	East African Securities Regulatory Authorities
EATTFP	East African Trade and Transport Facilitation Project
EFU	Energy, Fuel and Utilities
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EGI	E-Government Infrastructure
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Centre
EUR	Euro
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
FIA	Financial Institutions Act
FINCA	Foundation for International Community Assistance
FMDP	Financial Markets Development Plan
FSAP	Financial Sector Assessment Programme

FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
GFS	Gravity Flow System
GOU	Government of Uganda
HCIII	Health Centre III
HCIV	Health Centre IV
HIPC	Highly indebted Poor Countries
HLTF	High-Level Task Force
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ICD	Inland Container Depot
IFEM	Interbank Foreign Exchange Market
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRAU	Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda
ITL	Inflation Targeting Lite
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
JPY	Japanese Yen
KfW	Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau
KIBP	Kampala Industrial Business Park
LG	Local Government
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDIs	Microfinance Deposit-taking Institutions
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiation
MFIs	Microfinance Institutions
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MLDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MOFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MRA	Microfinance Regulatory Authority
MSC	Microfinance Support Centre
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTTI	Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
MW	Mega Watts
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NBFP	National Budget Framework Paper
NBI	National Data Transmission Backbone Infrastructure
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NITA-I	National Information Technology Agency Uganda
NLP	National Land Policy
NMS	National Medical Stores

NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NSTP	National Science, Technology and Innovation Plan
NTR	Non Tax Revenue
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSBP	One Stop Boarder Post
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PFAA	Public Finance and Accountability Act
PIMIS	Public Investment Management Information System
PIP	Public Investment Plan
PIRT	Presidential Investors Round Table
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRSC	Poverty Reduction Support Credit
PSC	Private Sector Credit
PSCP	Private Sector Competitiveness Project
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
PV	Present Value
ROSCA	Rotating Savings and Credit Association
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisation
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAGE	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment
SHG	Self-Help Group
SME	Small or Medium Enterprise
STI	Science, technology and Innovation
STP	Straight Through Processing
TIN	Tax Identification Number
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDC	Uganda Development Cooperation
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UIRI	Uganda Industrial Research Institute
UMA	Uganda Manufacturers Association
UNCCI	Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
UNCST	Uganda National Council for Science and Technology
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPE	Universal Primary Education
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
URBRA	Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority
URSB	Uganda Registration Services Bureau
USD	United States Dollar
USE	Uganda Securities Exchange
VAT	Value Added Tax
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit-latrine
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association

PART ONE:

INTRODUCTION AND GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Government remains committed to restoring and maintaining macroeconomic stability to provide the basis for the structural reform agenda that will deliver sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction as set out in the National Development Plan (NDP). The coming national budget will react to the extreme economic turbulence recently experienced, while continuing to expedite the core investment projects identified in the NDP. The Background to the Budget highlights recent performance in both the economic and social sectors as well as the priorities for the FY2012/13 budget within this broader context.

Significant progress has been achieved with regard to socio-economic welfare. The recent Poverty Status Report 2012 reveals that 23 million people are out of absolute poverty. 10 million Ugandans are classified as 'middle class', at least twice above the poverty line, outnumbering the 7.5 million remaining in poverty. This contrasts sharply to the situation in 1993, when 56 percent of the population was poor and the middle class numbered just 1.8 million. It is also revealed that 60 percent of the poor were able to escape poverty between 2005/6 and 2009/10. The 10 million people in the middle class are less vulnerable to risks because of earning higher and more stable incomes, having more assets, and access to savings and insurance instruments. However, the report also indicates that vulnerabilities remain. The other 13 million Ugandans, representing almost 43 percent of the population, though not in absolute poverty, are still insecure. Given sluggish overall growth over the last fiscal year and large shifts in prices, the living standards of many Ugandans have been put at risk.

The Poverty Status Report shows that changing food prices may have affected welfare in a predominantly negative way, even for many in rural areas. In the longer term, higher food prices represent an opportunity for farmers, but may go unexploited if prices remain volatile. Price fluctuations are a reflection of backward farming practices that leave farmers vulnerable to supply-side shocks, but these risks also mitigate against the adoption of more progressive technologies. Given the likelihood of unfavourable outcomes, farmers are reluctant to invest in fertiliser or other modern inputs. Despite the significant progress made over the last 20 years, a large share of the population remains vulnerable to falling back into poverty and thus requires specific societal and public mechanisms or interventions to mitigate this risk. To ensure such social assistance is affordable, it is more important than ever for Government to support the emerging middle class as the catalyst for social and economic transformation.

The budget strategy for FY2012/13 will therefore focus on the following:

i. Promoting the critical productive sectors of the economy including agriculture, industry and tourism in order to generate employment and increase production;

ii. Removing infrastructure constraints in transport and energy to facilitate private sector development as the engine of growth;

iii. Improving the quality of social services focusing on education, health and access to water; and

iv. Strengthening Public Sector Management for efficient service delivery.

The restoration and maintenance of macroeconomic stability requires that the current tight fiscal stance is continued in FY2012/13, but this will not be allowed to undermine the implementation of the National Development Plan. Government will continue to focus on boosting public investment, particularly in energy and transport infrastructure, that will 'crowd in' private economic activity. In the energy sector, resources will be provided for the construction of the 600MW Karuma hydro-electric plant which is expected to be 20 to 25 percent complete by the end of FY2012/13. The largest increase in allocated resources will be to the works and transport sector, in part reflecting increased funding for the Kampala-Entebbe Express Highway.

Given the tight fiscal conditions, the magnitude of the infrastructure funding gap, and the growth dividend if it is successfully addressed, there is a need to consider all possible public financing mechanisms. Domestic Revenue Mobilisation remains inadequate, due to the narrow tax base, limited compliance levels, as well as a number of tax exemptions and generous investment incentives. Government will continue to improve tax administration but also consider tax law reforms to lay the foundation for more robust revenue performance over the medium term. Within the next financial year, there will be a thorough review of tax exemptions to ensure that their benefits exceed their costs. Government has also adopted a Public Private Partnership (PPP) policy to increase private investment and participation in the provision of public infrastructure. Once enacted, the PPP Bill will pave the way for new ways to leverage private investment, such as the establishment of a privately managed Infrastructure Fund.

Equally important is improving the efficiency of public expenditure. The education sector will continue to take a large share of the budget but is one area where the evidence of waste is clear. It has been estimated that almost 27 billion shillings are lost each year due to ghost pupils, teachers and even ghost schools. The public school system currently struggles to equip students with the skills demanded by the labour market and dropout rates remain unacceptably high, reflecting the inadequate quality of the education currently provided. The FY2012/13 budget will place greater emphasis on learning outcomes by stepping up monitoring and supervision of schools, investing in technical and vocational training, and facilitating the revamping of curricula to focus on the skills required in the job market.

To improve performance in the agricultural sector, Government will focus on 10 key commodities strategic for household food security and export earnings. Interventions will target the most binding constraints afflicting a particular commodity value chain, permitting a more realistic way of improving agricultural production and productivity where resources are allocated based on the immediate and known needs. Particular focus will be given in FY2012/13 to improving domestic capacity in the production and multiplication of improved seed varieties, and their distribution to and utilisation by farmers. Improvements in post-harvest handling, particularly access to storage facilities will be prioritised by supporting private-sector solutions, both domestic granaries and commercial warehouses. Government will continue to facilitate the emergence of commercially oriented farmer business organisations and provide technical assistance to those that have already emerged. NAADS will strengthen its focus on training and knowledge, moving beyond only providing physical inputs.

The rest of the document is structured as follows. International economic developments and prospects are reviewed in Chapter two. Part two covers domestic developments and prospects, with chapters on the real, monetary and financial, external, and fiscal sectors. Government performance and emerging issues in key sectors and priority areas are assessed in Chapter seven. The final chapter casts the FY2012/13 budget in the context of the medium-term macroeconomic and fiscal framework. Part four comprises statistical appendices.

CHAPTER TWO: GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

2.1 Global Economic Developments and Prospects

Five years after turbulence in the US subprime market sparked off the most severe financial and economic crises in several decades, the recovery of the global economy continuous to be unclear. Market turbulence and sovereign debt concerns have intensified in Europe, particularly in the aftermath of the Greek General Election held in May. Yields on government bonds in some Southern European countries have risen to record level highs, while considerable concerns over the soundness of some European banks' balance sheets have re-appeared leading to rising credit default swaps. Together with very weak growth across Europe in recent months, these recent developments imply that the risks of tail events such as a forced exit from the Euro from one or several of its member countries, are real and should not be underestimated.[1]

Meanwhile, prospects appear somewhat brighter in countries outside the Euro area. Overall growth appears to be returning to its long term average between 1999 and 2008 of 3.8 percent.[2] In the US, growth seems to be picking up gradually, while growth in emerging markets also is re-gaining momentum after some initial weak quarters in 2011, particularly in China.

In 2011 Sub-Saharan Africa grew by 5 percent, despite the difficult external conditions, and is expected to continue growing at this pace according to the IMF. However, this outlook is subject to considerable downside risks due to the region's direct links to developments in Europe. This is also true for Uganda which will have to monitor closely the developments in the Euro area and continue efforts to build up buffer stocks (eg. external reserves) against potential contagion effects.

2.1.1 Global Economic Growth

After a strong recovery in 2010 world output decelerated from 5.3 percent in 2010 to 3.9 percent in 2011. This slower growth of economic activity was mainly driven by developments in advanced economies. Increasing concerns over fiscal sustainability required fiscal consolidation efforts by governments in most advanced economies. Moreover, as private sector deleveraging continued following the 2007 financial crises, this contributed to tighter credit supply putting additional brakes on growth. However, emerging and developing economies were not immune to these developments, as slower export growth and volatile capital flows together with increasing risk aversion among investors reduced growth from 7.5 percent in 2010 to 6.2 percent in 2011.

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[1] Projections in economic outlooks of both the OECD and the IMF during the first quarter of 2012, still assumed that policy actions would suffice to prevent destabilizing euro area developments.

[2] Compare OECD Economic Outlook of April 2012.

Interestingly, however, Sub-Saharan Africa and in particular countries in the East African Community were surprisingly resilient to developments in advanced economies, as growth in 2011 remained roughly at its 2010 level and even increased to some extent in the East African Region. This is likely to reflect an ongoing redirection of the regions' linkages from Europe towards Asia.

Although overall global growth is expected to remain roughly constant in 2012 and 2013, compared to 2011, developments are likely to be more differentiated across regions. While it is expected that Europe will continue to focus on fiscal consolidation and bank deleveraging, implying slow or even negative growth, other advanced economies like the United States are showing signs of recovery. Low yields on both government and investment-grade corporate bonds in North America combined with an accommodative monetary policy imply that growth is expected to pick up gradually.

Meanwhile, emerging economies are likely to continue suffering from weak international demand, which will dampen exports. However, by some estimates global trade has been picking up during the first quarter of 2012[3], while so far resilient domestic demand in many emerging countries imply that growth might moderate only marginally.

Figure 2.1: Changes in Global Output

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. Dotted lines indicate projections.

[3] The Dutch Central Planning Bureau suggests that global merchandise trade volumes had risen by 6% in the three months to February, at an annualised rate.

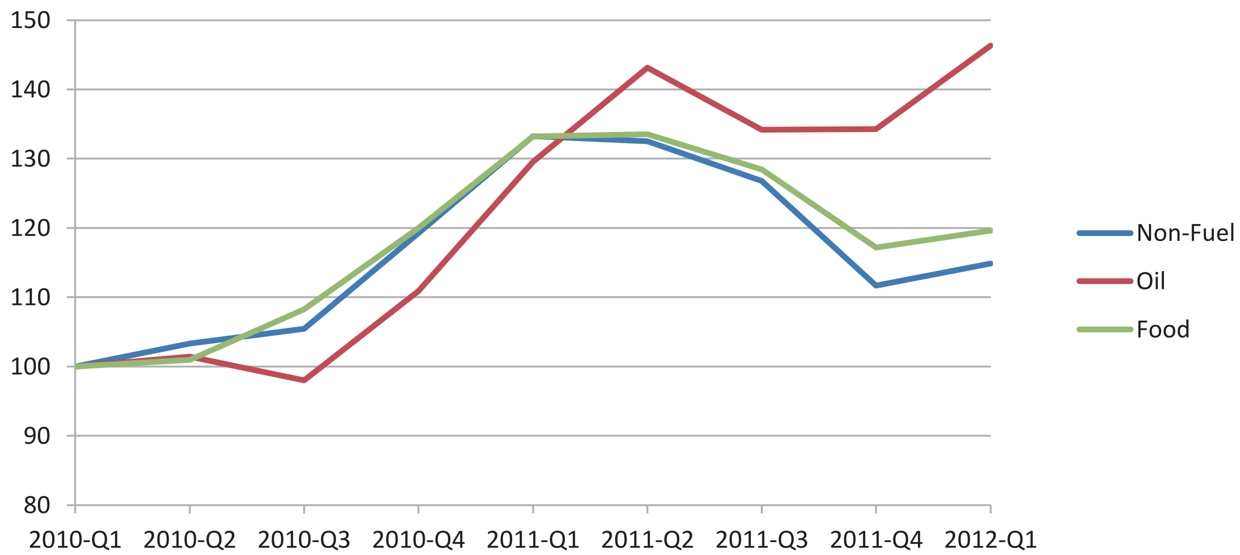
2.1.2 World Commodity Prices and Inflation

After sharp increases during much of 2010, most commodity prices declined during 2011, with the exception of the price for crude oil, which was mainly driven by supply side risks due to geopolitical instability in the Middle East and North Africa. The decline in non-oil commodity prices is mainly attributed to increased uncertainty about the global economic outlook and a slowdown in demand in emerging economies. Food prices benefitted from more favourable harvest outcomes in the past crop year. As a result food prices declined during the second half of 2011 broadly in line with other more cyclical commodity prices.

Although commodity prices have slightly rebounded in the first quarter of 2012, they are generally expected to remain below their levels at the end of 2010. Crude oil, however, seems to have diverged considerably from overall commodity price trends in the recent past. Therefore, there remains considerable uncertainty over the development of the oil price as it will be subject to conflicting forces over the coming months. On the one hand, prices could come down if the risk premium associated with supply-side disruptions diminishes. On the other, underlying upward pressure on prices seems likely to continue, with growth in emerging economies likely to regain momentum.

Global demand for food continues to grow at a robust pace and may thus put further upward pressure to food prices while vulnerability to adverse supply shocks is expected to remain high, particularly as the global food inventories have not yet been filled to pre 2007-08 crises levels. In addition, global weather patterns, such as La Ni*ñ*a, represent a risk in 2012, as they increase the prospect of drought in South America and excessive rain in Asia.

Figure 2.2: Commodity Prices (indices; 2010 Q1=100)

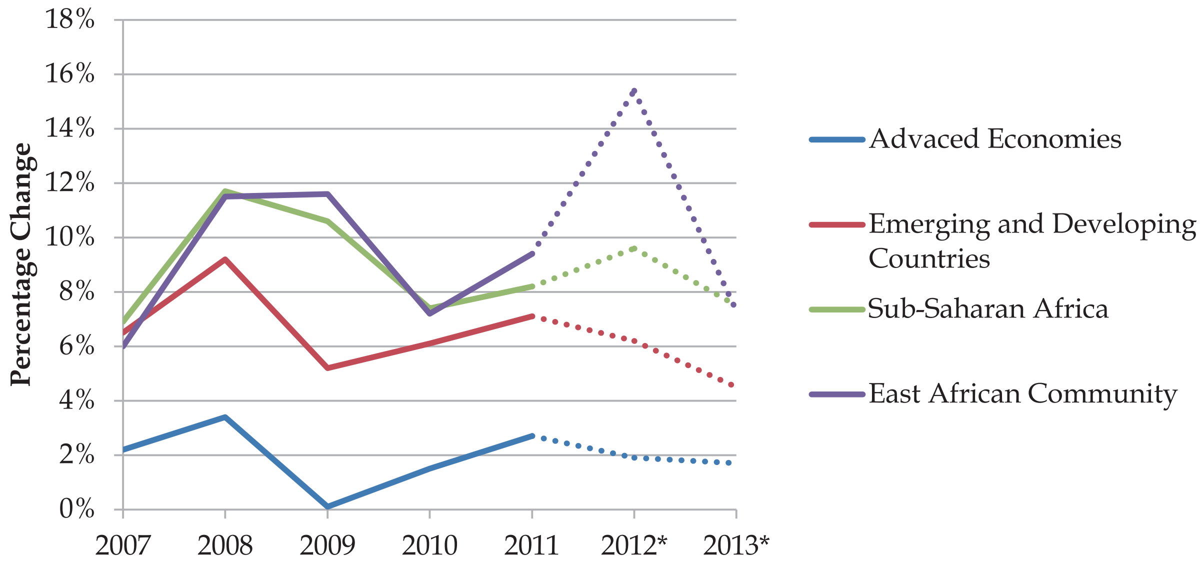


Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012

The increase of commodity prices in 2010 has held up headline inflation in most advanced economies during much of 2011. However, second round effect on core inflation have only been low, due to low demand and high unemployment resulting in only very moderate wage gains. As both labour markets improve only very gradually and commodity price appear to stagnate in 2012 inflation is thus likely to fall across industrialised nations.

For emerging and developing economies prospects are more diverse. While headline inflation is expected to decline in many parts of Asia, inflation pressures in Sub-Saharan Africa are expected to remain high. Inflation in some Sub-Saharan countries has shown particularly susceptible to world commodity prices. This reflects a combination structural factor such as lower degrees of self-sufficiency in food or higher associated transportation costs in landlocked countries. These led authorities in many Sub-Saharan countries to severely tighten monetary policy, which have resulted in improved outlooks of inflation in 2012 compared to 2011.

Figure 2.3: Consumer Prices



Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012

2.1.3 International Trade

After the worst recession in decades, world trade continued to rise at 5.8 percent in 2011, albeit at a slower pace than in 2010. This was mainly driven by reduced demand for imports in stagnating advanced economies. In 2012 trade is expected to expand only at a moderate rate of 4 percent, which compares to 8 percent at pre-crises levels. Although export order books seem to imply higher growth in international trade, container and bulk commodity shipping rates appear to be pointing at a weaker trade expansion.

Therefore, the overall tendency remains unclear and will largely depend on the speed of recovery in Europe.[4]

Table 2.1: World Trade (percent annual change)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
World Trade Volumes (goods and services)	12.9	5.8	4.0	5.6
Imports				
Advanced Economies	11.5	4.3	1.8	4.1
Emerging and Developing Economies	15.3	8.8	8.4	8.1
Exports				
Advanced Economies	1.5	2.7	1.9	1.7
Emerging and Developing Economies	14.7	6.7	6.6	7.2

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012

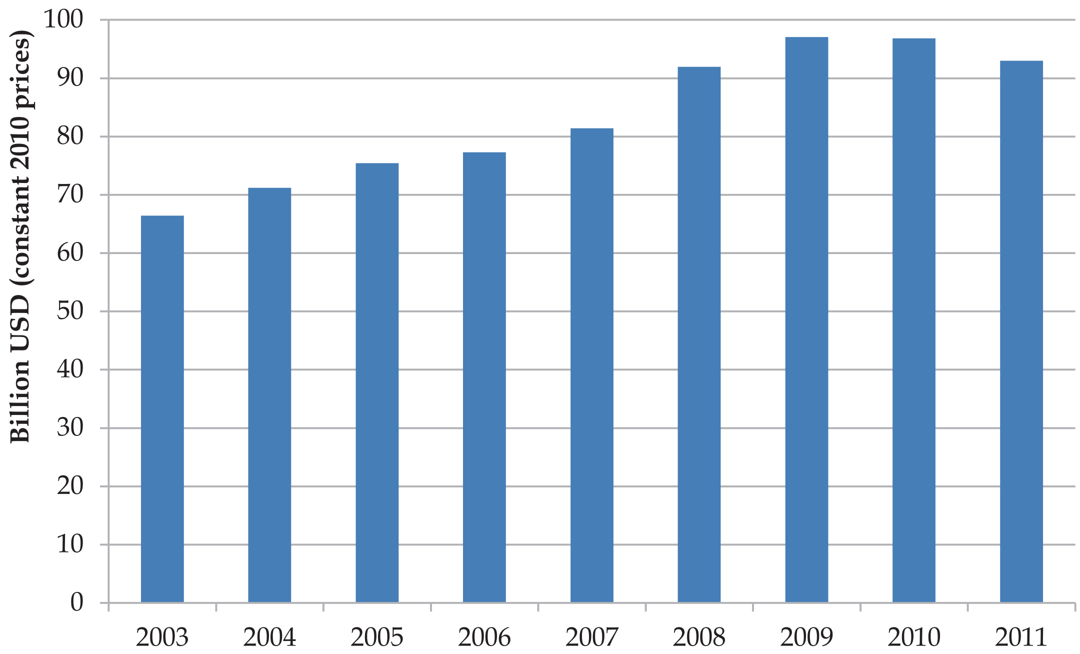
2.1.4 International Finance for Development

The last decade saw substantial increases of Official Development Assistance (ODA). As reflected in Figure 2.4, Country Programmable Aid (CPA), which measures direct receipts of ODA by developing countries, experienced steady growth between 2003 and 2009 figuring an overall increment of more than 46 percent. More recently, however, this trend has been reversed with moderate declines in both 2010 and 2011, amounting to 4 percent compared to 2009.

This reversal in the previous trend highlights that the economic and financial recession has already squeezed aid budgets of donors and indicates that pressure may mount further in years to come. A Survey of the Organisation for Economic Development and Co-Operation on donor's spending plans between 2012 and 2015, confirms that overall ODA is expected to further decline from in 2013 onwards. However, this slow-down is likely to be different across region. While Latin America and Easter Europe appear to suffer the biggest cuts in aid, ODA to Africa is expected to increase.[5]

[4] Compare OECD Economic Outlook of April 2012.
[5] See Outlook on Aid: Preliminary Finding from the OECD DAC Survey on Donors' Forward Spending Plans 2012-2015 (http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/45/25/50056866.pdf)

Figure 2.4: Official Development Assistance



2.2 Regional Economic Developments and Prospects

2.2.1 Sub-Saharan Africa

In Sub-Saharan Africa, economic growth is expected to pick up slightly in 2012 from 5.1to 5.3 percent. This reflects the region's relative insulation from financial spillovers from advanced economies and a reduction in the regions trade exposure to Europe. However, this outlook is subject to substantial downside risks should the crises in the Euro area deepen. Estimations by the IMF show that a shock to global risk aversion and credit conditions similarly to the one observed during the Lehman banking crises, would result in a contraction of economic activity in the region. While the most of that effect would be felt in South Africa it would also cause a substantial downturn in Sub-Saharan frontier markets such as Kenya and Uganda.

Table 2.2: Selected Economic Indicators

	2011	2012	2013
Real GDP growth	5.1%	5.4%	5.3%
Inflation	8.2%	9.6%	7.5%
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-1.8	-2.0	-2.6

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012

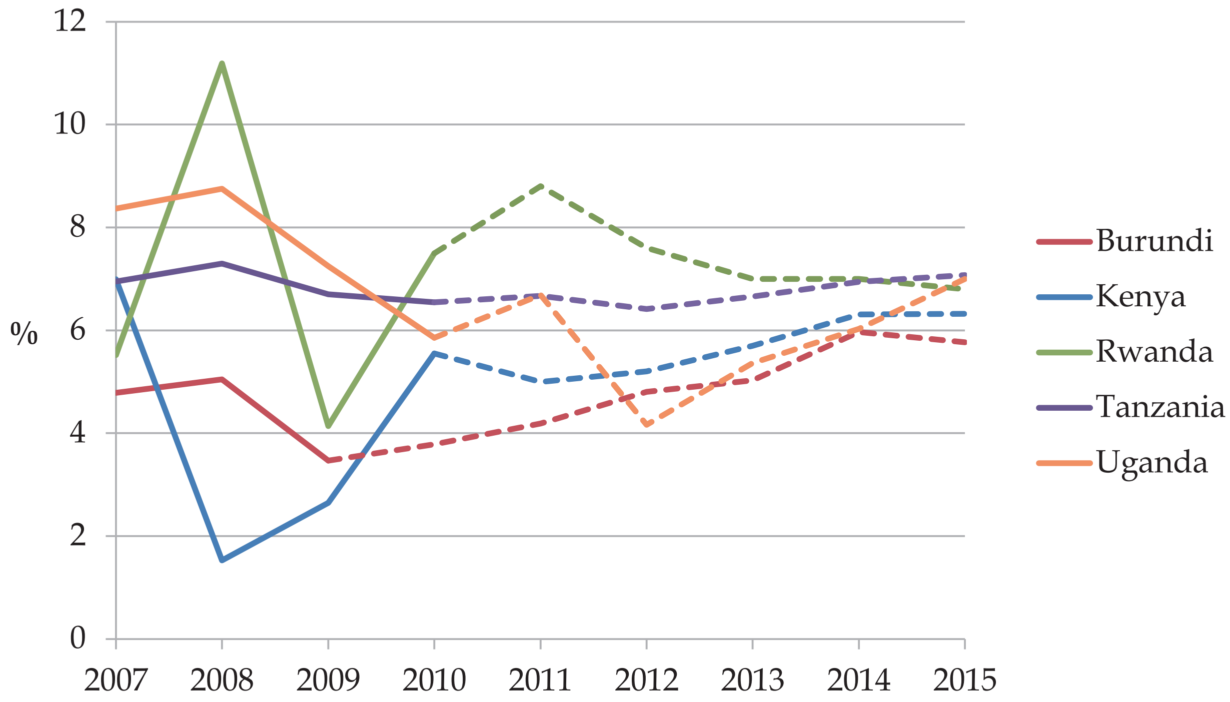
2.2.2 East African Sub-region

Under the umbrella of the East African Community (EAC), the East African sub-region has progressed fairly well in spite of the global constraints. The prospects seem good over the medium term.

Economic Growth

Growth of GDP of EAC Partner States accelerated in 2011, with Rwanda estimated to have grown at 8.8 percent, compared to 7.5 percent in the previous year. The resilience of these economies over the course of the current global economic crisis provides confidence that solid growth can still be recorded under less favourable external conditions. In 2012, the economies of Rwanda and Tanzania are expected to grow relatively strongly, while Uganda and Kenya will suffer from higher macroeconomic instability. In the medium term, the IMF projects growth to pick up, with Uganda's prospects expected to see particularly large improvements. The strong growth will be supported by new natural resource production in some countries and commitment to public infrastructure investment.

Figure 2.5: Growth prospects for the EAC economies

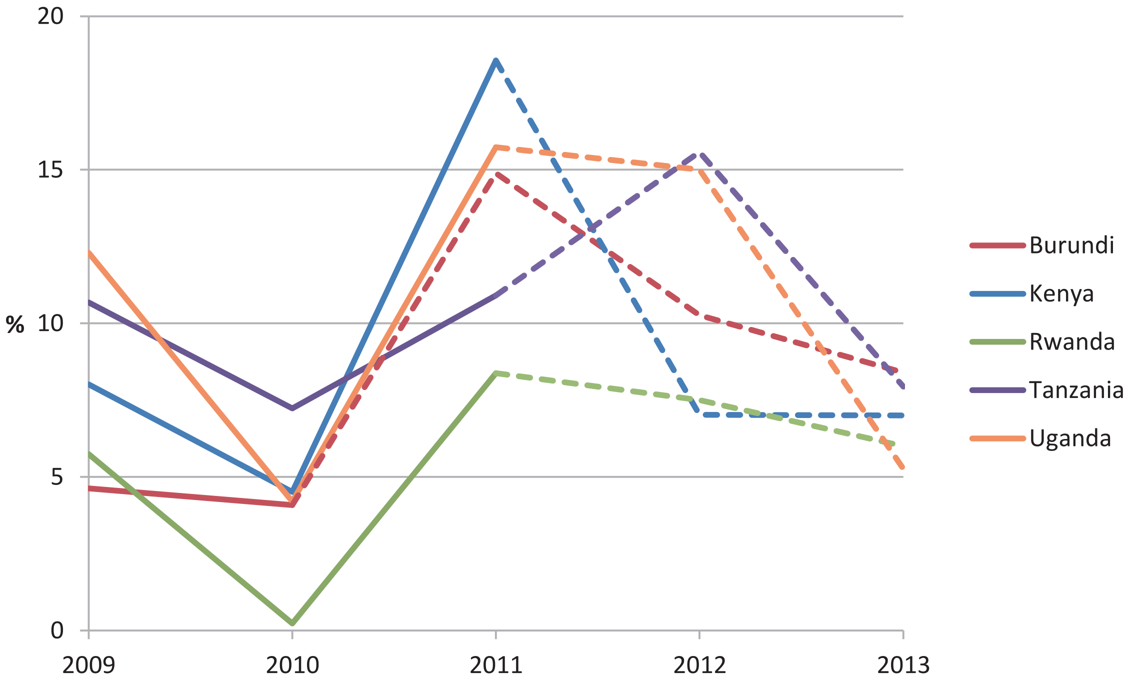


Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. Dashed lines indicate estimates or projections.

Inflation

Inflation has been rising across the whole of sub-Saharan Africa (Table 2.2), but East Africa has been the most severely affected due to the drought conditions experienced in parts of the region. In the year to December 2011, inflation in the five EAC economies rose by 16 percentage point. The IMF expects that all the EAC will reduce inflation to single digits by 2013, with Uganda's reduction particularly large, reflecting the rapid response of Government in tightening both monetary and fiscal policy.

Figure 2.6: Inflation prospects for the EAC economies



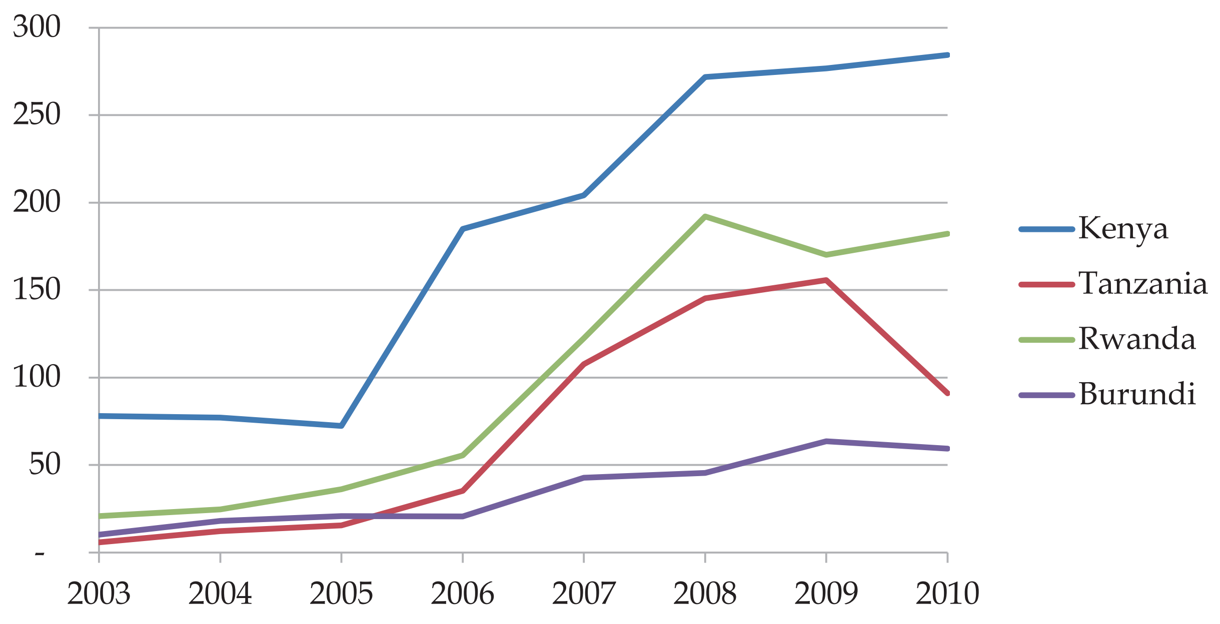
Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. Dashed lines indicate estimates or projections.

2.2.3 East African Community Integration

The Customs Union

Regional markets are increasingly important to the Ugandan economy. Uganda's exports to the other EAC partner states increased dramatically following the introduction of the Customs Union in January 2005 (see Figure 2.7). The elimination of internal tariffs and a stable external tariff regime have facilitated business planning, cross-border trade and investment flows.

Figure 2.7: Uganda's exports to EAC partner states, US$ millions



Source: UBOS

But a number of challenges have undermined the implementation of the Customs Union Protocol. Non-tariff barriers remain prevalent, and a legally binding framework for their monitoring and eventual elimination must be established. Overlapping membership of different regional organisations currently distorts the Common External Tariff. Negotiations for the EAC-COMESA-SADC tripartite Free Trade Area have commenced, and will eventually ensure a uniform regime. A high-level task force has also been established to rationalise the joint collection of taxes. In April 2012 a destination model for clearance of goods was adopted, allowing for import duties to be assessed and collected at the first point of entry and remitted to the destination partner state.

The Common Market

In July 2010, Uganda and the rest of the EAC launched the Common Market, which aims to fully liberalise the goods and factor markets of labour and capital. This is in addition to observing the rights of establishment and residence for other East Africans that may wish to operate within Uganda. The same rights accrue to Ugandans who may wish to reside and establish business operations in the markets of Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.

The initial implementation of the Common Market has been slow, but Uganda is committed to improving the flow of goods and factors of production within the East African region during FY2012/13. The Partner States have recognised the inadequate pace of integration, and have formed a working group to accelerate realisation of the Common Market.

The working group will focus on harmonisation of national laws with East African legislation; and removing restrictions in national laws and practices to the free movement of goods, services, labour, capital and the right of establishment and residence. There is particular need for harmonisation of domestic tax codes, incentive regimes and procedures. This is necessary to prevent tax competition that would entail significant costs to all partner states, and be particularly harmful to Uganda given its poor current domestic revenue mobilisation.

The partner states are also working on a common approach to the development of regional infrastructure. The Community has developed a ten-year EAC Transport Strategy covering the period 2011-2021. The Strategy is a blue print for the Transport Sector in the region, including roads, railways, airports, sea ports, pipelines and border posts. In the energy sector, the Government of Uganda will work with Tanzania to jointly develop the Kikagati-Murongo hydro-electric dam.

EAC integration is beneficial for Uganda, but poses both opportunities and challenges for Ugandan firms. Ugandan businesses need to be competitive in the region if they are to thrive. Government has embarked on actions to reduce on the cost of doing business, including the enactment and operationalisation of a number of commercial laws (see section 3.4). Government is also promoting skills development to enable Ugandan workers to exploit the growing employment opportunities across the Common Market.

Monetary Union

The EAC partner states have been working towards Monetary Union since the Heads of State Summit in July 2007. Each partner state has established a High-Level Task Force (HLTF) to implement the summit directive. The HLTF has made significant progress towards negotiating a comprehensive Monetary Union Protocol, but a number of issues have arisen during the negotiation process that need to be resolved at both the technical and political levels.

Studies from which Uganda can borrow in the implementation of a Monetary Union show that implementing monetary union successful requires: (i) a strong commitment to at least a loose political federation; (ii) a complementary fiscal union that avoids the creation of incentives for free-riding behaviour, (iii) a strong internal surveillance process to monitor and enforce agreed restrictions to macroeconomic policy management to ensure that member states comply with nominal and fiscal targets, (iv). automatic sanctions for non-compliance but require careful design. This is important for macroeconomic stability particularly as it relates to the interaction between the appropriate levels of fiscal deficits, exchange rates and interest rates. The form of the regional East African Central Bank and rules governing external borrowing will also be designed for the effective coordination of monetary policy management and economic realization of the EAC.

Structural reforms to enhance real convergence across the region are to be included in a pre-accession work programme. Greater public investment is required to improve convergence in economic structures across the region, and therefore reduce the likelihood of asymmetric shocks and friction between the partner states.

The fiscal policy constraints that are necessary to achieve harmonised macroeconomic management must not unduly restrict the ability of the partner states to address the pressing infrastructure gap.

The Council of Ministers at their 20th Meeting in Arusha Tanzania in March 2010 approved the establishment of a High Level Task Force (HLTF) from within the Partner States to fast track the establishment of the monetary union. The activities involved cover the following areas:

(i) The Model of the Union to be established ,the Scope of cooperation and the principles that will determine the procedures for operations under the Monetary Union

(ii) The appropriate macroeconomic policy framework. In this regard, four studies were commissioned, namely: (a) managing the macroeconomic convergence process ahead of the Monetary Union, (b) monetary policy harmonization, (c) exchange rate policy, and (iv) fiscal policy harmonization in the East Africa Community

(iii) Currency determination including the name of the currency to be used under the East Africa monetary union and the conversion rate to be used.

(iv) Harmonization of financial systems and financial arrangements including payment and settlement systems and the necessary infrastructure.

(v) Establishment of the required statistical framework including setting the required policies, standard and legal framework.

(vi) Establishing the legal and institutional framework; and

(vii) Other activities related to the transitional arrangements and other general areas that cover safeguard measures; admission; suspension and expulsion arrangements; and dispute resolutions among others.

PART TWO:

DOMESTIC ECONOMIC OUTCOMES AND PROSPECTS

CHAPTER THREE: ECONOMIC GROWTH

3.1 GDP growth

The Uganda economy faced both internal and external shocks which have significantly slowed down economic growth. It is estimated that the Ugandan economy will expand by 3.2 percent in the 2011/12 financial year, compared to a growth of 6.7 percent achieved in the previous year. This growth falls short of the projections made in the NDP, and is significantly below the long-term trend level (see Figure 3.1). This disappointing performance is the result of a remarkably volatile year, which included high global oil and commodity prices, drought in parts of the country and wider region, power shortages, exchange rate volatility and weak external demand. Unusually high levels of inflation and exchange rate volatility had particularly severe implications for the real sector by undermining business confidence and investment in the industrial and services sectors.

Figure 3.1: Real GDP growth at market prices, FY2007/08 to FY2011/12

3.2 Sectoral growth performance

The slowdown in real GDP growth of 3.5 percentage points from the previous financial year was driven by the industrial and services sectors, while the agricultural sector rebounded from the disappointing performance of FY2010/11. Table 3.1 presents the detailed sectoral performance.

Table 3.1: Percentage change in GDP by economic activity at constant 2002 prices

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**8.7**	**7.3**	**5.9**	**6.7**	**3.2**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**1.3**	**2.9**	**2.4**	**0.7**	**3.0**
Cash crops	9.0	9.8	-1.1	-6.5	16.2
Food crops	2.4	2.6	2.7	0.7	1.0
Livestock	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Forestry	2.8	6.3	2.9	2.8	3.6
Fishing	-11.8	-7.0	2.6	1.8	2.0
Industry	**8.8**	**5.8**	**6.5**	**7.9**	**1.1**
Mining & quarrying	3.0	4.3	15.8	18.6	8.2
Manufacturing	7.3	10.0	6.6	8.0	-1.8
Formal	9.2	12.0	6.1	9.1	-4.4
Informal	2.1	4.4	8.2	4.5	6.3
Electricity supply	5.4	10.6	14.5	10.7	3.7
Water supply	3.8	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.3
Construction	10.5	3.7	5.9	7.8	1.7
Services	**9.7**	**8.8**	**8.2**	**8.4**	**3.1**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	14.7	9.7	0.7	4.2	-0.7
Hotels & restaurants	10.7	4.5	12.9	-0.7	20.6
Transport & communications	21.3	14.3	17.5	14.1	8.9
Road, rail & water transport	20.8	12.9	14.1	7.9	2.1
Air transport and support services	17.8	-3.6	0.9	3.3	4.0
Posts and telecommunication	22.6	19.8	23.7	21.2	15.0
Financial services	17.1	25.4	29.5	23.6	-11.8
Real estate activities	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8
Other business services	10.8	12.4	15.0	8.6	1.7
Public administration & defence	12.1	5.5	16.1	11.6	6.0
Education	-6.5	4.3	-1.3	9.9	-5.8
Health	-4.8	-3.2	0.4	5.7	-20.0
Other personal & community services	12.8	12.3	11.8	11.4	13.8
Adjustments	**17.5**	**10.2**	**-2.7**	**3.0**	**10.2**
FISIM	15.9	27.1	69.1	28.6	-11.8
Taxes on products	17.3	11.8	5.0	7.4	5.6

Source: UBOS

3.2.1 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

While the agricultural sector as a whole performed well relative to recent years, this was mainly driven by a rebound in the cash crops subsector.

Cash crops

The cash crops subsector, which includes coffee, cotton, tea, cocoa, tobacco, sugarcane and exported horticulture, accounted for 9 percent of agricultural value added and grew by 16.2 percent in FY2011/12. The strong recovery reflected a rebound in coffee growing, which is estimated to have increased by 7.2 percent in FY2011/12 compared to the 14.6 percent decline in 2010/11. Coffee accounts for over 60 percent of the cash crops sector. This strong performance, driven by a bumper harvest and favourable global prices, has benefited the many smallholder farmers who supply the crop.

The value of cotton growing saw a dramatic 77 percent increase, albeit from a lower base. Many smallholder farmers have adopted the crop or expanded their production in response to high farm-gate prices. International prices remain volatile however, meaning these rapid growth rates may not be sustainable.

Tea and cocoa both registered significant growth, at 18.5 and 10.6 percent respectively. Flowers and horticulture expanded by 4 percent, representing a significant turnaround after three years of negative growth. Sugarcane production on the other hand declined by 11.7 percent in 2011/12, compared to growth of 10.4 percent in 2010/11.

Food crops

Food crops account for over half of the agricultural, forestry and fishing sector. Given the importance of domestic food crops in the consumption basket, food production is a key determinant of both household welfare and macroeconomic stability. Food crop production is estimated to have increased by 1 percent in FY2011/12, a slightly improved performance over the previous financial year. But given the rapid expansion of the labour force, this growth rate reflects inadequate productivity improvements in the sector.

In the absence of adequate irrigation infrastructure, increasingly unpredictable weather patterns are passed through to food production. Beans and sweet potatoes were particularly affected by heavy rains in the first half of FY2011/12. While rains were delayed or significantly below average in many areas, particularly parts of the eastern and northern regions, crop disease and pest attacks also hampered production most significantly the cassava mosaic virus.

Fishing

The fishing subsector accounted for 3.1 percent of GDP at current prices in FY2011/12, slightly higher than cash crops. The sector is estimated to have expanded by 2 percent. This represents a marginal increase over the previous year, but is far below the double-digit growth rates witnessed between 2000 and 2005. Efforts by the fisheries authorities to curb illegal fishing have successfully restored growth to sustainable levels.

3.2.2 Industrial sector

The industrial sector witnessed the largest growth slowdown, from 7.9 percent in FY2010/11 to an estimated 1.1 percent in FY2011/12. This was mainly driven by a sharp reduction in the growth of construction, and negative growth in the formal manufacturing sector.

Construction

Private and public construction activities account for half of the value added by the industrial sector, and for 13 percent of GDP at current prices. This important subsector is estimated to have grown by only 1.7 percent in FY2011/12. This represents a sharp decline from the 7.8 percent growth in FY2010/11. There was a fall in public construction due to the tight fiscal conditions, while private activity in the sector slowed due to the unfavourable economic environment.

Manufacturing

The preliminary estimates for FY2011/12 indicate that total manufacturing activity declined by 1.8 percent, from growth of 8 percent in FY2010/11.

Formal manufacturing declined by 4.4 percent, compared to the 9.1 percent growth in FY2010/11. The decline occurred across food processing, chemicals, paint, soap and cement, reflecting the difficult macroeconomic climate. The unreliable electricity supply in the first half of the financial year raised costs, particularly affecting the cement industry. Temporary closures, for routine maintenance, of a number of sugar factories had a significant impact on the food processing subsector.

One quarter of the manufacturing sector is classified as informal. This component is less capital-intensive and has lower energy costs, and performed better. Growth is estimated at 6.3 percent, up from 4.5 percent the previous year.

Electricity Supply

Electricity supply accounts for 1.2 percent of GDP at current prices, but has much larger significance given that energy costs are a binding constraint to many other economic activities. The sector increased by 3.7 percent in FY2011/12. The commissioning of the Bujagali hydro-electric power plant in the second half of the year helped to offset the difficulties faced by thermo-generation companies.

3.2.3 Services sector

Services sector growth slowed from 8.4 to 3.1 percent. The sector has helped to drive Uganda's impressive recent economic record, but in FY2011/12 two of the most important sources of this growth – wholesale and retail trade and financial services – experienced contractions. This was partly offset by good performance from telecommunications and hospitality services.

Wholesale and retail trade

30 percent of the services sector, and 13 percent of GDP at current prices, is accounted for by wholesale and retail trade and repairs. These activities are estimated to have registered a decline of 0.7 percent in FY2011/12. The sector suffered particularly from the nominal volatility experienced throughout the year, especially exchange rate fluctuations. The high interest rates that were necessary to tame inflation increased business costs for traders. They also had a negative impact on consumer demand, but overall private imports saw strong growth suggesting that supply-side factors were more important. The decline in trade services is also partly attributable to the poor performance of domestic manufacturing and weak external demand for Uganda's exports.

Financial Services

After a sustained period of rapid growth, the financial services sector is estimated to have declined by 11.8 percent in FY2011/12. The uncertainty stemming from price and exchange rate volatility reduced banking profits. Following a period of rapid growth, private-sector credit has stagnated since September 2011. Banks have also adjusted their asset portfolios. Despite the tight monetary stance driving up returns, commercial banks reduced their holdings of government securities. Holdings of cash and balances at the central bank have increased. This reflects increased demand for liquidity as individuals have withdrawn their deposits in the face of negative real interest rates. It is likely that many depositors are looking to alternative savings instruments such as real estate.

Hotels and restaurants

The hotels and restaurants sector grew by an impressive 20.6 percent in FY2011/12, which was a strong rebound from the decline of 0.7 percent in FY2010/11. The growth in these activities was mainly due to increased arrivals of non-residents, perhaps a dividend from Uganda's selection by Lonely Planet as the world's top tourist destination for 2012. Hotels and restaurants now account for 5 percent of the total GDP at current prices, and remain an important employer and foreign exchange earner.

Transport and communications

Transport and communications activities grew an estimated 8.9 percent in FY2011/12, continuing a run of strong recent growth. Overland transport services experienced slowed growth of 2.1 percent however, down from 7.9 percent in 2010/11. Subdued trade activities negatively affected the trucking industry. Air transport is projected to grow by 4 percent, a stronger performance than in recent years. There were significantly more passenger landings at Entebbe International Airport, while several new airlines, including Qatar and Gulf Air, began services to Uganda.

The post and telecommunications subsector continued its strong growth with an estimated expansion of 15 percent in FY2011/12. The growth is mainly attributable to strong performance in cellular subscriptions.

It should be noted that mobile money services are not yet incorporated in the compilation of the country's national accounts.

3.3 Short and medium-term growth prospects

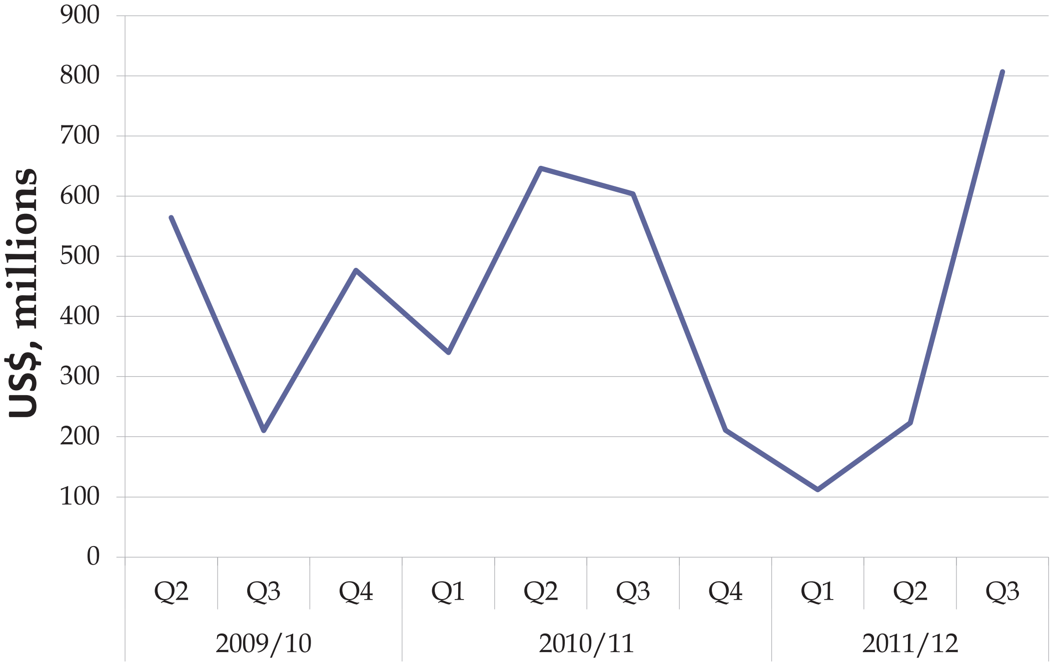
Uganda's economy will rebound after a difficult year. To maximise growth prospects the FY2012/13 budget will react flexibly to changes in the economic environment, while remaining consistent with the medium-term strategy articulated in the National Development Plan.

3.3.1 Macroeconomic stability and investor confidence

The temporal lapse in macroeconomic stability that characterised the 2011 calendar year was the most important cause of the disappointing growth performance in FY2011/12. Souring inflation and dramatic swings in the value of the shilling were compounded by inefficiencies in the implementation of Government programme resulting in negative growth in the contribution of public investment to total Gross Domestic Output. These factors combined affected private investment during the year. In the first quarter of FY2011/12, the UIA licensed projects with a total planned investment of US$112m. This was a dramatic fall from the US$604 planned six months previously. Capital-intensive sectors such as manufacturing were particularly hard-hit, recording a 90 percent fall in planned investment over the same period. Foreign and domestic investors withheld their investment decisions equally.

However, Government has made progress in its objective of restoring macroeconomic stability through tightening both monetary and fiscal policy which has led to a rapid improvement in business confidence. Planned investment has picked up dramatically, reaching over US$800 in the third quarter of FY2011/12. The negative growth effects are likely to be temporary provided macroeconomic stability is maintained and the constraints to faster implementation of Government projects are addressed.

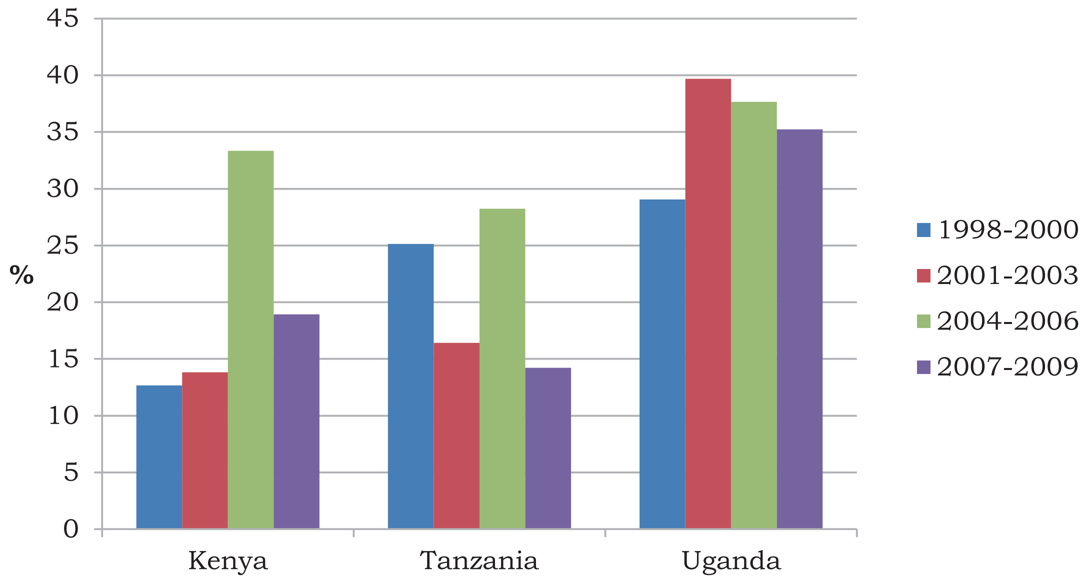
Figure 3.2: Planned investment in UIA-registered projects



Source: Uganda Investment Authority

Uganda's longer-term growth prospects are more promising, partly due to the increased investment opportunities and the clear way forward in the oil sector which is expected to attract significant foreign investment. It is also due to the fact that the underlying returns to investment in Uganda are high. The aggregate returns to investment in Uganda are significantly higher than in neighbouring Kenya and Tanzania (see Figure 3.3). This illustrates that the rate of public and private investment has a larger growth dividend in Uganda than in many countries in the region. This manifests Government's investment agenda and helps to explain why Uganda is consistently the largest destination for Foreign Direct Investment in the EAC.

Figure 3.3: The aggregate return to investment



Source: calculations based on World Bank World Development Indicators. The marginal product of capital is calculated as the GDP growth rate divided by gross capital formation as a percentage of GDP. This does not control for increases in other factors of production that may contribute to increased output, and thus gives an upper bound for the economy's average marginal product of capital.

3.3.2 Public and private investment

As macroeconomic stability is restored, inadequate infrastructure will re-emerge as an even tighter constraint to economic growth. Public investment remains the key ingredient necessary to 'crowd in' private economic activity.

The most important underlying constraints afflicting economic activity relate to high indirect costs stemming from the unreliable electricity supply and inadequate transport infrastructure. The impact of the acute energy shortages experienced in the first half of FY2011/12 illustrates the continued importance of electricity generation. The manufacturing sector was particularly affected, but this had significant implications for trade and transport services, and for the agricultural sector through agro-processing demand. Profit margins on the Kampala-Mombasa transport corridor have been estimated at 86 percent, highlighting the need for rail transport to increase competition and reduce transport prices.

High-productivity activities are concentrated in certain geographic areas. This is inevitable and even desirable due to powerful economies of scale and agglomeration effects. Government cannot fight the market forces that dictate this concentration of productive activities, but can ensure geographically even improvements in welfare through equitable service delivery and investments in connective infrastructure that will enhance integration and factor mobility across the country.

3.3.3 Financial intermediation

The financial sector is important for economic growth since it acts as an intermediary for channelling savings into investment. The recent policy measures aimed at reducing inflation which resulted in high interest rates has undoubtedly hurt consumers of financial products but will not undermine long-term growth prospects. This is because measures are aimed at a short term problem. It is also partly because the expansion of credit to the private sector over recent years has had only a limited impact on growth. Private-sector credit has increased from 11.5 percent of GDP in FY2007/8 to 16.9 percent in FY2010/11, yet growth has not recovered to the 8.7 percent recorded in 2007/8. Most firms finance investment from retained earnings. Private-sector credit drives aggregate demand more than production, explaining its weak link with growth. Among the formal non-agricultural sector, unmet effective demand for credit is relatively low. Since 2000 the ratio of bank lending to deposits has doubled, while the share of lending in total assets has steadily increased. The disappointing performance of the financial services sector in FY2011/12 does not affect these underlying improvements in financial development. In fact the loan to deposit ratio increased over the course of the financial year, from 71.5 percent in June 2011 to 77.7 percent in February 2012. Financial intermediation is not a major constraint to the rate of economic growth.

3.3.4 Potential sources of vulnerability

The experience of the last year has underlined the importance of macroeconomic stability. Vulnerability to economic shocks reflects structural economic weaknesses that must be addressed.

Agricultural supply shocks

Last year's drought in parts of the country and wider region was a key contributing factor to the souring food prices that undermined economic stability. After stabilising in the second half of 2011, food prices are again experiencing inflationary pressures. Food crop prices rose 23 percent in the third quarter of FY2011/12. This suggests the turbulence in 2011 was not a one off – there appears to have been a deeper shift towards higher and more volatile food prices. Given Uganda's limited participation in global food markets, this is mostly driven by domestic supply shocks, particularly resulting from changing climatic conditions. Food price spikes have second-round effects for core inflation. This is why Bank of Uganda has recently slowed monetary easing. But until the supply-side constraints in the agricultural sector are addressed, monetary policy will remain an inadequate tool to manage inflation.

The risks stemming from volatile prices, unpredictable weather, and crop and livestock pests and diseases are responsible for many smallholder farmers persisting with backward technologies that result in low productivity and disappointing long-term growth. Farmers are reluctant to invest in fertilisers or new production techniques because their potential returns are so uncertain. In the long run, higher prices are a potential opportunity for farmers but may go unexploited if prices remain so volatile.

There is a large agricultural financing gap, with the sector accounting for less than 8 percent of private sector lending. Progressive farmers are constrained by access to credit, but most smallholder farmers first require a basic level of economic security and protection from the pervasive risks they face. Government is addressing these problems by scaling up investment in irrigation infrastructure, improving access to post-harvest storage facilities and expanding social protection for the most vulnerable households. Access to finance for progressive farmers has been boosted through the Agricultural Credit Facility and there is demand to increase the size of this facility.

Exchange rate volatility and the current account deficit

While inflation is gradually subsiding, continued volatility of the shilling remains a threat to macroeconomic stability. Tight monetary policy in the first half of FY2011/12 successfully attracted foreign capital and strengthened the shilling, but greater reliance on more volatile inflows leaves the shilling vulnerable. The primary cause of the recent volatility in the exchange rate in Uganda is the large current account deficit. Reducing vulnerability of the shilling will therefore require increased investment in export diversification and in other areas which generate foreign exchange as well as long term capital inflows.

Agriculture accounts for almost half of all foreign exchange earnings, but traditional cash crop exports have experienced high volatility, reflecting global market conditions. This underlies Government's strategy to reduce reliance on the sector and exploit growing regional demand by promoting alternative agricultural exports, such as maize and meat. The tourism sector performed well in FY2011/12, and is an important employer and vital foreign exchange earner. The sector remains underdeveloped compared to neighbouring Kenya or Tanzania, with significant potential for further growth. Tourism promotion activities are therefore vital, while air transport will also play an important role in the development of the sector, as well as for non-traditional export activities. Greater Government attention to air transport facilities, including the road connection between Kampala and Entebbe airport, will bring significant returns.

Meeting the infrastructure gaps requires many capital goods which cannot be produced locally – Uganda's growth strategy must therefore be dependent on imports at least in the short run. But the country is becoming more reliant on highly unpredictable portfolio inflows to finance the current account deficit. This increases vulnerability to international financial speculators, creating large risks for the exchange rate and therefore inflation. Future oil inflows will be subject to fluctuations in global fuel prices, and may therefore contribute to exchange rate volatility.

Government efforts to attract more stable and beneficial forms of capital inflows, such as foreign direct investment and long-term infrastructure bonds, are therefore increasingly important.

3.4 The Business Environment

The regulatory environment is an important determinant of business costs and therefore private-sector competiveness, investment and economic growth. The World Bank's Doing Business Report assesses the impact of regulation on businesses in 183 economies. The 2012 Report shows that Uganda declined by four positions in the ease of doing business ranking, from 119th position in 2010/11 to 123rd position in 2011/12. The report also shows that Kenya dropped three places from 106th to 109th, while Tanzania dropped from 125th to 127th. Rwanda, on the other hand, improved on last year's excellent performance jumping from 50th to 45th, while Burundi had the best improvement on the continent, moving from 177th to 169th.

Table 3.2: Uganda's Performance in the Ease of Doing Business Rankings

Indicator	2012 Rank	2011 Rank	Change in Rank
Overall Ranking	123	119	-4
Starting a Business	143	136	-7
Dealing with Construction Permits	109	108	-1
Getting Electricity	129	128	-1
Registering Property	127	155	+28
Getting Credit	48	45	-3
Protecting Investors	133	131	-2
Paying Taxes	93	68	-25
Trading Across Borders	158	157	-1
Enforcing Contracts	116	113	-3
Resolving Insolvency	63	58	-5

As shown above, Uganda made significant improvement with regard to registering property, whereas there was a decline in all the other indicators – particularly revenue collection, starting a business and resolving insolvency. Uganda performed well with respect to Getting Credit (48th position), Resolving Insolvency (63rd position) and Paying Taxes (93rd position). However, there were challenges with indicators such as Trading across Borders (158th position), Starting a Business (143rd position), Protecting Investors (133rd position), Getting Electricity (129th position), Registering Property (127th position) and Enforcing Contracts (116th position).

The Doing Business report credits Uganda for increasing the efficiency of property transfers by establishing performance standards and recruiting more officials at the Lands Office. Also, URA's effort to simplify registration for a Tax Identification Number and for VAT by introducing an online system was a big boost. However, changes that added time to the process of obtaining a business license were introduced, slowed business start-ups, and contributed to the drop in the rankings.

The World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index is a more comprehensive measure of the micro and macroeconomic factors of a country's competitiveness. In 2011/12, Uganda was ranked 121st out of 143 economies, showing a drop by three places from the previous year.

Table 3.3: Uganda's Performance in the Global Competitiveness Index Rankings

Pillar	2011/12 Rank	2010/11 Rank	Change in Rank
Overall Rank	**121/142**	**118/139**	**-3**
Basic Requirements			
Institutions	98	104	6
Infrastructure	128	127	-1
Macroeconomic Environment	127	114	-13
Health & Primary Education	122	117	-5
Efficiency Enhancers			
Higher Education & Training	125	127	2
Goods Market Efficiency	105	117	12
Labour Market Efficiency	26	27	1
Financial Market Development	66	72	6
Technological Readiness	111	112	1
Market Size	89	92	3
Innovation and Sophistication Factors			
Business Sophistication	115	120	5
Innovation	90	104	14

As shown above, Uganda performs particularly well with regards to Labour Market Efficiency (26th position) and Financial Market development (66th position). There is relatively poor performance in the rankings in Infrastructure (128th position), Macroeconomic Environment (127th position), Health and Primary Education (122nd position) and Higher Education and Training (125th position). This underlies Government's bid to increase resource allocation for physical infrastructure and efforts to improve performance in education and health.

3.4.1 Regulatory Reforms for Private Sector Development

Laws and regulations must respond flexibly to the changing constraints and opportunities that the private sector faces. This requires increased and improved communication between Government and the private sector. Government recognises the need to further reduce the regulatory burden while enhancing compliance with the law and reducing unnecessary delays and costs of doing business. In the next Financial Year and in medium term, there will be particular attention on addressing the challenges that continue to undermine private-sector development and competitiveness. To achieve this objective, the Doing Business Task Force – comprised of the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA), the Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB), the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), the Lands Registry, the Commercial Court, the Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU), the Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (UNCCI), the Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA), the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), and UMEME will pursue the following reforms:

i. Simplify business registration procedures, especially those affecting business start ups, and launch online services for Company Registration.
ii. Establish a One Stop Shop at Uganda Investment Authority to enable investors to secure the necessary documentation, approvals, licences and information quickly and easily.
iii. Roll out the computerisation of Land Registry countrywide to shorten land title processing time.
iv. Introduce an electronic cargo tracking system to eliminate the need for road blocks on transit routes.

The enactment of several laws and regulations that impact on Uganda's competitiveness will also be pursued. These are outlined below:

i. **Bills that have been enacted and now awaiting drafting and approval of the regulations**: Retirement Benefits Authority Bill, 2010; and the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2010; The Electronic Transaction Act 2011 was gazetted on 18th March, 2011.
ii. **Bills that are before Parliament**: Capital Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2010; Industrial Property Bill, 2009; Companies Bill, 2009; Uganda National Bureau of Standards (Amendment) Bill, 2010; Anti-Counterfeiting Goods Bill, 2009; Accountants Bill, 2010; and Anti-Money Laundering Bill, 2011.
iii. **Bills that are before Cabinet**: Public-Private Partnerships Bill, 2010; Investment Code (Amendment) Bill, 2011; Free Zones Bill, 2011; the Pension Reform Bill; and the Chattels Securities Bill, 2009.

Comprehensive Business Licensing Reforms

A comprehensive Business Licensing Reform process was undertaken in FY2011/12. Preliminary results confirm that businesses are overburdened by regulations what constrain formalisation and innovation as a result of lengthy and unnecessary administrative procedures, corruption, excessive fees that may not be supported by law or only target revenue generation rather than serving a regulatory purpose. The most burdened sectors include tourism and fish, sectors with large potential for foreign exchange generation.

The study found that about 789 licenses, permits and approvals are administered by 65 different agencies supported by 87 laws, most of which were enacted before 1991. These impose a compliance cost of Shs. 560.43 billion representing 2.7 percent of GDP. The following are preliminary recommendations.

Of the 789 licenses, it is recommended that 169 are streamlined, 45 amalgamated into 19, and 112 (which server no regulatory purpose) should be eliminated. Of the 87 supportive laws reviewed, it is recommended that 64 be amended and 4 repealed. Implementing these recommendations is critical, particularly given a competitive reform environment in Africa and the large expected economic benefits.

CHAPTER FOUR: MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

4.1 Monetary Policy and the Monetary Sector

4.1.1 The monetary policy framework

In July 2011, Uganda's monetary policy framework was reformed to meet the challenges of and opportunities for macroeconomic management. This has been necessitated by transformation of the economy over the last 25 years, and in particular the rapid growth and diversification of the financial system over the last 10 years. These reforms have entailed the transition to an Inflation Targeting 'Lite' monetary policy framework. The primary policy objective of monetary policy remains unchanged; that is the control of core inflation over a medium-term horizon. The reforms to the monetary policy framework are intended to strengthen Uganda's overall macroeconomic framework.

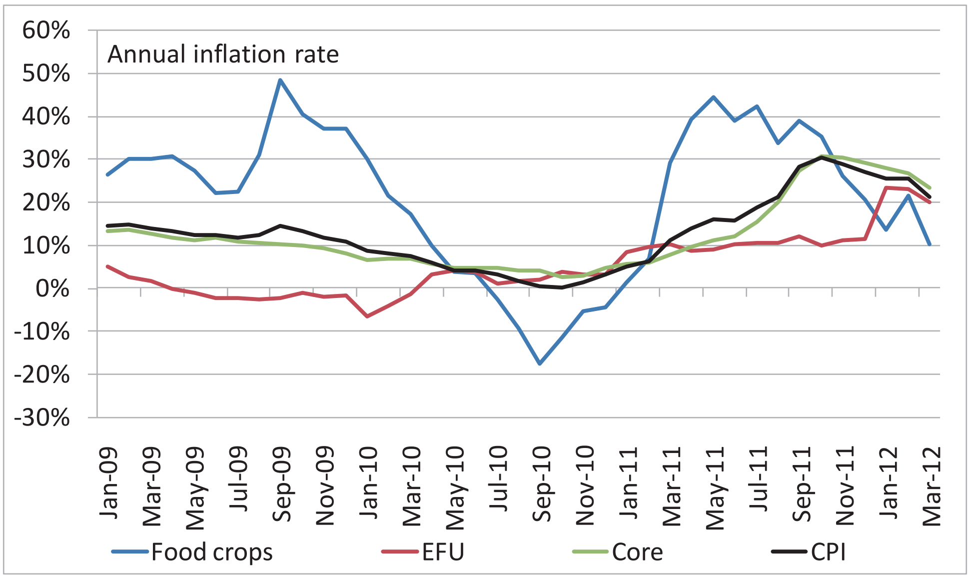
As part of the process of introducing an Inflation Targeting Lite monetary policy framework, the Bank of Uganda now sets an interest rate as the operating target of monetary policy – called the Central Bank Rate (CBR). The CBR is used to target the 7-day interbank interest rate, within a symmetric band. The CBR is set once a month and is publicly announced, so that it clearly signals the stance of monetary policy during the month. The CBR is set at a level which is consistent with moving inflation towards the Government policy target of 5 percent over the medium term. The BOU's Inflation Targeting Lite (ITL) Framework has enhanced transparency and effectiveness of monetary policy. The BOU will adjust the CBR to reflect the trend in inflation. In this context, the monetary policy stance is consistent with reaching single digits by end of 2012, and 5 percent in 2013.

During the first 9 months of the fiscal year, markets have begun to respond to the new framework, and interest rates on government bonds and private sector loans have so far closely mirrored changes in the CBR. This framework has proved effective in enhancing monetary policy communication and in anchoring inflation expectations.

4.1.2 Inflation

During the financial year 2011/12, Uganda faced significant inflationary pressures, which resulted in inflation reaching levels not seen since 1993. Inflationary pressures first emerged during the financial year 2010/11 but picked up momentum in 2011/12, and peaked in October 2011 with a headline rate of 30.5 percent and a core rate of 30.8 percent. However, since October 2011, inflation has steadily declined and in May 2012, headline inflation was 18.6 percent while core inflation was 21.2 percent. Figure 4.1 illustrates developments in CPI inflation and its main components.

Figure 4.1: Headline CPI, Core, Food Crop, and Electricity, Fuel & Utilities Inflation



Note: Core inflation makes up 81.6% of the total CPI basket, food crops account for 13.5% of the basket, and Electricity, Fuel & Utilities (EFU) account for the remaining 4.9%. Source: UBoS

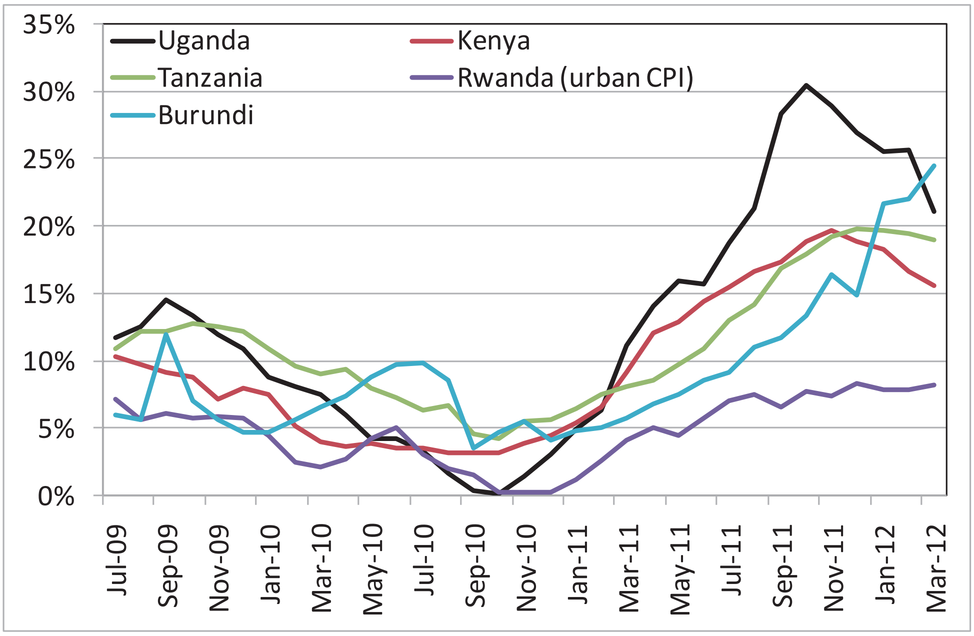
Food price inflation caused the initial increase in headline Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation, picking up over the first half on 2011, mainly on account of domestic supply shortages caused by drought and high international commodity price inflation. However, annual food inflation has since declined, from a peak of 50.4 percent in September 2011 to 8.0 percent in May 2012. The decline in food crops inflation has been driven by increased harvests due to the more favourable rains.

Core inflation which measures the increase in the general price level excluding food crops, energy fuel and utilities, accounts for about four fifth of the total basket of goods and services in the CPI. This measure of inflation picked up over the first quarter of FY2011/12, as inflationary pressures passed through to the items most consumed by households, and as the value of the shilling vis-a-vis major international currencies weakened (depreciated). Uganda is a small open economy, in which imports are equivalent to around a third of total economic activity, meaning that domestic prices – as well as developments in economic activity more generally – are strongly influenced by developments in the exchange rate. However, core inflation has begun to fall since end of calendar year 2011, as the BoU's monetary policy action began to take hold (see figure 4.2 below).

Whilst food and non-food core inflation fell over the third quarter of FY2011/12, the annual electricity, fuel and utilities (EFU) inflation rate increased, from around 10 to 11 percent for the first half of the year to 20.2 percent in March. This increase was mainly on account of the relatively higher domestic pump prices as a result of the high international crude oil prices; the upward adjustment in the power tariff in January 2012, and the increase in prices of water supply.

Uganda has not been alone in facing high inflationary pressures over the financial year, particularly within the EAC region, as illustrated in Figure 4.2. For example, inflation in Kenya rose throughout the first few months of the fiscal year, peaking at 19.7 percent in November before moderating to 15.6 percent in March. Inflation developments in Tanzania were similar to those in Kenya over the first half of the year, rising to a peak of 19.8 percent in December, and had moderated only to 19.0 percent by March. A number of common factors lie behind these trends, including rises in international commodity prices, and elevated inflation among key trading partners, which translates into high domestic inflation through higher prices of imports.

Figure 4.2: Annual CPI inflation across EAC countries



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

The tightening in the BoU's monetary policy by raising interest rates has been the key driver of the reduction in inflation in Uganda in recent months. The raise in the BOU CBR in the second half of 2011, and maintaining it at an elevated level – has resulted in increased commercial bank lending interest rates. This has curtailed the growth in private sector credit, which in turn has reduced aggregate demand in the economy as a whole and hence resulted in dampening the rapid increase in domestic prices.

Another cause of the increase in domestic prices has been the volatility in the exchange rate which increase the Shilling cost of imported consumer items as well as inputs for manufacturing. Exchange rate developments are explained in Section 4.1.5.

Global food and oil prices have also provided downward pressure on inflation over recent months. Although the level of global food and oil prices have increased slightly since the end of calendar year 2011, the annual change in global food and oil prices have continued to decline in recent months, These trends have had a downward effect of overall inflation.

Overall, the tight monetary policy together with a consistent fiscal policy stance has enabled restoration of monetary policy including a falling inflation trend and a stable exchange rate. This has been augmented by a reduction in the oil and food prices on the international market. Government is committed to bringing inflation down to the 5 percent target over the medium term. Necessary measures, that are monetary and fiscal, will be taken to achieve this objective. In particular, fiscal measures will be taken to address supply-side constraints to sustainably keeping inflation low by increasing production and productivity.

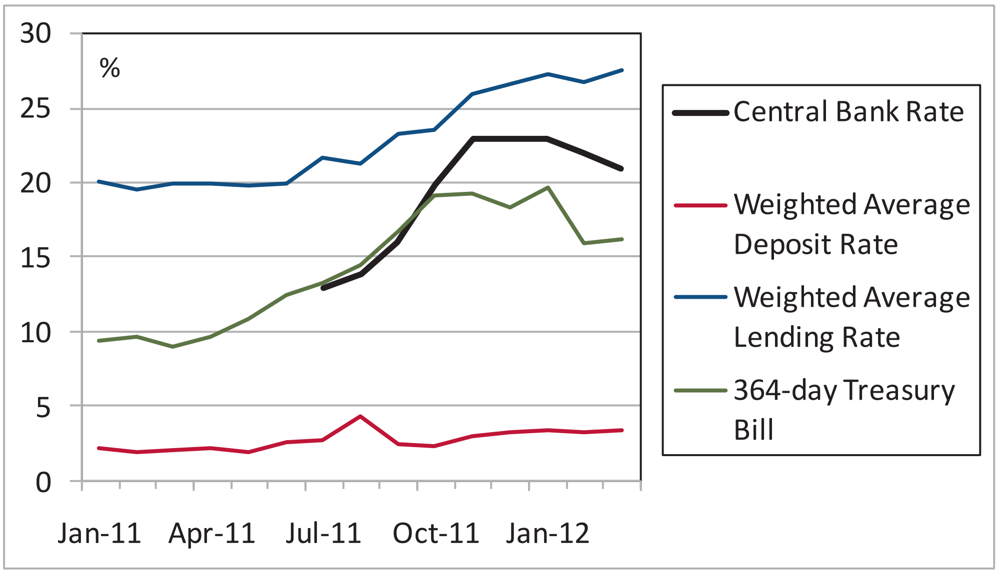
4.1.3 Interest rates

The Bank of Uganda raised the Central Bank Rate (CBR) by 10 percentage points between July and November 2011 to 23 percent, to curb high inflation. As inflationary pressures began to moderate at the start of calendar year 2012, the BoU began to cautiously ease the CBR to; 22 percent in February, 21 percent in March and 20 percent in June. As intended, the changes to the CBR have been reflected in changes to commercial bank lending interest rates thus having the desired effect.

Reflecting changes in the CBR, average commercial bank lending interest rates rose significantly over the first half of the financial year (as illustrated in Figure 4.3 below), and continued to rise in the third quarter as a result of the lagged effects of the initial increase in the CBR. This rise was an inevitable and necessary policy action of Government to control inflation not to discourage savings and bank lending as real interest rates turn negative.

Weighted average commercial bank deposit rates increased slightly over the fiscal year implying that high inflation would discourage deposit savings. Movements in the 364-day Treasury Bill have tracked changes in the CBR closely–rising over the first half of the fiscal year, remaining broadly flat at about 20 percent as the BoU held its CBR steady, and then falling in February and March 2012 to around 16 percent.

Figure 4.3: CBR, average commercial bank rates, and the 364-day T-Bill rate



Source: Bank of Uganda. The CBR was introduced in July 2011.

Government policy on interest rates

Uganda liberalised controls over bank interest rates in the early 1990s because the interest controls imposed in the 1980s had been disastrous for the economy. Throughout the 1980s nominal interest rates were lower than the rate of inflation which led to the shrinking of the banking system. The banks were starved of funds as a consequence. Controlled interest rates on bank loans were low but the volume of bank lending was very small; most Ugandans had no access to bank loans.

For the last 20 years, commercial banks have been free to set the interest rates on bank loans and deposits on the basis of prevailing market conditions. For a borrower, the interest rate which he/she is charged on a bank loan is determined by the following factors:

(i) The cost of funds;
(ii) The opportunity cost of lending (i.e. the interest rate on alternative uses of bank funds, such as Treasury Bills/Bonds);
(iii) The specific risk of default (or risk profile) of individual borrowers; and
(iv) The transaction costs of serving individual borrowers.

Banks charge different interest rates for different borrowers; more risky borrowers pay higher lending rates. Furthermore, small loans involve higher transaction costs per unit value of the loan, and so the interest rate charged for small loans is generally higher than that for the larger loans. This is the case all over the world.

The policy of liberalising bank interest rates in Uganda has allowed banks to extend credit to customers who would not otherwise have access to bank loans.

As a result, lending has grown rapidly. The policy of liberalising bank interest rates in Uganda has allowed banks to extend credit to customers who would not otherwise have access to bank loans. As a result, lending has grown rapidly. Ten years ago, in August 2001, bank loans to the private sector amounted to Ushs 815 billion in 2005/06 prices. By August 2011 they had risen more than 500%; to Ushs 3,867 billion in 2005/06 prices.

In the wake of the recent rise in interest rates, there were demands to administratively fix interest rates at a lower level. However, Government resisted pressure to intervene to prevent recent rises in commercial bank lending rates. Such interventions would have exacerbated inflation, and done long-term damage to the credibility and effectiveness of Uganda's macroeconomic framework. Forcing banks to lower their rates would weaken the effectiveness of monetary policy, potentially endanger the soundness and stability of the banking sector, and risk undoing to a significant extent the development of the financial sector in recent years. However, there are important lessons to be taken from the recent situation, with policy implications.

The extent of surprise and misunderstanding some consumers have shown, particularly in relation to the nature of flexible rate borrowing, suggests that government needs to deepen and/or accelerate efforts to improve financial literacy. In collaboration with Bank of Uganda and other financial sector regulatory authorities, MoFPED will work to ensure that all bank customers are clear on (i) what they are signing up for, and (ii) the implications and potential risks. One measure that would support this goal, for example, would be requiring that certain compulsory statements, warnings, or words of guidance must be given by banks to customers before they take on certain financial obligations.

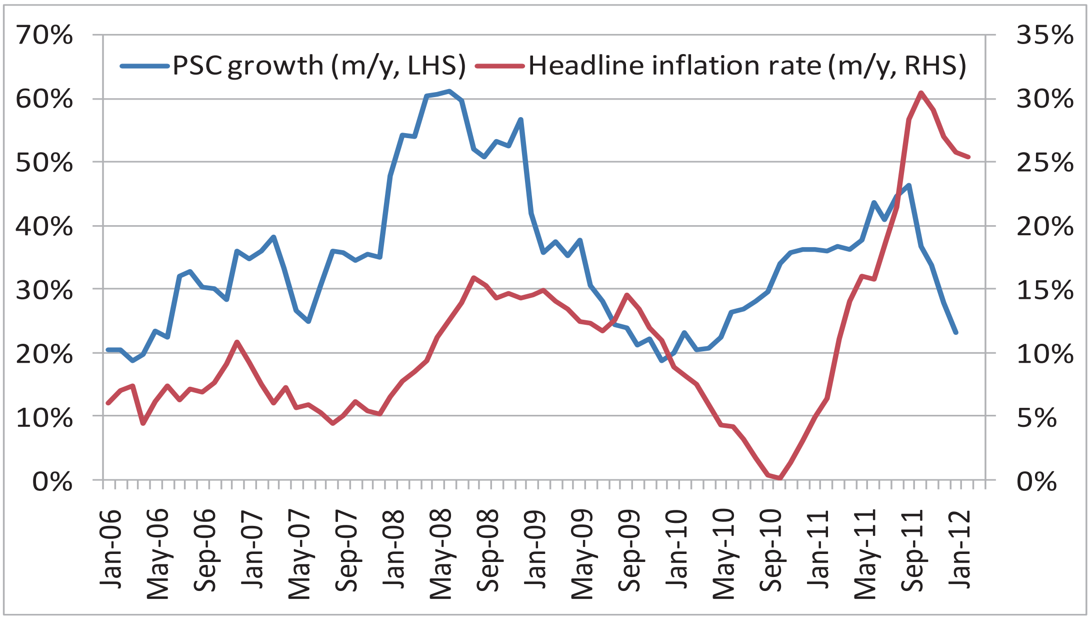
To ensure that consumers of financial services are made aware and understand all the information relating to the terms and conditions under which such services, including loans, are provided, the Bank of Uganda has developed consumer protection guidelines which have been issued to banks. In addition, Bank of Uganda, together with other agencies such as the Capital Markets Authority, Uganda Bankers' Association and Reuters, is undertaking financial literacy and awareness campaigns throughout the country in the local languages media. The commercial banks will contribute to this effort. BOU established in February 2010 a Regulation and Resolution of the Commercial Banking Section which is under the Supervision function of BOU and handles: (i) complaints from commercial banks, (ii) investigations of illegal deposit taking institutions, and (iii) all other issues raised by clients in relation to consumer protection.

Government will continue to accelerate and expand measures to reduce lending rates over the longer term, by addressing the fundamental factors underpinning commercial bank lending rates. This includes reducing banks' operating costs by providing the relevant infrastructure; reducing the risks to banks of lending by rolling out the Credit Reference Bureau and the National Identity Card; and ensuring that the commercial courts are facilitated to increase the time available to handle cases.

4.1.4 Private sector credit

As a consequence of the tight monetary policy during the fiscal year 2011/12, the rate of growth of private sector has significantly reduced. The stock of private sector credit (PSC) grew rapidly over most of 2011. However, reflecting the increase in interest rates, growth slowed over the final quarter of last calendar year, and remained subdued for the rest of the fiscal year 2011/12. The stock of PSC at the end of March 2012 was only 1.7 percent higher than at the end of the previous quarter, and was broadly flat compared to six months previously. Growth in PSC on an annual basis fell to 21.7 percent in March 2012– down from 27.9 percent in the year to December 2011, and 46.4 percent in the year to September 2011. As illustrated by the chart below, PSC growth tends to lead inflation. Therefore, a slowdown in the growth of private sector credit has had and will continue to have a dampening effect on inflation over the near term.

Figure 4.4: Private Sector Credit Growth and Inflation (January 2006 to March 2012)



Source: Bank of Uganda, UBoS.

4.1.5: Exchange Rate Policy and Foreign Exchange Market Developments

Foreign Exchange Rate Policy

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

In November 2011, the BOU increased the amount of daily purchases of US dollars, for reserve build up, from the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM), from US$ 0.5 million dollars to US$ 1.0 million and to US$ 1.7 million, in December 2011. Later in December 2011, BOU moved from purchasing fixed amounts to purchasing amounts within the range of US$ 1 to 2 million, daily. This move was prompted by a need for flexibility to adapt to market conditions. The increased purchases, for reserve build up were made possible in the latter months of 2011, on account of the improved inflows of foreign currency into the country; driven by increases in remittances, export proceeds and short term capital inflows.

During July 2011 to March 2012, Bank of Uganda intervened on both the purchase and sale side of the foreign exchange market, in a bid to prevent wide variations in the exchange rate. Consequently, during July 2011 to March 2012, BOU's net action in the IFEM was a net purchase of US$ 187.64 million.

This compares to a net sale of US$ 62.40 million over the same period during the previous year.

Foreign Exchange Market and Exchange Rate Developments

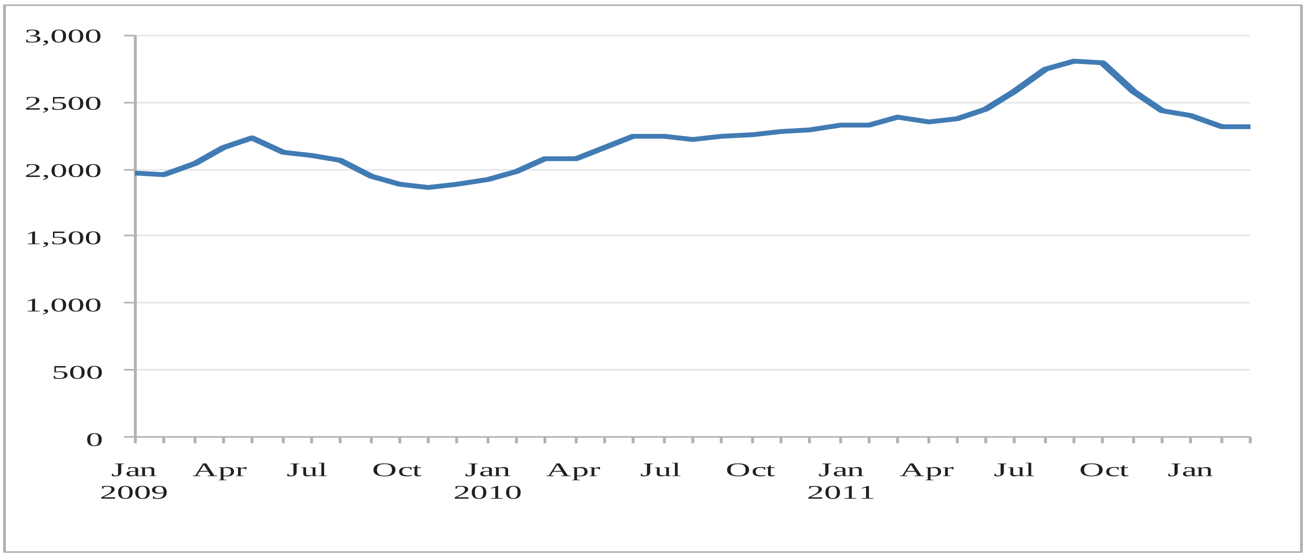
Overall, the strength of the Shilling was relatively unchanged in March 2012 compared to June 2011 – but within the period, the value of the currency fluctuated significantly.

Over the four months between June and September 2011 the value of the Shilling against the US Dollar depreciated by 14.3 percent, from an average market midrate of 2,461.04 in June to an average of 2,814.02 in September. The Shilling then strengthened significantly from September 2011, trading at an average of 2,485.02 in March 2012 and thereby almost fully reversing the depreciation seen over the early part of the fiscal year. Figure 4.5 shows the trend in the nominal exchange rate between January 2009 and March 2012.

The depreciation pressures experienced by the Uganda Shilling at the start of the fiscal year were on account of both global and domestic factors. The global strengthening of the US dollar, attributed mainly to signs of improvement in the US economic outlook, led to the weakening of most international currencies as well as the Uganda Shilling. Domestically, the continued weakening of the current account due to persistently high imports, excessive domestic demand for the US Dollar mainly from the manufacturing, oil and telecommunications sectors and speculative attacks on the Uganda Shilling, all led to the severe weakening of the Uganda Shilling.

However, since September 2011, the shilling has regained most of its lost value, driven by the high interest rates on Government securities which attracted significant short term capital inflows. Foreign holdings of Government securities now account for nearly 20 percent of outstanding domestic debt, and are approaching levels last seen before the 2008 financial crisis. However, these are short term capital inflows which present a risk to the exchange rate. To mitigate this risk, Government must increase export diversification and in particular invest in foreign exchange generating areas, as well as increase production and productivity in general.

Figure 4.5: Nominal Exchange Rate, Shs/US$ July 2011-March 2012



Source: Bank of Uganda

Foreign Exchange Trading Volumes

Total market turnover in the Interbank foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) during the period July 2011 to March 2012 amounted to US$ 14.71 billion, an increase of 7.5 percent from U.S$ 13.68 billion recorded during the same period in the previous year. Net BOU action in the IFEM from July 2011 to March 2012 was a net purchase of US$ 187.64 million as compared to a net sale of US$ 62.40 million over the same period during the previous year.

In the period under review, there was an increase in trading in currency SWAPs in the Interbank Market which is a sign of investor confidence. During September 2011 to March 2012, total SWAPs' turnover amounted to US$ 6.2 billion, representing a three-fold increase from the turnover of US$ 2.4 billion, recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year. Trading in SWAPs provides the banks an alternative source of funding and also serves as a hedging instrument against foreign exchange risk, hence becoming increasingly popular with the banks.

The Outlook for the Exchange Rate

Going forward, the exchange rate will continue to be determined by market forces, with a likely bias towards depreciation because of the balance of payments outlook (see Chapter 5). The main factor that will drive the exchange rate is local demand and supply.

4.2 Financial Sector Performance and Reforms

4.2.1 The commercial banking sector

Over the last financial year, the commercial banking sector remained financially sound and profitable despite the macroeconomic challenges such as the sharp rise in inflation, exchange rate volatility and the slowdown in economic growth.

The stock of private sector credit (PSC) extended by commercial banks to the private sector rose strongly over the first quarter of the year but then remained broadly flat over the next six months; the stock of PSC stood at Shs.7.1 trillion at the end of March, up 8.9 percent since the end of the previous fiscal year and up 21.7 percent on March 2011.

The volume of customer deposits was Shs.9.1 billion as at end-March 2012 – unchanged from the level nine months previously, though up 8.0 percent on March 2011. The failure of deposits to show growth over FY2011/12 to March reflects the continued high rates of inflation, which meant real interest rates on deposits, were highly negative for much of the period. Overall, however, the flattening off in deposit growth over the year combined with the rise in PSC means that the banking system was more effective in intermediating deposits: the loan to deposit ratio increased from 71.5 percent in June 2011 to 77.9 percent in March 2012.

The total assets of commercial banks (which is a measure of the nominal size of the commercial banking sector) stood at Shs13.5 trillion in March 2012 – up 7.5 percent since the start of the financial year, and up 13.5 percent on a year previously.

The banks remained well capitalised with the tier 1 capital increasing by 29.31 percent from Shs.1,281 billion in December 2010 to Shs.1,656 billion in December 2011 arising from fresh capital injections and capital retention from accumulated profits of previous years. Commercial bank’s profits after tax for the year ending in December 2011 increased by Shs.225.15 billion or 85.39 percent to Shs.488.85 billion as compared to Shs.263.69 billion posted in 2010. All banks held adequate liquidity levels to meet their ongoing operational requirements with total liquid assets to deposits ratio averaging at 37.56 percent compared to 39.69 percent previously, which was well above the statutory minimum requirement of 20 percent. Total non-performing loans as a percentage of total advances remained low at 2.21 percent in December 2011, moving up marginally from 2.12 percent recorded as at December 2010.

BoU revised the bank’s minimum capital requirements from Shs.4.0 billion to Shs.10.0 billion which was to be achieved by 1 March 2011 and to build it up Shs.25 billion by March 1, 2013 for all existing banks. By 1 March 2011, banks had complied with the requirement.

BoU continues to monitor the progress of banks to achieve compliance with the Shs.25.0 billion requirement by 1 March 2013.

BoU carried out stress tests and the results indicated that the banking system’s solvency was resilient to plausible adverse shocks and also embarked on a number of reforms aimed at strengthening the regulatory framework. A pilot project is also underway to strengthen liquidity monitoring by introducing the Liquidity Coverage Ratio recommended under Basel III.

Efforts are also underway to enhance capacities to manage a systemic financial crisis and enhance coordination of the regulatory bodies through technical assistance from the World Bank.

In 2011, Bank of Uganda received two applications for Commercial Banking Licenses from Bank of India Uganda Limited and NC Bank Uganda Limited which are subsidiaries of Bank of India in India and NIC Bank in Kenya, respectively. These have since been issued with Licenses bringing the total number of licensed commercial banks in Uganda to 25 as at 31 March 2012. There has been a significant expansion in the number of bank branches and ATMs rising from 321 and 654 as at 31 December 2010 to 354 and 633 in December 2011 respectively, and to 366 and 687 as of March 2011.

Bank of Uganda continued to approve a number of electronic banking products for commercial banks that applied for them to boost various banks' competitive advantages in the sector and to facilitate customers' ease of access and use of banking services without physically having to go to banking premises. These products include SMS banking, Internet banking and Mortgage Financing. Bank of Uganda approved applications from Stanbic Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, DFCU Bank and Equity Bank to partner with providers of mobile money services namely; Orange Uganda Limited, Warid Telecom Uganda Limited and MobiCash Uganda Limited. This increased the number of approved mobile money products to six, namely; MTN mobile money, Airtel Money, UTL M-sente, Warid Pesa & Orange Money and Mobicash.

In a bid to promote equitable financial services practices, Bank of Uganda issued the Financial Consumer Protection Guidelines, 2011 which took effect on 1 June 2011. Furthermore, proposals for effecting amendments to the Financial Institutions Act (FIA) 2004 to allow banks to offer Islamic Banking and Insurance products were submitted to the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) for onward presentation to Parliament for approval and the Bill is currently before Cabinet. The amendments to the Financial Institutions (Capital Adequacy Requirements) Regulations, 2005 to incorporate a capital charge for market risk previously proposed by BOU, were forwarded to the Minister for approval and eventual gazetting. Presently, Bank of Uganda is reviewing the Agency Banking model to ascertain whether its operational framework conforms to the FIA 2004.

4.2.2 Credit institutions

The overall performance of the Tier 2 Credit Institutions sub-sector as of 31 December 2011 was satisfactory. The branches of the three Credit Institutions namely Mercantile Credit Bank Ltd, Opportunity Bank Uganda Ltd and Post Bank Uganda Ltd increased from 42 as at end December 2010 to 44 as at end December 2011.

Total assets increased by 21.9 percent from 158.9 billion at the end of December 2010 to Shs.193.7 billion at the end of December 2011 while total loans increased by 34.5 percent from Shs.79.7 billion to Shs.107.2 billion over the same period. The ratio of advances to deposits increased from 56.1 percent to 62.6 percent.

Total deposits increased by 12.9 percent from Shs.107.7 billion to Shs.121.6 billion in the twelve months to December 2011. All the credit institutions maintained unimpaired paid-up capital above the statutory requirements of Shs.1 billion and complied with the minimum core capital to risk weighted assets ratio requirement of 8 percent. The paid-up capital of the credit institutions grew by 5.9 percent from Shs.16.9 billion at end December 2010 to Shs.17.9 billion as at end December 2011.

Total profits for the credit institutions sector increased by 981.5 percent from a net profit position of Shs.0.27 billion reported as at December 2010 to a profit position of Shs.2.92 billion at the end of December 2011. All credit institutions were in compliance with the statutory liquidity requirements. Total non-performing loans as a percentage of total advances decreased from 4.2 percent as at December 2010 to 1.6 percent as at December 2011.

4.2.3 Microfinance Deposit Taking Institutions

The overall financial condition of the four Tier 3 Microfinance Deposit Taking Institutions (MDIs) – FINCA Uganda Ltd, Pride Microfinance Ltd, Uganda Finance Trust Ltd, and Uganda Agency for Development Microfinance Ltd – was rated satisfactory. Total deposits of the MDIs continued to grow reflecting the public's increased confidence in the sector.

Total assets increased by 37.1 percent from Shs.169.9 billion to Shs.232.9 billion in the year to December 2011, while total loans increased by 42.5 percent from Shs.120.3 billion to Shs.171.4 billion during the same period. MDIs' holdings of Government securities more than tripled. All the MDIs maintained unimpaired paid-up capital above the statutory requirements of Shs.500 million and complied with the minimum core capital-to-risk-weighted-assets ratio requirement of 15 percent. The core capital of the MDIs increased by 61.4 percent from Shs.29.8 billion to Shs.48.1 billion between December 2010 and December 2011. Total MDIs' profits increased from Shs.4.3 billion in December 2010 to Shs.10.1 billion in December 2011. All MDIs complied with the statutory liquidity requirements. Portfolio at risk improved slightly, while nonperforming advances increased one third.

All MDIs made their premium contributions to the MDI Deposit Protection Fund (MDI-DPF). As of 31 December 2011, the Fund had an outstanding balance of Shs.6.5 billion, including an equivalent of €1.8 million that was received from the German Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) in November 2011 as seed capital to boost the Fund.

UGAFODE Microfinance Limited was licensed to operate as an MDI in September 2011 and started operations in October 2011. The total number of MDI branches increased from 83 in December 2010 to 98 by December 2011. Bank of Uganda also approved the establishment of Point of Sale (POS), mini-branch and agency operations for Western Union and MTN Mobile Money by MDIs. During the period under review, one of the MDIs applied and was granted a banking license pending fulfilment of capital requirements.

4.2.4 Microfinance Institutions

Government aims to expand financial access, particularly in rural areas. There are 180 microfinance companies and NGOs targeting the poor. Since launching the Rural Financial Services programme, the number of Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) across the country has increased to over 2,800. Membership of these financial cooperatives has grown from 644,318 in 2008 to 1,154,714 by December 2011. Savings have increased from Shs.54.9 billion to Shs.83 billion, and share capital has risen from Shs.21.5 billion to Shs.44 billion over the same period. Loans have also performed well and currently stand at Shs. 122 billion. In the first half of FY2011/12, a total of 213 loans worth Shs.17.4 billion were disbursed, as shown in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Summary of disbursed loans – by product (July. – Dec. 2011)

Fund	Number of loans disbursed			Amount disbursed (millions of Ugandan shillings)		
	Target	Actual	Performance	Target	Actual	Performance
Agricultural Loans (exclude loans to SMEs)	127	104	82%	10,158	9,018	89%
Business Enhancement Loans	89	29	33%	1,060	260	25%
Micro-Enterprise Loans	107	37	35%	5,678	3,602	63%
SME (Agric and Non-agric) loans	29	22	76%	3,817	4,477	117%
Environment Loans	15	1	6.7%	417	50	12%
Total	367	213	58%	21,130	17,407	82%

Source: Disbursement Register and targets by the ZO.

A new survey provides the first systematic means to benchmark Uganda's progress in expanding financial access.[6] It is revealed that 20.5 percent of Ugandans aged 15 and above have an account at a formal financial institution, which includes banks, credit unions (such as SACCOs), and microfinance institutions (see Table 4.2). This is around the average for sub-Saharan Africa, higher than in Tanzania or Burundi, but trails the other EAC economies (Kenya and Rwanda). There is evidence that Government's drive to expand financial access to rural areas has made significant progress. The rural-urban divide is now significantly smaller in Uganda than in other EAC economies. Uganda also performs relatively well in terms of using financial services for business purposes, particularly in rural areas. 7.7 percent of Uganda's rural population use an account at a formal financial institution for business purposes. This indicator is significantly above the African average and only marginally behind

[6] The Global Findex database measures how people in 148 economies save, borrow, make payments, and manage risk. New indicators were constructed using survey data from interviews with more than 150,000 nationally representative and randomly selected adults aged 15 and above. The survey was carried out over the 2011 calendar year by Gallup, as part of its World Poll.

Kenya within the EAC. One area for concern is a relatively large gender divide, with men significantly more likely to have a formal account. Bank of Uganda is actively encouraging financial institutions to design products targeting the rural poor and disadvantaged groups such as women and the youth.

Table 4.2: Proportion of population with an account at a formal financial institution

	All (15+)	Women	Men	Rural areas	Urban areas	Account used for business purposes (rural areas)
Uganda	20.5%	15.1%	25.8%	20.2%	26.9%	7.7%
Burundi	7.2%	5.9%	8.6%	7.0%	24.6%	0.8%
Kenya	42.3%	39.2%	45.6%	37.9%	76.0%	10.2%
Rwanda	32.8%	28.2%	37.5%	31.4%	42.4%	5.3%
Tanzania	17.3%	13.8%	20.8%	14.2%	40.6%	3.0%
SS Africa*	24.0%	21.5%	26.7%	20.5%	37.9%	4.6%

Source: Global Findex database. *Developing countries only

Access to formal credit is greater than in most other sub-Saharan African countries, mainly reflecting the geographic reach of the SACCO network. 8.9 percent of Ugandans received a loan from a formal financial institution in the past year, almost twice the average for sub-Saharan Africa (see Table 4.3). Money lenders are used relatively infrequently, while other informal sources of credit – such as family and friends – remain important.

Government recognises the role Self Help Groups (SHGs), including the Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs), and Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLAs) in serving the financially excluded. But SHGs frequently also encounter operational challenges relating to security and fraud risks, and lack of managerial skills. To address these challenges, Government intends to partner other stakeholders in cataloguing these institutions in a central database; designing training and capacity building packages; and developing linkages with the formal financial service providers.

Table 4.3: Sources of credit

	Proportion of 15+ population that received loan in the past year from				
	Formal financial institution	Private lender	Employer	Family or friends	Store credit
Uganda	8.9%	4.6%	4.2%	46.5%	9.4%
Burundi	1.7%	12.4%	5.3%	43.9%	5.6%
Kenya	9.7%	6.6%	6.2%	58.2%	10.2%
Rwanda	8.4%	4.1%	4.7%	27.8%	0.9%
Tanzania	6.6%	6.0%	5.9%	46.0%	6.5%
SS Africa*	4.8%	5.4%	4.1%	39.9%	8.3%

Source: Global Findex database. *Developing countries only

Technological innovations relating to mobile payments systems have huge potential to expand financial access. Progress has been faster than in most other African countries – 25.2 percent of Ugandans used a mobile phone to receive money in the past year, higher than any EAC country other than Kenya. This technology has enabled individuals – including those in remote areas – to make payments, send and receive money and store funds at relatively low risk and cost. The extent of use of mobile money services in Kenya illustrates the large potential for further growth in Uganda. Consultations are ongoing between Government and financial institutions on how mobile money can operate in a regulated environment to provide money transfer and other financial services to the unbanked.

Table 4.4: The proportion of the population using a mobile phone to receive money

	All (15+)	Women	Men	Rural areas	Urban areas
Uganda	25.2%	20.4%	29.9%	24.8%	34.4%
Burundi	4.7%	4.6%	4.8%	4.2%	37.4%
Kenya	66.7%	61.9%	71.6%	64.1%	85.6%
Rwanda	2.9%	2.5%	3.4%	2.8%	3.9%
Tanzania	19.6%	17.3%	22.0%	16.2%	45.5%
SS Africa*	14.6%	13.6%	15.5%	12.7%	21.9%

Source: Global Findex database. *Developing countries only

To consolidate the achievements made so far in extending financial access, a sound regulatory framework is required to ensure financial stability and the security of deposits. Government is in the process of harmonising the regulatory framework and supervisory practices for Tier 4 microfinance institutions (MFIs) with the Financial Institutions Act (2004) and the Microfinance Deposit taking Institutions Act (2003).

Bank of Uganda will provide oversight for large deposit-taking MFIs (with an asset base of more than Shs. 2.5 billion), while smaller institutions will be supervised by the Microfinance Regulatory Authority (MRA), which is to be established. All existing and new Tier 4 institutions will have to seek a permit or license from either the MRA or Bank of Uganda to undertake microfinance activities. The MRA will segment Tier 4 MFIs depending on their size and legal form, and determine the form of regulation and the supervision effort to be applied to each category. Tier 4 institutions that have share capital between Shs. 300 million and Shs. 2.5 billion will be directly supervised by the MRA. Supervision of smaller MFIs will be delegated to apex bodies or other competent organisations, who will use non-prudential regulation methods. In consultation with Bank of Uganda, the MRA will establish a deposit protection and credit referencing mechanism as well as Client Protection Principles for institutions under its jurisdiction.

To promote financial inclusion and development of the microfinance industry, Government has prioritised improving financial literacy. The Communications Strategy for the Rural Financial Services programme and a Financial Literacy

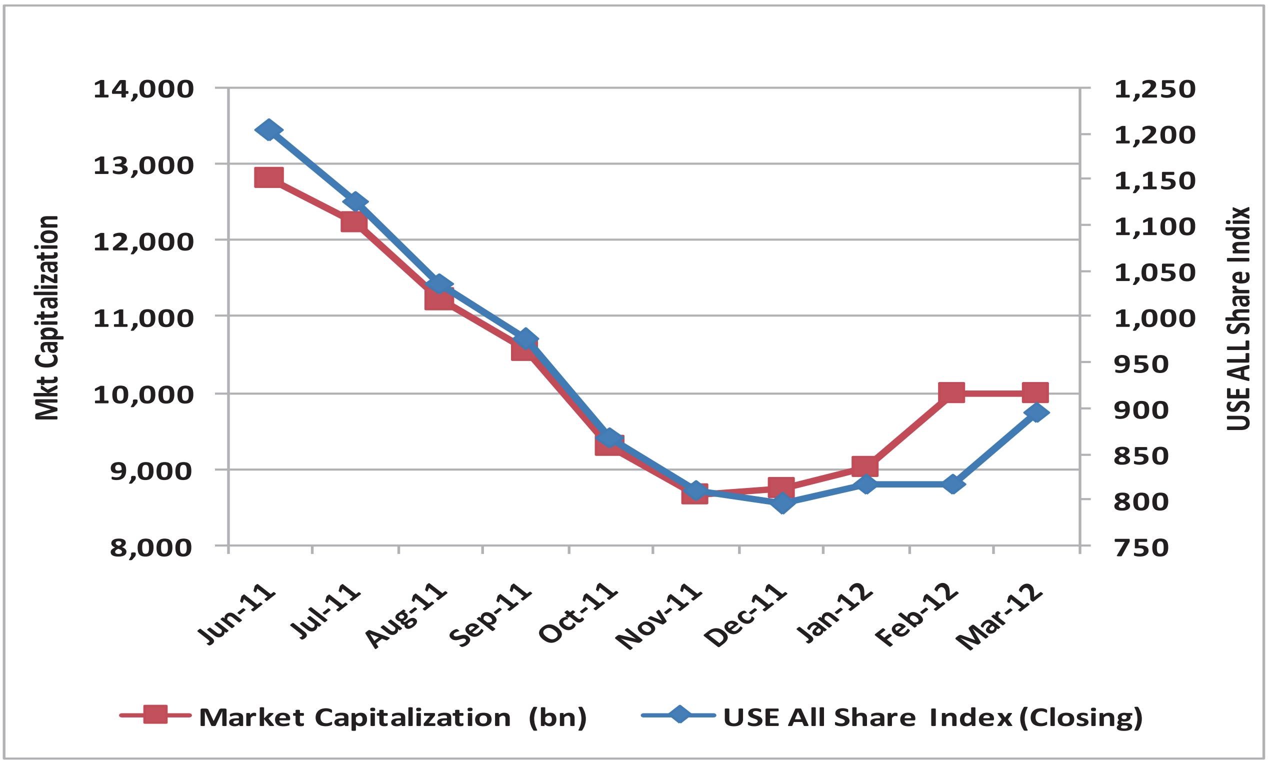
Strategy is spearheaded by Bank of Uganda and includes other stakeholders in the financial sector and the Ministry of Education and Sports.

In FY2012/13 Government will focus on enhancing the management and governance of MFIs to build trust and confidence in the sector. To improve the reporting, performance monitoring and control systems currently lacking in most SACCOs, the Performance Monitoring Tool will be expanded to cover all formal microfinance operators. Government will not extend loans to SACCOs with a poor repayment record, or those that do not hold Annual General Meetings (AGMs), have inadequate record keeping or properly demarcate management and board functions. Networks of MFIs across the country will be strengthened for improved information sharing, including of borrower credit records. The possibility of introducing crop or weather insurance to help poor farmers will also be explored.

4.2.5 Capital Markets

The Uganda Stock Exchange (USE) All Share Index (ASI) fell sharply over the start of year – reaching 805.60 at the end of October, 28.2 percent down from its level of 1,122.31 at the start of the financial year – before recovering slightly over the following few months to reach 896.00 by the end of March (20.2 percent down from the start of the financial year). Trading activity has also been relatively subdued, with the average number of deals per month in the financial year to March being 29.1 percent lower than the average number of deals per month in the second half of FY2010/11.

Figure 4.6: Uganda Stock Exchange perfomance and activity since June 2011



4.2.6 Pensions industry and pensions sector reform

Government is undertaking reforms in the retirement benefits sector (pension sector) in order to ensure that workers savings are protected, and to provide an enabling environment for increasing domestic savings. These savings can then provide a sustainable and formidable financing source for domestic investment. To provide oversight and regulate the sector, the Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority Act (URBRA) became effective in September 2011. The regulations to guide implementation of the Act have been drafted and the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development will appoint the Board of the Authority before 30th June 2012.

The URBRA Act provides for:

a) Protection of the interests of members and beneficiaries of retirement benefit schemes by promoting governance principles, transparency and accountability.
b) Establishment of an independent Authority to regulate the establishment, management and operations of the retirement benefits schemes in Uganda, in both the public and the private sector; and
c) Supervision of institutions/schemes that provide retirement benefits products and services.

In addition, the process of liberalising the retirement benefits (pensions) sector is also underway. A technical working taskforce comprising a wide range of stakeholders was established by the Ministry of Finance, planning and Economic Development to review and amend the Retirement Benefits Sector Liberalisation Bill which is currently in Parliament for consideration. This followed new developments in the pension sector that had not been foreseen at the time of preparing the Bill. The Report of the Taskforce is expected to be completed by end July 2012. Consultations with the wider stakeholders will follow the work of the Taskforce and is envisaged that the liberalisation framework will be operationable by the end of next calendar year.

The objectives of the liberalisation is to increase efficiency, increase coverage to include all those on formal employment, self employed, and in the informal sector, and to ensure financial sustainability of the system by making it fully funded. Other benefits will include innovation into new products. Overall, a combination of effective regulation and liberalization is expected to increase pension funds (financial savings) part of which can be utilised to finance critical needs such as infrastructure development using instruments such as Infrastructure Bond.

4.2.7 Insurance industry

During the fiscal year under review, the Insurance Amendment Act was amended and gazetted. Inter alia, the amendments in the Act:

a) Removes ambiguities in the Insurance Act and to ensure clarity by defining a number of technical terms;
b) Enhances corporate governance in the insurance sector;

c) Provides for micro-insurance and health insurance as classes of both life and non-life business. This brings the operations of all Health Membership Organization under the purview of the Insurance regulator;
d) Allows the setting up of Uganda Re-Insurance; and
e) Provides for banks to act as intermediaries in insurance business, which will increase the sales channels for insurance products and also increase the market penetration.

The Regulator of the insurance industry in Uganda was, in the first quarter of FY2011/12, renamed to be called the Insurance Regulatory Authority of Uganda (IRAU), changing the name from the Uganda Insurance Commission. The IRAU ensures effective administration, supervision, regulation and control of the Insurance industry in Uganda.

In December 2011, the IRAU issued operating licenses for 2012 to 23 Insurance companies (compared to 22 in 2011), 29 Insurance Brokers, 14 Loss Assessors /Adjusters, 1 Re-Insurance Broker and 619 Agents.

The market is still dominated by non-life insurance services accounting for over 90 percent of the insurance business in Uganda. Insurance penetration is still low in Uganda compared to Kenya and Tanzania, with premiums being less than 1 percent of GDP. There are however positive trends, with more life insurance policies being underwritten. The financial year has also seen increased mass media campaigns promoting the insurance sector in Uganda. The drive is currently spearheaded by industry players. Plans, though, are underway to boost the media campaign by the IRAU combining the resources and efforts of the insurers to have a joint insurance media campaign to reach out to a wider audiance. The public is now better aware of the distinction between the regulator and insurance companies, and where to take any complaints against an insurance service provider.

It should however be appreciated that the business of insurance relies mainly on players paying claims. Paying claims, therefore, is one immediate measure that reflects the strength of an insurance company and the industry at large. The types of complaints lodged to the Authority and how they are settled is a proxy for how the industry is faring regarding claims settlements. It was observed that the majority of the complaints during the financial year were related to delays in settling claims and insurers' non fulfillment of obligations under insurance contracts. The IRAU's focus for next year shall therefore be mainly to ensure compliance by all regulated players in order to enhance market confidence and insurance development in Uganda.

4.2.8 Financial sector reform initiatives

Financial Sector Assessment Programme (FSAP)

At the invitation of Government, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank carried out an assessment of the financial sector in an arrangement called the "Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP)". The main purpose of the assessment was to identify risks and vulnerabilities to the financial sector and identify measures for improving the operation and oversight of the financial system. Ultimate objective is to increase the contribution of the financial sector to economic growth and development.

The assessment confirmed that Uganda has made commendable progress in modernising and expanding its financial sector and has achieved a positive balance between managing risk and enabling growth and innovation in the financial system. The strengths of Uganda's financial system include but not limited to, the significant progress in bank supervision, well established lender of last resort functions, a flexible liquidity management framework, and extraordinarily dynamic growth in mobile payments.

The assessment identified a number of areas for improvement and development. These include: (i) ensuring that the regulatory environment keeps pace with emerging products and services in the sector, (ii) enhancing financial outreach and ensuring it is placed under stronger regulatory oversight, and (iii) ensuring improved access to long-term financing.

Access to financial services

The Government is conducting a study on how access to financial services can be increased. The study will cover the demand, usage and access to all types of financial services. The Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) has been selected, to be the Implementing Institution for the survey, which will be conducted in FY2012/13.

CHAPTER FIVE: EXTERNAL SECTOR

5.1 Overall balance of payments

Since the global financial crisis which started in 2007, Uganda's Balance of Payments has been experiencing a widening current account deficit, as shown in the Table 5.1. This has been primarily due to the slow growth in export receipts while at the same time having a buoyant import growth. The current account deficit was more than fully financed by inflows from remittances, foreign direct investment, short term capital inflows (commonly referred to as portfolio flows), and donor disbursements, resulting in a positive overall balance of payments. The slow growth in exports broadly reflected reduced demand in export markets of Europe and USA as a consequence of the sluggish and mixed global economic recovery. The buoyant import growth was due to the recovery in import demand for domestic investment by both foreign and Ugandan investors.

Table 5.1: Balance of Payments Indicators

	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Exports as a % of GDP	14.2	15.2	15.6	13.0	13.4
Imports as a % of GDP	-26.0	-26.3	-31.2	-25.9	-25.1
Current Account Balance as a percentage of GDP	-8.1	-9.8	-12.3	-11.95	-10.99
BOP overall balance as a percentage of GDP	-0.3	1.4	-3.9	1.7	1.2

Source: Bank of Uganda

Current transfers (excluding the oil capital gains tax) rose marginally from US$ 1,118 million in FY2009/10 to US$ 1,157 million in FY2010/11. However the services and income account deteriorated by US$ 195.5 million over the same period, while the capital account balance declined from US$ 1,659 to US$ 1,092.

Europe and the United States still account for a significant portion of Uganda's export and only about 5 percent of exports are directed towards fast-growing Asian economies. In order to reduce the country's export exposure to Europe and USA, the long term strategy needs to focus on intensifying diversification of exports into markets of emerging economies in Asia and Latin America, in addition to the regional markets.

Regional trade will continue to account for a growing share of Uganda's export earnings. To that end, infrastructure development will facilitate regional trade and will continue to be given priority. In addition, as food and commodity prices continue to rise, value addition to primary products will be critical to sustaining future export earnings in both regional and international markets.

Table 5.2: Balance of Payments Summary (millions US$)

	TOTAL Apr 10- Mar 11	Apr- Jun 2011	Jul- Sept 2011	Oct - Dec 2011	Prel. Jan- Mar 2012	TOTAL Apr 11- Mar 12
A. Current Account Balance (A1+A2+A3+A4)	**-2,155.88**	**-402.42**	**-604.02**	**-428.08**	**-638.32**	**-2,072.83**
A1. Goods Account(Trade Balance)	-2,612.58	-647.32	-635.73	-679.23	-744.76	-2,707.04
a) Total Exports (fob)	2,196.08	646.51	681.72	628.50	645.78	2,602.51
b) Total Imports (fob)	-4,808.66	-1,293.83	-1,317.45	-1,307.73	-1,390.54	-5,309.55
A2. Services Account(services net)	-617.09	-257.63	-173.76	-138.37	-175.30	-745.06
a) Inflows(credit)	1,420.13	332.08	365.46	419.53	363.37	1,480.44
b) Outflows(debit)	-2,037.21	-589.71	-539.22	-557.90	-538.67	-2,225.51
A3. Income Account(Income net)	-305.09	-84.20	-73.29	-90.11	-108.13	-355.73
a) Inflows(credit)	20.81	4.66	5.63	13.76	3.25	27.30
b) Outflows(debit)	-325.90	-88.86	-78.92	-103.87	-111.38	-383.02
A4. Current Transfers (net)	1,378.87	586.73	278.77	479.64	389.87	1,735.00
a) Inflows(credit)	1,590.83	660.12	316.02	569.81	455.22	2,001.18
b) Outflows(debit)	-211.95	-73.40	-37.26	-90.18	-65.35	-266.18
B. Capital and Financial account balance (B1+B2)	**1,041.51**	**193.86**	**562.51**	**673.20**	**585.14**	**2,014.72**
B1. Capital Account	0.00	0.00	1.86	3.83	0.00	5.69
a) Capital Transfers inflows (credit)	0.00	0.00	1.86	3.83	0.00	5.69
b) Capital Transfers, outflows (debit)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) Non-produced nonfinancial assets, credit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
d) Non-produced nonfinancial assets, debit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B2. Financial Account; excluding financing items	**1,041.51**	**193.86**	**560.65**	**669.37**	**585.14**	**2,009.03**
a) Direct Investment	652.04	241.57	156.90	156.90	278.76	834.13
i) Direct investment abroad	2.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Direct investment in Uganda	649.47	241.57	156.90	156.90	278.76	834.13
b) Portfolio Investment	-72.61	59.02	13.59	162.07	39.52	274.20
i) Assets	0.06	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.12
Equity Securities	0.06	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.12
Debt Securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ii) Liabilities	-72.67	59.14	13.60	162.07	39.52	274.32
Equity Securities	-65.79	22.09	3.00	73.35	-17.67	80.76
Debt Securities	-6.87	37.05	10.60	88.71	57.19	193.55
c) Financial derivatives, net	-1.07	-1.97	-2.65	10.09	1.38	6.86
i) Assets	-8.14	-4.64	-5.98	-2.14	-0.49	-13.26
ii) Liabilities	7.07	2.67	3.34	12.23	1.87	20.11
d) Other Investment	463.15	-104.76	392.80	340.31	265.49	893.84
i) Assets	-82.12	-252.12	252.40	183.11	139.06	322.45
ii) Liabilities	545.26	147.36	140.40	157.20	126.43	571.39
C. Errors and Omissions	610.86	9.75	309.32	-57.58	168.48	429.97
D. Overall balance (A+B+C)	**-503.51**	**-198.81**	**267.82**	**187.54**	**115.31**	**371.86**
E. Reserves and related items	503.51	198.81	-267.82	-187.54	-115.31	-371.86
a) Reserve assets	506.64	198.81	-265.88	-186.11	-113.13	-366.31
b) Use of Fund credit and loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.58	0.00	-1.58
c) Exceptional Financing	-3.13	0.00	-1.93	0.14	-2.18	-3.97

Source: Bank of Uganda

The overall balance of payments was estimated at a surplus of US$371.9 million during the twelve months beginning April 2011 to March 2012 according to preliminary estimates. This was an improvement compared to the deficit performance of US$503.5 that was recorded in the previous corresponding twelve months ended March 2011. This improvement is largely attributed to the larger surplus on the capital and financial account, which almost doubled from US$1,041.5 million in the previous period to US$2,014.7 million in the twelve months under review. In addition, the current account also recorded an improvement of 3.9 percent on account of increased current transfers. As at the end of March 2012, the stock of external reserves of Bank of Uganda stood at US$2.56 billion which was sufficient to cover 3.8 months of future import demand of goods and services.

5.2 The Current Account

5.2.1 Trade Balance

The deficit on the trade account worsened by 3.6 percent to US$2,707.0 million in the twelve months ending March 2012 from US$2,612.6 million in the previous corresponding period.

5.2.2 Exports

Total export earnings for the period April 2011 to March 2012 were estimated at US$2,602.5 million which was an improvement of US$406.4 million over the previous twelve months arising from better performance of both coffee and non coffee formal exports.

Coffee export receipts during the twelve months under review amounted to US$466.9 million, which was a significant increase of 54.1 percent compared to the previous corresponding period's performance of US$303.0 million. The increase was on account of both higher prices of coffee on the global market and increased export volumes. A total of about 3.2 million (60 kilogram) bags were exported at an average price of US$2.47 per kilogram compared to a total of 2.5 million (60 kilogram) bags at an average unit price of US$1.98 that was registered in the previous twelve months.

Formal non-coffee export earnings were estimated at US$1,768.8 million over the twelve months under review, which was an increase of about 22.2 percent from US$1,447.0 million realized in the previous corresponding twelve months. Receipts from exports of electricity, cotton, tea, fish, hides and skins, beans, flowers, oil re-exports and cobalt increased by a combined total of US$51.3 million (or 10.6 percent) from US$486.3 million in the previous period to US$537.6 million in the current period. This performance reflects the effect of increased export volumes and prices for most of these commodities during the period under review.

However, there was a decline in export proceeds from gold, tobacco, simsim and maize of 62.5 percent, 12.5 percent, 15.5 percent and 4.1 percent respectively. Informal cross border exports also declined by 17.8 percent to US$366.8 million during the twelve months ended March 2012 from US$446.1

million in the previous corresponding period due to reduced informal demand from South Sudan. Table 5.3 below shows the composition of Uganda's merchandise exports for the period April 2010 to March 2012

Table 5.3: Exports of goods (millions of US$)

	TOTAL Apr 10- Mar 11	Apr- Jun 2011	Jul- Sept 2011	Oct - Dec 2011	Prel. Jan- Mar 2012	TOTAL Apr 11- Mar 12
Total Exports	**2,196.08**	**646.51**	**681.72**	**628.50**	**645.78**	**2602.51**
1. Coffee (Value)	303.01	124.84	147.82	104.08	90.16	466.91
Volume ('000 60-Kg bags)	2.54	0.80	1.03	0.68	0.64	3.15
Average unit value	1.98	2.60	2.40	2.53	2.34	2.47
2. Non-Coffee formal exports	1,447.00	437.37	435.33	436.53	459.57	1768.81
Electricity	13.02	3.97	4.19	4.09	3.38	15.63
Gold	20.66	0.91	1.78	2.99	2.07	7.75
Cotton	68.61	23.02	5.54	3.91	43.22	75.69
Tea	64.34	18.87	18.52	19.96	14.97	72.31
Tobacco	63.22	12.85	9.67	14.91	17.89	55.31
Fish & its products (excl. regional)	139.15	35.77	35.41	39.76	31.57	142.51
Hides & skins	21.86	8.65	6.60	9.60	7.96	32.82
Simsim	17.22	3.26	2.32	1.50	7.47	14.56
Maize	32.01	4.86	12.33	5.04	8.46	30.70
Beans	9.25	4.67	7.43	4.52	1.06	17.69
Flowers	46.39	14.12	15.25	10.90	14.98	55.25
Oil re-exports	106.69	25.59	25.57	28.43	28.47	108.05
Cobalt	16.96	4.75	4.21	4.75	3.92	17.63
Others	827.60	276.07	286.51	286.18	274.15	1122.91
3. Informal Exports	446.07	84.29	98.57	87.88	96.05	366.79

Source: Bank of Uganda

5.2.3 Imports

The total value of imports increased by 10.4 percent to US$5,309.6 million during the twelve months ended March 2012 from US$4,808.7 million in the previous period on account of an increase in the private sector imports. In particular, the oil import bill increased by 34.1 percent from US$726.1 million to US$973.8 million in the period under review, largely due to an increase in oil prices of 29.7 percent. Formal private sector non-oil imports also increased by 15.4 percent from US$3,382.3 million in the previous period to US$3,903.8 million in the period under review. On the other hand, government imports recorded a decline of 40.5 percent, falling to US$379.4 million in the period under review from US$ 637.2 million in the previous period. Table 5.4 below shows the breakdown of imports by sector for the period April 2010 to March 2012.

Table 5.4: Imports of Merchandise (millions of US$)

	TOTAL Apr 10-Mar 11	Apr- Jun 2011	Jul- Sept 2011	Oct - Dec 2011	Prel. Jan- Mar 2012	TOTAL Apr 11-Mar 12
Total Imports (fob)	**4,808.66**	**1,293.83**	**1,317.45**	**1,307.73**	**1,390.54**	**5,309.55**
Government Imports	637.24	81.24	78.66	106.71	112.75	379.36
Project	157.44	40.54	23.08	63.32	51.79	178.73
Non-Project	479.80	40.70	55.58	43.40	60.96	200.63
Formal Private Sector Imports	4,108.38	1,199.22	1,224.75	1,187.59	1,266.05	4,877.60
Oil imports	726.13	243.24	254.40	238.51	237.66	973.80
Non-oil imports	3,382.25	955.99	970.35	949.08	1,028.39	3,903.80
Estimated Private Sector Imports	63.04	13.37	14.04	13.43	11.75	52.59

Source: Bank of Uganda

5.2.4 Services Account

During the twelve months under review, Uganda remained a net importer of services. Earnings from the export of services were estimated at US$1,480.4 million, representing an increase of 4.2 percent from US$1,420.1 million registered in the previous year. Travel contributed the largest proportion of service export receipts accounting for about 66.5 percent (or US$984.6 million; of which US$569.7 million is estimated to have been tourism related travel).

Payments for services abroad increased by 9.2 percent to US$2,225.5 million in the twelve months ended March 2012, with transportation services accounting for the biggest portion – US$1,261.1 million or 56.7 percent.

5.2.5 Income account

The deficit on the income account worsened to US$355.7 million from US$305.1 million recorded over the previous twelve months, due to increased outflows resulting from increased FDI and increased interest payments on portfolio investments.

5.2.6 Current transfers

Net current transfers were estimated at US$1,735.0 million over the year ended March 2012, which is 25.8 percent more than the US$1,378.9 million recorded in the previous corresponding period. Official transfers to general government amounted to US$832.3 million, which was an increase of 43.3 percent compared to US$580.6 million realized in the previous period. Most of the increase was due to increased proceeds from the capital gains taxes received by government. Estimated private transfer inflows increased by US$158.7 million (or 15.7 percent) to US$1,168.9 million in the period under review, of which workers' remittances are estimated to have accounted for US$893.3 million.

5.3 The Capital and Financial Account

The capital and financial account recorded a surplus of US$2,014.7 million over the period under review compared to the surplus of US$1,041.5 million recorded in the previous twelve months, reflecting an improvement of US$973.2 million. This was mainly attributed to significant portfolio investment inflows, which increased by US$346.8 million given the attractive yields on securities during the review period. In addition, during the twelve months ended March 2012, there was a draw-down of deposit assets of general government and the private sector that amounted to US$406.5 million.

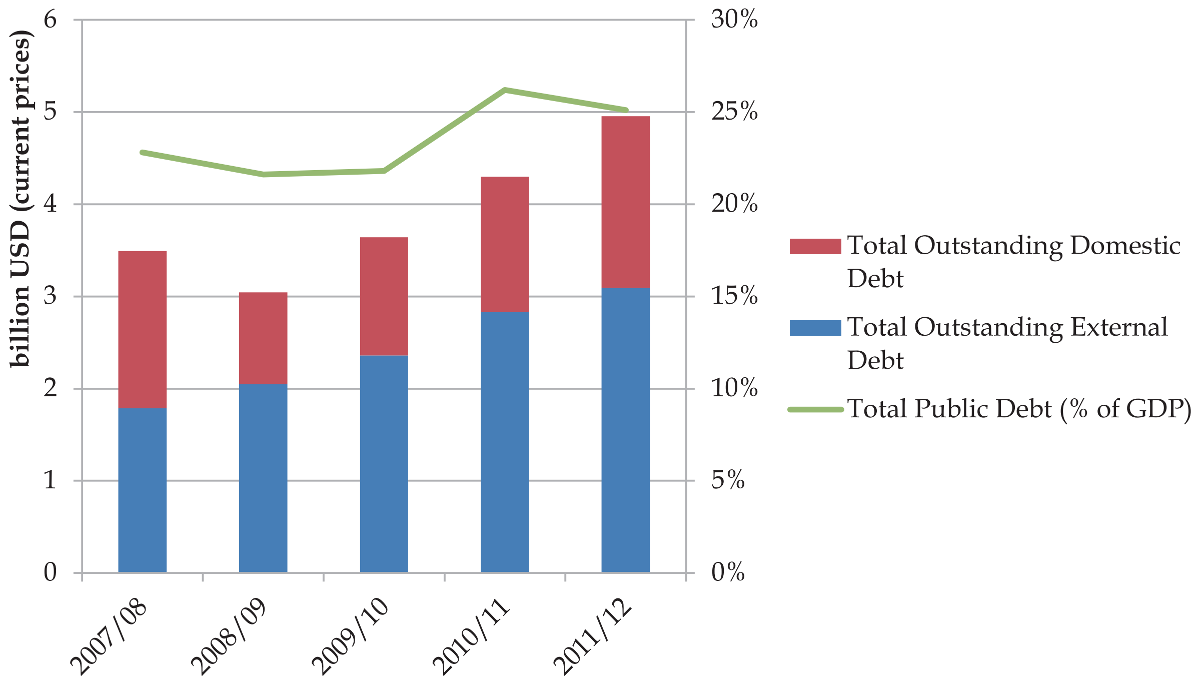
5.4 Public External Debt Position

The Government policy toward external debt over the medium term is guided by the External Debt Strategy of 2007. The overriding aim of the external debt strategy is to ensure medium and long-term debt sustainability. Government first priority for financing are grants where available, but external debt financing will continue to constitute an important part of the budget given the low domestic revenue to GDP ratio whereas the investment needs are growing.

As of March 2012, Uganda's total external debt exposure rose to US$5.5bn – around the same level as 2003/04 – from US$4.7bn in March 2011. Out of this, total external debt that is both outstanding and disbursed (DOD) was about US$3.0 billion. Figure 5.1 shows that total debt to GDP ratio has declined slightly compared to FY 2010/11. This contrasts with the period between FY 2009/10 and FY 2010/11, during which total debt to GDP rose by 20 percent. Currently over 64 percent of public debt is external debt, while 38 percent is domestic debt. Domestic debt includes government securities like bonds and treasury bills, while external debt consists of loans from bilateral or multilateral creditors.

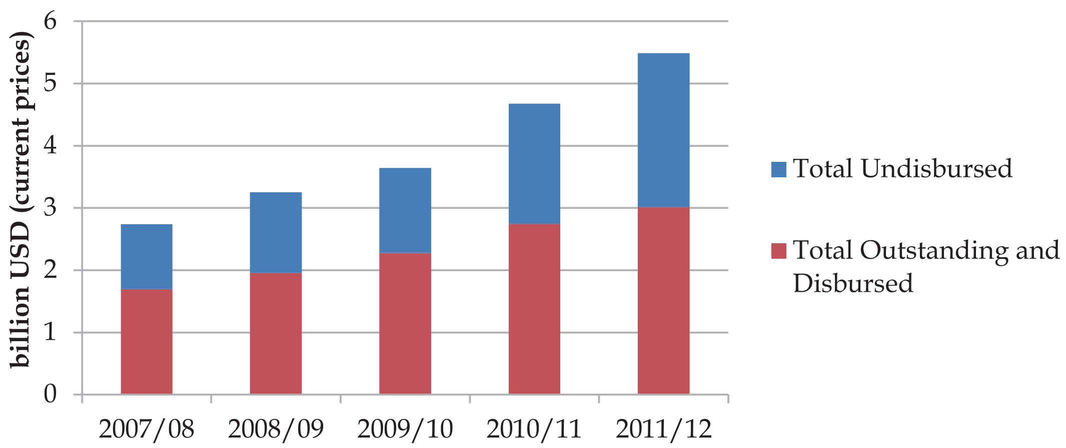
About 45 percent of the total loan commitments of the US$ 5.5 billion was not disbursed as at March 13, 2012, as shown in Figure 5.2. Meanwhile, Figure 5.2 also illustrates that compared to March 2011, undisbursed loan commitments have grown by 28 percent while DOD commitments have grown by only 10 percent. This underscores the criticality of addressing the constraints that hinder disbursements of borrowed funds including fulfilling the conditions of the project execution, providing counterpart funding and bridging the gaps in implementation capacity through utilization of short term technical assistance. However, it is also important to note that some projects have implementation schedules spread out for a few years which means that disbursements would match progress in implementation as agreed in the financing agreements.

Figure 5.1: Total Public Debt



Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Figure 5.2: Total Debt Exposure (US$ billions)



The debt level has dropped substantially from the unsustainable levels that prevailed prior to 2006, following Uganda's debt forgiveness under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).

Table 5.5: Uganda's External Debt Outstanding and Disbursed (US$ '000s)

	DRAWINGS, STOCK	UNDISBURSED	OUTSTANDING EXCL. ARREARS	STOCK OF ARREARS OF PRINCIPAL	STOCK OF ARREARS OF INTEREST	OUTSTANDING INCL ARREARS TOTAL
GRAND TOTAL	*3,658,004,948*	*2,570,638,508*	*3,016,643,285*	*47,281,992*	*26,222,724*	*3,093,466,823*
BILATERAL TOTAL	**416,383,367**	**774,894,439**	**256,103,742**	**47,281,992**	**26,222,724**	**329,610,059**
ABU DHABI FUND	5,846,979	0		3,124,329	600,606	3,724,935
EXIM BANK OF CHINA	150,423,708	423,576,292	150,423,708			150,423,708
EXIM BANK S KOREA	4,567,411		4,567,411			4,567,411
FRANCE		99,585,119				
GOVT OF NIGERIA	9,000,000			9,000,000	2,527,396	11,527,396
GOVT PAKISTAN	3,471,741					
INDIA	92,711,393		11,214,694			11,214,694
IRAQ FUND	924			527	61	588
JICA	24,050,290	239,667,579	24,050,290			24,050,290
KUWAIT FUND	28,090,253		26,075,183			26,075,183
MIN FOR AFF AUSTRIA	26,056,050		14,713,620			14,713,620
SAUDI ARABIA FUND	10,036,760	12,047,966	8,443,752			8,443,752
SPAIN	24,500,000		16,368,021			16,368,021
SWEDEN	2,470,723	17,482	247,064			248,664
TANZANIA REP	35,157,137			35,157,137	23,094,660	58,251,797
MULTILATERAL TOTAL	**3,241,621,580**	**1,696,158,950**	**2,760,539,543**			**2,763,856,764**
ADB	6,622,260		1,579,117			1,579,117
ADF	574,783,133	567,065,568	573,855,310			574,741,933
BADEA	23,036,615	14,500,000	17,872,494			17,872,494
EADB	3,476,253		869,064			869,064
EIB	110,207,532	99,585,119	40,991,891			40,991,891
IDA	2,208,128,857	953,787,186	1,873,664,931			1,876,017,025
IDB	12,933,165	36,926,195	5,553,820			5,553,820
IFAD	195,264,181	93,641,778	155,203,436			155,203,436
IMF	9,270,411		6,489,288			6,489,288
NDF	74,159,819	7,441,513	68,364,028			68,442,533
OPEC FUND	23,739,354	22,796,711	16,096,164			16,096,164

Table 5.5 above reflects the distribution of Uganda's current external debt stock amongst its creditors, broken down by creditor type (e.g multilateral, Paris Club bilateral, non-PC bilateral, others).

5.4.1 External Debt Sustainability and Sensitivity Analysis

The Debt Sustainability and Risk Analysis (DSA) for 2012 confirmed that Uganda has a low risk of debt distress. Each of the solvency and liquidity external debt indicators as summarised below in Table 5.6 are below their respective sustainability thresholds.[7] This indicates that Uganda's external debt is highly sustainable both in the medium and long term. The results nevertheless show that the current indicative ratios are higher than in the previous DSA, largely due to the slow-down in economic growth and the poor performance of exports.

Table 5.6: External Debt Indicators

Summary of External Debt Sustainability Assessment							
	Thresholds	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Solvency Ratios							
PV of External Debt to GDP	50	13	16	20	22	23	24
PV of External Debt to Exports of Goods & Services	150	64	77	92	102	110	115
PV of External Debt to Domestic Budget Revenue	300	104	125	148	159	167	171
Liquidity Ratios							
External Debt Service to Exports of Goods & Services	25	2	2	2	2	3	3
External Debt Service to Domestic Budget Revenue	35	2	2	3	3	3	3

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

The DSA results also indicate that unlike in the past where Uganda's external debt was found to be particularly sensitive to an export shock, the debt is now found to be particularly sensitive to new public borrowing on less favourable terms. The Government borrowing strategy will continue to give priority to concessional loans but where funds are insufficient to meet the financing requirements of the NDP, non-concessional funding will be sought. In light of this, in order to ensure medium to long term debt sustainability, non-concessional financing will only be sought for projects with high economic returns, and continual annual debt sustainability analyses will be conducted to ensure debt remains sustainable.

Government is revising its Debt Strategy which will be published by December 2012. The Strategy will set out guidelines for debt management and utilization over the next five years. It will provide for, *inter alia*, the issuance of government securities for fiscal purposes including infrastructure bonds. It will also provide guidance for Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

5.4.2 Risk Characteristics of the Existing External Debt Portfolio

As of end June 2011, foreign currency-denominated debt constituted 66 percent of total government debt. This proportion has been on the rise since the full implementation of MDRI relief in FY2006/07, when it dropped to about 46 percent. The major currencies are the SDR, EUR, USD and JPY. The entire domestic debt portfolio is denominated in local currency. Exchange rate risk therefore remains a concern given the large and increasing amount of foreign currency-denominated debt.

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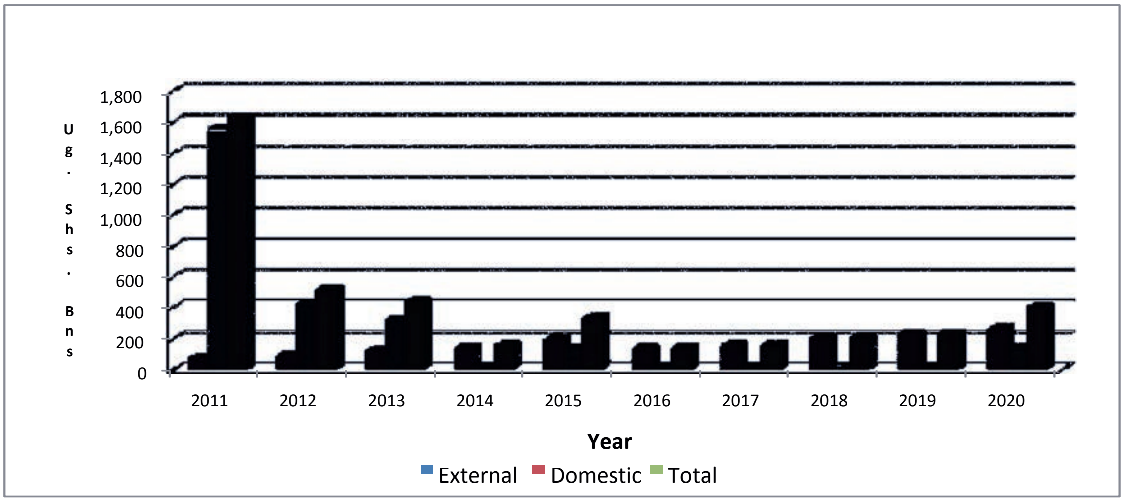
[7] PV (present value) of debt to GDP (PV/GDP) – 50%, PV of debt-to-exports of goods and services (PV/XGS) – 150%, PV of debt-to-domestic budget revenue excluding grants (PV/DBR) – 300%, total debt service-to-exports of goods and services (TDS/XGS) – 25%, total debt service-to-domestic budget revenue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

The other form of risk affecting the existing debt portfolio is refinancing risk. To assess the portfolio refinancing risk, the Average Time to Maturity (ATM), the proportion of debt maturing in 1 and 2 years, and the redemption profile are used. ATM provides an indicator for the average life of debt. It measures the average length of time it takes for debt instruments to mature and therefore the extent of the refinancing risk exposure. A long ATM implies a lower refinancing risk exposure, and vice versa. Similarly, the lower the proportion of debt maturing in the next 1 or 2 years, the lower the refinancing risk exposure and vice versa.

Figure 5.3: Redemption Profile on Outstanding Debt as of 30th June 2011



Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

The overall duration (average loan payback period) of the portfolio as of end June 2011 is estimated at 10.18 years. Over 75 percent of Uganda's total debt is long term and over 95 percent is on fixed interest rate terms. Disaggregation by debt type (external and domestic debt) indicates that external debt is sufficiently insulated from interest rate risk (duration of 16.61 years), which is not the case for domestic debt for which duration is estimated to be only 1.72 years.

CHAPTER SIX:PUBLIC FINANCE

6.1 Overall Fiscal Strategy

Fiscal policy management in the 2011/12 fiscal year was conducted in a challenging macroeconomic environment. The slowdown in economic activity in the first three quarters of the fiscal year impacted negatively on the performance of domestic revenues. The fiscal space was further constrained by the interest cost of monetary policy management. In order to curb inflation and achieve exchange rate stability, fiscal policy remained supportive of the contractionary monetary policy stance announced by the Bank of Uganda at the start of the fiscal year.

Table 6.1: Selected indicators of Central Government Operations (FY 07/08-11/12)

Description	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Budget 2011/12	Proj 2011/12
Revenue & Grants/GDP	16.3%	15.5%	14.8%	18.7%	16.9%	15.9%
Domestic Revenue (incl Oil)/GDP	13.3%	12.6%	12.4%	16.4%	13.7%	13.3%
Domestic Revenue (excl Oil)/GDP	13.3%	12.6%	12.4%	13.3%	13.7%	12.5%
Tax revenue /GDP	12.9%	12.2%	12.0%	13.1%	13.4%	12.3%
Total Expenditure excluding domestic arrears repayments/GDP	17.6%	16.4%	19.4%	22.6%	21.0%	19.2%
Total Expenditure including domestic arrears repayments/GDP	18.8%	17.4%	19.7%	23.1%	21.6%	19.8%
Gross Operating Balance / GDP	0.9%	1.7%	-1.5%	-0.3%	1.9%	1.4%
Primary Balance /GDP	-0.6%	-0.5%	-3.6%	-3.2%	-3.5%	-2.7%
Budget Deficit/GDP (excl grants & oil)	-4.9%	-4.6%	-7.2%	-6.6%	-7.8%	-6.5%
Budget Deficit/GDP (incl grants & oil)	-1.9%	-1.7%	-4.7%	-4.3%	-4.6%	-3.9%
Donor Assistance/total budget	26.2%	30.8%	26.1%	19.7%	29.1%	28.9%
Donor assistance/GDP	4.9%	5.3%	5.1%	4.5%	6.3%	5.7%
External Borrowing/GDP	-1.4%	-1.9%	-2.2%	-1.9%	-2.6%	-2.7%
Ratio of external borrowing to budget deficit (incl grants & oil)	39.3%	51.0%	36.6%	34.2%	39.4%	48.0%
Ratio of external borrowing to budget deficit (excl grants & oil)	103.3%	140.5%	55.7%	52.3%	66.8%	79.7%
Capital Formation/Total Budget	12.1%	14.8%	15.9%	15.6%	27.6%	23.2%
Expenses/Total Budget	81.7%	79.8%	82.9%	82.3%	69.6%	73.8%
Consumption/Total Budget	33.4%	37.3%	40.7%	43.9%	31.5%	36.1%
Memorandum Items						
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ushs Billion)	24,497	30,101	34,908	39,051	45,888	49,087

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

The overall deficit including grants, which is projected at 3.9 percent of GDP, will remain within the approved budget level of 4.6 percent. This is largely due to three factors:

- Fiscal operations were boosted by the Shs. 401 billion capital gains tax and stamp duty collected from transactions in the oil sector, which involved the sale by Tullow Oil of some of its stake to Total and CNOOC;
- Delayed start of the Karuma Power project which had been allocated Shs. 828 billion in the 2011/12 budget;
- Lower than programmed disbursements for donor funded projects which translates into lower development project expenditures.

Budget execution for the FY2011/12 budget was further characterised by a range of challenges that called for the approval of supplementary expenditures. These challenges include the need to respond to new priorities, the impact of inflation, exchange rate depreciation on some government outlays, and the need to address funding shortfalls on the wage bill and interest costs. In order to complement monetary policy in restoring macroeconomic stability, the financing of the supplementary budget called for the re-alignment of priorities within the budget.

The sectors that required additional resources included: Works and Roads following the accelerated completion of projects; Policing and Prisons Services for additional costs associated with authorised recruitments and the impact of inflation on food rations; and Security to counter emerging threats and cover the impact of inflation on food requirements.

Table 6.2 below shows the Central Government Fiscal Operations, using the 1986 GFS Format. Table 6.3 gives the classification of Central Government operations using the 2001 GFS format which indicates the economic classification for which Government expenditure was utilised.

Table 6.2: Central Government Fiscal Operations, FY2008/09-11/12 (1986 GFS format, Shs. billion unless otherwise stated)

	2008/09 Outturn	2009/10 Outturn	2010/11 Outurn	2011/12 Approved Budget	2011/12 Projection	Dev	Perf	Y/Y
Revenues and Grants	**4,671**	**5,183**	**7,293**	**7,756**	**7,799**	**43**	**101%**	**7%**
Revenues	**3,787**	**4,320**	**6,402**	**6,290**	**6,524**	**235**	**104%**	2%
URA	3,662	4,206	5,114	6,169	6,019	(150)	98%	18%
Non URA	124	114	95	121	104	(17)	86%	9%
Oil Revenues			1,193	-	401	401		-66%
Grants	**885**	**863**	**891**	**1,466**	**1,274**	**(192)**	**87%**	**43%**
Budget Support	531	467	515	635	627	(8)	99%	22%
Project Support	354	396	375	831	648	(183)	78%	73%
Expenditure and Lending	**5,175**	**6,831**	**8,972**	**9,869**	**9,731**	**(138)**	**99%**	**8%**
Total Expenditures excl arrears	**4,949**	**6,785**	**8,809**	**9,629**	**9,438**	**(191)**	**98%**	**7%**
Current Expenditures	3,292	4,307	5,958	4,963	5,499	536	111%	-8%
Wages and Salaries	1,184	1,308	1,659	1,809	1,879	70	104%	13%
Interest Payments	358	385	424	520	617	98	119%	46%
Non Wage/1	1,517	2,222	3,162	2,114	2,389	274	113%	-24%
Statutory	233	391	713	520	614	94	118%	-14%
Development Expenditures	1,657	2,478	2,851	4,667	3,940	(727)	84%	38%
Domestic/1	1,207	1,591	1,809	2,790	2,141	(649)	77%	18%
External	450	887	1,042	1,877	1,798	(78)	96%	73%
Net Lending/Repayments	**(57)**	**(37)**	**(30)**	**(39)**	**-**	**39**	**0%**	**-100%**
Domestic Arrears Repaym.	**283**	**82**	**194**	**279**	**293**	**14**	**105%**	**51%**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants & Oil)	**(1,388)**	**(2,512)**	**(2,570)**	**(3,580)**	**(3,207)**	**373**	**90%**	**25%**
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants & Oil)	**(504)**	**(1,648)**	**(1,680)**	**(2,114)**	**(1,933)**	**181**	**91%**	**15%**
Financing:	**504**	**1,648**	**1,680**	**2,114**	**1,933**	**(181)**	**91%**	**15%**
External Financing (Net)	**557**	**759**	**724**	**1,176**	**1,326**	**150**	**113%**	**83%**
Loans	708	919	878	1,411	1,541	130	109%	75%
Budget Support	233	236	233	366	390	24	106%	67%
Project Support	475	683	645	1,045	1,151	106	110%	79%
Amortization (-)	(126)	(135)	(146)	(189)	(204)	(15)	108%	39%
External Arrears Repaym. (-)	-	-		(35)	-	35	0%	n.a
Exceptional Financing	(24)	(25)	(8)	(12)	(11)	1	91%	38%
Domestic Financing (Net)	**(94)**	**702**	**1,104**	**938**	**607**	**(331)**	**65%**	**-45%**
Bank Financing (Net)	315	764	421	838	125	(713)	15%	-70%
Non-bank Financing (Net)	(409)	(62)	683	100	482	382	482%	-29%
Errors and Omissions	**41**	**188**	**(149)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0%**	**-100%**

/1 The approved development budget for 2011/12 has been adjusted to exclude military jets, which in line with best practice are treated as current expenditure

Table 6.3: Central Government Fiscal Operations for FY2006/07-11/12 (2001 GFS format, Shs. billions unless otherwise stated)

	Description	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Budget 2011/12	Proj 2011/12	Per	Y/Y	Composition 2010/11	Composition Budget	Composition 2011/12
1	Revenue	4,671	5,182	7,292	7,756	7,799	101%	7%	83%	81%	83%
2	Taxes	3,662	4,206	5,114	6,169	6,019	98%	18%	58%	64%	64%
3	Grants	885	862	891	1,466	1,274	87%	43%	10%	15%	13%
4	Budget Support	531	467	515	635	627	99%	22%	6%	7%	7%
5	Project Support	354	395	375	831	648	78%	73%	4%	9%	7%
6	Oil Revenues			1,193	-	401	n.a	-66%	14%	0%	4%
7	Other revenue	124	114	95	121	104	86%	9%	1%	1%	1%
8	Expenses	4,174	5,694	7,409	6,898	7,182	104%	-3%	84%	72%	76%
9	Compensation of employees	591	706	985	1,091	1,156	106%	17%	11%	11%	12%
10	Wages and salaries = (lines 57+64+65)	466	546	671	734	803	109%	20%	8%	8%	9%
11	Allowances	95	143	237	275	271	99%	14%	3%	3%	3%
12	Other employee costs	31	17	76	81	81	100%	6%	1%	1%	1%
13	Use of goods and services	1,301	1,874	2,716	1,967	2,300	117%	-15%	31%	20%	24%
14	Interest payments	358	385	424	519	519	100%	23%	5%	5%	6%
15	Domestic	310	327	348	402	402	100%	15%	4%	4%	4%
16	External	48	58	75	117	117	100%	56%	1%	1%	1%
17	Subisidies	92	87	184	209	209	100%	14%	2%	2%	2%
18	Grants	1,693	2,201	2,645	2,848	2,735	96%	3%	30%	30%	29%
19	Local governments	1,150	1,300	1,505	1,671	1,602	96%	6%	17%	17%	17%
20	Wage bill	664	707	914	947	940	99%	3%	10%	10%	10%
21	Reccurent	268	276	237	324	295	91%	25%	3%	3%	3%
22	Development	218	316	355	400	367	92%	3%	4%	4%	4%
23	Transfers to International organizations	17	14	16	14	30	210%	86%	0%	0%	0%
24	Transfers to Missions abroad = (lines 62+71+81)	42	55	64	67	71	106%	10%	1%	1%	1%
25	Transfers to Tertiary Institutions = (lines 61+70+80)	84	97	115	120	133	111%	15%	1%	1%	1%
26	Transfers to District Refferal hospitals = (lines 60+69+79)	45	46	54	52	54	103%	1%	1%	1%	1%
27	Transfers to other agencies (incl URA)	355	689	890	922	844	92%	-5%	10%	10%	9%
28	Social benefits (pensions)	79	222	203	205	205	100%	1%	2%	2%	2%
29	Other expenses	60	217	252	58	57	99%	-77%	3%	1%	1%
30	Gross operating balance	498	(512)	(116)	858	616	72%	-630%	-1%	9%	7%
31	Inestment in Non-Financial Assets	775	1,091	1,400	2,731	2,256	83%	61%	16%	28%	24%
32	Domestic development budget	593	715	913	1,681	1,248	74%	37%	10%	17%	13%
33	Donor projects	182	377	487	1,050	1,008	96%	107%	6%	11%	11%
34	Total Outlays	4,949	6,785	8,809	9,629	9,438	98%	7%	100%	100%	100%
35	Net borrowing	(278)	(1,603)	(1,517)	(1,874)	(1,640)	88%	8%	-17%	-19%	-17%
36	less Payables (domestic arrears repayments)	283	82	194	279	293	105%	51%	2%	3%	3%
37	Net lending for policy purposes)	(57)	(37)	(30)	(39)	-	0%	-100%	0%	0%	0%
38							n.a	n.a	0%	0%	0%
39	Overall deficit excluding grants	(1,388)	(2,511)	(2,571)	(3,580)	(3,207)	90%	25%	-29%	-37%	-34%
40	Overall deficit including grants	(504)	(1,649)	(1,680)	(2,114)	(1,933)	91%	15%	-19%	-22%	-20%
41	Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing)	(504)	(1,649)	(1,680)	(2,114)	(1,933)	91%	15%	-19%	-22%	-20%
42	Domestic	94	(702)	(1,093)	(937)	(607)	65%	-44%	-12%	-10%	-6%
43	Bank Financing	(315)	(764)	(410)	(837)	(125)	15%	-70%	-5%	-9%	-1%
44	Non Bank Financing	409	62	(683)	(100)	(482)	482%	-29%	-8%	-1%	-5%
45	External	(557)	(757)	(725)	(1,177)	(1,326)	113%	83%	-8%	-12%	-14%
46	Net change in financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	0%	0%	0%
47	Net change in Liabilities	557	757	725	1,177	1,326	113%	83%	8%	12%	14%
48	Disbursement	708	919	879	1,411	1,541	109%	75%	10%	15%	16%
49	Project loans	475	683	645	1,045	1,151	110%	78%	7%	11%	12%
50	Import support loans	233	236	233	366	390	106%	67%	3%	4%	4%
51	Amortization (-)	(126)	(135)	(146)	(189)	(204)	108%	39%	-2%	-2%	-2%
52	Payment of foreign debt arrears	-	-	-	(39)	-	0%	n.a	0%	0%	0%
53	exceptional fin.	(24)	(27)	(8)	(6)	(11)	169%	35%	0%	0%	0%
54	Errors and ommissions	(41)	(190)	137	(0)	-	0%	-100%	2%	0%	0%

	Description	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Budget 2011/12	Proj 2011/12	Per	Y/Y	Composition 2010/11	Budget	2011/12
55	Wage bill	1,210	1,340	1,685	1,840	1,910	104%	13%	19%	19%	20%
56	Reccurent wage budget	1,185	1,308	1,659	1,809	1,879	104%	13%	19%	19%	20%
57	Budgetary central	440	514	646	820	890	108%	38%	7%	9%	9%
58	o/w URA Salaries				59	59	100%	n.a	0%	1%	1%
59	Local Governments	664	707	914	947	940	99%	3%	10%	10%	10%
60	District refferal	19	21	27	25	28	111%	3%	0%	0%	0%
61	Tertiary	50	55	62	64	64	101%	3%	1%	1%	1%
62	Missions abroad	11	11	11	12	16	131%	47%	0%	0%	0%
63	Development Budget	25	32	26	31	31	99%	20%	0%	0%	0%
64	Domestic	21	26	15	22	22	100%	44%	0%	0%	0%
65	Donor projects	4	6	10	9	9	96%	-15%	0%	0%	0%
66	Reccurent -Non-wage budget	2,107	2,999	4,314	3,232	3,695	114%	-14%	49%	34%	39%
67	Budgetary central	1,250	1,931	3,244	1,973	2,448	124%	-25%	37%	20%	26%
68	Local Governments	268	276	237	324	295	91%	25%	3%	3%	3%
69	District refferal	10	8	10	11	11	100%	11%	0%	0%	0%
70	Tertiary	28	35	33	36	53	149%	60%	0%	0%	1%
71	Missions abroad	29	40	48	47	47	100%	-1%	1%	0%	1%
72	Pensions	79	222	203	205	205	100%	1%	2%	2%	2%
73	URA	85	100	116	57	57	100%	-51%	1%	1%	1%
74	Interest Costs	358	385	424	519	519	100%	23%	5%	5%	6%
75	excl interest costs & URA	1,749	2,614	3,890	2,712	3,176	117%	-18%	44%	28%	34%
76	Development Budget	1,207	1,591	1,809	2,789	2,139	77%	18%	21%	29%	23%
77	Budgetary central	905	1,140	1,346	2,171	1,662	77%	23%	15%	23%	18%
78	Local Governments	218	316	355	400	367	92%	3%	4%	4%	4%
79	District refferal	16	17	17	17	16	94%	-7%	0%	0%	0%
80	Tertiary	5	7	20	21	16	77%	-21%	0%	0%	0%
81	Missions abroad	2	4	6	7	7	100%	31%	0%	0%	0%
82	Transfers to other agencies	5	103	50	157	57	36%	13%	1%	2%	1%
83	Presidential Jet	56	5	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	0%	0%	0%
84	Donor Projects	450	886	1,042	1,874	1,798	96%	73%	12%	19%	19%
85	Wages & Salaries	4	6	10	9	9	96%	-15%	0%	0%	0%
86	Allowances	3	9	8	100	96	96%	1138%	0%	1%	1%
87	Other employee costs	-	0	0	3	3	100%	1468%	0%	0%	0%
88	Use of goods and services	201	302	274	416	399	96%	46%	3%	4%	4%
89	Transfers to International organizations	-	0	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	0%	0%	0%
90	Transfers to other agencies (URA ,e.t.c)	57	189	221	280	268	96%	22%	3%	3%	3%
91	Other expenses	2	4	42	17	16	96%	-62%	0%	0%	0%
92	Inestment in Non-Financial Assets	182	377	487	1,050	1,008	96%	107%	6%	11%	11%
93	o/w Land	-	4	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	0%	0%	0%
94	o/w Non residential Buildings	45	102	118	324	311	96%	163%	1%	3%	3%
95	o/w Residential Buildings	-	13	-	19	18	96%	n.a	0%	0%	0%
96	o/w Roads and Bridges	99	169	279	463	445	96%	59%	3%	5%	5%
97	o/w Aircraft	-	-	-	-	-	n.a	n.a	0%	0%	0%
98	o/w Other Structures	6	11	45	103	99	96%	119%	1%	1%	1%
99	o/w Transport Equipment	2	13	14	17	16	96%	15%	0%	0%	0%
100	o/w Machinery Equipment	20	41	21	39	38	96%	78%	0%	0%	0%
101	o/w Furniture and Fixtures	3	4	2	5	4	96%	82%	0%	0%	0%
102	o/w Other	7	19	8	81	77	96%	906%	0%	1%	1%

6.2 The Resource Envelope

The resource envelope, which indicates the total financial resources available for financing the budget, was estimated at Shs. 9.63 trillion at the time of formulating the FY2011/12 budget. However, despite the receipt of the oil capital gains tax revenue which had not been incorporated in the approved budget, the resource envelope is now projected to decrease to Shs. 9.44 trillion due to shortfalls in tax revenues, non-tax revenues, loan repayments by parastatals, and the scaling down of domestic financing due to the delayed commencement of the Karuma Power project, for which resources were to be drawn from the dedicated petroleum revenue account in the Bank of Uganda. The total amount held in the petroleum account is expected to grow by an additional Shs. 400 billion in FY2011/12.

Net inflows from external sources is estimated to contribute 28 percent of the resources available for spending in FY2011/12, as was the case in the previous financial year.

Table 6.4 The resource envelope, FY2008/9 – FY2011/12

	2008/09 Outturn	2009/10 Outturn	2010/11 Outturn	2011/12 Budget	2011/12 Proj	Annual Change	Deviation
Total Resources	4,949.0	6,785.4	8,809.0	9,629.2	9,438.1	7%	(191.1)
Domestic Resource Mobilization	3,507.1	5,163.4	7,194.3	6,987.3	6,837.6	-5%	(149.8)
Tax Revenue	3,662.3	4,205.7	5,114.3	6,169.1	6,019.4	18%	(149.7)
Non-Tax Revenue	124.3	113.8	95.1	120.6	104.0	9%	(16.6)
Oil Revenues	-	-	1,192.7	-	401.1	-66%	401.1
Loan Repayments	56.7	36.7	30.2	38.9	-	-100%	(38.9)
Other Financing (net)/1	(336.2)	807.2	762.0	658.7	313.2	-59%	(345.6)
External Resource Mobilization (net of armotization))	1,441.9	1,622.0	1,614.6	2,641.8	2,600.5	61%	(41.3)
Foreign Grants	884.8	863.2	890.5	1,465.9	1,274.1	43%	(191.8)
External Debt Financing (net)	557.1	758.8	724.1	1,175.9	1,326.4	83%	150.5

/1 Net domestic financing adjusted for domestic arrears and errors and ommissions

6.3 Domestic Revenue Performance

The provisional net URA revenue outturn for FY2011/12 is Shs. 6,019.4 billion, against the target of Shs. 6,169.2 billion, which represents a shortfall of Shs 149.7 billion. However, compared to the revenue collection for FY2010/11, the projected revenue for FY2011/12 is expected to grow by 18 percent in nominal terms.

The provisional revenue outturn reflects URA revenue collection of 12.3 percent of GDP compared to the 13.1 percent that was achieved in FY2010/11. This reflects a decrease in tax revenue collection of 0.8 percentage points. This is mainly due to low real growth in sectors such as manufacturing and trade services, which are important sources of tax revenue. Tax revenue performance in FY2011/12 was also affected by: low voluntary compliance; low sales of taxable goods resulting from increased prices; low import volumes resulting from delays in clearance of goods at Mombasa port; an increase in non-dutiable imports especially from EAC region; and an increase in Bank of Uganda interest rates. In the medium term, Government is committed to maintaining macroeconomic stability and improving tax administration, which is expected to improve tax revenue collection.

Direct domestic taxes are projected to perform below their target by Shs. 87.98 billion. This is due to lower-than-expected performance of PAYE, withholding tax on bank interest, and withholding tax on supply of goods and services. However, indirect domestic taxes are expected to register a surplus of Shs. 17.21 billion, due to the Shs. 27.52 billion surplus from VAT which more than offset the provisional shortfall from domestic excise of Shs10.30 billion. Sales of malt beer, sugar, cement, and spirits decreased by 11, 45.4, 22.5 and 6.6 percent respectively compared to FY2010/11, which affected the performance of indirect domestic taxes. The expected gains in tax collection from higher prices were therefore neutralised by the reduction in demand for most of the taxable products.

The provisional outturn from international trade taxes is Shs. 2,899.5 billion against the target of Shs. 2,946.08 billion, reflecting a shortfall of Shs. 46.58 billion. This is mainly due to the projected shortfalls from import duty, excise duty and VAT on imports of Shs. 46.96 billion, Shs. 15.03 billion and Shs.

36.17 billion respectively. These shortfalls are due to lower-than-anticipated import volumes, delays in clearance of goods at Mombasa port, changes in the structure of imports which saw the growth of imports from EAC Partner States increase, unstable exchange rates, and an increase in imports that attract import duty of 0 percent. Table 6.5 summarises the revenue performance since 2007/08.

Table 6.5: Tax Revenue Performance, FY2007/08 – FY2011/12 (Shs. Bn)

Collections (Shs.bn)	Outturn '2007/08	Outturn '2008/09	Outturn '2009/10	Outturn '2010/11	Budget '2011/12	Provisional outturn '2011/12	Variance: Outturn vs Budget	
							Absolute	Percent
Net URA collections(Excl. Govt. taxes & Tax Refunds)	**3,161.1**	**3,662.3**	**4,205.7**	**5,114.2**	**6,169.2**	**6,019.5**	**(149.7)**	**97.6%**
Income Taxes	**862.2**	**1,028.9**	**1,303.1**	**1,665.1**	**2,033.2**	**1,958.4**	**(74.8)**	**96.3%**
-PAYE	451.4	555.7	657.9	825.6	1,057.1	1,011.3	(45.8)	95.7%
-Corporate Tax	213.3	230.0	315.4	419.6	514.7	513.3	(1.4)	99.7%
-Withholding Tax	128.2	158.7	212.8	274.8	346.1	335.2	(10.9)	96.9%
-Others	69.3	84.5	117.0	145.2	115.4	98.6	(16.8)	85.4%
Consumption Taxes (Domestic)	**698.3**	**768.6**	**945.5**	**1,039.8**	**1,237.5**	**1,214.3**	**(23.2)**	**98.2%**
-Excise duty	217.0	242.6	274.1	315.6	383.8	344.3	(39.5)	89.9%
-Value Added Tax	480.7	526.0	671.4	724.2	853.7	869.9	16.3	101.9%
Taxes on International Trade	**1,633.7**	**1,891.7**	**1,960.7**	**2,441.7**	**2,946.1**	**2,899.5**	**(46.6)**	**98.4%**
-Petroleum duty	513.6	566.2	638.2	821.2	867.6	921.4	53.8	106.2%
-Import duty	304.2	360.1	352.2	447.4	536.2	486.6	(49.7)	90.7%
-Excise duty	80.3	112.5	112.8	93.3	184.9	175.5	(9.4)	94.9%
-VAT on Imports	653.8	763.6	763.4	986.5	1,195.9	1,157.7	(38.2)	96.8%
-Others	81.7	90.3	94.1	185.6	161.6	158.5	(3.1)	98.1%
Tax Refunds	**(95.5)**	**(101.9)**	**(105.6)**	**(143.6)**	**(168.5)**	**(167.8)**	**0.7**	**99.6%**
Fees and Licenses	**62.5**	**78.3**	**102.7**	**111.3**	**120.9**	**114.2**	**(6.7)**	**94.5%**
Government Taxes	**45.9**	**80.9**	**57.5**	**55.3**	**60.7**	**87.3**	**26.6**	**143.8%**
Non-Tax Revenue	**85.7**	**124.3**	**113.8**	**94.1**	**120.6**	**104.0**	**(16.6)**	**86.2%**

Source: Tax Policy Department, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

6.3.1 Tax Administration

Tax administration plays an integral role in enhancing tax revenue mobilisation. Prospects for expanding the tax base are expected to come from further improvements from tax administration. Government is committed to continuously improve the capacity of URA to administer tax revenues in order to enhance tax revenue collections by at least 0.5 percentage points of GDP. In this regard, Government will support continuous structural reforms to improve revenue collection, roll out e-tax to reduce compliance costs, support implementation of electronic cash registers, upgrade ASCYCUDA, and facilitate tax administration to reach informal-sector taxpayers. In addition, Government is committed to improving service delivery which is expected to increase tax compliance.

6.3.2 Non-Tax Revenue

Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) is projected to grow by 10.5 percent over FY2011/12. A total of Shs. 104 billion is expected to be raised, but this represents a shortfall of Shs. 16.6 billion compared to the approved budget.

NTR currently contributes about 1 percent of total domestic revenue. In the medium term, Government is committed to improving and strengthening NTR processes, collection, transparency and accountability. The NTR draft estimates and NTR rates and charges will be published to support achieving these objectives. In addition, Government will emphasise mobilising NTR, particularly from Ministries that are responsible for collecting a broad range of fees and fines, and will revise rates and charges to ensure that fees are commensurate with services rendered by Government.

6.3.3 Oil revenues

Uganda is expected to receive revenues accruing from oil and gas transactions in the form of capital gains tax as well as stamp duty. Proceeds totalling Shs. 401.1 billion in capital gains tax is expected to be received as a result of a Tullow Oil Company Limited farm-down to CNOOC of China and Total Uganda. The oil revenues will be committed to a special account in the Bank of Uganda and will form part of the resources earmarked for financing the construction of the Karuma Power project and the proposed Oil Refinery.

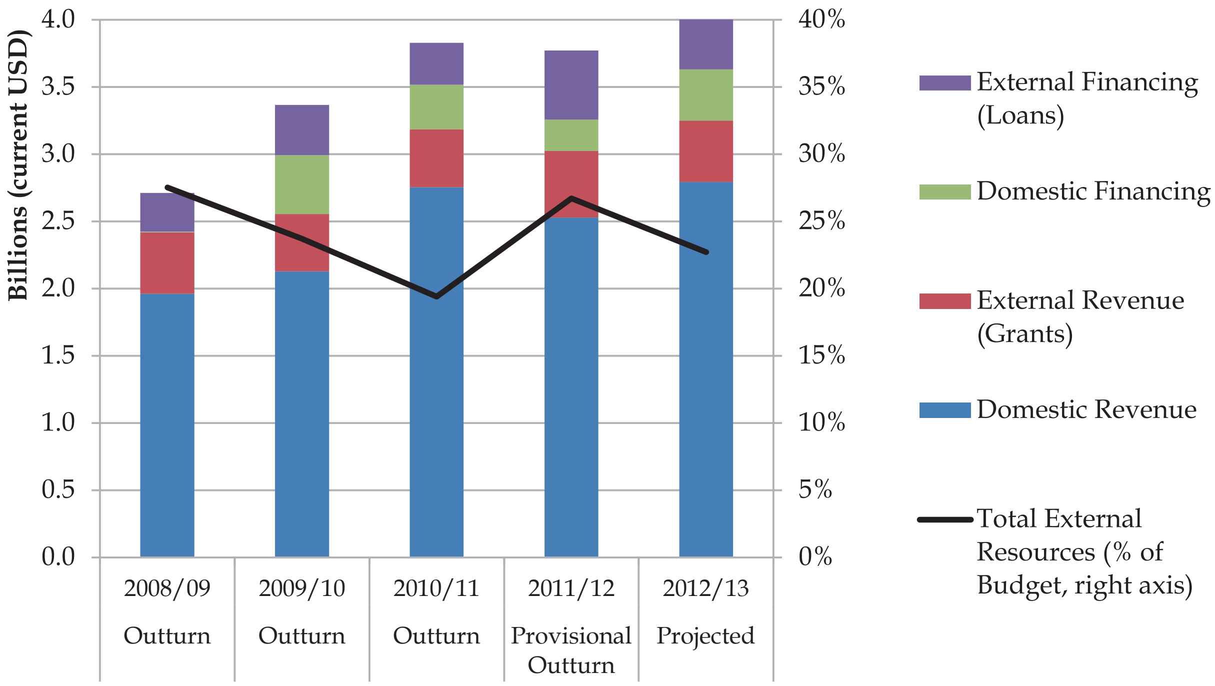
6.4 External Revenue Flows and Aid Management

The mobilisation of external resources in FY2011/12 was guided by the principles set out in the National Development Plan and in the Uganda External Debt Strategy 2007. These principles emphasise the need to focus on high impact spending, capable of unlocking the binding constraints to further economic development. To this end, they aim to increase concessional borrowing while reducing overall aid dependency over the medium term.

6.4.1 External Revenue Flows

In FY 2011/12 total external resources are projected to amount to USD 1 billion (including debt relief), which compare to USD 743 million received in FY2010/11. Therefore, in absolute terms Official Development Assistance (ODA) continues to contribute substantially to Government’s overall resource envelope.

Figure 6.1: External Revenue Flows over time



Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

6.4.2 Medium-Term Projections

Following projections provided by Development Partners (DP), in FY2012/13 Official Development Assistance to Uganda is expected to amount to USD 1.3 billion. This includes both on-budget aid which is captured in the GoU Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and assistance managed outside Government systems (NON-MTEF).

In FY2012/13 the total MTEF contribution, which will add to the Government's domestic resource envelope, is expected to sum to USD 861.7, equivalent to around 22 percent of total expenditure (see Figure 6.1 above). 56 percent of ODA is expected to be received outside the MTEF and will therefore not be included in the budget estimates for FY2012/13 appropriated by Parliament. Government will continue to work together with Development Partners to reduce the overall share of off-budget aid, while continuing to collect annual data from donors on off-budget projects to facilitate macroeconomic management and inform the strategic allocation of resources.[8]

[8] It should be noted, however, that several development partners deliver considerable amounts of off-budget support, but do not report details of these funds to Government. Therefore, figures presented in table 6.6 are likely to represent lower bound estimates of off-budget aid to Uganda.

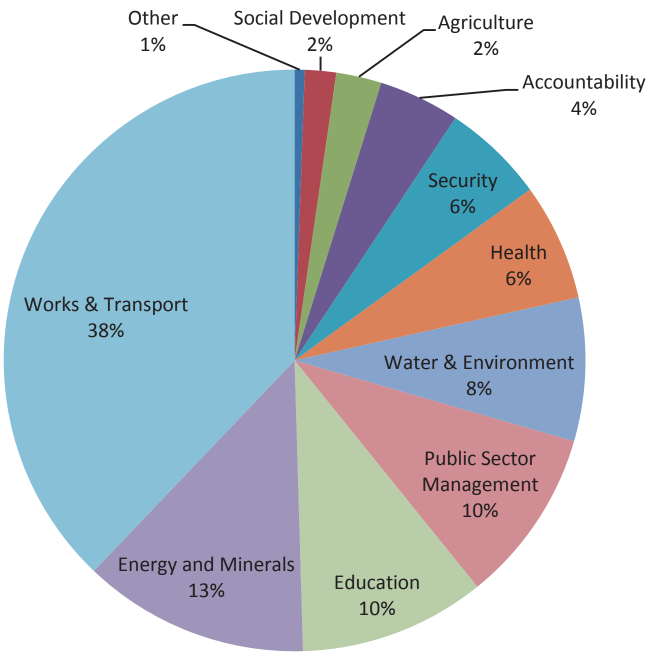
Table 6.6: Projected inflows of MTEF and NON MTEF assistance

Sector	MTEF				NON-MTEF			
	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY01 4/15	FY 15/16
Accountability	38.8	13.2	6.3	6.3	12.8	16.7	14.2	0.9
Agriculture	21.7	11.1	15.0	15.0	10.1	10.5	33.3	0.0
Education	89.2	50.9	19.3	0.0	20.3	21.4	28.9	0.1
Energy and Minerals	108.4	124.7	47.0	47.0	201.4	70.4	24.7	0.0
Health	56.1	63.2	79.0	79.0	143.8	177.3	124.1	0.0
Justice, Law & Order	0.9	2.8	2.0	2.0	10.6	9.0	8.6	2.6
Public Sector Mgmt.t	83.6	70.8	24.2	23.6	19.6	25.7	22.8	0.0
Security	49.0	58.0	61.0	61.0	4.2	1.9	2.2	0.0
Social Development	15.0	14.7	14.5	14.5	34.8	33.3	44.5	18.8
Trade, Tourism & Ind.	3.9	2.2	1.4	1.4	2.3	1.2	5.1	0.0
Water & Environment	68.7	23.0	1.7	0.0	20.7	17.4	29.6	0.3
Works & Transport	326.4	290.8	216.6	216.6	4.1	7.5	11.1	3.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.9	24.4	23.8	0.0
Grand Total	**861.7**	**725.4**	**488.0**	**466.4**	**484.6**	**392.5**	**349.2**	**25.8**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Figure 6.2 depicts how total ODA to the National Budget is expected to be allocated across sectors. The Works and Transport sector is planned to receive the largest share of assistance (38 percent), followed by Energy and Minerals (13 percent), and will thus continue to be used for major infrastructure investment programmes. Meanwhile, the Social Sectors, i.e. Health, Education and Water and Environment, will receive 24 percent of ODA to the budget. This is in line with the NDP which identifies both the inadequate quality of human resources and inappropriate physical infrastructure as two of the main growth inhibiting factors in Uganda.

Figure 6.2: Distribution of MTEF Support in FY 2012/13 according to sectors



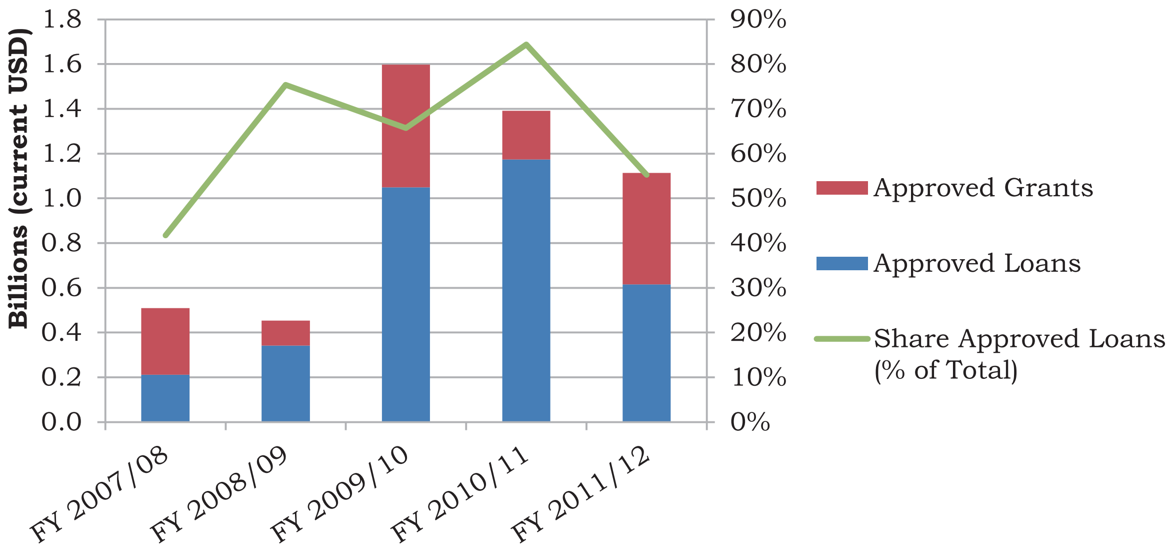
Source: Ministry of Finance, Panning and Economic Development

6.4.3 External Resource Mobilisation

In FY2010/11 11 new loan and 25 new grant agreements were signed, amounting in total to USD 1.1 billion.[9] Figure 6.3 below captures the composition of new external resource mobilisation. New loan commitments as a percentage of total commitments fell from 84 to 55 percent compared to FY2010/11. Although financing needs, particularly for priority infrastructure programmes, remain high, this decline is in line with the Government's firm commitment to debt sustainability.

[9] New External Financing in a given financial year refers to multi-year loan and grant agreements signed during that period and do not represent actual aid flows.

Figure 6.3: Composition of External Resource Mobilisation

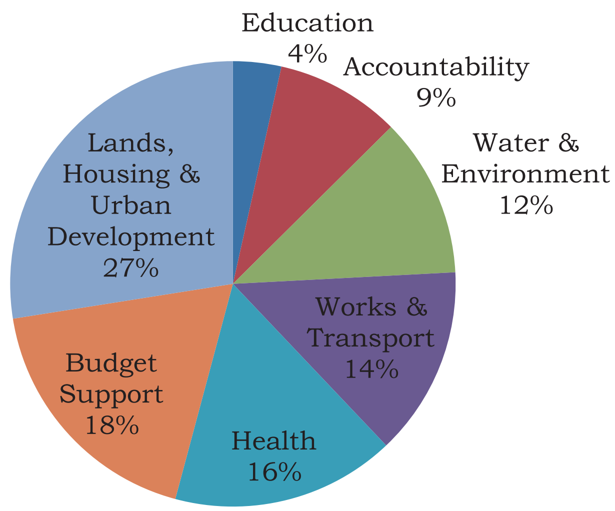


Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Loans

New loan agreement signed in FY2011/12 committed USD 600 million. As shown in Figure 6.4, 18 percent was promised as budget support, while the remaining 82 percent will be received in the form of support to projects. In terms of sectors the majority of new external borrowing was allocated to Land, Housing, and Urban Development to address key deficiencies in municipal infrastructure across the country. Meanwhile, agreements in the Health sector made up 18 percent of new loan commitments, followed by Works and Transport and Water and Environment.

Figure 6.4: New Loans concluded by Sector



Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Uganda's Debt Strategy 2007 establishes that 80 percent of new borrowing is to be made on highly concessional IDA terms and the remaining 20 percent on less favourable concessional terms. Table 6.7 summarises terms of loans approved sorted by their grant element.[10] As seen, all lending in FY2011/12 has a grant element which is higher than that of the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank and is thus in line with the Government's debt strategy.

Table 6.7: Lending Terms of Loans in FY 2011/12 (approved and pipeline)

Lender	Total Borrowing in FY 2011/12	Maturity (Years)	Grace Period (Years)	Interest Rate	Grant Element+ - IMF Calculation+
BADEA	5,000,000	40	10	0.75%	63%
IDA	374,440,000	40	10	0.75%	50%
AfDB	211,898,734	50	10	0.75%	53%
IDB	24,100,000	25	7	0.00%	53%

+ Grant elements were calculated taking into account all service charges, commitment charges, other commissions, and assuming semi-annual annuity repayments.

++ The IMF uses currency specific discount rates based on Commercial Interest Reference Rates for each lender to calculate the grant element.

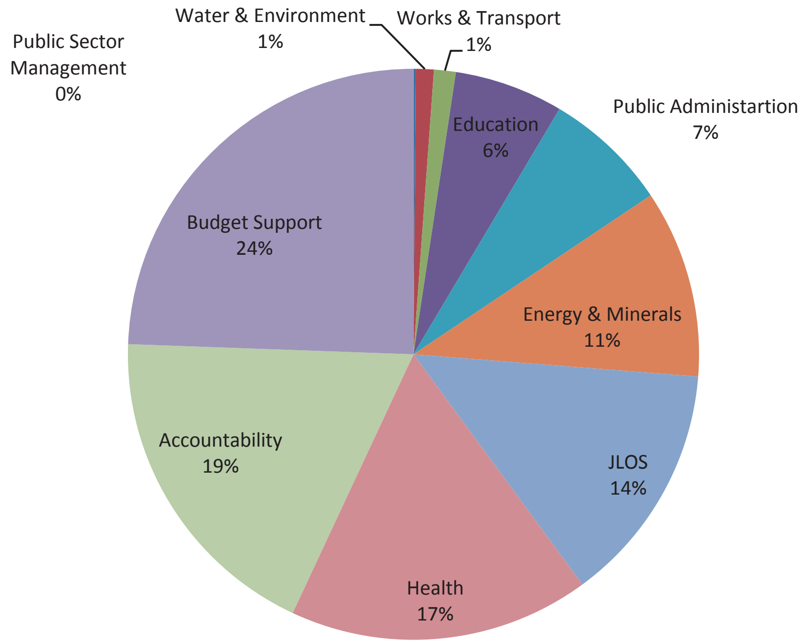
Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Grants

New grant agreements in FY2011/12 totalled USD 499 million. In order to reap their full benefit in terms of growth and poverty reduction, alignment of these new funds was ensured with key growth contributing sectors as identified in the NDP. While 24 percent was committed in the form of budget support, the Accountability and Public Administration sectors were allocated 26 percent of new grant commitments, which will serve to improve public sector management and administration, whose weakness was identified as one of the key binding constraints in the NDP. Social sectors (i.e. Health, Education and Water and Environment) also received a considerable share of new aid commitments amounting to a total of 24 percent.

[10] The grant element is an approximate value to calculate the percentage of a loan which is provided free of charge. It is defined as the difference between the total amount borrowed and the sum of all discounted future debt-service payments to be made to the lender, expressed as a percentage of the total amount borrowed.

Figure 6.5: New Grants concluded by sector



Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

6.4.4 Financial Performance

Uganda's National Budget for FY2011/12 projected foreign assistance amounting to USD 1.1 billion. Actual disbursements are expected to fall short by 2 percent of this initial figure, representing a considerable improvement in comparison with previous years (see Table 6.8 below). The aggregate disbursement rate is expected to reach 98 percent, which implies an increase by 13 percentage points compared to FY2010/11. But grants for projects underperformed, with a disbursement rate of 78 percent. This is concealed in the aggregate figure by higher than budgeted loan disbursements.

Table 6.8: Disbursement Performance of Loans and Grants (including Debt Relief), million USD

	2009/10			2010/11			2011/12		
	Approved	Outturn	Disbursement Rate (%)	Approved	Outturn	Disbursement Rate (%)	Approved	Projected Outturn	Disbursement Rate (%)
Total Loans and Grants	1,104	806	73%	951	810	85%	1,178	1,153	98%
Total Budget Support	363	301	83%	312	330	106%	410	405	99%
Total Projects	741	504	68%	639	479	75%	768	780	102%
Total Grants	548	355	65%	524	432	82%	600	522	87%
Budget Support	263	177	67%	287	230	80%	260	257	99%
Projects	285	178	63%	237	202	85%	340	265	78%
Total Loans	556	450	81%	427	390	91%	578	631	109%
Budget Support	100	124	124%	25	100	403%	150	160	106%
Projects	456	326	72%	402	277	69%	428	471	110%

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Although results in Table 6.8 seem to suggest that overall predictability of external assistance has improved, closer inspection of donor-funded projects in the Development Budget reveals that a number of difficulties are still preventing a fully efficient use of external resources.

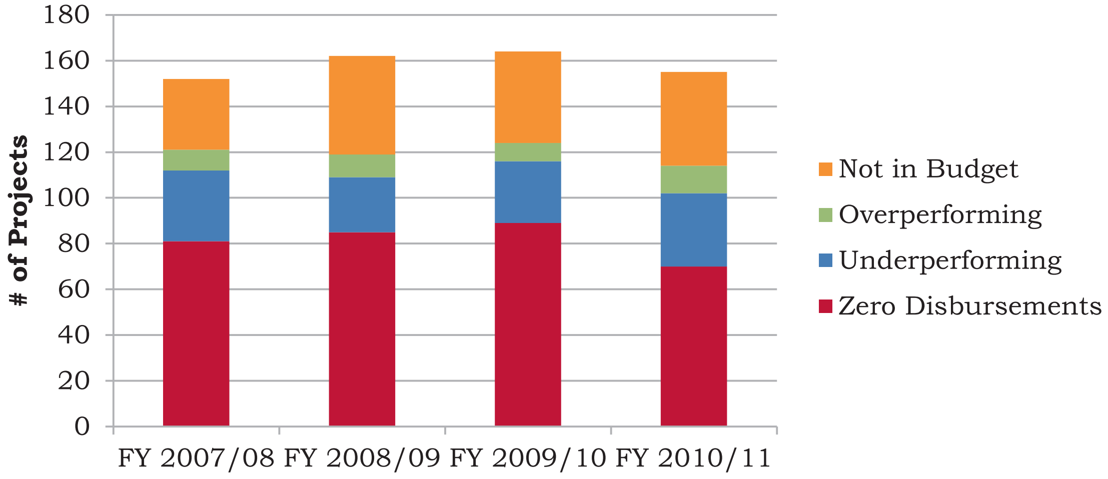
To illustrate this further, each project is grouped into one of the four following categories:

- Projects with unplanned disbursements, which did not appear in the budget: These are projects with positive disbursement, which did not appear in the Development Budget at the beginning of the financial year.
- Overperforming projects: These are projects that show higher disbursements than planned in the budget.
- Underperforming projects: These are projects with positive but smaller than budgeted disbursements.
- Zero Disbursements: These are projects for which none of the planned funds appropriated in the Budget were disbursed during the financial year.

Figure 6.6 reflects all projects appearing in each year's Development Budget according to these groups. It becomes immediately apparent that a large share of planned projects never received any disbursements during the implementation of the budget. Meanwhile a considerable share of projects received funds although these were not planned for initially.

At the aggregate level these two projects categories partly cancel each other out, which explains the better overall disbursement performance. However, the persistence of such a large number of projects in the Development Budget which do not perform at all, points to structural difficulties in the execution of the Development Budget, which call for an in-depth revision of the management and coordination processes in place for external assistance.

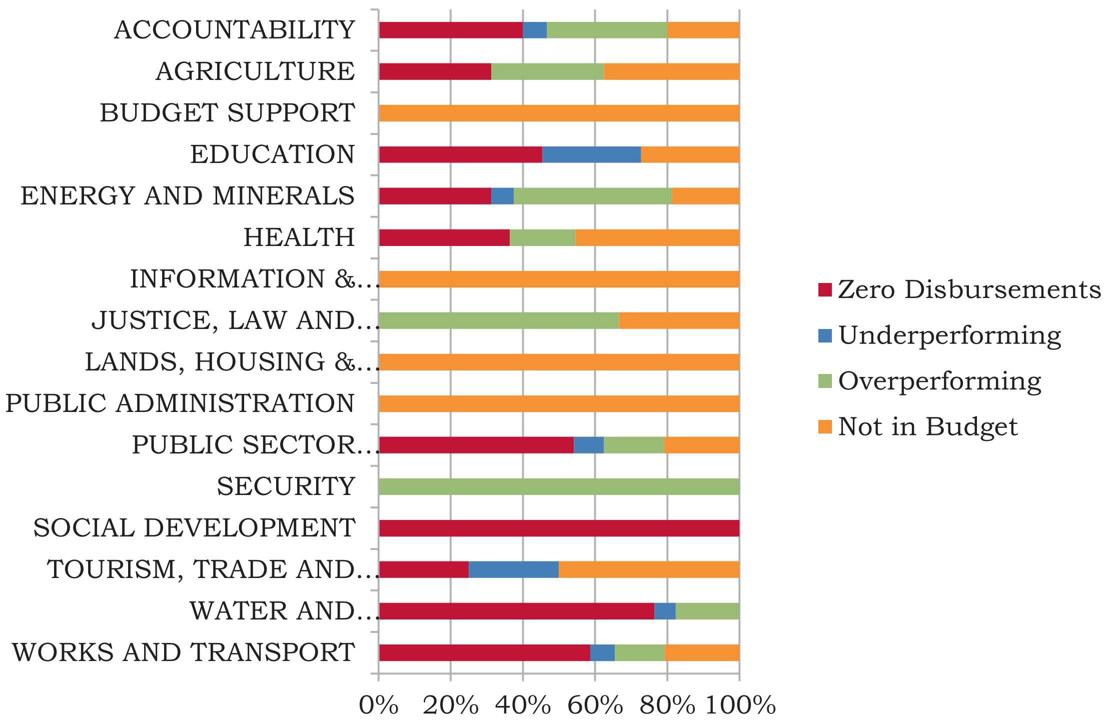
Figure 6.6: Performance of Donor Funded Projects in the Development Budget



Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Over 40 percent of projects in the Accountability, Education, Public Sector Management, Works and Transport and Water and Environment sectors all showed zero disbursements in FY2010/11. Sectors with particularly numerous unplanned project disbursements were Health, Information and Communication Technology, Lands Housing and Urban Development, Public Administration, Tourism, Trade and Industry.

Figure 6.7: Performance of Donor-Funded Projects by sector, FY2010/11



Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Challenges in the Implementation of Donor-Funded Projects

While MoFPED continues to pursue efforts to improve budget planning and execution, the analysis above suggests that the implementation of donor-funded projects suffers from low absorption and thus may lead to inefficient utilisation of resources, which put at risk the effectiveness of priority investment programmes. Inadequate utilisation of external financing and poor absorption capacity has also led to increasing commitment fees being paid by Government to creditors.

Joint portfolio reviews of the MoFPED and Development Partners have highlighted a number of key constraints in the implementation of donor-funded projects.

(a) Delays in effectiveness

Delays in parliamentary approval do not only lead to slow initiation of projects making planning for project implementers more difficult, but are also costly to the economy, as they incur commitment fees that Government is obliged to pay to creditors. Parliament, through its Committee on National Economy, often tours the intended project area at the line ministry's expense before approving a loan request, in order to sensitise the members of the Committee. This, however, appears unnecessary given that Hon. Members already participate during the design stages of projects and give their views on the project in respective consultations.

(b) Ex-Post Change in Designs

Many projects suffer from inadequate design, which often require them having to be revisited once the project has already started. This problem is particularly prevalent in projects with infrastructure components and leads to inadequate planning and costing of projects. Recent examples include, for instance, the Kafu-Masindi road, where a new design required road construction to be delayed due to a new survey, or the Kabale-Kisoro-Bunagana/Kyanika road, where change in design forced Government to seek a supplementary loan, as costs had been underestimated in the initial design.

(c) Financial Management

Financial management remains a challenge facing Government programmes. Slow release of counterpart funding is often cited as one of the causes for low disbursements of donor funds. One of the reasons for this is that poor planning by sector ministries leads to insufficient counterpart funding being included in their budgets. In some cases, for example, compensation is required to gain access to project sites before a project starts off. However, while this is often not adequately accounted for in sector budgets, which would allow for a timely release of funds, many ministries resort to supplementary requests instead.

Moreover, at times sectors tend to include external funding in their budgets ahead of actual disbursement schedules agreed with donors, which causes counterpart funding to be released in advance of actual donor disbursements. This practice creates considerable friction, as it prevents the proper matching of donor resources and counterpart funding and contributes to the inefficient implementation of projects.

Finally, there is inadequate leadership from coordinating ministries in planning, management and monitoring of externally funded projects, which leads to failures in the synchronisation of projects with the Government's budget and insufficient use of monitoring results to improve on implementation.

(d) Procurement

Procurement often suffers from inadequate knowledge by project implementers of guidelines and procedures. This not only results in unnecessary delays, but also in weak evaluation and selection of bids. In addition, while often over-relying on micro-procurement, implementation of projects is often marred by poor contract management, which together with poor record keeping, is often associated with unsatisfactory delivery of outputs by contractors.

(e) Land Acquisition

Land acquisition has also been one of the major problems in the implementation of projects particularly with regards to road projects. For instance, the Entebbe Express Highway has been delayed as compensation is delaying hand over of the site to contractors.

6.4.5 Strategies for Achieving better Aid Management

The Government is committed to the principles of aid effectiveness as set out in the Paris Declaration (2005) and reasserted in the Accra Agenda for Action (2008) and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (2011) in ensuring the efficient and effective utilisation of ODA resources to promote growth and poverty reduction. To this end, and to strengthen the partnership between Uganda and her Development Partners, the Government has developed the Partnership Policy which is expected to be approved soon. This new policy will set out a number of commitments and actions for both GOU and Development Partners to maximise aid effectiveness and is thus GOU's main policy to continue working towards achieving the principles of the Paris Declaration.

The Government has also embarked on measures that aim to enhance the management and timely disbursement of project aid, such as continued donor portfolio reviews, the implementation of an enhanced framework for monitoring externally financed projects, and the installation of a web-based aid information management system. These have all highlighted a number of key challenges, which the Government seeks to address in the years to come.

(a) Improving project appraisal and selection:
The selection and appraisal of projects will be reviewed. This will include elaboration of clearer guidelines for projects being included in the Public Investment Plan. In particular, MFPED will aim increase its capacity to scrutinise the fiscal, legal and economic dimensions of projects. Where possible, the Government will aim to reduce the use of counterpart funding.

Government will also increase its efforts to ensure that MDAs have carried out all necessary studies and that all work and procurement plans are ready in advance of loan/grant agreement signature, to make sure that project execution commences immediately on its day of effectiveness.

Finally, Government will increase its efforts to ensure that all stakeholders are adequately involved and informed during preparation stages of a project. This shall reduce unnecessary delays during cabinet and parliamentary appraisal.

(b) Improving implementation of projects
The Government will seek ways to improve the technical capacity of MDAs to improve design of projects (particularly infrastructure projects), which will prevent ex-post changes which are costly in terms of projects' effectiveness and efficiency.

In addition, contract management shall be strengthened. To this end, introduction of turn-key approaches in infrastructure shall be explored, where all required materials and labour are bundled and contracted out to one contractor only, which is then responsible of delivering the final output.

The Government shall also improve its monitoring capacity both at central, sector, and local levels. Early warning systems will be established to allow for immediate intervention and fine tuning of projects, when they go off-track, by establishing a database with all project-related information. The Public Investment Management Information System (PIMIS) will go a long way in fulfilling this requirement.

6.5 Expenditure performance

Total expenditure excluding domestic arrears and net lending is projected to grow by 7 percent between FY2010/11 and FY2011/12, from Shs. 8,809 billion to Shs. 9,438 billion. This represents a Shs. 629 billion nominal increase in spending. When compared to the approved budget, total expenditure is estimated to perform at 99 percent, or Shs. 191 billion less than the approved budget. As a percentage of GDP, total expenditures excluding domestic arrears payments are projected to be 19 percent. The lower-than-programmed total outlays are due to: lower external development disbursements; and the delayed commencement of the Karuma Power Project, resources for which will be carried forward into FY2012/13. Excluding arrears payments, external development spending and the Karuma Hydropower Project, total spending is expected to exceed the approved budget by about Shs. 200 billion, partly due to supplementary outlays.

External and domestic development projects are expected to underperform by Shs. 78.4 billion and Shs. 648.7 billion, or 4 and 23 percent respectively. When compared to performance in FY2010/11, external and domestic development project spending are expected to grow by 73 percent and 18 percent respectively.

Due to the numerous unforeseen challenges experienced in budget execution this year, recurrent spending is expected to exceed the programmed level by Shs. 536 billion. This represents an 8 percent increase from the previous financial year. The rise in recurrent spending is due to spending on compensation for employees as well as use of goods and services.

Interest payments

Total interest payments are estimated at Shs. 617 billion, representing a 23 percent growth over the last financial year. While both domestic and external interest costs grew by 15 percent and 56 percent respectively over last year's level, they are expected to remain within the approved budget. The control of high inflation during this financial year resulted in increasing the cost of borrowing. The liquidity squeeze in the money market meant that high interest rates on treasury paper issuances were sustained over a long period of time, resulting in higher interest payments.

Transfers to Other Levels of Government

Transfers to other levels of Government including extra-budgetary institutions are projected to amount to Shs. 2.74 trillion. Local Governments are the largest recipients of transfers from the centre and will receive Shs. 1.67 trillion. Compared to the same period in the last financial year, transfers to local governments grew by 6 percent.

Subsidies

Several factors contributed to the high level of subsidies required in the first half of FY2011/12. These were: delays in the revision of power tariffs; growth in the demand for electricity; the depreciation of the shilling; and the rise in international oil prices. A combination of these factors led to a higher subsidy payout during the first half of the financial year than what was earlier envisaged. In the first quarter, the focus on subsidy payments was mainly on the settlement of arrears incurred in FY2010/11, which were estimated at Shs. 207.5 billion. In addition, Shs. 50 billion of bills incurred this financial year were settled.

Social Security Benefits

Government continued to operate an unfunded non-contributory pension scheme as a way of guaranteeing social security to retired civil servants. Pension payments in FY2011/12 are projected to amount to Shs. 205 billion as programmed in the budget. This represents a 1 percent increase over the provision for pensions in FY2010/11.

6.6 Public Financial Management Reforms

Recent years have seen inadequate budget discipline. There have been increasing trends in supplementary expenditures, additional cash limits, intra-year reallocations, delayed releases and the accrual of domestic arrears. Weak budget credibility and unpredictability makes it more difficult for spending units to plan effectively or budget realistically, and creates an incentive to bypass formal procedures. The current tight fiscal conditions make effective financial management even more important. To ensure greater transparency and accountability in the use of public resources, reforms are currently ongoing relating to both the legal and regulatory framework, and financial management procedures and systems.

Public Finance Bill 2012

In the course of FY2011/12, Government undertook a major review of the Public Finance and Accountability Act (PFAA) 2003 and the Budget Act 2001, with a view consolidating this legislation and tightening procedures for intra-year reallocations by spending units and enhancing parliamentary oversight of supplementary budgets. The Public Finance Bill, which is currently before Parliament, proposes reforms to ensure budget transparency and predictability. Once enacted, the new legislation will impose limits on reallocations within the budget. The Bill also proposes to provide a statutory budget allocation to the Contingences Fund, to be used to finance supplementary spending in the case of national emergencies. This will limit the need for MFPED to withhold public resources, improving transparency and communication of the quarterly cash limits. The Bill also contains provisions for the prudent management of oil revenues.

The Public Finance Bill will limit the ability of spending units to carry forward unspent balances from one fiscal year to the next. To limit the potential for diversion of funds before the new legislation is enacted, Government will publish the balances on all Government accounts at the end of FY2011/12. All unspent balances that have not been re-appropriated by Parliament by the end of September 2012 will be returned immediately to the Consolidated Fund.

Procurement reforms

Over 60 percent of the national budget is expended through procurement, but bottlenecks in the procurement process have been frequently identified as undermining public service delivery and investment. To address these concerns, the Public Procurement and Disposals of Public Assets Act 2003 was amended in FY2011/12. The reforms will be operationalised once the attendant regulations have been approved by Parliament. This will improve transparency and accountability, helping to ensure the efficient use of public resources and promoting private sector development.

Straight Through Processing system

Delays in the release of funds are often a bottleneck to successful budget execution. Since July 2007 Government has been paying public service salaries using Straight Through Processing (STP), whereby money is remitted directly from Bank of Uganda to the commercial bank accounts of public employees. In FY2011/12, STP was extended to USE capitation grants, significantly improving the efficiency of the release process. Following this success, FY2012/13 will see STP rolled out to UPE capitation grants.

Public Investment Planning

Many of the projects in the Public Investment Plan (PIP) have not been subjected to a thorough cost-benefit analysis, resulting in some projects not being appropriately funded and poorly implemented. Projects are sometimes approved before feasibility studies have been conducted, which often delays their implementation and wastes scarce public resources. To improve public investment planning, a review of the PIP will be carried out with a view to scaling back and prioritising projects in line with the National Development Plan objectives. All new projects will be subjected to critical cost-benefit analysis before their inclusion in the PIP.

Public Private Partnerships

Given the need to consider all possible financing strategies to address the pressing infrastructure funding gap, Government has adopted a Public Private Partnership (PPP) policy to increase private investment and participation in the provision of public infrastructure. PPPs will be an important fiscal management tool for committing resources to specific public investment projects and controlling the levels of public debt. The PPP Bill has been approved by Cabinet and will be presented before Parliament within FY2012/13. Once enacted, this legal framework will pave the way for new ways to leverage private investment, such as the establishment of a privately managed Infrastructure Fund.

This would have a number of potential benefits in addition to increased infrastructure funding, including stronger incentives to select, design and monitor investment projects. Attracting longer-term capital inflows would help to relieve the pressure on the shilling and reduce exchange rate volatility, and also spur domestic financial development by increasing capital market capitalisation and providing long-term shilling investment products for pension funds and other institutional investors.

PART THREE:

SECTOR PERFORMANCE AND MEDIUM-TERM MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK

CHAPTER SEVEN: SECTOR PERFORMANCE AND EMERGING ISSUES

This chapter analyses performance across Government sectors and key priority areas in FY2011/12 from a socioeconomic perspective. Physical and financial performance of sectors is covered in their respective sections within the National Budget Framework Paper (NBFP) for the period 2012/13 to 2016/17. The analysis in this chapter is undertaken with a view to contextualising and informing public interventions in FY2012/13 and the medium term.

7.1 Infrastructure Development

The NDP identifies the major physical infrastructure deficits that are constraining the country's development potential as lying in the sectors of transport, energy, water for production and communications. Government has taken on the challenge of addressing these infrastructure deficits and implementation of a number of major projects in this regard is already underway. The following subsections provide highlights of the progress so far attained through these on-going initiatives, the outstanding issues therein and the priority measures to further address these issues in the course of FY2012/13 and the medium term.

7.1.1 Transport Infrastructure

The state of the national transport system has improved significantly over the recent past but remains wanting, especially with regard to having an appropriate mix of transport modes. Over 90 percent of passenger and freight cargo remains heavily reliant on the road sub-sector[11] leading to congestion, rapid deterioration of roads, high vehicle operation and maintenance costs, and anti-competitive behaviour in the trucking industry. Improving the national transport network therefore remains a high priority of Government. This is reflected by, among other things, the growth in budgetary allocations to the transport sector which have risen from Shs.464.8 billion in FY2006/7 to 1,290.8 billion in FY2011/12.[12]

Roads

Within the road sub-sector in particular, Government was able to:

i. Complete upgrading Kampala-Gayaza-Zirobwe-Wombulenzi road (44km)
ii. Substantially complete the upgrading of Kabale-Kisoro-Bunagana/Kyanika (101km)
iii. Substantially reconstruct Busega-Mityana road (57km) and Masaka-Lyantonde-Mbarara (158km)

[11] NPA (2010), NDP.
[12] MFPED (2012), NBFP 2012/13

In addition, substantial works have been undertaken on the ongoing upgrading of roads:

- Fort Portal – Bundibugyo – Lamia (104km): 75% of the works are complete and the project is expected to be completed by April 2014;
- Nyakahita – Ibanda – Kamwenge – Fort Portal (209km): This project is being implemented under 3 contracts (Nyakahita – Kazo, Kazo – Kamwenge and Kamwenge – Fort Portal). For Nyakahita- Kazo – Kamwenge (143km), 40% of the works have been completed and the project is expected to be completed by March 2014. For Kamwenge – Fort Portal (66km), the World Bank loan agreement was approved by Parliament on 18th May 2012 and the procurement of the contractor is ongoing.
- Mbarara – Kikagati (75km). This is a design and build project. The design was completed and road works commenced in March 2012. The road is expected to be completed by August 2014;
- Hoima – Kaiso – Tonya (85km): The contractor completed mobilisation and works commenced. This project is expected to be completed by January 2015;
- Vurra – Arua – Koboko – Oraba (92km): The contractor commenced on 5th January 2012 and construction works are ongoing. This project is expected to be completed by January 2015;
- Gulu – Atiak - Nimule road (108km): The contract for Gulu – Atiak section(74km) commenced in February 2012 and the contractor is expected to commence roads works by the end of June 2012 and will be completed by January 2015. For Atiak-Nimule Section (35km), evaluation of bids for the contractor is ongoing; Ishaka –Kagamba (35km): The contract commenced in February 2012 and the contractor is mobilising. Works are expected to commence in June 2012 and completed by May 2014;
- Atiak – Moyo – Afoji: Works will be implemented in 2 phases. Phase 1 will cover bridges/drainage works and phase 2 road works. The Phase 1 contract commenced in January 2011 and construction works for bridges are ongoing and will be completed by December 2012;
- Kampala – Entebbe Expressway with a Spur to Munyonyo (51km): This is a design and build project. The design is ongoing and works will commence by July 2012.

In addition, ongoing Reconstruction/Rehabilitation projects are being undertaken on the following road:

- Kampala - Masaka (114km): works are ongoing and so far a section of 63km has been completed. This project is expected to be completed by June 2014;
- Mbarara – Ntungamo – Katuna (152km): The contract commenced in June 2011 and the reconstruction works are ongoing. This project is expected to be completed by June 2014;
- Tororo – Mbale – Soroti (152km): 15% of work is complete;
- Jinja – Kamuli (60km): 30% of the work is complete;
- Kawempe – Kafu road (166km): 47% of the work is complete

- Malaba/Busia – Bugiri (82km): 26% of the work is complete

In order to improve on the traffic follow in some strategic areas like the Airport, the government planned to develop dual carriageways. The following roads are therefore being designed for dual carriageway: Kibuye - Busega - Mpigi (30km), Kampala - Jinja Express Highway (80km) and Kampala Northern Bypass (17.5km).

The Government has a special programme to pacify Karamoja region through establishment of a programme on Special Karamoja Security and Disarmament Roads. During FY 2011/12, the Government was able to complete the designs and commenced on contracts procurement for 445km of roads, namely; Kaabong- Lopedo-Timo (41km), Koputh-Lolelia-Lobanya-Orom (110km), Rupa-Mogos-Kalosarich-Lochichar (86km) , Loroo-Lorengichora (109km) and Loroo-Amudat-Karita (99km) commenced,

The Government also procured contractors for the following roads who are now mobilising funds:

- Mukono – Kyetume - Katosi/ Kisoga – Nyenga (72km)
- Moroto – Nakapiripirit (90km);
- Ntungamo – Kakitumba - Mirama Hills (37km)
- Rukungiri-Kihihi – Ishasha/Kanungu (74km)
- Kapchorwa – Suam (77km)
- Mpigi – Kabulasoke – Maddu – Sembabule (135km).

The design of the following roads was also completed in FY 2011/12: Rwenkunye – Apac – Lira – Kitgum– Musingo; Olwiyo- Gulu- Kitgum; Muyembe-Nakapiripit and Moroto- Kotido; Soroti- Katakwi- Moroto-Lokitanyala; Masaka- Bukakata; Villa Maria – Sembabule, Kyenjojo- Hoima-Masindi-Kigumba, Musita – Lumino – Busia/Majanji, Tirinyi - Pallisa – Kumi/Pallisa – Mbale, Mbale –Bubulo –Magale/Lwakhakha and Bududa circula road, Namagumba- Budadiri- Nalugugu, Kamuli- Bukungu and Hoima – Butiaba –Wanseko

Beside road works, Government has been repairing a number of bridges. Government was able to complete the reconstruction of the following bridges: Aswa bridge on Gulu – Kitgum road, Nsongya bridge in Kabarole district, Kabundaire, Okor, Simu-Pondo, Nyanga river crossing (Isingiro) and Mpongo river crossing (Kibaale). Works are also being undertaken on the following bridges: Awoja bridge along Mbale – Soroti road, Bulyamusenyu bridge connecting Nakaseke to Masindi district, Nyamugasane bridge in Kasese district, Kaguta bridge works(Lira), Contract for Nyagak bridge(Zombo) was awarded and the design of the new Nile Bridge at Jinja is ongoing and civil works will commence by Dec. 2012.

As a result of the above interventions, the proportion of national paved roads in fair to good condition is projected to increase from a base level of 61 percent (in 2008) to 71 percent in FY2012/13, while that of national unpaved roads is set to remain at its base level (2008) of 60 percent in 2012/13.[13]

Key challenges facing the subsector include the sharp rise in road construction unit costs, immaturity of the local construction industry, limited funds and low development level of alternative modes of transport besides road transport. In view of this, a National Construction Industry Policy was approved by Cabinet and a Bill to this effect (the Uganda National Construction Industry Bill) is before Cabinet.

Government has also undertaken a number of interventions in the other sub-sectors of the transport sector namely, air, rail and water transport sub-sectors.

Air transport

The main ongoing intervention in this subsector is the enhancement of domestic airports functional capacities. In FY2011/12, about 90 percent of civil works for construction of a terminal building at Arua aerodrome was completed. The regravelling of the runways at Jinja and Tororo airfields were also completed. In addition, construction of a perimeter fence at Moroto airfield was completed.

Railway transport

Railway transport promotes and encourages, through bulk transportation, development of trade, industry and commerce. Uganda's transport share of the rail sub-sector is projected to increase from 8 percent in 2007 to 12 percent (2012/13). [14] Government is committed to ensuring a rejuvenated railway system that will increase accessibility to markets for all regions of the country. In line with this commitment, Government completed the feasibility studies for upgrading Tororo- Packwach and Kampala Kasese railway lines in FY2011/12. In addition, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the government of Uganda, Sudan and South Sudan for joint design studies to construct Gulu- Atiak-Nimule-Juba railway line. In this connection, Government is at the final stages of concluding an MOU with the Chinese contractor to design and build the Ugandan Section (Gulu-Atiak-Nimule).

The Government planned to open up the southern route where a Joint Project between Uganda and Tanzania for the Construction of a railway line from Tanga- Arusha -Musoma -New Kampala Port has commenced. In addition, procurement of a contractor for the Inland Container Depot (ICD) at Mukono railway station had reached the contract award stage. The contract for the redesign of the Kampala – Malaba railway line (251km) into standard gauge was approved and now awaits clearance by the Solicitor General.

[13] MFPED (2012), NBFP 2012/13
[14] MFPED (2012), NBFP 2012/13

Completion of this entire railway project will go a long way in unlocking the regional imbalances in transportation of goods and services to markets. Reducing the reliance on the road network will decrease the high costs of road maintenance stemming from overloaded trucks.

Inland water transport

Given the heavy cargo that can be transported on water, Uganda needs to rejuvenate and expedite all possible means of water transportation. In its efforts to do so, Government delivered the Lwampanga – Namasale ferry in FY2011/12 and also commenced the evaluation of bids for the procurement of the Laropi ferry. The construction of landing sites for Obongi – Sinyanya ferry also commenced during the same period.

7.1.2 Energy

Energy is a major prerequisite to Uganda's transformation agenda. It is vital for both economic growth and environmental preservation. Access to modern energy in Uganda however remains low with biomass accounting for around 90 percent of the national energy demand, electricity contributing only 1.1 percent and oil products accounting for the balance.[15]Access to grid electricity stands at only 12 percent nationally and 5 percent in rural areas. The NDP target however is to achieve access for all by 2035. Demand for electricity is growing at an annual rate of 10 percent. Uganda's current installed capacity for electricity generation is 595MW,[16] which includes hydropower, cogeneration and fossil-based thermal generation.

Against this background, Government has been undertaking major reforms and interventions in the energy sector. Government is committed to increased energy supply and access in the country. The budget strategy for FY2012/13 will prioritise interventions addressing the current constraints which include; inadequate generation capacity, an inadequate power transmission and distribution network, high power losses and investment costs. Addressing these constraints will significantly address the high cost of doing business, improve Uganda's competitiveness and facilitate socioeconomic transformation.

The electricity subsidy was introduced in 2006 to mitigate the effects of the energy shortfall for consumers and industry. But with rising demand and supply shocks resulting from falling water levels and the cost of fuel, the fiscal cost has increased from USh. 92 billion in FY2007/8 to USh. 400 billion in FY2010/11. In order to ensure sustainability of energy financing, Government adjusted the subsidy downwards in the middle of the FY2011/12, leading to an increase in the tariff rates.

As part of Government's strategy to boost long-term investment in the energy sector, electricity tariffs will continue to be adjusted in line with market

[15] SEFA (2011), Rapid Assessment and Gap Analysis , Uganda Chapter
[16]Uganda National Development Plan 2010/11 – 2014/15 (2010), Ugandan National Planning Authority

conditions. The cost of any tariff increases will be more than offset by reduced load shedding and enhanced electricity supply.

Thermal Power

Thermal power was brought on board as an emergency basis but Government realised that thermal power is very expensive and therefore unsustainable in the medium and the long term. Government projects that Shs. 75 billion will be adequate to cater for the residual subsidy obligations, namely capacity price payments (thermal). This reflects a reduction of Shs. 407 billion from the projected consumption requirements of Shs. 482 billion in FY2011/12. In FY2012/13, Government will commit the saved funds to the construction of Karuma dam.

Hydropower Projects

150MW of the targeted 250MW from the new Bujagali dam has been delivered to the National power grid in FY 2011/12. The associated Bujagali dam Power House and Transmission line was also completed and commissioned during the financial year. On the other hand, the procurement process of the Karuma Power Plant (600MW) is in progress.

Feasibility studies for the Isimba (140-200 MW), Kikagati (16MW), Nyagak II (4MW), Olewa I (0.56MW), Ndugutu (0.5MW), Mitono (2.5MW), Esia (0.5MW), and Olewa II (0.6MW) Hydropower Projects were completed.

Government targets to attain a completion target of 20-25 percent, 5 percent, and 70 percent of its construction, interconnection and compensation targets of the Karuma Hydropower respectively by the end of FY 2012/13. Shs.380 billion has been ring fenced for this purpose. It also targets to meet a 20 percent completion target in its construction of Nyagak III Power Project in Nebbi district in the same period.

Feasibility studies of Ayago Hydropower Power and Muzizi Hydropower Project have been completed; and Power Purchasing Agreements and implementation for Nyamwamba Hydropower Project have been concluded.

Rural Electrification

Rural electrification promotes productivity, better health and education. This programme promotes Small Scale Enterprises (SMEs) at a reduced cost thus promoting job creation in rural areas. Promoting rural electrification will also reduce urban congestion as the labour force, especially the youth, become more engaged in productive activities. As part of its enhancement effort of rural electrification, Government constructed a total of 3,100 km of low voltage line and 5,000km of medium voltage line under the Rural Electrification scheme.

As a result, 1,280 rural communities (villages and trading centers) now have access to power. Implementation of rural electrification schemes and construction of various transmission lines will continue in FY2012/13.

7.1.3 Oil and Gas

The addition of commercially viable oil and gas reserves to Uganda's portfolio of natural capital assets presents a great opportunity for the country to transform its production base. In line with its commitment to build and develop product value-addition chains, Government took a decision to build an oil refinery as a part of its strategy for the development of the oil and gas industry. A number of developments transpired in FY2011/12 that take the country closer to the realisation of this cabinet decision.

Subsequent to approving a National Oil and Gas policy in 2008, Government tabled two bills to regulate the oil and gas sector before Parliament. The two bills, the Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Bill, 2012 and the Petroleum (Refining, Gas Processing, Conversion, Transportation and Storage) Bill, 2012, provide for the following in the objects and principles:

Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Bill, 2012

a) Regulation of petroleum exploration, development and production;
b) Establishment of the Petroleum Authority of Uganda;
c) Creation of the National Oil Company;
d) Regulation of licensing and participation of commercial entities in petroleum activities;
e) An open, transparent and competitive process of licensing;
f) Creation of a conducive environment for the promotion and exploration of Uganda's petroleum potential
g) Efficient and safe petroleum activities;
h) Cessation of petroleum activities and decommissioning of infrastructure;
i) Payment arising from petroleum activities;
j) Conditions for the restoration of derelict lands;
k) Repealing of the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, Cap 150; and for related matters.

Petroleum (Refining, Gas Processing, Conversion, Transportation and Storage) Bill, 2012

a) Regulation petroleum refining, gas processing and conversion, transportation and storage of petroleum,
b) Promotion of policy formulation, coordination and management of petroleum refining, gas processing and conversion, transportation and storage;
c) A third party access to infrastructure;
d) An open, transparent and competitive process of licensing by the Minister responsible for petroleum;
e) Health and safety environment;
f) Cessation of petroleum activities and decommissioning of petroleum facilities and infrastructure

In addition to the above draft laws, Government also concluded negotiations with Tullow Uganda Limited for Petroleum Exploration licences over Exploration Area 1 and Kanywataba Prospect, and issued a Production Licence over the Kingfisher Field within FY 2011/12.

Under the PSA signed between GoU and Tullow Uganda Limited for Kanywataba Prospect and Exploration Area 1, the parties agreed, among other things, on:

a) Minimum Work Programme together with the Minimum Exploration Expenditure.
b) An Advisory Committee consisting of representatives from Government and the Licensee to review and approve all annual exploration work programmes, budgets and production forecasts.
c) An Initial Royalty based on progressive incremental production and an additional Royalty as a percentage of the value of the recovered reserves.
d) State Participation by Government or its Nominee at Production Level.
e) Cost Recovery limits for Oil Production and Gas Production set at different levels.
f) Production Sharing based on incremental production after deduction of Initial Royalty and the Cost Recovery
g) A Signature Bonus of US$ 200,000 and US$ 300,000 respectively upon signing of the PSA to Government.
h) Each of these two PSAs in addition have provisions for a discovery bonus US$ 2,000,000
i) All taxes will be paid in accordance with to the Laws of Uganda. The rate of income Tax presently stands at 30 percent.
j) A requirement to train and employ suitably qualified Ugandan citizens in addition to payment of annual training fees to Government.
k) Payment of annual surface rentals computed differently for exploration and production phases per square kilometer.

To date, five out of the 10 Exploration Areas (EA) in the AlbertineGraben have been licensed to international oil companies namely: EA1, 2, 3A, 4B&5. The remaining unlicensed areas are receiving remarkable interest from oil companies. Government has however suspended licensing in the country pending enactment of a new law which will provide for a competitive bidding mechanism for acreages.

A growing number of Ugandans are also benefiting from general and specialised training in petroleum courses at diploma, postgraduate diploma, degree and Masters levels, both within the country and abroad. Currently, about 103 students are admitted to Makerere University to undertake a Bachelors degree in Petroleum Geosciences which started in 2009. Kigumba Petroleum Institute which was commissioned in 2010 to develop the necessary technical skills in the sector has awarded certificates and diplomas to 28 Ugandans.

In FY2012/13 and the medium term, the sector will continue to implement the National Oil and Gas Policy through measures such as promotion of the Country's petroleum potential and preparation of the next licensing round;

building capacity of the Oil and Gas sector through formal and informal training; monitor the exploration for oil and gas together with appraisal of the discovered oil and gas fields; defining and implementing the National Content in the Oil and Gas Sector; and development and Implementation of a Communication strategy for the Oil and Gas Sector.

With the Petroleum Supply, Infrastructure & Regulation, attention will focus on the development of petroleum facility standards and product specification; monitoring of the petroleum supply industry; maintaining the National Petroleum Information System; enforcing operational standards and carrying out laboratory testing of petroleum products; coordinating the development of the petroleum refinery and processing; embarking on the construction of the Kenya – Uganda oil pipeline; and undertaking the feasibility study for the Uganda – Rwanda Oil pipeline.

7.1.4 Information and Communication Technology

The employment of ICT technologies in production and service delivery processes is widely known to significantly increase factor productivity and firm profitability.[17] Of the different ICT services and products that have emerged in Uganda's economy over the past decade or so, mobile phone services stand out as having the widest reach and benefit to households and the business community. Mobile phone penetration has increased from 27 percent in 2008 to over 41 percent in 2010,[18] and is expected to reach 70 percent by 2014.[19]

The range of services provided through mobile phones has also expanded with the most notable being the mobile money transfer service which begun in 2009. Sources indicates that "there are now more people registered on mobile money in three years than Ugandans with bank accounts in over five decades…"[20]

Internet usage is equally growing very fast. Over the last decade (2000-2010), the number of internet users grew from about 40,000 (0.1 percent of the population) to 3,200,000 (9.6 percent of the population).[21]

Between 2008 and 2010, the number of internet users increased by 1,200,000, representing a 60 percent annual growth rate.

In FY2011/12, Government implemented a range of interventions aimed at furthering the contribution of ICT in the national development process, namely:

- Operationalisation of the National Information and Technology Agency (NITA-U)
- Development and Submission to Cabinet of:
    - Principle Guidelines for the harmonisation of the Electronic Media Act and communications Act

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[17] OECD (2004), The ICT Productivity Paradox: Insights from micro data
[18] UCC (2011), Post and Telecommunication Sector Market Review Dec 2010
[19] Pyramid Research (2009), http://www.ugpulse.com/uganda-news/business
[20] New Vision (2012), http://www.newvision.co.ug/mobile/Detail.aspx?NewsID=629641&CatID=417
[21] IWS (2011), http://www.internetworldstats.com/af/ug.htm

    - Analog to Digital migration Policy
    - Cabinet memo for IT policy
    - A Postal Policy
    - E-Government Policy Framework
    - A first draft of Telecom Policy Developed.
- Installation of 1,050 kms of the planned 1,447 km of fiber optic cable under the national backbone infrastructure.

Over the course of FY2012/13 and the medium term, the priority actions that Government will undertake include capacity building for the use of ICT within Government; implementation of analogue to digital migration; development of an IT data collection, analysis, reporting and dissemination framework and tool; operationalising the Cyber laws; extension of the NBI/EGI Infrastructure (Phase III); commercialisation of the NBI using a PPP model; development of an alternative route to the sea cable (Optical Fibre Optic Cable to Mutukula); developing, designing and piloting a District Business Information Centres (DBICs) model and strategy; development and dissemination of BPO operations standards; and setting up Information Technology parks to host BPO and related ICT service companies.

7.2 Human Resource Development

The human resources are at the core of the socioeconomic development process. Human resource development relies on access to quality education and training, healthcare, water and sanitation, and social protection services.

7.2.1 Education

With access to education and training, skills development for increased productivity is enhanced. Girls also stay longer in school empowering them to make choices about family size and child spacing. On the whole, access to education has improved in the recent past due to Government's universal primary and secondary education programmes. This is reflected by the improvement of the Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) for all levels in education. For instance, the national primary school NAR now stands at 81 percent. The NAR is slightly higher in urban areas (85 percent) than in rural areas (81 percent). However education system does not equip school leavers with appropriate skills for the job market and employment creation. Other challenges in the education sector include high dropout rates; high rates of teacher absenteeism; and quality related challenges such as children failing to reach an acceptable standard in reading and writing.

To improve the quality of all public schools, Government has trained more teachers in the essential skills. In FY2010/11 the pupil-teacher ratio in Government-aided primary schools improved by 3 points from 57:1 in FY2009/10 to 54:1 in FY2010/11. This has already yielded some improvements in learning outcomes. In regard to literacy, the percentage of pupils rated proficient at both P3 and P6 improved by 3 and 4.4 percent in FY2010/11 respectively.

During FY2011/12, Government also implemented the new teacher allocation and deployment formulae, provided support to district service Commissions for teacher recruitment, constructed houses for teachers to ensure that they stay at school, constructed and rehabilitated classrooms and strengthened Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in financing of Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (BTVET). A total of 149,441 primary teachers were paid using the new allocation formulae which improved on efficiency in payment. Government however still faces challenges of resource wastage through ghost schools, teachers, and pupils and low completion rates.

In order to address these challenges, Government will, in FY2012/13, review the present courses under BTVET curricula to respond to the job market, improve the pupils-teacher ratio in government-aided schools, and step up monitoring and supervision of schools to ensure teacher attendance and improved learning outcomes.

7.2.2 Health

Productivity is partly a function of the health condition of the human resource. While the country has made significant progress, challenges related skill capacity gaps, equipment and infrastructure, and the availability of medicines have undermined the effective delivery of healthcare to all Ugandans. Notable among the improvements in health outcomes over the period 2006 to 2011 are the accelerated declines in infant mortality (from 76 to 54 per 1,000 births), under-five mortality (from 137 to 90 per 1,000 live births), and maternal mortality (435 to 352 per 100,000 births). There have been significant improvements in contraceptive prevalence rates (24 to 30 percent), and an increase in the proportion of births attended to by skilled personnel (42 to 59 percent), over the same period. The total fertility rate also declined from 6.7 in 2006 to 6.2 to 2011. The use of modern family planning methods has increased in the last 15 years from 18 to 26 percent among the married.

From the managerial perspective, there has been a reduction in drug stock outs across health facilities. In FY2011/12, the proportion of health facilities not reporting stock outs of any one of the six tracer medicines averaged 90 percent (excluding ACTs). In addition, about 400 graduate health workers and interns were directly posted to regional referral hospitals and other Government Health Units. Government is now in the process of ensuring that they are absorbed onto the payroll of LGs.

In order to ensure improvements in monitoring and quality assurance, the Government disseminated 5,000 copies of the Uganda Clinical Guidelines and the monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan to 112 districts. There are however human resource gaps for midwives, doctors and anaesthetists within the sector. Inadequate human resources are affecting health service delivery, especially in hard-to-reach/hard-to-stay districts. In some districts there is less than 30 percent of the approved positions are filled by qualified health workers. In addition, the proportion of children under one protected against life threatening diseases remains wanting, at 78 percent. This performance can be improved by increasing health worker staffing levels in lower level health facilities.

To improve efficiency in the health sector, there is need to optimise the input mix in the delivery of sector outputs. This will in part be achieved through improved logistics and procurement management systems. In FY2012/13, Government will also undertake further recruitment and training of 1,020 health workers to reduce the human resource gap affecting the sector, establish village health teams in about 10 districts, and implement and monitor the road map for reproductive and maternal health in 40 districts. The key investments will be supply and distribution of adequate quality medicines and theatre supplies and functionalisation of theatres at all levels. In addition, about 66 percent of sick or malnourished under-fives and newborns in 40 districts will be reached with effective treatment for pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria. The 13 regional referral hospitals anticipate reaching 25,000 individuals with family planning services, providing 200,000 immunisation and attending to 150,000 antenatal cases. The construction and rehabilitation of 14 Health Centre IVs (HCIVs) and 26 Health Centre IIIs (HCIIIs) will be completed and the units handed over to the beneficiaries.

Another priority for the health sector in regard to efficiency is to ensure equitable access to healthcare for both urban and rural populations. This requires undertaking facility-based studies to inform transparent and systematic allocation of resources. Interventions to improve service delivery will specifically pay attention to districts with high incidences of income poverty, poor mortality indicators, and hard-to-reach and hard-to-stay areas.

7.2.3 Water and sanitation

The share of households with access to improved water sources has improved significantly over recent years, from 62.6 percent in 2002/3 to 73.8 percent in 2009/10.[22] In order to ensure continued increases in access to quality water and sanitation, Government is making more capital investment in a range of water schemes. In FY2011/12, Government constructed 8 piped water schemes in various Rural Growth Centres to supplement water development activities in rural water supply and sanitation. It also finalised rehabilitation and extension of Bunyaruguru large Gravity Flow Scheme (GFS) and completed 90 percent of the construction of the Manafwa-Tororo GFS. In addition, 180 hand pump boreholes (deep wells) were rehabilitated in the North-Eastern sub region; 81 new deep wells (boreholes) were drilled and fitted with hand pumps; 400 rainwater harvesting tanks were installed in Bushenyi and Isingiro districts.

Within the western region of the Country, Government constructed 10 new piped water supply systems creating new service facilities for over 100,000 people in the form of a new distribution /service pipe length of 186.7km, 45 public stand posts and at least 1,151 new household connections.

Ecosan toilets were constructed in Kikagati (Isingiro) and Gasiza (Kisoro) and Sanitation trainings were held in Kakuto, Kiruhura, Kakyanga Mayuge, Ntungamo, Buwama, Kayabwe and Bukakata. Public sanitation facilities were completed in Tirinyi and Kibuku.

[22] UNHS 2002/3 and UNHS 2009/10.

7.2.4 Social Protection

The sustained growth that the Ugandan economy has registered over the past two decades has created opportunities and enhanced incomes for many households, but income inequality remains relatively high. Many households remain highly vulnerable to income fluctuations, which limits their ability to benefit from the expansion of public services and to exploit the opportunities provided by economic growth. This particularly applies to older persons, those with disabilities, and households with limited labour capacity.

In response to the foregoing challenge, Government is paying increasing attention to social protection measures and thus embarked on the development of a comprehensive social protection policy framework to pursue social protection goals. To that end, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) is implementing a Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) programme in the districts of Kyenjojo, Kiboga, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Nebbi, Apac, Moroto, Nakapiripirit. The SAGE pilot programme provides direct income support of Shs. 23,000 per month to 12,101 senior citizens, and other vulnerable families, indirectly benefitting more than 50,000 individuals in the eight pilot Districts. In FY2011/12, more than Shs.1.2 billion has been transferred to people enrolled in the Programme.

The income security provided through these transfers is directly reducing the economic vulnerability experienced by many of Uganda's families. Such economic stability enables families to invest in their own productive activities and carve a sustainable path out of poverty. As these transfers are being spent in local communities, it is also expected that this programme will help to strengthen local economic growth. After only nine payment rounds there is already evidence that families are making small investments to start productive livelihoods as well as investing in the welfare of their children. As families are spending their transfers on better food, health and education, the programme has the potential to help children develop physical and mental abilities, learn meaningfully from school and acquire the skills to effectively contribute to Uganda's growing labour market as they reach adulthood.

MGLSD will continue rolling out the Senior Citizens Grants and Vulnerable Family Grants, across the 14 targeted districts, reaching all 95,000 households by December 2013. More than Shs. 18 billion will be transferred to beneficiary households during the FY2012/13. The lessons from the pilot implementation of the SAGE programme will inform Government's broader social protection agenda, which aims to enable all Ugandans to contribute to and benefit from the country's social and economic transformation.

7.3 Job Creation, Livelihoods Security, and Incomes

For economic growth to be sustainable, it has to be inclusive.[23] The distribution of employment opportunities and returns to labour need to grow in tandem with the economy. But Uganda's labour market is currently segmented, with large discrepancies in productivity between the formal and informal sectors. Since the early 1990s there has been a significant shift away from agriculture but the changing structure of employment inevitably lags the change in the structure of output. 66 percent of the labour force are still engaged in agriculture (although most also have non-agricultural sources of income), while 76 percent is self-employed.[24]

The infrastructure developments highlighted in section 7.1 will help to unlock the constraints to growth and the creation of productive job opportunities. However, the transition to employment in high-productivity activities will necessarily take some time and not all new jobs will be created in the formal wage and salary sector. Government is therefore prioritising enhanced earnings and reduced underemployment in smallholder agriculture. Sectors with significant and immediate potential to absorb labour, such as tourism, will receive renewed attention. In light of demographic trends, targeted interventions to ease the transition from education to the labour force for the youth are also critical.

7.3.1 Agriculture

Agricultural growth picked up in FY2011/12, driven by strong performance from the cash crops sector. But production of several staple food crops experienced only a very modest expansion, despite large price increases and continued high labour force growth. Long-term agricultural productivity growth has been disappointing. Recent findings suggest that most increases in aggregate crop production have stemmed from the expansion of the area under cultivation, rather than increased investment in production technologies to raise crop yields per unit area of land.[25]

The impact of high food prices on agricultural production

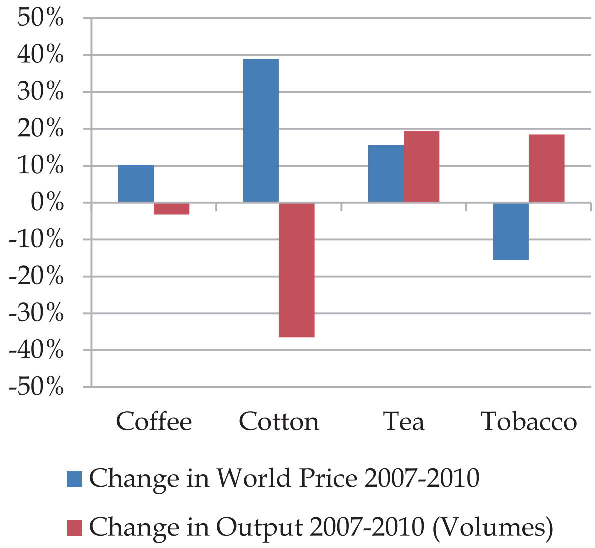
Recent food price shocks have had implications for individual purchasing power, and may have pushed some households back into poverty. But with 75 percent of Uganda's poor living in rural areas and making a living from farming, there are potential welfare gains if the poor can exploit higher food prices. Research carried out by the International Food Price Research Institute (IFPRI) in collaboration with MFPED suggests that food price increases experienced during recent years have the potential to reduce the number of rural households living below the poverty line by 3 to 7 percentage points, with more favourable international prices for exported commodities offsetting the impact of domestic supply shocks. However, the extent to which these gains will be

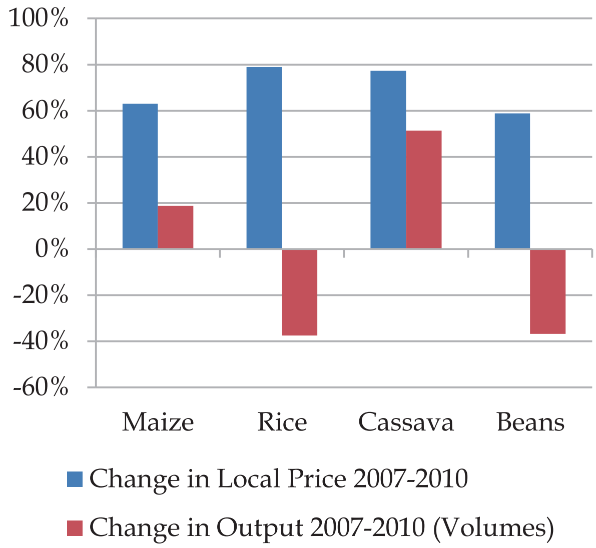
[23] UNEP (2011), A Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication: What are the Implications for Africa?
[24] UBOS (2010), UNHS 2009/10.
[25] IFPRI (2008), Land Tenure and Agricultural Productivity.

realised depends on the extent that farmers can adapt to price signals, increasing production of commodities with higher returns and shifting to products that are more profitable.

But evidence suggests that the supply response to increased prices has been modest. Figure 7.1 compares changes in prices with changes in production of export and non-export commodities between 2007 and 2010. While prices for maize, rice, cassava and beans all rose by more than 60 percent, output growth was much lower and even negative for rice and beans. A similar pattern is observed for cash crops such coffee and cotton, although there has been an expansion of cotton production more recently. Only for tea and tobacco did changes in production outstrip increases in prices. Overall it is thus questionable whether Uganda's agriculture sector has been able to fully reap the benefits of higher prices for exported commodities, while the price increases for non-traded food crops largely reflect domestic supply shocks. While farmers react to changing prices, they are constrained by a number of factors – including uncertainty regarding the weather and price risks – which prevent them from fully increasing their production in line with the potential returns.

Figure 7.1: Supply response to increased prices of export and non-export commodities



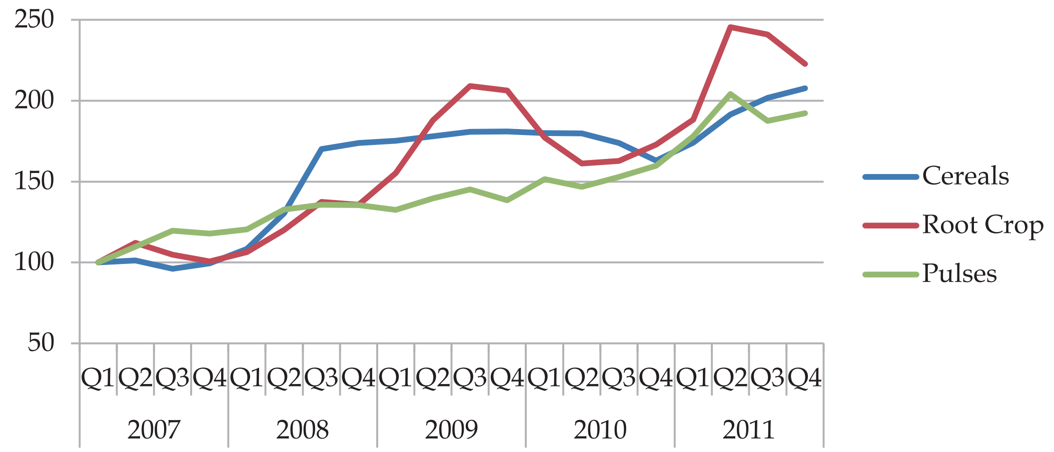


Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Vulnerability to weather and price volatility

Food prices are likely to remain at a higher level on average, but they are also experiencing higher volatility. Figure 7.2 depicts the evolution of average prices in Uganda since 2007 for three groups of agricultural commodities, cereals, root crops, and pulses. It becomes apparent that while rising dramatically during the considered period, prices of cereals and root crops also experienced considerable in-year variation. Meanwhile the price for pulses seems to have risen more steadily.

Figure 7.2: Evolution of prices for agricultural commodities, 2007-2011



Source: UBOS and MOFPED

Climate change increases the likelihood of unpredictable shifts in weather patterns, such as droughts or floods, which can severely affect harvests and food prices. Vulnerability to weather – either directly through poor harvests or indirectly through higher food prices – mean Uganda's recent reduction in rural poverty is fragile. The 2012 Poverty Status Report shows that while the number of people living below the national poverty line in rural areas has declined from 43 to 27 percent, more than 46 percent are not living in absolute poverty but are vulnerable to falling back.

Vulnerability to exogenous shocks directly affects the production decisions of farmers, such as making them choose less risky crops over more volatile but on average more profitable crops, or taking suboptimal investment decisions which favour the insurance function of assets over their return to production. This 'vulnerability trap', which many farmers face is a key barrier to growth in the agricultural sector and calls for further policy intervention to protect farmers against unforeseen events.

Government's Intervention Strategy

The overall objective in the agricultural sector is to improve production and productivity, which will increase food and nutrition security, lead to higher employment, raise incomes for farmers, and widen the export base of agricultural products. In FY2011/12 the major undertakings in this regard were the provision of farm inputs and extension services under the NAADS programme and District Extension Services; research and development of high yielding and resistant crop varieties and farm technologies; construction of six irrigation schemes including Doho, Mobuku and Agoro irrigation schemes; disease, pest and vector control.

The Government will continue to pursue these efforts in FY2012/13 with a particular focus on 10 key commodities, strategic for household food security and export earnings. These are maize, beans, rice, banana, cassava, beef cattle, dairy cattle, fish, tea and coffee. The commodity approach is a more realistic way of improving agricultural production and productivity, allowing resources to be allocated based on the immediate and known needs, and targeting the most binding constraints afflicting a particular value chain. Particular focus will be given in FY2012/13 to improving domestic capacity in the production and multiplication of improved seed varieties, and their distribution to and utilisation by farmers. In addition, four areas have been identified for renewed attention.

1) Ensuring 'fair trade' along the whole value chain

Recently compiled evidence on the value chain of bananas, maize beans cassava and sweet potatoes suggests that the share of a product's net margin going to farmers can vary as much as 30 to 67 percent depending on the product type and region. While more evidence is still needed to assess vertical price transmission mechanisms along the value chain, a qualitative study of the value chain indicates that a limited number of middlemen and traders dominate the value chain and yield substantive market power, as they connect buyers in markets to farmers. Meanwhile, farmers often lack the adequate information on prices, suffer from limited knowledge of measurement scales and lack the leadership to form associations, which results in a loss of bargaining power.

In order to reduce monopsony power of middlemen and commodity traders, the government will increase its efforts to formalise the business of agricultural commodity trading and provide a better legal framework. Additionally, Government will examine ways to increase standardisation of measuring and packaging of agricultural products and increase sensitisation of both farmers and traders on their use. Finally, the support already provided by NAADS and district commerce officers in organising farmers into marketing associations and commercially oriented farmer business organisations groups will be further intensified.

2) Reducing information asymmetries

The above mentioned IFPRI study establishes that along the value chain only middlemen, traders as well as large scale buyers are well-informed of the prices prevailing beyond localised markets. Small farmers with limited access to mobile phone technology have difficulties in gathering price information.

In order to improve access to price information for the poorest farming households, Government will pursue efforts aimed at increasing the spread of market information. These may include the dissemination of prices using technologies with the capacity to reach more remote areas, such as mobile phones and radio.

3) Improving storage infrastructure

In order to improve the impact of price fluctuations, improvements in post-harvest handling, particularly access to storage facilities will be prioritised by supporting private-sector solutions, both domestic granaries and commercial warehouses. To this end, Government will particularly aim at empowering smallholder farmers' storage capacity by facilitating ownership of granaries through increased collaboration and partnership with farmer groups, SACCOs and credit institutions.

In addition, the warehouse receipt system will be expanded, and allow receipts to be used for school expenses or health care or credit.

4) Improving use of public resources

The FY2012/13 budget includes a slight reduction in resources allocated to the agricultural sector. This reduction is on account of transfers of some projects to the water sector.

However, Government believes that a number of efficiency gains can be attained in the agriculture sector, which will ultimately lead to a more effective delivery of its strategy.

Renewed emphasis will be given to improve the planning and execution of the development budget in order to increase the absorption capacity of the sector. Recent years have seen the actual releases of external assistance from Development Partners (DPs) deviate largely from their initial appropriations in the budget. In FY2010/11 actual donor releases to agricultural projects deviated on average by almost 90 percent. Average deviations are much lower for Government funds. The steps being taken to improve management of donor resources and the planning and execution of development projects are outlined in section 6.4.5.

7.3.2 Tourism

Tourism has and continues to be both a direct and indirect source of jobs and incomes. Non residents arriving into the country reached 946,000 in 2010 representing an annual increase of 17.3 percent. The majority (58 percent) were in the country to visit friends and relatives, followed by those on business (18.5 percent) and on holiday (15.4 percent). The annual number of visits to Uganda's national parks increased by 73 percent between 2006 and 2010.[26]

In addition to offering international exposure for country, tourists consume a host of goods and services including transport services, hotel and restaurant services, crafts and communication services. The tourism sector is estimated to have earned US$570 million in foreign exchange in FY2011/12. This is significantly larger than the value added by the cash crops sector and corresponds to around 3 percent of GDP. Given that Uganda is liberalised economy, most of the services consumed by tourists are provided by the private sector. In view of this, unlocking the constraints to industry players in the tourism sector is critical to Uganda's ability to market itself as a desirable tourist destination.

These constraints include among others, poor connectivity to tourist sites, inadequate tourist information services, high cost of domestic flights, low levels of ICT utilisation in processing and delivery of tourist services; limited

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[26] UBOS (2011), Statistical Abstract.

institutional and industry capacity to supply specialised human resources for the hospitality industry and low investment in building and marketing the country as a tourism brand. To tackle these constraints, Government implemented the following measures among others in FY 2011/12:

- Developed and distributed 5,000 assorted promotional materials
- Held a media award function to recognise the contribution of the media in promoting tourism
- Launched new tourism products: Fort Patiko, Batwa trail in Kisoro, Nyero Rock paintings, birding in Murchison Falls National park, the Batwa trail in Kisoro
- Completed construction of Kabale Museum
- Maintained 120 km of roads, 77 km of tracks and 564 km of trails
- Identified key tourism roads to be worked on
- Renovated historical sites and monuments such as Barlonyo, Pabo, Lokudi and Aboke memorials

In FY 2012/13, Government will build on the above undertakings through:

- Expanding the range of tourism products across the country
- Quality assurance including classification of hospitality facilities. Hotels will be graded by trained assessors according to common EAC standards
- Development of the Slave Trail in Northern Uganda; the Fort Portal Heritage Trail; and the Rock Art trails in Eastern Uganda
- Museums refurbishment and construction in Soroti and Fort Portal

7.3.3 Youth Employment

Youth employment in Uganda, like in many countries around the world today, is a growing policy challenge. The difficulties faced by the youth in transitioning into the labour force in part stem from weaknesses in the national education system, which is poorly aligned to the skills demanded by the labour market and inadequate in terms of the quality of training offered. Reforms are being undertaken to make the education system more supportive of innovation, entrepreneurship and job creation.

Government has also devised a number of interventions specifically to assist youth entering the labour market. Key among these is the Youth Venture Capital Fund in support of entrepreneurship and business skills development, which became operational in FY2011/12. With more sensitisation and outreach, a growing number of youth are expected to benefit from this intervention, and will in the long-run make a significant contribution to reducing youth unemployment in the country.

In FY2012/13 and over the medium term, the following will underpin the Government strategy to expand opportunities for youth employment:

i. Investment in vocational training through Public-Private-Partnerships aimed at providing the youth with the requisite skills for job creation.

Upon graduation, the youth will be equipped with workshop kits and tools.

ii. Strengthening current interventions including the Youth Venture Capital Fund.

iii. Improving the employment services to the youth including skills matching; job searching; career guidance and counselling; skills development; and job placement.

iv. Increased investment in other sectors such as agriculture, large infrastructure projects in energy and transport as a means of stimulating development and employment creation

7.3.4 Science, Technology and Innovation

The application of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) to productive economic activities is central Uganda's efforts to create jobs and to promote livelihood security and income. Uganda's national STI Policy adopted by Government in 2009 provides a comprehensive framework for accelerating national development through judicious application of science and technology. The Uganda Council for Science and Technology (UNCST) recently concluded formulation of the STI policy implementation plan which is expected to become effective from FY2012/12. The purpose of the National Science, Technology and Innovation Plan (NSTP) is to actualise Uganda's STI development aspirations enshrined in the national STI policy (2009).

The priorities of Government in this regard include:

a) 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;
b) Increasing research and scientific innovation support through capitalisation of the STI Fund and increased regular budget allocations for research and development activities; and
c) Enhancing public-private partnerships and international collaboration.

Government is committed to implementing the National STI Policy (2009) through the NST Plan across all sectors of the economy starting from FY2012/2013; and therefore calls upon the support of all stakeholders in realising the aspirations of this plan to accelerate Uganda's development and societal transformation process.

Government is also in the process of establishing the status of the STI sector through a National STI Survey to be completed within the current calendar year. The survey covers research, development and innovation activities in Uganda; and its results will be reported in the STI Status report for FY2011/12.

CHAPTER EIGHT: MEDIUM-TERM MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL FRAMEWORK

8.1 Macroeconomic Policy Framework

Government's primary macroeconomic objectives over the next one fiscal year is to reduce inflation to single digit and to promote economic recovery from the recent slowdown in economic growth through addressing supply side constraints in the economy. The overriding objective of the Budget Strategy for FY 2012/13 will therefore be the restoration of macroeconomic stability through prudent monetary and fiscal policies. The specific macroeconomic policies to support these objectives include: achieving low and stable rates of inflation, increasing domestic revenue mobilisation efforts, maintain a minimum level of international reserves, and promoting a stable and competitive exchange rate.

Government will continue to pursue plans to create an enabling environment for the private sector which acts as an engine for growth. In addition, Government will continue with measures to ensure that the external position with the rest of the world is stable and sustainable, through maintaining a competitive exchange rate while at the same time investing in export diversification and increased production/productivity.

Fiscal policy will be tight in fiscal year 2012/13 due to the need to restore macroeconomic stability. However, sufficient room will be created to enable public investment in areas which will provide a stimulus to economic recovery from the current slump in growth. In light of low domestic revenue and stagnant traditional official development assistance, this implies that creating the spending room to finance new investments will require measures to boost domestic revenue mobilization, and exploring other non-traditional financing mechanisms such as non-concessional borrowing and using the domestic debt market e.g. issuance of infrastructure bonds initially in a limited way to provide funds to meet start up project costs that are currently a constrain to both project implementation and hence disbursement of borrowed funds.

8.2 Macroeconomic Forecast for FY2012/13 and the Medium Term

Real GDP growth is expected to recover to about 5.4 percent in 2012/13, 6.0 percent in 2013/14 and an average of about 7.0 percent in the outer years, due to the expected strong investment in agricultural production and productivity, power and roads, and restoration of macroeconomic stability.

As a result of the negative economic shocks that the country has experienced in the recent past, and the policy actions necessary to restore price stability, the macroeconomic assumptions underlying the budget framework vary from those envisaged in the National Development Plan (see Table 8.1). The performance of the economy will determine the extent to which resources will be provided to the implementation of the National Development Plan, however, despite the resource constraints, consistency will be maintained between the Medium Term Expenditure Framework and the priorities identified in the NDP.

Table 8.1: Current Macroeconomic Assumptions VS NDP FY2011/12 – 2014/15

	1. May 2012 Framework				2. NDP			
	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
GDP - Growth	3.2%	5.4%	6.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%
Headline Inflation	23.5%	7.8%	5.8%	4.8%	6.0%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%
Reserves/Months	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7
Fiscal Deficit ex grants	-9.3%	-6.3%	-5.3%	-2.9%	-5.2%	-5.7%	-5.2%	-4.3%
Budget as %age of GDP	21.7%	19.7%	19.1%	17.2%	19.8%	19.8%	19.8%	19.4%
Domestic Revenue%age GDP	12.5%	13.4%	13.8%	14.3%	13.6%	14.1%	14.6%	15.1%

8.3 Resource Envelope for FY2011/12 and the Medium Term and Fiscal Framework

Table 8.2 shows the resource projections for FY2012/13 and the medium-term. Resources available for Government budget expenditures (i.e. the MTEF) are obtained from domestic tax revenue, non-tax revenue, and external donor grants and loans, less the financing requirements of external and domestic debt repayments, and the change in Government's position with the domestic banking system that is consistent with monetary policy objectives. These resources exclude the financing of external development projects. It is important to note that interest payments on Government debt and arrears repayments take a first call on resources available.

Table 8.2: Resource Projections for FY2011/12 – FY2016/7

	Approved Budget 2011/12	Proj. 2012/13	Proj. 2013/14	Proj. 2014/15	Proj. 2015/16	Proj. 2016/17
Budget Support - US$	410.0	281.3	247.7	207.9	182.1	182.1
Grants	260.0	181.3	186.6	142.5	116.7	116.7
Loans	150.0	100.0	61.1	65.4	65.4	65.4
Budget Support - Shs	1001.2	734.1	685.0	597.8	511.5	493.3
Grants	634.9	473.2	516.0	409.8	327.8	316.1
Loans	366.3	260.9	169.0	188.0	183.7	177.1
Project Support - US$	768.1	745.7	794.2	473.2	402.8	402.8
Grants	340.3	274.7	208.0	160.7	157.2	157.2
Loans	427.8	471.0	586.2	312.5	245.6	245.6
Project Support - Shs	1875.7	1945.8	2196.9	1360.6	1131.4	1091.0
Grants	831.0	716.8	575.3	462.1	441.5	425.7
Loans	1044.7	1229.0	1621.6	898.5	689.9	665.3
Domestic Resources	6328.6	7332.5	8427.4	9731.5	11369.3	13230.2
Tax Revenue	6169.1	7182.5	8290.2	9585.9	11210.9	13071.7
Non Tax Revenue	120.6	150.0	137.2	145.6	158.4	158.4
Loan Repayments	38.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
External Debt Repayments - US$	-96.3	-96.0	-106.6	-104.6	-101.1	-106.1
Amortisation (excl jet)	-77.3	-83.2	-96.8	-99.6	-99.1	-105.0
Exceptional Financing	-4.8	-3.6	-4.7	-5.1	-2.0	-1.1
Arrears	-14.2	-9.1	-5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
External Debt Repayments - Shs	-235.1	-250.4	-294.9	-300.9	-284.0	-287.4
Amortisation	-188.7	-217.2	-267.9	-286.3	-278.3	-284.4
Exceptional Financing	-11.8	-9.4	-13.0	-14.6	-5.7	-3.0
Arrears	-34.6	-23.8	-14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Financing	937.8	993.2	561.4	203.4	362.5	219.4
Resource Envelope Including Projects	**9898.5**	**10745.6**	**11566.1**	**11582.7**	**13081.1**	**14736.8**
GoU Resource Envelope	**8022.8**	**8799.8**	**9369.2**	**10222.1**	**11949.7**	**13645.8**
GoU Res Env net of Interest & Arrears	**7224.2**	**7924.4**	**8358.6**	**9464.4**	**11161.5**	**12886.8**
GoU Res Env net of Arrears	**7743.8**	**8764.8**	**9319.2**	**10172.1**	**11899.7**	**13594.8**
Interest Payments	519.6	840.4	960.6	707.7	738.2	707.9
o/w domestic	402.0	713.9	839.3	595.0	629.4	613.2
o/w external	117.6	126.4	121.3	112.7	108.8	94.7
Domestic Arrears	279.0	35.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Annual increase in Total Resource	2342.8	847.1	820.6	16.6	1498.4	1655.7
Increase in GoU Resource net of interest & arrears	1574.9	700.3	434.2	1105.8	1697.1	1725.3

8.3.1 Domestic Revenue

Domestic resources are projected to rise from a projected outturn of Shs.6,123 billion this financial year to Shs.7,332.5 billion in FY2012/13 – which amounts to 13.5 percent of market price nominal GDP, and represents a 19.8 percent increase on the projected outturn during the current fiscal year. Domestic resources are then projected to rise to Shs. 8,427.4 billion, or 13.8 percent of

GDP in 2012/13 and further to Shs. 13,230.2 billion, or 15.3 percent of GDP by 2016/17. This represents a half a percentage increase in the domestic revenue to GDP ratio each year, in line with Government policy of increasing mobilisation of resources from domestic sources. This will enable the proportion of the budget financed by domestic revenue to rise from a projected 63 percent this financial year, to 68 percent during 2012/13, and by approximately 90 percent by 2016/17. However, these resources exclude oil revenue.

8.3.2 Budget Support

Budget support in the form of grants and concessional loans is projected to be US$ 281.3 million equivalent to Shs 734.1 billion during FY2012/13. Budget support is projected to decrease marginally in US dollar terms in FY2013/14 to US$ 247.7 million or Shs 685 billion before declining further over the remaining period to about US$ 182.1 million or Shs 493.3 billion by 2016/17. The largest support received under this mode of external financing comes from the World Bank Poverty Support Credit (PRSC) of USD 100 million followed by UK and EU general budget support equivalent to USD 30 million and USD 20 million respectively.

8.3.3 Project Support

At the same time, project support disbursements are projected at US$ 745.7million, equivalent to Shs.1, 945.8 billion next year which will further rise to US$ 794.2 million or Shs.2, 196.9 billion during 2013/14. Project support is projected to decline the following three years and is projected at US$ 402.9million, or Shs.1,091 billion during the last year of the MTEF. The major benefiting sectors are Works and Transport, Education, Public management and Health.

8.3.4 Debt Repayments

Amortisation of external debt is projected at US$ 96 million, equivalent to Shs 250.4 billion in 2012/13. The level of external debt repayment is projected to remain almost the same in US dollar terms over the medium term. Net external debt repayments are higher than the amortization schedules set out above due to payment of arrears. Amortisation on domestic debt is projected at Shs.9.7 billion in each of the next five years.

8.3.5 Interest payments

Government's interest payments are projected at Shs. 840.4 billion next financial year, of which Shs. 713.9 billion is interest on domestic securities (Treasury bills and bonds) and the rest is interest on external debt. This overall figure represents an increase of 24.7 percent as compared to the projected outturn this financial year, and constitutes almost 10.7 percent of total resources available for spending. The figure is projected to rise the following fiscal year 2013/14 to Shs. 960.6 billion before declining to Shs. 707.9 billion by 2016/17.

The high level of Government expenditure on interest payments, particularly domestic interest payments next year, is a consequence of the increased fiscal injections, which has necessitated an increase in the number of Government securities issued by BoU to deal with inflationary pressures. Government's policy of increasing the share of the budget funded from domestic resources will help scale back interest costs in the medium term, as can be seen by the declining level of interest payments.

8.3.6 Other expenditures

Government expenditure is projected to rise from a projected level of Shs. 9,731.5 billion in the current financial year to Shs. 10,745.6 billion during 2012/13, equivalent to 19.7 percent of GDP. 19.5 percent of the budget is allocated for wages, 35 percent for recurrent non wage, and 48.2 percent is the development budget out of which 10 percent has been earmarked for Karuma hydro power project. Government spending is then projected to rise in nominal terms in each of the next fiscal years and is expected to average about 12 percent per annum over the MTEF period. As a percentage of GDP, overall spending will average about 18.1 percent over the five year period.

8.3.7 Financing

Government net domestic financing for FY2012/13 is estimated at Shs. 993 billion, constituting Shs 1,044 billion draw down on the savings from both the Energy Fund and Capital gains tax revenues arising from the recent sale transactions by oil companies in the petroleum industry. The funds are earmarked for financing the Karuma hydro power project. In addition, financing from the commercial bank and non-bank public through issuance of Government securities is estimated at Shs. 225 billion primarily for infrastructure, and the rest is the planned saving by government to improve its bank position. Because domestic debt is currently expensive but provide quick financing, this form of financing will be used as a last resort after exhausting avenues for external borrowing both concessional and non-concessional. This implies that as and when domestic tax revenue effort improves, and alternative sources of affordable external financing are explored, domestic borrowing for fiscal purposes will decline.

8.3.8 Medium-Term Fiscal Framework

Ushs Billions	Approved Budget 2011/12	Projected Outturn 2011/12	Projection 2012/13	Projection 2013/14	Projection 2014/15	Projection 2015/16	Projection 2016/17
REVENUE & GRANTS	**7,755.6**	**7,798.5**	**8,522.5**	**9,518.8**	**10,603.3**	**12,138.7**	**13,987.8**
Revenue	**6,289.7**	**6,524.4**	**7,332.5**	**8,427.4**	**9,731.5**	**11,369.3**	**13,230.2**
URA Revenue	6,169.1	6,019.4	7,182.5	8,290.2	9,585.9	11,210.9	13,071.7
Other Non Tax Revenue[1]	120.6	104.0	150.0	137.2	145.6	158.4	158.4
Oil Revenue		401.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants	**1,465.9**	**1,274.1**	**1,189.9**	**1,091.4**	**871.9**	**769.4**	**757.6**
Budget Support Grants	634.9	626.6	473.2	516.0	409.8	327.8	316.1
Project Grants	831.0	647.5	716.8	575.3	462.1	441.5	441.5
EXPENDITURE	**9,869.3**	**9,731.5**	**10,745.6**	**11,566.1**	**11,582.7**	**13,081.1**	**14,777.2**
Recurrent Expenditure	**4,963.5**	**5,498.6**	**5,505.6**	**6,234.9**	**6,641.8**	**7,599.3**	**8,197.4**
Wages & Salaries	1,808.9	1,879.0	2,091.3	2,625.4	2,964.8	3,106.2	3,481.7
Non Wage	2,114.0	2,388.7	1,959.8	2,016.3	2,264.6	2,925.9	3,095.9
Statutory	521.0	613.6	614.2	632.6	704.8	829.0	911.9
Interest Payments	519.6	617.2	840.4	960.6	707.7	738.2	707.9
External	117.6	102.5	126.4	121.3	112.7	108.8	94.7
Domestic	402.0	514.7	713.9	839.3	595.0	629.4	613.2
Development Expenditure	**4,665.7**	**3,939.5**	**5,204.9**	**5,281.2**	**4,890.9**	**5,431.8**	**6,529.8**
Donor Projects	1,875.7	1,798.2	1,945.8	2,196.9	1,360.6	1,131.4	1,131.4
Domestic	2,790.0	2,141.3	3,259.2	3,084.3	3,530.3	4,300.4	5,398.3
Net lending and investment	-38.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	279.0	293.4	35.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
OVERALL DEFICIT							
Including grants	**-2,113.7**	**-1,933.0**	**-2,223.1**	**-2,047.4**	**-979.4**	**-942.4**	**-789.4**
Excluding grants	**-3,579.6**	**-3,207.1**	**-3,413.1**	**-3,138.7**	**-1,851.2**	**-1,711.8**	**-1,547.0**
FINANCING	**2,113.7**	**1,933.0**	**2,223.1**	**2,047.4**	**979.4**	**942.4**	**789.4**
External Financing (net)	1,176.0	1,326.4	1,239.6	1,495.7	785.7	589.6	579.7
Disbursement	1,411.0	1,540.7	1,489.9	1,790.6	1,086.6	873.6	867.1
Budget Support Loans	366.3	390.0	260.9	169.0	188.0	183.7	177.1
Project Loans	1,044.7	1,150.7	1,229.0	1,621.6	898.5	689.9	689.9
Amortisation	-188.7	-203.5	-217.2	-267.9	-286.3	-278.3	-284.4
Exceptional Financing	-46.3	-10.7	-33.2	-27.0	-14.6	-5.7	-3.0
Domestic financing (net)	937.8	606.6	993.2	561.4	203.4	362.5	219.4
Memo Items:							
Fiscal deficit % of GDP							
Incl. grants	-4.6%	-3.9%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-1.6%	-1.4%	-1.0%
Excl. grants	-7.8%	-6.5%	-6.3%	-5.3%	-2.9%	-2.4%	-1.9%
Domestic revenue % of GDP	13.7%	13.3%	13.5%	13.8%	14.3%	14.8%	15.3%
URA revenue % of GDP	13.4%	12.3%	13.2%	13.6%	14.1%	14.6%	15.1%
Expenditure % of GDP	21.5%	19.8%	19.7%	19.1%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%
Donor grants and loans % of	6.3%	5.7%	4.9%	4.7%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%

8.4 Sector allocations

The continued global economic downturn has hampered Uganda's economic growth and growth in tax revenues. This means that the available financial resources for the Budget are less than those that had been projected in the NDP.

Government's fiscal stance for FY2012/13 and the medium term are focused on the major priorities outlined in the NDP. Adherence to the major priorities of the NDP remains the most strategic way of reaching the optimum levels of allocative efficiency across Government entities. The need to expand productive capacities across the different sectors of the economy whilst restoring and sustaining stability of macroeconomic fundamentals underlines the importance of improving the operational efficiency of Government spending.

Available evidence shows that there is still room to promote sector complementarities through planning and funding of public interventions. While the sector-wide approach to planning and budgeting has been useful in coordinating stakeholders to reach common priorities and to address strategic challenges at the sector level, it is limited in its ability to deliver the kind of coordination required for the transformation envisioned by the NDP. Government activities in 2012/13 focus on synergising the interventions of the different sectors in direct support of the goals and targets of primary growth sectors. Alignment of sector interventions in support of the primary growth sector will lead to employment creation and raise per capita incomes, both of which are vital to structural transformation.

Considering that the jobs and incomes associated with structural transformation will mostly be generated by NDP primary growth sectors, the FY2012/13 budget will focus on providing a supportive role to the growth and development of NDP primary growth sectors. In light of this, sectors responsible for core (flagship) projects will plan for a phased implementation of these projects taking into account available resources.

With respect to sectoral priorities, the following are the major priority areas that budgets for FY2012/13 and the medium term will focus on:

- ***Promoting the critical productive sectors of the economy including agriculture, industry and tourism in order to generate employment and increase production.*** It is predominately the private sector that is engaged in the production of the tradable goods and services that give rise to more jobs and better incomes. Budget outputs that are critical to accelerating production and productivity within primary growth sectors have been accorded high priority in the FY2012/13 budget and over the medium term. The same treatment has been accorded to budget outputs that impact on business competiveness. This is in line with Government's trade and export promotion strategy.
- ***Removing infrastructure constraints in transport and energy to facilitate private sector development as the engine of growth.*** Transport costs have major implications for doing business and service delivery. Priorities in the transport sector include the enhancement of national transport infrastructure; de-congesting urban areas, and developing access routes to the sea through both the southern and northern corridors. Over the medium term, Government will prioritise the development of the rail network to reduce over reliance on road transport and the resultant wear and tear of the national road network. Access to electricity provides opportunities for industrial processing and production, other income-generating activities, and improved social welfare. Government

will continue to prioritise increased generation capacity, while improving the transmission and distribution network.

- ***Improving the quality of social services focusing on education, health and access to water.*** Improving healthcare delivery and the effectiveness of the education system will remain a priority to ensure continued improvement in the productivity and employability of Uganda's labour force. The development of entrepreneurial and vocational skills to facilitate increased production of tradable goods and services is also of high priority.
- ***Strengthening Public Sector Management for efficient service Delivery.*** Improving the effectiveness of public service delivery with special focus on contract management, addressing corruption, salary enhancement, addressing inefficiency and wastage in public expenditure is of high priority. This will boost the quality of public services and save funds from within the current budgets of MDAs.

The 2012/13 budget consultative meetings emphasised the need for both physical infrastructure and human capital in order to stimulate growth and economic development. Specific emphasis has been placed on Education, Works and Transport, and Energy and Mineral Development as these sectors will play pivotal roles in the rejuvenation of the economy. Infrastructure development, natural resource management and human development coupled with transparency and accountability in public sector management will facilitate the recovery and promote economic growth.

Table 8.3: Sectoral Budget Allocations, FY 2011/12 and FY 2012/13

	Allocations (Shs. Billions)		Share of budget	
	Approved budget	Projected budget	Approved budget	Projected budget
SECTOR	**FY2011/12**	**FY2012/13**	**FY2011/12**	**FY2012/13**
SECURITY	974.9	854.8	10.1%	8.0%
WORKS AND TRANSPORT	1,290.8	1,636.9	13.4%	15.3%
AGRICULTURE	434.0	406.1	4.5%	3.8%
EDUCATION	1,416.3	1,624.6	14.7%	15.2%
HEALTH	799.1	828.5	8.3%	7.7%
WATER AND ENVIRONMENT	271.3	365.9	2.8%	3.4%
JUSTICE/LAW AND ORDER	531.6	499.2	5.5%	4.7%
ACCOUNTABILITY	543.6	606.5	5.6%	5.7%
ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT	1,320.0	1,450.0	13.7%	13.5%
TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY	53.2	54.5	0.6%	0.5%
LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEV'T	32.4	23.5	0.3%	0.2%
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	50.4	58.2	0.5%	0.5%
ICT	12.1	12.0	0.1%	0.1%
PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT	986.2	992.4	10.2%	9.3%
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	231.8	234.8	2.4%	2.2%
LEGISLATURE	162.7	222.4	1.7%	2.1%
INTEREST PAYMENTS DUE	519.6	840.4	5.4%	7.8%
TOTAL	**9,630.0**	**10,710.6**	**100%**	**100%**

PART FOUR:

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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Table 1: Summary of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices, 2000 - 2012

	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	488,381	488,381	3.3
2003	13,843	12,728	6.2	542,380	498,693	2.1
2004	15,271	13,467	5.8	580,269	511,721	2.6
2005	17,878	14,814	10	657,674	544,959	6.5
2006	20,166	15,859	7.1	717,621	564,343	3.6
2007	23,351	17,138	8.1	802,890	589,249	4.4
2008	28,176	18,925	10.4	935,331	628,223	6.6
2009	33,596	19,707	4.1	1,095,725	642,732	2.3
2010	38,584	20,933	6.2	1,213,936	658,579	2.5
2011	45,607	22,174	5.9	1,384,566	673,182	2.2
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	3.6
2004/05	16,026	13,897	6.3	599,279	519,699	2.8
2005/06	18,172	15,396	10.8	657,708	557,235	7.2
2006/07	21,212	16,685	8.4	742,159	583,780	4.8
2007/08	24,497	18,145	8.7	827,823	613,162	5.0
2008/09	30,101	19,461	7.3	981,725	634,701	3.5
2009/10	34,908	20,601	5.9	1,118,218	659,924	4.0
2010/11	39,051	21,978	6.7	1,206,866	679,222	2.9
2011/12	49,087	22,681	3.2	1,463,961	676,422	-0.4

Source: Uganda bureau of Statistics

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**23,351**	**28,176**	**33,596**	**38,584**	**45,607**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**4,827**	**6,083**	**7,908**	**8,114**	**10,440**
Cash crops	476	559	539	682	1,040
Food crops	2,564	3,350	4,800	4,498	5,850
Livestock	346	461	573	605	828
Forestry	816	973	1,210	1,326	1,353
Fishing	625	740	787	1,002	1,370
Industry	**5,585**	**6,753**	**7,979**	**9,145**	**11,449**
Mining & quarrying	67	81	84	119	158
Manufacturing	1,616	2,041	2,595	2,933	3,861
Formal	1,183	1,515	1,967	2,214	2,909
Informal	433	527	627	719	953
Electricity supply	487	496	458	605	585
Water supply	575	676	785	867	876
Construction	2,840	3,458	4,058	4,620	5,968
Services	**11,435**	**13,527**	**15,564**	**18,971**	**20,862**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	3,286	4,140	5,132	6,043	7,873
Hotels & restaurants	954	1,149	1,513	1,772	2,259
Transport & communications	1,474	1,772	2,120	3,422	2,064
Road, rail & water transport	602	745	867	894	1,076
Air transport and support services	166	210	203	217	264
Posts and telecommunication	706	817	1,050	2,310	724
Financial services	683	856	1,022	1,160	1,331
Real estate activities	1,645	1,873	1,446	1,609	1,814
Other business services	359	410	503	594	675
Public administration & defence	747	845	1,035	1,232	1,563
Education	1,474	1,568	1,745	1,937	1,894
Health	307	302	311	337	335
Other personal & community services	506	614	737	865	1,054
Adjustments	**1,503**	**1,814**	**2,145**	**2,354**	**2,857**
FISIM	-408	-512	-654	-765	-845
Taxes on products	1,911	2,326	2,799	3,119	3,702

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**23,351**	**28,176**	**33,596**	**38,584**	**45,607**
Final consumption expenditure	**20,580**	**25,714**	**29,524**	**35,687**	**42,774**
Household final consumption expenditure	17,970	22,900	26,315	32,131	38,736
Government final consumption expenditure	2,609	2,814	3,209	3,555	4,039
Gross capital formation	**5,366**	**5,749**	**7,401**	**8,629**	**11,395**
Fixed capital formation	5,304	5,672	7,309	8,528	11,251
Changes in inventories	62	77	92	101	144
Net exports	**-2,595**	**-3,287**	**-3,328**	**-5,731**	**-8,562**
Exports	4,405	5,625	7,229	7,572	9,817
Goods, fob	3,481	4,642	5,272	4,702	6,349
Services	924	983	1,956	2,870	3,468
less Imports	**-7,000**	**-8,912**	**-10,557**	-13,304	-18,379
Goods, fob	-5,126	-6,850	-7,679	-9,302	-12,410
Services	-1,874	-2,062	-2,879	-4,002	-5,970

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**23,351**	**28,176**	**33,596**	**38,584**	**45,607**
Monetary	20,230	24,355	28,685	33,555	39,541
Non-monetary	3,121	3,821	4,911	5,029	6,067
Total Agriculture	**4,827**	**6,083**	**7,908**	**8,114**	**10,440**
Monetary	2,910	3,638	4,568	4,830	6,355
Non-monetary	1,917	2,444	3,340	3,284	4,085
Food crops	**2,564**	**3,350**	**4,800**	**4,498**	**5,850**
Monetary	1,221	1,595	2,286	2,142	2,785
Non-monetary	1,343	1,755	2,515	2,356	3,064
Livestock	**346**	**461**	**573**	**605**	**828**
Monetary	277	370	459	485	663
Non-monetary	69	92	114	121	165
Forestry	**816**	**973**	**1,210**	**1,326**	**1,353**
Monetary	326	395	520	548	536
Non-monetary	491	578	689	779	816
Fishing	**625**	**740**	**787**	**1,002**	**1,370**
Monetary	611	721	765	974	1,330
Non-monetary	14	19	22	28	40
Construction	**2,840**	**3,458**	**4,058**	**4,620**	**5,968**
Monetary	2,747	3,351	3,933	4,484	5,800
Non-monetary	93	108	125	136	168
Real estate activities	**1,645**	**1,873**	**2,126**	**2,358**	**2,648**
Monetary rents	534	604	681	749	834
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,110	1,269	1,446	1,609	1,814

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross fixed capital formation	**5,304**	**5,672**	**7,309**	**8,528**	**11,251**
Public	1,204	1,092	1,585	2,201	2,811
Private	4,100	4,580	5,724	6,327	8,440
Construction works	**3,680**	**4,480**	**5,279**	**6,059**	**7,812**
Public	577	694	920	1,271	1,578
Private	3,103	3,786	4,360	4,787	6,234
Machinery and equipment	**1,624**	1,192	**2,030**	**2,469**	**3,439**
Public	627	398	665	930	1,233
Private	997	794	1,365	1,539	2,206

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**17,138**	**18,925**	**19,707**	**20,933**	**22,174**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**2,838**	**2,903**	**2,974**	**3,036**	**3,052**
Cash crops	235	263	276	268	282
Food crops	1,547	1,587	1,628	1,672	1,650
Livestock	248	256	263	271	279
Forestry	486	507	537	547	559
Fishing	322	291	270	278	282
Industry	**4,201**	**4,847**	**4,873**	**5,263**	**5,686**
Mining & quarrying	59	65	59	81	92
Manufacturing	1,169	1,253	1,388	1,462	1,521
Formal	856	925	1,044	1,096	1,132
Informal	313	328	344	365	390
Electricity supply	167	170	202	228	236
Water supply	328	345	363	376	392
Construction	2,478	3,014	2,860	3,116	3,444
Services	**8,518**	**9,412**	**9,998**	**10,872**	**11,592**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	2,331	2,648	2,663	2,788	2,828
Hotels & restaurants	784	882	977	1,015	1,092
Transport & communications	1,052	1,291	1,408	1,580	1,856
Road, rail & water transport	426	456	509	516	526
Air transport and support services	117	125	119	125	129
Posts and telecommunication	509	711	779	939	1,201
Financial services	370	425	547	749	837
Real estate activities	1,261	1,332	1,407	1,488	1,573
Other business services	275	309	334	375	401
Public administration & defence	610	664	734	836	907
Education	1,177	1,165	1,181	1,232	1,238
Health	271	260	256	264	233
Other personal & community services	388	436	489	546	626
Adjustments	**1,580**	**1,764**	**1,863**	**1,762**	**1,845**
FISIM	-156	-192	-272	-480	-527
Taxes on products	1,736	1,955	2,135	2,243	2,372

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**17,138**	**18,925**	**19,707**	**20,933**	**22,174**
Final consumption expenditure	**14,473**	**15,473**	**17,193**	**18,716**	**20,085**
Household final consumption expenditure	12,306	13,268	14,918	16,304	17,741
Government final consumption expenditure	2,168	2,205	2,275	2,412	2,344
Gross capital formation	**4,526**	**4,791**	**5,037**	**5,557**	**6,134**
Fixed capital formation	4,483	4,748	4,993	5,513	6,086
Changes in inventories	42	42	44	45	48
Net exports	**-1,861**	**-1,340**	**-2,523**	**-3,341**	**-4,045**
Exports	**2,937**	**4,303**	**3,357**	**3,399**	3,126
Goods, fob	2,340	3,442	2,452	2,124	1,993
Services	597	861	905	1,275	1,134
less Imports	**-4,799**	**-5,642**	**-5,880**	**-6,739**	**-7,171**
Goods, fob	-3,479	-4,273	-4,232	-4,634	-4,674
Services	-1,320	-1,369	-1,647	-2,106	-2,497

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**17,138**	**18,925**	**19,707**	**20,933**	**22,174**
Monetary	15,074	16,776	17,470	18,600	19,772
Non-monetary	2,064	2,148	2,237	2,332	2,403
Total Agriculture	**2,838**	**2,903**	**2,981**	**3,044**	**3,061**
Monetary	1,692	1,726	1,773	1,801	1,812
Non-monetary	1,146	1,177	1,209	1,243	1,248
Food crops	**1,547**	**1,587**	**1,628**	**1,672**	**1,650**
Monetary	736	756	775	796	786
Non-monetary	810	831	853	876	864
Livestock	**248**	**256**	**263**	**271**	**279**
Monetary	199	205	211	217	224
Non-monetary	49	51	52	54	56
Forestry	**486**	**507**	**537**	**547**	**559**
Monetary	207	220	241	242	239
Non-monetary	279	287	296	305	320
Fishing	**322**	**291**	**277**	**286**	**290**
Monetary	314	283	270	278	282
Non-monetary	7	8	8	8	8
Construction	**2,478**	**3,014**	**2,860**	**3,116**	**3,444**
Monetary	2,411	2,945	2,789	3,042	3,367
Non-monetary	67	69	71	74	77
Real estate activities	**1,261**	**1,332**	**1,407**	**1,488**	**1,573**
Monetary rents	410	430	451	472	496
Owner-occupied dwellings	851	902	957	1,015	1,078

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross fixed capital formation	**4,483**	**4,748**	**4,993**	**5,513**	**6,086**
Public	997	844	1,069	1,400	1,482
Private	3,486	3,904	3,924	4,113	4,604
Construction works	**3,212**	**3,895**	**3,722**	**4,087**	**4,510**
Public	507	560	652	862	916
Private	2,705	3,335	3,070	3,225	3,594
Machinery and equipment	**1,271**	**853**	**1,271**	**1,425**	**1,576**
Public	491	285	417	537	566
Private	781	569	854	888	1,011

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**24,497**	**30,101**	**34,908**	**39,051**	**49,087**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**5,239**	**6,968**	**8,245**	**8,866**	**11,621**
Cash crops	557	524	530	665	1,042
Food crops	2,747	4,011	4,987	4,827	6,152
Livestock	393	580	585	677	970
Forestry	882	1,098	1,270	1,473	1,955
Fishing	659	755	873	1,224	1,502
Industry	**6,312**	**7,431**	**8,675**	**9,895**	**12,925**
Mining & quarrying	73	81	106	134	180
Manufacturing	1,790	2,374	2,675	3,363	4,130
Formal	1,323	1,798	2,004	2,569	3,082
Informal	467	576	671	795	1,048
Electricity supply	492	545	486	556	589
Water supply	624	728	982	776	1,597
Construction	3,333	3,703	4,427	5,067	6,430
Services	**11,489**	**13,973**	**15,888**	**18,039**	**22,141**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	2,772	3,925	4,229	5,309	6,541
Hotels & restaurants	1,040	1,239	1,614	1,678	2,468
Transport & communications	1,663	1,926	2,240	1,953	2,398
Road, rail & water transport	687	797	889	907	1,248
Air transport and support services	196	205	207	231	332
Posts and telecommunication	780	924	1,144	815	818
Financial services	794	976	1,064	1,334	1,971
Real estate activities	1,636	1,853	2,108	2,380	2,597
Other business services	413	472	580	649	755
Public administration & defence	818	920	1,145	1,354	1,794
Education	1,491	1,686	1,801	2,088	1,970
Health	306	305	317	364	338
Other personal & community services	557	673	789	929	1,309
Adjustments	**1,458**	**1,729**	**2,100**	**2,250**	**2,400**
FISIM	-453	-597	-699	-868	-1,301
Taxes on products	1,911	2,326	2,799	3,119	3,702

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**24,497**	**30,101**	**34,908**	**39,051**	**49,087**
Final consumption expenditure	**20,754**	**26,542**	**31,230**	**36,498**	**45,323**
Household final consumption expenditure	18,008	23,507	27,856	32,659	41,041
Government final consumption expenditure	2,746	3,035	3,374	3,839	4,282
Gross capital formation	**5,629**	**6,608**	**8,191**	**9,775**	**11,968**
Fixed capital formation	5,573	6,532	8,109	9,686	11,839
Changes in inventories	56	76	82	89	129
Net exports	**-1,886**	**-3,049**	**-4,512**	**-7,223**	**-8,204**
Exports	**5,948**	**7,263**	7,148	8,401	9,974
Goods, fob	4,910	5,566	4,683	5,360	6,483
Services	1,038	1,697	2,465	3,041	3,491
less Imports	**-7,834**	**-10,313**	**-11,660**	**-15,624**	**-18,179**
Goods, fob	-5,944	-7,771	-8,162	-10,753	-12,454
Services	-1,890	-2,542	-3,499	-4,871	-5,724

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**24,497**	**30,101**	**34,908**	**39,051**	**49,087**
Monetary	21,233	25,858	29,890	33,789	42,502
Non-monetary	3,264	4,243	5,019	5,262	6,585
Total Agriculture	**5,239**	**6,968**	**8,245**	**8,866**	**11,621**
Monetary	3,173	4,085	4,772	5,360	6,968
Non-monetary	2,066	2,883	3,473	3,506	4,653
Food crops	**2,747**	**4,011**	**4,987**	**4,827**	**6,152**
Monetary	1,308	1,910	2,375	2,298	2,929
Non-monetary	1,439	2,101	2,612	2,528	3,223
Livestock	**393**	**580**	585	**677**	**970**
Monetary	315	464	469	542	777
Non-monetary	78	115	117	135	193
Forestry	**882**	**1,098**	**1,270**	**1,473**	**1,955**
Monetary	350	452	550	665	761
Non-monetary	532	646	720	808	1,194
Fishing	**659**	**755**	**873**	**1,224**	**1,502**
Monetary	643	734	849	1,189	1,459
Non-monetary	16	21	24	35	43
Construction	**3,333**	**3,703**	**4,427**	**5,067**	**6,430**
Monetary	3,240	3,601	4,317	4,939	6,280
Non-monetary	92	102	110	128	149
Real estate activities	**1,636**	**1,853**	**2,108**	**2,380**	**2,597**
Monetary rents	530	595	672	753	815
Owner-occupied dwellings	1,106	1,257	1,436	1,627	1,782

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Gross fixed capital formation	**5,573**	**6,532**	**8,109**	**9,686**	**11,839**
Public	1,089	1,380	1,890	2,632	2,824
Private	4,483	5,153	6,219	7,054	9,015
Construction works	**4,305**	**4,810**	**5,770**	**6,674**	**8,401**
Public	614	802	1,055	1,532	1,625
Private	3,692	4,008	4,715	5,141	6,776
Machinery and equipment	**1,267**	**1,723**	**2,339**	**3,012**	**3,438**
Public	476	578	835	1,100	1,199
Private	792	1,145	1,504	1,912	2,240

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**18,145**	**19,461**	**20,601**	**21,978**	**22,681**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**2,862**	**2,945**	**3,015**	**3,037**	**3,129**
Cash crops	253	277	274	256	298
Food crops	1,567	1,608	1,650	1,662	1,679
Livestock	252	259	267	275	283
Forestry	492	523	538	553	573
Fishing	299	278	285	290	296
Industry	**4,555**	**4,819**	**5,130**	**5,534**	**5,596**
Mining & quarrying	61	63	73	87	94
Manufacturing	1,209	1,330	1,418	1,531	1,504
Formal	893	1,000	1,061	1,158	1,107
Informal	316	330	357	373	397
Electricity supply	169	187	214	237	246
Water supply	335	354	369	384	401
Construction	2,782	2,884	3,055	3,295	3,351
Services	**9,057**	**9,857**	**10,667**	**11,564**	**11,926**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	2,504	2,748	2,768	2,884	2,865
Hotels & restaurants	831	868	980	974	1,175
Transport & communications	1,285	1,469	1,726	1,968	2,143
Road, rail & water transport	595	672	767	828	845
Air transport and support services	125	120	121	125	130
Posts and telecommunication	565	676	837	1,015	1,167
Financial services	389	488	632	781	689
Real estate activities	1,296	1,369	1,447	1,530	1,618
Other business services	289	324	373	405	412
Public administration & defence	646	682	791	883	935
Education	1,141	1,190	1,175	1,292	1,217
Health	264	256	257	272	217
Other personal & community services	412	462	517	576	655
Adjustments	**1,670**	**1,840**	**1,790**	**1,843**	**2,030**
FISIM	-173	-220	-373	-479	-423
Taxes on products	1,843	2,060	2,162	2,322	2,453

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**18,145**	**19,461**	**20,601**	**21,978**	**22,681**
Final consumption expenditure	**14,711**	**16,500**	**18,145**	**19,800**	**20,395**
Household final consumption expenditure	12,542	14,252	15,814	17,297	18,163
Government final consumption expenditure	2,169	2,249	2,331	2,503	2,233
Gross capital formation	**4,624**	**4,939**	**5,430**	**5,988**	**5,966**
Fixed capital formation	4,590	4,906	5,393	5,952	5,929
Changes in inventories	34	34	37	37	37
Net exports	**-1,190**	**-1,979**	**-2,973**	**-3,811**	**-3,681**
Exports	**4,051**	**4,145**	3,162	3,178	2,956
Goods, fob	3,361	3,198	2,067	2,005	1,892
Services	689	947	1,095	1,173	1,063
less Imports	**-5,241**	**-6,124**	**-6,136**	**-6,989**	**-6,636**
Goods, fob	-3,944	-4,577	-4,225	-4,720	-4,401
Services	-1,297	-1,547	-1,911	-2,269	-2,235

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**18,145**	**19,461**	**20,601**	**21,978**	**22,681**
Monetary	16,039	17,268	18,318	19,614	20,228
Non-monetary	2,106	2,192	2,284	2,363	2,452
Total Agriculture	**2,862**	**2,945**	**3,015**	**3,037**	**3,129**
Monetary	1,701	1,752	1,789	1,794	1,864
Non-monetary	1,162	1,193	1,226	1,243	1,265
Food crops	**1,567**	**1,608**	**1,650**	**1,662**	**1,679**
Monetary	746	765	786	791	799
Non-monetary	821	842	865	871	880
Livestock	**252**	**259**	**267**	**275**	**283**
Monetary	202	208	214	220	227
Non-monetary	50	52	53	55	56
Forestry	**492**	**523**	**538**	**553**	**573**
Monetary	209	231	238	244	253
Non-monetary	283	292	300	309	320
Fishing	**299**	**278**	285	290	296
Monetary	292	270	277	282	288
Non-monetary	7	8	8	8	9
Construction	**2,782**	**2,884**	**3,055**	**3,295**	**3,351**
Monetary	2,714	2,814	2,983	3,220	3,274
Non-monetary	68	70	72	74	77
Real estate activities	**1,296**	**1,369**	**1,447**	**1,530**	**1,618**
Monetary rents	419	440	461	484	508
Owner-occupied dwellings	876	929	986	1,046	1,110

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	20010/11	2011/12
Gross fixed capital formation	**4,590**	**4,906**	**5,393**	**5,952**	**5,929**
Public	888	1,015	1,232	1,587	1,388
Private	3,702	3,890	4,161	4,364	4,541
Construction works	**3,595**	**3,747**	**3,982**	**4,340**	**4,379**
Public	514	627	729	999	847
Private	3,081	3,120	3,253	3,341	3,532
Machinery and equipment	**995**	**1,159**	**1,411**	**1,611**	**1,550**
Public	374	389	503	588	540
Private	621	770	908	1,023	1,010

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**8.1**	**10.4**	**4.1**	**6.2**	**5.9**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**1.7**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**0.6**
Cash crops	8.2	11.6	5.2	-3.0	5.3
Food crops	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	-1.3
Livestock	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Forestry	2.2	4.2	5.9	1.9	2.3
Fishing	-5.9	-9.6	-7.3	3.0	1.4
Industry	**8.0**	**15.4**	**0.5**	**8.0**	**8.0**
Mining & quarrying	5.0	10.4	-8.1	35.7	13.5
Manufacturing	7.6	7.2	10.8	5.3	4.1
Formal	9.1	8.0	12.9	5.0	3.2
Informal	3.5	4.9	4.7	6.3	6.6
Electricity supply	8.0	1.7	18.6	13.1	3.4
Water supply	3.9	5.1	5.3	3.6	4.3
Construction	8.8	21.6	-5.1	8.9	10.5
Services	**7.7**	**10.5**	**6.2**	**8.7**	**6.6**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	13.0	13.6	0.6	4.7	1.5
Hotels & restaurants	9.2	12.5	10.9	3.8	7.6
Transport & communications	12.6	22.7	9.0	12.2	17.5
Road, rail & water transport	6.9	7.1	11.7	1.4	2.0
Air transport and support services	20.6	6.2	-4.3	4.8	3.1
Posts and telecommunication	16.1	39.6	9.7	20.4	28.0
Financial services	-3.9	14.9	28.8	37.0	11.7
Real estate activities	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Other business services	10.3	12.5	8.1	12.3	7.0
Public administration & defence	3.7	8.7	10.7	13.8	8.6
Education	1.5	-1.0	1.4	4.3	0.5
Health	-1.3	-4.0	-1.3	3.1	-11.9
Other personal & community services	13.1	12.5	12.0	11.6	14.7
Adjustments	**24.6**	**11.6**	**5.6**	**-5.4**	**4.7**
FISIM	-17.5	22.7	42.1	76.3	9.7
Taxes on products	19.1	12.6	9.2	5.0	5.8

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**8.1**	**10.4**	**4.1**	**6.2**	**5.9**
Final consumption expenditure	**2.2**	**6.9**	**11.1**	**8.9**	**7.3**
Household final consumption expenditure	2.9	7.8	12.4	9.3	8.8
Government final consumption expenditure	-1.5	1.7	3.2	6.0	-2.8
Gross capital formation	**15.0**	**5.9**	**5.1**	**10.3**	**10.4**
Fixed capital formation	15.1	5.9	5.2	10.4	10.4
Changes in inventories	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Net exports	**-16.9**	**-28.0**	**88.3**	**32.4**	**21.1**
Exports	53.8	46.5	-22.0	1.3	-8.0
Goods, fob	69.6	47.1	-28.8	-13.4	-6.2
Services	12.8	44.1	5.2	40.9	-11.1
less Imports	15.7	17.6	4.2	14.6	6.4
Goods, fob	22.5	22.8	-1.0	9.5	0.9
Services	0.9	3.7	20.4	27.8	18.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**8.1**	**10.4**	**4.1**	**6.2**	**5.9**
Monetary	8.7	11.3	4.1	6.5	6.3
Non-monetary	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.0
Total Agriculture	**1.7**	**2.3**	**2.7**	**2.1**	**0.6**
Monetary	1.2	2.0	2.7	1.6	0.6
Non-monetary	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.5
Food crops	**2.1**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**-1.3**
Monetary	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	-1.3
Non-monetary	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	-1.3
Livestock	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**
Monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Non-monetary	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Forestry	**2.2**	**4.2**	**5.9**	**1.9**	**2.3**
Monetary	1.2	5.8	9.8	0.5	-1.2
Non-monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0
Fishing	**-5.9**	**-9.6**	**-4.6**	**3.0**	**1.5**
Monetary	-6.1	-9.9	-4.8	3.0	1.4
Non-monetary	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.6
Construction	**8.8**	**21.6**	**-5.1**	**8.9**	**10.5**
Monetary	8.9	22.1	-5.3	9.1	10.7
Non-monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.3	3.6
Real estate activities	**5.6**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.7**
Monetary rents	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Owner-occupied dwellings	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross fixed capital formation	**15.1**	**5.9**	**5.2**	**10.4**	**10.4**
Public	16.9	-15.3	26.6	30.9	5.9
Private	14.6	12.0	0.5	4.8	12.0
Construction works	**8.3**	**21.3**	**-4.4**	**9.8**	**10.3**
Public	-4.9	10.5	16.5	32.2	6.2
Private	11.1	23.3	-8.0	5.1	11.4
Machinery and equipment	**36.9**	**-32.9**	**48.9**	**12.1**	**10.6**
Public	53.1	-42.0	46.4	28.9	5.3
Private	28.4	-27.1	50.2	3.9	13.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**8.7**	**7.3**	**5.9**	**6.7**	**3.2**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**1.3**	**2.9**	**2.4**	**0.7**	**3.0**
Cash crops	9.0	9.8	-1.1	-6.5	16.2
Food crops	2.4	2.6	2.7	0.7	1.0
Livestock	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Forestry	2.8	6.3	2.9	2.8	3.6
Fishing	-11.8	-7.0	2.6	1.8	2.0
Industry	**8.8**	**5.8**	**6.5**	**7.9**	**1.1**
Mining & quarrying	3.0	4.3	15.8	18.6	8.2
Manufacturing	7.3	10.0	6.6	8.0	-1.8
Formal	9.2	12.0	6.1	9.1	-4.4
Informal	2.1	4.4	8.2	4.5	6.3
Electricity supply	5.4	10.6	14.5	10.7	3.7
Water supply	3.8	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.3
Construction	10.5	3.7	5.9	7.8	1.7
Services	**9.7**	**8.8**	**8.2**	**8.4**	**3.1**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	14.7	9.7	0.7	4.2	-0.7
Hotels & restaurants	10.7	4.5	12.9	-0.7	20.6
Transport & communications	21.3	14.3	17.5	14.1	8.9
Road, rail & water transport	20.8	12.9	14.1	7.9	2.1
Air transport and support services	17.8	-3.6	0.9	3.3	4.0
Posts and telecommunication	22.6	19.8	23.7	21.2	15.0
Financial services	17.1	25.4	29.5	23.6	-11.8
Real estate activities	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8
Other business services	10.8	12.4	15.0	8.6	1.7
Public administration & defence	12.1	5.5	16.1	11.6	6.0
Education	-6.5	4.3	-1.3	9.9	-5.8
Health	-4.8	-3.2	0.4	5.7	-20.0
Other personal & community services	12.8	12.3	11.8	11.4	13.8
Adjustments	**17.5**	**10.2**	**-2.7**	**3.0**	**10.2**
FISIM	15.9	27.1	69.1	28.6	-11.8
Taxes on products	17.3	11.8	5.0	7.4	5.6

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**8.7**	**7.3**	**5.9**	**6.7**	**3.2**
Final consumption expenditure	**0.8**	**12.2**	**10.0**	**9.1**	**3.0**
Household final consumption expenditure	1.2	13.6	11.0	9.4	5.0
Government final consumption expenditure	-1.3	3.7	3.7	7.4	-10.8
Gross capital formation	**6.1**	**6.8**	**9.9**	**10.3**	**-0.4**
Fixed capital formation	6.1	6.9	9.9	10.3	-0.4
Changes in inventories	3.7	-0.8	8.2	0.6	0.2
Net exports	**-47.6**	**66.3**	**50.2**	**28.2**	**-3.4**
Exports	84.4	2.3	-23.7	0.5	-7.0
Goods, fob	102.3	-4.9	-35.4	-3.0	-5.6
Services	29.0	37.3	15.7	7.1	-9.3
less Imports	17.4	16.9	0.2	13.9	-5.0
Goods, fob	27.6	16.1	-7.7	11.7	-6.7
Services	-5.6	19.3	23.6	18.7	-1.5

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**8.7**	**7.2**	**5.9**	**6.7**	**3.2**
Monetary	9.4	7.6	6.1	7.1	3.1
Non-monetary	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.8
Total Agriculture	**1.3**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**0.7**	**3.0**
Monetary	0.5	2.4	2.1	0.3	3.9
Non-monetary	2.6	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.8
Food crops	**2.4**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**0.7**	**1.0**
Monetary	2.4	2.6	2.7	0.7	1.0
Non-monetary	2.4	2.6	2.7	0.7	1.0
Livestock	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**
Monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Non-monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Forestry	**2.8**	**6.3**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**3.6**
Monetary	2.7	10.8	2.8	2.5	3.6
Non-monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.6
Fishing	**-11.8**	**-7.0**	**2.6**	**1.8**	**2.0**
Monetary	-12.2	-7.3	2.6	1.7	2.0
Non-monetary	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.6
Construction	**10.5**	**3.7**	**5.9**	**7.8**	**1.7**
Monetary	10.7	3.7	6.0	8.0	1.7
Non-monetary	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.6
Real estate activities	**5.6**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.8**
Monetary rents	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Owner-occupied dwellings	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Gross fixed capital formation	**6.0**	**6.9**	**9.9**	**10.3**	**-0.4**
Public	-0.1	14.4	21.3	28.8	-12.6
Private	7.6	5.1	7.0	4.9	4.1
Construction works	**10.3**	**4.2**	**6.3**	**9.0**	**0.9**
Public	4.4	21.9	16.3	37.1	-15.2
Private	11.4	1.3	4.3	2.7	5.7
Machinery and equipment	**-7.2**	**16.5**	**21.8**	**14.2**	**-3.8**
Public	-5.7	4.0	29.4	16.9	-8.1
Private	-8.1	23.9	17.9	12.7	-1.3

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**136.3**	**148.9**	**170.5**	**184.3**	**205.7**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**170.1**	**209.6**	**266.0**	**267.3**	**342.0**
Cash crops	202.1	212.6	195.0	254.5	368.4
Food crops	165.8	211.1	294.9	269.0	354.5
Livestock	139.4	180.6	217.6	223.3	296.6
Forestry	167.9	192.0	225.3	242.6	241.9
Fishing	194.4	254.4	292.0	361.0	486.4
Industry	**132.9**	**139.3**	**163.8**	**173.8**	**201.4**
Mining & quarrying	114.5	125.9	141.7	148.1	173.1
Manufacturing	138.2	162.9	186.9	200.7	253.8
Formal	138.1	163.8	188.4	202.0	257.0
Informal	138.4	160.3	182.4	196.7	244.4
Electricity supply	291.1	291.1	226.6	264.7	247.5
Water supply	175.2	196.1	216.1	230.5	223.2
Construction	114.6	114.8	141.9	148.3	173.3
Services	**134.2**	**143.7**	**155.7**	**174.5**	**180.0**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	141.0	156.3	192.7	216.8	278.4
Hotels & restaurants	121.7	130.3	154.7	174.6	206.9
Transport & communications	140.1	137.2	150.6	216.6	111.2
Road, rail & water transport	141.4	163.4	170.4	173.4	204.5
Air transport and support services	141.4	168.1	170.4	173.4	204.5
Posts and telecommunication	138.6	115.0	134.7	246.2	60.3
Financial services	184.8	201.6	186.8	154.8	159.0
Real estate activities	130.5	140.6	102.7	108.2	115.3
Other business services	130.5	132.5	150.7	158.5	168.3
Public administration & defence	122.5	127.3	141.0	147.4	172.3
Education	125.2	134.6	147.7	157.3	153.0
Health	113.5	116.1	121.2	127.5	144.1
Other personal & community services	130.5	140.6	150.7	158.5	168.3
Adjustments	**95.1**	**102.8**	**115.2**	**133.6**	**154.9**
FISIM	261.0	267.1	240.1	159.2	160.3
Taxes on products	110.1	118.9	131.1	139.1	156.1

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**136.3**	**148.9**	**170.5**	**184.3**	**205.7**
Final consumption expenditure	**142.2**	**166.2**	**171.7**	**190.7**	**213.0**
Household final consumption expenditure	146.0	172.6	176.4	197.1	218.3
Government final consumption expenditure	120.4	127.6	141.0	147.4	172.3
Gross capital formation	**118.6**	**120.0**	**146.9**	**155.3**	**185.8**
Fixed capital formation	118.3	119.5	146.4	154.7	184.9
Changes in inventories	146.5	181.4	210.7	225.5	301.2
Net exports	**139.4**	**245.4**	**131.9**	**171.6**	**211.7**
Exports	150.0	130.7	215.4	222.8	314.0
Goods, fob	148.8	134.9	215.1	221.4	318.6
Services	154.7	114.3	216.2	225.1	305.9
less Imports	145.9	158.0	179.6	197.4	256.3
Goods, fob	147.4	160.3	181.4	200.7	265.5
Services	142.0	150.6	174.7	190.1	239.0

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**136.3**	**148.9**	**170.5**	**184.3**	**205.7**
Monetary	134.2	145.2	164.2	180.4	200.0
Non-monetary	151.2	177.9	219.6	215.6	252.5
Total Agriculture	**170.1**	**209.6**	**265.3**	**266.6**	**341.1**
Monetary	172.0	210.8	257.7	268.2	350.6
Non-monetary	167.3	207.7	276.4	264.3	327.3
Food crops	**165.8**	**211.1**	**294.9**	**269.0**	**354.5**
Monetary	165.8	211.1	294.9	269.0	354.5
Non-monetary	165.8	211.1	294.9	269.0	354.5
Livestock	**139.4**	**180.6**	**217.6**	**223.3**	**296.6**
Monetary	139.4	180.6	217.6	223.3	296.6
Non-monetary	139.4	180.6	217.6	223.3	296.6
Forestry	**167.9**	**192.0**	**225.3**	**242.6**	**241.9**
Monetary	157.0	179.8	215.8	226.2	224.2
Non-monetary	176.0	201.3	233.1	255.6	255.2
Fishing	**194.4**	**254.4**	**283.8**	**350.8**	**472.3**
Monetary	194.4	254.4	283.8	350.8	472.3
Non-monetary	194.4	254.4	283.8	350.8	472.3
Construction	**114.6**	**114.8**	**141.9**	**148.3**	**173.3**
Monetary	113.9	113.8	141.0	147.4	172.3
Non-monetary	139.2	155.9	176.3	183.3	217.6
Real estate activities	**130.5**	**140.6**	**151.1**	**158.5**	**168.3**
Monetary rents	130.5	140.6	151.1	158.5	168.3
Owner-occupied dwellings	130.5	140.6	151.1	158.5	168.3

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross fixed capital formation	**118.3**	**119.5**	**146.4**	**154.7**	**184.9**
Public	120.7	129.3	148.3	157.3	189.7
Private	117.6	117.3	145.9	153.8	183.3
Construction works	**114.6**	**115.0**	**141.8**	**148.2**	**173.2**
Public	113.9	124.0	141.0	147.4	172.3
Private	114.7	113.5	142.0	148.5	173.5
Machinery and equipment	**127.7**	**139.6**	**159.7**	**173.2**	**218.1**
Public	127.8	139.7	159.6	173.0	218.0
Private	127.7	139.6	159.8	173.4	218.2

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**135.0**	**154.7**	**169.4**	**177.7**	**216.4**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**183.0**	**236.6**	**273.5**	**292.0**	**371.4**
Cash crops	220.7	189.2	193.4	259.6	349.9
Food crops	175.3	249.5	302.2	290.4	366.4
Livestock	156.2	223.5	219.0	246.1	342.3
Forestry	179.3	210.0	236.0	266.4	341.3
Fishing	220.4	271.5	306.1	421.6	507.1
Industry	**138.6**	**154.2**	**169.1**	**178.8**	**231.0**
Mining & quarrying	119.7	128.3	144.9	153.7	191.8
Manufacturing	148.1	178.5	188.6	219.6	274.6
Formal	148.2	179.8	188.8	221.8	278.3
Informal	147.9	174.5	187.9	213.0	264.1
Electricity supply	291.1	291.1	226.6	234.4	239.3
Water supply	186.4	205.7	266.1	201.9	398.5
Construction	119.8	128.4	144.9	153.8	191.9
Services	**126.8**	**141.8**	**148.9**	**156.0**	**185.7**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	110.7	142.8	152.8	184.1	228.3
Hotels & restaurants	125.1	142.6	164.6	172.3	210.1
Transport & communications	129.4	131.1	129.8	99.2	111.9
Road, rail & water transport	115.5	118.6	115.9	109.6	147.6
Air transport and support services	157.1	170.2	170.4	184.2	254.5
Posts and telecommunication	138.0	136.6	136.7	80.3	70.1
Financial services	203.9	199.8	168.3	170.8	285.9
Real estate activities	126.2	135.3	145.7	155.6	160.5
Other business services	142.9	145.6	155.6	160.3	183.1
Public administration & defence	126.6	135.0	144.7	153.4	191.8
Education	130.6	141.7	153.3	161.7	162.0
Health	115.7	118.9	123.4	134.1	155.5
Other personal & community services	135.3	145.6	152.7	161.4	199.8
Adjustments	**87.3**	**94.0**	**117.3**	**122.1**	**118.2**
FISIM	261.4	270.9	187.5	181.3	307.9
Taxes on products	103.7	112.9	129.4	134.3	150.9

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**135.0**	**154.7**	**169.4**	**177.7**	**216.4**
Final consumption expenditure	**141.1**	**160.9**	**172.1**	**184.3**	**222.2**
Household final consumption expenditure	143.6	164.9	176.2	188.8	226.0
Government final consumption expenditure	126.6	135.0	144.7	153.4	191.8
Gross capital formation	**121.7**	**133.8**	**150.8**	**163.2**	**200.6**
Fixed capital formation	121.4	133.2	150.3	162.7	199.7
Changes in inventories	164.6	223.5	223.3	242.2	347.7
Net exports	**158.5**	**154.1**	**151.8**	**189.5**	**222.9**
Exports	146.8	175.2	226.0	264.4	337.5
Goods, fob	146.1	174.1	226.5	267.3	342.6
Services	150.5	179.2	225.1	259.3	328.3
less Imports	149.5	168.4	190.0	223.6	273.9
Goods, fob	150.7	169.8	193.2	227.8	283.0
Services	145.7	164.3	183.1	214.7	256.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**135.0**	**154.7**	**169.4**	**177.7**	**216.4**
Monetary	132.4	149.7	163.2	172.3	210.1
Non-monetary	155.0	193.5	219.8	222.6	268.5
Total Agriculture	**183.0**	**236.6**	**273.5**	**292.0**	**371.4**
Monetary	186.6	233.1	266.7	298.8	373.8
Non-monetary	177.8	241.7	283.3	282.1	367.9
Food crops	**175.3**	**249.5**	**302.2**	**290.4**	**366.4**
Monetary	175.3	249.5	302.2	290.4	366.4
Non-monetary	175.3	249.5	302.2	290.4	366.4
Livestock	**156.2**	**223.5**	**219.0**	**246.1**	**342.3**
Monetary	156.2	223.5	219.0	246.1	342.3
Non-monetary	156.2	223.5	219.0	246.1	342.3
Forestry	**179.3**	**210.0**	**236.0**	**266.4**	**341.3**
Monetary	167.6	195.5	231.2	272.8	301.5
Non-monetary	187.9	221.5	239.9	261.4	372.7
Fishing	**220.4**	**271.5**	**306.1**	**421.6**	**507.1**
Monetary	220.4	271.5	306.1	421.6	507.1
Non-monetary	220.4	271.5	306.1	421.6	507.1
Construction	**119.8**	**128.4**	**144.9**	**153.8**	**191.9**
Monetary	119.4	128.0	144.7	153.4	191.8
Non-monetary	135.7	145.6	152.0	172.4	193.7
Real estate activities	**126.2**	**135.3**	**145.7**	**155.6**	**160.5**
Monetary rents	126.2	135.3	145.7	155.6	160.5
Owner-occupied dwellings	126.2	135.3	145.7	155.6	160.5

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Gross fixed capital formation	**121.4**	**133.2**	**150.3**	**162.7**	**199.7**
Public	122.7	135.9	153.4	165.8	203.5
Private	121.1	132.5	149.4	161.6	198.5
Construction works	**119.8**	**128.4**	**144.9**	**153.8**	**191.9**
Public	119.4	128.0	144.7	153.4	191.8
Private	119.8	128.5	144.9	153.9	191.9
Machinery and equipment	**127.4**	**148.7**	**165.7**	**186.9**	**221.8**
Public	127.3	148.7	165.9	187.0	221.8
Private	127.4	148.7	165.6	186.9	221.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**20.7**	**21.6**	**23.5**	**21.0**	**22.9**
Cash crops	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.3
Food crops	11.0	11.9	14.3	11.7	12.8
Livestock	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8
Forestry	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.0
Fishing	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.0
Industry	**23.9**	**24.0**	**23.8**	**23.7**	**25.1**
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.6	8.5
Formal	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.7	6.4
Informal	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1
Electricity supply	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.3
Water supply	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9
Construction	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.0	13.1
Services	**49.0**	**48.0**	**46.3**	**49.2**	**45.7**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	14.1	14.7	15.3	15.7	17.3
Hotels & restaurants	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.6	5.0
Transport & communications	6.3	6.3	6.3	8.9	4.5
Road, rail & water transport	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4
Air transport and support services	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Posts and telecommunication	3.0	2.9	3.1	6.0	1.6
Financial services	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Real estate activities	7.0	6.6	4.3	4.2	4.0
Other business services	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Public administration & defence	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4
Education	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.2
Health	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7
Other personal & community services	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Adjustments	**6.4**	**6.4**	**6.4**	**6.1**	**6.3**
FISIM	-1.7	-1.8	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9
Taxes on products	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Final consumption expenditure	**88.1**	**91.3**	**87.9**	**92.5**	**93.8**
Household final consumption expenditure	77.0	81.3	78.3	83.3	84.9
Government final consumption expenditure	11.2	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.9
Gross capital formation	**23.0**	**20.4**	**22.0**	**22.4**	**25.0**
Fixed capital formation	22.7	20.1	21.8	22.1	24.7
Changes in inventories	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Net exports	**-11.1**	**-11.7**	**-9.9**	**-14.9**	**-18.8**
Exports	18.9	20.0	21.5	19.6	21.5
Goods, fob	14.9	16.5	15.7	12.2	13.9
Services	4.0	3.5	5.8	7.4	7.6
less Imports	-30.0	-31.6	-31.4	-34.5	-40.3
Goods, fob	-22.0	-24.3	-22.9	-24.1	-27.2
Services	-8.0	-7.3	-8.6	-10.4	-13.1

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Monetary	86.6	86.4	85.4	87.0	86.7
Non-monetary	13.4	13.6	14.6	13.0	13.3
Total Agriculture	**20.7**	**21.6**	**23.5**	**21.0**	**22.9**
Monetary	12.5	12.9	13.6	12.5	13.9
Non-monetary	8.2	8.7	9.9	8.5	9.0
Food crops	**11.0**	**11.9**	**14.3**	**11.7**	**12.8**
Monetary	5.2	5.7	6.8	5.6	6.1
Non-monetary	5.8	6.2	7.5	6.1	6.7
Livestock	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**1.8**
Monetary	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
Non-monetary	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Forestry	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.4**	**3.0**
Monetary	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2
Non-monetary	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8
Fishing	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**2.6**	**3.0**
Monetary	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.9
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	**12.2**	**12.3**	**12.1**	**12.0**	**13.1**
Monetary	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.6	12.7
Non-monetary	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Real estate activities	**7.0**	**6.6**	**6.3**	**6.1**	**5.8**
Monetary rents	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
Owner-occupied dwellings	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross fixed capital formation	**22.7**	**20.1**	**21.8**	**22.1**	**24.7**
Public	5.2	3.9	4.7	5.7	6.2
Private	17.6	16.3	17.1	16.4	18.5
Construction works	**15.8**	**15.9**	**15.7**	**15.7**	**17.1**
Public	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.5
Private	13.3	13.4	13.0	12.4	13.7
Machinery and equipment	**7.0**	**4.2**	**6.1**	**6.4**	**7.5**
Public	2.7	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.7
Private	4.3	2.8	4.1	4.0	4.8

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**21.4**	**23.1**	**23.6**	**22.7**	**23.7**
Cash crops	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.1
Food crops	11.2	13.3	14.3	12.4	12.5
Livestock	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0
Forestry	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0
Fishing	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.1
Industry	**25.8**	**24.7**	**24.9**	**25.3**	**26.3**
Mining & quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	7.3	7.9	7.7	8.6	8.4
Formal	5.4	6.0	5.7	6.6	6.3
Informal	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
Electricity supply	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.2
Water supply	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.0	3.3
Construction	13.6	12.3	12.7	13.0	13.1
Services	**46.9**	**46.4**	**45.5**	**46.2**	**45.1**
Wholesale & retail trade; repairs	11.3	13.0	12.1	13.6	13.3
Hotels & restaurants	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.3	5.0
Transport & communications	6.8	6.4	6.4	5.0	4.9
Road, rail & water transport	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5
Air transport and support services	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Posts and telecommunication	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.1	1.7
Financial services	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.4	4.0
Real estate activities	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.3
Other business services	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
Public administration & defence	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
Education	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.3	4.0
Health	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Other personal & community services	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7
Adjustments	**6.0**	**5.7**	**6.0**	**5.8**	**4.9**
FISIM	-1.8	-2.0	-2.0	-2.2	-2.7
Taxes on products	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.0	7.5

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Final consumption expenditure	**84.7**	**88.2**	**89.5**	**93.5**	**92.3**
Household final consumption expenditure	73.5	78.1	79.8	83.6	83.6
Government final consumption expenditure	11.2	10.1	9.7	9.8	8.7
Gross capital formation	**23.0**	**22.0**	**23.5**	**25.0**	**24.4**
Fixed capital formation	22.7	21.7	23.2	24.8	24.1
Changes in inventories	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Net exports	**-7.7**	**-10.1**	**-12.9**	**-18.5**	**-16.7**
Exports	24.3	24.1	20.5	21.5	20.3
Goods, fob	20.0	18.5	13.4	13.7	13.2
Services	4.2	5.6	7.1	7.8	7.1
less Imports	-32.0	-34.3	-33.4	-40.0	-37.0
Goods, fob	-24.3	-25.8	-23.4	-27.5	-25.4
Services	-7.7	-8.4	-10.0	-12.5	-11.7

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total GDP at market prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Monetary	86.7	85.9	85.6	86.5	86.6
Non-monetary	13.3	14.1	14.4	13.5	13.4
Total Agriculture	**21.4**	**23.1**	**23.6**	**22.7**	**23.7**
Monetary	13.0	13.6	13.7	13.7	14.2
Non-monetary	8.4	9.6	9.9	9.0	9.5
Food crops	**11.2**	**13.3**	**14.3**	**12.4**	**12.5**
Monetary	5.3	6.3	6.8	5.9	6.0
Non-monetary	5.9	7.0	7.5	6.5	6.6
Livestock	**1.6**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**2.0**
Monetary	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6
Non-monetary	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Forestry	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**4.0**
Monetary	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
Non-monetary	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4
Fishing	**2.7**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**3.1**	**3.1**
Monetary	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.0
Non-monetary	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	**13.6**	**12.3**	**12.7**	**13.0**	**13.1**
Monetary	13.2	12.0	12.4	12.6	12.8
Non-monetary	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Real estate activities	**6.7**	**6.2**	**6.0**	**6.1**	**5.3**
Monetary rents	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7
Owner-occupied dwellings	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.6

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

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Gross fixed capital formation	**22.7**	**21.7**	**23.2**	**24.8**	**24.1**
Public	4.4	4.6	5.4	6.7	5.8
Private	18.3	17.1	17.8	18.1	18.4
Construction works	**17.6**	**16.0**	**16.5**	**17.1**	**17.1**
Public	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.9	3.3
Private	15.1	13.3	13.5	13.2	13.8
Machinery and equipment	**5.2**	**5.7**	**6.7**	**7.7**	**7.0**
Public	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.4
Private	3.2	3.8	4.3	4.9	4.6

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 12: Production or procurement and exports of principal agricultural products, 2007 - 2012

		Coffee			Tea			Cotton		Tobacco	
		Procur-ement	Exports		Procur-ement	Exports		Exports		Exports	
		tonnes	tonnes	000 US$	tonnes	tonnes	000 US$	tonnes	000 US$	tonnes	000 US$
Calendar year											
2008		211,762	201,027	394,539	44,474	46,022	47,221	7,958	13,213	29,040	65,693
2009		196,153	181,326	280,207	38,195	44,445	59,762	17,888	23,187	31,998	57,171
2010		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
Fiscal year											
2007/08		204,384	184,523	338,870	45,001	44,377	46,633	10,149	15,618	24,064	60,901
2008/09		207,438	193,646	341,710	43,656	44,616	51,192	17,634	20,143	29,467	60,340
2009/10		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
Monthly											
2009	Jan	20,616	19,933	30,728	2,900	3,822	3,988	1,984	1,778	911	2,475
	Feb	20,649	19,281	31,204	2,440	2,121	3,433	5,189	4,660	2,288	7,331
	Mar	15,942	15,395	23,938	1,991	3,143	5,051	4,920	4,646	1,304	5,282
	Apr	15,434	12,344	19,084	3,980	3,926	4,110	3,003	2,688	1,027	2,217
	May	16,985	13,201	20,264	4,451	2,990	4,643	1,307	2,089	3,849	4,133
	Jun	16,562	15,242	23,211	4,700	4,706	5,473	668	3,221	1,424	4,734
	Jul	15,956	15,956	23,395	3,307	4,270	4,655	290	1,703	3,053	4,974
	Aug	15,617	15,617	23,577	2,237	2,541	2,848	381	2,105	4,546	5,138
	Sep	11,939	11,939	18,300	2,975	3,010	3,846	2	6	3,457	4,295
	Oct	13,585	11,941	18,644	2,837	4,837	6,575	40	82	2,573	2,999
	Nov	15,402	14,110	22,097	3,059	4,393	8,695	102	203	3,622	6,757
	Dec	17,466	16,367	25,765	3,318	4,686	6,445	2	6	3,944	6,836
2010	Jan	15,932	15,859	25,351	3,416	4,779	6,698	417	611	3,161	8,366
	Feb	16,111	15,862	26,399	2,143	3,476	5,287	1,009	1,501	3,428	9,699
	Mar	13,696	13,069	21,792	2,035	4,780	6,393	1,839	2,907	2,198	5,090
	Apr	10,021	9,158	15,547	5,296	5,409	7,006	2,465	3,878	3,859	8,358
	May	12,662	10,643	18,233	5,190	5,471	6,718	2,190	3,532	2,736	6,898
	Jun	16,475	14,097	23,030	5,507	5,105	5,906	669	969	1,117	2,633
	Jul	15,803	15,975	27,534	3,598	4,471	5,244	95	150	2,682	4,552
	Aug	10,563	13,037	23,657	2,865	3,350	4,007	0	0	2,029	3,362
	Sep	13,637	10,184	18,211	3,581	3,275	4,100	467	649	2,764	3,317
	Oct	12,164	11,281	23,300	5,349	4,636	5,535	730	770	2,783	4,224
	Nov	14,409	16,004	32,143	4,840	5,227	6,072	533	570	2,593	4,615
	Dec	15,452	14,265	28,692	5,362	4,576	5,297	1,476	4,382	3,023	7,549
2011	Jan	13,045	12,911	29,981	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	4,477	5,567	7,450	5,183	9,314	1,750	7,022
	Feb	14,759	14,659	36,163	1,675	3,147	4,223	6,438	11,438	1,387	6,177
	Mar	11,506	11,256	30,183	1,144	2,365	2,968	9,274	16,278	1,399	5,655

Note: *2012 figures are provisional*

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

Table 13: Composite CPI for Uganda, 2007 - 2012 (Base 2005/06=100)

	Food	Beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Rent, Fuel & utilities	H.hold and personal goods	Transport and communic	Education	Health ,entert. & Others	All items index	Monthly % change	Annual % change
Weights	**27.2**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**14.8**	**4.5**	**12.8**	**14.7**	**16.8**	**100.0**		
Calendar year											
2008	129.6	113.7	116.5	136.5	126.4	122.2	114.3	114.8	123.5		12.0
2009	162.1	125.9	125.9	145.6	138.5	125.1	123.2	129.6	139.6		13.0
2010	165.4	132.3	129.5	153.1	147.6	123.3	131.3	142.2	145.2		4.0
2011	218.9	153.8	164.5	177.4	181.7	117.6	141.9	164.6	172.3		18.7
Financial year											
2006/07	107.9	101.1	104.5	117.1	105.4	107.7	104.3	104.3	107.4		7.4
2007/08	113.7	107.7	112.1	129.8	117.8	117.5	110.6	109.7	115.3		7.3
2008/09	145.5	120.8	121.2	142.1	132.1	124.1	118.7	121.6	131.6		14.1
2009/10	168.9	128.4	127.3	148.6	143.0	126.0	127.7	136.1	144.0		9.4
2010/11	183.9	138.6	139.4	159.3	159.9	115.0	135.2	151.0	153.4		6.5
Monthly											
2009 Jan	146.2	124.6	121.9	144.6	132.2	125.5	117.9	121.3	132.3	1.3	14.5
Feb	147.3	123.2	122.9	147.0	133.7	125.3	121.5	122.2	133.7	1.1	14.9
Mar	148.4	124.7	122.6	144.7	134.9	124.9	121.4	124.0	134.0	0.2	14.1
Apr	155.0	124.3	124.0	143.7	135.8	124.0	121.5	127.3	136.4	1.8	13.4
may	158.1	125.7	125.6	142.8	137.8	124.0	122.0	129.1	137.9	1.1	12.4
June	157.0	124.8	125.2	144.0	138.8	124.7	124.5	130.2	138.4	0.4	12.3
July	157.0	127.2	126.2	147.3	139.5	125.2	124.6	130.9	139.2	0.6	11.7
Aug	166.7	126.3	127.3	147.5	140.5	125.0	124.8	131.9	142.1	2.0	12.5
Sept	179.4	127.3	127.5	146.6	141.6	124.9	125.1	133.6	145.6	2.4	14.6
Oct	177.4	127.3	127.3	146.4	141.6	125.6	125.1	134.3	145.3	-0.2	13.4
Nov	176.5	127.6	128.8	147.3	141.8	125.2	125.2	135.0	145.3	0.0	11.9
Dec	175.7	127.2	130.9	144.6	143.4	126.4	125.2	135.5	144.9	-0.3	11.0
2010 Jan	173.3	128.7	128.8	145.2	143.2	124.0	125.0	136.3	144.0	-0.6	8.9
Feb	168.1	129.4	126.6	151.1	144.0	124.7	131.6	137.0	144.6	0.4	8.1
Mar	165.5	130.1	125.9	151.7	144.2	125.6	131.4	137.4	144.2	-0.3	7.6
Apr	165.6	130.0	125.8	151.2	145.1	128.3	131.3	138.7	144.6	0.3	6.0
may	161.8	129.8	125.6	150.6	145.4	128.6	131.3	139.9	143.8	-0.6	4.3
June	159.9	130.0	127.3	153.4	145.7	128.5	131.4	142.2	144.2	0.3	4.2
July	156.3	129.9	128.7	156.1	146.2	128.5	131.7	142.5	143.8	-0.3	3.3
Aug	157.6	130.1	129.8	156.6	148.9	128.6	131.9	143.2	144.5	0.5	1.7
Sept	162.4	133.1	130.5	154.9	149.8	129.6	132.3	144.3	146.1	1.1	0.3
Oct	167.5	138.6	130.4	155.1	151.2	110.2	132.4	145.6	145.5	-0.4	0.2
Nov	173.4	139.2	135.0	155.7	152.0	108.7	132.4	146.8	147.4	1.3	1.4
Dec	173.7	138.8	139.6	155.2	156.1	113.7	132.8	152.3	149.4	1.4	3.1
2011 Jan	179.5	140.1	140.0	157.8	159.6	110.2	133.1	152.2	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	184.7	193.4	1.8	25.7
Mar	236.2	176.0	198.8	214.2	207.7	131.7	158.8	184.8	194.1	0.4	21.1
Apr	249.2	176.7	197.6	216.6	208.5	132.6	158.7	187.2	198.4	2.2	20.3

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 14: Composite CPI by major groups, 2007- 2012 (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								
2008	116.6	150.0	122.7	123.5	15.8	9.1	11.5	12.0
2009	154.1	149.3	136.3	139.6	32.2	-0.4	11.0	13.0
2010	156.4	151.1	142.8	145.2	1.5	1.2	4.8	4.0
2011	201.9	166.7	167.5	172.3	29.1	10.3	17.3	18.7
Financial year								
2005/06	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**				
2007/08	103.5	144.0	115.4	115.3	0.4	11.6	8.0	7.3
2008/09	131.6	150.7	130.1	131.6	27.1	4.7	12.7	14.1
2009/10	163.8	149.2	140.2	144.0	24.5	-1.0	7.8	9.4
2010/11	176.9	158.1	149.0	153.4	8.0	6.0	6.3	6.5
Monthly								
2009 Jan	131.1	154.1	131.0	132.3	26.4	5.3	13.4	14.5
Feb	133.7	150.9	132.5	133.7	30.1	2.7	13.6	14.9
Mar	134.7	148.5	132.8	134.0	30.1	1.7	12.5	14.1
Apr	144.4	145.6	134.2	136.4	30.7	-0.1	11.7	13.4
May	147.0	144.8	135.6	137.9	27.1	-1.1	11.0	12.4
June	141.2	145.3	137.1	138.4	22.0	-2.3	11.7	12.3
July	142.6	150.5	137.6	139.2	22.5	-2.1	10.9	11.7
Aug	158.9	150.4	138.3	142.1	30.8	-2.6	10.6	12.5
Sep	183.1	150.6	138.8	145.6	48.3	-2.1	10.4	14.5
Oct	178.8	151.0	139.0	145.3	40.3	-0.8	9.9	13.4
Nov	177.7	150.2	139.3	145.3	37.0	-1.8	9.4	11.9
Dec	176.0	150.0	139.2	144.9	36.9	-1.5	8.0	10.9
2010 Jan	170.5	144.1	139.4	144.0	30.0	-6.5	6.4	8.9
Feb	162.4	144.7	141.6	144.6	21.5	-4.2	6.9	8.1
Mar	157.9	146.5	141.7	144.2	17.2	-1.4	6.7	7.6
Apr	158.9	150.4	141.9	144.6	10.0	3.3	5.7	6.0
May	152.7	150.8	141.8	143.8	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.3
June	146.1	150.9	143.4	144.2	3.5	3.9	4.6	4.2
July	139.0	152.4	143.9	143.8	-2.5	1.3	4.6	3.3
Aug	144.2	153.1	143.8	144.5	-9.2	1.8	4.0	1.7
Sep	150.9	153.7	144.5	146.1	-17.6	2.1	4.2	0.3
Oct	158.5	156.8	142.5	145.5	-11.4	3.9	2.5	0.2
Nov	168.0	155.1	143.4	147.4	-5.5	3.3	2.9	1.4
Dec	167.9	154.8	145.9	149.4	-4.6	3.2	4.8	3.1
2011 Jan	172.9	156.5	147.2	151.2	1.5	8.6	5.6	5.0
Feb	173.6	158.7	150.1	153.8	6.9	9.7	6.0	6.4
Mar	203.9	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	28.0	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	241.4	195.7	191.0	198.4	9.1	19.5	22.8	20.3

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

Table 15: Index of Production, Manufacturing (Base 2002=100) –Formal sector 2008-2012

		Food Processing	Drinks & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Paper Products	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metals & Related Products	Miscellaneous	ALL ITEMS
Weight		**400.2**	**201.4**	**42.5**	**35.3**	**96.6**	**75.2**	**82.8**	**66.1**	**1000.0**
Calendar year										
2007		125.6	179.8	163.3	149.3	145.3	156.5	140.3	137.8	145.2
2008		139.3	192.8	141.7	167.9	166.7	173.1	129.8	151.7	156.4
2009		161.4	196.5	187.2	207.8	221.5	168.7	128.5	155.6	174.4
2010		153.5	211.7	182.7	216.2	245.6	209.3	139.1	157.6	180.8
2011		145.4	251.5	188.4	212.4	218.9	244.4	150.7	157.3	186.7
Fiscal Year										
2008/09		154.4	192.2	169.5	194.4	202.9	169.1	128.7	160.7	168.1
2009/10		155.4	202.7	181.7	203.3	239.4	187.8	125.6	150.4	175.5
2010/11		158.8	235.3	213.1	229.2	232.8	232.0	150.9	156.0	190.8
Monthly										
2009	Jan	153.6	190.7	148.6	188.5	215.2	196.3	130.1	162.4	169.9
	Feb	163.6	177.1	311.7	195.6	208.1	163.1	119.2	203.8	177.0
	Mar	182.3	197.6	280.7	200.2	193.6	150.1	153.3	185.2	186.6
	Apr	149.2	186.0	206.4	177.9	202.6	133.2	147.9	176.2	165.7
	May	146.3	156.8	142.2	204.5	210.2	143.6	140.5	139.8	155.3
	Jun	191.3	170.9	141.9	334.7	224.4	142.5	135.2	147.3	182.1
	Jul	178.8	197.5	186.9	210.9	225.3	172.7	130.6	141.2	181.6
	Aug	151.8	202.0	182.8	196.5	224.2	187.5	132.0	147.7	172.6
	Sep	161.9	206.0	154.9	224.4	237.7	164.5	108.1	125.0	173.3
	Oct	141.6	200.5	143.9	178.7	240.5	180.6	118.0	121.2	164.1
	Nov	148.6	194.4	132.7	180.3	225.9	181.5	108.0	143.2	164.5
	Dec	167.3	278.6	214.0	201.9	250.0	208.4	118.6	173.8	200.4
2010	Jan	159.5	204.8	197.3	194.3	244.9	206.1	126.5	117.7	177.7
	Feb	156.3	182.0	224.1	185.7	240.2	178.0	123.1	202.1	175.4
	Mar	166.0	213.3	244.6	192.9	245.8	185.7	130.6	173.4	186.6
	Apr	148.9	178.9	178.7	270.7	240.8	189.5	129.2	132.4	169.7
	May	128.9	178.3	172.3	212.9	247.6	194.3	134.9	174.1	163.5
	Jun	155.4	196.6	148.2	190.0	250.2	204.6	147.0	153.1	176.6
	Jul	146.4	196.5	150.5	198.4	273.0	223.9	152.6	170.5	178.7
	Aug	140.2	206.8	139.1	214.3	245.9	220.2	160.7	139.9	174.1
	Sep	145.2	222.8	171.8	207.2	248.9	212.4	136.4	143.5	178.4
	Oct	154.6	218.8	186.1	213.7	219.0	229.6	148.6	144.4	181.7
	Nov	164.3	221.1	160.8	238.6	260.2	221.3	146.6	188.9	191.9
	Dec	176.2	321.1	218.1	275.2	230.1	246.3	133.1	150.8	215.9
2011	Jan	158.7	237.3	306.4	197.4	242.2	259.0	150.1	152.7	196.7
	Feb	151.0	224.7	325.0	248.2	190.1	217.1	127.9	136.7	182.5
	Mar	182.0	255.8	326.0	313.7	238.3	243.5	168.5	175.8	216.2
	Apr	177.7	241.3	236.4	191.8	200.6	241.6	160.8	142.5	196.8
	May	156.7	232.6	192.4	237.6	224.0	190.6	169.2	167.2	187.1
	Jun	152.8	244.4	144.5	213.8	220.7	278.0	156.5	158.8	189.7
	Jul	143.3	248.0	210.3	176.8	225.9	273.6	140.7	174.4	188.1
	Aug	138.0	247.5	104.0	184.7	221.1	275.6	159.4	158.2	181.7
	Sep	133.6	248.4	93.6	192.7	216.4	249.6	156.2	162.4	177.6
	Oct	115.3	247.5	82.0	218.6	202.4	235.1	153.7	161.2	167.8
	Nov	96.8	245.4	88.7	142.0	217.7	233.7	139.3	150.6	157.0
	Dec	139.0	345.1	152.0	231.4	227.0	234.9	125.8	146.4	199.4
2012	Jan	157.2	268.8	234.3	214.6	240.3	257.3	131.5	168.9	199.2
	Feb	143.5	258.5	288.1	200.2	216.2	223.7	132.7	151.8	187.5
	Mar	187.9	293.0	362.5	214.4	233.5	244.3	135.3	144.6	218.9

Note: *Figures for January 2012 to March 2012 are provisional*

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statsitics*

Table 16: Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (Combined): 2007 – 2012, (July – Sept. 2004=100)

		Food Processing	Drinks & Tobacco	Textiles, Clothing & Foot Wear	Paper Products	Chemicals, Paint, Soap & Foam Products	Bricks & Cement	Metals & Related Products	Miscellane ous	PPI-M (Combined)
	Weight	**41.9**	**18.5**	**4.2**	**4.8**	**10.6**	**6.8**	**9.1**	**4.1**	**100.0**
Calendar year										
2008		175.6	116.9	138.7	138.2	159.8	154.2	169.6	141.9	157.0
2009		191.3	158.6	123.3	156.1	159.5	166.2	162.4	153.8	170.3
2010		210.8	182.7	128.1	167.1	157.9	162.1	169.8	161.4	184.3
2011		292.5	211.1	207.9	199.2	215.7	186.9	209.0	187.4	239.9
Fiscal Year										
2007/08		156.0	109.0	124.8	131.8	137.8	144.4	145.3	137.3	140.4
2008/09		186.5	138.1	137.5	146.3	165.2	160.6	169.2	147.1	165.9
2009/10		195.1	169.6	120.1	163.8	150.1	164.2	165.6	159.0	173.8
2010/11		244.3	191.1	138.7	178.0	186.5	168.6	183.9	168.9	206.0
Monthly										
2009	Jan	183.8	139.3	142.0	148.3	167.3	156.2	163.4	144.9	163.8
	Feb	184.0	138.9	135.4	149.0	165.9	155.3	159.1	144.7	162.7
	Mar	189.7	150.2	145.2	150.1	182.3	159.0	158.4	146.9	169.5
	Apr	195.8	168.7	127.9	150.0	159.6	173.3	158.6	153.2	173.1
	May	197.4	171.5	128.8	150.3	159.6	173.5	158.9	153.6	174.4
	Jun	194.7	166.4	126.8	151.9	159.8	175.8	160.4	155.3	172.8
	Jul	189.7	159.4	109.3	151.6	159.1	176.3	163.7	158.4	170.6
	Aug	195.2	160.4	109.1	151.7	158.8	172.9	166.2	158.0	173.1
	Sep	192.5	163.7	108.8	155.0	157.7	172.3	165.2	156.5	172.0
	Oct	188.6	161.4	115.3	171.6	152.1	159.8	165.4	155.4	170.1
	Nov	192.3	160.9	115.5	171.4	148.9	165.6	165.2	159.0	171.7
	Dec	191.7	162.0	115.6	171.6	143.5	154.0	164.4	159.5	170.2
2010	Jan	190.8	167.6	124.7	168.6	143.6	159.4	160.1	159.7	169.9
	Feb	194.9	170.4	128.6	169.3	143.9	161.8	162.2	159.7	172.6
	Mar	200.4	174.4	130.8	169.5	145.1	175.4	162.7	160.2	176.8
	Apr	199.9	183.4	127.8	159.5	148.0	159.5	166.1	160.5	178.2
	May	200.3	184.6	127.5	163.3	148.9	158.0	172.4	160.6	179.4
	Jun	204.5	186.7	128.7	162.7	151.6	155.7	173.2	160.9	181.3
	Jul	208.9	185.7	125.2	163.3	148.2	155.9	172.8	160.9	182.5
	Aug	210.2	184.5	123.5	164.8	165.0	162.7	172.7	161.3	185.9
	Sep	221.8	186.7	122.7	176.6	166.9	163.6	172.8	162.6	191.4
	Oct	227.3	188.6	122.5	177.0	173.6	161.7	173.2	162.6	194.7
	Nov	232.2	189.2	138.2	165.0	175.1	166.2	175.3	163.8	197.8
	Dec	238.1	190.7	137.3	165.8	184.6	164.9	174.2	164.4	201.5
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	299.3	232.3	293.0	215.0	227.1	201.5	225.9	206.0	256.8
	Feb	287.6	215.8	290.8	214.2	226.4	201.3	224.7	206.3	248.5
	Mar	283.1	225.8	290.6	215.9	229.5	205.3	226.6	206.4	249.5

Note: Figures for January 2012 to March 2012 are provisional

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statsitics

Table 17: Value of non- traditional exports ('000 US$), 2008 - 2012

	Fish & Fish Pdts.	Maize	Beans	Flowers	Cocoa beans	Animal/ Veg Fat or oil	Cattle Hides	Electric Current	Gold & Gold cpds	Iron & Steel	Petroleum Products	Sugar & conftionery	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
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
Monthly															
2009 Jan	7,644	3,466	919	1,504	1,809	3,564	464	701	1,078	3,628	7,950	4,670	6,874	38,780	83,051
Feb	6,624	3,826	709	2,929	2,149	3,365	476	595	1,786	6,367	8,336	3,766	6,914	45,106	92,948
Mar	9,336	3,538	754	1,419	4,233	4,605	788	731	2,174	4,872	11,313	3,237	6,632	40,684	94,316
Apr	9,230	2,651	1,818	1,807	1,974	4,193	453	948	777	4,769	7,818	3,337	6,442	44,687	90,904
May	8,026	3,166	1,258	2,388	1,743	2,903	376	908	2,099	4,730	7,929	3,193	7,246	43,019	88,984
Jun	6,778	3,657	1,019	3,287	1,628	4,320	364	1,073	1,984	3,964	8,318	3,837	5,720	43,025	88,975
Jul	8,387	1,306	1,859	1,787	1,335	4,562	362	1,412	3,347	4,628	7,954	3,237	5,947	46,223	92,346
Aug	8,722	695	655	2,100	747	4,561	369	1,573	2,655	3,988	8,018	3,626	7,643	50,542	95,894
Sep	8,789	920	1,256	2,776	990	4,193	453	1,265	2,794	4,353	8,079	3,878	6,924	45,417	92,088
Oct	9,512	1,132	1,498	2,265	3,031	4,670	581	1,343	1,159	5,547	9,553	4,010	7,465	59,401	111,167
Nov	11,175	1,362	1,258	2,363	4,408	4,768	545	1,288	632	4,339	6,279	4,394	7,471	36,581	86,862
Dec	9,148	3,348	1,719	1,650	3,782	3,815	765	1,339	2,610	4,601	7,767	4,038	7,519	47,954	100,056
2010 Jan	11,223	3,015	525	1,149	4,856	4,222	1,032	1,035	1,578	3,610	6,027	5,247	7,085	38,373	88,978
Feb	9,593	2,094	437	2,040	2,759	3,674	1,113	980	3,827	3,705	5,510	5,410	5,992	47,487	94,622
Mar	12,056	3,449	314	2,391	3,939	4,603	1,340	1,053	5,144	3,612	6,008	5,614	6,575	57,531	113,629
Apr	12,219	2,460	523	1,195	2,950	4,169	1,506	1,041	4,719	4,181	5,237	6,508	5,710	44,913	97,330
May	9,498	4,862	1,329	2,412	4,303	4,400	1,566	948	3,721	4,368	5,789	5,297	5,141	47,316	100,949
Jun	9,258	4,261	1,023	2,456	2,717	5,606	1,645	1,078	6,284	5,021	5,339	6,402	5,183	44,917	101,192
Jul	9,375	3,693	248	1,493	2,264	4,069	982	1,099	823	3,688	6,770	4,011	4,685	38,927	82,125
Aug	10,857	2,519	102	2,251	1,392	3,485	875	1,167	1,683	5,606	6,487	4,457	5,310	59,208	105,397
Sep	6,765	1,782	524	2,171	837	5,697	1,227	1,047	268	5,304	6,056	5,099	6,314	47,617	90,707
Oct	10,916	3,824	1,620	1,877	1,974	3,883	1,209	1,011	785	4,887	6,402	3,778	6,715	48,879	97,759
Nov	13,402	3,566	2,196	1,726	2,305	5,360	843	1,047	858	4,486	6,085	3,320	5,885	46,737	97,816
Dec	12,489	2,682	1,358	1,316	4,826	6,014	3,723	998	387	4,188	6,678	5,026	6,763	46,933	103,382
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

Note: Export values for 2012 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 18: Volume of non- traditional exports, 2008 - 2012

		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 & conftionery (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
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
Monthly														
2009	Jan	1,552	10,280	4,328	346	987	2,964	668	6,118	47	3,215	8,522	9,926	32,487
	Feb	855	10,545	1,471	301	905	2,000	377	4,925	73	3,998	8,943	8,127	32,751
	Mar	1,841	11,629	1,078	142	1,440	2,798	891	6,166	89	5,309	12,129	6,999	31,552
	Apr	1,632	9,906	5,290	338	988	4,466	541	6,433	30	5,029	8,390	7,223	29,476
	May	2,229	12,891	2,844	299	781	1,750	245	6,180	77	4,504	8,469	6,569	33,106
	Jun	1,460	9,412	3,559	376	493	4,526	171	7,020	73	4,487	8,934	8,257	28,238
	Jul	1,934	3,638	5,451	334	393	4,459	282	8,405	130	4,854	8,547	7,404	28,230
	Aug	1,975	3,795	2,070	360	858	4,483	270	8,503	129	4,344	8,612	7,048	36,298
	Sep	1,885	3,775	3,241	387	715	4,197	215	7,426	133	4,591	8,656	7,288	32,969
	Oct	1,967	4,466	2,992	381	1,248	4,714	431	7,147	40	6,114	10,342	7,958	35,500
	Nov	2,384	5,248	2,756	360	1,736	4,667	340	6,711	29	4,306	6,704	8,417	35,872
	Dec	1,788	8,856	3,060	289	1,337	3,925	730	7,007	82	4,495	8,316	6,751	33,867
2010	Jan	2,122	8,923	902	209	2,045	3,896	680	6,137	49	3,486	6,697	7,618	32,761
	Feb	1,736	11,160	605	256	900	3,199	625	5,564	121	3,723	6,127	7,517	28,418
	Mar	2,219	16,311	323	372	1,388	4,624	618	6,198	174	3,559	6,675	7,732	31,306
	Apr	2,174	18,190	1,409	219	1,757	3,967	833	6,226	142	4,281	5,766	8,760	28,672
	May	1,880	19,025	2,538	398	2,113	4,124	940	5,777	110	4,119	6,429	8,743	25,532
	Jun	1,903	16,182	1,989	411	1,466	5,267	953	6,567	190	5,008	5,932	10,664	26,310
	Jul	1,763	14,631	609	296	1,473	4,035	751	6,721	24	3,579	7,522	6,410	23,871
	Aug	2,048	8,741	274	345	690	3,501	788	7,335	49	5,099	7,207	8,460	27,602
	Sep	1,309	8,288	1,717	320	521	5,377	763	6,508	8	5,070	6,724	8,478	33,616
	Oct	1,763	22,891	4,540	345	1,106	3,783	744	6,400	20	4,519	7,114	8,931	35,953
	Nov	2,385	12,244	6,212	300	1,071	4,811	560	5,559	22	4,228	6,756	7,654	31,910
	Dec	2,073	9,666	3,300	255	1,948	5,049	2,615	6,408	11	3,956	7,421	8,172	35,766
2011	Jan	2,026	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	35,535
	Mar	1,944	22,378	1,141	409	2,283	5,094	2,272	7,881	21	5,194	n.a	12,246	40,239

Note: Export quantities for 2012 are provisional.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 19: Balance of payments (million US$), 2008/09 - 2011/12

Items	Total 2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 Q1	Q2	Q3
Current Account Balance	**-1,258.6**	**-1,435.0**	**-1,765.1**	**-566.3**	**-340.9**	**-476.2**
Goods Account (Trade Balance)	-1,845.8	-1,799.5	-2,444.8	-618.3	-612.4	-636.5
Total Exports (fob)	2,216.4	2,317.3	2,297.8	649.0	625.6	677.7
Total Imports (fob)	-4,062.2	-4,116.8	-4,742.6	-1,267.3	-1,238.1	-1,314.2
Services and Income	-747.6	-753.0	-987.9	-226.7	-208.1	-261.0
Services Account (services net)	-440.2	-415.3	-668.8	-154.3	-118.8	-154.0
Inflows(credit)	891.6	1,216.9	1,379.2	363.5	419.5	368.8
Outflows(debit)	-1,331.8	-1,632.2	-2,048.0	-517.8	-538.4	-522.8
Income Account (Income net)	-307.4	-337.7	-319.0	-72.4	-89.2	-107.0
Inflows(credit)	92.9	23.9	21.2	5.6	13.8	3.2
Outflows(debit)	-400.4	-361.5	-340.2	-78.0	-103.0	-110.3
Current Transfers (net)	1,334.8	1,117.6	1,667.6	278.8	479.6	421.3
Inflows (Credit)	1,754.0	1,478.1	1,910.2	316.0	569.8	486.6
Outflows (Debits)	-419.2	-360.5	-242.6	-37.3	-90.2	-65.4
Capital & Financial Account Balance	**1,245.5**	**1,563.4**	**1,109.5**	**558.5**	**704.7**	**324.3**
Capital Account	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.8	0.8
Capital Transfers inflows (credit)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.8	0.8
Capital Transfers, outflows (debit)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Account; excl. financing items	1,245.5	1,563.4	1,109.5	556.6	700.8	323.6
Direct Investment	785.2	694.4	756.8	154.6	154.6	274.6
Direct investment abroad	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Direct investment in Uganda	785.2	692.7	755.1	154.6	154.6	274.6
Portfolio Investment	-34.7	-31.3	2.1	13.6	162.1	39.5
Assets	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities	-34.7	-31.3	2.2	13.6	162.1	39.5
Financial derivatives, net	6.3	-5.3	-2.7	-2.6	10.1	3.5
Financial derivatives, assets	-33.6	-14.8	-9.3	-6.0	-2.1	-5.7
Financial derivatives, liabilities	40.0	9.5	6.6	3.3	12.2	9.2
Other Investment	488.6	905.5	353.3	391.1	374.1	6.0
Assets	-97.5	-32.8	-244.9	252.4	218.4	-177.9
Liabilities	586.1	938.3	598.2	138.7	155.7	183.8
Errors and Omissions	-32.6	82.5	74.4	275.6	-176.2	234.3
Overall balance	**-45.7**	**210.9**	**-581.2**	**267.8**	**187.5**	**82.4**
Reserves and related items	**45.7**	**-210.9**	**581.2**	**-267.8**	**-187.5**	**-82.4**
Reserve assets	61.3	-198.3	584.8	-265.9	-186.1	-86.8
Use of Fund credit and loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.6	0.0
Exceptional Financing	-15.6	-12.6	-3.6	-1.9	0.1	4.5

Source: Bank of Uganda

Table 20: Selected macro-economic indicators, 2008/09 - 2011/12 (Ratio as a percenatge

Description	Prov 2007/08	Prov 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Budget 2011/12	Proj 2011/12
Revenue & Grants/GDP	16.27	15.52	14.84	18.67	16.90	16.04
Domestic Revenue (incl Oil)/GDP	13.25	12.58	12.37	16.39	13.71	13.44
Domestic Revenue (excl Oil)/GDP	13.25	12.58	12.37	13.34	13.71	12.47
Tax revenue /GDP	12.90	12.17	12.05	13.10	13.44	12.26
Total Expenditure excluding domestic arrears repayments/GDP	17.63	16.44	19.44	22.56	20.98	19.23
Total Expenditure including domestic arrears repayments/GDP	18.79	17.38	19.67	23.05	21.59	19.82
Gross Operatin Balance / GDP	0.92	1.65	-1.47	-0.30	1.87	1.40
Primary Balance /GDP	-0.59	-0.48	-3.62	-3.22	-3.47	-2.73
Budget Deficit/GDP (excl Grants)	-4.87	-4.61	-7.19	-6.58	-7.80	-6.53
Budget Deficit/GDP (incl Grants)	-1.85	-1.67	-4.72	-4.30	-4.61	-3.94
Donor Assistance/total budget	26.23	30.44	25.93	19.65	29.04	28.92
Donor assistance/GDP	4.93	5.29	5.10	4.53	6.27	5.73
External Borrowing/GDP	-1.43	-1.85	-2.17	-1.86	-2.56	-2.70
Ratio of external borrowing to budget deficit (incl grants)	39.31	50.96	36.58	34.18	39.42	49.16
Ratio of external borrowing to budget deficit (excl grants)	103.27	140.50	55.71	52.29	66.76	82.83
Capital Formation/Total Budget	12.13	14.82	15.89	15.56	27.56	23.18
Expenses/Total Budget	81.70	79.78	82.91	82.29	69.62	73.81
Consumption/Total Budget	33.40	37.31	40.74	43.91	31.45	36.11
Memorandum Items		-	-	-	-	-
GDP at Current Market Prices (Ushs Billion)	24,497	30,101	34,908	39,051	45,888	49,087

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 21: Overall Fiscal Operations, 2007/08 - 2011/12 (billion shillings)

	Prov 2007/08	Prov 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Budget 2011/12	Proj 2011/12
Revenues and Grants	3,985.3	4,671.4	5,182.7	7,292.6	7,755.6	7,798.5
Revenues	3,246.8	3,786.6	4,319.5	6,402.1	6,289.7	6,524.4
URA	3,161.1	3,662.3	4,205.7	5,114.3	6,169.1	6,019.4
Non-URA	85.7	124.3	113.9	95.1	120.6	104.0
Oil Revenues	-	-	-	1,192.7	-	401.1
Grants	738.5	884.8	863.2	890.5	1,465.9	1,274.1
Budget Support	475.2	530.9	467.3	515.5	634.9	626.6
Project Support	263.3	354.0	395.9	375.0	831.0	647.5
Expenditure and Lending	4,439.2	5,175.0	6,831.1	8,972.5	9,869.3	9,731.5
Total Expenditures excl arrears	4,318.0	4,949.0	6,785.5	8,808.9	9,630.0	9,438.1
Current Expenditures	2,881.2	3,291.9	4,307.1	5,958.0	4,963.4	5,498.6
Wages and Salaries	1,106.1	1,183.6	1,308.4	1,659.5	1,808.9	1,879.0
Interest Payments	309.4	357.9	385.1	423.5	519.6	617.2
Domestic	271.4	310.3	327.2	348.1	402.0	402.0
External	38.0	47.6	57.9	75.4	117.4	117.4
Other Recurr. Expenditures[1]	1,465.8	1,750.4	2,613.6	3,875.0	2,634.9	3,002.4
Development Expenditures	1,436.7	1,657.1	2,478.4	2,850.9	4,666.6	3,939.5
Domestic Development[2]	747.0	1,207.0	1,591.4	1,808.9	2,790.1	2,141.3
External Development	689.8	450.1	887.0	1,042.0	1,876.5	1,798.2
Net Lending/Repayments	(162.9)	(56.7)	(36.7)	(30.2)	(38.9)	-
Domestic Arrears Repaym.	284.1	282.8	82.3	193.8	279.0	293.4
Domestic Balance	(464.6)	(890.8)	(1,566.6)	(1,452.9)	(1,585.7)	(1,692.6)
Primary Balance	(144.5)	(145.8)	(1,263.2)	(1,256.3)	(1,594.1)	(1,315.8)
Overall Fiscal Bal. (excl. Grants)	(1,192.4)	(1,388.4)	(2,511.6)	(2,570.3)	(3,579.6)	(3,207.1)
Overall Fiscal Bal. (incl. Grants)	(453.9)	(503.6)	(1,648.4)	(1,679.8)	(2,113.7)	(1,933.0)
Financing:	453.9	503.6	1,648.4	1,679.8	2,113.7	1,933.0
External Financing (Net)	557.4	557.1	758.8	724.1	1,175.9	1,326.4
Domestic Financing (Net)	(234.6)	(94.0)	701.5	1,104.3	937.7	606.6
Bank Financing (Net)	(210.7)	314.6	763.8	421.4	837.7	124.7
Non-bank Financing (Net)	(23.9)	(408.7)	(62.3)	682.9	100.0	481.8
Errors and Omissions	131.1	40.6	188.0	(148.6)	-	-

Note: 1 Includes Exceptional Spending.
2 Excludes Exceptional Spending.
Salaries, Other recurr and domestic development include transfers to other levels of government including Local Governments, missions abroad, regional refferal hospitals

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 22: Expenditure Excluding Domestic Arrears by National Budgetary Framework Sector Classifications, 2008/09 - 2011/12 (buillion shillings)

	Prov 2007/08	Prov 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Budget 2011/12
Security	448.8	579.2	1,035.5	1,807.9	974.87
Roads & Works	336.1	696.5	857.5	884.9	1,290.79
Agriculture	229.9	243.1	288.3	347.6	433.97
Education	757.5	811.0	928.5	1,148.9	1,416.27
Health	292.4	402.8	585.9	663.3	799.11
Water & Environment	154.1	132.4	138.5	131.3	271.28
Justice, Law & Order	260.2	286.9	446.6	784.2	531.63
Accountability	272.5	341.8	397.0	409.1	543.59
Energy & Minerals	377.1	286.0	394.5	591.5	1,319.95
Tourism, Trade & Industry	33.8	23.6	52.9	35.6	53.22
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	14.4	14.1	19.5	14.0	32.41
Social Development	20.5	21.5	27.1	25.3	50.45
Information & Communication Technology	5.8	6.0	7.3	19.5	12.12
Public Sector Management	441.1	443.2	790.2	868.2	986.21
Public Administration	274.6	182.8	311.9	495.8	231.78
Parliament	84.8	120.2	119.2	158.2	162.75
Interest Payments Due	314.4	357.9	385.1	423.5	519.60
Domestic Interest	272.7	310.3	327.2	348.1	401.97
External Interest	41.7	47.6	57.9	75.4	117.63
Total Centre	2,999.1	3,433.8	5,101.0	6,885.4	6,821
Total Local Government Programmes	1,097.6	1,230.1	1,299.6	1,500.0	1,671.39
Total Interest	314.4	357.9	385.1	423.5	520
Grand total	4,318.0	4,949.0	6,785.5	8,808.9	9,630.00

Note: Includes recurrent, domestic development and external development

Table 23: Consolidated Expenditures excluding Donor Projects, 2007/08 - 2011/12 (billion shillings)

	Prov 2007/08	Prov 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Budget 2011/12
Security	448.8	579.2	996.8	1,627.1	837.4
Roads & Works	282.3	620.8	775.7	741.7	826.4
Agriculture	117.5	173.5	233.7	276.9	294.5
Education	723.5	770.6	900.1	1,093.2	1,242.0
Health	267.9	381.4	415.7	564.1	592.2
Water & Environment	87.5	94.1	118.6	122.1	138.7
Justice, Law & Order	246.5	276.2	443.3	771.3	530.2
Accountability	222.7	302.8	335.6	330.9	430.0
Energy & Minerals	123.5	163.8	143.7	364.7	1,106.0
Tourism, Trade & Industry	20.0	23.6	50.5	34.8	47.4
Lands, Housing & Urban Development	10.4	12.6	19.5	14.0	30.8
Social Development	20.5	21.5	26.8	24.2	48.2
Information & Communication Technology	5.8	6.0	6.5	15.6	12.1
Public Sector Management	377.6	412.0	618.8	708.8	703.0
Public Administration	274.6	182.8	309.3	495.8	231.8
Parliament	84.8	120.2	119.1	158.2	162.7
Interest Payments Due	314.4	357.9	385.1	423.5	519.6
Domestic Interest	272.7	310.3	327.2	348.1	402.0
External Interest	41.7	47.6	57.9	75.4	117.6
Total Centre	2,309.3	2,983.8	4,214.0	5,843.4	4,950.1
Total Local Government Programmes	1,097.6	1,230.1	1,299.6	1,500.0	1,671.4
Total Interest	314.4	357.9	385.1	423.5	519.6
Grand total	3,628.2	4,498.9	5,898.7	7,766.9	7,753.5

Note: Excludes external development

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 24: Budgetary Cenral Government financial Operations (GFSM 2001 framework)[3]

Description	Outturn 2007/08	Outturn 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11	Budget 2011/12	Proj 2011/12
Revenue	3,985	4,671	5,183	7,293	7,756	7,871
Taxes	3,161	3,662	4,206	5,114	6,169	6,019
Grants	738	885	863	891	1,466	1,274
Budget Support	475	531	467	515	635	627
Project Support	263	354	396	375	831	648
Oil Revenues				1,193	-	474
Other revenue	86	124	114	95	121	104
Expenses	3,760	4,174	5,694	7,408	6,898	7,182
Compensation of employee	472	591	706	985	1,091	1,156
Wages and salaries[4]	418	466	546	671	734	803
Allowances[4]	45	95	143	237	275	271
Other employee costs[4]	9	31	17	76	81	81
Use of goods and services[4]	1,049	1,301	1,874	2,716	1,967	2,300
Interest payments	309	358	385	424	519	519
Domestic	271	310	327	348	402	402
Externa	38	48	58	75	117	117
Subisidies	87	92	87	184	209	209
Grants	1,747	1,693	2,201	2,645	2,848	2,735
Local governments	1,024	1,150	1,300	1,505	1,671	1,602
Wage bill	632	664	707	914	947	940
Reccurent	219	268	276	237	324	295
Developmen	173	218	316	355	400	367
Transfers to International organization	13	17	14	16	14	30
Transfers to Missions abroac	38	42	55	64	67	71
Transfers to Tertiary Institutions	81	84	97	115	120	133
Transfers to District Refferal hospitals	28	45	46	54	52	54
Transfers to other agencies (incl URA	563	355	689	890	922	844
Social benefits (pensions	78	79	222	203	205	205
Other expenses[4]	16	60	218	252	58	57
Gross operating balance	225	498	(511)	(116)	858	689
Ineastment in Non-Financial Assets	558	775	1,091	1,400	2,731	2,256
Domestic development budge	272	593	715	913	1,681	1,248
Donor projects	286	182	377	487	1,050	1,008
Total Outlays	4,318	4,949	6,785	8,809	9,629	9,438
Net borrowing	(333)	(278)	(1,603)	(1,516)	(1,874)	(1,567)
less Payables (domestic arrears repayments	284	283	82	194	279	293
Net lending for policy purposes	(163)	(57)	(37)	(30)	(39)	-
Overall deficit excluding grants	(1,192)	(1,388)	(2,512)	(2,570)	(3,580)	(3,134)
Overall deficit including grants	(454)	(504)	(1,648)	(1,680)	(2,114)	(1,860)
Net Change in Financial Worth (Financing	(454)	(504)	(1,648)	(1,680)	(2,114)	(1,860)
Domestic	235	94	(702)	(1,104)	(937)	(534)
Bank Financing	211	(315)	(764)	(421)	(837)	(52)
Non Bank Financing	24	409	62	(683)	(100)	(482)
Externa	(558)	(557)	(759)	(724)	(1,177)	(1,326)
Net change in financial assets	(207)	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in Liabilities	351	557	759	724	1,177	1,326
Disbursemen	469	708	919	879	1,411	1,541
Project loans	465	475	683	645	1,045	1,151
Import support loans	4	233	236	233	366	390
Amortization (-	(87)	(126)	(135)	(146)	(189)	(204)
Payment of foreign debt arrear	(8)	-	-	-	(39)	-
exceptional fin	(23)	(24)	(27)	(8)	(6)	(11)
Errors and ommissions	(130)	(41)	(188)	149	(0)	-

Note: [3] Published to facilitate international comparison
[4] excludes transfers to other levels of government but includes respective outlays in domestic and external development bud

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

Table 25: Classification of Budgetary Central Government Outlays by function (GFSM 2001 framework)[5] 2006/07 - 2010/11 (billion shillings)

	Prov 2007/08	Prov 2008/09	Outturn 2009/10	Outturn 2010/11
TOTAL OUTLAYS	4,318.0	4,949.0	6,785.5	8,808.9
General public services	1,254.0	1,296.3	1,526.9	1,918.4
Public debt transactions	326.3	357.9	385.1	423.5
Transfers of general character between levels of government	149.3	170.7	197.2	222.1
Other	778.4	767.7	944.6	1,272.8
Defense	448.8	579.2	1,035.5	1,627.3
Public order and safety	260.2	286.9	446.6	801.3
Economic affairs	937.3	1,264.8	1,694.0	1,983.1
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	25.5	41.7	29.4	39.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	216.4	227.9	323.3	319.3
Fuel and Energy	331.1	233.1	379.3	507.5
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	18.3	14.5	21.3	18.6
Transport	291.1	677.7	821.4	973.9
Communication	3.3	19.2	7.3	14.3
Other	51.7	50.8	112.0	109.7
Environmental protection	14.2	15.9	23.4	16.5
Housing and community amenities	167.0	145.2	138.5	143.4
Health	292.4	402.8	585.9	763.3
	1.6	2.7	10.8	4.5
Hospital services	93.8	126.4	125.1	131.1
Public health services	157.3	226.6	202.9	199.8
Other	39.7	47.2	247.2	427.9
Recreation, culture and religion	2.2	4.2	6.0	5.5
Education	757.5	811.0	928.5	1,179.8
Pre-primary and primary education	416.9	430.0	485.3	579.6
Secondary education	179.2	189.5	246.5	259.6
Tertiary education	130.3	124.2	146.9	261.8
Social protection	184.5	142.6	400.2	370.3

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

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Developme

Table 26: Consolidated Local Government Financial Operations[6], 2005/06 - 2009/10 (billion shillings)

	2005/06 Outturn	2006/07 Outturn	2007/08 Outturn	2008/09 Prel	2009/10 Prel
Revenue	**1,018.2**	**1,075.7**	**1,143.1**	**1,265.3**	**1,567.0**
Taxes	49.8	35.7	42.7	16.3	25.7
Grants	931.9	1,011.0	1,064.2	1,211.2	1,496.4
Other revenue	36.4	29.0	36.3	37.8	44.9
Expense	**932.1**	**987.2**	**1,030.0**	**1,177.3**	**1,440.4**
Compensation of employees	478.5	567.3	619.8	644.5	709.9
Use of goods and services	396.1	319.0	238.5	289.7	295.1
Consumption of fixed capital	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5
Interest	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.5	0.1
Subsidies	…	…	…	…	…
Grants	55.0	96.7	163.5	228.7	426.5
Social benefits	1.4	2.2	2.7	5.3	6.1
Other expense	0.0	1.3	4.9	3.8	2.3
Gross operating balance (1-2+23+NOBz)	**87.1**	**88.9**	**113.6**	**88.0**	**127.1**
Net operating balance (1-2+NOBz)	**86.0**	**88.5**	**113.2**	**88.0**	**126.6**
Net Acquisition of Nonfinancial Assets	**44.6**	**64.0**	**88.4**	**61.2**	**74.4**
Net lending / borrowing	**41.5**	**24.6**	**24.7**	**26.8**	**52.2**
Net acquisition of financial assets	**4.8**	**35.6**	**18.9**	**(55.2)**	**123.5**
Net Incurrence of liabilities	**1.6**	**(15.8)**	**(3.1)**	**(3.9)**	**47.0**
Errors & Ommissions	**38.2**	**(26.9)**	**2.7**	**78.1**	**(24.3)**

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

Table 27: Consolidated Functional Classification of Local Government Outlays[7], 2005/06 - 2009/1 (billion shillings)

	2005/06 Outturn	2006/07 Outturn	2007/08 Outturn	2008/09 Prel	2009/10 Prel
TOTAL OUTLAYS	**976.7**	**1,051.2**	**1,118.4**	**1,233.0**	**1,514.8**
General public services	246.3	213.0	224.0	264.9	423.9
Public order and safety	8.5	1.0	1.4	2.5	0.7
Economic affairs	115.7	123.5	156.5	204.2	256.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	38.4	54.2	53.9	114.8	129.6
Transport	31.8	37.4	52.6	53.0	78.4
Environmental protection	3.7	5.9	5.3	5.6	7.8
Housing and community amenities	28.8	47.5	54.3	52.7	65.1
Health	134.7	147.2	147.9	181.0	192.3
Hospital services	11.9	18.8	23.6	23.2	21.6
Public health services	52.9	79.2	68.5	78.0	91.2
Recreation, culture and religion	1.2	3.3	0.8	2.5	1.6
Education	433.9	505.5	524.3	510.3	560.8
Pre-primary and primary education	240.9	375.5	382.3	337.5	354.7
Secondary education	47.7	79.6	98.5	87.2	109.7
Tertiary education	9.3	13.6	14.2	11.2	13.2
Social protection	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	6.0

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

Source: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Developme

Table 28a: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2007/08 - 2011/12 (million shillings)

Function	2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Provisional 2009/10	Provisional 2010/11	Approved 2011/12*
General Public Administration	1,236,301	1,167,396	1,363,879	1,970,652	1,999,387
Defence	430,100	572,044	550,157	649,371	531,091
Public Order and Safety Affairs	229,476	288,489	368,581	472,729	352,088
Education	184,263	201,607	264,045	281,656	258,700
Health	110,648	172,830	173,839	295,915	318,390
Community and Social services					
Water	3,948	5,169	4,590	4,372	5,713
Other community and social service	15,214	47,852	47,663	52,516	46,285
Economic services					
Agriculture	32,392	48,826	31,467	54,174	64,565
Roads	114,292	125,855	198,914	311,817	309,445
Other economic services	36,895	79,662	48,697	43,516	61,683
Total	**2,393,529**	**2,709,731**	**3,051,833**	**4,136,716**	**3,947,346**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 28b: Function classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2007/08 - 2010/11 (by percentage)

Function	2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Provisional 2009/10	Provisional 2010/11	Approved 2011/12*
General Public Administration	51.7	43.1	44.7	47.6	50.7
Defence	18	21.1	18	15.7	13.5
Public Order and Safety Affairs	9.6	10.6	12.1	11.4	8.9
Education	7.7	7.4	8.7	6.8	6.6
Health	4.6	6.4	5.7	7.2	8.1
Community and Social services					
Water	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other community and social service	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2
Economic services					
Agriculture	1.4	1.8	1	1.3	1.6
Roads	4.8	4.6	6.5	7.5	7.8
Other economic services	1.5	2.9	1.6	1.1	1.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 29a: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2007/08 - 2011/12 (million shillings

Economic classification	2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Provisional 2009/10	Provisional 2010/11	Approved 2011/12*
Government Consumption					
Wages and Salaries [ii]	550,816	594,431	671,159	819,011	886,725
Allowances	63,471	134,396	182,579	291,409	228,085
Travel Abroad	20,088	31,036	41,624	41,374	40,333
Travel In Land	25,335	41,090	58,759	102,209	79,639
Other Goods and Services	611,660	889,449	994,931	1,211,440	904,781
Domestic Arrears	62,807	141,908	53,845	67,408	3,400
Employer Contributions					
Social security schemes	14,273	38,979	25,737	69,852	66,814
Pension and Gratuity	275,240	187,840	241,190	328,191	283,064
Interest [iv]					
Domestic	271,368	310,280	327,193	306,100	411,665
Abroad	38,038	47,587	57,930	77,400	117,634
Subsidies	87,414	92,000	87,400	184,000	209,500
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other government units	24,652	22,735	148,970	305,396	297,442
Local Organizations	166,580	25,138	28,245	31,701	43,890
Households [iii]	896	920	1,764	3,236	5,909
Abroad	12,349	16,629	13,593	135,270	248,682
Other Transfers NEC	168,543	135,313	116,912	162,720	119,782
Total	**2,393,529**	**2,709,731**	**3,051,833**	**4,136,716**	**3,947,346**

Note: *(i) Figures from 2007/08 to 2010/11 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 2007/08 to 2009/10 represent interest accrued for that period. For 2010/11the figures represent the actual Interest paid.

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

Table 29b: Economic classification of central government recurrent expenditure 2007/08 - 2011/12 (by percentage)

Economic classification	2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Provisional 2009/10	Provisional 2010/11	Approved 2011/12*
Government Consumption					
Wages and Salaries	23.0	21.9	22.0	19.8	22.5
Allowances	2.7	5.0	6.0	7.0	5.8
Travel Abroad	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0
Travel In Land	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.0
Other Goods and Services	25.6	32.8	32.6	29.3	22.9
Domestic Arrears	2.6	5.2	1.8	1.6	0.1
Employer Contributions					
To Social security schemes	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.7
Pension and Gratuity	11.5	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.2
Interest Payments					
Domestic	11.3	11.5	10.7	7.4	10.4
Abroad	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.0
Subsidies	3.7	3.4	2.9	4.4	5.3
Transfers					
Domestic					
Other government units	1.0	0.8	4.9	7.4	7.5
Local Organizations	7.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1
Households	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Abroad	0.5	0.6	0.4	3.3	6.3
Other Transfers NEC	7.0	5.0	3.8	3.9	3.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 30a: Function classification of central government development expenditure 2007/08 - 2011/12 (million shillings),

Function	2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Provisional 2009/10	Provisional 2010/11	Approved 2011/12*
General Public Administration	100,396	137,486	214,451	465,296	196,470
Defence	31,550	39,365	30,392	1,420,944	316,589
Public Order and Safety Affairs	34,355	38,841	100,842	180,955	193,104
Education	44,841	48,395	60,012	84,398	83,029
Health	32,255	53,079	49,475	69,851	54,979
Community and Social services					
Water	35,588	45,097	49,186	52,806	55,684
Other community and social services	63,194	42,343	87,680	62,324	90,012
Economic services					
Agriculture	45,583	39,820	85,926	98,235	110,246
Roads	89,412	406,906	279,172	294,936	427,648
Other economic services	493,002	411,037	605,406	340,453	1,443,994
Total	**970,175**	**1,262,370**	**1,562,542**	**3,070,197**	**2,971,753**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 30b: Function classification of central government development expenditure 2007/08 - 2011/12 (percentage)

Function	2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Provisional 2009/10	Provisional 2010/11	Approved 2011/12*
General Public Administration	10.3	10.9	13.7	15.2	6.6
Defence	3.3	3.1	1.9	46.3	10.7
Public Order and Safety Affairs	3.5	3.1	6.5	5.9	6.5
Education	4.6	3.8	3.8	2.7	2.8
Health	3.3	4.2	3.2	2.3	1.9
Community and Social services					
Water	3.7	3.6	3.1	1.7	1.9
Other community and social services	6.5	3.4	5.6	2	3
Economic services					
Agriculture	4.7	3.2	5.5	3.2	3.7
Roads	9.2	32.2	17.9	9.6	14.4
Other economic services	50.8	32.6	38.7	11.1	48.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 31a: Economic classification of central government development expenditure 2007/08 - 2011/12 (million shillings)

Economic classification	2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Provisional 2009/10	Provisional 2010/11	Approved 2011/12*
Payments to Personnel					
Consultants	16,079	28,263	32,342	21,777	34,093
Wages and Salaries	28,347	31,492	42,291	32,142	42,424
Fixed Assets					
Construction & Buildings	121,393	99,819	129,244	133,154	162,806
Roads & Bridges	41,928	324,671	208,839	231,362	341,372
Transport Equipment	28,125	52,975	98,851	79,442	41,703
Machinery & Equipment	16,834	47,285	103,126	168,000	190,943
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	10,656	19,786	46,535	37,823	52,854
Other fixed assets	26,834	24,934	31,777	38,577	90,012
Arrears and Taxes					
Arrears	11,648	18,929	12,002	289,745	207,532
Taxes	290,246	188,165	247,759	169,539	188,066
Transfers	94,810	98,139	381,302	290,306	342,424
Other Goods & Services	283,277	327,913	228,476	1,578,330	476,238
Total	**970,175**	**1,262,370**	**1,562,542**	**3,070,197**	**2,971,753**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 31b: Economic classification of central government development expenditure 2007/08 - 2011/12 (percentage share)

Economic classification	2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Provisional 2009/10	Provisional 2010/11	Approved 2011/12*
Payments to Personnel					
Consultants	1.7	2.2	2.1	0.7	1.1
Wages and Salaries	2.9	2.5	2.7	1	1.4
Fixed Assets					
Construction & Buildings	12.5	7.9	8.3	4.3	5.5
Roads & Bridges	4.3	25.7	13.4	7.5	11.5
Transport Equipment	2.9	4.2	6.3	2.6	1.4
Machinery & Equipment	1.7	3.7	6.6	5.5	6.4
Purchase of Land/Land Improvements	1.1	1.6	3	1.2	1.8
Other fixed assets	2.8	2	2	1.3	30
Arrears and Taxes					
Arrears	1.2	1.5	0.8	9.4	7
Taxes	29.9	14.9	15.9	5.5	6.3
Transfers	9.7	7.7	24.4	9.4	11.5
Other Goods & Services	29.2	26	14.6	51.4	16
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 32a: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2007/08 - 2011/12 (million shillings)

Function	2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Provisional 2009/10	Provisional 2010/11	Approved 2011/12*
General Public Services					
Executive; Legislative; and other General Services	16,839	27,414	54,936	64,599	142,689
Financial And Fiscal Affairs, General Economic, Social and Statistical Services	44,011	38,732	18,663	39,048	60,554
External Affairs	-	-	504	844	-
Defence					
Defence Affairs and Services	-	-	-	-	137,441
Public order and safety					
Law Courts and Legal Services	7,003	15,908	36,335	-	-
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	8,404	218	504	-	1,414
Education					
Pre-primary and Primary Education	-	-	20,142	14,058	-
Secondary Education	-	-	-	287	144,627
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	1,166	1,793	114,898	18,616	15,411
National Health Service training colleges	-	-	-	-	-
University Education	14,820	6,481	-	1,712	10,943
Special Education and Career Education	-	-	-	-	-
Adult Education	-	-	-	-	-
Education NEC	22,468	52,874	-	13,109	19,658
Health					
Hospital Affairs & Services	24,583	30,258	-	26,076	22,210
Mental health Institution	-	-	-	-	19,546
Health Affairs and Services	3,021	2,804	135,874	11,480	385,936
Economic Affairs					
Petroleum	-	-	3,015	-	5,670
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	266,207	163,639	252,485	210,950	209,101
Mining and Mineral Resources	19,956	21,119	18,782	14,684	-
Agriculture Support services	751	-	-	-	-
Crop Farming Programs	-	-	5,762	12,714	28,361
Livestock Farming Programs	35,372	18,424	5,817	10,081	2,471
Fishing And Hunting	26,199	10,688	8,702	22,195	2,381
Agricultural Research Services	9,577	33,141	8,120	21,533	65,118
Agriculture NEC	57,675	42,343	89,003	6,148	67,409
Road Maintenance and Construction	60,741	114,591	153,775	171,198	437,909
Transport	2,521	2,397	-	3,452	25,499
Tourism And Area Promotion	14,817	-	-	-	-
Other Economic Affairs NEC	11,746	35,019	149,467	73,895	37,617
Environmental protection					
Protection of the environment	8,439	4,639	22,559	19,786	71,983
Community amenities					
Welfare Services	-	-	-	-	2,274
Community Development	55,114	5,443	51,391	5,885	127,375
Water Supply	66,697	52,776	6,037	559	51,216
Grand Total	**778,126**	**680,700**	**1,156,770**	**762,910**	**2,094,814**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 32b: Function classification of donor funded central government development expenditure 2007/08 - 2011/12, (percentage share)

Function	2007/08	Revised 2008/09	Provisional 2009/10	Provisional 2010/11	Approved 2011/12*
General Public Services					
Executive; Legislative; and other General Services	2.2	4.0	4.7	8.5	6.8
Financial And Fiscal Affairs, General					
Economic, Social and Statistical Services	5.7	5.7	1.6	5.1	2.9
External Affairs	-	-	0.0	0.1	-
Defence					
Defence Affairs and Services	-	-	-	-	6.6
Public order and safety					
Law Courts and Legal Services	0.9	2.3	3.1	-	-
Prisons, Police and Corrective Services	1.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Education					
Pre-primary and Primary Education	-	-	1.7	1.8	-
Secondary Education	-	-	-	0.0	6.9
Business, Technical, and Vocation Education	0.1	0.3	9.9	2.4	0.7
National Health Service training colleges	-	-	-	-	-
University Education	1.9	1.0	-	0.2	0.5
Special Education and Career Education	-	-	-	-	-
Adult Education	-	-	-	-	-
Education NEC	2.9	7.8	-	1.7	0.9
Health					
Hospital Affairs & Services	3.2	4.4	-	3.4	1.1
Mental health Institution	-	-	-	-	0.9
Health Affairs and Services	0.4	0.4	11.7	1.5	18.4
Economic Affairs					
Petroleum	-	-	0.3	-	0.3
Other Fuel And Energy Affairs	34.2	24.0	21.8	27.7	10.0
Mining and Mineral Resources	2.6	3.1	1.6	1.9	-
Agriculture Support services	0.1	-	-	-	-
Crop Farming Programs	-	-	0.5	1.7	1.4
Livestock Farming Programs	4.5	2.7	0.5	1.3	0.1
Fishing And Hunting	3.4	1.6	0.8	2.9	0.1
Agricultural Research Services	1.2	4.9	0.7	2.8	3.1
Agriculture NEC	7.4	6.2	7.7	0.8	3.2
Road Maintenance and Construction	7.8	16.8	13.3	22.4	20.9
Transport	0.3	0.4	-	0.5	1.2
Tourism And Area Promotion	1.9	-	-	-	-
Other Economic Affairs NEC	1.5	5.1	12.9	9.7	1.8
Environmental protection					
Protection of the environment	1.1	0.7	2.0	2.6	3.4
Community amenities					
Welfare Services	-	-	-	-	0.1
Community Development	7.1	0.8	4.4	0.8	6.1
Water Supply	8.6	7.8	0.5	0.1	2.4
Grand Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 33a: Function classification of local government expenditure 2007/08- 2011/12 (million shillings),

Function	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Revised 2010/11	Approved 2011/12
General Public Administration	248,193	266,933	301,920	283,653	257,492
Public Order and Safety Affairs	2,694	4,292	3,299	3,136	2,618
Education	386,462	455,316	487,372	538,751	650,766
Health	101,854	136,039	200,777	166,613	174,704
Community and Social services	20,138	25,337	46,637	32,944	20,958
Water	21,115	21,135	22,042	30,162	24,118
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	31,819	84,307	129,166	118,035	79,993
Roads	31,443	38,921	65,771	51,833	31,789
Other economic services	4,041	7,078	7,590	19,474	14,097
Total	**847,760**	**1,039,355**	**1,264,574**	**1,244,600**	**1,256,535**

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

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 33b: Function classification of local government expenditure 2007/08 - 2011/12 (by percentage),

Function	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Revised 2010/11	Approved 2011/12
General Public Administration	29.3	25.7	23.9	22.8	20.5
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Education	45.6	43.8	38.5	43.3	51.8
Health	12	13.1	15.9	13.4	13.9
Community and Social services	2.4	2.4	3.7	2.6	1.7
Water	2.5	2	1.7	2.4	1.9
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	3.8	8.1	10.2	9.5	6.4
Roads	3.7	3.7	5.2	4.2	2.5
Other economic services	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 34a: Function classification of urban authorities expenditure 2007/08- 2011/12 (million shillings), [(i)]

Function	2007/08[(ii)]	2008/09[(ii)]	2009/10[(ii)]	Revised 2010/11[(II)]	Approved 2011/12[(III)]
General Public Administration	35,085	36,782	28,777	43,252	34,048
Public Order and Safety Affairs	2,051	2,133	2,076	3,073	2,552
Education	19,365	19,832	26,443	38,362	33,749
Health	6,214	6,454	6,428	9,498	7,927
Community and Social services	7,909	8,355	5,026	7,775	5,637
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	693	730	498	760	575
Roads	4,167	4,404	2,609	4,043	2,914
Other economic affairs and services	1,594	1,672	1,270	1,918	1,499
Total	**77,078**	**80,362**	**73,126**	**108,681**	**88,902**

Note: *(i) Expenditure figures include: Local, Central Government transfers and donor funds*
(ii) The figures from FYs 2007/08 to 2010/11 represent expenditure for urban Authorities including Kampala City.
(iii) Figures for FY 2011/12 exclude Kampala City. Kampala City, now KCCA, is now covered under Central government.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 34b: Function classification of urban authorities expenditure 2007/08 - 2011/12 (percentage share),

Function	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Revised 2010/11	Approved 2011/12
General Public Administration	45.5	45.8	39.4	39.8	38.3
Public Order and Safety Affairs	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Education	25.1	24.7	36.2	35.3	38
Health	8.1	8	8.8	8.7	8.9
Community and Social services	10.3	10.4	6.9	7.2	6.3
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
Roads	5.4	5.5	3.6	3.7	3.3
Other economic affairs and services	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

Table 35a: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2007/08 - 2011/12 (million shillings).

Function Classification	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Revised 2010/11	Approved 2011/12[ii]
General Public Administration	213,108	230,151	273,143	240,401	223,444
Public Order and Safety Affairs	643	2159	1222	63	65
Education	367,096	435,484	460,349	500,390	617,017
Health	95,640	129,585	194,349	157,115	166,777
Community and Social services					
Water	20,138	25,337	46,637	32,944	20,958
Other community and social services	13,207	12,780	17,016	22,387	18,482
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	31,126	83,577	128,668	117,274	79,417
Roads	27,276	34,516	63,162	47,790	28,875
Other economic affairs and services	2,448	5,406	6,321	17,555	12,598
Total[i]	**770,682**	**958,992**	**1,191,449**	**1,135,919**	**1,167,633**

Note: [i] Expenditure figures include: Local, Central Government transfers and donor funds
[ii] The figures exclude Kampala.

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 35b: Function classification of districts expenditure, 2007/08 - 2011/12 (percentage share)

Function Classification	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Revised 2010/11	Approved 2011/12
General Public Administration	27.7	24.0	22.9	21.2	19.1
Public Order and Safety Affairs	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Education	47.6	45.4	38.7	44.1	52.8
Health	12.4	13.5	16.3	13.8	14.3
Community and Social services					
Water	2.6	2.6	3.9	2.9	1.8
Other community and social services	1.7	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.6
Economic Affairs and services					
Agriculture	4.0	8.7	10.8	10.3	6.8
Roads	3.5	3.6	5.3	4.2	2.5
Other economic services	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 36: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2011/12 - 2016/2017

		FY 2011/12 Budget Estimates						FY 2012/13 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
Security													
001	ISO	18.17	8.39	0.65	-	27.21	27.21	18.17	8.39	0.65	-	27.21	27.21
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	265.11	230.14	305.29	137.44	800.55	937.99	305.15	230.14	25.09	127.86	560.39	688.24
159	ESO	6.05	3.23	0.39	-	9.67	9.67	6.05	3.23	0.39	-	9.67	9.67
	Sub total- security	**289.33**	**241.76**	**306.34**	137.44	**837.43**	**974.87**	**329.37**	**241.76**	**26.14**	**127.86**	**597.26**	**725.12**
Works and transport													
016	Works and Transport	4.26	15.01	75.57	25.50	94.84	120.34	4.90	15.01	75.57	29.04	95.48	124.52
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	23.50	3.68	180.56	438.91	207.74	646.65	23.50	3.68	180.56	622.00	207.74	829.74
113	Trunk Road Maintenance	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
118	Road Fund	1.99	278.95	-	-	280.95	280.95	1.99	278.95	-	-	280.95	280.95
501-850	District Road Maintenance		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
501-850	Urban Road Maintenance	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)		-	32.58	-	32.58	32.58		-	32.58	-	32.58	32.58
113	Transport Corridor Project	..	-	179.76	-	179.76	179.76	..	-	179.76	-	179.76	179.76
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant		-	30.50		30.50	30.50		-	30.50	-	30.50	30.50
	Sub-total Works and transport	**29.76**	**297.65**	**498.98**	**464.41**	**826.38**	**1,290.79**	**30.39**	**297.65**	**498.98**	**651.04**	**827.01**	**1,478.05**
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	3.88	17.42	28.41	74.30	49.71	124.01	4.46	17.42	28.41	29.74	50.29	80.03
121	Dairy Development Authority	0.95	3.31	-		4.26	4.26	0.95	3.31	-		4.26	4.26
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	20.09	5.21	9.55	65.12	34.85	99.97	15.41	9.89	9.55	8.73	34.85	43.57
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.10	4.14	46.72	-	52.96	52.96	2.10	4.14	46.72	-	52.96	52.96
155	Uganda Cotton development Organisation	-	5.70	-	-	5.70	5.70	-	1.50	4.20	-	5.70	5.70
160	Uganda Coffee development Authority	-	1.15	-	-	1.15	1.15	-	1.15	-	-	1.15	1.15
501-850	District Agricultural Extension	3.27	-	-	-	3.27	3.27	4.00	-	-	-	4.00	4.00
501-850	National Agricultural Advisory Services (Districts)	-	-	131.25	-	131.25	131.25	-	-	131.25	-	131.25	131.25
501-850	Production and Marketing Grant	-	10.05	-		10.05	10.05	-	10.05	-	-	10.05	10.05
122	KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.04	0.10	1.22		1.36	1.36	0.04	0.10	1.22		1.36	1.36
	Sub-total Agriculture	**30.33**	**47.08**	**217.14**	**139.42**	**294.55**	**433.97**	**26.96**	**47.56**	**221.34**	**38.47**	**295.86**	**334.33**
Education													
013	Education and Sports (incl Prim Educ)	13.96	126.97	52.86	162.53	193.79	356.33	16.65	128.82	51.01	178.97	196.49	375.46
132	Education Service Commission	0.89	4.05	0.65	0.79	5.59	6.39	1.03	4.05	0.65	1.03	5.73	6.75
136	Makerere University	31.42	14.87	10.16	10.94	56.45	67.39	43.13	14.87	10.16	16.52	68.15	84.67
137	Mbarara University	5.48	2.89	3.80	-	12.17	12.17	7.66	2.89	3.80	-	14.35	14.35
138	Makerere University Business School	2.96	2.33	2.80	-	8.09	8.09	3.29	2.33	2.80	-	8.42	8.42
139	Kyambogo University	11.65	7.10	0.22	-	18.98	18.98	14.46	7.10	0.22	-	21.78	21.78
140	Uganda Management Institute	0.23	0.20	1.50	-	1.93	1.93	0.23	0.20	1.50	-	1.93	1.93
149	Gulu University	6.60	4.55	1.00	-	12.15	12.15	8.22	4.55	1.00	-	13.77	13.77
111	Busitema University	4.19	3.74	1.08	-	9.01	9.01	5.64	3.74	1.08	-	10.46	10.46
501-850	District Primary Educ incl SFG	517.13	52.18	70.55	-	639.86	639.86	584.36	52.18	70.55	-	707.09	707.09
501-850	District Secondary Education	128.85	89.96	8.86	-	227.67	227.67	152.53	89.96	8.86	-	251.35	251.35
501-850	District Tertiary Institutions	18.47	10.33	-	-	28.80	28.80	22.34	10.33	-	-	32.67	32.67
501-850	District Health Training Schools	4.06	4.61	-	-	8.67	8.67	4.06	4.61	-	-	8.67	8.67
122	KCCA Education Grant	15.11	2.43	1.30		18.84	18.84	17.99	2.43	1.30		21.72	21.72
	Sub-total Education	**761.01**	**326.21**	**154.78**	**174.27**	**1,242.00**	**1,416.27**	**881.59**	**328.06**	**152.93**	**196.51**	**1,362.59**	**1,559.10**
Health													
014	Health	4.48	24.49	10.21	168.55	39.17	207.72	5.20	24.49	9.21	76.66	38.90	115.55
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	0.93	4.02	0.13	-	5.07	5.07	0.93	4.02	0.13	-	5.07	5.07
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	0.52	0.62	3.00	-	4.13	4.13	0.65	1.12	3.00	-	4.76	4.76
115	Uganda Heart Institute	0.53	0.04	1.50	-	2.07	2.07	0.67	0.54	1.50	-	2.71	2.71
116	National Medical Stores	-	206.81	-	-	206.81	206.81	-	206.81	-	-	206.81	206.81
134	Health Service Commission	0.73	1.90	0.35	-	2.98	2.98	0.84	1.90	0.35	-	3.09	3.09
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	1.46	2.97	0.37	-	4.80	4.80	1.70	2.97	0.37	-	5.04	5.04
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	18.00	9.82	5.02	18.00	32.84	50.84	20.99	9.82	5.02	25.54	35.83	61.37
162	Butabika Hospital	2.24	3.15	7.64	19.55	13.02	32.57	2.61	3.15	7.64	5.46	13.40	18.85
163-175	Regional Referral Hospitals	24.82	10.98	16.70	-	52.50	52.50	29.16	10.98	16.70	-	56.84	56.84
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	141.60	15.84	44.43	-	201.87	201.87	174.38	15.84	44.43	-	234.65	234.65
501-850	District Hospitals	-	5.94	-	-	5.94	5.94	-	5.94	-	-	5.94	5.94
501-850	District Health Sanitation Grant	-	1.34	-	-	1.34	1.34	-	1.34	-	-	1.34	1.34
122	KCCA Health Grant	1.83	1.32	0.13		3.28	3.28	2.10	1.32	0.13		3.55	3.55
	Sub-total Health	**197.12**	**306.43**	**89.47**	**206.10**	**593.02**	**799.11**	**239.22**	**307.43**	**88.47**	**107.65**	**635.12**	**742.78**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2011/12 - 2016/2017

		FY 2011/12 Budget Estimates						FY 2012/13 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	2.12	2.11	57.09	88.55	61.32	149.87	2.63	2.11	57.09	153.65	61.83	215.47
019	Environment	1.11	1.85	8.34	32.18	11.30	43.48	1.11	1.85	8.34	-	11.30	11.30
157	National Forestry Authority	..	0.20	1.00	6.78	1.20	7.98	..	0.20	1.00	9.23	1.20	10.43
150	National Environment Management Authority	2.42	2.66	0.97	5.02	6.05	11.07	2.42	2.66	0.97	-	6.05	6.05
501-850	District Water Conditional Grant	-	1.50	54.58	-	56.09	56.09	-	1.50	54.58	-	56.09	56.09
501-850	District Natural Resource Conditional Grant	-	0.79	-	-	0.79	0.79	-	0.79		-	0.79	0.79
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	**5.65**	**11.11**	**121.99**	**132.54**	**138.75**	**271.28**	**6.15**	**11.11**	**121.99**	**162.88**	**139.25**	**302.13**
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	3.19	1.54	23.74	-	28.47	28.47	3.67	1.54	23.74	-	28.95	28.95
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	2.76	-	-	2.76	2.76	-	0.76	-	-	0.76	0.76
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	1.30	7.20	2.17	-	10.66	10.66	1.49	7.20	2.17	-	10.86	10.86
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	15.32	40.14	7.91	-	63.37	63.37	15.32	40.14	7.91	-	63.37	63.37
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	0.65	2.24	0.10	-	2.99	2.99	0.65	2.24	0.10	-	2.99	2.99
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	2.14	2.97	2.28	1.41	7.39	8.80	2.14	4.75	0.50	2.29	7.39	9.68
109	Law development Centre	1.18		1.30	-	2.48	2.48	1.18		1.30	-	2.48	2.48
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.47	1.28	-		1.76	1.76	0.54	1.28	-	-	1.83	1.83
120	National Citizenship and Migration Control	1.86	5.17	87.46		94.49	94.49	2.15	5.17	87.46	-	94.78	94.78
133	DPP	4.07	7.59	0.70	-	12.36	12.36	4.69	7.59	0.70	-	12.98	12.98
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	122.73	67.91	40.95	-	231.59	231.59	144.52	67.91	40.95	-	253.38	253.38
145	Uganda Prisons	25.68	29.12	10.50	-	65.29	65.29	29.89	29.12	10.50	-	69.51	69.51
148	Judicial Service Commission	0.65	1.51	0.10	-	2.26	2.26	0.75	1.51	0.10	-	2.36	2.36
	Sub-total Justice/law and order	**179.24**	**173.77**	**177.21**	**1.41**	**530.22**	**531.63**	**206.99**	**173.55**	**175.43**	**2.29**	**555.97**	**558.26**
Accountability													
008	MFPED (exl URA)	2.83	44.74	124.42	106.35	171.99	278.34	3.26	48.06	128.44	81.70	179.76	261.46
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	9.90	12.16	1.96	1.97	24.02	25.99	13.18	12.16	1.96	2.01	27.30	29.31
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.46	0.99	1.71	-	3.16	3.16	0.53	3.49	0.21	-	4.23	4.23
130	Treasury Operations	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
131	Audit (Statutory)	14.89	20.16	0.66	0.80	35.71	36.51	14.89	20.16	0.66	-	35.71	35.71
141	URA	58.52	39.58	17.40	0.27	115.50	115.77	58.52	39.58	17.40	-	115.50	115.50
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	7.29	20.22	19.29	3.90	46.80	50.70	7.29	20.22	19.29	7.00	46.80	53.80
153	PPDA	2.70	3.89	0.32	-	6.92	6.92	2.70	3.89	0.32	-	6.92	6.92
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	2.00	11.64	-	-	13.64	13.64	2.00	11.64	-	-	13.64	13.64
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	0.02	0.24	-		0.26	0.26	0.02	0.24	-		0.26	0.26
	Sub-total Accountability	**98.61**	**158.21**	**173.48**	**113.29**	**430.05**	**543.59**	**102.39**	**159.43**	**168.28**	**90.70**	**430.10**	**520.80**
Energy and mineral dev'telopment													
017	Energy and Minerals	2.20	6.16	1,097.63	213.97	1,105.98	1,319.95	2.53	6.16	1,167.83	198.01	1,176.51	1,374.52
	Sub-total Energy and mineral dev'telopment	**2.20**	**6.16**	**1,097.63**	**213.97**	**1,105.98**	**1,319.95**	**2.53**	**6.16**	**1,167.83**	**198.01**	**1,176.51**	**1,374.52**
Tourism, trade and industry													
015	Trade and Industry	0.99	3.42	6.75	5.83	11.16	16.98	1.25	4.70	12.25	10.27	18.21	28.47
022	Tourism and Wildlife	0.77	4.63	5.41		10.81	10.81	0.88	4.03	6.41		11.32	11.32
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	5.76	1.77	2.99	-	10.53	10.53	5.76	1.77	2.99	-	10.53	10.53
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	4.07	1.64	7.03	-	12.74	12.74	4.07	1.64	7.03	-	12.74	12.74
117	Uganda Tourism Board	0.39	1.34	0.32	-	2.05	2.05	0.39	1.34	0.32	-	2.05	2.05
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	**11.98**	**12.90**	**22.51**	**5.83**	**47.39**	**53.22**	**12.36**	**13.59**	**29.01**	**10.27**	**54.96**	**65.23**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2011/12 - 2016/2017

		FY 2011/12 Budget Estimates						FY 2012/13 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	2.34	8.54	6.71	1.56	17.59	19.15	2.69	8.54	6.71	-	17.94	17.94
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.32	0.23	12.72	-	13.26	13.26	0.37	0.23	3.67	-	4.26	4.26
	Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	**2.66**	**8.76**	**19.43**	**1.56**	**30.85**	**32.41**	**3.05**	**8.76**	**10.38**	**-**	**22.20**	**22.20**
Social development												-	-
018	Gender, Labour and Social development	2.26	15.63	6.47	2.27	24.36	26.64	2.66	15.63	6.47	31.61	24.76	56.37
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 Grants	-	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	16.50		16.67	16.67	-	0.17	16.00		16.17	16.17
	Sub-total Social development	**2.26**	**22.95**	**22.97**	**2.27**	**48.17**	**50.45**	**2.66**	**22.95**	**22.47**	**31.61**	**48.07**	**79.69**
Information and communication technology												-	-
020	Information and Communication Technology	0.68	4.19	7.25	-	12.12	12.12	0.78	4.19	7.25	-	12.22	12.22
	Sub-total Information &communication technology	**0.68**	**4.19**	**7.25**	**-**	**12.12**	**12.12**	**0.78**	**4.19**	**7.25**	**-**	**12.22**	**12.22**
Public sector management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	1.26	22.59	49.42	99.69	73.26	172.96	2.01	22.59	49.42	80.64	74.02	154.66
003	Information and National Guidance	0.50	1.80	0.20		2.50	2.50	-	1.80	0.20	-	2.00	2.00
005	Public Service	2.18	27.69	0.81	3.51	30.68	34.19	2.50	5.19	0.81	5.48	8.50	13.98
005	Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)	-	249.64	-	-	249.64	249.64	-	286.74	-	-	286.74	286.74
011	Local Government	6.34	0.64	8.04	174.97	15.02	189.99	6.93	5.51	8.04	101.81	20.48	122.29
021	East African Affairs	0.51	14.59	0.20	-	15.30	15.30	0.59	14.59	0.20	-	15.38	15.38
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	2.72	6.07	0.79	1.83	9.58	11.41	2.85	6.07	0.79	-	9.71	9.71
146	Public Service Commission	1.13	2.51	0.63	-	4.27	4.27	1.30	2.51	0.63	-	4.44	4.44
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	0.92	3.20	0.12	3.19	4.24	7.44	0.92	3.20	0.12	-	4.24	4.24
501-850	Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities)	30.73	19.64	-	-	50.38	50.38	35.28	19.64	-	-	54.92	54.92
501-850	Unconditional Grant (District)	100.64	70.43	-	-	171.07	171.07	115.52	70.63	-	-	186.14	186.14
501-850	Local Government development Programme (LGDP)	-	-	58.21	-	58.21	58.21	-	-	58.21	-	58.21	58.21
501-850	District Equalisation Grant	-	3.49	-	-	3.49	3.49	-	3.49	-	-	3.49	3.49
501-850	Hardship Allowance							-	22.50	-		22.50	22.50
122	KCCA Public Sector Mgmt. Grant	3.25	7.03	5.10		15.38	15.38	3.93	7.03	5.10		16.07	16.07
	Sub-total Public sector management	**150.17**	**429.32**	**123.52**	**283.20**	**703.01**	**986.21**	**171.82**	**471.50**	**123.52**	**187.93**	**766.84**	**954.77**
Public administration													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	6.72	23.03	12.99	-	42.74	42.74	7.81	23.03	12.99	-	43.82	43.82
002	State House	3.86	53.91	5.88	-	63.64	63.64	4.64	53.91	5.88	-	64.43	64.43
006	Foreign Affairs	3.38	6.68	0.67	-	10.72	10.72	3.60	6.68	0.67	-	10.95	10.95
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.40	-	-	-	0.40	0.40	0.40	-	-	-	0.40	0.40
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	6.48	40.27	0.40	-	47.14	47.14	6.48	40.27	0.40	-	47.14	47.14
201-229	Missions Abroad	12.33	47.31	7.49	-	67.14	67.14	12.99	47.31	7.49	-	67.80	67.80
	Sub-total Public administration	**33.16**	**171.19**	**27.43**	**-**	**231.78**	**231.78**	**35.92**	**171.19**	**27.43**	**-**	**234.54**	**234.54**
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	14.76	139.02	8.97	-	162.75	162.75	19.44	139.02	8.97	-	167.44	167.44
	Sub-total Legislature	**14.76**	**139.02**	**8.97**	**-**	**162.75**	**162.75**	**19.44**	**139.02**	**8.97**		**167.44**	**167.44**
Interest payments due													
	Domestic Interest	-	401.97	-	-	401.97	401.97	-	671.65	-	-	671.65	671.65
	External Interest	-	117.63	-	-	117.63	117.63	-	95.49	-	-	95.49	95.49
	Sub-total Interest payment due	**-**	**519.60**	**-**	**-**	**519.60**	**519.60**	**-**	**767.14**	**-**	**-**	**767.14**	**767.14**
	Total Centre	**793.97**	**1,511.51**	**2,645.44**	**1,869.69**	**4,950.91**	**6,820.60**	**902.61**	**1,497.11**	**2,428.53**	**1,800.92**	**4,828.26**	**6,629.18**
	Total Local Government Programmes	**946.75**	**324.18**	**400.46**	**-**	**1,671.39**	**1,671.39**	**1,094.46**	**346.88**	**400.46**	**-**	**1,841.81**	**1,841.81**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**1,740.71**	**1,835.69**	**3,045.90**	**1,869.69**	**6,622.31**	**8,491.99**	**1,997.08**	**1,843.99**	**2,829.00**	**1,800.92**	**6,670.07**	**8,470.99**
	Statutory Interest Payments	**-**	**519.60**	**-**	**-**	**519.60**	**519.60**	**-**	**767.14**	**-**	**-**	**767.14**	**767.14**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**68.18**	**521.03**	**23.19**	**6.01**	**612.39**	**618.40**	**76.28**	**559.92**	**21.41**	**4.30**	**657.60**	**661.90**
	GRAND TOTAL	**1,808.89**	**2,876.32**	**3,069.09**	**1,875.70**	**7,754.30**	**9,630.00**	**2,073.36**	**3,171.05**	**2,850.40**	**1,805.22**	**8,094.80**	**9,900.02**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2011/12 - 2016/2017

		FY 2013/14 Budget Projections						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
Security													
001	ISO	21.08	9.58	0.77	-	31.43	31.43	24.79	10.55	0.85	-	36.19	36.19
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	358.69	262.82	29.61	144.39	651.13	795.52	421.82	289.37	32.72	140.31	743.91	884.23
159	ESO	7.02	3.68	0.46	-	11.16	11.16	8.25	4.06	0.51	-	12.82	12.82
	Sub total- security	**386.79**	**276.09**	**30.84**	**144.39**	**693.72**	**838.11**	**454.86**	**303.97**	**34.08**	**140.31**	**792.92**	**933.23**
Works and transport													
016	Works and Transport	5.68	17.15	89.17	2.66	112.00	114.65	6.68	18.88	98.53	2.83	124.09	126.92
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	27.26	4.20	213.07	819.52	244.52	1,064.04	32.06	4.62	232.39	615.21	269.07	884.27
113	Trunk Road Maintenance	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
118	Road Fund	2.31	318.57	-	-	320.88	320.88	2.72	352.45	-	-	355.17	355.17
501-850	District Road Maintenance		-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
501-850	Urban Road Maintenance	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)			32.91	-	32.91	32.91			36.36	-	36.36	36.36
113	Transport Corridor Project	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant		-	30.50		30.50	30.50	..	-	30.50		30.50	30.50
	Sub-total Works and transport	**35.26**	**339.91**	**365.64**	**822.17**	**740.81**	**1,562.98**	**41.46**	**375.95**	**397.78**	**618.04**	**815.19**	**1,433.23**
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	5.17	19.89	33.53	2.95	58.59	61.54	6.08	21.90	37.05	-	65.03	65.03
121	Dairy Development Authority	1.10	3.78	-		4.88	4.88	1.30	4.16	-		5.46	5.46
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	17.87	11.44	11.27	25.85	40.58	66.43	21.02	11.05	12.45	41.25	44.52	85.77
152	NAADS Secretariat	2.44	4.73	55.13	-	62.29	62.29	2.86	5.21	60.91	-	68.98	68.98
155	Uganda Cotton development Organisation	-	1.72	4.95	-	6.67	6.67	-	1.89	5.47	-	7.36	7.36
160	Uganda Coffee development Authority	-	1.31	-	-	1.31	1.31	-	1.45	-	-	1.45	1.45
501-850	District Agricultural Extension	4.64	-	-	-	4.64	4.64	5.46	-	-	-	5.46	5.46
501-850	National Agricultural Advisory Services (Districts)	-	-	154.87	-	154.87	154.87	-	-	171.13	-	171.13	171.13
501-850	Production and Marketing Grant	-	11.48	-	-	11.48	11.48	-	12.63	-	-	12.63	12.63
122	KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.05	0.10	1.22		1.37	1.37	0.06	0.10	1.22		1.38	1.38
	Sub-total Agriculture	**31.27**	**54.45**	**260.96**	**28.80**	**346.68**	**375.47**	**36.77**	**58.39**	**288.23**	**41.25**	**383.40**	**424.65**
Education													
013	Education and Sports (incl Prim Educ)	19.32	147.12	60.19	127.88	226.63	354.51	22.72	161.98	66.51	55.62	251.21	306.83
132	Education Service Commission	1.19	4.62	0.77	-	6.59	6.59	1.40	5.09	0.85	-	7.34	7.34
136	Makerere University	50.03	16.98	11.99	13.01	78.99	92.00	58.83	18.69	13.25	-	90.77	90.77
137	Mbarara University	8.89	3.30	4.48	-	16.67	16.67	10.45	3.64	4.95	-	19.04	19.04
138	Makerere University Business School	3.81	2.66	3.30	-	9.78	9.78	4.48	2.93	3.65	-	11.06	11.06
139	Kyambogo University	16.77	8.11	0.26	-	25.15	25.15	19.72	8.93	0.29	-	28.95	28.95
140	Uganda Management Institute	0.26	0.23	1.77	-	2.26	2.26	0.31	0.25	1.96	-	2.51	2.51
149	Gulu University	9.53	5.20	1.18	-	15.91	15.91	11.21	5.73	1.30	-	18.24	18.24
111	Busitema University	6.54	4.27	1.27	-	12.08	12.08	7.70	4.70	1.40	-	13.80	13.80
501-850	District Primary Educ incl SFG	676.95	59.59	83.24	-	819.78	819.78	793.35	65.61	91.99	-	950.95	950.95
501-850	District Secondary Education	176.94	102.73	10.45	-	290.12	290.12	208.08	113.11	11.55	-	332.74	332.74
501-850	District Tertiary Institutions	25.92	11.80	-	-	37.72	37.72	30.48	12.99	-	-	43.47	43.47
501-850	District Health Training Schools	4.71	5.27	-	-	9.98	9.98	5.54	5.80	-	-	11.34	11.34
122	KCCA Education Grant	17.99	2.43	1.30		21.72	21.72	17.99	2.43	1.30		21.72	21.72
	Sub-total Education	**1,018.86**	**374.30**	**180.22**	**140.89**	**1,573.38**	**1,714.27**	**1,192.27**	**411.86**	**199.01**	**55.62**	**1,803.15**	**1,858.77**
Health													
014	Health	6.04	27.96	10.86	141.95	44.86	186.81	7.10	30.79	12.00	187.61	49.89	237.50
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	1.08	4.59	0.15	-	5.82	5.82	1.27	0.95	0.17	-	2.39	2.39
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	0.75	1.27	3.54	-	5.56	5.56	0.88	1.40	3.91	-	6.20	6.20
115	Uganda Heart Institute	0.78	0.62	1.77	-	3.17	3.17	0.92	0.68	1.96	-	3.55	3.55
116	National Medical Stores	-	236.18	-	-	236.18	236.18	-	260.03	-	-	260.03	260.03
134	Health Service Commission	0.97	2.17	0.41	-	3.55	3.55	1.14	2.39	0.45	-	3.99	3.99
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	1.97	3.40	0.44	-	5.80	5.80	2.31	3.74	0.48	-	6.53	6.53
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	24.34	11.22	5.92	38.68	41.48	80.16	28.63	12.35	6.55	43.13	47.52	90.65
162	Butabika Hospital	3.03	3.59	9.01	-	15.64	15.64	3.57	3.96	9.96	-	17.48	17.48
163-173	Regional Referral Hospitals	33.83	12.54	19.71	-	66.07	66.07	39.78	13.80	21.78	-	75.36	75.36
501-850	District NGO Hospitals/Primary Health Care	-	19.64	-	-	19.64	19.64	-	21.62	-	-	21.62	21.62
501-850	District Primary Health Care	202.28	18.09	52.43	-	272.80	272.80	237.88	14.36	57.94	-	310.17	310.17
501-850	District Hospitals	-	6.79	-	-	6.79	6.79	-	5.94	-	-	5.94	5.94
501-850	District Health Sanitation Grant	-	1.52	-	-	1.52	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Health Grant	2.10	1.32	0.13		3.55	3.55	2.10	-	0.13		2.23	2.23
	Sub-total Health	**277.16**	**350.89**	**104.37**	**180.63**	**732.43**	**913.06**	**325.57**	**372.01**	**115.32**	**230.74**	**812.91**	**1,043.65**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2011/12 - 2016/2017

		FY 2013/14 Budget Projections						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
Water and enviroment													
019	Water	3.05	2.41	67.37	62.12	72.82	134.94	3.58	2.65	74.44	4.84	80.67	85.51
019	Environment	1.28	2.11	9.84	-	13.24	13.24	1.51	2.33	10.88	-	14.71	14.71
157	National Forestry Authority	..	0.23	1.18	1.44	1.41	2.85	..	0.25	1.30	-	1.56	1.56
150	National Environment Management Authority	2.81	3.03	1.14	-	6.98	6.98	3.30	3.34	1.26	-	7.91	7.91
501-850	District Water Conditional Grant	-	1.72	64.41	-	66.13	66.13	-	1.89	71.17	-	73.06	73.06
501-850	District Natural Resource Conditional Grant	-	0.90		-	0.90	0.90	-	0.99	12.00	-	12.99	12.99
501-850	District Sanitation and Hygiene Grant		2.28	-		2.28	2.28		2.51	-		2.51	2.51
122	KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant		0.01			0.01	0.01		0.01			0.01	0.01
	Sub-total Water and environment	7.14	12.69	143.94	63.56	163.77	227.33	**8.39**	**13.97**	**171.06**	**4.84**	**193.42**	**198.26**
Justice/law and order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	4.96	-	-	4.96	4.96	-	5.47	-	-	5.47	5.47
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	4.25	1.76	28.02	-	34.03	34.03	5.00	1.93	30.96	-	37.89	37.89
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	0.87	-	-	0.87	0.87	-	0.95	-	-	0.95	0.95
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	1.73	8.22	2.56	-	12.51	12.51	2.03	9.05	2.83	-	13.91	13.91
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	17.77	45.84	9.33	-	72.94	72.94	20.89	50.47	10.32	-	81.68	81.68
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	0.75	2.55	0.12	-	3.42	3.42	0.88	2.81	0.13	-	3.83	3.83
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	2.49	5.42	0.59	7.70	8.50	16.20	2.93	5.97	0.65	5.75	9.54	15.30
109	Law development Centre	1.37		1.53	-	2.90	2.90	1.61		10.43	-	12.04	12.04
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.63	1.47			2.10	2.10	0.74	1.61			2.36	2.36
120	National Citizenship and Migration Control	2.49	5.90			8.39	8.39	2.93	6.49			9.42	9.42
133	DPP	5.44	8.67	0.82	-	14.93	14.93	6.40	9.54	0.91	-	16.85	16.85
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	167.65	77.55	48.33	-	293.52	293.52	197.15	85.38	53.40	-	335.94	335.94
145	Uganda Prisons	34.67	34.47	12.39	-	81.53	81.53	40.77	37.95	13.69	-	92.42	92.42
148	Judicial Service Commission	0.87	1.73	0.11	-	2.71	2.71	1.02	1.90	0.13	-	3.05	3.05
	Sub-total Justice/law and order	240.11	199.41	103.80	7.70	543.32	551.02	**282.36**	**219.55**	**123.44**	**5.75**	**625.36**	**631.11**
Accountability													
008	MFPED (exl URA)	3.78	54.88	151.56	30.68	210.22	240.90	4.45	60.42	167.47	17.80	232.34	250.14
008	Subcounty development Grant/Strategic Interventions												
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	15.29	13.89	2.31	2.12	31.49	33.61	17.98	15.29	2.56	2.19	35.83	38.02
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.61	3.98	0.25	-	4.85	4.85	0.72	4.39	1.70	-	6.80	6.80
130	Treasury Operations	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
131	Audit (Statutory)	17.27	23.02	0.78	-	41.07	41.07	20.31	25.34	0.86	-	46.52	46.52
141	URA	67.89	45.20	20.53	-	133.61	133.61	79.83	49.76	22.69	-	152.28	152.28
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	8.46	23.10	22.76	5.65	54.32	59.97	9.95	25.44	25.15	-	60.53	60.53
153	PPDA	3.14	4.45	0.38	-	7.96	7.96	3.69	4.90	0.42	-	9.00	9.00
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	2.32	13.29	-	-	15.61	15.61	2.73	14.63	-	-	17.36	17.36
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	0.02	0.24			0.26	0.26	0.02	0.24			0.26	0.26
	Sub-total Accountability	118.77	182.04	198.57	38.44	499.38	537.83	**139.68**	**200.41**	**220.84**	**19.99**	**560.92**	**580.91**
Energy and mineral development													
017	Energy and Minerals	2.93	7.03	1,380.70	344.85	1,390.66	1,735.51	3.44	7.74	1,525.67	135.25	1,536.86	1,672.10
	Sub-total Energy and mineral development	2.93	7.03	1,380.70	344.85	1,390.66	1,735.51	**3.44**	**7.74**	**1,525.67**	**135.25**	**1,536.86**	**1,672.10**
Tourism, trade and industry													
015	Trade and Industry	1.45	5.37	14.46	6.13	21.28	27.41	1.71	5.91	15.97	4.02	23.59	27.61
154	Tourism and Wildlife	1.02	4.60	7.56		13.19	13.19	1.20	5.07	8.36		14.63	14.63
110	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	6.69	2.02	3.53	-	12.24	12.24	7.86	2.22	3.90	-	13.99	13.99
117	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	4.72	1.88	8.30	-	14.89	14.89	5.55	2.07	1.30	-	8.92	8.92
	Uganda Tourism Board	0.45	1.53	0.38	-	2.36	2.36	0.53	1.68	8.44	-	10.65	10.65
	District Trade and Commercial Services		0.12	-		0.12	0.12		0.14	-		0.14	0.14
	Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry	**14.34**	**15.52**	**34.23**	**6.13**	**64.09**	**70.22**	**16.86**	**17.09**	**37.98**	**4.02**	**71.92**	**75.94**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2011/12 - 2016/2017

		FY 2013/14 Budget Projections						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	3.12	9.75	7.92	-	20.79	20.79	3.67	10.73	8.75	-	23.15	23.15
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.42	0.26	4.33	-	5.01	5.01	0.50	0.28	-	-	0.78	0.78
	Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	**3.54**	**10.01**	**12.25**	-	**25.80**	**25.80**	**4.17**	**11.02**	**8.75**	**-**	**23.94**	**23.94**
Social development						-						-	
018	Gender, Labour and Social development	3.08	17.85	7.64	40.62	28.57	69.19	3.62	19.66	8.44	41.64	31.72	73.36
501-850	District Functional Adult Literacy Grant	-	1.80		-	1.80	1.80	-	1.98	0.45	-	2.43	2.43
501-850	District Women, Youth and Disability Councils Grants	-	5.07	-	-	5.07	5.07	-	5.58	0.16	-	5.74	5.74
501-851	Community Based Rehabilitation/ Public Libraries	-	1.29		-	1.29	1.29	-	1.42		-	1.42	1.42
122	KCCA Social Development Grant		0.17	16.00		16.17	16.17		0.17	16.00		16.17	16.17
	Sub-total Social development	**3.08**	**26.18**	**23.64**	**40.62**	**52.90**	**93.52**	**3.62**	**28.81**	**25.05**	**41.64**	**57.48**	**99.12**
Information and communication technology						-						-	
020	Information and Communication Technology	0.90	4.79	8.55	-	14.24	14.24	1.06	5.27	9.45	-	15.78	15.78
	Sub-total Information &communication technology	**0.90**	**4.79**	**8.55**	**-**	**14.24**	**14.24**	**1.06**	**5.27**	**9.45**	**-**	**15.78**	**15.78**
Public sector management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	2.33	25.80	58.31	108.57	86.44	195.01	2.74	28.40	64.43	1.73	95.58	97.30
003	Information and National Guidance	-	2.06	0.24	-	2.29	2.29	-	2.26	0.26	-	2.52	2.52
005	Public Service	2.90	5.93	0.96	-	9.78	9.78	3.41	6.53	1.06	-	10.99	10.99
005	Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)	-	296.66	-	-	296.66	296.66	-	327.49	-	-	327.49	327.49
011	Local Government	8.03	6.29	9.49	91.47	23.82	115.29	9.45	6.93	10.49	73.29	26.86	100.15
021	East African Affairs	0.68	16.66	0.24	-	17.58	17.58	0.81	18.35	0.26	-	19.41	19.41
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	3.31	6.94	0.93	-	11.17	11.17	3.89	7.64	1.03	-	12.55	12.55
146	Public Service Commission	1.51	2.86	0.75	-	5.11	5.11	1.77	3.15	0.82	-	5.75	5.75
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.07	3.66	0.14	-	4.87	4.87	1.25	4.03	0.16	-	5.44	5.44
501-850	Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities)	40.92	22.43	-	-	63.35	63.35	48.12	24.70	-	-	72.82	72.82
501-850	Unconditional Grant (District)	134.00	80.66	-	-	214.65	214.65	157.58	88.80	-	-	246.38	246.38
501-850	Local Government development Programme (LGDP)	-	-	68.69	-	68.69	68.69	-	-	75.90	-	75.90	75.90
501-850	District Equalisation Grant	-	3.99	-	-	3.99	3.99	-	4.39	-	-	4.39	4.39
501-850	Hardship Allowance	-	25.54	-		25.54	25.54	-	43.19	-		43.19	43.19
122	KCCA Public Sector Mgmt. Grant	3.93	7.03	5.10		16.07	16.07	3.93	7.03	5.10		16.07	16.07
	Sub-total Public sector management	**198.68**	**506.50**	**144.84**	**200.04**	**850.02**	**1,050.06**	**229.03**	**572.88**	**226.02**	**75.01**	**1,031.86**	**1,047.62**
Public administration													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	9.06	26.30	15.32	-	50.68	50.68	10.65	28.95	16.93	-	56.54	56.54
002	State House	5.38	61.56	6.94	-	73.88	73.88	6.33	67.78	7.67	-	81.78	81.78
006	Foreign Affairs	4.18	7.63	0.79	-	12.60	12.60	4.92	8.40	0.87	-	14.19	14.19
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.47	-	-	-	0.47	0.47	0.55	-	-	-	0.55	0.55
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	7.51	45.98	0.47	-	53.96	53.96	8.83	50.63	0.52	-	59.98	59.98
201-229	Missions Abroad	15.07	54.03	8.84	-	77.94	77.94	17.73	59.48	9.77	-	86.98	86.98
	Sub-total Public administration	**41.67**	**195.50**	**32.36**	**-**	**269.53**	**269.53**	**49.00**	**215.24**	**35.76**	**-**	**300.01**	**300.01**
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	22.56	158.77	10.58	-	191.90	191.90	26.53	174.80	11.69	-	213.02	213.02
	Sub-total Legislature	**22.56**	**158.77**	**10.58**	**-**	**191.90**	**191.90**	**26.53**	**174.80**	**11.69**	**-**	**213.02**	**213.02**
Interest payment due													
	Domestic Interest	-	709.73	-	-	709.73	709.73	-	516.04	-	-	516.04	516.04
	External Interest	-	101.45	-	-	101.45	101.45	-	114.12	-	-	114.12	114.12
	Sub-total Interest payment due	**-**	**811.18**	**-**	**-**	**811.18**	**811.18**	**-**	**630.16**	**-**	**-**	**630.16**	**630.16**
	Total Centre	**1,411.01**	**1,709.47**	**2,543.23**	**2,008.40**	**5,663.71**	**7,672.11**	**1,539.26**	**1,879.83**	**2,807.05**	**1,364.52**	**6,226.14**	**7,590.66**
	Total Local Government Programmes	**1,268.67**	**395.99**	**467.01**	**-**	**2,131.66**	**2,131.66**	**1,489.22**	**442.28**	**595.17**	**-**	**2,526.67**	**2,526.67**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**2,679.68**	**2,105.46**	**3,010.24**	**2,008.40**	**7,795.38**	**9,803.78**	**3,028.47**	**2,322.11**	**3,402.22**	**1,364.52**	**8,752.80**	**10,117.32**
	Statutory Interest Payments	**-**	**811.18**	**-**	**-**	**811.18**	**811.18**	**-**	**630.16**	**-**	**-**	**630.16**	**630.16**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**88.48**	**608.62**	**25.26**	**9.82**	**722.36**	**732.18**	**104.06**	**666.86**	**27.91**	**7.94**	**798.83**	**806.77**
	GRAND TOTAL	**2,768.16**	**3,525.26**	**3,035.50**	**2,018.22**	**9,328.92**	**11,347.14**	**3,132.53**	**3,619.13**	**3,430.13**	**1,372.46**	**10,181.79**	**11,554.26**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2011/12 - 2016/2017

		FY 2015/16 Budget Projections						FY 2016/17 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
Security													
001	ISO	29.25	12.71	1.02	-	42.98	42.98	32.91	14.74	1.23	-	48.88	48.88
004	Defence (incl. Auxiliary)	497.75	348.69	39.27	137.07	885.70	1,022.78	559.97	5.67	47.31	132.18	612.95	745.13
159	ESO	9.74	4.89	0.61	-	15.24	15.24	10.96	6.13	0.74	-	17.83	17.83
	Sub total- security	**536.74**	**366.29**	**40.90**	**137.07**	**943.92**	**1,081.00**	**603.83**	**26.54**	**49.28**	**132.18**	**679.65**	**811.83**
Works and transport													
016	Works and Transport	7.88	22.75	118.24	2.77	148.87	151.64	8.87	26.39	142.48	-	177.74	177.74
113	Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	37.83	5.57	285.59	586.90	328.99	915.88	26.97	35.42	349.12	552.18	411.51	963.69
113	Trunk Road Maintenance	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	7.28	-	-	7.28	7.28
118	Road Fund	3.21	424.70	-	-	427.91	427.91	3.61	5.53	-	-	9.14	9.14
501-850	District Road Maintenance	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	0.40	-	-	0.40	0.40
501-850	Urban Road Maintenance	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	404.48	-	-	404.48	404.48
501- 850	District Roads Rehabilitation(PRDP&RRP)			43.64	-	43.64	43.64		2.89	52.58	-	55.47	55.47
113	Transport Corridor Project	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Road Rehabilitation Grant		-	30.50		30.50	30.50		-	36.75		36.75	36.75
	Sub-total Works and transport	**48.92**	**453.02**	**477.97**	**589.66**	**979.91**	**1,569.57**	**39.45**	**482.39**	**580.94**	**552.18**	**1,102.77**	**1,654.95**
Agriculture													
010	Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	7.17	26.39	44.46	-	78.02	78.02	8.07	30.62	53.57	-	92.25	92.25
121	Dairy Development Authority	1.53	5.02	-		6.54	6.54	1.72	3.70	-		5.42	5.42
142	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)	24.80	13.16	14.94	40.31	52.90	93.21	27.90	15.01	18.00	38.87	60.91	99.78
152	NAADS Secretariat	3.38	6.27	73.10	-	82.75	82.75	3.80	3.25	88.08	-	95.13	95.13
155	Uganda Cotton Development Organisation	-	2.28	6.57	-	8.84	8.84	-	226.41	7.91	-	234.32	234.32
160	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	-	1.74	-	-	1.74	1.74	-	8.00	-	-	8.00	8.00
501-850	District Agricultural Extension	6.44	-	-	-	6.44	6.44	7.25	43.03	-	-	50.28	50.28
501-850	National Agricultural Advisory Services (Districts)	-	-	205.36	-	205.36	205.36	-	5.23	247.46	-	252.68	252.68
501-850	Production and Marketing Grant	-	15.22	-	-	15.22	15.22	-	26.39	-	-	26.39	26.39
122	KCCA Agriculture Grant	0.07	0.10	1.22		1.39	1.39	0.08	35.42	1.47		36.97	36.97
	Sub-total Agriculture	**43.39**	**70.18**	**345.64**	**40.31**	**459.21**	**499.52**	**48.82**	**397.06**	**416.49**	**38.87**	**862.37**	**901.24**
Education													
013	Education and Sports (incl Prim Educ)	26.81	195.18	79.81	57.54	301.81	359.34	30.16	226.41	96.18	82.81	352.75	435.56
132	Education Service Commission	1.65	6.13	1.02	-	8.81	8.81	1.86	7.12	1.23	-	10.21	10.21
136	Makerere University	69.42	22.53	15.90	-	107.84	107.84	78.10	26.13	19.15	-	123.38	123.38
137	Mbarara University	12.34	4.38	5.94	-	22.66	22.66	13.88	5.08	7.16	-	26.12	26.12
138	Makerere University Business School	5.29	3.53	4.38	-	13.20	13.20	5.95	4.09	5.28	-	15.33	15.33
139	Kyambogo University	23.27	10.76	0.35	-	34.38	34.38	26.18	12.48	0.42	-	39.09	39.09
140	Uganda Management Institute	0.36	0.30	2.35	-	3.01	3.01	0.41	0.35	2.83	-	3.59	3.59
149	Gulu University	13.23	6.90	1.56	-	21.69	21.69	14.88	8.00	1.89	-	24.77	24.77
111	Busitema University	9.08	5.66	1.69	-	16.43	16.43	10.22	6.57	2.03	-	18.81	18.81
501-850	District Primary Educ incl SFG	936.16	79.06	110.38	-	1,125.60	1,125.60	1,053.18	91.71	133.01	-	1,277.90	1,277.90
501-850	District Secondary Education	245.53	136.30	13.86	-	395.69	395.69	276.22	158.10	16.70	-	451.03	451.03
501-850	District Tertiary Institutions	35.97	15.65	-	-	51.62	51.62	40.46	18.16	-	-	58.62	58.62
501-850	District Health Training Schools	6.54	6.99	-	-	13.53	13.53	7.36	8.10	-	-	15.46	15.46
122	KCCA Education Grant	-	-	1.30		1.30	1.30	-	-	1.57		1.57	1.57
	Sub-total Education	**1,385.65**	**493.37**	**238.55**	**57.54**	**2,117.58**	**2,175.11**	**1,558.86**	**572.31**	**287.45**	**82.81**	**2,418.63**	**2,501.44**
Health													
014	Health	8.38	37.10	14.41	182.58	59.88	242.46	9.42	43.03	17.36	176.05	69.82	245.87
107	Uganda Aids Commission(Statutory)	1.49	6.09	0.20	-	7.78	7.78	1.68	7.06	0.24	-	8.98	8.98
114	Uganda Cancer Institute	1.04	1.69	4.69	-	7.42	7.42	1.17	1.96	5.66	-	8.79	8.79
115	Uganda Heart Institute	1.09	0.82	2.35	-	4.25	4.25	1.22	0.95	2.83	-	5.00	5.00
116	National Medical Stores	-	313.34	-	-	313.34	313.34	-	363.47	-	-	363.47	363.47
134	Health Service Commission	1.35	2.88	0.54	-	4.77	4.77	1.51	3.34	0.65	-	5.51	5.51
151	Uganda Blood Transfusion Service (UBTS)	2.73	4.51	0.58	-	7.81	7.81	3.07	5.23	0.70	-	9.00	9.00
161	Mulago Hospital Complex	33.78	14.88	7.85	47.75	56.51	104.26	38.00	17.26	9.46	37.88	64.73	102.60
162	Butabika Hospital	4.21	4.77	11.95	-	20.92	20.92	4.73	5.53	14.40	-	24.66	24.66
163-175	Regional Referral Hospitals	46.94	16.63	26.13	-	89.71	89.71	52.81	19.30	31.49	-	103.59	103.59
501-850	District NGO Hospitals/Primary Health Care	-	26.05	-	-	26.05	26.05	-	30.22	-	-	30.22	30.22
501-850	District Primary Health Care	280.70	24.00	69.52	-	374.22	374.22	315.78	27.84	83.78	-	427.40	427.40
501-850	District Hospitals	-	9.00	-	-	9.00	9.00	-	10.45	-	-	10.45	10.45
501-850	District Health Sanitation Grant	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	KCCA Health Grant	2.10	1.32	0.13		3.55	3.55	2.36	1.53	0.16		4.05	4.05
	Sub-total Health	**383.80**	**463.08**	**138.35**	**230.33**	**985.23**	**1,215.56**	**431.77**	**537.17**	**166.72**	**213.93**	**1,135.66**	**1,349.59**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2011/12 - 2016/2017

		FY 2015/16 Budget Projections						2016/17 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	4.23	3.19	89.33	4.72	96.75	101.48	4.76	3.70	107.64	4.56	116.10	120.66
019	Environment	1.78	2.80	13.05	-	17.63	17.63	2.00	3.25	15.73	-	20.98	20.98
157	National Forestry Authority	..	0.30	1.56	-	1.87	1.87	..	0.35	1.89	-	2.24	2.24
150	National Environment Management Authority	3.89	4.03	1.52	-	9.44	9.44	4.38	4.67	1.83	-	10.88	10.88
501-850	District Water Conditional Grant	-	6.90	91.08	-	97.98	97.98	-	8.00	109.75	-	117.76	117.76
501-850	District Natural Resource Conditional Grant	-	1.19	14.41	-	15.59	15.59	-	1.38	17.36	-	18.74	18.74
501-850	District Sanitation and Hygiene Grant		3.03	2.37		5.40	5.40		3.52	2.37		5.88	5.88
122	KCCA Water, Env.& Sanitation Grant		0.01			0.01	0.01		0.01			0.01	0.01
	Sub-total Water and enviroment	**9.90**	**21.45**	**213.32**	**4.72**	**244.67**	**249.40**	**11.14**	**24.88**	**256.56**	**4.56**	**292.59**	**297.14**
Justice/law and order													
007	Justice Court Awards (Statutory)	-	6.59	-	-	6.59	6.59	-	7.64	-	-	7.64	7.64
007	Justice, Attorney General excl Compensation	5.90	2.33	37.15	-	45.38	45.38	6.64	2.70	44.77	-	54.11	54.11
007	Justice, Attorney General - Compensation	-	1.15	-	-	1.15	1.15		1.33	-	-	1.33	1.33
009	Internal Affairs(Excl. Auxiliary forces)	2.40	10.91	3.39	-	16.70	16.70	2.70	12.66	4.09	-	19.44	19.44
101	Judiciary (Statutory)	24.65	60.81	12.38	-	97.85	97.85	27.74	70.54	14.85	-	113.14	113.14
105	Law Reform Commission (Statutory)	1.04	3.39	0.16	-	4.59	4.59	1.17	3.93	0.19	-	5.29	5.29
106	Uganda Human Rights Comm (Statutory)	3.45	7.20	0.78	5.62	11.42	17.04	3.88	8.35	0.93	5.42	13.16	18.58
109	Law development Centre	1.90		2.03	-	3.93	3.93	2.13		2.45	-	4.59	4.59
119	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.88	1.95			2.82	2.82	0.99	2.26			3.24	3.24
120	National Citizenship and Migration Control	3.46	7.83			11.28	11.28	3.89	9.08			12.97	12.97
133	DPP	7.55	11.50	1.09	-	20.15	20.15	8.50	13.34	1.32	-	23.15	23.15
144	Uganda Police (incl LDUs)	232.64	102.89	64.08	-	399.61	399.61	261.72	119.35	77.22	-	458.29	458.29
145	Uganda Prisons	48.11	45.73	16.43	-	110.28	110.28	54.13	53.05	19.80	-	126.98	126.98
148	Judicial Service Commission	1.21	2.29	0.15	-	3.65	3.65	1.36	2.66	0.18	-	4.20	4.20
	Sub-total Justice/law and order	**333.19**	**264.56**	**137.64**	**5.62**	**735.40**	**741.01**	**374.84**	**306.89**	**165.79**	**5.42**	**847.52**	**852.94**
Accountability													
008	MFPED (exl URA)	5.25	73.59	200.97	17.38	279.81	297.19	5.90	85.37	242.17	16.75	333.44	350.19
008	Subcounty dev'telopment Grant/Strategic Interventions												
103	Inspectorate of Government (IGG) (Statutory)	21.21	18.43	3.07	4.95	42.71	47.66	23.87	21.37	3.68	7.48	48.92	56.40
112	Directorate of Ethics and Integrity	0.85	5.28	2.03	-	8.17	8.17	0.96	6.13	2.45	-	9.54	9.54
130	Treasury Operations	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
131	Audit (Statutory)	23.97	30.54	1.03	-	55.54	55.54	26.97	35.42	1.25	-	63.63	63.63
141	URA	94.20	59.96	27.23	-	181.39	181.39	105.98	69.56	32.81	-	208.34	208.34
143	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	11.74	30.65	30.18	-	72.57	72.57	13.21	35.55	36.36	-	85.12	85.12
153	PPDA	4.35	5.90	0.50	-	10.75	10.75	4.90	6.84	0.60	-	12.34	12.34
501-850	District Grant for Monitoring and Accountability	3.22	17.63	-	-	20.85	20.85	3.62	20.46	-	-	24.07	24.07
122	KCCA Accountability Grant	0.02	0.24			0.26	0.26	0.02	0.28			0.30	0.30
	Sub-total Accountability	**164.81**	**242.22**	**265.00**	**22.33**	**672.04**	**694.37**	**185.42**	**280.98**	**319.32**	**24.23**	**785.71**	**809.94**
Energy and mineral dev'telopment													
017	Energy and Minerals	4.07	9.33	1,830.80	140.55	1,844.20	1,984.75	4.57	10.82	2,202.59	127.40	2,217.99	2,345.39
	Sub-total Energy and mineral development	**4.07**	**9.33**	**1,830.80**	**140.55**	**1,844.20**	**1,984.75**	**4.57**	**10.82**	**2,202.59**	**127.40**	**2,217.99**	**2,345.39**
Tourism, trade and industry													
015	Trade and Industry	2.02	7.12	19.17	3.92	28.31	32.23	2.27	8.26	23.10	3.78	33.63	37.41
022	Tourism and Wildlife	1.42	6.11	10.03		17.56	17.56	1.60	7.08	12.09		20.77	20.77
154	Uganda National Bureau of Standards	9.28	2.68	4.68	-	16.64	16.64	10.44	3.10	5.65	-	19.19	19.19
110	Uganda Industrial Research Institute	6.55	2.49	1.56	-	10.61	10.61	7.37	2.89	1.89	-	12.14	12.14
117	Uganda Tourism Board	0.63	2.03	10.13	-	12.78	12.78	0.71	2.35	12.20	-	15.26	15.26
501-850	District Trade and Commercial Services		0.16	-		0.16	0.16		0.19	-		0.19	0.19
	Sub-total Tourism, trade and industry	**19.89**	**20.59**	**45.57**	**3.92**	**86.06**	**89.98**	**22.38**	**23.88**	**54.92**	**3.78**	**101.18**	**104.96**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 36 cont'd: Medium term expenditure framework (excluding energy savings, arrears and non-VAT) , billion shilllings, 2011/12 - 2016/2017

		FY 2015/16 Budget Projections						2016/17 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	4.33	12.94	10.50	-	27.77	27.77	4.87	15.01	12.65	-	32.53	32.53
156	Uganda Land Commission	0.59	0.34	-	-	0.93	0.93	0.66	0.40	-	-	1.06	1.06
	Sub-total Lands, housing and urban dev't	**4.92**	**13.28**	**10.50**	**-**	**28.70**	**28.70**	**5.53**	**15.40**	**12.65**	**-**	**33.59**	**33.59**
Social development													
018	Gender, Labour and Social development	4.28	23.69	10.13	40.68	38.09	78.77	4.81	27.48	12.20	39.22	44.49	83.71
501-850	District Functional Adult Literacy Grant	-	2.39	0.54	-	2.93	2.93	-	2.77	0.65	-	3.42	3.42
501-850	District Women, Youth and Disability Councils Grants	-	6.72	0.19	-	6.91	6.91	-	7.80	0.23	-	8.03	8.03
501-851	Community Based Rehabilitation/ Public Libraries	-	1.71		-	1.71	1.71	-	1.98		-	1.98	1.98
122	KCCA Social Development Grant		0.17	16.00		16.17	16.17		0.20	19.28		19.48	19.48
	Sub-total Social development	**4.28**	**34.68**	**26.86**	**40.68**	**65.81**	**106.49**	**4.81**	**40.23**	**32.36**	**39.22**	**77.40**	**116.63**
Information and communication technology													
020	Information and Communication Technology	1.25	6.35	11.34	-	18.94	18.94	1.41	7.37	13.67	-	22.44	22.44
	Sub-total Information &communication technology	**1.25**	**6.35**	**11.34**	**-**	**18.94**	**18.94**	**1.41**	**7.37**	**13.67**	**-**	**22.44**	**22.44**
Public sector management													
003	Office of the Prime Minister	3.24	34.22	77.32	1.69	114.78	116.47	3.64	39.70	93.17	1.63	136.51	138.14
003	Information and National Guidance	-	2.73	1.27	-	3.99	3.99	-	3.16	1.53	-	4.69	4.69
005	Public Service	4.03	345.87	1.27	-	351.16	351.16	4.53	401.21	1.53	-	407.27	407.27
005	Public Service Pension/Comp (Statutory)	-	394.29	-	-	394.29	394.29	-	457.37	-	-	457.37	457.37
011	Local Government	11.15	8.35	12.58	66.35	32.08	98.43	12.54	9.68	15.16	63.98	37.39	101.37
021	East African Affairs	0.95	22.11	0.31	-	23.37	23.37	1.07	25.64	0.38	-	27.09	27.09
108	National Planning Authority (Statutory)	4.59	9.20	1.23	-	15.02	15.02	5.16	10.67	1.48	-	17.31	17.31
146	Public Service Commission	2.09	3.80	0.99	-	6.88	6.88	2.35	4.41	1.19	-	7.95	7.95
147	Local Govt Finance Comm	1.48	4.85	0.19	-	6.52	6.52	1.66	5.63	0.23	-	7.52	7.52
501-850	Unconditional Grant (Urban Authorities)	56.78	29.76	-	-	86.54	86.54	63.88	34.52	-	-	98.40	98.40
501-850	Unconditional Grant (District)	185.95	107.01	-	-	292.95	292.95	209.19	124.13	-	-	333.32	333.32
501-850	Local Government development Programme (LGDP)	-	-	91.08	-	91.08	91.08	-	-	109.75	-	109.75	109.75
501-850	District Equalisation Grant	-	5.29	-	-	5.29	5.29	-	6.14	-	-	6.14	6.14
501-850	Hardship Allowance	-	18.20	-		18.20	18.20	-	14.28	-		14.28	14.28
122	KCCA Public Sector Mgmt. Grant	3.93	7.03	5.10		16.07	16.07	4.43	8.16	6.14		18.73	18.73
	Sub-total Public sector management	**274.18**	**992.70**	**191.34**	**68.04**	**1,458.23**	**1,526.27**	**308.46**	**1,144.70**	**230.56**	**65.61**	**1,683.72**	**1,749.33**
Public administration													
001	Office of the President (excl E&I)	12.57	34.89	20.32	-	67.78	67.78	14.14	40.47	24.49	-	79.10	79.10
002	State House	7.46	81.68	9.20	-	98.34	98.34	8.40	94.75	11.09	-	114.23	114.23
006	Foreign Affairs	5.80	10.12	1.05	-	16.97	16.97	6.53	11.74	1.26	-	19.53	19.53
100	Specified Officers - Salaries (Statutory)	0.65	-	-	-	0.65	0.65	0.73	-	-	-	0.73	0.73
102	Electoral Commission (Statutory)	10.42	61.01	0.62	-	72.05	72.05	11.73	70.77	0.74	-	83.24	83.24
201-229	Missions Abroad	20.92	71.68	11.73	-	104.32	104.32	23.53	83.14	14.13	-	120.81	120.81
	Sub-total Public administration	**57.82**	**259.37**	**42.91**	**-**	**360.10**	**360.10**	**65.05**	**300.87**	**51.71**	**-**	**417.63**	**417.63**
Legislature													
104	Parliamentary Commission (Statutory)	31.30	210.64	14.03	-	255.96	255.96	35.21	244.34	16.84	-	296.38	296.38
	Sub-total Legislature	**31.30**	**210.64**	**14.03**	**-**	**255.96**	**255.96**	**35.21**	**244.34**	**16.84**	**-**	**296.38**	**296.38**
Interest payment due													
	Domestic Interest	-	558.34	-	-	558.34	558.34	-	542.16	-	-	542.16	542.16
	External Interest	-	95.06	-	-	95.06	95.06	-	89.06	-	-	89.06	89.06
	Sub-total Interest payment due	**-**	**653.40**	**-**	**-**	**653.40**	**653.40**	**-**	**631.22**	**-**	**-**	**631.22**	**631.22**
	Total Centre	**1,424.06**	**2,600.67**	**3,354.81**	**1,330.20**	**7,379.55**	**8,709.75**	**1,586.48**	**2,426.21**	**4,044.01**	**1,277.29**	**8,056.69**	
	Total Local Government Programmes	**1,757.28**	**512.27**	**642.43**	**-**	**2,911.98**	**2,911.98**	**1,976.94**	**1,052.15**	**773.65**	**-**	**3,802.74**	**3,802.74**
	Line Ministries + Loc. Gov't Programmes	**3,181.34**	**3,112.94**	**3,997.25**	**1,330.20**	**10,291.52**	**11,621.73**	**3,563.41**	**3,478.36**	**4,817.65**	**1,277.29**	**11,859.43**	**3,802.74**
	Statutory Interest Payments	**-**	**653.40**	**-**	**-**	**653.40**	**653.40**	**-**	**631.22**	**-**	**-**	**631.22**	**631.22**
	Statutory excluding Interest Payments	**122.79**	**808.17**	**33.49**	**10.57**	**964.45**	**975.01**	**138.14**	**937.47**	**40.20**	**12.90**	**1,115.81**	**1,128.71**
	GRAND TOTAL	**3,304.12**	**4,574.51**	**4,030.74**	**1,340.77**	**11,909.37**	**13,250.14**	**3,701.55**	**5,047.06**	**4,857.85**	**1,290.19**	**13,606.46**	**14,896.65**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 37: Outstanding Uganda public external debt by creditor, million US dollars, 2008/09 - 2010/11

	Amount outstanding			Of which arrears1			Outstanding % of total		
Creditor Category	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
Multilateral creditors									
African Dev Bank (ADB)	3.2	2.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
African Dev Fund (ADF)	277.6	353.0	474.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	15.1	16.3
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	19.2	20.8	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
East African Dev Bank (EADB)	0.3	0.3	0.2	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)	81.7	58.0	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.5	1.9
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)	1,176.6	1,435.0	1,801.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.5	61.2	61.9
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	115.7	128.5	160.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.5	5.5
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	9.3	8.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	9.7	10.1	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
Opec Fund	18.9	17.8	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.6
Nordic Development Fund (NDF)	55.3	55.0	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.3	2.4
Total multilateral creditors	**1,767.6**	**2,089.6**	**2,621.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**87.8**	**89.2**	**90.1**
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	32.6	56.2	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.4	3.3
Nigeria	15.3	15.7	16.0	15.3	15.7	16.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
India	19.2	16.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.4
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kuwait	27.1	26.8	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.9
Libya	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saudi Arabia	8.9	8.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3
Tanzania, Un. Rep. of	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	2.9	2.5	2.0
United Arab Emirates	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
North Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Korea	4.0	4.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total non- Paris club bilateral creditors	**184.1**	**194.0**	**231.9**	**88.0**	**82.1**	**82.7**	**9.2**	**8.3**	**8.0**
Paris club bilateral creditors									
Austria	19.0	15.2	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.6
France	4.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
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	6.9	15.3	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.7
Norway	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	28.9	26.7	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.6
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	**60.4**	**59.8**	**55.4 0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0 0.0**	**3.0**	**2.6**	**1.9**
Commercial non banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other loan category[2]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grand total[3]	**2,012.1**	**2,343.4**	**2,908.8**	**88.0**	**82.1**	**82.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

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

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

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Table 38: Uganda external debt service payment by creditor, (US Million Dollars) 2009/10 - 2011/12

	Principal (1)			Interest (2)			Total of Pincipal and interest			Payment as % of total		
	2009/10 pre-Relief	2010/11 pre-Relief	2011/12 pre-Relief	2009/10 pre-Relief	2010/11 pre-Relief	2011/12 pre-Relief	2009/10 pre-Relief	2010/11 pre-Relief	2011/12 pre-Relief	2009/10 pre-Relief	2010/11 pre-Relief	2011/12 pre-Relief
Multilateral creditors												
African Dev Bank/Fund (ADB/F)	11.07	11.72	12.42	6.01	11.21	7.23	17.08	22.93	19.65	8.5	11.4	9.7
Arab Bank for Econ Dev in Africa (BADEA)	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1
European Dev Fund (EDF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
European Investment Bank (EIB)	14.34	12.26	10.95	1.04	0.77	0.59	15.37	13.03	11.54	7.6	6.5	5.7
Int Bank for Recons and Dev (IBRD) (5)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Int Dev Association (IDA)	80.05	87.03	106.31	30.39	41.49	35.16	110.45	128.52	141.47	54.8	63.6	70.0
Int Fund for Agricult (IFAD)	3.15	3.56	4.51	0.96	1.87	1.27	4.10	5.43	5.78	2.0	2.7	2.9
Int Monetary Fund (IMF)	11.87	3.80	3.68	0.11	0.08	0.04	11.98	3.88	3.72	5.9	1.9	1.8
Islamic Dev Bank (IDB)	0.57	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.57	0.00	0.19	0.3	0.0	0.1
Opec Fund	1.41	0.74	0.30	0.07	0.04	0.09	1.48	0.78	0.39	0.7	0.4	0.2
Shelter Afrique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nordic Dev Fund	0.49	0.91	1.50	0.30	0.63	0.57	0.79	1.54	2.07	0.4	0.8	1.0
Total Multilateral creditors	**123.01**	**120.07**	**139.82**	**38.98**	**56.21**	**45.17**	**161.99**	**176.28**	**184.99**	**80.4**	**87.3**	**91.5**
Non-Paris club bilateral creditors												
Abu Dhabi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burundi	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	3.79	0.00	0.00	1.9	0.0	0.0
China, P.R. of	1.61	2.55	3.48	1.46	1.85	0.06	3.07	4.40	3.54	1.5	2.2	1.8
Cuba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.20	3.20	0.00	1.6	1.6	0.0
Kuwait	1.86	1.49	1.26	0.01	0.07	0.14	1.87	1.56	1.40	0.9	0.8	0.7
Libya	10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.70	0.00	0.00	5.3	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.61	0.62	0.57	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tanzania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Korea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Korea	0.26	0.00	(0.01)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.31	0.05	0.04	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Paris club bilateral creditors	**21.51**	**7.79**	**5.27**	**2.03**	**2.04**	**0.29**	**23.54**	**9.84**	**5.56**	**11.7**	**4.9**	**2.7**
Paris club bilateral creditors(6)												
Austria	1.62	1.61	1.64	0.33	0.46	0.27	1.95	2.07	1.91	1.0	1.0	0.9
France	1.86	1.51	0.64	0.53	0.74	0.47	2.39	2.25	1.11	1.2	1.1	0.5
Germany	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1
Italy	1.24	1.23	0.66	1.04	1.52	0.87	2.27	2.74	1.53	1.1	1.4	0.8
Japan	3.33	3.47	3.79	0.47	0.72	0.46	3.80	4.18	4.24	1.9	2.1	2.1
Spain	2.67	1.91	0.67	0.14	0.06	0.03	2.81	1.97	0.70	1.4	1.0	0.3
United Kingdom	0.23	0.29	0.36	0.53	0.81	0.53	0.76	1.10	0.89	0.4	0.5	0.4
United States	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	0.59	0.14	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.64	0.20	0.14	0.3	0.1	0.1
Norway	0.15	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.08	0.00	0.1	0.0	0.0
Finland	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Israel	0.12	0.15	0.19	0.34	0.49	0.32	0.46	0.65	0.51	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total Paris club bilateral creditors	**12.08**	**10.67**	**8.35**	**3.57**	**4.99**	**3.07**	**15.65**	**15.66**	**11.42**	**7.8**	**7.8**	**5.6**
Commercial non banks	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.0	0.0	0.1
Commercial banks	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.21	0.22	0.00	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other loan category(3)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grand total (4)	**156.78**	**138.72**	**153.58**	**44.61**	**63.29**	**48.57**	**201.40**	**202.01**	**202.15**	**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 39: Monetary survey: June 2007 - March 2012 (billion shillings)

	2007	2008	2009	2010				2011					2012	
	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1- Net Foreign Assets	**3,808.7**	**5,086.8**	**5,711.5**	**6,383.9**	**7,368.7**	**7,317.0**	**7,970.2**	**7,528.9**	**7,044.4**	**7,097.2**	**7,121.6**	**6,661.1**	**7,303.9**	**8,046.8**
Monetary Authority (net)	3,330.9	4,351.0	5,119.5	5,740.9	6,874.2	6,774.3	7,134.7	6,801.0	6,379.8	6,375.0	6,369.0	6,239.3	6,753.3	7,241.6
Foreign Reserves	3,324.7	4,347.3	5,040.5	5,445.0	5,361.7	6,439.5	6,696.7	6,419.8	6,008.0	6,016.9	5,976.1	5,882.3	6,064.4	6,450.2
Commercial Bank (net)	477.7	735.8	592.0	643.0	494.5	542.7	835.5	727.9	664.6	722.1	752.6	421.8	550.6	805.3
2- Net Domestic Credit	**1,116.4**	**1,806.8**	**3,122.8**	**4,815.2**	7,225.5	7,025.3	7,299.2	7,807.4	7,767.6	7,686.8	7,265.4	7,123.2	7,014.2	6,893.9
Claims on Central Government (net)	- 731.6	- 959.0	- 512.2	251.7	673.1	428.1	427.5	698.5	757.7	601.5	239.9	218.8	79.3	- 251.3
Claims on Parastatals (crop fin, barter)	34.6	29.6	35.4	52.6	38.8	37.3	38.4	38.4	41.1	43.5	43.2	39.0	38.8	41.5
Claims on Local Government	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.8	3.4	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4
Claims on the Private Sector	1,812.9	2,736.1	3,599.5	4,510.1	6,512.7	6,559.0	6,832.0	7,069.8	6,965.4	7,038.6	6,981.6	6,864.6	6,895.7	7,103.3
Other Loans (shilling loan to residents)	1,356.3	2,036.9	2,774.4	3,412.6	4,648.3	4,692.1	4,847.9	4,974.5	5,033.9	5,042.1	4,983.8	4,901.0	4,805.3	4,761.1
Forex Loans to residents	456.6	699.2	825.1	1,097.4	1,864.5	1,867.0	1,984.1	2,095.3	1,931.5	1,996.5	1,997.8	1,963.7	2,090.4	2,342.2
3- Other Items (net)	**- 1,083.0**	**- 1,855.8**	**- 2,536.7**	**- 2,906.0**	**- 4,156.4**	**- 3,903.6**	**- 4,433.0**	**- 4,670.2**	**- 4,331.9**	**- 4,288.6**	**- 3,960.4**	**- 3,816.7**	**- 4,053.5**	**- 4,374.9**
Revaluation	- 484.1	- 486.6	- 334.4	87.3	120.0	745.6	741.4	790.5	601.4	575.7	603.6	637.1	653.6	478.3
Other (net)	- 710.3	- 1,464.0	- 2,258.3	- 3,054.0	- 4,253.2	- 4,648.3	- 5,194.4	- 5,414.0	- 4,940.4	- 4,894.3	- 4,560.1	- 4,444.3	- 4,648.9	- 4,873.2
Reporting Error	111.4	94.8	56.0	60.8	- 23.2	- 0.8	20.0	- 46.8	7.1	30.0	- 3.9	- 9.5	- 58.2	20.0
4- Money Supply														
Broad Money - M3	**3,842.0**	**5,037.8**	**6,297.6**	**8,293.1**	**10,437.8**	**10,438.7**	**10,836.4**	**10,666.1**	**10,480.1**	**10,495.4**	**10,426.6**	**9,967.6**	**10,264.7**	**10,565.8**
Foreign Exchange Accounts	848.1	1,142.5	1,376.9	1,881.4	2,492.0	2,510.5	2,883.8	2,948.8	2,751.2	2,799.5	2,788.5	2,580.2	2,590.3	2,913.8
Broad Money - M2 A	**2,993.9**	**3,895.4**	**4,920.7**	**6,411.7**	**7,945.8**	**7,928.2**	**7,952.6**	**7,717.3**	**7,728.9**	**7,695.9**	**7,638.1**	**7,387.4**	**7,674.4**	**7,652.0**
Certificate of Deposit	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Broad Money - M2	2,993.9	3,895.4	4,920.7	6,411.7	7,945.8	7,928.2	7,952.6	7,717.3	7,728.9	7,695.9	7,638.1	7,387.4	7,674.4	7,652.0
Currency in Circulation	863.6	1,074.5	1,245.4	1,443.2	1,899.6	1,975.7	2,080.6	1,984.6	1,987.5	2,030.2	2,092.0	2,003.5	1,936.6	1,901.5
Private Demand Deposits	1,128.0	1,426.3	1,732.7	2,345.7	2,825.3	2,555.1	2,689.5	2,582.0	2,662.8	2,566.2	2,477.8	2,474.2	2,730.7	2,694.8
Private Time and Savings Deposits	1,002.3	1,394.6	1,942.5	2,622.8	3,220.8	3,397.4	3,182.5	3,150.7	3,078.6	3,099.5	3,068.3	2,909.7	3,007.1	3,055.7
Total private deposits, inc CDs	2978.4	3963.4	5052.2	6849.9	8538.1	8463.0	8755.8	8681.5	8492.5	8465.2	8334.6	7964.0	8328.0	8664.2

Note: Figures forJanuary - March 2012 are provisional

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 40: Structure of interest rates 2008-2012

	Bank of Uganda		Treasury Bills			Commercial Banks shilling denominated				
	Rediscount rate	Commercial Banks	91 Days	182 Days	364 Days	Deposit Rates	Demand deposits	Savings deposits	Time Deposits	Lending Rates
Calendar Year										
2008	15.3	16.3	8.6	12.5	12.8	2.2	1.3	2.3	10.7	20.4
2009	11.3	12.3	7.1	10.4	11.4	2.1	1.3	2.3	9.8	21.0
2010	8.0	9.0	4.9	5.8	6.8	2.0	1.3	2.4	7.7	20.2
2011	17.8	18.8	13.3	13.7	13.6	2.6	1.2	2.3	13.0	21.8
Fiscal Year										
2007/08	14.1	15.1	7.9	11.3	11.5	2.1	1.3	2.4	10.1	19.6
2008/09	14.5	15.5	8.4	12.1	13.0	2.1	1.3	2.2	10.2	20.9
2009/10	8.6	9.6	5.3	7.4	8.5	2.0	1.3	2.3	8.7	20.7
2010/11	10.9	11.9	7.6	8.3	8.6	2.1	1.3	2.4	8.7	19.8
Monthly										
2009 Jan	18.4	19.4	11.4	14.2	15.1	2.4	1.4	2.2	11.2	18.9
Feb	18.3	19.3	9.6	14.5	14.5	2.2	1.3	2.4	10.7	20.7
Mar	11.7	12.7	7.0	10.3	10.9	2.2	1.3	2.4	9.0	21.0
Apr	9.7	10.7	5.9	8.8	10.5	2.0	1.1	2.2	9.8	21.4
May	9.7	10.7	6.0	9.5	11.5	2.0	1.2	2.2	8.7	22.2
Jun	9.6	10.6	6.0	10.0	12.3	2.4	1.3	2.4	10.7	21.8
Jul	9.8	10.8	6.2	10.7	12.0	2.2	1.3	2.2	10.8	21.0
Aug	10.1	11.1	6.6	10.6	11.6	2.0	1.3	2.4	10.1	21.8
Sep	10.9	11.9	7.8	10.3	10.9	2.0	1.2	2.4	8.5	20.7
Oct	9.9	10.9	6.5	9.4	10.1	2.1	1.2	2.2	9.5	20.4
Nov	9.4	10.4	6.1	9.0	9.4	1.9	1.3	2.2	8.8	21.6
Dec	8.7	9.7	5.5	7.8	8.0	2.0	1.3	2.3	9.2	20.0
2010 Jan	8.1	9.1	4.8	5.9	7.2	2.0	1.3	2.2	9.3	19.6
Feb	7.4	8.4	4.3	4.9	6.0	1.8	1.3	2.3	8.4	20.2
Mar	6.8	7.8	3.7	4.4	5.6	2.0	1.3	2.3	7.7	21.1
Apr	7.1	8.1	4.0	5.3	7.2	2.1	1.3	2.4	7.8	22.0
May	7.2	8.2	4.1	5.5	7.2	1.9	1.3	2.4	7.5	20.6
Jun	7.4	8.4	4.3	5.5	6.9	1.9	1.2	2.4	7.3	20.1
Jul	7.3	8.3	4.2	4.7	5.3	2.0	1.3	2.5	7.1	19.6
Aug	7.6	8.6	4.7	5.1	5.8	2.1	1.3	2.6	6.8	20.3
Sep	8.1	9.1	5.0	5.5	6.2	2.1	1.4	2.4	5.4	18.8
Oct	8.6	9.6	5.5	6.6	6.9	2.0	1.3	2.3	7.6	20.0
Nov	9.2	10.2	6.2	7.6	8.6	1.9	1.4	2.4	7.6	20.1
Dec	11.0	12.0	7.6	8.5	9.1	2.0	1.3	2.4	9.8	19.7
2011										
Jan	12.1	13.1	8.8	9.1	9.6	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	20.0	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	3.6	1.3	3.2	22.3	26.8
Mar	25.0	26.0	15.7	16.8	16.2	3.4	1.4	3.3	20.0	27.6

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

(ii) Commercial banks rates are weighted averages

Source: Bank of Uganda.

Table 41: Foreign Exchange Rates 2008 - 2012 (Uganda Shillings per US$)

		Bureau Weighted Average			
		Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Bureau Middle Rate	Official Middle Rate
Calendar Year					
2008		1,707.92	1,716.90	1,712.41	1,720.44
2009		2,022.20	2,030.96	2,026.58	2,030.49
2010		2,170.24	2,179.44	2,174.80	2,177.47
2011		2,507.64	2,525.74	2,518.38	2,521.29
Financial Year					
2007/08		1,687.54	1,696.47	1,692.00	1,696.45
2008/09		1,916.98	1,925.35	1,921.16	1,930.03
2009/10		2,020.54	2,030.43	2,025.44	2,028.88
2010/11		2,315.85	2,326.13	2,321.22	2,323.35
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	2,255.85
	Aug	2,222.09	2,227.85	2,224.97	2,230.94
	Sep	2,246.66	2,253.74	2,250.20	2,251.30
	Oct	2,258.01	2,263.37	2,260.69	2,264.82
	Nov	2,284.59	2,287.46	2,286.03	2,289.31
	Dec	2,297.87	2,318.52	2,308.20	2,303.93
2011	Jan	2,323.64	2,330.42	2,327.03	2,332.47
	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	2,367.59	2,367.59
	May	2,382.77	2,392.60	2,387.68	2,387.68
	Jun	2,451.62	2,470.45	2,461.04	2,461.04
	Jul	2,572.80	2,601.66	2,587.23	2,587.23
	Aug	2,740.86	2,765.61	2,753.23	2,753.23
	Sep	2,791.57	2,801.44	2,814.02	2,796.50
	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	2,409.13	2,419.25	2,414.19	2,414.19
	Feb	2,323.01	2,332.92	2,327.97	2,327.97
	Mar	2,480.21	2,489.83	2,485.02	2,485.00

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 42: Mid-year rural-urban population projections for Uganda, 1992 – 2012

Year	Urban	Rural	Total
1992	1,801,100	15,671,900	17,473,000
1993	1,891,700	16,149,900	18,041,600
1994	1,987,000	16,641,700	18,628,700
1995	2,087,000	17,148,000	19,235,000
1996	2,192,100	17,668,800	19,860,900
1997	2,302,500	18,204,800	20,507,300
1998	2,418,400	18,756,300	21,174,700
1999	2,540,100	19,323,800	21,863,900
2000	2,668,000	19,907,400	22,575,400
2001	2,802,400	20,507,700	23,310,100
2002	2,943,500	21,123,700	24,067,200
2003	3,091,400	21,998,000	25,089,400
2004	3,247,000	22,612,700	25,859,700
2005	3,410,500	23,330,800	26,741,300
2006	3,582,200	24,047,100	27,629,300
2007	3,762,600	24,818,700	28,581,300
2008	4,372,000	25,220,600	29,592,600
2009	4,524,600	26,136,700	30,661,300
2010	4,692,200	27,092,400	31,784,600
2011	4,859,500	28,080,300	32,939,800
2012	5,032,300	29,099,100	34,131,400

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statsitics

Table 43: Census Population (1991 and 2002) by Region and District and Projected (2011 and 2012) Mid Year Population

District/ Region	Census Population 1991	Census Population 2002	Mid-Year Projected Population 2011	Mid-Year Projected Population 2012
Central				
Buikwe	250511	329858	418200	429600
Bukomansimbi	126,549	139,556	152,400	154,000
Butambala	74,062	86,755	98,200	99,400
Buvuma	18,482	42,483	53,900	55,300
Gomba	119,550	133,264	150,700	152,800
Kalangala	16,371	34,766	62,000	66,300
Kalungu	152,028	160,684	175,600	177,200
Kampala	774,241	1,189,142	1,659,700	1,723,300
Kayunga	236,177	294,613	351,600	358,700
Kiboga	98,153	108,897	158,400	165,100
Kyakwanzi	43,454	120,575	175,200	182,900
Luwero	255,390	341,317	429,000	440,200
Lwengo	212,554	242,252	264,900	267,300
Lyantonde	53,100	66,039	78,600	80,200
Masaka	203,566	228,170	249,200	251,600
Mityana	223,527	266,108	306,700	311,600
Mpigi	157,368	187,771	212,400	215,500
Mubende	277,449	423,422	588,300	610,600
Mukono	319,434	423,052	536,400	551,000
Nakaseke	93,804	137,278	184,800	191,100
Nakasongola	100,497	127,064	153,200	156,500
Rakai	330,401	404,326	475,600	484,400
Ssembabule	144,039	180,045	215,200	219,600
Wakiso	562,887	907,988	1,315,300	1,371,600
Sub Total	**4,843,594**	**6,575,425**	**8,465,500**	**8,715,800**
Western				
Buhweju	55,534	82,881	99,400	101,300
Buliisa	47,709	63,363	78,900	80,800
Bundibugyo	92,311	158,909	248,900	261,700
Bushenyi	160,982	205,671	246,400	251,400
Hoima	197,851	343,618	523,400	548,800
Ibanda	148,029	198,635	249,200	255,500
Isingiro	226,365	316,025	408,400	420,200
Kabale	417,218	458,318	494,500	498,300
Kabarole	299,573	356,914	409,400	415,600
Kamwenge	201,654	263,730	324,400	332,000
Kanungu	160,708	204,732	246,900	252,100
Kasese	343,601	523,033	721,400	747,800
Kibaale	220,261	405,882	646,500	681,300
Kiruhura	140,946	212,219	290,400	300,800
Kiryandongo	83,405	187,707	301,000	317,500
Kisoro	186,681	220,312	250,800	254,300
Kyegegwa	63,547	110,925	154,000	159,800
Kyenjojo	182,026	266,246	369,700	383,600
Masindi	129,682	208,420	334,200	352,400
Mbarara	267,457	361,477	436,400	445,600
Mitooma	134,251	160,802	192,700	196,300
Ntoroko	24,255	51,069	79,900	84,100
Ntungamc	305,199	379,987	469,000	480,100

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

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 43 (Cont'd): Census Population (1991 and 2002) by Region and District, and Projected (2011 and 2012) Mid Year Population

District/	Census Population		Mid-Year Projected Population	
Region	**1991**	**2002**	**2011**	**2012**
Central (cont'd)				
Rubirizi	75,361	101,804	121,900	124,400
Rukungiri	230,072	275,162	316,400	321,300
Sheema	153,009	180,234	215,900	220,200
Sub Total	**4,547,687**	**6,298,075**	**8,230,000**	**8,487,200**
Northen				
Abim	47,572	51,803	55,200	56,500
Adjumani	96,264	202,290	353,100	375,800
Agago	100,659	184,018	285,300	299,700
Alebtong	112,584	163,047	218,800	226,000
Amolatar	68,473	96,189	123,900	127,400
Amudat	11,336	63,572	107,300	113,700
Amuru	88,692	135,723	174,000	178,800
Apac	162,192	249,656	337,400	349,000
Arua	368,214	559,075	751,700	776,700
Dokolo	84,978	129,385	177,100	183,400
Gulu	211,788	298,527	385,600	396,500
Kaabong	91,236	202,758	369,500	395,200
Kitgum	104,557	167,030	238,300	247,800
Koboko	62,337	129,148	222,900	236,900
Kole	115,259	165,922	224,500	231,900
Kotido	57,198	122,541	218,500	233,300
Lamwo	71,030	115,345	164,600	171,300
Lira	191,473	290,601	390,300	403,100
Maracha	107,596	145,705	193,300	199,300
Moroto	59,149	77,243	128,300	136,000
Moyo	79,381	194,778	382,400	412,500
Nakapiripirit	66,248	90,922	152,400	161,600
Napak	37,684	112,697	187,000	197,700
Nebbi	185,551	266,312	337,400	346,200
Nwoya	37,947	41,010	52,600	54,000
Otuke	43,457	62,018	83,300	86,000
Oyam	177,053	268,415	366,200	378,900
Pader	80,938	142,320	221,000	231,700
Yumbe	99,794	251,784	504,500	545,500
Zombo	131,315	169,048	214,200	219,800
Sub Total	**3,151,955**	**5,148,882**	**7,620,600**	**7,972,200**

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

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Table 43 (Cont'd): Census Population (1991 and 2002) by Region and District and Projected (2011 and 2012) Mid Year Population

	Census Population		Mid Year Projected Population	
Region	**1991**	**2002**	**2011**	**2012**
Eastern				
Amuria	69,353	180,022	374,000	406,400
Budaka	100,348	136,489	174,000	178,900
Bududa	79,218	123,103	173,700	180,600
Bugiri	171,269	237,441	406,800	426,800
Bukedea	75,272	122,433	178,600	186,400
Bukwo	30,692	48,952	70,400	73,400
Bulambuli	64,576	97,273	122,300	125,400
Busia	163,597	225,008	289,300	297,600
Butaleja	106,678	157,489	213,600	221,100
Buyende	130,775	191,266	256,400	265,100
Iganga	235,348	355,473	482,900	499,600
Jinja	289,476	387,573	488,400	501,300
Kaberamaido	81,535	131,650	191,000	199,200
Kaliro	105,122	154,667	209,300	216,500
Kamuli	249,317	361,399	484,700	500,800
Kapchorwa	48,667	74,268	109,200	114,100
Katakwi	75,244	118,928	169,800	176,800
Kibuku	91,216	128,219	175,300	181,700
Kumi	102,030	165,365	244,500	255,500
Kween	37,343	67,171	98,900	103,300
Luuka	130,408	185,526	252,000	260,900
Manafwa	178,528	262,566	355,200	367,500
Mayuge	216,849	324,674	445,100	461,200
Mbale	240,929	332,571	428,800	441,300
Namayingo	68,038	174,954	221,700	232,300
Namutumba	123,871	167,691	213,100	218,900
Ngora	59,392	101,867	150,600	157,400
Pallisa	166,092	255,870	350,000	362,600
Serere	90,386	176,479	279,100	294,100
Sironko	147,729	185,819	233,500	239,600
Soroti	113,872	193,310	305,800	322,000
Tororo	285,299	379,399	475,700	487,900
Sub Total	**4,128,469**	**6,204,915**	**8,623,700**	**8,956,200**
Uganda	**16,671,705**	**24,227,297**	**32,939,800**	**34,131,400**

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

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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